An Annotated Checklist of the Fishes of the Mariana Islands

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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.

1 Contribution No. 266, University of Guam Marine Laboratory.
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 gobiesocid 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 gobid (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 Farollon 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,
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 atronasus, Epinephelus socialis, Polylepion russelli, Xenisthmus polyzonatus, Ptereleotris lineopinnis, Priolepis cincta, Trimma eviotops, Alutera monoceros, and Xenobalistes tumidpectoris) 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. tumidpectoris) 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.

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

* 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
<th>% of species considered in analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Widespread Indo-Pacific(^1)</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-West Pacific(^2)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific/Philippine Plate(^3)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific/Philippine Plate &amp; insular e. Indian Ocean(^4)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariana &amp; adjacent Islands regional endemics(^5)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariana Islands endemics</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumtropical</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total species</td>
<td>871</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 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 shepardi) 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 straglers in the Izus: 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 anus, 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-
**Micronesica**

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 jansenii*; 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. *Zebrasoma 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 misidentifications 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 amblyrhynchos* (Bleeker, 1856).
*Carcharhinus menisorrah* Kami et al., 1968.
*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.


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


Order LAMNIFORMES

Family ALOPIDAE


Order RAJIFORMES

Family RHINOBATIDAE

(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


Family MOBULIDAE

*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).


Family MURAENIDAE

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

*Anarchias seychellensis* Smith, 1962.

*Anarchias leucurus* Kami, 1975.


*Echidna nebulosa* (Ahl, 1899): Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.


*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).

*Enchelycore bikinensis* (Schultz, 1953): Myers, MS.
*Gymnomuraena zebra* (Shaw, 1797).
  Echidna zebra Kami, 1975.
*Gymnothorax berndti* Snyder, 1904.
  *Lycodontis berndti* Myers and Shepard, 1980.
*Gymnothorax elegans* Bliss, 1883.
  *Lycodontis goldsboroughi* Myers and Shepard, 1980.
  *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.
  *Gymnothorax hepaticus* (Rüppell, 1828): Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
*Gymnothorax margaritophorus* Bleeker, 1884: Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
*Gymnothorax marshallensis* (Schultz, 1953): Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan and Guguan).
  *Gymnothorax* sp. Myers and Shepard, 1980.
*Gymnothorax neglectus* (Tanaka, 1911).
  *Lycodontis nuttingi* Myers and Shepard, 1980. *G. nuttingi* is a distinct Hawaiian endemic (Randall, pers. com.).
*Gymnothorax nudivomere* (Playfair & Günter, 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 undulatus* (Lacepède, 1803).
  *Lycodontis undulata* Fowler, 1925.
  *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 thyrsoides* Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
*Gymnothorax* sp. Amesbury and Myers, 1982.

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

**Thyrsioidea 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.


Family CONGRIDAE

**Conger cinereus cinereus** Rüppell, 1828.


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

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

Family MURAENISOCIDAE

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

Family OPHICHTHIDAE


**Caecula polyophthalmas** (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.
Micronesica

*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).


*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).


*Synodus binotatus* Schultz, 1953: Myers, in press (Saipan and Mang; photographed at Guam).


Order GADIFORMES

Family BREGMACEROTIDAE

*Bregmaceros nectabanus* Whitley, 1941.

*Bregmaceros mcclellandi* 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


*Dinematichthys 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.


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


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 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 nummifer* Cuvier, 1817: Myers, MS.

*Antennarius pictus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1794).


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

Order GOBIESOCIFORMES

Family GOBIESOCIDAE

*Liobranchia stria* Briggs, 1955 (Saipan: holotype).
*Aspasma* sp.: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Order CYPRINODONTIFORMES

Family EXOCOETIDAE

*Cheilopogon spilopterus* (Bleeker, 1866).
*Cypselurus spilopterus* Kami, et al., 1968.
*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.
*Parexocoetus brachypterus brachypterus* (Richardson, 1846): Myers, MS.
*Prognichthys albimaculatus* (Fowler, 1933): Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (holotype).
*Prognichthys sealei* Abe, 1955: Myers, MS.

Family BELONIDAE

*Platybelone argalus platyura* (Bennett, 1832).
*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 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.

Hyporhamphus 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).
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).

Order Beryciformes

Family Anomalopidae


Family Holocentridae

Myripristis adusta Bleeker, 1853: Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1983.

