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# Shore fishes of the Marquesas Islands, an updated checklist with new records and new percentage of endemic species

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**Abstract:** Expedition Pakaihi I Te Moana was conducted in 2011 to the Marquesas Islands, lying between 07°50' S and 10°35' S latitude and 138°25' W and 140°50' W longitude. The expedition combined extensive collections and visual censuses of the shore fish fauna. A total of 74 species are added as new records for the Marquesas Islands; the coastal fish fauna of the Marquesas Islands is increased from 415 to 495 species and the number of endemic species is increased from 48 to 68 species. This increases the percentage of species-level endemism for the Marquesas Islands to 13.7%, ranking as the third highest region of endemism for coral reef fishes in the Indo-Pacific. Only two other peripheral regions, the Hawai'ian Islands and Easter Island, have higher values.

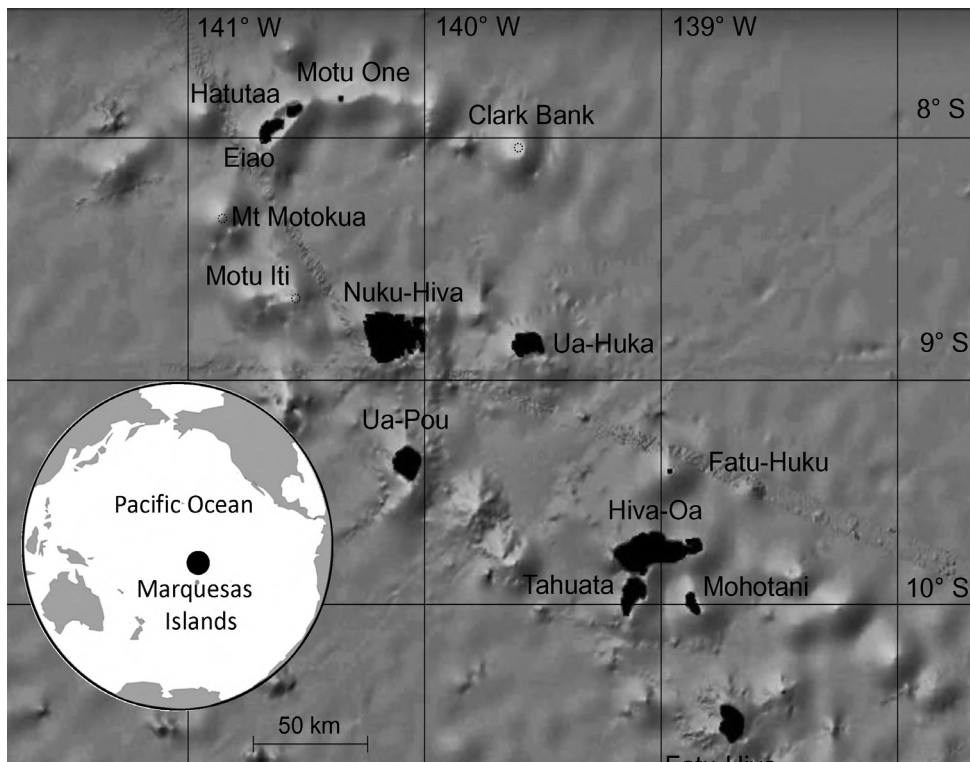
**Key words:** Coral reef fishes; endemism; tropical reefs; species distribution; biodiversity, hotspot.

## INTRODUCTION

Tropical reefs represent a high priority for conservation action among marine ecosystems (Roberts et al. 2002). They are known to host some of the most diverse communities in the world with nearly 6,500 species of coral reef fishes (Kulbicki et al. 2013), a diversity that reaches its maximum in the Indo-Malay-Philippine archipelago (Bellwood and Hughes 2001; Roberts et al. 2002; Mora et al. 2003; Reaka et al. 2008; Bellwood and Meyer 2009; Hubert et al. 2012), while peripheral areas of the Indo-Pacific basin host high percentages of endemism. Percentages of endemism change as our knowledge of the reef fish fauna improves and may also vary according to the sizes of the regions

considered. The highest percentages of endemism for reef fish in the Indo-Pacific are: 1) Hawai'i with 25% endemism according to Randall (2007); 2) Easter Island with 21.7% (Randall and Cea 2011); 3) Red Sea third with 13.6% (Eschmeyer et al. 2010).

The census of biodiversity constitutes the primary basis for conservation efforts and the establishment of protection measures, as indicated for instance by IUCN red lists. Endemism is often perceived as an important characteristic in species conservation (e.g., Parravicini et al. 2014). Although extensive databases for coral reef fishes are being developed with more accurate taxonomy and geographical distributions (e.g., Randall 2005, 2007; Randall and Cea 2011; Kulbicki et al. 2013), our knowledge of the reef fish fauna still has major gaps due to the isolation of some remote regions or the technical difficulty of studying the reef fish fauna in certain regions of the world. The Marquesas Islands are a prime example. Located in Northeastern French Polynesia between 07°50' S and 10°35' S latitude and 138°25' W and 140°50' W longitude, they are geographically isolated. To the east, the closest islands are the Galapagos (5 300 km), to the north-west they are 2,200 km from the Line Islands and 3,500 km from Hawai'i. The closest island is in the Tuamotu archipelago some 500 km away. The South Equatorial Current, flowing between 04° N and 17° S from east to west (Wyrтки and Kilonsky 1984; Bonjean and Lagerloef 2002; Gaither et al. 2010), seems to constitute a hydrographical barrier to dispersal leading to the genetic differentiation of some Marquesan populations of otherwise widespread species (Planes and Fauvelot 2002; Winters et al. 2010;



**Figure 1.** Map of the Marquesas Islands showing the different islands sampled.

Gaither et al. 2010). In addition to the isolation of the Marquesas, their environmental conditions are unique compared to the remainder of French Polynesia. The high islands are not surrounded by lagoons, and coral cover is minimal compared with other parts of French Polynesia. Sea temperatures are unusually variable (26–30°C) for a locality this close to the equator (Randall and Earle 2000) and upwelling of cold enriched waters leads to a general low coral cover and major production of phyto- and zooplankton (Martinez and Maamaatuaiahutapu 2004). All these features give to the archipelago its uniqueness not only within the French Polynesian landscape, but also among Pacific tropical reefs. Selection processes in such a contrasting environment have already been highlighted as a driver of speciation for a Marquesan endemic reef fish species (Gaither et al. 2015).

In 2000, Randall and Earle identified the archipelago as a major hotspot of endemism with 11.6% endemic fish species (Randall and Earle 2000) with only a relatively small portion of the islands having been explored. The present work is based on a compilation of all previous fish records in addition to a preliminary reef fish survey on one island (Mohotani) in 2008 and to the first reef fish survey, which explored all islands of the archipelago in 2011 (expedition Pakai I Te Moana – Nov. 2011).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling was carried out in 2008 in Mohotani and in 2011 for the first time at every island in the Marquesas (Clark Bank, Motu One, Hatutaa, Eiao,

Motu Iti, Nuku-Hiva, Ua-Huka, Ua-Pou, Fatu-Huku, Hiva-Oa, Tahuata, Fatu-Hiva; Figure 1) during a three-week expedition in 2011, aboard the M.V. Braveheart. A diversity of habitats was explored with shallow and deep air dives (down to 50–55 m) for a total of 54 sampled sites. Extensive collections and visual censuses were combined to establish the species composition of shore fishes of the Marquesas Islands. The complementarity of these sampling methods (Williams et al. 2006) allowed us to target different components of the ichthyofauna. Rotenone (powdered root of the Derris plant) allowed us to sample the cryptic and small fish fauna while spear guns and visual censuses allowed us to sample and record larger specimens of species not susceptible to rotenone collecting.

