

Review

Synthesis of the state of knowledge about species richness of macroalgae, macroinvertebrates and fishes in coastal and oceanic waters of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands

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ABSTRACT. From the beginning of the 19th century on, several small sampling trips as well as large national and international scientific expeditions have been carried out to Easter Island (EI) and Salas y Gómez Island (SGI). The objective of this study is to compile, synthesize and analyze published information about the biodiversity of macroalgae, macroinvertebrates and fishes associated with EI-SGI, updating the state of knowledge and making it available for the development of conservation plans. We searched all the available sources of information, such as scientific publications, scientific expeditions, fisheries data, technical reports, books, databases and online sources. We found 964 species reported within EI-SGI (143 species of macroalgae, 605 macroinvertebrates and 216 fishes), the majority for EI (923); for SGI 171 species have been reported. Species richness has increased over time, without leveling off, as sampling effort increases. However, seamounts and hydrothermal vents have been poorly studied in Chile's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). A high percentage of endemism has been determined for the majority of the taxonomic groups, with mollusks and poriferans exhibiting the highest levels of endemism (33-34%). Thus, the Rapanuan biogeographic province can be clearly identified, but information to differentiate between EI and SGI, and direct island-specific conservation efforts, is lacking. Nevertheless, the most vulnerable yet unprotected habitats (hydrothermal vents, higher diversity of seamounts size) are located towards the western limit of the EEZ.

Keywords: biodiversity, biogeography, endemism, oceanic islands, seamounts, hydrothermal vents, Chile.

Síntesis del estado del conocimiento sobre la riqueza de especies de macroalgas, macroinvertebrados y peces en aguas costeras y oceánicas de Isla de Pascua e Isla Salas y Gómez

RESUMEN. Desde el comienzo del siglo XIX varios muestreos y expediciones científicas nacionales e internacionales se han realizado en las islas de Pascua (IP) y Salas y Gómez (ISG). El objetivo de este estudio es compilar, sintetizar y analizar la información publicada sobre biodiversidad de macroalgas, macroinvertebrados y peces asociados a IP-ISG, actualizando el estado del conocimiento y haciéndolo disponible para planes de conservación. Se realizaron búsquedas de diferentes fuentes de información (publicaciones, expediciones, datos pesqueros, reportes técnicos, libros y bases de datos online). Se han reportado 964 especies (143 especies de macroalgas, 605 de macroinvertebrados y 216 de peces), la mayoría para IP (923); para ISG se reportaron 171 especies. La riqueza de especies continúa aumentando en el tiempo, a medida que aumenta el esfuerzo de muestreo. Sin embargo, montes submarinos y fuentes hidrotermales han sido escasamente estudiados en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Chile (ZEE). El alto porcentaje de endemismo estimado para la mayoría de los grupos taxonómicos permite identificar claramente la provincia biogeográfica Rapanuiana. El mayor nivel de endemismo lo exhiben moluscos y poríferos (33-34%). La información disponible no permite identificar diferencias entre la fauna y flora marina de IP y ISG, ni definir esfuerzos de conservación hacia objetos particulares de cada isla. No obstante, es posible sugerir que los esfuerzos de conservación deberían enfocarse en los hábitat más vulnerables aún no protegidos, ubicados hacia el límite oeste de la ZEE (fuentes hidrotermales y diversidad de tamaños de montes submarinos).

Palabras clave: biodiversidad, biogeografía, endemismo, islas oceánicas, montes submarinos, fuentes hidrotermales, Chile.

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INTRODUCTION

Easter Island and Salas y Gómez Island are located on the Nazca Plate in the southeast subtropical Pacific and are the only visible peaks in a chain of now submerged seamounts in the Salas y Gómez Ridge (DiSalvo *et al.*, 1988). This ridge extends more than 2900 km from east to west with its western limit coinciding with the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Easter Island. At its eastern limit, the Salas y Gómez Ridge merges with the western edge of the Nazca Ridge (Gálvez-Larach, 2009). The Salas y Gómez Ridge is 200 km wide on average and includes seamounts of different sizes and elevations, the tallest of which are over 4000 m above the ocean floor (Rodrigo *et al.*, 2014). It is important to emphasize that Easter Island and Salas y Gómez Island are 3700 and 3400 km apart from the South American continent, respectively, in a context of extreme isolation since the nearest islands are Pitcairn Island 2,250 km to the west, Juan Fernández Island 3140 km to the east, and the Galápagos Islands 3872 km to the northeast. Furthermore, these islands are very young (2.5 and 2 million years old respectively) and very small (Easter Island: 164 km² and Salas y Gómez Island: 2.5 km²; Newman & Foster, 1983) in comparison with other Pacific Islands (*i.e.*, Hawaii: 16,760 km², Galápagos: 7,845 km²; Boyko, 2003). Together, these factors affect the characteristics of the marine ecosystems associated with Easter Island and Salas y Gómez Island (Newman & Foster, 1983), which have been studied for almost 200 years.

From the beginning of the 19th century on, several small sampling trips as well as large national and international scientific expeditions have been carried out, mainly focused on Easter Island (Table 1). The first reported species is from 1833 [the mollusk *Nerita (Heminerita) morio*], collected by the "Discoverer" during a brief stay at Easter Island. The first crustacean reported from Easter Island was collected by the first Chilean Expedition conducted in the island, and it was the lobster we know now as *Panulirus pascuensis*. The Albatross Expedition from 1904 to 1905 is the first registered expedition, which obtained corals, crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks and polychaetes (Table 1). Shortly after, a Chilean Expedition (1911) collected a few specimens of cnidarians, crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks and polychaetes. In 1917 the Swedish

Pacific Expedition arrived at the island and collected holothurians, mollusks and polychaetes. The French-Belgian Archaeological Expedition arrived in 1934 and also collected biological material such as crustaceans, mollusks and polychaetes. At the end of that year, the ship "Mercator" arrived and contributed to the collection of specimens of crustaceans and mollusks that later allowed taxonomic revisions (Holthuis, 1972; Rehder, 1980). In 1958 the Downwind Expedition visited Easter Island obtaining small collections of cnidarians (corals), echinoderms and crustaceans. Concurrently, the Soviet investigation ship "Ob" collected mollusks on Easter Island. One of the most important expeditions was the METEI, which stayed on Easter Island from 1964 to 1965 and obtained numerous specimens of cnidarians (corals), crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks and polychaetes. Between 1968 and 1972 the investigator Maria Codoceo, from the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural of Santiago de Chile, contributed to the knowledge of the marine diversity of Easter Island collecting and studying echinoderms. An expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society also collected echinoderms, besides crustaceans, fish, mollusks and polychaetes. Furthermore, the Universidad de Concepción carried out an expedition collecting bryozoans and crustaceans during those years. In 1982 the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile carried out the Expedición Sala de Sistemática, collecting invertebrates and fish (Castilla & Rozbaczyló, 1987). Afterwards, the CIMAR 5 expedition obtained a large number of specimens of invertebrates and fish not only from Easter Island but also from Salas y Gómez Island and its surroundings. More recently, in 2011, the National Geographic Society together with Oceana and the Armada de Chile carried out an expedition with the goal of censusing the coastal marine life of both islands and their neighboring seamounts (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013). It is important to emphasize that in addition to these expeditions, numerous projects were carried out registering the marine biodiversity associated with these islands (*e.g.*, Santelices & Abbot, 1987; Wellington *et al.*, 2001). However, critical habitats remain largely unexplored (*e.g.*, hydrothermal vents) or poorly studied (*e.g.*, seamounts, total surveyed area of seamounts: 60 m²; Friedlander *et al.*, 2013) within the EEZ of Chile. By contrast, the seamounts along the Salas y Gómez Ridge outside the EEZ have been broadly explored (Parin *et al.*, 1997; Stocks, 2009).

Table 1. Summary of the scientific expeditions conducted to the Exclusive Economic Zone of Chile surrounding Easter and Salas y Gómez islands.

Type	Scientific expedition	Year	Observation
International	Discoverer	1827	Collection of the first specie of mollusks reported for Easter Island
National	Expedition to Easter Island (O'Higgins)	1870	Description of the first crustacean reported for the island (<i>Panulirus pascuensis</i>)
International	Albatross	1904	Cnidarians, crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks and polychaetes were collected
National	Expedition to Easter Island (Baquedano)	1911	Description of species of cnidarians, crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks and polychaetes
International	Swedish Pacific Expedition	1917	Reports on natural history of Easter Island, and descriptions of holothurians, mollusks and polychaetes were published
International	French Belgium Expedition to Easter Island (Rigauld de Genouilly)	1934	Archeological expedition that collected zoological material. Studies on crustaceans, mollusks and polychaetes have been published.
International	Mercator	1934	Published studies on mollusks and crustaceans
National	N. Bahomonde and J. Langerich (Angamos)	1953	Collection of animals, but no report has been published
International	Downwind	1958	Reports cnidarians, crustaceans and echinoderms
International	Ob	1958	Collection of mollusks
International	Metei	1964	Collection of cnidarians (corals), crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks and polychaetes
National	M. Codoceo	1968	Echinoderms
International	National Geographic Society	1969	Collection of crustacean, echinoderms, fish, mollusks and polychaetes.
National	Expedition to Easter Island (Universidad de Concepción)	1972	Collection of bryozoans and crustaceans
National	Expedition Sala de Sistemática (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)	1982	Collection of fish and several groups of invertebrates
National	CIMAR Islas Oceánicas	1999	Collection of fish and invertebrates in Easter and Salas y Gómez islands
Both	Oceana and National Geographic	2010	Collection of algae, fish and invertebrates in Easter and Salas y Gómez islands

The growing number of expeditions to Easter and Salas y Gómez islands is correlated with an increasing number of publications and reviews for different taxonomic groups (Table 2). Some of these reviews were analyzed in a compilation of studies about oceanic islands (Castilla, 1987). Nevertheless, in the last 25 years, 13 taxonomic reviews and more than 35 studies of biodiversity of macroinvertebrate and fish ecology of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands have been published. The objective of the present study is to compile, synthesize and analyze the published information about the biodiversity of macroalgae, macroinvertebrates and fishes associated with the biogeographic province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands (Sullivan-Sealy & Bustamante, 1999), thereby updating the state of knowledge and making it available for the development of conservation plans. Besides biodiversity data, for some taxonomic groups we

compiled information on bathy-metric distribution, conservation status and level of endemism for species present within the biogeographic province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands.

METHODS

Database

In order to compile a database of species richness for marine invertebrates, algae and fishes reported within the study area, we searched all the available sources of information, such as scientific publications, scientific expeditions, fisheries data, technical reports, books, databases and online sources. The information gathered was used to create a database of marine biodiversity for the province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands. This database includes taxonomic information for the species present as well as synonyms. The list of species

Table 2. Number of family and species reported for each taxonomic group, highlighting the main taxonomic reviews conducted in each case.

Phylum	Taxon	Common name	Number of families	Number of species	Main reviews for the group
Annelida	Class Polychaeta	polychaetes	30	70	Kohn & Lloyd (1973), Cañete (1997)
	Subphylum Crustacea				
Arthropoda	Subclass Eumalacostraca				
	Superorder Eucarida	decapods	46	121	Holthuis (1972), Garth (1973), Poupin (2003), Retamal (2004)
	Superorder Peracarida	isopods, amphipods	16	29	Kensley (2003), González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Superorder Podoplea	copepods	11	19	Goddard (2003), Gómez & Boyko (2006)
	Superorder Thoracica	barnacles	4	5	Foster & Newman (1987)
	Subclass Haptocarida	stomatopods	2	3	Poupin (2003)
	Class Gymnolaemata	bryozoans	27	39	Moyano (1973, 1983, 2005)
	Class Actinopterygii	bony fishes	74	201	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Class Elasmobranchii	cartilaginous fishes	9	14	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Class Holocephali	chimeras	1	1	
	Class Anthozoa	corals, sea anemones	16	32	Wells (1972), Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	Class Hydrozoa	hydrozoans	2	15	Palma (1999)
	Echinodermata	Class Asteroidea	sea stars	3	6
Class Echinoidea		sea urchins	7	11	Fell (1974)
Class Holothuroidea		sea cucumbers	4	11	Massin (1996)
Class Ophiuroidea		brittle stars	4	6	
Mollusca	Class Bivalvia	bivalves	34	70	Rehder (1980), Raines & Huber (2012)
	Class Gastropoda	gastropods	54	138	Rehder (1980), Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Class Polyplacophora	chitons	3	3	Dell'Angelo <i>et al.</i> (2004)
	Class Scaphopoda	scaphopods	1	1	
	Class Cephalopoda	cephalopods	2	3	
	Class Anopla	nemerteans	1	1	Boyko (2001)
Nemertea	Class Demospongiae	sponges	15	22	Desqueyroux-Faundez (1990)
Porifera	red seaweeds		29	81	Børgensen (1924), Etcheverry (1960), Santelices & Abbott (1987)
Rodophyta	green seaweeds		14	35	Børgensen (1924), Etcheverry (1960), Santelices & Abbott (1987)
Chlorophyta	brown seaweeds		10	27	Børgensen (1924), Etcheverry (1960), Santelices & Abbott (1987)
Ochrophyta					

We only listed the reviews specific for each taxonomic group, but DiSalvo *et al.* (1988), Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987), Boyko (2003) reviewed all invertebrates of Easter Island

included in the database was compiled based on key scientific publications for each taxonomic group written by taxonomic experts and recent reports of the presence of new species in the study area. The taxonomic information for each species was also verified in the web database World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS Editorial Board 2012). AlgaeBase (Guiry & Guiry, 2014), FishBase, SeaLifeBase (Palomares & Pauly, 2014), and Encyclopedia of Life were used to obtain information about geographic distribution, depth and conservation status (IUCN) for the reported species. Given the heterogeneity of available information for taxonomic groups, some analyses were only carried out for subsets of the taxonomic groups.

Data analysis

All species of invertebrates, algae, and marine fishes in the study area were considered in the calculation of species richness. Species identified to the species level (including affinity, indicated *aff.*, or *cf.*, or question mark (?) by the taxonomists) were quantified. Additionally, species described to the level of genus were included if the genus was not previously recorded in this region, and similarly for unidentified species within a family or order not previously described for the area. To evaluate the evolution of species richness as a function of time (using time as a proxy of accumulated sampling effort), saturation curves were created for the main taxonomic groups of macroinvertebrates (mollusks, crustaceans, and corals), for fishes and for the total number of species. The evolution of species richness over time was also evaluated for the areas accumulating the greatest sampling effort in Easter Island (Hanga Roa, Anakena, the Motus: Iti, Nui and Kao Kao, and Vaihu).

For the analyses of bathymetric distribution, the species (only for crustaceans, mollusks, and fishes) were classified by the range of depths they inhabit as: intertidal (intertidal and tide pools), shallow subtidal (0 to 30 m), subtidal (30 to 200 m), deep sea (200 to 1000 m), and abyssal (>1000 m). This classification refers to the depths at which the species range of distribution has been reported, not necessarily based on direct information from the study area. Finally, the conservation status was only considered for fish (no information was found for other groups) and the following categories were used: Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Least Concern, and Data Deficient (from the IUCN red list; www.redlist.org). In all cases, the percent of species in each category was estimated.

To calculate endemism, only species identified to the species level (with assigned genus and species) were used. The presence of these species was classified into the following categories based on their distri-

bution: Cosmopolitan (broadly distributed), Indo-Pacific (in the Indian or Pacific oceans), Pacific (only present in the Pacific Ocean), Polynesian (only present in Polynesian islands), and Easter-Salas y Gómez islands (only reported within the study area). Finally, the percent of endemism was calculated for each category and taxonomic group.

