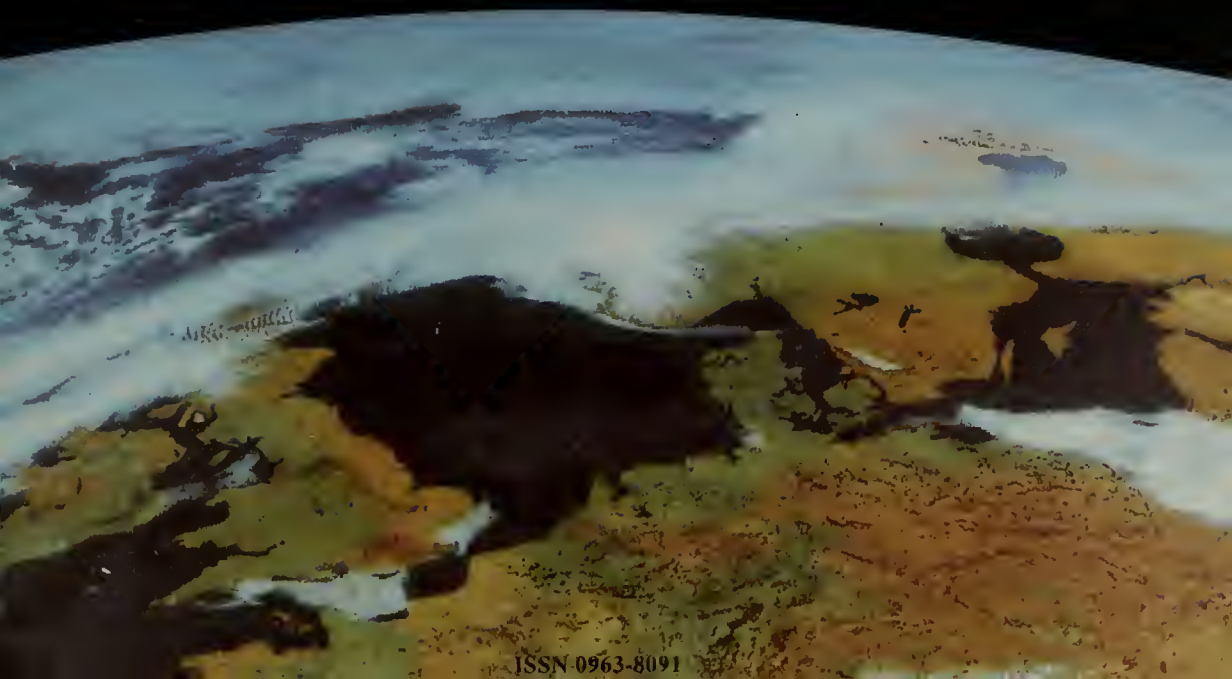


**JOINT
NATURE
CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE**



**Checklist of
fish and invertebrates
listed in the
CITES appendices**

JNCC REPORT



JOINT NATURE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

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Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report No. 238

**Checklist of
fish and invertebrates
listed in the
CITES appendices**

compiled by the

World Conservation Monitoring Centre

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Introduction

In April 1991, the Nature Conservancy Council for England, Countryside Council for Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage acting together through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee were appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as the United Kingdom's Scientific Authority for Animals under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES regulates international trade in wild animals and plants and in products derived from them, to help to ensure their conservation on a worldwide scale.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a taxonomic list of fish and invertebrates included in Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) together with their conservation status category in the 1994 IUCN *Red List of Threatened Animals*. Few invertebrates and a small proportion of fishes have received a status assessment, consequently the Red List contains only a small sample of the species from these groups that may in fact be threatened.

This document incorporates additions and amendments to the CITES appendices up to and including those made at the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Florida in November 1994 (effective from 16 February 1995).

Conservation status is provided using the 1994 IUCN *Red List of Threatened Animals*. For background material on the rationale of the IUCN threat categories, readers are referred to Groombridge, (1993); for background on the workings of CITES, recommended works are Favre (1989) and Wijnstekers (1992). For information by country on the diversity and status of fish, invertebrates and other taxonomic groups, and for a general review of biodiversity, readers are referred to WCMC (1992) and WCMC (1994).

In a publication of this nature, it is inevitable that users will discover entries that need correcting or updating. The publishers would be grateful if their attention could be drawn to these entries, and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre would be grateful to receive details of such changes so that they can be incorporated in the database from which this publication is produced.

Explanatory notes

Scientific names

The taxonomic scope and sequence of orders follows the system adopted in the Appendices to CITES. For each taxon, the scientific name is given first (as listed in the CITES Appendices), with the most frequently used current synonyms in brackets. No standard nomenclature has been adopted by CITES for fish or invertebrates, with the exception of the birdwing butterflies, for which D'Abrera (1975) is followed.

Fish

Where the CITES nomenclature differs from that used in Nelson (1984) and Parenti (1981), the synonymy used by these works has been noted.

Non-coral invertebrates

The systematics of invertebrates has been the subject of numerous studies, and the nomenclature of the CITES listings may differ from the latest scientific reviews. In particular, there have been extensive revisions of the papilionid tribe Troidini and the pearly mussels of the family Unionidae. Miller (1987) revised the taxonomy of the Troidini, uniting all birdwing butterflies in the single genus *Troides* with two subgenera: *Troides* (including *Troides*, *Ripponia* and *Ornithoptera*) and *Trogonoptera*. Similarly, the Unionidae taxonomy was partly revised by Johnson (1978), reducing many of the *Epioblasma* species to synonymy and reinstating the generic name *Plagiola*. Other species in the same family were reviewed by Johnson (1980). To help address the problems caused by the complexity of the taxonomy of the North American molluscs, Turgeon *et al.* (1988) produced a standard list of common and scientific names for all the fresh water molluscs of the United States and Canada. Wherever possible, the names used in this and the other taxonomic revisions discussed above are cross-referenced in the index.

Black corals

The latest major taxonomic revision of the Antipatharia was made by Opresko (1974), and forms the basis of this list, updated with more

recent works. Although some workers have split the Antipatharia into a number of families, Opresko considered that there were only two families, the Antipathidae and the Dendrobrachiidae. Opresko and Bayer (1991) subsequently reclassified the Dendrobrachiidae placing this monotypic family in the Gorgonacea. There are no known records of trade for this family and it is not included in this checklist.

Hard corals

Lists for genera and species of hermatypic reef corals occurring in the Indo-Pacific have been compiled by reference to recent publications by Veron (1985, 1986, 1990a,b,c, 1993) and Veron *et al.* (1976, 1977, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1988, 1989). These studies cover the central Indo-Pacific area and details of additional species occurring outside this area have been obtained, for example, from publications by Cairns and Keller (1993) (South-west Indian Ocean), Sheppard and Sheppard (1991) (Red Sea and Arabian Gulf), and Wells (1972, 1982, 1983) (Central and Eastern Pacific). Lists for genera and species of Western Atlantic reef corals have been compiled by reference to a number of key publications, for example by Cairns (1982a), Laborel (1970) and Wells and Lang (1973). Both reef and non-reef corals of the USA are listed in a booklet produced by the American Fisheries Society (1991). The family Fungiidae was revised by Hoeksema (1989). The taxonomy of deep water (ahermatypic) and temperate water scleractinian and stylasterid corals has been investigated in recent years principally by Cairns (1979, 1982b, 1983a,b,c, 1984, 1985, 1986a,b, 1987a,b, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991a-e, 1994), Zibrowius (1973, 1974a,b, 1980) and Zibrowius *et al.* (1977, 1990, 1992) and these references have been used extensively in the preparation of the checklist.

Reef genera distribution records have been provided as far as possible by country and references are given to relevant publications. Countries cited without reference numbers fall within the distribution range shown in general reviews e.g. Veron (1986) and Wood (1983). However, this assumption will not invariably be true and, in a few instances, the genus may *not* occur. For example, Brunei falls within the range

for many genera and so is listed, but reefs in this country are poorly developed, so the listings may be incorrect. Conversely, some countries (e.g. Pakistan) are not listed, but *may* have coral communities. Exclusively deep water and deep/shallow water genera distribution (e.g. caryophylliids, dendrophyllids and stylasterids) are listed by general geographic area and the lists of countries are often substantially incomplete. Many occur off the edge of the continental shelf.

Common names

The most widely used English common names (and where available French and Spanish) appear on the line immediately following the scientific name and synonyms, below which the geographical range is indicated. The common names used have been taken from a number of standard reference works for fish and invertebrates of particular regions. Secondary common names have been included wherever this was considered useful, including non-English names commonly used by English speakers.

Other information

The three columns headed - CITES, RL and Ref, list the following information for each taxon.

CITES

I, or II in this column refers to the appendix on which the taxon is listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The letters (eq) after an Appendix II entry denote that the population is on Appendix II subject to an export quota.

RL

The status of the listed species is taken from the *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. The Red List is a summary of information on all taxa known to be at risk. Additional information can be found in the *IUCN Red Data Book Vol. 4: Pisces* (Miller, 1977), the *IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book* (Wells *et al.*, 1983), *Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World* (Collins and Morris, 1985), together with unpublished data sheets for North American fish taxa dated 1983¹, 1984 and 1985 held at the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Red List (RL) threat categories follow those given

in the *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*, which also provides explanation of the categories:

Ex	Extinct
E	Endangered
V	Vulnerable
R	Rare
Id	Indeterminate (given as "I" in IUCN Red List, but modified here to avoid confusion with the CITES "I" entry)
K	Insufficiently known
CT	Commercially threatened
-	not listed: note this includes species which have not yet been evaluated for threatened status as well as those which have been evaluated and found not to be threatened.

References

The numbers in the right-hand column refer to entries in the reference list at the end of each section of the document. Many of these are general works relevant to more than one country or concerned with particular groups of species. Single country faunas and more specific references have generally been inserted in brackets after the appropriate country in the listings for geographical range.

Geographical Range

The geographical range of each taxon is given in terms of political units arranged alphabetically. Small island dependencies, are also listed alphabetically. Where appropriate, islands within groups are listed after a colon, e.g. Indonesia: Java. The same principle is applied whenever the distribution of a taxon is given in terms of units smaller than the country concerned. Place-names and names of countries follow the *Times Atlas* (1990) and United Nations (1993).

It should be noted that, when a country is listed as being a range state of a species, the species may not occur throughout the country, and may even occur in only one or a few localities within the country.

Published records of distribution have been used. Many taxonomic works give the range of a taxon in terms of broad geographical areas, rather than of political units. Individual countries may have a relatively well-known and well-reported fish or invertebrate fauna, but others do not, and inevitably it has not been possible to access all reference works. These factors may occasionally have resulted in some of the geographical ranges given here being incomplete or inaccurate,

although every effort has been made to prevent this.

Distribution notes

A question mark '?' in front of a country indicates some uncertainty over the occurrence of the species in that country.

A country where the species is known to be extinct is denoted by '(ex)'; a country where there is still a possibility that the species survives (for instance because recent searches have been unsuccessful) is denoted as '(ex?)'. Range states where the species is introduced are denoted by '[']'.

Names of countries and dependent territories

This checklist has been made as compact as possible by listing some names of countries and dependent territories in the shorter forms given by United Nations (1993). Within the text, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are used to denote the geographic areas as recognised by United Nations (1993). However, changes to the political boundaries within the former USSR have been incorporated in the geographic descriptions.

Countries for which shorter forms of names are used and their shortened form:

Brunei Darussalam	Brunei
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	D.P.R. Korea
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	Falkland Islands
Islamic Republic of Iran	Iran
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao P.D.R.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Libya
Northern Mariana Islands	Northern Marianas
Republic of Korea	Korea Republic
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent
Syrian Arab Republic	Syria
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
United States of America	USA

In the text, parent countries of several island groups are omitted. These are listed below:

American Samoa, USA	Johnston Atoll, USA
Anguilla, United Kingdom	Macao, Portugal
Aruba, Netherlands	Macquarie Island, Australia
Azores, Portugal	Madeira, Portugal
Bermuda, United Kingdom	Marshall Islands, USA
Bouvet Island, Norway	Martinique, France
British Antarctic Territory, United Kingdom	Mayotte, France
British Indian Ocean Territory, United Kingdom	Montserrat, United Kingdom
British Virgin Islands, United Kingdom	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands
Canary Islands, Spain	New Caledonia, France
Canton and Enderbury Islands, Kiribati	Niue, New Zealand
Cayman Islands, United Kingdom	Norfolk Island, Australia
Channel Islands, United Kingdom	Northern Marianas, USA
Christmas Island, Australia	Palau, USA
Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Australia	Panama Canal Zone, USA
Cook Islands, New Zealand	Pitcairn Islands, United Kingdom
Falkland Islands, United Kingdom	Puerto Rico, USA
Faeroe Islands, Denmark	Queen Maud Land, Norway
Federated States of Micronesia, USA	Réunion, France
French Guiana, France	Saint Helena, United Kingdom
French Polynesia, France	Saint Pierre and Miquelon, France
French Southern and Antarctic Territories, France	Saint Vincent, United Kingdom
Gibraltar, United Kingdom	South Orkney Islands, United Kingdom
Greenland, Denmark	South Sandwich Islands, United Kingdom
Guadeloupe, France	South Georgia, United Kingdom
Guam, USA	South Shetland Islands, United Kingdom
Guernsey, United Kingdom	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Norway
Hawaiian Islands, USA	Tokelau, New Zealand
Heard and Macdonald Islands, Australia	Tristan da Cunha Islands, United Kingdom
Hong Kong, United Kingdom	Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom
Isle of Man, United Kingdom	Virgin Islands of the United States, USA
Jersey, United Kingdom	Wallis and Futuna, France

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Class: SARCOPTERYGII

Order CERATODONTIFORMES

Family CERATODONTIDAE

Neoceratodus forsteri (Krefft 1870) II - 13,14,34,47,65,66,67,68,72,100

E: Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish; **F:** Dipneuste; **S:** Pez Pulmonado Australiano
Australia: Queensland

Order COELACANTHIFORMES

Family LATIMERIIDAE

Latimeria chalumnae Smith 1939 I V 33,56,62,72

E: Coelacanth, Gombessa; **F:** Coelacanth; **S:** Celecanto
Comoros; South Africa (ex)

Class: ACTINOPTERYGII

Order ACIPENSERIFORMES

Family ACIPENSERIDAE

Acipenser brevirostrum LeSueur 1818 I V 21,36,39,42,45,74,84,86,91

E: Shortnose Sturgeon; **F:** Esturgeon à nez court; **S:** Esturión Hociquicorto
Canada [15,20,37,53,63,83]; USA [9,51,64,85,109]

Acipenser oxyrinchus Mitchell 1814 II - 36,39,45,71,84,91,92,105

E: Atlantic Sturgeon; **F:** Esturgeon de l'Atlantique; **S:** Esturión del Atlántico
Bermuda [104]; Canada [83,97]; USA [9,64,90,93,109]

Acipenser sturio Linnaeus 1758 I E 7,11,24,30,54,55,58,60,80

E: Atlantic Sturgeon, Common Sturgeon; **F:** Esturgeon commun; **S:** Esturión Comun
Albania; Algeria; Belgium (ex?) [78]; Bulgaria (ex?) [10]; Czechoslovakia (former) (ex) [31,32]; Denmark (ex) [57]; Finland (ex?); France [48,94]; Germany: West (ex) [8,22,99]; Greece [25]; Iceland (ex?); Ireland (ex?) [108]; Italy [1,23]; Morocco; Netherlands (ex?) [73]; Norway (ex?) [77]; Poland (ex?) [28,40]; Portugal [2,3]; Romania [102]; Russia Federation [7]; Spain (ex?) [41,43]; Sweden (ex?) [18]; ?Switzerland; Turkey [50,52]; Ukraine [7]; United Kingdom [59,106]; Yugoslavia (former) (ex?)

Family POLYDONTIDAE

Polyodon spathula (Walbaum in Artedi 1792) II V 5

E: Spoonbill Cat, Duckbill Cat, Spadefish
Canada (ex); USA

Order OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Family OSTEOGLOSSIDAE

Arapaima gigas (Cuvier 1817) II K 29,35,45,69

E: Arapaima, Pirarucu; F: Arapaïma; S: Arapaima
Brazil [4,12,89]; Guyana; Peru [110]

Scleropages formosus (Müller & Schlegel 1844) I K 6,16,26,45,46,49,61,82

E: Asian Arowana, Asian Bonytongue; F: Scléropage d'Asie; S: Pez Lengüihueso Malayo
Cambodia [19]; Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra; Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; ?Myanmar;
Philippines; Singapore; Thailand (ex?) [95]; Viet Nam

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Family CYPRINIDAE

Caecobarbus geertsi Boulenger 1921 II E 27

E: African Blind Barb Fish
Zaire: Bas-Zaïre

Probarbus jullieni Sauvage 1880 I K 6,45,69,75,98

E: Ikan Temoleh, Pla Eesok; S: Carpilla Ikan Temoleh
Cambodia [19,49]; Lao D.P.R.; Malaysia [44]; Thailand [87]; Viet Nam

Family CATOSTOMIDAE

Chasmistes cujus Cope 1883 I E 17,45,70,81,88

E: Cui-ui; F: Cui-ui; S: Carpilla Cui-ui
USA: Nevada

Order SILURIFORMES

Family PANGASIIDAE

Pangasianodon gigas Chevey 1930 I V 6,45,69,72,75,76,79

E: Giant Catfish, Pla Buk; F: Silure de verre géant; S: Siluro Gigante
Cambodia [19,49]; China: Yunnan [38]; Lao D.P.R.; Myanmar; Thailand [87,95]; Viet Nam

Order PERCIFORMES

Family SCIAENIDAE

Cynoscion macdonaldi Gilbert 1890 I - 45,101,103

E: Totoaba
(Gulf of California)
Mexico

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Phylum: ARTHROPODA

Class: INSECTA

Order LEPIDOPTERA

Family PAPILIONIDAE

Note, for the birdwing butterflies, genera *Ornithoptera*, *Trogonoptera* and *Troides*, specific and subspecific status follows D'Abrera [70]. Subsequent revisions have been referenced but only totally new taxa have been added. Subspecies are listed where possible as they may occasionally be listed as full species.

<i>Bhutanitis lidderdalii</i> Atkinson 1873	II	-	2,18,44,63,84,127,167
E: Bhutan Glory			
Bhutan; China: Sichuan, Yunnan; India [158,255]; Myanmar; Thailand			
<i>Bhutanitis ludlowi</i> Gabriel 1942	II	K	2,63,89
E: Ludlow's Bhutan Swallowtail			
Bhutan: Trashiyangsi Valley			
<i>Bhutanitis mansfieldi</i> (Riley 1939)	II	R	2,63,178,184,216
E: Mansfield's Three-tailed Swallowtail			
China: Sichuan, Yunnan			
<i>Bhutanitis thaidina</i> (Blanchard 1871)	II	R	2,44,63,178
E: Chinese Three-tailed Swallowtail			
China [196]			
<i>Ornithoptera aesacus</i> (Ney 1903)	II	Id	20,63,110
Indonesia: Obi, Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya			
<i>Ornithoptera akakeae</i> Kobayashi and Koiwaya 1978	II	-	63,110,143
(believed to be a natural hybrid between <i>O. priamus poseidon</i> and <i>O. rothschildi</i>)			
Indonesia: Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya			
<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i> (Rothschild 1907)	I	E	20,63,69,110,170,178,191,192
E: Queen Alexandra's Birdwing			
Papua New Guinea: Popondetta in Northern Province of New Guinea, Bougainville; Solomon Islands: Malaita [205]			
<i>Ornithoptera allotei</i> (Rothschild 1914)	II	-	63,70
(believed to be a natural hybrid between <i>O. urvillianus</i> and <i>O. victoriae regis</i>)			
E: Abbé Allotte's Birdwing			
Papua New Guinea: Bougainville; Solomon Islands: Malaita [205]			
<i>Ornithoptera coelestis</i> (Rothschild 1898)	II	-	20,63,70,103,110,127
Papua New Guinea: Louisiade Archipelago			
<i>Ornithoptera chimaera</i> (Rothschild 1904)	II	Id	20,63,110,170,190,191
(subspecies: <i>charybdis</i> , <i>chimaera</i> , <i>flavidior</i>)			
E: Chimaera Birdwing			
Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea			

<i>Papilionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i> Wallace 1859 (subspecies: <i>croesus</i> , <i>lydius</i>) Indonesia: Moluccas, Irian Jaya, Moluccas; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea, Goodenough Island	II	V	20,63,70,110,257
<i>Ornithoptera goliath</i> Oberthür 1888 (subspecies: <i>goliath</i> , <i>procus</i>) E: Goliath Birdwing Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Moluccas; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea, Goodenough Island	II	-	20,63,70,110,170,190
<i>Ornithoptera meridionalis</i> (Rothschild 1897) (subspecies: <i>meridionalis</i> , <i>tarunggarensis</i> ; subspecies <i>tarunggarensis</i> may belong to <i>O. paradisea</i>) Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea	II	V	20,63,76,102,110,170,190,193 194
<i>Ornithoptera paradisea</i> Staudinger 1893 (subspecies: <i>arfakensis</i> , <i>borchi</i> , <i>chrysanthemum</i> , <i>flavescens</i> , <i>paradisea</i>) E: Paradise Birdwing, Tailed Birdwing, Butterfly of Paradise Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea	II	Id	20,63,70,102,110,170,190,191
<i>Ornithoptera priamus</i> (Linnaeus 1758) (subspecies: <i>admiralitatus</i> , <i>arruana</i> , <i>boisduvali</i> , <i>bornemanni</i> , <i>euphorion</i> , <i>gebeensis</i> , <i>hecuba</i> , <i>miokensis</i> , <i>poseidon</i> , <i>priamus</i>) E: Priam's Birdwing, Common Birdwing, Common Green Birdwing, New Guinea Birdwing Australia: Queensland; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands [205,206]	II	-	20,62,63,65,103,110,127,143, 167,188,204
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i> (Gray 1852) E: Richmond Birdwing Australia: Queensland, New South Wales	II	-	20,63,65,103,110,167
<i>Ornithoptera rothschildi</i> Kenrick 1911 E: Rothschild's Birdwing Indonesia: Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya, Irian Jaya	II	Id	20,63,110,143,190
<i>Ornithoptera tithonus</i> de Haan 1840 (subspecies: <i>misoolana</i> , <i>tithonus</i> , <i>waigeuensis</i>) Indonesia: Irian Jaya	II	K	20,63,78,110,190
<i>Ornithoptera urvillianus</i> (Guérin-Méneville 1829) E: D'Urville's Birdwing Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville; Solomon Islands [157,206]	II	-	20,63,103,110
<i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i> Gray 1856 (subspecies: <i>archeri</i> , <i>epiphanes</i> , <i>isabellae</i> , <i>reginae</i> , <i>regis</i> , <i>rubianus</i> , <i>victoriae</i>) E: Queen Victoria's Birdwing Papua New Guinea: Bougainville; Solomon Islands [157,205,206]	II	-	20,50,63,70,110,170
<i>Papilio chikae</i> Igarashi 1965 E: Luzon Peacock Swallowtail Philippines: Luzon	I	E	63,72,104,126,141,178,257
<i>Papilio homerus</i> Fabricius 1793 E: Homerus Swallowtail Jamaica	I	E	39,63,71,83,178,209,259,281
<i>Papilio hospiton</i> Guenée 1839 E: Corsican Swallowtail France: Corsica [38]; Italy: Sardinia [217]	I	E	12,63,64,85,86,114,120,178

<i>Papilionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Parnassius apollo</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	II	R	2,12,19,63,94,95,114,115,167 176,178,271
E: Apollo			
Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria [91]; ?Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; China: Xinjiang Uygur; Czechoslovakia (former) [28,51]; Europe & Former Soviet Union to China; Finland [166,254]; France [27]; Georgia; Germany: East (ex), West [8,30,146]; Greece; ?Hungary; Iran; Iraq; Italy: including Sicily [35]; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia (ex); Liechtenstein [29]; Lithuania (ex); Mongolia; ?Netherlands; Norway; Poland [73,75,74,185,186]; Romania [207]; Russian Federation; Spain [92]; Sweden [133,132]; Switzerland [49]; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine; Yugoslavia (former); Germany: West			
<i>Teinopalpus aureus</i> Mell 1923	II	K	63,72,103,178
E: Golden Kaiser-I-Hind			
China: Guangdong [165]; ?Viet Nam			
<i>Teinopalpus imperialis</i> Hope 1843	II	R	63,72,84,127,167,178,183
E: Kaiser-I-Hind, Kaiserihind			
Bhutan; China: Hubei, Sichuan [165]; India [255]; Myanmar; Nepal [230,231]			
<i>Trogonoptera brookiana</i> (Wallace 1856)	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,153,167,189, 257
(subspecies: <i>albescens</i> , <i>brookiana</i> , <i>haugumei</i> , <i>natunensis</i> , <i>trogon</i>)			
E: Rajah Brooke's Birdwing			
Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia			
<i>Trogonoptera trojana</i> (Honrath 1886)	II	-	20,63,70,72,109,167,257
Philippines: Balabac, Palawan			
<i>Troides aeacus</i> (C. and R. Felder 1860)	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,111,167
(subspecies: <i>aeacus</i> , <i>kaguya</i> , <i>thomsoni</i> ; subspecies <i>kaguya</i> is considered Endangered by Collins and Morris [63])			
E: Golden Birdwing, Small Birdwing			
?Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China: Sichuan [196]; India; Indonesia: Sumatra; ?Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia [66]; Myanmar; Nepal; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam; Taiwan			
<i>Troides amphrysus</i> (Cramer 1782)	II	-	20,63,70,72,167,189,257
(subspecies: <i>amphrysus</i> , <i>andrewi</i> , <i>flavicollis</i> , <i>niasicus</i> , <i>ruficollis</i> , <i>vistara</i>)			
E: Golden Birdwing, Malay Birdwing			
Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia [66,211]; Myanmar: Mergui Archipelago; Singapore; Thailand [34]			
<i>Troides andromache</i> (Staudinger 1892)	II	Id	20,63,70,72,257
(subspecies: <i>andromache</i> , <i>marapokensis</i> , the latter now regarded as a female form of <i>andromache</i>)			
?Indonesia: Kalimantan; Malaysia: Sabah, Sarawak [211]			
<i>Troides criton</i> (C. and R. Felder 1860)	II	-	20,63,69,70
(subspecies: <i>celebensis</i> , <i>criton</i> ; the former now considered to be unrelated to <i>T. criton</i> . Thought either to be a separate species [144] or a natural hybrid of <i>T. haliphron</i> and <i>T. helena</i> [103])			
Indonesia: Moluccas, Sulawesi (<i>celebensis</i> only), Java, Sumatra; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; Thailand			
<i>Troides cuneifer</i> (Oberthür 1879)	II	-	20,63,72,257
(subspecies: <i>cuneifer</i> , <i>peninsulae</i> , <i>sumatranus</i>)			
E: Golden Birdwing			
Indonesia: Java, Sumatra; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; Thailand			
<i>Troides darsi</i> (Gray 1852)	II	-	20,63,70,72,84,283
Sri Lanka			
<i>Troides dohertyi</i> (Rippon 1893)	II	V	20,63,103,110,257
E: Talaud Black Birdwing			
Indonesia: Talaud Islands, Sulawesi and southern islands			

<i>Papilionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Troides haliphron</i> (Boisduval 1836) (subspecies: <i>ariadne</i> , <i>ikarus</i> , <i>iris</i> , <i>haliphron</i> , <i>naias</i> , <i>pallens</i> , <i>pistor</i> , <i>socrates</i> , <i>staudingeri</i>) Indonesia: Sulawesi and southern islands	II	-	20,63,70,72,127,257
<i>Troides helena</i> (Linnaeus 1758) (subspecies: <i>antileuca</i> , <i>cerberus</i> , <i>ferrari</i> , <i>helena</i> , <i>heliconoides</i> , <i>hephaestus</i> , <i>isara</i> , <i>maurus</i> , <i>mopa</i> , <i>moschylus</i> , <i>neoris</i> , <i>neroides</i> , <i>nereis</i> , <i>orientis</i> , <i>propinquus</i> , <i>sagittatus</i> , <i>spilotia</i> , <i>typhaon</i>) E: Common Birdwing, Black and Gold Birdwing Bangladesh; ?Bhutan; Brunei; ?Cambodia; China: Hainan; Hong Kong [139]; India: including Andaman and Nicobar Islands [16]; Indonesia; Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia [66]; Myanmar; Nepal [230,231]; Singapore; Thailand [34]; Viet Nam	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,84,111,125,167,189,257
<i>Troides hypolitus</i> (Cramer 1775) (subspecies: <i>antiope</i> , <i>cellularis</i> , <i>hypolitus</i> , <i>sulaensis</i>) Indonesia: Moluccas, Sulawesi	II	-	63,69,72,167,237,257
<i>Troides magellanus</i> (C. and R. Felder 1862) (subspecies: <i>apoensis</i> , <i>magellanus</i> , <i>sonani</i>) Philippines; Taiwan: Lan Yü Island [227]	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,140,257
<i>Troides minos</i> (Cramer 1779) India	II	-	20,63,70,72
<i>Troides miranda</i> (Butler 1869) (subspecies: <i>miranda</i> , <i>neomiranda</i>) Brunei; Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra; Malaysia: Sabah, Sarawak [211]	II	-	20,63,70,72,125,257
<i>Troides oblongomaculatus</i> (Goeze 1779) (subspecies: <i>bandensis</i> , <i>bouruensis</i> , <i>hanno</i> , <i>oblongomaculatus</i> , <i>papuensis</i> , <i>thestius</i>) Indonesia; Papua New Guinea [204]	II	-	20,26,62,63,69,70,72,257
<i>Troides plateni</i> Staudinger 1888 Philippines: Palawan	II	-	20,63,70,72,103,109,110,257
<i>Troides plato</i> Wallace 1865 Indonesia: Timor, Buru	II	-	20,63,69,70,110,257
<i>Troides pratorum</i> (Joicey and Talbot 1922) E: Buru Opalescent Birdwing Indonesia: Buru	II	Id	20,63,69,70
<i>Troides rhadamantus</i> (Lucas 1835) Philippines	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,257
<i>Troides riedeli</i> (Kirsch 1885) Indonesia: Tanimbar Islands, Java, Sumatra	II	-	20,63,69,70,257
<i>Troides vandepolli</i> (Snellen 1890) (subspecies: <i>honrathiana</i> , <i>vandepolli</i>) Indonesia: Java, Sumatra	II	-	20,72,81,94,257

Class: ARACHNIDA

Order ARANEAE

Family THERAPHOSIDAE

<i>Brachypelma albopilosum</i> Valerio 1980 E: Curly-hair Tarantula Costa Rica	II	-	
<i>Brachypelma angustum</i> Valerio 1980 E: Costa Rica Red Costa Rica	II	-	
<i>Brachypelma auratum</i> Schmidt 1992 E: Flame-knee Tarantula Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma aureiceps</i> Chamberlin 1917 E: Florida Golden Chestnut ?USA: ?Florida	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma baumgarteni</i> Smith 1993 E: Michoacan Orange Tarantula Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma boehmei</i> Schmidt 1994 E: Guerrero Orange Legs Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma emilia</i> White 1856 E: Orange-knee Tarantula, Mexican Red Leg, True Red Leg, Mexican Black-cap Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma epicureanum</i> Chamberlin 1925 E: Yucatan Rust Rump Tarantula Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma fossarium</i> Valerio 1980 E: Filadelfia Rusty Brown Costa Rica	II	-	
<i>Brachypelma klaasi</i> Schmidt/Krause 1994 E: Acapulco Lesser Orange Tarantula Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma pallidum</i> (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) (= <i>Aphonopelma pallida</i>) Mexico	II	-	229
<i>Brachypelma sabulosum</i> (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) E: Guatemala Red Rump Guatemala	II	-	

<i>Theraphosidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Brachypelma smithi</i> (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) E: Mexican Red-kneed Tarantula Mexico	II	-	229,232,281
<i>Brachypelma vagans</i> Ausserer 1875 E: Red-rumped Tarantula Belize; Guatemala; Mexico	II	-	229

Order SCORPIONES

Family SCORPIONIDAE

<i>Pandinus dictator</i> (Pocock 1888) Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea including Bioko; ?Gabon	II	-	147
<i>Pandinus gambiensis</i> Pocock 1899 F: Grand Scorpion du Senegal Gambia; Senegal	II	-	147
<i>Pandinus imperator</i> (Koch 1842) E: Emperor Scorpion Benin; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Sierra Leone; Togo	II	-	147

Phylum: ANNELIDA**Class: HIRUDINEA****Order ARHYNCHOBDELLAE (= ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA)****Family HIRUDINIDAE**

<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> Linnaeus 1758	II	Id	12, 15, 64, 81, 150, 155, 156, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 228, 279, 281, 282, 285
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E: Medicinal Leech

Albania; Armenia; Austria; ?Azerbaijan; ?Belarus; Belgium [159]; Bulgaria [214, 215]; Czechoslovakia (former) [145]; Denmark [17, 24, 135]; ?Estonia; Finland; France [77]; Georgia; Germany [116]; Greece [252]; Hungary [142, 151]; Ireland (ex) [160]; Italy [168, 169]; ?Kazakhstan; ?Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg [122, 123, 124]; Moldova; Netherlands [79]; Norway [179, 260]; Poland [134]; Portugal; Romania [68]; Russian Federation; Spain [136]; Sweden [87]; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom [80, 82, 225]; Yugoslavia (former) [238]

Phylum: MOLLUSCA

Class: BIVALVIA

Order VENEROIDA

Family TRIDACNIDAE

Hippopus hippopus (Linnaeus 1758) II Id 1,36,37,118,174,175,198,212,266,268

E: Bear Paw Clam, Horse's Hoof Clam, Strawberry Clam

(Indian Ocean: including Bay of Bengal; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean: including East China Sea; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

American Samoa (ex?); Australia: Queensland [195], Western; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji (ex?); Guam (ex?); ?India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [208]; Indonesia; Japan: Bonin Islands (ex?), Ryukyu Islands (ex?); Kiribati: Gilbert Islands; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43]; Papua New Guinea; ?Paracel Islands; Philippines [4]; Samoa (ex?); Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan (ex?); ?Thailand; Tonga (ex?) [161]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu

Hippopus porcellanus Rosewater 1982 II Id 11,174,198,268

E: China Clam

(Indopacific: including Flores Sea, South China Sea)

Indonesia [269]; Palau; Philippines: Sulu Archipelago, Masbate Island [4,213]

Tridacna crocea Lamarck 1819 II K 36,101,121,175,212,266,268,270,281

E: Crocus Clam, Saffron-coloured Clam, Boring Clam

(Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

Australia [88,195]; Guam (ex?); Indonesia [40]; Japan: Ryukyu Islands; Malaysia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; ?Tuvalu; ?Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Tridacna derasa (Röding 1798) II - 11,36,37,40,117,118,152,172,174,175,198,212,266,268,270,280,281,284

E: Southern Giant Clam

(Indopacific; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

[American Samoa]; Australia: Queensland [88,195]; ?Cocos (Keeling) Islands; [Cook Islands]; [Federated States of Micronesia]; Fiji; ?French Polynesia: Tuamotu Archipelago; Guam (ex?); Indonesia: Irian Jaya [218], Taka Bone Rate in Sulawesi [266]; [Marshall Islands]; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Solomon Islands; Tonga: Tongatapu [161]; ?Tuvalu; ?Vanuatu

Tridacna gigas (Linnaeus 1758) II V 1,36,37,40,67,118,121,172,174,175,198,266,268,269,270,281

E: Giant Clam

(Indian Ocean; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

Australia: Queensland [195], Western; Federated States of Micronesia: Lamotrek Atoll, Wesy Fagu; Fiji (ex?); [Guam (ex?)]; [Hawaiian Islands]; Indonesia [218]; Japan: Ryukyu Islands (ex?); Kiribati: Gilbert Islands [173]; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia (ex?); Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Solomon Islands; Taiwan (ex?); Thailand; Tuvalu; [USA]; Vanuatu (ex?)