Fishes were identified using identification keys and taxonomic references (Randall 2005; Bacchet et al. 2006) and representative specimens of all species collected were photographed while they had their fresh coloration, sampled for tissues, labeled, and preserved as voucher specimens for the sequences made for a COI Barcode library. Voucher specimens were preserved in 10% formalin (3.7% formaldehyde solution) and later transferred into 75% ethanol. Preserved specimens were cataloged into the fish collection at the Museum Support Center, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Suitland, Maryland, USA. Underwater visual censuses and underwater photographs allowed us to complete the list of new records. Nomenclature follows Randall (2005) and we followed recent taxonomic changes tracked using the

Catalog of Fishes (<http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>, accessed in August 2015). Undescribed new species are listed as sp.

## RESULTS

A total of 495 shore fish species in 72 families is reported from Marquesan waters (Table 1) with 74 species reported as new geographic records for the archipelago. Muraenidae (42 species), Labridae (36), Gobiidae (33), Acanthuridae (26) and Serranidae (22) constitute the 5 most speciose families. Among the 495 species, 68 are reported as endemic to the Marquesas Islands, raising the percentage of endemism for the Marquesas Islands to 13.7%. Randall and Earle (2000) recorded numerous species as undescribed species (sp.) and potentially endemic; 16 of them have since been described and are endemic: *Ariosoma multivertebatum* Karmovskaya 2004, *Scorpaenopsis pusilla* Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001, *Pseudanthias hiva* Randall & Pyle, 2001, *Apogon lativittatus* Randall, 2001, *Apogon marquesensis* Greenfield, 2001, *Ostorhinchus relativus* (Randall, 2001), *Ostorhinchus sinus* (Randall, 2001), *Pseudamiops phasma* Randall, 2001, *Chromis abrupta* Randall, 2001, *Chromis fatuhivae* Randall, 2001, *Chromis flavapicis* Randall, 2001, *Iniistius auropunctatus* Randall, Earle & Robertson 2002, *Amblyeleotris marquesas* Mohlmann & Randall, 2002, *Trimma woutsi* Winterbottom, 2002, *Engyprosonon marquisensis* Amaoka & Séret 2005, *Aseraggodes lateralis* Randall, 2005. *Stegastes lividus* (Forster 1801) was included in Randall and Earle (2002) checklist as *Stegastes* sp., but Randall (2004) determined that this endemic species was actually the *Stegastes* species described by Forster in Bloch and Schneider (1801) as *Chaetodon lividus*. *Myripristis earlei* Randall, Allen & Robertson, 2003 and *Yirrkala moorei* McCosker, 2006 have also since been described but are not restricted to the Marquesas Islands. In the same manner, six undescribed species collected during the oceanographic campaign have since been described and are endemic to the Marquesas Islands: *Eviota dorsimaculata* Tornabene, Ahmadi & Williams, 2013, *Eviota lacrimosa* Tornabene, Ahmadi & Williams, 2013, *Eviota deminuta* Tornabene, Ahmadi & Williams, 2013, *Pseudanthias oumati* Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes, 2013, *Plectranthias flammeus* Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes, 2013, *Apterichtus mysi* McCosker & Hibino, 2015.

Nine species were reported by Randall and Earle (2000) as undescribed endemic species and still remain to be described (*Kaupichthys* sp., *Gorgasia* sp., *Gymnapogon* sp., *Pseudamia* sp., *Trachinotus* sp., *Callogobius* sp., *Priolepis* sp., *Trimma* sp., *Arnoglossus* sp.). Our collection yielded additional specimens for some of them, but also led to the discovery of eight additional undescribed new endemic species: *Moringua* sp., *Anarchias* sp.,

*Gymnothorax* sp., *Apterichtus* sp., *Gnathophis* sp., *Pseudogramma* sp., *Pempheris* sp., *Trimmatom* sp.

Seven species were mentioned in Randall and Earle (2000) as described species or potentially subspecies and they represent new species endemic to the Marquesas: 1 - *Trachinocephalus* sp. reported as *Trachinocephalus myops*, is currently being described by Polenco et al.; 2 - *Macropharyngodon pakoko* Delrieu-Trottin, Williams & Planes, 2014 was originally reported as an unusual looking *Macropharyngodon meleagris* (Valenciennes, 1839); 3 - *Blenniella* sp. reported as *Blenniella gibbifrons* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) is under study by Delrieu-Trottin, Williams and Planes; 4 - *Istiblennius* sp. reported as *Istiblennius edentulus* is under study by J.T Williams; 5 - *Pseudogramma* sp. reported as *Pseudogramma polyacantha* (Bleeker, 1856); 6 - *Cymolutes* sp. reported as *Cymolutes torquatus* with distinct color pattern for the Marquesan populations; 7 - *Cantherhines nukuhiva* Randall, 2011 reported in Randall and Earle (2000) as *Cantherines pardalis* (Rüppell, 1837).

Due to recent taxonomic updates and revisions of several families, several species and records reported in Randall and Earle (2000) are here reported differently in this checklist: we report *Aetobatus ocellatus* (Kuhl, 1823) instead of *A. narinari* (Euphrasen, 1790) that is now restricted to the Atlantic. We report *Albula argentea* (Forster, 1801) instead of *A. forsteri* (Valenciennes, 1846), which is now a synonym. *Kyphosus ocyurus* (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882) was recorded as *Sectator ocyurus* (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882), which was transferred to *Kyphosus* (Knudsen and Clements 2013). *Centropyge fisheri* (Snyder, 1904) was reported as *C. flavicauda* Fraser-Brunner, 1933, which is a synonym. *Bodianus busellatus* Gomon, 2006 replaces *B. bilunulatus* (Lacepède, 1802) in the Marquesas (Gomon 2006). *Halichoeres claudia* Randall & Rocha, 2009 was formerly reported as *H. ornatissimus* (Garrett, 1863) which is now restricted to Hawaii (Randall and Rocha 2009). *Chlorurus spilurus* (Forsskål, 1775) was previously reported as *C. sordidus* (Forsskål 1775). The Pacific populations previously reported as *C. sordidus* belong to the distinct species *C. spilurus* (Randall 2007; Choat et al. 2012). Randall and Myers (2002) found that the Pacific goatfish populations previously reported as *Parupeneus bifasciatus* (Lacepède, 1801) were an undescribed species that they named *P. insularis* Randall & Myers, 2002. We therefore report *P. insularis* instead of *P. bifasciatus*. *Rhabdoblennius rhabdotrachelus* (Fowler & Ball, 1924) was reported as *R. ellipes* (Jordan & Starks, 1906), which is considered now as a synonym. *Fusigobius duospilus* Hoese & Reader, 1985 were previously reported as *Coryphopterus duospilus* (Hoese & Reader, 1985). *Acanthurus nigros* Günther, 1861 was reported as *Acanthurus nigroris* Valenciennes, 1835. *Acanthurus nigroris* is now restricted to Hawaii (DiBattista et al. 2011; Randall et al. 2011). *Acanthurus*

**Table 1.** Checklist of the Marquesan shorefish fauna. New records based on captured specimens are designated by an asterisk (\*), new records based on underwater visual census are designated by a superscript (1) while records based on the Catalog of Fishes are designated by a superscript (2). Records not counted in total number of species are designated by a superscript (3). Figure numbers in bold refer to photographs in this paper.