Information from studies of seamounts in the Salas y Gómez Ridge outside of Chile's EEZ was collected in order to: (a) evaluate the biodiversity of seamounts in areas adjacent to the EEZ, (b) evaluate the similarity of seamounts that are physically alike, and (c) compare studies from inside and outside of the EEZ. Information on species richness in seamounts from Parin *et al.* (1997) was complemented with the online database <http://seamounts.sdsc.edu> (Stocks, 2009) to compile a database of marine biodiversity associated with seamounts in the Salas y Gómez Ridge. Each seamount was characterized by its geographic position, summit depth, and species richness/composition. Since summit depth can affect food availability (Genin & Dower, 2007) and summit depth is positively correlated with species richness (Pitcher *et al.*, 2007), we classified the seamounts in three general categories (a) summit depth between 200 and 300 m, (b) summit depth between 300 and 500 m, and (c) summit depth >500 m. Within each summit depth category, we compared number of shared species as a function of geographic distance between seamounts. We also compared species richness in the seamounts studied in Easter and Salas y Gómez islands with the three closest seamounts outside the EEZ. We ran the analysis using the R software (R Core Team, 2013), constructing the matrix of geographic distance using the function `rdist.earth` in the R package `fields` (Furrer *et al.*, 2012) and the matrix of similarity using the function `distance` in the R package `ecodist` (Goslee & Urban, 2007).

Furthermore, since the hydrothermal vents within the EEZ have not yet been studied, information about the studied hydrothermal vents closest to the EEZ was compiled in order to report the species richness characteristic of the hydrothermal vents in this biogeographic province (Van Dover *et al.*, 2012).

RESULTS

We consulted 88 publications and 10 online databases that report information about macroalgae, macroinvertebrates and fishes in the biogeographic province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands. Of these, 52 contained georeferenced information for 2,287 collection sites, which allowed us to map the distribution of sampling effort in this subset of studies. Sampling sites were concentrated around Easter Island; 92.5% of the

species collected around the EEZ of Easter Island were located within 12 nm (nautica miles) of the island (1.5% between 12 and 50 nm, and 6% between 50 and 200 nm). The opposite pattern was found in Salas y Gómez Island, where coastal areas were less explored (only 13.5% of species collected around the EEZ of Salas and Gómez Island were found within 12 nm from the island). Most samples were collected between 12 and 50 nm (42.8%) and between 50 and 200 nm (43.7%). These results highlight vast unexplored areas, mostly located toward the north of both islands. Twelve publications reported information about samples collected in Salas y Gómez Island (mainly from the CIMAR 5 Expedition) or its surroundings, while approximately 59 publications reported species collected on Easter Island. Within the Easter Island area, the most sampled sites were Hanga Roa and Anakena.

The number of species found within the study area reached 964, including macroalgae (143 species), marine invertebrates (605 species), and fishes (216 species). However, collection points have only been reported for 570 species. Our study includes more species than previous reviews for each taxonomic group (*e.g.*, Castilla & Rozbaczylo, 1987; Santelices & Abbot, 1987; Boyko, 2003; Randall & Cea, 2011), showing the contribution of recent publications (Fig. 1). Thus, globally this review includes 341 more species than previous reviews (35% more species) although the proportion of new species varies among taxa. Thirteen percent of the species reported remain unidentified, some of which could potentially represent new species for science. The gaps in species identification are very large in some groups such as bryozoans (69.2%), polychaetes (28.6%), poriferans (18.2%), and crustaceans (17.5%). Appendix I includes a list of all of the species reported within the study area.

Among the invertebrates, mollusks and crustaceans show the highest number of species, totaling almost 400 species (Fig. 1). Among mollusks, the highest number of species was reported for gastropods (138 species) and bivalves (70 species; Table 2). Only three cephalopods, three chitons and one scaphopod were reported for the study area. The majority of the crustacean species are decapods (121 species). Besides, 29 species of peracarids, 19 copepods and five barnacle species have been reported (Table 2). Other groups of invertebrates studied include Polychaeta, with 70 species, Bryozoa with 39 species, Cnidaria with 47 species (only 18 species of scleractinian corals), Echinodermata with 34 species, and Porifera with 22 species (Table 2). Only one species of Nemertea has been reported (Table 2).

Fish species richness in the study area is mostly explained by bony fishes (201; Fig. 1). Only 14 species

of cartilaginous fishes and one species of chimera (Chimaeridae) have been reported (Table 2). There are 143 species of macroalgae reported, with red algae showing the highest number of species (56.6%). Eighty-one species of Rodophyta, 35 species of Chlorophyta, and 27 species of Ochrophyta have been reported (Table 2).

The majority of all the taxonomic groups included in this review have been reported for the marine zone of Easter Island (923 species), 14.4% of the species are shared with the Salas y Gómez Island marine zone. For Salas y Gómez Island, 171 species were reported, 78% are species that have also been reported for Easter Island. The species richness for the study area has been continually increasing over time, with a 38% increase in the number of new species reported in the last 25 years, without leveling off (Fig. 2a). This is explained by new studies and reviews that have identified new species as well as the incorporation of new taxonomic groups into the analysis of total species richness. Two large jumps in the number of species are shown (Fig. 2): one in the 1980's, influenced by the works of Redher (1980) and DiSalvo *et al.* (1988), and a more recent jump associated with the studies of Poupin (2003), Randall & Cea (2011), and Raines & Huber (2012). Even in the most common and conspicuous groups of species, significant changes in the number of reported species are observed (31% increase in the last 25 years in mollusks, Fig. 2b; 43% in crustaceans, Fig. 2c; 30% in fishes, Fig. 2d).

The general pattern of increasing species richness over time is also observed in the most studied sites in Easter Island (Fig. 3). Hanga Roa is the site with the highest species richness (Fig. 3a); however, it is also the most sampled site. Based on the best-studied sites, a significant positive correlation was observed between time (proxy for sampling effort) and species richness ($r = 0.97$, $n = 24$, $P < 0.0001$) as well as between the number of publications and species richness ($r = 0.87$, $n = 24$, $P = 0.001$).

A high percentage of endemism has been determined for the majority of the groups studied (Fig. 4). The highest level of endemism was found within mollusks and poriferans with 33% and 34% of endemic species, respectively. Crustaceans, fishes, cnidarians, and bryozoans showed over 10% of endemic species (10% indicated by dashed line in Fig. 4). Although few available studies allow the comparison of endemism between Easter and Salas y Gómez islands, the comparative study conducted by Friedlander *et al.* (2013) using the same method and applying similar sampling effort in both islands show higher numbers of species with limited distribution in Easter Island (19 species) than in Salas y Gómez Island (5 species).

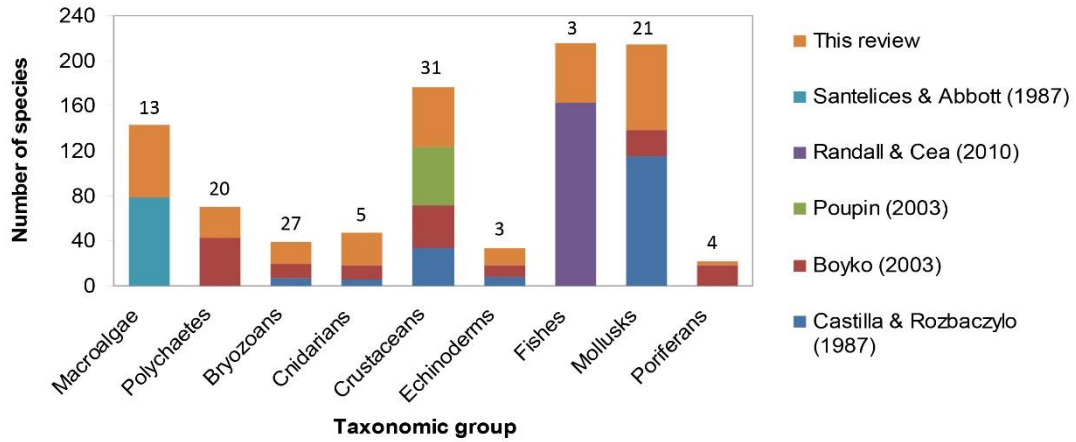


Figure 1. Species richness for taxonomic groups: macroalgae (Rodophyta, Chlorophyta and Ochrophyta), macroinvertebrates (polychaetes, bryozoans, cnidarians, crustaceans, echinoderms, molluscs and poriferans) and fishes reported in the most recent studies and reviews for each taxonomic group. The bars consider only identified species, while the numbers above the bars indicate the number of species that remain unidentified and are new for the study area.

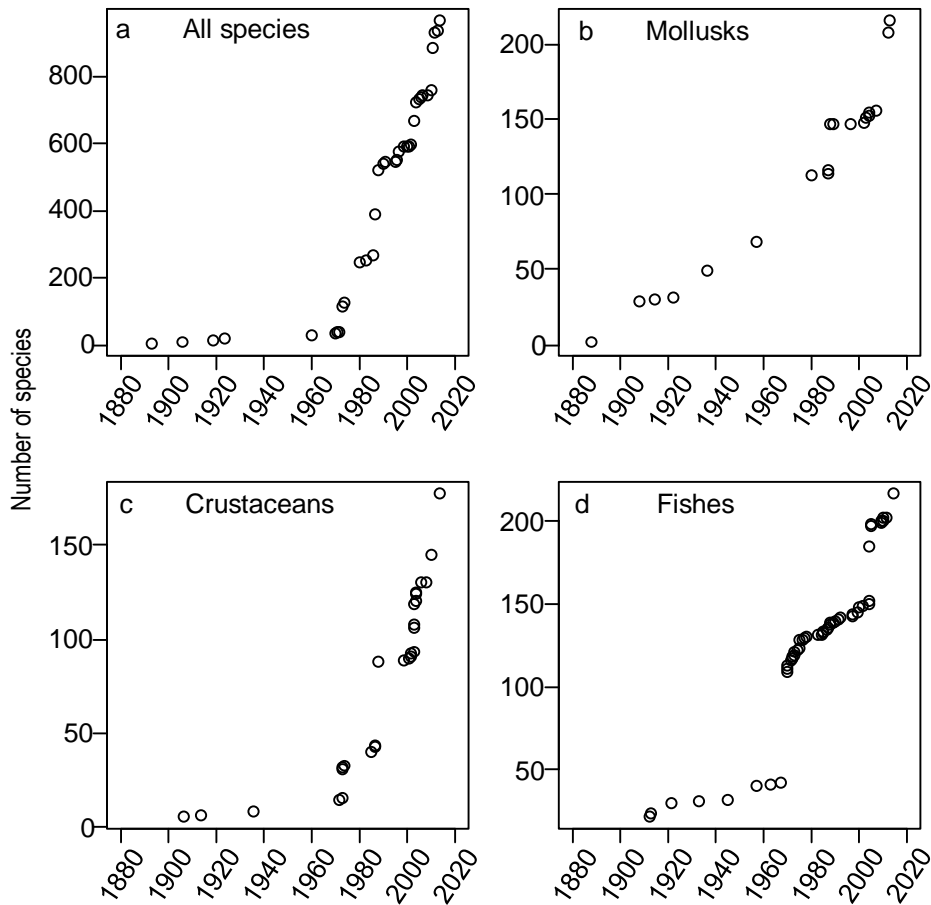


Figure 2. Patterns of species richness over time in the study area: a) total number of species of macroalgae (Rodophyta, Chlorophyta and Ochrophyta), macroinvertebrates (polychaetes, bryozoans, cnidarians, crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks, and poriferans) and fishes, b) mollusks only, c) crustaceans only, d) fishes only.

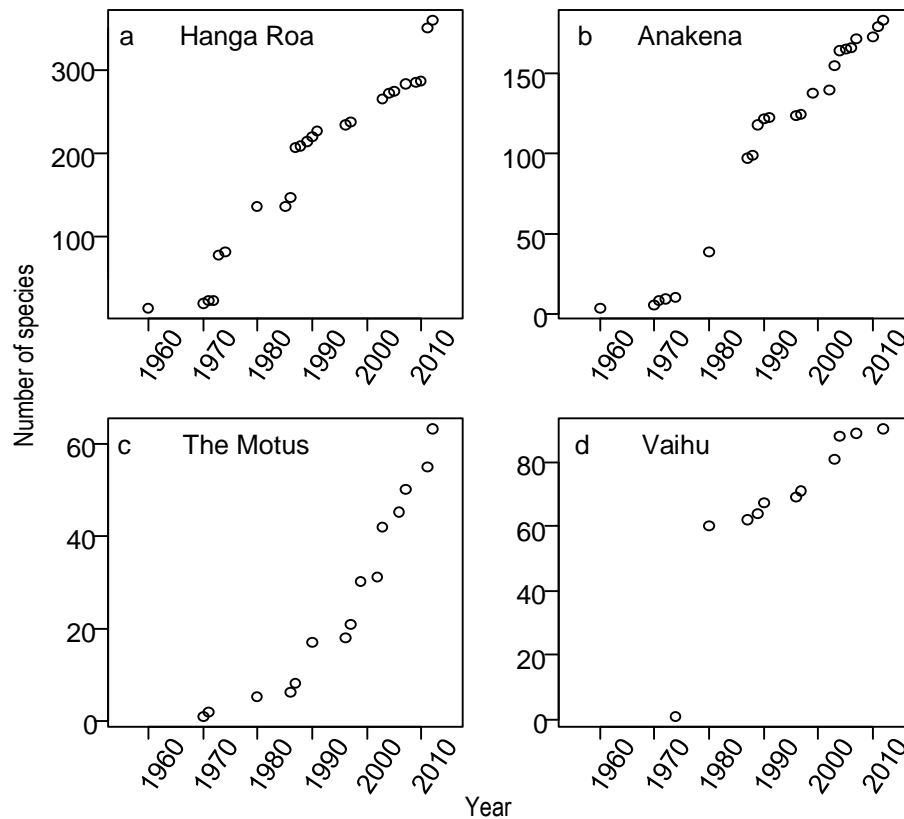


Figure 3. Patterns of species richness over time for coastal areas of a) Hanga Roa, b) Anakena, c) the Motus, d) Vaihu.

We found published information of bathymetric distribution for 70.9% of mollusks and 81.1% of crustaceans included in our database. The majority of mollusks have been registered as intertidal (32%) or subtidal species (33%, from 30 to 200 m), while 16% are reported as shallow subtidal species (from 0 to 30 m). Only two species of abyssal mollusks have been reported (obtained at depths around 2000 m near Salas y Gómez Island). On the other hand, most crustaceans are subtidal (30 to 200 m; 45.8%), and deep-sea species (200 to 1000 m; 20.6%). Only a few species of crustaceans have been registered deeper than 1000 m (8 species; 7%; SeaLifeBase; Palomares & Pauly, 2014). For the 93% of the species of fish for which bathymetric distribution information has been reported, only 41 species inhabit shallow subtidal zones (<30 m), while the majority of species are found between 30 and 200 m (33%; 69 species) and in the deep ocean (38%; 78 species).

Of the cartilaginous fishes, five shark species are listed under the following conservation statuses: (a)

Endangered: the hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*), (b) Vulnerable: the shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), the porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasusa*) and the bigeye thresher shark (*Alopias superciliosus*), and (c) Near Threatened: the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the Galápagos shark (*Carcharhinus galapagensis*). Various bony fish species are also listed in categories of conservation, from Critically Endangered (*Thunnus maccoyii*, the southern bluefin tuna) to Least Concern (*Katsuwonus pelamis*, the skipjack tuna and *Xiphias gladius*, the swordfish). Two species have been classified as Vulnerable (*Thunnus obesus*, bigeye tuna, and *Makaira indica*, the black marlin) and three as Near Threatened (*Thunnus albacares*, yellow-fin tuna; *Thunnus alalunga*, albacore and *Tetrapturus audax*, striped marlin).