Myripristis amaena (Castlenua, 1873).
Myripristis argyromus Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

Myripristis chryseres Jordan & Evermann, 1903: Kami, 1971; Myers, MS.
Myripristis kuntee Myers and Shepard, 1980.
**Myripristis kunze** Cuvier, 1831.

*Myripristis multiradiatus* Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

**Myripristis murdjan** (Forsskål, 1775): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.


**Myripristis pralinia** Cuvier, 1829: Greenfield, 1974 (Marianas: USNM 193325).

*Myripristis violacea* Bleeker, 1851.

*Myripristis microphthalmus* Kami et al., 1968.

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<th>Myripristis viittata</th>
<th>Cuvier, 1831: Myers and Shepard, 1980.</th>
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*Myripristis woods* Greenfield, 1974: Myers, MS.

**Neoniphon argenteus** (Valenciennes, 1831)

*Holocentrus laevis* Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.


*Neoniphon aurolineatus* (Liénard, 1839): Myers, MS.

**Neoniophon opercularis** (Valenciennes, 1831): Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).

*Holocentrus operculare* Seale, 1901.

**Neoniphon sammara** (Forsskål, 1775).

*Holocentrus sammara* Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.


*Ostichthys kaianus* (Günther, 1880): Myers, MS.

**Plectrypops lima** (Valenciennes, 1831).


**Sargocentrum caudimaculatum** (Rüppell, 1838).


**Sargocentrum diadema** (Lacepède, 1802).

*Holocentrus diadema* Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.

**Sargocentrum microstoma** (Günther, 1859).

*Holocentrus microstomus* Seale, 1901; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.

**Sargocentrum praslin** (Lacepède, 1802).

*Holocentrus praslin* Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota); Kami et al., 1968.


**Sargocentrum punctatissimum** (Cuvier, 1829).

*Faremusca lacteo-guttata* Fowler, 1945 (Saipan).

*Holocentrus lacteoguttatus* Woods in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).

**Sargocentrum spiniferum** (Forsskal, 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. bi-notatum 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 Fritzche, 1976.

Family SOLENOSTOMIDAE

Solenostomus paradoxus (Pallas, 1870).


Family SYNGNATHIDAE

C. E. Dawson examined much of the Marianas material and kindly provided identifications or assistance with the synonymies of others.


Choeroichthys sculptus (Gunther, 1870): Kami, 1975; Dawson, 1976 (Saipan).

Corythoichthys flavofasciatus (Ruppe11, 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 nigriceps Pursat, 1925; Dawson, 1977b.

Cosmocampus darrosanus (Dawson & Randall, 1975).


Doryhamphus excisus excisus Kaup, 1856.

Doryhamphus melanopleura Kami, 1971.


Halicampus brocki (Herald, 1953).

**Micronesica**

*Halicampus mataafae* (Jordan & Seale, 1906).
*Corythoichthys mataafae* Fowler, 1925.
*Micrognathus mataafae* Kami et al., 1968.

*Hippocampus hystrix* Kaup, 1856: Myers, in press.

*Micrognathus brevirostris* Herald in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Saipan).

*Micrognathus brevirostris pygmaeus* Fritsche, 1981: Myers, MS.


*Micrognathus myersi* raised *Minyichthys* from subgeneric to generic rank.

*Phoxocampus diacanthus* (Schultz, 1943).


*Syngnathoides biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1785).
*Gastrotokeus biaculeatus* Fowler, 1925.

*Trachyramphus bicoarctata* (Bleeker, 1857): Myers, in press (Guam photo).
*Yozia bicoarctata melaniesiae* 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 synonmies cited below.


*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 Scale, 1901.

*Pterois zebra* Seale, 1901. Seale’s description fits *P. Antennata* perfectly.


*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 albobrunnea Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Guguan).
*Sebastapistes galactaca* 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 crocodilia (Tilesius 1812).
Platycephalus punctatus Seale, 1901.
Thysanophrys crocodilus Kami et al., 1968 based on Seale, 1901.
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.
Order PEGASIFORMES

Family PEGASIDAE

*Eurypegasus draconis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

*Pegasus draconis* Kami, 1975.

Order PERCIFORMES

Family AMBASSIDAE

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

Family SERRANIDAE

*Aethaloperca roga* (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).

*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).


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

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


*Epinephelus hexagonatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Seale, 1901; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953 (Rota); Kami, 1971.
Epinephelus lanceolatus (Bloch, 1790).

