



# Te ika o Tuvalu mo Tokelau Fishes of Tuvalu and Tokelau

Randy Thaman

Cover design and layout by Boris Colas, Pacific Community.

Cover picture: Large school of bluestripe seaperch (image: Malcolm Browne, Flickr). Back cover: Master fishermen (te tautai) and expert fish taxonomists, Ioasa Tilaima, Vevea Tepou and Tauese Tusitala (image: Randy Thaman).

# Te ika o Tuvalu mo Tokelau

## Fishes of Tuvalu and Tokelau

Prepared by Randy Thaman\*

with contributions from Teddy Fong, Ioasa Tilaima, Vevea Tepou, Semese Alefaio and Kamuta Latasi (in Tuvalu) and Kolouei O'Brien, Peau Lui, John Bosco, Tufoua Poasa and Penehe Tulafono (in Tokelau)

\* Emeritus Professor of Pacific Islands Biogeography, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. Email: Thaman\_r@usp.ac.fj



Pacific  
Community  
Communauté  
du Pacifique

Noumea, New Caledonia, 2015

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Original text: English

Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Thaman, Randy

Te ika o Tuvalu mo Tokelau = Fishes of Tuvalu and Tokelau / prepared by Randy Thaman

1. Fishes — Tuvalu — Tokelau.
2. Fish populations — Tuvalu — Tokelau.
2. Marine resources — Tuvalu — Tokelau.
3. Fisheries — Tuvalu — Tokelau.

I. Thaman, Randy II. Title III. Pacific Community IV. The University of the South Pacific

597.099682 AACR2

ISBN: 978-982-00-0952-3

Prepared for publication at SPC's Noumea headquarters, BP D5, 98848 Noumea Cedex New Caledonia.

Printed in Fiji by USP Press, Suva.

2015



## Dedication

We dedicate 'Ika o Tuvalu mo Tokelau – Fishes of Tuvalu and Tokelau' to present and past generations of older Tuvaluan and Tokelauan fishers who are the last remaining holders of in-depth knowledge of their rich fish fauna and the history of fishing in their atolls. It is also dedicated to the late Falani Aukuso, the then Deputy Director-General of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and leader and inspiration for the 2005 Secretariat of the Pacific Community expedition to Tokelau, and to people such as D.G. Kennedy, Geoffrey Jackson and Ropate Simiona, Anthony Hooper, Judith Huntsman, Bob Gillett and others who have chronicled information on fish and fishing practices in the past. Without such information we would be far poorer.

*Falaniko Iosefo Aukuso (1948–2008)*

Falani Aukuso



## Acknowledgements

Over the past 12 years, many people have assisted with this work and opened their hearts and homes and shared their knowledge of fish and the history of fishing in their atolls. In Tuvalu, these have included former Prime Ministers and their wives, Kamuta and Naama Latasi, Bikenibeu and Foketi Paeniu, and Saufatu and Filifau Sopoaga; Siliga Kofe, Mataio Tekenene, Enate Evi, Lotoala and Penieli Metia, Sam Finekaso, Eti Esela, Paani Laupepa and Feleti Teo. For Tokelau these include, in particular, again, the late Falani Aukuso, the then Deputy Director-General of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, who led and organised the 2006 SPC trip to Tokelau, the 2005 *Ulu o Tokelau* (Head of Government), the late Kolouei O'Brien and Lepaio Simi of Atafu.

Thanks are also owing to the organisations that have supported this work over the years, including The University of the South Pacific, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD), with specific thanks owing to Derrick Armstrong and Jito Vanualailai of the USP Research Office, Vinesh Maharaj of the USP Press, and Lindsay Chapman, Aymeric Desurmont, Céline Barré and Boris Colas of SPC, Noumea for their support in financing, preparation and publishing this book. We also owe special thanks to the French Total Foundation and the French-funded Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP), especially the initiator of both initiatives, Bernard Salvat, for their financial and technical support for marine ethnobiological research and the compilation of fish names in the early 2000s.

Special thanks are also given to the main informants in Tuvalu, some of whom are included as contributing authors. These include Vine Tapu of Funafuti, Tavau Teii of Niutao and Ioasa Tilaima, our main informants in Tuvalu 2003; Vevea Tepou, Ioasa Tilaima and Kamuta Latasi, our main informants in Tuvalu in 2010; Semesi Alefaio of Vaitupu, our main research associate, contributor and fellow diver in Tuvalu; and our main informants in Tokelau in 2006, Kolouei O'Brien, Peau Lui, Tufoua Poasa and Penehe Tulaono from Fakaofu and John Bosco from Nukunonu. To all of you, we I are very grateful. To others who helped in any way during our study, we also give thanks, and sincerely apologise for failing to mention you by name. We also apologise for any inaccuracies or omissions, which for a subject so detailed and culturally specific are to be expected.

Finally, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the people of Tuvalu and Tokelau whose warmth and hospitality have made our work on their beautiful but damaged and vulnerable atolls so enjoyable and worthwhile. We hope that this study of fish names of Tuvalu and Tokelau provides a basis for the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and this priceless knowledge as a foundation for sustainable living in the face of environmental, climatic, economic and social change on your beautiful but fragile atolls.

To all of you, fakafetai lasi and fakafeta'i.

Randy Thaman, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji, December 2015

## Introduction

‘Te Ika o Tuvalu mo Tokelau: Fishes of Tuvalu and Tokelau’ is a compilation of finfish names from the neighbouring Polynesian atoll nations of Tuvalu and Tokelau – nations that share many cultural traits, including their boating, navigation and fishing traditions, their languages and knowledge of and dependence on fish, fishing and the Pacific Ocean.

As Huntsman and Hooper (1996:22–23) stress in ‘Tokelau: An historical ethnography’:

In Tokelau everyone is interested, if not obsessed, with fishing, from children just

old enough to play in shallows around the village overturning rocks to collect gobies and other small fishes, right through to the oldest and most infirm men – repositories, many of them, of arcane knowledge and fishing lore – who totter to the shore to welcome fishing parties and hear the latest fishing news... Fish are the important food in Tokelau, perhaps even the staple food. Fish also figure prominently in folklore and hospitality; fishing is central to male prowess and accomplishment and the focus of a good deal of customary etiquette: and, overwhelmingly, it is the constant topic in the ongoing discourse of village life, particularly among men. (See Fig. 1a).

Fishing is equally important in Tuvalu, with both countries having traditions that recognise **tautai**, master fishermen (a title also given to boat captains), who are known by the courtesy they practice, within ‘traditional rules of the sea, based on respect to the most senior practitioners, which every fisherman observes’ (Simona et al. 1986:345). In Tuvalu the title carries similar meaning and reverence and is also used to denote a person who is an ‘expert in his field’ (Jackson 2001) (Fig. 1b).



**Figure 1.** a) Penehe Tulafono, masterfisher (**te tautai**), village elder and informant on Fakaofu Atoll, Tokelau; b) Tuvaluan **te tautai**, Vevea Tepou of Nanumea Atoll, and Ioasa Tilaima of Funafuti Atoll. Both are recognised experts on fish taxonomy and co-authors of this work.

<sup>1</sup> All photos were taken by R. Thaman, senior author, unless otherwise credited.

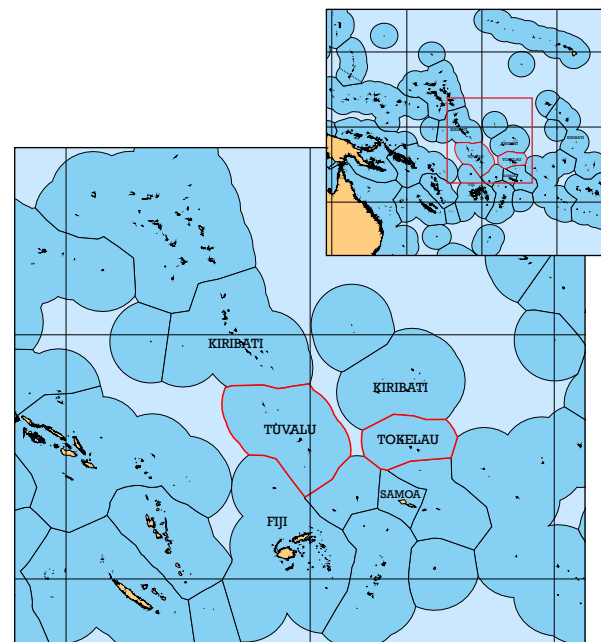


This publication documents the richness of some of this ‘arcane’ (often secretive and known only to a few) knowledge held by **tautai**, in this case the vernacular Tuvaluan and Tokelauan Polynesian names and taxonomy (classification) for finfish. The recording and compilation of fish names occurred between 2003 and 2012 during which time it was possible to gather relatively in-depth information on fish names from some of the most knowledgeable older fishers in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, many whom were considered to be **tautai**. These names were combined with, or provided a basis for correcting or updating, existing lists before this knowledge becomes lost. This compilation includes: 1) a brief introduction to Tuvalu and Tokelau; 2) a description of the methods used in the study; 3) a brief description of previous studies and lists that contributed to this study; 4) a summary of the diversity of fishing activities; 5) a brief biogeography of Pacific finfish, with specific reference to the diversity of finfish in Tuvalu and Tokelau; 6) a brief summary of some elements of

the Tuvaluan and Tokelauan languages; and 7) an analysis of the names and similarities and differences between the names for different fish and fish families in Tuvalu and Tokelau including figures with photos relevant to the study and of fish of relevant importance or abundance in Tuvalu<sup>2</sup>. Also included are three appendices: Appendix I is a key to Appendices II and III; Appendix II is a comparative analysis of the number and nature of finfish names in both countries; and Appendix III is a complete listing of vernacular, scientific and common names of all finfish species reported to be present in Tuvalu and Tokelau.

### Brief geography of Tuvalu and Tokelau

Tuvalu and Tokelau are two Polynesian atoll nations. Tuvalu lies just over 1,100 km north of Suva, Fiji and is just south of the Gilbert Islands in Kiribati. Tokelau lies about 1,000 km east of Tuvalu and about 500 km north of Apia, Samoa (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2.** Tuvalu and Tokelau in relation to the nearby island groups of Fiji, Kiribati and Samoa (Source: SPC).

<sup>2</sup> Although the common dictionary definition of atoll varies from a ‘ring-like coral island enclosing a lagoon’ (Bryan 1972) to ‘a circular coral reef or string of coral islands surrounding a lagoon’, as stressed by Wiens (1962), Bryan (1953) and others, these definitions are far too simplistic because most groups of ‘atolls’, like the Tuvalu group, consist, not only of ‘true atolls’ with lagoons, but also of other small, single, lagoon-less, low-lying limestone islands, sometimes referred to as ‘table reefs’ (Thaman et al. 2008). Similarly, the classic ‘true atolls’ often have multiple lagoons or numerous ponds or basins separated by reefs, sand bars, islets or portions of the main island, and are not really circular, but consist of a series of islets, often strung out in irregular directions, that surround, or partially surround or border, a lagoon. The term ‘coral island’ is also misleading because it has been applied to islands of biological origin that are, in truth, calcareous sand or limestone deposits in which coral may be an insignificant element or only one of many significant elements (Wiens 1962).

<sup>3</sup> Adapting the definitions of Bryan (1953) and Wiens (1962), the term ‘atoll’ here is defined as: low-lying oceanic limestone reef islands, with or without lagoons that have formed on barrier reefs or in the shallow lagoons along the coastlines, or that encircled, long-submerged ancient volcanoes, but which are not associated with a nearby high island or a continent. The term ‘islet’ refers to the individual smaller islands or ‘motu’ (a Polynesian and Tuvaluan name for reef islets) that are found on the reefs or in the lagoons of the main atoll island. In other words, ‘atolls’ include both ‘true atolls’, the islets (motu) of which encircle, border or are found within a lagoon (such as all three atolls of Tokelau), and individual, separate low-lying limestone reef islands that have no lagoon or may have ‘secondary’ or remnant ‘fossil’ lagoons on the actual limestone island or islets (Thaman et al. 2008).

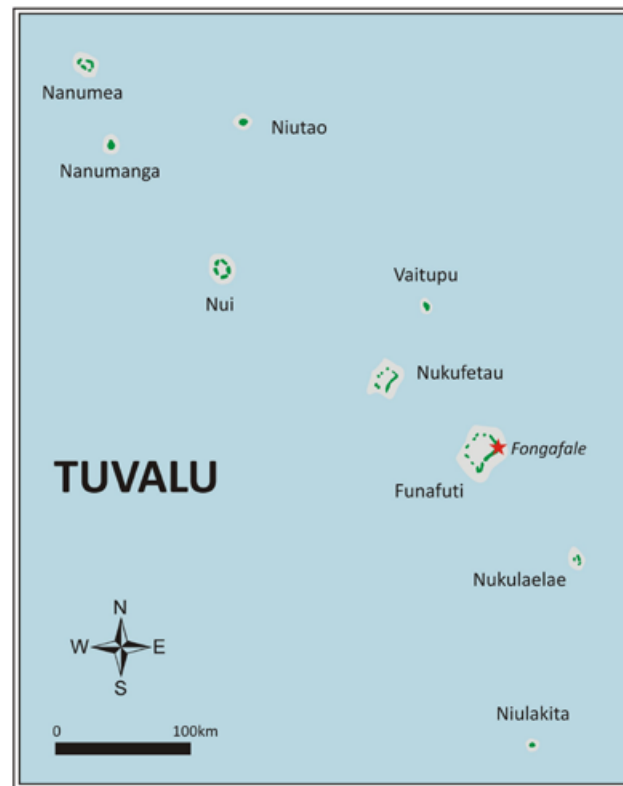


Formerly known as the Ellice Islands when they were part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, Tuvalu became a fully independent nation in 1978 and a full member of the United Nations in 2000. Tuvalu consists of nine small raised limestone islands, or atolls,<sup>3</sup> with a total land area of only 25.9 km<sup>2</sup>, and spread across an ocean area of about 1 million km<sup>2</sup> between 5° and 10.5°S latitude and 176° and 179.5°E longitude (Fig. 3). Other neighbouring island groups are Kiribati to the northwest, and Wallis (Uvea) and Futuna and Samoa to the southeast.

Tuvalu's nine atolls, which extend over a distance of about 570 km from Nanumea in the northwest to Niulakita in the southeast, include five classic 'true atolls' that consist of: 1) varying numbers of reef islets or motus surrounding or bordering a central lagoon or lagoons (Nanumea, Nui, Nukufetau, Funafuti and Nukulaelae) (Fig. 4a); 2) three single raised limestone islets with no central lagoon, but with small remnant landlocked 'fossil' lagoons (Niutao, Nanumaga and Niulakita); and 3) one broad, pear-shaped, limestone island with two small relatively land-locked internal lagoons (Vaitupu), which is Tuvalu's largest island, with a land area of 5.6 km<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 4b) (Carter 1984; Rogers 1991; Thaman et al. 2012). Most of Tuvalu's islands have an average elevation of about 2 m above sea level with only limited areas of some islands rising above 3 m. (Rogers 1991; Thaman et al. 2012).

According to the Tuvalu Central Statistics Office (2013), Tuvalu's estimated population in the census of 2012 was over 11,206, with over half of the people living on Funafuti, and nearly all of these living on the main islet of Fogafale. Tuvaluans are predominantly Polynesians, although the people of Nui Atoll are culturally and linguistically Micronesians of I-Kiribati descent; because of the long relationship with Kiribati, under the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, there has historically been considerable intermarriage between Tuvaluans and I-Kiribati.

**Figure 3.** Map of Tuvalu



**Figure 4.** (next pages) Aerial photos of Fogafale Islet, Funafuti Atoll (left) showing the open ocean on the left and the central lagoon on the right; and Vaitupu Atoll (right) with two small, almost landlocked, lagoons (far left and centre right); the latter is a well-known habitat for milkfish (*Chanos chanos*).







which is about 600 km to the east (Huntsman and Hooper 1996). The three atolls, which lie in a southeast to northwest direction over a distance of about 150 km, include Fakaofu in the southeast (Fig. 5b), Nukunonu about 60 km to the northwest, and Atafu, the smallest atoll, a further 90 km to the northwest. Tokelau's normally resident population in December 2013 was 1,383 virtually all of whom are of Polynesian descent (Tokelau National Statistics Office 2013).

**Figure 5.** The relative location of Tokelau's three atolls of Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu (a); and Fale Islet, Fakaofu's largest islet (motu), from the central lagoon (b).







## Background on the study and methodology

Although the studies of Tuvalu and Tokelau were conducted independently, it was decided to combine the lists of fish names from the two atoll nations because:

- their atoll fish faunas are similar, although there are slightly fewer species in Tokelau;
- Tuvalu and Tokelau are linguistically and culturally very similar; in many cases, there is more similarity in fish names *between* the two island nations than *within* them (e.g. Nanumea names are, in many cases, the same or closer to Tokelauan names than they are to the Funafuti names); and
- both Tuvalu and Tokelau have rich, and largely shared, atoll fishing traditions, ethno-ichthyologies and resultant in-depth and time-depth knowledge of finfishes, other marine organisms, and the marine environment.

Knowledge of finfishes, in particular, is a result of: 1) a long dependence on deepwater species and well-known and highly prestigious master fishermen, or **tautai**, who were skilled at both surface water fishing for a range of tunas, billfishes, sharks, flyingfishes, scads and other pelagic species, and deeper water fishing for species, such as

the highly prized oilfish and a range of other deepwater species; and 2) a tradition of also fishing in lagoons and on coral reefs and nearshore areas using a range of fishing techniques, including diving, spearfishing, gillnetting and reef gleaning.

- a week-long visit from 2–9 January 2003 to Funafuti, during which a two-day workshop on traditional knowledge of marine resources was held from 6–7 January (Fig. 6);
- a second visit to Tuvalu from 6–13 May 2010, during which two acknowledged experts from Funafuti and Nanumea atolls, worked with a team to revise and increase the 2003 list; and
- a two-day session with Kamuta Latasi (co-author on this paper) in Suva, Fiji in December 2011 to go over resultant lists.

The main informants in Tuvalu (with their ages at the time) were Ioasa Tilaima (60) and Kamuta Latasi (74) from Funafuti and Vevea Tepou (69) from Nanumea (see back cover and Fig. 1). Other important informants during the 2003 workshop included Vine Tapu (73) from Funafuti and Tavau Teii (50) from Niutao. Semese Alifaio (36) from Vaitupu, who is an acknowledged expert on fish from the current generation, participated in the workshop and went on dives (in both 2003 and 2010) with the senior author and co-author Fong (2010) (Fig. 7) to inventory and photograph fish in both 2003 and 2010.



**Figure 6.** Participants at a workshop on traditional knowledge of marine resources, University of the South Pacific Centre, Funafuti, Tuvalu, 6–7 January 2003.



**Figure 7.** Co-authors Semese Alefaio (a) and Teddy Fong (b), Funafuti Lagoon, Tuvalu, May 2010.

Information on Tokelauan fish names was gathered during a Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) mission to Tokelau, led by the late Deputy Director-General, Falani Aukuso, to develop a three- to five-year development plan for Tokelau. This included three days of sailing on the M.V. *Naomi* from Samoa to Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu and back to Samoa from 19–24 November 2006 (Fig. 8), with a full a day on each of the three atolls, including two short snorkeling trips in Nukunonu Lagoon. The principle informants, who mainly provided information while on the voyaging parts of the trip, were Peau Lui (49) (Fig. 9a), Kolouei O’Brien (67) (Fig. 9b), Tuoua Poasa (50) and Penehe Tulafono (67) (See Fig. 1) from Fakaofu, and John Bosco (45) from Nukunonu. Peau Lui’s father, Lui Kele, was a renowned *tautai* (master fisher).

During the visits to both Tuvalu and Tokelau, informants provided names based on their examination of: 1) photos in the most comprehensive up-to-date fish books (Randall et al. 1990; Laboute and Grandperrin 2000; Allen et al. 2003; Randall 2005) (Fig. 9); 2) digital photos of fish caught in Tuvalu; 3) underwater photos of fish taken in Tuvalu and elsewhere in the Pacific; and, 4) a selection of over 3,000 digital photos of nearshore and offshore finfishes taken over the past 10 years by the senior author at the Nabukalou Fish Market in Suva, Fiji and at longline and deepwater fishing ports near Suva. Many of the offshore or deepwater species from Fiji’s waters are likely present in

Tuvalu and, possibly, Tokelau, and were clearly recognised by informants based on their deepwater fishing traditions, and the systematic promotion of commercial deepwater handlining and surveys of deepwater fisheries resources over the past 30 years, particularly in Tuvalu (Chapman and Cusack 1990; Chapman et al. 2005; Eginton and Mead 1978; Gillett 1985ab, 1988). Many of these photos are included in this publication.

In many cases, convergent evidence and cross-referencing has been used to verify both the presence and names of species. This is because pictures in books and even photos of fresh specimens or underwater photos can be misinterpreted, especially for species for which there are distinctive growth stages, colour forms or sexual dimorphism. For example, in groups such as parrotfishes (Scaridae), wrasses (Labridae) and groupers or rock cods (Serranidae), there are distinctive initial adult female colour forms, patterns or body shapes that change when the fish change sex to become terminal males (Fig. 10). Conversely, where names seem to have been misapplied or where a given species probably does not exist in Tuvalu or Tokelau, based on convergent evidence, including the testimony of informants, these have either been omitted, included with a question mark (?), or given with the sources.

The resulting information was thoroughly cross-checked with pre-existing lists of fish names and accounts of the distribution of fish species

**Figure 8.** M.V. *Lady Naomi* off Atafu Atoll, Tokelau after a voyage from Samoa, 21 November 2005.



**Figure 9.** Tokelauan informant, and master fisher (*tauta*) and co-author, Peau Lui (a) on a voyage to Tokelau; and co-authors Randy Thaman and informant and master fisher, the late then Ulu o Tokelau (Premier of Tokelau), Kolouei O'Brien going through a fishbook on the return voyage from Tokelau to Samoa in November 2005 (b).







**Figure 10.** Two colour phases of the bicolor or spotted parrotfish, *Cetoscarus ocellatus* (syn. *C. bicolor*): The female brown initial phase – IP (below) and the male blue-green terminal phase – TP (above). Both phases have distinctive names in both Tuvalu and Tokelau (see text and Appendix III).

reportedly present in Tuvalu and Tokelau and in the wider Pacific region. Where convergence evidence from informants and comparisons with other sources and names in closely related Polynesian languages and of the known geographical distribution of a species indicated that a species was not present, some doubtful names and species have been deleted.

### Previous works on finfish of Tuvalu and Tokelau

A range of previous works have inventoried the finfish fauna of Tuvalu and Tokelau, and documented local vernacular names. These include both a Tuvaluan dictionary (Jackson 2001) and a Tokelauan dictionary (Simona et al. 1986), although the Tokelauan dictionary has more detailed information on fish and marine organisms. There is also a Tuvaluan lexicon (Besnier 1981) that

includes many vernacular fish names. In these sources, between half to as many as two-thirds of the fish names have not been listed with the correct scientific names. Also, commonly known vernacular names for many small fishes, such as **manoko** and **tine** for blennies, are not listed in the Tuvaluan dictionary.

Early studies of the fish fauna of Tuvalu include studies by Lobel (1978) and Zann (1980) for around 150 species, and ‘Preliminary records of the coral reef fishes of Tuvalu by Jones and Kaly’ (1991), which reported the presence of 358 species, based on a compilation of previous studies, underwater visual identifications during over 300 scuba dives to depths of 60 m between 1988 and 1990, and identifications from underwater photographs and voucher specimens, which were identified by J.E. Randall and deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu. The study by Koch (1961) on ‘The material culture of Tuvalu’ (originally published in German) lists the names of 110 fishes caught using different fishing methods by the men of Nukufetau Atoll, without the associated scientific name (although some are identifiable by common names used in association with the descriptions of different fishing techniques).

As stressed by the late Robert Johannes (2000:1), ‘to gather specialized marine environmental knowledge possessed by Tuvalu’s fishers as a basis for improving marine conservation and



management' and 'integrating local knowledge with scientific knowledge for planning purposes', it is 'absolutely essential' to compile a list of Tuvaluan fish names along with their scientific and English equivalents, because 'older lists compiled by Zann (1980) and Lobel (1978) 'are helpful but not totally reliable nor sufficiently comprehensive.' Johannes also states that 'virtually every other Pacific Island country I have worked in has published such a list' (2000:2).

In the mid-2000s, studies of finfishes for four of Tuvalu's atolls (Funafuti, Niutao, Nukufetau and Vaitupu) were undertaken by the SPC-based Pacific Regional Oceanic and Coastal Fisheries Development Programme (PROCFish) (Sauni et al. 2008). Although fish names were collected, many of the names were generic, applying generally to a group of species. For example, **gatala** is the name for many different *Epinephelus* spp., **filoa** for a number of different *Lethrinus* spp. and **laea** is the name for many different parrotfish species when, in fact, there are often distinctive names for different species and growth phases. In many cases, names have also been incorrectly applied; for example, **ulafi** for the parrotfish, *Scarus ghobban*, and **kanase** to the mullet, *Moolgarda seheli*, when in fact they probably refer to *Hipposcarus longiceps* and *Crenimugil crenilabis*, respectively.

Michel Kulbicki, a research scientist with the French Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) in New Caledonia, listed 391 species

as present in Tuvalu in his 2005 working database of Pacific shore fishes provided to the author. Although bringing together most existing records, including the PROCFish survey data, included: 1) few if any eels, 2) nothing on pipefishes or seahorses, 3) very little on deepwater fishes, and 4) no local vernacular names.

The most recent study of Tuvaluan finfishes is a study by Job and Alefaio (2009), who, while working with the local non-governmental organisation, Alofa Tuvalu, carried out finfish surveys and compiled a list of all species reported present for Tuvalu in the literature, plus those that they identified in the field. The final report, 'Tuvalu marine life: Scientific report' (Job and Ceccarelli 2012) reported that 317 species of fish were recorded from 49 families during 56 scuba dives at Nanumea, Nukulaelae and Funafuti. Despite the short duration of the survey trips at each atoll, 66 species that had not previously been recorded in Tuvalu were added to the previous species list, bringing the overall total for Tuvalu to 607 reef fish species, which included sharks and rays. The list also included some Tuvaluan names, many of which had been provided to Job and Alefaio by Thaman based on the 2003 Funafuti workshop. Again, no eels were listed.

In the case of Tokelau, there have been few studies of the entire finfish fauna, and there are no entries for Tokelau in Kulbicki's Pacific-wide 2005 database. Hooper (1994) collected about

130 monomial fish names during fieldwork in Tokelau, and Rensch (1994) collected 239 fish names from the Tokelauan dictionary (Simona et al. 1986) and other publications (Gillett 1985 a,b; van Pel 1958), as well as from research in Tokelau (Appendix 1). In 1997, Passfield conducted a stock assessment of marine resources at Fakaofu Atoll, in which he produced a list of 139 Fakaofu species based almost entirely on names in the Tokelauan dictionary (Passfield 1998). Ono and Addison (2009) in 'Ethnoecology and Tokelauan fishing lore from Atafu Atoll', *Tokelau* place considerable emphasis on folk taxonomy for Atafu Atoll, and theirs is the most recent and reliable addition on Tokelauan finfish names, which were obtained using photos in books, mainly those in Allen et al. (2003)..In all, 164 fish names were collected from Atafu. However, there are some misidentifications, probably because the fish were identified based on photos in books of fish not found in Tokelau; for example, the Philippine butterflyfish (*Chaetodon adiergastos*) and the white-spotted rabbitfish (*Siganus canaliculatus*). Again, no differentiation is made between the initial and terminal phases of parrotfish species; many of the names were confirmed by cross-referencing existing citations in the Tokelauan dictionary; and there were some misinterpretations.

As Gillett (1985a: 7) stressed during the preliminary stage of his study of 'Traditional tuna fishing in Tokelau':

Upon arrival at Fakaofu the first task was to compile a list of local, English and scientific names of pelagic fish and other species important to the tuna fishermen. This proved to be more time consuming than anticipated. Although a variety of taxonomic manuals were available, Fakaofu fishermen had little or no experience identifying a fish from a picture in a book. The situation was complicated by some fish having several local names for different sizes, other names being collective terms for several species, and some fish having one name when found in the lagoon and another in the open sea. Some of the uncommon fish were not known to any but the most experienced fishermen, while one species caught by trolling, a relatively new technique, was known only to younger fishermen. It was tempting to assume that similar or identical fish names from nearby island groups had the same significance in Tokelau. In many cases, however, this proved not to be the situation.

Most recently, 'Echoes at Fisherman's Rock' by the elders from Atafu Atoll, and edited and translated by Hooper and Tanielu (2012), includes a glossary of 124 fish names, most which were taken from the Tokelauan dictionary, for which Hooper was a co-author. Of these names, based on the current study the senior author believes that about 18 are probably misidentifications, and another 30 or so only provide the genus name,

are second or alternative names for the same species, or names for different growth stages of the same species. A number of names that were in the Tokelauan dictionary were left out, presumably because they were not names from Atafu. As the 'translators' note in 'Echoes at Fisherman's Rock' says, with reference to the glossary (which reinforces Gillett's statement above):

. . . readers should be aware that neither of us are ichthyologists and that in fact there have been no detailed taxonomic studies of the marine fauna of Tokelau waters. We have simply followed the common and scientific names given in the 'Tokelau Dictionary', which was compiled several years ago with some care using the colour illustrations in various popular and reasonably authoritative books on the fish of French Polynesia, Polynesia and the Great Barrier Reef (Hooper and Tanielu 2012:ix)

There are also fish identification posters, 'Nisi ika kaina masani o Tuvalu: Some popular food fish of Tuvalu' (Nos. 1 and 2) (SPC 2009 a,b) and 'Nie ietahi o ika o Tokelau: Common fish species of Tokelau' (SPC 2005) that provide valuable information and species names, often for individual atolls, that are not available elsewhere. The coverage is, however, limited with only 45 species on two posters and 23 species on one poster for Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively. With the exception of a couple of parrotfish species, names for different growth stages are not

included; incorrect names seem to have been applied to certain species (e.g. tomato hind for the parrotfish, *Chlorurus sordidus*; Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) in place of the Pacific blue marlin (*M. mazara*); and the general name **ulafi** for *Scarus oviceps*).

Although existing sources from both Tuvalu and Tokelau have been useful, in cases where a reported species is clearly out of its range and when its absence was strongly supported by respondents, the species is not listed. Also, because the emphasis here is more on recording names, rather than producing a fish list of all species found in Tuvaluan and Tokelauan waters, when there seems to be no local name, some species are not included in the database. There are also some fish species – which fall within the reported geographical range of the species by Randall (2005) – that have been included because informants are sure they have seen them, despite the fact that they have not been reported from actual surveys in either Tuvalu or Tokelau. Many of the names for uncommon fishes have been provided by the actual master fishers who caught them, along with details on the exact location and year.

## Diversity of fishing activities

Chapman and Cusack (1990) reported that fishing activities at each of Tokelau's three atolls were similar, although the percentage of time attributed to each activity differed between

atolls. On Atafu, around half (48%) of all fishing effort was focused in the lagoon and reef area, with reef fishing and gillnetting accounting for around 22% and 16% of fishing effort, respectively. In contrast, spearfishing, diving, reef gleaning and baitfishing combined accounted for only 10% of total fishing time. When fishing outside the reef, Atafu fishermen mainly trolled (20%) and fished in mid-water (14%) for tunas and other pelagic species, or bottomfished (10%) to reduce fuel costs.

On Fakaofu, fishermen spent around half (51%) of their fishing effort inside the reef, with gillnetting (15%), reef fishing (12%), spearfishing (8%) and diving (7%) being the main fishing methods used. Outside the reef, fishing effort on Fakaofu was the same as on Atafu, with trolling (18%) and mid-water fishing (13%) for tuna and other pelagic fishes, and bottomfishing (13%) being the main methods used.

Fishermen on Nukunonu spent more than half (57%) of their time fishing outside the reef, with bottomfishing being the main method used (21%), followed by trolling (18%) and mid-water fishing (11%) for tuna and other pelagic fishes. Fishing inside the reef at Nukunonu accounted for 43% of fishing effort, with gillnetting (12%), reef fishing (10%), reef gleaning (7%) and diving (6%) being the main methods used. Across the three atolls, trolling was the main method used, followed by bottomfishing, reef fishing and

gillnetting (Chapman and Cusack 1990).

The study by Chapman and Cusack (1990) showed that the main people involved in fishing, whether inside or outside the reef, were fathers, sons and other males. When fishing outside the reef (e.g. trolling, mid-water fishing, flying fishing and bottomfishing), mothers, daughters and other females made up a very small percentage of the effort at Atafu, and an even smaller percentage at Fakaofu. Women at Nukunonu were not involved in fishing outside the reef at all. Mothers, daughters and other females were involved in some inshore fishing methods, although males still dominated. Females accounted for just over 50% of the reef gleaning effort, and around 40% of diving effort, with most of the diving effort directed at harvesting clams. Females were also involved in gillnetting and reef fishing, but again at low levels. Overall, there was slightly more female fishing effort on Fakaofu (16%) than Atafu (11%) and Nukunonu (9%) (Chapman and Cusack 1990).

Gillet's study of traditional fishing techniques in Tokelau (1985a) also provides rich insight into the cultural importance and complexity of tuna fishing in Tokelau.

