



The Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries Catches of the Pitcairn Island Group

2000



**THE MARINE BIODIVERSITY AND
FISHERIES CATCHES OF
THE PITCAIRN ISLAND GROUP**

M.L.D. Palomares, D. Chaitanya, S. Harper, D. Zeller and D. Pauly

A report prepared for the Global Ocean Legacy project of the Pew Environment Group
by the *Sea Around Us* Project

Fisheries Centre
The University of British Columbia
2202 Main Mall
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z4

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FOREWORD

To Westerners, the Pitcairn Islands evoke the tropical South Pacific, palm trees swaying under the sun—all false memories, planted there by the various film versions of the *'Mutiny of the Bounty'*. Pitcairn did figure in this, as the place where some of the mutineers and their Polynesian partners—altogether 27 adults and a baby—sought refuge. However, two of the four islands in the Pitcairn group—Pitcairn proper and Henderson—are high islands and only Ducie and Oeno are atolls. Moreover, the entire group is subtropical, and sufficiently isolated to have been unpopulated when, in 1790, modern settlement was initiated.

After various tribulations, the human population—limited to Pitcairn Island—increased, however, and peaked at 233 in 1937, after which it experienced a steady decline which continues to this day, with many Pitcairners emigrating to New Zealand. The local subsistence fisheries of Pitcairn are therefore among the few fisheries of the world with declining fishing effort, as documented in the chapter on fisheries contained in this report.

The small population and remoteness of the Pitcairn Islands, however, did not preclude the study of its marine biodiversity, and numerous ichthyologists documented the fishes of the archipelago. In fact, our coverage of the fishes of the Pitcairn Islands is complete as far as we can infer from the literature at hand, as documented in the chapter on marine biodiversity. As for the other vertebrates—marine mammals and seabirds, our coverage is probably also complete; it is for the invertebrates that we expect gaps to occur.

Overall, we have, however, a good idea of the marine biodiversity of the Pitcairn group of islands—and it is worth protecting against the type of fisheries that have elsewhere been doing so much damage.

Daniel Pauly

Principal Investigator
Sea Around Us Project

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RECONSTRUCTION OF TOTAL MARINE FISHERIES CATCHES FOR THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS (1950-2009)¹

Devraj Chaitanya, Sarah Harper and Dirk Zeller

*Sea Around Us Project, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia,
2202 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4, Canada;
d.chaitanya@fisheries.ubc.ca; s.harper@fisheries.ubc.ca; d.zeller@fisheries.ubc.ca*

ABSTRACT

Here, total marine catches were estimated for the Pitcairn Islands for 1950-2009. A catch reconstruction method was used to estimate both subsistence (non-commercial) and artisanal (commercial) catches. Our reconstruction indicates that from 1950-2009, Pitcairn Islands' marine catches were more than six times greater than the data reported by the FAO on behalf of the Pitcairn Islands would suggest. This is likely due to artisanal catches and changes in human population levels that were not accounted for by the data provided to the FAO. Overall, our results determined that the reconstructed catches for the Pitcairn Islands, which include subsistence and artisanal sector catches, totaled 1,016 tonnes for the period 1950-2009, or 28 t-year⁻¹ in 1950, declining to 13 t-year⁻¹ by 2009.

INTRODUCTION

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno are four small islands, which jointly comprise the Pitcairn Island group. The islands are located in the central South Pacific roughly 5,300 km from New Zealand and 6,400 km from Chile (Steinberg and McDowell, 2003). The closest land to the Pitcairn Island group is French Polynesia, which is approximately 2,000 km to the Northwest (Adams and Langley, 2005). Due to remoteness and erratic weather conditions, the most accessible route to the Pitcairn's is from the nearest inhabited island of Mangareva (over 483 km away) in French Polynesia. Pitcairn Island is only accessible by boat though there is no good harbor or beach, and steep cliffs and tumultuous waters make landings difficult (Johnson, 2007). There is no air strip on the island and air transportation is problematic due to the island's position at the intersection of two major wind fronts (Steinberg and McDowell, 2003). The Pitcairn Island group is the last remaining British Overseas Territory in the Pacific. Pitcairn Island became a British dependency on November 29, 1838 (Nicolson, 1965). Henderson Island, Oeno Atoll, and Ducie Atoll were included in the dependency in 1938 (Chapman, 2004), but are uninhabited. Presently, the Pitcairn Island group is administered by the British High Commissioner to New Zealand with the assistance of an Island Council which is locally elected on Pitcairn Island (Steinberg and McDowell, 2003).

The Pitcairn Islands are located between 23°-26° S and 124°-131° W. The four islands combined have a total land area of about 47 km² and a total EEZ area of approximately 836,000 km² of subtropical ocean.^{2,3} International waters encircle most of the Pitcairn Islands EEZ with the exception of a shared western EEZ border with French Polynesia (Adams and Langley, 2005).

Topographically, Pitcairn is the only volcanic island of the Island group, rising approximately 300 m above sea level (Sharples, 1994). The island experiences a subtropical climate with mean monthly temperatures ranging from 24°C in January to 19°C in July, and an average annual rainfall of about 2,000 mm. (Sharples, 1994). Natural hazards such as cyclones generally occur between November and March.²

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² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pc.html>; Accessed on August 4, 2011

³ <http://www.seaaroundus.org/eez/612.aspx>; Accessed on August 6, 2011

Henderson is a raised coralline limestone atoll situated approximately 169 km from Pitcairn (Sharples, 1994). In 1989, Henderson Island was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site as a bird sanctuary. Four species of birds are unique to the Island, namely: the Henderson fruit dove (*Ptilinopus insularis*), Henderson rail (*Porzana atra*), Henderson warbler (*Acrocephalus taiti*), and Henderson lorikeet (*Vini stepheni*).⁴ Henderson Island is uninhabited, arid, has only one known freshwater source and is considered the only pristine, forested atoll in the world. Brooke *et al.* (2004) note that the island has been estimated to have existed for about 380,000 years and it is presumed that the caves on the island were occupied by its ancient Polynesian inhabitants. Presently, Henderson serves the people of Pitcairn as an economic resource supply center for the harvesting of *miro* and *tou* trees. These *miro* and *tou* trees are mainly used for the carving of curios, which are eventually sold to visitors and cruise ship passengers. The curios are considered essential to the economic well-being of the islanders (Brooke *et al.*, 2004). Oeno and Ducie are the other two uninhabited atolls that are seldom visited and they generally remain undisturbed.

Of the four islands, only Pitcairn is presently inhabited. Historically, archaeological evidence indicates the occupation of the island by Polynesian people from about 1000-1300 A.D. (Johnson, 2007). Currently, the island is inhabited by mostly seventh generation descendants of Fletcher Christian, eight other *HMS Bounty* mutineers, twelve Tahitian women and six Tahitian men.⁵ The population of Pitcairn is almost entirely concentrated in the capital of Adamstown, named after the iconic leader John Adams, eventually the leader of the original 1790 settlement. The Island itself is named after Major Pitcairn of the British Marines.⁴

Historically, Pitcairn's economy was based on subsistence agriculture (including crops such as coffee, bananas, sweet potatoes, taro, oranges and sugar cane), philately, and sale of handicrafts and fish.³ Most products were sold to passing ships traveling between New Zealand and Panama (Adams and Langley, 2005). For decades, Pitcairn's economic strategy has emphasized the marketable image of Pitcairn being a 'postage stamp republic', or a market for stamp collectors (Steinberg and McDowell, 2003). The sale of stamps has been and still is a major source of the country's revenue. However, with the advent of the digital revolution and the development of internet and email, the Pitcairn philately-based economy has proven to be no longer sufficient to sustain the economic independence of the tiny island of forty-eight people⁴. The use of postage stamps has died out mainly due to email services (Pitcairn Miscellany, 2006). Leslie Jaques, the former New Zealand based Commissioner of Pitcairn Island has reported that the financial situation on Pitcairn Island is severe. He states that, "Pitcairn is now officially under Budgetary Aid to maintain the island [which has] lost approximately NZ\$1.6million over the last four years" (Maple, 2004). With an annual budget of approximately NZ\$1 Million, Pitcairn continues to generate revenue from the sale of postage stamps and a recent phenomenon has been the sale of internet domain addresses particularly the issuing of its ccTLD (country code Top Level Domain) '.PN'. However, lack of easy accessibility, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, distance from foreign markets, small domestic market, and inadequate policies towards business make the Pitcairn economic outlook less encouraging (Hannesson, 2008). Moreover, a perceived lack of facilities, activities and attractions on the island, in addition to tumultuous waters and unpredictable weather stigmatize and hinder Pitcairn's tourism image (Amoamo, 2011). Therefore, the island council has taken action and initiated Keynesian economic projects on the island, which address infrastructure issues for the purposes of stimulating the tourism sector. Upgrades of Bounty Bay (the only landing site for visitors), reconstruction of the Hill of Difficulty, the jetty and the slipway are examples of such projects (Maple, 2004). Moreover, recent free trade and tourism agreements between Pitcairn and French Polynesia are expected to stimulate the economy (Maple, 2004). In addition, news of a Japanese company interested in purchasing an order of 1,000 units of Pitcairn Island honey as well as other Pitcairn produce may encourage the agricultural sector to consider increasing commercial production for purposes of increasing revenue (Maple, 2004). Overall, Pitcairners are expecting that future projects including fishing, honey production and eco-tourism will improve the island's current fiscal condition to a state of 'self-sufficiency' (Maple, 2004).

⁴ http://www.thecommonwealth.org/YearbookInternal/140416/140428/pitcairn_islands_pitcairn_henderson_ducie_and_o/; Accessed on August 7, 2011

⁵ <http://library.puc.edu/pitcairn/pitcairn/index.shtml>; Accessed on August 3, 2011

Pitcairn's economic potential is great. For example, minerals including manganese, iron, copper, gold, silver and zinc, have been discovered within the exclusive economic zone. However, the labor force to exploit this ocean region is insufficient and the monetary resources required to produce a domestic mining industry are far greater than the Pitcairn budget. Contracting foreign companies and charging access fees may be a possible avenue for revenue generation and industrial development of ocean resources.

In this paper, we focus on Pitcairn's fisheries sector. Pitcairn, like many of the other Pacific Island countries, has a tradition of eating fish. As a result of remoteness and limited opportunities for earning income this has led to almost all fishing to be subsistence fishing (Gillett, 2009). More importantly, Pitcairn still depends on fresh fish to provide the majority of the animal protein required for good nutrition (Bell *et al.*, 2009). The expansion of Pitcairn's fisheries sector for economic development is a topic of great interest, especially since future forecasts do not expect food security issues for the island (Gillett, 2009).

In a region defined by an abundance of tuna, a pelagic fishery would seem to be the most applicable industry for economic stimulation. However, Adams and Langley (2005) argue that tuna fisheries or coastal fisheries in general will not be sufficient for Pitcairn Island to sustain economic independence. Moreover, it is not a sustainable approach to economic independence (Adams and Langley, 2005). Due to subtropical waters, weather, and ocean hydrology, pelagic fish catches are not high, specifically because of markets being difficult to access, and the fact that Pitcairn "has a small area of fishable shelf" (Adams and Langley, 2005). Moreover, the likelihood of a substantial fishery for skipjack and yellowfin is low (Adams and Langley, 2005). Therefore, Adams and Langley (2005) conclude that the Pitcairn zone cannot support any significant pole-and-line or purse-seine fisheries. In addition, they state that it will not be profitable for the Pitcairn government to invest in commercial fisheries since it entails large investment and maintenance costs that will more likely harm than stimulate the economy. Moreover, fish catching is only a part of a fishery's processes. The other major part is the transformation of fish into a 'saleable product,' in addition to the careful handling and transportation of the product to foreign markets (Hannesson, 2008).

Overall, the general purpose of this study is for the identification of information gaps in the FAO reported fisheries catches for the Pitcairn Islands. The specific purpose of this study is to estimate the total fisheries catches for Pitcairn Islands from 1950-2009, including all fisheries sectors (i.e., subsistence and artisanal catches). As previously mentioned, almost all catches on Pitcairn Island are subsistence catches (Gillett, 2009). The resources available to provide estimates of subsistence catches are limited, and our approach is an assumption based approach using information found in the academic and grey literature. This report presents the best estimate of all small-scale catches and artisanal landings for the Pitcairn Islands from 1950-2009.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Human population data

Human population data were derived from the Pitcairn Study Centre census database. Years between census points were interpolated linearly to estimate population time series (Figure 1). Pitcairn Island is the only inhabited island in the Pitcairn Island Group⁴, and fluctuations in the population are explained through historical analysis. The main driver of island population fluctuations is determined by environmental factors including: unsustainable resource exploitation, limited land area, resource depletion, insufficient governance practices, and inability to sustain subsistence level of food security.⁴ Demographics, including an aging population base, declining population, and emigration also play a substantial role in population fluctuations (Amoamo, 2011).

Presently, 29% of the island population is over 60 years of age with Mr. Len Carlyle Brown being the oldest Pitcairn resident at age 85.⁴ The aging population base has resulted in the Pitcairn Island labor force being limited to “8 or 9 hard core fishers” in addition to 3 or 4 regular fishers (Gillett, 2009). Moreover, “women and men fished regularly from the rocks, mainly for a fish locally called *nanwi* [*Kyphosus bigibbus*], for the evening meal” (Gillett, 2009). As of 2011, only 48 inhabitants reside on Pitcairn Island, mostly seventh generation descendants of the Bounty mutineers.¹ Depopulation as a result of outmigration, predominantly to New Zealand, has led to the population declining from a peak of 233 in 1937 to 60 residents in 2009, to its present population of 48 (Figure 1).