The various gaps in available information highlight the lack of sampling on seamounts in Easter and Salas y Gómez islands, in hydrothermal vents, and a bias toward some taxonomic groups such as brachiopods, poriferans or bryozoans.

Gaps in knowledge: seamounts and hydrothermal vents

The marine area surrounding Easter and Salas y Gómez islands is characterized by the dominance of seamounts that occupy 27% of the seabed (Rappaport *et al.*, 1997). The 383 seamounts identified are not distributed homogeneously; the mounts nearest to the two islands are the largest (Rodrigo, 1994). It is also important to note that the largest seamounts are the tallest (the basal area of seamounts is positively related with their height), and that the number of seamounts increases as the size decreases (Rodrigo, 1994; Rappaport *et al.*, 1997). Considering these relationships, it has been estimated that 50% of the total seamounts volume (equal to 61,000 km³) is made up of the 14 largest seamounts (Rappaport *et al.*, 1997). These seamounts are found in the Salas y Gómez zone while the greatest diversity of sizes is found in the Easter Island zone (Rodrigo *et al.*, 2014).

Although the seamounts within the biogeographic province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands have been physically described (Rappaport *et al.*, 1997; Yáñez *et al.*, 2008), biological information is scarce. Only one study analyzed biodiversity in this environment using a dropcam that sampled to a maximum depth of 1850 m (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013). However, the available information is insufficient to either characterize this type of environment or reveal sites of greatest importance for conservation. Twenty-six species of fishes and 16 invertebrates associated with seamounts were found inside de EEZ in a surveyed area of 60 m² (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013); however, only 11 species were identified to the species level. A total of 568 species have been reported associated to

seamounts in the Salas y Gómez (outside the EEZ) and Nazca ridges (Stocks, 2009). Of the 213 species of fish reported for the seamounts in the Nazca and Salas y Gómez ridges (Parin *et al.*, 1997; Stocks, 2009), only 6 were found within the EEZ (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013). Similarly, only a small percentage of the crustaceans reported for the EEZ (7%) are also associated with seamounts outside the EEZ (reported by Parin *et al.*, 1997).

In our comparisons of species richness between seamounts in the Nazca and Salas y Gómez ridges, we found that the number of species shared tends to decrease as the geographic distance between the seamounts increases. This trend was observed in seamounts with shallow (200-300 m) or intermediate (300-500 m) summit depth (Fig. 5). However, the relationship was significant only for fishes for the shallow summit depth range (200-300 m; $r^2 = 0.77$, $P < 0.0001$). Similarity indices show great variability for invertebrates, oscillating between 0.1 and 0.5, independent of the distance between mounts (Fig. 5).

A series of hydrothermal vents associated with the Pacific Ridge (between 28°-33°S and 112°-113°W) have been identified southeast of the province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands. Most remarkably, these hydrothermal vents are situated over a very dynamic system of fault lines, which have the highest rate of plate separation in the world (Rappaport *et al.*, 1997; Hey *et al.*, 2006). The base of primary production in these zones is the upwelling of high temperature metal enriched water at the bottom of the ocean providing an energy source that is used by chemosynthetic bacteria.

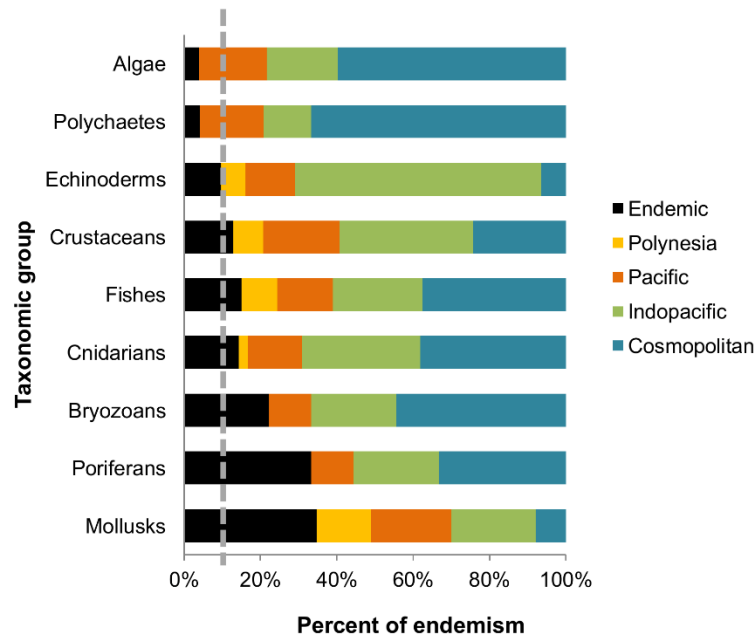


Figure 4. Percentage of endemic species in the study area and in different regions for the most relevant taxonomic groups. The broken line indicates Briggs' criteria (1974) of 10% endemism to be considered a biogeographic zone.

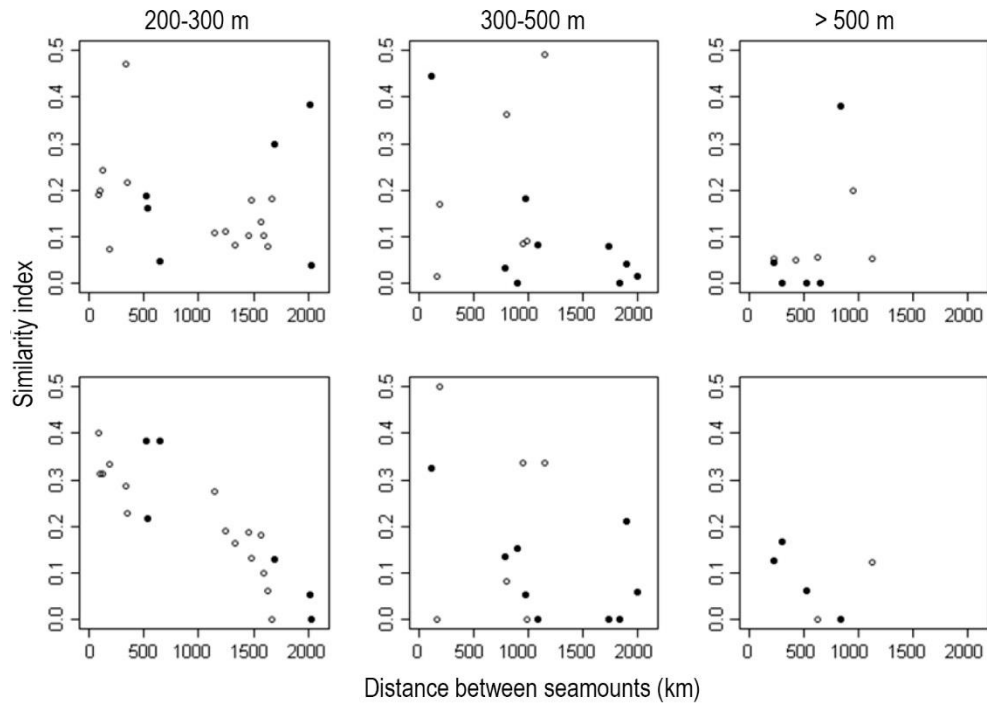


Figure 5. Similarity index showing separately the species of fishes and invertebrates shared between seamounts of the Nazca (black dots) and Salas y Gómez (white dots) ridges in relation to the geographic distance between seamounts. The analysis was performed for seamounts of different summit depths: 200-300 m, 300-500 m and >500 m.

This energy source supports highly diverse communities, which are ephemeral (decades). Only two thermal vents have been studied in this region and neither is found within the EEZ of Chile (vents 31° and 32°S; Hey *et al.*, 2006). The fauna described in these two vents, located at the southwest of the Chilean EEZ, is quite varied, represented by 45 species from 6 phyla (Annelida, Cnidaria, Echinodermata, Hemichordata, Mollusca, and Porifera), with mollusks and annelids (polychaetes) as the most numerous groups (Hey *et al.*, 2006). Although communities associated with hydrothermal vents are characterized by species with short larval development, facilitating dispersion between vents (Tyler & Young, 2003; Van Dover *et al.*, 2012), this region is relevant because it has been proposed that the Easter Microplate acts as a barrier for various species, particularly for species with planktotrophic larvae (*i.e.*, bivalves, decapods; Won *et al.*, 2003).

DISCUSSION

The compilation and analysis of the information on marine ecosystems in the waters adjacent to Easter and Salas y Gómez islands reveals not only a constant increase in sampling effort and species identification

over time but also important gaps in knowledge, especially for vulnerable habitats. This review further describes and discusses recent contributions to the biogeographic characterization of this zone as well as the importance of this area for conservation, mostly due to its high level of endemism.

The sustained increase in sampling effort, reflected in the number of publications in the last decades, is translated into a substantial increase in the number of species reported here when compared with previous reviews. In total, the number of invertebrate, fish and algae species that have been identified as of yet reaches 964. When comparing the groups with most species, such as mollusks (215 species in Easter and Salas y Gómez islands), we estimated that these small islands concentrate almost 50% (45.9%) as many species of mollusks as continental Chile (Pappalardo & Fernández, 2014). It is important to highlight, however, that the study area and continental Chile only share one mollusk species (*Hiattella arctica*) and 19 genera, and that in general, a small fraction of the marine species are shared with continental Chile or other oceanic islands (Table 3). If we compare the species diversity estimated in Easter and Salas y Gómez islands with that reported for the Juan Fernández Archipelago, a much higher species richness is observed in our study area

Table 3. Number of species reported in the Exclusive Economic Zone surrounding Easter and Salas y Gómez islands that are shared with Juan Fernández Archipelago and mainland Chile (% species shared reported between parentheses).

Taxonomic group	Number of species reported in the study area	Species shared with Juan Fernández Archipelago	Species shared with mainland Chile
Algae	143	20 (12.8 %)	
Bryozoos	39		2 (4.7%)
Cnidarians	47	9 (18.8%)	2 (4.2%)
Crustaceans	177	8 (4.5 %)	4 (2.4%)
Echinoderms	34		
Fishes	216	25 (11.1%)	3 (1.3%)
Mollusks	215		1 (0.4%)
Polychaetes	70		8 (11.1%)
Poriferans	22		2 (8.3%)
Nemerteans	1		
Total	964	62 (6.4%)	22 (2.3%)

(735 species reported for the same taxa in Juan Fernández; Fernández *et al.*, 2012), a pattern that is also observed within taxa (Table 4). Mollusk species richness is four times higher in Easter Island than in the Juan Fernández Archipelago (Table 4). Three times more fish and two times more echinoderm species were reported in Easter Island than in Juan Fernández Archipelago. The percent of shared species between the study area and Juan Fernández Archipelago is only 6.4% (Table 3).

The most revealing characteristic of coastal fishes in Easter Island is the low number of species in comparison with other oceanic islands such as Hawaii or Indonesia, which house from 1000 to 3000 species (Randall & Cea, 2011). The low number of species is explained by a combination of factors, including the geological age of the island (relatively young), the small diversity of habitats, its isolation, and its intermediate latitude, which makes it very cold for many reef species but also very hot for subtropical species (Randall & Cea, 2011).

Even though the total number of reported species has increased 30% in the last 25 years, recent studies only contributed 15% of the new species (32 species from CIMAR Expedition; Sielfeld & Kawaguchi, 2004). Furthermore, the contribution of the most recent studies to total species richness is particularly low for the most numerous groups compared above. For example, the CIMAR expedition did not contribute new records of mollusks (Coloma *et al.*, 2004). Thus, significant increases in species richness should only result from studying in further detail the least studied groups (*i.e.*, polychaetes, poriferans) and poorly studied habitats (*i.e.*, hydrothermal vents, seamounts). Given the positive correlation between sampling effort and

species richness as well as between the number of publications and species richness for the study area, species richness for Salas y Gómez Island could change substantially if sampling effort were to increase. This zone has been scarcely studied. Thus, we suggest that the differences in species richness for the two islands could be explained by differential sampling efforts.

Following the criteria from Briggs (1974), a percentage of endemism higher than 10% allows the identification of a biogeographic zone. For the study area, this criterion is met for the majority of the most species rich groups, with the exception of algae (Table 4). The level of endemism of fishes is 16% higher than that reported for the Galápagos Islands. In terms of coastal fishes, the level of endemism is greater than (22%) or similar to other oceanic islands (Hawaii: 25%; DeMartini & Friedlander, 2004, 2006). However, the level of endemism of cnidarians, and specifically of corals (16.3% and 11%, respectively), is lower than that reported for other Pacific islands (21.2%). Echinoderms and polychaetes also show a low percentage of endemic species in comparison with other Pacific islands (Table 3). Comparison of endemism between the two islands is not possible given the enormous difference in sampling effort observed between them. Nevertheless, based on studies with similar sampling effort (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013), 30% of endemic fishes were estimated for Easter Island while only 8% for Salas y Gómez Island.

Unstudied environments

The percent of ocean floor covered by seamounts (27%) is substantially greater than that observed in comparable areas in the Eastern Pacific (6% cover) and can be explained by the hotspot of volcanic activity,

Table 4. Comparison of the number of species and the percentage of endemic species between Easter Island and other Pacific oceanic islands; groups included were macroinvertebrates and fish. For most taxonomic groups, information for Hawaii and the Galapagos was modified from the work of Boyko (2003). The question mark (?) indicates a lack of available information. We only included species identified to the species level.

Group	Easter Island		Hawaii		Galápagos		Juan Fernández	
	Number of species	% endemism	Number of species	% endemism	Number of species	% endemism	Number of species	% endemism
Mollusks	194	34	787	24	666	18	50	66
Poriferans	18	33	84	29	?	?	11	9
Bryozoans	12	17	150	?	184	18	43	
Cnidarians	42	14	339	22	44	20	30	13
Echinoderms	31	10	278+	54	198	17	16	23
Crustaceans	146	12	?		215+	18	128	8
Polychaetes	50	4	281	28	192	31	48	89
Coastal Fish	139	22		25	447+	11.4	46	25
Fish	213	15	1250				192	10

characterized by a large number of volcanic fields, in which our study area is situated. It is important to note that, in this area, more than 3000 volcanic structures and 383 seamounts of different sizes and depths have been identified (Rodrigo *et al.*, 2014). The protected area generated by the Motu Motiro Hiva Marine Park principally covers large seamounts, thereby underrepresenting smaller mounts, which are found at deeper depths (Fig. 2; Rappaport *et al.*, 1997), and other geological features with their associated fauna, such as hydrothermal vents.

The low sampling effort directed towards biological studies in seamounts surrounding Easter and Salas y Gómez islands, and the low number of species associated to seamounts (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013), in comparison with the reported species richness in the nearby seamounts of the Salas y Gómez and Nazca ridges (Stocks, 2009), reveals the lack of knowledge about the important and vulnerable habitat that occupies a large fraction of the seafloor of the EEZ of the biogeographic province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands (Rodrigo *et al.*, 2014). Based on the significant positive correlation between the number of species in seamounts and number of publications in the area outside the EEZ ($r = 0.73$; $P < 0.001$; Fernández *et al.*, 2013) and considering the sampling effort in the EEZ (Friedlander *et al.*, 2013), species richness in this area could be ten times higher than what has been currently reported. However, it is impossible to establish if the same group of species reported in the broadly studied seamounts in the Nazca and Salas y Gómez ridges would be also observed in seamounts in the biogeographic province of Easter and Salas y Gómez islands. Particularly considering the differences in physical conditions and summit depth (Parin *et al.*,

1997) and that indices of similarity for invertebrates and fish can vary by orders of magnitude over distances smaller than 100 km (Fig. 5). These preliminary analyses suggest that the current level of protection of seamounts in Salas y Gómez Island, focusing fundamentally on large and shallow seamounts, might not sufficiently represent the variation in species richness expected for more distant seamounts of diverse sizes.