Family or Species	Distribution	Family or Species	Distribution
<b>Carcharhinidae</b>		<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i> (Bleeker, 1859)	
<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax margaritophorus</i> Bleeker, 1864	Non-Endemic
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i> (Bleeker, 1856)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax melatremus</i> Schultz, 1953	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax meleagris</i> (Shaw, 1795)	Non-Endemic
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax monostigma</i> (Regan, 1909)	Non-Endemic
<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax pictus</i> (Ahl, 1789)	Non-Endemic
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1822)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax prismadon</i> Böhlke & Randall, 2000	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Negaprion acutidens</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax reevesii</i> (Richardson, 1845)	Non-Endemic
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax rueppelliae</i> (McClelland, 1844)	Non-Endemic
Ginglymostomatidae		* <i>Gymnothorax shaoi</i> Chen & Loh, 2007 [USNM 409357, USNM 409689]	Non-Endemic
<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i> (Lesson, 1831)	Non-Endemic	* <i>Gymnothorax</i> sp. [USNM 409505]	Endemic
<b>Sphyrnidae</b>		<i>Gymnothorax thyrsoideus</i> (Richardson, 1845)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1834)	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnothorax zonipectis</i> Seale, 1906	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Non-Endemic	<i>Scuticaria tigrina</i> (Lesson, 1829)	Non-Endemic
<b>Dasyatidae</b>		<i>Uropterygius alboguttatus</i> Smith, 1962	Non-Endemic
<i>Himantura fai</i> Jordan & Seale, 1906	Non-Endemic	<i>Uropterygius concolor</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Non-Endemic
<i>Taeniurops meyeri</i> (Müller & Henle, 1841)	Non-Endemic	<i>Uropterygius fuscoguttatus</i> Schultz, 1953	Non-Endemic
Myliobatidae		<i>Uropterygius macrocephalus</i> (Bleeker, 1865)	Non-Endemic
<i>Aetobatus ocellatus</i> (Kuhl 1823)	Non-Endemic	<i>Uropterygius marmoratus</i> (Lacepède, 1803)	Non-Endemic
<b>Mobulidae</b>		<b>Congridae</b>	
<sup>1</sup> <i>Manta alfredi</i> (Krefft, 1868)	Non-Endemic	<i>Ariosoma multivertebratum</i> Karmovskaya, 2004	Endemic
<i>Manta birostris</i> (Walbaum 1792)	Non-Endemic	<i>Conger cinereus cinereus</i> Rüppell, 1828	Non-Endemic
<b>Megalopidae</b>		* <i>Gnathophis</i> sp. [USNM 409314, USNM 409315, USNM 409316]	Endemic
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> (Broussonet, 1752)	Non-Endemic	* <i>Gorgasia galzini</i> Castle & Randall, 1999 [USNM 409324, USNM 409325, USNM 397394, USNM 405348, USNM 397096, USNM 397393, USNM 409711]	Non-Endemic
<b>Albulidae</b>		<i>Gorgasia</i> sp.	Endemic
<i>Albula argentea</i> (Forster, 1801)	Non-Endemic	<i>Heteroconger lentiginosus</i> Böhlke & Randall, 1981	Non-Endemic
<i>Albula glossodonta</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<b>Ophichthidae</b>	
<b>Chanidae</b>		<i>Apterichtus moseri</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)	Non-Endemic
<i>Chanos chanos</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Apterichtus mysii</i> McCosker & Hibino, 2015	Endemic
<b>Moringidae</b>		* <i>Apterichtus</i> sp. [USNM 409323]	Endemic
<i>Moringua ferruginea</i> Bliss, 1883	Non-Endemic	<i>Brachysomophis crocodilinus</i> (Bennett, 1831)	Non-Endemic
<i>Moringua javanica</i> (Kaup, 1856)	Non-Endemic	* <i>Callechelys marmorata</i> (Bleeker, 1854) [USNM 409326, USNM 409713]	Non-Endemic
* <i>Moringua</i> sp. [USNM 397080, USNM 408504, USNM 408709, USNM 408722, USNM 409523, USNM 409677]	Endemic	<i>Callechelys randalli</i> McCosker, 1998	Endemic
<b>Chlopsidae</b>		<i>Cirrhimuraena playfairii</i> (Günther, 1870)	Non-Endemic
<i>Kaupichthys</i> sp.	Endemic	<i>Ichthyapus vulturis</i> (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)	Non-Endemic
<i>Kaupichthys diodontus</i> Schultz, 1943	Non-Endemic	<i>Lamnostoma orientalis</i> (McClelland, 1844)	Non-Endemic
<b>Muraenidae</b>		<i>Leiuranus semicinctus</i> (Lay & Bennett, 1839)	Non-Endemic
<i>Anarchias leucurus</i> (Snyder, 1904)	Non-Endemic	<sup>1</sup> <i>Myrichthys colubrinus</i> (Boddaert 1781)	Non-Endemic
<i>Anarchias seychellensis</i> Smith, 1962	Non-Endemic	<i>Myrichthys maculosus</i> (Cuvier, 1816)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Anarchias</i> sp. [USNM 408488]	Endemic	<i>Phaenomonas cooperae</i> Palmer, 1970	Non-Endemic
<i>Echidna leucotaenia</i> (Schultz, 1943)	Non-Endemic	<i>Phyllophichthus xenodontus</i> Gosline, 1951	Non-Endemic
<i>Echidna nebulosa</i> (Ahl, 1789)	Non-Endemic	<i>Schultzidia johnstonensis</i> (Schultz & Woods, 1949)	Non-Endemic
<i>Echidna polyzona</i> (Richardson, 1844)	Non-Endemic	* <i>Myrophis microchir</i> (Bleeker 1864) [USNM 409322, USNM 409715]	Non-Endemic
<i>Echidna unicolor</i> Schultz, 1953	Non-Endemic	<i>Xestochilus nebulosus</i> (Smith, 1962)	Non-Endemic
<i>Enchelycore bayeri</i> (Schultz, 1953)	Non-Endemic	<i>Yirkkala moorei</i> McCosker, 2006	Non-Endemic
<i>Enchelycore bikiniensis</i> (Schultz, 1953)	Non-Endemic	<b>Clupeidae</b>	
<i>Enchelycore pardalis</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)	Non-Endemic	<i>Sardinella marquesensis</i> Berry & Whitehead, 1968	Endemic
<i>Enchelycore schismatorhynchus</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	Non-Endemic	<b>Synodontidae</b>	
<i>Enchelynassa canina</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Non-Endemic	<i>Saurida gracilis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Non-Endemic
<i>Gymnomuraena zebra</i> (Shaw, 1797)	Non-Endemic	* <i>Saurida nebulosa</i> Valenciennes, 1850 [USNM 409129, USNM 411412]	Non-Endemic
<i>Gymnothorax breedeni</i> McCosker & Randall, 1977	Non-Endemic	* <i>Synodus binotatus</i> Schultz, 1953 [USNM 409126, USNM 409321, USNM 411375, USNM 412475, USNM 411376]	Non-Endemic
<i>Gymnothorax buroensis</i> (Bleeker, 1857)	Non-Endemic	<i>Synodus jaculum</i> Russell & Cressey, 1978	Non-Endemic
* <i>Gymnothorax eurostus</i> (Abbott, 1860)	Non-Endemic		
<i>Gymnothorax fimbriatus</i> (Bennett, 1832)	Non-Endemic		
<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i> (Rüppell, 1830)	Non-Endemic		
* <i>Gymnothorax formosus</i> Bleeker, 1864 [USNM 409651]	Non-Endemic		
* <i>Gymnothorax fuscomaculatus</i> (Schultz, 1953) [USNM 408496]	Non-Endemic		
<i>Gymnothorax gracilicauda</i> Jenkins, 1903	Non-Endemic		

Continued

Table 1. Continued.