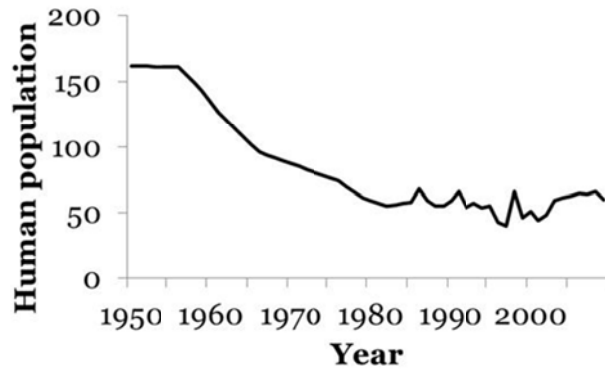


Figure 1. Population estimates for Pitcairn Island, 1950-2009.

Subsistence Fisheries

Both the academic and grey literature was thoroughly reviewed for data pertaining to subsistence fisheries in Pitcairn Island. *Per capita* catch data referring to subsistence and artisanal fishing were found for Pitcairn Island. Most information on fisheries and subsistence and artisanal catches, was derived from Gillett (2009), Sharples (1994), Adams and Langley (2005) and Dalzell *et al.* (1996). According to Gillett (2009), subsistence fishing produces the majority of all the fish consumed. Consumption is estimated at 140 kg·person⁻¹·year⁻¹ (Gillett, 2009). Gillett (2009) estimates that if the population of Pitcairn was 50 inhabitants, the 140 kg per capita annual consumption would result in a subsistence catch of 7 t·year⁻¹. Dalzell *et al.* (1996) notes that Pitcairn’s annual subsistence fisheries production was 8 t in the early 1990s.

Our methodology, consisting of using the consumption information derived from Gillett (2009) for Pitcairn Island, was used to estimate the total subsistence catch for the island. The consumption rate of 140 kg·person⁻¹·year⁻¹ was held fixed back to 1950. Once the total subsistence catch for the island was derived, we estimated the taxonomic composition with information from Gillett (2009), Sharples (1994), Adams and Langley (2005) and Dalzell *et al.* (1996).

Adams and Langley (2005), Dalzell *et al.* (1996) and Sharples (1994) present counts of individual taxa on the Pitcairn Islands, which provides general information pertaining to subsistence fishing. This aided the formulation of our assumptions and provided detailed information on taxa found in and around the Pitcairn Islands. These data were used to create an assumed taxonomic composition of reconstructed subsistence catches (Table 1). Note however that Palomares *et al.* (this volume) presents a more detailed taxonomic checklist of the marine biodiversity of the Pitcairn Islands.

Artisanal Fisheries

Most information from the literature pertaining to artisanal fisheries catches is derived from Gillett (2009) who estimates that the catch taken for commercial purposes is approximately 5 t. Many artisanal fishers sell catches to the occasional passing cruise ships and private yachts. Sharples (1994) reports that the standard price of all fish was NZ\$5 per kg. According to Gillett (2009), in the year 2007, the commercial catch of 5 t was worth NZ\$51,000. We assumed this catch volume was constant over the time period.

Table 1. Taxonomic composition of subsistence and artisanal catches on Pitcairn Island as informed by Adams and Langley (2005), Dalzell *et al.* (1996) and Sharples (1994).

Taxon name	Percentage of total subsistence catch (%)	Percentage of total artisanal catch (%)
<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	20	–
Other Kyphosidae	10	–
<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	20	–
<i>Variola louti</i>	–	20
Other Serranidae	10	10
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	–	20
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	–	20
Other Lutjanidae	10	10
<i>Scyllarides</i> spp.	5	5
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	5	5
Miscellaneous Invertebrates	10	–
Miscellaneous Marine Fishes	10	10

RESULTS

Subsistence catches

Overall subsistence catches totaled 716 t for the period of 1950-2009 (Figure 2, upper panel). Subsistence catches declined throughout this period due to a declining population. Fluctuations in estimated catches over this time period are entirely due to population fluctuations, with average catch declining from 22 t·year⁻¹ to approximately 8 t·year⁻¹ by 2009 (Figure 2, upper panel).

Subsistence catches were dominated by the blacktip grouper, *Epinephelus fasciatus* (Forsskal, 1775) and the brown chub, *Kyphosus bigibbus* Lacepède, 1801. Snappers (Lutjanidae), other groupers (Serranidae), Miscellaneous Marine Fishes (MMF), other sea chubs (Kyphosidae), and Miscellaneous Invertebrates (MI) also provided substantial amounts of catch (Figure 2, lower panel). Other species caught include lobsters of the genus *Scyllarides*, and the pronghorn spiny lobster, *Panulirus penicillatus* (Olivier, 1791) (Figure 2, lower panel).

Artisanal catches

Artisanal catches totaled 300 t over the 1950-2009 period (Figure 2, upper panel). Transportation issues, erratic weather patterns, rough seas and a lack of tourist accessibility to the island have contributed to the absence of substantial artisanal catches over this period, however, such inter-annual variability are not represented in our data. Amoamo (2011) estimates that about 40 cruise ships pass the Pitcairn Islands, however, only 8-10 ships stop at Pitcairn. Consequently, this produces a total of 2,500 to 3,000 visitors during the October to March cruise season (Amoamo, 2011). The immediate result of this lack of transportation infrastructure is its negative impact on tourism, which has further restrained the development of Pitcairn Island artisanal fisheries (Amoamo, 2011).

Artisanal catches were dominated taxonomically by the yellow-edged lyretail, *Variola louti* (Forsskal, 1775), deep-water red snapper, *Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier, 1828, and jobfishes (*Pristipomoides* spp.). Other groupers (Serranidae), other snappers (Lutjanidae), *Panulirus penicillatus*, and *Scyllarides* spp. also contributed to catch (Figure 2, lower panel).

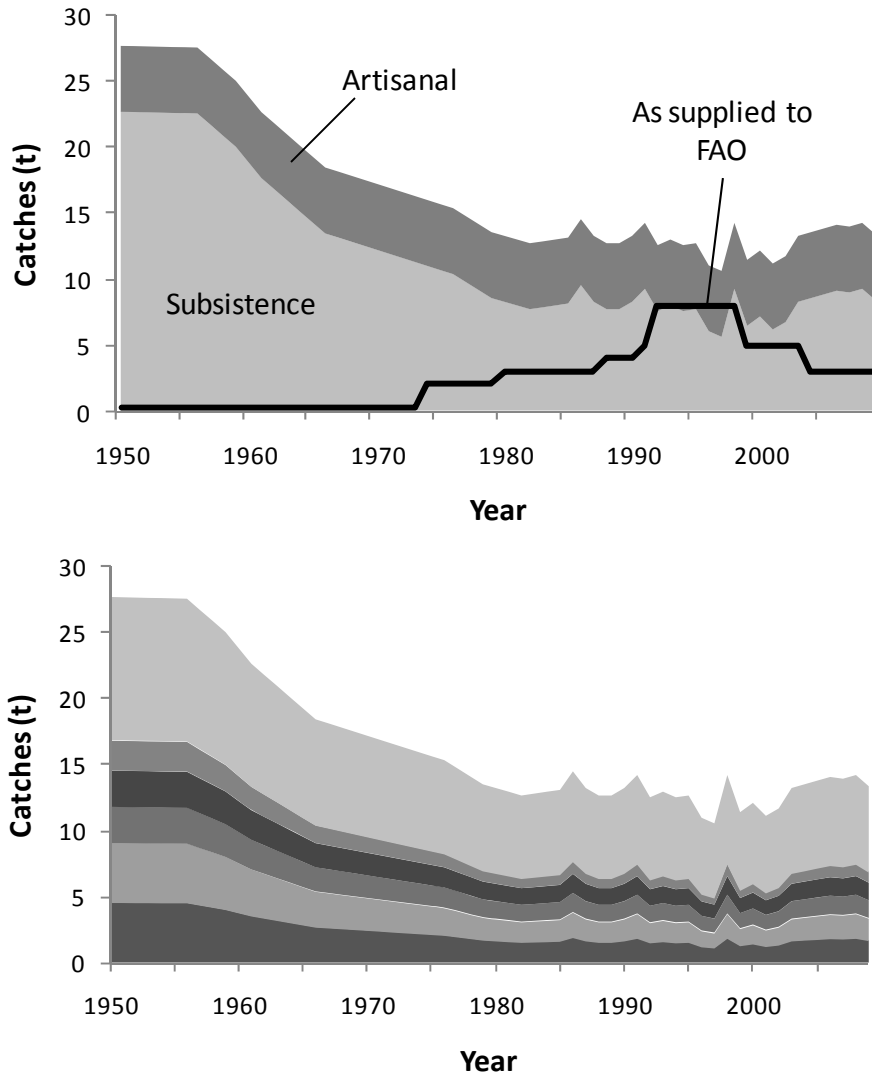


Figure 2. Upper panel: Total reconstructed catch (subsistence and commercial catches combined) for Pitcairn Island compared to the total catches presented by the FAO, 1950-2009. Lower panel: Breakdown of reconstructed catch by fish groups.

Total reconstructed catches

Overall reconstructed catches for Pitcairn Island, which included subsistence and artisanal sector catches totaled 1,016 t for the period 1950-2009 (Figure 2, upper panel). This catch total was more than six times the 158 t reported to FAO on behalf of Pitcairn Island for the same time period. Subsistence catches dominated with approximately 70% of total catches being subsistence and 30% being commercial over the 1950-2009 time period. Subsistence catches dominated during the 1950s when the population was around 160 people, representing approximately 82% of the total reconstructed catch compared to 18% commercial catch for that decade.

Foreign fleets in the Pitcairn Islands EEZ

Adams and Langley (2005) note that Taiwan, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and France (via French Polynesia) have been long-line fishing in the area of the Pitcairn Islands EEZ. Gillett (2009) informs us that there is only one accessible document noting the allowance of foreign vessels in the Pitcairn Islands EEZ. The agreement identifies 20 Japanese tuna long-line vessels as legal foreign based fleets within the Pitcairn Islands EEZ (Gillett, 2009).

Presently, according to Gillett (2009) based on personal communication with a Mr. D. Evans, a contract between Pitcairn Island and an unspecified agent led to the issuing of a license for a long-liner to fish in Pitcairn waters for a fee of NZ\$1000 (Gillett, 2009).

DISCUSSION

Our estimate of total catches for Pitcairn Island was 1,016 t for the period 1950-2009. This reconstructed catch total was more than six times the amount presented by FAO on behalf of Pitcairn Island for the same time period. In our reconstruction, approximately 300 t of commercial catches and approximately 558 t of subsistence catches were added to the FAO data.

Overall, Pitcairn faces as its major challenges the fundamental survival of its population. With a continuing ageing of the population base and associated out-migration of young people, the likelihood of long-term habitation of Pitcairn is put into question. Thus, it is likely that total catches may continue to remain low or further decline.

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DOCUMENTING THE MARINE BIODIVERSITY OF THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS THROUGH FISHBASE AND SEALIFEBASE¹

Maria Lourdes D. Palomares

*Sea Around Us Project, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia,
2202 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4, Canada; m.palomares@fisheries.ubc.ca*

Patricia M. Sorongon, Marianne Pan, Jennifer C. Espedido,
Lealde U. Pacres, Arlene Chon and Ace Amarga

*The SeasLifeBase Project, FishBase Information and Research Group,
Khush Hall, IRRI, Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines*

ABSTRACT

Island ecosystems, because of their small size and isolation, are vulnerable to the smallest of environmental changes. Most island ecosystems have been impacted by human activity including that of the Pitcairn Island group, one of the few places where marine biodiversity is in relatively good shape. Though overall species diversity is relatively poor, we established, through published documentation via two global biodiversity information systems (FishBase and SeaLifeBase) that the Pitcairn Islands is host to at least 320 bony fishes, 8 sharks, at least 50 vertebrates (whales, dolphins, sea turtles and sea birds), and at least 450 invertebrates and 10 species of macrophytes. This preliminary list of marine species and the bibliography used to assign them to the Pitcairn Islands are provided.

INTRODUCTION

The Pitcairn group of islands (Pitcairn Island, Henderson Island, Oeno and Ducie Atolls) lies in the western central Pacific Ocean at 25°4'S, 130°06'W. This isolated group of islands may be one of the world's last remaining places with a complete array of species.² Though remote, archeological evidence suggests that Polynesians of the Marquesan culture (Fosberg *et al.*, 1983) colonized Henderson Island for 600 years since the 8th Century AD and Pitcairn Island for 200 years since the 13th Century AD (Weisler, 1995). The Polynesians sought to change their environment, and thus, brought plants and animals they were familiar with into their newly settled islands. Some of these introduced plants/trees and animals caused not only the extension of their native ranges, but most importantly, the decimation of endemic island populations, e.g., the case of the Polynesian rat, *Rattus exulans* (Peale 1848), predated on and thus causing the extinction of 5 of the 9 endemic land birds, the extirpation of most ground nesting seabirds (Wragg, 1995) and the extinction of at least 6 of 22 land snails (Preece, 1995). The Polynesian colonizers culled mollusks and fish as evidenced by the fish hooks and fishing implements discovered in archeological sites (see narrative of Dr. Yosi Sinoto in Fosberg *et al.*, 1983, p. 3-4) as well as seabirds and very likely sea turtles (Spencer and Benton, 1995). They must also have cleared cultivable parts of the island as well as exploited the resources of the neighboring atolls and of Pitcairn Island, e.g., wood for canoes from large trees and refining of stone tools (Weisler, 1995). This colonization changed the then pristine condition of the islands and their terrestrial biodiversity forever.

¹ Cite as: Palomares, M.L.D., Sorongon, P.M., Pan, M., Espedido, J.C., Chon, A., Amarga, A., 2011. Documenting the marine biodiversity of the Pitcairn Islands through FishBase and SeaLifeBase. In: Palomares, M.L.D., Chaitanya, D., Harper, S., Zeller, D., Pauly, D. (eds.), *The Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries Catches of the Pitcairn Islands*, p. 10-22. A report prepared for the Global Ocean Legacy project of the Pew Environment Group. The *Sea Around Us* project, Fisheries Centre, UBC, Vancouver, Canada.

