An Annotated Checklist of the Fishes of Samoa

Richard C. Wass

May 1984
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An Annotated Checklist of the Fishes of Samoa

RICHARD C. WASS

ABSTRACT

All fishes currently known from the Samoa Islands are listed by their scientific and Samoan names. Species entries are annotated to include the initial Samoan distributional record, synonyms used in earlier publications dealing with Samoan fishes, and comments relating to taxonomy, ecology, and distribution. New species records resulting from recent collections by the author and others are included. Brief diagnoses are provided for undescribed and unidentified species. The list totals 991 species representing 112 families; 284 of the species are previously unrecorded from Samoa and 38 of the entries are unconfirmed records derived mostly from 19th century publications.

INTRODUCTION

The need to update and consolidate existing lists and records of Samoan fishes as a basis for biological study and resource management became evident while the author was engaged in extensive collection efforts during 1974-79. The present list of all known inshore and pelagic surface species is an attempt to meet this need.

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Samoa Islands consist of a chain of 10 islands located at lat. 14° S and ranging from long. 168° to 173° W. From east to west the islands are generally of increasing size and more recent geological origin. Rose Island, at the easternmost end of the chain, is a low coral atoll. The islands to the west are high and of basaltic composition. They are divided politically into Western Samoa, comprised principally of the two largest and westernmost islands of Savai‘i and Upolu, and American Samoa comprised of Tutuila, Aunu‘u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta‘u, and Rose Islands. The collections upon which the present paper is based were made primarily around Tutuila at the midpoint of the Samoan archipelago. Fishes were also collected at Rose and Upolu where effort was concentrated in habitats not well developed around Tutuila.

The southern coast of Tutuila is bordered by a more or less continuous fringing reef flat which is partially exposed at low tide. Four prominent bays indent the coastline. Pago Pago Bay is the largest and is bordered by the most populous and developed area of the island. Port facilities, canneries and domestic wastes, and shoreline runoff contribute toward a considerable decline in water quality within the bay (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). Pala Lagoon is a shallow, mangrove-fringed bay with limited circulation. Its waters are turbid and polluted with human and agricultural wastes (Helfrich et al. 1975). Larsen and Fagatele Bays are deep and exposed to wind and swell. Their water quality is high and their marine habitats are relatively pristine. A submarine ridge 2-3 km offshore and shoaling to 15 m parallels much of the southern coast. Reef flats are a less conspicuous feature of the northern coast of Tutuila and are limited primarily to the inner margins of bays and coves. Steeply sloping basaltic terrain characterizes the exposed shoreline and the bottom drops rapidly to depths of 30 m or more.

The fish fauna of Tutuila is characteristic of the entire archipelago though physiographic differences do result in minor variation. Upolu has greater freshwater runoff, more extensive mangrove estuaries, wider reef flats, and deep sandy lagoons inside the reef. Rose Atoll has no basaltic substrate or freshwater runoff.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Samoan fishes have been collected and studied since 1840 when Hombron and Jacquinot (1853) described Diagramma gibbosus from Apia, Western Samoa. The Museum Goddefroy Catalogs (Schmelz 1865-79) and Günther’s (1873-1910) Fische der Südsee include many early references to Samoan fishes. Other significant 19th century studies are summarized by Jordan and Seale (1906) who noted that 164 fishes were recorded from Samoa by 1902.

Their Fishes of Samoa lists 475 species for the archipelago and is the first comprehensive survey of Samoan ichthyofauna. It is based on a collection of fishes made in 1902 by David S. Jordan and Vernon L. Kellogg under the sponsorship of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Steindachner (1906), Fowler and Silvester (1922), Fowler (1925, 1932, 1940), Jordan (1927), and Seale (1935) recorded additional fishes from Samoa.

A second extensive listing of Samoan fishes is found in Fishes of the Phoenix and Samoan Islands by Leonard P. Schultz (1943). While most of Jordan and Kellogg’s fishes were collected around Upolu, the 270 species that Schultz collected were taken from Tutuila, Ta‘u, and Rose. He listed 171 additional species deposited at the U.S. National Museum by earlier collectors including the Wilkes Exploring Expedition and Jordan and Kellogg for a total of 441. Schultz included keys for the identification of Samoan fishes though most are superseded by the more recent and comprehensive keys in his Fishes of the Marshall and Marianas Islands (Schultz et al. 1953, 1960, 1966).

A complete listing of the taxonomic literature pertaining to Samoan fishes through 1945 is given by Fowler (1928, 1931a, 1934, 1949). Additional fishes have subsequently been recorded from Samoa in species descriptions and generic revisions, but tax-
onomic lists are lacking excepting that of Helfrich et al. (1975) which records the fishes of Pala Lagoon, and a list of freshwater fishes from Tutuila by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.\textsuperscript{4}

\textbf{COLLECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF FISHES}

Collections were made in a wide range of marine, brackish, and freshwater habitats during the present study. Smaller fishes were taken primarily with an ichthyocide (rotenone) while large ones were usually speared. Specimens were also obtained through the use of nets and hook-and-line as well as by purchase from local markets and donation from fishermen. Because the efforts of Jordan, Kellogg, Schultz, and other early collectors were confined largely to tidepools, streams, and shallow inshore areas, collecting efforts for the present study were concentrated in deeper water at depths of 10 to 75 m using scuba and to 500 m with hook-and-line.

Care was taken to obtain accurate and current identification for each species. The assistance of individuals specializing in the taxonomy of certain families or genera was sought at every opportunity. Taxonomic specialists were also asked to review species lists, update synonyms, and provide additional species records for Samoa. Their participation is an essential part of this study because the taxonomy of Indo-Pacific fishes is fragmentary and under constant revision as evidenced by the number of recent species descriptions and generic revisions cited at the end of this paper.

The list recorded herein is still preliminary and subject to nomenclatural change resulting from future taxonomic research. It is also incomplete in that numerous species are identified only to genus and because many fishes, particularly those inhabiting deeper water and restricted habitats, probably remain uncollected.

Most of the specimens upon which this study is based are housed in the Jean P. Haydon Museum of American Samoa. Undescribed and rare species, as well as those of questionable identity, were donated to the taxonomists who assisted with their identification. Subsequently, these and other specimens have been deposited within the collections of larger museums where they are accessible for wider study.

Several species recorded from Samoa by earlier authors were not collected or observed during the present study. The records of Jordan and Seale (1906) and Schultz (1943) were confirmed through examination of specimens deposited at the U.S. National Museum. The records of Seale (1935) were verified at the California Academy of Sciences. Samoan specimens were also examined at the B. P. Bishop Museum. Unfortunately, it was not possible to examine the specimens upon which the unconfirmed records of Schmelz (1865-79), Kner and Steindachner (1866), Kner (1868), Steindachner (1870, 1901, 1906), Günther (1871-1910), and Pohl (1884) are based. Correspondence with taxonomic specialists has resulted in the synonymy and invalidation of many of these records and most of those remaining probably deserve a similar fate.

\textbf{SAMOAN NAMES}

Existing lists of Samoan fish names are incomplete and out-


dated. Jordan and Seale's (1906) list is the most widely used but many of their names were deemed incorrect or were not recognized by the committee formed by the author to obtain Samoan names. Jordan and Seale's volume includes a "Glossary of the Principle Words Composing Native Names of Samoan Fishes" by W. E. Safford which is still very useful, however. The best reference for Samoan names is that of Demandt (1913). He included an alphabetical listing of Samoan names and their application plus a phylogenetic listing of the scientific names and corresponding Samoan names for different size categories. Kramér (1903) also listed Samoan names.

The Samoan fish names listed herein were obtained primarily from a committee of four older fishermen from Tutuila, Ta'ū, and Savai'i who are known for their fishing expertise. The group was chaired by a younger fisherman who also acted as translator. Fishes were identified from original and published photographs in conjunction with an examination of preserved specimens.

Comments on size, habitat, distribution, color, and behavior were provided by the author. A short discussion generally resulted in agreement on the proper name or names. Names listed by Demandt (1913), Jordan and Seale (1906), and others were also discussed and are included if not rejected by the committee.

There is seldom a one-to-one relationship between fish species and Samoan names. Except for distinctive and common species, a single Samoan name generally applies to a group of related species with similar shapes and color patterns. Names which apply to smaller species groups or to individual species may vary between islands or even from village to village. The more general names applicable to larger species complexes and families, however, tend to be uniform. Many species possess two or more names related to size or color pattern. Again, the names are often shared with closely related species of similar size and color. All names are included in the present list with comments relative to geographic usage and their application to color variations and size ranges.

\textbf{FORMAT}

Species composing the checklist are listed under their respective families which are arranged in approximate phylogenetic order according to the system of Greenwood et al. (1966). The common English name for the family is listed in association with its scientific name. Samoan names which apply to the family as a whole and taxonomic comments and assistance are included and acknowledged under the family heading.

Genera and species are listed alphabetically within their respective families and in association with the species author and date of description. An asterisk (*) in the left margin indicates the present author's inability to confirm the validity of the published record. Samoan names are listed in boldface type immediately following the scientific name. If previously recorded from Samoa, the species name is followed by a reference to the first record including the name listed in the publication even if it was a misidentification. Synonyms used by Jordan and Seale (1906) and Schultz (1943) are noted for easy reference to these important studies. Additional synonyms are also listed for some entries but the reader is referred to Jordan and Seale (1906), Fowler (1928, 1931a, 1934, 1949), and the recent literature listed in the Literature Cited of this report for comprehensive synonymies.

Recent taxonomic opinions and changes are also noted under the species headings. Many have not been published but are included in an attempt to make the list as current as possible. For species with color patterns that vary with age and sex, synonyms
are linked with color if appropriate. Comments relative to the ecology and distribution of a species may also be included.

Though every effort was made, species identification was not always possible because the species may be undescribed, because types have been damaged or lost, or simply because additional study of related material is necessary. In these cases the fishes are listed as sp. or spp. under the proper genus. Collection data including number collected, range of standard lengths, and depth of capture are noted. A short diagnosis of key characteristics, including life colors, is given to facilitate subsequent identification.

Museum catalog numbers are listed for most of the unidentified and for some of the uncommon species. The following abbreviations are used:

AMS — The Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia
ANSP — Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Penn.
BPBM — Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii
CAS — California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif.
GMBL — Grice Marine Biological Laboratory, Charleston, S.C.
MU — Macquarie University, North Ryde, Australia
NMB — Naturhistorisches Museum, Braunschweig, Federal Republic of Germany
WAM — Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia

**SUMMARY OF CONTENTS**

The checklist includes 566 species collected and identified by the author, 225 species collected by the author and identified by a recognized authority for the species complex, 27 species recorded from Samoa in the literature with the identifications confirmed by the author through examination of museum specimens, 36 species recorded from Samoa in the literature and validated through personal communication with knowledgeable taxonomists, 11 species recorded from Samoa in the literature since 1957, and 7 species recently collected and identified by recognized authorities. An additional 38 unconfirmed records from the older literature are also listed with their uncertainty denoted by an asterisk. They are listed by the name currently accepted as valid for the name under which they were originally recorded.

Including the 78 species identified only to family or genus, the list totals 991 species; 113 families are represented and 284 species are listed which have not been previously recorded from Samoa. Of the total, 890 are considered shallow-water or reef-inhabiting species (generally found at depths < 60 m); 56 are considered deeper bottom fishes (associated with the bottom at depths of 60-500 m); and 45 are considered pelagic species or at depths < 200 m). None of the listed species are true deepwater fishes.

About 40 fishes are presently known only from Samoa and most are undescribed. The majority of these will probably be found in neighboring archipelagos as more extensive collections are made. Excepting the relatively isolated Hawaiian fauna in which about 29% of the species are endemic (Randall 1976), most of the marine fishes of Oceania are rather widely distributed and species composing the Samoan fauna are no exception.

**LIST OF FISHES**

**Hexanchidae (Bulldog Sharks)**

*Hexanchus griseus* (Bonnaterre, 1788).

This deepwater species is occasionally caught by handline fishermen.

**Orectolobidae (Nurse Sharks)**

*Nebrius ferrugineus* (Lesson, 1830). *Moeneoea*.

**Ginglymostoma* (mulleri —Schmeltz, 1877.

**Stegostoma* fasciatum* (Hermann, 1783). *Ta'aneva, moeneoea.*

**Lamnidae (Mackerel Sharks)**

*Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810. *Aso-polota.*

**Alopiidae (Thresher Sharks)**

Thresher sharks are occasionally caught in Samoan waters by tuna longline vessels though no specimens were available for examination.

**Carcharhinidae (Requiem Sharks)**

The general name for sharks in Samoa is *malie*. J. A. F. Garrick provided comments regarding the taxonomy of this family.

*Carcharhinus* albimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1837). *Aso.*

*Carcharhinus* amblyrhynchos* (Bleeker, 1856). *Malie-aloalo.*

Garrick has found that *menisorrah*, as used by Schultz (in Schultz et al. 1953) and subsequent authors, is a misidentification.


*Carcharhinus* melanopterus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). *Apeape, malie-alamata.*


This record is based on an observation by Patrick Bryan and Roger Pflum of a shark caught near the surface on a handline about 12 km offshore.


**Sphyridae (Hammerhead Sharks)**

*Sphyrna* lewini* Griffith and Smith in Cuvier, Griffith, and Smith, 1834. *Mata’italiga.*

The young of this species are commonly captured by gillnet in Pago Pago Bay.

*Sphyra* zygaena* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Mata’italiga.*

*Sphyra* zygaena*—*Jordan and Seale, 1906.

The two specimens upon which this record is based were not cataloged and could not be found within the collection of the U.S. National Museum. This species may occur in Samoa but Jordan and Seale probably confused it with *lewini* which is certainly the more abundant of the two.
Squalidae (Dogfish Sharks)

Bottom handline fishermen have reported catches of spiny dogfish (Squalus) at depths of 100 m or more though no specimens were available for examination. Likewise, Isistius brasiliensis was not seen by the author though its presence offshore is indicated by characteristic feeding scars (“plugs” of flesh removed) on tunas and other pelagic fishes.

Rhynchobatidae (Narrow-Snouted Shovelnose Rays)

Rhynchobatus djiddensis (Forsskål, 1775).

This record is based on photographs taken by Stanley N. Swerdloff in Fagatale Bay at a depth of 30 m.

Dasyatidae (Sting Rays)

The Samoan name for rays is fai.

Dasyatis kuhlii (Müller and Henle, 1841). Fai-tala, fai-malie.

Himantura fai Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Himantura fai—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

This species is synonymized under Dasyatis gerrardi by some authors.

Mobulidae (Mantas)

Some Samoans refer to mantas as fai-malie. No specimens were obtained.

Myliobatidae (Eagle Rays)

Aetobatis narinari (Euphrasen, 1790). Fai-pe’a, fai-manu.

Aetobatis narinari—Günther, 1910.

Elasmobranchii (Ladyfishes)

Elops hawaiensis Regan, 1909.