<i>Tridacnidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Tridacna maxima</i> (Röding 1798)	II	K	36,40,96,174,175,212,266,268 270,281

E: Small Giant Clam

(Indian Ocean: including Bay of Bengal, Red Sea, West coast of Africa; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean: including East China Sea; South Pacific: including Coral Sea, Tasman Sea)

American Samoa; Australia: including Lord Howe Island [88,162,195]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos Archipelago; China; Cook Islands; Egypt; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [219]; Guam; Hong Kong (ex) [266]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [208], Laccadive Islands; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Kiribati: Gilbert Islands, Phoenix, Line Islands; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas; Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Pitcairn Islands: Henderson Island; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [31]; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga [161]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wake Island

<i>Tridacna rosewateri</i> Sirenho & Scarlato 1991 Mauritius: Saya de Malha Bank	II	-	
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<i>Tridacna squamosa</i> Lamarck 1819	II	Id	1,36,40,118,121,172,174,175, 218,266,268,270,281
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E: Scaly Clam, Fluted Clam

(Indian Ocean: including Bay of Bengal, Red Sea, West coast of Africa; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

American Samoa; Australia [88,195]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos Archipelago; Egypt; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia: Tuamotu Archipelago; [Guam (ex?)]; [Hawaiian Islands]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [208], Laccadive Islands; Indonesia; Japan (ex?); Kenya; Kiribati: Gilbert Islands [173]; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [31]; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga [161]; Tuvalu; [USA]; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

<i>Tridacna tevoroa</i> Lucas, Ledua and Braley 1990	II	K	154
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E: Tevoro Clam

(South Pacific)

Fiji: Lau Islands; Tonga: Ha'apai and Vava'u Groups

Order UNIONOIDA

Family UNIONIDAE

The taxonomy of this group, especially the genus here called *Epioblasma* [55], has had many revisions and the names as listed are not necessarily those now considered taxonomically correct. As many recent synonyms as possible are indexed or listed, including those suggested by Turgeon et al (1988) [258], as standard reference names. Distributional information varies between sources and is also confused by synonymy. Where given (up to a maximum of six states) it should be used as a guide only.

<i>Conradilla caelata</i> (Conrad 1834)	I	-	3,6,10,21,33,149,177,210,241 246,247,251
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(synonym of *Lemiox rimasus* Rafinesque 1820 [97])

E: Birdwing Pearly Mussel

USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee, Virginia

<i>Cyprogenia aberti</i> (Conrad 1850)	II	Id	45,48,138,243
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E: Western Fanshell Mussel, Edible Pearly Mussel

USA: Arkansas, Kansas (ex?), Missouri [37,47], Oklahoma (ex?)

<i>Unionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Dromus dromas</i> (Lea 1834)	I	E	6,10,21,33,129,149,177,210,241,246,247
E: Dromedary Pearly Mussel			
USA: Alabama (ex), Kentucky (ex), Tennessee, Virginia			
<i>Epioblasma curtisi</i> Utterback 1915	I	-	6,33,46,47,137,149,163,180,210,244,247,263,281
(synonym of <i>Plagiola florentina</i> (Lea 1857) [137])			
E: Curtis' Pearly Mussel, Curtis' Riffleshell			
USA: Missouri			
<i>Epioblasma florentina</i> (Lea 1857)	I	-	6,33,137,149,210,241,243,244,247,263,281
E: Yellow-blossom Pearly Mussel, Yellow Riffleshell			
USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee; USA			
<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i> (Lea 1861)	I	-	6,56,137,149,210,243,244,265,281
E: Wabash Riffleshell, Sampson's Pearly Mussel, Sampson's Riffleshell			
USA (ex?): Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee			
<i>Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua</i> (Conrad 1836)	I	-	6,7,130,137,149,210,233,263,281
(synonym of <i>Dysnomia sulcata</i> (Lea 1829)[97], synonym of <i>Plagiola obliquata</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[137])			
E: White Catpaw Mussel			
USA: Indiana, Michigan, ?New York, Ohio			
<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i> (Reeve 1865)	I	-	6,10,32,33,137,149,177,210,244,246,256,263,281
(synonym of <i>Dysnomia torulosa rangiana</i> (Lea 1839)[97], synonym of <i>Plagiola torulosa</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[137])			
E: Green-blossom Pearly Mussel, Green Riffle Shell			
USA: Tennessee, Virginia			
<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i> (Lea 1839)	II	-	13,33,137,149,210,239,240,243,247,249,253,281
(synonym of <i>Plagiola torulosa</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[137])			
E: Northern Riffleshell, Tan-blossom Pearly Mussel			
Canada [53,54]; USA			
<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i> (Rafinesque 1820)	I	-	6,33,48,137,149,210,240,243,245,247,251,281
E: Tubercled-blossom Pearly Mussel, Northern Riffle Shell, Turberculed Riffle Shell			
Canada; USA: Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia			
<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i> (Lea 1858)	I	-	6,32,33,128,137,149,180,210,241,243,244,247,263,281
E: Turgid-blossom Pearly Mussel, Turgid Riffle Shell			
USA: Alabama (ex), Arkansas (ex), Missouri (ex), Tennessee, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia			
<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i> (Wilson and Clark 1914)	I	-	9,10,33,137,149,177,210,246,256,264
(synonym of <i>Plagiola florentina</i> (Lea 1857)[137])			
E: Tan Riffleshell, Brown-blossom Pearly Mussel			
USA: Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia			

<i>Unionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i> (Lea 1840) E: Fine-rayed Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex?), Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	3,6,10,33,129,149,177,210, 241,246,247,256
<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i> (Lea 1841) (synonym of <i>Quadrula cor</i> (Conrad 1834)[97]) E: Shiny Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia	I	-	3,6,10,21,33,129,149,177,210 241,246,247
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i> (Lea 1831) E: Long Solid Mussel Canada; USA	II	-	3,129,138,149,177,187,210, 241,245,246
<i>Lampsilis brevicula</i> (Call 1887) (synonym of <i>Villosa reeviana</i> (Lea 1852)[138]) E: Ozark Broken-ray Mussel, Ozark Lamp Pearly Mussel USA: Arkansas, Missouri	II	-	47,138,149,210
<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> (Lea 1857) E: Higgins' Eye Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,45,112,113,128,138,149,210 262,263
<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i> (Lea 1836) (synonym of <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (Say 1831)[97]) E: Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel USA	I	-	6,138,149,199,210,241,245, 247,263
<i>Lampsilis satur</i> (Lea 1852) E: Sandback Pocketbook Mussel, Plain Pocketbook Pearly Mussel USA: Arkansas [137], Louisiana, Texas	I	-	138,149,210
<i>Lampsilis virescens</i> (Lea 1858) E: Alabama Lamp Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee (ex)[33]	I	E	6,149,210,241,247,263
<i>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</i> (Lea 1840) E: Slab-sided Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia	II	Id	3,33,129,149,177,210,241,246 247
<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i> (Say 1829) E: White Warty-back Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Indiana (ex), Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana (ex), Kentucky (ex), Pennsylvania (ex), Tennessee	I	E	6,33,149,210,241,244,245,247
<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i> (Lea 1834) (synonym of <i>Quadrula striata</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[97]) E: Orange-footed Pimpleback Mussel USA: Alabama, Indiana (ex), Kentucky (ex), Pennsylvania (ex), Tennessee	I	E	6,33,149,210,241,244,245,247
<i>Pleurobema clava</i> (Lamarck 1819) E: Clubshell Pearly Mussel USA	II	E	13,138,149,210,233,239,241, 245,247,249

<i>Unionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i> (Lea 1840) E: Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,10,33,56,149,177,210,245, 246,247,263
<i>Potamilus capax</i> (Green 1832) E: Fat Pocketbook Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,113,138,149,210
<i>Quadrula intermedia</i> (Conrad 1836) E: Cumberland Monkey-face Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee, Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	3,6,10,33,149,177,210,241, 247,256
<i>Quadrula sparsa</i> (Lea 1841) (synonym of <i>Orthonymus metanevrus tuberosus</i> (Lea 1840)[97]) E: Appalachian Monkey-face Pearly Mussel USA: Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	6,10,33,149,177,210,248,263
<i>Toxolasma cylindrellus</i> (Lea 1868) (synonym of <i>Carunculina glans</i> (Lea 1834)[97]) E: Pale Lilliput Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee	I	-	6,33,149,210,244,247,250,263
<i>Unio nickliniana</i> Lea 1837 E: Nicklin's Pearly Mussel Guatemala; Mexico	I	-	6,149,210
<i>Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis</i> Lea 1841 (= <i>Cyrtonaias tampicoensis tecomatensis</i>) E: Tampico Pearly Mussel Mexico; ?USA: Texas [148]	I	-	6,149,210
<i>Villosa trabalis</i> (Conrad 1834) E: Cumberland Bean Pearly Mussel USA: ?Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee (ex?), Virginia (ex?)	I	E	6,33,56,149,177,210,241,242, 244,246

Class: GASTROPODA

Order STYLOMMATOPHORA

Family ACHATINELLIDAE

The Hawaiian snails of the genus *Achatinella* from Oahu are collectively known as **Little Agate Shells** or **Oahu Tree Snails**. To avoid repetition the main references and common name are listed here only once. Only references to specific taxa are listed for individual species.

<i>Achatinella</i> spp. Swainson 1828	I	-	52,90,98,99,107,108,200,234, 261,281
E: Little Agate Shell, Oahu Tree Snail			
<i>Achatinella abbreviata</i> Reeve 1850 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella apexfulva</i> (Dixon 1789) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	276
<i>Achatinella bellula</i> Smith 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella buddii</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella bulimoides</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	277,278
<i>Achatinella byronii</i> (Wood 1828) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella caesia</i> Gulick 1858 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella casta</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella cestus</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	275
<i>Achatinella concavospira</i> Pfeiffer 1859 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	100
<i>Achatinella curta</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella decipiens</i> Newcomb 1854 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella decora</i> (Férussac 1821) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella dimorpha</i> Gulick 1858 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

<i>Achatinellidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Achatinella elegans</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella fulgens</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella fuscobasis</i> (Smith 1873) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella juddii</i> Baldwin 1895 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella juncea</i> Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella lehuiensis</i> Smith 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella leucorraphe</i> Gulick 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella lila</i> Pilsbry 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	226
<i>Achatinella livida</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella lorata</i> (Férussac 1824) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella mustelina</i> Mighels 1845 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	100,275
<i>Achatinella papyracea</i> Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella phaeozona</i> Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella pulcherrima</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella pupukanioe</i> Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella rosea</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella sowerbyana</i> Pfeiffer 1855 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella spaldingi</i> Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella stewartii</i> Green 1827 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

<i>Achatinellidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Achatinella swiftii</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella taeniolata</i> Pfeiffer 1846 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella thaanumi</i> Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella turgida</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella valida</i> Pfeiffer 1855 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella viridans</i> Mighels 1845 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella vittata</i> Reeve 1850 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella vulpina</i> (Férussac 1824) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

Family CAMAENIDAE

<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i> Rensch 1931 E: Manus Green Tree Snail Papua New Guinea: Manus in the Admiralty Islands	II	R	58,106,201,281
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Family PARYPHANTIDAE (= RHYTIDIDAE)

New Zealand species of *Paryphanta* were listed in 1975; since then they have been placed in the endemic genus *Powelliphanta* [60]. The genus used by CITES is listed below with the preferred name in parentheses.

<i>Paryphanta annectens</i> Powell 1936 (= <i>Powelliphanta annectens</i>) E: Oparara Land Snail New Zealand: West Nelson, Northland	II	-	22,59,164,203,236,272
<i>Paryphanta busbyi</i> (Gray 1840) (= <i>Powelliphanta busbyi</i>) E: Kauri Snail, Pupurangi New Zealand: Northland	II	R	22,23,59,182,203
<i>Paryphanta fiordlandica</i> Climo 1971 (= <i>Powelliphanta fiordlandica</i>) New Zealand: South-west Fiordland	II	-	22,59,61,164,203,236
<i>Paryphanta gilliesi</i> Smith 1880 (= <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi</i>) E: Gillies' Land Snail New Zealand: North-west Nelson, Nelson, North Westland, North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,164,202,203,236

<i>Paryphantidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Paryphanta hochstetteri</i> (Pfeiffer 1862) (= <i>Powelliphanta hochstetteri</i>) E: Hochstetter's Land Snail New Zealand: Nelson, North Westland, North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,164,202,203,236
<i>Paryphanta lignaria</i> Hutton 1888 (= <i>Powelliphanta lignaria</i>) E: Woodformed Land Snail New Zealand: North Westland, North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,164,202,203,236,273
<i>Paryphanta marchanti</i> Powell 1932 (= <i>Powelliphanta marchanti</i>) E: Marchant's Land Snail New Zealand: North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	-	22,59,61,164,202,203,236
<i>Paryphanta rossiana</i> Powell 1930 (= <i>Powelliphanta rossiana</i>) E: Ross' Land Snail New Zealand: Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,164,202,203,236
<i>Paryphanta spedeni</i> Powell 1932 (= <i>Powelliphanta spedeni</i>) E: Speden's Land Snail New Zealand: Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	-	22,59,61,164,202,203,236
<i>Paryphanta superba</i> Powell 1930 (= <i>Powelliphanta superba</i>) E: Superb Land Snail New Zealand: North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	-	22,59,61,164,202,203,236
<i>Paryphanta traversi</i> Powell 1930 (= <i>Powelliphanta traversi</i>) E: Travers' Land Snail New Zealand: Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,164,202,203,236

Order MESOGASTROPODA

Family STROMBIDAE

<i>Strombus gigas</i> (Linnaeus 1758) E: Queen Conch, Pink Conch (Atlantic Ocean: including Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico) Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; ?Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize [93]; Bermuda; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Colombia; ?Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada [197]; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; ?Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; ?Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent; Trinidad and Tobago [197]; Turks and Caicos Islands; USA: Florida; Venezuela; Virgin Islands of the United States	ii	-	1,14,25,41,42,57,119,131,171 267,281
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Phylum: CNIDARIA

Class: ANTHOZOA

Order HELIOPORACEA (= COENOTHECALIA)

Family HELIOPORIDAE Moseley 1876

Heliopora Blainville 1830

II

(Red Sea, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Indonesia; south to Madagascar and north-western Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [75].

American Samoa; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Comoros; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Israel; Japan; Kenya; Madagascar; Malaysia: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [832]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles [845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sudan; Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna

Generally a fairly common coral that occurs in a wide range of reef habitats, especially in shallow areas [761,847].

1 species

Heliopora coerulea (Pallas 1766) Blue Coral

Order STOLONIFERA

Family TUBIPORIDAE Ehrenberg 1828

Tubipora Linnaeus 1758

II

(Red Sea, East and South Africa [761]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Indonesia; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth Reef (eastern Australia); east to New Caledonia and Vanuatu [761,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [75]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Israel; Japan; Kenya [329]; Madagascar; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Maldives; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique; Nauru; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles [845]; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sudan; Taiwan; Tanzania; Vanuatu; Yemen

A fairly common reef coral [761].

4 nominal species, probably only 1 true species [761]

Tubipora musica Linnaeus 1758 Organ-pipe Coral

Antipathidae

Order ANTIPATHARIA Black Corals

Family ANTIPATHIDAE

Allopathes Opresko & Cairns 1994 II CT
(Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico)
China [873]; Guadeloupe [197]; Montserrat [614]; USA

1 species [554]

Allopathes desbonni (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864) II CT
Barbados [612]; China [873]; Cuba [613]; Guadeloupe [197]; Montserrat [614]; USA [613]

Antipathes Pallas 1766 II CT 551,552
(Reported from all oceans [291,293]: Atlantic from north to south [292,552], including the Caribbean [319,551,552], Gulf of Mexico [551] and Mediterranean [292,551,552]; Indo-Pacific [258,319,552,553,834], including Red Sea [552] and Arabian Gulf [258])
Anguilla [552]; Australia [897]; Azores [292,648]; Bahamas [551,552]; Barbados [85,449,551,552]; Bermuda; Brazil [551,552]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Canary Islands [648]; Cape Verde [648]; Chile: including Juan Fernandez [84,551]; China [897]; Colombia [552,834]; Cuba [551]; Dominica [84,551,552]; Dominican Republic [552]; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [479,480,553,640,834]; Fiji [84,319]; France [84,897]; Gibraltar [292,552]; Grenada [551]; Guadeloupe [84,195,551,552]; Guam [834]; Guyana [551]; Hawaiian Islands [317,319,320,834,897]; Honduras [551,552]; Hong Kong [897]; India: including Andaman Islands [84,258]; Indonesia [84,258,380,581,663,897]; Italy [84,301,409,552,897]; Jamaica [548,551,552,794]; Japan [84,680,834]; Korea [685]; Liberia [84]; Madagascar [84,379]; Madeira [84,292,383,552,648]; Maldives [258]; Martinique [84,196,551]; Mauritius: including Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues [84,243,258]; Mexico [132,402,552]; Montserrat [84,551]; Morocco [292,648,897]; Netherlands Antilles [834]; New Zealand [84,287,288,552,737,834]; Palau [319]; Panama [84,551,552,553,781,834]; Philippines [84,258,319,581,897]; Portugal [292]; Puerto Rico [551]; Réunion [243]; Saint Helena [84,552]; Saint Lucia [84,552]; Saint Vincent [84,551]; Saudi Arabia [84,552]; Seychelles: including Amirantes [258]; Sri Lanka [84,258,734]; Suriname [551,552]; Taiwan [84,258,834]; Tonga [319]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [551,794]; USA: Florida, Hawaii [84,154,551,552]; Vanuatu [84]; Venezuela [551,552]; Virgin Islands of the United States [196,551,552,574]

About 96 species

Antipathes abies (Linnaeus 1758) II CT
(Indo-Pacific [258])
India: Andaman Islands [84,258]; Indonesia: Moluccas [380]; Madagascar [379]; Mauritius: including Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues [243,258]; Mozambique [714]; Philippines [258]; Réunion [243]; Seychelles: including Amirantes [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]; Taiwan [258]

Antipathes aculeata Brook 1889 II CT
Indonesia: Aru Islands [84]

Antipathes alata (Brook 1889) II CT
Mauritius [84]

Antipathes americana Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 II CT
(Known only from the Lesser Antilles and north-west Gulf of Mexico [551])
Grenada [551]; Venezuela [551]; Virgin Islands of the United States: Saint Thomas [84,196,551]

Antipathes aperta Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand [287,288,552,834]

Antipathes arborea Dana 1848 II CT
Fiji [84,309]

Antipathes assimilis (Brook 1889) II CT
?

Antipathidae

<i>Antipathes atlantica</i> Gray 1857 Jamaica [794]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes barbadensis</i> (Brook 1889) Barbados [84]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [132]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes bifaria</i> Brook 1889 Japan [680]; Taiwan [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes boscii</i> Lamouroux 1821 Madeira [309]; USA [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes catharinae</i> Pax 1932 ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes ceylonensis</i> (Thomson & Simpson 1905) Seychelles: including Amirantes [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes chamaemorus</i> Pax 1932 Japan	II	CT
<i>Antipathes chota</i> Forster Cooper 1904 Maldives [257,258]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes columnaris</i> (Duchassaing 1870) (Throughout the Caribbean but not Gulf of Mexico [552]) Anguilla [552]; Bahamas [552,614]; Barbados [84,614]; Brazil [552]; British Virgin Islands [84,552,614]; Dominica [84,614]; Dominican Republic [552]; Grenadines [84]; Guadeloupe [84,195,552,614]; Martinique [84,614]; Mexico [552]; Saint Lucia [84,552,614]; Saint Vincent [84,552,614]; Suriname [552]; Venezuela: Aves Island [552]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes contorta</i> (Brook 1889) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes crispa</i> (Brook 1889) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes cupressus</i> Pallas 1766 Indian Ocean [564]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes curvata</i> van Pesch 1914 Indonesia: Irian Jaya [581]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes cylindrica</i> Brook 1889 ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes delicatula</i> Schultze 1896 Indonesia: Ternate [663]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes densa</i> Silberfeld 1909 Japan [679,680]; Taiwan	II	CT
<i>Antipathes dichotoma</i> Pallas 1766 (Indo-West Pacific [319] and eastern Atlantic [292], including the Mediterranean [552,564,897], Bay of Biscay [290] and Josephine Seamount [292]) Australia [897,898]; China [897,898]; Fiji [319]; France [84,897,898]; Guam [898]; Hawaiian Islands [319,320,898]; Hong Kong [897]; India [897,898]; Indonesia [897,898]; Italy [84,301,409,897]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Mexico [132]; Netherlands Antilles: Bonaire [898]; Palau [319]; Philippines [897,898]; Réunion [243]; Tonga [319]	II	CT

Antipathidae

<i>Antipathes dubia</i> (Brook 1889) Japan [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes elegans</i> (Brook 1889) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes ericoides</i> Pallas 1766 (Indo-Pacific [84,552] including the Red Sea) Indonesia: Banda [581], Moluccas [380], Roti [581]; Madagascar [379]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes erinaceus</i> (Roule 1905) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes eupteridea</i> Lamouroux, Bory de Saint Vincent & Deslongchamps 1824 Martinique [84,196,552,614]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes fernandezii</i> Pourtalès 1874 Chile: Juan Fernandez [84,551,612]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes fiordensis</i> Grange 1990 New Zealand [288]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes flabellum</i> Pallas 1766 (Indo-Pacific [552]) Indonesia: Ternate [663]; Madagascar [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes fragilis</i> (Brook 1889) Italy [301]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes fruticosa</i> Gray 1857 New Zealand: Stephens Island [84,309]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes furcata</i> Gray 1857 (Eastern and western Atlantic; throughout the Caribbean [552]) Bahamas [552]; Barbados [552]; Bermuda; Madeira [84,309,383,552]; Mozambique [714]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes galapagensis</i> Deichmann 1941 Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [180,479,640,898]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes gallensis</i> Thomson & Simpson 1905 Sri Lanka [734]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes glutinata</i> Totton 1923 New Zealand [737]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes grandiflora</i> Silberfeld 1909 Japan [679,680]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes grandis</i> Verrill 1928 China [897,898]; Hawaiian Islands [317,319,320,897,898]; Hong Kong [897]; Mexico [132]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes grayi</i> (Roule 1902) Azores [648]; Canary Islands [648]; Morocco	II	CT
<i>Antipathes hirta</i> Gray 1857 (Throughout the Caribbean [551]) Barbados [84,551,614]; Bermuda; Grenada [84,551,614]; Guyana [551]; Jamaica [551]; Martinique [551]; Puerto Rico [551]; Saint Vincent [551]; Trinidad and Tobago: Tobago [794]; USA [551]; Venezuela [551]	II	CT

Antipathidae

<i>Antipathes hypnoides</i> (Brook 1889) Mauritius [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes indistincta</i> van Pesch 1914 Indonesia: Damar [581]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes intermedia</i> (Brook 1889) Hawaiian Islands [320]; Japan [84,898]; Taiwan [898]; USA [154]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes lata</i> Silberfeld 1909 (Southern part of the Yellow Sea and western part of the Sea of Japan [685]) Japan [679,680]; Korea [685]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes lenta</i> Pourtalès 1871 (Gulf of Mexico, east coast of central and south America and Mediterranean Sea [551]) Barbados [551]; Colombia [551]; Cuba [551]; Honduras [551]; Panama [551]; Saint Vincent [551]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [551]; USA [551]; Venezuela [551]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes lentipinna</i> Brook 1889 (Indo-Pacific including Red Sea [552]) Mozambique [714]; Saudi Arabia [84,552]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes longibrachiata</i> van Pesch 1914 Indonesia: Lombok, Moluccas [380]; Japan [679]; Madagascar [379]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes mediterranea</i> Brook 1889 (Known only from Gulf of Naples and Mediterranean [84,552]) Italy	II	CT
<i>Antipathes minor</i> (Brook 1889) Chile [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes myriophylla</i> Pallas 1766 (Indo-Pacific [258,552]) Indonesia [258,309,380]; Madagascar [379]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Philippines [84,258,309,581]; Réunion [243]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes nilanduensis</i> Forster Cooper 1904 Maldives [257]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes panamensis</i> Verrill 1869 Colombia [898]; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [479,480,553,898]; Panama [84,552,553,781,898]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes paniculata</i> Esper 1797 Mauritius [84]; Philippines [84]; Sri Lanka [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes pauroclema</i> Pax 1932 ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes pectinata</i> Lamarck 1815 ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes pedata</i> Gray 1857 (Caribbean and Yucatan Peninsula [84,552]) Mexico; Panama [552]; Suriname [552]	II	CT

Antipathidae

<i>Antipathes pennacea</i> Pallas 1766 (Indo-Pacific, central and south Atlantic, throughout Caribbean [552]) Bahamas [552]; Barbados [449,552]; Dominica [552]; Honduras [552]; Indonesia: Flores, Kalimantan, Roti [581]; Jamaica [548,552]; Martinique [552]; Mexico [552]; Netherlands Antilles [898]; Panama [552]; Philippines [581]; Saint Helena [84,552]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]; USA [552]; Virgin Islands of the United States [552]; Saint Thomas [197]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes plana</i> Forster Cooper 1909 British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Indonesia: Solor	II	CT
<i>Antipathes plantagenista</i> (Forster Cooper 1904) Maldives [257]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes pluma</i> Gray 1857 ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes pseudodichotoma</i> Silberfeld 1909 Japan [680]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes punctata</i> Roule 1905 Hawaiian Islands [320]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes reticulata</i> Esper 1797 (West Indies [309]; Indo-Pacific) Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Philippines [84]; Réunion [243]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes rhipidion</i> Pax 1916 Virgin Islands of the United States: Saint Thomas [574]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes rigida</i> Pourtalès 1880 Bahamas [551,614]; Barbados [551]; Colombia [551]; Guadeloupe [84]; Venezuela [551]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes robillardi</i> Bell 1891 Mauritius [26]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes rugosa</i> (Thomson & Simpson 1905) Sri Lanka [734]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes salicoides</i> Summers 1910 Mozambique [714]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes salix</i> Pourtalès 1880 (Caribbean [319]) Guadeloupe [551,614]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes sarothamnoides</i> (Brook 1889) Vanuatu [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes sarothrum</i> Pax 1932 ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes sealarki</i> Forster Cooper 1909 (?Indian Ocean [258]) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes sibogae</i> van Pesch 1914 Indonesia: Kalimantan [581], Ternate [663]	II	CT

Antipathidae

<i>Antipathes simplex</i> (Schultze 1896) Indonesia: Ternate [663]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes speciosa</i> (Brook 1889) Chile [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes spinescens</i> Gray 1857 Liberia [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes spinosa</i> (Carter 1880) Maldives [257]; Sri Lanka [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes squamosa</i> W. Koch 1886 (?Rolas (Gulf of Guinea) [84]) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes stechowii</i> (Pax 1932) ?	II	CT
<i>Antipathes strigosa</i> (Brook 1889) New Zealand [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes subpinnata</i> Ellis and Solander 1786 (Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay [292], Great Meteor and Josephine Seamounts [292]) Gibraltar [552]; Italy [301,409]; Madeira [309,552]; Portugal [292]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes tanacetum</i> Pourtalès 1880 (Throughout Caribbean [551]) Bahamas [551]; Bermuda; Brazil [551]; Colombia [551]; Dominica [84,551,614]; Grenada [84,614]; Grenadines [84,614]; Martinique [84,551,614]; Montserrat [84,551,614]; Saint Vincent [551]; Suriname [551]; USA [551]; Venezuela [551]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes tenuispina</i> (Silberfeld 1909) Indonesia: Timor [581]; Japan [679,680]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes ternatensis</i> Schultze 1896 Indonesia: Ternate [663]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes thamnea</i> Warner 1981 Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes thamnoides</i> Schultze 1896 Indonesia: Ternate [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes tristis</i> (Duchassaing 1870) Barbados [84,614,714]; Guadeloupe [84,195,714]; Martinique [84,614,714]; Montserrat [84,614,714]; Mozambique [714]; Saint Lucia [84,614]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes ulex</i> Ellis & Solander 1786 Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: Java [84], Solor [581], Solor [581]; Philippines [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes valdiviae</i> Pax 1915 India: Nicobar Islands	II	CT
<i>Antipathes verticillata</i> (Brook 1889) Mauritius [84]	II	CT
<i>Antipathes viminalis</i> Roule 1902 China [897]; Hong Kong [897]; Morocco [648,897,898]	II	CT

Antipathidae

- Antipathes virgata* Esper 1797 II CT
(Indian Ocean, including Arabian Gulf [84,258,552], Mediterranean [426])
Azores [648]; Cape Verde [648]; Madeira [648]; Mauritius: Cargados Carajos [258]; Philippines [258]
- Antipathes wollastoni* Gray 1857 II CT
Madeira [84]
- Antipathes zoothallus* Pax 1932 II CT
?
- Aphanipathes* Brook 1889 II CT 551,552
(Reported from the Caribbean [551], Gulf of Mexico [551], south-east Atlantic [292] and the Indian Ocean [84])
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Cuba [84,551]; Dominica [84]; Grenada [84,551]; Guadeloupe [84,551]; Indonesia [84,581]; Martinique [84,551]; Mexico [551]; Montserrat [84,551]; Nicaragua [551]; Saint Vincent: including Grenadines [84,551]; Sri Lanka [258]; USA [551]
- 9 species
- Aphanipathes abietina* (Pourtalès 1874) II CT
(Throughout the Caribbean and northern Gulf of Mexico [551]; Grand Meteor Seamount [292])
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551]; Martinique [551]; Mexico [551]; Nicaragua [551]; Saint Vincent: Grenadines [551]
- Aphanipathes cancellata* Brook 1889 II CT
Indonesia: Irian Jaya [581], Kai Islands [84]
- Aphanipathes filix* (Pourtalès 1867) II CT
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551,614]; Cuba [84,551,609]; Dominica [84,614]; Guadeloupe [84,551,614]; Martinique [84,551]; Montserrat [84,614]; Saint Vincent: including Grenadines [84,551,614]; USA [551]
- Aphanipathes hancocki* Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]
- Aphanipathes humilis* (Pourtalès 1867) II CT
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551,614]; Cuba [84,551,609]; Grenada [84,551,614]; Mexico [551]; Montserrat [84,551,614]; Saint Vincent [84,614]; USA [551]
- Aphanipathes reticulata* van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Roti [581]
- Aphanipathes somervillei* Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]
- Aphanipathes thyoides* (Pourtalès 1880) II CT
(Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean [551])
Cuba [551]; Saint Vincent [84,551,614]
- Aphanipathes undulata* (van Pesch 1914) II CT
(Indo-Pacific [898])
?