² see Campaign for Healthy Oceans at www.pewenvironment.org.

The Henderson and Pitcairn Islands became uninhabited after the Polynesians left, either for greener pastures (Weisler, 1995) or were themselves decimated as they eventually depleted the islands' resources (Diamond, 1995) as in the case of the inhabitants of the Easter Islands. Thus, exploitation of these islands' resources ended temporarily, permitting rehabilitation for a few hundred years before the next colonizers, the Europeans, came upon them on their way to the famed Terra Australis.

Pedro Fernandez de Quirós onboard the *San Pedro y San Pablo* (Fosberg *et al.*, 1983) on his way to explore Terra Australis from Lima, Peru (Estensen, 2006 cited in Fosberg *et al.*, 1983) sighted Ducie Atoll and subsequently Henderson Island between 26 and 29 January 1606, naming them as Luna-Puesta (or La Encarnación) and San Juan Bautista, respectively (Markham, 1904, cited in Fosberg *et al.*, 1983). The party sent to land on Henderson Island brought back “a fruit like a green pineapple ...” (*Pandanus*, according to Markham, 1904) and reported that “... there were fish in abundance. ... some trees, though these were small, but they had seen no sign of people ...” (Kelly, 1966 cited in Fosberg *et al.*, 1983). Henderson remained thus uninhabited until it was rediscovered by Captain James Henderson onboard the *Hercules* (Fosberg *et al.*, 1983) on 17 January 1819, though no written account of any landing was published. On 1 March 1819, Captain Henry King of the *Elizabeth* sent a party ashore (whose men curved the name Elizabeth on a tree that would mark Henderson as Elizabeth Island for a century) and saw “one parrot, shot a few pigeons. The island abounded with young trees and underwood, ... here and there a rat; ...” (King, 1820). Whales were also found in the waters of Henderson Island as evidenced by the sinking (by a whale) of the whaler *Essex* commanded by Captain George Pollard on 20 November 1819 (a story that we now know as ‘*Moby Dick*’; see Fosberg *et al.*, 1983, p. 7). The first scientific (hydrographic) observations of Henderson Island was made by Captain Frederick William Beechey onboard the HMS *Blossom*, who reported that flocks of birds (usually terns) live on uninhabited islands in these seas, usually leaving them as soon as people settled; he observed flocks of gulls and terns in the vicinity of Henderson Island (Beechey, 1831). He then made a detailed description of the island, in particular, the “ledges of living coral” which were “strewn with sea-eggs, which inflict very painful wounds” surrounding the higher part of the island consisting of dead coral, the “Numerous *echini*” found on these ledges, the “variety of richly coloured fish” and the “cray-fish inhabit[ing] the deeper sinuosities”. He went on to describe the white sand beach to be “wholly made up of small broken portions of the different species and varieties of coral, intermixed with shells of testaceous and crustaceous animals,” evidence that the waters around the island abounded with corals and animals with shells and carapaces.

While Henderson Island (and the atolls Ducie and Oeno) remained uninhabited, Pitcairn Island was colonized by Europeans in the late 1700s. The island was named after midshipman Robert Pitcairn (son of the British Marine Officer, John Pitcairn), who sighted it on 2 July 1767 onboard Captain Philip Carteret's HMS *Swallow* (see Carteret's description of the voyage in Hawkesworth, 1775, p. 277-278), one of the three ships sent by the British monarchy to ‘explore’ the southern hemisphere (Hawkesworth, 1775, p. i-v). Carteret recounts that the island was uninhabited, “covered with trees” and with a source of freshwater, that the bottom around the island was made up of coral and sand, that “a great number of sea birds” were present and that the “sea seemed to have fish” (Hawkesworth, 1775, p. 277-278). In January 1790, Pitcairn Island was colonized by the infamous mutineers of the *Bounty*, i.e., nine Englishmen and their wives, six “Otaheitan” men and their wives and a little girl (see Murray, 1853, p. 89). Murray (1853) recounted the report made by the American Captain Folger of the *Topaz* who landed in Pitcairn in 1808, describing 17th Century Pitcairn Island to have:

“a climate adapted for the production of useful vegetables, which form the chief article of food:— Irish and sweet potatoes, yams, bread-fruit, a vegetable called taro (*Arum esculentum*), pumpkins, Indian maize, and beans. Here and there are patches of the tobacco-plant, and sugar-canes. The fruits are pines, plantains, and bananas, oranges, limes, melons, a species of apple, and cocoa-nuts. Among the trees are the Cocoa-nut (*Cocos nucifera*); the Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*); the Bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus incise*); the Nono (*Morinda citrifolia*), &c.; but the most striking and remarkable is the Banyan (*Ficus Indica*): [...]. There are lizards, but no venomous reptiles on the island. The vegetation sometimes suffers from swarms of insects. To remedy this evil, there being only one species of land bird, a small fly-catcher, it is intended to convey some birds to the spot from Callao, or Valaparaíso*. The people are annoyed by rats,

which do much damage to the sugar canes. Hence the strictness of the law for the preservation of cats.

About half of the island, consisting of six hundred acres, is cultivated. The rest is considered too rocky for cultivation. There being but little beach, the quantity of sea-weed washed up is small; such as there is, however, is employed for the use of the ground.” [*footnoted text: “Since writing this, the author has learned, that Her Majesty’s Ship *Virago*, Commander Prevost, left Callao for Pitcairn, in January, 1853, having on board singing birds, rose-trees, myrtles, &c. for the islanders”; Murray, 1853, p. 83-85].

Furthermore, Murray (1853, p. 86) recounted that the mutineers discovered traces of human settlers: human skeletons, idols, weapons (hatchets, stone spear heads), a stone bowl, as well as ancient burial sites probably of raft people from the Gambier and caves with carvings of the sun, moon, stars, bird and men. In 1814, a letter from Sir T. Staines to Vice-Admiral Manley Dixon mentioned that Pitcairn Island was inhabited by 46 individuals, one of whom was the Englishman John Adams, the only surviving mutineer (Murray, 1853, p. 103). Sir Staines also described Pitcairn to have well laid out plantations, huts and houses, and English-speaking inhabitants adept at maneuvering the surf on canoes.

In less than 20 years, the settlers made considerable use of the terrestrial, and presumably on the marine environment of Pitcairn Island, changing them in the process, i.e., inevitably also depleting them. It is interesting to note that in 1831, because of an impending freshwater shortage on the island, all 87 inhabitants were relocated to Tahiti (Murray, 1853, p. 121). Could this have been an indication that the island’s resources have reached the limit of sustainability, resulting to “... scarcity, and want of room, in consequence of the increase of population ...” (Murray, 1853, p. 128)? However, Pitcairn remains inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers who went back to the island (see modern history recounted in Chaitanya *et al.*, this volume).

History testifies that Henderson and Pitcairn, by virtue of their size and isolation, are vulnerable island ecosystems impacted by human settlers, intermittently, over a millennium. Attempts to establish what and how much of this biodiversity has been lost are discussed in archeological studies by Fosberg *et al.* (1983), Steadman and Olson (1985), Blake (1995), Weisler (1995), Wragg (1995) and Kingston and Waldren (2003). Fosberg *et al.* (1983) and the various contributions in Benton and Spencer (1995) provide reviews and summaries of what is known on the marine biodiversity of the Pitcairn Island group from five scientific expeditions, *viz.*: the Whitney South Seas Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History in 1922 (Murphy, 1922; birds, reptiles, plants); the Mangarevan Expedition of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in 1934 onboard the *Islander* (plants, insects, land shells)³; the *Westward* Expedition, 1971 (Randall, 1978; marine); the Smithsonian Expedition, 1987 (plants); and the Sir Peter Scott Commemorative Expedition of 1991 (Spencer and Benton, 1995). Recent studies express concern over the vulnerability of these island ecosystems to human impact, notably to introduced organisms, and seek to implement management plans in order to conserve these ecosystems (see examples in Kingsford *et al.*, 2009 and Hilton and Cuthbert, 2010) leading to the proclamation of Henderson Island as a UNESCO heritage site (Brooke *et al.*, 2004).

A major, if not fundamental, part of such management plan, is the establishment of an authoritative list of organisms occurring naturally (native) and found only (endemic) in these ecosystems. This contribution, attempts to establish such a list for the marine organisms of the Pitcairn Island group from published sources and the use of global biodiversity information systems, notably FishBase and SeaLifeBase.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Large repositories of scientific literature notably the Biodiversity Heritage Library, the Aquatic Science and Fisheries Abstracts, Google Scholar and Web of Science were searched using ‘Pitcairn’ as keyword. A general Google search for magazine, newspaper and blog articles was also done. More targeted searches using the scientific names of taxa (functional groups, e.g., ‘mollusk’ or ‘Mollusca’) coupled with ‘Pitcairn’,

³ *Nature News*, December 8 1934, p. 876.

'Henderson', 'Ducie' and 'Oeno' (the four islands comprising the Pitcairn group of islands) were made for metazoan groups which seemed to lack checklists. All available literature was downloaded in PDF format, while literature for which no electronic copies are available were noted in a bibliographic Excel worksheet for later use. Global and regional species checklists, guides and catalogues, e.g., those published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the Pacific Ocean, were consulted for species occurring in the Pitcairn group.

Taxonomic data for non-fish metazoans were checked against the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS; www.marinespecies.org) and the Catalogue of Life (CoL; www.catalogueoflife.org). Valid species names (i.e., names stamped by a WoRMS or CoL taxonomic editors) and their related synonyms were encoded in SeaLifeBase (www.sealifebase.org), a FishBase-like global biodiversity information system on marine metazoans (other than fish) of the world. Literature on fish species were submitted to FishBase (www.fishbase.org), the world renowned global biodiversity information system for fishes, where the same taxonomic validation process was followed using the Catalog of Fishes. Species specific ecological and biological data were extracted and encoded into these two information systems after the valid species name is verified.

Note that the SeaLifeBase effort was performed over a three-week period only as a result of the request by the Global Ocean Legacy project made in September 2011 to the *Sea Around Us* project. The FishBase data, on the other hand, was assembled over a longer period (more than 20 years) without any time constraint and as a result of the overall aim of FishBase to cover all fishes of the world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

More than 130 references were used in FishBase and SeaLifeBase to assign fish and other marine metazoans to the Pitcairn Island group. Figure 1 summarizes the types of references used in this exercise, 61% of which were published in peer-reviewed journals, i.e., an indication of their accessibility via the World Wide Web rather than of their relevance to the subject. Books, book chapters and reports accounted for 37% of these references while the rest (2%) came from online databases and 'other' sources (e.g., an unpublished collection of 10,000 slides of dead fishes by J.E. Randall). Over half of the 328 fish species were reported to occur in the Pitcairn Island group by 5 main references, i.e., Myers (1991; 68 species); Irving *et al.* (1995; 62 species); Myers (1999; 35 species); Lieske and Myers (1994; 14 species); and Parenti and Randall (2000; 13 species). The rest of the 91 fish-related references consisted of 15 accounting for 3-9 species each (19.8%), 16 accounting for 2 species each (9.2%), and 55 references each accounting for 1 species (15.8%). More than 82% of the 494 non-fish species were reported in 9 main references, i.e., Paulay (1989; 223 species); Brook (1998; 46 species); Poutiers (1998b; 43 species); Jefferson *et al.* (1993; 21 species); Whatley *et al.* (2004; 20 species); Irving (1995; 18 species); Veron (2000; 17 species); Lepage (2007; 17 species); and Poutiers (1998a; 12 species). The rest of the 43 non-fish-related references consisted of 16 references which reported 2-8 species each (14.4%), and 18 references reporting 1 species each (3.6%).

Pitcairn Fishes from FishBase

FishBase currently contains 320 bony fishes (Pisces; Actinopterygii) native to the Pitcairns, 97% of which are found strictly in marine waters. The giant grouper, *Epinephelus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790), is the only native species which is found in brackish and marine environments (Heemstra and Randall, 1993); while, the Polynesian long-finned eel, *Anguilla megastoma* Kaup, 1856, is the only native species found in all aquatic environments (Smith, 1999). Two strictly marine species are reported in FishBase, i.e., the many-spined butterflyfish, *Hemitaurichthys multispinosus* Randall, 1975, and Henderson's triplefin, *Enneapterygius ornatus* Fricke, 1997, both originally described as endemic to the Pitcairns. Allen (2008, p. 551) lists 4 endemic fish species for the Pitcairns, which unfortunately were not listed in detail, making the Pitcairns an Indo-Pacific hotspot of fish endemism with 0.16 species per km⁻² of coral reef habitat. All of the 8 sharks (Pisces; Elasmobranchii) reported to occur in the Pitcairns are native and belong to only two orders, i.e., ground sharks, Carcharhiniformes (7 species in 4 genera in 2 families), and carpet sharks, Orectolobiformes (1 species, i.e., the largest fish in the world, the whale shark, *Rhincodon typus* Smith, 1828).