Elops saurus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Megalopidae (Tarpons)

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet, 1782). Ana’anālagi, fa.

Megalops cyprinoides—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Albulidae (Bonefishes)

Albula sp. Ava.

Albula conorynchus—Schmeltz, 1877.

Recent authors have treated this genus as monotypic and have identified all specimens as vulpes. Based on his biochemical studies, James B. Shaklee believes there may be as many as six species in the genus. Further research is necessary before Samoan specimens can be identified with assurance.

Anguillidae (Freshwater Eels)

Members of this family, which are usually found in fresh or brackish water, are known as tuna in Samoa.

Anguilla australis Richardson, 1841.

Anguilla siat—Schmeltz, 1869.

As A. australis and A. siat, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Muraena australis, Schultz, 1943.

Anguilla celebesensis Kaup, 1856.

Anguilla megastoma—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Muraena celebesensis, Schultz, 1943.

Anguilla mauritiana Bennett, 1831.

Anguilla marmorata—Schmeltz, 1866.

As Muraena mauritiana, Schultz, 1943.

Moringuidae (Worm Eels)

Worm eels are called fāfā in Samoa. Peter H. J. Castle considers “the nomenclature of the Indo-Pacific species of Moringua to be in a state of complete flux” and is unable to identify Samoan specimens at present. He concludes that moringuids are sexually dimorphic and that there may be distinctive vertebral numbers for males and females in some species. Samoan eels were collected which key (Schultz’s key to the genus Moringua, in Schultz et al. 1953) to each of the species listed below. However, counts of lateral line pores (which correlate with vertebral numbers) in combination with measurements of relative head length and body depth reveal only three groupings for Samoan moringuids. The following list should be considered in the light of these comments.

Moringua abbreviata (Bleeker, 1863).

Moringua abbreviata—Schultz, 1943.

Moringua bicolor Kaup, 1856

Moringua bicolor—Schultz, 1943.

Castle believes that bicolor may be the male of javanica.

Moringua javanica (Kaup, 1856).

Moringua javanica—Günther, 1910.

Moringua macrocephala (Bleeker, 1863).

Moringua macrocephala—Schultz, 1943.

Moringua macrochir Bleeker, 1853.

Moringua macrochir—Schultz, 1943.

Moringua microchir Bleeker, 1853.

Moringua macrocephala—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Xenocongridae (False Morays)

John E. McCosker assisted with the identifications of Kaupichthys. This genus seems to be unusually well represented in Samoa though its presence was not recorded until 1943.

Kaupichthys atronagus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Kaupichthys brachyurus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Kaupichthys hyoproroides (Strömman, 1896).

Kaupichthys doidi—Schultz, 1943.

Kaupichthys sp.

Two specimens collected at Fagas a Bay at 13 m. Pectoral long, about five eye diameters in length; distance from snout to anus about 3.5 in total length. Body of larger specimen gray brown, smaller specimen pale; both overlaid with tiny brown specks. (CAS 40907.)

Kaupichthys sp.

Two specimens, 104 and 110 mm TL; collected at Upolu Island at 6 m. Pectoral short, its length about five times in eye diameter; eye large, its diameter about six in head; mouth short with rictus under hind margin of eye; posterior nasal flap lack-
ing; caudal well developed and truncate. McCosker has also
seen specimens from Yap. (CAS 44281.)

Muraenidae (Morays)

The general name for moray eels in Samoa is pusī. Small indi-
viduals are sometimes termed to e, large ones are called
mao'a e, and very large specimens are referred to as atapanaoa.
Small brown eels may also be labeled u 'ulu and small pale eels
may be called apeape. John E. McCosker assisted with the iden-
tifications of Gymnothorax and Uropterygius. He also provided
confirmation of published synonymies and revealed several that
are unpublished. James E. Böhle is considering the retention
of the generic name Gymnothorax for only those species with ser-
rated tooth margins. The species listed below under Gymnothorax
without serrated teeth would then possess the generic name
Lycodon tis.

Anarchias allardicei Jordan and Starks, 1906.
Anarchias allardicei—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Uropterygius allardicei, Schultz, 1943.
Anarchias leucus (Snyder, 1904).
Uropterygius leucus—Schultz, 1943.
Randall and McCosker (1975) discussed the confusion be-
 tween this species and seychellensis. The present identification is,
therefore, provisional.

Anarchias spp.
Anarchias needs revision. Samoan specimens belonging to
possibly three additional species have been collected. One form is
tan with pale rectangular specks over most of the body;
another is a uniform fawn color with the dorsal originating only
slightly behind the anus and the third is pale with irregular
brown bars and saddles on the body and brown bars on the
lower lip. (CAS 47044-47047.)
Echidna delicatula (Kaup, 1856).
Echidna delicatula and E. trossula—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Echidna leucotaenia Schultz, 1943. Mutupu'u.
Echidna leucotaenia—Schultz, 1943.
Echidna nebulousa (Ahl, 1789). Ai'aiuga.
Echidna nebulousa—Fowler, 1900.
Echidna polyzona (Richardson, 1844).
Poecilopus polyzonus—Schmeltz, 1865.
Echidna unicolor Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Echidna xanthospila (Bleeker, 1859).
Echidna xanthospila—Steindachner, 1906.
McCosker questions the validity of this species.
Echidna zebra (Shaw, 1797). To'etapu.
Echidna zebra—Schmeltz, 1866.
Enchelycore bayeri (Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.)
Auvaeoloa-uli.
Gymnothorax schismatorhynchus (part)—Schultz, 1943.
Enchelycore schismatorhynchus (Bleeker, 1853). Auvaeoloa.
Gymnothorax schismatorhynchus (part)—Schultz, 1943.
Enchelyassa canina (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) Auvaeoloa-sina.
Enchelyassa bleekeri—Jordan and Snyder, 1904.
As E. canina and Rhinamuraena eritima, Jordan and Seale,
1906.
Gymnothorax buruensis (Bleeker, 1857).
Gymnothorax buruensis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax chilospilus (Bleeker, 1865).
Gymnothorax dentactus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax elegans Bliss, 1883.
(CAS 44192.)
Gymnothorax reticulatus—Schmeltz, 1866.
noted that this species is listed as rupelli by most authors.
Gymnothorax fimbririus (Bennett, 1831). Pusi-plepule, papata-
pulepule.
Gymnothorax stellatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax flavimarginatus (Rüppell, 1828). Tafi-laotalo, pus-
gatala.
Gymnothorax favagineus—Schmeltz, 1869.
As G. flavimarginatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax fuscomaculatus (Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953).
Gymnothorax gracilecius (Jenkins, 1903).
Gymnothorax gracilicauda—Schultz, 1943.
Gymnothorax hepaticus (Rüppell, 1828).
Muraena hepatica—Schmeltz, 1879.
Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker, 1859). Pusi-gatala, mao'a e.
Gymnothorax javanicus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax margaritophor us Bleeker, 1864. Pusi-a au.
Gymnothorax talaja—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax melatremus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnothorax meleagris (Shaw and Nodder, 1795). Puali'i,
'āi'ai'aii.
Gymnothorax meleagris—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As G. leucostictus, Schultz, 1943.
Gymnothorax monostigmus (Regan, 1909).
Gymnothorax monostigma—Schultz, 1943.
Gymnothorax pictus (Ahl, 1789). Onea.
Echidna variegata—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Gymnothorax favaginea, G. litus, G. pictus, and G. poly-
ophthalinus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax pindae Smith, 1962.
This species is incorrectly identified as moluccensis by some re-
cent authors.
*Gymnothorax reevesii (Richardson, 1844).
Thysioidea reevesii—Schmeltz, 1865.
Gymnothorax richardsoni (Bleeker, 1852).
Muraena richardsoni—Steindachner, 1906.
As Gymnothorax lineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnothorax rueppelliae (McClelland, 1845). Papata-tusitis.
Gymnothorax petelli—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As G. petelli, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Randall (1973) examined the lectotype of this species and found
it to be the species most recent authors have identified as petelli.
Gymnothorax thyrsoides (Richardson, 1844).
Thysioidea arenata—Schmeltz, 1865.
Gymnothorax undulatus (Lacepède, 1803). Pusi-plepule.
Thysioidea cancellata—Schmeltz, 1865.
Gymnothorax zonipunctatus Seale, 1906. Pulenini'i.
* Muraena pardalis Schle格尔, 1846.
Muraena pardalis—Günther, 1910.
Rhinomuraena quaesita Garman, 1888.
Rhechainida eritoma—Jordan, 1927.
Strophidon brummeri (Bleeker, 1859). Asulu.
Muraena taenioides—Günther, 1871.
As Gymnothorax taenioides, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Uropterygius bennetti (Günther, 1870).
McCosker has determined that sealei is a junior synonym.
Uropterygius concolor Rüppell, 1837.
Uropterygius concolor—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Uropterygius fuscoguttatus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Urotrygys marmoratus (Lacepède, 1803).
Urotrygys marmoratus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Urotrygys micropterus (Bleeker, 1852). Pusi-sulalulu.
Urotrygys macrocephalus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Urotrygys nectarus (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882).
Anarchus knighti—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Urotrygys reidi, Schultz, 1943. McCosker has found that knighti is a junior synonym.
Urotrygys polystilus (Regan, 1909).
Urotrygys polystilus—Schultz, 1943.
Urotrygys superforatus (Regan, 1909). Pusi-le 'a.
U. dentatus is a junior synonym.
Gynnornuraena tigrina—Schmeltz, 1869.
As Scuticaria tigrina, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Urotrygys xanthopterus Bleeker, 1859.
Urotrygys xanthopterus—Schultz, 1943.

Congridae (Conger and Garden Eels)

Ariosoma scheelei (Strömman, 1896).
(CAS 44193.)
Conger cinereus Rüppell, 1828. 'i'au, pusi-solalulu.
Leptocephalus marginatus—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As Congrellus guttulus and Leptocephalus marginatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Conger noordzeike, Schultz, 1943.
Conger sp.
One specimen, 839 mm TL; caught at 440 m. Pectoral- 19; 36 lateral line pores anterior to anus. Dorsal origin slightly anterior to pectoral tip; pupil centered over rictus. Measurements expressed in thousandths of TL: head 168, tip of snout to origin of dorsal 232, tip of snout to anus 393, snout 42, diameter of eye 23, length of pectoral 62. David G. Smith examined the specimen but was unable to identify it. (ANSP 146127.)
Gorgasia naeoepea (Böhlke, 1951).
(BPBM 17457.)
Heteroconger hassi (Klausewitz and Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1959).
(BPBM 17456.)

Ophichthidae (Snake Eels)

Again, John E. McCosker provided identifications and unpublished synonymies for several of the species listed below.

*Bascanichthys filaria* (Günther, 1872).
Ophichthys filaria—Günther, 1910.
*Brachysomophis crocodilinus* (Bennett, 1833).
Ophichthys crocodilinus—Günther, 1910.
Brachysomophis sauropterus Schultz, 1943. 'Ati 'ati, l'aui.
Callechelys marmorata (Bleeker, 1853).
Callechelys marmoratous—Schultz, 1943.
Ichthyopus vulturis (Weber and de Beaufort, 1916).
(CAS 47048, 47049.)
*Lamnostoma polyophthalma* (Bleeker, 1853).
Ophichthys punctulatus—Günther, 1910.
Leiuramus semicinctus (Lay and Bennett, 1839). Gatauli.
Sphyregranthus longipinnis—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Dalophis longipinnis and Leiuramus semicinctus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Muraenichthys gymnatus Bleeker, 1864.
Muraenichthys fowleri—Schultz, 1943.
Muraenichthys laticaudata (Ogilby, 1897).
Muraenichthys laticaudata—Schultz, 1943.
Muraenichthys macropterus Bleeker, 1857.
Muraenichthys macropterus—Seale, 1935.
Muraenichthys macrostomus Bleeker, 1864.
Muraenichthys schultzei Bleeker, 1857.
Muraenichthys schultzei—Helfrich et al. 1975.
Muraenichthys sibogae Weber and de Beaufort, 1916.
Muraenichthys cookeri—Helfrich et al. 1975.
Myrichthys colubrinus (Boddaert, 1781). Gatanea.
Leiuramus colubrinus—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Chevastes colubrinus and C. fasciatius, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Myrichthys maculosus (Cuvier, 1817).
Myrichthys maculosus—Schultz, 1943.
Myrophis uropterus (Temminck and Schlegel, 1842).
(CAS 38565.)
Ophichthus melanochir Bleeker, 1864.
Collected from Aunu 'u Island by John E. Randall. (BPBM 16794.)

Phyllophichthus xenodontus Gosline 1951.
*Pisodonophis cancrivorus* (Richardson, 1844).
Ophichthys cancrivorus—Günther, 1910.
Schismorhynchus labiatus (Seale, 1917).
Schultzidia johnstonensis (Schultz and Woods, 1949).
Yirkala sp.
McCosker plans to describe the single Samoan specimen of this striped species as new. (CAS 46677.)

Clupeidae (Herrings)

Members of this family are known generally as pelupelu. Peter J. Whitehead provided synonymies and confirmed identifications. He indicates that the four species listed with an asterisk may all be valid records.

*Dussamieria acuta* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847.
Dussamieria acuta—Seale, 1935.
Seale’s specimens of acuta were never cataloged so the author was unable to confirm this record.

Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus (Rüppell, 1837).
Herklotsichthys punctata—Fowler, 1932.
Whitehead writes that his student, Thosaporn Wongratana, has found punctatus to be restricted to the Red Sea and that the widespread species hitherto called by this name (Whitehead 1972) is quadrimaculatus.

*Sardinella alibera* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847).
Clupea zunasi—Schmeltz, 1879.
*Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847).
Spratella fimbriata—Schmeltz, 1865.
*Sardinella gibbosa* (Bleeker, 1849).
Clupea gibbosa—Günther, 1909.

Sardinella melanura (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

Salala, pua.
Clupeonia commersoni—Schmeltz, 1865.
As Harengula commersoni, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Stolephorus delicatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906. 

Engraulididae (Anchovies) 

Anchovies are called nefu or fili in Samoa. Peter J. Whitehead has provided identifications and synonyms. 

Stolephorus buccaneeri Strasburg, 1960. 
Stolephorus devisi (Whiteley, 1940). 
This is the most common anchovy in Pago Pago Bay. It is sometimes confused with heterolobus from which it is distinguished by a lower gill raker count and longer head. 


Synodontidae (Lizardfishes) 

Samoans refer to lizardfishes as ta’oto. Roger F. Cressey has confirmed Samoan distributions for the three species of Synodus listed below. 

Synodus binotatus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. 
Synodus englemani Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. 
Synodus variegatus (Lacepède, 1803). Synodus varius—Schmelz, 1869. 
As S. varius, Jordan and Seale, 1906. 

Chanidae (Milkhishes) 


Plotosidae (Eel Catfishes) 


Gobiesocidae (Clingfishes) 

As Aspasmagaster samoensis, Schultz, 1943. 