Antipathidae

Bathypathes Brook 1889 II CT 552,570
(Reported from all oceans [291,293,552], including Antarctic [383,552,570,732]; Atlantic [552,570,571], Caribbean [552] and western shores of Europe [570]; Indian Ocean [258,570], the Arabian Sea [570] and Bay of Bengal [570]; north to south Pacific, including Tasman Sea [570]
Australia [84]; Azores [302]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [570]; Cuba [552]; Falkland Islands [570]; Hawaiian Islands [84,570]; India [258,344,581] including Nicobar Islands [568]; Indonesia [84,568,570]; Mexico [552]; Morocco [570]; Mozambique [570]; New Zealand [737]; Papua New Guinea [84]; Puerto Rico [552]; Russian Federation [258]; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Nevis Island [552]; Seychelles [570]; Sri Lanka [258,568,581]; USA [552]

12 species

Bathypathes alternata Brook 1889 II CT
Hawaiian Islands [84]

Bathypathes bifida Thomson 1905 II CT
(Antarctic (71°22'S 16°34'W) [732])
?

Bathypathes erotema Schultze 1903 II CT
(Antarctic (63°16'S 57°51'E) [383])
?

Bathypathes euantha Pasternak 1958 II CT
?

Bathypathes galathea Pasternak 1977 II CT
(Gulf of Panama [570])
?

Bathypathes heterorhodos (Forster Cooper 1909) II CT
(Probably cosmopolitan [552])
Cuba [552]; Russian Federation (74°4'N 79°32'E)

Bathypathes lyra Brook 1889 II CT
(All oceans [291] central Coral Sea [84], southern Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal; Atlantic Ocean [570], including Bay of Biscay [290])
Azores [302]; Hawaiian Islands [570]; India: Lakshadweep [568], Nicobar Islands; Indonesia: Sumatra [568]; Seychelles [570]; Sri Lanka [568]

Bathypathes patula Brook 1889 II CT
(All oceans [291,552], coastal east/south-east Africa, Makassar Strait, Tasman Sea, Kermadec Trench, central east Pacific, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Java trench, western shores of Europe, Antarctic [570], Mid-Atlantic Ridge [571], Bay of Biscay [290])
Azores [648]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [570]; Falkland Islands [570]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam Island [293]; India [258,581]; Indonesia: Banda [84,570]; Mexico [552]; Morocco [570,648]; Mozambique [570]; Papua New Guinea [84]; Puerto Rico [552]; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Nevis Island [570]; Sri Lanka [258,581]; USA: Hawaii [552,570]

Bathypathes platycaulus Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand [737]

Bathypathes quadribrachiata van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Banda

Bathypathes scoparia Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand

Antipathidae

Bathypathes tenuis Brook 1889 II CT
Australia: South Australian Basin [84]

Cirrhopathes Blainville 1898 II CT
(Reported from the Caribbean [898] and Indo-Pacific [898])

Barbados [449]; China [873,897]; Fiji [84]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Hong Kong [897]; Indonesia [84,380,581,897]; Iran [897]; Jamaica [851]; Japan [88]; Korea [685,794]; Maldives [258]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Philippines [319]; Réunion [243]; Seychelles [258]; South Africa [897]; Sri Lanka [84,258,897]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]

13 species

Cirrhopathes aggregata (van Pesch 1914) II CT
Indonesia: Salayar [581]

Cirrhopathes anguina Dana 1848 II CT
Fiji [84]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: including Belitung, Moluccas [84,380]; Korea [685]; Maldives [257,258]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Mozambique [714]; Réunion [243]; Seychelles [258]; Sri Lanka [84,258]; Sri Lanka [84,258]; Taiwan

Cirrhopathes contorta van Pesch 1910 II CT
Indonesia: Banda [581]

Cirrhopathes musculosa van Pesch 1910 II CT
China [897,898]; Hong Kong [897]; Indonesia: Sumbawa [897,898], Salebabu (Talaud) [581]

Cirrhopathes nana van Pesch 1910 II CT
Indonesia: Salebabu (Talaud) [581]

Cirrhopathes rumphii van Pesch 1910 II CT
(Indo-Pacific [552], including east African coast [897])
China [897,898]; Hong Kong [897]; Indonesia: Komodo, Roti, Solor [581,898]; Iran [897,898]; South Africa [897]; Sri Lanka [897]

Cirrhopathes saccula (van Pesch 1914) II CT
(South China Sea [873])
China [873]; Indonesia: Kai Islands [581]

Cirrhopathes semiglabra van Pesch 1914 II CT
?

Cirrhopathes sinensis Zou & Zhou 1984 II CT
China [897]; Hong Kong [897]

Cirrhopathes solorensis (van Pesch 1914) II CT
Indonesia: Solor [581]

Cirrhopathes spiralis (Linnaeus 1758) II CT
(Indo-Pacific [552,851])
Barbados [614]; Cuba [614]; Grenada [614]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: Aru Islands [581], Moluccas [84], Solor, Sumbawa, Waigeu [581]; Japan [680]; Maldives [257]; Martinique [614]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [714]; Réunion [243]; Saint Vincent [614]; Sri Lanka [84,257]; Sri Lanka [84,257]; Taiwan

Cirrhopathes translucens van Pesch 1910 II CT
Indonesia: Aru Islands [581]

Cirrhopathes variabilis van Pesch 1914 II CT
?

Antipathidae

<i>Cladopathes</i> Brook 1889 South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]	II	CT	552
1 species			
<i>Cladopathes plumosa</i> Brook 1889 South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]	II	CT	
<i>Hexapathes</i> Kinoshita 1910 (North-west Pacific [552]) Japan [403]	II	CT	552
1 species			
<i>Hexapathes heterosticha</i> Kinoshita 1910 Japan [403]	II	CT	
<i>Hillopathes</i> van Pesch 1914	II	CT	
1 species			
<i>Hillopathes ramosa</i> (van Pesch 1910) ?	II	CT	
<i>Leiopathes</i> (Gray 1842) (Reported from the Atlantic [294], including the Bay of Biscay [294], Gulf of Mexico [552] and Mediterranean [294,552]) Azores [294]; Bahamas [552]; Cape Verde [648]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul Island [323]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Italy [301,409]; Madeira [294,383,552,648]; Malta [309]; Morocco [294,648]; USA: Florida, Hawaii [294,552]	II	CT	552
3 species			
<i>Leiopathes expansa</i> Johnson 1900 Madeira [383]	II	CT	
<i>Leiopathes glaberrima</i> (Esper 1794) (North Atlantic, including Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay and Great Meteor Seamount; Gulf of Mexico [294,552]) Azores [294]; Bahamas [552]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul [293]; Italy [301,409]; Madeira [294,383,552]; Morocco [294]; Spain [294]; USA [294,552]	II	CT	
<i>Leiopathes grimaldii</i> Roule 1902 Cape Verde [648]; Madeira [648]; Morocco [648]	II	CT	
<i>Parantipathes</i> Brook 1889 (Reported from all oceans [293]: Atlantic [291,292,571], including Caribbean [551], Bay of Biscay [291], Mediterranean [552]; Indo-Pacific [570,685]) Cape Verde [648]; Faeroe Islands; France; Guyana [551]; Indonesia [570,581]; Italy [84,301,409]; Korea [685]; Malaysia [570]; Martinique [84,196]; Mexico [551]; Morocco [294,648]; New Zealand [737]; Philippines [581]; Puerto Rico [551]; Saint Lucia [551]; USA [84,551]	II	CT	552,570
About 7 species			
<i>Parantipathes laricides</i> van Pesch 1914 Indonesia: Seram Sea (3°37'S 131°26'E) [581]	II	CT	

Antipathidae

Parantipathes larix (Esper 1794) II CT
(Atlantic [291,292,571], including Mediterranean [84,552])
Cape Verde [648]; Faeroe Islands; France [344]; Italy [84,301,409]; Martinique [84,196,197]; Morocco [648];
Philippines [581]

Parantipathes lilliei (Totton 1923) II CT
New Zealand [737]

Parantipathes strigosa (Brook 1889) II CT
(A doubtful species)
?

Parantipathes tetrasticha (Pourtalès 1868) II CT
Guyana [551]; Mexico [551]; Puerto Rico [551]; Saint Lucia [551]; USA [84,551,610]

Parantipathes tristicha van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Seram [581]

Parantipathes wolffi Pasternak 1977 II CT
(Strait of Malacca [570])
?

Schizopathes Brook 1889 II CT 552
(Reported from northern Indian Ocean [258], south Atlantic [258] and northern Pacific: Hawaiian Islands [320])
France; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia [84]; Papua New Guinea [84]; South Africa: Prince Edward Island
[84]; Uruguay [84]

3 species

Schizopathes affinis Brook 1889 II CT
(North Indian Ocean; south Atlantic [258])
France; Indonesia: Banda [84]; Papua New Guinea [84]

Schizopathes conferta Brook 1889 II CT
Hawaiian Islands [320]; South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]

Schizopathes crassa Brook 1889 II CT
France [344]; Uruguay [84]

Sibopathes van Pesch 1914 II CT 552
Indonesia: Timor [581]

1 species

Sibopathes gephura van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Timor [581]

Stichopathes Brook 1889 II CT
(Atlantic [291,294], including Bay of Biscay [290]; Indo-Pacific [258,291,873], including north-east Pacific
[555] and South China Sea [873])
Australia [84,311]; Azores [291,302]; Barbados [449]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; China
[873]; Djibouti [414]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; India: Andaman Islands [258]; Indonesia [570,581]; Japan
[570,680]; Madagascar [379]; Madeira [84,291,383,648]; Mauritius [84,258]; Morocco [291]; Netherlands
Antilles [163]; Philippines [581]; Saint Helena [84]; Seychelles [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]; Trinidad and
Tobago: Trinidad [794]; USA [278]

18 species

Antipathidae

<i>Stichopathes abyssicola</i> Roule 1902 (Atlantic [294], including Bay of Biscay [290]; South China Sea [873]) Azores [291]; China [873]; Madeira [291,648]; Morocco [291,294]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes alcocki</i> Forster Cooper 1909 Sri Lanka [258]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes bournei</i> Forster Cooper 1909 (North Indian Ocean [258], South China Sea [873]) China [873]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes ceylonensis</i> Thomson & Simpson 1905 (South China Sea [873]) China [873]; Indonesia: Kai Islands [581]; Sri Lanka [734]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes contorta</i> Thomson & Simpson 1905 (South China Sea [873]) China [873]; South China Sea [873]; Sri Lanka [734]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes echinulata</i> Brook 1889 (Indian Ocean [258]) Djibouti [414]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: Moluccas [380]; Madagascar [379]; Mauritius [84,258]; Mozambique [714]; Seychelles [258]; Sri Lanka [734]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes filiformis</i> (Gray 1868) (South China Sea [873]) Australia [84,311]; China [873]; Japan [679]; Madeira [648]; Saint Helena [84]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes flagellum</i> (Brook 1889) (South China Sea [873]) China [873]; Madeira [648]; Mozambique [714]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes gracilis</i> (Gray 1857) (Indo-Pacific, Atlantic [291], including Bay of Biscay [290]) Azores [302]; Indonesia: Flores [581]; Fiji [714]; Jamaica [794]; Madeira [84,383]; Mozambique [714]; Netherlands Antilles [163]; Seychelles: Amirantes [258,714]; Sri Lanka [714,734]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes longispina</i> Forster Cooper 1909 Seychelles [258]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes lutkeni</i> Brook 1889 (Northern Indian Ocean; Atlantic [258]; West Indies [84,898]) Barbados [449]; Bermuda; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes papillosa</i> Thomson & Simpson 1905 India: Andaman Islands [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes paucispina</i> (Brook 1889) (Eastern north Pacific [555]) Opal Seamount (30°30'N 121°54'W); Philippines [581]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes regularis</i> Forster Cooper 1904 British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Maldives [257]; Sri Lanka [258]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes semiglabra</i> van Pesch 1914 (South China Sea [873]) China [873]; Indonesia: Sulawesi [581]	II	CT

Antipathidae

<i>Stichopathes seychellensis</i> Forster Cooper 1909 Seychelles [258]	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes spiessi</i> Opresko & Genin 1990 (Eastern north Pacific [555]) Fieberling Seamount (32°26'N 127°47'W); Jasper Seamount (30°26'N 122°43'W)	II	CT
<i>Stichopathes variabilis</i> (van Pesch 1914) Indonesia [570,581]; Japan [570]	II	CT
<i>Taxipathes</i> Brook 1889 Saint Helena: Ascension Island [84]	II	CT
1 species		
<i>Taxipathes recta</i> Brook 1889 Saint Helena: Ascension Island [84]	II	CT
<i>Tropidopathes</i> Silberfeld 1909 Japan [679,680]	II	CT
1 species		
<i>Tropidopathes saliciformis</i> Silberfeld 1909 Japan [679,680]	II	CT

Order SCLERACTINIA

Family ASTROCOENIIDAE Koby 1890

<i>Actinastrea</i> d'Orbigny 1849 (Antilles) USA: Florida [151]	II	-
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1 species

Actinastrea pectinata (Pourtalès 1871)

<i>Stephanocoenia</i> Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 (Caribbean [608,833] to Brazil [420]; Bermuda [682,847])	II	-
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Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Venezuela; Virgin Islands of the United States

A small or medium-sized coral, occurring on most reefs [847]
1 species

Stephanocoenia michelinii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 Blushing Star Coral

Astrocoeniidae

Stylocoeniella Yabe and Sugiyama 1935

II

Thorn coral

(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean north to Maldives [832] and Mergui Archipelago, south to Madagascar [587], Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands off western Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], south to Lord Howe Island, east to Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244,761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [16,95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Stylocoeniella is unusual because it forms large colonies only on temperate reefs (e.g. southern Australia), near the limit of coral reef distribution. On tropical reefs it is uncommon and forms only small encrusting colonies [761].

3 species

Stylocoeniella armata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Stylocoeniella cocosensis Veron 1990

Stylocoeniella guentheri (Bassett-Smith 1890)

Family POCILLOPORIDAE Gray 1842

Madracis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II

(Cosmopolitan, widely distributed throughout most temperate and tropical seas: 42-160 m. Western Atlantic, Caribbean [101,608,833] to Brazil, Azores, Cape Verde, Gulf of Guinea [420]. Mediterranean. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf [95]. Indian and Pacific Oceans to Hawaiian Islands [186], Galapagos Islands and Pacific coast of America [217])

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Azores [728]; Bahamas [381]; Bahrain [16,95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Canary Islands [118]; Cape Verde [728]; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia [235]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica [614]; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Galapagos Islands [826,827]; Equatorial Guinea; Pagalu [273]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [587,591]; Madeira [118] Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [123,807]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [123]; Myanmar; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Oman [675]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis [614]; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines [614]; Singapore; Thailand [186,794]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

There are probably 6 species in the Caribbean, where *Madracis* is a fairly common reef-building (hermatypic) coral [847]. In the Indo-Pacific there is probably only one reef-building species (*M. kirbyi*), occurring from Taiwan south to the Philippines [768], Thailand [186,744], Borneo, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea and Australia: Great Barrier Reef [761]. This species is rare and inconspicuous.

Of the ahermatypic species, *Madracis kauaiensis* is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands [186]. There are, in addition, a number of non-reefal species of *Madracis* which occur in temperate waters [761]

12 species

Madracis asanoi Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Madracis asperula Milne Edwards & Haime 1850

Madracis brueggemanni (Ridley 1881)

Madracis decactis (Lyman 1859) Green Cactus Coral

Pocilloporidae

Madracis formosa Wells 1973

Madracis interjecta Marenzeller 1907

Madracis kauaiensis Vaughan 1907

Madracis kirbyi Veron & Picbon 1976

Madracis mirabilis (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860) Yellow Pencil Coral

Madracis myriaster (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Madracis profunda Zibrowius 1980

Madracis senaria Wells 1974

Palauastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

II -

(Houtman Abrolhos Islands off western Australia [770], Malaysia [848], Philippines [768], north to Ryukyu Archipelago, east to Palau Islands; south to north-facing coasts of Java, Sumatra, Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea. Great Barrier Reef [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Vanuatu [762]

Restricted to sheltered reef areas on a sandy substratum where it may be common; otherwise not abundant. This coral is often confused underwater with *Porites* and may be more widely distributed [761,847]

1 species

Palauastrea ramosa Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Pocillopora Lamarck 1816

II -

Brown Stem Coral, Cauliflower Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [12,15]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago, south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western tip of Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands and California [691], south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands, east to Pitcairn Islands [761], Easter Island, Galapagos Islands and Colombia [217])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [820]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Djibouti [298]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64,458]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: Gulf of California [464]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A hardy, reef-building coral. *P. damicornis*, *P. verrucosa* and *P. eydouxi* are the commonest and most widely distributed species.

Approximately 35 nominal species; an estimated 7-10 valid species [761]

Pocillopora ankei Scheer & Pillai 1975

Pocillopora capitata Verrill 1864

Pocillopora clavaria Ehrenberg 1834

Pocillopora damicornis (Linnaeus 1758)

Pocillopora diomedea Vaughan 1906

Pocillopora eydouxi Milne Edwards & Haime 1860

Pocillopora frondosa Verrill 1869

Pocilloporidae

- Pocillopora informis* Dana 1848
Pocillopora lacera Verrill 1869
Pocillopora ligulata Dana 1848
Pocillopora mauritiana Brüggemann 1878
Pocillopora meandrina Dana 1848
Pocillopora molokensis Vaughan 1907
Pocillopora plicata Dana 1848
Pocillopora porosa Verrill 1869
Pocillopora robusta Verrill 1869
Pocillopora setchelli Hoffmeister 1929
Pocillopora solida Quelch 1886
Pocillopora squarrosa Dana 1848
Pocillopora symmetrica Thiel 1932
Pocillopora verrucosa (Ellis and Solander 1786)
Pocillopora woodjonesi Vaughan 1918

Seriatopora Lamarck 1816

II

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329], Indian Ocean north to Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, east to Phoenix Islands and Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [820]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore [820]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [820]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

26 nominal species, about 6 valid species [766]

- Seriatopora caliendrum* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834
Seriatopora crassa Quelch 1886
Seriatopora hystrix Dana 1848 Needle Coral
Seriatopora lineata (Linnaeus 1758)
Seriatopora spinosa Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Seriatopora stellata Quelch 1886
Seriatopora stricta Brüggemann 1877

Stylophora Schweigger 1819

II

Hood Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Shark Bay (western Australia). South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan, south to Lord Howe Island, east to Line Islands [761], Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Islands)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea;

Pocilloporidae

Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

24 nominal species; possibly 4 valid species [761]

Stylophora compressa Gardiner 1898
Stylophora kuehlmanni Scheer & Pillai 1983
Stylophora lobata Gardiner 1898
Stylophora mamillata Scheer & Pillai 1983
Stylophora mordax (Dana 1848)
Stylophora pistillata (Esper 1797)
Stylophora rugosa Gardiner 1898
Stylophora stellata Verrill 1864
Stylophora wellsii Scheer 1964

Family ACROPORIDAE Verrill 1902

Acropora Oken 1815

II

Table Coral, Bush Coral

(Caribbean [608,833]. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean; north to southern Japan, Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [770]; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California, Florida; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Acropora is one of the commonest and most widespread reef-building genera.

There are 368 nominal species but variability within species has led to considerable taxonomic confusion. The true number is unknown, but likely to be in the region of 100 [761]. Only 3 species occur in the western Atlantic [847], the rest in the Indo-Pacific. 76 species have been recognised from Australia [761], of which about one sixth have not been recorded elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific

*nominal species occurring in the Philippines, but taxonomic status not fully investigated [768]

Acropora abrolhosensis Veron 1985
Acropora acervata (Dana 1848)
Acropora aculeus (Dana 1848)
Acropora acuminata (Verrill 1864)
Acropora akajimensis Veron 1990
Acropora alces (Dana 1848)

Acroporidae

- Acropora angulata* (Quelch 1886)*
Acropora anthocercis (Brook 1893)
Acropora appressa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora aspera (Dana 1848)
Acropora attenuata (Brook 1893)
Acropora austera (Dana 1848)
Acropora azurea Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora brueggemanni (Brook 1891)
Acropora bushyensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora canalis (Quelch 1886)
Acropora capillaris (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora cardenae Wells 1985
Acropora carduus (Dana 1848)
Acropora caroliniana Nemenzo 1976
Acropora cerealis (Dana 1848)
Acropora cervicornis (Lamarck 1816) Staghorn Coral
Acropora ceylonica (Ortmann 1889)
Acropora chesterfieldensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora clathrata (Brook 1891)
Acropora copiosa Nemenzo 1967
Acropora corymbosa (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora crassa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora crateriformis (Gardiner 1898)
Acropora cuneata (Dana 1848)
Acropora cuspidata (Dana 1848)
Acropora cyclopea (Dana 1848)
Acropora cytherea (Dana 1848)
Acropora danai (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora demani (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora dendrum (Bassett-Smith 1890)
Acropora diffusa (Verrill 1864)
Acropora digitifera (Dana 1848)
Acropora diomedea Vaughan 1906
Acropora divaricata (Dana 1848)
Acropora donei Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora dumosa (Brook 1893)
Acropora echinata (Dana 1848)
Acropora effluens (Dana 1848)
Acropora elegans (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora elliptica (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora elseyi (Brook 1892)
Acropora exquisita Nemenzo 1971
Acropora florida (Dana 1848)
Acropora formosa (Dana 1848)
Acropora forskalii (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora gemmifera (Brook 1892)
Acropora glauca (Brook 1893)
Acropora glochicladus (Brook 1893)
Acropora gonagra (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora grandis (Brook 1892)
Acropora granulosa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora heteroclados (Brook 1893)
Acropora horrida (Dana 1848)
Acropora humilis (Dana 1848)
Acropora hyacinthus (Dana 1848)
Acropora implicata (Dana 1848)
Acropora indica (Brook 1893)

Acroporidae

- Acropora insignis* Nemenzo 1967
Acropora kirstyae Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora latistella (Brook 1892)
Acropora lianae Nemenzo 1967
Acropora listeri (Brook 1893)
Acropora longicyathus (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora loripes (Brook 1892)
Acropora lovelli Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora lutkeni Crossland 1952
Acropora luzonica Verrill 1902*
Acropora magnifica Nemenzo ?
Acropora microclados (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora microphthalma (Verrill 1869)
Acropora millepora (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora mirabilis (Quelch 1886)
Acropora monticulosa (Brüggemann 1879)
Acropora multiacuta Nemenzo 1967
Acropora nana (Studer 1878)
Acropora nasuta (Dana 1848)
Acropora nobilis (Dana 1848)
Acropora ocellata (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora oligocyathus (Brook 1892)
Acropora pagoensis Hoffmeister 1925
Acropora palifera (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora palmata (Lamarck 1816) Elkhorn Coral
Acropora palmerae Wells 1954
Acropora paniculata Verrill 1902
Acropora parilis (Quelch 1886)
Acropora parvistella (Verrill 1864)
Acropora pharaonis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora philippinensis (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora platycyathus (Brook 1893)
Acropora polymorpha (Brook 1891)
Acropora polystoma (Brook 1891)
Acropora profusa Nemenzo 1967
Acropora prolifera (Lamarck 1816) Fused Staghorn Coral
Acropora prostrata (Dana 1848)
Acropora pruinosa (Brook 1893)
Acropora pulchra (Brook 1891)
Acropora pumila (Verrill 1866)
Acropora rambleri (Bassett-Smith 1890)
Acropora ramiculosa (Dana 1848)
Acropora rayneri (Brook 1892)
Acropora retusa (Dana 1848)
Acropora robusta (Dana 1848)
Acropora rosaria (Dana 1848)
Acropora samoensis (Brook 1891)
Acropora sarmentosa (Brook 1892)
Acropora scandens (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora schmitti Wells 1950
Acropora secale (Studer 1878)
Acropora sekiseiensis Veron 1990
Acropora selago (Studer 1878)
Acropora solitaryensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora spicifera (Dana 1848)
Acropora splendida Nemenzo 1967
Acropora squamosa (Brook 1892)
Acropora squarrosa (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Acroporidae

- Acropora stigmataria* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora stoddarti Pillai & Scheer 1976
Acropora striata (Verrill 1866)
Acropora studeri (Brook 1893)
Acropora subglabra (Brook 1891)
Acropora subulata (Dana 1848)
Acropora syringodes (Brook 1893)
Acropora tanegashimensis Veron 1990
Acropora tenella (Brook 1892)
Acropora tenuis (Dana 1848)
Acropora teres (Verrill 1866)
Acropora thurstoni (Brook 1893)
Acropora tortuosa (Dana 1848)
Acropora tuberculosa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora tubigera (Horn 1861)
Acropora tubicinaria (Dana 1848)
Acropora tubulosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora tumida (Verrill 1866)
Acropora turbinata (Dana 1848)
Acropora turgida (Verrill 1866)
Acropora valenciennesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora valida (Dana 1848)
Acropora vaughani Wells 1954
Acropora verweyi Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora wallaceae Veron 1990
Acropora willisae Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora yongei Veron & Wallace 1984

Anacropora Ridley 1884

II -

(Aldabra and the Seychelles in the Western Indian Ocean; north to the Maldives, southern India and Mergui Archipelago [761]; south to Cocos (Keeling) Islands and north-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to Ryukyu Islands, south to the Great Barrier Reef and Vanuatu; east to the Marshall Islands and Fiji [761]).

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Federated States of Micronesia; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Myanmar; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]

Anacropora appears to be restricted to soft substrata on coral reefs, and is uncommon or rare. *A. reticulata*, known only from the central Great Barrier Reef, is reported to be very rare [761].

10 nominal species, possibly 6 valid species, of which 4 occur in Australia [761]

Anacropora forbesi Ridley 1884

Anacropora gracilis Quelch 1886

Anacropora matthai Pillai 1973

Anacropora puertogalerae Nemenzo 1964

Anacropora reticulata Veron & Wallace 1984

Anacropora spinosa Rehberg 1892

Astreopora Blainville 1830

II -

Porous Star Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231]; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Acroporidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A. myriophthalma is the commonest and most widespread species, other species are mostly uncommon or rare [761].

10 species recognized by Lamberts [429], and 4 described subsequently

Astreopora cucullata Lamberts 1980
Astreopora elliptica Yabe & Sugiyama 1941
Astreopora expansa Brüggemann 1877
Astreopora explanata Veron 1985
Astreopora gracilis Bernard 1896
Astreopora lambertsi Moll & Best 1984
Astreopora listeri Bernard 1896
Astreopora macrostoma Veron & Wallace 1984
Astreopora moretonensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Astreopora myriophthalma (Lamarck 1816)
Astreopora ocellata Bernard 1896
Astreopora randalli Lamberts 1980
Astreopora scabra Lamberts 1982
Astreopora suggesta Wells 1954

Montipora Blainville 1830

II

Pore Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep [602] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia, north to Japan, Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands; east to Marquesas [244] and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Sri Lanka [558]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Montipora is an important and widespread reef coral. Collected for use as curios.

There are 211 nominal species, but variability within species has led to considerable taxonomic confusion. The number of valid species is unknown. At least 38 have been recognised from Australia, of which about one sixth have not been recorded from elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific [761].