Epinephelus macrospilos (Bleeker, 1855).
  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 morrhua (Valenciennes, 1833): Myers, MS.
  Epinephelus morrhua cometae Ikehara, Kami and Sakamoto, 1970.
*Epinephelus septemfasciatus (Thunberg, 1793): Myers, MS.

*Epinephelus socialis (Günther, 1873): Myers, in press (Pagan).

  Epinephelus daemelii 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. daemelii* is a Lord Howe Island-eastern Australian area endemic.


Gracila albomarginata (Fowler & Bean, 1930): Ikehara, Kami and Sakamoto, 1970; Myers, MS.

*Holanthias borbonius* (Valenciennes, 1828): Myers, MS.

  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 (Lacepede, 1801).
  Liopropoma melanoleucus Myers and Shepard, 1980. Randall and Hoese (1986) demonstrate that *P. laevis* has priority over *P. melanoleucus*.
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*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.


*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


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


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


*Aporops bilinearis* Kami, 1975.


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* 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 coralicola* Bleeker, 1953.
  *Plesiops nigricans* Fowler, 1945 (Saipan); Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
  *Pharopteryx nigricans* Fowler, 1925.

**Family KUHLIIDAE**

*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 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*.

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

  *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 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 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.
Apogonichthys ocellatus Weber, 1913: Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953 (also Rota).
Apogonichthys perdix (BLEeker, 1854): Fowler, 1925.
Archamia fucata (Cantor, 1850): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Cheilodipterus lineatus (Lacépède, 1802): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Cheilodipterus macrodon Cuvier, 1828: Kami et al., 1968.
*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).
Fowleria variegata (Valenciennes, 1832).
Apogon variegatus Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Pseudamiops gracilicauda (Lachner, 1953). 
Siphamia versicolor (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911): Myers and Shepard, 1980.
Sphaeramia orbicularis (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828).
Family MALACANTHIDAE

*Hoplolatilus starcki* Randall & Dooley, 1974 (paratype).

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

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

Family ECHENEIDAE


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

Family CARANGIDAE

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

*Blepharius ciliaris* Fowler, 1925.

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

*C. ferdauf* (Forskål, 1775): Myers, MS.

*C. orthogrammus* (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881)

Carangoides ferdauf jordani Kami et al., 1968.

*C. plagiotena* (Bleeker, 1857): Myers, MS.

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

*C. 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.


*Scomberoides lysan* (Forsskål, 1775).

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

*Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793).

Trachurus 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 ovatus Fowler, 1925.

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

Family LEIOGNATHIDAE
Leiognathus equulus (Forsskal, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.
Leiognathus obscursa Seale, 1901 (holotype).
*Leiognathus stercorarius* Evermann & Seale, 1907: Myers, MS.

Family EMMELICHTHYIDAE
*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 coruscans Valenciennes, 1862.
Etelis carbunculus Kami et al., 1968.
Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskal, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.
Lutjanus bohar (Forsskal, 1775): Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Lutjanus fulvus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801): Seale, 1901.
Lutjanus erythrosternus 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. erythrosternus*.
Lutjanus vaigiensis Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Lutjanus gibbus (Forsskal, 1775): Kami et al., 1968.
Lutjanus kasmira (Forsskal, 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.


*Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus* (Valenciennes, 1832).


*Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830).

*Pristipomoides microlepis* 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*.


Family SYMPHYSANODONTIDAE


Family CAESIONIDAE

Synonymies follow the suggestions of Kent E. Carpenter.

*Caesio caeruleaurea* 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.


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.
Garres gigas Fowler, 1925.

Family HAEMULIDAE

Plectorhinchus albovittatus (RupPELL, 1835): Myers, in press.
Plectorhinchus gibbosus Lacepede, 1802.
Plectorhinchus obscurus (Gunther, 1871): Myers, in press.
Plectorhinchus 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.
Plectorhinchus orientalis (Bloch, 1793).
Plectorhinchus 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.
Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides Kami, 1971 (In part).
P. lineatus Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).
Plectorhinchus picus (Cuvier, 1830).
Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides Kami, 1971 (In part).
Plectorhinchus 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.
*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 bonhamensis Seale, 1901.
Lethrinus rhodopterus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Lethrinus kalliopterus Bleeker, 1856: Sato, 1978; Myers, in press.
Lethrinus mahsenoides Valenciennes, 1830.
Lethrinus mahsena Myers and Shepard, 1980 (photograph); Myers, in press.
Schultz’s material may be small specimens of *ramak*. I have never seen a specimen of *L. ornatus* from the Marianas.