Family or Species	Distribution	Family or Species	Distribution
<i>Synodus variegatus</i> (Lacepède, 1803)	Non-Endemic	<i>Scorpaenodes hirsutus</i> (Smith, 1957)	Non-Endemic
<i>Trachinocephalus</i> sp.	Endemic	<i>Scorpaenodes kelloggi</i> (Jenkins, 1903)	Non-Endemic
<b>Antennariidae</b>		<i>Scorpaenodes littoralis</i> (Tanaka, 1917)	Non-Endemic
<i>Antennarius coccineus</i> (Lesson, 1831)	Non-Endemic	<i>Scorpaenodes parvipinnis</i> (Garrett, 1863)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Antennarius nummifer</i> (Cuvier 1817) [USNM 409022, USNM 409252, USNM 409498, USNM 412034]	Non-Endemic	* <i>Scorpaenodes quadrispinosus</i> Greenfield & Matsuura, 2002 [USNM 409127, 409335, USNM 412001, USNM 411005, USNM 412003, USNM 412004, USNM 411006, USNM 411008, USNM 412007, USNM 411011, USNM 411012, USNM 412450, USNM 412454]	Non-Endemic
* <i>Antennarius striatus</i> (Shaw 1794) [USNM 399893, USNM 409507]	Non-Endemic	<i>Scorpaenopsis diabolus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Antennatus tuberosus</i> (Cuvier, 1817) [USNM 420988]	Non-Endemic	<i>Scorpaenopsis macrochir</i> Ogilby, 1910	Non-Endemic
<b>Ophidiidae</b>		* <i>Scorpaenopsis possi</i> Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001 [USNM 409048, USNM 409333, USNM 409334, USNM 404814, USNM 411018, USNM 411022, USNM 411023, USNM 411024, USNM 411025, USNM 411026, USNM 411036, USNM 411037, USNM 411038, USNM 412060, USNM 411432, USNM 411433, USNM 411434]	Non-Endemic
<i>Brotula multibarata</i> Temminck & Schlegel, 1846	Non-Endemic	<i>Scorpaenopsis pusilla</i> Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001	Endemic
* <i>Ophidiidae</i> sp. [USNM 409219, USNM 409220, USNM 409285, USNM 409320]	Endemic	* <i>Scorpaenopsis vittapinna</i> Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001 [USNM 409124]	Non-Endemic
<i>Ophidion exul</i> Robins, 1991	Non-Endemic	<i>Sebastapistes galactacma</i> Jenkins, 1903	Non-Endemic
<b>Carapidae</b>		<i>Sebastapistes mauritiana</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic
<i>Carapus mourlani</i> (Petit, 1934)	Non-Endemic	* <i>Sebastapistes strongia</i> (Cuvier 1829) [USNM 409328, USNM 411044, USNM 412458, USNM 412459]	Non-Endemic
<i>Onuxodon fowleri</i> (Smith, 1955)	Non-Endemic	<i>Sebastapistes tinkhami</i> (Fowler, 1946)	Non-Endemic
<b>Belonidae</b>		<i>Taenianotus triacanthus</i> Lacepède, 1802	Non-Endemic
<i>Platybelone argalus platyura</i> (Bennett, 1832)	Non-Endemic	Platycephalidae	
<i>Tylosurus acus melanotus</i> (Bleeker, 1850)	Non-Endemic	<i>Eurycephalus otaitensis</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic
<i>Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus</i> (Peron & Lesueur, 1821)	Non-Endemic	<i>Thysanophrys chiltonae</i> (Schultz, 1953)	Non-Endemic
<b>Hemiramphidae</b>		<b>Caracanthidae</b>	
<i>Hemiramphus depauperatus</i> Lay & Bennett, 1839	Non-Endemic	<i>Caracanthus maculatus</i> (Gray, 1831)	Non-Endemic
<i>Hyporhamphus acutus acutus</i> (Günther, 1872)	Non-Endemic	<b>Dactylopteridae</b>	
<b>Holocentridae</b>		<i>Dactyloptena orientalis</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic
<sup>3</sup> <i>Myripristis cf. botche</i> <b>Figure 2</b>	Non-Endemic	<b>Pegasidae</b>	
<sup>1</sup> <i>Myripristis chryseres</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1903	Non-Endemic	<i>Eurypegasus draconis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Non-Endemic
<i>Myripristis berndti</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1903	Non-Endemic	<b>Serranidae</b>	
<i>Myripristis earlei</i> Randall, Allen & Robertson, 2003	Non-Endemic	<i>Aporops bilinearis</i> Schultz, 1943	Non-Endemic
<i>Myripristis kuntee</i> Valenciennes, 1831	Non-Endemic	<i>Cephalopholis argus</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Non-Endemic
<i>Myripristis pralinia</i> Cuvier, 1829	Non-Endemic	<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i> (Rüppell, 1830)	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Myripristis violacea</i> Bleeker, 1851	Non-Endemic	* <i>Cephalopholis spiloparaea</i> (Valenciennes, 1828) [USNM 409360]	Non-Endemic
<i>Myripristis vittata</i> Valenciennes, 1831	Non-Endemic	<i>Cephalopholis urodeta</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Myripristis woodsi</i> Greenfield, 1974	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Neoniphon argenteus</i> (Valenciennes, 1831)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus hexagonatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Neoniphon aurolineatus</i> (Liénard, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus irroratus</i> (Forster, 1801) <b>Figure 3</b>	Endemic
<i>Neoniphon sammara</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Non-Endemic
<i>Plectrypops lima</i> (Valenciennes, 1831)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i> (Bleeker, 1855)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sargocentron caudimaculatum</i> (Rüppell, 1838)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus octofasciatus</i> Griffin, 1926	Non-Endemic
<i>Sargocentron diadema</i> (Lacepède, 1802)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus polyphkadion</i> (Bleeker, 1849)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sargocentron ittodai</i> (Jordan & Fowler, 1903)	Non-Endemic	<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sargocentron punctatissimum</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic	<i>Grammistes sexlineatus</i> (Thunberg, 1792)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Plectranthias flammeus</i> Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes, 2013	Endemic
<i>Sargocentron tiere</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic	<i>Plectranthias nanus</i> Randall, 1980	Non-Endemic
<b>Aulostomidae</b>		<i>Pogonoperca punctata</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	Non-Endemic
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Non-Endemic	<i>Pseudanthias hiva</i> Randall & Pyle, 2001	Endemic
<b>Fistulariidae</b>		<i>Pseudanthias oumati</i> Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes, 2013	Endemic
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i> Rüppell, 1838	Non-Endemic	<i>Pseudanthias regalis</i> (Randall & Lubbock, 1981)	Endemic
<b>Syngnathidae</b>		<i>Pseudogramma</i> sp.	Endemic
<i>Doryrhamphus excisus</i> Kaup, 1856	Non-Endemic	<i>Variola louti</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Halicampus marquesensis</i> Dawson, 1984	Non-Endemic	<b>Kuhliidae</b>	
<i>Coelionotus argulus</i> (Peters, 1855)	Non-Endemic	<i>Kuhlia petiti</i> Schultz, 1943	Non-Endemic
<b>Scorpaenidae</b>		<b>Priacanthidae</b>	
<i>Iracundus signifer</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1903	Non-Endemic	<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Parascorpaena mcadamsi</i> (Fowler, 1938) [USNM 409431, USNM 407976, USNM 404811, USNM 411000, USNM 412061, USNM 412492, USNM 412493, USNM 411525]	Non-Endemic		
* <i>Parascorpaena mossambica</i> (Peters, 1855) [USNM 409123, USNM 412000, USNM 411010, USNM 411013, USNM 412494]	Non-Endemic		
<i>Pterois antennata</i> (Bloch, 1787)	Non-Endemic		
<i>Pterois volitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic		
<i>Scorpaenodes guamensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Non-Endemic		

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Table 1. Continued.