Montipora acutata Bernard 1897

Montipora aequituberculata Bernard 1897

Acroporidae

- Montipora altasepta* Nemenzo 1967
Montipora alveopora Bernard 1897
Montipora angulata (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora aspera Verrill 1872
Montipora australiensis Bernard 1897
Montipora bernardi Vaughan 1907
Montipora berryi Hoffmeister 1925
Montipora bilaminata Bernard 1897
Montipora cactus Bernard 1897
Montipora calcarea Bernard 1897
Montipora caliculata (Dana 1848)
Montipora capitata (Dana 1848)
Montipora capricornis Veron 1985
Montipora cebuensis Nemenzo 1976
Montipora circumvallata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora cocosensis Vaughan 1918
Montipora columnaris Bernard 1898
Montipora complanata (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora confusa Nemenzo 1967
Montipora corbettensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Montipora crassituberculata Bernard 1897
Montipora cristagalli (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora danae Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Montipora digitata (Dana 1848)
Montipora dilatata Studer 1901
Montipora edwardsi Bernard 1897
Montipora efflorescens Bernard 1897
Montipora effusa (Dana 1848)
Montipora ehrenbergii Verrill 1872
Montipora elschneri Vaughan 1918
Montipora explanata Brüggemann 1879
Montipora exserta Quelch 1886
Montipora flabellata Studer 1901
Montipora florida Nemenzo 1967
Montipora floweri Wells 1954
Montipora foliosa (Pallas 1766) Leaf Coral
Montipora foveolata (Dana 1848)
Montipora fragosa Verrill 1869
Montipora friabilis Bernard 1897
Montipora fruticosa Bernard 1897
Montipora gaimardi Bernard 1897
Montipora gracilis Klunzinger 1879
Montipora grandifolia (Dana 1848)
Montipora granifera Bernard 1897
Montipora granulosa Bernard 1897
Montipora grisea Bernard 1897
Montipora hirsuta Nemenzo 1967
Montipora hispida (Dana 1848)
Montipora hoffmeisteri Wells 1954
Montipora incognita Bernard 1897
Montipora incrassata (Dana 1848)
Montipora informis Bernard 1897
Montipora lichen (Dana 1848)
Montipora lobulata Bernard 1897
Montipora mactanensis Nemenzo 1979
Montipora malampaya Nemenzo 1967
Montipora maldivensis Pillai & Scheer 1976
Montipora manauliensis Pillai 1969

Acroporidae

- Montipora marshallensis* Wells 1954
Montipora millepora Crossland 1952
Montipora mollis Bernard 1897
Montipora monasteriata (Forskål 1775)
Montipora multipapillosa Nemenzo 1983
Montipora nodosa (Dana 1848)
Montipora orientalis Nemenzo 1967
Montipora palmata (Dana 1848)
Montipora papillosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora patula Verrill 1869
Montipora peltiformis Bernard 1897
Montipora perforata Bernard 1897
Montipora poritiformis Verrill 1866
Montipora profunda Bernard 1897
Montipora rigida Verrill 1866
Montipora samarensis Nemenzo 1967
Montipora saxea Bernard 1897
Montipora scabricula (Dana 1848)
Montipora setosa Nemenzo 1976
Montipora sinuosa Pillai & Scheer 1976
Montipora solanderi (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Montipora spongiosa (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora spongodes Bernard 1897
Montipora spumosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora stellata Bernard 1897
Montipora stilosa (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora studeri Vaughan 1907
Montipora sulcata Crossland 1952
Montipora sumilonensis Nemenzo 1979
Montipora suvadivae Pillai & Scheer 1976
Montipora tenuicaulis Vaughan 1907
Montipora tenuissima Bernard 1897
Montipora trabeculata Bernard 1897
Montipora tuberculosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora turgescens Bernard 1897
Montipora turtlensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Montipora undata Bernard 1897
Montipora venosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora verrucosa (Lamarck 1816)

Family PORITIDAE Gray 1842

Alveopora Blainville 1830

II

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to the Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [602]; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Poritidae

In general a fairly sparsely distributed, uncommon coral, although may be locally common. 27 nominal species, an estimated 16 valid species, of which 8 are recognised from Australia [761].

Alveopora allingi Hoffmeister 1925
Alveopora catalai Wells 1968
Alveopora daedalea (Forskål 1775)
Alveopora excelsa Verrill 1864
Alveopora explanata Hoffmeister 1945
Alveopora fenestrata (Lamarck 1816)
Alveopora gigas Veron 1985
Alveopora japonica Eguchi 1968
Alveopora marionensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Alveopora ocellata Wells 1954
Alveopora retusa Verrill 1864
Alveopora spongiosa Dana 1848
Alveopora superficialis Pillai & Scheer 1976
Alveopora tizardi Bassett-Smith 1890
Alveopora verrilliana Dana 1872
Alveopora viridis Quoy & Gaimard 1833

II

Goniopora Blainville 1830
Sunflower Coral, Daisy Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to the Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231]; south to Lord Howe Island, east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Goniopora is an important and common reef-building coral and often occurs in turbid water. Many species have a widespread distribution, although some are more restricted (e.g. *G. pendulus*, which is known only from the west coast of Australia [761]).

39 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species. Fourteen species have been recognised from Australia [761].

Goniopora arbuscula Umbgrove 1939
Goniopora bernardi Faustino 1927
Goniopora burgosi Nemenzo 1955
Goniopora cellulosa Veron 1990
Goniopora columna Dana 1848
Goniopora crassa Crossland 1948
Goniopora djiboutiensis Vaughan 1907
Goniopora eclipsensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora fruticosa Kent 1891
Goniopora gracilis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Goniopora granulosa Pillai & Scheer 1976
Goniopora klunzingeri Marenzeller 1906
Goniopora lobata Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Goniopora minor Crossland 1952

Poritidae

Goniopora muscosa Wells 1954
Goniopora norfolkensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora palmensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora pandoraensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora parvistella Ortmann 1888
Goniopora pedunculata Quoy & Gaimard 1833
Goniopora pendulus Veron 1985
Goniopora planulata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Goniopora polyformis Zou 1980
Goniopora pulvinula Wells 1954
Goniopora sagamiensis Eguchi 1968
Goniopora samoa Bernard 1903
Goniopora savignyi Dana 1848
Goniopora somaliensis Vaughan 1907
Goniopora stokesi Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Goniopora stutchburyi Wells 1955
Goniopora tenella (Quelch 1886)
Goniopora tenuidens Quelch 1886
Goniopora traceyi Wells 1954
Goniopora viridis (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)
Goniopora wotouensis Zou 1975

Porites Link 1807

II

Hump Coral

(Caribbean [608,833] to Bermuda [682,847]; south to Brazil. São Tomé, Cape Verde Islands, Gulf of Guinea and Angola [728]. Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands [761]; east to California [691], Galapagos Islands [217] and Easter Island)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Angola [27]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [27]; Cayman Islands; Chile: Easter Island [820]; Christmas Island; China [894,895]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [68,217,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Gabon [141]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [107,464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Liberia [421]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe [27]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California, Florida [381]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Porites is one of the most important reef-building genera, often forming very large colonies. It occurs widely elsewhere, and is one of the most tolerant of all corals to turbid water.

Approximately 122 nominal species, the majority of which are invalid [761]. The number of valid species is unknown; 16 have been recorded from Australia [761] and probably 5 occur in the Atlantic [847].

Poritidae

- Porites annae* Crossland 1952
Porites aranetai Nemenzo 1955
Porites astreoides Lamarck 1816 Mustard Hill Coral
Porites attenuata Nemenzo 1955
Porites australiensis Vaughan 1918
Porites baracoensis Vaughan 1919
Porites bernardi Vaughan 1907
Porites branneri Rathbun 1887
Porites brighami Vaughan 1907
Porites californica Verrill 1869
Porites cocosensis Wells 1950
Porites colonensis Zlatarski 1990
Porites columnaris Klunzinger 1879
Porites compressa Dana 1848
Porites cribripora Dana 1848
Porites cumulatus Nemenzo 1955
Porites cylindrica Dana 1848
Porites danae Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Porites deformis Nemenzo 1955
Porites densa Vaughan 1918
Porites duerdeni Vaughan 1907
Porites echinulata Klunzinger 1879
Porites eridani Umbgrove 1940
Porites erosa Dana 1848
Porites evermanni Vaughan 1907
Porites exilis Gardiner 1898
Porites exserta Pillai 1969
Porites faustinoi Hoffmeister 1925
Porites favosa Dana 1848
Porites gaimardi Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Porites galeata Nemenzo 1955
Porites hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Porites heronensis Veron 1985
Porites horizontalata Hoffmeister 1925
Porites irregularis (Verrill 1864)
Porites latistellata Quelch 1886
Porites lichen Dana 1848
Porites limosa Dana 1848
Porites lobata Dana 1848
Porites lutea Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Porites mannarensis Pillai 1969
Porites matthaii Wells 1954
Porites mayeri Vaughan 1918
Porites minicoiensis Pillai 1969
Porites mordax Dana 1848
Porites mucronata Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Porites murrayensis Vaughan 1918
Porites myrmidonensis Veron 1985
Porites negrosensis Veron 1990
Porites nigrescens Dana 1848
Porites nodifera Klunzinger 1879
Porites nodulosa Verrill 1869
Porites okinawensis Veron 1990
Porites palmata Dana 1848
Porites parvistellata Quelch 1886
Porites porites (Pallas 1766) Club Finger Coral
Porites portoricensis (Vaughan 1919)
Porites profundus Rehberg 1892

Poritidae

Porites pukoensis Vaughan 1907
Porites rus (Forskål 1775)
Porites saccharata Brüggemann 1878
Porites sillimaniani Nemenzo 1976
Porites solida (Forskål 1775)
Porites somaliensis Gravier 1910
Porites stephensoni Crossland 1952
Porites studeri Vaughan 1907
Porites superflua Gardiner 1898
Porites sverdrupi Durham 1947
Porites tenuis Verrill 1866
Porites trimurata Gardiner 1898
Porites umbellifera Gardiner 1898
Porites vauhani Crossland 1952
Porites waylandi Foster 1986

Stylaraea Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar, Aldabra, southern Philippines, Palau Islands, Micronesia, south to Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea, New Britain and the Great Barrier Reef [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Israel; Kenya; Madagascar; Mozambique [68]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles: Aldabra; Sudan; Tanzania

1 species. Very rare, and restricted to shallow-water environments uninhabited by other corals [761].

Stylaraea punctata (Linnaeus 1758)

Family SIDERASTREIDAE Vaughan & Wells 1943

Anomastrea Marenzeller 1901 II -
Crisp Pillow Coral
(Persian Gulf and Arabian Gulf [95]. East and South Africa [68,329])
Kenya [68]; Mozambique [329]; Oman [675]; South Africa [845]; Tanzania [68]; United Arab Emirates [95]

A small, uncommon coral.

1 species [847]

Anomastrea irregularis Marenzeller 1901

Coscinastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Wrinkle Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and east to Australia, including the entire south coast [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [464], south to south-east Australia; east to the Tuamotu Archipelago [244]).

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186,848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845];

Siderastreidae

Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Coscinastrea is unusual in that two species (*C. mcneilli* and *C. marshae*) are restricted to southern temperate waters and never found on tropical coral reefs. Most species are relatively uncommon, except for *C. exesa* [761]. The name of the genus is frequently spelt *Coscinar(a)ea* but this is an incorrect emendation of the original spelling.

Approximately 14 nominal species. 8 or 9 valid species, of which 6 occur in Australia [761]

Coscinastrea bottae Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Coscinastrea columna (Dana 1848)

Coscinastrea crassa Veron & Pichon 1980

Coscinastrea exesa (Dana 1848)

Coscinastrea hahazimaensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Coscinastrea marshae Wells 1962

Coscinastrea mcneilli Wells 1962

Coscinastrea monile (Forskål 1775)

Coscinastrea wellsii Veron & Pichon 1980

Horastrea Pichon 1971

II -

(East Africa; Madagascar and central Indian Ocean [761])

British Indian Ocean Territory [151]; Madagascar; Mauritius [674]; Mozambique [674,845]; Réunion [674]

An inconspicuous coral, although relatively common within its range [761]

1 species

Horastrea indica Pichon 1971

Plesioseris Duncan 1884

II -

(Red Sea, Indo-Pacific east to Polynesia [151])

Australia

About 3 species

Plesioseris australiae (Rousseau 1854)

Psammocora Dana 1848

II -

Sandpaper Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [761]; east to California, Easter Island, Galapagos Islands and Colombia)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [217]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Djibouti; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [38,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Siderastreidae

The genus has previously been included in the family Thamnasteriidae, but a recent revision [761] placed *Psammocora* close to *Coscinastrea* in the family Siderastreidae. A relatively common, widespread reef coral, although some of the species are rare.

27 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species. 7 have been recognised from Australia [761].

- Psammocora brighami* (Vaughan 1907)
- Psammocora contigua* (Esper 1797)
- Psammocora decussata* Yabe & Sugiyama 1937
- Psammocora digitata* Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
- Psammocora explanulata* van der Horst 1922
- Psammocora folium* Umbgrove 1939
- Psammocora haimiana* Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
- Psammocora nierstraszi* van der Horst 1921
- Psammocora obtusangula* (Lamarck 1816)
- Psammocora profundacella* Gardiner 1898
- Psammocora stellata* (Verrill 1866)
- Psammocora superficialis* Gardiner 1898
- Psammocora vaughani* Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
- Psammocora verrilli* Vaughan 1907

Pseudosiderastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

II

False Pillow Coral

(Eastern Indian Ocean; Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Malaysia, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Philippines north to Taiwan, south to Dampier (north-west Australia) and Great Barrier Reef [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; India [598,602]; Indonesia [867]; Malaysia [186]; Myanmar; Oman [675]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]

A small, inconspicuous and uncommon reef coral [148].

3 nominal species, 1 valid species [761].

Pseudosiderastrea tayamai Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

Siderastrea Blainville 1830

II

African Pillow Coral

(Caribbean [608,833], south to Brazil. Bermuda [118]. Gulf of Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and Senegal [728]. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf [95], East and South Africa [68,329], India and Myanmar [674])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cape Verde [27]; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guinea [141]; Haiti [776]; Honduras; India [598,602]; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Oman [675]; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; São Tomé and Príncipe [27]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Senegal [27]; Seychelles [845]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Tanzania [329]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Yemen

In the western Atlantic, *Siderastrea* is common and occurs on most reefs [847]. Elsewhere in its range it is inconspicuous and uncommon. Three species occur in the Western Atlantic, of which one, *S. stellata* is endemic to Brazil [420]. There is probably only a single species in the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean, *S. savignyana*.

Siderastreidae

5 species

Siderastrea glynni Budd & Guzmán 1994

Siderastrea radians (Pallas 1766) Rough Starlet Coral

Siderastrea savignyana Milne Edwards & Haime 1850

Siderastrea siderea (Ellis & Solander 1786) Smooth Starlet Coral

Siderastrea stellata Verrill 1868

Family AGARICIIDAE Gray 1847

Agaricia Lamarck 1801

II -

(Caribbean [608,833] south to Brazil; Bermuda [682,847]; eastern Atlantic [766])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti [776]; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

A common coral occurring in most reef habitats; grows on deep reefs in low light conditions. Probably 7 species.

Agaricia agaricites (Linnaeus 1758) Leaf Coral

Agaricia fragilis (Dana 1848) Fragile Saucer Coral

Agaricia grahamae Wells 1973

Agaricia humilis Verrill 1901

Agaricia lamarcki Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 Sheet Coral

Agaricia tenuifolia Dana 1848 Ribbon Coral

Agaricia undata (Ellis & Solander 1786) Scroll Coral

Coeloseris Vaughan 1918

II -

(East Africa. Andaman and Nicobar Islands. South-east Asia, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rowley Shoals (northern Australia) and Middleton Reef (eastern Australia); east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [754]; Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Solomon Islands [513]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

May be locally common, especially on the reef rim, but generally the species has a scattered distribution [761, 847].

3 nominal species, 1 valid species

Coeloseris mayeri Vaughan 1918

Gardineroseris Scheer & Pillai 1974

II -

(Red Sea [661], East Africa. Indian Ocean, north to the Maldives [761], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Guam, Phoenix Islands [761], Tubuai Islands; south to Solitary Islands (eastern Australia) and Tonga; east to Galapagos Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Agariciidae

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

1 widely distributed species; possibly a second, undescribed, from Thailand [766]

Gardineroseris planulata (Dana 1848)

Leptoseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

Slender Lettuce Coral

(Caribbean [847]. Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to the Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [770]. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Panama, Colombia, Galapagos Islands and Easter Island [820])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [612]; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Chile: including Easter Island [185]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic [185]; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [217]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius [185]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico [185]; Réunion [185]; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; USA: California, Florida; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States [185]; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The presence of this genus in the western Atlantic has only fairly recently been recognised [185]. *Leptoseris* forms delicate, often leafy colonies, particularly on lower reef slopes and walls.

11 species recognized (and 2 others of indeterminate status) by Dinesen [185], and 1 described subsequently [714]. *L. explanata* was synonymized with *L. scabra* by Dinesen but Veron [766] continued to recognize it.

Leptoseris amitoriensis Veron 1990

Leptoseris cailleti (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)

Leptoseris cucullata (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Leptoseris explanata Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Leptoseris foliosa Dinesen 1980

Leptoseris fragilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Leptoseris gardineri van der Horst 1921

Leptoseris glabra Dinesen 1980

Leptoseris hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907

Leptoseris incrustans (Quelch 1886)

Leptoseris mycetoseroides Wells 1954

Leptoseris papyracea (Dana 1848)

Leptoseris scabra Vaughan 1907

Agariciidae

Leptoseris solida (Quelch 1886)

Leptoseris tenuis van der Horst 1921

Leptoseris yabei (Pillai & Scheer 1976)

Pachyseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739], Guam, Marshall Islands [807] and Line Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Marquesas and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A relatively common reef coral, occurring in a range of reef habitats.

12 nominal species.

Pachyseris carinata Brüggemann 1879

Pachyseris foliosa Veron 1990

Pachyseris gemmae Nemenzo 1955

Pachyseris rugosa (Lamarck 1801)

Pachyseris speciosa (Dana 1848)

Pavona Lamarck 1801

II

Leaf Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to southern Japan [231], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe and Pitcairn Islands; east to California [691], Galapagos Islands and Colombia [217])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Djibouti [298]; Ecuador; Galapagos Islands [38,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California [691]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Pavona is a fairly common coral that occurs in most reef habitats.

Approximately 50 nominal species, but there is great variability in the genus, and there are probably only around 15 valid species, of which 8 are known from Australia [761]

Agariciidae

- Pavona acuticarinata* (Umbgrove 1940)
Pavona bipartita Nemenzo 1980
Pavona cactus (Forskål 1775)
Pavona calicifera Gardiner 1898
Pavona clavus (Dana 1848)
Pavona complanata (Verrill 1866)
Pavona danai Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Pavona decussata (Dana 1848)
Pavona diffluens (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona divaricata (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona duerdeni Vaughan 1907
Pavona explanulata (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona foliosa (Verrill 1866)
Pavona formosa (Dana 1848)
Pavona frondifera (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona galapagensis Durham & Barnard 1952
Pavona gigantea (Verrill 1869)
Pavona intermedia Gardiner 1898
Pavona maldivensis (Gardiner 1905)
Pavona minor Brüggemann 1879
Pavona minuta Wells 1954
Pavona repens (Brüggemann 1878)
Pavona varians (Verrill 1864)
Pavona venosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Pavona xarifae Scheer & Pillai 1974
Pavona yamanarii (Yabe & Sugiyama 1933)

Family MICRABACIIDAE Vaughan 1905

- Leptopenus* Moseley 1881 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica. 682-5,000 m [116])
Argentina [123]; Cuba [123]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Crozet Island [123]; Indonesia [123];
USA: California [123]

6 species are known, of which 4 are named and probably valid [116,123]

- Leptopenus antarcticus* Cairns 1989
Leptopenus discus Moseley 1881
Leptopenus hypocoelus Moseley 1881
Leptopenus solidus Keller 1977

- Letepsammia* Yabe & Eguchi 1932 II -
(Indo-West Pacific. 55-828 m)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Madagascar [123];
Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]

1 species recognized by Cairns [116,123] and 1 described subsequently.

- Letepsammia formosissima* (Moseley 1876)
Letepsammia franki Owens 1994

- Micrabacia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Indian Ocean, Western Pacific Ocean [151]. 91-328 m)

About 2 species

?

Micrabaciidae

Rhombopsammia Owens 1986 II -
(China Sea and Philippine Sea. 424-1,401 m)
Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Rhombopsammia niphada Owens 1986
Rhombopsammia squiresi Owens 1986

Stephanophyllia Michelin 1841 II -
(Indo-West Pacific. 15-635 m)
British Indian Ocean Territory [123]; Hong Kong [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Maldives [123,605];
Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]

3 species recognized by Cairns [116]

Stephanophyllia complicata Moseley 1876
Stephanophyllia fungulus Alcock 1902
Stephanophyllia neglecta Boschma 1923

Family FUNGIACYATHIDAE Chevalier 1987

Fungiacyathus Sars 1872 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [116])
Australia [123]; Bahamas [123]; Barbados [612]; Colombia [123]; Cuba [123]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hong Kong;
Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Madagascar [123]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique
[123]; Norway: Lofoten Islands [610]; Peru [123]; Philippines [123]; Portugal [151]; Réunion [123]; Saint Lucia
[614]; Saint Vincent [614]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA: Aleutian Islands, California [123]

Solitary; free living. 55-6,328 m. Until recently, included in the Family Fungiidae.

18 species were recognized as valid by Cairns [116], *F. stabilis* was synonymized by Cairns [123], and 1 species has been described subsequently [126].

Fungiacyathus aleuticus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus crispus (Pourtalès 1871)
Fungiacyathus dennanti Cairns & Parker 1992
Fungiacyathus durus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus fissilis Cairns 1984
Fungiacyathus fragilis Sars 1872
Fungiacyathus granulatus Cairns 1989
Fungiacyathus hydra Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Fungiacyathus marenzelleri (Vaughan 1906)
Fungiacyathus paliferus (Alcock 1902)
Fungiacyathus pliciseptus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus pseudostephanus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus pusillus (Pourtalès 1868)
Fungiacyathus sibogae (Alcock 1902)
Fungiacyathus stephanus (Alcock 1893)
Fungiacyathus symmetricus (Pourtalès 1871)
Fungiacyathus turbinolioides Cairns 1989
Fungiacyathus variegatus Cairns 1989

Fungiidae

Family FUNGIIDAE Dana 1848

Cantharellus Hoeksema 1989 II -
(Gulf of Aqaba, New Caledonia)
Egypt [354]; Israel [354]; New Caledonia [354]

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Cantharellus doederleini (Marenzeller 1907)
Cantharellus noumeae Hoeksema & Best 1984

Ctenactis Verrill 1864 II -
(Red Sea, Indian Ocean, South-East Asia, Australia to mid-Pacific Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [354]; Brunei; Myanmar; Cocos (Keeling Islands) [354]; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam [354]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [354]; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kiribati; Malaysia [36,354,848]; Maldives [354,605,674]; Marshall Islands [354,807]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Niue; Palau [221,354]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [354,796]; Sudan [661]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

3 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Ctenactis albitentaculata Hoeksema 1989
Ctenactis crassa (Dana 1848)
Ctenactis echinata (Pallas 1766)

Fungia Lamarck 1801 II -
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to the Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and north-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Hawaiian Islands [464]; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [761]; east to California, Galapagos Islands, Easter Island and Colombia)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Andaman Islands [354]; Australia [80,354]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [820]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [38,354,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam [354]; Hawaiian Islands [354,464]; Hong Kong [354,668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [354]; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [354,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [354,587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [354,605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mexico [354]; Mozambique [68,354]; Myanmar [331]; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221,354]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [354,768]; Pitcairn Islands [354,572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa [354]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [354,606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [72,558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329,354]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga [354]; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fungia is widely distributed on and around reefs. A few species are rare (e.g. *F. scabra*), but the majority are common [148].

Eight subgenera are generally recognised, *Pleuraetis*, *Ctenactis*, *Verillofungia*, *Danafungia*, *Fungia*, *Cycloseris*, *Wellsofungia* and *Lobactis* [148,186,354].

23 species recognized by Hoeksema [354] and 1 described subsequently [357].

Fungiidae

Fungia concinna Verrill 1864
Fungia costulata Ortmann 1889
Fungia curvata Hoeksema 1989
Fungia cyclolites Lamarck 1816
Fungia distorta Michelin 1842
Fungia fragilis (Alcock 1893)
Fungia fralinae Nemenzo 1955
Fungia fungites (Linnaeus 1758) Mushroom Coral
Fungia granulosa Klunzinger 1879
Fungia gravis Nemenzo 1955
Fungia hexagonalis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Fungia horrida Dana 1848
Fungia moluccensis van der Horst 1919
Fungia paumotensis Stutchbury 1833
Fungia repanda Dana 1848
Fungia scabra Döderlein 1901
Fungia scruposa Klunzinger 1879
Fungia scutaria Lamarck 1801
Fungia sinensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851)
Fungia somervillei Gardiner 1909
Fungia spinifer Claereboudt & Hoeksema 1987
Fungia taiwanensis Hoeksema & Dai 1991
Fungia tenuis Dana 1848
Fungia vauhani Boschma 1923

Halomitra Dana 1848

II

(East Africa [329], Red Sea, Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832] and Thailand [354]; south to Madagascar and Chagos Archipelago [661]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Guam and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Comoros; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [354]; Guam [354]; Indonesia [354]; Japan [354]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [354,465,807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [354,768]; Réunion; Samoa [354]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga [354]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Free living corals; relatively uncommon. *H. pileus* occurs throughout the range of the genus; *H. clavator* is known only from the Philippines and Indonesia.

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Halomitra clavator Hoeksema 1989

Halomitra pileus (Linnaeus 1758)

Heliofungia Wells 1966

II

(Ryukyu Islands, south to Philippines, Borneo, Java, northern Australia and Great Barrier Reef; east to Caroline Islands, Solomon Islands and New Caledonia [104,148,244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [354]; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia [354]; Japan [354,765]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [354,848]; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Palau [221,354]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [354,796]; Vanuatu [762]

1 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Heliofungia actiniformis (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Fungiidae

Herpolitha Eschscholtz 1825

II

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Thailand [354]; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara-gunto Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [102,148])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [354,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [354,587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Free-living corals.

1 species recognised by Hoeksema [354]

Herpolitha limax (Esper 1797) Slipper Coral

Lithophyllon Rehberg 1892

II

(Mergui Archipelago, south to Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Brunei; China [354]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [354,765]; Malaysia; Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [354]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa [354]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

An attached, colonial coral. Found on reef slopes, but always uncommon.

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Lithophyllon mokai Hoeksema 1989

Lithophyllon undulatum Rehberg 1892

Podabacia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Sri Lanka and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Northern Marianas; south to Great Barrier Reef [761] and New Caledonia [850]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fungiidae

An attached fungiid, found in most reef habitats, but relatively uncommon.

1 species recognized by Hoeksema [354] and 1 species described subsequently [764]

Podabacia crustacea (Pallas 1766)

Podabacia motuporensis Veron 1990

Polyphyllia Quoy & Gaimard 1833

II -

(East Africa [354]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands and Northern Marianas; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa and Tonga [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [80,354]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam [354]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [354]; Japan [354,765]; Madagascar [354,587,591]; Malaysia [36,354]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea [354]; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa [354]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [354,796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Free-living and often occurring with *Fungia*.

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Polyphyllia novaehiberniae (Lesson 1831)

Polyphyllia talpina (Lamarck 1801)

Sandalolitha Quelch 1884

II -

(Maldives, Mergui Archipelago, south to Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [148]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Kyushu Islands and Marshall Islands [807]; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Line Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [354]; Bahrain [95,677]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [354,765]; Kiribati; Malaysia [36,354]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [354,605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [513]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]

Free-living and relatively common throughout the range of the genus.

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Sandalolitha dentata Quelch 1884

Sandalolitha robusta (Quelch 1886) Basket Coral

Zoopilus Dana 1848

II -

(Malaysia, eastern Indonesia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Guinea; east to Marshall Islands and Fiji [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia [354]; Fiji [354]; Japan [354,765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [354]; Mauritius; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu [762]

Free-living on soft substrata on and around reefs; an uncommon coral.

1 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Zoopilus echinatus Dana 1848

Rhizangiidae

Family RHIZANGIIDAE d'Orbigny 1851

This family is listed by Chevalier [151] as Astrangiidae Milne Edwards & Haime 1857, but is retained as Rhizangiidae by Cairns [118]. Rhizangiid corals are probably widely distributed, but are small and under-recorded.

Astrangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Widespread in many seas [582]. Caribbean [608,833], western Atlantic to Brazil [107] and Indo-Pacific, including California [691,761])
Barbados [448]; Bermuda; Brazil [420]; Cocos Island [118,118]; Colombia [235]; Cuba [416]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Polynesia [554]; Ghana [141]; Guinea [141]; Haiti [776]; Malaysia [186]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [118,123]; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua [782]; Panama [118,123]; Peru [123]; Puerto Rico [141]; Senegal [141]; Sierra Leone [141]; USA: California [123,141]; Virgin Islands of the United States [776]

Solitary corals which occur in shallow water, mostly in caves or on vertical faces on rocks or reefs [761]. 30 or more nominal species, but the genus has never been properly reviewed [582]. An unknown number of valid species

Astrangia browni Palmer 1928
Astrangia caboensis Durham 1947
Astrangia californica Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia conceptionensis Durham 1947
Astrangia concinna Verrill 1866
Astrangia cortezi Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia costata Verrill 1866
Astrangia dentata Verrill 1866
Astrangia epithecata Duncan 1876
Astrangia equatorialis Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia haimei Verrill 1866
Astrangia hancocki Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia howardi Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia macrodentata Thiel 1940
Astrangia minuta Duncan 1876
Astrangia oaxacensis Palmer 1928
Astrangia pedersenii Verrill 1869
Astrangia poculata (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Astrangia pulchella Verrill 1866
Astrangia rathbuni Vaughan 1906
Astrangia sanfelipensis Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia solitaria (Lesueur 1817)
Astrangia tangolaensis Durham 1947
Astrangia woodsi Wells 1955

Cladangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(West Africa, Indo-Pacific)
India [602]; Senegal [141]

Possibly 2 species

Cladangia exusta Lütken 1873
Cladangia gemmans Chevalier 1966

Coenangia Verrill 1869 II -
Mexico

1-2 species

Coenangia conferta (Verrill 1869)

Rhizangiidae

Colangia Pourtalès 1871

II

(Caribbean [608,833])

Bermuda; Netherlands Antilles [653]; USA: Florida [151]

Possibly 2 species

Colangia immersa Pourtalès 1871

Culicia Dana 1848

II

(Red Sea [661], Indo-Pacific, including temperate zones such as New Zealand. 5-636 m)

Australia [125]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [123]; French Polynesia [554]; Japan [123]; Malaysia [186]; Maldives [268]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [624]; Oman [675]; Singapore; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [329]

Small corals which occur in shallow water, mostly in caves or on vertical faces on rocks or reefs [761]. About 12 nominal species, of which possibly 6 are valid.

Culicia australiensis Hoffmeister 1933

Culicia cuticulata Klunzinger 1879

Culicia excavata (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Culicia hoffmeisteri Squires 1966

Culicia japonica Yabe & Eguchi 1936

Culicia rubeola (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Culicia smithii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Culicia stellata Dana 1848

Culicia tenella Dana 1848

Culicia truncata Dana 1848

Culicia verreauxii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Oulangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

(Indo-Pacific, 0-135 m)

Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [827]; India; Japan [739]; Rep. Korea [123]; Mexico [123]; Panama [123]; Philippines [151]

An unknown number of species

Oulangia bradleyi (Verrill 1866)

Oulangia stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Phyllangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

(Antarctica [103], Caribbean [608,833], Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean [881], Brazil, Gulf of Guinea [420], Red Sea [661], Pacific, including Gulf of California [691]. About 5.5-100 m depth)

Colombia [235]; Cuba [889]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Martinique [70]; Nicaragua; Oman [675]; Panama [757]; São Tomé and Príncipe [141]; Senegal [141]; USA: California [141]

Phyllangia is considered by some e.g. Cairns [118] to belong in the family Caryophylliidae, but is traditionally included in the Rhizangiidae.

10 nominal species. Approximately 8 recent species

Phyllangia americana Milne Edwards & Haime 1850

Phyllangia consagensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Phyllangia dispersa Verrill 1864

Phyllangia fuegoensis Squires 1963

Phyllangia granulata W. Koch 1886

Phyllangia hayamaensis (Eguchi 1968)

Phyllangia mouchezii (Lacaze-Duthiers 1897)

Phyllangia papuensis Studer 1878

Family OCULINIDAE Gray 1847

Acrhelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

(Sabah north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Vanuatu [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [807]; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Solomon Islands; Taiwan; Tonga; Vanuatu [762]; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A delicate, uncommon reef coral [761,847]

1 species

Acrhelia horrescens (Dana 1848)

Amphelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

Brazil [141]; Cape Verde [141]; Dominica [614]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Japan [141]; Martinique [614]; Mexico [141]; Saint Vincent [614]; Senegal [141]

About 12 species

Amphelia atlantica (Duncan 1870)

Amphelia oculata (Linnaeus 1758)

Amphelia ornata (Duncan 1870)

Archohelia Vaughan 1919

II -

(Known only from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia [761])

1 species, occurring in shallow water [761]

Archohelia rediviva Wells & Alderslade 1979

Bathelia Moseley 1881

II -

(Atlantic. 500-1,250 m depth)

Azores [151]

1 species

Bathelia candida Moseley 1881

Cyathelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

(Indo-Pacific 15-1,509 m)

Australia [761]; Indonesia; Japan [123]

Probably 2 species

Cyathelia axillaris (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Galaxea Oken 1815

II -

Starburst Coral

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the general distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Oculinidae

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The most frequently encountered species is *G. fascicularis*, which is very common in a wide range of reef habitats.