Although similar in-depth recent studies of fishing in Tuvalu are not available, Koch's in-depth study of fishing techniques, fishing equipment and target species (1961) details the richness of

techniques ranging from reef gleaning and the use of bare hands to fishing with baskets, mats, nooses, thrust spears, bows and arrows, a range of nets (including baited nets), torchfishing, linefishing (using a range of traditional wooden hooks and pearl shell lures), and spearfishing. This indicates that the diversity of fishing activities would likely be similar for Tuvalu, where, like Tokelau, fishing is central to atoll life; and fish and coconut, whether eaten before, during or after fishing, are the traditional staple foods of these atolls (Fig. 11).

## Finfish fauna and biogeography of Tuvalu and Tokelau

Tuvalu and Tokelau are part of the Indo-Pacific biogeographic region, which extends from the Red Sea, east coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean in the west, through the islands of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan and New Guinea (known as Malesia), to as far east as the central Pacific Islands of Hawaii, southeastern French Polynesia, the Marquesas Islands, Easter Island (Rapa Nui) and Pitcairn Island. The Indo-Pacific has the richest finfish fauna on earth, including the richest coral reef-associated finfish fauna. Allen et al. (2003) estimated that there are as many as 3,764 coral reef-associated finfish species in the Indo-Pacific region. Randall (1998) in the 'Zoogeography of shore fishes of the Indo-Pacific region', reported that overall numbers of



**Figure 11.** Young Tuvaluan men in outrigger canoes paddling out to spearfish (a), and a lunch of raw orangespine unicornfish, **manini lakau** (*Naso literatus*) on Te Puka Islet, Funafuti Lagoon, Tuvalu, 2010 (b).

nearshore finfish range from as many as 2,800 species in the east Indian (Malesian) region, the global centre of diversity for marine life, to as few as 566 in Hawaii and as few as 126 species for Easter Island in the far east. Endemism is highest in Hawaii, the most isolated high island group (at 23%) and Easter Island (22%).

Due to the attenuation or dropout of species as one moves farther east into the Pacific from Malesia, many families and an even greater number of genera and species found in Malesia and in larger islands on the Indo-Australian Plate (e.g. in Papua New Guinea or Fiji) are absent in the smaller oceanic islands of the western and central Pacific (e.g. the atolls of Tuvalu and Tokelau). As stressed by Randall (1998), several large fish families that are adapted to nutrient-rich coastal



areas of continents and large islands are not found (or are much impoverished) around the smaller islands of the Pacific. These include families such as Engraulidae (anchovies), Leiognathidae (ponyfishes) and Mugilidae (mullets), which are poorly represented around oceanic islands. For example, sharks such as the nurse shark and bull shark that are associated with broader continental or island shelves of larger islands of the western Pacific are generally not found around smaller, oceanic islands. Also, Haemulidae (sweetlips) and several fishes that are normally associated with estuaries, mangroves and brackish water are not found off of atolls. As a result, many families and an even greater number of individual species are missing from Tuvalu and Tokelau.

Although no complete fish list exists, if we refer to existing lists of inshore or offshore fishes from neighbouring island groups or individual islands (Jones and Kaly 1991; Randall 1998, 2005), estimates are 1,163 for Tonga, 915 for Samoa, 845 for the Marshall islands, and 633 for the Society Islands and 425 for Rotuma, a single isolated volcanic island in Fiji located to the southwest of Tuvalu. The total number of species for Tuvalu might, therefore, approach that of the Marshall Islands, although because there are only nine atolls (as compared with over 30 in the Marshall Islands, fewer species would be expected, with Job and Ceccarelli (2012) estimating the expected total of coral reef

fishes to be about 711. Personal communication with Dr Michel Kulbicki (senior scientist at the French Institut de recherche pour le développement) confirms that the total number of reef and inshore fish species might approach 800 species, a figure that could reach 900 or more, if deep-water and offshore species are included.

Although there are no direct comparisons, finfish diversity is expected to be significantly lower in Tokelau than Tuvalu, with possibly 500 or more species in Tokelau compared with 800 for Tuvalu. This is likely due to Tokelau's: 1) more easterly location, farther from the western Pacific and Southeast Asian centre of marine finfish diversity (Randall 2005); 2) smaller aerial extent; and 3) fewer number of atolls. Other factors responsible for lower known numbers could include less experimental fishing effort over the years to develop a deepwater commercial fishery; lack of published survey data (e.g. by SPC); and the historical emigration of a high percentage of Tokelauans, along with their knowledge, to New Zealand over the past 50 years.

## Language

Linguistically, Tuvaluan and Tokelauan are closely related western Polynesian languages, both being closely related to Samoan and Tongan, particularly on Tuvalu's northern atolls of Nanumea and Nanumaga, which were settled early

on by people from Tonga. As a result, there are basically two main dialects in Tuvalu, a southern dialect, which is spoken on Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Vaitupu; and a northern dialect that is spoken on Nanumea and Nanumaga, with the Niutao dialect slightly varying from these with some distinctive fish names. The names on Nui Atoll are essentially I-Kiribati names, which are very different from the Polynesian names, although due to the long association between Tuvalu and Kiribati, some fish names show I-Kiribati influence (e.g. *pasua* from the I-Kiribati *batua* for tobies, *Canthigaster* spp.) that are widely used in a children's game. There is essentially only one dialect in Tokelau and the greater diversity of Tuvaluan fish names clearly reflects both the diversity of the language itself and historical relationships that Tuvaluans have had with other Pacific Island cultures and their colonial and post-colonial partners.

In terms of orthography (alphabet) and the sounds and pronunciation of different letters, the Tuvaluan alphabet has 16 letters, including five vowels, a, e, i, o and u, and 11 consonants, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t and v. Tokelauan has 15 letters, the same five vowels, but only 10 consonants, f, g, k, l, m, n, p, h, t and v, with the s of Tuvaluan being replaced in Tokelauan by an h, which is pronounced with almost a soft 'sh' sound, whereas the f is pronounced almost like an 'h', especially before the vowels a, o and u (Simona

et al. 1986). For example, Fakaofu, when spoken by Tokelauans sounds almost like *Hakaoho*.

All vowels can be used either as a single, short vowel, or a lengthened vowel, making them sound like a double vowel, which is indicated by putting a macron over the letter: i.e. ā, ē, ī, ō and ū. Lengthened vowels are, however, sometimes also written as double vowels, rather than using the macron (e.g. aa or oo, instead of ā or ō) (Jackson 2001).

The consonants in Tuvaluan are pronounced simply as fā, gā, hā, lā, mō, nū, pī, sā, tī and vī. They can be spoken both softly or stressed, although the g is pronounced as a soft ng, like in the word ‘sing’, rather than as a hard g, like in the words ‘garage’ or ‘gate’. In the past, ng was often used to indicate this sound, as is currently the practice in Tongan and the I-Kiribati language, with place names, such as Nanumaga, written as Nanumanga in the past. Today, however, Tuvalu follows the system currently used in Samoa, Tokelau and Fiji, where g is used instead of ng. As mentioned above, f and h in Tokelauan, are pronounced somewhat like h and s, respectively. On Nanumea and Nanumaga, the Tuvaluan language has a strong affinity with the Tongan language, with Nanumea using an h rather than an s, like in Samoan. For example, on Nanumea, the general name for eel is *puhi* instead of *pusi*, *mahi mahi* or dolphin fish is

*mahimahi* instead of *masimasi*, the latter being the Funafuti or southern Tuvaluan dialect.

Finally, although vowels can be used alone (e.g. ā, meaning a fence or pen, and i, meaning in or at), or two or more different vowels can be used together (e.g. *moemoeao* for the tawny nurse shark, *Nebrius ferrugineus*). In all cases, all vowels, whether shortened or lengthened, or when combined together, should be pronounced distinctly (e.g. **oeao** is pronounced like ‘oh e ow’ in English). Consonants, however, cannot stand alone, cannot end a sentence, and must always be followed by a vowel.

### Analysis: Fish nomenclature and nomenclatural diversity

As suggested above, and listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, there are probably up to 900 or more finfish species present in Tuvalu and as many as 500 or more in Tokelau. Of these totals, about 496 and 281 species are recognised by name in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively, with there being about 283 and 182 distinct names for these species, and 122 and 77 modifiers, respectively, to differentiate between species or growth stages or colour variations of different species (Table 1). Many smaller species that are not normally caught or not consumed have no known names or names that have been forgotten. There seems to be slightly more modifiers per species in Tokelau,

possibly because the Tokelau dictionary has more detail than the Tuvaluan dictionary. There are also a number of fish species in both countries that have different names for different sizes, sexes or growth stages, and some that have different names when found nearshore or in the lagoon vs in deep water or outside the lagoon. Some fishes, such as some goatfishes, have distinctive night-time colouration and associated names.

Where there is convergent evidence from informants and comparisons with other sources and names in closely related Polynesian languages and the known geographical distribution of a species, some doubtful names and species have been either added or deleted.

Fishes for which it is difficult to get exact species names include the flying fishes and some of the smaller schooling baitfishes because they are hard to photograph or there are many similar small species. The case of flying fishes is made more difficult because there are also different names for different sizes in both Tuvalu and Tokelau. Because of linguistic links to Kiribati and greater language diversity in Tuvalu, Tuvaluan names, in most cases, vary more than Tokelauan names do from the names used in other western Polynesian countries. There is also no entry for Tokelau in Kulbiki’s Pacific finfish database, although atoll areas to the east, such as the Tuamotus, are included. Very significant

drop-offs in numbers between Tuvalu and Tokelau are seen for wrasses (Labridae), emperors (Lethrinidae), parrotfish (Scaridae), goatfishes (Mullidae), damselfishes (Pomacentridae), rockcods, groupers or coral trout (Serranidae) and snappers (Lutjanidae), although the latter is due partly to the unreported numbers and less familiarity in Tokelau with a range of deepwater snappers. There were also lower numbers of sharks and anglerfishes (Antennariidae), many of which do not seem to be recognised in Tokelau. In both areas there were some species, confirmed present, for which the names were reportedly forgotten.

In terms of linguistic affinity, there seems to be close affinity between Nanumean names and Tokelauan names, with the Nanumean dialect and Tokelauan being much closer to Tongan. There is also a strong affinity in both Tuvalu and Tokelau with widespread, what seem to be, Proto-Polynesian names or cognates that are applied to a given species in most western Polynesian and many eastern Polynesian countries; for example, **manini**, (*Acanthurus triostegus*), **hapi** (*Acanthurus guttatus*) and **kanaha** (*Crenimugil crenilalis*). (Possible Proto-Polynesian names are indicated by PP in Appendix II). As stressed by Hooper (1991), out of 80 PPN reconstructions with reliable semantic identifications, it can be said with reasonable confidence that 21 correspond to scientific species, 23 to genera, and 6 to higher-level groupings. The remaining names

are indeterminate between family and genus, or between genus and species, for the reasons given above. Other Tuvaluan and Tokelauan names seem more similar to less-widespread names used on Niuatoputapu, Wallis (Uvea) and Futuna, Niue or Tikopia, languages that are closely related to Tuvaluan and Tokelauan. For example, **memea**, the name given to the yellowfin goatfish (*Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*) when in nearshore waters in Tokelau, is reportedly also applied to the bright-yellow form of the goldsaddle goatfish (*Parupeneus cyclostomus*) on Niuatoputapu in the north of Tonga (Rensch 1994).

In reference to the linguistic affinities of Tokelauan fish names, Hooper (1994) said that four fish names are found exclusively in Tokelau, Tuvalu and Pukapuka (northern Cook Islands) and in Eastern Polynesian languages, and thus may indicate non-Proto Nuclear (western) Polynesian origins. These are **eve** (*Epinephelus hexagonatus* or *E. merra*), **komulo** (*Caranx sexfasciatus* or *C. ignobilis*), **pakeva** (*Carangoides ferdaui* or *C. orthogrammus*), and **tupoupou** (*Aulostomus chinensis*), names that may have arisen separately from Samoa, Tonga and other areas of western Polynesia

There has also been long-term I-Kiribati influence on fish names in Tuvalu, such as **kirole** and **kimoa** for some of the smaller wrasses, the use of **paneava** for smaller milkfish, the latter which is

certainly derived from **te baneawa**; and for some barracudas, **pāuea** from **te bauea**, and **nunua** and **pānanua**, are also similar to I-Kiribati names. There has also been long-term influence from Samoa in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, with some same names, such as **uluulo**, for a number of wrasses, being the same as the Samoan name. Some of this similarity could also be associated with the long-term presence of Samoan Christian missionaries since before the turn of the last century, and the long and continuing close geographical and political association with Samoa, where there is a Tokelau Affairs Office.

In terms of the variety of languages, whereas there are distinct southern and northern dialects, and even distinct variations among the languages and names for fishes in Tuvalu, this is uncommon in Tokelau. These variations in Tuvalu include very distinct names for some fishes between the groups, which in some cases is only the change from the use of an 's' on Funafuti and other atolls, to an 'h' on Nanumea and Nanumaga.

**Ika**, or a close cognate, is the general name for finfishes in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, and throughout most of the rest of Polynesia, and in Fiji and some other areas outside Polynesia (e.g. **ikan** in Bahasa Indonesia).

Overall, a large proportion of fish names are the same in both countries, although there are

a number of crossovers or switches, where the same name, now refers to a different species in the two countries. For example, in Tuvalu, **lālāila** is an older name for the grey reef shark (*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*), a name that is not widely associated with this species today, whereas in Tokelau, it reportedly refers to larger specimens of the silvertip shark (*C. albimarginatus*). Similarly, although the names for most rays (**fai**) are the same, **faimanu**, the widespread Polynesian name for the spotted eagle ray (*Aetobatus narinari*), is used in Tuvalu, whereas in Tokelau it is known as **fafalua**, the name given to the manta ray (*Manta birostris*) in Tuvalu, the manta ray being known as **latiapua** in Tokelau.

In order to distinguish between the scientific or Latin names and the vernacular Tuvaluan and Tokelauan for fishes, in this publication, scientific names are written in *italics*, and local vernacular names **bolded**; for example, the convict surgeonfish (*Acanthurus triostegus*) is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **manini**.

## Order of presentation of the discussion of fish families and names

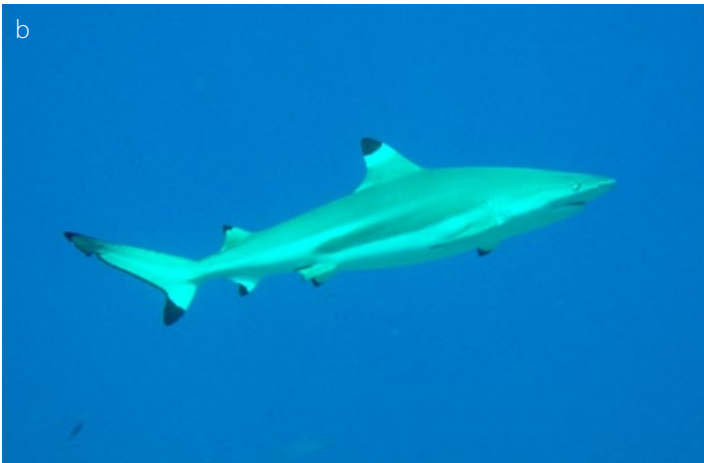
The order of presentation of the discussion of fish names and fish families or groups of fishes is shown in Table 1. The discussion begins with sharks and rays, followed by eels, which is the common practice in many fish books (e.g.

Randall 2005; Randall et al. 1990). These are then followed by the more common or culturally important families, including some of the more important larger deepwater species, such as the tunas, billfishes, trevallies, groupers and snappers, which are then followed by families of smaller fishes or families with fewer fishes, and finally by those families of less cultural or economic importance. To avoid duplication, some families are discussed together if their nomenclature is the same or similar in Tuvalu and Tokelau. For example, stonefishes, scorpionfishes and turkeyfishes (Scorpaenidae), and anglerfishes and frogfishes (Antennariidae) are discussed together because, although in different families, some are known by the same name (**nofu**) and superficially have similar appearances; triggerfishes (Balistidae) and filefishes (Monacanthidae), which are generally known as **humu** or **sumu**; and butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae), angelfishes (Pomacanthidae) and the Moorish idol (Zanclidae) are also discussed together. Figures containing fish photos of particular cultural importance, abundance or interest species are provided as illustrations.



**Table 1. Order of presentation of the discussion of fish families and names.**

Sharks and Rays (Chondrichthyes)	20	Trumpetfishes (Aulostomidae) and Cornetfishes (Fistulariidae)	56
Eels (Muraenidae, Congridae, Ophichthidae)	22	Needlefishes (Belonidae) and Halfbeaks (Hemiramphidae)	57
Tunas and Mackerels (Scombridae)	24	Butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae), Angelfishes (Pomacanthidae), Moorish idol (Zanclidae), and Spadefishes or Batfishes (Ephippidae)	58
Mahi mahi (Coryphaenidae)	25	Porcupinefishes (Diodontidae)	61
Billfishes (Istiophoridae and Xiphiidae)	26	Pufferfishes and Tobies (Tetraodontidae)	61
Oilfishes and Snake mackerels (Gempylidae), and other deepwater species	26	Boxfishes and Cowfishes (Ostraciidae)	62
Jacks or Trevallies (Carangidae)	28	Stonefishes, Scorpionfishes and Turkeyfishes (Scorpaenidae), and Anglerfishes and Frogfishes (Antennariidae)	63
Barracudas (Sphyraenidae)	31	Damselfishes (Pomacentridae)	64
Rockcods, Groupers and Coral trouts (Serranidae)	32	Hawkfishes (Cirrhitidae)	65
Snappers or Seaperches (Lutjanidae)	35	Lizardfishes (Synodontidae) and Sandperches (Pinguipedidae)	66
Emperors and Breams (Lethrinidae)	37	Flounders (Bothidae)	67
Parrotfishes (Scaridae)	38	Bigeyes (Priacanthidae)	67
Wrasses (Labridae)	40	Sweepers (Pempheridae)	68
Surgeonfishes and Unicornfishes (Acanthuridae)	43	Threadfins (Polynemidae)	68
Triggerfishes (Balistidae) and Filefishes (Monacanthidae)	47	Flagtails (Kuhliidae)	69
Flyingfishes (Exocoetidae)	48	Sharksuckers and Remoras (Echeneidae)	69
Soldierfishes and Squirrelfishes (Holocentridae)	49	Fusiliers (Caesionidae)	70
Goatfishes (Mullidae)	51	Silversides (Atherinidae), Herrings or Sprats (Clupeidae)	71
Rabbitfishes (Siganidae)	52	Cardinalfishes (Apogonidae)	72
Mullets (Mugilidae)	53	Blennies (Blenniidae) and Gobies (Gobiidae)	73
Bonefishes (Albulidae)	54	Other shallow water species	74
Milkfish (Chanidae)	54	Un-named and forgotten species	74
Silver biddies or Mojarras (Gerridae)	55		
Chubs or Drummers (Kyphosidae)	56		



**Figure 12.** Whitetip reef shark, **malu** (*Triaenodon obesus*) (a) and blacktip reef shark, **kili** (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*) (b) are among the most common sharks and known by the same names in both Tuvalu and Tokelau.

## Sharks and Rays (Chondrichthyes)

Known generally as **magō**, there are at least 19 and 14 shark species recognised in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively, with about the same number of vernacular names, although some sharks are known by different names in some of the different atolls. They include a range of near-shore reef sharks, offshore pelagic species and, uncommonly, deepwater species. The most well known sharks include the whitetip reef shark, **malu** (*Triaenodon obesus*) (Fig. 12a), blacktip reef shark, **kili** (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*) (Fig. 12b), tawny nurse shark, **moemoeao** (*Nebrius ferrugineus*) and sicklefin lemon shark, **alava** (*Negaprion acutidens*), which are known by the same names in both Tuvalu and Tokelau. Other well-known sharks include, silvertip shark (*Carcharhinus albimarginatus*), known as **alava fenua** in Tuvalu and **kapakauhakana**, or **lālāila** when large, in Tokelau; grey reef shark (*C. amblyrhynchos*), which is either just **magō** or **lālāila** in Tuvalu and **ikapō** in Tokelau; and scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*), which is known as **mataitaliga** in both Nanumea, Tuvalu and Tokelau, although now known as **magō sāmala** (‘hammer’), obviously an adopted name, on Funafuti, as well as by the names, **magō faitaliga**, **magō fuasu** and **agaagamafai** on other atolls; the latter, the name in Tonga’s Ha’apai group refers to the shovelnose ray or guitarfish (*Rhynchobatus*

*djiddensis*), a species not recognised by informants in Tuvalu and Tokelau (Thaman et al. 1995).

Also known, but not very widely in both countries, are the tiger shark (*Geleocerdo cuvier*), possibly known as **lokea** in Tuvalu and **kanae-lauvaka** in Tokelau; the small-tooth thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), known as **magō kimoa** and **tokekimoa**, respectively; and the bull shark (*Carcharhinus leucas*), known only as **magō**, which although seemingly out of its range, is reportedly rarely seen outside the reef pass near Ava i te Lape, the main passage into Funafuti Lagoon. There are a number of deepwater oily sharks known as **palu magō**, one identified as sharpnose sevengill shark (*Heptranchias perlo*), which was reportedly caught in deep water in Ava Salia, the deepest passage into Funafuti Lagoon, and another, the flesh of which tastes like **palu**, oil fish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*). There is also the shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (known as **magō** and **mokohā**). The whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) is possibly **tanifa** in Tuvalu and **fai** in Tokelau, with large whale sharks reportedly caught in about 1975 off Funafala Islet, Funafuti by Sam Rawlings; and in about 1993, one of the authors, Alefaio, saw another whale shark swimming with a school of tuna about 5 km outside Funafuti Lagoon. Other sharks only known from Tuvalu include the sandbar shark, **fakaulu** (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), oceanic whitetip shark,

**alava fenua** (?) (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) (same name as *C. albimarginatus* (?)), blue shark, **magō lanu moana** (*Prionace glauca*); and, a very deepwater shark reported present from experimental fishing by Taumaia and Gentle (1982), the spotless houndshark (*Mustelus griseus*), which is probably also referred to as **palu magō**. Sharpnose sevengill shark (*Heptranchias perlo*) was caught in Bly Waters, Fiji by deepwater longline vessels. A deepwater oily shark is known in Tuvalu as **palu mago** ('deepwater shark'), the suffix **palu**, the name for the deepwater oilfish being attached as a modifier to the names of deepwater fishes .

There are only five and four rays reported from both Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively, the general name for rays being **fai**, the Proto-Polynesian name. These include the Tahitian stingray (*Himantura fai*) and the rare porcupine ray (*Urogymnus asperrimus*) (Fig. 13a), known as **fai** and **fai kili**, respectively, in both areas; the spotted eagle ray (*Aetobatus narinari*) (Fig. 13b), known as **fai manu** and **fāfālua** in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively; and the manta ray (*Manta birostris*), known as **fai fālua** and **lautiapua**, respectively. Notice that, whereas **fai fālua** refers to the manta ray in Tuvalu, **fāfālua** (the cognate) refers to the spotted eagle ray in Tokelau, an example of the transposition of names. There is also a deepwater ray, probably the pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*) known as **palu fai** ('deepwater



**Figure 13.** The rare porcupine ray (*Urogymnus asperrimus*), known as **fai kili** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau (a), and the spotted eagle ray (*Aetobatus narinari*), known as **fai manu** in Tuvalu and **fāfālua** in Tokelau (b).



**Figure 14.** The nocturnal conger eel (*Conger cinereus*) (a) is uncommon and known by the widely used Polynesian name, **tuna**, on Funafuti and **tuna faitaliga** ('eared') on Nanumea, and possibly **ikaui** in Tokelau; the snowflake moray (*Echidna nebulosa*) (b), is known as **puleva** on Funafuti and just **puhi** or **puhi pulepule** ('striped or patterned') on Nanumea and **puhi kaitamoko** in Tokelau.

## Eels (Muraenidae, Congridae, Ophichthidae)

Although eaten, eels are not as highly regarded in Tuvalu and Tokelau as they are in Kiribati and Samoa, where eel is a delicacy and eel fishing, commonly using a sophisticated system of traps and baits, is a very secretive and respected art. The general name for eels is **pusi** or **puhi**, or in the case of eared eels, **tuna**, both Pan-Polynesian cognates. There are probably at least 13 and 11 species positively identified in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively, with about four distinctive names in each country.

The nocturnal conger eel (*Conger cinereus*) (Fig. 14a) is known by the widely used Polynesian name, **tuna**, on Funafuti and **tuna faitaliga** on Nanumea, and possibly **ikaui** in Tokelau, although it may not be present. The deepwater conger eel (*Conger macrocephalus*), also **tuna**, has also been occasionally caught while deepwater handlining in Tuvalu.

Other clearly recognised eels include the snowflake moray (*Echidna nebulosa*) (Fig. 14b), known as **puleva** on Funafuti and just **puhi** or **puhi pulepule** ('striped or patterned') on Nanumea and **puhi kaitamoko** in Tokelau; the giant or Java moray (*Gymnothorax javanicus*) (Fig. 15), which is known by a range of names in Tuvalu, possibly varying with location or size, including

**pusi gatala** and **pusi 'ula'ula**, on Funafuti and Nanumea, and by **puhi kukula** in Tokelau (the former modifier, **gatala**, meaning the eel that has the colour pattern of a rock cod or grouper and latter two modifiers meaning 'red'); the white-mouth moray (*G. flavimarginatus*), darkspotted moray (*G. fimbriatus*), and undulate moray (*G. undulatus*), are all basically known as **pusi** or **puhi** with some, although variable, modifiers; and the peppered moray (*G. pictus*), is known as **pusi kena** on Funafuti and **pusi tea** on Nanumea and in Tokelau (in both cases meaning 'white'). Other species reportedly seen include the barred moray (*Echidna polyzona*), viper moray eel (*Enchelynassa canina*) and latticed moray (*Gymnothorax buroensis*) in Tuvalu and the leopard or dragon eel (*Enchelycore pardalis*) in Tokelau, which is reportedly known as **puhi matamea** (Simona et al. 1986).

The saddled snake eel (*Leiuranus semicinctus*), which resembles the banded sea krait, a true sea snake (*Laticauda colubrina*), is known as **hakua-li** on Nanumea and **takuali** in Tokelau, and as **puleva** (?) on Funafuti and also as **fau'otekolo** or **puhi takuali** in Tokelau.



**Figure 15.** Giant or Java moray eel (*Gymnothorax javanicus*) is known as **pusi gatala** and **pusi 'ula'ula**, on Funafuti and Nanumea, known as **puhi kukula** in Tokelau (the former modifier, **gatala**, meaning the eel with the colour pattern of a rock cod or grouper (*Epinephelus* spp.) and latter two modifiers both meaning 'reddish'.





**Figure 16.** Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (a), known generally in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **atu**, with distinctive names given to different size classes. Women preparing **atu** for raw fish for the welcome feast for the Secretariat of the Pacific Community team on Nukunonu Atoll, Tokelau November 2005 (b).

## Tunas and Mackerels (Scombridae)

Tunas and mackerels (Scombridae) of which some 10 and 8 species, respectively, are recognised by name in Tuvalu and Tokelau, and constitute the most important traditional fishery in both countries. Most species are well known to fishers with different sizes or growth stages having distinctive names.

Among the most important species is skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (Fig. 16), which is known generally as **atu**. On Funafuti, small and large skipjacks are known as **tafalomi** and **tafalami**, respectively. In Tokelau smaller fishes are **atu** and exceptionally large fishes, measuring from the tip of the fingers to the shoulder, are known as **gākono**; whereas on Nanumea, where there is a more elaborate system, **kapāmuli** refers to small fishes, **kapā ‘o pa** to medium-sized fishes, **kapā fuafua** to large fishes, and **kapā hoho** to the biggest fishes.

Also of great traditional and modern commercial importance are yellowfin and bigeye tunas (*Thunnus albacares* (Fig. 17a) and *T. obesus*, respectively), both of which have the same general name, **takua** on Funafuti and **takuo** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, whereas smaller fishes are known as **kasi** on Funafuti, **tavatava** on Nanumea, and **kakahi** or **kahikahi** in Tokelau (when less than 60–90 cm long). The deeper water albacore

tuna, so important to the tuna canning industry, is not as well known in Tuvalu, but is reportedly known as **atutaoa** in Tokelau, the same name as in Samoa where there has been a longstanding albacore commercial fishery, and possibly also a name used in parts of Tuvalu (Koch 1961). The dogtooth tuna (*Gymnosarda unicolor*) (Fig. 17b) is also important and known as **valu** on Funafuti and in Tokelau, and other nearby Polynesian countries, and as **kahikahi fua** on Nanumea, whereas in Tokelau, small, medium- and large-sized fishes are known as **tavatava**, **lālāvalu** and **valu**, respectively.

Other important tuna and mackerel species include wahoo or kingfish (*Acanthocybium solandri*) (Fig. 18a), which, in both countries, is known as **pāla**, a name also used for the similar looking, but uncommon, narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) in Tuvalu; mackerel tuna (*Euthynnus affinis*), which is known as **atualo** in Tuvalu, and possibly also in Tokelau, although the Samoan name **kavalau** is also listed by Rensch (1994) for Tokelau, and in the Tokelauan dictionary, **atualo** is listed as the name for *Megalaspis cordyla*, a similar looking species that is reportedly not found in either Tuvalu or Tokelau. Similarly, the Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*), which is known as **salala**, the same name as the Funafuti name for the big-eye scad (*Selar crumenophthalmus*), has been reported present in Tuvalu but this is a doubtful record,

given its known distribution (Randall 2005). Also present in Tuvalu, and reportedly known as **tav-atava** on Funafuti and Nukufetau, is the double-lined mackerel (*Grammatorcynus bilineatus*).

### Mahi mahi (Coryphaenidae)

Mahi mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*) (Fig. 18b) is known as **mahimahi** in both Namumea and Tokelau, but as **masimasi** on Funafuti.

**Figure 17.** Two important tunas: yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) (a) which is known generally as **takua** on Funafuti and **takuo** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and dogtooth tuna (*Gymnosarda unicolor*) (b) which is known as **valu** on Funafuti and in Tokelau, and other nearby Polynesian countries, and as **kahikahi fua** on Nanumea, with both species having distinctive names for different sizes in both countries.



**Figure 18.** Wahoo or kingfish (*Acanthocybium solandri*) (a) is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **pāla** and mahi mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*) (b) as **mahimahi** in both Nanumea and Tokelau, but as **masimasi** on Funafuti.





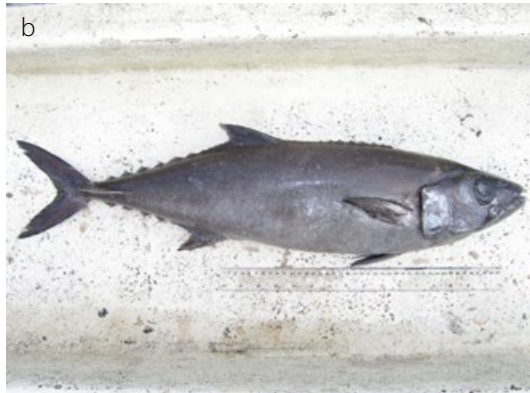
## Billfishes (Istiophoridae and Xiphiidae)

There are about six billfish known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau. These probably include black marlin (*Istiompax indica*), Indo-Pacific blue marlin (*Makaira mazara*), striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*), shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*) and the swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), which are all known generally as **sakulā** and **hakulā** in Tuvalu and **hakulā tuivaka** in Tokelau. The very distinctive Indo-Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) is known as **ululau** and **ūlau** on Funafuti and Nanumea, respectively, and as **hakulā tuāniu** or **tuāniu** in Tokelau.



## Oilfish and Snake mackerels (Gempylidae), and other deepwater species

Because of the steep rapid drop-off of the reefs into deeper waters around atolls there is a long-standing tradition of both traditional and modern deepwater handlining for oilfish and other deepwater species, most of which are known by the generic name **palu**, the name for the true oilfish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*) (Fig. 19a), a prized species in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, for which there are a number of names for different size classes or colour forms. In Tokelau, **palu pō** may refer specifically to the oilfish, with **palu gatae** referring to a short, fat and lightly coloured form, **palu loa** to a long, thin and dark form and **palua tupua** to the largest oilfish (Simona et al. 1986). Other



members of the family Gempylidae, which are known as **palu**, with specific modifiers, include: snake mackerel (*Promethichthys prometheus*), which is known as **palu kuakua** or **kuakua** in Tuvalu and as **kapoa** in Tokelau; and escolar (*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*) (Fig. 19b), possibly **palu kumoro**, and black snoek (*Thyrsitoides marleyi*), **palu palagi** or **palu kanane** in Tuvalu.

Other named deepwater species in Tuvalu that incorporate the name **palu** include Pacific beardfish (*Polymixia berndti*) (Polymixidae), which is known as **palu nanue**, because of its resemblance to the shallow water **nanue** (*Kyphosus* spp.); largeheaded scorpionfish (*Pontinus macrocephalus*), as **palu kula**; some of the deepwater snappers (*Etelis* spp.); deepwater Japanese soldierfish

**Figure 19.** True oilfish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*) (a), a highly prized deepwater species in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, is known generally as **palu** for which there are a number of names for different size classes or colour forms; for example, in Tokelau, **palu pō** may refer specifically to the oilfish, with **palu gatae** referring to a short, fat and lightly coloured form, **palu loa** to a long, thin and dark form and **palua tupua** to the largest oilfish, some of which may actually refer to other similar deepwater fish, such as the escolar (*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*) (b) which is known as **palu kumoro**.