Family or Species	Distribution	Family or Species	Distribution
<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i> (Forster in Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<b>Cirrhitidae</b>		<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Cirrhichthys oxycephalus</i> (Bleeker, 1855)	Non-Endemic	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Cirrhites pinnulatus</i> (Forster in Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Non-Endemic
<i>Cyprinocirrhites polyactis</i> (Bleeker, 1875)	Non-Endemic	<i>Paracaesio sordida</i> Abe & Shinohara, 1962	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Oxycirrhites typus</i> Bleeker, 1857	Non-Endemic	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	Non-Endemic
<i>Paracirrhites forsteri</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic	<b>Caesionidae</b>	
<i>Paracirrhites hemistictus</i> (Günther, 1874)	Non-Endemic	<i>Pterocaesio marri</i> Schultz, 1953	Non-Endemic
<i>Paracirrhites xanthus</i> Randall, 1963	Non-Endemic	<i>Pterocaesio tile</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Non-Endemic
<b>Apogonidae</b>		<b>Lethrinidae</b>	
<i>Apogon caudicinctus</i> Randall & Smith, 1988	Non-Endemic	<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i> (Lacepède, 1802)	Non-Endemic
<i>Apogon lativittatus</i> Randall, 2001	Non-Endemic	<i>Gymnocranius grandoculis</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	Non-Endemic
<i>Apogon marquesensis</i> Greenfield, 2001	Endemic	<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i> Sato, 1978	Non-Endemic
<i>Apogonichthys ocellatus</i> (Weber, 1913)	Non-Endemic	<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i> Klunzinger, 1870	Non-Endemic
* <i>Apogonichthys perdis</i> Bleeker, 1854 [USNM 409402, USNM 409496]	Non-Endemic	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus</i> Cuvier, 1828	Non-Endemic	<b>Mugilidae</b>	
<i>Fowleria marmorata</i> (Alleyne & Macleay, 1876)	Non-Endemic	<i>Planiliza macrolepis</i> (Smith, 1846)	Non-Endemic
<i>Gymnapogon</i> sp.	Endemic	<i>Planiliza melinopterus</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Gymnapogon uros pilotus</i> Lachner, 1953 [USNM 409278, USNM 409380, USNM 409381, USNM 405632]	Non-Endemic	<sup>2</sup> <i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Gymnapogon vanderbilti</i> (Fowler 1938) [USNM 404821, USNM 407188]	Non-Endemic	<sup>2</sup> <i>Planiliza alata</i> (Steindachner, 1892)	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Lachneratus phasmaticus</i> Fraser & Struhsaker, 1991	Non-Endemic	<i>Osteomugil engeli</i> (Bleeker, 1858)	Non-Endemic
<i>Ostorhinchus apogonoides</i> (Bleeker, 1856)	Non-Endemic	<i>Crenimugil seheli</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Ostorhinchus relativus</i> (Randall, 2001) <b>Figure 4</b>	Endemic	<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i> (Günther, 1871)	Non-Endemic
<i>Ostorhinchus sinus</i> (Randall, 2001) <b>Figure 5</b>	Endemic	<b>Mullidae</b>	
<i>Pristiapogon kallopterus</i> (Bleeker, 1856)	Non-Endemic	<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Pristiapogon taeniopterus</i> (Bennett, 1836)	Non-Endemic	<i>Mulloidichthys mimicus</i> Randall & Guézé, 1980	Non-Endemic
<i>Pseudamia</i> sp.	Endemic	<i>Mulloidichthys pfluegeri</i> (Steindachner, 1900)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Pseudamiops gracilicauda</i> (Lachner, 1953) [USNM 409275, USNM 411071]	Non-Endemic	<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i> (Valenciennes, 1831)	Non-Endemic
<i>Pseudamiops phasma</i> Randall, 2001	Endemic	<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Zapogon evermanni</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1904)	Non-Endemic	<i>Parupeneus ciliatus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<b>Malacanthidae</b>		<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Malacanthus brevirostris</i> Guichenot, 1858	Non-Endemic	<i>Parupeneus insularis</i> Randall & Myers, 2002	Non-Endemic
<b>Echeneidae</b>		<i>Parupeneus multifasciatus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Echeneis naucrates</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Non-Endemic	<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i> (Bennett, 1831)	Non-Endemic
<i>Remora remora</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic	<i>Upeneus vittatus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Remorina albescens</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)	Non-Endemic	<b>Pempheridae</b>	
<b>Carangidae</b>		* <i>Pempheris</i> sp. [USNM 409165, USNM 409166, USNM 409167, USNM 409276, USNM 409382, USNM 402187, USNM 402188, USNM 412388, USNM 412389, USNM 412390]	Endemic
<i>Alectis ciliaris</i> (Bloch, 1787)	Non-Endemic	<i>Pempheris ovalensis</i> Cuvier, 1831	Non-Endemic
<i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881)	Non-Endemic	<b>Kyphosidae</b>	
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i> Lacepède, 1801	Non-Endemic
<i>Caranx lugubris</i> Poey, 1860	Non-Endemic	<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Caranx melampygus</i> (Cuvier, 1833)	Non-Endemic	<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic
<i>Caranx papuensis</i> Alleyne & Macleay, 1876	Non-Endemic	<i>Kyphosus ocyurus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	Non-Endemic
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1825	Non-Endemic	<b>Chaetodontidae</b>	
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon auriga</i> Forsskål, 1775	Non-Endemic
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon citrinellus</i> Cuvier, 1831	Non-Endemic
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon declivis</i> Randall, 1975	Non-Endemic
<i>Scomberoides lysan</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon ehippium</i> Cuvier, 1831	Non-Endemic
* <i>Scomberoides tol</i> (Cuvier, 1832) [USNM 409332]	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon lineolatus</i> Cuvier, 1831	Non-Endemic
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i> (Bloch, 1793)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon lunula</i> (Lacepède, 1802)	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Seriola lalandi</i> Valenciennes, 1833	Non-Endemic	* <i>Chaetodon mertensii</i> Cuvier, 1831 [USNM 409160]	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Seriola rivoliana</i> Valenciennes, 1833	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon ornatissimus</i> Cuvier, 1831	Non-Endemic
<i>Trachinotus</i> sp.	Endemic	<i>Chaetodon pelewensis</i> Kner, 1868	Non-Endemic
<i>Uraspis secunda</i> (Poey, 1860)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon quadrimaculatus</i> Gray, 1831	Non-Endemic
<b>Lutjanidae</b>		<i>Chaetodon reticulatus</i> Cuvier, 1831	Non-Endemic
<i>Aphareus furca</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon semeion</i> Bleeker, 1855	Non-Endemic
<i>Aprion virescens</i> Valenciennes, 1830	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon trichrous</i> Günther, 1874	Non-Endemic
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chaetodon unimaculatus</i> Bloch, 1787	Non-Endemic
		<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i> Jordan & McGregor, 1898	Non-Endemic
		<i>Forcipiger longirostris</i> Broussonet, 1782	Non-Endemic

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Table 1. Continued.