Antennariidae (Frogfishes) 

Members of this family are known by the same general names as the scorpaenids in Samoa. Individuals < 8 cm TL are called la’otale; larger fish are nefu. Theodore W. Pietsch confirmed the identifications and provided most of the synonymies. 

Abantennarius analis Gosline, 1957. 

Antennarius cocineus (Lesson, 1831). 
Antennarius commersonii (Shaw, 1804). 
Antennarius commersonii—Güntner, 1877. 
Antennarius drombus Jordan and Evermann, 1903. 
Antennarius drombus—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 
Antennarius nummifer Cuvier, 1817. 
Antennarius nummifer—Güntner, 1876. 
Antennarius roscaceus (Smith and Radcliffe, 1912). 
The single Samoan specimen was collected from Larsen Bay at 60 m. 

Antennatus tuberosus (Cuvier, 1816). 

Ophidiidae (Brotulas and Cusk Eels) 


Ophidion sp. 
One of the three Samoan specimens was collected in Faga’alu Bay at 33 m. C. Richard Robins has informed the author that this material represents an undescribed species currently known only from these specimens. (BPBM 18719.) 

Bythidae 

Daniel M. Cohen assisted with the identifications and diagnoses for members of this family. 


Dinematichthys sp. Tapotopoto. 
Dinematichthys iluocetoideas (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 
As D. iluocetoideas (part), Schultz, 1943. 
Several specimens collected; 27-93 mm SL. Dorsal 73-87 (8 of 9 specimens with 77 or more rays); anal 59-73 (8 of 9 with 61 or more rays). Eye diameter 2-3 times in interorbital distance and 8-10 times in head length. Bleeker’s type of iluocetoideas apparently is no longer extant and there is considerable confusion as to which species the name applies (Cohen and Nielsen 1978). Though only one has been described, there appear to be numerous species in the genus. (BPBM 24123, USNM 222480.) 

Dinematichthys sp. Tapotopoto. 
Dinematichthys iluocetoideas (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 
As D. iluocetoideas (part), Schultz, 1943. 
Several specimens; 53-60 mm SL. Dorsal 73-75; anal 58-61. Eye diameter 4-6 times in interorbital distance and 16-23 times in head length. Cohen suspects that two species may be represented by these specimens. One group (USNM 222481) is pale (in preservative) with no obvious papillae on the snout and tip of lower jaw and with scales on the opercles. The other (USNM 222483) is darker brown with papillae more or less developed on the snout and tip of lower jaw and without scales on the opercles (but present farther forward). 


Carapidae (Pearlfishes) 

Carapus homei (Richardson, 1846). I’au. 

Fiersasfer homei—Schmelz, 1866. 
As Fiersasfer homei, Jordan and Seale, 1906. 
This species was found within the body cavities of the sea cucumbers Stichopus chloronatus and Bôhadschü argus.
Carapus parvipinnis (Kaup, 1856).
Fierasfer parvipinnis—Schmeltz, 1874.
Encheliophus gracilis (Bleeker, 1856).
Jordanicus gracilis—Günther, 1909.
As Jordanius gracilis, Schultz, 1943.
Samoan specimens were taken from the body cavities of Bohadschia argus.
Onuxodon margaritiferae (Rendahl, 1921).
Samoan specimens were collected from the jewelbox clam Spondylus sp.

Exocoetidae (Flyingfishes)

The Samoan name for flyingfishes is mālolo. Only four species were collected by the author. However, N.V. Parin, who has been engaged in revisional studies of the family for the past 20 yr, has kindly listed the following as occurring in the vicinity of Samoa.

Cheilopogon atrisignis (Jenkins, 1904).
Cheilopogon nigricans (Bennett, 1840).
Parin considers nigricans as a species group of which at least two species are represented in the vicinity of Samoa.
Cheilopogon spilonotoperus (Bleeker, 1866).
Cypselurus quindecimradiatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Cypslurus spilonotoperus, Schultz, 1943.
Cheilopogon spiloperus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Cheilopogon suttoni (Whitley and Colefax, 1938).
Cheilopogon unicolor (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Cypselurus unicolor—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Cypselurus angusticeps Nichols and Breder, 1935.
Cypselurus poeciloperus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Cypselurus poeciloperus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Cypselurus poeciloperus, Schultz, 1943.
Exocoetus monacirrhus Richardson, 1846.
Exocoetus obtusirostris Günther, 1866.
Exocoetus volitans Linnaeus, 1758.
Exocoetus volans—Günther, 1899.
Hirundichthys alhimaculatus (Fowler, 1934).
Danichthys giberti—Schultz, 1943.
Hirundichthys speculiger (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Exocoetus speculiger—Günther, 1909.
Parexocoetus brachypterus (Richardson, 1846).
Prognichthys sealei Abe, 1955.

Hemiramphidae (Halfbeaks)

The Samoan name for halfbeaks is i'usila. Bruce B. Collette provided synonyms and confirmed existing records. He states that Oxyporhamphus micropterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846) is also likely to occur in Samoan waters.

Euleptorhamphus viridis (Van Hasselt, 1824).
Hemiramphus far (Forsskål, 1775).
Hemiramphus far—Steindachner, 1906.
Hemiramphus lutkei Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846.

Hemiramphus lutkei—Parin, Collette and Shcherbachev, 1980.
Hyporhamphus acutus acutus (Günther, 1871).
Odontorhamphus chancellori—Schultz, 1943.
Hyporhamphus affinis (Günther, 1866).
Most of the published records of this species are misidentifications of Hyporhamphus dussumieri. Collette has seen only one specimen (USNM 152263) from Samoa.
Hyporhamphus balinensis (Bleeker, 1859).
Hemiramphus pacificus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Hemiramphus pacificus, Schultz, 1943.
Hyporhamphus dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Hyporhamphus samoensis—Steindachner, 1906.
As Hemiramphus affinis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Zenarchopterus dispar (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Zenarchopterus vaisiganis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Belonidae (Needlefishes)

Needlefishes with a total length of less than about 40 cm are called ise. Larger ones are known as a'iu. Again, Bruce B. Collette provided synonyms.

Ablennes hians (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Platybelone argulus platyura (Bennett, 1832).
Belone platyura—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As Belone platyura, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Strongylura incisa (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Tylosurus leiroides—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Tylosurus incisa, Schultz, 1943.
Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus (Peron and LeSueur, 1821).
Belone crocodilus—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Tylosurus giganteus, Jordan and Seale, 1906, and as T. indica, Schultz, 1943.

Poecliidae (Mollies)

Poecilia mexicana Steindachner, 1866. Fō-vai.
This species was introduced into the freshwaters of American Samoa many years ago by the Department of Public Health to control mosquitoes.
*Poecilia reticulata Peters, 1859.
Lebistes reticulatus—Fowler, 1932.

Atherinidae (Silversides)

The Samoan name for members of this family is sali. Walter Ivantsoff is credited with the synonyms.

Atherinomorus lacunosus (Schneider, 1801).
Atherina pinguis—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Hepsetia pinguis, Schultz, 1943.
Atherion elymus Jordan and Starks, 1901.
Hypoatherina ovala (Herre, 1935).
Allanetia ovala—Helfrich et al., 1975.
Hypoatherina termincki (Bleeker, 1835). Sali, ulsi.ala.
Atherina usila—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Atherina usila, Schultz, 1943.
Isonidae (Surf-Fishes)

Iso sp.

Thirty-one specimens; 18-27 mm SL; collected at Fagasa and Sailele. Dorsal V-VI 1,14-16; anal 1,21-22; pectoral 12-13. Teeth present but not externally on maxilla. Silvery lateral band continuous and terminating on anterior portion of caudal peduncle just behind axil of dorsal fin. This species occurs at the surface amidst turbulence and bubbles near wave-washed rocks. It will probably be described as new by Walter Ivantsoff. (MU 1-181.)

Anomalopidae (Lantern-Eyes)

Anomalops katoptrus Bleeker, 1856.

This species is occasionally caught by handline fishermen at depths > 300 m. Its identity was confirmed by John E. McCosker. (CAS 44373.)

Holocentridae (Squirrelfishes)

Squirrelfishes are known as malau in Samoa. Matsuura and Shimizu (1982) have recently found that Sargocentron must replace the generic name Adioryx as used by most recent authors. John E. Randall provided several of the identifications and assisted with the synonyms.

Flammeo argenteus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831).

Holocentrum laeve—Günther, 1875.

As Holocentrus laevis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Flammeo aurolineatus (Liénard, 1839). Malau-vā'a.

Randall writes that scythrops is a common synonym.


Holocentrum operculare—Günther, 1875.

As Holocentrus opercularis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Flammeo sammara (Forsskål, 1775). Malau-tui, malau-pe'a'pe'a.

Holocentrum sammara—Schmeltz, 1865.

As Holocentrus sammara, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis adustus Bleeker, 1853. Malau-tuavela, malau-u'uo.

Myripristis adustus—Schmeltz, 1866.

Myripristis amaenus (Castelnau, 1873).

Myripristis argyromus—Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis berndti Jordan and Evermann, 1903. Malau-ugatele, malau-va'a'va'a.

Myripristis mordjan—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.

As M. intermedius (part) and M. mordjan (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as M. berndti and M. mordjan (part), Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis chryseus Jordan and Evermann, 1903.

Randall confirmed the identification of this species which generally frequents depths > 30 m.

Myripristis hexagonus (Lacepède, 1802).

Myripristis hexagonus—Schmeltz, 1865.

Myripristis kuntei Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

Malau-pu'u.

Myripristis multiradiatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As M. multiradiatus, Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis mordjan (Forsskål, 1775).


Randall and Guézo (1981) have just completed an examination of this species complex.

Myripristis pralinius Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.

Malau-va'a'a, malau-mamo.

Myripristis pralinius and M. sanguineus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As M. sanguineus, Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis randalli Greenfield, 1974.

David W. Greenfield confirmed the identification. This species was previously known only from the Austral Islands and Pitcairn Island.

Myripristis violaceus Bleeker, 1851. Malau-tuuali.

Myripristis microphthalmus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As M. microphthalmus, Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis vitatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

Greenfield also identified this species.

Myripristis woodsii Greenfield, 1974.

Myripristis intermedius (part) and M. mordjan (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As M. mordjan (part), Schultz, 1943.


(BPBM 28107.)

Ostichthys kua‘anaus (Günther, 1880).

This identification was confirmed by John E. Randall. (BPBM 28906.)

Plectropsis lima (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.) Malau-mutu.

Myripristis humilis—Kner and Steindachner, 1866.

As Holotrichys lima, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.


Holocentrum caudimaculatum—Schmeltz, 1865.

As Holocentrus caudimaculatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.


Holocentrum diadema—Schmeltz, 1865.

As Holocentrus diadema, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Sargocentron ensiferum (Jordan and Evermann, 1903).

This species is handlined from deep water.

Sargocentron lacteoguttatum (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829). Malau-fauimu.

Holocentrum punctais—Schmeltz, 1865.

As Holocentrus punctaissimus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as H. lacteoguttatus, Schultz, 1943.

Sargocentron melanospilos (Bleeker, 1858).

A specimen was handlined from 90 m. The identity was confirmed by Randall who reports that cornutum, the name often applied to this species, has an Indo-Malayan distribution. (BPBM 27764.)

Sargocentron microstoma (Günther, 1859). Malau-tianiu.

Holocentrum microstoma—Schmeltz, 1874.

As Holocentrus microstomus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Sargocentron rubrum (Forsskål, 1775).

Holocentrum rubrum—Günther, 1874.

As Holocentrus prasin, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as H. ruber, Schultz, 1943.
**Lampridae (Moonfish Family)**

_Lampris guttatus_ (Brunnich, 1788). _Koko._

This is a pelagic species commonly caught by tuna longline vessels.

**Aulostomidae (Trumpetfishes)**

_Aulostomus chinensis_ (Linnaeus, 1766). _Taoto-ena_ (brown phase), _taoto-sama_ (yellow phase), _au'aualuti, taotito._

As _A. valentini_, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Fistulariidae (Cornetfishes)**

_Fistularia commersonii_ Rüppell, 1838. _Taoto-ama, taotao._

_Fistularia tabaccaria_—Schmelz, 1865.

As _F. petimba_, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

**Macrorhamphosidae (Snipefishes)**

_Macrorhamphosus scolopax_ (Linnaeus, 1758).

_Centriscus brevispinus_—Kner and Steindachner, 1866.

As _Macrorhamphosus brevispinus_, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

A Samoan specimen taken from a fish stomach was identified by Alwyne Wheeler. Additional synonyms are _graciliis_ and _velutaris._

**Syngnathidae (Pipefishes and Seahorses)**

C. E. Dawson has confirmed the identifications and Samoan records and assisted with the synonymies.


_Choeiroichthys sculptus_ (Günther, 1870).

_Choeiroichthys sculptus_—Schultz, 1943.


_Corythoichthys flavofasciatus_ (Rüppell, 1838).

_Corythoichthys scelaei_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As _Corythoichthys consplicatilis_, Schultz, 1943.

_Corythoichthys intestinalis_ (Ramsay, 1881).

_Corythoichthys waitei_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As _Corythoichthys fasciatus_, Schultz, 1943.

_Cosmocampus maxweberi_ (Whitley, 1933).

(BPBM 17483.)

_Doryrhampus excisus_ (Kap, 1856).

_Doryrhampus melanopieura_—Schultz, 1943.

**Dunkereocampus dactyliophorus** (Bleeker, 1853).


_Festucalex wassi_—Dawson, 1977b.

_Hippichthys spicifer_ (Rüppell, 1838).

_Syngnathus spicifer_—Seale, 1935.

*Hippocampus kuda_ Bleeker, 1852.

_Hippocampus guttulatus_ var. _kuda_—Schmelz, 1874.

_Micrognathus brevirostris_ (Rüppel, 1840).

_Micrognathus matafae_ (Jordan and Seale, 1906).

_Corythroichthys matafae_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

_Microphis retzii_ (Bleeker, 1856).

_Microphis caudatus_ and _M. torrentius_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

This species is usually found in brackish or freshwater.

_Oostethus brachyurus brachyurus_ (Bleeker, 1853).

_Microphis brachyurus_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As _Doryichthys brachyurus_, Schultz, 1943.

Adults are usually found in fresh or brackish water.

_Phostoxampus diacanthus_ (Schultz, 1943).

_Lechthycampus diacanthus_—Schultz, 1943.

_Syngnathoides biaculeatus_ (Bloch, 1785).

_Gasteroitokeus biaculeatus_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Scorpaenidae (Scorpionfishes)**

Scorpionfishes < 8 cm TL are called _la'otale_. Those > 8 cm TL are referred to as _nofu_ or _fatale_. William N. Eschmeyer has confirmed the identifications of the new Samoan records and provided synonymies.

_Dendrochirus biocellatus_ (Fowler, 1938).

_Dendrochirus sausaule_—Jordan and Seale, 1906. _Sausau-lele_.

_Pterois zebra_—Schmelz, 1866.

