

AN UPDATED CHECKLIST OF THE MARINE FISH FAUNA OF REUNION ISLAND, SOUTH-WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

by

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ABSTRACT. - The ichthyofauna of Reunion Island, Southwestern Indian Ocean, was sampled during several ecological and artisanal fisheries studies. Information from these investigations and from other sources were included to compile the present checklist of the marine fishes of the island. A total of 885 species belonging to 150 families was recorded. Nine species are known only from Reunion, indicating endemism of about 1.0%. The most speciose families (Labridae, Gobiidae, Serranidae, and Pomacentridae) were also among the most speciose at the neighbouring Mauritius Island (except gobiids), and, generally, on other islands in the Indian Ocean area (Maldives, Chagos, Madagascar and Christmas Island). The Gobiidae only represented 5.4% of the ichthyofauna, which was similar to the ratio for Aqaba (Red Sea), contrasting with 8.0% recorded for the Maldives, 13.0% at Chagos or other higher percentages recorded in the Pacific Ocean. The Apogonidae and Scaridae are relatively poorly diversified at Reunion, also in contrast with the Maldives, Madagascar, Chagos, Aqaba (Red Sea) and certain Pacific areas. The recent geological origins of Reunion Island and the low diversity of its marine biotopes are probably the most significant factors explaining both the total species richness and species richness of some major families.

RÉSUMÉ. - Liste réactualisée des espèces de l'ichtyofaune marine de l'île de La Réunion, océan Indien occidental.

L'ichtyofaune de l'île de La Réunion a été étudiée au cours de plusieurs travaux portant sur l'écologie des poissons et sur les pêcheries artisanales. Les informations issues de ces études, ainsi que d'autres sources, ont été compilées dans la présente liste des poissons marins de l'île. Un total de 885 espèces appartenant à 150 familles est recensé. Neuf espèces ne sont connues que de La Réunion, indiquant un endémisme proche de 1,0%. Les familles les plus diversifiées (Labridae, Gobiidae, Serranidae et Pomacentridae) sont aussi parmi les plus diversifiées à l'île Maurice voisine (à l'exception des Gobiidae), ainsi que dans d'autres îles de l'océan Indien (Maldives, Chagos, Madagascar et Christmas). Les Gobiidae ne représentent que 5,4% de l'ichtyofaune totale, ce qui est semblable à ce qui est connu à Aqaba (mer Rouge), mais contraste avec les 8,0% trouvés aux Maldives, les 13,0% trouvés aux Chagos ou d'autres pourcentages élevés dans l'océan Pacifique. Les Apogonidae et les Scaridae sont relativement peu diversifiés à La Réunion, ce qui contraste également avec ce qui est connu des Maldives, Madagascar, Chagos, la mer Rouge et certaines régions de l'océan Pacifique. Le jeune âge géologique de l'île et la faible diversité de ses biotopes marins pourraient être parmi les facteurs les plus importants pouvant expliquer la faible richesse spécifique totale et la richesse spécifique de certaines familles.

Key words. - Marine Ichthyofauna - ISW - Reunion Island - Checklist - Biogeography.

From the late 18th century on, fish specimens from Reunion were collected and sent to Paris (MNHN), where they were studied mainly by Lacepède (1798-1803) and by Cuvier and Valenciennes (1828-1850). Until 1849, the Mascarenes (off the coast of South Africa) were the Indian Ocean areas best known to ichthyologists. The first attempts to provide checklists were those by Guichenot (1863, Reunion), Playfair and Günther (1866, Mauritius and Reunion), Bleeker (1874, Reunion), and Sauvage (1891, Reunion). After the invention of Scuba-diving in the 1950s, much additional shorefish material from the Indo-Pacific

was collected. The examination of the material resulted in numerous revisional studies (Fourmanoir and Guézé, 1961a, 1961b, 1962a, 1962b, 1963, 1967). As a result, numerous misidentifications from earlier checklists of species were noted. There were also duplications of names because earlier authors did not know much about biology, sexual dimorphism and young stages of fishes. Recent sample collection at Reunion has provided numerous new records, and new species of marine fishes, resulting in an annotated checklist, which also included fishes from the two other islands of the Mascarenes Archipelago (Mauritius and Rodrigues) (Fricke, 1999). Since then, several new species have been identified

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from Reunion Island mainly as the result of new studies on coral reef fish recruitment and settlement (Durville, 2002; Durville *et al.*, 2002; Pothin, unpubl. data), specimens caught in deep waters (Teissier and Taquet, unpubl. data), and specimens caught by local fishermen or on isolated occasions (Pothin, unpubl. data). In addition, there is a local and regional need for a synthesis of information specific to the island, which avoids the earlier duplications and/or misidentifications in lists made from Museum specimens, as could be found in the annotated checklist of Fricke (1999). Most tropical marine biotopes are under threat on a global scale (Wilkinson, 2000, 2002; Khalaf and Kochzius, 2002), and environmental managers need information on reef organisms for various purposes, such as conservation, proper management and patrimony richness assessment. Therefore, an updated checklist of the fishes of Reunion Island is provided in the present paper, with a brief account of general aspects of shore fish biogeography.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Reunion is a relatively isolated island located in the Southwestern Indian Ocean (21°07'S and 55°32'E), about 800 km east of Madagascar. Along with Mauritius and Rodrigues Islands, it constitutes the Mascarene Archipelago (Fig. 1). The island's surface area is 2512 km²; its greatest length is 70 km. Reunion is a relatively recently emerged volcanic island (< 5 million years), and the Piton de la Fournaise volcano is still active. The island has very rugged topography (its highest point, the Piton des Neiges, is 3069 m), precipitous coasts and a very narrow insular shelf (< 5 km width). These conditions are mainly responsible for the poor development of Reunion coral-reef formations: 12 km² compared to about 200 km² for Rodrigues and 300 km² for Mauritius (Montaggioni and Faure, 1980). Fringing coral reefs, 25 km in total length, are located along the dry West and Southwest coasts of the island, where they form a discontinuous reef belt (Fig. 1). Most of the studies on fish were conducted on coral reefs (Letourneur, 1991, 1992a, 1992b, 1996a, 1996b; Letourneur *et al.*, 1993; Letourneur and Chabanet, 1994; Chabanet, 1994; Chabanet and Letourneur, 1995; Chabanet *et al.*, 1995; Durville *et al.*, 2002). The total shoreline of the island is about 215 km long. Apart from the coral reefs, the major biotopes are basaltic rocky coasts, approximately 100 km long, and sandy basaltic coasts mixed with small basaltic blocks, which are approximately 90 km in length (Fig. 1). Two seasons can be distinguished on Reunion Island: a hot wet season from November to April (austral summer), and a cooler dry season from May to October (winter). Reunion coasts are exposed to strong hydrodynamic conditions, mainly due to the Southeast trade winds (Gabri e and Montaggioni,

1982). Located on the leeward coast of the island, the reefs are protected from the direct action of the trade winds, which, however, generate rough or choppy seas along this coast. Moreover, the Reunion coasts, especially towards the South end of the island, are often exposed to a strong oceanic swell generated by polar depressions. During the austral summer, hurricanes cause very heavy swells. Tides are semi-diurnal and the maximum range during spring tides is about 0.8 m. On the reefs, the tidal phenomenon may be masked by meteorological factors, such as wind direction, atmospheric pressure and/or strong wave action.

Sources of data

Data were obtained using different methods. Visual censuses were used for studies on coral reef fishes. In addition, rotenone poisoning was carried out on the reef flat of Saint-Gilles / La Saline (Letourneur, 1992a). Surveys of artisanal fisheries mainly involved catches by members of IFREMER in collaboration with local fishermen. This involved hand-line fishing at depths ranging from 5 to 300 m. Species were also photographed *in situ*, mainly as a complement to underwater visual censuses. The R/V 'Marion Dufresne' used

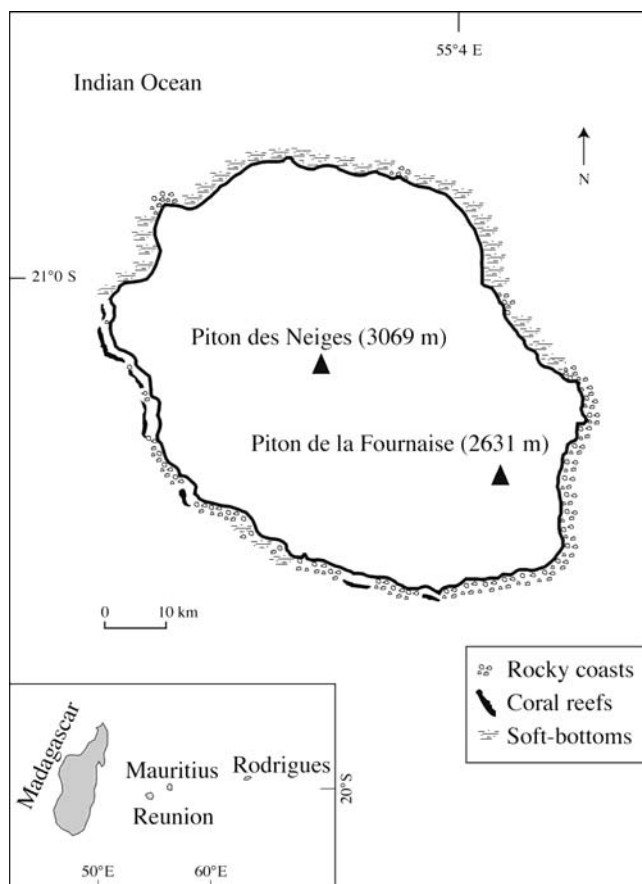


Figure 1. - Location of Reunion Island in the SW Indian Ocean, and distribution of the main biotopes around the island.

dredges and beam trawls at depths ranging from 20 to 4220 m (Quéro *et al.*, 1989a, 1989b). During recent works by Fricke (1999) on blennioid and gobioid fishes, species were mostly collected in shallow waters of the lagoon, back reefs, reef crest and tidal pools at St-Gilles (Les Filaos), St-Leu and in the vicinity of St-Pierre (Grande-Anse), and in the upper 5 m of the rocky SE coast of the island at Anseaux-Cascades, using rotenone and hand nets.