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

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

**Family MULLIDAE**

*Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* (Lacépède, 1801): Seale, 1901.
*Mulloidichthys samoensis* Seale, 1901.
*Mulloidichthys auriflamma* Kami et al., 1968.
*Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* Myers and Shepard, 1980; Amesbury and Myers, 1982.
*Mulloidichthys pflugeri* Steindachner, 1901.
*Mulloidichthys pflugeri* Kami et al., 1968.
*Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* (Valenciennes, 1831).

*Parupeneus barrerae* (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 taenioperus* Cuvier, 1829.


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

Family MONODACTYLIDAE


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* (Forsskal, 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 setifer* 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 lineolatus* Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.

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

*Chaetodon melanotus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801: Woods *in* Schultz et al., 1953.
Chaetodon mertensii Cuvier, 1831: Kami et al., 1968.
Chaetodon modestus Schlegel, 1842: Kami, 1975.
   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 falcula Fowler, 1925; Woods in Schultz et al., 1953.
   Chaetodon fulcata Seale, 1901.
Chaetodon unimaculatus Bloch, 1787: Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.
Forcipiger longirostris (Broussonet, 1782): Kami et al., 1968.
Hemitaurichthys polylepis (Bleeker, 1857).
   Hemitaurichthys zoster Kami, 1971.
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 flavissimus (Cuvier, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.
   Holacanthus cyanotus Seale, 1901.
Centropyge loriculus ( Günther, 1874): Kami, 1975.
**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 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.


**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 POMACENTRIDA**

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 curacoa** (Bloch, 1787).

**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 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 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 xanthurata** (Bleeker, 1854).

- **Chromis xanchochir** 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.

- p **Abudefduf brownriggii** Fowler, 1925.

**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 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.


? **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 *Choerodon 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.

* **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).
Plectroglyphodon phoenixensis (Schultz, 1943)

Pomacentrus amboinensis Bleeker, 1868.
  Abudefduf amboinensis Seale, 1901
  ? Pomacentrus littoralis Seale, 1901.

Pomacentrus pavo (Bloch, 1787): Fowler; 1925, Amesbury and Myers, 1982 (Saipan).

  ? Pomacentrus littoralis Seale, 1901.


Stegastes albifasciatus (Schlegel & Muller, 1839).
  Pomacentrus albofasciatus 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.

Stegastes nigricans (Lacepède, 1803)

Family CIRRHIKTIDAE

Amblycirrhitus bimacula (Jenkins, 1903)

Cirrhitichthys falco Randall, 1963.
  Cirrhitichthys serratus Kami et al., 1968.

Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus (Bleeker, 1855): Donaldson and Myers, in press.

  Cirrhitus marmoratus Fowler, 1925.

Neocirrhites armatus Castelnau, 1873; Kami et al., 1968.
  *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 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 vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825).
Micronesica

Chelon vaigiensis Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Mugil vaigiensis 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 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.
*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.

**Cheilinus inermis** (Forsskål, 1775): Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

? **Choerodon anchorago** (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 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** (Vallenciennes, 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).


Labrichthys unilineatus (Guichenot, 1847).

Cosynopagus unilineatus Guichenot, 1847 (type).

Labyrcythys 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 pardaatis 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 octotaenia Jenkins, 1900: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

Pseudocheilinus tetraettaenia Schultz, 1960: Myers and Shepard, 1980 (also Saipan and Guguan).

s Pseudocheilinus sp.: Randall (pers. com.).

s Pseudodax moluccanus (Valenciennes, 1839): Myers, in press (Saipan and Pagan).


s Pseudofoluides 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.
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)


* 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 alipinnis** (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 alipinnis* is the oldest available name (Randall, pers. com.).

*p Scarus festivus* Valenciennes, 1840: Myers, MS.

**Scarus forsteni** (Bleeker, 1861).


*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.


**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).

*Scarops 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).
*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**


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 **TRIPTYERGYIIDAE**

*Enneapterygius hemimelas* Kner & Steindachner, 1866).
*Tripterygion hemimelas* Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan). Clark (1980) restricts *Tripterygion* to a few Mediterranean and northeastern Atlantic species. Most Indo-Pacific species belong in *Enneapterygius*.

*Enneapterygius nanus* Schultz 1960.
*Norfolkia brachylepis* (Schultz, 1960).

Family **BLENNIIDAE**

*Alicus saliens* (Lacepède, 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 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.)