24 nominal species, probably 5 valid species, 2 in Australia [761].

Galaxea alta Nemenzo 1980

Galaxea astreata (Lamarck 1816)

Galaxea fascicularis (Linnaeus 1758)

Galaxea lauensis Hoffmeister 1945

Galaxea paucisepta Claereboudt 1990

Madrepora Linnaeus 1758

II -

(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [876]. 80-1,554 m)

Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam, St Paul [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India: Lakshadweep [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [123,413]; Somalia [123]; Tanzania [123]

An unknown number of species; 3 are recognised from Australia [761]

Madrepora arbuscula (Moseley 1881)

Madrepora candida (Moseley 1881)

Madrepora carolina (Pourtalès 1871)

Madrepora exigua (Pourtalès 1871)

Madrepora formosa (Alcock 1898)

Madrepora kauaiensis Vaughan 1907

Madrepora oculata Linnaeus 1758

Neohelia Moseley 1881

II -

(West and central Pacific [151]. 91-115 m)

Vanuatu [151]

1 species

Neohelia porcellana Moseley 1881

Oculina Lamarck 1816

II -

(Mediterranean, Western Atlantic, West Africa [728], New Zealand, Galapagos Islands. 0-91 m)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [28,118]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Liberia [27]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [681]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [381]; New Zealand [624]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; São Tomé & Príncipe [27]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: California [123], Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Oculinidae

Approximately 20 nominal species. 9 are listed below which are reasonably well-established. The common shallow water species found in the Caribbean is *O. diffusa*; other species occur in deeper water [847].

- Oculina banksi* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Oculina diffusa Lamarck 1816 Ivory Bush Coral
Oculina patagonica Angelis 1907
Oculina profunda Cairns 1991
Oculina robusta Pourtalès 1871
Oculina tenella Pourtalès 1871
Oculina valenciennesi Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 Ivory Tree Coral
Oculina varicosa Lesueur 1820
Oculina virgosa Squires 1958

Schizoculina Wells 1937

II -

Angola [421]; Brazil [141]; Cameroon [141]; Côte d'Ivoire [421]; Gabon [421]; Ghana [421]; São Tomé and Príncipe [421]; Sierra Leone [421]

2-3 species

- Schizoculina africana* (Thiel 1928)
Schizoculina arbuscula (L. Agassiz 1864)
Schizoculina fissipara (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Sclerhelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
(Atlantic; Indo-Pacific)

II -

Saint Helena [151]

5 nominal species

- Sclerhelia dubia* Nemenzo 1980
Sclerhelia hirtella (Pallas 1766)

Simplastrea Umbgrove 1939

II -

Indonesia [691]
1 species

Simplastrea vesicularis Umbgrove 1939

Family PECTINIIDAE Vaughan & Wells 1943

Echinophyllia Klunzinger 1879

II -

Flat Lettuce Coral

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231] and Marshall Islands; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia

Pectiniidae

[15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Tanzania; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Found in a wide range of reef habitats and fairly common.
Probably 7 valid species

Echinophyllia aspera (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Echinophyllia echinata (Kent 1871)

Echinophyllia echinoporoides Veron & Pichon 1980

Echinophyllia hirsuta Nemenzo 1980

Echinophyllia maxima Moll & Best 1984

Echinophyllia nishihirai Veron 1990

Echinophyllia orpheensis Veron & Pichon 1980

Echinophyllia patula (Hodgson & Ross 1982)

Echinophyllia subglabra Nemenzo 1979

Mycedium Oken 1815

II

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to southern Japan [739] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tubuai Islands [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [776]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

3 nominal species; 2 valid species

Mycedium elephantotus (Pallas 1766)

Mycedium mancaoi Nemenzo 1979

Mycedium robokaki Moll & Best 1984

Oxypora Kent 1871

II

Porous Lettuce Coral

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton reefs (east Australia) [761]; east to Tubuai Islands [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Tanzania; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Relatively common on reef slopes.

Pectiniidae

5 nominal species, probably 3 are valid

Oxypora crassispinosa Nemenzo 1980

Oxypora glabra Nemenzo 1959

Oxypora lacera (Verrill 1864)

Oxypora titizimaensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Pectinia Oken 1815

II -

(East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan (9) and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Line Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]

The genus is usually well represented on reefs, especially in turbid water. However, some species are rare, for example, *P. teres*, known only from the Philippines and Australia [761].

14 nominal species; 4 valid species from Australia [761]

Pectinia alcicornis (Kent 1871)

Pectinia elongata (Rehberg 1892)

Pectinia lactuca (Pallas 1766) Carnation Coral

Pectinia laxa Nemenzo 1983

Pectinia paeonia (Dana 1848)

Pectinia symphylloides (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Pectinia teres Nemenzo & Montecillo 1981

Physophyllia Duncan 1885

II -

(East Africa; Maldives; South-east Asia; southern Japan; south to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Malaysia; Maldives [605]; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles [674,845]; Solomon Islands [796]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]

3 nominal species, but possibly only 1 valid species.

Physophyllia ayleni Wells 1935

Family MUSSIDAE Ortmann 1890

Acanthastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

Starry Cup Coral

(Red Sea [661]. Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [19]; south to Middleton Reef (south-east Australia) and Lord Howe island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244] and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Mussidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [895,894]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common reef coral, occurring in a wide range of habitats [148].
Approximately 13 nominal species; probably 9 valid species.

Acanthastrea amakusensis Veron 1990
Acanthastrea bowerbanki Milne Edwards & Haime 1857
Acanthastrea echinata (Dana 1848)
Acanthastrea hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acanthastrea hillae Wells 1955
Acanthastrea ishigakiensis Veron 1990
Acanthastrea lordhowensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Acanthastrea maxima Sheppard & Salm 1988
Acanthastrea minuta Moll & Best 1984
Acanthastrea rotundoflora Chevalier 1975
Acanthastrea simplex (Crossland 1952)

Australomussa Veron 1985 II -
Australia; Myanmar: Mergui Archipelago; Japan; Philippines; Thailand [761]

A rare reef coral.
1 species [760]

Australomussa rowleyensis Veron 1985

Blastomussa Wells 1968 II -
Branched Cup Coral
(Red Sea [661]. Indian Ocean, Aldabra north to Arabian Gulf [95] the Maldives and Mergui Archipelago. South-east Asia (excluding east coast of West Malaysia and west coast of Borneo). Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761], New Caledonia [850] and Fiji; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458]; Japan [765]; Malaysia; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Solomon Islands; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]

Generally an uncommon coral, except in some reef slope habitats.
3 species recognized by Head [334]

Blastomussa loyae Head 1978
Blastomussa merleti (Wells 1961)
Blastomussa wellsii Wijtsman-Best 1973

Mussidae

Cynarina Brüggemann 1877

II -

(Red Sea [661]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832], southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Guam; south to the Great Barrier Reef; east to the Kermadec Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Thailand [186,744]

A large, solitary reef coral which may be attached or free-living. Uncommon [691,848].
9 nominal species, probably only 1 valid species

Cynarina lacrymalis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Indophyllia Gerth 1921

II -

Indonesia [33]

A rare coral.

1 species recognized by Best and Hoeksema [33]

Indophyllia macassarensis Best & Hoeksema 1987

Isophyllastrea Matthai 1928

II -

(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381,682,847]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

1 species, generally found in fairly shallow reef habitats [847]

Isophyllastrea rigida (Dana 1848)

Isophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851

II -

(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381,682,847]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

2 species are recognised; both are fairly common, especially in shallow reef habitats [847]

Isophyllia multiflora Verrill 1901

Isophyllia sinuosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Mussidae

Lobophyllia Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [602] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [587] and south-west Australia [770]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Guam, the Marshall Islands and Line Islands; south to Flinders Reef (eastern Australia) [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau [221,871]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Most species are relatively common, and are important reef-builders, occurring in a wide range of habitats [847]. *L. diminuta* is very rare and known only from Swain Reefs (Great Barrier Reef), and *L. hataii* is also rare, although more widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific [761].

27 nominal species; 5 valid species [761].

Lobophyllia corymbosa (Forskål 1775)

Lobophyllia diminuta Veron 1985

Lobophyllia hataii Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936

Lobophyllia hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)

Lobophyllia pachysepta Chevalier 1975

Lobophyllia robusta Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Mussa Oken 1815

II -

(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

1-3 species, occurring in most reef habitats

Mussa angulosa (Pallas 1766) Large Flower Coral

Mussa cactus Dana 1848

Mussa cerebriiformis Dana 1848

Mussismilia Ortmann 1890

II -

Barbados [448]; Brazil [420]

3 species are recognised, occurring in a range of reef habitats [420,847]

Mussismilia braziliensis (Verrill 1868)

Mussismilia hartii (Verrill 1868)

Mussismilia hispida (Verrill 1901)

Mussidae

Mycetophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Caribbean [608,833])

II

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Generally a widespread and common reef coral [847].
Probably 5 species

Mycetophyllia aliciae Wells 1973

Mycetophyllia daniana Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Mycetophyllia ferox Wells 1973

Mycetophyllia lamarckiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Mycetophyllia reesi Wells 1973

Scolymia Haime 1852

II

(Caribbean, south to Brazil [420]. Red Sea (doubtful record) [661], Chagos Archipelago, north to Mergui Archipelago; south to southern coast of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739], Guam and the Marshall Islands; south to south-east Australia and Lord Howe Island; east to Pitcairn Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [381]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Christmas Island; Colombia [235]; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Honduras; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands; Martinique [70]; Mauritius [674]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; Nicaragua; Niue; Palau; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Réunion [674]; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna

Generally an uncommon coral, although it occurs in a wide range of reef and non-reefal habitats [761,847]. *Scolymia* was originally thought to be confined to the western Atlantic, with *Parascolymia* its tropical Indo-Pacific homologue. A third genus, *Homophyllia*, was used to describe a species from southern Australia. 8 nominal species, 2 valid species in the Indo-Pacific, probably 2 in the Caribbean

Scolymia australis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Scolymia cubensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849) Solitary Disk Coral

Scolymia vitiensis Brüggemann 1877

Symphyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

Larger Brain Coral

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (northern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Tonga; east to Samoa [761])

Mussidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-building coral occurring in a wide range of habitats. *S. valenciennesii* is probably the rarest species, although it has a wide geographic distribution [761,847].

13 nominal species [761]; at least 6 valid species

Symphyllia agaricia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Symphyllia erythraea (Klunzinger 1879)

Symphyllia radians Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Symphyllia recta (Dana 1848)

Symphyllia simplex Crossland 1948

Symphyllia valenciennesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Symphyllia wilsoni Veron 1985

Family MERULINIDAE Verrill 1866

Boninastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

II -

Indonesia [185]; Japan [761]; Taiwan [761]

Little is known of the status and distribution of this coral, which may be an aberrant form of *Merulina* [761].
1 species

Boninastrea boninensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

Hydnophora Fischer de Waldheim 1807

II -

Spine Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs (eastern Australia) and Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Hydnophora is a fairly common coral found in a range of reef habitats [847]. This genus has traditionally been included in the family Faviidae, but has always been confused with *Merulina*, with which it has a close affinity. Approximately 22 nominal species [761]; probably 6 valid species

Merulinidae

Hydnophora bonsai Veron 1990
Hydnophora exesa (Pallas 1766)
Hydnophora grandis Gardiner 1904
Hydnophora microconos (Lamarck 1816)
Hydnophora pilosa Veron 1985
Hydnophora rigida (Dana 1848)

Merulina Ehrenberg 1834

II -

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, Lord Howe Island, Fiji and Samoa; east to Line Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A relatively common coral, occurring in a wide range of reef habitats [847].
6 nominal species [761]; at least 3 valid species

Merulina ampliata (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Merulina scabricula Dana 1848

Merulina scheeri Head 1983

Merulina togianensis Umbgrove 1940

Paraclavarina Veron 1985

II -

Australia [772]; Indonesia [185]

Usually uncommon, although locally common in some reef lagoons with soft substrata [761]. The taxonomic status of this genus is still under debate; it may belong in *Merulina* [185].
1 species

Paraclavarina triangularis (Veron & Pichon 1980)

Scapophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia, south to Houtman Abrolhos (south-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Fiji [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; China [894,895]; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Iran; Japan [765]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]

Uncommon, and usually found in slightly turbid water (e.g. lagoons) [761,847].
1-2 species

Scapophyllia cylindrica Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Family FAVIIDAE Gregory 1900

Astraeosmia Ortmann 1892 II -
British Indian Ocean Territory [761]; Tanzania [560]

1 species, known from only a few specimens [761]

Astraeosmia connata Ortmann 1892

Australogyra Veron & Pichon 1982 II -
Australia; Vanuatu [761]

Generally rare, and mostly restricted to turbid waters around high islands [761].

1 species

Australogyra zelli (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)

Barabattoia Yabe & Sugiyama 1941 II -
(South-east Asia, south to south-western Australia and the Great Barrier Reef on the east [761]. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands and Marshall Islands; south to New Caledonia; east to Samoa and Tonga [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [554]; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [807]; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

An uncommon reef coral. Recent work [761,774] suggests that *Bikiniastrea* is synonymous, although it is sometimes considered as a separate genus [847]
Probably 4 nominal species and 1-3 valid species.

Barabattoia amicorum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Barabattoia laddi (Wells 1954)

Barabattoia mirabilis Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Caulastraea Dana 1848 II -

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832] and Java; south to Madagascar and Dampier (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia [850] and Tonga; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [776]; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Generally an uncommon coral, with the exception of *C. furcata*, which is usually found on reef slopes [691,847]

8 nominal species, probably 4 valid species

Caulastraea curvata Wijsman-Best 1972

Caulastraea echinulata (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Caulastraea furcata Dana 1848

Caulastraea plana Hodgson & Ross 1982

Caulastraea tumida Matthai 1928

Faviidae

Cladocora Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], South Africa, Galapagos Islands)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cape Verde [141]; Cayman Islands; Cocos Island [119]; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [68,827]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Italy [141]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [853]; Madeira [501]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [681]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [381]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Senegal [141]; South Africa [68]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

There is a single shallow water species in the Caribbean, *C. arbuscula* [847]. This normally occurs on soft substrata in turbid water. Other species occur in deeper water. 0-274 m.

4 species are recognized by Cairns [118]

Cladocora arbuscula (Lesueur 1820) Ivory Tube Coral
Cladocora cespitosa (Linnaeus 1767)
Cladocora debilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Cladocora pacifica Cairns 1991

Coelastrea Verrill 1866 II -
Hawaiian Islands [778]

1 species

Coelastrea tenuis Verrill 1866

Colpophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Widespread and important reef-builders [847]. *Colpophyllia* is sometimes included in the family Trachyphylliidae.

2 species

Colpophyllia amaranthus (O. F. Müller 1775)
Colpophyllia natans (Houttuyn 1772)

Cyphastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Lesser Knob Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-eastern India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [833], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [464], south to Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Faviidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahamas [786]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763,806]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common coral, occurring in a range of reef habitats [761,847].

26 nominal species; possibly 8 or 9 valid species [761]

Cyphastrea agassizi (Vaughan 1907)

Cyphastrea chalcidicum (Forskål 1775)

Cyphastrea decadia Moll & Best 1984

Cyphastrea japonica Yabe & Sugiyama 1932

Cyphastrea microphthalma (Lamarck 1816)

Cyphastrea nodulosa Verrill 1901

Cyphastrea ocellina (Dana 1848)

Cyphastrea serailia (Forskål 1775)

Cyphastrea tanabensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1932

Cyphastrea zhongjianensis Zou 1980

Dendrocora Duncan 1876

II

(West Africa)

Dendrocora fissipara Duncan 1876

Diploastrea Matthai 1914

II

(Red Sea [661]. Aldabra and Madagascar in the western Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to north-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Micronesia; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Samoa [761,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Relatively uncommon, although forms large colonies in a wide range of habitats [761].

1 species

Diploastrea heliopora (Lamarck 1816)

Faviidae

Diploria Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847])

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [118,381]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Diploria is an important reef-building coral, found in a wide range of habitats [682,847].
Approximately 12 nominal species; probably only 3 valid species

Diploria clivosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Diploria labyrinthiformis (Linnaeus 1758) Brain Coral
Diploria strigosa (Dana 1848)

Echinopora Lamarck 1816 II -
Hedgehog Coral

(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to the Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [739,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common coral [847]. However, *E. hirsutissima*, although widely distributed, is very rare [761]. Collected for use as a curio.
Approximately 30 nominal species, possibly 8 valid species

Echinopora ashmorensis Veron 1990
Echinopora forskaliana (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Echinopora gemmacea (Lamarck 1816)
Echinopora hirsutissima Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Echinopora horrida Dana 1848
Echinopora lamellosa (Esper 1797)
Echinopora mammiformis (Nemenzo 1959)
Echinopora pacificus Veron 1990

Erythrastrea Scheer & Pillai 1983 II -
Egypt: Gulf of Aqaba [661])

1-2 species

Erythrastrea flabellata Scheer & Pillai 1983
Erythrastrea wellsi (Ma 1959)

Favia Oken 1815

II

Knob Coral

(Caribbean [608,833] south to Brazil. Eastern Atlantic south to Ascension, east to Gulf of Guinea [148,728]. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [761]; east to Marquesas and Easter Island [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [31]; Azores [786]; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [728]; Cayman Islands; Chile: Easter Island [761]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [661]; Equatorial Guinea; Pagalu [141]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe [141]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California, Florida [464]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Favia forms only small colonies in the Atlantic and is relatively uncommon [847]. In the Indo-Pacific it is an important reef-builder, occurring in all reef habitats. Some species are rare (e.g. *F. helianthoides* and *F. maritima*), but most are common and occur in a wide range of habitats. *F. pallida* is the most common and widespread species [761].

Approximately 70 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species. 11 valid species are recorded from Australia [761], 1 from the Caribbean (*F. fragum*). *F. leptophylla* is endemic to Brazil [420]; *F. gravida* also occurs in the western Atlantic and Gulf of Guinea [420]

Favia affinis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Favia danae Verrill 1872

Favia danai Milne Edwards & Haime 1857

Favia favus (Forskål 1775)

Favia fragum (Esper 1795) Golfball Coral

Favia gravida Verrill 1868

Favia helianthoides Wells 1954

Favia laxa (Klunzinger 1879)

Favia leptophylla Verrill 1868

Favia lizardensis Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977

Favia lylei Nemenzo 1984

Favia maritima (Nemenzo 1971)

Favia matthaii Vaughan 1918

Favia maxima Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977

Favia pallida (Dana 1848)

Favia rotulosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Favia rotumana (Gardiner 1899)

Favia rotundata (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)

Favia speciosa (Dana 1848)

Favia stelligera (Dana 1848)

Favia valenciennesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Faviidae

Favia veroni Moll & Best 1984

Favia whitfieldi Verrill 1901

Favia wisseli Scheer & Pillai 1983

Favites Link 1807

II

Larger Star Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95] Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Cocos-Keeling Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands, south to Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling Islands) [806]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Favites is an important reef-builder, but also occurs widely in non-reefal habitats. Most species are common and widespread [761,847].

Approximately 23 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species.

Favites abdita (Ellis & Solander 1786) Honeycomb Coral

Favites chinensis (Verrill 1866)

Favites complanata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Favites flexuosa (Dana 1848)

Favites halicora (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Favites melicerum (Ehrenberg 1834)

Favites pentagona (Esper 1794)

Favites peresi Faure & Pichon 1978

Favites polarensis (Yabe & Sugiyama 1936)

Favites rufa Wijsman-Best 1972

Favites russelli (Wells 1954)

Favites stylifera Yabe & Sugiyama 1937

Goniastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

(Caribbean. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Cuba [889]; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845];

Faviidae

Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; United States minor outlying islands: Wake Islands; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-builder, but also occurs widely in non-reefal habitats. Most species are common and widespread [761,847].

Approximately 34 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species

Goniastrea aspera (Verrill 1866)

Goniastrea australensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1857)

Goniastrea columella Crossland 1948

Goniastrea deiformis Veron 1990

Goniastrea edwardsi Chevalier 1972

Goniastrea favulus (Dana 1848)

Goniastrea palauensis (Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936)

Goniastrea pectinata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Goniastrea retiformis (Lamarck 1816)

Goniastrea spectabilis (Verrill 1872)

Goniastrea varia (Dana 1848)

Leptastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

Crust Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs (south-east Australia); east to Line Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Islands)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Most species, and particularly *L. purpurea* are common and occur in a wide range of reef habitats [761].

16 nominal species; possibly 6 valid species, of which 5 are reported from Australia [761]

Leptastrea bewickensis Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977

Leptastrea bottae (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Leptastrea humilis Duncan 1889

Leptastrea inaequalis Klunzinger 1879

Leptastrea pruinosa Crossland 1952

Leptastrea purpurea (Dana 1848)

Leptastrea solidocolumella Latypov 1987

Leptastrea transversa Klunzinger 1879

Leptoria Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

Brain Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and north-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Tubuai Islands)

Faviidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-building coral occurring in a wide range of habitats [691,847].

2 species

Leptoria irregularis Veron 1990

Leptoria phrygia (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Manicina Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834
(Caribbean [608,833])

II -

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Manicina occurs attached, on reefs, or free-living in muddy or sandy areas [847]

1-2 species

Manicina areolata (Linnaeus 1758) Rose Coral

Montastrea Blainville 1830

II -

(Western Atlantic, Caribbean [608,833] to Brazil; Bermuda. Eastern Atlantic. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East Africa and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Sea, southern India and Mergui Archipelago [761]; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Line Islands; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [30])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [31]; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Kermadec Islands [413]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe [728]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles

Faviidae

[674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; United States: Florida; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

In the western Atlantic *Montastrea* is a common and important reef-building coral [833,847]. In the Indo-Pacific only *M. curta* is common; the other species are generally uncommon, although they occur in a range of reef habitats [761,847].

Approximately 15 nominal species, 2 valid species in the western Atlantic, at least 5 in the Indo-Pacific

Montastrea annularis (Ellis & Solander 1786) Mountainous Star Coral

Montastrea annuligera (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Montastrea cavernosa (Linnaeus 1766) Cavernous Star Coral

Montastrea curta (Dana 1848)

Montastrea forskaelana (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Montastrea magnistellata Chevalier 1972

Montastrea multipunctata Hodgson 1985

Montastrea valenciennesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Moseleya Quelch 1884

II

(Philippines, south to Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia) and Great Barrier Reef (eastern Australia) [761])

Usually uncommon and restricted to turbid, shallow water [761]

1-2 species

Moseleya latistellata Quelch 1884

Oulastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

(South-east Asia [847], south to northern Australia [31]. Western Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, south to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [36,848]; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Thailand [186,744]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

This genus is generally restricted to shallow, often muddy water, in back reef areas [761,847]. Sometimes included in the family Siderastreidae [151].

3 nominal species; 1 valid species

Oulastrea crispata (Lamarck 1816)

Oulophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Fiji; east to Phoenix Islands and Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore;

Faviidae

Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Occurs in most reef habitats, but generally uncommon. *O. crispera* is the most widely distributed species [761, 847].

Approximately 11 nominal species, at least 2 valid species [761]

Oulophyllia bennettiae (Veron, Pichon & Wijnsman-Best 1977)

Oulophyllia crispera (Lamarck 1816)

Parasimplastrea Sheppard 1985

II -

Oman [675]

Sometimes placed in the family Oculinidae [675]

1 species

Parasimplastrea simplicitexta (Umbgrove 1939)

Platygyra Ehrenberg 1834

II -

Brain Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [833] and Line Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

P. daedalea is the commonest species, the others are generally less common, although they occur in a wide range of reef habitats [761,847].

Approximately 26 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species. 8 listed here, of which 5 are recognised from Australia [761]

Platygyra contorta Veron 1990

Platygyra daedalea (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Platygyra lamellina Ehrenberg 1834

Platygyra pini Chevalier 1975

Platygyra ryukyuensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Platygyra sinensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Platygyra verweyi Wijnsman-Best 1976

Platygyra yaeyamaensis (Eguchi & Shirai 1977)

Plesiastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

Small Knob Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and entire south coast of Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [833] and Line Islands; south to south-east tip of Australia and Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244] and Pitcairn Islands)

Faviidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Widely distributed, occurring in a wide range of non-reefal habitats where it may form large colonies. It is less conspicuous on tropical reefs, but occurs in most habitats [848].

9 nominal species; 1-2 valid species

Plesiastrea lilli Wells 1954

Plesiastrea versipora (Lamarck 1816)

Solenastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Caribbean [608,833])

II

-

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

This coral forms small colonies and tends to occur on deeper reefs [847]

1-3 species

Solenastrea hyades (Dana 1848) Lobed Star Coral

Family TRACHYPHYLLIIDAE Verrill 1901

Trachyphyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

-

(Red Sea [661], East Africa [68]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and Dampier (north-west Australia) [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; New Caledonia [850]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sudan [661]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Yemen

A free-living coral, rare on reefs, but may be common in shallow, sandy areas between coral outcrops [847]. Probably 6 nominal species; possibly only 1 species

Trachyphyllia geoffroyi (Audouin 1826)

Family MEANDRINIIDAE Gray 1847

Ctenella Matthai 1928 II -
(Western Indian Ocean)
Chagos Archipelago [116]

1-2 species

Ctenella chagius Matthai 1928
Ctenella laxa Matthai 1928

Dendrogyra Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Caribbean [231])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

A relatively uncommon coral, but forms large colonies [847].
1 species

Dendrogyra cylindrus (Ehrenberg 1834) Pillar Coral

Dichocoenia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda [682,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Fairly common, especially on deeper reefs [847].
2-3 species

Dichocoenia stellaris Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 Elliptical Star Coral
Dichocoenia stokesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Meandrina Lamarck 1801 II -
(Western Atlantic, Caribbean [608,833] to Brazil; Bermuda [682,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

This and some specimens of the Caribbean species are unattached and live on soft substrata around reefs. Attached colonies are larger and occur in a variety of habitats [847].

Meandrinidae

At least 2 species

Meandrina alveolus (Duncan 1863)

Meandrina meandrites (Linnaeus 1758)

Meandrina memorialis (Wells 1974)

Meandrina spinulosa (Dana 1848)

Family ANTHEMIPHYLLIIDAE Vaughan 1907

Anthemiphyllia Pourtalès 1878

II -

(West Indies, Japan [231], Pacific Ocean [761])

Australia [123]; Cuba [151,613]; Hawaiian Islands [848]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Maldives [123]; Philippines [123]

Solitary; free living. Deep water, approximately 50-700 m [848].

4 species recognized by Cairns [123]

Anthemiphyllia dentata (Alcock 1902)

Anthemiphyllia frustum Cairns 1994

Anthemiphyllia pacifica Vaughan 1907

Anthemiphyllia patera Pourtalès 1878

Family CARYOPHYLLIIDAE Gray 1847

The family is sometimes separated into the families Caryophylliidae, Desmophyllidae, Parasmilidae, Turbinoliidae and Eusmilidae [151], but these are maintained as subfamilies by other (recent) authorities [e.g. 25,761,881]. The majority of genera in this family are non-reefal, ahermatypic, solitary corals, often from deep water. They may be attached or free-living. In most cases their distribution and the status of populations is poorly known (relying on dredge samples).

Alatotrochus Cairns 1994

II -

(193-422 m)

Indonesia; Japan [123]

1 species

Alatotrochus rubescens (Moseley 1876)

Anomocora Studer 1878

II -

(Western Atlantic; Red Sea; 55-540 m [118])

Barbados [448]; Dominica [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands; Indonesia: Sumatra; Japan [123]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Saint Vincent [614]

2 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Anomocora carinata Cairns 1991

Anomocora fecunda (Portalès 1871)

Asterosmia Duncan 1868

II -

(Atlantic [185]. Indian Ocean. Approximately 32-311 m depth)

Barbados [614]; Gabon [123]; Grenada [614]; Japan; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; South Africa; Tanzania [123]; USA: Florida [151]

2-3 species

Asterosmia marchadi (Chevalier 1966)

Asterosmia prolifera (Portalès 1871)

Caryophylliidae

Aulocyathus Marenzeller 1904

II

(Worldwide, including Antarctica [103,761,881]. Approximately 84-1,300 m depth)
Australia [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Tanzania [123]

1 species has been recorded from the north-east Atlantic [881]; 1 species from Australia

Aulocyathus atlanticus Zibrowius 1980

Aulocyathus juvenescens Marenzeller 1904

Aulocyathus matricidus (Kent 1871)

Aulocyathus recidivus (Dennant 1906)

Australocyathus Cairns & Parker 1992

II

1 species

Australocyathus vincentinus (Dennant 1906)

Bourneotrochus Wells 1984

II

(Deep to very deep water)

Australia; Hawaiian Islands; Vanuatu

1 species

Bourneotrochus stellulatus (Cairns 1984)

Caryophyllia Lamarck 1801

II

(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [28]. 0-3,200 m)

Aleutian Islands [123]; Australia [141]; Azores [141]; Barbados [448,612]; Cape Verde [141]; Cocos Island [119]; Cuba [889]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [123,554]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam, St Paul [123]; Ghana [141]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India: Lakshadweep [123]; Indonesia [123]; Ireland [141]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Liberia [141]; Madagascar [123]; Madeira [208]; Maldives [123]; Marshall Islands [807]; Morocco [123]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [141]; Panama [123]; Philippines [123]; Senegal [141]; Solomon Islands [513]; South Africa [141]; South Korea [123]; Taiwan [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA: Alaska, California [123]

53 species were recognized by Cairns [118]; there are 2 additional species in the subgenus *Acanthocyathus* and 3 species were added when *Premocyathus* was subsumed [123]; 1 new species was described by Zibrowius and Gili [886]

Caryophyllia abyssorum Duncan 1873

Caryophyllia alaskensis Vaughan 1941

Caryophyllia alberti Zibrowius 1980

Caryophyllia ambrosia Alcock 1898

Caryophyllia antarctica Marenzeller 1904

Caryophyllia antillarum Pourtalès 1874

Caryophyllia arnoldi Vaughan 1900

Caryophyllia atlantica (Duncan 1873)

Caryophyllia balaenacea Zibrowius & Gili 1990

Caryophyllia barbadensis Cairns 1979

Caryophyllia berteriana Duchassaing 1850

Caryophyllia burchae (Cairns 1984)

Caryophyllia calveri Duncan 1873

Caryophyllia capensis Gardiner 1904

Caryophyllia clavus Scacchi 1835

Caryophyllia compressa Yabe and Eguchi 1942

Caryophyllia cornuformis Pourtalès 1868

Caryophyllia corrugata Cairns 1979

Caryophyllia cultrifera Alcock 1902

Caryophyllia cyathus (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Caryophylliidae

- Caryophyllia dentiformis* (Alcock 1902)
Caryophyllia diomedae Marenzeller 1904
Caryophyllia elongata Cairns & Keller 1993
Caryophyllia eltaninae Cairns 1982
Caryophyllia ephyala Alcock 1891
Caryophyllia epithecata Gardiner 1904
Caryophyllia foresti Zibrowius 1980
Caryophyllia grandis Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Caryophyllia grayi (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Caryophyllia hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Caryophyllia horologium Cairns 1977
Caryophyllia inornata (Duncan 1878)
Caryophyllia japonica Marenzeller 1888
Caryophyllia jogashimaensis Eguchi 1968
Caryophyllia lamellifera Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia mabahithi Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Caryophyllia marmorea Cairns 1984
Caryophyllia octopali Vaughan 1907
Caryophyllia panda Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia paradoxus Alcock 1898
Caryophyllia parvula Cairns 1979
Caryophyllia paucipalata Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia pauciseptata Yabe & Eguchi 1932
Caryophyllia perculata Cairns 1991
Caryophyllia planilamellata Dennant 1906
Caryophyllia polygona Pourtales 1878
Caryophyllia profunda Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia quadragenaria Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia rugosa Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia sarsiae Zibrowius 1974
Caryophyllia scillaemorpha Alcock 1894
Caryophyllia scobinosa Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia seguenzae Duncan 1873
Caryophyllia sewelli Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Caryophyllia smithii Stokes & Broderip 1828 Devonshire Cup Coral
Caryophyllia solida Cairns 1991
Caryophyllia spiniger Kent 1871
Caryophyllia squiresi Cairns 1982
Caryophyllia transversalis Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia valdiviae Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Caryophyllia zopyros Cairns 1979

Catalaphyllia Wells 1972

II

(Seychelles, east to Dampier (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], east to Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia [761])
Australia; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [36,848];
Maldives [674]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa;
Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Thailand [186,744]

Uncommon and occurs only in turbid water habitats.