Published literature on the fishes of Reunion was also surveyed, including previous checklists and all relevant generic or family revisions of Indo-Pacific fishes, especially the studies by Fourmanoir and Guézé (1961a, 1961b, 1962a, 1962b, 1963, 1967), Smith and Heemstra (1986) and the series Indo-Pacific fishes (Randall, 1982-1996). In addition, some new records by Durville and Teissier (1999) were added.

The aim of this work is to synthesize existing data. Much of the original data is dispersed and usually available (when published) in documents of limited distribution. These mainly include results from Ph.D. theses which focused on coral-reef fishes (Letourneur, 1992a; Chabanet, 1994; Durville, 2002; Pothin, in prep.), surveys of artisanal fisheries (Biais and Taquet, 1989, 1992; Taquet and Teissier, unpubl. data), a review of SW Indian Ocean serranids (Taquet and Diringer, 1992), and results from an experimental deep-fishing cruise by the R/V 'Marion Dufresne' (Quéro *et al.*, 1989a, 1989b; Quéro and Maugé, 1989; Nielsen and Quéro, 1991; Saldanha and Quéro, 1994; Quéro and Saldanha, 1995; Quéro, 1997). In September/October 1995 and December 1998/January 1999, Fricke (1999) made a sample collecting expedition to the Mascarenes, concentrating on blennioid and gobioid fishes. Other ecological studies (Harmelin-Vivien, 1976; Delacroix, 1985; Bigot *et al.*, 1994; Letourneur, 1998; Ribes-Beaudemoulin *et al.*, 2002) are also considered, including some unpublished data and numerous field observations made by the authors.

The families are arranged following Eschmeyer (1998), and the genera and species are presented alphabetically within each family. The list also includes a few brackish species (Anguillidae, some Gobiidae) because they regularly move between the sea and rivers, but excluded introduced freshwater fish (e.g., 9 species belonging to 5 families, see Fricke, 1999). Species from this checklist were all caught or seen by local fishermen or by the authors at sea, or were taken from studies carried out on Museum collections (Fricke, 1999): Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Saint-Denis, Reunion (MHNSD); Laboratoire d'Écologie marine de l'Université de La Réunion, Saint-Denis, La Réunion (LEMUR); J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa (RUSI); Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS); and Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt/Main, Germany (SMF).

RESULTS

A total of 885 species (known) belonging to 150 families constitutes the ichthyofauna of Reunion Island (see list in the Appendix). The composition of this list is weighed in favor of the shallow-water species, which were sampled more thoroughly than those in other habitats. The shore species from coral reefs, rocky coasts and soft-bottom represented, respectively, about 66.0% (including about 6.1% which were found only on coral reef flats), 36.2% and 12.0% of the species (Appendix). The percentage of pelagic species is about 11.2%, deep demersal 10.6%, whereas back-estuarine species represented only 5.1% of the ichthyofauna.

Currently, nine identified species are so far known only from Reunion Island: *Channomuraena bauchotae*, *Gorgosia klausewitzi*, *Neobythites multistriatus*, *Parupeneus posteli*, *Upeneus mascariensis*, *Mimoblennius lineathorax*, *Cotylopus acutipinnis*, *Oxyurichthys guibeii*, *Pardachirus diringeri* and *Soleichthys tubifera*. These data suggest an endemism of about 1.0%. However, some of the supposed endemic species may occur at Mauritius, considering the relatively short distance (minimum shelf distance of about 180 km) between the two islands.

The most diversified families are the Labridae, Gobiidae, Serranidae, and Pomacentridae (Tab. I). Seven other families contained at least 20 species, and twelve have a diversity ranging from 10 to 19 species. About one-third of families (e.g., 58 families) are represented by a single species. For some families, species diversity is low compared with that of other areas in the Indian and/or Pacific oceans (Tab. II). Except at Mauritius, the Apogonidae are well represented elsewhere. Similar trends are found for the Scaridae and Gobiidae, although the latter are particularly poorly represented in Mauritius. The Scaridae is the seventh most important shore fish family in the Red Sea, with 4.1% of the total ichthyofauna (Khalaf and Kochzius, 2002; Kochzius, pers. com.). The percentage of Serranidae in the ichthyofauna of Reunion is similar to that of other areas, but Anthiinae are scarce at Reunion, compared with Pacific Ocean localities (Kulbicki and Rivaton, 1997). However, Serranidae represented only 3.2% of the ichthyofauna in Rodrigues (Fricke, 1999).

A comparison between the ichthyofauna of Reunion Island and the ichthyofauna of nearby areas (Tab. II) indicates strong similarities in the order of importance of fish families. The four most important Reunion fish families, i.e. Labridae, Gobiidae, Serranidae, and Pomacentridae are among the most important at Mauritius (except for the Gobiidae), Madagascar, Christmas Island, Chagos Archipelago and Maldives (the Gobiidae dominate at the two latter localities), and also from the Seychelles (Smith and Smith, 1963) and the Red Sea (Khalaf and Kochzius, 2002; Kochzius, pers. com.). The Carangidae are relatively poorly diversified

Table I. - Major families of Reunion marine fishes, presented in a decreasing order of importance of number of species.

Family	Number of genera	Number of species	% of total fish fauna
Labridae	24	62	7.01
Gobiidae	24	48	5.42
Serranidae	10	44	4.97
Pomacentridae	9	40	4.52
Blenniidae	18	32	3.62
Carangidae	15	31	3.50
Muraenidae	12	33	3.73
Acanthuridae	5	29	3.28
Lutjanidae	7	26	2.94
Chaetodontidae	4	24	2.71
Holocentridae	5	23	2.60
Scorpaenidae	11	19	2.15
Balistidae	10	19	2.15
Apogonidae	4	18	2.03
Tetraodontidae	4	18	2.03
Mullidae	3	15	1.69
Syngnathidae	9	14	1.58
Scaridae	5	14	1.58
Scombridae	10	13	1.47
Monacanthidae	9	13	1.47
Lethrinidae	4	13	1.47
Ophichthidae	8	12	1.36
Carcharhinidae	4	12	1.36

in most areas, except at Reunion in the Indian Ocean and both Fiji and Japan in the Pacific (Tab. II).

Our work indicated that a total of 33 species were new records for Reunion Island (Tab. III). Most of these species were already known from the neighbouring areas of Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles and/or South Africa, and two species had been introduced for aquaculture purposes and escaped into marine waters. The record of *Uranoscopus sulphureus* apparently represented a relatively large extension of its geographical range, as the closest areas from where the species is known (Red Sea, and north of East Africa) can be considered as far from Reunion Island.

DISCUSSION

Despite our incomplete knowledge of the overall Reunion marine ichthyofauna, we can consider that at least the shallow-water species are now relatively well known.

The least known areas are soft-bottom areas, which are usually species poor in the Indo-Pacific. An important similarity was found with the ichthyofauna of the neighbouring island of Mauritius, and, to a lesser degree, with Rodrigues which apparently has a depauperate fish fauna (Fricke, 1999). This similarity is linked to the ability of the larval stages of most species to disperse across the short distance between the islands, even though Durville (2002) and Durville *et al.* (2002) evidenced a low larval flux onto coral reef flats, thus suggesting a relative 'larval isolation' of Reunion Island.

The rate of endemism is difficult to estimate, but is likely to be very low (our first estimate indicated 1.0%). The concept of endemism should be used carefully, particularly for marine waters. The rate of endemism most often depends on the degree of knowledge of the ichthyofauna which may vary between areas, and within an area at different times (Randall, 1995; Robertson and Allen, 1996). Randall (1995) indicated that in the Hawaiian Archipelago (an area with one of the highest percentages of endemism), the endemism was estimated to be 34.0% in 1960 and to 24.3% in 1995. More recently, in an Indo-Pacific comparison, Kulbicki and Rivaton (1997) found an endemism of 20.2% in Hawaii. Randall (1992) noted that endemism is generally greatest in isolated subtropical islands. Our results contradict this view, probably because of the geologically recent origins of Reunion Island. Marine biotopes are also poorly diversified in Reunion probably as a result of the precipitous coasts and very narrow insular shelf. In addition, Reunion Island is not very isolated compared to the Hawaiian archipelago or some other islands from the Pacific Ocean (Marquesa archipelago, etc.).

The presence of some species needs verification, and even could be considered 'cautiously' as doubtful in particular for large species and/or species easily recognizable underwater, such as *Carcharhinus melanopterus*, *Aethalopercera roga*, *Plectropomus laevis*, *Plectorhynchus gaterinus*, *Scolopsis frenatus*, *Platax pinnatus*, *Pomacanthus semicirculatus* and *Amphiprion allardi*. Despite our extensive Scuba-diving and fishing activity carried out over the last decade, we have never seen or caught any of these species. This most likely implies that these species, if really present in Reunion Island waters, have become very rare.

It is unlikely that the Reunion ichthyofauna includes many more than 900-950 species. There are several possible explanations. Shallow waters, which usually support the highest fish diversity, were well investigated, except for soft-bottoms (a total of 1118 species was recorded for the whole Mascarene archipelago: Fricke, 1999). However, it is probable that the diversity of some cryptic families and/or families of small-size species was underestimated. On the other hand, the sampling effort on deep waters and oceanic waters was relatively low, and some samples obtained by the R/V 'Marion Dufresne' experimental cruise remain unstudied to

Table II. - Major families of marine fishes found in other areas of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, expressed in percentage of total ichthyofauna. (order of families as in Table I).