As _Dendrochirus brachypterus_, Schultz, 1943.

_Pontinus macrocephalus_ (Sauvage, 1882).

This species is occasionally caught by fishermen at depths around 200 m.

_Pterois antennata_ (Bloch, 1787). _Sausau-lele._

_Pterois radiata_—Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829. _Sausau-lele._

_Pterois cincta_—Schmelz, 1866.

_Pterois volitans_ (Linnaeus, 1758). _Sausau-lele._

_Pterois volitans_—Schmelz, 1866.

_Scorpaena albobrunnea_ Günther, 1874.

_Scorpaenopsis albobrunnea_—Schultz, 1943.

*Scorpaena asperella_ Bennett, 1829.

_Scorpaenopsis asperella_—Schultz, 1943.

_Scorpaena baiklei_ Sauvage, 1875.

_Scorpaena nuchalis_—Schultz, 1943.

_Scorpaena laotale_ (Jordan and Seale, 1906).

_Sebastapistes laotale_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Scorpaena ocellula_ (Smith, 1847).

_Scorpaena haplodactylus_—Schmelz, 1866.

The only Samoan record for this species is the original.

_Scorpaenodes brocki_ (Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966).

_Scorpaenodes guamensis_ (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).

_Scorpaena guamensis_—Günther, 1874.

As _Sebastopsis guamensis_ and _S. scabra_, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

_Scorpaenodes hirsutus_ (Smith, 1857).

_Scorpaenodes parvipinnis_ (Garrett, 1864).
Prominent Plalycephalus Scorpaenopsis Ambassis Dactyloplena Caracanthus Taenianotus

As A. nasus, tom A. As A. onekes, tom A. As A. vakiyus As A. Scorpaenopsis Scorpaenopsis Caracanthus Caracanthus Scorpaenopsis Scorpaenopsis

As A. Ambassis Ambassis Ambassis Ambassis

1943. Scorpaenopsis Scorpaenopsis Scorpaenopsis Scorpaenopsis


Serranidae (Groupers and Sea Basses)

Groupers <30 cm TL are generally known as gatula. Those 30-90 cm TL are called 'ata'ata and very large individuals may be termed vaolo. John E. Randall assisted with the identifications.


Anthias pleurotaenia Bleeker, 1857. Anthias sp.

Two specimens, 75 and 84 mm SL; collected at 47-50 m. Dorsal X,16-17; anal III,7; pectoral 17-18; lateral line pores 46-48. Four scale rows between lateral line and spinous mid-dorsal; third dorsal spine elongate. Those and the following unidentified Anthias are deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. (CAS 44374-44377.)

Anthias sp.(Subgenus Pseudanilhas). One specimen, 67 mm SL. Dorsal X,16; anal III,7; gill rakers 11 + 1 + 24 = 36; lateral line pores 51. Prominent serrations on preopercle.

Anthias sp. (Subgenus Pseudanilhas). One specimen, 24 mm SL. Dorsal X,16; anal III,7; gill rakers 8 + 1 + 24 = 33; lateral line pores 47. Prominent spines at angle of preoperculum and angle of operculum.


Cephalopholis argus Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Gatala-ul, lo, ib. Serranus myriaster—Schmeltz, 1865. Randall has found that guttus is an older name for this species but he and Ben-Tuvia have petitioned the International Commission to retain argus.

Cephalopholis igarashiensis Katayama, 1957. Gatala-sama. This species is occasionally handline from deep water.

Cephalopholis indelibilis (Fowler, 1904). Gatala-sega. Randall has recently determined this to be an older name for a species he (1964a) had identified as obtusarius. (BPBM 27768.)


Cephalopholis miniatus (Forsékál, 1775). Serranus miniatus—Günther, 1873. Samoan records may be misidentifications as the species has been confused in the past with sexmaculatus which is herein recorded from Samoa for the first time.

Cephalopholis sexmaculatus (Rüppell, 1828). Gatala-mumu.


Cephalopholis urodeus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). Mata'ele. Serranus urodeus—Schmeltz, 1866.

Cephalopholis sp.

Seven specimens, 48-126 mm SL. Dorsal IX,15; anal III,9; pec-

Caracanthes (Dwarf Rockfishes)


Platycephalidae (Flatheads)

The flatheads, which are called tolo in Samoa, were identified by Leslie W. Knapp who plans to revise the family.


As P. variolosus, Jordan and Seale, 1906. Knapp also places Thysanophrys papillosabium in synonymy.

Platycephalus oligolepis Regan, 1908. Platycephalus sp.

Five specimens, 90-98 mm SL. Dorsal VIII + 11; anal 12; lateral line pores 51-52. Snout in SL 8.9-9.6. This species is similar to chilotaenus but has a shorter snout. (BPBM 18722.)

Wakiyus welanderi Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966. A single individual was collected at Larsen Bay on sandy bottom at 40 m.

Dactylopteridae (Flying Gurnards)

Dactyloptena orientalis (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

Centropomidae (Perchlets)


As A. lafa, Schultz, 1943. This species is usually found in freshwater.

Ambassis safa (Forsékál, 1775). Lafa. Ambassis commersonii—Schmeltz, 1869.

As A. vaivasesnis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943. This species is recorded only from Western Samoa where its preferred habitat (bays, estuaries, and freshwater streams) is extensive.

Percichthyidae (Temperate Basses)

Neoscombrops pacificus Mochizuki, 1979. (BPBM 27767.)
toral 18; vertical scale rows above lateral line 98-104. Head, body, and fins reddish orange; posterior edge of caudal pale with pale coloration broader dorsally and ventrally; four red spots on lower lip, two bordering the symphysis and the others midway between the symphysis and corners of mouth. This species is common in Samoa and Randall indicates it is widespread in Oceania and the western Pacific. (BPBM 17495.)

**Epinephelus dicorynophorus** (Bleeker, 1856). *Ata'ata-uli.*

The single specimen collected was caught at depth of about 100 m. (BPBM 22720.)

**Epinephelus fario** (Thunberg, 1792). *Gatala-pule'ena.*

**Epinephelus coralicolus**—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As *E. coralicolus,* Schultz, 1943.

**Epinephelus fasciatus** (Forsskål, 1775). *Faulusi.*

**Epinephelus fuscoguttatus** (Forsskål, 1775). *Gatala-aloalo.*

**Epinephelus fuscoguttatus** (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906. Randall (1964a) indicated *horridus* as a probable junior synonym of *fuscoguttatus* but Schultz (in Schultz et al. 1966) distinguished between the two species on the basis of pectoral and gill raker count. Samoan specimens agree with Schultz's diagnosis of *horridus.*

**Epinephelus hexagonatus** (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Gatala-ano'au.*

*Serranus hexagonatus*—Schmeltz, 1869. As *Epinephelus stellans,* Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Epinephelus maculatus** (Bloch, 1790). *Gatala-pule'ula.*

**Epinephelus maculatus**—Jordan and Seale, 1906. **Epinephelus medurensis** is a junior synonym. **Epinephelus melanosigma** Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. *Gatala-pule'ula,* *gatala-tane.*


**Epinephelus microdon** (Bleeker, 1856). *Gatala-nifo'ili,* *gatala-aloalo.*

**Epinephelus fuscoguttatus** (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906. Randall (1964a) discussed the confusion between this species and *fuscoguttatus.*

**Epinephelus morrhua** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833. *Ata'ata-tusitus.*

This species is common at depths of 100 m or more.

**Epinephelus socialis** (Günther, 1873). *Serranus socialis*—Günther, 1873.

**Epinephelus tauvina** (Forsskål, 1775). *Gatala-tane.*

**Serranus tauvina**—Schmeltz, 1865.

**Epinephelus elongatus** Schultz is a recent synonym.

**Epinephelus sp.** *Gatala-pule'ama.*

One specimen, 190 mm SL; taken by handline at 200 m. Dorsal X1,16; anal III,8; gill rakers 8 + 1 + 14 = 23. Head and body light brown; yellow spots on head and nape; five broad but indistinct darker bars on sides and peduncle. (BPBM 24129.)

**Gracila albomarginata** (Fowler and Bean, 1930).

**Liopropoma susumi** (Jordan and Seale, 1906). *Susumi.*

Choristium susumi—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Liopropoma sp.**

John E. Randall and Leighton Taylor are describing this red-and-white striped species. (BPBM 18723.)


**Plectranthias fourmanoiri**—Randall, 1980a.

**Plectranthias kamii** Randall, 1980.

This species is occasionally handlined from deep water. (BPBM 22721.)


**Plectranthias nanus**—Randall, 1980a.

**Plectranthias yamakawai** Yoshino, 1972.

This identification was confirmed by John E. Randall. (BPBM 28902.)

**Plectropomus leopardus** (Lacepède, 1802). *Ata'ata-utu.*

**Paracanthistius maculatus**—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As *Paracanthistius maculatus,* Schultz, 1943.

**Plectropomus melanoleucus** (Lacepède, 1802). The author has collected and observed this distinctive species only in Pago Pago Bay.

**Plectropomus truncatus** Fowler and Bean, 1930. *Ata'ata-utu.* (BPBM 22718.)

**Promicrops lanceolatus** (Bloch, 1790). *Ata'ata-uli,* vaolo.

Individuals weighing more than 100 kg have been observed.

**Saloptia powelli** Smith, 1963.

This species was observed on only one occasion. It was handlined from an offshore bank at a depth of about 140 m. (BPBM 27858.)

**Variole louti** (Forsskål, 1775). *Papa-iuauli* (juveniles), *velo* (subadults), *papa* (adults).

**Epinephelus louti**—Boulenger, 1895.

As *Variole flavimarginata,* Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Glamistidae** (Soapfishes)

**Belonoperca chabanaudi** Fowler and Bean, 1930. *Apoua.*

Randall et al. (1980) have shown this species to be a gymnastid rather than a serranid as previously classified.

**Grammistis sexlineatus** (Thunberg, 1792). Talli, tusaui. **Grammistis orientalis**—Schmeltz, 1869.

**Grammistis occellatus** Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953. **Anaso.**

**Pogonoperca punctata** (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). *Gutunofu.*

The single Samoan specimen was handlined from deep water.

**Pseudochromidae** (Basslets)

Members of this family are generally called tīva. None were known from Samoa prior to 1943. All are small and found subtidally.

**Chlidichthys sp.**

Three specimens, 24-46 mm SL; collected at 43 and 66 m. Dorsal II,25; anal II,15; pectoral 17; pelvic 1,4; scales 62-63. Body dusky rose or orange; nape, snout, and lips bright rose. (BPBM 24118.)

**Pseudochromis jamesi** Schultz, 1943.

**Pseudochromis jamesi**—Schultz, 1943.

The bright reddish orange coloration of mature males is not mentioned by Schultz in his species description.

**Pseudochromis porphyreus** Lubbock and Goldman, 1974.

**Pseudochromis porphyreus**—Lubbock and Goldman, 1974.

**Pseudoplesiops rosae** Schultz, 1943.

**Pseudoplesiops rosae**—Schultz, 1943.

**Pseudoplesiops sp.**

Three specimens, 25-27 mm SL; collected at 43 m. Dorsal 28-29; anal 18; pectoral 16-17; pelvic 1,3; scales 33-36. No lateral line. Head and body greenish yellow; underside of head rosy; alternate dorsal and anal rays dusky at base. (BPBM 24121.)

**Plesiopidae** (Prettyfins)

Prettyfins are generally termed *aneana* or *tafūti.*
Plesios coeruleolineatus Rüppell, 1835.
Pharopteryx melas—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Plesiops coralicola Bleeker, 1853.
Plesiops nigricans—Schultz, 1866.
As Pharopteryx nigricans, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Plesiops nigricans, Schultz, 1943.
Plesiops sp.
Two specimens, 22 and 26 mm SL. Dorsal IX,9; anal III,7; pectoral ii,13-14,ii-iii = 18; pelvic 1,4; scales 23; gill rakers 5+1+7 = 13. Lower pectoral rays with only two branches; pelvics extend beyond axil of anal in larger individuals. Head and body pale with brown bars; median fins with dark brown bars and pale edges. (BPBM 17524, 20012, 24110."

**Pseudogrammitidae (Reef Basslets)**

Pseudogramma bilinearis (Schultz, 1943). *Ateate*
Aporops bilinearis—Schultz, 1943.
Pseudogramma polyacantha (Bleeker, 1856).
*Gnathyps samoensis—Fowler and Silvester, 1922.
Pseudogramma sp.
One specimen, 80 mm SL; collected at 33 m. Dorsal VII,22; anal III,18; pectoral 14; pelvic 1,5; scales 49; lateral line pores 22; gill rakers 5+1+1+1 = 17. No spine on rear margin of preopercle. Body brown with yellow-brown blotches; fins reddish. (BPBM 24128.)

**Teraponidae (Terapon Perches)**

Terapon jarbua (Forsskål, 1775). *Ava'ava.
Terapon servus—Schultz, 1866.

**Kuhlidae (Mountain Basses)**

*Kuhlia marginata* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
*Lalele.*
*Dules malo—Schultz, 1866.
*Kuhlia mugil* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Safole.*
*Kuhlia taeniura*—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As *K. taeniura*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
*Kuhlia rupestris* (Lacepède, 1802). *Sesele* (<15 cm TL), *inato* (>15 cm TL).
*Dules rupestris—Schultz, 1866.
This species is often found in freshwater.
*Kuhlia salelea* Schultz, 1943. *Salele.*
*Kuhlia marginata—Evermann and Seale, 1923.
This species is often found in freshwater.

**Priacanthidae (Big-Eyes)**

All species of *Priacanthus* are known as *matapula* in Samoa.
Wayne C. Starnes, who is revising the genus, made or confirmed the identifications.

*Priacanthus blochii* Bleeker, 1853.
This species is fairly common in Pago Pago Bay. (BPBM 17485.)

*Priacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepède, 1801).
*Priacanthus cruentatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
*Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskål, 1775).
A specimen was handlined from 60 m. (BPBM 27765.)

*Priacanthus* sp.
One specimen, 192 mm SL; handlined from 100 m. Dorsal X,14; anal III,15; lateral line pores 55+5 (left side) and 56+6 (right side) = 60-62; gill rakers 5+1+1+5 = 21. Caudal slightly rounded. Central portion of pelvis and distal portions of soft dorsal and anal yellow; black spot at base of pelvis; membrane between dorsal spines 1 and III dusky. Starnes plans to describe this species which has a wide Indopacific distribution. (USNM 236936.)

A specimen was handlined from 160 m. (BPBM 27766.)

**Apogonidae (Cardinalfishes)**

The general name by which cardinalfishes are known in Samoa is *fō*. Many of the species groups in this family are poorly understood and will likely undergo changes in nomenclature when subjected to comprehensive review. At present, Lachner (in Schultz et al. 1953) is probably the best source for species names and descriptions and, unless otherwise noted, is followed in this checklist.

*Apogon angustatus* (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911). *Fō-tusiloloa.*
*Apogon asaeae* Seale, 1935.
*Apogon fluctuosus* Seale, 1935.
Thomas H. Fraser writes that the types are in poor condition and their identity is uncertain.

