

An Annotated Checklist of the Fishes of the Mariana Islands¹

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Abstract—A total of 871 species of inshore and epipelagic fishes in 105 families are listed from the Mariana Islands. Species entries are annotated to include the initial Mariana distributional record, synonyms used in earlier publications dealing with Marianas fishes, and justification of synonyms not previously mentioned by Myers and Shepard (1980). The list includes 129 new records resulting from recent collections, photographs, or reliable sightings. An additional 35 species in 25 families known from deep slope (>200 m) or mesopelagic habitats, including 19 new records, are listed in two appendices.

Introduction

Since the publication of "Fishes of the Marshall and Mariana Islands" (Schultz and collaborators, 1953–1966) and the "Checklist of Guam fishes" and its supplements (Kami et al., 1968; Kami, 1971, 1975), numerous additional species from the Marianas have been discovered (Myers, MS) or reported in the literature. In addition, recent revisions of genera and families on an Indo-Pacific or world-wide basis have invalidated many of the names used in works on Marianas fishes. The following list includes all species of inshore and epipelagic fishes known from the Marianas and attempts to reconcile the names used in the literature with their true identities. Brief remarks on the zoogeographic affinities of the Mariana Islands ichthyofauna are included.

History of Ichthyology in the Marianas

The earliest works to describe fishes from the Marianas were published by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824, 1825, and 1834. These works contained the original descriptions of seven species from Guam and one from Guam and other locations. They were followed by the works of Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830–1836 and 1837), and Guichenot (1847) which collectively contained the original descriptions of five additional species from Guam. Virtually nothing else was published on fishes of the Marianas until the early twentieth century.

The first major work on the fishes of the Marianas was Seale's (1901) "Report of a Mission to Guam" in which he listed 142 species in 37 families. Twenty-one species were described as new, however, only three appear to be valid. Unfortunately Seale failed to illustrate any of the fishes and some of his descriptions are too brief or superficial to enable one to determine their true identity. His type material and presumably non-type material as well, is deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

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In 1925 Fowler listed 160 species in 53 families from Guam. Four species were described as new, but all have subsequently been shown to have been previously described. Unfortunately Fowler's work lacked illustrations as well as descriptions for most species. However his subsequent works on the fishes of Oceania and the Philippines (Fowler, 1928, 1931, 1934, 1949; Fowler and Bean, 1929) provided the descriptions and illustrations necessary to ascertain the likely identity of most of the species he listed from Guam.

Shortly following the liberation of Guam and occupation of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota by United States forces during the second world war, a number of valuable collections of fishes were sent to the U.S. National Museum, and in one case, to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. This latter collection from Saipan resulted in a paper by Fowler (1945) which contained descriptions of 30 species, 12 of which he considered new. Only two of them, however are valid. The remaining collections were reported in great detail and often accompanied by excellent illustrations in the highly useful three volume work "Fishes of the Marshall and Mariana Islands" by Leonard P. Schultz and collaborators (1953-1966). This work contains descriptions of 218 species in 50 families from the southern Mariana Islands as well as 543 species from the nearby Marshall Islands and a small number from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Johnston Island. Many of the species were described as new, and most remain valid. The most speciose family, the Gobiidae, was not included and is still under study. This work remains an essential reference for anyone seriously interested in identifying western Pacific fishes. Prior to publication of the third volume, Briggs (1955) described a gobioid from Saipan and Smith (1964a, 1964b) reviewed the pearlfishes (Carapidae) of Guam and described a new species of goby from Guam.

During the 1960's a number of valuable fish collections were made by the staff of the Guam Division of Fish and Wildlife (currently known as the Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources). These formed the basis of the "Check-list of Guam Fishes" (Kami et al., 1968) which, together with previous publications, raised the total number of species known from Guam to 465 in 80 families. Much of this material was subsequently moved to the University of Guam Marine Laboratory where it forms the nucleus of their fish collection. Subsequently, Bryan (1973) recorded three additional species of sharks from Guam, Randall and Allen (1973) described a new gobioid (now considered a microdesmid) assigning a Guam specimen as a paratype, and Randall and Dooley (1974) described a new branchiostegid from Guam. Additional material already in the Marine Laboratory collection, subsequent collecting, recent material deposited in the Bishop Museum, and species not identified for the original checklist formed the basis of two supplements (Kami, 1971, 1975) which raised the number of species known from Guam to 673 in 90 families. Later in 1975, Allen and Larson described a new species of pomacentrid from Guam. Under the excellent and painstaking care of Robert S. Jones and his students (chiefly Harry T. Kami and Helen K. Larson), over 5,000 lots of fishes were curated in the Marine Laboratory collection by the end of 1975. These included a number of collections from other islands in the Marianas, as well as several of the Caroline Islands. The results of a number of these are included in several Marine Laboratory technical reports, but with the exception of a few species of special interest including all those not otherwise known from the Marianas, are not included herein.

In 1980 Myers and Shepard reported 111 new records of fishes from the southern Marianas, listed 22 additional records from the recent literature, and updated some of the recent nomenclature beginning with Schultz et al. (1953). This was soon followed by a "Preliminary checklist of the fishes of Guam and the southern Mariana Islands" (Shepard and Myers, 1981) which raised the number of fishes known from the area to 801 species in 115 families. This figure, however, remained tentative since a critical assessment of all the species reported from the Marianas was not attempted. Both works also included a small number of mesopelagic and deep slope species as well as inshore fishes. The following year, three new records based on underwater photographs were included in the book "Guide to the Coastal Resources of Guam, Vol. 1: The Fishes" (Amesbury and Myers, 1982) in which 225 species were figured in color. Subsequent additions and deletions have resulted in the figure of 871 species of inshore and epipelagic fishes in 105 families reported herein. Descriptions and color figures of most of these may be found in the book "Micronesian Reef Fishes" (Myers, in Press).

Very few deep slope or mesopelagic fishes have been reported from the Mariana Islands. In recent years limited exploratory fishing at depths below 200 m, primarily for the purpose of identifying and quantifying stocks of pelagic armorhead (*Pseudopentaceros richardsoni*), alfonsin (*Beryx splendens*), and shrimp (*Heterocarpus* spp.), has been conducted by the University of Guam Marine Laboratory, the Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, and the National Marine Fisheries Service throughout the Marianas and associated offshore banks. Some of these surveys also included midwater trawling. It will be several years before much of this material will be published, and beyond the foreseeable future when these habitats will be considered well-sampled. However, from a zoogeographic standpoint, the species composition of these habitats has little bearing on that of the inshore fish fauna. The 34 species in 25 families known from deep slope (> 200 m) or mesopelagic habitats are listed in Appendices A and B.

Geography, Physiography, and Oceanography

The Mariana Islands are located in the tropical western Pacific along the eastern fringe of the Philippine Plate (Fig. 1). The archipelago consists of 15 islands and numerous small banks, seamounts, and pinnacles stretching in a north-south direction between approximately 12.6 and 20.6°N latitude, a distance of some 800 km (Fig. 2). All of the islands are "high" islands and are distributed in two distinct arcs. The southern and easternmost outer arc consists of the older primarily limestone islands of Guam, Rota, Agiguan, Tinian, Saipan, and Farallon de Medinilla extending from 13.3 to 16.0°N (collectively termed the "southern Marianas" herein). The northern, inner arc consists of nine younger volcanic islands extending from Anatahan at 16.4°N to Farallon de Pajaros at 20.6°N (collectively termed the "northern Marianas" herein). At least four of these are considered active and one, Pagan, has erupted violently as recently as 1982. To the south of Guam lie a series of coral banks and pinnacles, some reaching to within 7 m of the surface. A number of banks with depths of less than 200 m are found throughout the southern Marianas. Approximately 240 to 320 km to the west of both island arcs is a series of five banks and pinnacles stretching from 14.3 to 20.6°N. At least one of these,

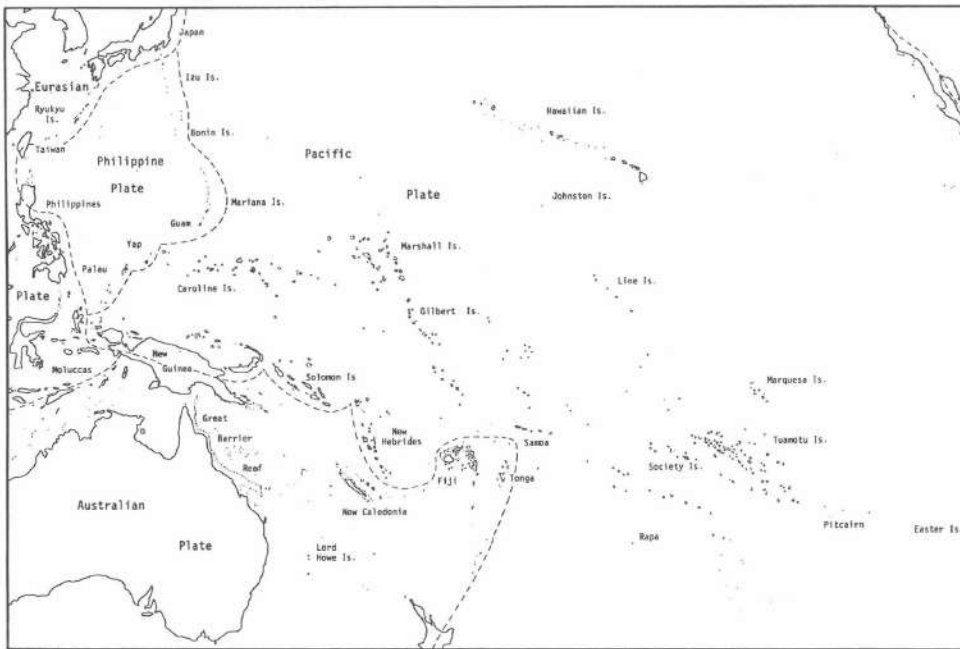


Figure 1. Map of the central and western Pacific showing the boundaries of tectonic plates and selected locations.

Arakane Reef, has depths of less than 10 m. Approximately midway between the western banks and northern Marianas are two small poorly charted pinnacles at 19.1 and 19.4°N, respectively, which rise to approximately 100 m of the surface.

There are certain physiographic and ecological difference between the southern and northern Marianas, with the former offering the widest variety of habitats. Among the coastal habitats present in the southern Marianas are brackish water estuaries, river mouths and associated channels, mangrove-lined bays, barrier reef-enclosed lagoons and deep channels, extensive reef flats and benches, limestone cliffs, and a variety of outer reef slope habitats ranging from vertical escarpments to wide submarine platforms. The northern Marianas are relatively depauperate in coastal habitats. With the exception of two small limestone reef flats on Pagan, the coastal habitats are entirely volcanic, and include black sand beaches, cliffs, and boulder-strewn slopes, of which much of the hard substrate is overlain with well-developed coral communities. Around all islands except on the upper surfaces of submarine terraces, the slopes are steep, generally reaching depths of 200 m or more within 1.5 km of shore.

For most of the year the Marianas lie within the westward flow of the North Equatorial Current (Uda, 1970; Myers and Shepard, 1980). However a meandering southerly branch of the Kuroshio Current, the Subtropical Counter Current, occasionally transports water from the Luzon Strait to the vicinity of the northernmost islands of the Marianas, particularly during the winter and spring. Sea surface temperatures range from a monthly

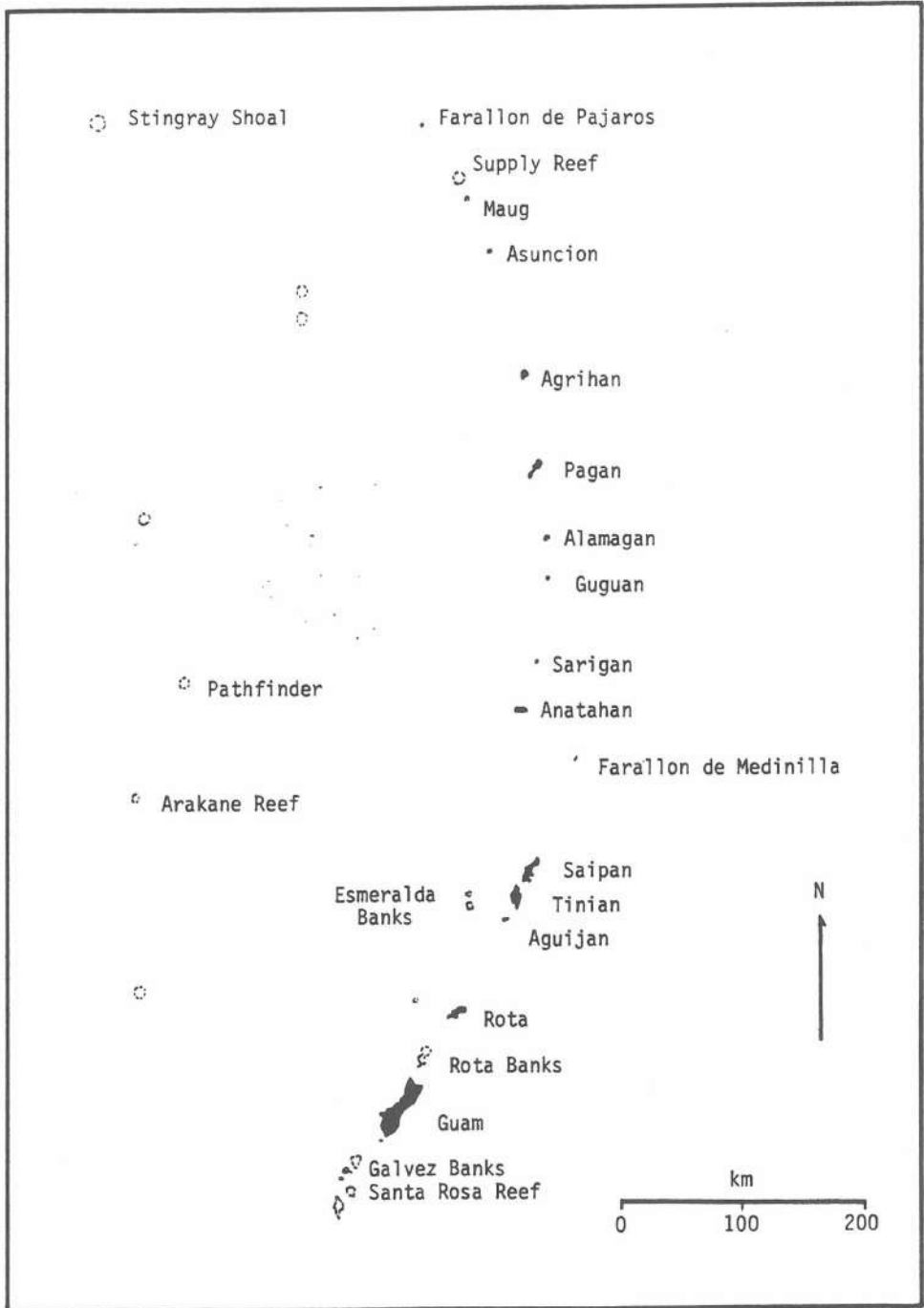


Figure 2. Map of the Mariana Islands and associated shoals and banks.

mean of approximately 27°C in February to 30°C in August at Guam to between 25 and 29°C in the vicinity of Farallon de Pajaros. Subsurface temperatures, based on data taken adjacent to the west coast of Guam generally remain above 27°C in the upper 100 to 140 m, then rapidly drop to 6 to 10°C at depths of 300 to 450 m (Lassuy, 1979). The 20°C contour remains fairly stable between 170 and 220 m, and the 15°C contour fluctuates between 240 and 300 m. The latter probably represents the lower boundary of the distributions of most inshore fishes, although most so-called "reef fishes" probably range no deeper than the upper limit of the 20°C contour.

Species Composition and Zoogeography

Within the Marianas only the southern Marianas, chiefly Guam, could be considered well sampled for inshore fishes. However, the limited sampling conducted in the northern Marianas and banks to the west has indicated that, with a very few exceptions, their faunas are essentially subsets of that of the southern Marianas. Intra-island differences in the molluscan fauna (Vermeij et al., 1983) as well as the fish fauna are primarily ecological although there are a few exceptions. Only nine species of fishes (*Kaupichthys atro-nasus*, *Epinephelus socialis*, *Polylepidion russelli*, *Xenisthmus polyzonatus*, *Ptereleotris lineopinnis*, *Priolepis cincta*, *Trimma eviotops*, *Alutera monoceros*, and *Xenobalistes tumidipectoris*) known from the northern Marianas have not been recorded from the southern Marianas. One of these (*A. monoceros*) is distributed circumtropically, three (*P. russelli* and *P. lineopinnis*, and *X. tumidipectoris*) are rare deep water forms, the latter known only from a single specimen (Matsuura, 1981), and four of the remaining five are minute or cryptic species that are uncommon and generally only collected with ichthyocides. The entire archipelago is thus considered one zoogeographic entity herein.

The composition of the Marianas fish fauna is similar to that of most other Indo-Pacific coral reefs. The 20 most speciose families collectively comprise 71% of the total (Table 1). This is similar to the figures of 79% and 68% for Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) and the southern Great Barrier Reef, respectively (Allen and Steene, 1979; Russell, 1983). In all three localities the 20 most speciose families are ranked similarly. The top 10 families in the Marianas are the same as those at Christmas Island and the same as nine of the top 10 families in the southern Great Barrier Reef. The Gobiidae is the most speciose family in the Marianas (81 species) as well as in the southern and northern Great Barrier Reef and most other Indo-Pacific localities including the Red Sea, Philippines, Samoa, and the Marshall Islands (Russell, 1983; Randall, 1983; Herre, 1953; Wass, 1984; Randall and Randall, MS). The Labridae (67 species) and Pomacentridae (46 species) are the second and third most speciose families in the Marianas, respectively, as well as in many other coral reef areas of the Indo-Pacific.