(*Ostichthys japonicus*) (Fig. 20a), which is known as **palu malau**, because it is a deepwater member of the soldierfish family (Holocentridae); and the opah or ocean moonfish (*Lampris guttatus*) (Fig. 20b), a common bycatch of longline tuna fisheries, is known as **palu malau puku**, probably because of the similarity of its brilliant colouring to the soldierfish and its short snout; and the very distinctive, much smaller, silvery moonfish (*Mene maculata*), which is also uncommon in shallower water, is known as **mata pai** on Funafuti. In Tokelau, where modern deepwater snapper fishing is less common, Japanese rubyfish (*Erythrocles schlegelii*) is reportedly known as **palu vakaalo**.

**Figure 20.** Deepwater Japanese soldierfish (*Ostichthys japonicus*) (a), known as **palu malau**, and opah or ocean moonfish (*Lampris guttatus*) (b), known as **palu malau puku**. Both species are deepwater species and are bycatch of longline tuna fisheries.



## Jacks or Trevallies (Carangidae)

Jacks or trevallies (Carangidae) are also among the most sought-after and culturally important species, with about 21 and 19 species known by between 16 to 19 distinct names with a range of modifiers in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively. As is common throughout Polynesia, there are different names for different growth stages or

sizes of the larger trevallies (*Caranx* spp.), such as the giant, black and bluefin trevallies (*Caranx ignobilis*, *C. lugubris* and *C. melampygyus*) (Figs. 21 and 22a), which are known generally by the specific names **ulua**, **tafauli/tahauli** and **aseu/aheu** in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively. For example, on Nanumea, the giant trevally is known as **lupo** when small, **mea talauli** when medium, **ulua** when large, and **aheu ulua** when very large;

and in Tokelau as **lupolupo** when small, **aheu** when medium, **ulua** when large and **ulua kata** when very large (over 1 m); the black trevally is known as **tafauli** when small in both Funafuti and Nanumea and **tino tafauli** and **aheu tafauli**, respectively, when large, and in Tokelau, as **lupolupo** when small, **tahauli** when medium, **uluā tahauli** when large, and **ulua kata tahauli** when very large; whereas bluefin trevally is known



**Figure 21.** The giant trevally (*Caranx ignobilis*) (a) is known as **ulua** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau; the black trevally (*Caranx lugubris*) (b) as **tafauli** in both Funafuti and Tokelau and as **aheu tafauli** in Nanumea, although specific names are given for different growth stages of both species.



**Figure 22.** Bluefin trevally (*Caranx melampygyus*) (a) is known as **aseu** on Funafuti and **aheu** on both Nanumea and in Tokelau; and big-eye trevally (*Caranx sexfasciatus*) (b) as **teu** on Funafuti, Nanumea, Nanumaga, Nukulaelae and Niutao, **kata** on Nukufetau and Vaitupu, and **kōmulo** in Tokelau.



on Funafuti and in Tokelau as **aseu** and **aheu**, respectively, and on Nanumea and other northern islands as **ulua**, although the name *āmafua* is reported for it in the Tokelauan dictionary. The smaller big-eye trevally (*Caranx sexfasciatus*) (Fig. 22b) is known as **teu** on Funafuti, Nanumea, Nanumaga, Nukulaelae and Niutao, **kata** on Nukufetau and Vaitupu, and **kōmulo** in Tokelau.

The golden trevally (*Gnathanodon speciosus*) (Fig. 23), when large, is known as **filu** on Funafuti, **fuaika** on Nanumea and possibly **pakeva** in Tokelau, when large and **lupo hama** when small. **Matapā**, which refers to the shiny part of the traditional pearl shell used for making fish hooks and lures, is the name for threadfin jack (*Alectis ciliaris*) in Tuvalu, the juvenile stage of which is known as **laulaufao** (leaf of the **fao** tree,

*Neisoperma oppositifolium*) and it is probably known on Nukulaelae as **ika fai lā ulu** (Besnier 1981). In Tokelau it is known as **katalolo**.

Some of the smaller trevallies (*Carangoides* spp.) are known generally as **lupolupo** or **lupo** (a name given more generally to smaller *Caranx* spp. as well), a common name throughout western Polynesia, and **fuaika** on Nanumea. The blue



**Figure 23.** The golden trevally (*Gnathanodon speciosus*), when large (a), is known as **filu** on Funafuti, **fuaika** on Nanumea and possibly **pakeva** in Tokelau, and **lupo hama** when small (b).



**Figure 24.** The yellowtail scad (*Atule mate*) (a) (the scientific name is probably derived from the translation of the Polynesian name for 'dead atule'!) is known as **atule papa** in Tuvalu and as **atule** in Tokelau; the mackerel scad (*Decapterus macarellus*) (b) as **atule matamata** in Tuvalu and as **uli** in Tokelau.





or striped trevally (*Carangoides ferdau*) is also **fuaika** on Nanumea, **pakeva** on Nukulaelae and in Tokelau, although in Tokelau, it was reported that smaller individuals are known as **alaala** and larger fishes as **alaala futu**, with **alaala** also reportedly used to refer to juvenile *G. speciosus* on Funafuti; whereas the somewhat larger island jack (*Carangoides orthogrammus*) is known as **fua alaala** on Funafuti, **alaala** in Tokelau, **fuaika** on Namumea, **pakeva** on Nukulaelae, **filu** on Niutau and Vaitupu, and **kautea** on Nui. In some cases, there is clearly a transposition of names between different islands, although this could also be the result of species misidentification.

The scads (*Atule mate*, *Decapterus* spp. and *Selar crumenophthalmus*) are known generally



as **atule**, with some modifiers, with the big-eye scad (*S. crumenophthalmus*) apparently known as **salala** on Funafuti (the same name as for Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta*, in Fiji), but as **atule** in both Nanumea and Tokelau. The yellowtail scad (*Atule mate*) (Fig. 24a) (the scientific name is probably derived from the translation of the Polynesian name for ‘dead atule’!) is known by the specific name **atule papa** in Tuvalu and as **atule** in Tokelau, and the mackerel scad (*Decapterus macarellus*) (Fig. 24b) as **atule mata-mata** in Tuvalu and as **uli** in Tokelau.

Rainbow runner (*Elagatis bipinnulata*) (Fig. 25a) is known as **kamai** in both countries; the doublespotted queenfish (*Scomberoides lysan*) (Fig. 25b) as **lai** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and **ata** on Funafuti.

**Figure 25.** Rainbow runner (*Elagatis bipinnulata*) (a) is known as **kamai** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau and the doublespotted queenfish (*Scomberoides lysan*) (b) as **lai** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and **ata** on Funafuti.

and **ata** on Funafuti; the deeper water species, greater amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*) (Fig. 26a) and Almaco jack (*S. rivoliana*) are known as **palu matu** in Tuvalu and **palu kata** in Tokelau, respectively; and the snubnosed dart (*Trachinotus bailloni*) (Fig. 26b) is known variously as **soke**, **sokelau**, **sakelau** or **havakelau** in Tuvalu and as **hoke** in Tokelau. The pilotfish (*Naucrates ductor*) is probably also present in both countries and known as **talitali’uli**, the same name as the shark-suckerfish (*Echeneis naucrates*).



**Figure 26.** Greater amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*) (a) is known as **palu matu** in Tuvalu and **palu kata** in Tokelau and the snubnosed dart (*Trachinotus bailloni*) (b) is known variously as **soke**, **sokelau**, **sakelau** or **havakelau** in Tuvalu and as **hoke** in Tokelau.

## Barracudas (Sphyraenidae)

There are at least four barracudas (*Barracuda* spp.) found in Tuvalu and Tokelau. The general name for barracuda in western Polynesia is **ono**, although there are distinct names for small and larger sizes and for smaller species. **Ono** is the name for the great barracuda (*Sphyraena barracuda*) (Fig. 27) on Funafuti and Tokelau, whereas **nunua** is its name on Nanumea, although large and very large individuals are known as **pānanua** and **ogo namo**, respectively in Tokelau. Smaller species, including the blackspot, chevron or

blackfin and blackmargin barracudas (*S. forsteri*, *S. helleri* and *S. qenie*) are known as **taotao** in Tuvalu and **haohao** in Tokelau, as well as **pāuea** on Nanumea and Nui, a name derived from the I-Kiribati name **te bauea**, and juvenile *S. forsteri* are known as **tapatū** in both countries, although the general term **ono** seems to apply in general to larger individuals. A fifth species, the pickhandle barracuda, is reported by informants to be occasionally caught on Funafuti waters (based on digital photographs from fish markets in Fiji) and known as either **ono** or **oso**.

**Figure 27.** The great barracuda (*Sphyraena barracuda*) is known as **ono** on Funafuti and in Tokelau, whereas **nunua** is its name on Nanumea, although large and very large individuals are known as **pānanua** and **ogo namo**, respectively in Tokelau.



## Rockcods, Groupers and Coral trouts (Serranidae)

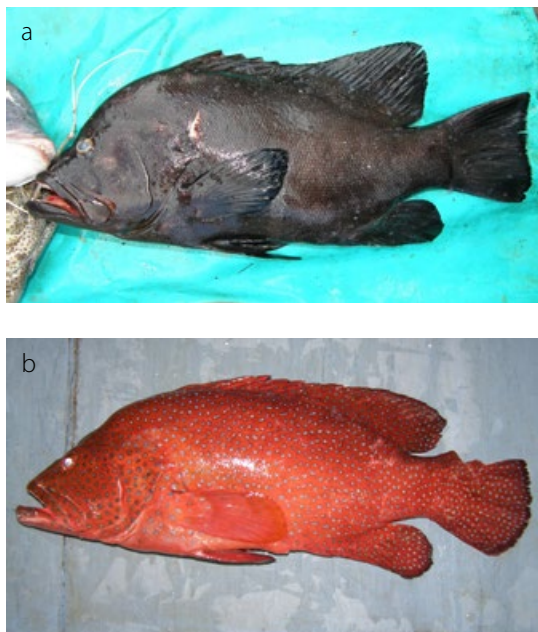
The rockcods, groupers and coral trouts are among the most important lagoon, outer reef and deepwater species in Tuvalu and Tokelau. Again, over 40 species are recognised in Tuvalu, where there have been greater efforts to develop a commercial deepwater fishery, with just over half of this number being recognised by informants or reported in Tokelau.

Of particular interest is the redmouth grouper (*Aethaloperca rogae*) (Fig. 28a) in Tuvalu, where it is known as **sikuku sinu** and is a poorly known, but highly desired fish and only speared by experienced divers and rarely caught with a hook and line. It is well known to one of the co-authors, Kamuta Latasi, who reports that his sons, who are divers, have shot about 10 of them, which evidently requires some skill and bravery as it can reach 60 cm in length. He says that it is very tasty and his 'favourite fish'. It was positively identified after seeing photos of specimens from Nabukalou Fish Market in Suva, Fiji.

The slender grouper (*Anyperodon leucogrammicus*) is known as **gatala lautalo** and **gatala lautala** on Funafuti and Nanumea and as **mala** in Tokelau. The hinds and other reddish coloured rockcods (*Cephalopholis* spp.) are known generally as **mataele**, with the flagtail rockcod known

as **mataele** in both countries, as are leopard rockcod (*C. leopardus*) and a number of other species. The darker bright red coral cod and sixspot rockcod (*C. miniata* and *C. sexmaculata*) (Fig. 28b) are known as **pula** and **pula kula** on Funafuti and Nanumea and **papa** in Tokelau, with the deeper water tomato hind (*C. sonnerati*) also known as **pula** on Funafuti. The very distinctive peacock rockcod (*Cephalopholis argus*) is known as **loi** in both countries; and the deepwater hinds, golden hind and garish hind (*C. aurantia* and *C. igarashiensis*) are known as **palu mataele**, **palu** indicating that they are deepwater species.

The common generic name for most *Epinephelus* spp. in Tuvalu is **gatala**, which is the name for the most common small species, the dwarf spotted grouper (*E. merra*) (Fig. 29a) in both countries, but also for a range of other smaller groupers or early growth stages of larger groupers, often along with a modifier, in Tuvalu. There is a range of other names, the assignment to actual species of which is difficult to determine due to the similar brown-marbled and spotted patterns and the fact that many have different distinctive growth stages during which they may look like other species. Among the more distinctive species, the camouflage grouper (*E. polyphekadion*) (Fig. 29b), is known as **fāpuku** in both Funafuti and Tokelau, but as **feata** on Nanumea, although **fāpuku** is also used to refer, maybe incorrectly, to a range of other larger distinctive groupers in Tuvalu, such as *E.*



**Figure 28.** Redmouth grouper (*Aethaloperca rogae*) (a), a rare, highly desired, hard-to-catch fish is known as **sikukusinu**; and the bright red coral cod (*Cephalopholis miniata*) (b) as **pula** and **pula kula** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **papa** in Tokelau.



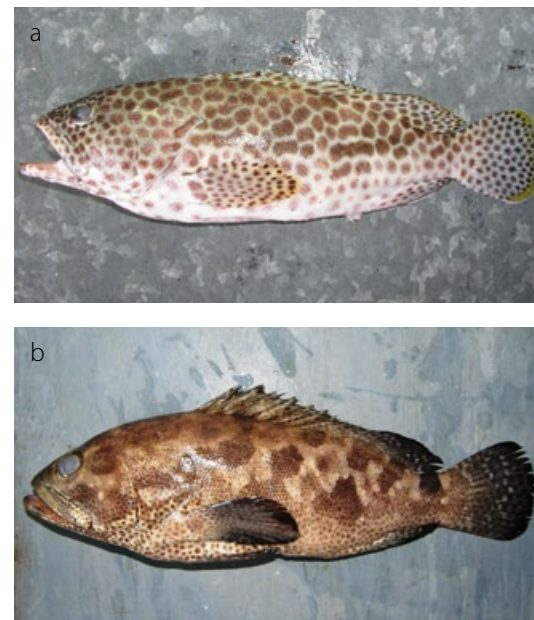
*lanceolatus*, *E. macrospilos* and *E. maculatus*. The largest of the groupers, the mature giant grouper (*E. lanceolatus*), is reportedly known as **tonu gatala** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and in Tokelau as **kavakava** and **ulutuki**, when very large.

The name **eve** refers to hexagon rockcod and blackspot honeycomb grouper (*E. hexagonatus* and *E. melanostigma*, respectively) and possibly to some other species, in both Funafuti and Tokelau. Other names applied to some *Epinephelus* spp. include **katakata**, in both countries, reportedly to blackspot honeycomb grouper (*E. melanostigma*) in Tokelau; and **tūpatapata**, which may apply to snubnose grouper (*E. macrospilos*) in Tokelau. Names recognised in Tuvalu include **falō** for whitespotted grouper (*E. coeruleopunctatus*), **gatala moana** for orangespotted grouper (*E. coioides*) and **gatala kilikili** for speckled grouper (*E. cyanopodus*), all species that are not reported from Tokelau.

Among the coral trouts, which are known generally as **tonu** in both countries and in many other areas of Polynesia, the leopard and squartail coral trouts (*Plectropomus leopardus* and *P. areolatus*, respectively) are both referred to as **tonu**, whereas the giant coral trout (*Plectropomus laevis*) (Fig. 30) has specific names for its distinctive white and yellow phase and larger dark phase in Tuvalu, where the two phases are known on Funafuti as **tonu pula** and **tonu loi**, and on

Nanumea as **tonu** and **tonu loi** (in both cases due to the similarity in colour of the darker phase with the **loi**, *Cephalopholis argus*), whereas in Tokelau both phases are known only as **tonu**. The lyertail and coronation groupers (*Variola albi-marginata* and *V. louti*, respectively) are known as **tonu pula** and **pula** on Funafuti and Nanumea and **papa** or **kaupatuō** in Tokelau.

There is also a range of deepwater rock cods or groupers that are all known generally as **palu**, normally with a modifier describing their similarity to shallow-water species. Examples include **palu mataele** for the golden and garish hinds (*Cephalopholis aurantia* and *C. igarashiensis*, respectively) (Fig. 31a); **palu savane** for the golden grouper (*Saloptia powelli*) (Fig. 31b); **palu gatala** for the brownspotted, netfin and comet groupers (*Epinephelus chlorostigma*, *E. miliaris* and *E. morrhua*, respectively) (Fig. 32a); and **palu pātuki** for the eightbar and redtipped groupers (*Hyporthodus octofasciatus* (Fig. 32b) and *E. retouti*, respectively).



**Figure 29.** The generic name for most *Epinephelus* spp. in Tuvalu is **gatala**, the name for the common dwarf spotted grouper (*E. merra*) (a) in both countries, but also for a range of other smaller groupers or early growth stages of larger groupers, often along with a modifier, in Tuvalu; camouflage grouper (*E. polyphedion*) (b) is known as **fāpuku** in both Funafuti and Tokelau, but as **feata** on Nanumea, although **fāpuku** is also used to refer, maybe incorrectly, to a range of other larger distinctive groupers in Tuvalu.





**Figure 30.** The giant coral trout (*Plectropomus laevis*) has specific names for its distinctive white and yellow phase (a) and larger dark phase (b), which are known on Funafuti as **tonu pula** and **tonu loi**, and on Nanumea as **tonu** and **tonu loi** (in both cases due to the similarity in colour of the darker phase with the **loi**, (*Cephalopholis argus*); in Tokelau both phases are known only as **tonu**.



**Figure 31.** In Tuvalu the deepwater species, the garish hind (*Cephalopholis igarishiensis*) (a) is known as **palu mataele**, and the golden grouper (*Saloptia powelli*) (b) is known as **palu savane**.



**Figure 32.** Comet grouper (*Epinephelus morrhua*) (a) is known as **palu gatala** and the eightbar grouper (*Hyporhodus octofasciatus*) (b) in Tuvalu as **palu pātuki**, the prefix **palu** indicating that they are deepwater species that resemble shallow-water species.

## Snappers or Seaperches (Lutjanidae)

There are about 30 named snapper or seaperch species in Tuvalu, about half of which are deep-water species, with a lesser number recognised in Tokelau.

Of the inshore species, the more widely recognised species and their corresponding names include: red snapper or red seabass (*Lutjanus bohar*) (Fig. 33a), which is known by the Proto-Polynesian name, **fagamea**, in both Funafuti and Tokelau, and **fakamea** on Nanumea, and

for which there are names in both countries for the distinctive juvenile stage (Fig. 33b), which is known as **unauna fakamea** on Nanumea and **tatatata** in Tokelau; dory and/or one-spot snappers (*L. fulviflamma* and *L. monostigma*, respectively), which are known as **tā'iva (tāiva)** in Tuvalu, but not known in Tokelau; humpback snapper or paddletail (*L. gibbus*) (Fig. 34a), known as **tāea** in both countries; yellow-margined seaperch (*L. fulvus*), known as **tagau** in both countries; bluestripe seaperch (*L. kasmira*) (Fig. 34b), known as **savane** on Funafuti, **havane** in Tokelau, but as **mātohi** on Nanumea, and

fivestripe snapper (*L. quinquelineatus*), which is found only in Tuvalu, is also known as **savane** and **mātohi**.

The relative large Maori seaperch (*Lutjanus rivulatus*) (Fig. 35a), is known as **sāputu** on Funafuti, and **hāputu** on Nanumea and in Tokelau (a name that probably also applies to orangefin emperor, *Lethrinus erythracanthus*); midnight and black-and-white snappers (*Macolor macularis* and *M. niger*, respectively) (Fig. 35b) are known as **sikuku** and **takuku** in Tuvalu, but not known in Tokelau; and, among the shallow



**Figure 33.** Red snapper or red seabass (*Lutjanus bohar*) (a) is known by the Proto-Polynesian name, **fagamea**, in both Funafuti and Tokelau, and **fakamea** on Nanumea, and there are also names in both countries for the distinctive white-spotted brown juvenile stage (b), which is known as **unauna fakamea** on Nanumea, and **tatatata** in Tokelau.



**Figure 34.** Humpback snapper or paddletail (*Lutjanus gibbus*) (a) is known as **tāea** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau and the bluestripe seaperch (*L. kasmira*) (b) as **savane** on Funafuti, **havane** in Tokelau, but as **mātohi** on Nanumea.

water jobfish, green jobfish (*Aprion virescens*) is known as **utu** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, and the small toothed jobfish (*Aphareus furca*) is known as **palu sega** on Funafuti, **kōtua** on Nanumea, and **palu vakaalo** in Tokelau, a name also reportedly given to the similarly coloured Japanese rubyfish (*Erythrocles schlegelii*), which is a deepwater species.

Like most other deepwater fishes, deepwater snapper species are known generally as **palu**, usually with a modifier, which often refers



to the name of a shallow-water species that it might resemble, although many of these names are probably recent names that have been attached to fishes after the push in the 1970s to develop a deepwater snapper export fishery. For example, rusty jobfish (*Aphareus rutilans*) is known as **palu sega** or **palu sega loa** in Tuvalu and **palu loa** in Tokelau. Of the deepwater red snappers (*Etelis carbunculus* (Fig. 36a), *E. coruscans* (Fig. 36b) and *E. radiosus*), the former is known as **palu fagamea** in Tuvalu, whereas, all are known as **palu malau** or **palu** with some other modifier in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, although they are also often referred to generally, when speaking English, as **pakapaka**,

**Figure 35.** Maori seaperch (*Lutjanus rivulatus*) (a), is known as **sāputu** on Funafuti, and **hāputu** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and the black-and-white snapper (*Macolor niger*) (b) as **sikuku** and **takuku** in Tuvalu, but not known in Tokelau.

**Figure 36.** Of the deepwater red snappers, the ruby and longtail or flame snappers (*Etelis carbunculus* and *E. coruscans*) (a and b), the former is known as **palu fagamea** in Tuvalu, whereas, both are known as **palu malau** or **palu** with some other modifier in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, although they are also often referred to generally, when speaking English, as **pakapaka**, the name used in Hawaii, which has become a common trade name for these species.

the name used in Hawaii, which has become a common trade name for these species. A range of other deepwater snappers (*Paracaesio* and *Pristipomoides* spp.) is, again, known as **palu**, with a range of modifiers, depending on colour and appearance. For example, Kusakar's snapper (*Paracaesio kusakari*), which superficially resembles a fusilier (**ulia**), is known as **palu ulia** in Tuvalu; and flower snapper (*Pristipomoides zonatus*), the colouration of which resembles the bluestripe snapper (*Lutjanus kasmira*) (**savane** and **mātohi**) is known as **palu savane** and **palu mātohi**, on Funafuti and Nanumea, respectively, and as **palu hega** or **palu hehega**, meaning 'yellowish', in Tokelau.





## Emperors and Breams (Lethrinidae)

It was possible to identify about 16 named species of emperors with a number of the same or similar names with modifiers in Tuvalu, and 8 from Tokelau.

The general, almost pan-Polynesian name, **mū**, refers generally to all big-eye breams (*Monotaxis grandoculis* (Fig. 37) and *M. heterodon*), with modifiers used to differentiate species in Tuvalu and growth stages in both countries, with **mūmū** referring to small individuals in Tokelau, **mu fatu** to large individuals in both countries, as well as to darker individuals in Tokelau, with larger lighter fishes being known in Tokelau as **mū mea**. Yellowspot emperor (*Gnathodentex aureolineatus*) is known as **mū gutuloa** and **mū papa** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and two deeper

water breams (*Gymnocranius grandoculis* and *G. microdon*) are known as **kailo** in Tuvalu.

Among the emperors, Atkinson's emperor (*Lethrinus atkinsoni*), and probably the spotcheek and blackblotch emperors (*L. rubrioperculatus* and *L. semicinctus*, respectively) are known as **kāpatiko** in Tuvalu; the thumbspot emperor (*L. harak*), which is reportedly not present in Tokelau, as **tanutanu** in Tuvalu (the Tongan name); trumpet emperor (*L. miniatus*) as **gutula** on Funafuti and **filoa** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, although these names seem to be reversed for long-nosed emperor (*L. olivaceus*) (Fig. 38a), which is known as **filoa** on Funafuti and **gutu'ula** on Nanumea, whereas in Tokelau **gutula** reportedly refers to smaller younger fishes in the lagoon, and **filoa** to larger individuals outside the lagoon; the yellowlip emperor

(*Lethrinus xanthochilus*) (Fig. 38b) is known as **gutula** in Tuvalu and **liki** in Tokelau; and the name **noto** refers to either the variegated emperor (*L. variegatus*) or possibly some other species. The name **sāputu** on Funafuti and **hāputu** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, which clearly refers to the Maori seaperch (*Lutjanus rivulatus*) (see above), reportedly also refers to the similarly sized orangefin emperor (*Lethrinus erythracanthus*). Interestingly, the spangled emperor (*Lethrinus nebulosus*), although reported present in Tuvalu, is not reported present by informants who know the species from their long association with Kiribati, where it is common and known as **te morikoi**; and, although occasionally seen in Tuvalu, there is no name for the deepwater Mozambique large-eye bream (*Wattsia mossambica*).



**Figure 37.** The long-nosed emperor (*Lethrinus olivaceus*) (a) is known as **filoa** on Funafuti and **gutu'ula** on Nanumea, whereas in Tokelau **gutula** reportedly refers to smaller younger fish in the lagoon and **filoa** to larger individuals outside the lagoon; and yellowlip emperor (*L. xanthochilus*) (b) is known as **gutula** in Tuvalu and **liki** in Tokelau.



**Figure 38.** The name **mū** refers generally to big-eye breams, mainly (*Monotaxis grandoculis*), with modifiers used to differentiate species in Tuvalu and growth stages in both countries, with **mūmū** referring to small individuals (a), in Tokelau and **mu fatu** to large individuals (b) in both countries or to darker individuals in Tokelau, with larger lighter fishes being known in Tokelau as **mū mea**.



## Parrotfishes (Scaridae)

There are about 25 parrotfish species in Tuvalu and slightly fewer in Tokelau, the nomenclature for which is very complicated because most species have strikingly different initial and terminal growth phases: the initial female or immature male phase, which is usually drab brown or gray and less colourful than the brightly coloured, commonly bright blue-green and decorated, terminal male phase (Randall 2005) (see Fig. 10). Common names that are used for different parrotfish species and growth phases in both Tuvalu and Tokelau include **laea** and **kamutu**, with the



general names of the initial and terminal phases for smaller or less distinctive parrotfishes being **taona** and **laea** on Funafuti, **kapuga** and **kamutu maga** on Nanumea, and **ufu** and **kāmutu** in Tokelau.

Parrotfishes that seem to bear these names for the initial and terminal phases, but for which there are other additional names or modifiers include: minifin parrotfish (*Scarus altipinnis*), which is also known as **mamanu** in the dark blue-green terminal phase and **galo** when it is very large; ember parrotfish (*S. rubroviolaceus*), the initial and terminal phases which are known as **taona**

**Figure 39.** Ember parrotfish (*Scarus rubroviolaceus*), the initial (a) and terminal phases (b) of which are known as **taona** and **laviala**, on Funafuti; **kapuga** and **kamutu maga** on Nanumea; and **ufu maea** or **laea maea** and **laea mala** in Tokelau.

**Figure 40.** The bumphead parrotfish (*Bombometopon muricatum*), the largest of all parrotfishes, is known as **taona** on Funafuti and **laea muli fanua** on Nanumea, but is possibly not present, possibly fished out, and not recognised by experts in Tokelau, although it is reportedly present as far east as the Line Islands in Kiribati (Randall 2005).

and **laviala**, on Funafuti, as **kapuga** and **kamutu maga** on Nanumea and as **ufu maea** or **laea maea** and **laea mala** in Tokelau (Fig. 39); and a number of other, often darker, or pointed jawed parrotfish, such as palenose parrotfish (*S. psittacus*), violet-lined parrotfish (*S. globiceps*), swarthy parrotfish (*S. niger*) and yellowbar parrotfish (*S. schlegeli*), some of the terminal phases of which may be known as **koti** or **galo** in Tokelau. Similarly, the distinctly marked terminal phase of Bleeker's parrotfish (*Chlorurus bleekeri*) is known as **laviala** on Funafuti and **ufu ui** in Tokelau; the star-eye



parrotfish (*Calotomus carolinus*) terminal stage may also be **lavia** on Funafuti and **ufu tafega** in Tokelau; and the terminal phase of the bullethead parrotfish (*Chlorurus sordidus*) is **ufuufu** on Nanumea and **ufu ui** in Tokelau, a name which may also apply to the terminal darker phases of *Scarus dimidiatus* and *S. rivulatus*.

Among the larger parrotfish, the bumphead parrotfish (*Bolbometopon muricatum*), the largest of all parrotfish, is known as **taona** on Funafuti and **laea muli fanua** on Nanumea, but is possibly not present and not recognised by experts in Tokelau, although it is reportedly present as far east as the Line Islands in Kiribati (Randall 2005) (Fig. 40).

Other distinctive and identifiable parrotfish species include the steephead parrotfish (*Chlorurus microrhinos*) (Fig. 41 a,b), which is known in both countries as **laea**; the Pacific longnose parrotfish (*Hipposcarus longiceps*) (Fig. 41 c,d), which is known in both countries as **ulafi** (possibly the Proto-Polynesian name); and blue-barred parrotfish (*Scarus ghobban*), which is known as **somosomo** or **somosomo laea** in the initial phase and **lavia** in its terminal phase on Funafuti, as **alomea** in the initial phase, and **alomea uli** in its terminal phase on Nanumea, and as **ufu** and **ufu loloa** in Tokelau, although the name **alomea** is also reported in the Tokelauan dictionary, as a name for a young **ulafi** during its spawning season. The initial and terminal phases of the

very attractive and distinctive bicoulor or spotted parrotfish (*Cetoscarus ocellatus*) (Fig. 10), seem to be known as **taona** and **laea** on Funafuti, as **kapuga** and **kamutu maga** on Nanumea, but by the more distinctive names of **lōlō** and **ufu ātua** (God's **ufu**) or **ufu homo** in Tokelau.



**Figure 41.** The bright blue-green terminal phase (a) and uncommon orange-brown form (b) of the steephead parrotfish (*Chlorurus microrhinos*), which is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **laea**; and the initial female phase (c) and early terminal phase (d) of the Pacific longnose parrotfish (*Hipposcarus longiceps*), both of which are known in both countries as **ulafi**.

## Wrasses (Labridae)

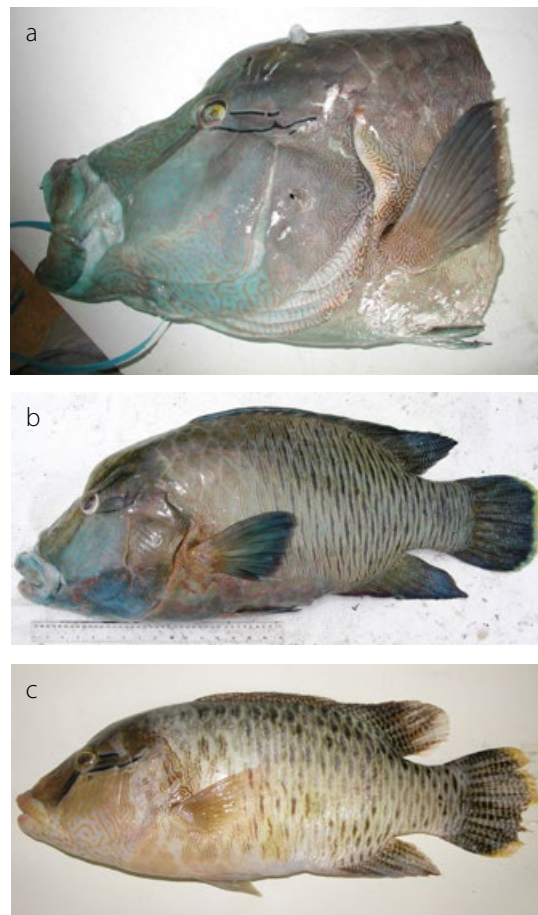
There are about 40 wrasses recognised by name in Tuvalu, with a lower number in Tokelau, although the nomenclature is confusing because of the diversity of, and range of growth stages for, different species. In Tuvalu, some of the smaller, less distinctive, wrasses (*Anampses*, *Halichoeres*, *Macropharyngodon* and *Oxycheilinus* spp.) are known generally as **gole**, **kiole** or **kimoa** (which means 'rat'), and in some cases **uloulo**; with the general name for these smaller species (mainly *Halichoeres* spp.) being **hugale** in Tokelau, with some smaller species either not present or having no recognised name there. The larger and more distinctive Maori wrasses (*Cheilinus chlorourus*,



*C. trilobatus* and *C. fasciatus*) (Fig. 42) are known as **gole** on Funafuti and **papo** (or **papu**) on Nanumea, with the former two being known as **molali** and the latter more distinctive red-breasted wrasse (*C. fasciatus*) as **papo** in Tokelau. In Tokelau, it is also possible that the floral Maori wrasse (*C. chlorourus*) was known on Atafu as **teini o te puhi** ('young girl of the eel') (Ono and Addison 2009).

The largest and most iconic of all wrasses, the giant humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*), is the only wrasse species that has recognised names for different growth stages, with the general name for large adults (Fig. 43 a,b) being **tagafa** in Tuvalu (probably the original Polynesian

**Figure 42.** The Maori wrasses, the floral Maori wrasse (*Cheilinus chlorourus*) (a) and the red-breasted Maori wrasse (*C. fasciatus*) (b) are known as **gole** on Funafuti and **papo** (or **papu**) on Nanumea, with the former being known as **molali** and the latter more distinctive redbreasted wrasse (*Cheilinus fasciatus*) as **papo** in Tokelau. In Tokelau, it is also possible that the floral Maori wrasse (*C. chlorourus*) was known on Atafu as **teini o te puhi** ('young girl or daughter of the eel').