1-4 species

Catalaphyllia jardinei (Kent 1893)

Catalaphyllia okinawensis Eguchi & Shirai 1977

Catalaphyllia plicata (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Catalaphyllia sabiuraensis (Eguchi 1973)

Caryophylliidae

Ceratotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Mediterranean [881]; Indo-Pacific. Approximately 7-400 m depth)
Hawaiian Islands; Japan; South Africa [68]; USA: Gulf of California

About 3 species [116]

Ceratotrochus franciscana Durham & Barnard 1952
Ceratotrochus latus Vaughan 1907
Ceratotrochus magnahii Cecchini 1914

Coenocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Mediterranean, North Atlantic [881]; California, Japan. Approximately 100-300 m depth)
Bermuda; Cape Verde [141]; Japan [151]; Senegal [141]; USA: California [123]

6-8 species; 2 are reported from the north-east Atlantic [881]

Coenocyathus anthophyllites Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coenocyathus bowersi Vaughan 1906
Coenocyathus cylindricus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coenocyathus dohrni Döderlein 1913
Coenocyathus giesbrechti Döderlein 1913
Coenocyathus goreau Wells 1972
Coenocyathus sagamiensis Eguchi 1968
Coenocyathus zelandiae Duncan 1876

Coenosmilia Pourtalès 1874 II -
(Pacific Ocean. 109-622 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Hawaiian Islands; ?Japan [123]

1 species

Coenosmilia inordinata Cairns 1984

Concentrotheca Cairns 1979 II -
(Atlantic; east Pacific. 183-800 m [101])
Azores; Ecuador; Galapagos Islands; Mexico; USA: Florida

2 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Concentrotheca laevigata (Portalès 1871)
Concentrotheca vaughani Cairns 1991

Conocyathus d'Orbigny 1849 II -
(Persian Gulf; Indo-Pacific [761]. Shallow water)
Australia [761]; New Zealand [151]

2-3 species

Conocyathus compressus Tenison-Woods 1878
Conocyathus fenestratus Tenison-Woods 1878
Conocyathus zelandiae Duncan 1876

Conotrochus Seguenza 1864 II -
(Indo-Pacific to Hawaiian Islands [464]. 110-1,089 m)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123,520]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [125]; Maldives [123]

Conotrochus brunneus (Moseley 1881)
Conotrochus funiculumna (Alcock 1902)

Caryophylliidae

Crispatotrochus Tenison-Woods 1878 II -
(Indo-Pacific [761]. Western Atlantic [101]. 104-1,097 m depth)
Australia [766]; Barbados [448]; Christmas Island [123]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Polynesia [554]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea; Philippines [123]; USA: Channel Islands [123]

10 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Crispatotrochus cornu (Moseley 1881)
Crispatotrochus foxi (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Crispatotrochus galapagensis Cairns 1991
Crispatotrochus inornatus Tenison-Woods 1878
Crispatotrochus irregularis (Cairns 1982)
Crispatotrochus niinoi (Yabe & Eguchi 1942)
Crispatotrochus rubescens (Moseley 1881)
Crispatotrochus squiresi (Cairns 1979)
Crispatotrochus tydemani (Alcock 1902)
Crispatotrochus woodsi (Wells 1964)

Cryptotrochus Cairns 1988 II -

2 species recognized by Cairns [115]

Cryptotrochus carolinensis Cairns 1988
Cryptotrochus javanus Cairns 1988

Dactylothrochus Wells 1954 II -
(Red Sea, Indo-Pacific [661]. Deep water)
Marshall Islands [151,807]; Philippines [151]

1 species

Dactylothrochus cervicornis (Moseley 1881)

Dasmosmilia Pourtalès 1880 II -
(Atlantic Ocean; West Africa; Red Sea; possibly Pacific Ocean. Approximately 70-500 m depth)
Azores [123]; Brazil [123,612]; Cape Verde [141]; Grenada [614]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; USA [123]; Venezuela [123]

Unknown number of species; 2 are reported from the Red Sea and 2 from the north-east Atlantic [881].
Parasemia is probably synonymous [881]

Dasmosmilia lymani (Portalès 1871)
Dasmosmilia pacifica (Yabe & Eguchi 1932)
Dasmosmilia valida Marenzeller 1907
Dasmosmilia variegata (Portalès 1871)

Deltocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [101]. Approximately 80-2,300 m depth)
Australia [123]; Barbados [612]; Indonesia: Moluccas [123]; Japan [123]; Maldives [605]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Sulu Archipelago [123]; South Africa [123]; Sri Lanka [123]; Tanzania [123]

6 species recorded from Curaçao [101]; 3 from north-east Atlantic [881]; 3 from Australia [761]

Deltocyathus agassizii Pourtalès 1867
Deltocyathus andamanicus Alcock 1898
Deltocyathus calcar Pourtalès 1874
Deltocyathus conicus Zibrowius 1980
Deltocyathus eccentricus Cairns 1979

Caryophylliidae

Deltocyathus italicus (Michelotti 1838)
Deltocyathus magnificus Moseley 1876
Deltocyathus moseleyi Cairns 1979
Deltocyathus murrayi Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Deltocyathus nascomatus (Gardiner & Waugh 1938)
Deltocyathus ornatus Gardiner 1899
Deltocyathus pourtalesi Cairns 1979
Deltocyathus rotulus (Alcock 1898)
Deltocyathus sarsi (Gardiner & Waugh 1938)
Deltocyathus varians Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Deltocyathus vaughani Yabe & Eguchi 1932
Deltocyathus vincentinus Dennant 1904

Desmophyllum Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Cosmopolitan, widely distributed in Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, except off continental Antarctica [118].
Approximately 35-2,600 m depth)
Barbados [614]; Cocos (Keeling Islands) [123]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Marshall Islands [807]; Martinique [614]; Mexico [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]

4 valid species listed, probably others occur

Desmophyllum dianthus (Esper 1794)
Desmophyllum reesei Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864
Desmophyllum striatum Cairns 1979
Desmophyllum tenuescens Gardiner 1899

Dunocyathus Tenison-Woods 1878 II -
(Known only from Australia (southern Queensland to Tasmania) [761]. Deep water)

The genus is sometimes included in the family Rhizangiidae [151].
1 species

Dunocyathus parasiticus Tenison-Woods 1878

Edwardsotrochus Chevalier 1961 II -
(North Atlantic, South Africa, Indonesia, California)

About 4 spp

Endocyathopora Cairns 1989 II -
Philippines. 46-70 m [116]

1 species [116]

Endocyathopora laticostata Cairns 1989

Euphyllia Dana 1848 II -
Vase Coral, Bouquet Coral, Zigzag Coral, Grape Coral, Frogspawn Coral
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Andaman Islands; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231] and Marshall Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Fiji; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68];

Caryophylliidae

Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Euphyllia is found in a wide range of reef habitats, and is a relatively common coral [242].

At least 8 valid species [761,764]

Euphyllia ancora Veron & Pichon 1980 Anchor Coral

Euphyllia cristata Chevalier 1971

Euphyllia divisa Veron & Pichon 1980

Euphyllia glabrescens (Chamisso & Eysenhardt 1821)

Euphyllia paraancora Veron 1990

Euphyllia paradivisa Veron 1990

Euphyllia paraglabrescens Veron 1990

Euphyllia picteti Bedot 1907 Tooth Coral, Elegance Coral

Euphyllia yaeyamaensis (Shirai 1980)

Eusmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

3 species

Eusmilia aspera (Dana 1848)

Eusmilia fastigiata (Pallas 1766) Flower Coral

Goniocorella Yabe & Eguchi 1932 II -
(West Pacific Ocean, off New Zealand [103]. 100-760 m)
Indonesia [151]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; South Africa [123]

1 species

Goniocorella dumosa (Alcock 1902)

Gyrosmlia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Red Sea, Indian Ocean, western Pacific)

Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Israel [458]; Mauritius; Japan [765]; Réunion; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles: Aldabra; Somalia; Sudan; Yemen [674]

1 species

Gyrosmlia interrupta (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Heterocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Striped Shoe Coral

(Red Sea, Arabian Gulf [95], probably widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific. May be abundant on soft substrata around deeper reefs [761])

Japan [95]; Maldives [270]; Myanmar [331]; Oman [675]; Seychelles [845]; South Africa [68]

Caryophylliidae

11 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species [761]

Heterocyathus aequicostatus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Heterocyathus alternatus Verrill 1865

Heterocyathus sulcatus (Verrill 1866)

Holcotrochus Dennant 1902 II -
Known only from Australia [761]

Two species have been recorded. Deep water.

Holcotrochus crenulatus Dennant 1904

Holcotrochus scriptus Dennant 1902

Hoplangia Gosse 1860 II -
(Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [881]. 300-2,600 m depth)
United Kingdom

Possibly only a single species [881]

Hoplangia durotrix Gosse 1860

Idiotrochus Wells 1935 II -
(West Pacific. 82-645 m)
Japan [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Idiotrochus kikuii (Yabe & Eguchi 1941)

Idiotrochus perexigua (Dennant 1906?)

Kionotrochus Dennant 1906 II -
New Zealand [183]

1 species

Kionotrochus suteri Dennant 1906

Labyrinthocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic; western Indian Ocean; east Pacific; New Zealand region. Approximately 155-1000 m depth)
Madagascar; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [101]; South Africa [123]; USA: California [123]

About 7 species

Labyrinthocyathus delicatus (Marenzeller 1904)

Labyrinthocyathus facetus Cairns 1979

Labyrinthocyathus kondoi (Wells 1977)

Labyrinthocyathus langi Cairns 1979

Labyrinthocyathus limatulus (Squires 1964)

Labyrinthocyathus quaylei (Durham 1947)

Lochmaeotrochus Alcock 1902 II -
Indonesia [151]

1 species

Lochmaeotrochus oculus Alcock 1902

Caryophylliidae

Lophelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean [881], South Africa [68]. Approximately 60-2,170 m depth)
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands [123]; Grenada [614]; Madagascar [123]; Mexico [123]; South Africa [123]; USA: California

There is possibly only a single, widely distributed species [118]

Lophelia pertusa (Linnaeus 1758)

Montigyra Matthai 1928 II -
Known only from the Lacépède Islands, north-western Australia [761]

1 species, known from only a single specimen. Sometimes included in Trachyphylliidae [151].

Montigyra kenti Matthai 1928

Nomlandia Durham & Barnard 1952 II -
(Pacific Ocean [102])
USA: California [123]

1 species

Nomlandia californica Durham & Barnard 1952

Notocyathus Tenison-Woods 1880 II -
(West Pacific. 34-923 m depth [116])
Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Notocyathus conicus (Alcock 1902)
Notocyathus venustus (Alcock 1902)

Odontocyathus Moseley 1881 II -
(Caribbean, western Atlantic, western Pacific [151])
Indonesia [101]; USA: Florida [151]

About 4 species

Odontocyathus coronatus (Pourtalès 1867)
Odontocyathus sexradiis Alcock 1902
Odontocyathus stella Alcock 1902

Oryzotrochus Wells 1959 II -
(Murray Islands, Australia [761]. Shallow water)

1 species

Oryzotrochus stephensoni Wells 1959

Oxysmilia Duchassaing 1870 II -
(Caribbean and Bahamas; Gulf of Mexico [101]. Depth 46-640 m)
Bahamas; Barbados [612]; Dominica [614]; Montserrat [614]; Saint Vincent [614]

2 species

Oxysmilia portoricensis (Vaughan 1901)
Oxysmilia rotundifolia (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Caryophylliidae

Paraconotrochus Cairns & Parker 1992

II

-

1 species

Paraconotrochus zeidleri Cairns & Parker 1992

Paracyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

-

(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica. Mostly deep water, but also occurs in shallow water. Approximately 40-540 m)

Barbados [448]; Cape Verde [141]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Japan; Madeira [141]; Malaysia [186]; Marshall Islands [807]; Martinique [614]; Mauritius [141]; Mexico [123]; Montserrat [614]; Oman [675]; Senegal [141]; USA: California [123]

2 species recorded from north-east Atlantic [881]; 4 species from Australia [761]; 6 species from east Pacific [118]. At least 14 valid species

Paracyathus andersoni Duncan 1889

Paracyathus arcuatus Lindström 1877

Paracyathus caeruleus Duncan 1889

Paracyathus cavatus Alcock 1893

Paracyathus clathra Verrill 1869

Paracyathus conceptus Gardiner & Waugh 1938

Paracyathus coronatus Duncan 1876

Paracyathus ebonensis Verrill 1867

Paracyathus fulvus Alcock 1893

Paracyathus humilis Verrill 1869

Paracyathus indicus Duncan 1889

Paracyathus laxis Pourtalès 1880

Paracyathus merguiensis Duncan 1889

Paracyathus molokensis Vaughan 1907

Paracyathus montereyensis Durham 1947

Paracyathus persicus Duncan 1876

Paracyathus porphyreus Alcock 1893

Paracyathus profundus Duncan 1889

Paracyathus pruinus Alcock 1902

Paracyathus pulchellus (Philippi 1842)

Paracyathus stearnsii Verrill 1869

Paracyathus stokesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Paracyathus vittatus Dennant 1906

Parasmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II

-

(Antilles [151])

1-2 species

Parasmilia poculum Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Peponocyathus Gravier 1915

II

-

(Cosmopolitan [761]. Shallow to very deep water [101,881], 30-635 m)

Australia [123]; Cuba [613]; Japan [123]; New Zealand [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA [123]

2 species recognized by Cairns [116]

Peponocyathus australiensis (Duncan 1870)

Peponocyathus folliculus (Portalès 1868)

Caryophylliidae

Phacelocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Caribbean; Gulf of Mexico, Brazil [101]. Approximately 22-560 m depth)
Cuba [613]

An unknown number of species

Phacelocyathus flos (Pourtalès 1878)

Physogyra Quelch 1884 II -
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and north-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

At least 2 valid species

Physogyra astraeiformis Umbgrove 1940
Physogyra exerta Nemenzo & Ferraris 1982
Physogyra gravieri Vaughan 1907
Physogyra lichtensteini (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851) Bubble Coral
Physogyra somaliensis Vaughan 1907

Platytyathus Fromentel 1863 II -
(Pacific [151])

Unknown number of species

Platytyrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific [761]. Shallow to deep water)

Two species recorded from Australia [761]

Platytyrochus compressus (Tenison-Woods 1878)
Platytyrochus hastatus Dennant 1902
Platytyrochus laevigatus Cairns & Parker 1992
Platytyrochus parseptatus Cairns & Parker 1992
Platytyrochus stokesi Lea 1833

Plerogyra Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Pearl Coral
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman Islands; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia, east to Phoenix Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas;

Caryophylliidae

Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fairly common and widespread on reefs, although restricted mostly to vertical faces [847].
At least 4 species

Plerogyra eurysepta Nemenzo 1960
Plerogyra simplex Rehberg 1892
Plerogyra sinuosa (Dana 1848)
Plerogyra turbida (Hodgson & Ross 1982)

Polycyathus Duncan 1876 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Shallow water)
Australia [761]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Malaysia [186]; Myanmar [141]; New Caledonia [838]; Oman [675]; Panama [123]; Philippines [123]; Saint Helena; Senegal [142]; Seychelles [845]; Suriname [838]

1 species recorded from Mediterranean and north-East Atlantic [881]; 1 unnamed species from Australia [761].
3 species described from the Indian Ocean and Philippines [758]; 2 species from east Pacific [118]; 3 from the Red Sea [661].
About 17 species

Polycyathus andamanensis Alcock 1893
Polycyathus atlanticus Duncan 1876
Polycyathus banyulensis Best 1968
Polycyathus conceptus Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Polycyathus difficilis Duncan 1889
Polycyathus fulvus Wijsman-Best 1970
Polycyathus furanaensis Verheij & Best 1987
Polycyathus fuscomarginatus (Klunzinger 1879)
Polycyathus hodgsoni Verheij & Best 1987
Polycyathus hondaensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Polycyathus isabela Wells 1982
Polycyathus marigondoni Verheij & Best 1987
Polycyathus mediterraneus Best 1968
Polycyathus muelleriae (Abel 1959)
Polycyathus palifera (Verrill ?)
Polycyathus pallidus (Klunzinger 1879)
Polycyathus senegalensis Chevalier 1966
Polycyathus verrilli Duncan 1889

Pourtalosmia Duncan 1885 II -
(Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [881], Gulf of Guinea [151]. Approximately 200-300 m depth)

Probably 2 species

Pourtalosmia anthophyllites (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Pourtalosmia conferta Cairns 1978

Pseudocyathoceras Cairns 1991 II -
(Eastern Pacific. 91-183 m [118])
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]

1 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Pseudocyathoceras avis (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Caryophylliidae

Rhizosmilia Cairns 1978

II -

(Western Atlantic [101], Caribbean, western Indian Ocean, Japan. Approximately 60-636 m)
Colombia [235]; Cuba [889]; Japan [123]; South Africa [123]; USA: Florida

3 species recognized by Cairns [123]

Rhizosmilia gerdae Cairns 1978

Rhizosmilia maculata (Pourtalès 1874)

Rhizosmilia robusta Cairns & Keller 1993

Solenosmilia Duncan 1873

II -

(Atlantic, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, south-east Australia; circum-Subantarctic. Approximately 220-2,165 m depth)
Barbados [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; India [123]; Montserrat [614]; Portugal [151]; Saint Lucia [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; Somalia [123]; South Africa [123]

2 species

Solenosmilia variabilis Duncan 1873

Sphenotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Cosmopolitan [761], including Antarctica. 9-403 m)
Australia [766]; Brazil [612]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [116];
Philippines [123]; Senegal [141]; South Africa [123]; USA: California [123]

8 species recognized by Cairns [116] and 2 described subsequently [123]

Sphenotrochus andrewianus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Sphenotrochus aurantiacus Marenzeller 1904

Sphenotrochus auritus Pourtalès 1874

Sphenotrochus evexicostatus Cairns & Keller 1993

Sphenotrochus excavatus Tenison-Woods 1878

Sphenotrochus gardineri Squires 1961

Sphenotrochus gilchristi Gardiner 1904

Sphenotrochus hancocki Durham & Barnard 1952

Sphenotrochus imbricatocostatus Cairns & Keller 1993

Sphenotrochus ralphae Squires 1964

Stephanocyathus Seguenza 1864

II -

(Cosmopolitan [761]. Approximately 106-2,200 m depth)
Australia [123]; Azores [123]; Brazil [123]; Colombia [236]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123];
Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; Namibia [123]; Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao; New
Zealand [69c]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; United Kingdom [123]

4 species recorded from Curaçao [101]; 3 species from the north-east Atlantic [881]

Stephanocyathus campaniformis (Marenzeller 1904)

Stephanocyathus crassus (Jourdan 1895)

Stephanocyathus diadema (Moseley 1876)

Stephanocyathus discoides (Moseley 1876)

Stephanocyathus explanans (Marenzeller 1904)

Stephanocyathus laevifundus Cairns 1977

Stephanocyathus moseleyanus Sclater 1886

Stephanocyathus nobilis (Moseley 1876)

Stephanocyathus paliferus Cairns 1977

Stephanocyathus platypus (Moseley 1876)

Stephanocyathus spiniger (Marenzeller 1888)

Stephanocyathus weberianus (Alcock 1902)

Caryophylliidae

Tethocyathus Kühn 1933 II -
(Atlantic [102], Indian Ocean, west Pacific)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]; Indonesia [151]

About 10 species [151]

Tethocyathus cylindraceus (Pourtalès 1868)
Tethocyathus minor (Gardiner 1899)
Tethocyathus recurvatus (Pourtalès 1878)
Tethocyathus variabilis Cairns 1979

Thalamophyllia Duchassaing 1870 II -
(Caribbean, Mediterranean, north-east Atlantic [881]. Approximately 18-1,317 m depth)
Dominica [614]; Guadeloupe [151]; Madeira [151]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Netherlands Antilles:
Curaçao [101]

At least 3 species

Thalamophyllia gasti (Döderlein 1913)
Thalamophyllia gombergi Cairns 1979
Thalamophyllia rusei (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860)

Thrypticotrochus Cairns 1989 II -
(South China Sea [116]. 130-925 m)
Australia: Queensland; Madagascar [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Thrypticotrochus multilobatus Cairns 1989
Thrypticotrochus petterdi (Dennant 1906)

Trematotrochus Tenison-Woods 1877 II -
(Australia, New Zealand and the Caribbean [101,761]. Shallow to deep water)
Cuba [151]

4 species

Trematotrochus alternans Cairns & Parker 1992
Trematotrochus corbicula (Pourtalès 1878)
Trematotrochus hedleyi Dennant 1906
Trematotrochus verconis Dennant 1904

Trochocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Approximately 70-2,500 m depth)
Australia; Azores; Barbados [612]; Brazil [123]; Hawaiian Islands; Indonesia [151]; Japan [123]; Madagascar
[123]; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; USA [123]

2 species recorded from north-east Atlantic [881]; 4 from Australia [761]; 2 from Japan; 5 from Hawaiian
Islands [464]. 18 species listed, possibly 20 are valid

Trochocyathus aithoseptatus Cairns 1984
Trochocyathus caryophylloides Alcock 1902
Trochocyathus cooperi (Gardiner 1905)
Trochocyathus decamera Cairns 1994
Trochocyathus fasciatus Cairns 1979
Trochocyathus fossulus Cairns 1979
Trochocyathus gardineri (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus japonicus Eguchi 1968
Trochocyathus mauiensis (Vaughan 1907)

Caryophylliidae

Trochocyathus mediterraneus Zibrowius 1980
Trochocyathus meridionalis Duncan 1870
Trochocyathus oahensis Vaughan 1907
Trochocyathus rawsonii Pourtalès 1874
Trochocyathus rhombocolumna Alcock 1902
Trochocyathus spinosocostatus Zibrowius 1980
Trochocyathus tenuicalyx (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus victoriae Duncan 1870
Trochocyathus virgatus Alcock 1902

Tropidocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-West Pacific 62-522 m)
Australia [123]; Indonesia [151]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Somalia [123]; South Africa [123]; Sri Lanka [72]; Tanzania [123]

3 species were recognized by Cairns [116], but *T. nascornatus* has subsequently been transferred to *Deltocyathus* [123]

Tropidocyathus lessonii (Michelin 1842)
Tropidocyathus pileus (Alcock 1902)

Vaughanella Gravier 1915 II -
(North-east Atlantic [881]. Approximately 825-1,600 m depth)

1-2 species

Vaughanella concinna Gravier 1915
Vaughanella margaritata (Jourdan 1895)

Family FLABELLIDAE Bourne 1905

Blastotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(11-18 m depth [116])
Philippines

1 species recognized by Cairns [116]

Blastotrochus nutrix Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Flabellum Lesson 1831 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [116] 22-3,200 m)
Barbados [614]; Dominica [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Falkland Islands; Grenada [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; ?Korea [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Martinique [614]; Mozambique [123]; Myanmar [331]; New Zealand [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; United Kingdom; USA: Aleutian Islands [123]

This genus was reviewed by Zibrowius [877]; his conclusions form the basis of the revision published by Cairns [116], but with changes to generic/subgeneric status.

Over 100 nominal species; 47 recognized by Cairns [116]; 1 has been described subsequently and another recognized as valid [126]

Flabellum alabastrum Moseley 1876
Flabellum angiostrum Folkson 1919
Flabellum angulare Moseley 1876
Flabellum aotearoa Squires 1964
Flabellum apertum Moseley 1876
Flabellum areum Cairns 1982
Flabellum atlanticum Cairns 1979
Flabellum australe Moseley 1881

Flabellidae

- Flabellum campanulatum* Holdsworth 1862
Flabellum chunii Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum conuis Moseley 1881
Flabellum curvatum Moseley 1881
Flabellum daphnense Durham & Barnard 1952
Flabellum deludens Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum dens Alcock 1902
Flabellum flexuosum Cairns 1982
Flabellum fragile Cairns 1977
Flabellum gardineri Cairns 1982
Flabellum hoffmeisteri Cairns & Parker 1992
Flabellum impensum Squires 1962
Flabellum japonicum Moseley 1881
Flabellum knoxi Ralph & Squires 1962
Flabellum lamellulosum Alcock 1902
Flabellum lowekeyesei Squires & Ralph 1965
Flabellum macandrewi Gray 1849
Flabellum magnificum Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum marcus Keller 1974
Flabellum marenzelleri Cairns 1989
Flabellum messum Alcock 1902
Flabellum moseleyi Pourtalès 1880
Flabellum ongulense Eguchi 1965
Flabellum patens Moseley 1881
Flabellum pavoninum Lesson 1831
Flabellum planus Squires 1962
Flabellum politum Cairns 1989
Flabellum raukawaensis Squires & Keyes 1967
Flabellum sexcostatum Cairns 1989
Flabellum sibogae Gardiner 1904
Flabellum thoursii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Flabellum transversale Moseley 1881
Flabellum tuthilli Hoffmeister 1933
Flabellum vaughani Cairns 1984

Gardineria Vaughan 1907

II

(Caribbean; western Indian Ocean, west Pacific, Antarctic. 2-700 m depth [116])
Cuba [889]; Hawaiian Islands; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Philippines; South Africa

8 species are recognized by Cairns [116], but he considered that *G. antarctica* is more closely allied to the caryophylliid genera *Crispatotrochus*, *Conotrochus* or *Labyrinthocyathus*.

- Gardineria antarctica* Gardiner 1929
Gardineria capensis (Gardiner 1904)
Gardineria hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Gardineria minor Wells 1973
Gardineria musorstomica Cairns 1989
Gardineria paradoxa (Portalès 1868)
Gardineria philippinensis Cairns 1989
Gardineria simplex (Portalès 1878)

Javania Duncan 1876

II

(Worldwide, including Antarctica [116]. 52-3,165 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Cocos Island [118]; Chile [123]; Cuba [614]; Dominica [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Saint Lucia [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; South Africa [123]; USA: Aleutian Islands

Flabellidae

5 species recognized by Cairns [116] and 2 described subsequently [123]

- Javania antarctica* (Gravier 1914)
- Javania borealis* Cairns 1994
- Javania cailleti* (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)
- Javania californica* Cairns 1994
- Javania insignis* Duncan 1876
- Javania lamprotichum* (Moseley 1880)
- Javania pseudoalabastra* Zibrowius 1974

Monomyces Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Shallow water)
New Zealand

Probably 2 recent species [116]

- Monomyces pygmaea* (Risso 1826)
- Monomyces rubrum* (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Placotrochides Alcock 1902 II -
(Caribbean; north-east Atlantic; Indo-Pacific. 275-1,628 m depth)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia; Japan [123]; Morocco; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [116]; South Africa [123]

2 or 3 species recognized by Cairns [116], who noted that *P. alabastrum* probably belongs in *Javania*.