Myers and Shepard (1980) discussed the zoogeographic affinities of the Marianas ichthyofauna. Since then a few new ichthyological works covering neighboring Indo-Pacific localities and Springer's (1982) important treatise on Pacific Plate biogeography have appeared or been made available to the author. This new knowledge has made it possible to construct a more precise picture of the Marianas ichthyofauna than that presented in Myers and Shepard. A detailed zoogeographic analysis and geotectonic history of the Marianas Archipelago is beyond the scope of this paper, but the following brief discussion is warranted. I follow Springer in his use of the terms "Indo-West Pacific" for

Table 1. The twenty most speciose families of inshore and epipelagic fishes of the Mariana Islands.

Family	Number of genera	Number of species	% of total fish fauna
Gobiidae	35	81	9.3
Labridae	25	67	7.7
Pomacentridae*	11	46	5.3
Muraenidae	11	43	4.9
Serranidae	12	44	5.1
Blenniidae	18	37	4.2
Apogonidae	10	34	3.9
Acanthuridae	5	31	3.6
Chaetodontidae	5	30	3.4
Scorpaenidae	10	25	2.9
Holocentridae	5	24	2.8
Carangidae	12	24	2.8
Lutjanidae	8	22	2.5
Scaridae	6	20	2.3
Syngnathidae	12	17	2.0
Balistidae	10	17	2.0
Tetraodontidae	3	16	1.8
Pomacanthidae	5	15	1.7
Lethrinidae	5	14	1.6
Mullidae	3	13	1.5
Total species		618	71.0

* Excludes *Neopomacentrus violascens*, a probable introduction.

Indo-Pacific taxa absent from nonmarginal areas of the Pacific Plate and "Pacific Plate" for Indo-Pacific taxa occurring no further west than the eastern margin of the Eurasian-Australian continental plates (the latter thus includes the Philippine Plate as a marginal outlier of the Pacific Plate) and in regarding the Pacific Plate as forming a major subunit of the Indo-Pacific biogeographic region.

The Marianas lie on the easternmost fringe of the Philippine Plate, a small tectonically active plate wedged between the Eurasian Plate to the west and the Pacific Plate to the east (Fig. 1). The Philippine Plate is slowly expanding by the mechanism of back-arc spreading, carrying the Marianas northeastward over the westward moving edge of the Pacific Plate. Prior to 32 mya (million years ago), the Mariana and Bonin regions were a part of the Palau-Kyushyu Ridge and located approximately 1200 km to the southwest of their present day positions (Packham and Falvey, 1971). This ridge was the site of arc volcanism as early as the late Eocene (40–42 mya) and the presence of similarly aged shallow water limestone formations on Guam and Saipan indicate that these islands, as were Palau and some of the Marshall Islands, were emergent at that time. The Marianas present isolation from continental shorelines commenced well after the post-cretaceous radiations which gave rise to most of the higher taxa (families and some genera) characterizing modern coral reefs, and shortly before the Miocene when a number of modern widely distributed fish taxa first appeared. The composition and affinities of the inshore fish fauna of the Marianas is consistent with this geotectonic history.

Springer (1982) estimates that there are at least 4,000 species of Indo-Pacific shorefishes in 179 families. All of the families occur in the Indo-West Pacific, but only 111 (62%) of them, containing some 1312 species, occur nonmarginally on the Pacific Plate. Conversely, only 10 genera and less than 300 species are endemic to the Pacific Plate or some portion thereof. The decrease in families and species as one moves from west to east onto the Pacific Plate is rather abrupt. A large number of families absent from the Pacific Plate nonmarginally, have short larval stages or are characteristic of estuarine or freshwater habitats. These habitats are limited to high islands which, with the exception of the Caroline and Samoan islands, occur on the Pacific Plate nonmarginally only in southeastern Polynesia and Hawaii, areas well isolated from the Indo-West Pacific. Yet there remain a number of families and a very large number of species that seem to have no ecological or ontogenetic basis for their absence from nonmarginal areas of the Pacific Plate. This sharp difference in the number of species on either side of the western boundary of the Pacific Plate and rate of endemism for the Pacific Plate of over 20% justify its consideration as a major subunit of the Indo-Pacific region.

A direct comparison of the numbers of inshore fishes between various Indo-Pacific localities is difficult due to discrepancies in collecting effort from one area to the next. Presently, the only Pacific Plate localities with ichthyofaunas sufficiently known to permit a direct comparison with the Marianas are the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Society Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Johnston Island, and Easter Island. The Marianas, with a total of 871 species of inshore fishes, are comparable in diversity to the Marshall Islands (817 spp.; Randall and Randall, 1987) and Samoa (915 spp.; following Randall and Randall, 1987, based on Wass, 1983), both near the western margin of the Pacific Plate. There is a gradual decrease in diversity within the Pacific Plate as one moves east, or north and south of an axis running from Samoa to the Tuamotus.

The inshore ichthyofauna of the Marianas is composed primarily of widespread Indo-Pacific species (73%; Table 2). The remainder consists of circumtropical or nearly circumtropical species (5%), Indo-West Pacific species (12%), widespread Pacific Plate endemics (4%), Pacific Plate species with disjunct populations in the extreme eastern Indian Ocean (defined here as Christmas Island, Cocos Keeling Island, or atolls off the northwest Australian shelf: 3%), and regional or Marianas endemics (2%). The distributions or identities of some 19 species (<3% of the total) are uncertain. Excluding the 124 species with Indo-West Pacific or uncertain distributions, 57% of the total Pacific Plate inshore fish fauna (747 of 1,312 spp.) is present in the Marianas. By comparison, less than 20% of the estimated total Indo-West Pacific inshore fish fauna (720 of 3700+ spp.) occur there. The Marianas inshore fish fauna includes 52% of the widespread Pacific Plate endemics (36 out of 69 spp. based on 20 of the 42 type 1 endemics of Springer, 1982, plus an additional 22 based on my own analysis) and 8% of the Pacific Plate/Philippine Plate regional and single island group endemics (21 out of 260 spp. based on 1 of the 228 type 2 and type 3 endemics of Springer, plus an additional 20 based on my own analysis), but less than 7% (99 spp.) of the 1400–2500 (my estimate) Indo West Pacific species that fail to enter the Pacific Plate nonmarginally. An additional six species are endemic to the Marianas and one or more of the islands of the southeast Asian continental plate and the Caroline Islands. On a distributional basis the Marianas inshore fish fauna can best be described as being Pacific Plate with a significant Indo-West Pacific component.

Twenty-eight species (3.3%) of Marianas fishes are known only from the Marianas or

Table 2. Zoogeographic analysis of the inshore and epipelagic fish fauna of the Mariana Islands.

Distribution	Number of species	% of species considered in analysis
Widespread Indo-Pacific ¹	622	73.0
Indo-West Pacific ²	102	12.0
Pacific/Philippine Plate ³	36	4.2
Pacific/Philippine Plate & insular e. Indian Ocean ⁴	21	2.5
Mariana & adjacent Islands regional endemics ⁵	18	2.1
Mariana Islands endemics	9	1.1
Circumtropical	43	5.0
Uncertain	19	—
Total species	871	—

¹ The equivalent of "Indo-West Pacific" of Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Table 2).

² Includes species that occur marginally on the Pacific Plate, including the Caroline Is., New Hebrides, and Samoa.

³ Includes species that occur marginally on the Asian-Australian Plates, including southern Japan, Ryukyu Is., Taiwan, east coast of the Philippines, northern New Guinea, Solomon Is., New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Coral Sea, Fiji, or Tonga.

⁴ Defined here as Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands and atolls of the northwest Australian shelf.

⁵ May include southern Japan, Bonin Is., Izu Is., Ryukyu Is., Taiwan, Palau to the eastern Caroline Is., Marshall Is., or the Gilbert Is.

from a limited adjacent area. Many of them are small (*Gobiesocidae*, *Tripterygiidae*, *Eviota* spp., *Synchiropus* spp.) or deep dwelling (*Gymnothorax neglectus*, *Holanthias katayamai*, *Plectranthias kamii*) species possibly inadequately sample elsewhere. Perhaps a third of these could be expected to turn up in a wider area and therefore may not be true endemics. Most of the few species with limited distributions in or near the Marianas whose relationships are sufficiently known have Indo-West Pacific rather than Pacific Plate affinities (Myers, in prep.). This is consistent with a vicariant event or events occurring between the Marianas and the eastern margin of the Eurasian Plate. Ten species have limited distributions from the Marshall or Caroline Islands of the Pacific-Plate to the Marianas and seven have limited distributions from the eastern continental plate margins of southeast Asia to the Marianas (one of the latter also occurs in the Carolines). One species (*Centropyge shepardii*) is known only from the Mariana-Ogasawara (Bonin)-Izu Arc. It has a probable sister species (*C. ferrugatus*) distributed in the northern Philippines, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu and Izu Islands (both are rare stragglers in the Izu: J. Moyer, pers. com.). An undescribed *Scarus* is known only from Guam and the Ryukyu and Philippine Islands (Randall, pers. com.). Its closest relatives appear to be *Scarus javanicus* and *Scarus chameleon*, both of which have Indo-Australian and adjacent area distributions. Only nine species are known only from the Marianas. One of these (*Xenobalistes tumidipectoris*) is known from a single specimen taken from the stomach of a blue marlin and four (*Enneapterygius nanus*, *Lepadichthys minor*, *Synchiropus circularis*) are diminutive and easily overlooked or secretive (*Pseudoplesiops* sp.) and therefore may turn up elsewhere. *Pomachromis guamensis* is the most common and widespread of the Mariana endemics, having been observed as far north as Pagan. Its closest relatives are *P. rich-*

ardsoni which is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific, but absent in the Marianas, Marshalls, and Carolines, and *P. exilis* from the Marshalls and Truk (Central Carolines; Allen, 1975). An undescribed *Anthias* is a likely endemic closely related to *A. randalli* which is distributed from the Ryukyus, Philippines, and Moluccas to the Carolines and southern Marshalls. *Chaetodon flavocoronatus*, however, seems to be more closely related to the Pacific Plate species *C. tinkeri* (Marshall and Hawaiian Islands) and *C. declivis* (Marquesan and Line Islands) than to the Indo-West Pacific species *C. burgessi* (Philippines, Palau, and Pohnpei) and *C. mitratus* (Indian Ocean). Unfortunately these chaetodontids are all inadequately sampled relatively deep-dwelling species (Myers, 1980).

Present day current patterns do not seem to favor colonization by Indo-West Pacific fishes (Myers and Shepard, 1980), many of which are absent from the Marianas but present in Palau or throughout the Caroline Islands. This is also true of other taxa such as corals (R. Randall, pers. com.). The presence of Indo-West Pacific taxa there is facilitated by current oceanographic (Equatorial Counter Current), ecological (diverse habitats, many with terrestrial influence), and geographic (closely spaced islands) conditions which allow the Caroline Islands to serve as a conduit for dispersal onto the Pacific Plate (Springer, 1982). Most of those species present in the Marianas must be able to maintain a genetic link with neighboring populations, via the Subtropical Counter current, the Bonin Islands, or the Caroline Islands, or they otherwise have not been isolated long enough to become differentiated. Some occur only by virtue of ecological refugia (e.g. *Ambassis buruensis* and *Thyrsoidea macrurus* in estuarine areas; juvenile *Siganus vermiculatus* in mangroves); a few are known only from rare sightings or collections of isolated individuals that are likely non-reproducing waifs (e.g. *Pseudodax moluccanus*, *Thalassoma janseni*; see Randall, 1981 for a discussion of Hawaiian examples).

The Pacific Plate endemics occurring in the Marianas may be better suited to survive glacioeustatic changes in sea level on the Pacific Plate than many Indo-West Pacific species. Many of them, as well as many Pacific Plate species with disjunct populations in the extreme eastern Indian Ocean, tend to be characteristic of clearwater seaward reefs; none are known to me to be dependent on lagoon or reef flat environments. The significantly lower sea levels characteristic of periods of glaciation would eliminate the lagoons and reef flats of most of the steeply sloping Pacific Plate islands but have relatively little effect on clearwater seaward reef habitats. Some of the Pacific Plate endemics occur marginally in the Indo-West Pacific (e.g. *Zebraosoma flavescens* in the Ryukyus) but are uncommon there where they are probably non-reproducing waifs. The presence at Christmas and Cocos-Keeling Islands, and atolls of the northwest Australian shelf of what would otherwise be considered Pacific Plate or western Pacific species is probably the result of prevailing ecological conditions.

Methods

Great care was taken to accurately identify every species accessible to the author and to obtain its valid scientific name. Specimens the author could not identify were sent to specialists, and in some cases, were donated to major museums where they are more accessible for wider study. Numerous taxonomic specialists reviewed species lists, updated

synonymies, and provided additional records for the Marianas. Unfortunately, a number of species not in the fish collection of the University of Guam Marine Laboratory, nor observed in the field, could not be personally verified. Only a few specimens of special interest from the collections of Seale (1901) and Schultz and collaborators (1953–1966) could be examined. Unless unsubstantiated by other records or otherwise regarded with suspicion, those species listed by Seale and Fowler are assumed to be correctly identified within the limits of prevailing taxonomic thought of the time. Few of the species described in Schultz et al., (1953–1966) required verification. Some of the specimens upon which the records of Kami et al., (1968) and Kami (1971, 1975) were based could not be located and are presumed lost or destroyed. Unless there is reason to doubt the identifications given, these records are accepted.

Methods of Presentation

The following checklist includes all inshore and epipelagic fish species known to occur within the 200 nautical mile (322 km) fisheries conservation zone of the Mariana Islands at depths of 200 m or less. The list is arranged in approximate phylogenetic order according to Nelson (1984). Genera and species are listed alphabetically within their respective families. If previously recorded from the Marianas each species name is followed by references to all known published records prior to and including Schultz et al., (1953–1966) and any known missidentifications to the present. Only the first published reference to each island in which the species has been recorded is given, beginning with Schultz et al., (1953–1966). Records for islands other than and exclusive of Guam are followed by the name of the island or islands in parentheses. The word "also" is given if that record includes Guam. Reliable sight records, photographic records, and questionable records are included and so indicated. Questionable records are not considered in the zoogeographic analysis or counts. Introduced freshwater species are not considered. Commentary or justification of nomenclatural changes is given for certain species not previously commented upon in Myers and Shepard (1980). The following symbols are used:

- * - new record.
- s - sight record.
- p - photographic record.
- i - probable introduction; excluded from analysis and counts.
- t - confirmation desirable; record tentatively accepted and included in analysis and counts.
- ? - doubtful occurrence or probable junior synonym of another listed species.
- FW - occurs exclusively in freshwater as an adult.

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE INSHORE FISHES OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS

Phylum CHORDATA

Class CHONDRICHTHYS

Subclass ELASMOBRANCHII

Order LAMNIFORMES

Family ORECTOLOBIDAE

Nebrius concolor Rüppell, 1837.

Ginglymostoma ferrugineum, Kami et al., 1968.

Family CARCHARHINIDAE

Carcharhinus albimarginatus (Rüppell, 1837): Kami, 1975.

Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos (Bleeker, 1856).

Carcharhinus menisorrah Kami et al., 1968.

Carcharhinus falciformis (Bibron, 1841): Bryan, 1973.

Carcharhinus galapagensis (Snodgrass and Heller, 1905): Bryan, 1973.

**Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861): Myers, MS.

Carcharhinus melanopterus (Quoy and Gaimard 1824).

Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Carcharias melanopterus Quoy and Gaimard, 1824: 194 (Marianas, type series, in part).

Eulamia melanopterus Fowler, 1925.

Galeocerdo cuvier (Peron and Lesueur, 1822): Bryan, 1973.

Family HEMIGALEIDAE

Triaenodon obesus (Ruppell, 1837): Kami et al., 1968.

John E. Randall (pers. comm. on the advice of Avi Barnes and Guido Dingerkus) recommends reclassifying *T. obesus* in Hemigaleidae.

Family SPHYRNIDAE

Sphyrna lewini (Griffith & Smith, 1834): Kami, 1971.

Order LAMNIFORMES

Family ALOPIDAE

Alopias pelagicus Nakamura, 1935: Kami, 1971.

Order RAJIFORMES

Family RHINOBATIDAE

Rhynchobatus djiddensis (Forsskål 1775): Myers and Shepard, 1980. (Saipan).

Family DASYATIDIDAE

Dasyatis kuhlii (Müller & Henle, 1841): Jones and Chase, 1975; Amesbury and Myers, 1982

p *Taeniura melanospilos* Bleeker, 1853: Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Family MYLIOBATIDAE

Aetobatus narinari (Euphrasen, 1790): Kami, 1971.

Family MOBULIDAE

p *Manta alfredi* (Kreft, 1868): Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Class OSTEICHTHYES

Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Family ANGUILLIDAE

FW *Anguilla bicolor* McClelland, 1845: Kami et al., 1968.

FW *Anguilla marmorata* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824: Kami, 1971.

Family MORINGUIDAE

Moringua ferruginea Bliss, 1883.

Moringua macrochir Schultz et al., 1953. Castle (1968) indicates that material from the tropical Pacific identified as *M. macrocephala* and *M. macrochir* by Schultz et al. (1953) and other recent authors are referable to *M. ferruginea*.

Macrochir javanica (Kaup, 1856): Fowler, 1925.

Macrochir bicolor Kami et al., 1968. Castle (1968) indicates that *M. bicolor* may be the mature male of *M. javanica*.

Moringua microchir Bleeker, 1853.

Moringua abbreviata Kami et al., 1968. Castle (1968) regards *M. abbreviata* (Bleeker) as a probable synonym of *M. microchir*.

Family CHLOPSIDAE

**Kaupichtys atronasus* Schultz, 1953: Myers, MS (Maug).

Kaupichthys hyporoides (Strömman, 1896): Kami, 1971.