Family or Species	Distribution	Family or Species	Distribution
<i>*Hemitaurchthys thompsoni</i> Fowler, 1923 [USNM 409368]	Non-Endemic	<i>Stethojulis marquesensis</i> Randall, 2000 <b>Figure 12</b>	Endemic
<i>*Heniochus acuminatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [USNM 409272]	Non-Endemic	<i>Thalassoma amblycephalum</i> (Bleeker, 1856)	Non-Endemic
<b>Pomacanthidae</b>		<i>Thalassoma lutescens</i> (Lay & Bennett, 1839)	Non-Endemic
<i>Centropyge fisheri</i> (Snyder, 1904)	Non-Endemic	<i>Thalassoma purpureum</i> (Forskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Centropyge flavissima</i> (Cuvier, 1831)	Non-Endemic	<i>Thalassoma quinquevittatum</i> (Lay & Bennett, 1839)	Non-Endemic
<i>Centropyge loricula</i> (Günther, 1874)	Non-Endemic	<i>Thalassoma trilobatum</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>*Centropyge nigriocella</i> Woods & Schultz, 1953 [USNM 409156, USNM 409157, USNM 409158] <b>Figure 6</b>	Non-Endemic	<i>Wetmorella nigropinnata</i> (Seale, 1900)	Non-Endemic
<i>*Paracentropyge multifasciata</i> (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911) [USNM 409443] <b>Figure 6</b>	Non-Endemic	<b>Scaridae</b>	
<b>Pomacentridae</b>		<i>Calotomus carolinus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	Non-Endemic
<i>Abudefduf conformis</i> Randall & Earle, 2000 <b>Figure 7</b>	Endemic	<i>Chlorurus microrhinos</i> (Bleeker, 1854)	Non-Endemic
<i>Abudefduf sordidus</i> (Forskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Chlorurus spilurus</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	Non-Endemic
<i>Chromis abrupta</i> Randall, 2001	Endemic	<i><sup>1</sup>Scarus forsteni</i> (Bleeker, 1861)	Non-Endemic
<i>Chromis fatuhivae</i> Randall, 2001	Endemic	<i>Scarus koputea</i> Randall & Choat, 1980	Endemic
<i>Chromis flavapicis</i> Randall, 2001 <b>Figure 7</b>	Endemic	<i>Scarus psittacus</i> Forskål, 1775	Non-Endemic
<i>Chromis leucura</i> Gilbert, 1905	Non-Endemic	<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i> Bleeker, 1849	Non-Endemic
<i>Chromis viridis</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Non-Endemic	Pinguipedidae	
<i>Chromis xanthura</i> (Bleeker, 1854)	Non-Endemic	<i><sup>1</sup>Parapercis millepunctata</i> (Günther, 1860)	Non-Endemic
<i>Chrysiptera brownriggii</i> (Bennett, 1828)	Non-Endemic	<i>Parapercis schauinslandii</i> (Steindachner, 1900)	Non-Endemic
<i>Dascyllus aruanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic	<b>Creediidae</b>	
<i>Dascyllus strasburgi</i> Klausewitz, 1960 <b>Figure 8</b>	Endemic	<i>*Chalixodytes tauensis</i> Schultz, 1943 [USNM 405635, USNM 404800, USNM 411405]	Non-Endemic
<i>Lepidozygus tapeinosoma</i> (Bleeker, 1856)	Non-Endemic	<i>*Crystallodytes enderburyensis</i> Schultz, 1943 [USNM 409397, USNM 409467, USNM 409468, USNM 409469, USNM 412179, USNM 411404, USNM 412502]	Non-Endemic
<i>Plectroglyphidodon dickii</i> (Liénard, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<i>*Limnichthys nitidus</i> Smith, 1958 [USNM 409352, USNM 409353, USNM 412342, USNM 412343]	Non-Endemic
<i>Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus</i> Fowler & Ball, 1924	Non-Endemic	<b>Tripterygiidae</b>	
<i>Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic	<i>Enneapterygius rhabdotus</i> Fricke, 1994	Non-Endemic
<i>Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus</i> (Bleeker, 1859)	Non-Endemic	<b>Blenniidae</b>	
<i>Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis</i> (Schultz, 1943)	Non-Endemic	<i>Alticus simplicirrus</i> Smith-Vaniz & Springer, 1971 <b>Figure 13</b>	Endemic
<i>Plectroglyphidodon sagmarius</i> Randall & Earle, 2000 <b>Figure 9</b>	Endemic	<i>Aspidontus taeniatus</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1834	Non-Endemic
<i>Pomacentrus coelestis</i> Jordan & Starks, 1901	Non-Endemic	<i>Blenniella caudolineata</i> (Günther, 1877)	Non-Endemic
<i>Stegastes aureus</i> (Fowler, 1927)	Non-Endemic	<i>Blenniella paula</i> (Bryan & Herre, 1903)	Non-Endemic
<i>Stegastes lividus</i> (Forster, 1801)	Endemic	<i>Blenniella</i> sp.	Endemic
<b>Labridae</b>		<i>Cirripectes quagga</i> (Fowler & Ball, 1924)	Non-Endemic
<i>Anampses caeruleopunctatus</i> Rüppell, 1828	Non-Endemic	<i>*Cirripectes</i> sp. [USNM 409139, USNM 409140]	Non-Endemic
<i>Anampses melanurus</i> Bleeker, 1857	Non-Endemic	<i>Cirripectes variolosus</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	Non-Endemic
<i>Bodianus busellatus</i> Gomon, 2006	Non-Endemic	<i>Ecsenius midas</i> Starck, 1969	Non-Endemic
<i>Bodianus axillaris</i> (Bennett, 1831)	Non-Endemic	<i>Enchelyurus ater</i> (Günther, 1877)	Non-Endemic
<i><sup>1</sup>Cheilio inermis</i> (Forskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic	<i>Entomacrodus corneliae</i> (Fowler, 1932) <b>Figure 14</b>	Endemic
<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i> (Bloch, 1791)	Non-Endemic	<i>Entomacrodus macrospilus</i> Springer, 1967 <b>Figure 14</b>	Endemic
<i>Cheilinus oxycephalus</i> Bleeker, 1853	Non-Endemic	<i>Entomacrodus randalli</i> Springer, 1967 <b>Figure 14</b>	Endemic
<i>*Cheilinus trilobatus</i> Lacepède, 1801 [USNM 409210]	Non-Endemic	<i>Exallias brevis</i> (Kner, 1868)	Non-Endemic
<i>Coris hewetti</i> Randall, 1999	Endemic	<i>Istiblennius bellus</i> (Günther, 1861)	Non-Endemic
<i>Coris marquesensis</i> Randall, 1999	Endemic	<i>Istiblennius</i> sp.	Endemic
<i>Cymolutes</i> sp.	Endemic	<i>Plagiotremus rhinorhynchus</i> (Bleeker, 1852)	Non-Endemic
<i>Gomphosus varius</i> Lacepède, 1801	Non-Endemic	<i>Plagiotremus tapeinosoma</i> (Bleeker, 1857)	Non-Endemic
<i>Halichoeres claudia</i> Randall & Rocha, 2009	Non-Endemic	<i>Rhabdoblennius rhabdotrachelus</i> (Fowler & Ball, 1924)	Non-Endemic
<i><sup>1</sup>Halichoeres margaritaceus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<b>Callionymidae</b>	
<i>Halichoeres melasmapomus</i> Randall, 1980	Non-Endemic	<i>Callionymus marquesensis</i> Fricke, 1989	Endemic
<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	Non-Endemic	<i>Callionymus simplicicornis</i> Valenciennes, 1837	Non-Endemic
<i>Iniistius auropunctatus</i> Randall, Earle & Robertson, 2002	Endemic	<i>Synchiropus ocellatus</i> (Pallas, 1770)	Non-Endemic
<i>Iniistius pavo</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	Non-Endemic	<b>Gobiidae</b>	
<i>Labroides bicolor</i> Fowler & Bean, 1928	Non-Endemic	<i>Amblyeleotris marquesas</i> Mohlmann & Randall, 2002 <b>Figure 15</b>	Endemic
<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<i>Amblygobius nocturnus</i> (Herre, 1945)	Non-Endemic
<i>Labroides rubrolabiatus</i> Randall, 1958	Non-Endemic	<i>Bathygobius coalitus</i> (Bennett, 1832)	Non-Endemic
<i>Macropharyngodon pakoko</i> Delrieu-Trottin, Williams & Planes, 2014 <b>Figure 10</b>	Endemic	<i>Bathygobius cocosensis</i> (Bleeker, 1854)	Non-Endemic
<i>Novaculichthys taeniourus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	Non-Endemic	<i>Bathygobius cotticeps</i> (Steindachner, 1880)	Non-Endemic
<i>Oxycheilinus bimaculatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	Non-Endemic	<i>Bryaninops yongei</i> (Davis & Cohen, 1969)	Non-Endemic
<i>Oxycheilinus unifasciatus</i> Streets, 1877	Non-Endemic	<i>Callogobius</i> sp.	Endemic
<i>Pseudocheilinus octotaenia</i> Jenkins, 1901	Non-Endemic	<i>Discordipinna griessingeri</i> Hoese & Fourmanoir, 1978	Non-Endemic
<i>Pseudodax moluccanus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	Non-Endemic	<i>Eviota deminuta</i> Tornabene, Ahmadi & Williams, 2013	Endemic
<i>Pseudojuloides pyrius</i> Randall & Randall, 1981 <b>Figure 11</b>	Endemic		

Continued



Table 1. Continued.