*Apogon bandanensis* Bleeker, 1854.
*Apogon bandanensis*—Steindachner, 1901.
*Apogon coccineus* Rüppell, 1838. *Fō-sūmū.*
*Apogon eperythrus*—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As *Amia eperythra*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Apogon doryssa* (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Amia crassiceps* and *A. fusca*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Apogon crassiceps* (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Apogon edekataena* Bleeker, 1852.
*Apogon edekataena*—Fraser, 1972.
*Apogon exostigma* (Jordan and Starks, 1906). *Fō-loloa.*
*Amia exostigma*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Apogon frenatus* (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Apogon fragilis* Smith, 1961.
This species was collected from the saltwater pond enclosed by runways at the Pago Pago International Airport.

*Apogon fraenatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1832. *Fō-loloa.*
*Apogon frenatus* (part)—Schultz, 1943.
*Apogon guamensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1832.
*Amia savayensis* (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Apogon bandanensis* (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Apogon nubilis* is a junior synonym.
*Apogon hypselonotus* Bleeker, 1855. *Fō-sūmū.*
*Amia dorssy—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Apogon dorssy* (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Apogon kallopterus* Bleeker, 1856. *Fō-alalo.*
*Amia snyderi—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Apogon frenatus* (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Apogon lateralis* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1832.
*Amia lateralis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Apogon ceramensis* Schultz, 1943.
Apogon leptacanthus Bleeker, 1856.
Apogon leptacanthus—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Microtus graeffei, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Apogon graeffei, Schultz, 1943.
Apogon nigrofuscatus Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953. Fō-tuauii.
Amia arubiensis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon arubiensis, Schultz, 1943.
Apogon novemfasciatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828.
Apogon novemfasciatus—Schmeltz, 1865.
As Amia novemfasciata (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Apogon robustus (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911).
Amia novemfasciata (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon novemfasciata (part), Schultz, 1943.
Apogon savayensis Günther, 1871. Fō-tala.
Apogon savayensis—Günther, 1871.
As Amia savayensis (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Apogon bandanensis (part), Schultz, 1943.
Apogon trimaculatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828.
Amia koilomatodon—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Apogon sp. Fō-talamemea.
Lachner (in Schultz et al. 1953) referred to this species as novaeguineae. He has since determined it to be undescribed, however, and plans to describe it with John E. Randall.
Apogon sp.
Two specimens, both 25 mm SL; collected at 37 m. Dorsal VII +1,9; anal II,8; pectoral 14; lateral line pores 22. Head, body, and fins with rosy brown and pale mottling. (USNM 220060.)
Archamia biguttata Lachner, 1951.
Archamia fucata (Cantor, 1850). Fō-manifi.
Apogon bleekeri—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Archamia lineolata, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Cheliodipterus macrodon (Lacepède, 1802). Fō-taotu, tuganini (Savai’i).
Cheliodipterus octovittatus—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Paramia macrodon, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Cheliodipterus lineatus, Schultz, 1943.
Cheliodipterus quinquelineatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828. Fō-tusiloloa.
Paramia quinquelineata—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Paramia quinquelineata, Schultz, 1943.

Fo’a Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Fo’a—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon brachygramma (part), Schultz, 1943.
*Fo’a vaialae Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Fo’a vaialae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon brachygramma (part), Schultz, 1943.
Schultz (1943) placed this species in synonymy with fo’a.
Considerable difference of opinion exists regarding the taxonomy of this genus. Schultz (1943) placed marmoratus and variegatus in the synonymy of auritus but retained isoistigma as a valid species. Smith (1961) recognized only auritus. All four forms are given specific status by Lachner (in Schultz et al. 1953). The present author was readily able to identify isoistigma, marmorata, and variegata from recently collected material. Samoan specimens at the U.S. National Museum labeled aurita were examined but their faded condition made identification impossible.

Fowleria isoistigma (Jordan and Seale, 1906). Fō-gatala.
Apogonichthys isoistigma—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon isoistigma, Schultz, 1943.
Fowleria marmorata (Allyne and Macleay, 1876). Fō-mumū.
Apogonichthys marmoratus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon auritus (part), Schultz, 1943.
Fowleria variegata (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1832).
Apogonichthys variegatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Apogon auritus (part), Schultz, 1943.
Gymnapogon uropilotos Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.
Pseudamia polyistigma (Bleeker, 1859).
Pseudamia sp.
Two specimens, 46 and 47 mm SL; collected at Larsen Bay at 70 m. Dorsal V1 +1,8; anal I1,8; pectoral 16; gill rakers 8 developed + 9 or 10 undeveloped; lateral line scales 5 + 18 = 23; a ventral row of 19 notched scales from below pectoral base to caudal peduncle. Scales cycloid and well developed; no flap on anterior nostrils; a few serrations on angle of preoperculum. Color in alcohol: body pale yellow, almost entirely overlaid with yellow-brown pigment; brown spots on preoperculum, lips, and chin; caudal dusky; all other fins pale. (BPBM 24116.)
Pseudamiops gracilicauda (Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953).

Rhamdalia sp.
Several specimens, largest is 33 mm SL; collected at depths of 20-33 m. Dorsal V1 +1,9; anal I1,12-14; pectoral 10; gill rakers 14. One weak suborbital spine at angle and 2-5 weak preopercular spines. Translucent with pale orange spots on head. Color in alcohol: pale yellow with dusky specks on preoperculum, lips, and chin. (BPBM 18724, USNM 220059.)

Malacanthidae (Tilefishes)

These fishes are generally known as mo’o or mo’otai.

Malacanthus brevirostris Guichenot, 1848.
Malacanthus latovittatus (Lacepède, 1801). Mo’o-moana.
Oceanops latovittatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Echeneidae (Remoras)

Remoras are called talatalili in Samoa.

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus, 1758.
Echeneis naucrates—Fowler, 1900.
As Leptecheneis naucrates, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Phthirichthys lineatus (Menzies, 1791). This fish was associated with a hawksbill turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata, when collected.
Remora remora (Linnaeus, 1758).
Echeneis remora—Schmeltz, 1865.
Remoropsis pallidus (Schlegel, 1850).
A specimen was taken from the gills of a black marlin, Makaira indica.
Rhombochirrus osteochir (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
This specimen was associated with a blue marlin, Makaira nigricans.

Carangidae (Jacks)

Many of the jacks are not known by specific Samoan names.
Size classes, however, are labeled as follows: lupo (<8 cm TL), lupotā (8-20 cm TL), malauli (20-50 cm TL), ulua (50-80 cm TL), and sapo'anae (>80 cm TL). Frank Williams assisted with the identifications and synonymies of most Carangoides and Urapis. Decapterus and some Carangoides were identified by William F. Smith-Vaniz who also furnished or confirmed most of the remaining synonymies.

Alectis ciliaris (Bloch, 1787). Noasami (juvenile), to'uto'u (sub-adult).

Alectis ciliaris—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Atule mate (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833).

Decapterus lundini—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Caranx lundini, Schultz, 1943.

Caranoides caeruleopinnatus (Rüppell, 1830). Lala'utu, filu.

Carangoides dinema (Bleeker, 1851).

A specimen was handlined from 80 m.

Carangoides ferda'au (Forsskål, 1775).

Carangoides ferda'au—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.

As Caranx ferda'au and C. gilberti, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as C. ferdu, Schultz, 1943.

Carangoides hedlandensis (Whiteley, 1934).

Caranx plumbeus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Caranx armatus, Schultz, 1943. This species has been referred to as ciliaris which is a nomen dubium (Williams et al. 1980).

Carangoides orthogrammus Jordan and Gilbert, 1881.

Junior synonymy is jordani, nitidus, and the subspecies gymnostethoides evermanni. (ANSP 144898.)

Carangoides plagiotremaia (Bleeker, 1857).

Williams lists this as the “probable” identity for the Samoan specimen he examined. Junior synonyms include vemerinus, compressus, and brevicarinatus.

Caranx ignobilis (Forsskål, 1775). Sapo'anae.

Caranx ignobilis (part) and C. marginatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Caranx lugubris Poe, 1861. Tafa'ulī.

Caranx adscensionis—Schultz, 1943.

Caranx melampygus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833.

Malauli-apamoa, atugalolaoa.

Caranx melampygus—Schmeltz, 1879.

Caranx papuensis Alleyne and Macleay, 1877. Malauli-sinasama.

Caranx ignobilis (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy and Gaimard, 1825. Malauli-matalapō'a.

Caranx hippos—Günter, 1876.

As C. forsteri, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Decapterus macarellus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833).

Atulea, namuauaiau.

Decapterus macrosoma Bleeker, 1851. Atulea, namuauaiau.

Most recent authors have misapplied the name lajang to this species according to Smith-Vaniz.

Elegatis bipinnulatus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). Sāmāni.

Gnaathanodon speciosus (Forsskål, 1775). Lupa'oai (juveniles).

Caranx speciosus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Caranx speciosus, Schultz, 1943.

Megalaspis cordyla (Linnaeus, 1758). Atua'o.

Caranx rotllteri—Günter, 1876.

Scomberoides lysan (Forsskål, 1775). Lai.

Chorinemus tolo—Schmeltz, 1866.

As Scomberoides sancti-petri, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch, 1793). Nato (<10 cm TL), atule (10-20 cm TL), taupapa (>20 cm TL).

Caranx crumenophthalmus—Schmeltz, 1865.

As Trachurus crumenophthalmus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as T. crumenophthalmus, Schultz, 1943.

Seriola dumerilii (Risso, 1810).

Seriola rivoliana Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833. Tafa'ula, palu-kata, tavai.

This identification was confirmed by Smith-Vaniz. (ANSP 145118.)

Trachinotus bailloni (Lacepède, 1802). Lala'ufu, lai.

Tachynotus bailloni—Günter, 1876.

Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède, 1802). Alala'ufu, lala'ufu.

Trachynotus ovatus—Schmeltz, 1866.

As Trachinotus ovatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Uraspis secunda (Poey, 1860). Malauli-gutupua'e, lufi.

Coryphaenidae (Dolphins)

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus, 1758. Masimasi.

Coryphaena hippurus—Schultz, 1943.

Leiognathidae (Ponyfishes)

Ponyfishes are known as mumu in Samoa.

Gazza minuta (Bloch, 1795).

Gazza equaliformis—Borodin, 1932.

*Leiognathus equula (Forsskål, 1775).

Equula edentula—Steindachner, 1906.

This species is recorded only from Upolu.

Leiognathus fasciatus (Lacepède, 1803).

Equula fuligera—Schmeltz, 1865.

Bramidae (Pomfrets)

Taractichthys longipinnis (Lowe, 1843). Manifi-moana.

This is a pelagic species commonly caught by tuna longline vessels and occasionally by local handline fishermen in deep water.

Caesionidae (Fusiliers)

Members of this family, known as atule-toto or ulisega, occupy the midwater habitat and seldom take a baited hook. They are, thus, difficult to collect except by a diver with a spear which explains why only two species were previously recorded from Samoa. Gerald R. Allen confirmed the identifications.

Caesio caerulaureus Lacepède, 1801.

Caesio caerulaureus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Caesio xanthomosotus Bleeker, 1853.

Caesio erythrostigma—Schmeltz, 1869.

Pterocaesio chrysozona (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).

Pterocaesio kohleri Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.

Pterocaesio tile (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).

Lutjanidae (Snappers)

The general name for shallow water snappers in Samoa is mā.
Large, deepwater species are known as *palu*. Sixteen of the 17 new records for this family were taken by local handline fishermen in relatively deep water (>100 m).

*Aphareus furcatus* (Lacepède, 1801). *Palu-aloalo.*
*Aphareus rutilans* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.
   *Palu-gutusiliva, palu-sina, palu-makomakomak.*
*Apriorn virens* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.
   *Asoama, utu.*
*Apriorn virens*—Schultz, 1943.
*Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828.
   *Palu-malau.*
   Anderson (1981) concluded that *marshi* is a synonym.
   This recently described species is caught less frequently in Samoa than the other two members of the genus. Its appearance is similar to *coruscans* though the caudal fin lobes are shorter and the gill rakers more numerous.
*Lutjanus argentinaculatus* (Forsskål, 1775). *Mū-tāïva.*
   Mesopron gembra—Schmeltz, 1869.
   As *Lutjanus argentinaculatus* and *L. lineatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *L. argentinaculatus*, Schultz, 1943.
   *Lutjanus biguttatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
   Mesopron bleeker—Schmeltz, 1869.
*Lutjanus bohar* (Forsskål, 1775). *Mū, mū-a’a* (dark phase), mū-mea (red phase).
   *Lutjanus bohar*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
   As *Lutjanus bohar*, Schultz, 1943.
   *Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forsskål, 1775).
   Mesopron fulviflamma—Schmeltz, 1874.
*Lutjanus fulvus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Tamala, tāïva.*
   Genyoroge marginata—Schmeltz, 1865.
   As *Lutjanus marginatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *L. vaigiensis*, Schultz, 1943.
*Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775). *Mala’i.*
   Genyoroge bottomenis—Schmeltz, 1869.
   As *Lutjanus gibbus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
*Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskål, 1775). *Savane.*
   Diacope octolineata—Schmeltz, 1865.
   As *Lutjanus kasmira*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
*Lutjanus monostigma* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828).
   Tāïva, feloitega.
   *Lutjanus monostigma*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
   As *Lutjanus monostigma*, Schultz, 1943.
*Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828).
   Mū-malaugutu.
   Genyoroge rivulata—Schmeltz, 1877.
   As *Lutjanus rivulatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
*Lutjanus rufoolineatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). *Savane-ulasama.*
*Lutjanus sanguineus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828.
   Mala’i-pa’epa’e’e.
   Macolor niger (Forsskål, 1775). *Mata’oa.*
   Mesopron macolor—Günther, 1873.
   As *Lutianus niger*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
   This species was identified by William D. Anderson, Jr. (GMBL 76-418.)
*Paracaeio sordidus* Abe and Shinohara, 1962.
   (GMBL 81-64.)
*Paracaeio xanthurus* Bleeker, 1875. *Palu-tuasama, palu-tuavea.* (GMBL 77-258.)
*Paracaeio sp.* *Palu-mutu.*
   One specimen, 440 mm SL; handlined from relatively deep water. Dorsal X,10; anal III,8; pectoral 16; gill rakers 10+1+1 = 28; lateral line pores 48. No scales on maxillary. Body pale with four triangular-shaped, olive-colored saddles on back, lateral line also olive-colored; head pale, darker dorsally; dorsal fin and ventral portion of caudal pale yellow, remaining fins pale with a dusky tinge. P. Fourmarnoir believes this to be an undescribed species. He has also seen specimens from Fiji and Vanuatu (New Hebrides). (GMBL 81-65.)
*Pristipomoides amoena* (Snyder, 1911). *Palu-tusimoana, palu-ula, palu-sega.* Harry T. Kami identified the specimen.
*Pristipomoides auriclla* (Jordan, Evermann and Tanaka, 1927).
*Palu-tusama, palu-ave.*
*Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). *Palu-ena'ena, palu-sina, palu-pa'epa'e.*
*Pristipomoides multihoms* (Day, 1870). *Palu-sina-ugele, palu-sina, palu-pa'epa'e.*
   A specimen was identified by Harry T. Kami.
*Pristipomoides zonatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). *Palu-sega, palu-ula.*

**Nemipteridae (Monocle Breams)**

*Pentapodus caninus* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
   Heterognathodon xanthopleura—Schmeltz, 1865.
*Pentapodus sp.* *Tivao-sugale.*
   Barry C. Russell believes Samoan specimens represent a new species. (BPBM 24120, WAM P26987-001.)
*Sclopios cancellatus* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
   *Sclopios cancellatus*—Schmeltz, 1869.
   As *S. lineata*, Jordan and Seale, 1906. Jordan and Seale based their record of this species on Günther’s (1874) record.
   *Sclopios trilineatus* Kner, 1868. *Tivao.*
   *Sclopios trilineatus*—Kner, 1868.