Family MURAENIDAE

Anarchias allardicei Jordan and Starks, 1906: Kami et al., 1968.

Anarchias seychellensis Smith, 1962.

Anarchias leucurus Kami, 1975.

Echidna leucotaenia Schultz, 1943: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Echidna nebulosa (Ahl, 1989): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Echidna polyzona (Richardson, 1844): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Echidna sp.

Echidna unicolor Schultz, 1953: Myers and Shepard, 1980. *E. unicolor* Schultz is preoccupied by the eastern Atlantic *E. unicolor* (Delaroche, 1809) and is thus in need of a new name (Myers, MS).

Enchelycore bayeri (Schultz, 1953).

Gymnothorax bayeri Kami, 1971.

- * *Enchelycore bikinensis* (Schultz, 1953): Myers, MS.
Enchelycore schismatorhynchus (Bleeker, 1853): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Enchelynassa canina (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824): Kami, 1971.
Gymnomuraena zebra (Shaw, 1797).
Echidna zebra Kami, 1975.
Gymnothorax berndti Snyder, 1904.
Lycodontis berndti Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Gymnothorax buroensis (Bleeker, 1857): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax elegans Bliss, 1883.
Lycodontis goldsboroughi Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Gymnothorax enigmaticus McCosker and Randall, 1982.
Gymnothorax ruppelli Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax fimbriatus (Bennett, 1831): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax flavimarginatus (Rüppell, 1828): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax fuscomaculatus Schultz, 1953.
Rabula fuscomaculata Kami, 1971.
Gymnothorax gracilicandus Jenkins, 1903: Kami, 1971.
? *Gymnothorax hepaticus* (Rüppell, 1828): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker, 1859): Kami, 1971.
Gymnothorax margaritophorus Bleeker, 1884: Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax marshallensis (Schultz, 1953): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan and Guguan).
Gymnothorax melatremus Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1971.
Gymnothorax sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Gymnothorax meleagris (Shaw & Nodder, 1975): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax monostigmus (Regan, 1909): Kami, 1971.
Gymnothorax neglectus (Tanaka, 1911).
Lycodontis nuttingi Myers and Shepard, 1980. *G. nuttingi* is a distinct Hawaiian endemic (Randall, pers. com.).
*s *Gymnothorax nudivomer* (Playfair & Günther, 1867) Myers, MS.
Gymnothorax pindae Smith, 1962: Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan and Tinian).
Gymnothorax richardsoni (Bleeker, 1852): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax rueppelliae (McClelland, 1845)
Gymnothorax petelli Kami, 1971.
Gymnothorax undulatus (Lacepède, 1803).
Lycodontis undulata Fowler, 1925.
Gymnothorax zonipterus Seale, 1906: Kami, 1971.
*s *Rhinomuraena quaesita* (Garman, 1888): Myers, MS.
Sideria picta (Ahl, 1789)
Lycodontis picta Fowler, 1925.
Gymnothorax pictus Kami et al., 1968.

Sideria prosopeion (Bleeker, 1853).

Gymnothorax thyrsoideus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Gymnothorax sp. Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Strophiodon brummeri (Bleeker, 1858): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Thyrsoidea macrura (Bleeker, 1854): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Uropterygius concolor Rüppell, 1837: Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Uropterygius marmoratus (Lacepède, 1803): Fowler, 1925.

Uropterygius micropterus (Bleeker, 1852): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Uropterygius tinkhami Fowler 1945 (Saipan, holotype).

**Uropterygius macrocephalus* (Bleeker, 1866): Myers, MS.

Uropterygius supraforatus (Regan, 1909): Kami, 1975.

Uropterygius xanthopterus Bleeker, 1859: Kami, 1971.

Family CONGRIDAE

Conger cinereus cinereus Rüppell, 1828.

Conger noordzieki Kami, et al., 1968. I follow Kanazawa, 1958.

s *Gorgasia* sp.: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Heteroconger hassi (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1959): Myers and Shepard, 1980

Family MURAENISOCIDAE

**Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775): Myers, MS.

Family OPHICHTHIDAE

Brachysomophis sauropsis Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1975.

Caecula polyopthalmus (Bleeker, 1863): Kami, 1975.

Callechelys marmorata (Bleeker, 1853): Kami, 1971.

Callechelys melanotaenia Bleeker, 1864: Kami, 1971.

Leiuranus semicinctus (Lay & Bennett, 1839): Kami et al., 1968.

Muraenichthys laticaudata (Ogilby, 1879): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Muraenichthys macropterus Bleeker, 1857: Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Echidna uniformis Seale, 1901.

Myrichthys colubrinus (Boddaert, 1781): Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Ophichthys colubrinus Seale, 1901.

Myrichthys elaps (Fowler, 1912): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota). I follow Smith (1962) in synonymizing *elaps* with *colubrinus*.

Myrichthys maculosus (Cuvier, 1817): Fowler, 1925.

Ophichthys cephalozona Bleeker, 1864: Kami, 1971.

Order CLUPEIFORMES

Family CLUPEIDAE

Dussumieria sp. "B" (Baldwin, 1984).

Spratelloides sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Spratelloides delicatulus (Bennett, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.
Stolephorus delicatulus Fowler, 1925.

Family ENGRAULIDIDAE

Encrasicholina heterolobus (Rüppell, 1837): Baldwin (pers. com.).
Encrasicholina punctifer (Fowler, 1938).
 **Stolephorus indicus* (Van Hasslet, 1823): Myers, MS.
Stolephorus pacificus Bladwin, 1984 (Holotype).
Stolephorus buccaneeri Kami, 1971. I follow Baldwin, 1984.
Thryssa baelama (Forsskål, 1775).
Thrissina baelama Kami et al., 1968.

Order ELOPIFORMES

Family MEGALOPIDAE

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet, 1782): Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Family ALBULIDAE

Albula glossodonta (Forsskål, 1775).
Albula vulpes Fowler, 1925. Recent material (UG 6015) examined by me corresponds with *A. glossodonta* as defined by Shaklee and Tamaru, 1981.

Order GONORYNCHIFORMES

Family CHANIDAE

Chanos chanos Forsskål, 1775: Kami et al., 1968.

Order MYCTOPHIFORMES

Family SYNODONTIDAE

Saurida gracilis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968; Amesbury and Myers 1982 (Saipan).
Saurida nebulosa (Valenciennes, 1849): Waples, 1982.
 **Synodus binotatus* Schultz, 1953: Myers, in press (Saipan and Mang; photographed at Guam).
Synodus englemani Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1971.
 ?*Synodus ulae* Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1975.
Synodus variegatus (Lacepède, 1803): Seale, 1901; Kami et al; 1968.

Order GADIFORMES

Family BREGMACEROTIDAE

Bregmaceros nectabanus Whitley, 1941.
Bregmaceros mccllellandi Kami et al., 1968. Material from the Marshall

Islands which is presumably conspecific with the Guam specimen has been reidentified as *B. nectabanus* (Randall and Randall, MS).

Order OPHIDIIFORMES

Family OPHIDIIDAE

Brotula multibarbata Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: Kami et al., 1968.

Family BYTHITIDAE

Brosomphyciops pautzkei Schultz, 1960: Kami, 1975.

Dinematichys iluocoeteoides Bleeker, 1855: Kami et al., 1968. The single specimen I have examined was bright yellow when alive and was obtained by digging .6-.9m deep in closely packed rubble at a depth of 6m in Piti Lagoon. *Dinematichthys* is need of revision. More than one species occurs in the Western Pacific and it is not certain which is *iluocoetenoides*.

Family CARAPODIDAE

Carapus homei (Richardson, 1846): Smith, 1964a; Kami et al., 1968.

Fierasfer homei Fowler, 1925.

Carapus mourlani (Petit, 1934): Smith, 1964a.

Carapus parvipinnis (Kaup, 1865): Smith, 1964a.

Encheliophis vermicularis Muller, 1843: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Encheliophis (Jordanicus) gracilis (Bleeker, 1856): Smith, 1964a; Kami et al., 1968. I follow Williams, 1984.

Order LOPHIIFORMES

Family ANTENNARIIDAE

The synonymy follows the recommendations of Theodore W. Pietsch who examined most UG material and has recently revised the family (Pietsch and Grobecker, 1987).

Antennarius coccineus (Lesson, 1831): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Antennarius dorehensis Bleeker, 1859.

Antennarius albomarginatus Fowler, 1945 (Saipan: holotype). Based on Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.

Antennarius altipinnis Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.

? **Antennarius maculatus* (Desjardins, 1840): Myers, in press.

**Antennarius nummifer* Cuvier, 1817: Myers, MS.

Antennarius pictus (Shaw & Nodder, 1794).

Antennarius phymatodes Kami, 1971.

Phrynelox triantennatus nox Kami, 1971.

Antennatus tuberosus (Cuvier, 1817): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Histrio histrio (Linnaeus, 1758): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Order GOBIESOCIFORMES

Family GOBIESOCIDAE

- Lepadichthys minor* Briggs, 1957: Kami, 1975.
Liobranchia stria Briggs, 1955 (Saipan: holotype).
Aspasma sp.: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Order CYPRINODONTIFORMES

Family EXOCOETIDAE

- Cheilopogon spilonopterus* (Bleeker, 1866).
Cypselurus spilonopterus Kami, et al., 1968.
Cheilopogon spilopterus (Valenciennes, 1846).
Cypselurus spilopterus Kami, 1971.
Cheilopogon unicolor (Valenciennes, 1846).
Cypselurus unicolor Kami et al., 1968.
Cypselurus antoncichi Kami et al., 1968. Parin (1961) demonstrates that *C. antoncichi* Woods & Schultz represents the large adult stage of *Ch. unicolor*.
Cypselurus angusticeps Nichols & Breder, 1935: Parin, 1961 (14° 16'N × 144° 05'E and 11° 46'N × 142° 10'E).
Cypselurus poecilopterus (Valenciennes, 1846): Amesbury and Myers, 1982.
**Cypselurus speculiger* (Valenciennes, 1846): Myers, MS.
**Parexocoetus brachypterus brachypterus* (Richardson, 1846): Myers, MS.
Parexocoetus mento mento (Valenciennes, 1846): Kami, 1975.
Prognichthys albinaculatus (Fowler, 1933): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (holotype).
**Prognichthys sealei* Abe, 1955: Myers, MS.

Family BELONIDAE

- **Ablennes hians* (Valenciennes, 1846): Myers, MS.
Platybelone argalus platyura (Bennett, 1832).
Belone platyura Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Platybelone platyura Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).
Strongylura incisa (Valenciennes, 1846).
Raphiobelone robusta Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. Placed in the synonymy of *S. incisa* by Mees (1962) and Parin (1967).
Tylosurus crocodilis crocodilis (Lesueur, 1821).
Tylosurus annulatus Seale, 1901.
Strongylura gigantea Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968. The synonymy is based in part on the commentary in Wass (1984) and on Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Family HEMIRAMPHIDAE

- **Euleptorhamphus viridis* (Van Hasselt, 1824): Myers, MS.
Hemiramphus archipelagicus Collette & Parin, 1978.

- Hemiramphus marginatus* Kami et al., 1968.
Hemiramphus erythrorinchus Fowler, 1925.
Hyporhamphus acutus acutus (Günther, 1871): Collette, 1974.
Hyporhamphus affinis (Günther, 1866): Parin, Collette and Shcherbachev, 1980.
Hyporhamphus dussumieri Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Hyporhamphus dussumieri (Valenciennes, 1846): Parin et al., 1980.
Hemiramphus limbatus Seale, 1901.
Hyporhamphus laticeps Kami et al., 1968. Kami's identification was based on Schultz, et al., (1953), the description of which is referable to *H. dussumieri* (Wass, 1984).
 **Oxyporhamphus micropterus micropterus* (Valenciennes, 1846): Myers MS.
Zenarchopterus dispar Valenciennes, 1946: Kami et al., 1968.

Order ATHERINIFORMES

Family ATHERINIDAE

- ? *Atherinomorus insularum whitei* (Schultz, 1953) (= *A. lacunosus*?).
Pranesus insularum whitei Schultz, 1953 (Holotype: Saipan).
Pranesus insularum insularum Kami et al., 1968.
Atherinomorus lacunosus (Schneider, 1801).
Pranesus pinguis Schultz, in Schultz et al., 1953. Based on the synonymy of Whitehead and Ivantsoff, 1983.
Atherion elymus Jordan & Starks, 1901.
Atherion elymus freyi Schultz, in Schultz et al., 1953 (Holotype). Schultz' subspecies of *A. elymus* are not recognized by W. Ivantsoff (J. E. Randall, MS).
Hypoatherina ovalaua (Herre, 1935).
Allanetta ovalaua Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. Based on Whitehead and Ivantsoff (1983).

Order BERYCIFORMES

Family ANOMALOPIDAE

- Anomalops katoptron* Bleeker, 1856: Kami, 1971.

Family HOLOCENTRIDAE

- Myripristis adusta* Bleeker, 1853: Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1983.
Myripristis amaena (Castlenau, 1873).
Myripristis argyromus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Myripristis berndti Jordan & Evermann, 1903: Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Myripristis chryseres Jordan & Evermann, 1903: Kami, 1971; Myers, MS.
Myripristis kuntee Myers and Shepard, 1980.

- Myripristis kuntze* Cuvier, 1831.
Myripristis multiradiatus Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
- Myripristis murdjan* (Forsskål, 1775): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
Myripristis bowditchae Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota). I follow Randall and Gueze, 1981.
- Myripristis pralinia* Cuvier, 1829: Greenfield, 1974 (Marianas: USNM 193325).
- Myripristis violacea* Bleeker, 1851.
Myripristis microphthalmus Kami et al., 1968.
- p *Myripristis vittata* Cuvier, 1831: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
 * *Myripristis woodsi* Greenfield, 1974: Myers, MS.
- Neoniophon argenteus* (Valenciennes, 1831)
Holocentrus laevis Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Flammeo argenteus Myers & Shepard, 1980.
- * *Neoniophon aurolineatus* (Liénard, 1839): Myers, MS.
- Neoniophon opercularis* (Valenciennes, 1831): Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).
Holocentrus operculare Seale, 1901.
- Neoniophon sammara* (Forsskål, 1775).
Holocentrus sammara Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Holocentrus fuscostratus Seale, 1901 (holotype). Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., (1953) synonymize *H. fuscostratus* with *H. sammara*.
- * *Ostichthys kaianus* (Günther, 1880): Myers, MS.
- Plectrypops lima* (Valenciennes, 1831).
Holotrachys lima Kami, 1971.
- Sargocentron caudimaculatum* (Rüppell, 1838).
Adioryx caudimaculatus Kami, 1971. Matsuura and Shimizu (1982) demonstrated that *Sargocentron* Fowler is an older name than *Adioryx* Starks.
- Sargocentron diadema* (Lacepède, 1802).
Holocentrus diadema Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.
- Sargocentron microstoma* (Günther, 1859).
Holocentrus microstomus Seale, 1901; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
- Sargocentron praslin* (Lacepède, 1802).
Holocentrus praslin Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota); Kami et al., 1968.
Adioryx ruber Myers and Shepard, 1980. I follow Randall (1986) in regarding *S. rubrum* and *S. praslin* as distinct.
- Sargocentron punctatissimum* (Cuvier, 1829).
Faremusca lacteo-guttata Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).
Holocentrus lacteoguttatus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
- Sargocentron spiniferum* (Forsskål, 1775).
Holocentrus spinifer Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
Holocentrus binotatum Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 (holotype); Seale, 1901.

- Holocentrus unipunctatum* Seale, 1901. Woods (1955) showed that *H. binotatum* and *H. unipunctatum* are junior synonyms of *A. spinifer*.
Sargocentron tiere (Cuvier, 1829).
Holocentrus tiere Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Holocentrus erythraeus Fowler, 1925.
Sargocentron tiereoides (Bleeker, 1853).
Holocentrus tiereoides Kami et al., 1968.

Order GASTEROSTEIFORMES

Family AULOSTOMIDAE

- Aulostomus chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Family FISTULARIIDAE

- Fistularia commersonii* Rüppell, 1838.
Fistularia depressa Seale, 1901.
Fistularia petimba Fowler, 1925; Fowler 1945 (Saipan); Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. I follow Fritzsche, 1976.

Family SOLENOSTOMIDAE

- Solenostomus paradoxus* (Pallas, 1870).
Solenostomus armatus Myers and Shepard, 1980. Based on Randall and Randall, 1987).

Family SYNGNATHIDAE

- C. E. Dawson examined much of the Marianas material and kindly provided identifications or assistance with the synonymies of others.
Choeroichthys brachysoma (Bleeker, 1855): Dawson, 1976.
Choeroichthys sculptus (Gunther, 1870): Kami, 1975; Dawson, 1976 (Saipan).
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus (Ruppell, 1838): Fowler, 1925; Dawson 1976 (Saipan).
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus conspicillatus Herald in Schultz et al., 1953.
Corythoichthys intestinalis (Ramsay, 1881): Dawson, 1977b (Saipan).
Corythoichthys intestinalis waitei Herald in Schultz et al., 1953.
Corythoichthys nigripictus Herald, 1953; Dawson, 1977b.
Cosmocampus darrosanus (Dawson & Randall, 1975).
Cosmocampus sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980. Dawson (1985) confirmed the identity of this species.
Doryhamphus excisus excisus Kaup, 1856.
Doryhamphus melanopleura Kami, 1971.
Dunckerocampus dactyliophorus (Bleeker, 1853): Kami, 1971.
Halicampus brocki (Herald, 1953).
Micrognathus brocki Kami, 1971.