Family	Indian Ocean						Pacific Ocean					
	Mauritius	Rodrigues	Maldives	Tuléar (SW Madagascar)	Christmas Island	Chagos Archipelago	Red Sea	New Caledonia	Chesterfield Islands	Fiji	Japan	Carolines Islands
Labridae	8.0	6.1	7.1	11.2	10.7	8.2	Aqaba	6.9	10.8	6.7	8.0	7.9
Gobiidae	3.2	3.5	8.0	9.0	6.5	14	4.7	12.1	7.2	11.3	11.1	10.8
Serranidae	5.6	3.2	6.6	4.3	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.0	3.7	5.0	5.4	5.1
Pomacentridae	4.0	3.8	5.0	7.4	7.7	4.9	8.0	5.8	7.5	5.2	4.9	7.8
Blenniidae	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.7	3.2	5.0	3.4	3.0	4.5	3.6	4.8
Carangidae	2.4	1.1	2.1	0.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.0
Muraenidae	2.4	1.4	4.3	6.7	5.6	5.3	2.5	4.4	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.9
Acanthuridae	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.5	3.8	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.0	3.4
Lutjanidae	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.8
Chaetodontidae	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3
Holocentridae	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Scorpaenidae	1.9	1.1	2.9	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.1
Balistidae	1.7	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
Apogonidae	2.0	1.4	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.0	6.8	5.6	4.2	4.8
Tetraodontidae	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Mullidae	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0
Scaridae	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	4.1	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.9
TOTAL	991	254	899	552	573	773	362	1487	702	1376	1743	1076
Source	Fricke, 1999	Fricke, 1999	Randall and Anderson, 1993	Harmelin-Vivien, 1979	Allen and Steene, 1988	Winterbottom and Anderson, 1997	Khalaf and Kochzius, 2002	Kulbicki and Rivaton, 1997	Kulbicki <i>et al.</i> , 1994	Sato, in prep.	Randall <i>et al.</i> , 1997	Myers, 1989

Table III. - New records of marine fishes from Reunion Island, with indications on geographical extension range and sources of information.

Species	Closest areas from where the species were previously known	Remarks concerning source of observation(s) and/or catches
<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>	Seychelles, East and South Africa (known as almost circumtropical, except NE Pacific).	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Another specimen sent to MNHN, Paris.
<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Madagascar, Seychelles, South and East Africa (known as almost circumtropical).	Ribes-Beaudemoulin <i>et al.</i> , 2002.
<i>Centrophorus moluccensis</i>	South and East Africa.	Ribes-Beaudemoulin <i>et al.</i> , 2002.
<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	Underwater visual censuses (UVC). Photographs. Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium.
<i>Sphyrna</i> sp. (cf. <i>lewini</i> and/or <i>zygeana</i>)	Mauritius, Madagascar.	UVC. Photographs.
<i>Dasyatis violacea</i>	Mauritius, South Africa.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Catches by local fishermen.
<i>Enchelynassa canina</i>	Chagos Is. (known as Indo-pan-Pacific).	Ribes-Beaudemoulin <i>et al.</i> , 2002.
<i>Brachysomophis crocodilinus</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	Ribes-Beaudemoulin <i>et al.</i> , 2002.
<i>Lophotus lacepede</i>	South Africa (known as worldwide in tropical oceans).	Ribes-Beaudemoulin <i>et al.</i> , 2002.
<i>Antigonia capros</i>	South and East Africa (almost worldwide in tropical oceans).	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Another specimen determined by the MNHN, Paris.
<i>Doryramphus multiannulatus</i>	Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium.
<i>Trachyrampus bicoarctatus</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium.
<i>Cephalopholis leopardus</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	UVC. Photographs. Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium.
<i>Cookeolus japonicus</i>	Seychelles, South and East Africa.	Catches by local fishermen.
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	Introduced for sea-farming, escaped into natural environment.
<i>Uraspis uraspis</i>	South and East Africa.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Aggregated around FADs.
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Madagascar, Seychelles, South and East Africa.	UVC. Catches by local fishermen. Aggregated around FADs.
<i>Eumegistus illustris</i>	Not clear (i.e., for Indian Ocean: Western part of equatorial zone).	Specimen determined by the MNHN, Paris (MNHN 2002-2856).
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	South and East Africa, Chagos Is.	Catches by local fishermen.
<i>Plectorhinchus picus</i>	Mauritius, Seychelles, East Africa.	UVC. Photographs.
<i>Gymnocranius griseus</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	Photographs (721 & 722), and specimen in IFREMER collection (n° R12). Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Another in the Marine Park.
<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	Western Atlantic (also introduced in Taiwan and Singapore).	Introduced for sea-farming, escaped into natural environment.
<i>Chaetodon lineolatus</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	UVC. Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Species already mentioned from Reunion by Allen, 1985, but not by Fricke, 1999.
<i>Pentaceros capensis</i>	South and East Africa.	Catches by local fishermen. Specimen determined by the MNHN, Paris (MNHN 2002-2854).
<i>Neoglyphidodon melas</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	UVC. Photographs. Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium.

Table III. - (Continued.)

Species	Closest areas from where the species were previously known	Remarks concerning source of observation(s) and/or catches
<i>Bodianus bimaculatus</i>	Mauritius, South Africa.	UVC. Catches by local fishermen.
<i>Uranoscopus sulphureus</i>	Red Sea, North of East Africa.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. Another specimen determined by the MNHN, Paris.
<i>Ecsenius midas</i>	Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. UVC.
<i>Periophthalmus kalolo</i>	Mauritius, Madagascar.	Living specimen in the St-Gilles aquarium. UVC.
<i>Acanthurus thompsoni</i>	Mauritius, Seychelles, South and East Africa.	UVC.
<i>Naso vlamingi</i>	Madagascar, Seychelles, South and East Africa.	UVC.
<i>Cubiceps</i> sp.	Genus currently not known either from Mauritius, or from Madagascar.	Genus determined by the MNHN, Paris.
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	Seychelles, South and East Africa.	UVC. Aggregated around FADs.

date (Quéro, unpubl. data). For example, numerous deep-dwelling fish species of orders such as the Stomiiformes, Salmoniformes, Myctophiformes or Lophiiformes are widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific area (Smith and Heemstra, 1986), but their presence in Reunion waters is not yet confirmed. Finally, fish diversity and/or diversity of some families usually tends to increase with island size and age. These factors enhance substrate diversity and increase the development of wide reef structures (Harmelin-Vivien, 1989; Kulbicki and Rivaton, 1997). For example, large and developed coral reefs usually support higher fish species richness than small and patchy reefs, due to higher availability of microhabitats for fishes (Sale and Douglas, 1984; Letourneur *et al.*, 1998). As Reunion Island is recent and has limited reef areas, it is unlikely that the current fish species richness on this island will significantly increase with future investigations, at least on shallow coral reefs and rocky bottoms.

Although not comparable with what is known for the South-Western and Western equatorial parts of the Pacific Ocean, the fish species richness in Reunion Island is relatively high. Despite recent protective measures for coral reefs, the urbanisation of coastal zones, demographic pressure, tourism, natural disturbances (Letourneur *et al.*, 1993; Naïm *et al.*, 2004) and other human induced disturbances (Cuet *et al.*, 1988; Cuet and Naïm, 1992; Ahamada *et al.*, 2002; Chabanet *et al.*, 2004), mean that the marine biotopes of the island are under growing pressure. Management both for conservation of marine organisms and their habitats and for a sustainable exploitation of fish resources is therefore needed. Knowledge of the local biodiversity, of which checklists are a first step, is mandatory for such management to become efficient.

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APPENDIX: CHECKLIST OF REUNION MARINE FISHES

Codes of habitats where species were caught or observed: C = coral reefs, R = rocky coasts, S = soft-bottoms, P = pelagic or semi-pelagic, B = brackish or estuarine, and D = deep-bottoms. New records for Reunion Island were compared to Fricke (1999), and noted "+". Species mentioned by Fricke (1999), but for which presence in Reunion waters was not verified by the authors for at least one decade are noted "*".

Hexanchidae

- D *Heptranchias perlo* (Bonnaterre, 1788) +
D *Hexanchus griseus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) +
D *Hexanchus vitulus* Springer & Waller, 1969
D *Notorynchus cepedianus* (Peron, 1807)

Centrophoridae

- D *Centrophorus moluccensis* Bleeker, 1860 +

Rhincodontidae

- P *Rhincodon typus* (Smith, 1828)

Ginglymostomatidae

- C, R, S *Nebrius ferrugineus* (Lesson, 1831)

Lamnidae

- P *Carcharodon carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)
P *Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810

Alopiidae

- P *Alopias superciliosus* (Lowe, 1840)
P *Alopias vulpinus* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Carcharhinidae

- C *Carcharhinus albimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1837) +
C *Carcharhinus amblyrhynchus* (Bleeker, 1856)
P *Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Müller & Henle, 1839)
P *Carcharhinus limbatus* (Müller & Henle, 1839)
P *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861)
C* *Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
P *Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827)
C, R *Carcharhinus sorrah* (Müller & Henle, 1839)
C *Carcharhinus wheeleri* Garrick, 1982
C, R *Galeocerdo cuvier* (Péron & LeSueur, 1822)
P *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758)
C *Triaenodon obesus* (Rüppell, 1837)

Sphyrnidae

- P *Sphyrna mokarran* (Rüppell, 1837)
 C, P *Sphyrna* sp. (cf. *lewini* and/or *zygeana*) +

Dalatiidae

- D *Centroscymnus crepidater* (Bocage & Capello, 1864)
 D *Euprotomicrus bispinatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

Squalidae

- D *Squalus asper* Merrett, 1973
 D *Squalus megalops* (Macleay, 1882)

Pristidae

- S* *Pristis microdon* Latham, 1794
 S* *Pristis pectinata* Latham, 1794

Torpedinidae

- S *Torpedo fuscomaculata* Peters, 1855

Rhinobatidae

- R *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* (Forsskål, 1775)