**Figure 43.** Adult giant humphead wrasses (*Cheilinus undulatus*) (a, b) are known as **tagafa** in Tuvalu (probably the original Polynesian name) and **malatea** in Tokelau; other names are **lau-laupakau** for a very large terminal phase male adult with a very humped head on Funafuti; and smaller subadults (c) are known as **fakatipa** on Nanumea and either **lalafi** or **lafilafi** in Tokelau.



name) and **malatea** in Tokelau, although the name **malatea** is also listed as an unidentified ‘fish’ in the Tuvaluan dictionary. Other names are **laulaupakau** for a very large terminal phase male adults with very humped heads on Funafuti; and *schoeres hortulanus*, *H. margaritaceus* and *H. ornatissimus*, respectively) and the sunset, surge, fivestripe and ladder or fires wrasses (*Thalassoma* spp.) are known in Tuvalu as **uloulo** and in Tokelau as **hugale** or **uloulo** (Fig. 44 a,b), the latter name – which although defined in both Tuvaluan and Tokelauan dictionaries as a pot or pan on the stove – in Tongan and other Polynesian languages is defined as giving light, shining or having luminescence, or to light, as in a fire, or to catch alight, as in lighting a flame, possibly an ancient meaning in Tuvalu related to the flickering colours of these wrasses and the lighting of a fire, which in modern times refers to putting a pot on the fire or stove. The distinctive sixbar wrasse (*Thalassoma hardwicke*) (Fig. 44 c), although **uloulo** in Tuvalu, is known as either **hugale** and possibly **mōtoa** in Tokelau.

Other distinctive species that have specific names include slingjaw wrasse (*Epibulus insidiator*), of which there are four colour forms (juvenile, grey-brown and yellow female (Fig. 45a) and a multi-coloured terminal male phases), is known as **gole gutuloa** on Funafuti and **pape vale** on Nanumea and **gutuloa**, **gutu hiko** or **mua gutu hiko** in Tokelau (all referring to its long extendable jaws), and possibly also as **faka ope**; bird wrasse



**Figure 44.** Checkerboard wrasse (*Halichoeres hortulanus*) (a) and surge wrasse (*Thalassoma purpurum*) (b) are known as **uloulo** and in Tokelau as **hugale** or **uloulo**. The distinctive sixbar wrasse (*Thalassoma hardwicke*) (c), although **uloulo** in Tuvalu, is known as either **hugale** and possibly **mōtoa** in Tokelau.





**Figure 45.** Slingjaw wrasse (*Epibulus insidiator*) (yellow female form, a), is known as **gole gutuloo** on Funafuti, **pape vale** on Nanumea, and **gutuloo, gutu hiko** (or **mua gutu hiko**) and **faka ope** in Tokelau; bird wrasse (*Gomphosus varius*) (b) is known as **kimoo tai** or **kiole tai** ('sea rat') on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **gutuhiko** in Tokelau; and rockmover wrasse (*Novaculichthys taeniurus*) (c) as **lape tanu** in Tuvalu and **tanutanu** in Tokelau, both referring to its habit of digging (**tanu**) for food in coral rubble, although it is reportedly also known there as **hoa o te puhi** ('friend of the eel').

(*Gomphosus varius*) (Fig. 45b), which is known as **kimoo tai** or **kiole tai** ('sea rat') on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **gutuhiko** in Tokelau; the thicklip wrasses (*Hemigymnus* spp.), which are reportedly known as **lape** in Tuvalu, a Samoan cognate and probably a Proto-Polynesian name, with these species not recognised in Tokelau; the small cleaner wrasses (*Labroides* spp.) are known as **talitali** in Tuvalu and **talitaliuli** in Tokelau, a name similar to the parasitic sharksucker fish (*Echeneis naucrates*); the *Coris* wrasses (*Coris aygula* and *C. gaimard*), which may have the name **moakula** in Tuvalu; rockmover wrasse (*Novaculichthys taeniurus*) (Fig. 45c), which is known as **lape tanu** in Tuvalu and **tanutanu** in Tokelau, referring to its habit of digging (**tanu**) for food in coral rubble, although it is reportedly also known there as **hoa o te puhi**; **lautotonu** refers to the ringtail wrasse (*Oxycheilinus unifasciatus*) in Tokelau; and there are distinctive names for the small, but distinctive bluelined and stripebelly wrasses (*Stethojulis* spp.), which are known as **moimoi** on Nanumea and by the more common names **ululo** and **paea** on Funafuti and in Tokelau, respectively.

## Surgeonfishes and Unicornfishes (Acanthuridae)

Surgeonfishes and tangs (sub-family Acanthurinae) and unicornfishes (sub-family Nasinae) (both family Acanthuridae) are highly prized and

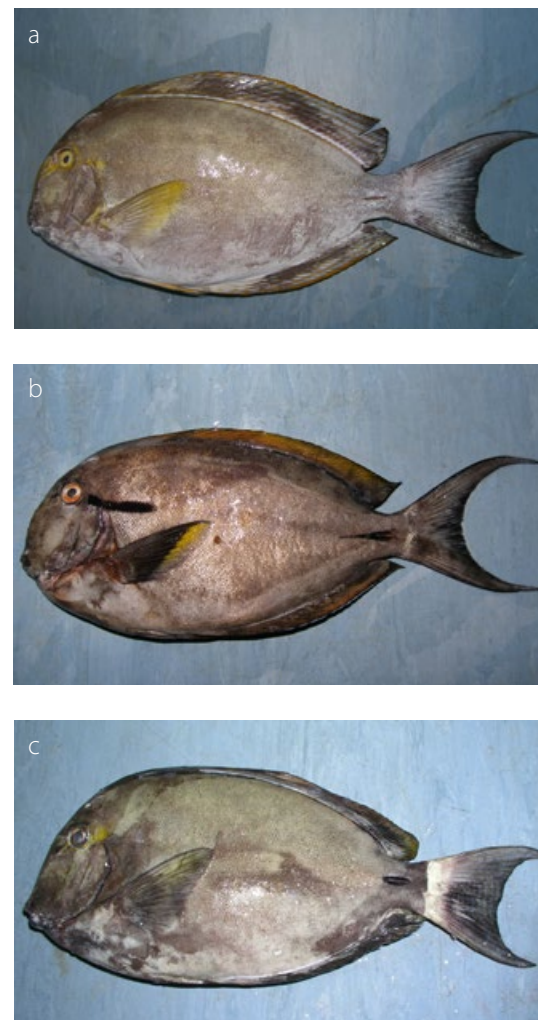
well known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau. The surgeonfishes and tangs include about 18 species in both countries, bearing about 10 and 8 names, with one and three local modifiers, in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively (Appendix II). The most common generic names for the larger surgeonfishes are **kapalagi** and **ma**, in Tuvalu, and **apalagi** and **patupatupō** in Tokelau, which refer to a range of black or dark brown species, including yellowfin surgeonfish (*Acanthurus xanthopterus*) and whitefin, ringtail and spottedface surgeonfish (*Acanthurus* spp.) (Fig. 46). The name **pone** refers to less distinctive smaller brownish species in the genus *Acanthurus* and to bristletooths (*Ctenochaetus* spp.), although there may be some overlap depending on the size. A high number of the Nanumea names for the larger *Acanthurus* spp. are also the same or very similar to the names in Sikaiana, a Polynesian atoll in the Solomon Islands (e.g. **ma**, for *Acanthurus blochii*, *A. dussumieri* and *A. xanthopterus*).

Other distinctive surgeonfishes include the whitespotted surgeonfish (*Acanthurus guttatus*) (Fig. 47a), which is known in both Funafuti and Tokelau and as **api**, or a cognate (e.g. **hapi**) elsewhere in much of Polynesia, but as **maono** on Nanumea; the convict surgeonfish (*A. triostegus*) (Fig. 47b), which is known **manini** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau and throughout almost all of Polynesia; and the lined surgeonfish (*A. lineatus*) (Fig. 47c) is known as **ponelolo** and **pone matagi**

on Funafuti and Nanumea, respectively, and as **alogo** in Tokelau, a name that is a cognate of the name **angongo** on Bellona, a Polynesian outlier in the Solomon Islands.

Species that either have no names or for which the names are commonly forgotten include the longnose, rushtail and sailfin tangs (*Zebrasoma rostratum*, *Z. scopas* and *Z. velifer*). This is reportedly because they are not normally caught because their somewhat ‘stinging’ meat is not widely eaten in the Pacific, although the name **tifitifi laufou** is reported by Besnier (1981) and Rensch (1994) for *Z. velifer*.

The common name for unicornfish (sub-family Nasinae) – among the most commonly caught fish in the atolls – is **ume**, with about nine species recognised in both countries and about six and five distinctive names, respectively. **Ume**,



**Figure 46.** Yellowfin surgeonfish (*Acanthurus xanthopterus*) (a), the largest of the surgeonfishes, is known as **kapalagi** and **ma** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **apalagi** in Tokelau; blackstreak surgeonfish (*A. nigricauda*) (b) as **kapalagi** and **pone** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **patupatupo** in Tokelau; and ringtail surgeonfish (*A. blochii*) (c) as **kapalagi** and **ma** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **patupatupō** in Tokelau.



which is undoubtedly the Proto-Polynesian name, normally refers to the common inshore brown or bluespine unicorn fish (*Naso unicornis*) (Fig. 48a) and to the sleek unicornfish (*Naso hexacanthus*) in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, whereas the orangespine unicornfish (*Naso lituratus*) (Fig. 48b), is known as **umelei** in Tokelau or **umalei** on Niutao, Vaitupu and a number of other atolls in Tuvalu, respectively, and as **manini lakau** on Funafuti and Nanumea. Other names include **tātivi** or **tātifi** for *N. annulatus* on Nanumea and in Tokelau, names that also refer to Vlaming’s unicornfish (*N. vlamingii*) (Fig. 48c) on Niutao in Tuvalu and Tokelau, whereas **kosotū** or **‘osotū**, refers to *N. annulatus* and *N. brachycentron* (Fig. 48d) on Funafuti, and **‘ostotu** or **‘ohutu gutuloo** to slender unicornfish (*N. lopezi*) in parts of Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively. In Tuvalu, the name **pokapoka** refers to a number of species with horned foreheads, including spotted, sleek and slender unicornfish (*N. brevirostris*,

*N. hexacanthus* and *N. lopezi*, respectively), as well as *N. vlamingii* on Funafuti and Nanumea; **pokapoka** is also the name for *N. brevirostris* in Tikopia (Rensch 1994); and Besnier (1981) reports the name **kilikilia**, possibly from Nukulaelae for *N. annulatus* and *N. brevirostris*, which means full of sores or rashes on the skin.

**Figure 47.** Whitespotted surgeonfish (*Acanthurus guttatus*) (a) is known in both Funafuti and Tokelau and as **api**, but as **maono** on Nanumea; the convict surgeonfish (*A. triostegus*) (b) is known **manini** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau and throughout almost all of Polynesia; and the lined surgeonfish (*A. lineatus*) (c) is known as **ponelolo** and **pone matagi** on Funafuti and Nanumea, respectively, and as **alogo** in Tokelau.





**Figure 48.** The common brown or blue-spine unicorn fish (*Naso unicornis*) (a) is known as **ume** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau; the orangespine unicornfish (*N. lituratus*) (b) known as **manini lakau** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **umelei** in Tokelau or **umalei** on Niutao and Vaitupu in Tuvalu; Vlaming's unicornfish (*N. vlamingii*) (c) known as **polapoka** on Funafuti and Namumea on Niutao and as **tātivi** or **tātifi** in Niutao in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively; and **kosotū** or **'osotū**, refers to the humpback unicornfish (*N. brachycentron*) (d) on Funafuti.



**Figure 49.** Titan triggerfish (*Balistoides viridescens*) (a) and the yellowmargin and yellowspotted triggerfish (*Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus*) (b) and *P. fuscus* (c) are commonly known as **umu** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, often with a modifiers (e.g. **umu fatu** for *B. viridescens* in both Funafuti and Tokelau, and **umu papa** for the same species on Nanumea); and the redtooth triggerfish (*Odonus niger*) (d) is known as **sumu** or **humu moana**.



## Triggerfishes (Balistidae) and Filefishes (Monacanthidae)

There are about 15 and 11 triggerfishes (Balistidae) species and 4 filefishes species each recognised in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively, both of which are known generally as **sumu** or **umu** on Funafuti, and **humu** or **umu** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, with a number of species being differentiated with modifiers. Larger triggerfishes, such as the titan triggerfish (*Balistoides viridescens*) (Fig. 49a) and the yellowmargin and yellowspotted triggerfish (*Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* and *P. fuscus*) (Fig. 49 b,c) are commonly known as **umu** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, often with modifiers (e.g. **umu fatu** for *B. viridescens* in both Funafuti and Tokelau, and **umu papa** for the same species on Nanumea). Other distinctive names include **sumu** or **humu moana** for the deepwater starry triggerfish (*Abalistes stellatus*) and the redtoot triggerfish (*Odonus niger*) (Fig. 49d) in Tuvalu; **kimokimo** for the blueline triggerfish (*Xanthichthys caeruleolineatus*) in Tuvalu (probably on Nukulaeae), and **ikutea** ('white tail') for the pinktail triggerfish (*Melichthys vidua*) in Tokelau.

Some of the smaller species also have specific names consisting of **sumu** or **humu** with a modifier, such as the very distinctive whitebanded or Picasso triggerfish (*Rhinecanthus aculeatus*) (Fig. 50a), which is known as **sumu lega** and

**humu lega** in Tuvalu, and **humu fāgota** in Tokelau; and the orangeband triggerfish (*Balistapus undulatus*) (Fig. 50b), which is known as **sumu** and **humu** in Tuvalu and **humu lega** in Tokelau.



**Figure 50.** The Picasso triggerfish (*Rhinecanthus aculeatus*) (a) is known as **sumu lega** and **humu lega** in Tuvalu and **humu fāgota** in Tokelau, whereas the orangeband triggerfish (*Balistapus undulatus*) (b) is known as **sumu** and **humu** in Tuvalu and **humu lega** in Tokelau.

The names **sumu** and **humu** also refer to the closely related filefishes (Monacanthidae) with the distinctive scrawled filefish (*Aluterus scriptus*) (Fig. 51) being known as **sumu kāleva** on Funafuti, and **humu kāleva** on Nanumea and in Tokelau.



**Figure 51.** The scrawled filefish (*Aluterus scriptus*) is known as **sumu kāleva** on Funafuti, and **humu kāleva** on Nanumea and in Tokelau.





## Flyingfishes (Exocoetidae)

Flyingfishes (*Cheilopogon*, *Cypselurus* and *Exocoetus* spp.), the identifications of which are difficult, are a highly prized and high status food in Tuvalu and Tokelau (Fig. 52). There could be 10 or more species in both countries (Parin 1999), the most well-known names for which are **sipa** on Funafuti, and **hipa** on Nanumea and Tokelau for smaller or juvenile fishes, and **isave** or **sasave** and **hahave** on Funafuti and in other parts of Tuvalu, and **hahave** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, for larger or adult fishes, although in Tokelau there are also the names **mālolo**, which seems to be a widespread western Polynesian name for medium or larger flyingfish (Rensch 1994), and **tuali** for particularly large fish that are reportedly uncommon and only encountered during spawning when the fish come together near the reef edge (Simona et al. 1986). The only species that is clearly associated with these names is the widespread flyingfish species, fickle-spotted flyingfishes (*Cheilopogon simus*), which is most abundant off oceanic islands (Parin 1999). On Nui, the flying fish is known by the I-Kiribati name **onauti**.

**Figure 52.** Flyingfish, *Cheilopogon* sp. (a) and *Cypselurus* sp. (b) are highly prized in Tuvalu and Tokelau, the most well-known names for which are **sipa** on Funafuti, **hipa** on Nanumea and in Tokelau for smaller fishes, and **isave** or **sasave** on Funafuti, and **hahave** on Nanumea and in Tokelau for larger or adult fishes.

## Soldierfishes and Squirrelfishes (Holocentridae)

There are about 18 soldierfishes and squirrelfishes present in Tuvalu, and slightly fewer in Tokelau. The general name for soldierfishes (*Myripristis* spp.) and some squirrelfishes (*Sargocentron* spp.), in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, is **malau**, with specific modifiers used to differentiate species based on shape, length of head and colouration; for example, **malau puku** or **malau matapuku** for those *Myripristis* spp. with blunt snouts, such as *Myripristis berndti* (Fig. 53a), the distinctive shadowfin soldierfish (*Myripristis adusta*) (Fig. 53b), known as **malau fagamea** on Funafuti, **malau matakelekele** on Nanumea, and **malu hatu** in Tokelau, and *Sargocentron* spp. (Fig. 53c) that have more pointed or longer snouts, known as **malau mataloa** or **malu gutuloa**. The names **talakisi** and **talakihi** in Tuvalu, and **pūtalaloa** in Tokelau, are the common names for striped squirrelfishes with pointed noses (*Neoniphon* spp. and some *Sargocentron* spp.), although the distinctive blackfin and spotfin squirrelfishes (*Neoniphon opercularis* and *N. sammara*) (Fig. 53d) are known as **talakisi** on Funafuti, but as **na'oho** on Nanumea, and the former as **anaōho** in Tokelau.

The violet squirrelfish (*Sargocentron violaceum*) (Fig. 54a) is known as **malau mataloa** or **malau gutuloa**. The largest and most distinctive of the squirrelfishes, the sabre squirrelfish



**Figure 53.** Bigscale soldierfish (*Myripristis berndti*) (a) known as **malau puku** or **malau matapuku** on Funafuti and **malau matapukupuku** on Nanumea; shadowfin soldierfish (*Myripristis adusta*) (b) known as **malau fagamea** on Funafuti, **malau matakelekele** on Nanumea, and **malu hatu** in Tokelau; darkstriped squirrelfish (*Sargocentron praslin*) (c) known as **talakisi** and **talakihi** in Tuvalu, and **pūtalaloa** in Tokelau; and blackfin squirrelfish (*Neoniphon opercularis*) (d) known as **talakisi** on Funafuti, **na'oho** on Nanumea, and **anaōho** in Tokelau.



(*Sargocentron spiniferum*) (Fig. 54b), is known as **tā** (or **ta'a**) on Nanumea and in Tokelau (and throughout much of Polynesia), and as **tā malau** in most other atolls in Tuvalu. The deepwater Japanese soldierfish (*Ostichthys japonicus*) (Fig. 20) is reportedly present and known as **palu malau** in Tuvalu, **palu** referring to deepwater species.

**Figure 54.** Violet squirrelfish (*Sargocentron violaceum*) (a) known as **malau mata-loa** or **malau gutulooa**; purple squirrelfish (*Sargocentron spiniferum*) (b) known as **tā** (or **ta'a**) on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and as **tā malau** on Funafuti and other atolls in Tuvalu.

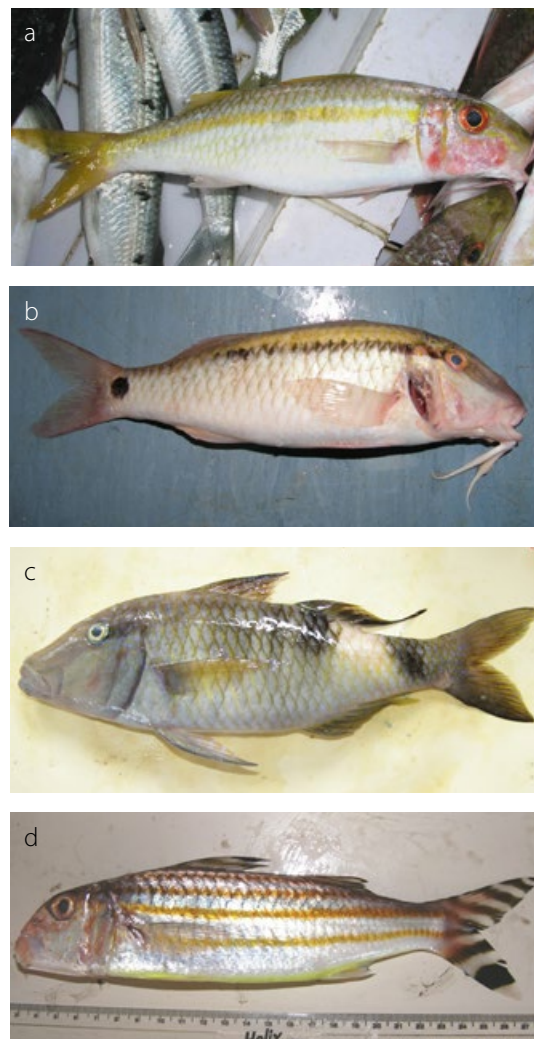


## Goatfishes (Mullidae)

There are about 14 named goatfishes in Tuvalu and 9 in Tokelau. Throughout most of Polynesia, the smaller, seasonally schooling species (*Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* and *M. vanicolensis*) have distinctive names from other species, as well as having names that distinguish juveniles from the larger, less numerous adults. In both Tuvalu and Tokelau, juvenile *M. flavolineatus* are known as **kalo**, whereas adult fishes are referred to as **vete** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and **kai-vete** on Funafuti; juveniles of *M. vanicolensis* (Fig. 55a) are **kalo** in Tokelau, possibly **kalo** on Funafuti, but **hafulu** on Nanumea, whereas the adults are known as **mālili** on Funafuti, **afulu** on Nanumea, and in Tokelau as **mālili** when off shore and **memea** when near shore, but in Tuvalu, if caught at night, when it takes on a reddish colour, as **afulu kula** ('red').

The larger goatfish species (*Parupeneus* spp.) (Fig. 55 b,c) are known generally as **afulu** on Funafuti, **ika faitalafa** on Nanumea, and **moaga** in Tokelau, sometimes with modifiers, although individual species, such as the dot-dash goatfish (*P. barberinus*) (Fig. 55b) are known as **tuita**, the thicklipped goatfish (*P. crassilabris*) as **afulu** (as it is on Funafuti), and cinnabar goatfish (*P. heptacanthus*) as **vete** in Tokelau. The distinctive bandtail and striped goatfishes (*Upeneus taeniopterus* and *U. vittatus*) (Fig. 55d) are known as **sukumānonu** on Funafuti, **maepo**

on Nanumea, and **maileākoa** in Tokelau. The distinctive bandtail and striped goatfishes (*Upeneus taeniopterus* and *U. vittatus*) are known as **sukumānonu** on Funafuti, **maepo** on Nanumea, and **maileākoa** in Tokelau.



**Figure 55.** Juvenile yellowfin goatfishes (*Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*) (a) are known as **kalo** in Tokelau, possibly as **kalo** on Funafuti, and as **hafulu** on Nanumea, whereas adults are known as **mālili** on Funafuti, **afulu** on Nanumea, and in Tokelau as **mālili** when off shore and **memea** when near shore; dot-dash goatfish (*Parupeneus barberinus*) (b) and many barred goatfish (*P. multifasciatus*) (c) are known as both **afulu** on Funafuti, and **ika faitalafa** on Nanumea; whereas in Tokelau the former is known as **tuita** and the latter as **moaga**; and striped goatfish (*Upeneus vittatus*) (d) is known as **sukumānonu** on Funafuti, **maepo** on Nanumea, and **maileākoa** in Tokelau.



**Figure 56.** Forktail rabbitfish (*Siganus argenteus*) (a) and spiny rabbitfish (*S. spinus*) (b) (only the first of which seems to be present in Tokelau) are known as **maiava** throughout Tuvalu, except on Nanumea and Nui where they are known as **paua** and **baua**. In Tokelau, *S. argenteus* is known as **maeava**, essentially the same name as in Tuvalu.

## Rabbitfishes (Siganidae)

There are probably four rabbitfishes species in Tuvalu – the forktail, goldspotted, spiny and vermiculate rabbitfish (*Siganus argenteus*, *S. punctatus*, *S. spinus* and *S. vermiculatus*) (Fig. 56) – only the first of which seems to be present in Tokelau. The name **maiava** is used for all rabbitfishes in Tuvalu, although **maiava fafine** may be the name for either *S. punctatus* and/or *S. vermiculatus* on Funafuti, and **maeava** is the name for *S. argenteus* in Tokelau, essentially the same name as in Tuvalu, but rendered differently in the written word. The name **paua**, which is close to the Nui name **baua**, is the name given to some rabbitfishes on Nanumea.

The name **ō** seems to refer the small post-larval or pre-juvenile phase of *S. argenteus* and probably also of *S. spinus* (known as **ō** in Tonga and Tikopia) (Rensch 1994), which according to the Tokelauan dictionary is ‘a tiny fish up to 3 cm long, which regularly rises in very dense schools on the ocean side of the reef, during the last quarter of the moon.’ It was also mentioned as a tiny fish in Tuvalu on which bonito feed (Kennedy 1945). In many areas of Polynesia and in Taiwan and other areas of Asia, post-larval and pre-juvenile rabbitfishes, some of which, in the case of *S. argenteus*, can reach 7.5 cm in length (Randall 2005), are an important seasonal delicacy.

## Mullet (Mugilidae)

There are probably only three species of mullet in Tuvalu and Tokelau. These include diamond-scale mullet (*Liza vaigiensis*) (Fig. 57a), which is known as **kafakafa** in both countries, with larger adults being known as **kafa**; fringelip mullet (*Crenimugil crenilabis*) (Fig. 57b) which is known as **kanase** on Funafuti and **kanahe** on Nanumea, and **kanae** in Tokelau, with growth stages – from small to medium and large – being **fua**, **fua kanase** and **kanase** on Funafuti; and sharpnose mullet (*Neomyxus chaptalii*), which is known as **fua gutuloo** in Tuvalu and **aua** in Tokelau.



**Figure 57.** Diamond-scale mullet (*Liza vaigiensis*) (a) is known as **kafakafa** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, with larger adults being known as **kafa** on Nanumea; and fringelip mullet (*Crenimugil crenilabis*) (b) is known as **kanase** on Funafuti, and **kanahe** on Nanumea, and **kanae** in Tokelau, with names given to different growth stages in both countries.





### Bonefish (Albulidae)

The bonefish (*Albula glossodonta*) (Fig. 58a), a prized food fish found over sand in shallow atoll lagoons, is known as **kiokio** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, and by the same name or a cognate in most other Polynesian languages.



### Milkfish (Chanidae)

The milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) (Fig. 58b) is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **ava**, the Proto-Polynesian name, while smaller fishes are known in Tuvalu as **paneava**, which is derived from the I-Kiribati name **baneawa**.

**Figure 58.** The bonefish (*Albula glossodonta*) (a) is known as **kiokio** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau; and the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) (b) is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **ava**, while smaller fish are known in Tuvalu as **paneava**, which is derived from the I-Kiribati name **baneawa**.

## Silver biddies or Mojarras (Gerridae)

The probably Proto-Polynesian name **matu** refers to blacktip mojarra (*Gerres oyena*) (Fig. 59) in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, with possibly a second species, the oblong mojarra (*G. oblongus*) being present. *G. oyena* is reportedly also known as **matu papa** on Funafuti.



**Figure 59.** Blacktip mojarra (*Gerres oyena*), seen here caught in a gill net in Funafuti Lagoon, is known as **matu** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau.





## Chubs or Drummers (Kyphosidae)

The two drummer species present in Tuvalu and Tokelau, the topsail and lowfin drummers (*Kyphosus cinerascens* and *K. vaigiensis*) (Fig. 60) are known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **nanue**, probably the Proto-Polynesian name, although some people in Tokelau also refer to it by the shortened name, **nue**.

## Trumpetfishes (Aulostomidae) and Cornetfishes (Fistulariidae)

The trumpetfish (*Aulostomus chinensis*) is possibly known as **taotaoama** on Funafuti (potentially the same name used for cornetfish), with **ta'ota'oama** being the name used on Bellona (Thaman et al. 2010), and **tūpoupou** the name used in Tokelau, although Koch (1961) also reports the name **tupotupou** from Niutao. The cornetfishes (*Fistularia commersonii* and *F. petimba*) are known as **taotao** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, although *F. commersonii* is also known more widely as **taotaoama**, again the same name as on Bellona.

**Figure 60.** The topsail drummer (*Kyphosus cinerascens*) (a) and lowfin drummer (*K. vaigiensis*) (b) are known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **nanue**, although in Tokelau they are also known as simply **nue**.



## Needlefishes (Belonidae) and Halfbeaks (Hemiramphidae)

There are at least three or four species of needlefishes and two species of halfbeaks recognised in both Tuvalu and Tokelau. The general name for needlefishes is **aku**, although there are a number of distinctive names for different species in different parts of Tuvalu, whereas the common names for halfbeaks are **ise** or **tute** in Tuvalu and **ihe** in Tokelau, which also refers, with a modifier, to some

smaller needlefish species in Tokelau. Specific names for individual species include **matagi** and **katoatoa** for the larger deepwater needlefish species, *Ablennes hians* (Fig. 61b) in Tuvalu. The reef needlefish (*Strongylura incisa*) and crocodile longtom (*Tylosurus crocodilus*) are generally known as **maliolio** on Funafuti and **galiolio** on Nanumea, and **galio** or the more general name, **aku** in Tokelau (Fig. 61a). Although, both of these larger species may also be known generally as **aku**, the smaller and more slender keeltail needlefish

(*Platybelone argalus*) is known as **kāsufe** and **tute** or **ise loa** in Tuvalu and as **iheloa** in Tokelau.

Of the halfbeaks, the spotted halfbeak (*Hemiramphus far*) (Fig. 62a) is known as **tute** and **lafalafa** on Funafuti and Nanumea, respectively, and possibly as **ihe fota** in Tokelau; whereas Dussumier's halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus dussumieri*) (Fig. 62b) is known on Funafuti as **ise** when small, and as **ise lafa** when large; and is known on Nanumea as **tute poto**; and in Tokelau as **ihemulo** when small, and **ihelafa** or **ihe fota** when large.



**Figure 61.** The reef needlefish (*Strongylura incisa*) (a) and crocodile longtom (*Tylosurus crocodilus*) (b) are known generally as **aku** but specifically as **maliolio** on Funafuti, **galiolio** on Nanumea and **galio** or **aku** in Tokelau and the deepwater flat needlefish (*Ablennes hians*) (b) is known as **matagi** on Funafuti, **katoatoa** on Nanumea, and **galio** in Tokelau.



**Figure 62.** The spotted halfbeak (*Hemiramphus far*) (a) is known as **tute** and **lafalafa** on Funafuti and Nanumea, respectively, and possibly as **ihe fota** in Tokelau; and Dussumier's halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus dussumieri*) (b) is known as **ise** on Funafuti, as **tute poto** on Nanumea; and **ihemulo** when small, and **ihelafa** or **ihe fota** when large in Tokelau.

## Butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae), Angelfishes (Pomacanthidae), Moorish Idol (Zanclidae), and Spadefishes or Batfishes (Ehippidae)

There are about 30 named butterflyfishes and 5 angelfishes species in Tuvalu, with the corresponding numbers being slightly less for Tokelau. Two widely recognised Polynesian names, **laulaufao** or **laulaufau** and **tifitifi**, refer to a number of butterflyfishes (*Chaetodon* spp.), including longnose butterflyfish (*Forcipiger* spp.) and bannerfish (*Heniochus* spp.), and some angelfishes, although there is inconsistency with regards to size, whether or not they have extended dorsal fins and, in some cases, colour pattern. For example, **laulaufao** applies to almost all butterflyfishes (*Chaetodon* spp.) (Fig. 63) on Funafuti, except for **manini papa**, which refers to the vagabond butterflyfish (*C. vagabundus*) and the masked bannerfish (*Heniochus monoceros*), which has similar markings to the convict surgeonfish (*Acanthurus triostegus*), which is known as **manini**. In Tokelau, **laulaufau** refers only to bannerfish (*Heniochus* spp.) (Fig. 64a) and the Moorish idol (*Zanclus cornutus*)



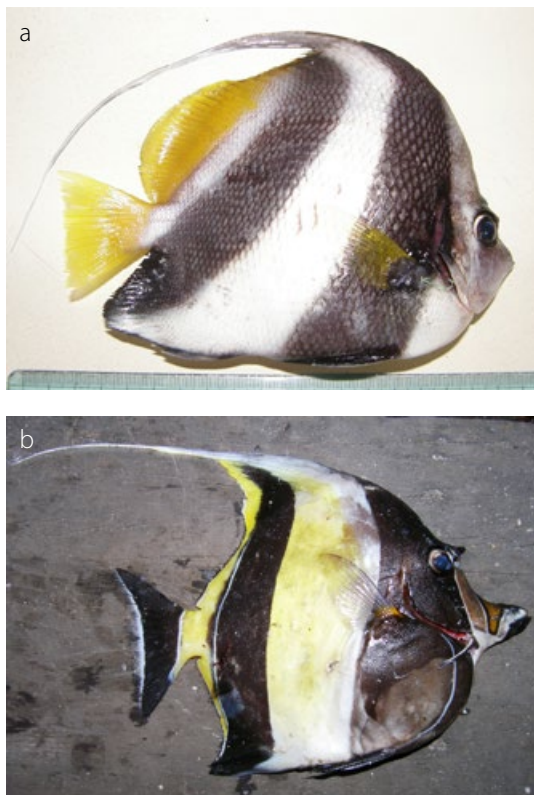
**Figure 63.** The raccoon butterflyfish (*Chaetodon lunula*) (a), like most other butterflyfishes, is known as **laulaufao** on Funafuti, **ko'ile** on Nanumea, **moepepe** on Vaitupu and Niutao, and **tifitifi** in Tokelau; and the saddled butterflyfish (*C. ehippium*) (b) is known by the same names in Tuvalu, but in Tuvalu as **tifitifi** when small and **tifitifi piu** when large, as well as by the name **tifitifi kainiumata** (**tifitifi** 'that eats green coconut flesh').