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 sealei Bryan & Herre, 1903.
Entomacrodus incisolabiautus Schultz & Chapman 1960 (paratypes from Guam and Saipan).


Entomacrodus striatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1836).
Entomacrodus plurifilis plurifilis Schultz and Chapman in Schultz et al., 1960 (also Tinian and Saipan).


Exallias brevis (Kner, 1868): Kami et al., 1968.

Cirripectes brevis Fowler, 1925.

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 * Flower, 1945 (holotype from Saipan).
* Salarias personatus * Flower, 1945 (holotype from Saipan).

* Isiblennius gibbifrons * (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824): Myers, in press.

* Isiblennius lineatus * (Valenciennes, 1836): Schultz and Chapman *in* Schultz et al., 1960 (also Rota and Saipan).

* Salarius lineatus * Flower, 1945 (Saipan).

* Salarius multilineatus * Flower, 1945 (Saipan; holotype).


* Parenchelyurus hepburni * (Snyder, 1908).


* Plagiotremus tapienosoma * (Bleeker, 1857).


* 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).


* Rhabdoblennius rhabdotrachelus * (Fowler & Ball, 1924): Schultz and Chapman *in* Schultz et al., 1960 (also Saipan).


* Stanulus seychellensis * Smith, 1969.


* 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.
**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).
**Chronophorus guamensis** Kami, 1975.
**Bathygobius cocosensis** (Bleeker, 1854).
**Chlamydes versicolor** Fowler, 1946 (Saipan: holotype).
**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).

**Callogobius plumatus** (Smith, 1959).
*Drombus plumatus* Kami, 1975.

**Callogobius sclateri** (Steindachner, 1880): Kami, 1975.

*Cryptocentrus octafasciatus* Regan, 1908: Myers, in press.
*p Cryptocentrus strigilliceps* (Jordan & Seale, 1906): Myers, in press.
*Ctenogobiops ferculus* Lubbock & Polunin, 1977: Myers, in press.

**Ctenogobiops pomasticus** Lubbock & Polunin, 1977: Myers and Shepard, 1980.

**Ctenogobiops tangaroai** Lubbock & Polunin, 1977: Myers and Shepard 1980.


**Eviota albolineata** Jewett & Lachner, 1983 (non-type material from Guam and Tinian; the latter locality based on Kärnella, pers. com.).


**Eviota fasciola** Kärnella & Lachner, 1981 (non-type material from Guam and Saipan).

**Eviota lachdebrerei** Giltay, 1933: Kärnella and Lachner, 1981.


**Eviota pellucidus** Larson, 1976 (holotype).

**Eviota saipanensis** Fowler, 1945 (holotype: Saipan); Lachner and Kärnella, 1980.


**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.


**Gnatholepis anjerensis** (Bleeker, 1850).

*Gobius deltoides* Seale, 1901 (holotype).

*Gnatholepis* sp. 2: Myers, in press.

*Gnatholepis scapulostigma* Herre, 1953: Myers, in press.

*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.


**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*.


**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.

**Pleuroscia bilobata** (Koumans, 1941).

**Tenacigobius bilobatus** Larson and Hoese, 1980.

**Pleuroscia muscarum** (Jordan & Seale, 1906): Larson (per. com.).

**Pripolepis cincta** (Regan, 1908): Myers, MS (Maug).

**Pripolepis inacca** (Smith, 1949).

**Quisquilius inacca** Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Pripolepis*.

**Pripolepis semidoliatus** (Valenciennes, 1837).

**Zonogobius semidoliatus** Kami, 1971. Randall (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Pripolepis*.

**Redigobius versicolor** Smith, 1959.

**Stigmatogobius versicolor** Kami, 1975. Larson (pers. com.) advises placing this species in *Redigobius*.


FW **Sicyopterus macrostetholepis** (Bleeker, 1853): Kami, 1971.

**Sicyopus leprurus** Sakai & Nakamura, 1979: Bruce Best, pers. com. (also Rota).
Stiphodon elegans (Steindachner, 1879).


Teanioides limicola Smith, 1964 (holotype).

Trimma caesura 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 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.).


Valenciennea strigatus (Broussonet, 1782).

Eleotriodes strigatus Kami, et al., 1968.

*p Vanderhorstia ambonoro* (Fourmanoir, 1957): Myers, in press.


? Unid. genus and species.

Hazeus unisquamis Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Tinian).

Family XENISTHMIDAE

*Xenisthmus polyzonatus* (Kunzinger, 1871): Myers, MS.