- Halicampus mataafae* (Jordan & Seale, 1906).
Corythoichthys mataafae Fowler, 1925.
Micrognathus mataafae Kami et al., 1968.
- **Hippocampus hystrix* Kaup, 1856: Myers, in press.
- Micrognathus andersonii* (Bleeker, 1858): Dawson, 1982.
Micrognathus brevirostris Herald in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).
- **Micrognathus brevirostris pygmaeus* Fritsche, 1981: Myers, MS.
- Minyichthys myersi* (Herald & Randall, 1972).
Micrognathus myersi Herald and Randall, 1972 (Saipan). Dawson (1982) raised *Minyichthys* from subgeneric to generic rank.
- Phoxocampus diacanthus* (Schultz, 1943).
Ichthyocampus diacampus Kami, 1971.
Ichthyocampus kampeni Kami, 1971.
- Syngnathoides biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1785).
Gastrotokeus biaculeatus Fowler, 1925.
- Trachyrampus bicoarctata* (Bleeker, 1857): Myers, in press (Guam photo).
YoZIA bicoarctata melanesiae Fowler, 1946 (Saipan, holotype).

Order SCORPAENIFORMES

Family SCORPAENIDAE

- W. M. Eschmeyer and K. V. Rama Rao (MS) are revising the Indo-Pacific species of *Parascorpaena*, *Sebastapistes* and *Scorpaenopsis*. They kindly provided a number of the references and synonymies cited below.
- Dendrochirus biocellatus* (Fowler, 1938): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Dendrochirus brachypterus* (Cuvier, 1829): Kami, 1975.
- **Parascorpaena mossambica* (Peters, 1855): Myers, MS.
- Pontinus macrocephalus* (Sauvage, 1882).
Merinthe macrocephala Kami et al., 1968.
- **Pontinus* sp. cf. *nigerimum* Eschmeyer, 1983: Myers, MS.
- Pterois antennata* (Bloch, 1787): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966; Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).
Dendrochirus zebra Kami et al., 1968, based on Seale, 1901.
Pterois zebra Seale, 1901. Seale's description fits *P. Antennata* perfectly.
- Pterois radiata* Cuvier, 1829: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
- Pterois volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
- Scorpaenodes guamensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966 (Rota, Saipan); Fowler, 1945 (Saipan). The form *scabra* is also present at Guam.
Scorpaena guamensis Quoy and Gaimard, 1824 (type).
Sebastopisis guamensis Fowler, 1924.
Scorpaenopsis guamensis Seale, 1901.
- Scorpaenodes kelloggi* (Jenkins, 1903): Kami et al., 1968.
- Scorpaenodes minor* (Smith, 1958).
Scorpaenodes brocki Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan).

- Scorpaenodes parvipinnis* (Garrett, 1863): Kami et al., 1968.
 * *Scorpaenodes varipinnis* Smith, 1957: Myers, in press.
Scorpaenopsis diabolus (Cuvier, 1829).
Scorpaenopsis gibbosa Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.
 * *Scorpaenopsis fowleri* Eschmeyer & Randall, 1975: Eschmeyer and Rao, MS.
 * *Scorpaenopsis macrochir* Ogilby, 1910: Myers, in press.
Scorpaenopsis oxycephala Bleeker, 1849.
Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa Myers and Shepard, 1980.
 * *Scorpaenopsis papuensis* (Cuvier, 1849): Eschmeyer and Rao, MS.
 * *Scorpaenopsis* sp. (undescribed): Eschmeyer and Rao, MS.
Sebastapistes cyanostigma (Bleeker, 1856).
Scorpaena albobrunea Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Guguan).
 * *Sebastapistes galactacma* Jenkins, 1903: Myers, MS.
 ? *Sebastapistes corallicola* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966 (in part).
Sebastapistes mauritiana (Cuvier, 1829).
 ? *Sebastapistes corallicola* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966 (in part). Fresh material from Guam has been examined by Eschmeyer and Rao (MS).
Sebastapistes strongia (Cuvier, 1829).
Scorpaena bakeri Seale, 1901 (holotype).
Sebastapistes bynoensis Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.
 ? *Sebastapistes tristis* Fowler, 1925.
Synanceia verrucosa Bloch & Schneider, 1801: Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966 (Rota, Saipan); Kami et al., 1968.
Synanceia thersites Seale, 1901 (holotype).
Taenianotus triacanthus Lacepède, 1802: Kami et al., 1968.

Family CARACANTHIDAE

- Caracanthus maculatus* (Gray, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.
Caracanthus unipinna (Gray, 1831): Kami et al., 1968; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966 (Saipan).

Family PLATYCEPHALIDAE

- ? *Cociella crocodila* (Tilesius 1812).
Platycephalus punctatus Seale, 1901.
Thysanophrys crocodilus Kami et al., 1968 based on Seale, 1901.
Thysanophrys arenicola Schultz, 1966: Kami, 1971.
Suggrundus harrissi Kami et al., 1968. One of the specimens cited by Kami et al., 1968 was examined and found to be *T. arenicola*. The other could not be located.
 * *Thysanophrys chiltonae* Schultz, 1966: Myers, MS.

Family DACTYLOPTERIDAE

- Dactyloptena orientalis* (Cuvier, 1829): Kami et al., 1968.
Dactyloptena petersoni (Nystrom, 1887): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Order PEGASIFORMES

Family PEGASIDAE

Eurypegasmus draconis (Linnaeus, 1758).

Pegasus draconis Kami, 1975.

Order PERCIFORMES

Family AMBASSIDAE

*FW *Ambassis buruensis* Bleeker, 1857: Myers, MS.

Family SERRANIDAE

**Aethaloperca rogae* (Forsskål, 1775): Myers, MS (CNMI).

Cephalopholis analis (Valenciennes, 1828).

Cephalopholis obtusaurus Kami et al., 1968 (in part?). Randall (1987a) considers *C. analis* to be a senior synonym of *C. obtusaurus* Evermann & Seale, 1907.

Cephalopholis aurantius Kami, et al., 1968. This specimen, BPBM 5568, 204 mm SL, has been reidentified by Randall (1987a).

Cephalopholis argus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

Cephalopholis igarashiensis Katayama, 1957: Kami et al., 1968.

**Cephalopholis leopardus* (Lacepède, 1801): Myers, in press (Maug; photo from Guam).

t *Cephalopholis miniata* (Forsskål, 1775): Randall and Ben-Tuvia, 1983. I could not locate any specimens from Guam at the Bishop Museum and have not observed it here.

Cephalopholis polleni (Bleeker, 1874).

Gracila polleni Myers and Shepard, 1980. Randall pers. comm. indicates that *polleni* belongs in *Cephalopholis*.

Cephalopholis sexmaculata (Rüppell, 1828): Kami et al., 1968.

Cephalopholis coatesi Kami et al., 1968.

**Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes, 1828): Myers, in press.

Cephalopholis spiloparaea (Valenciennes, 1828): Myers, in press.

Cephalopholis obtusaurus Kami et al., 1968 (in part).

Cephalopholis urodeta (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).

Cephalopholis urodelus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968. I follow Randall (1987a).

Cromileptes altivelis (Valenciennes, 1828): Kami et al., 1968.

Epinephelus fasciatus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

Epinephelus emoryi Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968.

Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami, 1971.

Epinephelus hexagonatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Seale, 1901; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami, 1971.

- Epinephelus lanceolatus*** (Bloch, 1790).
Promicrops lanceolatus Kami, 1971. Randall (1987a) considers *Promicrops* to fall within the limits of *Epinephelus*.
- Epinephelus macrospilos*** (Bleeker, 1855).
Epinephelus corallicola Kami, 1971.
Epinephelus spilotus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Saipan).
- Epinephelus maculatus*** (Bloch, 1790): Fowler, 1925.
Epinephelus medurensis Kami et al., 1968.
- Epinephelus merra*** Bloch, 1790: Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
- Epinephelus microdon*** (Bleeker, 1856): Kami, 1971.
- p ***Epinephelus morrhua*** (Valenciennes, 1833): Myers, MS.
Epinephelus morrhua cometae Ikehara, Kami and Sakamoto, 1970.
- * ***Epinephelus septemfasciatus*** (Thunberg, 1793): Myers, MS.
Epinephelus sp. "big one": Ikehara, Kami & Sakamoto, 1970.
- * ***Epinephelus socialis*** (Günther, 1873): Myers, in press (Pagan).
- Epinephelus tauvina*** (Forsskål, 1775): Kami, et al., 1968.
Epinephelus daemeltii Seale, 1901. Seale's description of a 6.5 inch long juvenile appears to fit that of the juvenile of *E. tauvina* more closely than any other species. *E. daemeltii* is a Lord Howe Island-eastern Australian area endemic.
Epinephelus elongatus Kami et al., 1968. Randall and Ben-Tuvia (1983) discuss the identity of *E. Tauvina* and its synonyms.
- Gracila albomarginata*** (Fowler & Bean, 1930): Ikehara, Kami and Sakamoto, 1970; Myers, MS.
- * ***Holanthias borbonius*** (Valenciennes, 1828): Myers, MS.
- Holanthias katayamai*** Randall, Mauge & Plessis, 1979.
Scalantarus chrysostictus Kami et al., 1968 (paratype of *H. katayamai*).
Holanthias chrysostictus Kami, 1975.
- Liopropoma lunulatum*** (Guichenot, 1863): Myers and Shepard, 1980. Kendall (1979) believes the genus *Liopropoma* to be grammistid rather than serranid; Randall (pers. comm.) disagrees.
- Liopropoma pallidum*** (Fowler, 1938): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Tinian, Anatahan).
- *p ***Liopropoma tonstrinum*** Randall and Taylor, 1988: Myers, in press.
- Plectranthias fourmanoiri*** Randall, 1980: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Plectranthias kamii*** Randall, 1980 (paratype).
- Plectranthias nanus*** Randall, 1980 (holotype).
Plectranthias longimanus Kami, 1975.
- * ***Plectranthias*** sp.: Myers, MS.
- Plectropomus areolatus*** (Ruppell, 1830).
Plectropomus truncatus Kami et al., 1968. Randall and Hoese (1986) place *P. truncatus* Fowler in the synonymy of *P. areolatus*.
- Plectropomus laevis*** (Lacepède, 1801).
Plectropomus melanoleucus Myers and Shepard, 1980. Randall and Hoese (1986) demonstrate that *P. laevis* has priority over *P. melanoleucus*.

Plectropomus leopardus Kami et al., 1968. Randall and Hoese (in press) indicate that this is the large adult phase of *P. laevis*.

Pseudanthias cooperi (Regan, 1902).

Anthias taeniatus Myers and Shepard, 1980. I follow Randall and Heemstra (1986) in regarding this species as distinct from *P. taeniatus* (Klunzinger).

Pseudanthias pascalus (Jordan & Tanaka, 1927).

Caesioperca thompsoni Kami et al., 1968.

Pseudanthias pleurotaenia (Bleeker, 1857).

Anthias pleurotaenia Myers and Shepard, 1980.

*p *Pseudanthias ventralis ventralis* (Randall, 1979): Myers, in press.

Pseudanthias sp.

Anthias randalli Myers and Shepard, 1980. The coloration of male differs considerably from that of published accounts of males of *P. randalli*.

The status of Guam specimens must await the collection of further material, particularly males, before it can be determined with certainty.

Saloptia powelli Smith, 1963: Kami et al., 1968.

**Variola albimarginata* Baissac, 1956: Myers, MS.

Variola louti (Forsskål, 1775): Fowler, 1945 (Saipan), Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968.

Family GRAMMISTIDAE

Belonoperca chabanaudi Fowler & Bean, 1930: Kami, 1975.

Grammistes sexlineatus (Thunberg, 1790): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Grammistops ocellatus Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1971.

**Pogonoperca punctata* (Valenciennes, 1830): Myers, MS (also Saipan).

Pseudogramma bilinearis (Schultz, 1943): Kami, 1975.

Aporops bilinearis Kami, 1975.

Pseudogramma polyacantha (Bleeker, 1856): Kami, 1971.

Family PSEUDOCHROMIDAE

Pseudochromis cyanotaenia Bleeker, 1857.

Pseudochromis tapienosoma Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Pagan).

Pseudoplesiops typus Kami, 1975. Synonymy based on A. C. Gill (pers. com.).

Pseudoplesiops revillei Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1971.

Pseudoplesiops rosae Schultz, 1943: Kami, 1971.

?*Pseudoplesiops* sp. 1 Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Pseudoplesiops sp. 2 Myers and Shepard, 1980. This new species will be described by A. C. Gill and A. Edwards.

Family CALLANTHIIDAE

Three partially digested specimens, representing at least two species have been recovered from the stomachs of *Coryphaena hippurus*, *Katsuwonus pelamis* and *Thunnus albacares* taken off Guam.

**Grammatonotus* sp.1: Myers, MS.

**Grammatonotus* sp.2: Myers, MS.

Family PLESLOPIDAE

Calloplesiops altivelis (Steindachner, 1903).

Barrosia altivelis Kami, 1975.

Plesiops caeruleolineatus Rüppell, 1835.

Plesiops melas Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).

Plesiops corallicola Bleeker, 1953.

Plesiops nigricans Fowler, 1945 (Saipan); Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

Pharopteryx nigricans Fowler, 1925.

Family KUHLIIDAE

*s *Kuhlia marginata* (Cuvier, 1829): Myers, MS (Saipan).

Kuhlia mugil (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).

Kuhlia taeniura Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).

FW *Kuhlia rupestris* (Lacepède, 1802): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota, Saipan).

Family PRIACANTHIDAE

Heteropriacanthus cruentatus (Lacepede, 1801).

Priacanthus cruentatus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. Fitch and Crooke (1984) erected the monotypic *Heteropriacanthus* to accommodate *cruentatus*.

Priacanthus hamrur (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

*p *Pristigenys meyeri* (Günther, 1871): Myers, MS.

Family APOGONIDAE

Apogon angustatus (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911): Kami, 1971.

Apogon coccineus Ruppell, 1835.

Apogon erythrinus Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.

Apogon cyanosoma Bleeker, 1853.

Apogon novae-guineae Kami et al., 1968. I follow Randall in considering the uniformly yellow form as conspecific with *A. cyanosoma*.

**Apogon doryssa* (Jordan & Seale, 1906): Myers, MS.

Apogon exostigma (Jordan & Starks, 1906): Kami et al., 1968.

Amia frenata Fowler, 1925.

Apogon fraenatus Valenciennes, 1832: Kami, 1971. Lachner (in Schultz et al., 1953) confused *A. frenatus* with *A. exostigma*. I have observed and photographed both species at Guam.

Apogon fuscus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825.

Apogon savayensis Seale, 1901. I follow Randall (MS).

Apogon guamensis Valenciennes, 1832.

Apogon bandanensis Bleeker, 1854: Kami, 1971.

Apogon nubilis Kami et al., 1968.

- Apogon kallopterus* Bleeker, 1956.
Apogon snyderi Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Apogon lateralis Valenciennes, 1832: Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Apogon leptacanthus Bleeker, 1856: Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Apogon mydrus Jordan & Starks, 1905: Kami et al., 1968.
Apogon nigrofasciatus Lachner, 1953: Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Apogon novemfasciatus Cuvier, 1828: Lachner in Schultz et al., 1968 (also Rota).
Apogon fasciatus Seale, 1901.
Amia novemfasciata Fowler, 1925.
Apogon taeniophorus Regan, 1905.
Apogon robustus Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
Lovamia saipanensis Fowler, 1925 (Saipan: holotype). Randall and Lachner (in press) place *saipanensis* in the synonymy of *taeniophorus* and re-identify the Mariana Is. material of *robustus*.
Apogon taeniopterus Bennett, 1835.
Apogon mensesemops Kami, 1971. I follow Smith (1961).
Apogon trimaculatus Cuvier, 1828: Kami, 1975.
Apogonichthys ocellatus Weber, 1913: Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
Apogonichthys perdix (Bleeker, 1854): Fowler, 1925.
Archamia biguttata Lachner, 1951: Kami, 1975.
Archamia fucata (Cantor, 1850): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Cheilodipterus lineatus (Lacépède, 1802): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Cheilodipterus macrodon Cuvier, 1828: Kami et al., 1968.
? *Synagrops argyrea* Fowler, 1925.
Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus Cuvier, 1828: Kami, 1971.
* *Foa brachygramma* (Jenkins, 1903): Myers, MS.
† *Fowleria aurita* (Valenciennes, 1831): Seale, 1901.
Apogon aurita Seale, 1901. This may be identical to one of following three species.
Fowleria isostigma (Jordan & Seale, 1906).
Apogon isostigma Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Fowleria marmorata (Alleyne & MacLeay, 1876).
Apogon marmoratus Kami, 1971.
Fowleria variegata (Valenciennes, 1832).
Apogon variegatus Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnapogon urosipilotus Lachner, 1953: Kami, 1971.
Pseudamiops gracilicauda (Lachner, 1953).
Gymnapogon gracilicauda Kami, 1971. I follow Fraser, 1972.
Siphamia fistulosa (Weber, 1909): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Siphamia versicolor (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Sphaeramia orbicularis (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828).
Sphaeramia menatopterus Kami, 1971.

Family MALACANTHIDAE

Hoplolatilus starcki Randall & Dooley, 1974 (paratype).

**Malacanthus brevisrostris* Guichenot, 1848: Myers, MS (also Pagan).

Malacanthus latovittatus (Lacepède, 1802): Kami et al., 1968.

Family ECHENEIDAE

Phtheichthys lineatus (Menziés, 1791): Kami, 1975.

Remora remora (Linnaeus, 1758): Kami, 1975.

Rombochirus osteochir (Cuvier, 1829): Kami et al., 1968.

Family CARANGIDAE

Alectis ciliaris (Bloch, 1788) Kami et al., 1968.

Blepharius ciliaris Fowler, 1925.

**Carangoides caeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell, 1830): Myers, MS.

*s *Carangoides ferdau* (Forsskål, 1775): Myers, MS.