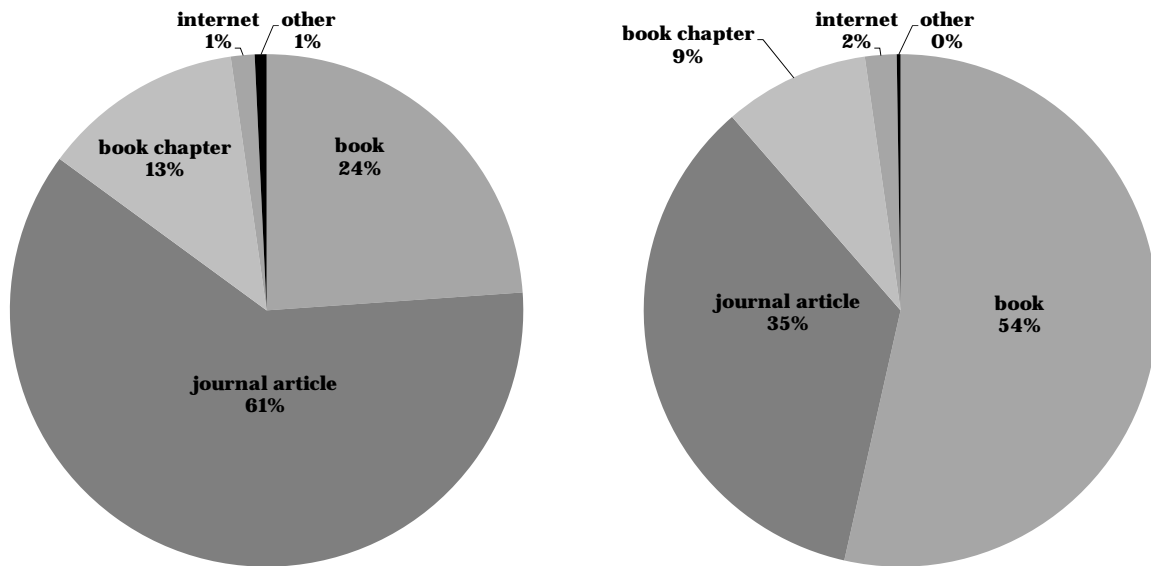


Figure 1. Left panel: Types of references (n=134) so far used in FishBase (for fish species) and in SeaLifeBase (for all other marine metazoans) to assign species to the Pitcairn Islands (see detailed reference list in Appendix A). Right panel: Number of species so far assigned in FishBase (www.fishbase.org) and SeaLifeBase (www.sealifebase.org) to the Pitcairn Island group (n=822) by reference type.

Of these 328 native and endemic fish species, 33% are reported in the IUCN Red List of threatened species (IUCN, 2010; see Figure 2, left panel). Of these red listed species (n=108; 8 sharks and 99 bony fishes in 14 families), 11% are considered endangered (i.e., endangered (EN), near threatened (NT), and vulnerable (VU) categories), all except 2 have low or very low resilience to environmental changes (Figure 2, right panel). The humphead wrasse, *Cheilinus undulatus* Rüppell, 1835 and the great hammerhead, *Sphyrna mokarran* (Rüppell, 1837) are in the EN category, both with low resilience. The VU category includes 2 sharks (the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861) and the whale shark; also with very low resilience), the giant grouper, *Epinephelus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790; very low resilience) and the bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* (Lowe, 1839; medium resilience). The NT category includes 5 species of requiem sharks (Carcharinidae) with very low resilience and the surge grouper, *Epinephelus socialis* (Günther, 1873) with medium resilience. Of the red listed bony fishes, 38% are wrasses (Labridae), 18% are butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae; including the highly resilient many-spined butterflyfish in the LC category), 14% are groupers (Serranidae), 10% are parrotfishes (Scaridae), 7% are angelfishes (Pomacanthidae), and the rest (12%) belong to 9 other families with 1-2 red listed species.

The list of marine fishes of the Pitcairn Islands in FishBase exceeds the preliminary checklist presented in Irving *et al.* (1995) by 78 species, but falls 20 species short of that presented in Randall (1999). Irving *et al.*'s (1995) estimate (see also Myers, 1991) was based mostly on collections from the Sir Peter Scott Commemorative Expedition (183 species), an estimate for Ducie Atoll (Rehder and Randall, 1975, reported 138 species) and an assumption of low species counts and distribution overlaps between the four islands (Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno). Randall's (1999) report of 348 species for all 4 islands was based on the fish collections obtained by the author and his associates during the *Westward Expedition*. The FishBase list of Pitcairn Islands fishes is a compendium from these preliminary lists, 33 reviews and revisions, 15 FAO species catalogue chapters, 18 global checklists and guides, and 20 publications of new species between 1975 and 2010. The number of scientific papers published and those describing new species per year do not necessarily mean a corresponding peak in the number of species reported. For

example, revisions, world checklists of species by families and FAO species catalogues were published in 1999 and 2001, creating a sharp increase in the number of references reporting species to occur in the Pitcairn Islands (Figure 3, black line on the secondary Y-axis). However, the bulk of species for the Pitcairn Islands were reported in 1991, 1995 and 1999 from scientific expeditions and collections. The low number of species reported, for the other years, often was the result of newly described species or new occurrences recorded for the Pitcairn Islands (Figure 3, white dots on the secondary Y-axis).

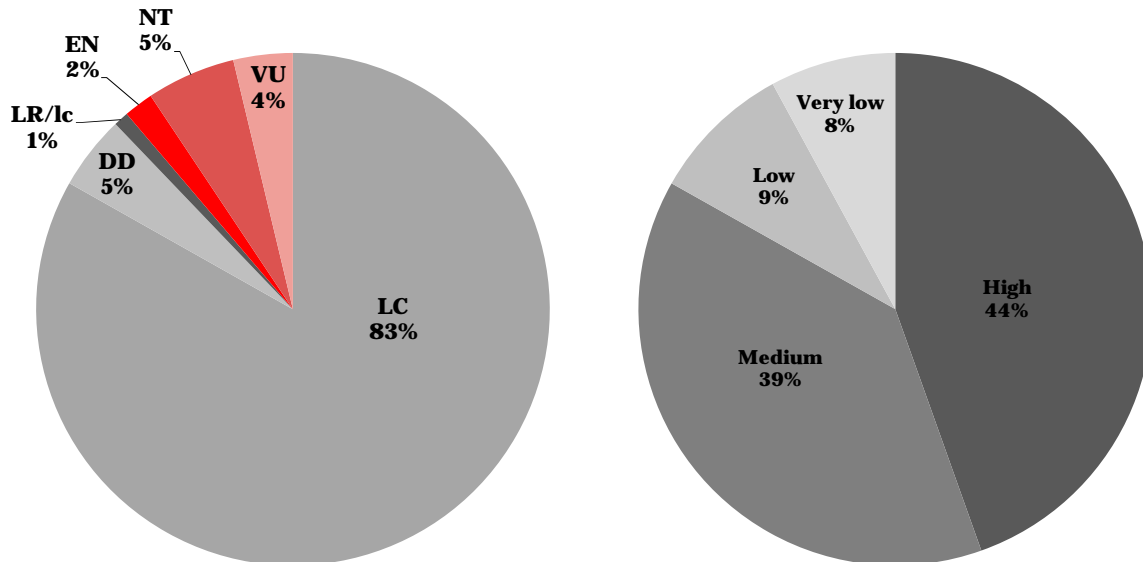


Figure 2. Left panel: Endangered fish species occurring in the Pitcairn Islands (n=108) by IUCN Red List category as recorded in FishBase (October 2011). The endemic many-spined butterflyfish, *Hemitaurichthys multispinosus* Randall, 1975 is included in this list under the LC category. Right panel: Resilience of endangered fish species according to FishBase (October 2011 version) based on Musick (1999). All except 2 species in the EN, NT and VU categories have low or very low resilience.

Identifying fish species from collections made by expeditions is time consuming, and, often, scientific names are synonymised by the next generation of fish taxonomists (see, e.g., Møller and Schwarzhans, 2008 or Hoese and Larson, 2010). Under these circumstances, the 8% discrepancy between Randall's (1999) and FishBase's October 2011 list of species for the Pitcairn Islands seems acceptable. Note, however, that Randall's 1970-71 collection remains under scrutiny, and fish taxonomists' work (including J.E. Randall and his colleagues at the Bernice Bishop Museum in Hawai'i) on identifying Pacific fish species continues, thus FishBase's list, current complete, will be incomplete in a few years.

Marine metazoans from SeaLifeBase

The number of marine metazoans so far accounted for the Pitcairn Islands in SeaLifeBase is about 500 species, the composition of which is detailed in Table 1. Data on the marine biodiversity of the Pitcairns is sparse and not many taxonomic groups have been reviewed. We have thus made an assessment of the completeness of our coverage by taxonomic group based on the reference material that was available to us. Table 1 summarizes this evaluation and shows that the scientific literature is probably good only for the higher taxa (vertebrates in general) and is rather wanting for invertebrates and marine plants. Note also that Table 1 lacks information for sea squirts (Ascidiacea), which appear to have escaped scrutiny in Benton and Spencer (1995). The same can be said for information on endemism since we can only vouch for two seed shrimps to have been identified as endemic in the scientific literature, i.e., *Neonesidea blighi*

Whatley, Jones & Roberts, 2004 and *Loxoconcha dictyoklostos* Whatley, Jones & Roberts, 2004. This is contrary to expectation, notably since some still to be described taxa taken from the 1991 expedition mentioned in Preece (1995) were believed to be endemics. Preece (1995) estimated that, for mollusks alone, the Pitcairn Islands might have as much as 700 species, having accounted for more than 400 in the 1991 expedition. However, his checklist contained a high percentage (30%) of species identified only to the genus level or of species whose identification was to be further validated, e.g., scientific names with the 'cf' and '?' epithet. Such cases are generally not treated in SeaLifeBase for obvious quality reasons and thus, our count of mollusks is only half of that presented in Preece (1995).

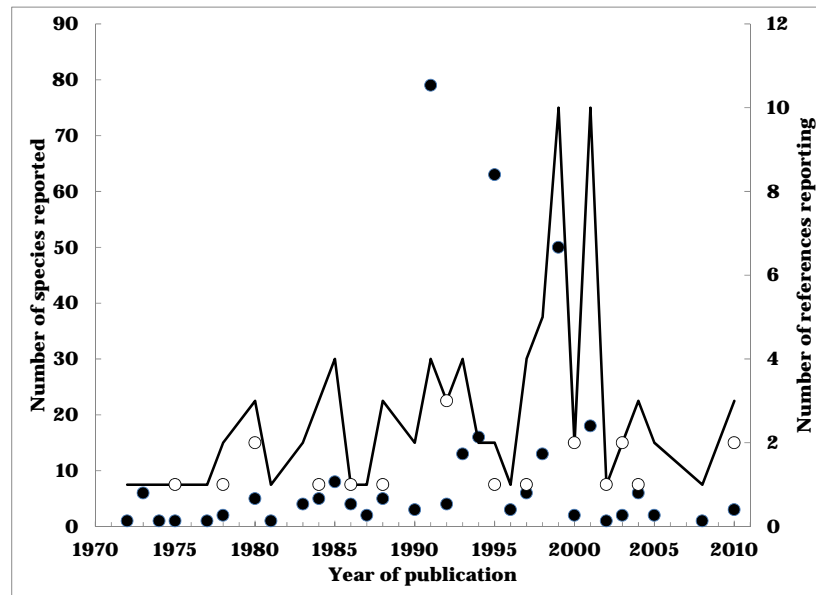


Figure 3. Number of fish species reported to occur in the Pitcairn Islands (black dots, primary Y-axis) compared with the number of references reporting these species (black line, secondary Y-axis) and the number of references reporting new species (white dots, secondary Y-axis). Data adapted from FishBase, October 2011 version.

We can, however, present preliminary findings on the trends of the taxonomic groups for which we found scientific reviews. As most of the publications concentrated on the smaller taxa, e.g., of the benthos, more than half of the species accounted for in SeaLifeBase are benthic, a quarter of which are reef-associated, 7% are associated with the land (e.g., seabirds) and 5% are pelagics (e.g., cetaceans). One species is reported to be a 'stray', the Trindade petrel, *Pterodroma arminjoniana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869) which is endemic to Trindade Island. Benthic species which can be found at maximum depths of more than 1,000 m are the brittle star, *Ophiothrix purpurea* von Martens, 1867 (Lane *et al.*, 2000) and the purpleback flying squid, *Sthenoteuthis oualaniensis* (Lesson, 1830) (Roper *et al.*, 1984). Figure 4 summarizes the vertical distribution data that SeaLifeBase contains for 180 species of non-fish metazoans, which reflects the emphasis given to benthos of the reference materials we found in our literature search. Note, however, that this is a most likely scenario given that these islands are mostly surrounded by coral reefs and would thus have a dominance of benthic, reef-associated and shallow species groups.

Table 1. SeaLifeBase (October 2011 version) coverage of vertebrates other than fish, invertebrates and plants of the Pitcairn Islands based on available reference materials. Note that bony fishes and sharks, from FishBase (October 2011 version) are included here for comparison.