Dasyatidae

- S, C *Dasyatis pastinaca* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 S *Dasyatis thetidis* Ogilby, 1899
 P *Dasyatis violacea* (Bonaparte, 1832) +
 S *Taeniura melanospilos* Bleeker, 1853
 S, C *Taeniura meyeni* Müller & Henle, 1841

Myliobatidae

- C, R *Aetobatus narinari* (Euphrasen, 1790)
 P *Manta birostris* (Walbaum, 1792)
 P *Myliobatis aquila* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Elopidae

- B* *Elops machnata* (Forsskål, 1775)

Megalopidae

- B* *Megalops cyprinoides* (Broussonet, 1782)

Albulidae

- B *Albula glossodonta* (Forsskål, 1775)

Anguillidae

- B, P *Anguilla bengalensis labiata* (Peters, 1852)
 B, P *Anguilla bicolor bicolor* McClelland, 1845
 B, P *Anguilla marmorata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824
 B, P *Anguilla mossambica* (Peters, 1852)

Moringuidae

- S *Moringua ferruginea* Bliss, 1883
 S *Moringua javanica* (Kaup, 1856)

Chlopsidae

- C, R *Kaupichthys hyoprорoides* (Strömmann, 1896)

Muraenidae

- C *Anarchias seychellensis* Smith, 1962
 R *Channomuraena bauchotae* Saldanha & Quéro, 1994 +
 D *Channomuraena bennettii* (Günther, 1870)
 C *Echidna nebulosa* (Ahl, 1789)
 C *Echidna polyzona* (Richardson, 1845)
 C *Enchelycore bayeri* (Schultz, 1953)
 C *Enchelycore pardalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842)
 C *Enchelynassa canina* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) +
 C *Gymnomuraena zebra* (Shaw, 1797)
 C *Gymnothorax buroensis* (Bleeker, 1857)

- C *Gymnothorax chilospilus* Bleeker, 1865
 D *Gymnothorax elegans* Bliss, 1883
 C *Gymnothorax enigmaticus* McCosker & Randall, 1982
 C *Gymnothorax eurostus* (Abbott, 1861)
 C *Gymnothorax favagineus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
 C, R *Gymnothorax fimbriatus* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, R *Gymnothorax flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 C *Gymnothorax javanicus* (Bleeker, 1859)
 C, R *Gymnothorax johnsoni* (Smith, 1962)
 C *Gymnothorax margaritophorus* Bleeker, 1865
 C, R *Gymnothorax meleagris* (Shaw, 1795)
 C *Gymnothorax nudivomer* (Günther, 1867)
 C *Gymnothorax rueppelliae* (McClelland, 1845)
 C, R *Gymnothorax undulatus* (Lacepède, 1803)
 C, R *Gymnothorax zonipectis* Seale, 1906
 C, R *Rhinomuraena quaesita* Garman, 1888
 C *Scuticaria tigrina* (Lesson, 1828)
 C, R *Siderea grisea* (Lacepède, 1803)
 C *Siderea picta* (Ahl, 1801)
 S *Thyrsoidea macrura* (Bleeker, 1854)
 C *Uropterygius concolor* Rüppell, 1838
 C *Uropterygius macrocephalus* (Bleeker, 1865)
 C *Uropterygius xanthopterus* Bleeker, 1859

Synaphobranchidae

- D *Meadia abyssalis* (Kamohara, 1938)
 D *Synaphobranchus affinis* Günther, 1877
 D *Synaphobranchus brevidorsalis* Günther, 1887

Ophichthidae

- S *Apterichtus klazingai* (Weber, 1913)
 S *Brachysomophis crocodilinus* (Bennett, 1833) +
 S *Leiuranus semicinctus* (Lay & Bennett, 1839)
 S *Muraenichthys gymnotus* Bleeker, 1857
 S *Muraenichthys laticaudatus* (Ogilby, 1897)
 S, C *Muraenichthys xorae* Smith, 1958
 S, C *Myrichthys colubrinus* (Boddaert, 1781)
 S, C *Myrichthys maculosus* (Cuvier, 1816)
 S *Ophichthus bonaparti* (Kaup, 1856)
 S *Ophichthus polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1865
 S, B *Pisodonophis cancrivorus* (Richardson, 1848)
 S, B *Yrrkala tenuis* (Günther, 1870)

Colocongridae

- D *Coloconger raniceps* Alcock, 1889

Congridae

- D *Ariosoma mauritanum* (Pappenheim, 1914)
 C *Conger cinereus cinereus* Rüppell, 1830
 R *Conger wilsoni* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
 S *Gorgasia klausewitzi* Quéro & Saldanha, 1995
 S *Heteroconger hassi* (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeld, 1959)
 D *Rhechias wallacei* (Castle, 1968)

Muraenesocidae

- S, B *Muraenesox bagio* (Hamilton, 1822)

Nemichthyidae

- D *Nemichthys curvirostris* (Strömmann, 1896)

Serrivomeridae

- D *Serrivomer beanii* Gill & Ryder, 1883

Nettastomatidae

- D *Venefica proboscidea* (Vaillant, 1888)

Clupeidae

- P *Amblygaster sirm* (Walbaum, 1792)
 P *Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1837)
 P *Herklotsichthys spilurus* (Guichenot, 1863)
 P *Sardinella jussieui* (Lacepède, 1803)
 P *Sardinella melanura* (Cuvier, 1829)
 P *Spratelloides delicatulus* (Bennett, 1832)

Engraulidae

- P *Stolephorus commersonii* Lacepède, 1803
 P *Thryssa baelama* (Forsskål, 1775)

Chanidae

- C *Chanos chanos* (Forsskål, 1775)

Gonorynchidae

- D, S *Gonorynchus gonorynchus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Plotosidae

- C, R *Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg, 1787)

Gonostomatidae

- D *Cyclothone alba* Brauer, 1906
 D *Cyclothone braueri* Jespersen & Taning, 1926
 D *Cyclothone microdon* (Günther, 1878)
 D *Cyclothone pallida* Brauer, 1902

Sternoptychidae

- D *Argyropelecus aculeatus* Valenciennes, 1850

Synodontidae

- C, R, S *Saurida gracilis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
 S *Saurida nebulosa* Valenciennes, 1850
 S, C *Synodus binotatus* Schultz, 1953
 S *Synodus dermatogenys* Fowler, 1912
 C, R, S *Synodus variegatus* (Lacepède, 1803)
 S *Trachinocephalus myops* (Forster, 1801)

Alepisauridae

- P *Alepisaurus ferox* Lowe, 1833

Myctophidae

- P *Symbolophorus rufinus* (Tåning, 1928)

Macrouridae

- D *Caelorinchus acanthiger* Barnard, 1925

Ophidiidae

- D *Acanthonus armatus* Günther, 1878
 D *Bassozetes glutinosus* (Alcock, 1890)
 C, R *Brotula multibarbata* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846
 D *Holcomycteronus aequatoris* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1913)
 D *Neobythites multistriatus* Nielsen & Quérou, 1991

Carapidae

- C *Carapus homei* (Richardson, 1846)
 R *Encheliophis gracilis* (Bleeker, 1856)

Bythitidae

- C *Brosmophyciops pautzkei* Schultz, 1960

Lophiidae

- D *Lophiodes mutilus* (Alcock, 1894)

Antennariidae

- C, R *Antennarius coccineus* (Lesson, 1831)
 C, R *Antennarius commersonii* (Latreille, 1804)

- C, R *Antennarius hispidus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
 C, R *Antennarius nummifer* (Cuvier, 1817)
 C, R *Antennarius pictus* (Shaw 1794)
 D, R *Antennarius sarasa* Tanaka, 1916
 C, R *Antennarius striatus* (Shaw, 1794)
 P *Histrio histrio* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Chaunacidae

- D *Chaunax umbrinus* Gilbert, 1905

Ogcocephalidae

- D *Halieutopsis bathyoreos* Bradbury, 1988
 D *Halieutaea coccinea* Alcock, 1889

Gobiesocidae

- C, R *Lepadichthys minor* Briggs, 1955

Exocoetidae

- P *Exocoetus monocirrhus* Richardson, 1846
 P *Exocoetus volitans* Linnaeus, 1758
 P *Parexocoetus brachypterus brachypterus* (Günther, 1866)

Hemiramphidae

- P *Hemiramphus far* (Forsskål, 1775)
 P *Hyporhamphus erythrorinchus* (LeSueur, 1821)

Belonidae

- P *Ablennes hians* (Valenciennes, 1846)
 P *Platybelone argalus platyura* (Bennett, 1831)
 P *Strongylura leiura* (Bleeker, 1851)
 P *Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus* (Péron & LeSueur, 1821)

Atherinidae

- P *Atherinomorus lacunosus* (Forster, 1801)

Lampridae

- D *Lampris guttatus* (Brünnich, 1788)

Trachipteridae

- D *Trachipterus jacksonensis* (Ramsay, 1881)

Lophotidae

- D, P *Lophotus lacepede* Giorna, 1809 +

Monocentridae

- C, R *Monocentris japonicus* (Houttuyn, 1782)

Anomalopidae

- C, R *Photoblepharon palpebratus steinitzi* Abe & Haneda, 1973

Berycidae

- D *Beryx decadactylus* Cuvier, 1829
 D *Beryx splendens* Lowe, 1834

Holocentridae

- C, R *Myripristis adusta* Bleeker, 1853
 C, R *Myripristis berndti* Jordan & Evermann, 1903
 C *Myripristis chryseres* Jordan & Evermann, 1903
 C *Myripristis hexagona* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C *Myripristis kumtee* Valenciennes, 1831
 C, R *Myripristis murdjan* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Myripristis seychellensis* Cuvier, 1829
 C *Myripristis vittata* Valenciennes, 1831
 C *Neoniphon aurolineatus* (Liénard, 1839)
 C, R *Neoniphon sammara* (Forsskål, 1775)
 D *Ostichthys archiepiscopus* (Valenciennes, 1862)
 D *Ostichthys delta* Randall, Shimizu & Yamakawa, 1982