Carangoides orthogrammus (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881)

Carangoides ferdau jordani Kami et al., 1968.

**Carangoides plagiotaenia* (Bleeker, 1857): Myers, MS.

**Carangoides talamparoides* Bleeker, 1852: Myers, MS.

? *Carangoides malabaricus* Kami et al., 1968. Kami's material could not be located. However, other material collected in the same general area and time frame is referable to *C. talamparoides* which is very similar to, and has often been placed in the synonymy of *C. malabaricus*.

Caranx ignobilis (Forsskål, 1775): Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

Caranx lugubris Poey, 1861: Kami et al., 1968.

Caranx melampygus Cuvier, 1833: Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

Caranx ascensionis Seale, 1901. Seale's description fits that of juvenile *C. melampygus*.

**Caranx papuensis* Alleyne & MacLeay, 1877: Myers, MS.

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: Kami et al., 1968.

Decapterus macarellus (Cuvier, 1833).

Decapterus pinnulatus Kami, 1971. Smith-Vaniz, Bauchot and Desoutter (1979) place *pinnulatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1841) in the synonymy of *macarellus*.

p **Decapterus maruadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844): Myers, in press.

**Decapterus macrosoma* Bleeker, 1851: Myers, MS.

Elagatis bipinnulatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825): Kami et al., 1968.

Gnathanodon speciosus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

Naucrates ductor (Linnaeus, 1758): Kami, 1971.

Scomberoides lysan (Forsskål, 1775).

Scomberoides sancti-petri Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch, 1793).

Trachurops crumenophthalmus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

*p *Seriola dumerili* (Risso, 1810): Myers, MS.

Seriola rivoliana Cuvier, 1833.

Seriola songoro Kami, 1971.

Trachinotus baillonii (Lacepède, 1802): Woods *in* Schultz et al., 1953.

Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède, 1802): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1966.

Trachinotus ovatus Fowler, 1925.

Uraspis helvolus (Forster, 1801): Kami, 1971.

Family CORYPHAENIDAE

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus, 1758: Shcherbachev, 1973.

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus, 1758: Kami et al., 1968.

Family LEIOGNATHIDAE

Gazza achlamys Jordan & Starks, 1917: Kami et al., 1968.

Leiognathus equulus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

Leiognathus obscura Seale, 1901 (holotype).

**Leiognathus stercorarius* Evermann & Seale, 1907: Myers, MS.

Family EMMELICHTHYIDAE

Emmelichthys karnellai Heemstra & Randall, 1977: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

**Erythrocles scintillans* (Jordan & Thompson, 1912): Myers, MS.

Family LUTJANIDAE

Aphareus furca (Lacepède, 1801).

Aphareus furcatus Kami et al., 1968; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Aphareus rutilans Cuvier, 1830: Kami et al., 1968.

Aprion virescens Valenciennes, 1830: Kami et al., 1968.

Etelis carbunculus Cuvier, 1828.

Etelis marshi Kami et al., 1968. Anderson (1981) discusses the synonymy of *Etelis* species.

Etelis coruscans Valenciennes, 1862.

Etelis carbunculus Kami et al., 1968.

Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

Lutjanus bohar (Forsskål, 1775): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.

Lutjanus fulvus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Seale, 1901.

Lutjanus erythropterus Seale, 1901. Seale's description fits that of a very small juvenile *L. fulvus*.

Lutjanus lineolatus Kami et al., 1968. Kami et al., cite Seale (1901) as the source of this record based on 27 one-inch specimens. Seale, however, does not list *lineolatus*, but does mention 27 one-inch specimens under *L. erythropterus*.

Lutjanus vaiigiensis Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.

Lutjanus gibbus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

Lutjanus kasmira (Forsskål, 1775): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953. (Rota); Kami et al., 1968.

Lutjanus bengalensis Seale, 1901.

Lutjanus monostigma (Cuvier, 1828): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

- *p *Macolor macularis* Fowler, 1931: Myers, MS (Saipan, Rota).
Macolor niger (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.
Paracaesio sordidus Abe & Shinohara, 1962: Kami, 1971.
Paracaesio xanthurus (Bleeker, 1875): Kami, 1971.
Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus (Valenciennes, 1832).
Pristipomoides amoenus Kami et al., 1968. I follow Anderson (1987).
Pristipomoides auricilla (Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927): Kami et al., 1968.
Pristipomoides filamentosus (Valenciennes, 1830).
Pristipomoides microlepis Kami et al., 1968.
Pristipomoides flavipinnis Shinohara, 1963: Kami, 1971.
Pristipomoides seiboldii (Bleeker, 1857): Kami et al., 1968.
Pristipomoides zonatus (Valenciennes, 1830).
Rooseveltia brighami Kami et al., 1968. W. D. Anderson (pers. com.) advises the provisional placement of *amoenus* and *zonatus* in *Pristipomoides* rather than *Tropidinus*.
Randallichthys filamentosus (Fourmanoir, 1970): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Family SYMPHYSANODONTIDAE

- Symphysanodon typus* (Bleeker, 1878): Kami, 1971.

Family CAESIONIDAE

Synonymies follow the suggestions of Kent E. Carpenter.

- Caesio caerulea* Lacepede, 1802: Kami et al., 1968.

- Caesio teres* Seale, 1906

C. xanthonotus Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan); observed at Guam and Pagan.

- Pterocaesio marri* Schultz 1953: Myers, MS.

Pterocaesio chrysozona (Cuvier, 1830): Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

- Pterocaesio tile* Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Caesio tile Fowler, 1925.

Family NEMIPTERIDAE

- Pentapodus macrurus* (Bleeker, 1850): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (photograph); Myers, MS.

- Scolopsis lineatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: Seale, 1901.

Scolopsis cancellatus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. I follow Randall and Randall (in press).

Family LOBOTIDAE

- **Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch, 1790): Myers, MS.

Family GERREIDAE

- Gerres argyreus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Saipan).

- Garres argyreus* Seale, 1901.
Gerres gigas Fowler, 1925.
Gerres oblongus Cuvier, 1830: Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.

Family HAEMULIDAE

- * *Plectorhynchus albobittatus* (Ruppell, 1835): Myers, in press.
Plectorhynchus gibbosus Lacepede, 1802.
Plectorhynchus nigrus Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953. R. J. McKay (pers. comm.) advises spelling *Plectorhynchus* with an *i* rather than a *y*.
Plectorhynchus obscurus (Gunther, 1871): Myers, in press.
Plectorhynchus schotof Kami, 1975. Both of the specimens cited by Kami (90 and 164 mm SL) bear juvenile coloration which consists of one or more oblique thin white lines on a dark grey background. I follow Randall (MS) in using *obscurus* for the large, uniformly dark species (as an adult) identified by some recent authors as *Gaterin harrawayi* Smith.
Plectorhynchus orientalis (Bloch, 1793).
Plectorhynchus diagramma Fowler, 1925. One of the specimens collected by Hornbostel, BPBM 4020, 320 mm SL was located. It is a typical adult *P. orientalis*.
Gaterin diagrammus Kami et al., 1968.
Plectorhynchus cuvieri Kami et al., 1968.
Plectorhynchus chaetodonoides Kami, 1971 (In part).
P. lineatus Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).
Plectorhynchus picus (Cuvier, 1830).
Plectorhynchus chaetodonoides Kami, 1971 (In part).
Plectorhynchus orientalis Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Family LETHRINIDAE

- Gnathodentex aureolineatus* (Lecepede, 1802): Kami et al., 1968.
Pentapus aurolineatus Fowler, 1925.
Gymnocranius griseus (Schlegel, 1843): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (photograph); Myers, in press.
 * p *Gymnocranius japonicus* Akazaki, 1961: Myers, in press.
 * *Gymnocranius lethrinoides* (Bleeker, 1873): Myers, in press.
Lethrinus elongatus Valenciennes, 1830.
Lethrinus miniatus Kami et al., 1968; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.
Lethrinus harak (Forsskål, 1775): Sato, 1978. I follow Randall (1983).
Lethrinus bonhamensis Seale, 1901.
Lethrinus rhodopterus Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Lethrinus kallopterus Bleeker, 1856: Sato, 1978; Myers, in press.
Lethrinus mahsenoides Valenciennes, 1830.
Lethrinus mahsena Myers and Shepard, 1980 (photograph); Myers, in press.
 ? *Lethrinus ornatus* Valenciennes, 1830: Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.

Schultz's material may be small specimens of *ramak*. I have never seen a specimen of *L. ornatus* from the Marianas.

Lethrinus ramak (Forsskål, 1775): Sato, 1978.

Lethrinus nebulosus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Lethrinus rubrioperculatus Sato, 1978: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Lethrinus semicinctus Valenciennes, 1830.

Lethrinus reticulatus Kami et al., 1968. Schultz's (in Schultz et al., 1953) description is referable to either *L. semicinctus* (Sato, 1978) or *L. amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1854; Randall, 1980). I tentatively follow Sato, although there may be more than one species involved in the Marianas.

Lethrinus xanthochilus Klunzinger, 1870: Sato, 1978.

Lethrinus microdon Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota). I follow Randall (MS).

Monotaxis grandoculis (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

**Wattsia mossambicus* (Smith, 1957): Myers, MS.

Family MULLIDAE

Mulloides flavolineatus (Lacépède, 1801): Seale, 1901.

Mulloides samoensis Seale, 1901.

Mulloidichthys samoensis Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.

Mulloidichthys flavolineatus Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Mulloides pflugeri Steindachner, 1901.

Mulloidichthys pflugeri Kami et al., 1968.

Mulloides vanicolensis (Valenciennes, 1831).

Mulloidichthys auriflamma Kami et al., 1968.

Mulloidichthys vanicolensis Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

**Parupeneus barberinoides* (Bleeker, 1852): Amesbury, pers. com.; Myers, MS.

Parupeneus barberinus (Lacépède, 1801): Lachner in Schultz et al., 1980.

Upeneus barberinus Fowler, 1925.

Parupeneus bifasciatus (Lacépède, 1801): Lachner in Schultz et al., 1980 (also Rota).

Parupeneus ciliatus (Lacépède, 1802)

Parupeneus porphyreus Amesbury and Myers, 1982. Randall (pers. com.) will show that *P. ciliatus* is the valid name for the western Pacific species from the Marianas recently referred to *P. porphyreus*, a valid Hawaiian endemic.

Parupeneus cyclostomus (Lacépède, 1801): Lachner in Schultz et al., 1960 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968.

Parupeneus luteus Kami et al., 1968.

Parupeneus chryserydros Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Upeneus chryserydros Fowler, 1925.

Upeneus saffordi Seale 1901 (holotype).

* *Parupeneus heptacanthus* (Lacépède, 1802): Myers, in press.

Parupeneus multifasciatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Kami et al., 1968.

Parupeneus trifasciatus Lachner, in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan); Amesbury and Myers, 1982. Randall (pers. com.) advises using *multifasciatus* for this species.

Upeneus multifasciatus Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.

Upeneus trifasciatus Seale, 1901.

Parupeneus pleurostigma (Bennett, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.

Upeneus taeniopterus Cuvier, 1829.

Upeneus arge Kami, 1971.

Upeneus vittatus (Forsskål, 1775): Lachner in Schultz et al., 1960

Family MONODACTYLIDAE

Monodactylus argenteus (Linnaeus, 1758): Kami, 1971.

Family PEMPHERIDIDAE

Pempheris oualensis Cuvier, 1831: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968; Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).

Pempheris otaitensis Seale, 1901.

Family KYPHOSIDAE

*s *Kyphosus bigibbus* Lacepede, 1802: Myers, MS.

Kyphosus cinerascens (Forsskål, 1775): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Kyphosus lembus Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Family EPHIPPIDAE

Platax orbicularis (Forsskål, 1775): Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Family CHAETODONTIDAE

Chaetodon auriga Forsskål, 1775: Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Chaetodon satifer Seale, 1901.

Chaetodon setifer Fowler, 1925.

Chaetodon bennetti Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.

Chaetodon citrinellus Cuvier (in Cuvier and Valenciennes), 1831: 27 (Guam & Tahiti: type); Seale, 1901; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

Chaetodon ephippium Cuvier, 1831: Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Chaetodon flavocoronatus Myers, 1980a (holotype).

Chaetodon kleinii Bloch, 1790: Kami, 1971.

Chaetodon lineolatus Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.

Chaetodon lunula (Lacépède, 1802): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).

Chaetodon melannotus Bloch & Schneider, 1801: Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

- Chaetodon mertensii* Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon modestus Schlegel, 1842: Kami, 1975.
Chaetodon excelsa Burgess, 1978. I follow Allen (1979) in regarding *C. excelsa* as a synonym of *C. modestus*.
Chaetodon ornatissimus Cuvier, 1931: Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon punctatofasciatus Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon pelewensis Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon quadrimaculatus Gray, 1833: Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon reticulatus Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon collaris Seale, 1901.
*s *Chaetodon semeion* Bleeker, 1855: Myers, MS.
Chaetodon trifascialis Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (type).
Chaetodon strigangulus Seale, 1901.
Megaprotodon strigangulus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Megaprotodon trifascialis Amesbury and Myers, 1982.
Chaetodon trifasciatus Mungo Park, 1797: Seale, 1901; Fowler 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Chaetodon ulietensis Cuvier, 1831.
Chaetodon fulcula Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Chaetodon fulcula Seale, 1901.
Chaetodon unimaculatus Bloch, 1787: Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon vagabundus Linnaeus, 1758: Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Forcipiger flavissimus Jordan & McGregor, 1898: Kami, 1971.
Forcipiger longirostris (Broussonet, 1782): Kami et al., 1968.
Hemitaurichthys polylepis (Bleeker, 1857).
Hemitaurichthys zoster Kami, 1971.
Hemitaurichthys thompsoni Fowler, 1923: Kami, 1971.
Heniochus acuminatus (Linnaeus, 1758): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Heniochus chrysostomus Cuvier, 1831: Seale, 1901.
Heniochus permutatus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Heniochus monoceros Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.
Heniochus singularis Smith & Radcliffe, 1911: Kami et al., 1968.
Heniochus varius (Cuvier, 1829): Kami et al., 1968.

Family POMACANTHIDAE

- Apolemichthys trimaculatus* (Lacepède, in Cuvier, 1831).
Holacanthus trimaculatus Kami et al., 1968.
*s *Centropyge bicolor* (Bloch, 1787): Myers, MS.
Centropyge bispinosus (Günther, 1860): Randall and Yasuda, 1979.
Centropyge colini Smith-Vaniz & Randall, 1974: Myers, 1980b.
Centropyge flavissimus (Cuvier, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.
Holacanthus cyanotus Seale, 1901.
Centropyge heraldi Woods & Schultz 1953: Kami, 1971.
Centropyge loriculus (Günther, 1874): Kami, 1975.
Centropyge multifasciatus (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911): Kami, 1971.

Centropyge nigriocellus Woods & Schultz, 1953: Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Tinian).

Centropyge shepardi Randall & Yasuda, 1979 (holotype; also Anatahan).

Centropyge vrolicki (Bleeker, 1853): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Genicanthus bellus Randall, 1973: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Genicanthus lamarck Kami, 1975. Collecting data with the specimen of *G. bellus* cited by Myers and Shepard indicate that it is the same specimen identified as *G. lamarck* by Kami (1975). Kami further states that it was regurgitated by a *Variola louti*. The depth record of 183m stated in Myers and Shepard (1980) seems doubtful since it was based on the verbal testimony of a marine technician several years after the fact and was not included on the specimen's label.

Genicanthus watanabei (Yasuda & Tominaga, 1970): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Pomacanthus imperator (Bloch, 1787): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Holacanthus imperator Seale, 1901.

Holacanthus marianus Seale, 1901.

Holacanthus nicobariensis Seale, 1901.

Holacanthus bishopi Seale, 1901. *H. marianus*, *H. nicobariensis* and *H. bishopi* represent juvenile and transitional color phases of *P. imperator*.

Pygoplites diacanthus (Boddaert, 1772): Kami et al., 1968.

Family POMACENTRIDAE

Identifications and synonymies are based primarily on Allen (1975) unless otherwise indicated.

Abudefduf saxatilis (Linnaeus, 1758): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Abudefduf vaigiensis Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Abudefduf septemfasciatus (Cuvier, 1830): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota and Saipan).

Abudefduf sexfasciatus (Lacepède, 1801): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).

Abudefduf sordidus (Forsskål, 1775): Fowler, 1925; Fowler 1945 (Saipan); Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).

Amblyglyphidodon aureus (Cuvier, 1830): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Amblyglyphidodon curacao (Bloch, 1787).

Abudefduf curacao Kami et al., 1968.

Amphiprion chrysopterus Cuvier, 1830.

Amphiprion sebae Fowler, 1925.

Amphiprion bicinctus Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.

Amphiprion clarkii (Bennett, 1830).

Amphiprion xanthurus Kami, 1971.

Amphiprion melanopus Bleeker, 1852; Fowler, 1925.

Amphiprion ephippium Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925. Marliave (1985) re-

cently demonstrated that *A. melanopus* as well as *A. rubrocinctus* and *A. frenatus* are stable polymorphs of *A. ephippium*. However, it should be noted that all adult specimens from Guam exhibit the *melanopus* color pattern and that none exhibit the *ephippium* color pattern at any size.

Amphiprion perideraion Bleeker, 1955: Kami et al., 1968.

Chromis acares Randall & Swerdloff, 1973.

Chromis ternatensis Kami, 1971 (paratypes of *acares*, in part)

Chromis vanderbilti Kami, 1971 (paratypes of *acares*).

Chromis agilis Smith, 1960.

Chromis leucurus Kami, 1971.

Chromis sp.2: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Chromis alpha Randall, 1987.

Chromis sp.1: (sp.A of Allen, 1975): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Chromis amboinensis (Bleeker, 1873): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Chromis analis (Cuvier, 1830): Kami, 1971.

Chromis atripectoralis Welander & Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (paratypes).