- Placotrochides alabastrum* (Alcock 1902)
- Placotrochides frustra* Cairns 1979
- Placotrochides scaphula* Alcock 1902

Placotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific [186]. Deep water)
Hawaiian Islands [151]; Indonesia [151]; Philippines [151]

6 nominal species; possibly 3 valid species [116]; Cairns [116] considers that *P. pedicellatus* should be assigned to a separate genus

- Placotrochus fuscus* Vaughan 1907
- Placotrochus laevis* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
- Placotrochus pedicellatus* Tenison-Woods 1879

Polomyces Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic; eastern Pacific. 75-813 m depth)
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; Peru [123]; USA [123]

4 species were recognized by Cairns [118], but *P. tannerensis* was subsequently synonymized [123]

- Polomyces fragilis* (Pourtalès 1868)
- Polomyces montereyensis* (Durham 1947)
- Polomyces wellsi* Cairns 1991

Rhizotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-West Pacific 20-1,048 m depth)
India: Andaman Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; ?Palau [123]; Philippines [123]; Singapore [123]

5 species recognized by Cairns [116], but *R. niinoi* has subsequently been synonymized [123]

- Rhizotrochus flabelliformis* Cairns 1989
- Rhizotrochus levidensis* Gardiner 1899
- Rhizotrochus radiatus* Dennant 1904
- Rhizotrochus typus* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Flabellidae

Truncatoflabellum Cairns 1989 II -
(North-east Atlantic; Indo-Pacific, including New Zealand. 0-1,163 m depth [116])
Cape Verde [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Madeira [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123];
Singapore [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]

22 species recognized by Cairns [116]; 3 described subsequently and 2 synonymized [123]

Truncatoflabellum aculeatum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum candeanum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum carinatum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum compressum (Lamarck 1816)
Truncatoflabellum corbicula (Tenison-Woods 1880)
Truncatoflabellum crassum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum cumingii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum formosum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum gardineri Cairns & Keller 1993
Truncatoflabellum gippslandicus (Dennant 1889)
Truncatoflabellum inconstans (Marenzeller 1904)
Truncatoflabellum incrustatum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum irregulare (Semper 1872)
Truncatoflabellum martsenii (Studer 1878)
Truncatoflabellum multispinosum Cairns & Keller 1993
Truncatoflabellum paripavoninum (Alcock 1894)
Truncatoflabellum pusillum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum spheniscus (Dana 1848)
Truncatoflabellum stabile (Marenzeller 1904)
Truncatoflabellum stokesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum trapezoideum (Keller 1981)
Truncatoflabellum truncum (Cairns 1982)
Truncatoflabellum variabile Gerth 1921
Truncatoflabellum zuluense Cairns & Keller 1993

Family GUYNIIDAE Hickson 1910

Guynia Duncan 1872 II -
(Atlantic Ocean; Persian Gulf; Red Sea. 28-653 m [116])
Australia; Barbados [612]; Bermuda; Hawaiian Islands; Jamaica [822]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614];
Netherlands Antilles [614]; New Caledonia; Philippines

1 species [116]

Guynia annulata Duncan 1872

Pourtalesyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic, 349-1,200 m depth [101])
Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao [101]; USA: Florida [151]

1 species [116]

Pourtalesyathus hispidus (Pourtalès 1878)

Schizocyathus Pourtalès 1874 II -
(Western and north-east Atlantic [881]. Approximately 88-1,300 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]

Probably 1 species

Schizocyathus fissilis Pourtalès 1874

Guyniidae

Stenocyathus Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Cosmopolitan [107,881], including Antarctica [876]. 80-1,229 m depth)
Australia [123]; Cuba [613]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam, St Paul [123]; Japan [123];
New Zealand [123]; Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands [123]; USA: Florida

1 species

Stenocyathus vermiformis (Portalès 1868)

Truncatoguynia Cairns 1989 II -
(South China Sea off Hong Kong; Kermadec Ridge. About 80-160 m depth)
Japan [123]

1 described species; 1 undescribed [116]

Truncatoguynia irregularis Cairns 1989

Family DENDROPHYLLIDAE Gray 1847

Astroides Quoy & Gaimard 1827 II -
(Mediterranean [881]. Shallow water)

1 species

Astroides calycularis (Pallas 1766)

Astropsammia Verrill 1869 II -
Mexico: Gulf of California [151]

1 species

Astropsammia pedersenii Verrill 1869

Balanophyllia S. V. Wood 1844 II -
(Cosmopolitan. Approximately 5-700 m depth)
Australia [123]; Azores [141]; Barbados [612]; Cape Verde [141]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands
[118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India [123];
Indonesia [141]; Israel [458]; Japan [123,141]; Kenya [123]; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; Myanmar
[123]; Oman [675]; Philippines [123]; Réunion [123]; Senegal [141]; Seychelles [845]; Solomon Islands [796];
Somalia [123]; South Africa [693]; Sri Lanka [123]; Tanzania [123]; United Kingdom [872]; USA: Alaska
[123], Florida

At least 28 valid species

Balanophyllia bairdiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Balanophyllia bayeri Cairns 1979

Balanophyllia bonaspei van der Horst 1938

Balanophyllia buccina Tenison-Woods 1878

Balanophyllia caribbeana Cairns 1977

Balanophyllia cedrosensis Durham 1947

Balanophyllia cellulosa Duncan 1873

Balanophyllia chnous Squires 1962

Balanophyllia cornu Moseley 1881

Balanophyllia cumingii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Balanophyllia cyathoides (Portalès 1871)

Balanophyllia denata Tenison-Woods 1879

Balanophyllia desmophyllioides Vaughan 1907

Balanophyllia diffusa Harrison & Poole 1909

Balanophyllia dilatata Dennant 1904

Dendrophyllidae

Balanophyllia dineta Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia diomedea Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia elegans Verrill 1864
Balanophyllia europaea (Risso 1826)
Balanophyllia floridana Pourtalès 1868
Balanophyllia galapagensis Vaughan 1906
Balanophyllia gemmifera Klunzinger 1879
Balanophyllia gigas Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia grandis Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia hadros Cairns 1979
Balanophyllia imperialis Kent 1871
Balanophyllia incisa Crossland 1952
Balanophyllia italica (Michelin 1841)
Balanophyllia laysanensis Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia malouinensis Squires 1961
Balanophyllia merguiensis Duncan 1889
Balanophyllia palifera Pourtalès 1878
Balanophyllia ponderosa van der Horst 1926
Balanophyllia rediviva Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia regia Gosse 1860
Balanophyllia scabra Alcock 1893
Balanophyllia scabrosa (Dana 1848)
Balanophyllia stimpsonii (Verrill 1865)
Balanophyllia teres Cairns 1994
Balanophyllia thalassae Zibrowius 1980
Balanophyllia verrucaria (Pallas 1766)
Balanophyllia wellsii Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia yongei Crossland 1952

Bathypsammia Marenzeller 1907 II -
(Western Atlantic 210-1,079 m depth)
USA: Florida [151]

Probably 2 species

Bathypsammia fallosocialis Squires 1959
Bathypsammia tintinnabulum (Portalès 1868)

Cladopsammia Lacaze-Duthiers 1897 II -
(Not fully known, but reported from the Mediterranean [881], Australia [761] and Hawaiian Islands [464].
Shallow water 7-95 m)
Algeria [151]; Australia [123]; China [496]; Colombia: Malpelo Island [123]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands
[118,827]; Japan [123]; Myanmar [331]

Probably 4 species

Cladopsammia echinata Cairns 1984
Cladopsammia eguchii (Wells 1982)
Cladopsammia gracilis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Cladopsammia rolandi Lacaze-Duthiers 1897

Coenopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -

Unknown number of species

Coenopsammia aequiserialis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coenopsammia affinis (Duncan 1889)
Coenopsammia manni Verrill 1866
Coenopsammia radiata Verrill 1864

Dendrophyllidae

Dendrophyllia Blainville 1830

II

(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica. Reefs and rocks, shallow to deep water 7-900 m)

Angola [123]; Australia [123]; Barbados [614]; Canary Islands [141]; Cape Verde [141]; Cocos Islands [118]; Colombia [123]; Congo [123]; Cuba [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [604,713]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Madeira [141]; Maldives [136,605]; Marshall Islands [123,807]; Martinique [614]; Myanmar [331]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [123,413]; New Caledonia [482]; Nigeria [141]; Oman [675]; Saint Lucia [614]; Sao Tomé and Príncipe [141]; Senegal [141]; Seychelles [845]; South Africa [141]; Sri Lanka [713]; Tanzania [123]; USA: California [123], Florida

Possibly around 30 valid species

Dendrophyllia alcocki (Wells 1954)

Dendrophyllia alternata Pourtalès 1880

Dendrophyllia anastomozans (de Haan 1834)

Dendrophyllia arbuscula van der Horst 1922

Dendrophyllia atrata Dennant 1906

Dendrophyllia boschmai van der Horst 1926

Dendrophyllia californica Durham 1947

Dendrophyllia carleenae Nemenzo 1983

Dendrophyllia cladonia van der Horst 1927

Dendrophyllia coarctata Duncan 1889

Dendrophyllia cornigera (Lamarck 1816)

Dendrophyllia cornucopia Pourtalès 1871

Dendrophyllia cribrosa Milne Edwards & Haime 1851

Dendrophyllia danae Verrill 1872

Dendrophyllia dilatata van der Horst 1927

Dendrophyllia fistula (Alcock 1902)

Dendrophyllia florulenta Alcock 1902

Dendrophyllia horsti Gardiner & Waugh 1939

Dendrophyllia ijimai Yabe & Eguchi 1934

Dendrophyllia indica Pillai 1969

Dendrophyllia japonica Rehberg 1892

Dendrophyllia johnsoni Cairns 1991

Dendrophyllia laboreli Zibrowius & Brito 1984

Dendrophyllia minuscula Bourne 1905

Dendrophyllia oahensis Vaughan 1907

Dendrophyllia oldroydi Oldroyd 1924

Dendrophyllia praecipua Gardiner & Waugh 1939

Dendrophyllia ramea (Linnaeus 1758)

Dendrophyllia robusta (Bourne 1905)

Dendrophyllia serpentina Vaughan 1907

Dendrophyllia velata Crossland 1952

Dichopsammia Song 1994

II

(Korea)

1 species

Dichopsammia granulosa Song 1994

Duncanopsammia Wells 1936

II

(South-western Australia, north to north coast of Australia and New Guinea; south to Great Barrier Reef (eastern Australia) [761])

A small, rare coral, generally occurring in water depths over 20 m [761].

1 species

Duncanopsammia axifuga (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Dendrophyllidae

Eguchipsammia Cairns 1994 II -
(Circumtropical to warm temperate in western Pacific 110-196 m)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Japan [123]; Seychelles [845]

2 species recognized by Cairns [123]

Eguchipsammia gaditana (Duncan 1873)
Eguchipsammia wellsii (Eguchi 1968)

Enallopsammia Michelotti 1871 II -
(Cosmopolitan [101,881]. Approximately 229-2,165 m depth)
Comoros [123]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Cape Verde [141]; Grenada [614]; Hawaiian Islands; India: Nicobar Islands [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; New Zealand [123]; Réunion [123]; Saint Lucia [614]

5 species were recognized by Zibrowius [875], but *E. amphelioides* was subsequently synonymized [123]

Enallopsammia marenzelleri Zibrowius 1973
Enallopsammia profunda (Pourtalès 1867)
Enallopsammia pusilla (Alcock 1902)
Enallopsammia rostrata (Pourtalès 1878)

Endopachys Lonsdale 1845 II -
(Indo-Pacific, from Africa [68] to Australia [761]. 57-274 m)
Australia [766]; Cocos Island [119]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan; Mauritius [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA: California [691]

An unknown number of species (possibly 6)

Endopachys australiae Tenison-Woods 1878
Endopachys grayi Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Endopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific, South Atlantic and Mediterranean [761] 62-? m)
Australia [605]; British Indian Ocean Territory [605]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Maldives [605]; Philippines [605]; Seychelles [605]; Tanzania: Zanzibar [605]

An unknown number of species (possibly 5)

Endopsammia philippensis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Endopsammia pourtalesi (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Eupsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Eastern Indian Ocean. 55 m)
Indonesia [151]

About 3 species

Heteropsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Smooth Shoe Coral
(Red Sea, Persian Gulf. East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [853]; south to New Guinea and to Sydney, south-east Australia [761])

Dendrophyllidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [356]; Iran; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar [331]; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Yemen

9 nominal species; probably 2 species [356]

Heteropsammia cochlea (Spengler 1781)

Heteropsammia eupsammides (Gray 1849)

Leptopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Mediterranean; north-east Atlantic; western Pacific [761,847]. Shallow to deep water)

Australia; Indonesia; Myanmar [331]; Senegal [141]

At least 5 species

Leptopsammia britannica (Duncan 1870)

Leptopsammia chevalier Zibrowius 1980

Leptopsammia formosa (Gravier 1915)

Leptopsammia microcardia Döderlein 1913

Leptopsammia pruvoti Lacaze-Duthiers 1897

Leptopsammia queenslandiae Wells 1964

Leptopsammia stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Leptopsammia trinitatis Hubbard & Wells 1986

Notophyllia Dennant 1899

II -

(Known only from south-eastern Australia [761]. Shallow to deep water)

3 species [761]

Notophyllia etheridgei Hoffmeister 1933

Notophyllia recta Dennant 1906

Notophyllia variolaris (Tenison-Woods 1877)

Rhizopsammia Verrill 1869

II -

(Atlantic [881]; Indo-Pacific. 35-135 m)

Bermuda [151]; Cocos Island [119]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mozambique [123]; Oman [675]; Senegal [141]; South Africa [693]

8 species were recognised by Wells [826] and 1 was described subsequently [677]

Rhizopsammia annae (van der Horst 1933)

Rhizopsammia chamissoi Wells 1954

Rhizopsammia compacta Sheppard & Sheppard 1991

Rhizopsammia manuelensis Chevalier 1966

Rhizopsammia minuta van der Horst 1922

Rhizopsammia pulchra Verrill 1869

Rhizopsammia verrilli van der Horst 1922

Rhizopsammia wellingtoni Wells 1982

Rhizopsammia wettsteini Scheer & Pillai 1983

Dendrophyllidae

Thalassiotrochus Milne Edwards 1861 II -
(Mediterranean about 2,000 m depth)

1 species, which could be a young *Desmophyllum* [881]

Thalassiotrochus telegraphicus Milne Edwards 1861

Thecopsammia Pourtalès 1868 II -
(Cosmopolitan [101,761])
Solomon Islands [796]; USA: Florida [151]

An unknown number of species (possibly 6)

Thecopsammia elongata Moseley 1881

Thecopsammia gemma Moseley 1881

Thecopsammia socialis Pourtalès 1868

Trochopsammia Pourtalès 1878 II -

(West Atlantic, Caribbean; western Indian Ocean [151]: 155-775 m)

Cuba [613]; Grenada [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; South Africa [123]; USA: Florida [151]

2 species

Trochopsammia infundibulum Pourtalès 1878

Trochopsammia togata (van der Horst 1927)

Tubastraea Lesson 1829 II -

Red Cave Coral

(Caribbean [833]. Red Sea [661], Arabian Gulf [95]. Indian Ocean, north to Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], south to southern Australia [761]; east to California [38,691])

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [604]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [421]; Cayman Islands; Chile; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros [123]; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Gabon [421]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [123,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Rep. Korea; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar [331]; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand [123]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Sierra Leone [421]; Singapore [604]; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; United States: California [464]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Tubastraea is usually found in caves on reefs, except for *T. micrantha*, which occurs on reef faces exposed to currents.

There is 1 cosmopolitan species, *T. coccinea* (the only species in the western Atlantic). 6 species are recognized by Cairns and Keller [123].

Tubastraea coccinea Lesson 1829 Orange Tube Coral

Tubastraea diaphana (Dana 1848)

Tubastraea faulkneri Wells 1982

Tubastraea floreana Wells 1982

Tubastraea micrantha (Ehrenberg 1834) Tree Coral

Tubastraea tagusensis Wells 1982

Turbinaria Oken 1815

Vase Coral

(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-western tip of Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Tubuai Islands [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]; including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Widely distributed on reefs, occurring in many habitats [242]. Several species (e.g. *T. heronensis* and *T. bifrons*) are common on temperate reefs although uncommon in the tropics [761].

80 nominal species, 10 valid species from Australia, but an unknown number altogether [761]

- Turbinaria aspera* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria auricularis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria bifrons* Brüggemann 1877
- Turbinaria brassica* (Dana 1848)
- Turbinaria brueggemanni* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria calicularis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria cinerascens* (Ellis & Solander 1786)
- Turbinaria conica* Klunzinger 1879
- Turbinaria conspicua* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria contorta* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria crater* (Pallas 1766)
- Turbinaria danae* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria elegans* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria foliosa* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria frondens* (Dana 1848)
- Turbinaria heronensis* Wells 1958
- Turbinaria irregularis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria laminata* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria mantonae* Crossland 1952
- Turbinaria marmorea* Rehberg 1892
- Turbinaria mesenterina* (Lamarck 1816)
- Turbinaria mollis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria orbicularis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria parvistella* Kent 1871
- Turbinaria patula* (Dana 1848)
- Turbinaria peltata* (Esper 1794)
- Turbinaria porcellanea* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria pulcherrima* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria quincuncialis* Ortmann 1889
- Turbinaria radicalis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria reniformis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria rugosa* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria schistica* Gardiner 1898
- Turbinaria sinensis* Verrill 1866
- Turbinaria speciosa* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria stellulata* (Lamarck 1816)
- Turbinaria tayamai* Yabe & Sugiyama ?
- Turbinaria tubifera* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria undata* Bernard 1896

Class: HYDROZOA

Order MILLEPORINA

Family MILLEPORIDAE Fleming 1828

Millepora Linnaeus 1758 Fire Corals

II

(Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to southern India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and New Caledonia; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [770]; Bahamas [690]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [141]; Cayman Islands; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763,806]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [847]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: Florida [847]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna Islands; Yemen

A common and widespread coral, occurring in a wide range of reef habitats [691,847].

At least 48 nominal species; unknown number of valid species

Millepora alcicornis Linnaeus 1758

Millepora boschmai de Weerd & Glynn 1991

Millepora braziliensis Verrill 1868

Millepora complanata Lamarck 1816

Millepora cruzi Nemenzo 1975

Millepora dichotoma Forskål 1775

Millepora exaesa Forskål 1775

Millepora fasciculata Lamarck 1816

Millepora intricata Milne Edwards & Haime 1860

Millepora latifolia Boschma 1948

Millepora murrayi Quelch 1884

Millepora nitida Verrill 1868

Millepora platyphylla Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834

Millepora plicata Esper 1794

Millepora pumila Dana 1848

Millepora ramosa Pallas 1766

Millepora squarrosa Lamarck 1816

Millepora striata Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864

Millepora tenera Boschma 1949

Millepora tuberosa Boschma 1966

Millepora xishaensis Zou 1978

Stylasteridae

Order STYLASTERINA

Family STYLASTERIDAE Gray 1847

Adelopora Cairns 1982 II -
(Subantarctic; off Brazil; South Pacific seamounts, seamounts and ridges between New Zealand and New Caledonia; Lord Howe seamount chain. 282-1,169 m)

1 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 3 described subsequently [27]

Adelopora crassilabrum Cairns 1991
Adelopora fragilis Cairns 1991
Adelopora moseleyi Cairns 1991
Adelopora pseudothyron Cairns 1982

Astya Stechow 1921 II -
(West Pacific; New Zealand. 590-914 m)
New Zealand [27]; Philippines [119]

1 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [27]

Astya aspidopora Cairns 1991
Astya subviridis (Moseley 1879)

Calyptopora Boschma 1968 II -
(New Zealand region. 216-2,010 m [27])

3 species were recognized by Cairns [105]; *C. pachypoma* was transferred to the new genus *Pseudocrypthelia* [15]; *C. complanata* was subsequently transferred back to *Stylaster* [110]; and 1 species described subsequently [27]

Calyptopora reticulata Boschma 1968
Calyptopora sinuosa Cairns 1991

Cheiloporidion Cairns 1983 II -
(Off south-east South America. 642-1,137 m [119])

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Cheiloporidion pulvinatum Cairns 1983

Conopora Moseley 1879 II -
(Indo-west Pacific; Subantarctic; Antarctic. 110-2,355 m [119])

4 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 6 described subsequently [112,120]

Conopora adeta Cairns 1987
Conopora anthohelia Cairns 1991
Conopora candelabrum Cairns 1991
Conopora dura Hickson & England 1909
Conopora gigantea Cairns 1991
Conopora laevis (Studer 1878)
Conopora major Hickson & England 1909
Conopora tetrastichopora Cairns 1991
Conopora unifacialis Cairns 1991
Conopora verrucosa (Studer 1878)

Stylasteridae

Crypthelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Cosmopolitan 140-2,789 m [123,120])
Azores [885]; Canary Islands [885]; Cuba [613]; Madeira [885]

14 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 17 described subsequently [109,110,111,120,885]

Crypthelia affinis Moseley 1879
Crypthelia balia Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia clausa Broch 1947
Crypthelia cryptotrema Zibrowius 1981
Crypthelia curvata Cairns 1991
Crypthelia cymas Cairns 1986
Crypthelia dactylopoma Cairns 1986
Crypthelia eueides Cairns 1986
Crypthelia floridana Cairns 1986
Crypthelia formosa Cairns 1983
Crypthelia fragilis Cairns 1983
Crypthelia gigantea Fisher 1938
Crypthelia glebulenta Cairns 1986
Crypthelia glossopoma Cairns 1986
Crypthelia insolita Cairns 1986
Crypthelia japonica (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)
Crypthelia lacunosa Cairns 1986
Crypthelia medioatlantica Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Crypthelia micropoma Cairns 1985
Crypthelia papillosa Cairns 1986
Crypthelia peircei Pourtalès 1867
Crypthelia platypoma Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia polypoma Cairns 1991
Crypthelia pudica Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Crypthelia ramosa Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia robusta Cairns 1991
Crypthelia stenopoma Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia studeri Cairns 1991
Crypthelia tenuiseptata Cairns 1986
Crypthelia trophostega Fisher 1938
Crypthelia vascomarquesi Zibrowius & Cairns 1992

Cyclohelia Cairns 1991 II -
(Bering Sea, 550 m [121])

1 species recognized by Cairns [121]

Cyclohelia lamellata Cairns 1991

Distichopora Lamarck 1816 II -
(Widely distributed: western Atlantic; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific. 1-741 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [119]; Hawaiian Islands; Marshall Islands [465,807];
Solomon Islands [513]; Tanzania [560]

It may be common beneath overhangs or in caves.

16 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 6 described subsequently [110,111,120]

Distichopora anceps Cairns 1978
Distichopora anomala Cairns 1986
Distichopora barbadensis Pourtalès 1874
Distichopora borealis Fisher 1938
Distichopora cervina Pourtalès 1871
Distichopora coccinea Gray 1860

Stylasteridae

Distichopora contorta Pourtalès 1878
Distichopora dispar Cairns 1991
Distichopora foliacea Pourtalès 1868
Distichopora gracilis Dana 1848
Distichopora irregularis Moseley 1881
Distichopora laevigranulosa Cairns 1986
Distichopora livida Tenison-Woods 1880
Distichopora nitida Verrill 1864
Distichopora profunda Hickson & England 1909
Distichopora providentiae (Hickson & England 1909)
Distichopora rosalingae Cairns 1986
Distichopora serpens Broch 1942
Distichopora sulcata Pourtalès 1867
Distichopora uniserialis Cairns 1986
Distichopora violacea (Pallas 1766)
Distichopora yucatanensis Cairns 1986

Errina Gray 1835

II

(North Atlantic, Mediterranean, off South Africa; New Zealand region; Subantarctic and Antarctic. 6-1,772 m [27])
Azores [885]; Cape Verde [885]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Marshall Islands [807]; Morocco [885]

16 species recognized by Cairns [105]; 7 described subsequently and 1 other recognized as valid [110,120]

Errina altispina Cairns 1986
Errina antarctica (Gray 1872)
Errina aspera (Linnaeus 1767)
Errina atlantica Hickson 1912
Errina bicolor Cairns 1991
Errina boschmai Cairns 1983
Errina capensis Hickson 1912
Errina chathamensis Cairns 1991
Errina cheilopora Cairns 1983
Errina cochleata Pourtalès 1867
Errina cruenta Boschma 1968
Errina dabneyi (Portalès 1871)
Errina dendyi Hickson 1912
Errina fissurata Gray 1872
Errina gracilis Marenzeller 1903
Errina hicksoni Cairns 1991
Errina kerguelensis Broch 1942
Errina laevigata Cairns 1991
Errina laterorifa Eguchi 1964
Errina macrogastra Marenzeller 1904
Errina novaezelandiae Hickson 1912
Errina reticulata Cairns 1991
Errina rubra Broch 1942
Errina sinuosa Cairns 1991

Errinopora Fisher 1931

II

(Antarctic; Indian Ocean, north Pacific. 49-518 m [119])
Mauritius

8 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Errinopora cestoporina Cairns 1983
Errinopora cyclopora (Cairns 1983)
Errinopora latifundata Naumov 1960

Stylasteridae

Errinopora nanneca Fisher 1938
Errinopora porifera (Naumov 1960)
Errinopora pourtalesii (Dall 1884)
Errinopora stylifera (Broch 1935)
Errinopora zarhyncha Fisher 1938

Errinopsis Broch 1951 II -
(Off southern South America. 250-771 m [119])
Argentina; Falkland Islands

2 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Errinopsis fenestrata Cairns 1983
Errinopsis reticulum Broch 1951

Gyropora Boschma 1960 II -
South Africa 22 m [119]

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Gyropora africana Boschma 1960

Inferiolabiata Broch 1951 II -
Subantarctic and Antarctic; New Zealand region. 87-2,100 m [27]

2 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [27]

Inferiolabiata labiata (Moseley 1879)
Inferiolabiata lowei Cairns 1983
Inferiolabiata spinosa Cairns 1991

Lepidopora Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Worldwide, including south Pacific; South Africa; western Atlantic; New Zealand region; off Antarctica.
60-1,874 m depth [26,110,120])
Azores [885]; Cuba [613]; Mauritania [885]; Morocco [885]

8 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 7 described subsequently [109,110,120]

Lepidopora acrolophos Cairns 1983
Lepidopora biserialis Cairns 1986
Lepidopora carinata (Portalès 1867)
Lepidopora clavigera Cairns 1986
Lepidopora cryptocymas Cairns 1985
Lepidopora decipiens (Boschma 1964)
Lepidopora dendrostylus Cairns 1991
Lepidopora diffusa (Boschma 1963)
Lepidopora glabra (Portalès 1867)
Lepidopora granulosa (Cairns 1983)
Lepidopora hicksoni Boschma 1963
Lepidopora microstylus Cairns 1991
Lepidopora polystichopora Cairns 1985
Lepidopora sarmentosa (Boschma 1968)
Lepidopora symmetrica Cairns 1991

Stylasteridae

Lepidotheca Cairns 1983 II -
(Indo-West Pacific; Caribbean; New Zealand region; Subantarctic. 85-2,010 m [120,123])
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Indonesia; Japan; Mauritius; New Zealand

7 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 7 described subsequently [110,111,120]

Lepidotheca altispina Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca brochi Cairns 1986
Lepidotheca cervicornis (Broch 1942)
Lepidotheca chauliostylus Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca fascicularis (Cairns 1983)
Lepidotheca hachijoensis (Eguchi 1968)
Lepidotheca horrida (Hickson & England 1905)
Lepidotheca inconsuta Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca japonica (Eguchi 1968)
Lepidotheca macropora Cairns 1986
Lepidotheca pourtalesi Cairns 1986
Lepidotheca ramosa (Hickson & England 1905)
Lepidotheca robusta Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca tenuistylus (Broch 1942)

Paraerrina Broch 1942 II -
(Western Indian Ocean. 238-274 m [119])
Mauritius

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Paraerrina decipiens Broch 1942

Phalangopora Kirkpatrick 1887 II -
(Western Indian Ocean. 238-274 m [119])
Mauritius

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Phalangopora regularis Kirkpatrick 1887

Pliobothrus Pourtalès 1868 II -
(North Atlantic; western Pacific. 80-1,600 m [26],110)
Azores [885]; Bahamas; Faeroe Islands; Iceland [885]; Indonesia; Ireland [885]; Norway; Puerto Rico: Mona
Island; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Sombrero Islands; USA

3 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 2 described subsequently [110,885]

Pliobothrus echinatus Cairns 1986
Pliobothrus gracilis Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Pliobothrus spinosa (Hickson & England 1905)
Pliobothrus symmetricus Pourtalès 1868
Pliobothrus tubulatus (Portalès 1867)

Pseudocrypthelia Cairns 1983 II -
Indonesia. 1,089 m [106]

1 species recognized by Cairns [106]

Pseudocrypthelia pachypoma (Hickson & England 1905)

Stylasteridae

Sporadopora Moseley 1879 II -
(New Zealand region; Subantarctic South America. 122-1,498 m [120,123])
Argentina; Falkland Islands; New Zealand; South Georgia; Uruguay

2 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [27]

Sporadopora dichotoma (Moseley 1876)
Sporadopora micropoma Cairns 1991
Sporadopora mortensenii Broch 1942

Stellapora Cairns 1983 II -
(Off south-east South America. 205-1,647 m [119])

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Stellapora echinata (Moseley 1879)

Stenohelia Kent 1870 II -
(West Pacific; Antipodes; North Atlantic. 91-2,021 m [26,110])
Cape Verde [885]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Madeira [885]

10 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [110]

Stenohelia concinna Boschma 1964
Stenohelia conferta Boschma 1968
Stenohelia echinata Eguchi 1968
Stenohelia maderensis (Johnson 1862)
Stenohelia minima (Hickson & England 1905)
Stenohelia pauciseptata Cairns 1986
Stenohelia profunda Moseley 1881
Stenohelia robusta Boschma 1964
Stenohelia tiliata (Hickson & England 1905)
Stenohelia umbonata (Hickson & England 1905)
Stenohelia yabei (Eguchi 1941)

Stylanthea Fisher 1931 II -
(North-east Pacific 0-18 m [119])
USA

3 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Stylanthea papillosa (Dall 1884)
Stylanthea petrograpti (Fisher 1938)
Stylanthea porphyra Fisher 1931

Stylaster Gray 1831 II -
(Worldwide, extending to the Arctic and Antarctic [30] 0.5-1,440 m)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]; Faeroes [885]; Greenland [885]; Iceland [885]; Marshall Islands [465,807];
Martinique [70]; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Norway [885]; Solomon Islands [513]; South Africa [845]; Spain
[885]; USA [776]

59 species were recognized by Cairns [105]; 13 were described subsequently [110,111,114,120,885], *S. echinatus* was synonymized but *S. atlanticus* and *S. complanatus* were validated [110]

Stylaster alaskanus Fisher 1938
Stylaster amphiheloides Kent 1871
Stylaster antiillarum Zibrowius & Cairns 1982
Stylaster asper Kent 1871
Stylaster atlanticus Broch 1936

Stylasteridae

- Stylaster aurantiacus* Cairns 1986
Stylaster bellus (Dana 1848)
Stylaster bilobatus Hickson & England 1905
Stylaster bithalamus Broch 1936
Stylaster blatteus (Boschma 1961)
Stylaster bocki Broch 1936
Stylaster boreopacificus Broch 1932
Stylaster boschmai (Eguchi 1965)
Stylaster brochi (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster brunneus Boschma 1970
Stylaster californicus (Verrill 1866)
Stylaster campylecus (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster cancellatus Fisher 1938
Stylaster carinatus Broch 1936
Stylaster complanatus Pourtalès 1867
Stylaster corallium Cairns 1986
Stylaster crassior Broch 1936
Stylaster densicaulis Moseley 1879
Stylaster dentatus Broch 1936
Stylaster divergens Marenzeller 1904
Stylaster duchassaingii Pourtalès 1867
Stylaster eguchii (Boschma 1966)
Stylaster elassotomus Fisher 1938
Stylaster erubescens Pourtalès 1868
Stylaster filogranus Pourtalès 1871
Stylaster flabelliformis (Lamarck 1816)
Stylaster galapagensis Cairns 1986
Stylaster gemmascens (Esper 1797)
Stylaster gracilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster granulatus Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster hattorii (Eguchi 1968)
Stylaster horologium Cairns 1991
Stylaster ibericus Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Stylaster imbricatus Cairns 1991
Stylaster incompletus (Tenison-Woods 1883)
Stylaster inornatus Cairns 1986
Stylaster laevigatus Cairns 1986
Stylaster lonchitis Broch 1947
Stylaster marenzelleri Cairns 1986
Stylaster maroccanus Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Stylaster marshae Cairns 1988
Stylaster microstriatus Broch 1936
Stylaster milleri Durham 1942
Stylaster miniatus (Portalès 1868)
Stylaster moseleyanus (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster multiplex Hickson & England 1905
Stylaster nobilis (Kent 1871)
Stylaster norvegicus (Gunnerus 1768)
Stylaster papillosa (Dall 1884)
Stylaster papuensis Zibrowius 1981
Stylaster polymorphus Broch 1936
Stylaster polyorchis (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster profundiporus Broch 1936
Stylaster profundus (Moseley 1879)
Stylaster pulcher Quelch 1884
Stylaster punctatus Pourtalès 1871
Stylaster purpuratus (Naumov 1960)
Stylaster ramosus Broch 1947

Stylasteridae

- Stylaster robustus* (Cairns 1983)
Stylaster rosaceus (Greeff 1886)
Stylaster roseus (Pallas 1766)
Stylaster sanguineus Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster scabiosus Broch 1935
Stylaster solidus Broch 1935
Stylaster spatula Cairns 1986
Stylaster stejnegeri (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster stellulatus Stewart 1878
Stylaster subviolaceus (Kent 1871)
Stylaster tenisonwoodsii Cairns 1988
Stylaster venustus (Verrill 1870)
Stylaster verrillii (Dall 1884)

Systemopora Cairns 1991
New Zealand [27]

11 -

1 species recognized by Cairns [27]

Systemopora ornata Cairns 1991

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This list contains a large number of taxonomic references, including those containing the type descriptions of virtually all the genera and species listed above. It also contains many references relating to the distribution of the listed taxa.

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INDEX AND SYNONYMY

No standard reference to coral nomenclature exists and the validity of many names is unknown or in doubt. This list forms the basis for a complete listing of all described recent (i.e. excluding fossil) species in the relevant taxa. "=" ?" indicates names whose validity and synonymy remain uncertain; these do not appear in the coral checklist above. Square brackets indicate reference numbers (see pages 129-151).