Group	Number of species	Coverage	Reference material
Whales and dolphins	21	Probably complete	Based on Jefferson <i>et al.</i> (1993)
Sea turtles	2	Probably complete	Based on Brooke (1995b)
Sea birds	34	Probably complete	Based on Williams (1960), Brooke (1995a) and Lepage (2007)
Bony fishes	320	Probably complete	Based on Irving <i>et al.</i> (1995) and Randall (1999)
Sharks	8	Probably complete	Based on Irving <i>et al.</i> (1995) and Randall (1999)
Shrimps, lobsters, crabs	4	Incomplete	Based on Chan (2010)
Barnacles, copepods, fish lice	11	Incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Seed shrimps	28	Nearly complete perhaps	Based on Whatley and Jones (1995) and Whatley <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	4	Probably incomplete	Based on Brook (1998)
Bivalves	49	Incomplete	Based on Poutiers (1998a)
Sea snails	180	Incomplete	Based on Poutiers (1998b)
Chitons	1	Incomplete	Based on Schwabe and Lozouet (2006)
Sea anemones, soft and hard corals	57	Probably nearly complete for hard corals, incomplete for soft corals and sea anemones	Based on Paulay (1989), Hodgson (1998), Wallace (1999) and Veron (2000)
Hydroids	6	Incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Articulate brachiopods	1	Incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Sea stars	10	Probably incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Sea urchins	12	Probably incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Brittle stars	15	Probably incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Sea cucumbers	13	Probably incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Sponges	5	Incomplete	Based on Paulay (1989)
Forams	8	Incomplete	Based on Whittaker and Hodgkinson (1995)
Green algae	1	Incomplete	Only from Irving (1995)
Brown algae	2	Incomplete	Only from Irving (1995)

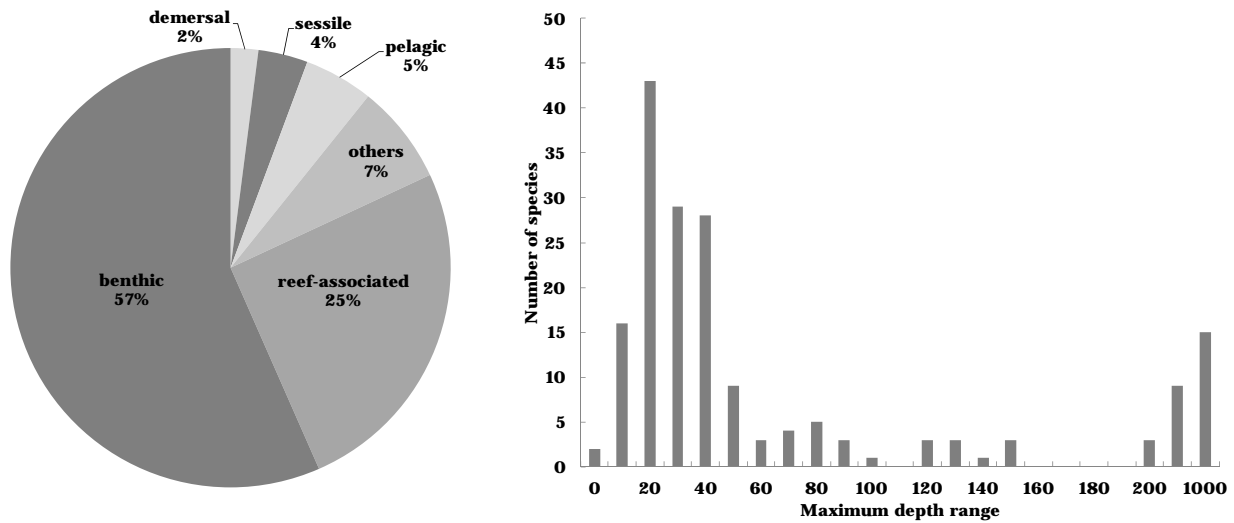


Figure 4. Vertical distribution of non-fish metazoans (for 180 species for which depth data is available) of the Pitcairn Islands included in SeaLifeBase (October 2011 version). Left panel: distribution by habitat. Right panel: distribution by maximum depth.

The SeaLifeBase list includes 107 species which have been assessed by the IUCN, one of which is critically endangered (CR), the hawksbill turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linnaeus, 1766). The only other sea turtle that is in this list is the green sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758), also endangered (EN). Two species of giant clams are listed as low risk/conservation dependent (LR/cd), viz.: the elongate giant clam, *Tridacna maxima* (Röding, 1798); and the fluted giant clam, *Tridacna squamosa* Lamarck, 1819. A good majority of these listed species are of least concern (LC; see Figure 5, left panel). However, note that half of these 60 LC-listed species are hard corals (Scleractinia), a third are sea birds of the Order Ciconiiformes (frigatebirds, noddies, terns, gulls, tropicbirds, petrels, shearwaters) and the rest are cetaceans (whales and dolphins). Hard corals (Scleractinia) make up 87.5% of the 16 near threatened (NT) and 69.2% of the 13 vulnerable (VU) listed species. Overall, hard corals make up more than 49% of these red-listed species (see Figure 5, right panel).

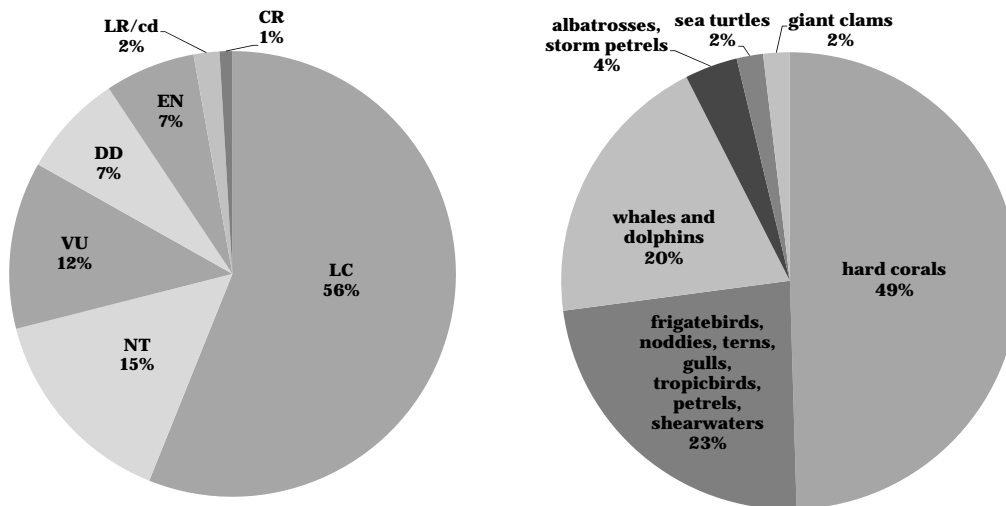


Figure 5. Endangered non-fish metazoans from the Pitcairn Islands so far included in SeaLifeBase (October 2011 version) expressed in percent (of total $n=107$ endangered species). Left panel: distribution by IUCN Red List category (CR: critically endangered; EN: endangered; NT: near threatened; VU: vulnerable; LR: less risk; LC: least concern; and DD: data deficient). Right panel: distribution by endangered species groups.

Assuming that the SeaLifeBase list is complete for vertebrates (whales, dolphins, turtles and sea birds) and nearly complete for corals, these results suggest that almost all (about 93%) vertebrates and hard corals in the current checklist are red-listed species. This trend is also found in values of intrinsic extinction vulnerability (the inverse of resilience) estimated in FishBase and SeaLifeBase using Cheung *et al.* (2005). SeaLifeBase has vulnerability values for 182 of the 500 species occurring in the Pitcairn Islands (see Table 2). The highest average vulnerability values (i.e., most vulnerable to changes in their habitats and ecosystems) are those for whales and dolphins and sea turtles. Mid-range vulnerability values include the two groups of red-listed sea birds as well as hard corals. Average vulnerability for Veneroida (giant clam order), is in the low range. Note, however, that these two red-listed giant clam species have individual vulnerability values of 25.0 and 39.3, respectively.

Table 2. Intrinsic extinction vulnerability values (in %) estimated using the algorithm presented in Cheung *et al.* (2005) for 182 species of non-fish metazoans occurring in the Pitcairn Islands. Groups in bold characters have species included in the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2010). Data from SeaLifeBase October 2011 version (www.sealifebase.org).

Phylum	Class	Order	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard deviation	Number species
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	74.6	41.4	90.0	16.9	21
Chordata	Reptilia	Testudines	63.1	47.6	78.7	22.0	2
Echinodermata	Asterozoa	Spinulosida	52.0	52.0	52.0	–	1
Chordata	Aves	Procellariiformes	45.5	10.0	81.0	50.2	2
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Anaspidea	40.0	40.0	40.0	–	1
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	36.4	20.0	60.0	12.2	21
Mollusca	Cephalopoda	Teuthida	35.0	20.0	60.0	21.8	3
Echinodermata	Holothurozoa	Apodida	30.0	30.0	30.0	–	1
Echinodermata	Asterozoa	Valvatida	30.0	30.0	30.0	–	1
Echinodermata	Holothurozoa	Aspidochirozoa	27.6	10.0	44.0	13.1	7
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	27.5	10.0	60.0	22.2	4
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pteriozoa	22.4	10.0	38.0	12.9	5
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	13.4	10.0	39.3	8.8	13
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostrezoa	13.3	10.0	20.0	5.8	3
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	11.4	10.0	35.0	5.7	34
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	10.8	10.0	23.0	2.7	30
Arthropoda	Maxillozoa	Sessilia	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	2
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Myoidea	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	2
Echinodermata	Asterozoa	Paxillosida	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Echinodermata	Echinozoa	Diadematozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	2
Echinodermata	Echinozoa	Echinozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Echinodermata	Echinozoa	Spatangozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	2
Echinodermata	Ophiurozoa	Ophiurozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	5
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Limozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Polyplacophora	Chitonozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mytilozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Cephalopoda	Octopoda	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Archaeogastropoda	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Cephalaspidea	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Heterostrophozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neritopsina	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Notaspidea	10.0	10.0	10.0	–	1
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Nudibranchia	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	2
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	3
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Arcozoa	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	3

Conclusions

The lists that the FishBase and SeaLifeBase web sites provide will include all species, i.e., native, endemic, introduced, questionable (dark-margined flagtail, *Kuhlia marginata* (Cuvier, 1829), reported by Myers, 1991) error and misidentifications (barred-chin blenny, *Rhabdoblennius nitidus* (Günther, 1861), reported by Bath, 2004). Users are thus requested to carefully look at the list and to use only endemic and native species (and include with caution, introduced species) for checklist purposes. To get access to these lists of fish and non-fish species of the Pitcairn Islands, go to www.fishbase.org and www.sealifebase.org, respectively. Scroll down to the 'Information by Country' section, choose Pitcairn in the country dropdown list, and click on the marine species radio button for fishes and the 'all species' radio button for marine metazoans. These checklists can thus be used as preliminary or start up lists for verification and improvement.

This contribution demonstrates that published literature, if mined with care in a systematic and exhaustive manner, can lead to a preliminary authoritative list of marine species in a country or within a marine protected area. Once this list is available, gaps in the knowledge of a country's or an area's marine biodiversity can be identified. Thus, efforts to complete a local 'census of marine life' can be focused on groups for which observation, data and knowledge are lacking. Information systems such as FishBase and SeaLifeBase offer quick access to these data for meta-analyses without reinventing the wheel. Thereby, the often meager research funds and expertise available to biodiversity research can be streamlined towards

the least investigated taxonomic groups (e.g., survey of cryptic invertebrate taxa) or research topics (e.g., connectivity of species assemblages in island ecosystems).

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: FAO AND RECONSTRUCTED CATCH DATA

Year	FAO Catch Report	Total Reconstructed Catches
1950	0.25	27.67
1951	0.25	27.65
1952	0.25	27.63
1953	0.25	27.60
1954	0.25	27.58
1955	0.25	27.56
1956	0.25	27.54
1957	0.25	26.70
1958	0.25	25.86
1959	0.25	25.02
1960	0.25	23.83
1961	0.25	22.64
1962	0.25	21.80
1963	0.25	20.96
1964	0.25	20.12
1965	0.25	19.28
1966	0.25	18.44
1967	0.25	18.13
1968	0.25	17.82
1969	0.25	17.52
1970	0.25	17.21
1971	0.25	16.90
1972	0.25	16.59
1973	0.25	16.28
1974	2.00	15.98
1975	2.00	15.67
1976	2.00	15.36
1977	2.00	14.75
1978	2.00	14.15
1979	2.00	13.54
1980	3.00	13.26
1981	3.00	12.98
1982	3.00	12.70
1983	3.00	12.84
1984	3.00	12.98
1985	3.00	13.12
1986	3.00	14.52
1987	3.00	13.26
1988	4.00	12.70
1989	4.00	12.70
1990	4.00	13.26
1991	5.00	14.24
1992	8.00	12.56
1993	8.00	12.98
1994	8.00	12.56
1995	8.00	12.70
1996	8.00	11.02
1997	8.00	10.60
1998	8.00	14.24
1999	5.00	11.44
2000	5.00	12.14
2001	5.00	11.16
2002	5.00	11.72
2003	5.00	13.26
2004	3.00	13.54
2005	3.00	13.82
2006	3.00	14.10
2007	3.00	13.96
2008	3.00	14.24
2009	3.00	13.40

APPENDIX 2: TOTAL RECONSTRUCTED CATCH BY MAJOR TAXA

'Others' includes *Variola louti*, *Etelis carbunculus*, *Pristipomoides* spp., *Panulirus penicillatus*, *Scyllarides* spp., Miscellaneous Marine Fishes, and Miscellaneous Invertebrates

Year	<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	Other Serranidae	Other Lutjanidae	Other Kyphosidae	Others
1950	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1951	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1952	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1953	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1954	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1955	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1956	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	10.8
1957	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	10.5
1958	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	10.3
1959	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	10.0
1960	3.8	3.8	2.4	2.4	1.9	9.6
1961	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	9.3
1962	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	9.0
1963	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	8.8
1964	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	8.5
1965	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	8.3
1966	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	8.0
1967	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	7.9
1968	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	7.8
1969	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	7.8
1970	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	7.7
1971	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	7.6
1972	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	7.5
1973	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	7.4
1974	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	7.3
1975	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	7.2
1976	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	7.1
1977	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.9
1978	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.7
1979	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.6
1980	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.5
1981	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.4
1982	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.3
1983	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.4
1984	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.4
1985	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.4
1986	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.9
1987	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.5
1988	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.3
1989	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.3
1990	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.5
1991	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.8
1992	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.3
1993	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.4
1994	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.3
1995	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.3
1996	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.8
1997	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.7
1998	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.8
1999	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.9
2000	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	6.1
2001	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.8
2002	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.7	6.0
2003	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.5
2004	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.6
2005	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.6
2006	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.7
2007	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.7
2008	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.8
2009	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	6.5