(Fig. 64b), which is similarly referred to as **laulaufou** in Tuvalu, as is the regal angelfish (*Pygoplites diacanthus*). In Tokelau, most butterflyfishes (*Chaetodon* spp.) are known as **tifitifi** (probably the original Proto-Polynesian name), whereas on Nanumea most are known as **ko'ile** and on Vaitupu and Niutao as **moepepe**. The name **tifitifi laufou**, which seems to be no longer known to informants, reportedly to applied to the pyramid butterflyfish (*Hemitaurichthys polylepis*) and **tifitifi o tua** to oval butterflyfish (*Chaetodon lunulatus*), possibly on Nukulaelae (Besnier 1981).

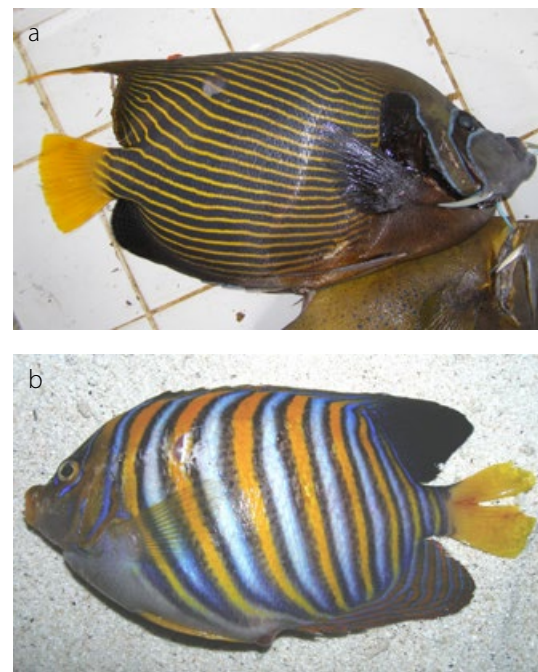
The largest and most distinctive of the angelfishes, the emperor angelfish (*Pomacanthus imperator*) (Fig. 65a) and regal angelfish (*Pygoplites diacanthus*) (Fig. 65b), are both known generally as **laulaufou** or **tifitifi**, in Tuvalu, with the former reportedly known as **laulaufou o namo** ('of the lagoon') and its distinctive ornate blue-black-and-white juvenile stage, possibly as **laulaufou o tua** ('from outside or the oceanside'), both names probably from Nukulaelae. The better known regal angelfish (*P. diacanthus*) is known generally as **laulaufao** on Funafuti, **tōtō namu** on Nanumea, and **tifitifi lau pua** ('like the **pua**/*Guettarda*

*speciosa* leaf’) on Nukulaelae (Besnier 1981). In Tokelau, the larger emperor angelfish (*P. imperator*) is reportedly also known as **tifitifi** (Rensch 1994), with informants having forgotten the name for the regal angelfish.

In Tokelau smaller angelfishes (e.g. *Centropyge flavissima* and *C. loricula*) might be known as **palu**, although there seem to be no widely recognised names in Tuvalu, except for the common lemonpeel angelfish (*C. flavissima*), which is known as **tama a te mahina** (‘child of the moon’) on Nanumea.



**Figure 64.** The longfin bannerfish (*Heniochus acuminatus*) (a), like butterflyfishes, is known as **laulafau** on Funafuti, **ko’ile** on Nanumea, **moepepe** on Vaitupu and Niutao, whereas in Tokelau, **laulafau** refers only to bannerfish (*Heniochus* spp.) and the Moorish idol (*Zanclus cornutus*) (b), which is similarly referred to as **laulafou** in Tuvalu



**Figure 65.** The emperor angelfish (*Pomacanthus imperator*) (a) and regal angelfish (*Pygoplites diacanthus*) (b) are both known generally as **laulafou** or **tifitifi**, in Tuvalu; and the better known regal angelfish (*P. diacanthus*) is known generally as **laulafau** on Funafuti, **tōtō namu** on Nanumea and **tifitifi lau pua** on Nukulaelae. In Tokelau, the larger emperor angelfish (*P. imperator*) is reportedly also known as **tifitifi**, with informants having forgotten the name for the regal angelfish.





**Figure 66.** The orbicular platax or spadefish (*Platax orbicularis*) (sub-adult, a, and adult, b) is known as **laulaufou** on Funafuti, **tifitifi atalaga** on Nanumea and **tifitifi laufou** on Nukulaelae, whereas the only name reported from Tokelau is **akuahina**.



The orbicular platax or spadefish (*Platax orbicularis*) (Fig. 66) is known as **laulaufou** on Funafuti, **tifitifi atalaga** on Nanumea and as **tifitifi laufou** on Nukulaelae, whereas the only name reported from Tokelau is **akuahina** (Rensch 1994).

## Porcupinefishes (Diodontidae)

The very distinctive porcupinefish (*Diodon hystrix*) (Fig. 67a) is the only porcupine fish species present in Tuvalu and Tokelau where it is known as **tautū**, the same name as on Bellona and in Samoa, whereas in Tonga it is known as **sokisoki**, the same name used in Fiji.

## Pufferfishes and Tobies (Tetraodontidae)

There are about seven species of pufferfishes (*Arothron* spp.) and tobies (*Canthigaster* spp.) in Tuvalu and Tokelau. The name **hue** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, and **sue** on Funafuti refer, in general, to pufferfishes, occasionally with modifiers, although **tētē** (a cognate of **te'ete'e**, the Tongan name) also refers to a number of species in Tokelau, while the name **puni**, after the I-Kiribati name **te buni**, is used on Nui. The stellate puffer (*Arothron stellatus*) (Fig. 67b), the largest of the puffers, is known as **sue** on Funafuti, **hue** on Nanumea, **fuatētē** on Niutao, and **hue atu** in Tokelau. The much smaller tobies (*Canthigaster* spp.) are also known as **tētē** in Tokelau, but only known as **pasua**, after **te batua**, the name in I-Kiribati, where the fish are widely used in children's games in which they pit one fish against another in a container.



**Figure 67.** The porcupinefish (*Diodon hystrix*) (a) is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **tautū** and the stellate puffer (*Arothron stellatus*) (b), the largest of the puffers, is known as **sue** on Funafuti, **hue** on Nanumea, **fuatētē** on Niutao, and as **hue atu** in Tokelau.



## Boxfishes and Cowfishes (Ostraciidae)

There are probably two species of boxfishes (*Ostracion* spp.), the yellow boxfish (*O. cubicus*) (Fig. 68a) and spotted boxfish (*O. meleagris*), both known as **moamoa** in Tuvalu and as either **moamoa** for *O. cubicus*, or **tētē** for both species in Tokelau. The longhorn cowfish (*Lactoria cornuta*) (Fig. 68b), which is reportedly also **moamoa**, may also be present, but is rare and not well known.

**Figure 68.** The yellow boxfish (*O. cubicus*) (a) is known as **moamoa** in Tuvalu and as either **moamoa** and/or **tētē** in Tokelau and the longhorn cowfish (*Lactoria cornuta*) (b), if present may also be **moamoa**.



## Stonefishes, Scorpionfishes and Turkeyfishes (Scorpaenidae), and Anglerfishes and Frogfishes (Antennariidae)

There are about six recognised species of stonefishes, scorpionfishes or turkeyfishes (Scorpaenidae) reported from both Tuvalu and Tokelau, and about two species of anglerfish or frogfish (Antennariidae) recognised from Tuvalu. The well-known and highly venomous reef stonefish (*Synanceia verrucosa*) (Fig. 69), is known in Tuvalu and Tokelau and throughout the rest of Polynesia as **nofu**, as are many of the similar looking scorpionfish (*Scorpaenopsis* spp.) and the frogfish (*Antennarius* spp.) in Tuvalu.

The very distinctive lionfishes or turkeyfishes (Pteroinae), *Dendrochirus* spp. and *Pterois* spp. (Fig. 70), are known as **sakusakulele** on Funafuti and **haku-hakulele** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, a name or its cognate being found throughout much of western Polynesia.



**Figure 69.** The well-known, highly venomous and well-camouflaged reef stonefish (*Synanceia verrucosa*) is found in Tuvalu and Tokelau and throughout the rest of Polynesia, where it is known by the name **nofu**.



**Figure 70.** The venomous turkeyfish or lionfish (*Pterois volitans*) (a) and the antenna turkeyfish (*P. antennata*) (b) are known as **sakusakulele** on Funafuti and **haku-hakulele** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, a name or its cognate being found throughout much of western Polynesia.



**Figure 71.** The sergeants, such as the Indo-Pacific sergeant (*Abudefduf vaigiensis*) (a), are known as **mutumutu** in Tuvalu and **mutu, mutumutu** or **gagafu** or **gafugafu** in Tokelau; and the gregories, such as *Stegastes nigricans* (b) are known as **moimoi** or **tikuku** on Funafuti, **takuku** on Nanumea and **gagafu** or **gafugafu** or, in some cases, **palu laufala**, in Tokelau.



**Figure 72.** Most of the other small damselfishes, such as the blue-green chromis (*Chromis viridis*) (a), and the anemone or clownfish, such as Clarke's anemonefish (*Amphiprion clarkii*) (b), where they exist, are known generally as **moimoi** in Tuvalu and **gagafu, gafugafu** or, in some cases, **palu** in Tokelau.

## Damselfishes (Pomacentridae)

There are probably 30 or more damselfish species known in Tuvalu, with somewhat fewer present in Tokelau. With the exception of the distinctive black-barred sergeants (*Abudefduf* spp.) and gregories (*Stegastes* spp.), most of the smaller damselfishes, which are not eaten, are not well known, have very general names, or no names. The sergeants (*Abudefduf* spp.) (Fig. 71a), of which they're as many as four species, are known as **mutumutu** in Tuvalu and **mutu** in Tokelau, both widely used names in western Polynesia. The gregories (*Stegastes* spp.) (Fig. 71b) of which there are also up to four species, are known as **moimoi** or **tikuku** on Funafuti, **takuku** on Nanumea and **gagafu** or **gafugafu** or, in some cases, **palu laufala**, in Tokelau. The similar damselfishes, *Chrysiptera biocellata* and *C. brownriggii*, are probably also known by the same names in Tuvalu.

Most of the other small damselfishes (*Amblyglyphidodon*, *Chromis* (Fig. 72a), *Chrysiptera*, *Dascyllus*, *Plectroglyphidodon* and *Pomacentrus* spp.) and anemone or clownfishes (*Amphiprion* spp.) (Fig. 72b), when they exist, are known generally as **moimoi** in Tuvalu and **gagafu, gafugafu** or, in some cases, **palu** in Tokelau, although Besnier (1981) reports that both the clownfish and the three-spot dacyllus (*Dascyllus trimaculatus*), which both are commensals that hover above sea anemones, are known as **pili mata kafi** and that the humbug dacyllus (*D. aruanus*) is known as **kamu** somewhere in Tuvalu.



## Hawkfishes (Cirrhitidae)

Hawkfishes (*Cirrhotic*, *Neocirrhites* and *Paracirrhites* spp.) (Fig. 73), of which there are probably up to at least four or five species in both countries, are known as **pātuki** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, with larger species, such as *Paracirrhites forsteri* and *P. hemistictus*, known as **pātuki lafalafa**, **pātuki fala**, **pātuki lautalo** or with another modifier in Tuvalu, and as **pātuki laufala** (**lauhala**) in Tokelau.



**Figure 73.** All hawkfishes, including the arc-eye hawkfish (*Paracirrhites arcatus*) (a), are known generally as **pātuki** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, with larger species, such as black-side hawkfish (*Paracirrhites forsteri*) (b) known as **pātuki lafalafa**, **pātuki fala**, **pātuki lautalo** or with another modifier in Tuvalu, and as **pātuki laufala** (**lauhala**) in Tokelau.





**Figure 74.** The slender lizardfish (*Saurida gracilis*) (a) (photographed in Funafuti Lagoon, Tuvalu in 2010) and the variegated lizardfish (*Synodus variegatus*) (b) (Photo: A. Balawa) are known as **kalapa** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau.

## Lizardfishes (Synodontidae) and Sandperches (Pinguipedidae)

Although probably uncommon and not reported present by Job and Ceccarelli (2012) during their recent surveys in Tuvalu, lizardfishes (Synodontidae) and sandperches (*Parapercis* spp.) are probably present with up to three to four lizardfishes and at least one sandperch species present in Tuvalu with possibly fewer present in Tokelau, where they are both recognised and known by informants as **kalapa**, a name used elsewhere in western Polynesia, such as on Bellona, a Polynesian outlier in the Solomon Islands, where the cognate **kangapa** is used for both fishes (Thaman et al. 2010). The slender lizardfish (*Saurida gracilis*) (Fig. 74), which was photographed by Thaman in Funafuti Lagoon in 2010, was clearly identified by informants as **kalapa**, and the same species is listed as **kalapa** in the Tokelauan dictionary. Although no sandperches have been formally reported present, Tuvalu and Tokelau are within their range and they are found on Nanumea; the latticed lizardfish (*Parapercis clathrata*) is reportedly known as **ika folovaka** based on identification from an underwater digital photo of a live specimen.

## Flounders (Bothidae)

The flounders, flowery flounder (*Bothus mancus*) and the panther flounder (*B. pantherinus*) (Fig. 75a) are both known as **ali** on most islands in Tuvalu and Tokelau, clearly the Proto-Polynesian name, and as **ilipāpā** on Niutao.

## Bigeyes (Priacanthidae)

There are two species of bigeyes present in Tuvalu and Tokelau, glasseye (*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus*) and goggle-eye (*Priacanthus hamrur*) (Fig. 75b), which are both known as **matapula** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, the same name as in Samoa and other areas of western Polynesia, and as **matapā** on Funafuti.



**Figure 75.** Flounders, including the panther flounder (*Bothus pantherinus*) (a) are known as **ali** on most islands in Tuvalu and Tokelau, clearly the Proto-Polynesian name, and as **ilipāpā** on Niutao; and bigeyes, including goggle-eye (*Priacanthus hamrur*) (b) are known as **matapula** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, the same name as in Samoa and other areas of western Polynesia, and as **matapā** on Funafuti.



### Sweepers (Pempheridae)

The sweeper (*Pempheris oualensis*) (Fig. 76a) is known in both countries as **mānifi**, a name common throughout western Polynesia.

### Threadfins (Polynemidae)

Sixfeeler threadfin (*Polydactylus sexfilis*) (Fig. 76b) is not known in Tuvalu, but is clearly recognised in Tokelau as **kumikumia**, the same name used on Tikopia, Niuaotupapu and other areas of western Polynesia (Rensch 1994).



**Figure 76.** The copper or bronze sweeper (*Pempheris oualensis*) (a) is known in both Tuvalu and Tokelau as **mānifi**, and sixfeeler threadfin (*Polydactylus sexfilis*) (b) – although not known in Tuvalu – is clearly recognised in Tokelau as **kumikumia**, the same name for the species in other areas of western Polynesia.



## Flagtails (Kuhliidae)

The fiveband flagtail (*Kuhlia mugil*), a nearshore species, is known as **sāfole** on Funafuti and as **hāfole** on Nanumea and in Tokelau.

## Sharksuckers and Remora (Echeneidae)

The shark suckerfish (*Echeneis naucrates*) (Fig. 77) and remora (*Echeneis remora*) are probably known as **talitali'uli** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, as is the pilotfish (*Naucrates ductor*) (Carangidae), although in Tokelau, the sharksucker is also known specifically as **teletelevakāniu**.



**Figure 77.** The shark suckerfish (*Echeneis naucrates*) (a) and a photo of the head with the sucker disc (b) is known as **talitali'uli** in both Tuvalu and Tokelau, although in Tokelau, it is also known as **teletelevakāniu**.



## Fusiliers (Caesionidae)

Fusiliers (*Caesio* and *Paracaesio* spp.) (Fig. 78), of which there are about five species and two names in both countries, are known as **ulia** on Funafuti and **ulihega** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, although the most widely used name in Tokelau today seems to be **uli**, with both **ulihega** and **uli**, or cognates, being common for fusiliers throughout much of Polynesia.

**Figure 78.** Scissortail fusilier (*Caesio caerulea*) (a, b) and blue and yellow fusilier (*C. teres*) (c), which are known as **ulia** on Funafuti and **ulihega** on Nanumea and in Tokelau, although the most widely used name in Tokelau today seems to be **uli**.

## Silversides (Atherinidae), Herrings or Sprats (Clupeidae)

Smaller, schooling species that were favoured as baitfishes for the pole-and-line skipjack fishery in the past include silversides (Atherinidae), the robust hardyhead (*Atherinomorus lacunosus*) (Fig. 79a), and herrings and sardines (Clupeidae), which, when present, are known either as **salī** or **halī** and **kavaliki** on Funafuti, **halala** on Nanumea, and **hahā** or **hah(e)a** in Tokelau, which is the cognate or the same as, **hahā** the Tongan name for some Clupeidae (Rensch 1994). The goldspot herring (*Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus*) (Fig. 79b), which is known as **talapusi** in Tuvalu (after the I-Kiribati name **tarabuti**), is reportedly rare.



**Figure 79.** Robust hardyhead (*Atherinomorus lacunosus*) (a) is known either as **salī** or **halī** and **kavaliki** on Funafuti, **halala** on Nanumea, and, if present, as **hahā** in Tokelau; the goldspot herring (*Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus*) (b), which is known as **talapusi** in Tuvalu (after the Kiribati **tarabuti**), is reportedly rare.





## Cardinalfishes (Apogonidae)

There are at least 12 cardinalfishes species recognised in Tuvalu (*Archamia*, *Cheilodipterus*, *Ostorhinchus* and *Pristiapogon* spp.) (Fig. 80), with Tokelau probably having slightly less diversity. Although many younger people no longer know the names for these small fishes, the most widely accepted names seem to be **gole** and **talaloo** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **fākupa (hākupa)** in Tokelau, although Gillett (1985b) recorded the possibly doubtful names **matapā** for *Archamia fucata*, the name given for bigeyes (Priacanthidae) on Funafuti, **kalisi** for *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus* and **palu maliau** for *Pristiapogon exostigma*.

**Figure 80.** The most widely accepted names for cardinalfish (Apogonidae), such as ninstripe cardinalfishes (*Ostorhinchus novemfasciatus*) (a) and spurcheek cardinalfish (*Pristiapogon fraenatus*) (b), although unknown to most younger people, are **gole** and **talaloo** on Funafuti and Nanumea, and **fākupa** in Tokelau.

## Blennies (Blenniidae) and Gobies (Gobiidae)

There are at least 11 and 6 named blennies and gobies, respectively, in Tuvalu, with probably fewer species of both in Tokelau. There are about three and two names for blennies, in Tuvalu and Tokelau, respectively, and one only name for gobies in both countries. There is confusion and loss of knowledge of the names of blennies and gobies, although blennies are better known, with only some of the genera and none of the exact species names listed in either dictionary.

For blennies (*Alticus*, *Blenniella*, *Cirripectes*, *Entomacrodus*, *Istiblennius* and *Salarius* spp.) (Fig. 81), the name **manoko** is used on Funafuti and in Tokelau, with **tine** and **vao** referring to blennies on Nanumea and Vaitupu, respectively, and the name **tālau** or **tolo** used for some species. The names **manoko selesele** and **manoko tūtutu** are reported for *Cirripectes castaneus* and *C. stigmaticus*, respectively, by Job and Alefaio (2009). Some of the larger gobies are reportedly also referred to generally as **manoko**, the same name as blennies in both Tuvalu and Tokelau. Some quite distinctive larger gobies, however, such as *Amblygobius* and *Valencienna* spp., and the smaller, but very distinctive, fang blennies (*Meiacanthus* and *Plagiotremus* spp.) reportedly have no local names, possibly because they have never historically been food fish, although they are reportedly known by the cognate **mano'o** in Samoa (Rensch 1994).

**Figure 81.** The names for most blennies (Blenniidae), such as the rippled rockskipper (*Istiblennius edentulus*) (a) and the blackspotted rockskipper (*Entomacrodus striatus*) (b), and possibly also some gobies, is **manoko** on Funafuti and in Tokelau, with **tine** and **vao** referring to blennies on Nanumea and Vaitupu, respectively, and the name **tālau** also applying to some blennies in Tokelau.



## Other shallow water species

Other shallow water species include bluegill longfin (*Plesiops corallicola*) (Plesiopidae), a rare nocturnal species, which is known as **palulaufala** in Tokelau, but has no reported name in Tuvalu.

## Un-named and forgotten species

Fishes present in shallow waters of Tuvalu and Tokelau, most of which are small, not eaten and do not seem to have names or for which names have been forgotten include: dartfishes (Ptereliotridae); some common shrimp and sand gobies, such as the sixspot and bluestreak gobies (*Valenciennea sexguttata* and *V. strigata*, respectively) that were both photographed underwater on Funafuti; and the very distinctive clownfish or anemone fishes (*Amphiprion* spp.) also seem to have no names in either Tuvalu or Tokelau. Many of these fishes were photographed underwater in Tuvalu, the fish in the photographs, all reportedly having no names according to older informants, although some younger informants often mistakenly group them with other similar known species, for example, calling *Valenciennea* spp., **manoko**, the name given to other blennies or gobies.



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## Appendix I: Key to abbreviations used in Appendices II and III

### Key to island names

**Tuvalu:** Ff – Funafuti, Nf – Nukufetau, Ng – Nanumaga, Nl – Nukulaelae, Nm – Nanumea, Nt – Niutao, Nui – Nui, Vt – Vaitupu. Note: If only Ff and Nm are listed, then the names are considered to be applied either generally throughout Tuvalu or to the southern islands that have a dialect similar to Funafuti or to the northern islands that are more similar to the Nanumea dialect, with Niutao seeming to have more names at variance with the dominant southern and northern dialects. In many cases, if Ff has been listed, then this has become, through usage, the most accepted name throughout Tuvalu.

**Tokelau:** At – Atafu, Fk – Fakaofu, Nn – Nukunono; if no designation, then the name seems to be applied throughout Tokelau. As discussed above a problem in Tokelauan is the use of h instead of s and often h instead of f, e.g. the names for the black trevally (*Caranx lugubris*) is it written **tafauli** or **tahauli**.

**PP** – Proto-Polynesian (original root Polynesian name from which all cognates have been derived).

### Key to abbreviations for size classes and growth stages referred to in Appendix III

IP = initial phase; TP = terminal phase; juv. = juvenile; sm. = small; med. = medium; lg. = large; v.lg. = very large, with actual size estimates listed when available.

### Key to abbreviations for sources and of information in Appendices II and III, which are — with the exception of indications of identifications made by the authors during visual surveys or from photos — all listed in the References section

Ah&lt	Hooper and Tanielu (eds.) (2012)	dp	identified from digital photograph(s) of the fish
BMBC	Bagnis et al. (1972)	E&M	Eginton and Mead (1978)
C&C	Chapman and Cusack (1990)	gen.	general name that applies to a number of species
		GK, Gk	Koch (1961)
		HvP	van Pel (1958)
		JER	Randall (2005)

J&K	Jones and Kaly (1991)
KHR	Rensch (1994)
KL	Kamuta Latasi visual verification of fish from photos
LG	Laboute and Grandperrin (2000)
LPZ	Zann (1980)
MK, Mk	Michel Kulbicki from IRD 2005 database on finfish of the Pacific Islands
NB, Nb	Besnier (1981)
O&A	Ono and Addison (2009)
RAS	Randall et al. (1990)
RDG	Gillett (1985b)
SA	Semese Alefaio visual identification of live fish

SJ&SA	Job and Alefaio (2009); Job and Ceccarelli (2012)
TkD, Tkd (Tokelau Dictionary)	Simona et al. (1986)
TkFP (Tokelau Fish Poster)	SPC (2005)
TvD, Tvd (Tuvaluan Dictionary)	Jackson (2001)
TvFP (Tuvalu Fish Posters)	SPC (2009a,b)
T&C	Taumaia and Cusack (1990)
T&G	Taumaia and Gentle (1982)
up	identified from underwater photo
V	visual verification by authors in Tv or Tk, mostly backed up by photos
?	indicates that identification is uncertain or doubtful; or actual atoll location unsure

**Note:** In the cases of NB and Nb, TkD and Tkd and TvD and Tvd, when the last letter is upper case or capitalised (e.g. NB or TvD), then the name is listed with the correct scientific name; and when the last letter is lower case or a small letter (eg. Nb or Tvd), then the local vernacular names are either not listed with the correct scientific names or the scientific name is believed to be incorrect.



## Appendix II: Comparative analysis of the number and nature of finfish names in Tuvalu and Tokelau

Taxon (Family) or group of fish	Gen. name(s) that are common between groups and/or in many cases the original Proto-Polynesian name or a close cognate (Tv = Tuvaluan names; Tk = Tokelauan names; PP = possible Proto-Polynesian names)	Named species per country		Distinct names (modifiers applied to distinct names, plus names for different growth stages)		Distinct vernacular names (* indicates that the same name/cognate refers to a different species in another island or atoll)
		Tuvalu	Tokelau	Tuvalu	Tokelau	
Sharks (Chondrichthyes)	Magō (Tv, Tk), alava (Tv, Tk, PP)	19	14	15 (5)	14 (1)	Alava (Tv, Tk), Alavafenua (Tv), faime? (Tk), fakaulu (Tv, Tk?), ikapō (Tk), kanaelauvaka (Tk), kapakauhakana (Tk), kili (Tv, Tk), läläila (Tv, Tk*), lokea (Tv), mago kimoa (Tv), malu (Tv, Tk), mataitaliga (Tv, Tk), moemoe'ao (Tv, Tk), mokohā (Tk), palu magō (Tv), toke kimoa (Tk)
Rays (Chondrichthyes)	Fai (Tv, Tk, PP)	5	4	4 (4)	4 (2)	Fai (Tv, Tk), fai kili (Tv, Tk), fai manu (Tv), fafalua (Tk*), faifalua (Tv), lautiapua (Tk), palu fai (Tv)
Eels (Muraenidae, Congridae, Ophichthidae)	Puhi (Tv, Tk, PP), tuna (Tv, Tk, PP)	13	11	4 (6)	4 (5)	Fau'otekolo (Tk), hakuali (Tv), puleva (Tv), puhi kaitāmoko (Tk), puhi gatala (Tv*), pusi gatala (Tv), puhi kukula (Tk), pusi kula (Tv), puhi matamea (Tk), pusi kena (Tv), pusi kena, puhi matamea (Tk), pusi/puhi pulepule (Tv), pusi tea (Tv, Tk), puhi'ula'ula (Tv), takuali (Tk), tuna (Tv, Tk)
Tunas and Mackerels (Scombridae)	Atu (Tv, Tk), atualo (Tv, Tk), pāla (Tv, Tk), takua (Tv), takuo (Tv, Tk), valu (Tv, Tk)	10	8	9 (7)	8 (6)	Atu (Tv, Tk), atutalo (Tv, Tk?), atutaoa (Tv, Tk), kahi pāla (Tv, Tk), kahikahi, kakahi (Tk), kasi (Tv), katakata (Tv, Tk), salala (Tv), takua (Tv), takuo (Tv, Tk), tavatava (Tv, Tk), uli (Tk), valu (Tv, Tk)
Billfishes (Istiophoridae) and Swordfishes (Xiphiidae)	Hakulā (Tv, Tk, PP), sakulā (Tv)	6	6?	3 (1)	1 (2)	Hakulā (Tv, Tk), sakulā (Tv), hakulā tuivaka (Tk), hakulā tuāniu, tuāniu (Tk), ululau, ūlau (Tv)
Mahi-mahi (Coryphaenidae)	Mahimahi (Tv, Tk, PP)	1	1	2	1	Mahimahi (Tv, Tk), masimasi (Tv)
Oilfish and Snake mackerels (Gempylidae)	Palu (Tv, Tk)	4	3	2 (6)	2 (4)	Kuakua (Tv), kapoa (Tk), palu (Tv, Tk), palu fala (Tv), palu kanane (Tv), palu kumoro (Tv), palu loa (Tk), palu pō (Tk), palu talatala (Tv), palu tupua (Tk)
Beardfish (Polymixidae)		1		1 (1)		Palu nanue (Tv)
Ocean moonfish (Lampyridae)		1		1		Palu malu puku (Tv)
Moonfish (Menidae)		1		1		Matapai (Tv)
Japanese rubyfish (Emmelichthyidae)			1		1	Palu vakaalo
Jacks or Trevallies (Carangidae)	Āheu (Tv, Tk, PP?), atule (Tv, Tk, PP), filu (Tv, PP?), lai (Tv, Tk), tafa'uli (Tv, Tk, PP), talitali'uli (Tv, Tk, PP), ulua (Tv, Tk, PP)	21	19?	26 (7)	17 (4)	Āheu (Tk), āheu, āseu (Tv), alaala (Tk), ata (Tv), atule (Tv, Tk), filu (Tv), fua alaala (Tv), fuaika (Tv), hoke (Tk), kamai (Tv, Tk), kata (Tv), katalolo (Tk), kōmulo (Tk), lai (Tv, Tk), lupu, lupulupo (Tv, Tk), lupu hama (Tk), pakeva (Tv, Tk), palu matu (Tv), palu kata (Tk), palusoke (Tv), salala (Tv), soke (Tv), tafauli (Tv), Tahauli (Tk), talitali'uli (Tv, Tk), teu (Tv), uli (Tk), ulua (Tv, Tk)
Barracudas (Sphyraenidae)	Ono (Tv, Tk)	5	4	5	4 (1)	Haohao (Tk), nunua (Tv), ono (Tv, Tk), oso (Tv), pānanua (Tk), pāuea (Tv), taotao (Tv), tapatū (Tv, Tk)

Taxon (Family) or group of fish	Gen. name(s) that are common between groups and/or in many cases the original Proto-Polynesian name or a close cognate (Tv = Tuvaluan names; Tk = Tokelauan names; PP = possible Proto-Polynesian names)	Named species per country		Distinct names (modifiers applied to distinct names, plus names for different growth stages)		Distinct vernacular names (* indicates that the same name/cognate refers to a different species in another island or atoll)
		Tuvalu	Tokelau	Tuvalu	Tokelau	
Snappers or Seaperches (Lutjanidae)	Fagamea (Tu, Tk), hāputu (Tv, Tk), sāputu (Tv), havane (Tv, Tk), savane (Tv), palu (Tu, Tk), tāea (Tv, Tk), tagau (Tv, Tk), tā'iva (Tv, Tk), utu (Tv, Tk)	28	14?	14 (12)	9 (6)	Fagamea (Tu, Tk), hāputu (Tv, Tk), mātohi (Tv), havane (Tv, Tk), palu (Tu, Tk), palu fagamea (Tv), palu loa (Tk), palu malau (Tv, Tk), palu sega (Tv), sāputu (Tv), savane (Tv), sikuku (Tv), tāea (Tv, Tk), tagau (Tv, Tk), tā'iva (Tv, Tk), takuku (Tv), utu (Tv, Tk)
Triplefin (Lobotidae)		1		1		Sikuku sinu (Tv)
Emperors and Breams (Lethrinidae)	Filoa (Tv, Tk), gutula (Tv, Tk), hāputu (Tv), sāputu (Tk), mū (Tv, Tk)	16	8?	10 (4)	7 (2)	Filoa (Tv, Tk), gutula (Tv, Tk), gutu'ula (Tv), hāputu (Tv), kailo (Tv), kāpatiko (Tv), liki (Tk), mū (Tv, Tk), mū fatu (Tv, Tk), mū gutuloa (Tv), mūmū (Tk), noto (Tv), paru (Tk), sāputu (Tk), tanutanu (Tv)
Parrotfishes (Scaridae)	Alomea (Tv, Tk), kamutu (Tv, Tk), laea (Tv, Tk), ulafi (Tv, Tk)	25	20?	10 (3)	7 (8)	Alomea (Tv, Tk), galo (Tk), homo (Tv), kāmutu (Tv, Tk), kamutu maga (Tv), kapuga (Tv), koti (Tk), laea (Tv, Tk), lavia (Tv), lōlō (Tk), somsono laea (Tv), taona (Tv), ufu (Tk), 'ufu ātua (Tk), ufuufu (Tv), ulafi (Tv, Tk)
Wrasses (Labridae)	Hugale (Tk, PP?), lape (Tk, PP), lautōtonu (Tv, Tk), uloulo (Tv, Tk), papo, papu (Tv, Tk), tagafa (Tv, PP), malatea (Tv, Tk)	38	23?	11? (3)	13 (2)	Gole (Tv, Tk), hugale (Tk), kiolo (Tv), lape (Tk), lautōtonu (Tv, Tk), malatea (Tv, Tk), molali (Tk), uloulo (Tv, Tk), papo, papu (Tv, Tk), tagava (Tv)
Surgeonfishes (Acanthuridae/Acanthurinae)	Alogo (Tv?, Tk), apalani (Tk), api (Tv, Tk), kapalagi (Tv), manini (Tv, Tk, PP), pone (Tv, Tk, PP), umalei (Tv), umelei (Tk)	19	18	10 (3)	8 (2)	Alogo (Tv?, Tk), apalani (Tk), api (Tv, Tk), kapalagi (Tv), mā (Tv), maito (Tv), manini (Tv, Tk), maomao (Tk), maono (Tv), patupatupō (Tk), pone (Tv, Tk)
Unicornfishes (Acanthuridae/Nasinae)	Tatifi (Tv, PP), ume (Tv, Tk, PP), ume lei (Tk, PP?)	9	9	6 (1)	4 (3)	Kosotū (Tv) manini lakau (Tv), 'osutu gutulosa (Tk), tātifi (Tk), tātivi (Tv), pokapoka (Tk), umalei (Tv), 'ume (Tv, Tk), umelei (Tk), ume kautoki (TvD)
Triggerfishes (Balistidae) and	Sumu (Tv), humu (Tv, Tk, PP)	15	11	4 (12)	3 (5)	Sumu (Tv), humu (Tv, Tk), ikutea (Tk), kimokimo (Tv), umu (Tv, Tk)
Filefishes (Monacanthidae)	Sumu (Tv), humu (Tv, Tk, PP), sumu kāleva (Tv), humu kāleva (Tv, Tk, PP)	4	4?	4 (2)	1 (2)	Sumu (Tv), humu (Tv, Tk, PP), humu kāleva (Tv, Tk, PP), kimoa o te tai (Tv), sumu kāleva (Tv), sue (Tv)
Flyingfishes (Exocoetidae)	Hahave (Tk, PP), hipa (Tv, Tk, PP), mālolo (Tk, PP), sasave (Tv)	10?	10?	4	4 (1)	Hipa (Tv, Tk), sipa (Tv), hahave (Tv, Tk), sasave (Tv), mālolo (Tk), onauti (Tv), tuali (Tk)
Soldierfishes and Squirrelfishes (Holocentridae)	Malau (Tv, Tk, PP?), tā (Tv, Tk, PP), talakihī, talakisi (Tv)	18	16?	4 (8)	4 (5)	Anaōho (Tk), na'oho (Tv), malau (Tv, Tk), malau fagamea* (Tv, Tk), malau gutu loa (Tv), malau loa (Tk), malau mata loa (Tv), palu malau (Tv), pūtalaloa (Tk), tā (Tv, Tk), tā malau (Tv), talakihī, talakisi (Tv)
Goatfishes (Mullidae)	Afulu (Tv, Tk), kalo (Tv, Tk), māliili (Tv, Tk), moaga (Tk, PP), vete (Tv, Tk)	14?	9?	8 (1)	8 (1)	Afulu (Tv, Tk), hafulu (Tv), ika fāitalafa (Tv), kalo (Tv, Tk), maepo (Tv), maileāko (Tk), māliili (Tv, Tk), moaga (Tk), kai vete (Tv), sukumānonu (Tv), tuitā (Tk), vete (Tv, Tk)
Rabbitfishes (Siganidae)	Maiava (Tv), maeava (Tk), ō (Tv, Tk)	4	1	2 (1)	2 (1)	Lō tala (Tk), maeava (Tk), maiava (Tv), maiava fafine (Tv), ō (Tv, Tk)