- Abbé Allotte's Birdwing 7
abbreviata, *Achatinella* 19
abdita, *Favites* 88
abdita, *Heliastrea* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = ?
abdita, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = *Favites abdita* [839]
abdita, *Prionastrea* (Ellis & Solander 1786) = *Favites abdita*
aberti, *Cyprogenia* 15
abies, *Antipathes* 32
abies, *Gorgonia* Linnaeus 1758 = *Antipathes abies*
abies var. *paniculata*, *Antipathes* = *A. paniculata*
abietina, *Antipathes* Poutalès 1874 = *Aphanipathes abietina*
abietina, *Aphanipathes* 38
abietina, *Parantipathes* (Poutalès 1874)
= *Aphanipathes abietina*
abnormalis, *Turbinaria* Bernard 1896 = ?
abrolhosensis, *Acropora* 48
abrotanoides, *Acropora* (Lamarck 1816) = *A. danai* [674]
abrotanoides, *Heteropora* Ehrenberg 1834 = *Acropora humilis*
abrotanoides, *Madrepora* Lamarck 1816 = *Acropora danai*
abrotanoides, *Montipora* (Audouin ?)
= *M. circumvallata* [674]
abyssicola, *Stichopathes* 43
abyssorum, *Astraea* Moseley 1881 = ?
abyssorum, *Coryophyllia* 96
Acanthastrea 77
Acanthelia Wells 1937 = *Echinopora*
Acanthocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
= *Coryophyllia*
Acanthophyllia Wells 1937 = *Cynarina* [33]
Acanthopora Verrill 1864 = *Echinopora*
Acapulco Lesser Orange Taranula 11
acerosa, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = ?
acervata, *Acropora* (Dana 1848) = ? *A. humilis* [88]
acervata, *Acropora* 48
acervata, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora acervata*
acetabulum, *Madrepora* Linnaeus 1758 = ?
Achatinella 19-21
Acrhelia 72
acrolophos, *Lepidopora* 124
Acropora 48-51
Actinastrea 44
actiniformis, *Fungia* Quoy & Gaimard 1833
= *Heliofungia actiniformis*
actiniformis, *Heliofungia* 67
aculeata, *Antipathes* 32
aculeata, *Arachnopathes* Brook 1889 = *Antipathes aculeata*
aculeata, *Seriatoopora* Quelch 1886 = ?
aculeatum, *Flabellum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
= *Truncatoflabellum aculeatum* [116]
aculeatum, *Truncatoflabellum* 112
aculeus, *Acropora* 48
aculeus, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora aculeus*
acuminata, *Acropora* 48
acuminata, *Madrepora* Verrill 1864 = *Acropora acuminata*
acuta, *Pocillopora* Lamarck 1816 = *P. damicornis* [674]
acuta, *Symphyllia* Quelch 1886 = ?
acutata, *Montipora* 52
acuticarinata, *Coscinaraea* Umbgrove 1940 = *Pavona acuticarinata*
acuticarinata, *Pavona* 64
acuticollis, *Favites* (Ortmann 1889) = *F. chinensis* [674]
acuticollis, *Prionastrea* Ortmann 1889 = *Favites chinensis*
acutidens, *Fungia* Studer 1877 = *F. horrida* [354]
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eburnea, *Golaxea* Pourtalès 1871 = *Javania cailletii* [881]
eburnea, *Hornera* Calvet 1903 = *Lepidopora eburnea*
eburnea, *Javania* (Moseley 1881) = *J. cailletii* [116]
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efflorescens, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora cytherea*
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ehrenbergi, *Millepora* Milne Edwards & Haime 1860 = ?
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 = *Tubastroea coccinea* [125]
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elegans, *Flabellum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
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elegans, *Fungia* Verrill 1870 = *F. curvata* [354]
elegans, *Helioseris* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = ?
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elegans, *Pectinia* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = ?
elegans, *Pocillopora* Dana 1848 = *P. verrucosa* [674]
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nana, *Acrapora* (Studer 1879) = ? *A. aculeus* [792]
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Napapora Quelch 1884 = *Porites nascornatus*, *Deltocyathus* 100
nascornatus, *Tropidocyathus* Gardiner & Waugh 1938 = *Deltocyathus nascornatus* [125]
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= *Hoplangia durotrix* [881]
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neglecta, *Acropora* Verrill 1902 = ?
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nobile, *Flabellum* Holdsworth 1862
= *Monomyces rubrum* [116]
nobile, *Javania* (Verrill 1885) = *J. caillieti*
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nobilis, *Agaricia* Verrill 1901 = ?
nobilis, *Allopora* Kent 1871 = *Stylaster nobilis*
nobilis, *Ceratotrochus* Moseley 1876 = *Stephanocyathus nobilis* [125]
nobilis, *Leptoseris* Ma 1959 = *L. cucullata* [185]
nobilis, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora nobilis*
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oblitum, *Desmophyllum* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864 = ?
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obscura, *Acropora* (Brook 1893) = *A. humilis* [674]
obscura, *Madrepora* Brook 1893 = *Acropora humilis*
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- oligocyathus*, *Madrepora* Brook 1892 = *Acropora oligocyathus*
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- orbicularis*, *Madrepora* Brook 1892 = *Acropora clathrata*
- orbicularis*, *Turbinaria* 119
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- ordinata*, *Astraea* Verrill 1866 = *Favia pallida* [839]
- Organ-pipe Coral 31
- organu*, *Madrepora* Linnaeus 1758 = ?
- organum*, *Madrepora* Forskål 1775 = ? *Golaxea fascicularis* [166]
- organum*, *Sarcinula* Lamarck 1816 = ?
- orichalcea*, *Anipathes* Pallas 1766 = ?
- orientalis*, *Anthilia* Gerth 1921 = *Trachyphyllia geoffroyi* [33]
- orientalis*, *Deltocyathus* Duncan 1876
- = *Peponocyathus australiensis* [123]
- orientalis*, *Lepivalifer* Vaughan 1900 = *Deltocyathus vaughani* [123]
- orientalis*, *Madrepora* Brook 1893 = ?
- orientalis*, *Montipora* 54
- orientalis*, *Notocyathus* (Duncan 1876)
- = *Peponocyathus australiensis* [116]
- orientalis*, *Paradeltoocyathus* (Duncan 1876)
- = *Peponocyathus australiensis* [116]
- orientalis*, *Peponocyathus* (Duncan 1876)
- = *P. australiensis* [116]
- orientalis*, *Peponocyathus* Yabe & Eguchi 1932 = *P. fallicularis* [123]
- orion*, *Astraea* Dana 1848 = ?
- ornata*, *Amphelia* 72
- ornata*, *Amphihelia* Duncan 1870 = *Amphelia ornata*
- ornata*, *Madrepora* Brook 1891 = ?
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- ortmanni*, *Madrepora* Brook 1893 = ?
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- = *B. galapagensis* [118]
- ostreaefarmis*, *Coscinaraea* van der Horst 1922
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- otteri*, *Acropora* Crossland 1952 = *A. secale*
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- ovalis*, *Astraeopora* Bernard 1896 = *A. myriophthalma* [429]
- ovalis*, *Rhodopsammia* Semper 1877 = *Balanophyllia cumingii*
- owenii*, *Flabellum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
- = *Truncatoflabellum stokesii* [116]
- Oxyphyllia* Yabe & Eguchi 1935 = *Echinophyllia*
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- pachycyathus*, *Acropora* Verrill 1902 = ?
- pachyphylla*, *Leptoria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = ?
- pachyphylla*, *Manicina* Ehrenberg 1834 = ?
- pachypoma*, *Calyptopora* (Hickson & England 1905)
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- Pachypsammia* Verrill 1866 = *Coenopsammia*
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- pacifica*, *Acropora* (Brook 1891) = ?
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- pacifica*, *Caryophyllia* (Yabe & Eguchi 1932) = *Dasmosmilia pacifica* [123]
- pacifica*, *Caryophyllia* Keller 1981 = ?
- pacifica*, *Cladocora* 84
- pacifica*, *Dasmosmilia* 99
- pacifica*, *Madrepora* Brook 1891 = ?
- pacifica*, *Seriaopora* Brüggemann 1877 = ?
- pacificus*, *Echinopora* 86
- pacificus*, *Goniocyathus* Yabe & Eguchi 1932 = *Dasmosmilia pacifica* [123]
- paeonia*, *Pectinia* 76
- paeonia*, *Tridacaphyllia* Dana 1848 = *Pectinia paeonia*
- pagoensis*, *Acropora* 50
- palaoensis*, *Madracis* Yabe & Sugiyama 1936 = ?
- palata*, *Lithophyllia* Gardiner 1899 = ?
- Palauastrea* 46
- palauensis*, *Favia* Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936 = *Goniastrea palauensis* [839]
- palauensis*, *Favites* (Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936)
- = *Goniastrea palauensis*
- palauensis*, *Goniastrea* 89
- Palauphyllia* Yabe Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936 = *Lobophyllia*
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- palifera*, ? Verrill ? = *Polycyathus palifera*
- palifera*, *Acropora* 50
- palifera*, *Astraea* Lamarck 1816 = *Acropora palifera*
- palifera*, *Balanophyllia* 114
- palifera*, *Bathyactis* Alcock 1902 = *Fungiacyathus paliferus* [123]
- palifera*, *Gemmipora* Dana 1848 = ?
- palifera*, *Polycyathus* 106
- palifera*, *Turbinaria* (Dana 1848) = ?
- paliferus*, *Fungiacyathus* 65
- paliferus*, *Stephanocyathus* 107
- palia*, *Dendrophyllia* Squires & Keyes 1967 = *D. alcocki* [880]
- pallaryi*, *Hoplantgia* Joubin 1930
- = *Cladocora caespitosa* [881]
- pallens*, *Oculina* Ehrenberg 1834 = *O. diffusa*
- pallida*, *Astraea* Dana 1848 = *Favia pallida* [839]
- pallida*, *Favia* 87
- pallida*, *Madrepora* Klunzinger 1879 = *Acropora humilis*
- pallida*, *Montipora* Bernard 1897 = ?
- pallida*, *Phyllangia* Klunzinger 1879
- = *Polycyathus pallidus* [881]
- pallidum*, *Brachypelma* 11
- pallidus*, *Polycyathus* 106
- palmata*, *Acropora* 50
- palmata*, *Madrepora* Lamarck 1816 = *Acropora palmata*
- palmata*, *Manopora* Dana 1848 = *Montipora palmata*
- palmata*, *Montipora* 54
- palmata*, *Pocillopora* Palmer 1928 = ?
- palmata*, *Porites* 57
- palmata*, *Sideropora* Blainville 1830 = *Stylophora pistillata*
- palmata*, *Stylaphora* (Blainville 1830)
- = *S. pistillata* [661,674]
- palmensis*, *Goniopora* 56
- palmerae*, *Acropora* 50
- palmerae*, *Acropora* Wells 1954 = ? *A. robusta* [674]
- palaensis*, *Rhizotrachus* Yabe & Eguchi 1942
- = *R. typus* [116]
- panamensis*, *Anipathes* 35
- panamensis*, *Leptaseris* Durham & Barnard 1952
- = *L. papyracea* [185]
- panamensis*, *Porites* Vaughan 1919 = *P. waylandi*
- panamensis*, *Porites* Verrill 1866 = ?
- panda*, *Caryophyllia* 97
- pandanus*, *Astraea* Dana 1848 = *Favia speciosa* [839]
- pandanus*, *Favia* (Dana 1848) = *F. speciosa*
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papillosa, *Allopora* Dall 1884 = *Stylaster papillosa*
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papillosa, *Fungia* Verrill 1866 = *F. fungites* [354]
papillosa, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = ?
papillosa, *Madrepora* Rehberg 1892 = ?
papillosa, *Montipora* 54
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parilis, *Madrepora* Quelch 1886 = *Acropora parilis*
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parvistella, *Goniastrea* (Dana 1848) = *G. retiformis*
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parvula, *Balanophyllia* Moseley 1881 = ?
parvula, *Caryophyllia* 97
parvulus, *Paracyathus* Gardiner 1899 = ?
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patellaris, *Fungia* Lamarck 1801 = *F. fungites* [354]
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patula, *Diploastrea* (Dana 1848) = *D. heliopora*
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pauciseptata, *Caryophyllia* 97
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pauciseptata, *Stenohelia* 126
paucispina, *Cirripathes* Brook 1889
= *Stichopathes paucispina*
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setacea, *Antipathes* Gray 1860 = *Stichopathes gracilis*
setacea, *Stichopathes* (Gray 1860) = *S. gracilis*
setacea var. *occidentalis*, *Cirripathes* Gray ?
 = *Stichopathes gracilis*
setchelli, *Pocillapora* 47
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sexcostatum, *Flabellum* 110
seychellensis, *Goniastrea* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
 = *G. australensis* [674]
seychellensis, *Prionastrea* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = *Goniastrea australensis*/*Favites abdita* [839]
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shibayamai, *Antipathes* Shibayama ? = ?
 Shiny Pigtoe Pearly Mussel 17
sibogae, *Antipathes* 36
sibogae, *Aphanipathes* (van Pesch 1914) = *Antipathes sibogae*
sibogae, *Bathyactis* Alcock 1902 = *Fungiacyathus sibogae* [116]
sibogae, *Flabellum* 110
sibogae, *Fungia* van der Horst 1921 = *Cycloseris costulata*
sibogae, *Fungiacyathus* 65
sibogae, *Stephanotrochus* Alcock 1902 = *Stephanocyathus weberianus* [123]
Sibopathes 42
Siderastrea 60-61
siderea, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = *Siderastrea siderea*
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Siderina Dana 1848 = *Siderastrea*
sieboldii, *Cirripathes* Blainville 1834 = ?*C. anguina*
sigmoides, *Polyphyllia* Ehrenberg 1834 = *P. talpina* [354]
silene, *Eusmililia* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = ?
sillimaniani, *Porites* 58
similis, *Cycloseris* Nemenzo 1976
 = *Fungia fralinae* [354,768]
Simplastrea 74
simplex, *Acanthastrea* 77
simplex, *Antipathes* 37
simplex, *Brachyrochus* Duncan 1876 = ?
simplex, *Caryophyllia* Duncan 1878
 = *Stenocyathus vermiformis* [881]
simplex, *Caulastrea* Crossland 1952 = *Acanthastrea simplex*
simplex, *Colangia* Pourtalès 1878 = *Gardineria simplex*
simplex, *Desmophyllum* Verrill 1870 = ?

simplex, *Fungia* (Gardiner 1905) = *Ctenactis crassa* [354]
simplex, *Gardineria* 110
simplex, *Gemmulatirochus* Duncan 1878
= *Hoplangia durotrix* [881]
simplex, *Herpetoglossa* (Gardiner 1905) = *Ctenactis crassa*
simplex, *Herpolitha* Gardiner 1905 = *Ctenactis crassa* [354]
simplex, *Poranipathes* Schultze 1896 = *Antipathes simplex*
simplex, *Plerogyra* 106
simplex, *Symphyllia* 81
simplicitexta, *Goniastrea* Umbgrove 1939 = *Parasimplastrea*
simplicitexta
simplicitexta, *Parasimplastrea* 92
simpsongi, *Pteropathes* Summers 1910 = ?
sinaitica, *Stylophora* Brüggemann 1878 = *S. pistillata* [661]
sinensis, *Astroria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = *Platygyra*
sinensis [839]
sinensis, *Cirripathes* 40
sinensis, *Cycloseris* Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 = *Fungia*
sinensis [354]
sinensis, *Favia* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)
= *Platygyra sinensis* [674]
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sinensis, *Lobophyllia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 =
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sinensis, *Madrepora* Brook 1893 = ?
sinensis, *Montipora* Bernard ? = *M. tuberculosa* [674]
sinensis, *Platygyra* 92
sinensis, *Turbinaria* 119
singularis, *Acropora* Nemenzo 1967 = *A. millepora* [768]
singularis, *Madracis* Rehberg 1892 = ?
sinuata, *Anillia* Gardiner 1899 = *Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*
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sinuosa, *Astroea* Dana 1848 = *Goniastrea pectinata* [839]
sinuosa, *Calyptopora* 121
sinuosa, *Caryophyllia* Lamarck 1816 = ?
sinuosa, *Cycloseris* Nemenzo 1983
= *Fungia concinna* [354]/*F. fungites* [768]
sinuosa, *Errina* 123
sinuosa, *Euphyllia* Dana 1848 = *Plerogyra sinuosa*
sinuosa, *Goniastrea* (Dana 1848) = *G. pectinata*
sinuosa, *Isophyllia* 78
sinuosa, *Lobophyllia* (Lamarck 1816) = ?
sinuosa, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = *Isophyllia*
sinuosa
sinuosa, *Meandrina* Quoy & Gaimard 1833 (unidentifiable) =
Symphyllia recta
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sinuosa, *Mussa* (Forskål 1775) = *Lobophyllia hemprichii*L.
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sinuosa, *Plerogyra* 106
sinuosa, *Symphyllia* (Quoy & Gaimard 1833) = *S. recta*
sinuosissima, *Meandrina* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = ?
Slab-sided Pearly Mussel 17
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sluiteri, *Doederleinia* van der Horst 1921
= *Sandalolitha dentata* [354]
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smithi, *Acropora* (Brook 1893) = *A. robusta* [674]
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smithi, *Madrepora* Brook 1893 = *Acropora robusta*
smithii, *Angia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = *Culicia*
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smithii, *Caryophyllia* 97
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smithii, *Cyathina* (Stokes & Broderip 1828) = *Caryophyllia*
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socialis, *Balanophyllia* (Semper 1872) = ?
socialis, *Montipora* Bernard 1897 = *M. foveolata* [674]
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solanderi, ? Ellis & Solander 1786 = *Montipora solanderi*
solanderi, *Montipora* 54
solanderi, *Montipora* Bernard ? = ?*M. stellata* [674]
solanderi, *Porites* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = ?
Solenastrea 93
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solida, *Allopara* (Broch 1935) = *Stylaster solidus*
solida, *Anacropora* Quelch 1886 = ?
solida, *Baryastrea* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 =
Leptastrea bonae [744]
solida, *Caryophyllia* 97
solida, *Domoseris* Quelch 1886 = *Leptoseris solida*
solida, *Goniastrea* (Forskål 1775) = *Porites solida*
solida, *Goniastrea* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = *G.*
edwardsi
solida, *Leptastrea* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
= *L. bonae* [674]
solida, *Leptoseris* 63
solida, *Madrepora* Forskål 1775 = *Porites solida*
solida, *Mussa* Tenison-Woods 1879 = ?
solida, *Pocillopora* 47
solida, *Porites* 58
solida, *Porites* Verrill 1868 = *P. astreoides* [420]
solida, *Synaraea* Verrill 1864 = ?
solidior, *Astrea* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = *Maniastrea*
curta [843]
solidior, *Echinopora* Gardiner 1904 = *E. hirsutissima* [744]
solidior, *Echinopora* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = *E.*
gemmacea [744]
solidocolumella, *Leptastrea* 89
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solitaria, *Astrangia* 70
solitaria, *Caryophyllia* Lesueur 1817 = *Astrangia solitaria*
Solitary Disk Coral 80
solitaryensis, *Acropora* 50
Soljania Pax 1955 = *Hoplangia*
solorensis, *Cirripathes* 40
solorensis, *Stichopathes* van Pesch 1914
= *Cirripathes solorensis*
somaliensis, *Goniopora* 56
somaliensis, *Physogyra* 105
somaliensis, *Porites* 58
somaliensis, *Porites* Gravier 1911 = ?*P. lutea* [602,674]
somervillei, *Aphanipathes* 38
somervillei, *Cycloseris* (Gardiner 1909) = *Fungia somervillei*
somervillei, *Fungia* 67
songae, *Schizopsammia* Cairns 1994 = *Dichopsammia*
granulosa [123]
Southern Giant Clam 14
sawerbyana, *Achatinella* 20
spaldingi, *Achatinella* 20
sparsa, *Quadrula* 18
spathulata, *Madrepora* Brook 1891 = ?
spatiosa, *Maeandra* Ehrenberg 1834 = *Dendrogyra cylindrus*
spatula, *Stylaster* 128
speciosa, *Agaricia* Dana 1848 = *Pachyseris speciosa*
speciosa, *Anipathella* Brook 1889 = *Antipathes speciosa*
speciosa, *Antipathes* 37
speciosa, *Astrea* Dana 1848 = *Favia speciosa* [839]
speciosa, *Favia* 87
speciosa, *Madrepora* Hom 1861 = ?
speciosa, *Madrepora* Quelch 1886 = ?
speciosa, *Merulina* Dana 1848 = *M. ampliata* [674]
speciosa, *Oculina* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = ?
speciosa, *Pachyseris* 63
speciosa, *Turbinaria* 119
spectabilis, *Acropora* (Brook 1892) = *A. humilis* [674]
spectabilis, *Goniastrea* 89
spectabilis, *Madrepora* Brook 1892 = *Acropora humilis*
spectabilis, *Prionastrea* Verrill 1872 = *Goniastrea spectabilis*

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sphaeroidalis, *Siderastraea* Ortmann 1889 = ?
sphaerostoma, *Madrepora* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 = ?
spheniscus, *Euphyllia* Dana 1848
 = *Truncatoflabellum spheniscus* [116,123]
spheniscus, *Flabellum* (Dana 1848)
 = *Truncatoflabellum spheniscus* [116]
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spicifera, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora spicifera*
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spinicarens, *Acanthocyathus* Moseley 1881 = ?
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spiniger, *Acanthocyathus* Kent 1871 = *Caryophyllia spiniger*
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spiniger, *Caryophyllia* 97
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spiniger, *Stephanocyathus* 107
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spinosa, *Anacropora* 51
spinosa, *Antipathes* 37
spinosa, *Favites* (Klunzinger 1879) = ?
spinosa, *Inferiolabiata* 124
spinosa, *Oulophyllia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 =
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spinosa, *Phyllopora* Tenison-Woods 1879 = ?
spinosa, *Pliobothrus* 125
spinosa, *Prionastraea* Klunzinger 1879 = ?
spinosa, *Seriatopora* 47
spinosa, *Steganopora* Hickson & England 1905 = *Pliobothrus*
 spinosa
spinosa, *Stichopathes* Silberfeld 1909 = ?
spinocostatus, *Trachocyathus* 109
spinosum, *Flabellum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = ?
spinosum, *Hydradendrium* Carter 1880 = *Antipathes spinosa*
spinulosa, *Aphanipathes* Schultze 1896 = ?
spinulosa, *Diploria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = ?
spinulosa, *Echinopora* Brüggemann ? = ?
spinulosa, *Euphyllia* Dana 1848 = *Meandrina spinulosa*
spinulosa, *Madrepora* Klunzinger 1879 = ?
spinulosa, *Meandrina* 95
spiralis, *Antipathes* (Linnaeus 1758) = *Cirrhopathes spiralis*
spiralis, *Cirrhopathes* 40
splendida, *Acropora* 50
splendida, *Acropora* Nemenzo 1967 = *A. valenciennesi* [768]
spongia, *Astraea* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 = *Goniastrea*
 retiformis [839]
spongiformis, *Solenastraea* Duncan 1889 = ?
Spongiocyathus Folkson 1919 = *Heterocyathus* [356]
spongiosa, *Alveopora* 55
spongiosa, *Errina* Broch 1942 = *E. antarctica* [105]
spongiosa, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = ?
spongiosa, *Madrepora* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 =
 Montipora spongiosa!
spongiosa, *Meandrina* Dana 1848 = ?
spongiosa, *Montipora* 54
spongodes, *Montipora* 54
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spumosa, *Montipora* 54
spumosa, *Parites* Lamarck 1816 = *Montipora spumosa*
squamosa, *Acropora* 50
squamosa, *Antipathes* 37
squamosa, *Madrepora* Brook 1892 = *Acropora squamosa*
squamosa, *Tridacna* 15
squarrosa, *Acropora* (Ehrenberg 1834) = ? *A. loripes* [674]
squarrosa, *Acropora* 50
squarrosa, *Heteropora* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834
 = *Acropora squarrosa*
squarrosa, *Millepora* 120
squarrosa, *Pocillopora* 47
squiresi, *Caryophyllia* 97
squiresi, *Crispatotrochus* 99
squiresi, *Cyathoceras* Cairns 1979 = *Crispatotrochus squiresi*
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squiresi, *Rhombopsammia* 65
stabile, *Flabellum* Marenzeller 1904 = *Truncatoflabellum*
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stabilis, *Fungiacyathus* (Gardiner & Waugh 1939) = *F.*
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 Staghorn Coral 49
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stechowi, *Aphanipathes* Pax 1932 = *Antipathes stechowi*
stejnegeri, *Allopora* Fisher 1938 = *Sylaster stejnegeri*
stejnegeri, *Sylaster* 128
stellae, *Astreopora* Nemenzo 1964 = *A. gracilis* [768]/*A.*
 myriophthalma [429]
Stellangia Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = *Astrangia*
Stellapora 126
stellaria, *Cladocora* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = ?
stellaria, *Desmophyllum* Ehrenberg 1834 = ?
stellaris, *Dichocoenia* 94
stellaris, *Halioglossa* Ehrenberg 1834
 = *Herpoliitha limax* [354]
stellaris, *Madrepora* Linnaeus 1758 = ?
stellata, *Culicia* 71
stellata, *Montipora* 54
stellata, *Pocillopora* Verrill 1864 = ?
stellata, *Psammocora* 60
stellata, *Seriatopora* 47
stellata, *Siderastrea* 61
stellata, *Stephanoria* (Verrill 1866) = *Psammocora stellata*
stellata, *Stephanocora* Verrill 1866 = *Psammocora stellata*
stellata, *Sylophora* 48
stellifera, *Meandrina* Michelin 1842 = ?
stelligera, *Astraea* Dana 1848 = *Favia stelligera* [839]
stelligera, *Favia* 87
stellulata, *Acropora* Verrill 1902 = ?
stellulata, *Allopora* (Stewart 1878) = *Sylaster stellulatus*
stellulata, *Astrea* (Ellis & Solander 1786) = ?
stellulata, *Astrea* Lamarck 1816 = *Turbinaria stellulata*
stellulata, *Astreopora* (Lamarck 1816) = *Turbinaria stellulata*
stellulata, *Leptastrea* Verrill 1867 = *L. purpurea* [744]
stellulata, *Madrepora* Ellis and Solander 1786 = ?
stellulata, *Turbinaria* 119
stellulatus, *Bourmeotrochus* 96
stellulatus, *Deltocyathus* Cairns 1984 = *Bourmeotrochus*
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Stephanoria Verrill 1867 = *Psammocora*
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Stephanocora Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 = *Echinopora*
Stephanocora Verrill 1866 = *Psammocora*
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Stephanophyllia 65
Stephanopsammia Yabe & Eguchi 1932 = *Stephanophyllia*
Stephanoseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
 = *Heterocyathus* [356]

- Stephanotrochus* Moseley 1881 = *Stephanocyathus stephanus*, *Bathyaeris* Alcock 1893 = *Fungiacyathus stephanus* [123]
stephanus, *Fungiacyathus* 65
stephensoni, *Oryzotrochus* 103
stephensoni, *Porites* 58
stephensoni, *Turbinaria* Crossland 1952 = *T. stellulata* [674]
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stigmataria, *Acropora* 51
stigmataria, *Madrepora* Ellis & Solander 1786 = ?
stigmataria, *Madrepora* Milne Edwards & Haime 1860 = *Acropora stigmataria*
stigmataria, *Pocillopora* Lamarck 1816 = ?
stillosa, *Madrepora* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 = *Montipora stillosa*
stillosa, *Montipora* 54
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stimpsonii, *Eupsammia* Verrill 1865 = *Balanophyllia stimpsonii* [125]
stimpsonii, *Leptocyathus* Pourtalès 1871 = *Peponocyathus australiensis* [116]
stimpsonii, *Peponocyathus* (Portalès 1871) = *P. australiensis* [116]
stoddarti, *Acropora* 51
stokesi, *Goniopora* 56
stokesi, *Platyrochus* 105
stokesi, *Trachaseris* Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 = ?
stokesiana, *Leptopsammia* 117
stokesiana, *Oulangia* 71
stokesiana, *Oulophyllia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = ?
stokesii, *Desmophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = ?
stokesii, *Dichocoenia* 94
stokesii, *Diploria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = *D. labyrinthiformis*
stokesii, *Flabellum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = *Truncatoflabellum stokesii* [116]
stokesii, *Paracyathus* 104
stokesii, *Truncatoflabellum* 112
straeleni, *Seriatorpora* Thiel 1932 = *S. hystrix*
Strawberry Clam 14
striata, *Acropora* 51
striata, *Balanophyllia* Duncan 1876 = ?
striata, *Cyathina* Philippi 1842 = ?
striata, *Leptosmilia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = *Euphyllia glabrescens* [484]
striata, *Madrepora* Verrill 1866 = *Acropora striata*
striata, *Millepora* 120
striata, *Millepora* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864 = *M. squarrosa*
striatula, *Echinopora* Studer 1877 = *E. lamellosa*
striatum, *Desmophyllum* 100
striatus, *Leptoseris* Kent 1871 = *L. hawaiiensis* [185]
striatus, *Paracyathus* (Philippi 1842) = ?
stricta, *Astroria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = *Platygyra sinensis* [839]
stricta, *Seriatorpora* 47
strictus, *Herpetolithus* Dana 1848 = *Herpolitha limax* [354]
strigilis, *Manicina* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = *M. areolata* [786]
strigosa, *Antipathella* Brook 1889 = *Antipathes strigosa*
strigosa, *Antipathes* 37
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strigosa, *Meandrina* Dana 1848 = *Diploria strigosa*
strigosa, *Montipora* Nemenzo 1967 = *M. stellata* [768]
strigosa, *Parantipathes* 42
strigosa, *Symphyllia* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = ?
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studer, *Madrepora* Brook 1893 = *Acropora studeri*
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stuhlmanni, *Ulophyllia* Rehberg 1892 = ?
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stylifera, *Protoerrina* Broch 1955 = *Errinopora stylifera*
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subacuta, *Pocillopora* Milne Edwards & Haime 1860 = ?
subaquila, *Madrepora* Horn 1861 = *Acropora palmata subcostata*, *Lophelia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = *L. pertusa* [881]
subdentata, *Coeloria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 = *Platygyra lamellina* [839]
subdentata, *Platygyra* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849) = *P. lamellina* [674,839]
subdigitata, *Porites* Lamarck 1816 = *Srylophora pistillata subglabra*, *Acropora* 51
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subglabra, *Madrepora* Brook 1891 = *Acropora subglabra subpinnata*, *Antipathella* (Ellis & Solander 1786) = *Antipathes subpinnata*
subpinnata, *Antipathes* 37
subpinnata, *Antipathes* Gray 1857 = *A. wallastoni*
subrepanda, *Fungia* Döderlein 1901 = *F. scruposa* [354]
subrotunda, *Fusconaiia* 17
subseriata, *Madrepora* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 = *Srylophora pistillata subseriata*, *Srylophora* (Ehrenberg 1834) = *S. pistillata* [674]
substellata, *Polyphyllia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 = *P. novaehiberniae* [354]
subtilis, *Madrepora* Klunzinger 1879 = ?
subtilis, *Montipora* Bernard 1897 = *M. millepora* [674]
subtilis, *Neoporites* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864 = *Porites astreoides*
subtilis, *Symphyllia* Rehberg 1892 = ?
subulata, *Acropora* 51
subulata, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora subulata subulata*, *Seriatorpora* Lamarck 1816 = *S. lineata* [807]
subversa, *Turbinaria* Bernard 1896 = ?
subviolacea, *Allopora* Kent 1871 = *Srylaster subviolaceus*
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suggesta, *Astreopora* 52
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sulcata, *Stephanoseris* Verrill 1866 = *Heterocyathus sulcatus* [356]
sulcatus, *Heterocyathus* 102
sulfurea, *Prionastrea* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 = *Favites abdita*
suluense, *Flabellum* Alcock 1902 = *F. magnificum* [116]
sumatrense, *Flabellum* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = *Truncatoflabellum spheniscus* [123]
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superba, *Madrepora* Klunzinger 1879 = *Acropora palmata superba*, *Paryphanta* 22
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superficialis, *Porites* Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 = *P. astreoides*
superficialis, *Psammocora* 60
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superstes, *Stephanophyllia* Ortmann 1888 = *Letepsammia formosissima* [116]

suppressa, *Porites* Crossland 1952 = *P. nigrescens* [674]
surcularis, *Dendrophyllia* Verrill 1869 = *Tubastraea coccinea* [827]
surculosa, *Acropora* (Dana 1848) = *A. hyacinthus* [674]
surculosa, *Madrepora* Dana 1848 = *Acropora hyacinthus*
surculosa, *Madrepora* Studer 1880 = *Acropora studeri*
susanae, *Galaxea* Nemenzo & Ferraris 1982
= *G. astreata* [768]
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suvadivae, *Montipora* 54
suvadivae, *Prionastraea* Gardiner 1904 = ?
sverdrupi, *Porites* 58
swiftii, *Achatinella* 21
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