Chromis elerae Fowler & Bean, 1928: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

*s *Chromis lepidolepis* Bleeker, 1877: J. W. Shepard, (pers. com.).

Chromis margaritifer Fowler, 1946.

Chromis dimidiatus Kami, 1971.

*p *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856): Myers, MS.

Chromis vanderbilti (Fowler, 1941): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Anatahan).

Chromis viridis (Cuvier, 1830). (Bleeker, 1854).

Chromis caerulea Fowler. 1925; Kami et al., 1968; Amesbury and Myers, 1982. Randall, Bauchot, and Desoutter (1985) demonstrate that *C. caerulea* Cuvier is a senior synonym of *C. ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1853) and that *C. viridis* is the valid name for the common wide-ranging blue-green species. To minimize confusion, they have petitioned the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress *caerulea* in favor of *ternatensis*, a relatively drab common wide-ranging species.

Chromis xanthura (Bleeker, 1854).

Chromis xanthochir Kami, 1971.

Chrysiptera biocellata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825).

Glyphisodon biocellatus Quoy and Gaimard, 1825 (type).

Abudefduf biocellatus Fowler, 1945 (Saipan); Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960; Kami et al., 1968.

Abudefduf antjerius Seale, 1901.

? *Abudefduf brownriggii* Fowler, 1925.

p *Chrysiptera caeruleolineata* Allen, 1973: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Chrysiptera glauca (Cuvier, 1830): Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).

Glyphisodon glaucus Cuvier (in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: type).

Abudefduf glaucus Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan).

Chrysiptera leucopoma (Lesson, 1830).

Abudefduf leucopomus Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

Abudefduf amabilis Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1980 (also Rota).

Abudefduf brownriggii Seale, 1901. Seale's description fits that of *C. leucopomus* better than that of *C. biocellatus* as indicated in Herre (1955);? Fowler, 1925.

Chrysiptera traceyi (Woods and Schultz, 1960).

Pomacentrus traceyi Kami, 1971.

Dascyllus aruanus (Linnaeus, 1758): Fowler, 1925; Fowler, 1945 (Saipan); Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).

Dascyllus reticulatus (Richardson, 1846): Kami et al., 1968.

Dascyllus trimaculatus (Rüppell, 1828): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

? *Dischistodus perspicillatus* (Cuvier, 1830)

Pomacentrus bifasciatus Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960. Myers and Shepard (1980) raised the possibility of a locality error for this record. I have subsequently examined the specimens (USNM 144098) and concur with Woods and Schultz' identification. These specimens along with others of *Choeradon anchorago* (USNM 13627), *Siganus doliatus*, and *S. fuscescens* were collected by Frey in 1945 and subsequently made their way to USNM with nothing more specific than "Guam" given as the collecting location. All occur in Palau and the first two, at least, are common in shallow, sandy lagoon habitats at Yap and Palau (Amesbury, 1978 and personal observations), but are otherwise not known from elsewhere in Micronesia or on the Pacific Plate. The single collections of *D. perspicillatus* and *C. anchorago* consist of two or more specimens of greatly differing sizes, indicating that they were not rare where collected. In addition, records of three species of echinoderms from Guam are based solely on specimens collected by Frey. These species also occur at Palau. It seems likely that these specimens were collected elsewhere and made their way to the USNM and other institutions via Guam during the confusion of World War II.

****Lepidozygus tapeinosoma*** (Bleeker, 1856): Myers, MS.

i ****Neopomacentrus violascens*** (Bleeker, 1848): Myers, in press.

Plectroglyphidodon dickii (Liénard, 1830).

Abudefduf dicki Seale 1901; Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875)

Abudefduf imparipennis Kami, 1975.

Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus Fowler and Ball, 1924.

Abudefduf johnstonianus Kami et al., 1968.

Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825).

Glyphisodon lacrymatus Quoy and Gaimard, 1825 (type).

Abudefduf lacrymatus Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.

Plectroglyphidodon leucozona (Bleeker, 1859).

Abudefduf leucozona Wood and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan).

- Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis* (Schultz, 1943)
Abudefduf phoenixensis Kami, 1971.
- Pomacentrus amboinensis* Bleeker, 1868.
Abudefduf amboinensis Seale, 1901
 ? *Pomacentrus littoralis* Seale, 1901.
- Pomacentrus pavo* (Bloch, 1787): Fowler; 1925, Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).
- Pomacentrus vaiuli* Jordan & Seale, 1906: Kami et al., 1968.
 ? *Pomacentrus littoralis* Seale, 1901.
- Pomachromis guamensis* Allen & Larson, 1975 (holotype).
- Stegastes albifasciatus* (Schlegel & Muller, 1839).
Pomacentrus albifasciatus Woods and Schultz in Schultz, 1960 (also Rota).
- Stegastes fasciolatus* (Ogilby, 1889).
Pomacentrus jenkinsi Kami, 1975.
- Stegastes lividus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).
Pomacentrus lividus Fowler, 1925; Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
Pomacentrus punctatus Seale, 1901. I follow Smith (1960).
- Stegastes nigricans* (Lacepède, 1803)
Pomacentrus nigricans Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

Family CIRRHITIDAE

- Amblycirrhitus bimacula* (Jenkins, 1903)
Cirrhitoidea bimacula Kami, 1971.
- Cirrhitichthys falco* Randall, 1963.
Cirrhitichthys serratus Kami et al., 1968.
- Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855): Donaldson and Myers, in press.
- Cirrhitus pinnulatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Schultz in Schultz, 1960.
Cirrhitus marmoratus Fowler, 1925.
- Neocirrhites armatus* Castelnau, 1873; Kami et al., 1968.
- *s *Oxycirrhites typus* Bleeker, 1857: Myers, MS.
- Paracirrhites arcatus* (Cuvier, 1829): Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
- Paracirrhites forsteri* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
Paracirrhites typee Kami, 1971. I follow Randall, 1973.
- Paracirrhites hemistictus* (Günther, 1874): Kami et al., 1968.
Paracirrhites polystictus Fowler, 1925.

Family MUGILIDAE

- Chaenomugil leuciscus* (Günther, 1871).
Neomyxus chaptalii Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).
Neomyxus leuciscus Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982. I follow Randall (MS).
- Crenimugil crenilabis* (Forsskål, 1775): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
- Liza vaiigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825).

- Chelon vaiigiensis* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Mugil vaiigiensis Seale, 1901.
Mugil cephalus Kami et al., 1968.
Valamugil engeli (Bleeker, 1858).
Chelon engeli Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.
Mugil planiceps Seale, 1901.
Valamugil seheli (Forsskål, 1775).
Mugil axillaris Seale, 1901. Although Myers and Shepard (1980) considered Seale's record doubtful, fresh material has since been collected at Guam.

Family SPHYRAENIDAE

- Sphyraena acutipinnis*** Day, 1876.
Sphyraena helleri Kami et al., 1968. DeSylva and Williams in Smith and Heemstra, 1986 place *helleri* Jenkins in the synonymy of *acutipinnis*.
Sphyraena barracuda (Walbaum, 1792): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
Sphyraena forsteri Cuvier, 1829: Kami et al., 1968.
 *p ***Sphyraena genie*** Klunzinger, 1870: Myers, MS.
 *p ***Sphyraena novaehollandiae*** (Gunther, 1860): Myers, in press.
Sphyraena obtusata Cuvier, 1829: Seale, 1901.
Sphyraena chinensis Kami et al., 1968.

Family POLYNEMIDAE

- Polydactylus sexfilis*** (Valenciennes, 1831): Seale, 1901; Fowler 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Family LABRIDAE

- Anampses caeruleopunctatus*** Rüppell, 1828: Seale 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
Anampses meleagrides Valenciennes, 1839: Kami, 1975.
Anampses twistii Bleeker, 1856: Kami, 1971.
 * ***Bodianus anthioides*** (Bennett, 1831): Myers, MS (Anatahan; s-Guam).
Bodianus axillaris (Bennett, 1831).
Harpe axillaris Seale, 1901.
Lepidaplois axillaris Kami et al., 1968.
 * ***Bodianus loxozonus*** (Snyder, 1908): Myers, in press.
 *p ***Bodianus tanyokidus*** Gomon & Madden, 1981: Myers, MS.
 * ***Cheilinus arenatus*** Valenciennes, 1840: Myers, in press.
 *s ***Cheilinus bimaculatus*** Valenciennes, 1840: Myers, MS.
Cheilinus chlorourus (Bloch, 1791): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
 * ***Cheilinus digrammus*** (Lacepède, 1801): Myers, in press.
Cheilinus fasciatus (Bloch, 1791): Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
 p ***Cheilinus orientalis*** Günther, 1862: Randall and Myers, 1983; Myers, in press.

- Cheilinus oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853; Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Cheilinus trilobatus* Lacepède, 1801: Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
- Cheilinus celebecus* Kami et al., 1968. The specimen was examined and found to be *C. trilobatus*.
- Cheilinus undulatus* Rüppell, 1835: Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
- Cheilinus unifasciatus* Streets, 1877.
- Cheilinus rhodochrous* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (Rota); Kami, 1971.
- Cheilio inermis* (Forsskål, 1775): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
- ? *Choerodon anchorage* (Bloch, 1791): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960. For the same reasons given under *Dischisrodus perspicillatus* (Pomacentridae), it seems likely that Schultz' record is based upon a locality error.
- Cirrhilabrus* sp.: Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.
- Coris aygula* Lacepède, 1801: Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
- Coris gaimard* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Kami et al., 1968.
- Coris greenovii* Fowler, 1925.
- Coris pulcherrima* Seale, 1901.
- Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan); Myers, MS.
- Cymoleutes lecluse* Fowler, 1925.
- Epibulus insidiator* (Pallas, 1770): Kami et al., 1968.
- Gomphosus varius* (Lacepède, 1801): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
- Gomphosus pacificus* Seale, 1901 (holotype).
- Gomphosus pectoralis* Seale, 1901.
- Gomphosus tricolor* Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
- Halichoeres biocellatus* Schultz, 1960.
- Halichoeres hoeveni* Kami, 1971.
- Halichoeres hartzfeldi* (Bleeker, 1852): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Saipan). This species may be a color variant of the Indian Ocean *H. zeylonicus* (Bennett) (Randall and Smith, 1982).
- Halichoeres hortulanus* (Lacepède, 1801): Seale, 1901; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960; Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).
- Halichoeres margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1839): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota).
- Halichoeres nebulosus* Seale, 1901.
- Halichoeres opercularis* Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.
- Halichoeres marginatus* Rüppell, 1835: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota).
- Coris flavovittata* Fowler, 1925. The only species known from the Marianas that fits Fowler's description at a length of 25 mm is *H. marginatus*. The true *C. flavovittata* is a Hawaiian endemic.
- Julis notopsis* Cuvier & Valenciennes (holotype).
- s Halichoeres melasmapomus* Randall 1980 (sight record).

- Halichoeres trimaculatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., (also Rota).
- Hemigymnus fasciatus* (Bloch, 1792): Kami et al., 1968.
- Hemigymnus melapterus* (Bloch, 1791): Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
- **Hologymnosus annulatus* (Lacepède, 1801): Myers, in press (also Pagan, s).
- Hologymnosus doliatus* (Lacepède, 1801).
- Hologymnosus* sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980. I follow Randall, 1982.
- Labrichthys unilineatus* (Guichenot, 1847).
- Cossyphus unilineatus* Guichenot, 1847 (type).
- Labrychthys cyanotaenia* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1980.
- Labroides bicolor* Fowler & Bean 1928: Kami et al., 1968.
- Labroides dimidiatus* (Valenciennes, 1839): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
- Labroides caeruleo-lineatus* Fowler, 1945 (Saipan; holotype).
- Labroides pectoralis* Randall & Springer, 1975: Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (photograph); Myers, MS (Agrihan).
- Labropsis micronesica* Randall, 1981 (paratype).
- Labropsis* sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Labropsis xanthonota* Randall, 1981 (paratypes).
- Labropsis* sp. Shepard and Myers 1978.
- Macropharyngodon meleagris* (Valenciennes, 1839)
- Macropharyngodon pardalis* Kami et al., 1968.
- Halichoeres nigropunctatus* Seale, 1901 (holotype).
- Novaculichthys macrolepidotus* (Bloch, 1791): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan).
- Novaculichthys taeniourus* (Lacepède, 1801)
- Xyrichthys taeniourus* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
- Novaculichthys kallosoma* Fowler, 1925.
- **Polylepion russelli* (Gomon & Randall, 1975): Myers, MS.
- Pseudocheilinus evanidus* Jordan & Everman, 1903: Kami, 1971.
- Pseudocheilinus hexataenia* (Bleeker, 1857): Kami, 1971.
- Pseudocheilinus octotaenia* Jenkins, 1900: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Pseudocheilinus tetrataenia* Schultz, 1960: Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Saipan and Guguan).
- *s *Pseudocheilinus* sp.: Randall (pers. com.).
- *p *Pseudodax moluccanus* (Valenciennes, 1839): Myers, in press (Saipan and Pagan).
- s *Pseudojuloides atavai* Randall & Randall, 1981: Springer, 1982.
- *s *Pseudojuloides cerasinus* (Snyder, 1904): Myers, MS.
- Pteragogus cryptus* Randall, 1981.
- Pteragogus guttatus* Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Stethojulis bandanensis* (Bleeker, 1851).
- Stethojulis axillaris* Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota, Saipan).

- Stethojulis linearis* Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (paratype).
Stethojulis fulvoventris Seale, 1901 (holotype).
- Stethojulis strigiventer*** (Bennett, 1832): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
Stethojulis renardi Seale, 1901.
- Thalassoma amblycephalum*** (Bleeker, 1856): Kami, 1975.
Thalassoma hardwickii (Bennett, 1828–1830): Kami et al., 1968.
 *p ***Thalassoma janseni*** (Bleeker, 1856): Myers, MS.
Thalassoma lutescens (Lay and Bennett, 1839): Kami et al., 1968.
Julis anertensis Seale, 1901.
- Thalassoma purpureum*** (Forsskål, 1775).
Thalassoma umbrostygma Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (in part).
Julis purpurea Seale, 1901.
Julis punctatus Seale, 1901 (holotype). Randall and Edwards (1984) have demonstrated that *T. umbrostygma* is a junior synonym of *T. purpureum* based on the initial phase.
- Thalassoma quinquevittatum*** (Lay and Bennett, 1839): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1968 (also Saipan).
Halichoeres leparensis Seale, 1901.
- Thalassoma trilobatum*** (Lacepède, 1801): Fowler, 1925 (as *T. trilobata*).
Thalassoma fuscum Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (Rota); Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Guam).
Thalassoma umbrostygma Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (in part). Randall and Edwards (1984) point out that *Labrus fuscum* (Lacepède) is a junior homonym of *L. fuscus* Gmelin, thus *trilobatum* is the next available name.
- Wetmorella nigropinnata*** (Seale, 1901; holotype)
Wetmorella ocellata Kami, 1971.
Wetmorella philippina Yogo and Tsukahara, 1980 (based on a re-examination of Kami's material). Randall (1983) demonstrates that *W. philippina* and *W. ocellata* are junior synonyms of *W. nigropinnata*.
- ****Xyrichtys aneitensis*** (Günther, 1882): Myers, in press.
Xyrichtys pavo (Valenciennes, 1839).
Iniistius pavonius Kami et al., 1968 misspelling of *pavoninus* (Valenciennes).
- ****Xyrichtys*** sp. (= pl. 208A of Masuda et al., 1984): Myers, MS (Tinian).

Family SCARIDAE

- p ***Bolbometopon muricatum*** (Valenciennes, 1839): Amesbury and Myers, 1982; Myers, MS.
- Calotomus carolinus*** (Valenciennes, 1839).
Calotomus spinidens Schultz et al., 1960 (Guam?, Saipan); Bruce and Randall, 1985 (also Saipan). Schultz (1960) appears to have lumped *carolinus* with *spinidens* (Bruce and Randall, 1985). The single Guam specimen he examined could be either species; the single Saipan specimen is probably too large to be *spinidens*.

- Calotomus spinidens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): ? Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960; Bruce and Randall, 1985 (also Saipan).
- Cetoscarus bicolor* (Rüppell, 1829).
Chlorurus bicolor Kami et al., 1968.
- Hipposcarus longiceps* (Valenciennes, 1839).
Scarus harid Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
- Leptoscarus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.
Scarichthys auritus Fowler, 1925.
- Scarus altipinnis* (Steindachner, 1879).
Scarus chlorodon Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960. Randall and Choat (1980) indicate that *S. chlorodon* Jenyns is the terminal phase and junior synonym of *S. prasiognathos* Valenciennes. *Scarus altipinnis* is the oldest available name (Randall, pers. com.).
- *p *Scarus festivus* Valenciennes, 1840: Myers, MS.
- Scarus forsteni* (Bleeker, 1861).
Scarus lepidus Kami, 1971.
Scarus tricolor Randall and Choat, 1980 (in part); Amesbury and Myers, 1982. Randall and Choat (1980) mistakenly synonymized *S. forsteni* with *S. tricolor*, a valid Indian Ocean-East Indies species (Randall, pers. com.).
- * *Scarus frenatus* Lacepède, 1802: Myers, in press.
- Scarus frontalis* Valenciennes, 1839.
Scarus jonesi Kami, 1975. Randall and Bruce (1983) state that *Scarus jonesi* is the junior synonym of *S. frontalis*.
- Scarus ghobban* Forsskål, 1775: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (Saipan); Kami, 1975.
- Scarus gibbus* Rüppell, 1828.
Bolbometopon gibbus Kami, 1971.
Chlorurus microhinos Kami, 1975.
- Scarus globiceps* Valenciennes, 1840.
Scarus aeruginosus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan). Randall and Bruce (1985) discuss Schultz's misidentification.
- *s *Scarus oviceps* Valenciennes, 1839: Myers, MS.
- Scarus psittacus* Forsskål, 1775.
Scarus forsteri Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
Callyodon gilberti Fowler, 1925.
Pseudoscarus bataviensis Seale, 1901.
Scarus taeniurus Schultz in Schultz et al., (also Rota and Saipan).
Pseudoscarus platodoni Seale, 1901.
Callyodon hornbosteli Fowler, 1925 (holotype). Randall and Ormond (1978) demonstrate that *S. forsteri* and *S. taeniurus* are junior synonyms of *S. psittacus*.
- Scarus rubroviolaceus* (Bleeker, 1849).
Scarus rubroviolaceus Kami et al., 1968.
Callyodon rubroviolaceus Fowler, 1925.