C *Ostichthys kaianus* (Günther, 1880)
 D *Pristilepis oligolepis* (Whitley, 1941)
 C *Sargocentron caudimaculatum* (Rüppell, 1838)
 C, R *Sargocentron diadema* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C *Sargocentron inaequalis* Randall & Heemstra, 1985
 C *Sargocentron ittodai* (Jordan & Fowler, 1902)
 C *Sargocentron melanospilos* (Bleeker, 1858)
 C, R *Sargocentron punctatissimum* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C *Sargocentron seychellense* (Smith & Smith, 1963)
 C *Sargocentron spiniferum* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Sargocentron tiere* (Cuvier, 1829)

Polymixiidae

D *Polymixia berndti* Gilbert, 1905

Caproidae

D *Antigonia capros* Lowe, 1843 +

Pegasidae

S, C *Eurypegagus draconis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Aulostomidae

C, R *Aulostomus chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Fistulariidae

C, R *Fistularia commersonii* Rüppell, 1838

C, R *Fistularia petimba* Lacepède, 1803

Solenostomidae

C *Solenostomus cyanopterus* Bleeker, 1854

Syngnathidae

C, R *Choeroichthys brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1855)
 C, R *Choeroichthys sculptus* (Günther, 1870)
 C, R *Corythoichthys flavofasciatus* (Rüppell, 1838)
 C, R *Corythoichthys haematopterus* (Bleeker, 1851)
 C, R *Corythoichthys schultzi* Herald, 1953
 C, R *Doryrhamphus excisus excisus* Kaup, 1856
 C *Doryrhamphus multiannulatus* (Regan, 1903) +
 C, R *Halicampus mataafae* (Jordan & Seale, 1906)
 C, R *Hippocampus histrix* Kaup, 1853
 C, R *Hippocampus whitei* Bleeker, 1855
 B *Microphis brachyurus millepunctatus* (Kaup, 1856)
 C *Nannocampus pictus* (Duncker, 1915)
 C *Penetopteryx taeniocephalus* Lunel, 1881
 C, R *Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus* (Bleeker, 1857) +

Dactylopteridae

S, C *Dactyloptena orientalis* (Cuvier, 1829)

S *Dactyloptena peterseni* (Nyström, 1887)

Scorpaenidae

C *Dendrochirus biocellatus* (Fowler, 1938)
 C *Dendrochirus zebra* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C *Inimicus filamentosus* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C *Iracundus signifer* Jordan & Evermann, 1903
 C *Parascorpaena mcadamsi* (Fowler, 1938)
 D *Pontinus tentacularis* (Fowler, 1938)
 C, R *Pterois antennata* (Bloch, 1787)
 C, R, S *Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828)
 C *Rhinopias frondosa* (Günther, 1891)
 C, R *Scorpaenodes guamensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
 C *Scorpaenodes kelloggi* (Jenkins, 1903)
 C *Scorpaenodes minor* (Smith, 1958)
 C *Scorpaenodes parvipinnis* (Garrett, 1864)
 C *Scorpaenopsis diabolus* (Cuvier, 1829)

C, R *Scorpaenopsis gibbosa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C *Scorpaenopsis venosa* (Cuvier, 1829)

C *Sebastapistes mauritiana* (Cuvier, 1829)

C *Sebastapistes tinkhami* (Fowler, 1946)

C, R *Taenianotus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802

Synanceiidae

C, R *Synanceia verrucosa* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

Triglidae

D *Pterygotrigla guezeti* Fourmanoir, 1963

Caracanthidae

C *Caracanthus madagascariensis* (Guichenot, 1869)

C, R *Caracanthus unipinna* (Gray, 1831)

Platycephalidae

S *Cociella crocodila* (Tilesius, 1812)

S *Kumococius rodericensis* (Cuvier, 1829)

S, C *Thysanophrys otaitensis* (Parkinson, 1829)

Ambassidae

B *Ambassis ambassis* (Lacepède, 1802)

B *Ambassis gymnocephalus* (Lacepède, 1802)

Serranidae

C* *Aethaloperca rogae* (Forsskål, 1775)

C *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* (Valenciennes, 1828)

C, R *Cephalopholis argus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

R *Cephalopholis aurantia* (Valenciennes, 1828)

C, R *Cephalopholis boenak* (Bloch, 1790)

C *Cephalopholis leopardus* (Lacepède, 1801) +

C *Cephalopholis miniata* (Forsskål, 1775)

R *Cephalopholis polleni* (Bleeker, 1868)

C *Cephalopholis sexmaculata* (Rüppell, 1830)

C, R *Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes, 1828)

C, R *Cephalopholis urodeta* (Forster, 1801)

C *Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus* (Bloch, 1790)

S *Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822)

C, R *Epinephelus fasciatus* (Forsskål, 1775)

C, R *Epinephelus flavocaeruleus* (Lacepède, 1801)

C *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775)

C, R *Epinephelus hexagonatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C *Epinephelus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790)

R *Epinephelus longispinis* (Kner, 1864)

C, R *Epinephelus macrospilos* (Bleeker, 1858)

D *Epinephelus magniscuttis* Postel, Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1964

C *Epinephelus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Epinephelus merra* Bloch, 1793

D *Epinephelus morrhua* (Valenciennes, 1833)

R *Epinephelus multinotatus* (Peters, 1876)

D *Epinephelus octofasciatus* (Griffin, 1926)

D *Epinephelus radiatus* (Day, 1868)

R *Epinephelus retouti* Bleeker, 1868

R *Epinephelus rivulatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)

C, R *Epinephelus spilotoceps* Schultz, 1953

C, R *Epinephelus tauvina* (Forsskål, 1775)

C *Epinephelus tukula* Morgans, 1959

R *Gracila albomarginata* (Fowler & Bean, 1930)

D *Holanthias borbonius* (Valenciennes, 1828)

D *Holanthias natalensis* (Fowler, 1925)

D *Liopropoma lunulatum* (Guichenot, 1863)

D *Liopropoma susumi* (Jordan & Seale, 1906)

C* *Plectropomus laevis* (Lacepède, 1801)

C *Pseudanthias bimaculatus* (Smith, 1955)

C, R *Pseudanthias cooperi* (Regan, 1902)
 C, R *Pseudanthias evansi* (Smith, 1954)
 C, R *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* (Peters, 1855)
 R *Variola albimarginata* Baissac, 1953
 C *Variola louti* (Forsskål, 1775)

Grammistidae

D *Aulacocephalus temmincki* Bleeker, 1854
 C, R *Grammistes sexlineatus* (Thunberg, 1793)
 C *Pogonoperca ocellata* Günther, 1859
 C, R *Pogonoperca punctata* (Valenciennes, 1830)
 C *Pseudogramma polyacantha* (Bleeker, 1856)

Pseudochromidae

C *Anisochromis* sp.
 C *Haliophis guttatus* (Forsskål, 1775)

Plesiopidae

C *Plesiops coeruleolineatus* Rüppell, 1835

Teraponidae

B* *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775)

Kuhliidae

C, R, B *Kuhlia caudavittata* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C, R, B *Kuhlia mugil* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
 C, R, B *Kuhlia rupestris* (Lacepède, 1802)

Priacanthidae

D, R *Cookeolus japonicus* (Cuvier, 1829) +
 C, R *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, R *Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskål, 1775)
 R, C *Priacanthus sagittarius* Starnes, 1988
 D *Pristigenys nipponia* (Cuvier, 1829)

Apogonidae

C *Apogon angustatus* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)
 C, R *Apogon apogonoides* (Bleeker, 1856)
 C *Apogon aureus* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C, R *Apogon caudicinctus* Randall & Smith, 1988
 C *Apogon coccineus* Rüppell, 1838
 C, R *Apogon fraenatus* Valenciennes, 1832
 C *Apogon fuscus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
 C *Apogon holotaenia* Regan, 1905
 C, R *Apogon kallopterus* Bleeker, 1856
 C, S *Apogon quadrifasciatus* Cuvier, 1828
 C *Apogon savayensis* Günther, 1871
 C *Apogon semiornatus* Peters, 1877
 C, R *Apogon taeniophorus* Regan, 1908
 C, R *Apogonichthys ocellatus* (Weber, 1913)
 C, R *Cheilodipterus lineatus* Lacepède, 1801
 C *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus* Cuvier, 1828
 P, C *Coranthus polyacanthus* (Vaillant, 1877)
 C *Siphamia mossambica* Smith, 1955

Epigonidae

D *Epigonus denticulatus* Dieuzeide, 1950

Acropomatidae

D *Synagrops japonicus* (Günther, 1859)

Sillaginidae

B *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775)

Malacanthidae

D *Branchiostegus doliatus* (Cuvier, 1830)

S, R *Malacanthus brevirostris* Guichenot, 1848
 C *Malacanthus latovittatus* (Lacepède, 1801)

Echeneidae

P *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758
 P *Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766) +
 P *Remora australis* (Bennett, 1840)
 P *Remora brachyptera* (Lowe, 1839)
 P *Remora remora* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 P *Remorina albescens* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)

Carangidae

C *Alectis indicus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 C, P* *Atule mate* (Cuvier, 1833)
 C *Carangoides armatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 C *Carangoides chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833)
 C *Carangoides coeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 C *Carangoides ferdau* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 P, C *Carangoides gymnostethus* (Cuvier, 1833)
 C, R *Carangoides hedlandensis* (Whitley, 1933)
 C, R *Carangoides oblongus* (Cuvier, 1833)
 C *Caranx ignobilis* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Caranx lugubris* Poey, 1860
 C, R *Caranx melampygus* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833
 C *Caranx papuensis* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877
 C, P *Caranx sexfasciatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825
 P *Decapterus kurroides* Bleeker, 1855
 P *Decapterus macarellus* (Cuvier, 1833)
 P, R *Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
 C *Gnathanodon speciosus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 P *Naucrates ductor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 P, B *Parastromateus niger* (Bloch, 1795)
 P, C *Pseudocaranx dentex* (Bloch & Schneider, 1800)
 C *Scomberoides commersonianus* Lacepède, 1801
 C *Scomberoides lysan* (Forsskål, 1775)
 P *Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793)
 P, C *Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes, 1833
 P, C *Seriola rivoliana* Valenciennes, 1833
 P *Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829)
 C *Trachinotus baillonii* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Trachinotus blochii* (Lacepède, 1801)
 P *Uraspis uraspis* (Günther, 1860) +