Biogeographic characterization

Almost all of the taxonomic groups reported in the studied area seem to have originated in the Indo-Pacific: mollusks (Rehder, 1980), polychaetes (Rozbaczylo & Simonetti, 2000), fishes (Randall & Cea, 2011), echinoderms (Fell, 1974; Massin, 1996), poriferans (Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990), crustaceans (Poupin, 2008) and algae (Santelices & Abbott, 1987). The affinity of the rest of the fauna present with that of the Indo-Pacific (Massin, 1996; Parin *et al.*, 1997) is explained by the chain of seamounts that connect the French Polynesian Islands with Easter Island, which could favor stepping-stone dispersal for some species, particularly during the late Pliocene when the separation between islands was smaller (Parin *et al.*, 1997). The only exception is corals, with a low number of species and a higher affinity with the East Pacific (Hubbard & Garcia, 2003; Glynn *et al.*, 2007). For corals, it has been proposed that there is an important barrier to the west of the study area, and that the species could have dispersed from the northeast, similarly through stepping-stone dispersal mechanisms along the seamounts of the Nazca and Salas y Gómez ridges.

The Indo-Pacific colonization of seamounts in the Nazca and Salas y Gómez Ridge, in addition to the high

levels of endemism from fish to invertebrates, were key elements in the characterization of the Nazca Plate province. Nevertheless, for both groups a break between the Nazca and the Salas y Gómez ridges has been suggested (Parin *et al.*, 1997). In the case of fishes, the fauna associated to the Nazca Ridge exhibits fewer species with larger range of distribution than that inhabiting the Salas y Gómez Ridge. On the other hand, the invertebrate fauna of the Nazca Ridge has a higher affinity with the East Pacific (Parin *et al.*, 1997). Additionally, given the high level on endemism of shallow waters fishes and invertebrates in Easter Island, a Rapanuian biogeographic province has been proposed.

This is also supported by conclusions drawn from different taxonomic groups (crustaceans: Retamal & Moyano, 2010; mollusks: Redher, 1980). The studies carried out on mollusks suggest that the high levels on endemism would justify an independent Rapanuian biogeographic province. However, the data are principally from Easter Island (only three species have been reported exclusively in Salas y Gómez Island; Rehder, 1980; Osorio & Cantuarias, 1989; Coloma *et al.*, 2004). The crustaceans of Easter Island also show a high biogeographic affinity with other Pacific islands, with Pitcairn and Rapa islands to the northeast, with the Kermadec Islands to the west, and with Hawaii to the north (Boyko, 2003; Poupin, 2008). Nevertheless, for mollusks and crustaceans, there is a higher affinity with Pitcairn and Rapa islands (Boyko, 2003; Poupin, 2008). Based on this pattern, Poupin (2008) established that the Rapanuian province would include a larger area that also covers Rapa Island. Retamal & Moyano (2010) also conclude that Easter Island constitutes a province (Rapanuian province), but that the decapod fauna from Salas y Gómez Island is more similar to that of the Nazca Ridge. However, this conclusion is based on deep-sea reports and we must note that samples of decapods from shallow waters in Salas y Gómez Island could be more associated with Easter Island.

Based on the available information, a Rapanuian biogeographic province can be identified, but information to differentiate between Easter Island and Salas y Gómez islands is still lacking since the studies of flora and fauna are not from comparable habitats and depths. This information is critical to develop science-based conservation plans. Nonetheless, the patterns of distribution of vulnerable habitats (hydrothermal vents, diversity of seamounts size) reveals gaps in conservation towards the western limit of the EEZ of Chile and in the areas surrounding Easter Island (seamounts of different sizes and depths) where important seasonal concentrations of chlorophyll are observed in comparison with Salas y Gómez Island and the oligotrophic environment characteristic of the Eastern Pacific Gyre

(Andrade *et al.*, 2014; Von Dassow & Collado-Fabbri, 2014).

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Appendix 1: List of species in the study area with current taxonomic classification (from WoRMS) and their distribution.

Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Phylum CHORDATA				
Class Actinopterygii				
Order Anguilliformes				
Fam. Congridae	<i>Conger cinereus</i>	Rüpell, 1830	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
Fam. Moringuidae	<i>Moringua ferruginea</i>	Bliss, 1883	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
Fam. Muraenidae	<i>Anarchias seychellensis</i>	Smith, 1962	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Enchelycore ramosa</i>	(Griffin, 1926)	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Gymnothorax porphyreus</i>	(Guichenot, 1848)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Gymnothorax australicola</i>	Lavenberg, 1992	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Gymnothorax bathyphilus</i>	Randall & McCosker, 1975	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Gymnothorax eurostus</i>	(Abbott, 1860)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Gymnothorax nasuta</i>	de Buen, 1961	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
Fam. Ophichthidae	<i>Apterichtus australis</i>	McCosker & Randall, 2005	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Ichtyapus acutirostris</i>	Brisout de Barneville, 1847	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Schismorhynchus labialis</i>	(Seale, 1917)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
Fam. Serrivomeridae	<i>Serrivomer brevidentatus</i>	(Roule & Bertin, 1929)	Cosmopolitan	Stelfeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
Order Aulopiformes				
Fam. Notosuidae	<i>Scopelosaurus hamiltoni</i>	(Waite, 1916)	Cosmopolitan	Stelfeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
Order Aulipiformis				
Fam. Synodontidae	<i>Synodus capricornis</i>	Cressey & Randall, 1978	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Synodus isolatus</i>	Randall, 2009	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
Order Beloniformes				
Fam. Belontiidae	<i>Platybelone argalus platyura</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
Fam. Exocoetidae	<i>Cheilopogon rapanouitensis</i>	Parin, 1961	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Cheilopogon spilonopterus</i>	(Bleeker, 1866)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Cheilopogon simus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1846)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Exocoetus obtusirostris</i>	Günther, 1866	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
Fam. Hemiramphidae	<i>Euleptorhamphus viridis</i>	(van Hasselt, 1823)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Hyporhamphus acutus acutus</i>	(Günther, 1872)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
Order Beryciformes				
Fam. Holocentridae	<i>Myripristis tiki</i>	Greenfield, 1974	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Plectrypops lima</i>	(Valenciennes, 1831)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Pristilepis oligolepis</i>	(Whitley, 1941)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Sargocentron punctatissimum</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	<i>Sargocentron wilhelmi</i>	(de Buen, 1963)	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
Order Clupeiformes				
Fam. Engraulidae	<i>Engraulis ringens</i>	Jenyns, 1842	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
Order Gadiformes				
Fam. Moridae	<i>Antimora rostrata</i>	(Günther, 1878)	Cosmopolitan	Parin <i>et al.</i> (1997); Friedlander <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	<i>Physiculus longicaavis</i>	(Parin, 1984)	Endemic	Pequeño & Lamilla (2000)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Order Gonorhynchiformes				
	Fam. Gonorhynchidae	<i>Gonorynchus greyi</i>	(Richardson, 1845)	Pacific	Dyer & Westneat (2010)
	Order Lampriformes				
	Fam. Lamprididae	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	(Brünnich, 1788)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Lophiiformes				
	Fam. Antennariidae	<i>Antemarius coccineus</i>	(Lesson, 1831)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Antemarius sanguineus</i>	(Gill, 1863)	Pacific	Dyer & Westneat (2010)
		<i>Antemarius randalli</i>	Allen, 1970	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Myctophiformes				
	Fam. Myctophidae	<i>Benthosema suborbitale</i>	(Gilbert, 1913)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Ceratoscopelus warmingii</i>	(Lütken, 1892)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Ceratoscopelus townsendi</i>	(Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus antonbruuni</i>	(Nafpaktitis, 1978)	Indo-Pacific	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus aliciae</i>	(Fowler, 1934)	Indo-Pacific	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus anderseni</i>	(Taning, 1932)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus fulgens</i>	(Brauer, 1904)	Indo-Pacific	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus tetha</i>	(Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	Pacific	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus meadi</i>	(Nafpaktitis, 1978)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus problematicus</i>	(Parr, 1928)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus splendidus</i>	(Brauer, 1904)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus luetkeni</i>	(Brauer, 1904)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diaphus brachycephalus</i>	(Taning, 1928)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Diogenichthys atlanticus</i>	(Taning, 1928)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Hygophum reinhardtii</i>	(Lütken, 1892)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Lampadena dea</i>	(Fraser-Brunner, 1949)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Lamparyctus macdonaldi</i>	(Goode & Bean, 1896)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Myctophum asperum</i>	(Richardson, 1845)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Myctophum aurolateratum</i>	(Garman, 1899)	Indo-Pacific	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Myctophum phengodes</i>	(Lütken, 1892)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Notolychnus valdiviae</i>	(Brauer, 1904)	Cosmopolitan	Sielfield & Kawaguchi (2004)
	Order Ophidiiformes				
	Fam. Ophidiidae	<i>Brotula multibarba</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1846	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Ophidion exul</i>	Robins, 1991	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Perciformes				
	Fam. Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus leucopareus</i>	(Jenkins, 1903)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Naso unicornis</i>	(Forsskal, 1775)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Apogonidae	<i>Apogon chalcinus</i>	(Fraser & Randall, 1986)	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Apogon kaitamea</i>	Greenfield & Randall, 2004	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Apogon rubrifuscus</i>	Greenfield & Randall, 2004	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Fam. Blenniidae	<i>Cirripectes alboapicalis</i>	(Ogilby, 1899)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Entomacrodus chapmani</i>	Springer, 1967	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Callionymidae	<i>Synchiropus randalli</i>	Clark & Fricke, 1985	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Caproidae	<i>Antigonia capros</i>	Lowe, 1843	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Carangidae	<i>Carangoides equula</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Pocoy, 1860	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1825	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Decapterus muroadsi</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 844)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	(Forsk., 1775)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Pseudocaranx cheilio</i>	(Snyder, 1904)	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Valenciennes, 1833	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Centrolophidae	<i>Schedophilus velaini</i>	(Sauvage, 1879)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Chaetodontidae	<i>Amphichaetodon melbae</i>	Burgess & Caldwell, 1978	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Chaetodon pelewensis</i>	Kner, 1868	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Chaetodon smithi</i>	Randall, 1975	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Chaetodon flavirostris</i>	Günther, 1874	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Chaetodon litus</i>	Randall & Caldwell, 1973	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Chaetodon mertensii</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Chaetodon unimaculatus</i>	Bloch, 1787	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i>	Jordan & McGregor, 1898	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Hemitaurichthys multispinosus</i>	Randall, 1975	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Cheilodactylidae	<i>Cheilodactylus plessisi</i>	(Randall, 1983)	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Cirrhitidae	<i>Iycirrhitus wilhelmi</i>	(Lavenberg & Yáñez, 1972)	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Coryphaenidae	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Creediidae	<i>Crystallodites pauciradiatus</i>	Nelson & Randall, 1985	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Echenidae	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Remora remora</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Emmelichthyidae	<i>Emmelichthys karmellai</i>	Heemstra & Randall, 1977	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Erythrocles scintillans</i>	(Jordan & Thompson, 1912)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Gempyidae	<i>Gempylus serpens</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	(Smith, 1843)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)	Cosmopolitan	Vega <i>et al.</i> (2009)
		<i>Rexea brevilineata</i>	(Parin, 1989)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Rexea antefurcata</i>	Parin, 1989	Endemic	Friedlander <i>et al.</i> (2013)
		<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	Cocco, 1833	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Girellidae	<i>Girella nebulosa</i>	Kendall & Radcliffe, 1912	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
				Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Fam. Scombridae	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	(Lowe, 1839)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Scombridae	<i>Bathystethus orientale</i>	Regan, 1913	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Serranidae	<i>Acanthistius fuscus</i>	Regan, 1913	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Caprodon longimanus</i>	(Günther, 1859)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Hypoplectrodes semicinctum</i>	(Valenciennes, 1833)	Pacific	Pequeño & Lamilla (2000)
		<i>Plectranthias partini</i>	Anderson & Randall, 1991	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Pseudogramma australis</i>	Randall & Baldwin, 1997	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Trachypoma macracanthus</i>	Günther, 1859	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Sphyracidae	<i>Sphyræna helleri</i>	Jenkins, 1901	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Xiphiidae	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Zanclidae	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Pleuronectiformes				
	Fam. Bothidae	<i>Bothus mancus</i>	(Broussonet, 1782)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Egyprosopon arenicola</i>	Jordan & Evermann, 1903	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Soleidae	<i>Aseraggodes bahamondei</i>	Randall & Meléndez, 1987	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Polymixiiformes				
	Fam. Phosichthyidae	<i>Vinciguerria nimbaria</i>	(Jordan & Williams, 1895)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
	Fam. Polymixiidae	<i>Polymixia</i> sp.		Endemic	Friedlander <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	Order Scorpaeniformes				
	Fam. Scorpaenidae	<i>Rhinopias cea</i>	Randall & DiSalvo, 1997	Polynesia	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Scorpaena orgila</i>	Eschmeyer & Allen, 1971	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Scorpaena pascuensis</i>	(Eschmeyer & Allen, 1971)	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Scorpaenodes engleri</i>	Eschmeyer & Allen, 1971	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Triglidae	<i>Pterygotrigla picta</i>	(Günther, 1880)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Stephanoberyciformes				
	Fam. Melamphaidae	<i>Melampehaes simus</i>	(Ebeling, 1962)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Poromitra crassiceps</i>	(Günther, 1878)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Scopelogadus mizolepis</i>	(Günther, 1878)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
	Order Stomiiformes				
	Fam. Gonostomatidae	<i>Cyclothone alba</i>	(Brauer, 1906)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Sigmops ebelingi</i>	(Grey, 1960)	Pacific	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
	Fam. Sternoptychidae	<i>Argyropelecus affinis</i>	(Garman, 1899)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Argyropelecus hemigymmus</i>	(Cocco, 1829)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
		<i>Danaphos oculatus</i>	(Garman, 1899)	Indo-Pacific	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
	Fam. Stomiidae	<i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i>	(Peters, 1877)	Cosmopolitan	Siefeld & Kawaguchi (2004)
	Order Syngnathiformes				
	Fam. Aulostomidae	<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Fam. Centriscidae	<i>Macroramphosus scolopax</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Pequeño & Lamilla (2000)
	Fam. Fistulariidae	<i>Notoptogon fernandezianus</i>	(Delfin, 1899)	Cosmopolitan	Parrin <i>et al.</i> (1997)
	Fam. Syngnathidae	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Rüppell, 1838	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Cosmocampus howensis</i>	(Whitley, 1948)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Tetraodontiformis				
	Fam. Balistidae	<i>Xanthichthys mento</i>	(Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Engyprosopon regani</i>	Hensley & Suzumoto, 1990	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Diodontidae	<i>Chilomycterus reticulatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Diodon holocanthus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Diodon hystrix</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Molidae	<i>Mola ramsayi</i>	(Giglioli, 1883)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Monacanthidae	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Aluterus scriptus</i>	(Osbeck, 1765)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Cantherhines dumerilii</i>	(Hollard, 1854)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Cantherhines rapanui</i>	(de Buen, 1963)	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Thamnaconus paschalis</i>	(Regan, 1913)	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Ostraciidae	<i>Lactoria diaphana</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Lactoria formosini</i>	(Bianconi, 1846)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Tetraodontidae	<i>Arothron meleagris</i>	(Lacépède, 1798)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Canthigaster cyanetron</i>	Randall & Cea E. García, 1989	Endemic	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Sphoeroides pachygaster</i>	(Müller & Troschel, 1848)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Class Elasmobranchii				
	Order Carcharhiniformes				
	Fam. Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	(Snodgrass & Heller, 1905)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	(Péron & Lesueur, 1822)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Prionace glauca</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Fam. Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	(Griffith & Smith, 1834)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Hexanchiformes				
	Fam. Hexanchidae	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)	Cosmopolitan	Parrin <i>et al.</i> (1997); Friedlander <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	Order Lamniformes				
	Fam. Alopiidae	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	(Lowe, 1841)	Cosmopolitan	Vega <i>et al.</i> (2009)
	Fam. Lamnidae	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
		<i>Lamna nasus</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)	Cosmopolitan	Vega <i>et al.</i> (2009)
		<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Rafinesque, 1809	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Orectolobiformes				
	Fam. Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Smith, 1829	Cosmopolitan	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Rajiformes				
	Fam. Myliobatidae	<i>Aetobatus ocellatus</i>	(Kuhl, 1823)	Indo-Pacific	Randall & Cea (2011)
	Order Squaliformes				
	Fam. Dalatiidae	<i>Isistius brasiliensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Cosmopolitan	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Fam. Squalidae	<i>Squalus mitsukurii</i>	(Jordan & Snyder, 1903)	Cosmopolitan	Parin <i>et al.</i> (1997)
	Class Holocephali				
	Orden Chimaeriformes				
	Fam. Chimaeridae	<i>Hydrolagus</i> sp.			Friedlander <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	Phylum ARTHROPODA				
	Class Malacostraca				
	Orden Amphipoda				
	Fam. Amphipodidae	<i>Ampithoe ramondi</i>	Audouin, 1826	Cosmopolitan	González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Amphilochidae	<i>Gitanopsis</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Leucothoidae	<i>Anamixis</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Leucothoe</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Maeridae	<i>Elamospus</i> sp.	(Dana, 1852)	Cosmopolitan	González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Quadrimaera quadrimana</i>			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Stenothoidae	<i>Stenothoe</i> sp.			
	Orden Decapoda				
	Fam. Acanthephyridae	<i>Acanthephyra carinata</i>	Spence Bate, 1888		Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Acanthephyra media</i>	Spence Bate, 1888		Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Hymenodora gracilis</i>	Smith, 1886	Cosmopolitan	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		unidentified sp.			Poupin (2003)
	Fam. Albuineidae	<i>Alpheopsis chilensis</i>	Coutière, 1897	Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Alpheidae	<i>Alpheopsis aequalis</i>	Coutière, 1896	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003)
		<i>Alpheus chilensis</i>	Lenz, 1902	Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Alpheus collumianus</i>	Stimpson, 1860	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Alpheus crockeri</i>	(Amstrong, 1941)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003)
		<i>Alpheus inca</i>	Wicksten & Méndez G., 1981	Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Alpheus lanceostylus</i>	Banner, 1959	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Alpheus lottini</i>	Guérin-Méneville, 1838	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Alpheus pacificus</i>	Dana, 1852	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003)
		<i>Athanas marshallensis</i>	Chace, 1955	Indo-Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Betaeus emarginatus</i>	(Milne-Edwards, 1837)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Metabetaeus minutus</i>	(Whitelegge, 1897)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Metalphaeus paragracilis</i>	(Coutière, 1897)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003)
		<i>Metalphaeus rostratipes</i>	(Pocock, 1890)	Indo-Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Synalphaeus spinifrons</i>	(Milne-Edwards, 1837)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Synalphaeus paraneomeris</i>	Coutière, 1905	Cosmopolitan	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Synalphaeus tumidomanus tumidomanus</i>	(Paul ^{son} , 1875)	Polynesia	Poupin (2003)
		unidentified sp.		Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003)
	Fam. Atelecyclidae	<i>Gennadas barbati</i>	Vereshchaka, 1990	Cosmopolitan	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Benthescymnidae	<i>Pseudionella akutaku</i>	Boyko & Williams, 2001	Cosmopolitan	Guzmán (2004)
	Fam. Bopyridae	<i>Mursia aff. aspera</i>	Alcock, 1899	Cosmopolitan	González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Calappidae				Poupin (2003)