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		Tuvalu	Tokelau	Tuvalu	Tokelau	
Bonefishes (Albulidae)	Kiokio (Tv, Tk, PP)	1	1	1	1	Kiokio (Tv, Tk)
Milkfish (Chanidae)	Ava (Tv, Tk, PP)	1	1	2	1	Ava (Tv, Tk), paneava – small (Tv)
Silver biddies or Mojarras (Gerridae)	Matu (Tv, Tk, PP)	2?	1	1 (1)	1	Matu (Tv, Tk), matu papa (Tv)
Chubs or Drummers (Kyphosidae)	Nanue (Tv, PP), nue (Tk)	2	2	1	1	Nanue (Tv), nue (Tk)
Trumpetfishes (Aulostomidae)	Taotaoama (Tv, PP?), tupotupō (Tk, Tv?)	1	1	2?	1	Taotaoama (Tv), tūpoupou (Tk), tupoo
Cornetfishes (Fistulariidae)	Taotaoama (Tv, PP)	2	2	2	1	Taotaoama (Tv), taotao (Tv, Tk)
Needlefishes (Belonidae)	Aku (Tv, Tk, PP), galio (Tk), galiolio (Tv)	4	3	7	3	Aku (Tv, Tk), galio (Tk), galiolio (Tv), kāsufe (Tv), maliolio (Tv), matagi (Tv), katoatoa (Tv)
Halfbeaks (Hemiramphidae)	Tute (Tv), ise (Tv), ihe (Tk, PP)	2	2	3 (3)	1 (3)	Ise (Tv), ihe (Tk), lafalafa (Tv), ihe lafa (Tk), ise lafa (Tv), the loa (Tk), ise loa (Tv), tute (Tv)
Butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae)	Tifitifi (Tv, Tk, PP), laulaufou (Tv), laulaufau (Tk, PP?)	30?	27?	4 (2)	2 (1)	Tifitifi (Tv, Tk), ko'ile (Tv), laulaufou (Tv), laulaufau (Tk), moepepe (Tv)
Angelfishes (Pomacanthidae)	Laulaufao (Tv), palu (Tk), tiftitifi? (Tv, Tk)	5	5?	4 (3)	2?	Laulaufao (Tv), palu (Tk), tama o te mahina (Tv), tiftitifi? (Tv, Tk), tōtō namu (Tv)
Moorish Idol (Zanclidae)	Laulufau (Tk), laulaufou (Tv)	1	1	1	1	Laulufau (Tk), laulaufou (Tv)
Spadefishes or Batfishes (Ephippidae)	Laulaufou (Tv)	1	1	3 (2)	1	Laulaufou (Tv), akuahina (Tk), tiftitifi a talaga (Tv), tiftitifi laufou (Tv)
Porcupinefishes (Diodontidae)	Tautū (Tv, Tk, PP)	1	1	1	1	Tautū (Tv, Tk)
Pufferfishes and Tobies (Tetraodontidae)	Hue (Tv, Tk), sue (Tv), tētē (Tv, Tk)	7	7?	4 (3)	2 (2)	Hue (Tv, Tk), pasua (Tv), sue (Tv), tētē (Tk)
Boxfishes and Cowfishes (Ostraciidae)	Moamoa (Tv, Tk), tētē (Tk)	2?	3?	1	2	Moamoa (Tv, Tk), tētē (Tk)
Stonefishes, Scorpionfishes and Turkeyfishes (Scorpaenidae)	Nofu (Tv, Tk, PP), hakukakulele (Tv, Tk)	6	6	2 (2)	2	Nofu (Tv, Tk, PP), hakukakulele (Tv, Tk), palu nofu (Tv)
Anglerfishes and Frogfishes (Antennariidae)	Nofu (Tv, Tk, PP)	2	?	1		Nofu (Tv)
Damselfishes (Pomacentridae)	Gafugafu, gagafu (Tk), mutumutu (Tv, Tk?, PP), mutu (Tk), takuku (Tv, PP)	30?	20?	5 (1)	3 (4)	Gafugafu, gagafu (Tk), kamu (Tv), moimoi (Tv), mutumutu (Tv, Tk?), mutu (Tk), palu, palu laufala (Tk), pili mata kafi (Tv), tikuku, takuku (Tv)
Hawkfishes (Cirrhitidae)	Pātuki (Tv, Tk, PP)	5	4?	1 (3)	1 (1)	Pātuki (Tv, Tk), pātuki laufala (Tk), pātuki lafalafa (Tv), pātuki fala (Tv), pātuki lautalo (Tv)
Lizardfishes (Synodontidae)	Kalapa (Tv, Tk)	3?	3?	1	1	Kalapa (Tv, Tk)
Sandperches (Pinguipedidae)	Kalapa (Tv, Tk, PP)	3?	3?	3	1	Kalapa (Tv, Tk), manoko (Tv), ika folovaka (Tv)
Flounders (Bothidae)	Ali (Tv, Tk)	2	2	2	1	Ali (Tv, Tk), ilipāpā (Tv)



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		Tuvalu	Tokelau	Tuvalu	Tokelau	
Sweepers (Pemppheridae)	Mānifi (Tv, Tk)	1	1	2	1	Mānifi (Tv, Tk), palupalu (Tv)
Threadfins (Polynemidae)	Kumikumia (Tk, PP?)	1?	1	0?	1	Kumikumia
Flagtails (Kuhliidae)	Hāfole (Tv, Tk, PP), sāfole (Tv)	1	1	2	1	Hāfole (Tv, Tk), sāfole (Tv)
Sharksuckers and Remora (Echeneidae)	Talitaliuli (Tv, Tk)	2	2	1	1	Talitaliuli (Tv, Tk), teletele vakāniu (Tk)
Fusiliers (Caesionidae)	Ulihega (Tv, Tk, PP?), uli (Tk, PP?)	5	5	2	2	Ulia (Tv), ulihega, (Tv, Tk), uli (Tk)
Silversides (Atherinidae)	Salī (Ff), halī (Nm, PP?)	3	?	2	?	Salī (Ff), halī (Nm)
Sardines, Herrings or Sprats (Clupeidae)	Hali (Tv, PP?), haha (Tk, PP?)	3	2	4	1	Kavaliki, salī, halī, talapusi (Tv), hahā, hah(e)a (Tk)
Cardinalfishes (Apogonidae)	?	14	11?	2?	1	Gole, talalao (Tv), fākupa, (hākupa) (Tk)
Blennies (Blenniidae)	Manoko (Tv, Tk, PP)	11?	11?	3	2	Manoko (Tv, Tk), tālau (Tk), tine (Tv), vao (Tv)
Gobies (Gobiidae)	Manoko? (Tv, Tk, PP)	6?	6?	1?	1?	Manoko? (Tv, Tk, PP)
Longfins (Plesiopidae)		1	1	0?	1	Palulaufala (Tk)
Tilefishes (Malacanthidae)		1	1	1	1	Motoa? (Tk)
		499	281	283 (122)	182 (77)	

## Appendix III: Complete listing of vernacular, scientific and English common names of all finfish species reported present in Tuvalu and Tokelau

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Sharks		
Lokea eva				Type of shark	Gk
Lokea tuki				Deepsea shark	Gk
Magō kimoa, kimoa	Tokekimoa	<i>Alopias pelagicus/vulpinus</i>	Alopiidae	Small-tooth thresher shark	Tvd, LPZ, Gk, Hvp, J&K, RAS, TKD
Alava fenua (Ff), tapapa (Nui), magō (Nm)	Kapakauhakana, lālāila – adult	<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Silvertip shark	Tvd, TKD, Nb, O&A, J&K, RAS, LG, Gk
Lālā'ila, alava, magō (Ff, Nm), tapatapa (Nm)	lkapō	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Carcharhinidae	Grey reef shark	Tvd, Tkd, LPZ, NB, KHR, J&K, RAS, LG, V
Magō		<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Carcharhinidae	Bull shark	SA
Magō		<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Oceanic whitetip shark	LPZ, J&K, NB
Kili (Ff), magō kili (Nm)	Kili	<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Blacktip reef shark	Tvd, TKD, NB, LPZ, J&K, RAS, LG
Fakaulu, magō fakaulu (Ff)	Fakaulu?	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Sandbar shark	NB, O&A
Tapatapa		<i>Carcharhinus</i> sp.	Carcharhinidae	Whaler shark?	LPZ
Lokea (Ff), uniuni, magō	Kanaelauvaka	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Carcharhinidae	Tiger shark	Tvd, Tkd, LPZ, J&K, RAS, BMBC
Alava, magō alava (Ff, Nm), uniuni	Alava	<i>Negaprion acutidens</i>	Carcharhinidae	Sicklefin lemon shark	NB, Tvd, LPZ, J&K, MK, KHR
Malu, magō malu (Ff)	Malu	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Whitetip reef shark	Tvd, TKD, NB, LPZ, J&K, RAS, LG, JER
Magō, magō lanu moana (Ff)	Magō	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Carcharhinidae	Blue shark	SJ&SA, KL
Moemoe'ao (Ff, Nm)	Moemoe'ao	<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>	Ginglymostomatidae	Tawny nurse shark	Tvd, NB, Tkd, LPZ, J&K
Palu magō		Cf. <i>Hemiscyllium ocellatum</i>	Hemiscylliidae	Epaulette shark	Nb, dp, Tkd
Palu magō	Palu magō	<i>Heptanchias perlo</i>	Hexanchidae	Sharpnose sevengill shark	KL, Tvd, Tkd, dp
Palu magō		<i>Hexanchus</i> sp.	Hexanchidae	Sixgill shark	C&C, Tkd
Magō, lokea?	Mokohā	<i>Isurus glaucus</i>	Lamnidae	Mako shark	TKD, O&A, LPZ, T&G
Magō		<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Lamnidae	Shortfin mako shark	KL
Tanifa (Ff)	Faimē (O&A)	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Rhincodontidae	Whale shark, unidentified aggressive shark? Sea monster (Tk)	Tvd, Tkd, Nb, O&A, KL

Tuvalu name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Magō samala, magō faitaliga (Ff), mata-italiga (Nm), magō fuasu (Nui), agaaga mafai, alaalaia (Nt)	Mataitaliga	<i>Sphyma lewini</i>	Sphyrnidae	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Tvd, TkD, LPZ, J&K, RAS, LG, JER, NB
Palu magō		<i>Mustelus griseus</i>	Triakidae	Spotless hound shark	T&G
<b>Rays</b>					
Fai (Ff, Nm)	Fai	<i>Himantura fai</i>	Dasyatidae	Pink whipray, Tahitian stingray	Tvd, Nb, JER, TkD
Palu fai		<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	Dasyatidae	Pelagic stingray	Tvd, Nb, KHR
Fai kili (Ff, Nm)	Fai kili	<i>Urogymnus asperrimus</i>	Dasyatidae	Porcupine ray	Tvd, Nb, TkD, RAS, LG, JER, dp
Faifālua (Ff, Nm)	Lautiapua	<i>Manta birostris/alfredi</i>	Myliobatidae	Manta ray	Tvd, NB, TkD, RAS, LG, BMBC, SJ&SA, JER
Fai manu (Ff, Nm)	Fāfālua	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Myliobatidae	Spotted eagle ray	TVD, NB, RAS, LG, BMBC, SJ&SA, JER
<b>Eels</b>					
Tuna (Ff), tuna faitaliga (Nm)	Tuna, ikau	<i>Conger cinereus</i>	Congridae	Black-edged conger eel, moustache	Tvd, TkD, RAS, LG, JER, dp
Tuna (Ff)		<i>Conger macrocephalus</i>	Congridae		Tvd, dp
Puleva (Ff), puhi (Nm), puhi pulepule?	Puhi kaitāmoko	<i>Echidna nebulosa</i>	Muraenidae	Starry moray eel, snowflake moray	Tvd, LZ, TkD, RAS, BMBC, RAS
Puhi 'ula'ula (Nm)		<i>Echidna polyzona</i>	Muraenidae	Barred moray eel	JER
Pusi (Ff)		<i>Enchelynassa canina</i>	Muraenidae	Viper moray eel	JER
	Puhi matamea	<i>Enchelycore pardalis?</i>	Muraenidae	Leopard or dragon moray	TkD
Puhi (Nm)		<i>Gymnothorax buroensis</i>	Muraenidae	Latticetail moray eel	Tvd
Pusi (Ff), puhi (Nm)	Puhi gatala	<i>Gymnothorax fimbriatus</i>	Muraenidae	Darkpotted moray eel	Dp, TkD
Pusi kula (Ff), puhi (Nm), pusi oso, pusi uli	Puhi kukula	<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	Muraenidae	Yellowmargin moray eel	Tvd, NB, O&A, RAS
Pusi, pusi gatala (Ff), puhi 'ula'ula (Nm), pusi oso, pusi uli	Puhi kukula	<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i>	Muraenidae	Giant moray eel	Tvd, NB, TkD, RAS
Pusi, pusi uli (Ff), puhi (Nm)	Puhi gatala	<i>Gymnothorax meleagris</i>	Muraenidae	Whitemouth moray eel	Tvd, TkD, Gk, LG
Pusi kena (Ff), puhi tea (Nm)	Puhi tea	<i>Gymnothorax pictus</i>	Muraenidae	Peppered moray eel	NB, TkD, O&A, RAS, BMBC
Pusi pulepule (Ff), puhi pulepule (Nm)	Puhi matamea, puhi gatala	<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>	Muraenidae	Undulated moray eel	Tvd, TkD, RAS
Puleva (Ff), hakuali (Nm)	Fau'otekolo, takuali, puhi takuali?	<i>Leiuranus semicinctus</i>	Ophichthidae	Saddled snake eel	Tvd, TkD
Np	Palaoa (At)	<i>Myrichthys colubrinus?</i>	Ophichthidae	Ringed snake eel	O&A?



Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Maito (Ff, Nm), pone matagi	Pone, pone mata	<i>Acanthurus achilles</i>	Acanthuridae	Achilles tang	Tvd, NB, Gk, TkD, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pone (gen.)		<i>Acanthurus and Ctenochaetus</i> spp.	Acanthuridae	Small surgeonfish	Tkd, Nb, RAS
Kapalagi (Ff), mā (Nm)	Patupatupō	<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Acanthuridae	Ringtail surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, NB, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Kapalagi (Ff), mā (Nm)	Apalani	<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i>	Acanthuridae	Eye-stripe surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Api (Ff, Nf, Ni), maono (Nm, Nt, Nui, Vt)	Api	<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i>	Acanthuridae	White-spotted surgeonfish	TvD, Tvd, TvFP, TkD, Gk, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pone lolo (Ff), pone matagi (Nf)	Alogo, pone Hamoa (At)	<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	Acanthuridae	Striped or lined surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, NB, TvFP, O&A, RAS, V
Kapalagi (Ff), mā, pone (Nm)	Patupatupō	<i>Acanthurus mata</i>	Acanthuridae	Elongate surgeonfish	NB, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Np	Apalani	<i>Acanthurus maculiceps</i>	Acanthuridae	Spottedface surgeonfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pone (Nm), pone uli (Ff), pone sina?	Pone, iku melo	<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>	Acanthuridae	Whitecheek surgeonfish	Tkd, Gk, NB, O&A, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Kapalagi (Ff), pone (Nm)	Patupatupō, maomao	<i>Acanthurus nigricauda/gahm</i>	Acanthuridae	Blackstreak surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, O&A, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Pone (Ff, Nm)	Pone	<i>Acanthurus nigrofuscus</i>	Acanthuridae	Brown surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pone (Ff, Nm)	Pone	<i>Acanthurus nigroris</i>	Acanthuridae	Bluelined surgeonfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pone (Ff, Nm), pone matagi, pone kaokao kula	Pone	<i>Acanthurus olivaceus</i>	Acanthuridae	Orange-band surgeonfish	Tvd, NB, LZ, Tkd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Alogo, pone?	?	<i>Acanthurus pyroferus</i>	Acanthuridae	Mimic surgeonfish	TvD, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Manini (Ff, Nm), koinava (Nui)	Manini	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Acanthuridae	Convict surgeonfish	Tvd, TkD, Gk, Nb, TvFP, RAS, LG, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Kapalagi (Ff), mā (Nm)	Apalani	<i>Acanthurus xanopterus</i>	Acanthuridae	Yellowfin surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, NB, RAS, V
Pone, pone uli (Tv)	Pone	<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i>	Acanthuridae	Twospot bristletooth	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, Mk, SJ&SA, JER
Pone, pone uli (Tv)	Pone	<i>Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus/strigosus</i>	Acanthuridae	Bluelip bristletooth	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, Mk, SJ&SA, JER
Pone, pone uli (Ff, Nm)	Pone	<i>Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis</i>	Acanthuridae	Hawaiian surgeonfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, Mk, SJ&SA, JER
Pone uli (Ff, Nm), alogo	Alogo, panelolo – when they are young and gather in large schools	<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	Acanthuridae	Lined bristletooth	TvD, TkD, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Kosotū (Ff), tativi (Nm), kilikilia	Tātifi	<i>Naso annulatus</i>	Acanthuridae	Whitemargin unicornfish	NB, TKD, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Kosotū (Ff), 'ume (Nm), ume kautoki, osutu faitua	Tātifi	<i>Naso brachycentron</i>	Acanthuridae	Humpback unicornfish	TvD, TKD?, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Pokapoka (Ff, Nm), ume pokapoka (Tv)	Tātifi	<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	Acanthuridae	Spotted unicornfish	Tvd, LPZ, TkD, RAS, dp, V
Ume (Ff?), pokapoka (Nm?)	Ume?	<i>Naso caesius</i>	Acanthuridae	Grey unicornfish	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Ume (Ff, Nt), pokapoka (Nm)	Ume	<i>Naso hexacanthus</i>	Acanthuridae	Sleek unicornfish	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Manini lakau (Ff, Nm, Nl, Nui), umalei (Nf, Ng, Nt, Vt), umelei	Umelei	<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Acanthuridae	Orange-spine unicornfish	TvD, TKD, TkFP, Gk, NB, P, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Pokapoka (Ff)	Ohutu gutuloa	<i>Naso lopezi</i>	Acanthuridae	Slender unicornfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Ume (Ff, Nm, Ng, Nl, Nt, Nui, Vt), ume kautoki, tupotupo (Nf)	Ume, ume ihu (TKD)	<i>Naso unicornis</i>	Acanthuridae	Brown unicornfish	TvD, TkD, TkFP, RAS, V
Tātivi, taitifi (?)	Tātifi, tātifi atu (TKD)	<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	Acanthuridae	Vlamingi's unicornfish	Tvd, TkD, RAS, P, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Pone, maono	Nn	<i>Zebrasoma scopas</i>	Acanthuridae	Brushtail tang	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Nn (Ff, Nm), tiftifi laufou	Nn	<i>Zebrasoma velifer</i>	Acanthuridae	Saifn tang	Tvd, NB, KHR, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Kiokio (Ff, Nt, Vt), ikali (Nm)	Kiokio	<i>Albula glossodonta</i>	Albulidae		Tvd, TKD, NB, RAS
Nohu (Ff, Nm)		<i>Antennatus coccineus</i>	Antennariidae	Whitebait frogfish	Tkd, JER
Nohu (Ff, Nm)		<i>Antennarius commerson</i>	Antennariidae	Giant frogfish	Tkd, JER
Matapā (Ff)		<i>Archamia fucata</i>	Apogonidae	Orangelined cardinalfish	RDG
Talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa	<i>Cheilodipterus artus</i>	Apogonidae	Wolf cardinalfish	Tkd, JER
Talaoa (Nm)	Fākupa	<i>Cheilodipterus macrodon</i>	Apogonidae	Lareg-toothed cardinalfish	Tkd, JER
Kalisi (Ff), gole (Ff), talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa	<i>Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus</i>	Apogonidae	Fine-lined cardinalfish	Tvd, RDG, J&K, RAS, V
Gole (Tv)	Fākupa	<i>Ostorhinchus angustatus</i>	Apogonidae	Striped cardinalfish	Tkd, J&K, JER
Gole (Tv)	Fākupa	<i>Ostorhinchus fuscus</i>	Apogonidae	Yellow-edged cardinalfish	Tkd, RDG, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Gole (Tv), talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa (hākupa)	<i>Ostorhinchus nigrofasciatus</i>	Apogonidae	Blackstriped cardinalfish	Tkd, JER
Gole (Tv), talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa (hākupa)	<i>Ostorhinchus novemfasciatus</i>	Apogonidae	Nine-banded cardinalfish	Tkd, JER
Gole (Tv), talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa (hākupa)	<i>Ostorhinchus taeniophorus</i>	Apogonidae	Reef-flat cardinalfish	Tkd, JER
Gole (Ff), talaloa (Nm), palumaliau	Fākupa (hākupa)	<i>Pristiapogon exostigma</i>	Apogonidae	Narrowstripe cardinalfish	Tvd, RDG, JER, J&K, RAS
Gole (Tv), talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa (hākupa)	<i>Pristiapogon fraenatus</i>	Apogonidae	Spurcheek cardinalfish	Tvd, RAS
Gole (Tv), talaloa (Nm)	Fākupa (hākupa)	<i>Pristiapogon kallopterus</i>	Apogonidae	Iridescent cardinalfish	Tvd, J&K, RAS
Sali (Ff), hali (Nm)		<i>Atherinomorus lacunosus</i>	Atherinidae	Robust hardyhead	Tvd, Gk, RAS, Nd, SJ&SA, JER
Sali (Ff), hali (Nm)		<i>Hypoatherina ovalaua?</i>	Atherinidae	Fiji silverside	Tvd, Gk, Nd, JER
Sali (Ff), hali (Nm)		<i>Stenatherina panatela</i>	Atherinidae	Panatela silverside	MK, SJ&SA
Taotaoama (Ff), nn (Nm), tupotupō (Nt)	Tūpoupou, tupōpō	<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	Aulostomidae	Trumpetfish	Tkd, KHR, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu moana (Ff), humu moana (Nm)		<i>Abalistes stellatus</i>	Balistidae	Starry triggerfish	Tvd, RAS, dp
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm), sumu lautalo (Nt), sumu niu (Vt)	Humu lega	<i>Balistapus undulatus</i>	Balistidae	Orange-lined triggerfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, V, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu fatu (Ff), humu fatu (Nm), sumu papa?	?	<i>Balistoides conspicillum</i>	Balistidae	Clown triggerfish	Tvd, NB, J&K
Umu fatu (Ff), humu papa (Nm)	Umu, umufatu, umutea	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	Balistidae	Titan triggerfish	Tvd, LPZ, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm)	Humu tuakau, humu moana?	<i>Melichthys niger</i>	Balistidae	Black triggerfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu uli (Ff), humu lega (Nm)	Ikutea	<i>Melichthys vidua</i>	Balistidae	Pinktail triggerfish	Tkd, RAS, V, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu moana (Ff), humu moana (Nm)	Humu moana?	<i>Odonus niger</i>	Balistidae	Red tooth triggerfish	Tvd, NB, Tkd, RAS, V, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Umu kele (Ff), umu (Nm), umu kula (Vt)	Umu	<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	Balistidae	Yellowmargin triggerfish	Tvd, Nb, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Umu (Ff, Nm)	Humu (sumu)	<i>Pseudobalistes fuscus</i>	Balistidae	Yellow-spotted or blustriped triggerfish	Tvd, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu lega (Ff), humulega (Nm)	Humu fāgota	<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i>	Balistidae	Whitebanded triggerfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, V, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp



Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm) sumu fatu, sumu, umu fatu, Sumu tuāmotu, humu tuāmotu	Humu fāgota	<i>Rhinecanthus rectangulus</i>	Balistidae	Wedge-tail triggerfish	Tvd, TKD, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm), sumu kena (Tv)	Humu (sumu)	<i>Sufflamen bursa</i>	Balistidae	Scimitar triggerfish	JER, Tvd, Tkd, J&K, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm)	Humu (sumu)	<i>Sufflamen chrysopterygum</i>	Balistidae	Flagtail triggerfish	Tvd, Tkd, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm)	Humu (sumu)	<i>Sufflamen fraenatum</i>	Balistidae	Bridled triggerfish	Tvd, Tkd, SJ&SA
Kimokimo (NI?), sumu		<i>Xanthichthys caeruleolineatus</i>	Balistidae	Blue-line triggerfish	NB, J&K, MK, JER
Matagi (Ff), katoatoa (Nm)	Galio	<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Belonidae	Flat needlefish	NB, C&C, O&A, MK, dp
Kāsufe (Ff), tute (Nm), ise loa?	lheloa	<i>Platybelone argalus platyura</i>	Belonidae	Flagtailed longtom, needlefish	Tvd, TKD, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA
Maliolio (Ff, Nb), galiolio (Nm), kāsufe? (Ff)	Aku	<i>Strongylura incisa</i>	Belonidae	Reef needlefish	Tvd, Tkd, LG, Nb, JER
Maliolio (Ff), galiolio (Nm), aku (Ff, Nm)	Galio, aku	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i>	Belonidae	Crocodile longtom	Tvd, NB, TKD, LG, RAS, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Tālau	<i>Alticus arnoldorum?</i>	Blenniidae	Leaping rockskipper	RAS, Tkd, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Tālau	<i>Blenniella chrysoptilos</i>	Blenniidae	Redspotted blenniella	RAS, J&K, MK, Tkd, SJ&SA, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Tālau	<i>Blenniella paula</i>	Blenniidae	Bullethead blenniella	RAS, MK, Tkd, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Tālau	<i>Blenniella periphthalmus</i>	Blenniidae	Blue-dashed rockskipper	RAS, J&K, MK, Tkd
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Manoko, tālau	<i>Entomacrodus striatus</i>	Blenniidae	Blackspotted rockskipper	RAS, TKD, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt), manoko selesele	Tālau	<i>Cirripectes castaneus?</i>	Blenniidae	Chestnut blenny	RAS, Tkd, V, JER, SJ&SA
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt), manoko tūtutu?	Manoko, tālau, tolo?	<i>Cirripectes stigmaticus</i>	Blenniidae	Reticulated blenny	RAS, Tkd, SJ&SA, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Manoko, tālau	<i>Cirripectes variolosus</i>	Blenniidae	Pacific plate blenny	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Manoko, tālau	<i>Istiblennius edentulus</i>	Blenniidae	Rippled rockskipper	RAS, Tkd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Tālau	<i>Istiblennius lineatus?</i>	Blenniidae	Lined rockskipper	Tkd, RAS, MK, JER
Manoko?, nn (Ff, Nm)	Nn	<i>Meiacanthus atrodorsalis</i>	Blenniidae	Yellowtail fangblenny	MK, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Nn (Ff, Nm)	Nn	<i>Plagiotremus laudandus</i>	Blenniidae	Bicolour fangblenny	SJ&SA, JER, up
Nn (Ff, Nm)	Nn	<i>Plagiotremus tapeinosoma</i>	Blenniidae	Piano fangblenny	MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Manoko (Ff), tine (Nm), vao (Vt)	Manoko	<i>Salarias fasciatus?</i>	Blenniidae	Jeweled blenny	Tkd, JER
Ali (Ff, Nm), ilipāpā (Nt)	Ali	<i>Bothus mancus</i>	Bothidae	Flowery flounder	Tvd, Tkd, KHR, Gk, RAS, MK
Ali (Ff, Nm), ilipāpā (Nt)	Ali	<i>Bothus pantherinus</i>	Bothidae	Panther flounder	Tvd, Tkd, Gk, RAS, FP, SJ&SA, JER
Ulia (Ff), ulihega (Nm)	Uli	<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	Caesionidae	Scissortail fusilier	Tvd, RAS, MK, Tkd, RDG, SJ&SA, JER
Ulia (Ff), ulihega (Nm)	Uli	<i>Caesio teres</i>	Caesionidae	Blue-and-yellow fusilier	Tvd, J&K, RAS, MK, Tkd, SJ&SA, JER, up, dp
Ulia (Ff), ulihega (Nm)	Uli	<i>Pterocaesio lativittata</i>	Caesionidae	Wideband fusilier	Tvd, Tkd, Nb, J&K, MK, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER
Ulia (Ff), ulihega (Nm)	Uli, ulihega	<i>Pterocaesio tile</i>	Caesionidae	Neon fusilier	Tvd, J&K, MK, Tkd, Nb, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER
Ulia (Ff), ulihega (Nm)	Uli	<i>Pterocaesio trilineata</i>	Caesionidae	Three-lined fusilier	Tvd, RAS, V, SJ&SA
Laulaufao – juv. (Ff, Nm), matapā – adult (Ff, Nm), ika fa lā ulu (NI)	Katalolo	<i>Alectis ciliaris</i>	Carangidae	Threadfin jack	NB, TvD, MK, RAS, Tkd, JER, dp
Atule, atule pāpā (Ff, Nm)	Atule	<i>Atule mate</i>	Carangidae	Yellowtail scad	Tvd, MK, RAS, JER, dp
Lupolupo (Ff), fuaika (Nm), filu (Nf, Vt), lupu (Nt), pakeva (NI), kata (Nf)	Alaala – sm., alaala futu, pakeva?	<i>Carangoides ferdau</i>	Carangidae	Blue trevally	Tvd, TvFP, J&K, MK, Tkd, Nb, RAS, LG, JER
Fua'ala'ala (Ff), fuaika (Nm), kautea (Nui), pakeva (NI)	Alaala	<i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i>	Carangidae	Thicklip trevally, island jack	Tvd, NB, TvFP, MK, V?, JER
Lupo, lupolupo		<i>Carangoides/Caranx</i> spp.?	Carangidae	Young or small trevally	Tvd, Tkd, Gk, V
Lupo – sm., aseu – med., tino ulua – lg. (Ff), lupu – sm., mea talauli – med., ulua – lg., 'aheu ulua – v.lg. (Nm), lupolupo – juv., tino malie – lg.?	Lupo, aheu, ulua, ulua kata (>90 cm)	<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Carangidae	Giant trevally	TvD, MK, Tkd, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG, TvFP, TkFP, SJ&SA, JER
Tafa'uli, tino tafauli – lg. (Ff), tafauli, aheu tafauli (Nm), uluātafauli (>90 cm), tafauli (gen.) (Ff, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nm, Nt, Nui, Vt)	Lupolupo – sm., tafauli – med., uluātafauli – lg., ulua kata tafauli – v.lg.	<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Carangidae	Black trevally	Tvd, TvFP, MK, Tkd, TkFP, Gk, RAS, LG, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Aseu (Ff, Nf, Ni), ulua (Nm, Ng, Nui, Vt), fuaika (Nt)	Lupo or lupolupo, lupo āheu (At), āheu, āmafua	<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Carangidae	Bluefin trevally	Tvd, TvFP, J&K, MK, TkD, TkFP, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG, JER
Teu (Ff, Nm, Ng, Ni, Nt), kata (Nf, Vt), ulua (Nui)	Kōmulo	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Carangidae	Bigeye trevally	Tvd, TvFP, MK, TkD, Nb, JER
Atule matamata (Ff, Nm)	Uli	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Carangidae	Mackerel scad	Tvd, MK, TkD, J&K, JER, KHR, MK, Tkd
Atule?	Uli	<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Carangidae	Shorfin scad	Tvd, Mk, JER, KHR
Kamai (Ff, Nm, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nt, Nui, Vt)	Kamai	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Carangidae	Rainbow runner	TvD, TvFP, MK, TkD, TkFP, Gk, RAS, LG, SJ&SA, JER
Alaala – juv., lupolupo – sm., lupo – med., filu – lg. (Ff), fuaika (Nm)	Lupohama – juv. and sub-adult, pak-eva – lg.?, alaala futu	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Carangidae	Pilotfish	Tvd, MK, TkD, RAS, LG, SJ&SA, JER, KP
Talitali'uli?	Talitaliuli	<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	Carangidae	Double-spotted queenfish	Tvd, TkD, Nb, RAS
Ata (Ff), lai (Nm)	Lai	<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>	Carangidae	Double-spotted queenfish	Tvd, MK, TkD, Gk, Nb, J&K, RAS, dp
Salala (Ff), atule (Nm, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nt, Nui, Vt)	Atule	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Carangidae	Big-eye scad	Tvd, TvFP, J&K, TkFP, RDG, MK, TkD, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG
Palu matu (Ff, Nm)	Palu kata	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Carangidae	Greater amberjack	JER, MK, dp
Palu matu (Ff, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nt, Nui, Vt), palu fuaika (Nm)	Palu kata	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	Carangidae	Almaco jack	C&C, TvFP, TkFP, J&K, JER, MK, dp
Sakelau (Ff), havakelau (Nm), sokelau (Nt), soke (Ni)	Hoke	<i>Trachinotus bailloni</i>	Carangidae	Smallspotted dart	TkD, NB, O&A, MK, RAS, LG, SJ&SA, JER
Lupo?		<i>Uraspis secunda</i>	Carangidae	Cottonmouth jack	C&C, dp
Pale āseu			Carangidae	Unknown fish	Nb
Taetifi o tua, tiftifi (Nm)		?	Chaetodontidae	Beaked coral fish	NB
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tiftifi – sm., tiftifi piu – lg., tiftifi taputapu	<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>	Chaetodontidae	Threadfin butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, TkD, O&A, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tiftifi	<i>Chaetodon citrinellus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Speckled butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, TkD, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tiftifi – sm., tiftifi piu – lg., tiftifi kainiumata	<i>Chaetodon ephippium</i>	Chaetodontidae	Saddled butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, TkD, O&A, V, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)		<i>Chaetodon flavirostris</i>	Chaetodontidae	Racoon butterflyfish	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon kleinii</i>	Chaetodontidae	Blacklip butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi – sm., tifitifi piu – lg.	<i>Chaetodon lineolatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Lined butterflyfish	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon lunula</i>	Chaetodontidae	Racoon butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt), tifitifi o tua (NI)?	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon lunulatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Oval butterflyfish, rainbow butterflyfish	Tvd, NB, KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	?	<i>Chaetodon melannotus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Blackback butterflyfish	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon mertensii</i>	Chaetodontidae	Merten's butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	?	<i>Chaetodon meyeri</i>	Chaetodontidae	Meyer's butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon ornatissimus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Ornate butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon pelewensis</i>	Chaetodontidae	Dot-dash butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi, tifitifi piu?	<i>Chaetodon plebeius</i>	Chaetodontidae	Bluestreak butterflyfish	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, Tkd, O&A, V
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon quadrimaculatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Fourspot butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon rafflesi</i>	Chaetodontidae	Latticed butterflyfish	Tvd, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon reticulatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Reticulated butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon semeion</i>	Chaetodontidae	Dotted butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
	Fakalauhomo	<i>Chaetodon</i> sp.?	Chaetodontidae	Type of tifitifi butterflyfish	Tkd
Manini papa (Ff), moepepe (Vt, Nt), tifitifi (Nm)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon</i> spp.	Chaetodontidae	Unspecified butterflyfish	Tvd, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon trifasciatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Chevron butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon ulietensis</i>	Chaetodontidae	Double-saddled butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tifitifi	<i>Chaetodon unimaculatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Teardrop butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER



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			Finfish		
Manini papa (Ff), moepepe (Vt, Nt), tiftifi (Nm)	Tiftifi	<i>Chaetodon vagabundus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Vagabond butterflyfish	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), ko'ile (Nm), moepepe (Nt, Vt)	Tiftifi	<i>Chaetodon bennetti</i>	Chaetodontidae	Bennett's butterflyfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou? (Ff)	Fn	<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Forcepsfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), moipepe mani papa (Nb)		<i>Forcipiger longirostris</i>	Chaetodontidae	Longnose butterflyfish	Tvd, Nb, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Tiftifi laufou	Nn	<i>Hemitaurchithys polylepis</i>	Chaetodontidae	Pyramid butterflyfish	Tvd, NB, KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA
Laulaufou (Ff), tiftifi (Nm), tiftifi laufou	Laulauhau, laulafau	<i>Heniochus acuminatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Longfin bannerfish	Tvd, NB, KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Tiftifi (Ff, Nm)	Laulauhau, laulafau	<i>Heniochus chrysostomus</i>	Chaetodontidae	Pennant bannerfish	Tvd, Nb, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Manini papa (Ff), moepepe (Vt, Nt), tiftifi (Nm)		<i>Heniochus monoceros</i>	Chaetodontidae	Masked bannerfish	Tvd, Nb, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, Tkd, V, JER
Tiftifi? (Tv)		<i>Heniochus varius</i>	Chaetodontidae	Humphead bannerfish	J&K, MK, SJ&SA,
Paneava – sm. (Ff, Nm, Vt), ava – lg. (Ff, Nm, Tv)	Ava	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Chanidae	Milkfish	Tvd, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, JER
Pätuki (Ff, Nm)	Pätuki	<i>Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus</i>	Cirrhitidae	Pixie hawkfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pätuki folafola	Pätuki	<i>Cirrhitus</i> or <i>Paracirrhites</i> sp.	Cirrhitidae	Unidentified hawkfish	Gk
Pätuki (Ff, Nm)	Pätuki	<i>Cirrhitus pinnulatus</i>	Cirrhitidae	Stocky hawkfish	Tvd, NB, Tkd, J&K, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pätuki	Np	<i>Neocirrhites armatus</i>	Cirrhitidae	Flame hawkfish	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pätuki (Ff, Nm)?, nn	Pätuki	<i>Paracirrhites arcatus</i>	Cirrhitidae	Arc-eye hawkfish	Tvd, NB, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pätuki lafalafa (Ff), pätuki fala (Nm), pätuki lautalo	Pätuki lauhala	<i>Paracirrhites forsteri</i>	Cirrhitidae	Black-side hawkfish	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pätuki lafalafa (Ff), pätuki fala (Nm), pätuki lälafa, pätuki lautalo	Pätuki lauhala (laufala)	<i>Paracirrhites hemisticus</i>	Cirrhitidae	Halfspotted hawkfish	Tvd, Nb, J&K, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Talapusi (Ff), kavaliki (Nm?), fua gutuloo (Vt)		<i>Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus</i>	Clupeidae	Fourspot herring, goldspot herring	RAS, MK, JER, RAS
Kavaliki (Ff), hali (Nm)	Hahā, hah(e)a	<i>Spratelloides delicatulus</i>	Clupeidae	Blue-backed sprat	Tvd, Nb, RD, Tkd, SJ&SA, JER

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			Finfish		
Kavaliki (Ff), hafi, halala (Nm)	Hahā, hah(e)a	<i>Spratelloides gracilis</i>	Clupeidae	Slender roundherring	JER
Masimasi (Ff, Nf, Nl, Nt, Nui, Vt), mahimahi (Nm, Ng)	Mahimahi	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Coryphaenidae	Dolphin fish, mahi-mahi	TvD, TvFP, TkD, TKFP, Gk, Nb, RAS, dp
Tautū (Ff, Nm)	Tautū	<i>Diodon hystrix</i>	Diodontidae	Porcupinefish	TkD, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, KHR, dp, up
Talitaliuli (Ff, Nm)	Talitaliuli, teletele vakāniu	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Echeneidae	Slender suckerfish, shark sucker	TvD, MK, TkD, RAS, JER
Talitaliuli (Nm)	Talitaliuli	<i>Remora remora</i>	Echeneidae	Remora	Tvd, MK, JER
	Palu vakaalo	<i>Erythrocles schlegelii</i>	Emmelichthyidae	Japanese rubyfish	dp
Laulaufou (Ff), tiftifi a talaga (Nm), tiftifi laufou (Nl?)	Akuahina (Fo)	<i>Platax orbicularis</i>	Ephippidae	Orbicular batfish	Tvd, NB, HvP, KHR, RAS, Gk, NB, MK, SJ&SA
	Hahave	<i>Cheilopogon unicolor</i>	Exocoetidae	Limpwing flyingfish	TKFP
Sipa (Ff), hipa (Nm) – juv., isave (Ff), hahave (Nm), sasave (Nt), onauti (Nui)	Hipa – juv. or sm., mālolo – sm., hahave – med., tuali – lg.	<i>Cheilopogon, Cypselurus</i> and <i>Exocoetus</i> spp.	Exocoetidae	Flyingfish	Tvd, TkD, TvFP, O&A, Gk, NB, RAS, FAO, LG
Sipa, hipa	Hipa	<i>Cypselurus</i> and <i>Cheilopogon</i> spp.	Exocoetidae	Young flying fish	Tvd, TkD, O&A, Gk, Nb
Sipa (Ff), hipa (Nm, Ng) – juv., isave (Ff, Nf, Nl, Vt), hahave (Nm, Ng), sasave (Nt), onauti (Nui)	Hipa – sm., hahave, mālolo	<i>Cypselurus poecilopterus</i>	Exocoetidae	Yellow-wing flyingfish	KHR, TkD, TvFP, FAO
Sipa (Ff), hipa (Nm) – juv., isave (Ff), hahave (Nm), sasave (Nt), onauti (Nui)	Hipa – sm., hahave, mālolo	<i>Cheilopogon simus</i>	Exocoetidae	Ficklespotted flyingfish	KHR, TkD, FAO
Sasave (Ff), hahave (Nm), isave (Nf)	?	<i>Exocoetus volitans</i>	Exocoetidae	Tropical two-wing flyingfish	J&K, WHO
Taotaoama (Ff, Nm)	Taotao	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Fistulariidae	Smooth cornetfish	Tvd, TkD, KHR, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Taotao	Taotao	<i>Fistularia petimba</i>	Fistulariidae	Serrate cornetfish	Tvd, NB, KHR, TkD, RAS
Palu, palu kumoro?		<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Gempylidae	Escolar	dp
Kuakua, palu kuakua, palu kanane	Kapoa	<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i>	Gempylidae	Snake mackerel, promethian excolar	NB, KHR, T&G, SJ&SA, TkD, dp

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			Finfish		
Palu (Ff, Nm, Nf, Ng, Nt, Nui, Vt), palu kuakua (Ni), palu talatala?	Palu, palu pō, palu gatae – short, fat and lightly coloured, palu loa – long, thin and dark, palu tupua – large	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	Gempylidae	Oilfish, castor cod	TvD, E&M, T&G, TvFP, TkD, Gk, WHO, T&G
Palu palagi (Ff), palu kanane (Nm)	Palu	<i>Thyrsitoides marleyi</i>	Gempylidae	Black snoek	dp
Matu (Ff, Nm)	Matu	<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Gerreidae	Oblong silver biddy	JER?, dp, up
Matu (Ff, Nm, Nf, Ni, Vt), matu papa (Ff), te ninimai (Nui)	Matu	<i>Gerres oyena</i>	Gerreidae	Blacktip silver biddy	TvD, TvFP, J&K, MK, TkD, Gk, SJ&SA, RAS, V, FP
Nn or manoko?	Manoko	<i>Amblyeleotris spp.</i>	Gobiidae	Shrimp gobies	Tkd, JER
Nn or manoko (Tv)		<i>Amblygobius phalaena</i>	Gobiidae	Calico goby	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, UW
Nn or manoko?		<i>Ctenogobius feroculus</i>	Gobiidae	Rierce shrimpgoby	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Nn or manoko?		<i>Macrodontogobius wilburi</i>	Gobiidae	Largetooth goby	MK, JER
Nn or manoko		<i>Valenciennesa sexguttata</i>	Gobiidae	Sicspot goby	MK, JER, up
Nn or manoko		<i>Valenciennesa strigata</i>	Gobiidae	Blue-streak goby	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Tute, tute lafa – lg. (Ff), lafalafa (Nm), ise, ise loa?	Ihe fota	<i>Hemiramphus far</i>	Hemiramphidae	Barred garfish	TvD, Nb, Gk, Nb, O&A, RAS, LG, JER
Ise, ise lafa – lg. (Ff), tute poto (Nm)	Ihe mulo – sm., ihe lafa, ihe fota – lg.	<i>Hyporhamphus dussumieri</i>	Hemiramphidae	Dussumier's garfish	TvD, Nb, TkD, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG, V, MK, JER, SJ&SA, dp
Malau fagamea (Ff), malau matakellekele (Nm)	Malau hatu	<i>Myripristis adusta</i>	Holocentridae	Shadowfin soldierfish	RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Malau matapuku (Ff, Nm), malau fagamea? (Ff)	Malau fagamea	<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Holocentridae	Shadowfin soldierfish	MK, SJ&SA, TkD, RM, MK
Malau puku (Ff, Nf, Ng, Nt, Ni, V), malau matapukupuku (Nm), te mon (Nui)	Malau	<i>Myripristis berndti</i>	Holocentridae	Bigscale soldierfish	TvFP, MK, SJ&SA, JER, TkD, TkFP, DP
Malau (Ff, Nm), malau pō?	Malau naunefe	<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	Holocentridae	Epulette soldierfish	RAS, TvD, TvFP, TkD, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Malau (Ff, Nm)	Malau	<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	Holocentridae	Blotcheye soldierfish	RAS, TvD, TkD, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Malau puku (Ff)	Malau tea	<i>Myripristis pralinia?</i>	Holocentridae	Scarlet soldierfish	Tkd, RAS, Nb

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Finfish					
Malau (Ff, Nm), malau puku (Tv)	Malau	<i>Myripristis violacea</i>	Holocentridae	Violet soldierfish	FP, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Talakisi (Ff), talakihi (Nm)	Pūtalaloa	<i>Neoniphon argenteus</i>	Holocentridae	Yellow-striped squirrelfish	Tvd, RAS, MK, JER
Talakisi (Ff), na'oho (Nm)	Anaōho	<i>Neoniphon opercularis</i>	Holocentridae	Blackfin squirrelfish	Tvd, TkD, MK, RAS, JER
Talakisi (Ff), na'oho (Nm)	Pūtalaloa	<i>Neoniphon sammara</i>	Holocentridae	Spotfin squirrelfish	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Palu malau (Ff, Nm)		<i>Ostichthys japonicus</i>	Holocentridae	Japanese soldierfish	C&C, SJ&SA
Malau gutu loa (Ff), malau mata loa (Nm)	Malau loa	<i>Sargocentron caudimaculatum</i>	Holocentridae	Tailspot squirrelfish	TkD, KHR, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Talakisi (Ff), talakihi (Nm)	Pūtalaloa	<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>	Holocentridae	Crown squirrelfish	Tvd, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Talakisi (Ff), talakihi (Nm)	Pūtalaloa	<i>Sargocentron microstoma</i>	Holocentridae	Smallmouth squirrelfish	RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Talakisi (Ff), talakihi (Nm)		<i>Sargocentron punctatissimum</i>	Holocentridae	Speckled squirrelfish	RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Tā malau (Ff, Ng, Nt, Ni, Nui, V), tā (Nm, Nf)	Tā	<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Holocentridae	Sabre squirrelfish	Tvd, NB, KHR, TvFP, TkD, Gk, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Malau gutu loa (Ff), malua mata loa (Nm)	Malau loa	<i>Sargocentron tiere</i>	Holocentridae	Tahitian squirrelfish	TkD, Nb, RAS
Malau gutu loa (Ff), malua mata loa (Nm)	Tā malau	<i>Sargocentron violaceum?</i>	Holocentridae	Violet squirrelfish	JER, dp
Ululau (Ff, NI)?, ūlau (Nm, Nf, Ng, Nt, Nui, Vt)	Hakulā tuāniu, tuāniu	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Istiophoridae	Indo-Pacific sailfish	Tvd, TkD, TvFP, Gk, Nb, RAS, SJ&SA, dp
Sakulā (Ff, Nf, Ni, Nt, Nui, Vt), hakulā (Nm, Ng)	Hakulā tuivaka	<i>Istiompax indica</i>	Istiophoridae	Black marlin	Tvd, TkD, RAS, SJ&SA
Sakulā (Ff), hakulā (Nm)	Hakulā tuivaka	<i>Makaira mazara</i>	Istiophoridae	Indo-Pacific blue marlin	Tvd, TkD, TvFP, RAS, SJ&SA, dp
Sakulā (Ff), hakulā (Nm)	Hakulā tuivaka	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	Istiophoridae	Shortbill spearfish	Tvd, TkD, RAS
Sakulā (Ff), hakulā (Nm)	Hakulā tuivaka	<i>Kajikia audax</i>	Istiophoridae	Striped marlin	Tvd, TkD, RAS
Sāfole (Ff), hāfole (Nm)	Hāfole	<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	Kuhliidae	Fiveband flagtail	TkD, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Nanue (Ff, Nm), inonikai (Nui)	Nanue	<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	Kyphosidae	Topsail drummer, highfin rudderfish	Tvd, TvFP, TkD, Gk, Nb, RAS, V, FP, dp, up, SJ&SA, JER
Nanue (Ff, Nm)	Nanue, nue?	<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Kyphosidae	Long-finned drummer	Tvd, RAS, TkD, SJ&SA, JER
Gole, uluolo?, kirole (Nt)		<i>Anampses caeruleopunctatus</i>	Labridae	Blue-spotted wrasse	KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER



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Finfish					
Gole (Ff), kiole (Nt)		<i>Anampses meleagrides</i>	Labridae	Spotted wrasse	Tvd, J&K, MK, RAS, V?, SJ&SA, JER
Fua niki, kimoo?		<i>Anampses</i> or <i>Coris</i> spp.	Labridae	Unknown wrasse?	Nb
Gole (Ff), kiole (Nt)?		<i>Anampses twisti</i>	Labridae	Yellowbreasted wrasse	JER, J&K, MK, SJ&SA
Nn		<i>Bodianus</i> spp.	Labridae		MK, SJ&SA
Gole (Ff), papo? (Nm)	Molali, teini o te puhi (At)	<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i>	Labridae	Floral Maori wrasse	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, Tkd, O&A, RAS, JER, up
Gole (Ff), papo, papu? (Nm), kiole (Nt)	Papo	<i>Cheilinus fasciatus</i>	Labridae	Red-breasted Maori wrasse	Tvd, Tkd, KHR, Nb?, RAS, J&K, MK, V, SJ&SA, JER, up
Gole (Ff), papo, papu?, kiole (Nt)	Molali	<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	Labridae	Tripletail Maori wrasse	Tvd, Tkd, KHR, RAS, J&K, MK, V, SJ&SA, JER, up
Tagafa – adult (Ff, Nm), laulaupakau – lg. adult with humphead (Ff), fakatipa – sub-adult (Ff, Nm), lafi?, malatea – adult?	Gagae – sm., lalafi, lafilafi – med., malatea – lg.	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Labridae	Humphead wrasse, napolean	Tvd, Tkd, Nb, RAS, LG, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Nn (Ff)		<i>Cheilio inermis</i>	Labridae	Cigar wrasse	SJ&SA, JER
Fn (Ff)	Hoa o te puhi?	<i>Coris aygula</i>	Labridae	Clown coris	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, Td, up
Uloulo (Ff, Nm), moakula	Fn	<i>Coris gaimard</i>	Labridae	Yellowtail coris, Gaimard's wrasse	NB, RAS, V, J&K, SJ&SA, JER, KHR
Gole gutuloo (Ff), kimoo, papo, papu vale (Nm), gutugutuloo?	Gutuloo, fakaopē, mua gutuhiko, gutuhiko	<i>Epibulus insidiator</i>	Labridae	Slingjaw wrasse	Tkd, KHR, Gk, Nb, RAS, SJ&SA, MK, JER
Kimoo tai (Ff), kiolo tai (Nt)	Gutuhiko	<i>Gomphosus varius</i>	Labridae	Bird wrasse	KHR, Tkd, Nb, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER, MK, up
Gole (Ff), kiolo (Nt)	Hugale	<i>Halichoeres biocellatus</i>	Labridae	Biocellate wrasse	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Ulo'ulo (Ff, Nm)	Hugale paea	<i>Halichoeres hortulanus</i>	Labridae	Checkerboard wrasse	Tvd, Tkd, KHR, RAS, LG, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Ulo'ulo (Ff, Nm)	Hugale	<i>Halichoeres margaritaceus</i>	Labridae	Pink-belly wrasse	Tvd, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Gole (Ff), kiolo (Nt)	Np	<i>Halichoeres marginatus</i>	Labridae	Dusky wrasse	SJ&SA, JER
Ulo'ulo (Ff, Nm)	Hugale	<i>Halichoeres melanurus</i>	Labridae	Tailspot wrasse	Tvd, SJ&SA, JER
Ulo'ulo (Ff, Nm)	Hugale	<i>Halichoeres melasmapomus</i>	Labridae	Ocellated wrasse	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Ulo'ulo (Ff, Nm)	Hugale	<i>Halichoeres ornatus</i>	Labridae	Ornate wrasse	MK, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Ulo'ulo (Ff, Nm)	Paea, hugale paea	<i>Halichoeres trimaculatus</i>	Labridae	Threespot wrasse	Tvd, KHR, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Gole (Ff), lape (Nm)	Np?	<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i>	Labridae	Barred thicklip wrasse	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gole (Ff), lape (Nm)	Np?	<i>Hemigymnus melapterus</i>	Labridae	Blackeye thicklip wrasse	SJ&SA, JER
Gole (Ff), lape (Nm)	Np?	<i>Labrichthys unilineatus</i>	Labridae	Tubelip wrasse	MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Talitali (Ff), nn (Nm)		<i>Labroides bicolor</i>	Labridae	Bicolour cleaner wrasse	V, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Talitali (Ff), nn (Nm)	Talitaliuli	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	Labridae	Cleaner wrasse	TkD, KHR, J&K, MK, V, SJ&SA, JER
Gole (Ff)		<i>Macropharyngodon meleagris</i>	Labridae	Blackspotted wrasse	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Lape tanu (Nm), gole (Ff)	Tanutanu, hoa o te puhi	<i>Novaculichthys taeniourus</i>	Labridae	Rockmover wrasse	Tvd, TkD, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Gole (Ff)	Np?, lolu? (At)	<i>Oxycheilinus digamma</i>	Labridae	Cheeklined wrasse	O&A?, SJ&SA, JER
Gole (Ff), lautōtonu?	Lautōtonu	<i>Oxycheilinus unifasciatus</i>	Labridae	Ringtail wrasse	Tvd, TkD, J&K, MK, JER, KHR, Dp
Nn (Ff, Nm)		<i>Pseudocheilinus hexataenia</i>	Labridae	Sixstripe wrasse	SJ&SA, JER
Gole? (Ff), moimoi (Nm), kimoa (Nui)		<i>Pseudodax moluccanus</i>	Labridae	Chiseltooth wrasse	MK, SJ&SA, JER, KHR
Uloulo (Ff), moimoi (Nm)	Paea	<i>Stethojulis bandanensis</i>	Labridae	Bluelined wrasse	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, V
Uloulo (Ff), moimoi (Nm)	Paea	<i>Stethojulis strigiventer</i>	Labridae	Stripbelly wrasse	Tvd, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER
Uloulo (Ff, Nm)		<i>Thalassoma amblycephalum</i>	Labridae	Blunthead wrasse	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, V
Uloulo (Ff, Nm), lape (NI)	Mōtoa, hugale	<i>Thalassoma hardwicke</i>	Labridae	Sixbar wrasse	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, TkD, NB, RAS, V
Uloulo (Ff, Nm)	Mōtoa?	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	Labridae	Moon wrasse	Tvd, TkD, J&K, O&A, MK, SJ&SA, RAS
Uloulo (Ff, Nm)	Uloulo	<i>Thalassoma purpurum</i>	Labridae	Surge wrasse	Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS
Uloulo (Ff, Nm)	Uloulo	<i>Thalassoma quinquevittatum</i>	Labridae	Fivestripe wrasse	Tvd, TkD, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, up
Uloulo (Ff, Nm, Nt)	Uloulo	<i>Thalassoma trilobatum (fuscum)</i>	Labridae	Ladder wrasse, fire wrasse	Tvd, KHR, MK, SJ&SA, TkD, RAS

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Palu malau puku (Ff)		<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	Lampridae	Opah, ocean moonfish	dp, KL
Mū gutuloa (Ff), mū papa (Nm)	?	<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Lethrinidae	Yellowspot emperor	Tvd, Gk, NB, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, JER
Kailo (Ff, Nm)	Fn	<i>Gymnocranius grandoculis</i>	Lethrinidae	Bluelined emperor	JER, dp
Kailo (Ff)	?	<i>Gymnocranius microdon</i>	Lethrinidae	Japanese sea bream	Gk, Nb, RAS, JER, dp
?	?	<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Lethrinidae	Ambon emperor	MK, SJ&SA, dp
Kāpatiko (Ff, Nm)	Np	<i>Lethrinus atkinsoni?</i>	Lethrinidae	Atkinson's emperor	MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Sāputu (Ff), hāputu (Nm)	Hāputu	<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Lethrinidae	Orangefin emperor	Tvd, Nb, T&G, MK, SJ&SA, Tkd, JER, dp
Tanutanu (Ff, Nm)	Np	<i>Lethrinus harak</i>	Lethrinidae	Thumbspot emperor	Tvd, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG, V, FP, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gutula (Ff), filoa (Nm)	Filoa	<i>Lethrinus miniatus</i>	Lethrinidae	Trumpet emperor	Tvd, TKD, KHR, T&G, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Np or nn	Np	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>	Lethrinidae	Spangled emperor	T&G, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Tanutanu (Ff, Nm), okaoka (Nui)	Np?	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Lethrinidae	Orangestripe emperor	TvFP, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Filoa (Ff, Nt), gutu'ula (Nm), kapatiko? (Nf, Ni, Vt?), rou (Nui)	Gutula – young in lagoon, filoa – lg. outside the lagoon	<i>Lethrinus olivaceus</i>	Lethrinidae	Long-nosed emperor	Tvd, TvFP, TKD, Gk, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, V, FP, dp
Kāpatiko (Ff, Nm)	Np?	<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>	Lethrinidae	Spotcheek emperor	MK, JER, dp
Kāpatiko (Ff, Nm)	Np?	<i>Lethrinus semicinctus</i>	Lethrinidae	Blackblotch emperor	MK, JER, dp
Gutula (Ff, Nm)	Liki	<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i>	Lethrinidae	Yellowlip emperor	Tvd, Nb, T&G, MK, SJ&SA, TKD, RAS
Noto (Ff), tanutanu (Nm), kailo (NB)	Np	<i>Lethrinus variegatus</i>	Lethrinidae	Variiegated emperor	Tvd, NB, KHR, TKD, T&G, SJ&SA, RAS, V
Mū – juv., mū fatu – lg. (Ff), mū (Nm)	Mūmū – sm., mū – med., mū mea – lg., light coloured, mū fatu – lg., dark coloured	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Lethrinidae	Big-eye emperor/bream	Tvd, LPZ, MK, SJ&SA, TKD, RAS, LG, V, FP
Mū gutu pukupuku (Ff), mū (Nm), mū gutu puku	Mūmū – sm., mū – med.	<i>Monotaxis heterodon</i>	Lethrinidae	Redfin emperor	Tvd, Nb, JER, dp
Nn (Ff, Nm)		<i>Wattsia mossambica</i>	Lethrinidae	Mozambique large-eye bream	T&G, dp

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Palusega (Ff), kōtua (Nm), taelepe (Ng), takuoga (Nt)	Palu vakaalo	<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Lutjanidae	Smooth-toothed jobfish	Tvd, NB, TKD, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Palupalu sega (Ff, Nf, Ni, Nui), palu sega (Nt, Vt), palupalu sega loa, palu taelepe (Ng), palu kōtua (Nm)	Palu loa	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	Lutjanidae	Rusty jobfish	TvD, TvFP, MK, SJ&SA, TkFP, JER, dp
Utu (Ff, Nm, Nf, Ng, Nt, Ni, Nui, Vt)	Utu	<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Lutjanidae	Green jobfish	TvD, TvFP, TkD, Gk, Nb, MK, RAS, FP, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Palu fagamea (Ff), palu fakamea (Nm), palu malau puku (Ff?, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nm?, Nt, Vt), te buki n lin (Nui)	Palu malau, palu loa	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Lutjanidae	Ruby snapper	NB, TKD, TvFP, TkFP, T&G, dp
Palu malau loa (Ff, Nm, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nt, Vt), te buki n lin (Nui)	Palu ave	<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	Lutjanidae	Longtail snapper, flame snapper	Tvd, TkD, RAS, TvFP, TkFP, SJ&SA, Ah&lt, dp
Palu malau toetoe (Ff, Nm)		<i>Etelis radiosus</i>	Lutjanidae	Scarlet snapper	SJ&SA, dp
Fagamea (Ff), unauna fakamea – juv., fakamea (Nm)	Tatatata – juv., fagamea	<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Lutjanidae	Red seabass	TvD, TkD, Gk, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, V, dp
Tāiva (Ff, Nm)	Np	<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>	Lutjanidae	Dory snapper	Tvd, TkD, Nb, MJ, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Tagau (Ff), takape (Nm)	Tagau	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Lutjanidae	Yellow-margined seaperch	TvD, TkD, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, V, FP, JER, dp, up
Tāea (Ff, Nm), ika ni bong (Nui)	Tāea	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Lutjanidae	Humpback snapper, paddletail	TVD, TkD, TvFP, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG, V, FP, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
savane (Ff, Nt, Ni, Nui, Vt), mātohi (Nm), havane (Td), riinimatang (Nui)	Havane	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Lutjanidae	Bluestripe seaperch	Tvd, TvFP, TkD, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, QA26
Palu taea (Ff)		<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Lutjanidae	Malabar snapper	dp
Tāiva (Ff, Nm)	Tāiva	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Lutjanidae	Onespot seaperch	TvD, TkD, Gk, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, JER, dp
Savane (Ff), mātohi (Nm) (rare)	Np	<i>Lutjanus quinquelineatus</i>	Lutjanidae	Fivestripe snapper	JER, dp
Sāputu (Ff), hāputu (Nm)	Hāputu	<i>Lutjanus rivulatus</i>	Lutjanidae	Maori seaperch	TvD, TKD, Gk, Nb, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Palu savane (Ff), palu mātohi (Nm) (rare)	Np	<i>Lutjanus rufolineatus</i>	Lutjanidae	Moluccan snapper	C&C, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Tagau?	Np	<i>Lutjanus semicinctus?</i>	Lutjanidae	Halfbarred snapper	MK, SJ&SA
Sikuku (Ff), takuku, palu takuku (Nm), palu kanani (Nm?)	Np	<i>Macolor macularis</i>	Lutjanidae	Midnight snapper	MK, SJ&SA, JER, V, DP



Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Sikuku (Ff), takuku, palu takuku (Nm), palu kanani (Nm)	Np	<i>Macolor niger</i>	Lutjanidae	Black and white snapper	MK, SJ&SA, JER, P, V, dp
Palu kailo (Tv)		<i>Paracaesio kusakarii</i>	Lutjanidae	Kusakar's snapper	T&G, SJ&SA
Palu kuokuo (Ff)		<i>Paracaesio stonei</i>	Lutjanidae	Stone's snapper	SJ&SA, dp
Palu ulia (Ff, Nf, Nt, Nui, Vt), palu ulihega (Nm), palu pelupelu (Nt)		<i>Paracaesio xanthura</i>	Lutjanidae	Yellowtail blue snapper	TvFP, MK, JER, dp
Palu sega (Ff), palu sina (Nm)		<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>	Lutjanidae	Golden-eye jobfish	SJ&SA, DP
Palu savane (Ff), palu utu?	Palu utu, palau malau, tuputupuga – juv.	<i>Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus</i>	Lutjanidae	Flower snapper	Tvd, TkD, NB, JER, Dp
Palu sega (Ff)		<i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>	Lutjanidae	Goldflag jobfish	T&G, J&K, SJ&SA, dp
Palu sega (Ff), palu matu	Palu vaka alo?	<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	Lutjanidae	Crimson jobfish	J&K, O&A, SJ&SA, DP, T&G
Palu noto (Ff)		<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>	Lutjanidae	Goldbanded jobfish	SJ&SA, dp
Palu savane (Ff, Nf, Ni, Nui, Vt), palu mātohi (Nm)	Palu hega, palu hegahega	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Lutjanidae	Oblique banded snapper, flower snapper	TvD, TkD, Gk, Nb, TvFP, FP, T&G, SJ&SA, dp
Nn (forgotten)	Motoa (At)	<i>Malacanthus latovittatus</i>	Malacanthidae	Blue sandtilefish	HvP, J&K, JER, dp
Mata pai (Ff)		<i>Mene maculata</i>	Menidae	Moonfish	LPZ, KL, dp
Sumu kāleva (Ff), humu kāleva (Nm), sue kāleva (Nt?), kimoa o te tai (Ni?)	Humu kāleva	<i>Aluterus scriptus</i>	Monacanthidae	Scrawled leatherjacket	Tvd, TkD, RAS, Nb, J&K, MD, SJ&SA, JER
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm), sue (Tv), kimokimo (Ni)	Humu tagitagi	<i>Amanses scopas</i>	Monacanthidae	Brush-sided leatherjacket	Tvd, TkD, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, NB
Sumu (Ff), humu (Nm), sue (Tv)	Humu (sumu)	<i>Cantherhines dumerilii</i>	Monacanthidae	Yelloweye leatherjacket	Tvd, TkD, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Np	Humu (sumu)	<i>Cantherhines pardalis</i>	Monacanthidae	Honeycomb filefish	Tvd, TkD
Nn		<i>Oxymonacanthus longirostris</i>	Monacanthidae	Beaked leatherjacket	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Kanase (Ff, Ni, Nt, Vt), kanahe (Nm), fua – sm., fua kanase – med., kanase – lg. (Ff), te aua (Nui)	Kanae	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Mugilidae	Fringelip mullet	Tvd, TvFP, TkD, Gk, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Kafakafa (Ff), kafakafa – sm., kafa – lg. (Nm), baibue (Nui)	Kafakafa – young, kafa (kaha) – adult	<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Mugilidae	Diamond-scale mullet	Tvd, TvFP, TkD, Gk, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Fua gutuloa (Ff, Nm)	Aua	<i>Neomyxus chaptalii</i>	Mugilidae	Sharpnose mullet	JER, TKD
Kalo – juv.?, mäilili (Ff), hafulu – sm., afulu – lg., afulu kula – reddish night-time form (Nm)	Kalo – juv., mäilili – when off shore, memea – when near shore	<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i>	Mullidae	Yellowfin goatfish	Tvd, TkD, KHR, Gk, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, LG, dp
Kalo – juv., kaivete – adult (Ff), kalo – juv., vete (Nm)	Kalo – juv., vete	<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Mullidae	Yellowstripe goatfish	TvD, TkD, KHR, Gk?, Nb, RAS, MK, LG, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Afulu (Ff), ika faitalafa (Nm)		<i>Parupeneus barberinoides</i>	Mullidae	Bicolour goatfish	JER, dp
Afulu (Ff), ika faitalafa (Nm)	Tuitā	<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	Mullidae	Dash-dot goatfish	Tvd, NB, TkD, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, dp
Afulu (Ff)	?	<i>Parupeneus ciliatus</i>	Mullidae	Cardinal goatfish	Tvd, RAS, JER, dp
Afulu (Ff), ika faitalafa (Nm)	Afulu, moaga	<i>Parupeneus crassilabris</i>	Mullidae	Thicklip (doublebar) goatfish	TvD, NB, TkD, KHR, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Afulu (Ff), ika faitalafa (Nm), 'afulu – yellow form (Ff, Nm)	Moaga āheu, moaga hehega – yellow form	<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Mullidae	Goldsaddle goatfish	Tvd, TkD, O&A, KHR, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, V, JER
Afulu (Ff, Nm), ika faitalafa (Nm)	Vete	<i>Parupeneus heptacanthus</i>	Mullidae	Cinnabar goatfish	Tvd, RAS, JER, dp
Afulu (Ff, Nm), ika fai talafa (Nm)?		<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Mullidae	Indian goatfish	Tvd, RAS, JER, dp
Afulu (Ff, Nm), ika fai talafa (Nm)?		<i>Parupeneus insularis</i>	Mullidae	Insular goatfish	Tvd, JER, MK, dp
Afulu (Ff), ika faitalafa (Nm), afulu kula?	Moaga	<i>Parupeneus multifasciatus</i>	Mullidae	Manybarred goatfish	Tvd, TkD, KHR, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Afulu (Ff, Nm)		<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i>	Mullidae	Sidespot goatfish	SJ&SA, JER, dp
Sukumānonu (Ff), maepo (Nm)	Maileākoa	<i>Upeneus taeniopterus</i>	Mullidae	Bandtail goatfish	Tkd, Nb, Gk, LG, TkD, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Sukumānonu (Ff), maepo (Nm), mailili?	Maileākoa	<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Mullidae	Striped goatfish	Tkd, NB, Gk, LZ, LG, TkD, KHR, J&K, MK, JER, dp
Moamoa (Ff, Nm)	Moamoa, tētē	<i>Ostracion cubicus</i>	Ostraciidae	Yellow boxfish, bluespotted boxfish	TkD, NB, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Moamoa (Ff, Nm)	Tētē	<i>Ostracion meleagris</i>	Ostraciidae	Spotted boxfish	TkD, Nb, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Np?, moamoa (Ff, Nm)?	Moamoa	<i>Lactoria cornuta</i>	Ostraciidae	Longhorn cowfish	RAS, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Mānifi (Ff, Nm, Vt), palupalu (Nt)	Mānifi	<i>Pempheris oualensis</i>	Pempheridae	Copper or bronze sweeper	TkD, Nb, RAS, JER, dp, up
Manoko (Ff), kalapa, ika folovaka (Nm)	Kalapa	<i>Parapercis clathrata</i>	Pinguipedidae	Latticed sandperch	Tkd, I&V, JER, dp
Kalapa (Nm)	Kalapa	<i>Parapercis millepunctata</i>	Pinguipedidae	Spotted sandperch	JER
Kalapa (Nm)		<i>Parapercis schauinslandi</i>	Pinguipedidae	Redspotted sandperch	JER
Nn (Ff)	Palu laufala	<i>Plesiops corallicola</i>	Plesiopidae	Bluegill longfin	MK, JER, dp
Palu nanue		<i>Polymixia berndti</i>	Polymixiidae	Pacific beardfish	Dp
Np	Kumikumia	<i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i>	Polymeniidae	Sixfeeler threadfin	MK, JER, dp
Nn	Nn	<i>Centropyge bicolor</i>	Pomacanthidae	Bicolour angelfish	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Nn (Ff), tama ate mahina (Nm)	Palu?	<i>Centropyge flavissima</i>	Pomacanthidae	Lemonpeel angelfish	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Nn	Palu?	<i>Centropyge lorica</i>	Pomacanthidae	Flame angelfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Laulaufou, laulafou o namo, laulafou o tua – juv.? (Nb)?	Tiftifi	<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i>	Pomacanthidae	Emperor angelfish	NB, KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, JER
Laulaufou (Ff), tōtō namu (Nm), tiftifi laupua (Nl)?	Fn	<i>Pygoplites diacanthus</i>	Pomacanthidae	Regal angelfish (blue angelfish? – juv.)	Gk, Nb, KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, V
Mutumutu (Ff, Nm)	Mutu, mutu tea?	<i>Abudefduf septemfasciatus</i>	Pomacentridae	Banded sergeant	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Mutumutu (Ff, Nm)	Mutu, gagafu, gafugafu, mutumutu?	<i>Abudefduf sexfasciatus?</i>	Pomacentridae	Scissor-tail sergeant	Tvd, Tkd, RAS
Mutumutu (Ff, Nm)	Mutu, mutu fatu, gagafu, gafugafu	<i>Abudefduf sordidus</i>	Pomacentridae	Blackspot sergeant	Tvd, Tkd, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Mutumutu (Ff, Nm)	Mutu	<i>Abudefduf vaigiensis</i>	Pomacentridae	Indo-Pacific sergeant	Tvd, Tkd, Gk, MK, RAS, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Amblyglyphidodon orbicularis</i>	Pomacentridae	Orbicular damsel	Tvd, RAS, D, SJ&SA, JER, up
Nn (Ff), moimoi?		<i>Amblyglyphidodon aureus</i>	Pomacentridae	Golden damselfish	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Amphiprion chrysopterus</i>	Pomacentridae	Orange-fin anemone fish	Tvd, NB, KER, J&K, SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Amphiprion clarkii</i>	Pomacentridae	Clark's anemone fish	Tvd, NB, KER, J&K, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvalu name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chromis acares</i>	Pomacentridae	Midget chromis	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, V, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chromis atripectoralis</i>	Pomacentridae	Black-axil chromis	JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chromis iomelas</i>	Pomacentridae	Half-and-half chromis	Tvd, RAS, SJ&SA, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chromis margaritifer</i>	Pomacentridae	Bicolour chromis	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chromis ternatensis</i>	Pomacentridae	Ternate chromis	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up, V
Moimoi (Ff)	Gagafu, gafugafu (gahugahu)	<i>Chromis viridis</i>	Pomacentridae	Blue-green chromis	Tvd, RAS, TKD, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Tikuku (Ff), takuku (Nm), moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chrysiptera biocellata</i>	Pomacentridae	Twospot damselfish	Tvd, RAS, V, TKD, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Tikuku (Ff), takuku (Nm), moimoi (Ff)		<i>Chrysiptera brownriggii</i>	Pomacentridae	Surge damselfish	Tvd, RAS, V, TKD, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)?	Nn	<i>Chrysiptera glauca?</i>	Pomacentridae	Gray damselfish	J&K, SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi (Ff)?		<i>Chrysiptera taupou</i>	Pomacentridae	Onespot demoiselle	Tvd, MK, RAS, V
Moimoi (Ff), kamu	Gagafu, gafugafu	<i>Dascyllus aruanus</i>	Pomacentridae	Humbug dascyllus	Tvd, RAS, V, KHR, TKD, D, SJ&SA, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Dascyllus reticulatus</i>	Pomacentridae	Reticulate dascyllus	SJ&SA
Moimoi (Ff), pili mata kafi		<i>Dascyllus trimaculatus</i>	Pomacentridae	Three-spot dascyllus	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, KHR
Moimoi (Ff)	Gagafu, gafugafu	<i>Plectroglyphidodon dickii</i>	Pomacentridae	Dick's damselfish	Tvd, TKD, MK, RAS, V, up
Moimoi (Ff)	Gagafu, gafugafu	<i>Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus</i>	Pomacentridae	Blue-eye damselfish	Tvd, TKD, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi	Palu	<i>Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus</i>	Pomacentridae	Jewel damselfish	Tvd, TKD, RAS, V, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)	Palu	<i>Pomacentrus bankanensis?</i>	Pomacentridae	Charcoal damselfish	SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi (Ff), takuku (Nm)	Palu	<i>Pomacentrus brachialis?</i>	Pomacentridae	Charcoal damselfish	JER
Moimoi (Ff)	Palu	<i>Pomacentrus coelestis</i>	Pomacentridae	Neon damselfish	Tvd, RAS, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)	Gagafu, gafugafu	<i>Pomacentrus pavo?</i>	Pomacentridae	Blue damselfish	Tvd, TvD, KHR, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Pomacentrus vaiuli</i>	Pomacentridae	Princess damselfish	Tvd, RAS, V, up



Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Moimoi (Ff), takuku (Nm)	Gagafu, gafugafu (gahugahu)	<i>Stegastes albifasciatus</i>	Pomacentridae	Whitebar gregory	Tvd, TkD, KHR, SAR, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff), takuku (Nm)	Gahugahu, palu laufala	<i>Stegastes fasciolatus</i>	Pomacentridae	Pacific gregory	Tvd, SAR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, up
Moimoi (Ff), takuku (Nm)	Gagafu, gafugafu	<i>Stegastes nigricans?</i>	Pomacentridae	Dusky gregory	Tvd, TkD, KHR, RAS, V, dp, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi (Ff), takuku (Nm)	Palu, palu laufala, gahugahu	<i>Stegastes punctatus (lividus)</i>	Pomacentridae	Bluntsnout gregory	Tvd, RAS, V
Matapā (Ff), matapula (Nm, Nt)	Matapula	<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Priacanthidae	Glasseye	RAS, TkD, KHR, MK, JER, dp
Matapā (Ff), matapula (Nm, Nt)	Matapula	<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	Priacanthidae	Crescent-tail bigeye, goggle-eye	Tkd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Nn		<i>Nemateleotris magnifica</i>	Ptereleotridae	Fire dartfish	MK, JER, up
Nn		<i>Ptereleotris microlepis</i>	Ptereleotridae	Twotone dartfish, Smallscale dartfish	MK, JER, up
Taona (Ff), laea muli fenua (Nm)	Np?	<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Scaridae	Bumphead parrotfish	MK, RAS, JER, LG, dp
Lavia (Ff), kamutu maga (Nm)	Ufu tafega (uhutahega)?	<i>Calotomus carolinus</i>	Scaridae	Stareye parrotfish	Tvd, Tkd, Gk, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Lōlō – IP, ufu ātua – TP (initial phase), ufu homo	<i>Cetoscarus ocellatus</i>	Scaridae	Bicolour or spotted parrotfish	TkD, Tkd, KHR, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Somosomo laea (Ff), laea (Ff, Nm)	Laea, ufu, ufu ui – IP, kāmutu – TP	<i>Chlorurus (Scarus) frontalis</i>	Scaridae	Reefcrest parrotfish, tan-faced parrotfish	Tvd, TkD, KHR, RAS, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Laea (Ff, Nm)	Laea	<i>Chlorurus (Scarus) microrhinus</i>	Scaridae	Steephead parrotfish	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, RAS, LG, dp, V
Homo – lagoon with black spot, IP, kapuga – reef, IP, laea – TP (Ff), ufuufu – TP (Nm), laea (gen.) (Ff, Ng, Ni, Nt, Nui, Vt), kamuta (Nm), unauna laia (Nf)	Ufu, ufu ui	<i>Chlorurus (Scarus) sordidus</i>	Scaridae	Bullethead parrotfish	TvFP, TkD, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Kapuga – reef, IP, homo – lagoon, IP (Nm), lavia – TP (Ff), kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Ufu (uhu) ui, kāmutu	<i>Chlorurus bleekeri</i>	Scaridae	Bleeker's parrotfish	Tvd, RAS, LG, V, SJ&SA, JER
Laea (Ff), kamutu maga (Nm)	Ufu – IP, kāmutu – TP	<i>Chlorurus japonensis</i>	Scaridae	Redtail parrotfish, Japan parrotfish parrotfish, tan-faced parrotfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Ulaifi – light coloured, IP (Ff, Nm), alamea uli – dark, TP (Nm), ika hole – when on reef, darker form (Nm)	Alomea – initial light phase, ulaifi (ulahi), kulapo – sm.	<i>Hipposcarus (Scarus) longiceps</i>	Scaridae	Pacific longnose parrotfish	Tvd, TkD, O&A, Gk, Nb, KHR, RAS, LG, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kamutu – IP, TP (Nm)	Ufu – IP, galo – TP	<i>Scarus niger</i>	Scaridae	Swarthy parrotfish	Tvd, MK, TkD, RAS, Gk, Nb, LG, P, V, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Taona – IP, somosomo laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu – TP (Nm)	Ufu tafega – IP, ufu loloa, koti – TP	<i>Scarus psittacus (S. venosus)</i>	Scaridae	Palenose parrotfish	TkD, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Ufu (uhu) – IP, kāmutu – TP, mamanu – TP, galo – Ig.	<i>Scarus altipinnis</i>	Scaridae	Minifin parrotfish	MK, TkD, SJ&SA, JER
Nn – IP (Ff, Nm), laea (Ff), kamutu maga (Nm)	Ufu ui – TP	<i>Scarus dimidiatus?</i>	Scaridae	Yellowbarred parrotfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Laea (Ff), kamutu maga (Nm)	Laea fatu	<i>Scarus festivus (S. lunula)</i>	Scaridae	Festive parrotfish	TkD, KHR, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Somo, laea – TP (Ff), kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Ufu, ufu loloa	<i>Scarus forsteni</i>	Scaridae	Whitespot parrotfish	TkD, KER, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Taona – IP, somosomo laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, lavia – TP (Nm)	Ufu (uhu), ufu ui?	<i>Scarus frenatus</i>	Scaridae	Bridled parrotfish	RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Somosomo – IP, yellowish, somosomo laea – IP, blueish, lavia – TP (Ff), alomea – IP, alomea'uli – TP (Nm)	Alomea? – IP, ufu, ufu loloa – TP	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>	Scaridae	Blue-barred parrotfish	TvD, NB, TkD, MK, RAS, Gk, Nb, LG, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Somosomo taona – sm., taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu maga – TP (Nm), tū vela (NI)	Kāmutu – TP, galo	<i>Scarus globiceps</i>	Scaridae	Globehead parrotfish	Tvd, TkD, KHR, MK, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER
Somosomo taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Ufu – IP, ufu ui, kāmutu – TP	<i>Scarus oviceps</i>	Scaridae	Egghead parrotfish	TvD, T, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Ufu – IP, ufu ui – TP	<i>Scarus rivulatus</i>	Scaridae	Surf parrotfish	TkD, SJ&SA, JER
Taona – IP, lavia – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu maga – TP (Nm)	Ufu mea or laea mea – IP, laea mala – TP, kamutu – TP	<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i>	Scaridae	Ember parrotfish	TkD, KHR, MK, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu – TP (Nm)	Ufu, uhu tafega – IP, koti – TP, galo – TP, Ig.	<i>Scarus schlegeli</i>	Scaridae	Schlegel's parrotfish	TkD, MK, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu – TP (Nm)	?	<i>Scarus spinus</i>	Scaridae	Greensnout parrotfish	Tvd, Gk, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Taona – IP, laea – TP (Ff), kapuga – IP, kamutu – TP (Nm)	Ufu – IP	<i>Scarus tricolor</i>	Scaridae	Tricolour parrotfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Laea – TP (Ff), kamutu maga – TP (Nm)		<i>Scarus xanthopleura</i>	Scaridae	Red parrotfish	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pāla, paala (Ff, Nm, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nt, Vt), te baara (Nui)	Pāla	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Scombridae	Wahoo, kingfish	TvD, TkD, Gk, NB, TvFP, TkFP, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Atualo (Ff, Nm)	Atualo, kavalau? (At)	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Scombridae	Mackerel tuna	TvD, NB, LZ, TkD, O&A, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, dp
Tavatava (Ff, Nf), np (Nm)	Tavatava?	<i>Grammatorcynus bilineatus</i>	Scombridae	Double-lined mackerel	C&C, JER, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, dp
Valu (Ff, Ng, Ni, Nt, Nui, Vt), kahikahi fua (Nm), atualo? (Nf)	Tavatava – juv., sm., lälävalu – med., valu – lg., adult	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Scombridae	Dogtooth tuna	TvD, TkD, TkFP, Gk, NB, TvFP, RAS, dp
Atu – gen., tafalomi – sm., tafalami – biggest (Ff), atu – gen., kapāmuli – sm., kapā ‘o pa – med., kapā fuafua – big, kapā hoho – biggest (Nm), te ati (Nui)	Tuikaufoe – sm. (At), atu, gākono – lg., length of a stretched arm	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Scombridae	Skipjack tuna	TvD, TvFP, LPZ, TkD, TkFP, Gk, NB, O&A, RAS, dp
Salala (Tv)	Np?	<i>Rastrelliger kanaqurta?</i>	Scombridae	Indian mackerel	Tvd, Gk, LZ, Nb, J&K, MK, dp
Pāla, paala (Ff, Nm)	Np	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Scombridae	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	T&G, KHR, J&K, Gk, RAS, dp
Atutaoa	Atutaoa	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Scombridae	Albacore tuna	TkD, KHR, TkFP, dp
Takua (Ff, Ni, Nt, Vt), kasi – sm. (Ff), takuo (Nm, Ng, Nt), tavatava – sm. (Nm), te ingimea (Nui)	Kahikahi or kakahi – sm., takuo – lg., >90 cm	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Scombridae	Yellowfin tuna	TvD, TkD, Gk, T&G, TvFP, RAS, dp
Takua (Ff), takuo (Nm, Nt), kasi – sm. (Ff),	Kahikahi or kakahi – sm., takuo – lg., >90 cm	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Scombridae	Bigeye tuna	Tvd, TkD, Gk, RAS, dp
Pula kula		<i>Pontinus macrocephalus</i>	Scorpaenidae	Large-headed scorpionfish	dp
Sakusakulele (Ff), hakuakulele (Nm)	Hakuakulele	<i>Pterois antennata</i>	Scorpaenidae	Antenna turkeyfish	Nb, TkD, SJ&SA, JER
Sakusakulele (Ff), hakuakulele (Nm)	Hakuakulele	<i>Pterois radiata</i>	Scorpaenidae	Clearfin turkeyfish	NB, TkD, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sakusakulele (Ff), hakuakulele (Nm)	Hakuakulele	<i>Pterois volitans</i>	Scorpaenidae	Turkeyfish	NB, TkD, SJ&SA, JER
Nofu, nofu kena (Ff, Nm)	Nofu, nohu	<i>Scorpaenopsis diabolus</i>	Scorpaenidae	False stonefish, devil scorpionfish	Tvd, NB, JER

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Nofu, nofu kena? (Ff, Nm)	Nofu, nohu	<i>Scorpaenopsis papuensis</i>	Scorpaenidae	Papuan scorpionfish stonefish	Tvd, Nb, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Nofu (Ff, Nm)	Nofu	<i>Synanceia verrucosa</i>	Scorpaenidae	Reef stonefish	TVD, TKD, Nb?, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Sikuku sinu		<i>Aethaloperca rogae</i>	Serranidae	Redmouth grouper	SJ&SA, JER, dp, KL, SA
Gatala lautalo (Ff), gatala lautala (Nm)	Mala	<i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	Serranidae	Slender grouper	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Loi (Ff, Tv), loi uli (Nm)	Loi	<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Serranidae	Peacock rockcod/grouper	Tvd, TKD, Gk, Nb, RAS, LG, V, dp, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Palu mataele (Ff, Nm), gatala		<i>Cephalopholis aurantia</i>	Serranidae	Golden hind	KM, T&G, C&C, SJ&SA
Palu mataele (Ff, Nm)		<i>Cephalopholis igarashiensis</i>	Serranidae	Garish hind	C&C, dp
Mataele (Ff, Nm)	Mataele	<i>Cephalopholis leopardus</i>	Serranidae	Leopard rockcod	Tvd, NB, KHR, RAS, LG, BMBC, JER, dp
Pula (Ff, Nm), pula kula (Ff)	Papa	<i>Cephalopholis miniata</i>	Serranidae	Coral cod	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Pula (Ff, Nm), pula kula (Ff)	Papa	<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i>	Serranidae	Sixspot rockcod	Tvd, MK, RAS, dp
Pula (Ff, Nm)		<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Serranidae	Tomato hind	SJ&SA, JER, dp
Mataele		<i>Cephalopholis spiloparaea</i>	Serranidae	Strawberry rockcod/grouper	Tvd, RAS, MK, SJ&SA
Mataele (Ff, Nm)	Mataele	<i>Cephalopholis urodeta</i>	Serranidae	Flagtail rockcod	Tvd, TKD, KHR, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Fāpuku (Ff), feata (Nm), gatala (gen.)	Fāpuku	<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i> ( <i>E. microdon</i> )	Serranidae	Camouflage rockcod/grouper	Tvd, NB, TKD, KHR, Nb, MK, RAS, V, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Palu gatala (Ff, Nm)		<i>Epinephelus chlorostigma</i>	Serranidae	Brownspeckled grouper	T&G, C&C, MK, SJ&SA, dp
Fālō (Ff, Nm)		<i>Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus</i>	Serranidae	Whitespeckled grouper	SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gatala moana (Ff, Nm)		<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Serranidae	Orangespeckled grouper	SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gatala kilikili (Ff, Nm)		<i>Epinephelus cyanopodus</i>	Serranidae	Speckled grouper, blue maori	T&G, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Eve tuamotu		<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	Serranidae	Blacktip grouper	Tvd, KHR, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Gatala – sm., fāpuku, munua – lg. (Ff, Nf), feata – >30–40 cm, palati – <40 cm (Nm), munua (Nf, Nt)	Fāpuku (FP?), np?	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Serranidae	Flowery cod	Tvd, TvFP, TkFP, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up



Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Eve (Ff), gatala (Nm), eve lautalo, ulu elosi	Eve	<i>Epinephelus hexagonatus</i>	Serranidae	Hexagon rockcod/grouper	Tvd, TkD, KHR, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Falō (Ff), katakata (Nm)		<i>Epinephelus howlandi</i>	Serranidae	Blacksaddle rockcod	RAS, Gk, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Tonu gatala – lg. (Ff, Nm), fāpuku? – smaller sub-adult	Kavakava, ulutuki – v.lg.	<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Serranidae	Queensland grouper, giant grouper	Tvd, TkD, KHR, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gatala (Ff), fāpuku (Nm)	Tutupatapata, eve	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Serranidae	Snubnose grouper	Tvd, RAS, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Gatala, fāpuku (Nm), katakata (Nm)	Fāpuku	<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Serranidae	Trout cod	Tvd, TkD, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Palu gatala (Ff)	Np	<i>Epinephelus magniscuttis</i>	Serranidae		KL, dp
Gatala (Ff, Nm)	Np	<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Serranidae	Malabar grouper	JER, dp
Eve lautalo, ulu elosi?	Eve'utuvai, katakata	<i>Epinephelus melanostigma</i>	Serranidae	Blackspace honeycomb grouper	Tvd, Nb, TkD, KHR, MK, JER
Gatala liiki (Ff), gatala (Nm, Ng, Ni, Nt, Vt), munua – sm., sub-adult, tama gatala (Nf)	Gatala	<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Serranidae	Dwarf spotted rockcod	Tvd, TvFP, TkD, NB, KHR, Gk, Nb, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp, up
Palu gatala (Ff, Nm)	Palu eve, tūpatapata	<i>Epinephelus miliaris</i>	Serranidae	Netfin grouper	C&C, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Palu gatala (Ff, Nm)		<i>Epinephelus morrhua</i>	Serranidae	Comet grouper	MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gatala (Ff, Nm)		<i>Epinephelus ongus</i>	Serranidae	Specklefin grouper	SJ&SA, JER, dp
Palu pātuki		<i>Epinephelus retouti (E. truncatus)</i>	Serranidae	Redtipped grouper	NB, KHR, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Gatala (Ff)	Katakata	<i>Epinephelus socialis</i>	Serranidae	Surge grouper	Tkd, MK, SJ&SA?, KHR
Gatala (Ff, Nm)	Eve	<i>Epinephelus spilotoceps</i>	Serranidae	Four-saddle rockcod/grouper	Tvd, TkD, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Gatala (Ff, Nm), eve lautalo (NB)	Tutupatapata, faloa?	<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Serranidae	Greasy rockcod/grouper	Tvd, TkD, Nb, RAS, KP
Palu pātuki, gatala pātuki (Ff)		<i>Hyporthodus octofasciatus</i>	Serranidae	Eightbar grouper	SJ&SA, dp
Palu pātuki, gatala pātuki (Ff)		<i>Hyporthodus septemfasciatus?</i>	Serranidae	Sevenbar grouper	C&C
Tonu (Ff)	Kaupatuō	<i>Gracila albomarginata</i>	Serranidae	Slenderspine grouper	MK, SJ&SA, JER
Tonu		<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	Serranidae	Squairetail coral trout	Tvd, TkD, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
Finfish					
Tonu pula – white phase (Ff), tonu – white phase (Nm), tonu loi – dark phase (Ff, Nm)	Tonu	<i>Plectropomus laevis</i>	Serranidae	Giant coral trout/grouper	Tvd, Gk, RAS, V, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Tonu (Ff, Nm)	Tonu	<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Serranidae	Leopard coral trout	Tvd, TkD, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Pseudanthias bartlettorum</i>	Serranidae	Bartlett's anthias	J&K, SJ&SA, JER
Moimoi (Ff)		<i>Pseudanthias pascalus</i>	Serranidae	Purple queen	J&K, SJ&SA, JER
Palu savane (Ff)		<i>Saloptia powelli</i>	Serranidae	Golden grouper	FAO, dp
Tonu pula (Ff, Nm), pula	Kaupatuō	<i>Variola albimarginata</i>	Serranidae	Lyretail grouper	Tvd, LZ, NB, KHR, TvFP, TkD, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Tonu pula (Ff, Nm), pula (Ff, Nm, Ng, Ni, Nt, Vt), papa (Nt), pula lautalo?	Kaupatuō	<i>Variola louti</i>	Serranidae	Coronation grouper	Tvd, LPZ, NB, TvFP, TKFP, KHR, TkD, TkFP, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Nn	Nn	<i>Grammistes sexlineatus</i>	Serranidae	Sixline soapfish	RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Nn		<i>Pogonoperca punctata</i>	Serranidae	Spotted soapfish	J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Maiava (Ff, Nf, Ni, Vt), paua (Nm), ō – post-larvae, baua (Nui), ō tala (Ni)?	Maeava, ō – postlarvae, lō tala – young	<i>Siganus argenteus (S. rostratus)</i>	Siganidae	Spony rabbitfish	Tvd, TvFP, TkD, TkFP, NB, KHR, Gk, Nb, RAS, V, Mk, SJ&SA, NB, JER, dp
Maiava (Ff)		<i>Siganus punctatus</i>	Siganidae	Goldspotted rabbitfish	MK, SJ&SA
Kōtala, mai'ava?, ō tala (Nb)		<i>Siganus sp.?</i>	Siganidae	Rabbitfish	Nb
Maiava (Ff)		<i>Siganus spinus</i>	Siganidae	Spiny rabbitfish	MK, SJ&SA
Maiava fāfine (Ff)?		<i>Siganus vermiculatus</i>	Siganidae	Vermiculate rabbitfish	SJ&SA, JER, KL
Ono (Ff, Nf, Ng, Ni, Nui, Vt), nunua, nua (Nm), pāuea (Nt)	Ono, pānanua – lg., ono namo – v.lg.	<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Sphyaenidae	Great barracuda	TvD, TvFP, TkD, TkFP, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Taotao (Ff), taotao, pāuea (Nm), tapatū – juv. (Tv)	Haohao, tapatū – juv.	<i>Sphyaena forsteri</i>	Sphyaenidae	Blackspot barracuda	TvD, TkD, Gk, RAS, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Taotao (Ff), taotao, pāuea (Nm)	Haohao – sm., ono – lg., pānanua – v.lg.	<i>Sphyaena helleri</i>	Sphyaenidae	Chevron barracuda, blackfin barracuda	TkD, Gk?, Nb?, MK, JER, dp
Ono, oso (Ff, nn, Nm)		<i>Sphyaena jello?</i>	Sphyaenidae	Pickhandle barracuda	RAS, JER, dp

Tuvaluan name	Tokelauan name	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Sources
			Finfish		
Ono (Ff), taotao, pāuea (Nm)	Haohao – sm., ono – lg., pānanua – v.lg.	<i>Sphyaena qenie</i>	Sphyaenidae	Blackmargin barracuda	Tvd, Tkd, Gk?, Nb?, MK, SJ&SA, JER, dp
Kalapa (Ff, Nm)	Kalapa	<i>Saurida gracilis</i>	Synodontidae	Slender lizardfish	KHR, JER, DP
Kalapa (Ff, Nm)	Kalapa	<i>Synodus binotatus</i>	Synodontidae	Twospot lizardfish?	JER
Kalapa (Ff, Nm)	Kalapa	<i>Synodus variegatus</i>	Synodontidae	Reef lizardfish?	JER, SJ&SA
Sue (Ff), hue (Nm), puni (Nui)	Hue	<i>Arothron hispidus</i>	Tetraodontidae	Stars and stripes pufferfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Sue (Ff), hue (Nm), puni (Nui)	Tētē	<i>Arothron manilensis</i>	Tetraodontidae	Striped pufferfish	Tkd, Tvd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sue (Ff), hue (Nm), sue uli (NB), puni (Nui)	Tētē	<i>Arothron meleagris</i>	Tetraodontidae	Guineafowl puffer	Tkd, Tvd, NB, KHR, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sue (Ff), hue (Nm), puni (Nui)	Tētē, hue hega	<i>Arothron nigropunctatus</i>	Tetraodontidae	Blackspotted pufferfish	Tvd, Tkd, NB, KHR, RAS, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sue (Ff), hue (Nm), fuatētē (Nt), sue fai kafa, puni (Nui)	Hue atu	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetraodontidae	Star pufferfish	Tvd, Tkd, NB, KHR, RAS, SJ&SA, JER
Pasua (Ff)	Tētē	<i>Canthigaster solandri</i>	Tetraodontidae	Solander's toby	Tkd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Pasua (Ff)	Tētē	<i>Canthigaster valentini</i>	Tetraodontidae	Model toby	Tkd, J&K, MK, SJ&SA, JER
Sakulā (Ff), hakulā (Nm)	Hakulā tuivaka	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Xiphiidae	Swordfish	Tvd, Tkd, RAS
Laulaufou (Ff)	Laulaufau	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	Zanclidae	Moorish idol	Tvd, MK, SJ&SA, Tkd, Gk, RAS







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