Family or Species	Distribution	Family or Species	Distribution
<i>Eviota dorsimaculata</i> Tornabene, Ahmadi & Williams, 2013	Endemic	<i>Acanthurus pyroferus</i> Kittlitz, 1834	Non-Endemic
<i>Eviota infulata</i> (Smith, 1957)	Non-Endemic	<i>Acanthurus reversus</i> Randall & Earle, 1999	Endemic
<i>Eviota lacrimosa</i> Tornabene, Ahmadi & Williams, 2013	Endemic	<i>Acanthurus thompsoni</i> (Fowler, 1923)	Non-Endemic
<i>Fusigobius duospilus</i> Hoese & Reader, 1985	Non-Endemic	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Fusigobius inframaculatus</i> (Randall, 1994) [USNM 409011, USNM 409012]	Non-Endemic	<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i> Valenciennes, 1835	Non-Endemic
* <i>Gnatholepis anjerensis</i> (Bleeker, 1851) [USNM 412070, USNM 412083, USNM 412256, USNM 412257]	Non-Endemic	<i>Ctenochaetus flavicauda</i> Fowler, 1938	Non-Endemic
<i>Gnatholepis cauerensis</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	Non-Endemic	<i>Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis</i> Randall, 1955	Non-Endemic
<i>Kelloggella tricuspidata</i> (Herre, 1935)	Endemic	<i>Ctenochaetus marginatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)	Non-Endemic
<i>Paragobiodon echinocephalus</i> (Rüppell, 1828)	Non-Endemic	<i>Naso annulatus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic
<i>Pleurosicya mossambica</i> Smith, 1959	Non-Endemic	<i>Naso brachycentron</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Priolepis ailina</i> Winterbottom & Burrige, 1993 [USNM 409428, USNM 411293, USNM 411294]	Non-Endemic	<i>Naso brevirostris</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)	Non-Endemic
<i>Priolepis compita</i> Winterbottom, 1985	Non-Endemic	<i>Naso hexacanthus</i> (Bleeker, 1855)	Non-Endemic
<i>Priolepis nocturna</i> Smith, 1957	Non-Endemic	<i>Naso lituratus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Priolepis semidoliata</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	Non-Endemic	<i>Naso unicornis</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Non-Endemic
<i>Priolepis</i> sp. [USNM 409437]	Endemic	<sup>1</sup> <i>Naso vlamingii</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)	Non-Endemic
<i>Priolepis squamogena</i> Winterbottom & Burrige, 1989	Non-Endemic	<sup>1</sup> <i>Zebrasoma velifer</i> (Bloch, 1795)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Priolepis triops</i> Winterbottom & Burrige, 1993 [USNM 409362, USNM 409447, USNM 409448, USNM 411087, USNM 411059, USNM 411279, USNM 411280, USNM 411281]	Non-Endemic	<i>Zebrasoma rostratum</i> (Günther, 1873)	Non-Endemic
<i>Stonogobiops medon</i> Hoese & Randall, 1982 <b>Figure 16</b>	Endemic	<b>Siganidae</b>	
* <i>Trimma</i> sp. [USNM 409435, USNM 409436, USNM 409438, USNM 409439, USNM 409440]	Endemic	<i>Siganus argenteus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Non-Endemic
<i>Trimma woutsii</i> Winterbottom, 2002	Endemic	<b>Bothidae</b>	
* <i>Trimmatom</i> sp. [USNM 409434]	Endemic	<i>Arnoglossus</i> sp.	Endemic
<i>Valenciennesa helsdingenii</i> (Bleeker, 1858)	Non-Endemic	<i>Bothus mancus</i> (Broussonet, 1782)	Non-Endemic
<i>Valenciennesa strigata</i> (Broussonet, 1782)	Non-Endemic	<i>Bothus pantherinus</i> (Rüppell, 1830)	Non-Endemic
<i>Vanderhorstia ornatissima</i> Smith, 1959	Non-Endemic	<i>Engyprosonon marquisensis</i> Amaoka & Séret, 2005	Endemic
<b>Xenisthmidae</b>		<b>Samaridae</b>	
* <i>Xenisthmus polyzonatus</i> (Klunzinger, 1871) [USNM 409131, USNM 409132, USNM 411054, USNM 412524, USNM 412525, USNM 412526]	Non-Endemic	<i>Samariscus triocellatus</i> Woods, 1966	Non-Endemic
<b>Microdesmidae</b>		<b>Soleidae</b>	
<i>Gunnellichthys monostigma</i> Smith, 1958	Non-Endemic	<i>Aseraggodes lateralis</i> Randall, 2005	Endemic
<i>Nemateleotris magnifica</i> Fowler, 1938	Non-Endemic	<b>Balistidae</b>	
<i>Ptereleotris heteroptera</i> (Bleeker, 1855)	Non-Endemic	<i>Balistapus undulatus</i> (Park, 1797)	Non-Endemic
<i>Ptereleotris melanopogon</i> Randall & Hoese, 1985 <b>Figure 17</b>	Endemic	<i>Balistes polylepis</i> Steindachner, 1877	Non-Endemic
<i>Ptereleotris zebra</i> (Fowler, 1938)	Non-Endemic	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<b>Sphyraenidae</b>		<i>Melichthys niger</i> (Bloch, 1786)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i> (Edwards, 1771)	Non-Endemic	<i>Melichthys vidua</i> (Solander, 1844)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i> Cuvier, 1829	Non-Endemic	<i>Odonus niger</i> (Rüppell, 1829)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sphyraena helleri</i> Jenkins, 1901	Non-Endemic	<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic
<i>Sphyraena qenie</i> Klunzinger, 1870	Non-Endemic	<i>Rhinecanthus rectangulus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<b>Gempylidae</b>		<i>Sufflamen bursa</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i> (Cuvier, 1832)	Non-Endemic	<i>Sufflamen fraenatus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	Non-Endemic
<b>Scombridae</b>		* <i>Xanthichthys auromarginatus</i> (Bennett, 1832) [USNM 409459]	Non-Endemic
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i> (Cuvier, 1831)	Non-Endemic	<i>Xanthichthys caeruleolineatus</i> Randall, Matsuura & Zama, 1978	Non-Endemic
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i> (Cantor, 1849)	Non-Endemic	<b>Monacanthidae</b>	
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i> (Rüppell, 1838)	Non-Endemic	<i>Aluterus scriptus</i> (Osbeck, 1765)	Non-Endemic
<b>Zanclidae</b>		<i>Cantherines dumerilii</i> (Hollard, 1854)	Non-Endemic
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic	<i>Cantherhines nukuhiva</i> Randall, 2011 <b>Figure 18</b>	Endemic
<b>Acanthuridae</b>		<i>Pervagor marginalis</i> Hutchins, 1986 <b>Figure 19</b>	Non-Endemic
<i>Acanthurus achilles</i> (Shaw, 1803)	Non-Endemic	<b>Ostraciidae</b>	
* <i>Acanthurus blochii</i> Valenciennes 1835 [USNM 409483]	Non-Endemic	<i>Lactoria cornuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic
<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i> Forster, 1801	Non-Endemic	<i>Ostracion cubicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Non-Endemic
<sup>1</sup> <i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i> (Jenkins, 1903)	Non-Endemic	<i>Ostracion meleagris</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic	<i>Ostracion whitleyi</i> Fowler, 1931	Non-Endemic
<i>Acanthurus mata</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Non-Endemic	<b>Tetraodontidae</b>	
<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic	<i>Arothron hispidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Non-Endemic
<i>Acanthurus nigros</i> Günther, 1861	Non-Endemic	<i>Arothron meleagris</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
* <i>Acanthurus nubilus</i> (Fowler & Bean, 1929) [USNM 409451]	Non-Endemic	<i>Arothron stellatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Non-Endemic
		<i>Canthigaster amboinensis</i> (Bleeker, 1865)	Non-Endemic
		* <i>Canthigaster criobe</i> Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes, 2012 [USNM 409168] <b>Figure 20</b>	Non-Endemic
		<i>Canthigaster janthinoptera</i> (Bleeker, 1855)	Non-Endemic
		<i>Canthigaster marquesensis</i> Allen & Randall, 1977 <b>Figure 21</b>	Endemic
		<b>Diodontidae</b>	
		<i>Diodon hystrix</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Non-Endemic