Scarus schlegeli (Bleeker, 1861): Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Scarus cypho Seale, 1901 (holotype).

Scarus sordidus Forsskål, 1775: Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan).

Scarus celebecus Seale, 1901.

Pseudoscarus sumbawensis Seale, 1901.

Callyodon celebecus Fowler, 1925.

**Scarus* sp.: Myers, in press. This new species will be described by Randall and Myers.

Family PINGUIPEDIDAE

Parapercis clathrata Ogilby, 1910: Kami et al., 1968.

Parapercis millipunctata (Gunther, 1860).

Parapercis cephalopunctatus Kami, 1971.

Percis cephalopunctatus Seale, 1901 (holotype). Randall (pers. comm.) informs me that *P. millipunctata* is a senior synonym of *P. cephalopunctatus*.

Family TRICHONOTIDAE

Trichonotus sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Family CREEDIDAE

Chalixodytes tauensis Schultz, 1943: Kami, 1971.

Family URANOSCOPIDAE

Uranoscopus sp.: Myers and Shepard, 1980. Randall (pers. com.) collected a specimen of an unidentified *Uranoscopus* at a depth of 56 m off Cocos Is., Guam. It is uncertain if both specimens are conspecific.

Family TRIPTERYGIIDAE

Enneapterygius hemimelas Kner & Steindachner, 1866).

Tripterygion hemimelas Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).

Clark (1980) restricts *Tripterygion* to a few Mediterranean and north-eastern Atlantic species. Most Indo-Pacific species belong in *Enneapterygius*.

Enneapterygius nanus Schultz 1960.

Tripterygion nanus Kami, 1971.

Helcogramma capidata Rosenblatt, 1960: Kami, 1971.

Helcogramma chica Rosenblatt, 1960: Kami, 1971.

Norfolkia brachylepis (Schultz, 1960).

Tripterygion brachylepis Kami, 1971.

Family BLENNIIDAE

Alticus saliens (Lacépède, 1800): Schultz and Chapman *in* Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan, Tinian and Agrihan).

- Aspidontus taeniatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 (Guam, northern Guinea: type): Kami et al., 1968.
- Cirripectes fuscoguttatus* Strasburg & Schultz, 1953: Kami, 1971.
- Cirripectes polyzona* (Bleeker, 1868) (also Saipan; J. T. Williams, pers. com.)
Cirripectes sebae Kami, 1975. J. T. Williams (pers. com.) places *C. sebae* in the synonymy of *C. castaneus* (Valenciennes). Specimens based on the description of *C. sebae* in Schultz and Chapman (1960) are referable to *C. polyzona*.
- Cirripectes quagga* (Fowler & Ball, 1924); Myers and Shepard, 1980. (also Saipan; Williams, pers. com.)
- Cirripectes variolosus* (Valenciennes, 1836).
Salarias variolosus Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836 (type).
Salarias nigripes Seale, 1901 (holotype). (also Saipan, Williams, pers. com.)
- Ecsenius bicolor* (Day, 1888): Springer, 1972.
- Ecsenius opsifrontalis* Chapman & Schultz, 1952: Kami, 1971.
- Enchelyurus kraussi* (Klunzinger, 1871): Springer, 1972.
- Entomacrodus decussatus* (Bleeker, 1857).
Entomacrodus aneitensis Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan). Springer (1972) placed *E. aneitensis* (Günther) into the synonymy of *E. decussatus*.
- Entomacrodus niuafoensis* (Fowler, 1932): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960.
- Entomacrodus sealei* Bryan & Herre, 1903.
*Entomacrodus incisolabiatu*s Schultz & Chapman 1960 (paratypes from Guam and Saipan).
- Entomacrodus stellifer stellifer* Jordan & Snyder, 1902: Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (Saipan). Springer (1967) divided *stellifer* into two subspecies.
- Entomacrodus striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1836).
Entomacrodus plurifilis plurifilis Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Tinian and Saipan).
- Entomacrodus thalassinus thalassinus* (Jordan & Seale, 1906): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan). Springer (1967) erected the subspecies *Thalassinus thalassinus*.
- Exallias brevis* (Kner, 1868): Kami et al., 1968.
Cirripectes brevis Fowler, 1925.
- Istiblennius coronatus* (Günther, 1972): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota).
Salarias nitidus Seale, 1901. Seale's description fits that of *I. coronatus* well.
- Istiblennius cyanostigma* (Bleeker, 1849): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan).
- Istiblennius edentulus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
Salarias edentulus Fowler, 1925.

- Salaria fluctuans* Fowler, 1945 (holotype from Saipan).
Salarias personatus Fowler, 1945 (holotype from Saipan).
 *s *Istiblennius gibbifrons* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Myers, in press.
Istiblennius lineatus (Valenciennes, 1836): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan).
Salarius lineatus Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).
Salarius multilineatus Fowler, 1945 (Saipan; holotype).
Istiblennius periophthalmus (Valenciennes, 1836): Seale, 1901; Kami, 1971.
Istiblennius paulus: Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960.
Meiacanthus atrodorsalis atrodorsalis (Gunther, 1877): Kami, 1971. Smith-Vaniz (1976) erected the subspecies *atrodorsalis atrodorsalis*.
Omobranchus rotundiceps obliquus (Garman, 1903): Kami, 1975.
Parenchelyurus hepburni (Snyder, 1908).
Enchelyurus caeruleo-punctatus Kami, 1975.
Petroscirtes mitratus Ruppell, 1830: Fowler, 1925; Kami, 1975.
Petroscirtes xestus Jordan & Seale, 1906: Smith-Vaniz, 1976.
Plagiotremus laudandus laudandus (Whitley, 1961): Kami, 1975.
 Smith-Vaniz (1976) erected the subspecies *laudandus laudandus*.
Plagiotremus rhynorhynchus (Bleeker, 1852): Smith-Vaniz, 1976.
Plagiotremus tapienosoma (Bleeker, 1857).
Runula tapienosoma Kami, 1971.
Prealticus amboinensis litteratus Schultz and Chapman, 1960 (holotype of new subspecies; also Saipan).
Prealticus natalis (Regan, 1909): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota, Saipan, and Tinian).
Rupiscirtes poptae Fowler, 1925 (holotype). I follow Smith-Vaniz and Springer, 1971.
Rhabdoblennius rhabdothachelus (Fowler & Ball, 1924): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).
Rhabdoblennius snowi (Fowler, 1928): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960.
Salarias fasciatus (Bloch, 1786): Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960.
Stanulus seychellensis Smith, 1969.
Fallacirripectes minutus, Kami, 1971.
Xiphasia matsubarai Okada & Susuki, 1952: Smith-Vaniz, 1976 (n. Marianas); Myers, MS (also w. of Anatahan).

Family CALLIONYMIDAE

- Anaora tentaculata* Gray, 1835: Myers, MS.
Synchiropus sp.2: Myers and Shepard, 1980. Ronald Fricke examined and reidentified the specimen.
 ? *Callionymus enneactis* Bleeker, 1879.
Callionymus calliste Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960. Fricke (1982) lists *C. calliste* as a junior synonym of *C. enneactis*. It should be noted that

Schultz' record is based on a single specimen collected by Frey, and that no other material is known from the Marianas. I consider it a locality error.

Callionymus simplicicornis (Valenciennes, 1837: type).

Calliurichthys xanthosemeion Fowler, 1925 (holotype).

Calliurichthys simplicicornis Jordan and Seale, 1905.

Callionymus xanthosemeion Myers and Shepard, 1980. I follow Fricke, 1982.

Diplogrammus goramensis (Bleeker, 1858): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Synchiropus circularis Fricke, 1984 (Tinian: holotype; Guam: paratypes).

Synchiropus sp. 1 Myers and Shepard, 1980.

*p *Synchiropus* (*Neosynchiropus*) *morrisoni* Schultz, 1960: Myers, in press.

*p *Synchiropus* sp.: Myers, in press (Rota).

Family ELEOTRIDAE

Calumia godeffroyi (Günther, 1877).

Calumia biocellatus Kami, 1975.

Eleotris fusca (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Kami et al., 1968.

Family GOBIIDAE

Helen K. Larson reviewed the list of gobies and provided many of the synonymies.

Amblyeleotris fasciata (Herre, 1953)

Amblyeleotris sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980; Myers, in press.

Amblyeleotris guttata (Fowler, 1938): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Amblyeleotris steinitzi (Klauswitz, 1974): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Amblygobius nocturnus (Herre, 1945).

Amblygobius decussatus Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Amblygobius phalaena (Valenciennes, 1837): Kami et al., 1968.

Amblygobius albimaculatus Kami et al., 1968; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

Asterropteryx semipunctatus Rüppell, 1830: Kami, 1971 *Eleotris miniatus* Seale 1901 (holotype).

Austrolethops wardi Whitley, 1935: Kami, 1975.

FW *Awaous guamensis* (Valenciennes, 1837): Kami et al., 1968.

Chonophorus guamensis Kami, 1975.

Bathygobius cocosensis (Bleeker, 1854).

Chlamydes versicolor Fowler, 1946 (Saipan: holotype).

Bathygobius cotticeps (Steindachner, 1879): Kami, 1971.

Bathygobius fuscus (Rüppell, 1828): Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).

Bryaninops amplus Larson, 1985.

Cottogobius sp. 2. Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Bryaninops erythrops (Jordan & Seale, 1906).

Cottogobius sp. 1. Myers and Shepard, 1980.

- Bryaninops natans* Larson, 1985.
Trimma sp. 2. Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Callogobius maculipinnis (Fowler, 1918).
Drombus irrasus Kami, 1975. Hoese (*in* Smith and Heemstra, 1986) places *Drombus irrasus* in the synonymy of *C. maculipinnis*.
Callogobius plumatus (Smith, 1959).
Drombus plumatus Kami, 1975.
Callogobius sclateri (Steindachner, 1880): Kami, 1975.
Cryptocentrus koumansi (Whitley, 1935): Kami, 1975.
* *Cryptocentrus octafasciatus* Regan, 1908: Myers, in press.
* p *Cryptocentrus strigilliceps* (Jordan & Seale, 1906): Myers, in press.
* *Ctenogobius feroculus* Lubbock & Polunin, 1977: Myers, in press.
Ctenogobius pomastictus Lubbock & Polunin, 1977: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Ctenogobius tangaroai Lubbock & Polunin, 1977: Myers and Shepard 1980.
Eviota afelei Jordan & Seale, 1906: Larson, 1976; Lachner and Karnella 1980 (Saipan).
Eviota albolineata Jewett & Lachner, 1983 (non-type material from Guam and Tinian; the latter locality based on Karnella, pers. com.).
Eviota distigma Jordan & Seale, 1906: Larson, 1976.
Eviota fasciola Karnella & Lachner, 1981 (non-type material from Guam and Saipan).
Eviota lachdebrerei Giltay, 1933: Karnella and Lachner, 1981.
Eviota nebulosa Smith, 1958: Larson, 1976.
Eviota pellucidus Larson, 1976 (holotype).
Eviota saipanensis Fowler, 1945 (holotype: Saipan); Lachner and Karnella, 1980.
Eviota smaragdus Jordan & Seale, 1906: Larson, 1976.
Eviota zonura Jordan & Seale, 1906: Larson, 1976; Lachner and Karnella, 1980 (Saipan).
Eviota n. sp.: Larson (pers. com.).
Exyrias belissimus (Smith, 1959).
Acentrogobius belissimus Kami, 1975.
* *Exyrias puntang* (Bleeker, 1851): Myers, MS.
Fusigobius longispinus Goren, 1978.
Fusigobius sp. 1: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Fusigobius neophytus (Günther, 1877): Kami, 1975.
* *Fusigobius* sp. 1: Myers, in press.
Glossogobius biocellatus (Valenciennes, 1837): Kami, 1975.
Gnatholepis anjerensis (Bleeker, 1850).
? *Gnatholepis deltoides* (Seale, 1901) (holotype).
Gobius deltoides Seale, 1901.
* p *Gnatholepis scapulo stigma* Herre, 1953: Myers, in press.
* p *Gnatholepis* sp.2: Myers, in press.

- Gobiodon citrinus* (Rüppell, 1835): Fowler, 1925.
- Gobiodon quinquestrigatus* (Cuvier, 1837).
Gobiodon ceramensis Fowler, 1925.
- Gobiodon rivulatus* (Rüppell, 1830): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan).
- Istigobius decoratus* (Herre, 1927).
Istigobius spence Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Saipan and Tinian).
Rhinogobius decoratus Kami, 1975.
- Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830).
Gobius ornatus Kami, 1971.
- Kelloggella cardinalis* Jordan & Seale, 1906: Kami, 1975.
- Lotilia graciliosa* Klauswitz, 1960: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- *p *Mahidolia mystacina* (Valenciennes, 1837): Myers, in press.
- Mugilogobius tagala* Herre, 1927.
Tamanka tagala Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) tentatively places this species in the genus *Mugilogobius*.
- Mugilogobius villa* Herre, 1927.
Vaimosa villa Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) tentatively places this species in the genus *Mugilogobius*.
- Oplopomus oplopomus* (Valenciennes, 1837): Kami, 1971.
- Oxyurichthys guibei* Smith, 1959: Kami, 1975.
- Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema* (Bleeker, 1856): Kami, 1975.
- Oxyurichthys papuensis* (Valenciennes, 1837).
Gobiichthys papuensis Fowler, 1925.
- Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüppell, 1830): Fowler, 1925.
- **Paragobiodon lacunicolus* (Kendall & Goldsborough, 1911): Donaldson (pers. com.).
- Periophthalmus koelreuteri* (Pallas, 1770): Seale, 1901; Kami, 1975.
- Pleurosicya bilobatus* (Koumans, 1941).
Tenacigobius bilobatus Larson and Hoese, 1980.
- Pleurosicya muscarum* (Jordan & Seale, 1906): Larson (pers. com.).
- **Priolepis cincta* (Regan, 1908): Myers, MS (Maug).
- Priolepis inhaca* (Smith, 1949).
Quisquilius inhaca Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Priolepis*.
- Priolepis semidoliatus* (Valenciennes, 1837).
Zonogobius semidoliatus Kami, 1971. Randall (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Priolepis*.
- Redigobius versicolor* Smith, 1959.
Stigmatogobius versicolor Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Redigobius*.
 ? *Redigobius* sp.: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- FW *Sicyopterus macrostetholepis* (Bleeker, 1853): Kami, 1971.
- *FW *Sicyopus leprurus* Sakai & Nakamura, 1979: Bruce Best, pers. com. (also Rota).

- Stiphodon elegans* (Steindachner, 1879).
Microsicydium elegans Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Stiphodon*.
- Teanioides limicola* Smith, 1964 (holotype).
- Trimma caesiura* Jordan & Seale, 1906: Myers, in press.
Trimma sp. 1 Myers and Shepard, 1980 (in part; R. Winterbottom, pers. com.).
- **Trimma eviotops* Schultz, 1943: Myers, MS (Maug).
- **Trimma naudei* Smith, 1956: Myers, MS (Maug).
- **Trimma okinawae* (Aoyagi, 1949).
Trimma sp. 1 Myers and Shepard, 1980 (in part; R. Winterbottom, pers. com.).
- *p *Trimma taylori* Lobel, 1979: Myers, MS.
- *p *Trimma tevegae* Cohen and Davis, 1969: Myers, in press.
 Unid. apogonid Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- *p *Trimma* sp.: Myers, MS (= DFH sp. 17, Winterbottom, pers. com.).
- Valenciennesa puellaris* (Tomiyama, 1955): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Valenciennesa strigatus* (Broussonet, 1782).
Eleotriodes strigatus Kami, et al., 1968.
- *p *Vanderhorstia ambonoro* (Fourmanoir, 1957): Myers, in press.
- Vanderhorstia ornatissima* Smith, 1959: Kami, 1975.
 ? Unid. genus and species.
Hazeus unisquamis Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Tinian).

Family XENISTHMIDAE

- **Xenisthmus polyzonatus* (Klunzinger, 1871): Myers, MS.

Family KRAEMERIIDAE

- Kraemeria samoensis* Steindachner, 1906: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Family MICRODESMIDAE

- Heose (1984) recommends placing *Nemateleotris* and *Ptereleotris* in this family.
- Gunnelichthys monostigma* Smith, 1958: Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan).
- Gunnelichthys pleurotaenia* Bleeker, 1858: Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.
Taenioides gertrudae Fowler (holotype). Schultz in Schultz et al., (1966) placed *T. gertrudae* in the synonymy of *G. pleurotaenia*.
- Nemateleotris helfrichi* Randall & Allen, 1973 (paratype); Kami, 1975.
- Nemateleotris magnifica* Fowler, 1928: Kami, 1975.
- Ptereleotris evides* (Jordan & Hubbs, 1925): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
- Ptereleotris heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1855): Davis, Randall, and French, 1977 (also Pagan).
- Ptereleotris lineopinnis* (Fowler, 1935): Randall and Hoese, 1985.
- Ptereleotris microlepis* Bleeker, 1856: Kami, 1971.

Ptereleotris zebra (Fowler, 1938).

Pogonoculias zebra Kami, 1971. Randall and Lubbock (1982) place *Pogonoculias* in the synonymy of *Ptereleotris*.