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	Fam. Callinassidae	<i>Callinassa</i> sp.			Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Carpilidae	<i>Rayllianassa amboinensis</i>	(De Man, 1888)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Cryptochiridae	<i>Carpilius convexus</i>	(Forsk., 1775)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Diogenidae	unidentified sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988); Poupin (2003)
		<i>Calcinus imperialis</i>	Whitelegge, 1901	Polynesia	Poupin <i>et al.</i> (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Calcinus pascuensis</i>	Haig, 1974	Endemic	Poupin <i>et al.</i> (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Disciidae	<i>Calcinus vachoni</i>	Forest, 1958	Indo-Pacific	Poupin <i>et al.</i> (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Discias pascuensis</i>	Fransen, 1987	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Discias serrifer</i>	Rathbun, 1902		Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Dromidae	<i>Dromidia unidentata</i>	(Rüppell, 1830)	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Lewindromia unidentata</i>	(Rüppell, 1830)	Indo-Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Dynomenidae	unidentified sp.			Poupin (2003)
	Fam. Epialtidae	<i>Huemia pacifica</i>	Miers, 1879	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Galatheaidae	<i>Phylladorhynchus integrirostris</i>	(Dana, 1852)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Phylladorhynchus pusillus</i>	(Henderson, 1885)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Gnathophyllidae	<i>Gnathophyllum americanum</i>	Guérin, 1857	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003)
	Fam. Grapsidae	<i>Geograpsus crinipes</i>	(Dana, 1851)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Leptograpsus variegatus</i>	(Fabricius, 1793)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Pachygrapsus laevimanus</i>	Stimpson, 1858	Polynesia	Database of Crustacea (2012)
		<i>Pachygrapsus transversus</i>	(Gibbes, 1850)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Planes marinus</i>	Rathbun, 1914	Cosmopolitan	Retamal (2004)
		<i>Planes minutus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Retamal (2004)
	Fam. Hippolytidae	<i>Hippolyte</i> sp.			Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Lysmata trisetacea</i>	(Heller, 1861)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Merhippolyte aff. americana</i>			Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Eualus</i> sp.			Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Thor amboinensis</i>	(de Man, 1888)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Thor spinosus</i>	Boone, 1935	Pacific	Guzmán (2004)
	Fam. Hymenosomatidae	unidentified sp.			Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Inachidae	<i>Cyrtomaia platypes</i>	Yokoya, 1933	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Latreillidae	unidentified sp.			Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Majidae	unidentified sp.			Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Nematocarcinidae	<i>Ageitomaia baekstroemi</i>	(Balss, 1924)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Nematocarcinus longirostris</i>	Spence Bate, 1888	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Nematocarcinus pseudocursor</i>	Burukovski, 1990	Cosmopolitan	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Oplophoridae	<i>Oplophorus novaezeelandiae</i>	(de Man, 1931)	Cosmopolitan	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Oplophorus spinosus</i>	(Brullé, 1839)	Cosmopolitan	Guzmán (2004)
		<i>Pylopaguropsis garciai</i>	McLaughlin & Haig, 1989	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Paguridae	<i>Brachycarpus biunguiculatus</i>	(Lucas, 1846)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Palaemonidae	<i>Cryphiops caementarius</i>	(Molina, 1782)	Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)

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		<i>Cuapetes rapanui</i>	(Fransen, 1987)	Polynesia	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Harpiliopsis beaupresii</i>	(Audouin, 1826)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Palaeomonella disalvai</i>	Fransen, 1987	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Palaeomonella spinulata</i>	Yokoya, 1936	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Palinuridae		<i>Panulinus pascuensis</i>	Reed, 1954	Polynesia	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Pandalidae		<i>Heterocarpus laevigatus</i>	Spence Bate, 1888	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Plesionika edwardsii</i>	(Brandt, 1851)	Cosmopolitan	Guzmán & Rivera (2002)
Fam. Parapaguridae		<i>Sylopanadlus richardi</i>	(Coutière, 1905)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Parthenopidae		<i>Tylaspis anomala</i>	Henderson, 1885	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Pasiphaeidae		<i>Daldorfia horrida</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Pasiphaea chacei</i>	Yaldwyn, 1962	Pacific	Guzmán (2004)
Fam. Percnidae		<i>Percnon pascuensis</i>	Retamal, 2002	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal (2004); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Pilumnidae		<i>Pilumnus</i> sp.			Retamal (2004)
Fam. Pimotheriidae		unidentified sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Plagusidae		<i>Guinusia chabrus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Guinusia dentipes</i>	(De Haan, 1835)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Plagusia integripes</i>	Garth, 1973	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Polybiidae		<i>Ovalipes trinaculatus</i>	(De Haan, 1833)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003)
Fam. Porcellanidae		<i>Petrolisthes coccineus</i>	(Owen, 1839)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Petrolisthes extremus</i>	Kropp & Haig, 1994	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Portunidae		<i>Portunus pubescens</i>	(Dana, 1852)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Thalassia aff. dakini</i>	Montgomery, 1931	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); Poupin (2003)
Fam. Rhynchocinetidae		<i>Rhynchocinetes balsai</i>	Gordon, 1936	Indo-Pacific	Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Rhynchocinetes typus</i>	Milne-Edwards, 1837		Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Scyllaridae		<i>Acanthareus delfini</i>	(Bouvier, 1909)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Arctides regalis</i>	Holthuis, 1963	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Parribacius perlatus</i>	Holthuis, 1967	Polynesia	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Scyllarides roggeveeni</i>	Holthuis, 1967	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Sergestidae		<i>Allosergestes pestifer</i>	(Burkenroad, 1937)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Neosergestes consobrinus</i>	(Milne, 1968)	Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Parasergestes armatus</i>	(Krøyer, 1855)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Sergia gardineri</i>	(Kemp, 1913)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Sergia regalis</i>	(Gordon, 1939)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Sergia scintillans</i>	(Burkenroad, 1940)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Solenoceridae		<i>Hadropenaeus lucastii</i>	(Spence Bate, 1881)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Hymenopenaeus halli</i>	Bruce, 1966	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Stenopodidae		<i>Stenopus hispidus</i>	(Olivier, 1811)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Fam. Trapezidae		<i>Trapezia areolata</i>	Dana, 1852	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Trapezia bidentata</i>	(Forss, 1775)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Trapezia cymodoce</i>	(Herbst, 1801)	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)

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		<i>Trapezia damai</i>	Ward, 1939	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Trapezia punctimanus</i>	Odinetz, 1984	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Trapezia tigrina</i>	Edyoudx & Souleyet, 1842	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Varunidae	<i>Cyclograpsus longipes</i>	Stimpson, 1858	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Ptychognathus eastercanus</i>	Rathbun, 1907	Polynesia	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
	Fam. Xanthidae	<i>Actaea allisoni</i>	Garth, 1985	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Banareia parvula</i>	(Krauss, 1843)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Chlorodiella cytherea</i>	(Dana, 1852)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Ectisus electra</i>	(Herbst, 1801)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Forestiana pascua</i>	(Garth, 1985)	Endemic	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Liomera laperousei</i>	Garth, 1985	Polynesia	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Liomera monticulosa</i>	(A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Liomera rugata</i>	(H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Lophozymus dodone</i>	(Herbst, 1801)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Monodaenus pettersoni</i>	Garth, 1985	Polynesia	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
		<i>Pseudoliomera remota</i>	Rathbun, 1907	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); Retamal & Moyano (2010)
Order Isopoda					
	Fam. Anthuridae	<i>Apanthura</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
		<i>Mesanthura pascuaensis</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Sauranthura rapanui</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Stygocathura rapanui</i>	(Botosaneanu, 1987)	Polynesia	Boyko (2003)
		<i>Metacrotalana</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
	Fam. Cirolanidae	<i>Eisothistos</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
	Fam. Expanathuridae	<i>Panathura</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
		<i>Maresiella</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
	Fam. Gnathostenetroidae	<i>Carpinus</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
	Fam. Janiridae	<i>Joeropsis acoloris</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Joeropsididae	<i>Joeropsis bicornis</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Joeropsis limbatus</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Joeropsis trilabes</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Munnidae	<i>Munna</i> sp.			Kensley (2003)
		<i>Salvatiella islapascua</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Uromunna biloba</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Paramunnidae	<i>Paramunna pellucida</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Paranthuridae	<i>Califanthura dodecaseta</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
		<i>Paranthura nordenstami</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Santiidae	<i>Santia longisetae</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
	Fam. Sphaeromatidae	<i>Dynamenella</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Exosphaeroides quadricosta</i>	Kensley (2003)	Pacific	Kensley (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Order Stomatopoda					
	Fam. Odontodactylidae	<i>Odontodactylus hawaiiensis</i>	Manning, 1967	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003)