Coryphaenidae

P *Coryphaena equigalis* Linnaeus, 1758
 P *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758

Menidae

S, B *Mene maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1800)

Leiognathidae

S *Gazza dentex* (Valenciennes, 1835)
 S, B *Leiognathus dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1835)
 S, B *Leiognathus equulus* (Forsskål, 1775)

Lobotidae

P *Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch, 1790) +

Bramidae

D *Eumegistus illustris* Jordan & Jordan, 1922 +
 P *Pteraclis velifera* (Pallas, 1769)
 P *Taractichthys steindachneri* (Döderlein, 1883)

Lutjanidae

- R, D *Aphareus furca* (Lacepède, 1801)
 R, D *Aphareus rutilans* Cuvier, 1830
 C, R *Aprion virescens* Valenciennes, 1830
 D *Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier, 1828
 D *Etelis coruscans* Valenciennes, 1862
 C, R *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R *Lutjanus bengalensis* (Bloch, 1790)
 C *Lutjanus bohar* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R *Lutjanus fulvus* (Schneider, 1801)
 C *Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R, S *Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Lutjanus monostigma* (Cuvier, 1828)
 C, R *Lutjanus notatus* (Cuvier, 1828)
 C *Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier, 1828)
 C, R *Lutjanus russelli* (Bleeker, 1849)
 C *Lutjanus sebae* (Cuvier, 1816)
 C *Macolor niger* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Paracaesio xanthura* (Bleeker, 1869)
 D *Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus* (Valenciennes, 1832)
 D *Pristipomoides auricilla* (Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927)
 D *Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
 D *Pristipomoides multidentis* (Day, 1870) +
 D *Pristipomoides sieboldii* (Bleeker, 1857)
 D *Pristipomoides typus* Bleeker, 1852
 D *Pristipomoides zonatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)

Caesionidae

- C *Caesio caeruleaurea* Lacepède, 1801
 C *Caesio lunaris* Cuvier, 1830
 C, R *Caesio teres* Seale, 1906
 C, R *Caesio xanthonota* Bleeker, 1853
 C *Gymnocaesio gymnoptera* (Bleeker, 1856)
 C, R *Pterocaesio marri* Schultz, 1953
 C, R *Pterocaesio tile* (Cuvier, 1830)

Gerreidae

- C *Gerres acinaces* Bleeker, 1854
 C *Gerres argyreus* (Forster, 1801)
 C *Gerres filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829
 C *Gerres oyena* (Forsskål, 1775)

Haemulidae

- C, R *Diagramma pictum* (Thunberg, 1792)
 C* *Plectorhinchus gaterinus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Plectorhinchus gibbosus* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C *Plectorhinchus picus* (Cuvier, 1830) +
 C *Plectorhinchus sordidus* (Klunzinger, 1871)
 C *Plectorhinchus vittatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 S *Pomadasys furcatum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Sparidae

- S *Argyrops filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
 S *Argyrops spinifer* (Forsskål, 1775)
 S *Rhabdosargus sarba* (Forsskål, 1775)

Lethrinidae

- C, R *Gnathodentex aureolineatus* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C *Gymnocranius grandoculis* (Valenciennes, 1830)
 C *Gymnocranius* sp. (cf. *griseus*) +
 C *Lethrinus borbonicus* Valenciennes, 1830
 C *Lethrinus crocineus* Smith, 1959
 C, S *Lethrinus harak* (Forsskål, 1775)

- C *Lethrinus mahsena* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Lethrinus microdon* Valenciennes, 1830
 C *Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus* Sato, 1978
 C *Lethrinus variegatus* Valenciennes, 1830
 C *Lethrinus xanthochilus* Klunzinger, 1870
 C, R *Monotaxis grandoculis* (Forsskål, 1775)

Nemipteridae

- C *Scolopsis frenatus* (Cuvier, 1830)

Sciaenidae

- S *Scianops ocellatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) +
 S, D *Umbrina canariensis* Valenciennes, 1843

Mullidae

- C, R, S *Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, S *Mulloidichthys pfluegeri* (Steindachner, 1900)
 C, R, S *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* (Valenciennes, 1831)
 C, R, S *Parupeneus barberinus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, R, S *Parupeneus bifasciatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, S *Parupeneus ciliatus* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C, R, S *Parupeneus cyclostomus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, S *Parupeneus heptacanthus* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C, R, S *Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw, 1803)
 C, R, S *Parupeneus macronema* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, R, S *Parupeneus pleurostigma* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, S *Parupeneus posteli* Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1967
 C, R, S *Parupeneus rubescens* (Lacepède, 1801)
 S *Upeneus mascareinsis* Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1967
 S *Upeneus vittatus* (Forsskål, 1775)

Monodactylidae

- S, B *Monodactylus argenteus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 S, B *Monodactylus falciformis* Lacepède, 1801

Pempheridae

- C *Parapriacanthus ransonneti* Steindachner, 1870
 C, R *Pempheris adusta* Bleeker, 1877
 C *Pempheris oualensis* Cuvier, 1831

Kyphosidae

- C *Kyphosus bigibbus* Lacepède, 1801
 C *Kyphosus cinerascens* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R *Kyphosus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

Drepanidae

- C, S* *Drepane punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ephipiidae

- C *Platax orbicularis* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C* *Platax pinnatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C *Platax teira* (Forsskål, 1775)

Chaetodontidae

- C, R *Chaetodon auriga* Forsskål, 1775
 C, R *Chaetodon blackburnii* Desjardins, 1836
 C, R, S *Chaetodon dolosus* Ahl, 1923
 D *Chaetodon guezeti* Maugé & Bauchot, 1976
 C, R *Chaetodon guttatissimus* Bennett, 1832
 C, R *Chaetodon kleinii* Bloch, 1790
 C *Chaetodon lineolatus* (Cuvier, 1831) +
 C, R *Chaetodon lunula* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C, R *Chaetodon madagaskariensis* Ahl, 1923
 C, R *Chaetodon melanotus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
 C, R *Chaetodon meyeri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

C, D *Chaetodon mitratus* Günther, 1860
 C *Chaetodon trifascialis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825
 C, R *Chaetodon trifasciatus trifasciatus* Park, 1797
 C, R *Chaetodon unimaculatus interruptus* Ahl, 1923
 C, R *Chaetodon vagabundus* Linnaeus, 1758
 C, R *Chaetodon xanthocephalus* Bennett, 1832
 C *Chaetodon zanzibarensis* Playfair, 1867
 C, R *Forcipiger flavissimus* Jordan & McGregor, 1898
 C *Forcipiger longirostris* (Broussonet, 1782)
 C, R *Hemitaurichthys zoster* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, R *Heniochus acuminatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C, R *Heniochus diphreustes* Jordan, 1903
 C, R *Heniochus monoceros* Cuvier, 1831

Pomacanthidae
 D *Apolemichthys guezeti* (Randall & Maugé, 1978)
 C, R *Apolemichthys trimaculatus* (Lacepède, 1831)
 C *Apolemichthys xanthurus* (Bennett, 1833)
 C, R *Centropyge acanthops* (Norman, 1922) +
 C, R *Centropyge bispinosus* (Günther, 1860)
 D *Centropyge debelius* Pyle, 1990
 C *Centropyge multispinis* (Playfair, 1867)
 C *Genicanthus caudovittatus* (Günther, 1860)
 C, R *Pomacanthus imperator* (Bloch, 1787)
 C* *Pomacanthus semicirculatus* (Cuvier, 1831)

Pentacerotidae
 R, D *Histiopertus typus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844
 D *Pentaceros capensis* Cuvier, 1829 +

Pomacentridae
 C, R *Abudefduf margariteus* (Cuvier, 1830)
 C *Abudefduf septemfasciatus* (Cuvier, 1830)
 C *Abudefduf sexfasciatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, R *Abudefduf sordidus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R *Abudefduf sparoides* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
 C *Abudefduf vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
 C *Amphiprion allardi* Klausewitz, 1970
 C, R *Amphiprion chrysogaster* Cuvier, 1830
 C, R *Chromis agilis* Smith, 1960
 C *Chromis atripectoralis* Welander & Schultz, 1951
 C, R *Chromis chrysurus* (Bliss, 1883)
 C, R *Chromis dimidiata* (Klunzinger, 1871)
 C, R *Chromis leucura* Gilbert, 1905
 C, R *Chromis nigrura* Smith, 1960
 C, R *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856)
 C *Chromis viridis* Cuvier, 1830
 C, R *Chromis xanthurus* (Bleeker, 1854)
 C *Chrysiptera annulata* (Peters, 1855)
 C, R *Chrysiptera glauca* (Cuvier, 1830)
 C *Chrysiptera leucopoma* (Cuvier, 1830)
 C, R *Chrysiptera unimaculata* (Cuvier, 1830)
 C *Dascyllus aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C, R *Dascyllus carneus* Fischer, 1885
 C, R *Dascyllus trimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1829)
 C *Neoglyphidodon melas* (Cuvier, 1830) +
 C, R *Plectroglyphidodon dickii* (Liénard, 1839)
 C *Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis* (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875)
 C, R *Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus* Fowler & Ball, 1924
 C, R *Plectroglyphidodon randalli* Allen, 1991
 C *Pomacentrus agassizi* Bliss, 1883
 C, R *Pomacentrus caeruleus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825
 C, R *Pomacentrus pikei* Bliss, 1883
 C *Pomacentrus trichrourus* Günther, 1877