APPENDIX 3: FISH SPECIES OF THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS FROM FISHBASE

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla</i>	<i>megastoma</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Chlopsidae	<i>Kaupichthys</i>	<i>diodontus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Moringuidae	<i>Moringua</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Anarchias</i>	<i>exulatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Enchelynassa</i>	<i>canina</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>australicola</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>eurostus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>macroaculatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>gracilicauda</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>javanicus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>melatremus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>meleagris</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>pindae</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Uropterygius</i>	<i>fuscoguttatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Uropterygius</i>	<i>kamar</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Uropterygius</i>	<i>macrocephalus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Uropterygius</i>	<i>supraforatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Uropterygius</i>	<i>xanthopterus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Uropterygius</i>	<i>xenodontus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	<i>Apterichtis</i>	<i>australis</i>	native	N.E.	benthopelagic
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	<i>Ichthyapus</i>	<i>vulturis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	<i>Scolecenchelys</i>	<i>gymnota</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	<i>Scolecenchelys</i>	<i>laticaudata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Atheriniformes	Notocheiridae	<i>Iso</i>	<i>nesiotes</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-neritic
Actinopterygii	Aulopiiformes	Synodontidae	<i>Saurida</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Aulopiiformes	Synodontidae	<i>Synodus</i>	<i>capricornis</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Aulopiiformes	Synodontidae	<i>Synodus</i>	<i>variegatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beloniformes	Belonidae	<i>Tylosurus</i>	<i>crocodilus crocodilus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beloniformes	Exocoetidae	<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>pitcairnsensis</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-neritic
Actinopterygii	Beloniformes	Exocoetidae	<i>Exocoetus</i>	<i>obtusirostris</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-neritic
Actinopterygii	Beloniformes	Hemiramphidae	<i>Euleptorhamphus</i>	<i>viridis</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-oceanic
Actinopterygii	Beloniformes	Hemiramphidae	<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	<i>acutus acutus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Myripristis</i>	<i>amaena</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Myripristis</i>	<i>berndti</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Myripristis</i>	<i>randalli</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Myripristis</i>	<i>tiki</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Neoniphon</i>	<i>sammara</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>caudimaculatum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>diadema</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>ensifer</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>hifernion</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>lepros</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>megalops</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>punctatissimum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>spiniiferum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Beryciformes	Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>tiere</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Lophiiformes	Antennariidae	<i>Antennarius</i>	<i>coccineus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Lophiiformes	Antennariidae	<i>Antennatus</i>	<i>tuberosus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Neomyxus</i>	<i>leuciscus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Ophidiiformes	Bythitidae	<i>Alionemataichthys</i>	<i>piger</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Ophidiiformes	Bythitidae	<i>Brosomphyciops</i>	<i>pautzkei</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Ophidiiformes	Bythitidae	<i>Diancistrus</i>	<i>katrineae</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Ophidiiformes	Ophidiidae	<i>Brotula</i>	<i>multibarbata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>achilles</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>leucopareus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nigrofusus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nigroris</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nubilus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>thompsoni</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>triostegus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nigropterus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>flavicauda</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>hawaiiensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>striatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>strigosus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Naso</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Naso</i>	<i>caesius</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Naso</i>	<i>hexacanthus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Naso</i>	<i>lituratus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Naso</i>	<i>unicornis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Zebrasoma</i>	<i>desjardini</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Zebrasoma</i>	<i>rostratum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Zebrasoma</i>	<i>scopas</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	<i>Zebrasoma</i>	<i>velifer</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Ammodytidae	<i>Ammodytoides</i>	<i>leptus</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon</i>	<i>caudicinctus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon</i>	<i>crassiceps</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon</i>	<i>kallopterus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon</i>	<i>susanae</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon</i>	<i>taeniophorus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon</i>	<i>taeniopterus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>macrodon</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>quinquelineatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Blenniella</i>	<i>gibbifrons</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Blenniella</i>	<i>paula</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Cirripectes</i>	<i>alboapicalis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Cirripectes</i>	<i>quagga</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Cirripectes</i>	<i>variolosus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Entomacrodus</i>	<i>caudofasciatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Entomacrodus</i>	<i>nuafoouensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Entomacrodus</i>	<i>rofeni</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Entomacrodus</i>	<i>sealei</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Entomacrodus</i>	<i>striatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Exallias</i>	<i>brevis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Istiblennius</i>	<i>edentulus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Istiblennius</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Plagiotremus</i>	<i>tapeinosoma</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Praealticus</i>	<i>caesius</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Rhabdoblennius</i>	<i>nitidus</i>	misidentification	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Rhabdoblennius</i>	<i>rhabdotrachelus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Stanulus</i>	<i>seychellensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Caesionidae	<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>tile</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Callionymidae	<i>Synchiropus</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>ferdau</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>orthogrammus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Caranx</i>	<i>ignobilis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Caranx</i>	<i>lignubris</i>	native	N.E.	benthopelagic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Caranx</i>	<i>melampygus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Pseudocaranx</i>	<i>dentex</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae	<i>Seriola</i>	<i>lalandi</i>	native	N.E.	benthopelagic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>auriga</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>bennetti</i>	native	DD	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>flavirostris</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>lineolatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>lunula</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>mertensii</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>ornatissimus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>pelewensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>quadrimaculatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>reticulatus</i>	native	DD	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>smithi</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>unimaculatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Forcipiger</i>	<i>flavissimus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Forcipiger</i>	<i>longirostris</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Hemitaurichthys</i>	<i>multispinosus</i>	endemic	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Hemitaurichthys</i>	<i>polylepis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>chrysostomus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>monoceros</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Amblycirrhitus</i>	<i>bimacula</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Cirrhitops</i>	<i>hubbardi</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Cirrhitus</i>	<i>pinnulatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Itycirrhitis</i>	<i>wilhelmi</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Neocirrhites</i>	<i>armatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated

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Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Paracirrhites</i>	<i>arcatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Paracirrhites</i>	<i>forsteri</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	<i>Paracirrhites</i>	<i>hemistictus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Coryphaenidae	<i>Coryphaena</i>	<i>hippurus</i>	native	LC	pelagic-neritic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Creediidae	<i>Chalixodytes</i>	<i>tauensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Creediidae	<i>Limnichthys</i>	<i>nitidus</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Bathygobius</i>	<i>cocosensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Bathygobius</i>	<i>cyclopterus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Eviota</i>	<i>albolineata</i>	misidentification	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Eviota</i>	<i>distigma</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Eviota</i>	<i>infulata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Eviota</i>	<i>saipanensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Gnatholepis</i>	<i>cauerensis australis</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Gnatholepis</i>	<i>cauerensis cauerensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Kelloggella</i>	<i>quindecimfasciata</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Priolepis</i>	<i>farcimen</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Priolepis</i>	<i>psymophila</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Priolepis</i>	<i>semidoliata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Priolepis</i>	<i>squamogena</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Trimmatom</i>	<i>eviotops</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	questionable	LR/lc	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia</i>	<i>sandvicensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthopelagic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Kyphosidae	<i>Kyphosus</i>	<i>bigibbus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Kyphosidae	<i>Kyphosus</i>	<i>pacificus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Anampses</i>	<i>caeruleopunctatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Anampses</i>	<i>elegans</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Anampses</i>	<i>femininus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>anthioides</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>bilunulatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>perditio</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Cheilinus</i>	<i>undulatus</i>	native	EN	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Cirrhilabrus</i>	<i>scottorum</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Coris</i>	<i>aygula</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Coris</i>	<i>roseoviridis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Gomphosus</i>	<i>varius</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>margaritaceus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>marginatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>melasmapomus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Hemigymnus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Hologymnosus</i>	<i>annulatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Iniistius</i>	<i>pavo</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Labroides</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Labroides</i>	<i>dimidiatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Labroides</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Labroides</i>	<i>rubrolabiatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Macropharyngodon</i>	<i>meleagris</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>unifasciatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>citrinus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>octotaenia</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>tetrataenia</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Pseudojuloides</i>	<i>atavai</i>	native	DD	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Pseudolabrus</i>	<i>fuentesii</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Stethojulis</i>	<i>bandanensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>heiseri</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>lutescens</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>purpureum</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>trilobatum</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Labridae	<i>Wetmorella</i>	<i>nigropinnata</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Latridae	<i>Latris</i>	<i>pacifica</i>	native	N.E.	bathypelagic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lethrinidae	<i>Gnathodentex</i>	<i>aureolineatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lethrinidae	<i>Gymnocranius</i>	<i>grandoculis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lethrinidae	<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>microdon</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lethrinidae	<i>Monotaxis</i>	<i>grandoculis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lutjanidae	<i>Aphareus</i>	<i>furca</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>bohar</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>kasmira</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>monostigma</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Lutjanidae	<i>Paracaesio</i>	<i>sordida</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Malacanthidae	<i>Hoplolatilus</i>	<i>starcki</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	<i>flavolineatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	<i>vanicolensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>ciliatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>crassilabris</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>parupeneus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>insularis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>multifasciatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>pleurostigma</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Mullidae	<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>parupeneus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pempheridae	<i>Pempheris</i>	<i>otaitensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pempheridae	<i>Pempheris</i>	<i>oualensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pinguipedidae	<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>millepunctata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pinguipedidae	<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>multiplicata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pinguipedidae	<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>schauinslandii</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Polynemidae	<i>Polydactylus</i>	<i>sexfilis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>flavissima</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>heraldi</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>hotumatua</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>loricula</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Genicanthus</i>	<i>spinus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Genicanthus</i>	<i>watanabei</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>imperator</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Abudefduf</i>	<i>sordidus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chromis</i>	<i>agilis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chromis</i>	<i>bami</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chromis</i>	<i>pamae</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chromis</i>	<i>vanderbilti</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chromis</i>	<i>weberi</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chromis</i>	<i>xanthura</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>galba</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>glauca</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Dascyllus</i>	<i>flavicaudus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Dascyllus</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Plectroglyphidodon</i>	<i>imparipennis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Plectroglyphidodon</i>	<i>johnstonianus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Plectroglyphidodon</i>	<i>leucozonus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Plectroglyphidodon</i>	<i>phoenixensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Pomacentrus</i>	<i>fuscadorsalis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Stegastes</i>	<i>emeryi</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Stegastes</i>	<i>fasciolatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Priacanthidae	<i>Heteropriacanthus</i>	<i>cruentatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Pseudochromidae	<i>Pseudopleiopsis</i>	<i>revellei</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Nemateleotris</i>	<i>magnifica</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Calotomus</i>	<i>carolinus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>frontalis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>mirrorhinus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>sordidus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Leptoscarus</i>	<i>vaigiensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Scarus</i>	<i>altipinnis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Scarus</i>	<i>forsteni</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Scarus</i>	<i>frenatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Scarus</i>	<i>ghobban</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scaridae	<i>Scarus</i>	<i>longipinnis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scombridae	<i>Gymnosarda</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scombridae	<i>Thunnus</i>	<i>albacares</i>	native	LR/lc	pelagic-oceanic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scombridae	<i>Thunnus</i>	<i>obesus</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-oceanic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Scombridae	<i>Thunnus</i>	<i>obesus</i>	native	VU	pelagic-oceanic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>argus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>aurantia</i>	native	DD	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>spiloparaea</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>urodeta</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>hexagonatus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>howlandi</i>	native	LC	reef-associated

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Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>merra</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>socialis</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>spilotoceps</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>tauvina</i>	native	DD	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>tuamotuensis</i>	native	LC	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Liopropoma</i>	<i>pallidum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Plectranthias</i>	<i>fourmanoiri</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Plectranthias</i>	<i>nanus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Plectranthias</i>	<i>winniensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>bartlettorum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>ventralis ventralis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Pseudogramma</i>	<i>polyacantha</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Pseudogramma</i>	<i>xantha</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Serranidae	<i>Variola</i>	<i>louti</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Siganidae	<i>Siganus</i>	<i>argenteus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Sphyraenidae	<i>Sphyraena</i>	<i>novaehollandiae</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-neritic
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Tripterygiidae	<i>Enneapterygius</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	endemic	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Tripterygiidae	<i>Enneapterygius</i>	<i>pyramis</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Zanclidae	<i>Zanclus</i>	<i>cornutus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Pleuronectiformes	Bothidae	<i>Bothus</i>	<i>mancus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Pleuronectiformes	Samaridae	<i>Samariscus</i>	<i>triocellatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Caracanthidae	<i>Caracanthus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Caracanthidae	<i>Caracanthus</i>	<i>unipinna</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Dactylopteridae	<i>Dactyloptena</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Iracundus</i>	<i>signifer</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Parascorpaena</i>	<i>scadamsi</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Pterois</i>	<i>antennata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Pterois</i>	<i>volitans</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Scorpaenodes</i>	<i>guamensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Scorpaenodes</i>	<i>hirsutus</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Scorpaenopsis</i>	<i>diabolus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Sebastapistes</i>	<i>fowleri</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Sebastapistes</i>	<i>galactacma</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Sebastapistes</i>	<i>mauritaniana</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Sebastapistes</i>	<i>tinkhami</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Syngnathiformes	Fistulariidae	<i>Fistularia</i>	<i>commersonii</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Balistoides</i>	<i>viridescens</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Pseudobalistes</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Rhinecanthus</i>	<i>aculeatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Rhinecanthus</i>	<i>lunula</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Rhinecanthus</i>	<i>rectangulus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Sufflamen</i>	<i>bursa</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Sufflamen</i>	<i>fraenatum</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Xanthichthys</i>	<i>mento</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Diodontidae	<i>Diodon</i>	<i>holocanthus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Diodontidae	<i>Diodon</i>	<i>hystrix</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Molidae	<i>Ranzania</i>	<i>laevis</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic-oceanic
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Monacanthidae	<i>Aluterus</i>	<i>scriptus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Monacanthidae	<i>Cantherhines</i>	<i>dumerilii</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Monacanthidae	<i>Cantherhines</i>	<i>pardalis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Tetraodontidae	<i>Arothron</i>	<i>meleagris</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Actinopterygii	Tetraodontiformes	Tetraodontidae	<i>Canthigaster</i>	<i>janthinoptera</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	<i>amblyrhynchos</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	<i>galapagensis</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	<i>longimanus</i>	native	VU	pelagic-oceanic
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	<i>melanopterus</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Prionace</i>	<i>glauca</i>	native	NT	pelagic-oceanic
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Triaenodon</i>	<i>obesus</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes	Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna</i>	<i>mokarran</i>	native	EN	pelagic-oceanic
Elasmobranchii	Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon</i>	<i>typus</i>	native	VU	pelagic-oceanic