**Gerreidae (Mojarras)**

The general name for members of this family is *matu*. The three species which were not collected during the present study are recorded only from Western Samoa where their preferred habitat (shallow brackish or freshwater) is much more extensive.

*Gerres kapas* Bleeker, 1851.
   *Gerres kapas*—Fowler, 1929.
*Gerres macrosoma* Bleeker, 1854.
   *Gerres macrosoma*—Steindachner, 1906.
   As *Xystaema macrosoma*, Jordan and Seale, 1906. Jordan and Seale based their Samoan record on that of Kner (1868).
*Gerres oblongus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.
*Matu-loa*
   *Gerres macrosoma*—Kner, 1868.
   As *Xystaema gigas*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
*Gerres oyena* (Forsskål, 1775).
   *Gerres argyrus*—Schmeltz, 1865.
Haemulidae (Grunts and Sweetlips)

Plectorhynchos nigricans (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).

Misumi.

Diagramma gibbosum—Hombron and Jacquinot, 1853.
As Eviatichthys crassipinus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Plectorhinchus nigrus, Schultz, 1943.

Plectorhynchus orientalis (Bloch, 1793). Mutumuta, ava'ava-moana.

Diagramma lessonii—Schmelz, 1866.
As Plectorhinchus diagrammus, Schultz, 1943.

Plectorhynchus punctatissimus (Playfair, 1867). 'I'amai-moana.

Plectorhynchus chaetodonoides—Jordan and Seale, 1906. Juveniles are sometimes referred to as picus according to R. J. McKay.

Lethrinidae (Emperors)

Juvenile emperors < 15 cm TL are referred to as mata'ele'ele. Those 15-30 cm TL are ulamalosi, and individuals > 30 cm TL are called filoa. Torao Sato, who has recently (1978) revised Lethrinus, assisted with the identification of members of this genus.

Gnathodentex aureolineatus (Lacepède, 1803). Mumu, tolai.

Pontanops aururolineatus—Günther, 1874.
As Gnathodentex aururolineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Gymnomrana lehrioides (Bleecker, 1849). Filoa-mūi.

Gymnomrana rivulatus (Rüppell, 1835). Filoa-gutupu'u.

This species was identified by P. Foraminoff who states that robinsoni is a junior synonym. It is caught in deep water.

Lethrinus amboinensis Bleeker, 1854. Filoa-gutumūmūi.

Lethrinus amboinensis—Schultz, 1943.

Lethrinus elongatus Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830. Filoa-va'a, filoa-ava.

Lethrinus miniatus—Günther, 1874.
As Lethrinella miniata, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Lethrinus miniatus, Schultz, 1943. John E. Randall has recently discovered that miniatus is the senior synonym for the species currently known as chryso stomus.

Lethrinus harak (Forsskål, 1775). Filoa-vai.


Lethrinus kallopterus Bleecker, 1856. Filoa-apamūmūi.

Lethrinus amboinensis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Lethrinus mahsena (Forsskål, 1775). Filoa-ulamuto.

Lethrinus mahsena—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Lethrinus nebulosus (Forsskål, 1775). Ulusa'o, mulogo.

Lethrinus nebulosus—Schmelz, 1879.

Lethrinus fraenatus is a junior synonym.

Lethrinus ramak (Forsskål, 1775). Lauloa.

Lethrinus ramak—Günther, 1874.


Lethrinus moenisi—Günther, 1874.

Though only recently described, this species is common in Samoa.

Monotaxis grandoculis (Forsskål, 1775). Mū-matavaivai, matāmu (<15 cm TL), matamātu (>15 cm TL), loaia.

Sphaerodon grandoculis—Günther, 1874.

Wattisia mossambica (Smith, 1957). Filoa-mutamutu.

Mullidae (Goatfishes)

Mulloides flavolineatus (Lacepède, 1801). L'asina (< 8 cm TL), vete, afulu, afoulu.

Mulloides samoensis—Günther, 1874.

As Mulloides samoensis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Mulliodichthys samoensis, Schultz, 1943.

Mulloides vanicolensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831). L'asina (<8 cm TL), vete, afulu, afoulu.

Mulloides vanicolensis—Schmelz, 1866.

As Mulloides auriflamma, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Mulliodichthys auriflamma, Schultz, 1943.

Parapeneus barberinoides (Bleecker, 1852). Tulausaena, ta'uleia.

Upeneus atrocinctus—Steindachner, 1870.

As Pseudupeneus atrocinctus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Parapeneus barberinus (Lacepède, 1801). Tusia.

Upeneus barberinus—Günther, 1874.

As Pseudupeneus barberinus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Parapeneus bifasciatus (Lacepède, 1801). Matūlau-moana.

Upeneus bifasciatus—Günther, 1874.

As Pseudupeneus bifasciatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Parapeneus chryseodeus (Lacepède, 1801). Moana.

Upeneus cyclostomus—Schmelz, 1866.

As Pseudupeneus chryseodeus and P. cyclostomus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Parapeneus indicus (Shaw, 1803). Ta'uleia.

Upeneus indicus—Günther, 1874.

As Pseudupeneus indicus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Parapeneus malabaricus, Schultz, 1943.

Parapeneus pleurospilos (Bleecker, 1853). Moana-ula, vete-mūi.

This species generally occurs at depths beyond 25 m.

Parapeneus pleurostigma (Bennett, 1830). Matūlau-ilamutu.

Parapeneus porphyreus (Jenkins, 1903).

Parapeneus porphyreus—Helfrich et al., 1975.

Paul Guézé writes that two different species carry this name. One is considered a Hawaiian endemic by John E. Randall; the other has an Indo-Pacific distribution. The latter is not a common species in Samoa. It was observed by the author only in the vicinity of the fuel dock in Pago Pago Bay.

Parapeneus trisacius (Lacepède, 1801). Matūlau, moana.

Upeneus trisacius—Schmelz, 1866.

As Pseudupeneus moana, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Upeneus tenuifolius Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1821.

Ula'oa.

Paul Guézé has found arge to be a synonym.

Upeneus vitatus Lacepède, 1801. Ula'oa.

Upeneoides vitatus—Schmelz, 1865.

Monodactylidae (Silver Batfishes)

Monodactylus argenteus (Linnaeus, 1758). Vavale, valevale.

Pssettus argenteus—Schmelz, 1869.

Pempheridae (Sweepers)

Pempheris mangula Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.

Manifi.

Pempheris mangula—Fowler, 1931b.
Pempheris oualensis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

*Manifi.*

Pempheris mangula—Günther, 1875.

As *P. otaietensis,* Schultz, 1943.

**Kyphosidae (Rudderfishes)**

*Kyphosus bigibbus* (Lacepède, 1802).

*Pimelepterus juscus*—Kner, 1868.

The only Samoan record of this species is Kner’s from “Savay.”

*Kyphosus cinerascens* (Forsskål, 1775). *Namue, matā-mutu* (Manu‘a Islands), *mutumutu.*

*Kyphosus vaigiensis*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Kyphosus vaigiensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825).

*Pimelepterus vaigiensis*—Schmeltz, 1874.

**Ephippidae (Spadefishes)**

*Drepane punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758).

*Drepane punctata*—Schmeltz, 1869.

*Platx orbicularis* (Forsskål, 1775). *Pe’ape’a* (<10 cm TL), *pe’ape’a-uli* (>10 cm TL).

*Platx orbicularis*—Schmeltz, 1866.

**Chaetodontidae (Butterflyfishes)**

The general name for butterflyfishes in Samoa is *Tifitifi.*

*Chaetodon auriga* Forsskål, 1775. *Si’u, i’usamasama.*

*Chaetodon seifer*—Schmeltz, 1869.

As *C. seifer,* Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Chaetodon bennetti* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

*Tifitifi-lega.*

*Chaetodon citrinellus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.


*Chaetodon citrinellus*—Schmeltz, 1685.

Fowler’s (1928) Samoan record of *miliaris* probably belongs to this species as *miliaris* is known only from Hawaii.

*Chaetodon ephippium* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

*Tifitifi-tauapali.*

*Chaetodon ephippium*—Schmeltz, 1869.

*Chaetodon flavirostris* Günther, 1874.

A single specimen was spearred at Rose Island and identified by John E. Randall. (BPBM 27779.)

*Chaetodon kleinii* Bloch, 1790.

*Chaetodon kleinii*—Fowler and Bean, 1929.

*Chaetodon lineolatus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

*Tifitifi-lau’a.*

*Chaetodon lineolatus*—Günther, 1874.

*Chaetodon lunula* (Lacepède, 1802). *Tifitifi-laumea.*

*Chaetodon lunula*—Schmeltz, 1866.


*Chaetodon dorsalis*—Schmeltz, 1865.

*Chaetodon mertensii* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.

*Tifitifi-sega’ula.*

*Chaetodon mertensi*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Chaetodon ornatus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *Tifitifi-‘ava’aava.*

*Chaetodon ornatus*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Chaetodon pelewensis* Kner, 1867. *Tifitifi-tusiloloa.*

*Chaetodon pelewensis*—Schmeltz, 1869.


*Chaetodon quadrimaculatus*—Günther, 1874.

*Chaetodon rafflesi* Bennett, 1830. *Tifitifi-pule.*

*Chaetodon rafflesi*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.


*Chaetodon reticulatus*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Chaetodon semeion* Bleeker, 1855. *Tifitifi-si’o.*

*Chaetodon semeion*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Chaetodon trifascialis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). *Tifitifi-sae’u.*

*Chaetodon striangulus*—Schmeltz, 1869.

As *Megaprotodon trifascialis,* Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as M. striangulus, Schmeltz, 1943.

*Chaetodon trifasciatus* Mungo Park, 1797. *Tifitifi-manifi.*

*Chaetodon trifasciatus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.


*Chaetodon falcula*—Schmeltz, 1869.

As *C. falcula,* Schultz, 1943.

*Chaetodon unimaculatus* Bloch, 1877. *Tifitifi-pulesama.*

*Chaetodon unimaculatus*—Schmeltz, 1865.

*Chaetodon vagabundus* Linnaeus, 1758. *Tifitifi-matapua’a.*

*Chaetodon vagabundus*—Schmeltz, 1866.

Forcipiger flavissimus Jordan and McGregor, 1898. *Gutumanu.*

Forcipiger longirostris (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Forcipiger longirostris (Broussonet, 1782). *Gutumanu.*

Forcipiger longirostris—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.

Both normal and dark color phases have been collected.

*Hemitaurichthys polylepis* (Bleeker, 1857). *Alosina.*

*Hemitaurichthys thompsoni* Fowler, 1923.

This uncommon species was observed along the edge of the drop-off at Steps Point and on the outer edge of Nafuanu Bank.


*Heniochus macrolepidotus*—Schmeltz, 1866.


*Heniochus chrysopterus*—Schmeltz, 1874.

As *H. permutatus,* Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.


*Heniochus monoceros*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Heniochus singularis* Smith and Radcliffe, 1911.

*Heniochus varius* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829). *Laualau-fa-laumea.*

*Heniochus varius*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Pomacanthidae (Angelfishes)**

Members of this family are referred to as *tu’u’u* in Samoa which is the same general name used for damselfishes.


*Centropyge aurantius*—Randall and Wass, 1974.

*Centropyge bicolor* (Bloch, 1787). *Tu’u’u-matamali.*

*Holacanthus bicolor*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Centropyge bispinosus* (Günther, 1860). *Tu’u’u-alomu.*

*Holacanthus bispinosus*—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.

As *Holacanthus bispinosus,* Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Centropyge flavicauda Fraser-Brunner, 1933. *Tu’u-u-uluvela.*
Centropyge flavissimus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831).
*Tu’u-u-sama, tu’u-u-lega.*
Holacanthus cyanotus—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Holacanthus flavissimus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Centropyge heraldi Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
*Tu’u-u-atugauli.*
Samoan specimens do not show the normal color pattern. The distal half of the soft dorsal is abruptly black instead of uniformly yellow.
Centropyge loriculus (Günther, 1874). *Tu’u-u-tusiuli.*
Centropyge multifasciatus (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911).
*Tu’u-u-manini.*
Centropyge multifasciatus—Smith-Vaniz and Randall, 1974.
Holacanthus trimaculatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.
Pomacanthus imperator (Bloch, 1787). *Tu’u-u-vaolo (juvenile, Am. Samoa), tu’u-u-nuana (juvenile, W. Samoa), tu’u-u-moana (adult).*
Holacanthus nicobariensis—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Holacanthus nicobariensis, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Fowler and Bean’s (1929) record of *Pomacanthus semicircularis* probably belongs to this species.
Pygopites diacanthus (Boddaert, 1772). *Tu’u-u-moana.*
Holacanthus diacanthus—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Cichlidae* (Tilapia)

* Tilapia mossambica (Peters, 1852).
  This is a fresh and brackish water species native to east Africa. It was introduced several years ago and is plentiful in the swampy areas on Aunu’u Island.