C *Pomachromis richardsoni* (Snyder, 1909)
 C, R *Stegastes albifasciatus* (Schlegel & Müller, 1839)
 C, R *Stegastes fasciolatus* (Ogilby, 1889)
 C, R *Stegastes limbatus* (Cuvier, 1830)
 C *Stegastes lividus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
 C *Stegastes nigricans* (Lacepède, 1803)
 C, R *Stegastes pelicierii* Allen & Emery, 1985

Cirrhitidae

C, R *Cirrhitichthys guichenoti* (Sauvage, 1880)
 C, R *Cirrhitops fasciatus* (Bennett, 1828)
 C *Cirrhitus pinnulatus* (Forster, 1801)
 C, R *Cirrhitus punctatus* Cuvier, 1829
 C, R *Cyprinocirrhites polyactis* (Bleeker, 1875)
 C *Oxycirrhites typus* Bleeker, 1857
 C, R *Paracirrhites arcatus* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C, R *Paracirrhites forsteri* (Schneider, 1801)

Mugilidae

B *Agonostomus telfairii* Bennett, 1832
 B *Crenimugil crenilabis* (Forsskål, 1775)
 B *Liza melinoptera* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 B, C *Liza vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
 B *Moolgarda seheli* (Forsskål, 1775)
 B, C *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758
 B *Valamugil cunnesius* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 B *Valamugil robustus* (Günther, 1861)

Sphyraenidae

P *Sphyraena acutipinnis* Day, 1876
 P *Sphyraena barracuda* (Walbaum, 1792)
 P *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, 1829

Polynemidae

S *Polydactylus indicus* (Shaw, 1804)
 S, C *Polydactylus plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782)

Labridae

C *Anampses caeruleopunctatus* Rüppell, 1829
 C *Anampses lineatus* Randall, 1972
 C *Anampses meleagrides* Valenciennes, 1840
 C *Anampses twistii* Bleeker, 1856
 C, R *Bodianus anthioides* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, R *Bodianus axillaris* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, R *Bodianus bilunulatus bilunulatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, D *Bodianus bimaculatus* Allen, 1973 +
 C, R *Bodianus diana* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Bodianus leucosticticus* (Bennett, 1832)
 C *Bodianus macrourus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Bodianus opercularis* (Guichenot, 1847)
 C *Bodianus perditio* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
 C *Cheilinus chlorourus* (Bloch, 1791)
 C, R *Cheilinus fasciatus fasciatus* (Bloch, 1791)
 C *Cheilinus oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853
 C, R *Cheilinus trilobatus* Lacepède, 1801
 C *Cheilio inermis* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R *Choerodon robustus* (Günther, 1862)
 C *Coris africana* Smith, 1957
 C, R *Coris aygula* Lacepède, 1801
 C, R *Coris caudimacula* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
 C *Coris formosa* (Bennett, 1830)
 S *Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
 C *Epibulus insidiator* (Pallas, 1770)
 C, R *Gomphosus caeruleus caeruleus* Lacepède, 1801

C, R *Halichoeres cosmetus* Randall & Smith, 1982
 C *Halichoeres hortulans* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Halichoeres iridis* Randall & Smith, 1982
 C *Halichoeres lapillus* Smith, 1947
 C, R *Halichoeres marginatus* Rüppell, 1835
 C, R *Halichoeres nebulosus* (Valenciennes, 1839)
 C *Halichoeres scapularis* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, R *Hemigymnus fasciatus* (Bloch, 1792)
 C, R *Hologymnosus annulatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Hologymnosus doliatus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Labrichthys unilineatus* (Guichenot, 1847)
 C, R *Labroides bicolor* Fowler & Bean, 1928
 C, R *Labroides dimidiatus* (Valenciennes, 1839)
 C, R *Labropsis xanthonota* Randall, 1981
 C, R *Macropharyngodon bipartitus bipartitus* Smith, 1957
 C *Macropharyngodon cyanoguttatus* Randall, 1978
 C *Novaculichthys taeniourus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Oxycheilinus arenatus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
 C *Oxycheilinus diagrammus* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C *Pseudocheilinus evanidus* Jenkins, 1901
 C *Pseudocheilinus hexataenia* (Bleeker, 1857)
 C *Pseudocheilinus octotaenia* Jenkins, 1901
 C *Pseudodax moluccanus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
 C *Pteragogus pelycus* Randall, 1981
 C, R *Stethojulis albovittata* (Bonnaterre, 1788)
 C *Stethojulis strigiventer* (Bennett, 1832)
 C, R *Thalassoma amblycephalum* (Bleeker, 1856)
 C, R *Thalassoma genivittatum* (Valenciennes, 1839)
 C *Thalassoma hardwicke* (Bennett, 1830)
 C *Thalassoma hebraicum* (Lacepède, 1801)
 C, R *Thalassoma mascarena* Fricke, 1999
 C, R *Thalassoma purpureum* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Thalassoma quinquevittatum* (Lay & Bennett, 1839)
 C *Thalassoma trilobatum* (Lacepède, 1801)
 S *Xyrichtys pavo* Valenciennes, 1840
 S *Xyrichtys pentadactylus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Scaridae

C *Calotomus carolinus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
 C *Cetoscarus bicolor* (Rüppell, 1829)
 C *Chlorurus enneacanthus* (Lacepède, 1802)
 C *Chlorurus japonensis* (Bloch, 1789)
 C, R *Chlorurus sordidus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Chlorurus strongylocephalus* (Bleeker, 1854)
 C *Leptoscarus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
 C *Scarus caudofasciatus* (Günther, 1862)
 C *Scarus falcipinnis* Playfair, 1867
 C *Scarus frenatus* Lacepède, 1802
 C *Scarus ghobban* Forsskål, 1775
 C *Scarus globiceps* Valenciennes, 1840
 C, R *Scarus psittacus* Forsskål, 1775
 C *Scarus scaber* Valenciennes, 1840

Uranoscopidae

C, S *Uranoscopus archionema* Regan, 1921
 C, S *Uranoscopus sulphureus* Valenciennes, 1832 +

Creediidae

S *Chalixodytes chameleontoculis* Smith, 1956
 S *Limnichthys nitidus* Smith, 1958

Pinguipedidae

C, S *Parapercis hexoptalma* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C, S *Parapercis pulchella* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843)

C, S *Parapercis punctata* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C, S *Parapercis punctulata* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C, S *Parapercis robinsoni* Fowler, 1929

Trichonotidae

S *Trichonotus setiger* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Tripterygiidae

C, R *Enneapterygius* sp.
 C, R *Enneapterygius elegans* (Peters, 1877)
 C, R *Enneapterygius philippinus* (Peters, 1869)
 C, R *Enneapterygius tutuilae* Jordan & Seale, 1906
 C, R *Helcogramma fuscopinna* Holleman, 1982
 R *Helcogramma obtusirostre* (Klunzinger, 1871)

Clinidae

R *Springeratus polyporatus* Fraser, 1972

Blenniidae

R *Alticus kirkii* (Günther, 1868)
 C, R *Antennablennius bifilum* (Günther, 1861)
 C, R *Aspidontus taeniatus tractus* Fowler, 1903
 C, R *Blenniella chrysospilos* (Bleeker, 1857)
 C, R *Blenniella cyanostigma* (Bleeker, 1849)
 C, R *Blenniella gibbifrons* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
 C, R *Blenniella periophthalmus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 C, R *Cirripectes castaneus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 C, R *Cirripectes polyzona* (Bleeker, 1868)
 C *Cirripectes quagga* (Fowler & Ball, 1924)
 C *Cirripectes randalli* Williams, 1988
 C *Cirripectes stigmaticus* Strasburg & Schultz, 1953
 R *Damania anjouanae* (Fourmanoir, 1954)
 C, R *Dodekablennius fraseri* Springer & Spreitzer, 1978
 C, R *Ecsenius lineatus* Klausewitz, 1962
 C *Ecsenius midas* Starck, 1969 +
 C *Enchelyurus kraussi* (Klunzinger, 1871)
 R *Entomacrodus lemuria*
 R *Entomacrodus epalzeocheilus* (Bleeker, 1859)
 C, R *Entomacrodus striatus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 C *Exallias brevis* (Kner, 1868)
 R *Istiblennius bellus* (Günther, 1861)
 C, R *Istiblennius dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 R *Istiblennius edentulus* (Schneider & Forster, 1801)
 R *Istiblennius spilotos* Springer & Williams, 1994
 R *Mimoblennius lineathorax* Fricke, 1999
 R *Omobranchus fasciolatus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
 C, R *Petroscirtes mitratus* Rüppell, 1830
 C, R *Plagiotremus rhinorhynchus* (Bleeker, 1852)
 C, R *Plagiotremus tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1857)
 C *Salarias fasciatus* (Bloch, 1786)
 C *Stanulus seychellensis* Smith, 1969

Callionymidae

S *Callionymus angilis* Fricke, 1999

Eleotridae

B *Butis butis* (Hamilton, 1822)
 B *Eleotris fusca* (Forster, 1801)
 B *Eleotris mauritanus* Bennett, 1832
 B *Hypseleotris cyprinoides* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 B *Ophiocara porocephala* (Valenciennes, 1837)

Gobiidae

C *Amblyeleotris wheeleri* (Polunin & Lubbock, 1977)
 C *Amoya signata* (Peters, 1855)