Continuation

Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Fam. Pseudosquillidae	<i>Pseudosquilla oculata</i>	(Brullé, 1837)	Cosmopolitan	Poupin (2003)
	<i>Raoulserenea oxyrhyncha</i>	(Borradaile, 1898)	Indo-Pacific	Poupin (2003); González <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Class Maxillopoda				
Order Harpacticoida				
Fam. Ectinosomatidae	<i>Ectinosoma dentatum</i>	Steuer, 1940	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Harpacticidae	<i>Harpacticus littoralis</i>	Sars G.O., 1910	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
	<i>Harpacticus gurneyi</i>	Jakubisiak, 1933	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
	<i>Perissocope adiasitatus</i>	Wells, 1968	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Laophontidae	<i>Corbulaseta pacifica</i>	Gómez & Boyko, 2006	Endemic	Gómez & Boyko (2006)
	<i>Laophonte cornuta</i>	Philippi, 1940	Cosmopolitan	Gómez & Boyko (2006)
	<i>Laophonte similicornuta</i>	Gómez & Boyko (2006)	Endemic	Gómez & Boyko (2006)
	<i>Loureirophonte minutum</i>	Gómez & Boyko (2006)	Endemic	Gómez & Boyko (2006)
	<i>Phycolaophonte tongariki</i>	Gómez & Boyko (2006)	Endemic	Gómez & Boyko (2006)
Fam. Loricidae	<i>Lurinia armata</i>	(Claus, 1866)	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Metidae	<i>Metis holohuriae</i>	(Edwards, 1891)	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Miraciidae	<i>Diostacus varicolor varicolor</i>	Farran, 1913	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
	<i>Metamphiascopsis nicobaricus</i>	Sewell, 1940	Indo-Pacific	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Pseudotachidiidae	<i>Xouthous simulans</i>	(Brady, 1910)	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Tisbidae	<i>Scutellidium australe</i>	(T. Scott, 1912)	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
	<i>Tisbe varians</i>	(T. Scott, 1914)	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Peltidiidae	<i>Peltidium</i> sp.		Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Fam. Porcellidiidae	<i>Porcellidium rubrum</i>	Pallares, 1966	Cosmopolitan	Goddard (2003)
Order Lepadiformes				
Fam. Poecilasmatidae	<i>Poecilasma</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Order Sessilia				
Fam. Chthamaliidae	<i>Euraphia devaneyi</i>	Foster & Newman, 1987	Endemic	Foster & Newman (1987)
	<i>Rehderella behyaevi</i>	(Zevina & Kurshakova, 1973)	Polynesia	Foster & Newman (1987)
Fam. Tetractitidae	<i>Tesseropora</i> sp.	Young, 2004	Endemic	Foster & Newman (1987); DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Verrucidae	<i>Globuloverruca spongophila</i>			Young (2004)
Order Siphonostomatoida				
Fam. Artotrogidae	<i>Cryptopontius tanacredii</i>	Johnsson, 2002	Endemic	Johnsson <i>et al.</i> (2002)
Phylum MOLLUSCA				
Class Bivalvia				
Order Anomalodesmata				
Fam. Cuspidariidae	<i>Austroneaera eastera</i>	Raines & Huber, 2012	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Myonera</i> sp.		Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Lyonsiella pacifica</i>	Dall, 1908	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Verticorditidae	<i>Acar-plicata</i>	(Dillwyn, 1817)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Order Arcoidea	<i>Calloarca nuttingi</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Fam. Glycymerididae	<i>Calloarca tenella</i>	(Reeve, 1844)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Noetidae	<i>Tucetona kauai</i>	(Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938)	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Philobryidae	<i>Arcoptis sculptilis</i>	(Reeve, 1844)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Cratia kanekoi</i>	Hayami & Kase, 1993	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Limnoida				
	Fam. Limnidae	<i>Divarilina aff. sydneysensis</i>	(Hedley, 1904)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Lima disalvoi</i>	Raines, 2002	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Lima tomlini</i>	Prashad, 1932	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Limaria parallela</i>	(Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938)		Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Lucionida				
	Fam. Lucinidae	<i>Ciena bella</i>	(Conrad, 1837)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Funafuta levukana</i>	(E.A. Smith, 1885)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Mytiloidea				
	Fam. Mytilidae	<i>Amygdalum peasei</i>	(Newcomb, 1870)	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Leiosolenus aff. laevigatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1835)	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Modiolus matris</i>	Pilsbry, 1921	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Septifer cumingii</i>	Récluz, 1849	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Nuculanoida				
	Fam. Nuculanidae	<i>Nuculana anakena</i>	Raines & Huber, 2012	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Tindariidae	<i>Tindariella salaria</i>	Dall, 1908	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Nuculida				
	Fam. Nuculidae	<i>Nucula hawaiiensis</i>	Pilsbry, 1921	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Ostreoida				
	Fam. Gryphaeidae	<i>Neopycnodonte cochlear</i>	(Poli, 1795)	Cosmopolitan	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Parahyotissa inermis</i>	(G.B. Sowerby II, 1871)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Order Pectinoidea				
	Fam. Anomidae	<i>Monia</i> sp.			Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Dimyidae	<i>Dimya mimula</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Dimyella molokaia</i>	(Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938)	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Cryptopecten bullatus</i>	(Dautzenberg & Bavay, 1912)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Cryptopecten mix</i>	(Reeve, 1853)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Laevichlamys squamosa</i>	(Gmelin, 1791)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Mirapecten mirificus</i>	(Reeve, 1853)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Pascachinites pasca</i>	(Dall, 1908)	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Plicatula aff. plicata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1767)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Parvamussium scitulum</i>	(E.A. Smith, 1885)	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Plicatulidae	<i>Spondylus aff. mimus</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Propeamussidae	<i>Spondylus exiguus</i>	Lamprell & Healy, 2001	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	Fam. Spondyliidae	<i>Spondylus occidentis</i>	G.B. Sowerby III, 1903	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
		<i>Spondylus orstomi</i>	Lamprell & Healy, 2001	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Order Pterioidea				
Fam. Malleidae	<i>Mallens regina</i>	(Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Pteridae	<i>Isoptomon incisum</i>	(Conrad, 1837)	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Isoptomon nucleus</i>	(Lamarck, 1819)	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Order Veneroidea				
Fam. Basterotiidae	<i>Basterotia lutea</i>	(Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938)	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Cardiidae	<i>Acrosterigma triangulare</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Frigidocardium thaanumi</i>	(Pilsbry, 1921)	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Vasticardium</i> sp.		Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Chamidae	<i>Chama asperella</i>	Lamarck, 1819	Cosmopolitan	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Chama croceata</i>	Lamarck, 1819	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Chama limbula</i>	Lamarck, 1819	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Galeommatidae	<i>Lasaea eastera</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Lasaea hawaiiensis</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Kelliellidae	<i>Kelliella rotunda</i>	(Thele & Jaekel, 1931)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Kelliidae	<i>Hyalokellia tahaia</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Lasaeidae	<i>Borniola pasca</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Montacutidae	<i>Tellinmya pauciradiata</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Tellinmya tahaia</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Scnelidae	<i>Thecodonta rainesi</i>	Huber, 2012	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Ervillea bisculpta</i>	Gould, 1861	Indo-Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Solecurtidae	<i>Lonoa aff. hawaiiensis</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Tellinidae	<i>Selele australis</i>	(G.B. Sowerby I, 1832)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Solecurtus baldwini</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Polynesia	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Abranda lamprelli</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Cadella maui</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Herouvalia rapamui</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Moerella laperousea</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Pristipaglia radians</i>	(Deshayes, 1854)	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Veneridae	<i>Semelangulus nebulosus</i>	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938	Pacific	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Hyphantosoma crassum</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Hyphantosoma tenue</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
	<i>Timoclea keegani</i>	Raines & Huber (2012)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Fam. Hiattellidae	<i>Hiattella arctica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1767)	Endemic	Raines & Huber (2012)
Class Gastropoda				
Fam. Acteonidae	<i>Pupa pascuana</i>	Raines, 2003	Cosmopolitan	Raines (2002)
Fam. Architectonicidae	<i>Heliacis implexus</i>	(Mighels, 1845)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Cerithiidae	<i>Argyropeza leucocephala</i>	(Watson, 1886)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980)
	<i>Cerithidium actinium</i>	Rehder (1980)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	<i>Cerithium nestoticum</i>	Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1906	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Cerithium atromarginatum</i>	Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1933	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Brook (1998)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
		<i>Cerithium columma</i>	Sowerby I, 1834	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Brook (1998)
		<i>Cerithium echinatum</i>	Lamarck, 1822	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Brook (1998)
		<i>Cerithium egeunum</i>	Gould, 1849	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Cerithium interstriatum</i>	G.B. Sowerby II, 1855	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Cerithium leptocharactum</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Chypermorus brevis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Rhinoclavis articulata</i>	(A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Cerithiopsidae		<i>Cerithiopsis aquilum</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Cerithiopsis powelli</i>	Marshall, 1978	Polynesia	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Chilodontidae		<i>Euchelus atarconi</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Ellobiidae		<i>Leuconopsis rapanuiensis</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Melampus pascus</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Epitoniidae		<i>Gyroscaia lamellosa</i>	(Lamarck, 1822)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Eulimidae		<i>Hemiliostraca bahamondei</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Melanella aciculata</i>	(Pease, 1861)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Melanella medipacifica</i>	(Pilsbry, 1917)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Melanella pisinna</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Robillardia cernica</i>	EA Smith, 1889	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Scalaribalais angulata</i>	(Mandahl-Barth, 1949)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Vitreolina wareni</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Fissurellidae		<i>Diodora granifera</i>	(Pease, 1861)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Emarginula velascoi</i>	Rehder (1980)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Zeidora bahamondei</i>	Rehder (1980)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Janthinidae		<i>Janthina janthina</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Janthina umbilicata</i>	d'Orbigny, 1840	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Recluzia lutea</i>	(Bennett, 1840)	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Orbistellidae		<i>Orbistella toreuma</i>	(Powell, 1930)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Planaxidae		<i>Angiola fasciata</i>	(Pease, 1868)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Fossarus cumingii</i>	(A. Adams, 1855)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Pyramidellidae		<i>Planaxis akuana</i>	Rehder (1980)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Scissurellidae		<i>Odosstomia?</i> sp.		Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Anatoma rainesi</i>	Geiger, 2003	Endemic	Geiger (2003)
		<i>Depressizona exorum</i>	Geiger (2003)	Endemic	Geiger (2003)
		<i>Satondella senni</i>	Geiger (2003)	Endemic	Geiger (2003)
		<i>Scissurella alto</i>	Geiger (2003)	Endemic	Geiger (2003)
		<i>Sinezona zimmeri</i>	Geiger (2003)	Endemic	Geiger (2003)
Fam. Siphonariidae		<i>Siphonaria pascua</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Williamia radiata</i>	(Pease, 1860)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Trimusculidae		<i>Trimusculus odhneri</i>	(Hubendick, 1946)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Triphoriidae		<i>Iniforis limitaris</i>	Rehder (1980)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Metaxia polynesica</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
		<i>Triphora leucathema</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Triphora aporema</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Triphora eucharis</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Triphora exomilisca</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Triphora loisae</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Triphora vargasii</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Trochidae		<i>Ethimnolia glaphyrella</i>	(Melvill & Standen, 1895)		Raines (2007)
		<i>Stomatella esperanzae</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Order Anaspidea					
Fam. Aplysidae		<i>Dolabella auricularia</i>	(Lightfoot, 1786)	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Dolabrifera dolabrifera</i>	(Rang, 1828)	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980)
Order Cephalaspidea					
Fam. Aglajidae		<i>Chelidonura</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Haminoeidae		<i>Phanerophthalmus?</i> sp.			Rehder (1980)
		<i>Smaragdinaella calyculata</i>	(Broderip & GB Sowerby I, 1829)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Retusa pusilla</i>	(Pease, 1860)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Retusidae		<i>Nerita lirellata</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Order Cycloneritimorpha					
Fam. Neritidae		<i>Nerita morio</i>	(GB Sowerby I, 1883)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Nerita plicata</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Coloma <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Order Littorinimorpha					
Fam. Assimineidae		<i>Assiminea vulgaris</i>	(Webster, 1905)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Bursidae		<i>Bursa granularis</i>	(Röding, 1798)	Cosmopolitan	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988); Brook, 1998
Fam. Caecidae		<i>Caecum amydroglypum</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Coloma <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Fam. Calyptraeidae		<i>Crucibulum</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Cassidae		<i>Casmaria ponderosa perryi</i>	(Iredale, 1912)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Cypraeidae		<i>Cribrarula cumingii</i>	(GB Sowerby I, 1832)	Polynesia	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988); Lorenz & Raines (2001)
		<i>Erosaria cernica</i>	(GB Sowerby II, 1870)	Indo-Pacific	Senders & Martin (1987); Bradner (1988)
		<i>Erosaria engleri</i>	(Summers & Burgess, 1965)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Hipponicidae		<i>Luria isabella</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Lyonsella schilderorum</i>	(Iredale, 1939)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Monetaria caputhraconis</i>	(Melvill, 1888)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Antisabia foliacea</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1835)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Antisabia imbricatus</i>	(Gould, 1846)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Cheilea equestris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Hipponix antiquatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1767)	Cosmopolitan	Coloma <i>et al.</i> (2004)
		<i>Pilosabia trigona</i>	(Gmelin, 1791)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Littorinidae		<i>Echinolittorina pasqua</i>	(Rosewater, 1970)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Fam. Naticidae		<i>Mammilla simiae</i>	(Deshayes, 1838)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Notocochlis cernica</i>	(Jousseaume, 1874)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Pickworthiidae		<i>Clatrosansonia circumscerrata</i>	(Raines, 2002)		Raines (2002)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	Fam. Rissoidae	<i>Rissoina turricula engleri</i>	Rehder (1980)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Simulamereolina crassula</i>	(Rehder (1980))	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Simulamereolina longiqua</i>	(Rehder (1980))	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Stosicia chiltoni</i>	(Oliver, 1915)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Zebina tridentata</i>	(Michaud, 1830)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980), Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Fam. Strombidae	<i>Canarium maculatum</i>	(GB Sowerby II, 1842)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Fam. Triviidae	<i>Trivirostra pellucidula</i>	(Gaskoin, 1846)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Trivirostra aff. shawi</i>	(Schluder, 1933)		Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Fam. Vermetidae	<i>Dendropoma platypus</i>	(Mörch, 1861)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Serpulorbis</i> sp.			Rehder (1980)
	Order Neogastropoda				
	Fam. Buccinidae	<i>Caducifer engleri</i>	(Hertlein, 1960)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Fam. Clathurellidae	<i>Clathurella fuscobasis</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Lienardia exilirata</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Fam. Collumbellidae	<i>Euplicia loisae</i>	Rehder (1980)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Euplicia turturina</i>	(Lamarck, 1822)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Nodochila pascua</i>	(Hertlein, 1962)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Seminella ornata</i>	(Pease, 1868)		Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Zafrona striatula</i>	(Dunker, 1871)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
	Fam. Conidae	<i>Conus ebraeus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Conus militaris</i>	Hwass in Bruguière, 1792	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Conus nanus</i>	GB Sowerby I, 1833	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Conus rattus</i>	Hwass in Bruguière, 1792	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Costellariidae	<i>Fexillum microzonias</i>	(Lamarck, 1811)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
	Fam. Cystiscidae	<i>Granula pascuana</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	Fam. Drilliidae	<i>Iredalea subtropicales</i>	(Oliver, 1915)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988), Brook (1998)
	Fam. Mitridae	<i>Imbricaria punctata</i>	(Swainson, 1821)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Mitra flavocingulata</i>	Lamy, 1938	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Neocancilla takisaoi</i>	(Kuroda, 1959)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988), Brook (1998)
	Fam. Muricidae	<i>Coralliophila latilirata</i>	Rehder, 1985	Polynesia	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Coralliophila monodonta</i>	(Blainville, 1832)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Coralliophila violacea</i>	(Kiener, 1836)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980), Coloma <i>et al.</i> (2004)
		<i>Drupa morum</i>	Röding, 1798	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Drupa ricinus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Favaria?</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Morula praecipua</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Morula spinosa</i>	(H Adams & A. Adams, 1853)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Morula inva</i>	(Röding, 1798)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
		<i>Nassa sarta</i>	(Bruguière, 1789)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Neothais nesiotis</i>	(Dall, 1908)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
		<i>Pascula citrica</i>	(Dall, 1908)	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)