**Figure 2.** *Myripristis cf botche*. Photographed by Yves Lefèvre at -65 m, this *Myripristis* is closest to *Myripristis blotche*.



**Figure 3.** *Epinephelus irroratus*. Photo: Philippe Bacchet.



**Figure 4.** *Ostorhinchus relativus*. Photo: Yann Hubert.



**Figure 5.** *Ostorhinchus sinus* (89mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.

*triolestegus* (Linnaeus, 1758) was reported as *Acanthurus triolestegus marquesensis* Schultz & Woods, 1948, which is now a synonym. *Coelonotus argulus* (Peters, 1855) was reported as *Microphis argulus* (Peters, 1855), which is now a synonym. The reports of *Apterichtus flavicaudus* (Snyder, 1904) and *A. moseri* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901) were based on misidentifications of *A. mysi* McCosker & Hibino, 2015 and *A. klazingai* (Weber, 1913) (J.E. McCosker, personal communication). *Apterichtus moseri* is now restricted to Japan while *A. flavicaudus* is restricted to Hawaii, Midway Island, and possibly Australia and Seychelles (McCosker and Hibino 2015). For Mugilidae, we followed Durand et al. (2012) and report *Planiliza macrolepis* (Smith, 1846) instead of *Chelon macrolepis* (Smith, 1846); *Planiliza melinopterus* (Valenciennes, 1836) instead of *Chelon melinopterus* (Valenciennes, 1836); *Planiliza alata* (Steindachner, 1892) instead of *Liza alata* (Steindachner, 1892); *Osteomugil engeli* (Bleeker, 1858) instead of *Moolgarda engeli* (Bleeker, 1858); *Crenimugil seheli* (Forsskål, 1775) instead of *Moolgarda seheli* (Forsskål, 1775).

Gobiidae (11 endemic species), Labridae (7), Pomacentridae (7), Serranidae (6), Apogonidae (6) and Blenniidae (6) are the families that possess the highest number of endemic species and among the highest percentage of endemism with respectively 33.3%, 20.0%, 33.3%, 27.3%, 30.0% and 31.6%. They are only surpassed by Clupeidae and Soleidae that have a single



**Figure 6.** *Paracentropyge multifasciata* (58 mm SL, top), *Centropyge nigrocella* (36 mm SL, bottom). Photos: Jeffrey T. Williams.



**Figure 7.** Two endemic species to the Marquesas Islands: *Chromis flavapicis* (black) and *Abudefduf conformis* (striped). *Chaetodon trichrous* (half black, half white and yellow tail) is endemic to French Polynesia. Photo: Yann Hubert



**Figure 8.** *Dascyllus strasburgi* finding shelter in a *Pocillopora* sp. colony. Photo: Yann Hubert.



**Figure 9.** *Plectroglyphidodon sagmarius*. Photo: Yann Hubert.



**Figure 10.** *Macropharyngodon pakoko* (male, 72 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.



**Figure 11.** *Pseudojuloides pyrius* (32 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.

represented species endemic from the Marquesas (100% of endemism), and Congridae, Bothidae, Chlopsidae, Pempheridae (50%), all of them represented by no more than six species in total in the Marquesas. Among the five most speciose families; the percentage of endemism observed is uneven with 5.0% for Muraenidae, 20.0% for Labridae, 33.3% for Gobiidae, 3.9% for Acanthuridae and 27.3% for Serranidae.



Figure 12. *Stethojulis marquesensis* (84 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.



Figure 13. *Alticus simplicirrus*. Photo: Philippe Bacchet.



Figure 14. From top to bottom: *Entomacrodus corneliae* (40 mm SL), *E. macropsilus* (19 mm SL), *E. randalli* (109 mm SL). Photos: Jeffrey T. Williams.



Figure 15. *Amblyeleotris marquesas* (69 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.

## DISCUSSION

Percentage of endemism is dependant on our level of knowledge of the locality in question but also of the surrounding islands and archipelagos. While remote places like Hawaii tend to lose percentage of endemism due to new records of widespread fishes in their waters, the Marquesas constitutes one of the rare places where both the number of widespread and endemic fishes have grown despite continuous explorations of islands around it; with 10% of endemism in 1976, 1978 (Randall 1976, 1998); 11.6% in 2000 (Randall and Earle 2000), 12.3% (8.3% identified endemics + 4% unidentified) in 2007 (Kulbicki 2007), while Williams et al. (2013) evoked 12.9% of endemism based on a preliminary analysis of the collection presented in this study.

Fifteen years ago, the Marquesas were reported to be one of the few hotspots of endemism in the Indo-Pacific for shore reef fishes (Randall and Earle 2000). This percentage is presently at its highest level ever with 13.7%. This census of the Marquesan fish biodiversity constitutes a baseline that is essential to ensure the future protection of these islands. A plan to set up a



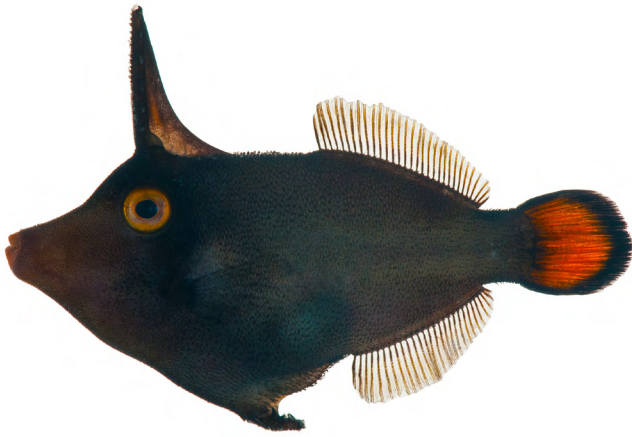
Figure 16. *Stenogobius medon* adult (19 mm SL, top) and juvenile (bottom, 15 mm SL). Photos: Jeffrey T. Williams.



Figure 17. *Ptereleotris melanopogon* (76 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.



Figure 18. *Cantherhines nukuhiva* (160 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.



**Figure 19.** *Pervagor marginalis* (46 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.



**Figure 20.** *Canthigaster criobe* (44 mm SL). Photo: Jeffrey T. Williams.

Marine Protected Area is in progress for the Marquesas Islands. Our study highlights the uniqueness of the Marquesan reef fish fauna and emphasizes the necessity to preserve the reef fish fauna of the archipelago, possessing the third highest percentage of endemism in the Indo-Pacific.

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**Figure 21.** *Canthigaster marquesensis*. Photo: Yann Hubert.

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