*Pomacentridae* (Damselfishes)

The general name for damselfishes is *tu’u-u.*

*Abudeffdfu septemfasciatus* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.) *Mutu.*
  *Abudeffdfu septemfasciatus*—Steindachner, 1906.
  *Abudeffdfu sexfasciatus* (Lacepède, 1801). *Mamo.*
  *Glyphidodon coelestinus*—Schmeltz, 1874.
  As *Abudeffdfu coelestinus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
  *Abudeffdfu sordidus* (Forsskål, 1775). *Mutu.*
  *Glyphidodon sordidus*—Günther, 1881.
  *Abudeffdfu vaiigensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). *Mamo.*
  *Glyphidodon coelestinus var. vaiigensis*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  As *Abudeffdfu saxatilis*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
  *Amblyglyphidodon curacao* (Bloch, 1787).
  *Amblyglyphidodon curacao*—Allen, 1975.
  This species was not observed by the author.
  *Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster* (Bleeker, 1847). *Tu’u-u-mamo.*
  *Chromis analis*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
  As *Abudeffdfu curacao*, Schultz, 1943.
  *Amphiprin chrysopterus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830. *Tu’u-u-lumane.*
  *Amphiprin chrysopterus*—Allen, 1975.
  *Amphiprin melanopus* Bleeker, 1852. *Tu’u-u-lumane.*
  *Amphiprin ephippium var. melanopus*—Günther, 1881.
  Allen (1978) considered *rubrocinctus* to be a color variation of this species.
  *Amphiprin perideraion* Bleeker, 1855. *Tu’u-u-lumane.*
  *Chromis agilis* Smith, 1960.
  *Chromis amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1873). *Tu’u-u-palevai.*
  *Chromis amboinensis*—Allen, 1975.
  *Chromis atripectoralis* Welander and Schultz, 1951.
  *Tu’u-u-segasega.*
  *Chromis caeruleus*—Scale, 1935.
  *Chromis caerulea* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
  *Talanumoana, tu’u-u-segasega.*
  *Heiastes lepidurus*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  *Chromis iomelas*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
  As *C. dimidiatus*, Schultz, 1943.
  *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856).
  *Chromis ternatensis*—Steindachner, 1906.
  *Chromis vanderbilti* (Fowler, 1941). *Tu’u-u-fō.*
  *Chromis weberi* Fowler and Bean, 1928.
  *Chromis xanthura* (Bleeker, 1854). *Tu’u-u-lusina.*
  *Chromis sp.* “A”.
  This species is recorded from Samoa by Allen (1975) who labeled it *Chromis sp.* “A”.

*Chrysiptera biocellata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825).
  *Tu’u-u-ulavapua.*
  *Glyphidodon antjerius*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  As *Abudeffdfu antjerius* and *A. zonatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *A. biocellata* and *A. zonatus*, Schultz, 1943.
  *Glyphidodontops caeruleolinaeta*—Allen, 1975.

*Chrysiptera cyanoe* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). *Tu’u-u-mo’o, vauti-lusina.*
  *Glyphidodon azureus* and *G. uniocellatus*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  As *Abudeffdfu uniocellatus* and *A. zonatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *A. taupou*, Schultz, 1943.
  *Chrysiptera glaucia* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
  *Glyphidodon modestus*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  As *Abudeffdfu glaucia*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Chrysiptera leucopoma* (Lesson 1830). *Tu’u-u-tuligasega* (blue and yellow phase), *tu’u-u-alamu* (brown phase).
  *Glyphidodon leucopoma*—Günther, 1881.
  As *Abudeffdfu amabilis* and *A. leucopomus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Chrysiptera tricincta* (Allen and Randall, 1974).
  *Dascyllus aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Mamo.*
  *Dascyllus aruanus*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  *Dascyllus reticulatus* (Richardson, 1846). *Tu’u-u-koko.*
  *Dascyllus trimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1828). *Tu’u-u-pulehua.*
  *Dascyllus trimaculatus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
  *Lepidozygus tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1856).
  *Neopomacentrus metallicus* (Jordan and Seale, 1906).
  *Tu’u-u-segi, pipi.*
  *Abudeffdfu metallicus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
  As *Abudeffdfu filamentosus*, Schultz, 1943.
  *Electroglyphidodon dickii* (Liénard, 1839). *Tu’u-u-lusina.*
  *Glyphidodon unifasciatus*—Schmeltz, 1866.
  As *Abudeffdfu dicki*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *A. dicki*, Schultz, 1943.
Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis (Vaillant and Sauvage, 1875). 

*Abudefduf imparipennis*—Schultz, 1943.

This species was collected only at Rose Island.

Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus Fowler and Bailey, 1924.

*Tu'u-u*iouli.*

Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825).

*Tu'u-u*au, *i*usamasama.

Glyphidodon lacrymatus—Schmeltz, 1866.

As *Abudedefduf lacrymatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Plectroglyphidodon leucosoma (Bleeker, 1859). *Tu'u-u*s'ugutusina.

Abudedefduf behnii—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As *Abudedefduf behnii*, Schultz, 1943.

Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis (Schultz, 1943). *Tu'u-u*popouli.

Abudedefduf phoenixensis—Schultz, 1943.

Pomacentrus brachialis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.

*Tu'u-u*aga.

Pomacentrus melanopterus—Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Pomacentrus coelestis Jordan and Starks, 1901. *Tu'u-u*segasega.

Pomacentrus pavo (Bloch, 1787). *Tu'u*u-segasega, teatea.

Pomacentrus pavo—Schmeltz, 1869.


Pomacentrus vaiuli—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Pomachromis richardsoni (Snyder, 1909). *Tu'u-u-maluma*apatuta.


Stegastes albifasciatus (Schlegel and Müller, 1839-44). *Tu'u-u*apa, *uluavapa.*

Pomacentrus albofasciatus—Schmeltz, 1877.

As Pomacentrus albofasciatus and *P. eclipicus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *P. albofasciatus*, Schultz, 1943.

Stegastes faciatus (Ogilby, 1889). *Tu'u-u*spalea.

Pomacentrus inornatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Pomacentrus inornatus, Schultz, 1943. Pomacentrus jenkinsii is a common synonym.

Stegastes lividus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Tu'u-u*moi.

Glyphisodon cyanospilus—Schmeltz, 1865.

As Pomacentrus lividus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Stegastes nigricans (Lacepède, 1803). *Tu'u-u*moi.

Pomacentrus scolopias—Schmeltz, 1866.

As Pomacentrus nigricans, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Cirrhitidae (Hawkfishes)

Amblycirrhitis bimacula (Jenkins, 1903). *L'a'o.

Paracirrhites bimacula—Schultz, 1943.

Amblycirrhitis unimaculata (Kamohara, 1957). *L'a'o.

John E. Randall confirmed the identification of this species which was previously known only from the Ryukyu Islands and southern Taiwan (Randall 1963a). (BPBM 22723.)


Cirrhitus punnulus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Ululahi.*

Cirrhitus punctatus—Kner, 1868.

As Cirrhitus marmoratus and Paracirrhites punctatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Neocirrhitus armatus Castelnau, 1873.

This fish commonly occurs within coral (*Pocillopora*) heads at shallow depths along exposed portions of the Tutuila coastline.

Paracirrhites arcatus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829). *Lausiva.*

Cirrhitus arcatus—Kner, 1868.

As Amblycirrhites arcatus, Schultz, 1943.

Paracirrhites forsteri (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Lausiva.*

Cirrhitus forsteri—Kner, 1868.

Paracirrhites hemistictus (Gunther, 1874). *Lausiva, a'a.*

Amblycirrhites hemistictus and *A. polyistictus*—Schultz, 1943.

Mugilidae (Mullets)

The general name for mullet in Samoa is *'anae* and it is usually applied to fishes measuring 20-40 cm TL. Other names are *moi* (<5 cm TL), *poi* (5-8 cm TL), *a'ua* (8-12 cm TL), *fuafua* (12-15 cm TL), *popoto* or *manase* (15-20 cm TL), and *afomatua* (>40 cm TL). J. M. Thomson confirmed some of the identifications and furnished most of the synonyms.

Chaenomugil leuciscus (Gunther, 1871). *Neomyxus chaptali*—Fowler and Sylvestre, 1922.

Thomson writes that the type of *chaptali* is a juvenile *Mugil cephalus* so the species generally referred to as *chaptali* is correctly known as *leuciscus.*

Crenimugil crenilabris (Forskal, 1775). *Mugil crenilabris*—Schultz, 1943.

Liza macrolepis (Smith, 1849). *Mugil compressus*—Gunther, 1881.

As *Liza troscheli*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Mugil troscheli*, Schultz, 1943. Schultz (1943) also synonymized *Aargonostomus dorsalis,* which was described from Samoa, with this species.


As *Mugil argenteus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Liza vaigiensis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). *Futogo* (<10 cm TL), *'afa* (10-25 cm TL), and *'anaeafa* (>25 cm TL.).

*Mugil vaigiensis*—Steindachner, 1906.

As *Liza melinoptera*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Mugil vaigiensis*, Schultz, 1943.

Valamugil engeli (Bleeker, 1858). *Mugil kellartii*—Steindachner, 1906.

As *Mugil kaldewelli*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *M. engeli*, Schultz, 1943. *Mugil rechingeri*, which was described from Samoa, is also a synonym.

Valamugil seheli (Forskal, 1775). *Mugil axillaris*—Gunther, 1877.

As *Liza caeruleomaculata*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Mugil seheli*, Schultz, 1943.

Sphyraenidae (Barracudas)

Barracudas are known as *sapatu* in Samoa. Donald P. de Sylva confirmed the identifications.

*Sphyraena barracuda* (Walbaum, 1792). *Saosao* (large individuals).

*Sphyraena snodgrassi*—Schultz, 1943.

*Sphyraena flavicauda* Rüppell, 1835.


*Sphyraena forsteri* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

*Sphyraena forsteri*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
**Sphyraena helleri** Jenkins, 1901.
**Sphyraena helleri**—Schultz, 1943.
de Sylva believes this species may prove to be a synonym of *acutipinnis.*
**Sphyraena qenie** Klunzinger, 1870.

**Polynemidae (Threadfins)**

In American Samoa these fishes are known as 'umi'umia when less than about 15 cm TL and i'ausi when larger. The name 'umi'umia is used for all sizes in Western Samoa.

**Polynemus plebeius** Broussonet, 1782.
**Polynemus taeniatus**—Schmeltz, 1866.
As **Polydactylus plebeius,** Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
**Polynemus sexfilis** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.
**Polydactylus sexfilis**—Schultz, 1943.

**Labridae (Wrasses)**

Wrasses are generally called sugale. John E. Randall identified or confirmed the author's identifications for most of the new records. He also examined the unidentified specimens.

**Anampses caeruleopunctatus** Rüppell, 1828. **Sugale-malalangutu.**
**Anampses coeruleopunctatus**—Schmeltz, 1865.
As **A. caeruleopunctatus** and **A. diadematus,** Jordan and Seale, 1906. **Anampses diadematus** refers to the terminal male color phase (Randall 1972).
**Anampses melanurus** Bleeker, 1857.
**Anampses melanurus**—Günther, 1881.
**Anampses meleagrides** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839. **Sugale-tatana** (initial color phase).
**Anampses twistii** Bleeker, 1856. **Sugale-tatanu.**
**Bodianus anthioides** (Bennett, 1831).
A single specimen was collected at Rose Atoll. (BPBM 27986.)
**Bodianus axillaris** (Bennett, 1831). **Sugale-vao.**
**Bodianus diura** (Lacepède, 1801).
**Bodianus loxozonus** (Snyder, 1908). **Sugale-a'a.**
**Cheilinus arenatus** (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840).
(BPBM 24119.)
**Cheilinus chlorourus** (Bloch, 1791). **Lalaf-matapua'a.**
**Cheilinus chlororus**—Schmeltz, 1865.
As **Thaliturus chlororus,** Jordan and Seale, 1906.
**Cheilinus digrammus** (Lacepède, 1801). **Lalaf-gutu'umi.**
**Cheilinus radialis**—Günther, 1881.
As **Cheilinus digrammus,** Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
**Cheilinus fasciatus** (Bloch, 1791). **Lalaf-pulepule.**
**Cheilinus fasciatus**—Schmeltz, 1866.
**Cheilinus orientalis** Günther, 1862.
A single specimen was collected at 70 m and identified by Martin F. Gomon. (BPBM 24117.)
**Cheilinus oxycephalus** Bleeker, 1853.
**Cheilinus trilobatus** Lacepède, 1801. **Lalaf-matamum.**
**Cheilinus trilobatus**—Schmeltz, 1869.
**Cheilinus undulatus** Rüppell, 1835. **Lalaf (<30 cm TL), tagafa** (30-75 cm TL), and **malakea** (>75 cm TL).
**Cheilinus undulatus**—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Cheilinus unifasciatus** Streets, 1877. **Lalafi.**
**Cheilinus unifasciatus**—Schultz, 1943.
This species has been misidentified as *rhodochrous* by most authors. Randall has found that *rhodochrous* is an Indian Ocean species different from the Pacific *unifasciatus.*

**Cheilino inermis** (Forsskal, 1775). **Sugale-mo'o.**
**Cheilino inermis**—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
**Cirrhilabrus jordani** (Snyder, 1909).
**Cirrhilabrus sp.**
This is the color form mentioned by Randall and Shen (1978) which may be a geographic variant of their *melonomarginatus.* Samoan specimens have a reddish blotch laterally behind the pectoral fin, a spiny dorsal with a dark blue band marginally which slants to the dorsal axil posteriorly and a soft dorsal with a yellow-orange margin. In the largest specimen (104 mm SL), the blue dorsal band terminates at the second soft dorsal ray. The anal of this specimen is flesh colored with a dark blue blotch basally on the last four rays. The anal of smaller specimens is largely dark blue with a flesh colored base. (BPBM 17461, 24124.)

**Cirrhilabrus sp.**
Three specimens, 36-46 mm SL; collected at 12 m. Dorsal XI,9; anal III,9; pectoral 15; lateral line pores 15 or 16 + 6 or 7 = 21-23. Body and head dusky pink paling to yellow dorsally and to white ventrally; pectoral base dark brown and one or two dark brown specks on upper half of caudal peduncle; dorsal yellow orange, membrane between first three spines dark brown; anal pinkish orange; caudal yellow. Randall writes that the species "seems to be in the *temminckii* complex." It was observed only within the lagoon at Rose Atoll where it is abundant. (BPBM 27780.)

**Cirrhilabrus sp.**
Four specimens, 24-72 mm SL; collected at 50-70 m. Dorsal XI,9; anal III,9; pectoral 15; lateral line pores 17 + 7 = 24; gill rakers 18; predorsal scales 5. Caudal rounded; pelvics of largest specimen long, extending to base of 4th anal ray when depressed. Two scale rows on cheek; the largest specimen has 1 (right) and 3 (left) scales on either side in the upper row and 9 or 10 scales in the lower row which continues on up to a point directly posterior to the middle of the eye; the smaller specimens (all <33 mm) have 4 to 6 scales in the upper row and 5 to 8 scales in the lower row which is restricted to below the level of the eye. Color of largest specimen: body pink with faint purple lines along centers of scale rows; head purple with two greenish yellow lines through eye, yellow dots on lower part of head and breast, upper part of head and nape greenish yellow; distal half of dorsal red, then a thin dusky blue line and a yellow-pink base, a dusky spot at base of first two dorsal spines; anal dusky yellow with purple mottling; caudal yellow with two purple crescents; pelvics dusky. Color of smaller specimens: body and lower portion of head pink; snout and nape greenish yellow; dorsal yellow, spiny dorsal with a red band distally and a dusky spot at base of first two spines; a dusky spot on upper caudal peduncle; anal and caudal mostly yellow. (BPBM 20000, 20003, 24124.)