APPENDIX 4: METAZOAN SPECIES OF THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS FROM SEALIFEBASE

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Calappidae	<i>Calappa</i>	<i>gallus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Carpiliidae	<i>Carpilius</i>	<i>convexus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Carpiliidae	<i>Carpilius</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Gecarcinidae	<i>Cardisoma</i>	<i>carnifex</i>	native	N.E.	others
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Palinuridae	<i>Jasus</i>	<i>caveorum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Palinuridae	<i>Panulirus</i>	<i>pascuensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Penaeidae	<i>Metapenaeopsis</i>	<i>velutina</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Portunidae	<i>Thalamita</i>	<i>admete</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Raninidae	<i>Notopoides</i>	<i>latus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Trapeziidae	<i>Trapezia</i>	<i>tigrina</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Xanthidae	<i>Etisus</i>	<i>laevimanus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Arthropoda	Maxillopoda	Sessilia	Chthamalidae	<i>Euraphia</i>	<i>hembeli</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Arthropoda	Maxillopoda	Sessilia	Chthamalidae	<i>Nesochthamalus</i>	<i>intertextus</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Arthropoda	Maxillopoda	Sessilia	Chthamalidae	<i>Rehderella</i>	<i>belyaevi</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Arthropoda	Maxillopoda	Sessilia	Tetraclitidae	<i>Tetraclitella</i>	<i>divisa</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Not assigned	Paracypridae	<i>Macropyprina</i>	<i>maculata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Platycopida	Cytherellidae	<i>Cytherelloidea</i>	<i>fijiensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Bairdiidae	<i>Neonesidea</i>	<i>apostasis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Bairdiidae	<i>Neonesidea</i>	<i>blighi</i>	endemic	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Bairdiidae	<i>Neonesidea</i>	<i>supercaudata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Bairdiidae	<i>Neonesidea</i>	<i>tenera</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Bairdiidae	<i>Triebelina</i>	<i>sertata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Bythocypridae	<i>Anchistrocheles</i>	<i>fumata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Cytheromatidae	<i>Cytheroma</i>	<i>aphanes</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Hemicytheridae	<i>Tenedocythere</i>	<i>apios</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Hemicytheridae	<i>Tenedocythere</i>	<i>stasiotes</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Hemicytheridae	<i>Tenedocythere</i>	<i>transoceanica</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Hemicytheridae	<i>Thesceloscythere</i>	<i>labyrinthos</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Loxoconchidae	<i>Loxoconcha</i>	<i>dictyoklostos</i>	endemic	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Loxoconchidae	<i>Loxoconcha</i>	<i>hendersonislandensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Loxoconchidae	<i>Loxoconchella</i>	<i>catarrhopos</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Loxoconchidae	<i>Loxocorniculum</i>	<i>mayburyae</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Pectocytheridae	<i>Keijia</i>	<i>demissa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Pectocytheridae	<i>Kotoracythere</i>	<i>inconspicua</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Pontocypridae	<i>Peripontocypris</i>	<i>magnafurcata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Trachyleberididae	<i>Cletocythereis</i>	<i>rastromarginata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Trachyleberididae	<i>Cletocythereis</i>	<i>watsonae</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Xestoleberididae	<i>Xestoleberis</i>	<i>entrichos</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Xestoleberididae	<i>Xestoleberis</i>	<i>insolanos</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Xestoleberididae	<i>Xestoleberis</i>	<i>kyrtonos</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Xestoleberididae	<i>Xestoleberis</i>	<i>macrocatricosa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Xestoleberididae	<i>Xestoleberis</i>	<i>macrorrhinos</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Xestoleberididae	<i>Xestoleberis</i>	<i>polys</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Brachiopoda	Articulata	Terebratulida	Terebratellidae	<i>Terebratella</i>	<i>crenulata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Chlorophyta	Ulvophyceae	Cladophorales	Anadyomenaceae	<i>Mirabellia</i>	<i>boergesenii</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis</i>	<i>fulva</i>	native	N.E.	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis</i>	<i>squatarola</i>	native	N.E.	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Fregatidae	<i>Fregata</i>	<i>minor</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Laridae	<i>Anous</i>	<i>minutus</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Laridae	<i>Anous</i>	<i>stolidus</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Laridae	<i>Gygis</i>	<i>alba</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus</i>	<i>atricilla</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion</i>	<i>fuscatus</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Laridae	<i>Procelsterna</i>	<i>cerulea</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon</i>	<i>lepturus</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon</i>	<i>rubricauda</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Daption</i>	<i>capense</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Macronectes</i>	<i>giganteus</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Procellaria</i>	<i>aequinocialis</i>	native	VU	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>alba</i>	native	EN	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>atrata</i>	native	EN	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>externa</i>	native	VU	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>heraldica</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>lessonii</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>macroptera</i>	native	LC	others

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>neglecta</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>ultima</i>	native	NT	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus</i>	<i>nativitatis</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus</i>	<i>pacificus</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris</i>	<i>alba</i>	native	N.E.	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius</i>	<i>tahitiensis</i>	native	N.E.	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>incana</i>	native	N.E.	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Sulidae	<i>Sula</i>	<i>dactylatra</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Sulidae	<i>Sula</i>	<i>leucogaster</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Ciconiiformes	Sulidae	<i>Sula</i>	<i>sula</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Aves	Procellariiformes	Diomedeidae	<i>Diomedea</i>	<i>exulans</i>	native	VU	others
Chordata	Aves	Procellariiformes	Diomedeidae	<i>Thalassarche</i>	<i>bulleri</i>	native	NT	others
Chordata	Aves	Procellariiformes	Diomedeidae	<i>Thalassarche</i>	<i>melanophrys</i>	native	EN	others
Chordata	Aves	Procellariiformes	Hydrobatidae	<i>Pelagodroma</i>	<i>marina</i>	native	LC	others
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>acutorostrata</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>borealis</i>	native	EN	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>musculus</i>	native	EN	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>physalus</i>	native	EN	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	<i>Megaptera</i>	<i>novaeangliae</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Delphinus</i>	<i>delphis</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Feresa</i>	<i>attenuata</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Globicephala</i>	<i>macrorhynchus</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Grampus</i>	<i>griseus</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Lagenodelphis</i>	<i>hosei</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Orcinus</i>	<i>orca</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Pseudorca</i>	<i>crassidens</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Stenella</i>	<i>attenuata</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Stenella</i>	<i>coeruleoalba</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Stenella</i>	<i>longirostris</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Delphinidae	<i>Steno</i>	<i>bredanensis</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Kogiidae	<i>Kogia</i>	<i>breviceps</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Kogiidae	<i>Kogia</i>	<i>sima</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Physeteridae	<i>Physeter</i>	<i>macrocephalus</i>	native	VU	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Ziphiidae	<i>Mesoplodon</i>	<i>densirostris</i>	native	DD	pelagic
Chordata	Mammalia	Cetacea	Ziphiidae	<i>Ziphius</i>	<i>cavirostris</i>	native	LC	pelagic
Chordata	Reptilia	Testudines	Cheloniidae	<i>Chelonia</i>	<i>mydas</i>	native	EN	demersal
Chordata	Reptilia	Testudines	Cheloniidae	<i>Eretmochelys</i>	<i>imbricata</i>	native	CR	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>austera</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>cytherea</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>digitifera</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>gemmaifera</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>globiceps</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>humilis</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>hyacinthus</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>latistella</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>listeri</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>microphthalma</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>nasuta</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>pocilloporina</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>samoensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>secale</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>subulata</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora</i>	<i>valida</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Astreopora</i>	<i>myriophthalma</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>aequituberculata</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>australiensis</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>caliculata</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>composita</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>crassituberculata</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>foveolata</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>grisea</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>incrassata</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>lobulata</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>tuberculosa</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Acroporidae	<i>Montipora</i>	<i>venosa</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris</i>	<i>hawaiiensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris</i>	<i>incrustans</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Agariciidae	<i>Leptoseris</i>	<i>solida</i>	native	LC	reef-associated

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Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona</i>	<i>maldivensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona</i>	<i>varians</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Astrocoeniidae	<i>Stylocoeniella</i>	<i>guentheri</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Favia</i>	<i>matthaii</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Favia</i>	<i>rotumana</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Favia</i>	<i>stelligera</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Goniastrea</i>	<i>australensis</i>	native	LC	sessile
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Leptastrea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	native	LC	sessile
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Montastraea</i>	<i>curta</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Platygyra</i>	<i>daedalea</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Faviidae	<i>Plesiastraea</i>	<i>versipora</i>	native	LC	sessile
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Fungiidae	<i>Cycloseris</i>	<i>vaughani</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Fungiidae	<i>Fungai</i>	<i>danai</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia</i>	<i>scutaria</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Fungiidae	<i>Fungia</i>	<i>vaughani</i>	native	LC	sessile
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora</i>	<i>damicornis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora</i>	<i>elegans</i>	native	VU	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora</i>	<i>eydoui</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora</i>	<i>meandrina</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora</i>	<i>verrucosa</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora</i>	<i>woodjonesi</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Poritidae	<i>Porites</i>	<i>australiensis</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Poritidae	<i>Porites</i>	<i>lobata</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora</i>	<i>haimeana</i>	native	LC	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora</i>	<i>obtusangula</i>	native	NT	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Aglaopheniidae	<i>Aglaophenia</i>	<i>postdentata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Aglaopheniidae	<i>Gymnangium</i>	<i>hians</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Aglaopheniidae	<i>Lytocarpia</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Aglaopheniidae	<i>Macrorhynchia</i>	<i>phoenicea</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Plumulariidae	<i>Plumularia</i>	<i>strobilophora</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Sertulariidae	<i>Sertularia</i>	<i>ligulata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Forcipulatida	Stichasteridae	<i>Allostichaster</i>	<i>peleensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Astropecten</i>	<i>polyacanthus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Spinulosida	Acanthasteridae	<i>Acanthaster</i>	<i>planci</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Ophidiasteridae	<i>Dactylosaster</i>	<i>cylindricus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Ophidiasteridae	<i>Linckia</i>	<i>guldingi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Ophidiasteridae	<i>Linckia</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Ophidiasteridae	<i>Linckia</i>	<i>multifora</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Ophidiasteridae	<i>Neoferdina</i>	<i>cumingi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Ophidiasteridae	<i>Ophidiaster</i>	<i>lorioli</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Valvatida	Oreasteridae	<i>Culcita</i>	<i>novaeguinae</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Clypeasteroidea	Echinocyamididae	<i>Mortonia</i>	<i>australis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Diadematoidea	Diadematiidae	<i>Diadema</i>	<i>paucispinum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Diadematoidea	Diadematiidae	<i>Diadema</i>	<i>savignyi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Diadematoidea	Diadematiidae	<i>Echinothrix</i>	<i>calamaris</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Echinoidea	Echinometridae	<i>Echinometra</i>	<i>mathaei</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Echinoidea	Echinometridae	<i>Echinometra</i>	<i>oblonga</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Echinoidea	Echinometridae	<i>Echinostrephus</i>	<i>aciculatus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Echinoidea	Echinometridae	<i>Heterocentrotus</i>	<i>mammillatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Echinoidea	Echinometridae	<i>Heterocentrotus</i>	<i>trigonarius</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Holcypoida	Echinoneidae	<i>Echinoneus</i>	<i>cyclostomus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Spatangoida	Brissidae	<i>Brissus</i>	<i>latecarinatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Spatangoida	Brissidae	<i>Metalia</i>	<i>spatagus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Temnopleuroidea	Toxopneustidae	<i>Tripneustes</i>	<i>gratilla</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Apodida	Chiridotidae	<i>Chiridota</i>	<i>hawaiiensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Apodida	Synaptidae	<i>Euapta</i>	<i>godeffroyi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Actinopyga</i>	<i>mauritiana</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Actinopyga</i>	<i>palauensis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>arenicola</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>atra</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>difficilis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>edulis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>hilla</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>impatiens</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria</i>	<i>nobilis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Holothuriidae	<i>Labiodemas</i>	<i>semperianum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Amphiuridae	<i>Amphillimna</i>	<i>tanyodes</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Amphiuridae	<i>Amphiura</i>	<i>bountyia</i>	native	N.E.	benthic