Family KRAEMERIIDAE

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

Family MICRODESMIDAE


Gunnelichthys monostigma Smith, 1958: Myers and Shepard, 1980 (Saipan).


Nemateleotris helfrichi Randall & Allen, 1973 (paratype); Kami, 1975.


Ptereleotris heteroptera (Bleeke, 1855): Davis, Randall, and French, 1977 (also Pagan).


Ptereleotris zebra (Fowler, 1938).


Family ACANTHURIDAE


Acanthurus blochii Valenciennes, 1835.


*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).


Teuthis lineatus Seale, 1901.

Hepatus lineatus Fowler, 1925.

Acanthurus nigricans (Linnaeus, 1758)


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 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 xanithopterus Valenciennes, 1835.

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


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.  
*Monoceros annulatus* Seale, 1901.  
*Acanthurus incipiens* Fowler, 1925.  
*?Naso brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835): Myers, MS.  
*Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855).  
*Acanthurus metaprosophron* Fowler, 1925.  
*Acanthurus lituratus* Fowler, 1925.  
*Acanthurus unicornis* Fowler, 1925.  
*Monoceros marginatus* Seale, 1901.  
*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.  

Family ZANCLIDAE

*Zanclus canescens* Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925; Kami et al., 1968.

Family SIGANIDAE

*Siganus argenteus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: holotype).  
*Amphacanthus argenteus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824.  
*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. marmoratus* 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 prejuveniles (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.).


**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.
*Grammatorcynos bilineatus* (Rüppell, 1836): Myers, MS.
*Gymnosarda unicolor* (Rüppell, 1836).
*Gymnosarda nuda* Kami et al., 1968).
*p Thunnus alalunga* (Gmelin, 1789): Myers, MS.

**Family ISTIOPHORIDAE**

*Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1792).
*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.


*Platophrys pavo* Seale, 1901.


*Platophrys pantherhinus* Fowler, 1925.

*Engyprosopon* sp.: Myers, MS.

Family Soleidae


*Soleichthys heterohinos* (Bleeker, 1956).

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

Order Tetraodontiformes

Family Balistidae


*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.


*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.

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


*Balistapus aculeatus* Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.

Micronesica

_Balistapus rectangulus_ Seale, 1901; Fowler, 1925.  
*Rhinocanthus 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).  

_Xanthichthys auromarginatus_ (Bennett, 1831): Myers and Shepard, 1980; Myers, MS. 


_Xenobalistes tumidipectoris_ Matsuura, 1981 (holotype from the stomach of a Makaira nigricans taken at 20°33’N, 145°15’E). 

Family MONACANTHIDAE 

* _A/uterus monoceros_ (Linnaeus, 1758): Myers, MS. 
_Amanses scopas_ (Cuvier, 1829): Myers and Shepard, 1980. 
_Canterhines dumerilii_ (Holland, 1854).  
_Amanses carolae_ Kami et al., 1968. 

* _s Cantherhines fronicinctus_ (Playfair & Gunther, 1867): Myers, MS. 
_Canterhines paralis_ (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. 


_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


*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 manilensis* 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 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 200 m. Use of symbols follows that of the checklist of inshore fishes.

Class AGNATHA

Order MYXINIFORMES

Family MYXINIDAE

*Eptaptretus carlhubbsi* McMillan & Wisner, 1984 (Marianas material).

Class CHONDRICHTHYS

Order HEXANCHIFORMES

Family HEXANCHIDAE


Order SQUALIFORMES

Family SQUALIDAE


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

Class OSTEICHTHYS

Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Family SYNAPOBRANCHIDAE

*Synaphobranchus affinis* Günther, 1877.

*Synaphobranchus* 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
      *Pterygiotrigla 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
   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
      *s Isurus sp.: based on occasional reports by knowledgeable biologists and fishermen.
   Family LAMNIDAE

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 AULOPIFORMES
      Family PARALEPIDIDAE
Family ALEPISAURIDAE
*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.
* Pterycombus petersii* (Hilgendorf, 1878): Myers, MS.

Suborder SCOMBROIDEI
Family GEMPYLIDAE
* Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1831: Myers, MS.
* Neoeppinnula orientalis* Gilchrist & VonBonde, 1924: Myers, MS.
* Nesiarchus nasutus* Johnson, 1861.
* Prometheus prometheus* (Cuvier, 1831): Kami et al., 1968.
* Ruvettes pretiosus* Cocco, 1829: Kami et al., 1968.

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.