- R *Asterropterix semipunctatus* Rüppell, 1830
 B *Awaous nigripinnis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 R *Bathygobius coalitus* (Bennett, 1832)
 C *Bathygobius cocosensis* (Bleeker, 1854)
 R *Bathygobius cotticeps* (Steindachner, 1879)
 C, R *Bathygobius cyclopterus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 R *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 R *Bathygobius smithi* Fricke, 1999
 C *Cabillus tongarevae* (Fowler, 1927)
 C, R *Callogobius flavobrunneus* (Smith, 1958)
 C *Callogobius sclateri* (Steindachner, 1880)
 C, S *Coryphopterus longispinus* (Goren, 1978)
 C, S *Coryphopterus neophytus* (Günther, 1877)
 B *Corylopus acutipinnis* Guichenot, 1863
 C, S *Cryptocentrus fasciatus* (Playfair, 1867)
 C *Cryptocentrus filifer* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 C *Eviota distigma* Jordan & Seale, 1906
 C *Eviota indica* Lachner & Karnella, 1980
 C *Eviota nigripinna* Lachner & Karnella, 1980
 C *Eviota prasina* (Klunzinger, 1871)
 C *Eviota sebreei* Jordan & Seale, 1906
 B *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)
 B *Glossogobius kokius* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 C, R *Gnatholepis anjerensis* (Bleeker, 1851)
 C, S *Gnatholepis scapulo stigma* Herre, 1953
 C *Gobiodon citrinus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 C *Gobiodon rivulatus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 R *Heteroleotris apora* (Hoese & Winterbottom, 1979)
 R *Heteroleotris georgegilli* Gill, 1998
 R *Heteroleotris kenya* Smith, 1958
 C *Heteroleotris margaretae* Hoese, 1986
 C *Heteroleotris zanzibarensis* (Smith, 1958)
 C, R, S *Istigobius decoratus* (Herre, 1927)
 C *Oxyurichthys guibei* Smith, 1959
 C *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüppell, 1830)
 C *Paragobiodon modestus* (Regan, 1908)
 R *Periophthalmus kalolo* Lesson, 1931 +
 C *Pleurosicya micheli* Fourmanoir, 1971
 R *Priolepis cincta* (Regan, 1908)
 C *Priolepis semidoliatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 B *Sicyopterus caeruleus* (Lacepède, 1800)
 B *Sicyopterus lagocephalus* (Pallas, 1770)
 B *Stenogobius polyzona* (Bleeker, 1867)
 S *Valenciennea helsdingenii* (Bleeker, 1858)
 S *Valenciennea sexguttata* (Valenciennes, 1837)
 S, C, R *Valenciennea strigata* (Broussonet, 1782)
- Xenisthmidae**
 C *Xenisthmus africanus* Smith, 1958
- Microdesmidae**
 C, R *Nemateleotris magnifica* Fowler, 1938
 C, R, S *Ptereleotris evides* (Jordan & Hubbs, 1925)
 C, R, S *Ptereleotris heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1855)
 C *Ptereleotris zebra* (Fowler, 1938)
- Acanthuridae**
 C, R *Acanthurus bleekeri* Günther, 1861
 C *Acanthurus blochii* Valenciennes, 1835
 C, R *Acanthurus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1835
 C *Acanthurus guttatus* Forster, 1801
 C *Acanthurus leucosternon* Bennett, 1833
 C *Acanthurus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C *Acanthurus mata* Cuvier, 1829
- C, R *Acanthurus nigricauda* Duncker & Mohr, 1929
 C, R *Acanthurus nigrofuscus* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C, R *Acanthurus polyzona* (Bleeker, 1868)
 C, R *Acanthurus tennentii* Günther, 1861
 C, R *Acanthurus thompsoni* (Fowler, 1923) +
 C, R *Acanthurus triostegus triostegus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C *Acanthurus xanthopterus* Valenciennes, 1835
 C, R *Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
 C, R *Ctenochaetus strigosus* (Bennett, 1828)
 C, R *Naso brachycentron* (Valenciennes, 1835)
 C, R *Naso brevirostris* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C, R *Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855)
 C, R *Naso lituratus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
 C *Naso thynnoides* (Valenciennes, 1835)
 C *Naso tuberosus* Lacepède, 1801
 C *Naso unicolor* (Günther, 1861)
 C, R *Naso unicornis* (Forsskål, 1775)
 C *Naso vlamingi* (Valenciennes, 1835) +
 C, R *Paracanthurus hepatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
 C, R *Zebrasoma gemmatum* (Valenciennes, 1835)
 C, R *Zebrasoma scopas* (Cuvier, 1829)
 C, R *Zebrasoma velifer* (Bloch, 1795)
- Zanclidae**
 C, R *Zanclus canescens* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Siganidae**
 C, R *Siganus luridus* (Rüppell, 1829)
 C, R *Siganus sutor* (Valenciennes, 1835)
- Gempylidae**
 D *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1829
 D *Lepidocybium flavobrunneum* (Smith, 1843)
 D *Promethichthys prometheus* (Cuvier, 1832)
 D *Rexea promethoides* (Bleeker, 1856)
 D *Ruvettus pretiosus* Cocco, 1829
 D *Thyrstitoides marleyi* Fowler, 1929
- Trichiuridae**
 P *Evoxymetopon poeyi* Günther, 1887
 P *Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758
- Scombridae**
 P, R *Acanthocybium solandri* (Cuvier, 1832)
 P *Allothunnus fallai* Serventy, 1948
 P *Auxis rochei rochei* (Risso, 1810)
 P *Auxis thazard thazard* (Lacepède, 1800)
 P *Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1850)
 P *Gymnosarda unicolor* (Rüppell, 1836)
 P *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 P *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816)
 P *Sarda orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)
 P *Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepède, 1800)
 P *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)
 P *Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788)
 P *Thunnus obesus* (Lowe, 1839)
- Xiphiidae**
 P *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758
- Istiophoridae**
 P *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792)
 P *Makaira indica* (Cuvier, 1832)
 P *Makaira mazara* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)
 P *Tetrapturus angustirostris* Tanaka, 1914

P *Tetrapturus audax* (Phillipi, 1887)

Nomeidae

P *Psenes squamiceps* (Lloyd, 1909)

P ?*Cubiceps* sp. +

Bothidae

S *Bothus mancus* (Broussonet, 1782)

S, C *Bothus pantherhinus* (Rüppell, 1830)

Pleuronectidae

S, D *Poecilopsetta natalensis* Norman, 1931

Samaridae

S *Samaris costae* Quéro, Hensley & Maugé, 1989

Cynoglossidae

S *Cynoglossus lachneri* Menon, 1977

S, D *Symphurus ocellatus* von Bonde, 1922

Soleidae

S *Asseragodes guttulatus* Kaup, 1858

S *Pardachirus diringeri* Quéro, 1997

S *Pardachirus marmoratus* (Lacepède ex Commerson, 1802)

S *Soleichthys tubifera* (Peters, 1877)

Balistidae

C *Abalistes stellatus* (Anonymus, 1798)

C, R *Balistapus undulatus* (Mungo Park, 1797)

C, R *Balistoides conspicillum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Balistoides viridescens* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

P *Canthidermis maculatus* (Bloch, 1786)

C *Melichthys indicus* Randall & Klausewitz, 1973

C *Melichthys niger* (Bloch, 1786)

C *Melichthys vidua* (Solander, 1844)

C, R *Odonus niger* (Rüppell, 1836)

C, R *Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1829)

C, R *Pseudobalistes fuscus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C *Rhinecanthus aculeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

R *Rhinecanthus cinereus* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

C *Rhinecanthus rectangularis* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Sufflamen bursa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Sufflamen chrysopterus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Sufflamen fraenatus* (Latreille, 1804)

C, R *Xanthichthys auromarginatus* (Bennett, 1832)

C, R *Xanthichthys lima* (Bennett, 1832)

Monacanthidae

C, R *Aluterus scriptus* (Osbeck, 1765)

C, R *Aluterus monoceros* (Linnaeus, 1758) +

C *Amanses scopas* (Cuvier, 1829)

C, R *Cantherhines dumerilii* (Hollard, 1854)

C *Cantherhines fronticinctus* (Günther, 1867)

C, R *Cantherhines pardalis* (Rüppell, 1837)

C *Oxymonacanthus longirostris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Paraluteres prionurus* (Bleeker, 1851)

C, R *Paramonacanthus pusillus* (Rüppell, 1829)

C, R *Pervagor aspricaudus* (Hollard, 1854)

C, R *Pervagor janthinosoma* (Bleeker, 1854)

C *Pseudalutarius nasicornis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)

D *Thamnaconus fajardoi* Smith, 1953

Ostraciidae

C *Lactoria cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758)

C, R *Ostracion cubicus* Linnaeus, 1758

C, R *Ostracion meleagris* Shaw, 1796

C, R *Ostracion trachys* Randall, 1975

C *Tetrosomus concatenatus* (Bloch, 1786)

Triodontidae

D *Triodon macropterus* Lesson, 1829

Tetraodontidae

C *Arothron caeruleopunctatus* Matsuura, 1994

C *Arothron hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

C *Arothron immaculatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C *Arothron mappa* (Lesson, 1827)

C, R *Arothron meleagris* (Lacepède, 1798)

C, R *Arothron nigropunctatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C *Arothron stellatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

C, R *Canthigaster amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1865)

C, R *Canthigaster bennetti* (Bleeker, 1854)

C, R *Canthigaster coronata* (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875)

C, R *Canthigaster janthinoptera* (Bleeker, 1855)

C *Canthigaster natalensis* (Günther, 1870)

C *Canthigaster rivulata* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)

C, R *Canthigaster smithae* Allen & Randall, 1977

C, R *Canthigaster valentini* (Bleeker, 1853)

P *Lagocephalus lagocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

C *Lagocephalus scleratus* (Gmelin, 1789)

C, B *Takifugu oblongus* (Bloch, 1786)

Diodontidae

C *Chilomycterus reticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

C, S *Cyclichthys orbicularis* (Bloch, 1785)

C *Diodon holocanthus* Linnaeus, 1758

C *Diodon hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758

C *Diodon liturosus* Shaw, 1804

Molidae

P *Mola mola* (Linnaeus, 1758)

P *Ranzania laevis* (Pennant, 1776)