Continuation

Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
	<i>Thais</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Nasariidae	<i>Nassarius albomaculatus</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Raphitomidae	<i>Kermia crassula</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
	<i>Kermia sagenaria</i>	Rehder (1980)	Endemic	Rehder (1980)
Fam. Terebridae	<i>Microdaphne morrisoni</i>	Rehder (1980)	Pacific	Rehder (1980)
	<i>Hastula penicillata</i>	(Hinds, 1844)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
	<i>Impages stylata</i>	(Hinds, 1844)	Pacific	Rehder (1980); Osorio & Cantuarias (1989)
Order Nudibranchia				
Fam. Dorididae	<i>Unidentified</i> sp.			Rehder (1980)
Fam. Flabellimidae	<i>Flabellina</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Order Pleurobranchomorpha				
Fam. Pleurobranchidae	<i>Berthellina citrina</i>	(Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)	Cosmopolitan	Rehder (1980)
	<i>Pleurobranchus</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Orden Sacoglossa				
Fam. Juliidae	<i>Berthellina cf. pseudochloris?</i>	(Kay, 1964)	Polynesia	Rehder (1980)
	<i>Julia exquisita</i>	Gould, 1862	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
Orden Umbraculida				
Fam. Umbraculidae	<i>Umbraculum umbraculum</i>	(Lightfoot, 1786)	Indo-Pacific	Rehder (1980)
Class Polyplacophora				
Fam. Chitonidae	<i>Rapanuia disalvai</i>	Dell'Angelo, Raines & Bonfitto, 2004	Endemic	Dell'Angelo <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Fam. Hemiarthridae	<i>Weedingia cf. mooreana</i>	(Kaas, 1988)		Dell'Angelo <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Fam. Mopaliidae	<i>Plaxiphora (Mercatoria) mercatoris</i>	Leloup, 1936	Endemic	Rehder (1980); Dell'Angelo <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Class Scaphopoda				
Fam. Gadilidae	<i>Dischides splendens</i>	Raines, 2002	Endemic	Raines (2002); Steiner & Kabat (2004)
Class Cephalopoda				
Fam. Octopodidae	<i>Callistoctopus rapamui</i>	(Voss, 1979)	Endemic	Letelier <i>et al.</i> (2003); Rehder (1980)
Fam. Ommastrephidae	<i>Eucleoteuthis luminosa</i>	(Sasaki, 1915)	Cosmopolitan	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	<i>Ommastrephes bartramii</i>	(Lesueur, 1821)	Cosmopolitan	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
Phylum ANNELIDA				
Class Polychaeta				
Fam. Arenicolidae	<i>Branchiomaldane vincenti</i>	Langerhans, 1881	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Capitellidae	<i>Capitella capitata</i>	(Fabricius, 1780)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Notomastus</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Opheliidae	<i>Polyophthalmus pictus</i>	(Dujardin, 1839)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Scalibregmatidae	<i>Amphiglena pacifica?</i>	Annenkova, 1934	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Order Amphinomidia				
Fam. Amphinomidae	<i>Chloeta</i> sp.			Parin <i>et al.</i> (1997)
	<i>Eurythoe complanata</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Linopherus</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Notopygos</i> sp.			Gaymer <i>et al.</i> (2011)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Classification	<i>Pherecardia striata</i>	(Kingberg, 1857)	Indo-Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Order Eunicida				
Fam. Dorvilleidae	<i>Dorvillea pseudorubrovittata</i>	Berkeley, 1927	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Ophryotrocha puerilis</i>	Claparède & Metschnikow, 1869	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Protodorvillea</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Eunicidae	<i>Nicidion cariboea</i>	(Grube, 1846)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Lysidice collaris</i>	Grube, 1870	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Lysidice unicornis</i>	(Grube, 1840)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Palola sicilensis</i>	(Grube, 1840)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Lumbrineridae	<i>Lumbrineris latreilli</i>	Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Oeonidae	<i>Arabella mutans</i>	(Chamberlin, 1919)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Onuphidae	<i>Nothria</i> sp.			Parin <i>et al.</i> (1997)
	<i>Onuphis</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Order Phyllococtida				
Fam. Alciopidae	<i>Torrea pelagica</i>	Chamberlin, 1919	Pacific	Rozbaczko <i>et al.</i> (2004)
	<i>Vanadis formosa</i>	Claparède, 1870	Cosmopolitan	Chamberlin (1919)
	<i>Vanadis minuta</i>	Treadwell, 1906	Cosmopolitan	Rozbaczko <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Fam. Chrysopetalidae	<i>Chrysopetalum</i> sp.			Parin <i>et al.</i> (1997)
Fam. Pholoidae	<i>Pholoe</i> sp.			Parin <i>et al.</i> (1997)
Fam. Polynoidea	<i>Driesthia nans</i>	(Chamberlin (1919))		Chamberlin (1919)
	<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.			Cañete (1997)
	<i>Lepidasthenia aff. diegueti</i>	Gravier, 1905	Pacific	Cañete (1997)
	<i>Lepidonotus</i> sp.			Cañete (1997)
	<i>Podarmus ploa</i>	Chamberlin (1919)		Chamberlin (1919); Rozbaczko & Simonetti (2000)
	<i>Subadyte papillifera</i>	(Horst, 1915)	Indo-Pacific	Cañete (1997)
Fam. Glyceridae	<i>Glycera tessellata</i>	Grube, 1840	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Hesionidae	<i>Leocrates</i> sp.			Gaymer <i>et al.</i> (2011)
Fam. Nereididae	<i>Nereis jacksoni</i>	Kingberg, 1866	Indo-Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Nereis callaona</i>	(Grube, 1857)	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Perinereis helleri</i>	(Grube, 1878)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Perinereis singaporiensis</i>	(Grube, 1878)	Indo-Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Platynereis dumerilii</i>	(Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1934)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Phyllococtidae	<i>Phyllodoce madeirensis</i>	Langerhans, 1880	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
Fam. Pilargidae	<i>Synelmis albini</i>	(Langerhans, 1881)	Cosmopolitan	Gaymer <i>et al.</i> (2011)
Fam. Syllidae	<i>Exogone dispar?</i>	(Webster, 1879)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Exogone verugera</i>	(Claparède, 1868)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Haplosyllis spongicola</i>	(Grube, 1855)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Paraehlersia ferrugina</i>	(Langerhans, 1881)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Salvatoria limbata</i>	(Claparède, 1868)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Sphaerosyllis hystrix</i>	Claparède, 1863	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	<i>Syllis armillaris</i>	(OF Müller, 1776)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
		<i>Syllis cornuta</i>	Rathke, 1843	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	Krohn, 1852	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Typosyllis verruculosa</i>	(Augener, 1913)	Indo-Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Fam. Tomopteridae	<i>Tomopteris carpenteri</i>	Quatrefages, 1865	Pacific	Rozbaczylo <i>et al.</i> (2004)
		<i>Tomopteris septentrionalis</i>	Steenstrup, 1849	Cosmopolitan	Rozbaczylo <i>et al.</i> (2004)
	Order Sabellida				
	Fam. Fabriciidae	<i>Fabricia sabella</i>	(Ehrenberg, 1836)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Fam. Sabellidae	<i>Thormora aff. rubra</i>	(Augener, 1913)		Kohn & Lloyd (1973); Cañete (1997)
	Fam. Serpulidae	<i>Spirorbis (Spirorbis) marioni</i>	Caulley & Mesnil, 1897	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Spirorbis tuberculatus</i>	Bailey & Harris, 1968	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Order Spionida				
	Fam. Chaetopteridae	<i>Chaetopterus variopedatus</i>	(Remier, 1804)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Mesochaetopterus minutus</i>	Potts, 1914	Indo-Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Phyllochaetopterus verrilli</i>	Treadwell, 1943	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Fam. Spionidae	<i>Minuspio cirrifera</i>	(Wirén, 1833)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Scoletepis anakenae</i>	Rozbaczylo & Castilla, 1988	Endemic	Rozbaczylo & Castilla (1988)
		<i>Tripolydora spinosa</i>	Woodwick, 1964	Pacific	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Order Terebellida				
	Fam. Acrocirridae	<i>Macrochaeta</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Fam. Ampharatiidae	<i>Unidentified</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Fam. Cirratulidae	<i>Caulleriella</i> sp.			Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Cirriformia chrysoodermia</i>	(Claparède, 1869)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Cirriformia filigera nesophila</i>	(Chamberlin (1919))	Endemic	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
		<i>Loimia medusa</i>	(Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)	Cosmopolitan	Kohn & Lloyd (1973)
	Fam. Terebellidae	<i>Basodiscus hemprichii</i>	(Ehrenberg, 1831)	Indo-Pacific	Boyko (2001)
	Phylum NEMERTEA				
	Class Anopla				
	Fam. Valenciniidae	<i>Thalamporella</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Phylum BRYOZOA	<i>Aetea anguina</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Cosmopolitan	Moyano (1973); Moyano (1983)
	Class Gymnolaemata	<i>Brettiella</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Order Cheilostomatida	<i>Bugula</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Calloporidae	<i>Crassimarginatella</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Candidae	<i>Canda pecten</i>	Thornely, 1907	Indo-Pacific	Moyano (1983); Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
		<i>Scrupocellaria</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Cellariidae	<i>Cellaria</i> sp.			Moyano (1973)
	Fam. Celleporidae	<i>Celleporina costazii</i>	(Audouin, 1826)	Indo-Pacific	Moyano (1983); Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	Fam. Chorizoporidae	<i>Chorizopora</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Crepidacanthidae	<i>Crepidacantha anakenensis</i>	Moyano (1973)	Endemic	Moyano (1973); Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)

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	Fam. Cribrelliidae	<i>Cribralaria labiodentata</i>	Moyano (1983)		Moyano (1983)
		<i>Cribralaria paschalis</i>	Moyano (1973)	Endemic	Moyano (1973); Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
		<i>Puellina</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Eschariidae	<i>Escharina pesansensis</i>	(Smitt, 1873)	Cosmopolitan	Moyano (1973); Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	Fam. Exochellidae	<i>Exochella</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Gigantoporidae	<i>Gigantopora</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Hippothoidae	<i>Hippothoa</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Laceriidae	<i>Phonicosia</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Membraniporidae	<i>Jellyella tuberculata</i>	(Bosc, 1802)	Cosmopolitan	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); Moyano, 2005
		<i>Jellyella eburnea</i>	(Hincks, 1891)	Pacific	Moyano (2005b)
	Fam. Microporellidae	<i>Fenestruina</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
		<i>Microporella</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
		<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	Cosmopolitan	Moyano (1983)
	Fam. Microporidae	<i>Mollia</i> sp.			
		<i>Opaeophora</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Phidoloporidae	<i>Rhynchozoon</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Smitiidae	<i>Parasmitina proximoproducta</i>	(Moyano (1983))		Moyano (1983)
		<i>Pleurocodonellina</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
		<i>Smitina</i> sp.			Moyano (1983); Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	Class Stenolaemata				
	Order Cyclostomatida				
	Fam. Crisiidae	<i>Mesonea</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Diaperoeciidae	<i>Nevianipora</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Lichenporidae	<i>Disporella</i> sp.			Moyano (1983); Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Oncousoeciidae	<i>Proboscina</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Plagioeciidae	<i>Plagioecia</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Stomatoporidae	<i>Stomatopora</i> sp.			Moyano (1983); Moyano (2005a)
	Fam. Tubuliporidae	<i>Idmidronea</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
		<i>Tubulipora</i> sp.			Moyano (2005a)
		<i>Crisia radians</i>			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Crisiidae				
	Phylum CNIDARIA				
	Class Anthozoa				
	Order Actinaria				
	Fam. Actiniidae	<i>Gyactis sesere</i>	(Haddon & Shackleton, 1893)	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
		<i>Anemonia mutabilis</i>	Verrill, 1928	Polynesia	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Phymactis clematis</i>	(Drayton in Dana, 1846)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
		<i>Phymactis papillosa</i>	(Lesson, 1830)	Pacific	Fautin <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	Fam. Aiptasiidae	<i>Aiptasia</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Aurelianiidae	<i>Actinoporus cf. elegans</i>	(Duchassaing, 1850)	Endemic	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	Fam. Edwardsiidae	<i>Isoedwardsia ignota</i>	Carlagn, 1920	Endemic	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)