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>brevipes</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>dentata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>erinaceus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>longispina</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>macroplaca</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>pica</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocomella</i>	<i>sexradia</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiodermatidae	<i>Macrophiothrix</i>	<i>demessa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiodermatidae	<i>Ophiarachna</i>	<i>megacantha</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiodermatidae	<i>Ophiopeza</i>	<i>kingi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophionereididae	<i>Ophionereis</i>	<i>porrecta</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiothrichidae	<i>Ophiothrix</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Milliolida	Soritidae	<i>Amphisorus</i>	<i>hemprichii</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Milliolida	Soritidae	<i>Marginopora</i>	<i>vertebralis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Milliolida	Soritidae	<i>Sorites</i>	<i>marginalis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Rotaliida	Acervulinidae	<i>Sphaerogypsina</i>	<i>globulus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Rotaliida	Amphisteginidae	<i>Amphistegina</i>	<i>lessonii</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Rotaliida	Amphisteginidae	<i>Amphistegina</i>	<i>lobifera</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Rotaliida	Homotrematidae	<i>Homotrema</i>	<i>rubra</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Foraminifera	Polythalamia	Rotaliida	Nummulitidae	<i>Heterostegina</i>	<i>depressa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Arcoida	Arcidae	<i>Acar</i>	<i>plicata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Arcoida	Arcidae	<i>Arca</i>	<i>avellana</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Arcoida	Arcidae	<i>Barbatia</i>	<i>parva</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Arcoida	Arcidae	<i>Barbatia</i>	<i>plicata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Limoida	Limidae	<i>Lima</i>	<i>bullifera</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Limoida	Limidae	<i>Lima</i>	<i>lima</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Limoida	Limidae	<i>Lima</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Myoida	Pholadidae	<i>Martesia</i>	<i>striata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Myoida	Teredinidae	<i>Lyrodus</i>	<i>pedicellatus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mytiloida	Mytilidae	<i>Botula</i>	<i>fusca</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mytiloida	Mytilidae	<i>Modiolus</i>	<i>auriculatus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mytiloida	Mytilidae	<i>Modiolus</i>	<i>matris</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mytiloida	Mytilidae	<i>Septifer</i>	<i>bryanae</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Gryphaeidae	<i>Gyotissa</i>	<i>hyotis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Pectinidae	<i>Chlamys</i>	<i>coruscans</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Pectinidae	<i>Gloripallium</i>	<i>pallium</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Pectinidae	<i>Gloripallium</i>	<i>spiniferum</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Pectinidae	<i>Mirapecten</i>	<i>mirificus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Spondylidae	<i>Spondylus</i>	<i>nicobaricus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Ostreoida	Spondylidae	<i>Spondylus</i>	<i>violascens</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Isognomonidae	<i>Isognomon</i>	<i>anomioides</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Isognomonidae	<i>Isognomon</i>	<i>perna</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Pinnidae	<i>Atrina</i>	<i>vexillum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Pinnidae	<i>Pinna</i>	<i>muricata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Pinnidae	<i>Streptopinna</i>	<i>saccata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Pteriidae	<i>Pinctada</i>	<i>maculata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Pterioidea	Pteriidae	<i>Pinctada</i>	<i>margaritifera</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Cardiidae	<i>Corculum</i>	<i>cardissum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Cardiidae	<i>Fragum</i>	<i>fragum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Cardiidae	<i>Fragum</i>	<i>mundum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Cardiidae	<i>Trachycardium</i>	<i>orbita</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Chamidae	<i>Chama</i>	<i>asperella</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Chamidae	<i>Chama</i>	<i>iostoma</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Chamidae	<i>Chama</i>	<i>limbula</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Lucinidae	<i>Anodontia</i>	<i>edentula</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Lucinidae	<i>Codakia</i>	<i>tigerina</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Lucinidae	<i>Ctena</i>	<i>bella</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Semelidae	<i>Ervilia</i>	<i>bisculpta</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Semelidae	<i>Semele</i>	<i>australis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Tellinidae	<i>Quidnupagus</i>	<i>palatam</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Tellinidae	<i>Semelangulus</i>	<i>crebrimaculata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Tellinidae	<i>Tellina</i>	<i>scobinata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Tellinidae	<i>Tellinella</i>	<i>crucigera</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Trapezidae	<i>Trapezium</i>	<i>oblongum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Tridacnidae	<i>Tridacna</i>	<i>maxima</i>	native	LR/cd	reef-associated
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Tridacnidae	<i>Tridacna</i>	<i>squamosa</i>	native	LR/cd	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Veneridae	<i>Globivenus</i>	<i>toreuma</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroidea	Veneridae	<i>Periglypta</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Veneroida	Veneridae	<i>Venus</i>	<i>toreuma</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Argonautidae	<i>Argonauta</i>	<i>argo</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic
Mollusca	Cephalopoda	Teuthida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Sthenoteuthis</i>	<i>oualaniensis</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic
Mollusca	Cephalopoda	Teuthida	Onychoteuthidae	<i>Onychoteuthis</i>	<i>banksii</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic
Mollusca	Cephalopoda	Teuthida	Thysanoteuthidae	<i>Thysanoteuthis</i>	<i>rhombus</i>	native	N.E.	pelagic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Anaspiidea	Aplysiidae	<i>Dolabella</i>	<i>auricularia</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Archaeogastropoda	Nacellidae	<i>Cellana</i>	<i>taitensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Archaeogastropoda	Patellidae	<i>Scutellastra</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Archaeogastropoda	Trochidae	<i>Broderipia</i>	<i>iridescens</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Archaeogastropoda	Trochidae	<i>Cantharidus</i>	<i>marmoreus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Heterostrophia	Architectonicidae	<i>Architectonica</i>	<i>perspectiva</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Cantharus</i>	<i>iostomus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Cantharus</i>	<i>undosus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Colubaria</i>	<i>nitidula</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Engina</i>	<i>fuscolineata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Engina</i>	<i>rosacea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Pisania</i>	<i>decollata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Pisania</i>	<i>iostoma</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Euplica</i>	<i>loisae</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Euplica</i>	<i>turturina</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Euplica</i>	<i>varians</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Pyrene</i>	<i>flava</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Pyrene</i>	<i>obtusa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Pyrene</i>	<i>scripta</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Columbellidae	<i>Pyrene</i>	<i>varians</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>chaldaeus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>coronatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>ebraeus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>flavidus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>geographus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>leopardus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>litoglyphus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>lividus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>magnificus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>marmoreus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>miliaris</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>pennaceus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>rattus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>retifer</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>sanguinolentus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>sponsalis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>tenuistriatus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>tessulatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>textile</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>tulipa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Coralliophilidae	<i>Coralliophila</i>	<i>latilirata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Coralliophilidae	<i>Coralliophila</i>	<i>violacea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Coralliophilidae	<i>Quoyula</i>	<i>monodonta</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Costellariidae	<i>Vexillum</i>	<i>cancellarioides</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fascioliariidae	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>bountyi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fascioliariidae	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>genticus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fascioliariidae	<i>Latirus</i>	<i>nodatus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fascioliariidae	<i>Peristernia</i>	<i>nassatula</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Harpidae	<i>Harpa</i>	<i>major</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Harpidae	<i>Morum</i>	<i>ponderosum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>auriculoides</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>coffea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>colombelliformis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>coronata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>litterata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>mitra</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>pele</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>stictica</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>testacea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Neocancilla</i>	<i>takiisaoi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Mitridae	<i>Ziba</i>	<i>cernohorskyi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Chicoreus</i>	<i>ramosus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupa</i>	<i>clathrata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupa</i>	<i>elegans</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupa</i>	<i>grossularia</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupa</i>	<i>morum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupa</i>	<i>ricinus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupa</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Drupella</i>	<i>cornus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Maculotriton</i>	<i>serriale</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Maculotriton</i>	<i>serialis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Morula</i>	<i>granulata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Morula</i>	<i>parva</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Morula</i>	<i>uva</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Nassa</i>	<i>serta</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Phyllocoma</i>	<i>convoluta</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Rapa</i>	<i>rapa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Thais</i>	<i>aculeata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Thais</i>	<i>armigera</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Thais</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Thais</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Vexilla</i>	<i>vexillum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Nassariidae	<i>Nassarius</i>	<i>gaudiosus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Nassariidae	<i>Nassarius</i>	<i>papillosus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Olividae	<i>Oliva</i>	<i>annulata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Olividae	<i>Oliva</i>	<i>caerulea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Terebridae	<i>Hastula</i>	<i>hectica</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Terebridae	<i>Hastula</i>	<i>penicillata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Terebridae	<i>Terebra</i>	<i>affinis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Terebridae	<i>Terebra</i>	<i>areolata</i>	native	N.E.	demersal
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Terebridae	<i>Terebra</i>	<i>maculata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Terebridae	<i>Terebra</i>	<i>subulata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Turbinellidae	<i>Vasum</i>	<i>armatum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Turridae	<i>Daphnella</i>	<i>flammea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Bursidae	<i>Bursa</i>	<i>granularis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cassidae	<i>Casmaria</i>	<i>erinaceus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Cerithium</i>	<i>atromarginatum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Cerithium</i>	<i>columna</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Cerithium</i>	<i>echinatum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Cerithium</i>	<i>egenum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Cerithium</i>	<i>nesioticum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Pseudovertagus</i>	<i>clava</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cerithiidae	<i>Rhinoclavis</i>	<i>sinensis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Blasicrura</i>	<i>subteres</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cribrarula</i>	<i>cumingii</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>arabica</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>argus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>bouteti</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>caputserpentis</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>carneola</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>childreni</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>dillwyni</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>erosa</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>goodalli</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>helvola</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>irrorata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>isabella</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>maculifera</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>mappa</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>moneta</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>obelvata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>poraria</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>schilderorum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>scurra</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>testudinaria</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>tigris</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea</i>	<i>ventriculus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Erosaria</i>	<i>bernardi</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Lyncina</i>	<i>lynx</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Lyncina</i>	<i>vitellus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Mauritia</i>	<i>depressa</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Status	IUCN Code	Habitat
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Pustularia</i>	<i>cicercula</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Cypraeidae	<i>Talparia</i>	<i>talpa</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Hipponicidae	<i>Cheilea</i>	<i>equestris</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Hipponicidae	<i>Hipponix</i>	<i>conicus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Hipponicidae	<i>Sabia</i>	<i>conica</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Janthinidae	<i>Janthina</i>	<i>janthina</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Janthinidae	<i>Recluzia</i>	<i>johnii</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Littorinidae	<i>Echinolittorina</i>	<i>pascua</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Littorinidae	<i>Littoraria</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Littorinidae	<i>Nodilittorina</i>	<i>pyramidalis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Naticidae	<i>Notocochlis</i>	<i>cernica</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Naticidae	<i>Notocochlis</i>	<i>gualteriana</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Naticidae	<i>Polinices</i>	<i>mammilla</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Naticidae	<i>Polinices</i>	<i>simiae</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Planaxidae	<i>Hinea</i>	<i>brasiliانا</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Potamididae	<i>Royella</i>	<i>sinon</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Ranellidae	<i>Charonia</i>	<i>tritonis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Ranellidae	<i>Cymatium</i>	<i>nicobaricum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Ranellidae	<i>Cymatium</i>	<i>pileare</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Rissoidae	<i>Rissoina</i>	<i>costata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Rissoidae	<i>Stosicia</i>	<i>chiltoni</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Rissoidae	<i>Zebina</i>	<i>bidentata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Strombidae	<i>Harpago</i>	<i>chiragra</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Strombidae	<i>Lambis</i>	<i>truncata</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Strombidae	<i>Strombus</i>	<i>dentatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Strombidae	<i>Strombus</i>	<i>gibberulus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Strombidae	<i>Strombus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Tonnidae	<i>Malea</i>	<i>pomum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Tonnidae	<i>Tonna</i>	<i>perdix</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Triviidae	<i>Trivia</i>	<i>edgari</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Vanikoridae	<i>Vanikoro</i>	<i>plicata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neotaenioglossa	Vermetidae	<i>Dendropoma</i>	<i>maximum</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neritopsina	Neritidae	<i>Nerita</i>	<i>lirellata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neritopsina	Neritidae	<i>Nerita</i>	<i>plicata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neritopsina	Neritidae	<i>Nerita</i>	<i>polita</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Notaspidea	Pleurobranchidae	<i>Berthellina</i>	<i>citrina</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Nudibranchia	Glaucidae	<i>Glaucus</i>	<i>atlanticus</i>	native	N.E.	benthopelagic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Nudibranchia	Phyllidiidae	<i>Phyllidiella</i>	<i>pustulosa</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	Haliotidae	<i>Haliotis</i>	<i>pulcherrima</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	Lottiidae	<i>Patelloida</i>	<i>conoidalis</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	Turbinidae	<i>Astraliium</i>	<i>confragosum</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	Turbinidae	<i>Turbo</i>	<i>argyrostomus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	Turbinidae	<i>Turbo</i>	<i>petholatus</i>	native	N.E.	reef-associated
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Patellogastropoda	Turbinidae	<i>Turbo</i>	<i>setosus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Pulmonata	Ellobiidae	<i>Melampus</i>	<i>flavus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Pulmonata	Ellobiidae	<i>Melampus</i>	<i>luteus</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stenoglossa	Neptuneidae	<i>Caducifer</i>	<i>decapitata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Mollusca	Polyplacophora	Chitonida	Chitonidae	<i>Onithochiton</i>	<i>lyellii</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Ochrophyta	Phaeophyceae	Dictyotales	Dictyotaceae	<i>Lobophora</i>	<i>variegata</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Ochrophyta	Phaeophyceae	Dictyotales	Dictyotaceae	<i>Styopodium</i>	<i>zonale</i>	native	N.E.	benthic
Porifera	Demospongiae	Chondrosida	Chondrosiidae	<i>Chondrosia</i>	<i>chucalla</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Porifera	Demospongiae	Dictyoceratida	Dysideidae	<i>Lamellodysidea</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Porifera	Demospongiae	Hadromerida	Clionaidae	<i>Spheciospongia</i>	<i>solida</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Porifera	Demospongiae	Hadromerida	Spirastrellidae	<i>Spirastrella</i>	<i>decumbens</i>	native	N.E.	sessile
Porifera	Demospongiae	Hadromerida	Tethyidae	<i>Tethya</i>	<i>seychellensis</i>	native	N.E.	sessile

APPENDIX 5: REFERENCES USED IN ASSIGNING SPECIES TO THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS

FishBase and SeaLifeBase reference numbers (Ref. No.) are given at the end of each reference.

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An underwater scene with a school of fish swimming in clear blue water. A prominent white curved line, resembling a page curl, sweeps across the middle of the image from the bottom left towards the top right. The fish are various species, including some with vertical stripes and others that are more uniform in color.

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SEA AROUND US PROJECT
Fisheries Centre
The University of British Columbia
2202 Main Mall, 3rd Floor
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4

Contact: M.L. Deng Palomares
Phone: 1-604-822-2731
Fax: 1-604-822-8934
e-mail: m.palomares@fisheries.ubc.ca

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