Family ACANTHURIDAE

Acanthurus achilles Shaw, 1803: Herre, 1927; Kami, 1971.

Acanthurus blochii Valenciennes, 1835.

Acanthurus mata Kami, 1971. I follow Randall et al., 1985.

**Acanthurus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1835: Myers, MS.

Acanthurus guttatus Bloch & Schneider, 1801: Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

Zebrasoma guttatus Seale, 1901.

Hepatus guttatus Fowler, 1925.

Acanthurus leucopareius (Jenkins, 1903).

Hepatus leucopareius Fowler, 1925 (in part). Two of Fowler's four specimens are not this species (Randall, 1956).

Acanthurus lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758): Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Teuthis lineatus Seale, 1901.

Hepatus lineatus Fowler, 1925.

Acanthurus nigricans (Linnaeus, 1758)

Acanthurus glaucoparietus Kami et al., 1968. I follow Randall, 1987b.

Teuthis aliala Seale, 1901.

Hepatus aliala Fowler, 1925.

Acanthurus nigricauda Duncker and Mohr, 1929.

Acanthurus nigricans Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Acanthurus gahhm Kami et al., 1968.

Acanthurus nigrofuscus (Forsskål, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.

Acanthurus nigroris Valenciennes, 1835: Kami et al., 1968.

Acanthurus elongatus Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Acanthurus olivaceus Bloch & Schneider, 1801: Kami et al., 1968.

Teuthis olivaceus Seale, 1901.

Acanthurus pyroferus Kittlitz, 1834: Kami, 1971.

Acanthurus thompsoni (Fowler, 1923): Kami, 1971.

Acanthurus triostegus triostegus (Linnaeus, 1758): Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota and Saipan).

Teuthis triostegus Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).

Hepatus triostegus Fowler, 1925.

Acanthurus xanthopterus Valenciennes, 1835.

Acanthurus fulginosus Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Teuthis mata Seale, 1901. I follow Randall, 1956.

Ctenochaetus binotatus Randall, 1955: Kami, 1971.

Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis Randall, 1955: Kami, 1971.

Ctenochaetus striatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825): Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

- *p *Ctenochaetus strigosus* (Bennett, 1828): ?Fowler, 1925; Myers, in press.
Naso annulatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825): Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Monoceros annulatus Seale, 1901.
Acanthurus incipiens Fowler, 1925.
Naso brachycentron (Valenciennes, 1935): Kami, 1975.
 **Naso brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835): Myers, MS.
Naso hexacanthus (Bleeker, 1855).
Acanthurus metaprosophron Fowler, 1925.
Naso lituratus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Acanthurus lituratus Fowler, 1925.
Monoceros garretti Seale, 1901 (holotype). I follow Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., (1953).
Naso tuberosus Lacepède, 1801: Kami, 1975.
Naso unicornis (Forsskål, 1775): Schultz and Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Acanthurus unicornis Fowler, 1925.
Monoceros marginatus Seale, 1901.
Naso vlamingii (Valenciennes, 1835): Kami, 1971.
Paracanthurus hepatus (Linnaeus, 1766): Kami, 1971.
Zebrasoma flavescens (Bennett, 1828): Kami et al., 1968.
Zebrasoma agana Seale, 1901 (holotype). Randall (1955) synonymized this species with *Z. flavescens*.
Zebrasoma scopas (Cuvier, 1829): Kami et al., 1968.
Zebrasoma veliferum (Bloch, 1797): Kami et al., 1968.

Family ZANCLIDAE

- Zanclus cornutus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
Zanclus canescens Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Family SIGANIDAE

- Siganus argenteus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: holotype).
Amphacanthus argenteus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824.
Siganus rostratus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953; Kami et al., 1968. I follow Randall, 1973.
Siganus fuscescens Fowler, 1925. D. J. Woodland (pers. com.) examined Fowler's 1925 material of this as well as that of *S. sutor* and *S. mar-moratus* and confirmed the synonymies herein.
 ? *Siganus doliatus* (Valenciennes, 1835): Woods in Schultz et al., 1953. This record is based on a collection provided by Frey in 1946. As with other Frey material, *S. doliatus* is common at Palau, but is not otherwise recorded from the Marianas. A locality error is likely.
 ? *Siganus fuscescens* (Houttuyn, 1782): Fowler, 1945 (Saipan); Woods in Schultz et al., 1953. Fowler's description is most likely based on pre-juveniles (specimens of 43–69 mm) and is too incomplete to determine

identification with certainty. Although Woodland (pers. com.) suggests that Fowler's description more likely fits *S. fuscescens* than either *S. spinus* or *S. argenteus*, Fowler failed to collect either of the latter two which are quite common and would almost certainly be present in any reef flat collection containing prejuvenile siganids. Wood's record is based on 7 specimens, 104–205 mmSL, collected by Frey in 1945 (USNM 143466). Despite considerable recent interest in siganids on Guam and their importance in local fisheries, no other records of this species from the Marianas exist. In light of other questionable records based on Frey's collections and the fact that *S. fuscescens* (as *S. canaliculatus*) is common at Palau (Woodland, pers. com.), it is likely that this is yet another locality error.

Siganus punctatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Siganus hexagonatus Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.

Siganus sutor Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968. I follow Woodland (pers. com.).

Siganus spinus (Linnaeus, 1758): Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota and Saipan).

Amphacanthus marmoratus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (holotype).

Siganus marmorata Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968. I follow Woodland (pers. com.).

Siganus vermiculatus (Valenciennes, 1835): Kami, 1975.

Family SCOMBRIDAE

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier, 1831): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (Rota); Kami et al., 1968.

**Auxis thazard* (Lacepède, 1801): Myers, MS (Saipan; photographed at Guam).

Euthynnus affinis (Cantor, 1849).

Euthynnus affinis yaito Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

**Grammatorcynus bilineatus* (Rüppell, 1836): Myers, MS.

Gymnosarda unicolor (Rüppell, 1836).

Gymnosarda nuda Kami et al., 1968).

Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus, 1758): Kami et al., 1968.

*p *Thunnus alalunga* (Gmelin, 1789): Myers, MS.

Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre, 1788): Kami et al., 1968.

Neothunnus albacora macropterus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960 (Rota). I follow Collette and Gibbs, 1960.

Family ISTIOPHORIDAE

Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw & Nodder, 1792).

Istiophorus orientalis Kami et al., 1968. I follow Morrow and Harbo (1960).

**Makaira indica* (Cuvier, 1831): Amesbury and Myers, 1982; Myers, MS.

Makaira nigricans Lacepede, 1802.

Makaira ampla Kami et al., 1968.

**Tetrapterus angustirostris* Tanaka, 1914: Myers, MS.

Family NOMEIDAE

Psenes cyanophrys Cuvier, 1833: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Psenes guamensis Cuvier, 1833 (holotype). This family is in need of revision. All our recent material is referable to the species identified by recent authors as *P. cyanophrys*; *P. guamensis* is most likely a junior synonym.

Order PLEURONECTIFORMES

Family BOTHIDAE

**Arnoglossus* sp.: Myers, Ms.

Bothus mancus (Broussonet, 1782): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

Platophrys pavo Seale, 1901.

Bothus pantherhinus (Rüppell, 1830): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

Platophrys pantherhinus Fowler, 1925.

**Engyprosopon* sp.: Myers, MS.

Family SOLEIDAE

Aseraggodes melanostictus (Peters, 1876): Kami, 1975.

Soleichthys heterohinos (Bleeker, 1956).

Aesopia heterohinos Kami et al., 1968. I follow Wongratana (1975) in placing this species in *Soleichthys*.

Order TETRAODONTIFORMES

Family BALISTIDAE

Balistapus undulatus (Mungo Park, 1797): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

Balistes undulatus Seale, 1901.

Balistapus lineatus Fowler, 1925.

Balistoides conspicillum (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Kami et al., 1968.

Balistoides viridescens (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Kami et al., 1968.

Canthidermis maculatus (Bloch, 1786): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Melichthys niger (Bloch, 1786).

Melichthys buniva Kami et al., 1968.

Melichthys vidua (Solander, 1844): Kami et al., 1968.

Odonus niger (Rüppell, 1837): Kami et al., 1968.

Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus (Rüppell, 1829): Kami et al., 1968.

Balistes flavimarginatus Fowler, 1925.

Pseudobalistes fuscus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Kami et al., 1968.

Rhinecanthus aculeatus (Linnaeus, 1758): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966 (also Rota).

Balistapus aculeatus Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.

Rhinecanthus rectangulus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

- Balistapus rectangulus* Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.
Rhinecanthus echarpe Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Sufflamen bursa (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Kami et al., 1968.
Balistes bursa Kami et al., 1968.
Sufflamen chrysoptera (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Kami et al., 1968.
Sufflamen fraenatus (Latreille, 1804).
Sufflamen capistratus Woods in Schultz et al., 1966 (Rota).
Balistes capistratus Kami et al., 1968. I follow Matsuura, 1980.
Xanthichthys auromarginatus (Bennett, 1831): Myers and Shepard, 1980; Myers, MS.
Xanthichthys caeruleolineatus Randall, Matsuura, & Zama, 1978: Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Xenobalistes tumidipectoris Matsuura, 1981 (holotype from the stomach of a *Makaira nigricans* taken at 20°33'N, 145°15'E).

Family MONACANTHIDAE

- **Aluterus monoceros* (Linnaeus, 1758): Myers, MS.
Aluterus scriptus (Osbeck, 1765): Kami, 1971.
Amanses scopas (Cuvier, 1829): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Cantherhines dumerilii (Hollard, 1854).
Amanses carolae Kami et al., 1968.
*s *Cantherhines fronticinctus* (Playfair & Gunther, 1867): Myers, MS.
Cantherhines pardalis (Rüppell, 1837): Fowler, 1925.
Amanses sandwichiensis Seale, 1901; Kami et al., 1968.
Oxymonacanthus longirostris (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.
Paraluteres prionurus (Bleeker, 1851): Kami, 1971.
Pervagor janthinosoma (Bleeker, 1854): Hutchins, 1986.
Pervagor melanocephalus Kami et al., 1968.

Family OSTRACIIDAE

- Lactoria cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758): Kami et al., 1968; Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).
Ostracion cornutus Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.
**Lactoria diaphanus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Myers, MS.
**Lactoria fornasini* (Bianconi, 1846): Myers, in press.
Ostracion cubicus Linnaeus, 1758: Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
Lactophrys nasus Seale, 1901. Seale's description fits that of a juvenile *O. cubicus*.
Ostracion meleagris Shaw 1796: Kami et al., 1968.
Ostracion punctatus Seale, 1901.
Ostracion lentiginosus Fowler, 1925.
Ostracion sebae Fowler, 1925.

Family TRIODONTIDAE

- Triodon macropterus* Lesson, 1830.

Triodon bursarius Kami et al., 1968. Boeseman (1962) showed *T. bursarius* to be a junior synonym of *T. macropterus*.

Family TETRAODONTIDAE

Arothron hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.

Tetrodon hispidus Fowler, 1925.

Tetrodon reticularis Seale, 1901. Seale's description clearly fits the juvenile of *A. hispidus*.

Arothron manilensis (Procé, 1822).

Tetrodon immaculatus Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.

Arothron immaculatus Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966. Randall (1986) shows that the striped *A. manilensis* is distinct from *A. immaculatus*.

*p *Arothron mappa* (Lesson, 1826): Myers, in press.

Arothron meleagris (Lacépède, 1798): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966.

Arothron nigropunctatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966 (also Saipan).

Tetrodon nigropunctatus Fowler, 1925.

Arothron stellatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).

Tetrodon stellatus Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.

Arothron aerostaticus Kami, 1975.

Arothron alboreticulatus Kami, 1975. *A. aerostaticus* and *A. alboreticulatus* represent juvenile and adult stages of *A. stellatus*, respectively.

Canthigaster amboinensis (Bleeker, 1865): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

Canthigaster bennetti (Bleeker, 1854): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

*p *Canthigaster compressa* (Procé, 1822): Myers, in press.

Canthigaster coronata (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Agrihan).

Canthigaster epilampra (Jenkins, 1903): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Canthigaster janthinoptera (Bleeker, 1855): Kami, 1971.

Canthigaster leoparda Lubbock & Allen, 1979: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Canthigaster solandri (Richardson, 1844): Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

Canthigaster margaritatus Fowler, 1925.

Canthigaster papua Kami et al., 1968.

Canthigaster saipanensis Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).

Tetrodon papua Seale, 1901.

Canthigaster valentini (Bleeker, 1853).

Canthigaster cinctus Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Lagocephalus lagocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758): Kami et al., 1968.

Family DIODONTIDAE

Diodon hystrix Linnaeus, 1758: Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1966.

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APPENDIX A

Deep slope fishes known from within the 200 nautical mile (322 km) fishery conservation zone of the Mariana Islands. These species are not known from depths of much less than 200m. Use of symbols follows that of the checklist of inshore fishes.

Class AGNATHA

Order MYXINIFORMES

Family MYXINIDAE

Eptapretus carlhubbsi McMillan & Wisner, 1984 (Marianas material).

Class CHONDRICHTHYS

Order HEXANCHIFORMES

Family HEXANCHIDAE

Hexanchus griseus (Bonnaterre, 1788): Kami, 1971.

Order SQUALIFORMES

Family SQUALIDAE

Etmopterus pusillus (Lowe, 1839): Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Squalus mitsukurii Jordan & Fowler, 1903: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Class OSTEICHTHYS

Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Family SYNAPHOBRANCHIDAE

Synphobranchus affinis Günther, 1877.

Synphobranchus sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Family CONGRIDAE

Blachea xenobranchialis Karrer & Smith, 1980 (holotype).

Conger sp.

Conger oligoporus Kami, 1971. All material has been collected at depths of over 180 m. One recently collected specimen (UG 6678) appears to be *C. macrocephalus* Kanazawa, 1958 and none appear to be *C. oligoporus* Kanazawa, 1958, a shallow water Hawaiian endemic.

Order GADIFORMES

Family MORIDAE

**Physiculus* sp.: currently under study by R. Moffitt.

Family MACROURIDAE

*Unid. sp.: based on the anterior remains found floating at the surface off Cetti Bay, Guam.

Order BERYCIFORMES

Family BERYCIDAE

**Beryx decadactylus* Cuvier, 1829: Myers, MS (Saipan).

- Family POLYMIXIIDAE
Polymixia japonica Günther, 1877: Kami et al., 1968.
- Order ZEIFORMES
 Family CAPROIDAE
 * *Antigonia malayana* Weber, 1913: Myers, MS.
- Order SCORPAENIFORMES
 Family TRIGLIDAE
 * *Pterygotrigla* sp.: Myers, MS.
- Family CYCLOPTERIDAE (LIPARIDIDAE)
 * Unid. sp.: currently under study by R. Moffitt.
- Order PERCIFORMES
 ? Family PERCICHTHYIDAE
 ? *Synagrops argyreus* (Gilbert & Cramer, 1896): Fowler, 1925. Fowler lists this uncommonly encountered deepwater species without comment. It superficially resembles *Cheilodipterus* spp., common shallow water fishes that he likely would have collected, but did not list. Re-examination of his material is needed.
- Family PENTACEROTIDAE
 * *Pseudopentaceros wheeleri* Hardy, 1983: Myers, MS.
- Family CHAMPSODONTIDAE
Champsodon vorax Gunther, 1880: Kami, 1971.
- Family PERCOPHIDAE
Chrionema squamiceps Gilbert, 1905: Kami et al., 1968.
- Order TETRAODONTIFORMES
 Family TRIACANTHODIDAE
 * *Halimochirurgus alcocki* Weber, 1913: Myers, MS.

APPENDIX B

Strictly offshore epipelagic and mesopelagic fishes known from within the 200 nautical mile (322 km) fishery conservation zone of the Mariana Islands. Families indicated as "doubtfully shorefishes" in the checklist of inshore fishes are not repeated here. Use of symbols follows that of the checklist of inshore fishes.

Class CHONDRICHTHYS

Order LAMNIFORMES

Family LAMNIDAE

- * s *Isurus* sp.: based on occasional reports by knowledgeable biologists and fishermen.

Class OSTEICHTHYS

Order STOMIIFORMES

Family STERNOPTICHIDAE

- * Unid. sp.: based on a partially digested specimen taken from the stomach of a *Makaira nigricans* off Guam.

Order AULOPIIFORMES

Family PARALEPIDIDAE

- Lestidium nudum* Gilbert, 1905: Kami, 1971.

Family ALEPISAUROIDAE

**Alepisaurus ferox* Lowe, 1833: Myers, MS.

Order MYCTOPHIFORMES

Family MYCTOPHIDAE

*Unid. spp.: several species taken from the stomachs of pelagic gamefishes caught in the vicinity of Guam await further study.

Order PERCIFORMES

Family BRAMIDAE

**Brama myersi* Mead, 1972: Myers, MS.

Eumegistus illustris Jordan & Evermann, 1922: Kami et al., 1968.

**Pterycombus petersii* (Hilgendorf, 1878): Myers, MS.

Suborder SCOMBROIDEI

Family GEMPYLIDAE

**Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1831: Myers, MS.

**Neopinnula orientalis* Gilchrist & VonBonde, 1924: Myers, MS.

Nesiarchus nasutus Johnson, 1861.

Prometheichthys prometheus (Cuvier, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.

Ruvettes pretiosus Cocco, 1829: Kami et al., 1968.

Thyrsitoides marleyi Fowler, 1929: Kami, 1971.

Family XIPHIDAE

Xiphias gladius Linnaeus, 1758: Kami et al., 1968.

Order TETRAODONTIFORMES

Family MOLIDAE

**Masturus lanceolatus* (Lienard, 1840): Myers, MS.

**Mola mola* (Linnaeus, 1758): Myers, MS.

**Ranzania laevis* (Pennant, 1776): Myers, MS.