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Classification	<i>Telmatactis panamensis</i>	(Verrill, 1869)	Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); Fautin <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Isophelliidae	unidentified sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Order Alcyonacea	<i>Antipathes</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Order Antipatharia	<i>Arachmanthus</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Antipathidae	<i>Leptoseris solida</i>	(Quelch, 1886)	Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Order Certiantharia	<i>Leptoseris scabra</i>	Vaughan, 1907	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Arachnactidae	<i>Leptoseris tubulifera</i>	Vaughan, 1907	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Order Scleractinia	<i>Leptostrea tranversa</i>	Klunzinger, 1879	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Faviidae	<i>Leptostrea purpurea</i>	(Dana, 1846)	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Fungiidae	<i>Cycloseris vaughani</i>	(Boschma, 1923)	Indo-Pacific	Wells (1972); Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora ligulata</i>	Dana, 1846)	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	(Ellis & Solander, 1786)	Indo-Pacific	Wells (1972); Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	<i>Pocillopora meandrina</i>	Dana, 1846	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	<i>Pocillopora grandis</i>	Dana, 1846	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Wells (1972); Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
	<i>Pocillopora diomedea</i>	Vaughan, 1906	Endemic	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Fam. Poritidae	<i>Madracis pharensis</i>	(Heller, 1868)	Cosmopolitan	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Rhizangiidae	<i>Porites lobata</i>	Dana, 1846	Indo-Pacific	Wells (1972); Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Siderastroidae	<i>Culicia rubecula</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Psammocora superficialis</i>	Gardiner, 1898	Indo-Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Order Zoantharia	<i>Psammocora stellata</i>	Verrill, 1866	Pacific	Glynn <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Fam. Sphenopiidae	<i>Palythoa dura</i>	Carlgren, 1922	Endemic	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	<i>Palythoa skottsbergii</i>	Calgren, 1922	Endemic	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
Fam. Zoanthidae	<i>Zoanthus rapanuensis</i>	Calgren, 1922	Endemic	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
Class Hydrozoa				
Order Siphonophorae				
Fam. Abylidae	<i>Abyla bicarinata</i>	Moser, 1925	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Abyla trigona</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1827	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Abylopsis eschscholtzii</i>	(Huxley, 1859)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Abylopsis tetragona</i>	(Otto, 1823)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Bassia bassensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Chelophyes appendiculata</i>	(Eschscholtz, 1829)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
Fam. Diphyidae	<i>Chelophyes contorta</i>	(Lens & van Reimsdijk, 1908)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Diphyes bojani</i>	(Eschscholtz, 1825)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Diphyes dispar</i>	Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Eudoxoides spiralis</i>	(Bigelow, 1911)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Classification	<i>Lenzia comioidea</i>	(Keferstein & Ehlers, 1860)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Lenzia hotspur</i>	Totton, 1941	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Lenzia multicristata</i>	(Moser, 1925)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Lenzia subtilis</i>	(Chun, 1886)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
	<i>Sulculeolaria chumi</i>	(Lens & van Reimsdijk, 1908)	Cosmopolitan	Palma (1999); Palma & Silva (2006)
Phylum PORIFERA				
Class Demospongiae				
Fam. Ancorinidae	<i>Asteropus ketostea</i>	(de Laubenfels, 1950)	Cosmopolitan	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
	<i>Asteropus simplex</i>	(Carter, 1879)	Indo-Pacific	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Callyspongiidae	<i>Callyspongia fusifera</i>	(Thiele, 1905)	Cosmopolitan	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Chalmidae	<i>Haliclona agglutinata</i>	Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990	Endemic	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
	<i>Haliclona nitens</i>	Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990	Endemic	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
	<i>Haliclona rapanui</i>	(Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990)	Endemic	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
	<i>Haliclona translucida</i>	Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990	Endemic	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Clionaidae	<i>Pione vastifica</i>	(Hancock, 1849)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988); Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Darwinellidae	<i>Aphysilla</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Dysideidae	<i>Dysidea</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Mycalidae	<i>Mycale (Mycale) paschalis</i>	Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990	Endemic	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Myxillidae	<i>Myxilla</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Niphatidae	<i>Amphimedon</i> sp.			DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Cribrachalina dura</i>	(Wilson, 1902)	Cosmopolitan	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Pseudoceratimidae	<i>Pseudoceratina purpurea</i>	(Carter, 1880)	Indo-Pacific	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Spongiidae	<i>Spongia (Spongia) virgultosa</i>	(Schmidt, 1868)	Cosmopolitan	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Suberitidae	<i>Pseudosuberites sulcatus</i>	(Thiele, 1905)	Cosmopolitan	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
	<i>Pseudosuberites vakai</i>	Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990	Endemic	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
	<i>Spirastrella cunctatrix</i>	Schmidt, 1868	Cosmopolitan	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Tedaniidae	<i>Tedania (Tedania) tepitootehenuensis</i>	Desqueyroux-Faúndez, 1990	Pacific	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Tethyidae	<i>Tethya deformis</i>	Thiele, 1898	Pacific	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Fam. Thorectidae	<i>Phyllospongia papyracea</i>	(Esper, 1794)	Indo-Pacific	Desqueyroux-Faúndez (1990)
Phylum ECHINODERMATA				
Class Asteroidea				
Fam. Asteriidae	<i>Astrostele paschae</i>	(H.L. Clark, 1920)	Endemic	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Astropectinidae	<i>Astropecten polyacanthus</i>	Müller & Troschel, 1842	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988); Boyko (2003)
	<i>Astropecten triseriatus fijiensis</i>	John, 1948	Polynesia	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
Fam. Ophiasteridae	<i>Leaster coriaceus</i>	Peters, 1852	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	<i>Linckia multifora</i>	(Lamarck, 1816)	Indo-Pacific	SeaLifeBase (2014)
	<i>Ophidiaster easterensis</i>	Zieschenne, 1964	Endemic	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
Class Echinoidea				
Fam. Brissidae	<i>Brissia agassizii</i>	Döderlein, 1885	Pacific	Fell (1974); SeaLifeBase (2014)
Fam. Cidaridae	<i>Phyllacanthus imperialis</i>	(Lamarck, 1816)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Chypeaster reticulatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Fell (1974); DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Classification				
Fam. Cidaridae	<i>Phyllacanthus imperialis</i>	(Lamarck, 1816)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Diadematidae	<i>Clypeaster reticulatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Fell (1974); DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Diadema savigny</i>	(Audouin, 1829)	Indo-Pacific	Fell (1974); SeaLifeBase (2014)
	<i>Lissodiadema lorioli</i>	Mortensen, 1903	Polynesia	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Diadema paucispinus</i>	A. Agassiz, 1863	Pacific	Lessios <i>et al.</i> (2001)
Fam. Echinometridae	<i>Echinometra insularis</i>	HL Clark, 1912	Endemic	Fell (1974)
Fam. Echinomeidae	<i>Echinostrephus aciculatus</i>	A. Agassiz, 1863	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Toxopneustidae	<i>Echinoneus cyclotomus</i>	Leske, 1778	Cosmopolitan	Fell (1974)
	<i>Nudechinus verruculatus</i>	(Lütken, 1864)	Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Tripneustes gratilla</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indo-Pacific	Fell (1974)
Class Holothuroidea				
Fam. Chiridotidae	<i>Chiridota rigida</i>	Semper, 1867	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996); SeaLifeBase (2014)
	<i>Polycheira ? rufescens</i>	(Brandt, 1835)	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996)
Fam. Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria (Semperothuria) cinerascens</i>	(Brandt, 1835)	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996)
	<i>Holothuria (Stauropora) hawaiiensis</i>	Fisher, 1907	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996)
	<i>Holothuria (Platyperona) difficilis</i>	Semper, 1868	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987); Massin (1996)
	<i>Holothuria (Microthela) nobilis</i>	(Selenka, 1867)	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996)
Fam. Stichopodidae	<i>Holothuria squamifera</i>	Semper, 1868	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Stichopus chloronotus</i>	Brandt, 1835	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
	<i>Stichopus monotuberculatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1844)	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996)
Fam. Synaptidae	<i>Polypectana kefersteini</i>	(Selenka, 1867)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988); Massin (1996)
	<i>Euapta godeffroyi</i>	(Semper, 1868)	Indo-Pacific	Massin (1996)
Class Ophiuroidea				
Fam. Amphiruridae	unidentified sp.		Cosmopolitan	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Ophiactidae	<i>Ophiactis savignyi</i>	(Müller & Troschel, 1842)	Indo-Pacific	DiSalvo <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Fam. Ophiocomidae	<i>Ophiocoma brevipes</i>	Peters, 1851	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	<i>Ophiocoma (Breviturma) dentata</i>	Müller & Troschel, 1842	Indo-Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
	<i>Ophiocoma longispina</i>	HL Clark, 1917	Pacific	Castilla & Rozbaczylo (1987)
Fam. Ophionereididae	<i>Ophionereis</i> sp.			Gaymer <i>et al.</i> (2011)
Phylum CHLOROPHYTA				
Class Bryopsidophyceae				
Fam. Bryopsidaceae	<i>Bryopsis plumosa</i>	(Hudson) C. Agardh, 1823	Cosmopolitan	Hoffmann & Santelices (1997); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Bryopsis pennata</i>	J.V. Lamouroux, 1809	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Bryopsis hypnoides</i>	J.V. Lamouroux, 1809	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014);
Fam. Caulerpaceae	<i>Caulerpa pellata</i>	J.V. Lamouroux, 1809	Cosmopolitan	Ramirez & Müller (1991); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Caulerpa webbiana</i>	Montagne, 1837	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Chaetosiphonaceae	<i>Blastophysa rhizopus</i>	Reinke, 1889	Cosmopolitan	Ramirez & Müller (1991); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Codiaceae	<i>Codium pocockiae</i>	P.C. Silva, 1959	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Codium spongiosum</i>	Harvey, 1855	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Derbesiaceae	<i>Derbesia tenuissima</i>	(Moris & De Noaris) P.L. Crouan & H. M. Crouan, 1867	Cosmopolitan	Ramirez & Müller (1991); AlgaeBase (2014)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Classification				
Fam. Halimedaceae	<i>Halimeda opuntia</i> f. <i>reinschii</i>	(Hauck) E.S. Barton	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Halimeda tuna</i>	(J. Ellis & Solander) J.V. Lamouroux, 1816	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Ostreobiaceae	<i>Ostreobium quekettii</i>	Bornet & Flahault, 1889	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Class Ulvophyceae				
Fam. Anadyomenaceae	<i>Rhipidiphylon reticulatum</i>	(Askenasy) Heydrich, 1894	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Microdictyon japonicum</i>	Setchell, 1925	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Microdictyon umbilicatum</i>	(Velley) Zanardini, 1862	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Boodleaceae	<i>Cladophoropsis fasciculata</i>	(Kjellman) Wille in Engler & Prantl, 1910	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Cladophoraceae	<i>Chaetomorpha linum</i>	(O.F. Müller) Kützting, 1845	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Cladophora vagabunda</i>	(Linnaeus) Hoek, 1753	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Rhizoclonium africanum</i>	Kützting, 1853	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Chaetomorpha aerea</i>	(Dillwyn) Kützting, 1849	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Chaetomorpha antennina</i>	(Bory de Saint-Vincent) Kützting, 1847	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Chaetomorpha firma</i>	Levring, 1941	Pacific	Hoffmann & Santelices (1997); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Chaetomorpha spiralis</i>	Okamura, 1903	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Polyphysaceae	<i>Cladophora perpusilla</i>	Skottsberg & Levring, 1941	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Ulvaceae	<i>Cladophora socialis</i>	Kützting, 1849	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Cladophora herpestica</i>	(Montagne) Kützting, 1849	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Parvocaulis clavatus</i>	(Yamada) S. Berger et al., 2003	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ulva clathrata</i>	(Roth) C. Agardh, 1811	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ulva compressa</i>	Linnaeus, 1753	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ulva flexuosa</i>	Wulfen, 1803	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ulva intestinalis</i>	Linnaeus, 1753	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ulva prolifera</i>	O.F. Müller, 1778	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	Linnaeus, 1753	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Ulvellaceae	<i>Acrochaete viridis</i>	(Reinke) R. Nielsen, 1979	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Valoniaceae	<i>Valonia ventricosa</i>	J. Agardh, 1887	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Phylum OCHROPHYTA				
Class Phaeophyceae				
Fam. Acinetosporaceae	<i>Feldmannia mitchelliae</i>	(Harvey) H. S. Kim, 2010	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Feldmannia indica</i>	(Sonder) Womersley & A. Bailey, 1970	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Feldmannia rhizoidea</i>	Hollenberg & IAAAbbott, 1968	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Asteronemataceae	<i>Astronema breviariculatum</i>	(J. Agardh) Ouriques & Bouzon, 2000	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Chordariaceae	<i>Elachista</i> sp.	Kylin, 1940	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Nemaecystus novae-zelandiae</i>	(Kützting) De Paula & De Clerck, 2006	Cosmopolitan	Ramirez & Müller (1991); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Dictyotaceae	<i>Canistrocarpus cervicornis</i>	(Sonder) Askenasy, 1888	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Dictyopteris australis</i>	J.V. Lamouroux, 1809	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Dictyopteris delicatula</i>	(Okamura) Borgesen, 1924	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Dictyopteris repens</i>	J. Agardh, 1847	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Dictyota crenulata</i>		Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Classification		(J.V. Lamouroux) Womersley ex E.C. Oliveira, 1977	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Lobophora variegata</i>			
	<i>Padina australis</i>	Hauck, 1887	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Spatoglossum stiptatum</i>	(Tanaka & K. Nozawa) Bittner <i>et al.</i> , 2008	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Dicyota acutiloba</i>	J. Agardh, 1848	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Styopodium flabelliforme</i>	Weber-van Bosse, 1913	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Zonaria crenata</i>	J. Agardh, 1873	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Ectocarpaceae	<i>Ectocarpus chnoosporae</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Endemic	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Mesosporaceae	<i>Hapalospongidion vanbosseae</i>	(Borgesen) D. León-Alvarez & J. González-González, 1993	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hapalospongidion pangoense</i>	(Setchell) Hollenberg, 1942	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Neoralfsiaceae	<i>Neoralfsia expansa</i>	(J. Agardh) P.-E. Lim & H. Kawai ex Cormaci & G. Furnari in Cormaci <i>et al.</i> , 2012	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Sargassaceae	<i>Sargassum obtusifolium</i>	J. Agardh, 1848	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Scytosiphonaceae	<i>Chnoospora minima</i>	(Hering) Papenfuss, 1956	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i>	(Mertens ex Roth) Derbès & Solier in Castagne, 1851	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hydroclathrus clathratus</i>	(C. Agardh) M.A. Howe in N.L. Britton & C.F. Millspaugh, 1920	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Sphacelariaceae	<i>Sphacelaria novae-hollandiae</i>	Sonder, 1845	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Sphacelaria taiensis</i>	Setchell, 1926	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Phylum RODOPHYTA				
Class Bangiophyceae				
Fam. Bangiaceae	<i>Bangia atropurpurea</i>	(Mertens ex Roth) C. Agardh, 1824	Cosmopolitan	Ramirez & Müller (1991); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Porphyra</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Class Compsopogonophyceae				
Fam. Erythrotrichiaceae	<i>Erythrocladia vagans</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Erythrocladia laurenciae</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Erythrotrichia carnea</i>	(Dillwyn) J. Agardh, 1883	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Sahlingia subintegra</i>	(Rosenvinge) Kormann, 1989	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Class Florideophyceae				
Fam. Acrochaetiaceae	<i>Acrochaetium moniliforme</i>	(Rosenvinge) Borgesen, 1915	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Acrochaetium discoideum</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Acrochaetium ralfsiae</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Acrochaetium catenulatum</i>	M.A. Howe, 1914	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Bonnemaisoniaceae	<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i>	(Deile) Trevisan de Saint-León, 1845	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Harvey, 1855	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Callithamniaceae	<i>Callithamnion paschale</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Crouantia attenuata</i>	(C. Agardh) J. Agardh, 1842	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Caulacanthaceae	<i>Caulacanthus ustulatus</i>	(Mertens ex Turner) Kützinger, 1843	Cosmopolitan	AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Ceramiaceae	<i>Centroceras clavulatum</i>	(C. Agardh) Montagne, 1846	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ceramium cruciatum</i>	F.S. Collins & Hervey, 1917	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)

Continuation	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
Classification	<i>Ceramium skottsbergii</i>	H. Petersen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ceramium codii</i>	(H. Richards) Mazoyer, 1938	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Corallophila</i> ? sp.	(Reinbold) De Toni, 1895	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Champiaceae	<i>Reinboldiella schmitziana</i>	(C. Agardh) Harvey, 1853	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Corallinaceae	<i>Champia parvula</i>	(Linnaeus) J. V. Lamouroux, 1816	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Amphiroa fragilissima</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Endemic	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Amphiroa yendoii</i>			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Corallina</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hydroolithon samoense</i>	(Foslie) Keats & Y. M. Chamberlain, 1994	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hydroolithon onkodes</i>	(Heydrich) D. Penrose & Woelkerling, 1992	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hydroolithon gardineri</i>	(Foslie) Verheij & Prud'homme van Reine, 1993	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hydroolithon craspedium</i>	(Foslie) P. C. Silva, 1996	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Lithophyllum</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Neogoniolithon obtimans</i>	(Heydrich) P. C. Silva, 1996	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Porolithon praetextatum</i>	Foslie, 1909	Endemic	AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Titanoderma rasile</i>	(Foslie) Woelkerling, Y. M. Chamberlain & P. C. Silva, 1985	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Cystocloniaceae	<i>Hypnea spinella</i>	(C. Agardh) Kützting, 1847	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987)
	<i>Hypnea esperi</i>	Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1828	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Hypnea cenomyce</i>	J. Agardh, 1851	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Dasycyaceae	<i>Dasya villosa</i>	Harvey, 1844	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Eupogon pilosus</i>	(Weber-van Bosse) P. C. Silva, 1987	Pacific	Ramirez & Müller (1991); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Heterosiphonia crispella</i>	(C. Agardh) M. J. Wynne 1985	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Delesseriaceae	<i>Nithophyllum</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Taeniocera perpusillum</i>	(J. Agardh) J. Agardh, 1863	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Galaxauraceae	<i>Galaxaura rugosa</i>	(J. Ellis & Solander) J. V. Lamouroux, 1816	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Galaxaura paschalis</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Endemic	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Gelidiaceae	<i>Gelidium pusillum</i>	(Stackhouse) Le Jolis, 1863	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Gelidiellaceae	<i>Gelidiella</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Gracilariaceae	<i>Gracilaria</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Hapaliidiaceae	<i>Fosliella paschalis</i>	(M. Lemoine) Setchell & N. L. Gardner Foslie, 1901	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987)
	<i>Lithothamnion mesomorphum</i>	(Foslie) Me. Lemoine in Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Melobesia accola</i>	(Foslie) W. H. Adey, 1970	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Liagoraceae	<i>Mesophyllum stamense</i>			Informe Técnico de National Geographic (2011)
	<i>Liagora</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Yamadaella</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Lomenariaceae	<i>Ceratodictyon repens</i>	(Kützting) R. E. Norris, 1987	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Ceratodictyon variable</i>	(J. Agardh) R. E. Norris, 1987	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Nemastomataceae	<i>Nemastoma</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	<i>Predaea weldii</i>	Kraft & I. A. Abott, 1971	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Peyssonneliaceae	<i>Cruoriella de-zwaanii</i>	(Weber-van Bosse) Denizot, 1968	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)

Continuation	Classification	Genus, species	Author, year	Distribution	Reference
		<i>Ehelia pacifica</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	Fam. Phylloporaceae	<i>Peyssonellia rubra</i>	(Greville) J. Agardh, 1851	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	Fam. Plocamiaceae	<i>Gymnogongrus aequicrassus</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i>	(Linnaeus) P.S. Dixon, 1967	Cosmopolitan	Hoffmann & Santelices (1997); AlgaeBase (2014)
	Fam. Pterocladaceae	<i>Pterocladia capillacea</i>	(S.G.Gmelin) Santelices & Hommersand, 1997	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	Fam. Rhizophyllidiaceae	<i>Contarinia pacifica</i>	(Borgesen) Denizot, 1968	Endemic	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
	Fam. Rhodomelaceae	<i>Chondria repens</i>	Borgesen, 1924	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Chondria dasyphylla</i>	(Woodward) C. Agardh, 1817	Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Dipterosiphonia dendritica</i>	(C. Agardh) F. Schmitz in F. Schmitz & Falkenberg, 1897	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Herposiphonia secunda</i> f. <i>tenella</i>	(C. Agardh) M.J. Wynne, 1985	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Herposiphonia pacifica</i>	Hollenberg, 1968	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Laurencia claviformis</i>	Borgesen, 1824	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Laurencia cf. decumbes</i>			Informe Técnico de National Geographic (2011)
		<i>Lophosiphonia cristata</i>	Falkenberg, 1901	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Polysiphonia japonica</i> var. <i>Savatieri</i>	(Harriot) Yoon, 1986	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Polysiphonia scopulorum</i> var. <i>villum</i>	(J. Agardh) Hollenberg, 1968	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Rhodymeniaceae		<i>Bortyocladia skottsbergii</i>	(Borgesen) Levring, 1941	Indo-Pacific	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Wrangeliaceae		<i>Plenosporium</i> sp.			Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Prilothamnion subsimplex</i>	E.M. Gordon, 1972	Indo-Pacific	AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Corallinaceae		<i>Prilothamnion pluma</i>	(Dillwyn) Thuret in Le Jolis, 1863	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
		<i>Jania tenella</i>	(Kützting) Grunow, 1874	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Hapalidiaceae		<i>Jania rubens</i>	(Linnaeus) J.V. Lamouroux, 1816	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987)
Class Stylonematophyceae		<i>Choreonema thuretti</i>	(Bornet) F. Schmitz, 1889	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)
Fam. Stylonemataceae		<i>Stylonema alsidii</i>	(Zanardini) K.M. Drew, 1956	Cosmopolitan	Santelices (1987); AlgaeBase (2014)