**Coris aygula** Lacepède, 1801. **Sugale-uluto'i** (terminal male).
**Coris cingulum**—Schmeltz, 1874.
As **C. angulata,** Schultz, 1943.
**Coris gaimard** (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). **Sugale-miumi, sugale-tala'ula.**
**Coris pulcherrima**—Schmeltz, 1874.
As **Julis greenovii** and **J. pulcherrima,** Jordan and Seale, 1906.
and as Coris gainard and C. greenovi, Schultz, 1943. Coris greenovi has long been applied to the juvenile color phase.

Epibulus insidiator (Pallas, 1770). Lapépède (Am. Samoa), st’umutu (W. Samoa), talafi-tu’a’au. Epibulus insidiator—Schmelz, 1866.


Halichoeres melanurus (Bleeker, 1851). Platyglossus kallochroma—Schmelz, 1869. As Platyglossus flos-corallis and P. hoevenii, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Halichoeres hoevenii and H. kallochroma, Schultz, 1943. The initial phase is sometimes referred to as hoevenii and the terminal male as kallochroma (Randall 1980b).


Mature Samoan specimens exhibit two color phases. At shallow depths they show the normal pattern with a thin dark stripe beginning at the lips and continuing through the eye to the caudal, gradually broadening posteriorly to include all but the dorsal and ventral edges of the caudal. At depths greater than about 10 m, however, the dark band becomes bright yellow under the soft dorsal through the basal portion of the caudal.


Pseudocheilinus octotaenia Jenkins, 1900. Sugale-tusitusi (Am. Samoa), sugale-manifi (W. Samoa). Pseudocoris yanashiroi (Schmidt, 1930). Pseudocoris awaya e is a junior synonym according to William F. Smith-Vaniz who is revising the genus with Randall. (ANSP 145970.)


Pteragogus sp.

One specimen, 37 mm SL. Dorsal X,10; anal III,9; pectoral 13; lateral line pores 16 + 2 + 8 = 26; gill rakers 3 + 1 + 5 = 9. Head and body orange with brown speckling dorsally; brown oval spot on operculum; dusky nostrils. This species will also be described by Randall (BPBM 24126).

Stethojulis bandanensis (Bleeker, 1851). Lape-a’au. Stethojulis axillaris—Schmelz, 1866. As S. axillaris, Schultz, 1943. Randall and Kay (1974) have found that axillaris is a junior synonym of balteata, a species endemic to the Hawaiian Islands with an initial color phase similar to that of bandanensis. *Stethojulis interrupta (Bleeker, 1851). Stethojulis interrupta—Schmelz, 1869.

Stethojulis strigiventer (Bennett, 1832). Lape-a’au. Stethojulis strigiventer—Günther, 1881. As S. renardi and S. strigiventer, Schultz, 1943. Randall and Kay (1955) has found that renardi represents the terminal color phase.

Stethojulis trilineata (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). Lape-a’au. Stethojulis castri and S. phekadopleura—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As S. castri, S. phekadopleura, and S. trilineata, Schultz,
1943. *Stethojulis phekadopleura* has been applied to the initial color phase and *casturi* to the terminal phase (Randall and Kay, 1974).

**Thalassoma amblycephalum** (Bleeker, 1856). *Sugale-aaloma.*
*Julis melanochirus*—Schmelz, 1865.
As *Thalassoma marnae* (juvenile color phase), Schultz, 1943. *Thalassoma melanochirus* has been used for the adult phase.

**Thalassoma fuscum** (Lacepède, 1802). *Uloulo-gatala* (initial phase), *pata'ot'a* (terminal male).
*Julis trilobata*—Schmelz, 1866.
As *Thalassoma fuscum* and *T. umbrostigma* (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *T. trilobata* and *T. umbrostigma* (part), Schultz, 1943. The initial color phase of this species is similar to that of *purpureum* and both have been labeled *umbrostigma.*

**Thalassoma hardwickei** (Bennett, 1830). *Sugale-a'au, lape-ele'ele.*
*Julis schwanfeldii—Schmelz,* 1869.
As *Thalassoma dorsale* and *T. schwanfeldii,* Schultz, 1943.

**Thalassoma lutescens** (Lay and Bennett, 1839). *Sugale-samasama.*
*Julis aneitensis*— Günther, 1909.

**Thalassoma purpureum** (Forsskål, 1775). *Uloulo-gatala* (initial phase), *patagaloa* (terminal male).
*Thalassoma purpureum, T. cyanogaster,* and *T. umbrostigma* (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As *T. purpureum* and *T. umbrostigma* (part), Schultz, 1943.

**Thalassoma quinquевittatum** (Lay and Bennett, 1839). *Lape-moana.*
*Julis guntheri*—Schmelz, 1866.
As *Thalassoma guntheri,* Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Wetmorella albofasciata* Schultz and Marshall, 1954. *La'ofia.* (BPBM 28132.)

*Wetmorella nigropinnata* (Seale, 1901). *La'ofia.*

**Xyrichlys tatanu** (Am. Samoa), *ulumalo* (W. Samoa).
Randall believes that *niveilalus* is a junior synonym. (BPBM 17455, 22717.)

**Xyrichlys celebicus** (Bleeker, 1856). *Sugale-tatanu* (Am. Samoa), *ulumalo* (W. Samoa).

**Scaridae (Parrotfishes)**

*Fuga* is the general name for small to medium sized parrotfishes. Reddish brown individuals are sometimes referred to as *fugamea* and greenish blue species are called *fugausi.* Larger individuals are termed *laea* (20-50 cm TL) or *galo* (>50 cm TL). Because of the relative uniformity amongst the meristic and other characteristics (except live coloration) of parrotfishes, the taxonomy of this family has long been confused. Initial and terminal color phases were usually assigned different names and numerous synonyms have accumulated over the years for most species. Underwater observations of courtship and reproductive behavior, color photographs of live and fresh-dead specimens, and extensive collection efforts, however, have resulted in considerable synonymy and revision beginning with the work of Schultz (1958) and continuing through the present. For many species, further study is still required. The list which follows reflects the current opinion of John E. Randall who also assisted with the identifications. Included are the results of the study by Randall and Choat (1980) of central and South Pacific *Scarus* and the review by Randall and Bruce (in press) of Western Indian Ocean parrotfishes.

*Bolbometopon muricatum* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839). *Ulu'i* (<20 cm TL), *laea-ului'i* (20-50 cm TL), *galo ulu'i* (>50 cm TL).

**Calotomus sandwichensis** (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839). *Fuga-vaaloe.*

**Callyodon molluccensis**—Schmelz, 1869.

**Callyodon spinidens** is a junior synonym.

**Cetoscarus bicolor** (Rüppell, 1829). *Fuga-sina* (juvenile), *mamanu* (initial phase, <25 cm TL), *laea-mamanu* (initial phase, >25 cm TL), *laea-usi* (terminal phase).

**Chlorurus bicolor**—Schultz, 1958.


**Pseudoscarus harid**— Günther, 1909.

*Leptoscarus vaigiansis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).

**Scarinthus coerulopunctatus**—Schmelz, 1874.

**Scarus atropectoralis** Schultz, 1958.
This species was observed only at Rose Atoll. Randall writes that Schultz (1969) incorrectly placed the species in synonymy with *caudofasciatus,* an Indian Ocean species.

**Scarus brevifilis** (Günther, 1909). *Laea-sina.*

**Callyodon prasinognathus**—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Scarus brevifilis* and *S. chlorodon,* Schultz, 1958. The initial color phase has been referred to as *brevifilis* and the terminal phase as *chlorodon.*

**Scarus dimidiatus** Bleeker, 1859. *Fuga-aloasana.*

**Callyodon fumifrons** (initial phase) and *C. zonarius* (terminal male)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Scarus caudofasciatus* (terminal male) and *S. dimidiatus* (initial phase), Schultz, 1943.

**Scarus festivus** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840.
*Scarus lumula* is a synonym.

**Scarus frenatus** Lacepède, 1802. *Laea-mea* (initial phase), *laea-si'umoana* (terminal phase).

**Callyodon upolensis**—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Terminal males have been referred to as *frenatus* and *vermiculatus,* and *sevofitus* has been used for the initial color phase (Randall 1963b).

**Scarus frontalis** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839.

**Callyodon la'af**—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Scarus jonesi,* Schultz, 1943.

**Scarus ghobban** (Forsskål, 1775). *Fuga-aloav.*

**Scarus macculatus**—Schmelz, 1865.

Scarus *microcheilos*—Schmelz, 1865.
As *Callyodon ulramarnines* and *C. microrhinos,* Schultz, 1943.

**Scarus globiceps** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840. *Scarus globiceps*—Fowler, 1900.
As *Callyodon spilotes* and *S. eolaloea,* Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Scarus japonensis** (Bloch, 1789). *Fuga-si'um* (initial phase), *laea-ulusama* (terminal phase).

**Callyodon abacurus** and *C. pyrhrurus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
*Scarus capistratoides* is a junior synonym (Randall and Choat 1980).

**Scarus niger** (Forsskål, 1775). *Fuga-pala* (<25 cm TL), *laea-pala* (>25 cm TL).

**Callyodon niger**—Steindachner, 1906.
As *Callyodon maoricus* and *S. nuchipunctatus,* Schultz, 1943.
**Scarus oviceps** Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839.  
*Fuga-alo sina* (initial phase), *laea-tuvela* (terminal phase).  
*Callyodon oviceps* (initial phase) and *C. lazulinus* (terminal male)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.  
As *Scarus oviceps* and *S. pectoralis* (terminal male), Schultz, 1943.  
*Scarus psitticus* (Forskål, 1775).  
*Scarus viridis*—Fowler, 1900.  
As *Callyodon butaviensis* (terminal male), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Scarus forsteri*, Schultz, 1943.  
*Scarus rubrovieolaceus* Bleeker, 1849.  
*Laea-meia* (initial phase), *laea-mala* (terminal phase).  
*Pseudoscarus rubrovieolaceus*—Schmeltz, 1865.  
As *Callyodon jordani* (terminal male) and *C. ruberrimus* (initial phase), Jordan and Seale, 1906.  
*Scarus schlegeli* (Bleeker, 1861).  
*Fuga-matapua'a* (initial phase), *laea-tusi* (terminal phase).  
*Scarus venosus* is used by Schultz (1958) for the initial color phase (Randall and Choat 1980).  
*Scarus sordidus* (Forskål, 1775).  
*Fuga-gutumu* (initial phase), *fuga-si-tuvela* or *laea-tuvela* (terminal phase).  
*Pseudoscarus sumbavensis*—Schmeltz, 1865.  
As *Callyodon cyanogrammus* (terminal male), *C. purpureus* (initial phase), and *C. bennetti* (initial phase), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Scarus purpureus*, Schultz, 1943.  
*Scarus spinus* (Kner, 1868).  
*Fuga-a'au*.  
*Pseudoscarus spinus*—Schmeltz, 1869.  
As *Callyodon kelloggi* (terminal male), Jordan and Seale, 1906. Randall and Choat (1980) concluded that *formosus* should be replaced by this name.  
*Scarus tricolor* Bleeker, 1847.  
*Fuga-alomu* (initial phase).  
*Pseudoscarus cyanognathus*—Schmeltz, 1879.

**Opistognathidae (Jawfishes)**

Previous to the collection of the specimens listed below, the easternmost record for this family in the central Pacific was New Caledonia. Both species will be described by William F. Smith-Vaniz in a forthcoming revision of Indo-Pacific jawfishes.

*Opistognathus* sp. “A”.  
Seventeen specimens, 16-26 mm SL; collected at 31, 34, and 62 m. Body dusky yellow; head lighter, a brown bar crossing preoperculum behind eye and another below eye to top of maxilla, opercular edge bright yellow; fins dusky yellow, a large black ocellus between dorsal spines I and V. Smith-Vaniz writes that this species is known only from these specimens. (ANSP 133404, 133405.)

*Opistognathus* sp. “B”.  
Three specimens, one measured 29 mm SL; collected at 40 m. Body dusky yellow with two rows of pale roundish blotches, the upper row from nape to base of caudal and irregularly connected, the lower from pectoral axil to base of caudal and not connected; head of similar coloration with a brown blotch at posteriordorsal corner of eye more or less connected across the occiput with its fellow, another brown blotch at opposite corner of eye extending across premaxilla and under tip of lower jaw; dark brown ocellus between dorsal spines III and VII. The known distribution of this species includes only Samoa and Borneo. (ANSP 133406.)

**Mugiloididae (Sandperches)**

*Parapercis cephalopunctata* (Seale, 1901). *Ta'oto*.  
*Parapercis tetracanthus* (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.  
As *P. tetracanthus*, Schultz, 1943.  
*Parapercis clathrata* Ogilby, 1910. *Ta'oto*.  
Percis *tetracanthus*—Kner and Steindachner, 1866.  
As *Parapercis tetracanthus* (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906.  
*Parapercis sp.*  
This species may be *schaunslandi* which is recorded only from the Hawaiian Islands. It is common on the sandy bottom seaward of Taema Bank at 35 m where it often shelters in dead and broken helmet shells, *Cassis cornuta*. (BPBM 24127.)

**Creeidae (Sand Burrowers)**

*Chalixodytes tauensis* Schulz, 1943. *I'atolo*.  
*Chalixodytes tauensis*—Schultz, 1943.  
*Crystallodytes cookei* Fowler, 1923. *I'atolo*.  
*Crystallodytes cookei*—Schultz, 1943.  
*Linnichthys donaldsoni* Schultz *in* Schultz et al., 1960.  
*I'atolo*.

**Uranoscopidae (Stargazers)**

*Uranoscopus sulphurus* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831  
A single specimen of this rare species was collected at night on the reef flat at Nu'uuli. (BPBM 18729.)

**Blenniidae (Blennies)**

The general name for blennies in Samoa is *mano'o*. Bruce Carlson assisted with the identification and synonymies of species belonging to *Cirrrectes*. Victor G. Springer assisted with the remaining species.

*Alticus saliens* (Lacepède, 1800). *Mano'o-papa*.  
*Alticus saliens*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.  
As *Rupiscartes saliens*, Schultz, 1943.  
*Aspidontus dussunieri* (Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836).  
*Aspidontus taeniatus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1834.  
*Mano'o-mo'oi*.  
*Petrosictes azureus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.  
The mimetic relationship between this species and *Labroides dimidiatus* is well known. It is of interest to note that specimens of *taeniatus* from deeper water have altered their color pattern to match that of the deeper water pattern of *L. dimidiatus* as described above.  
*Cirrrectes fuscoctatus* Strasburg and Schultz, 1953.  
*Mano'o-sofe*.  
*Cirrrectes brevis*—Schultz, 1943.  
*Cirrrectes guagu* (Fowler and Ball, 1924).  
*Cirrrectes variolosus* (part)—Schultz, 1943.  
Some Samoan specimens have a bright yellow caudal peduncle.  
*Cirrrectes sebae* (Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836).  
*Mano'o-la'ao*.  
*Salarias sebae*—Günther, 1877.  
*Cirrrectes stygicus* Strasburg and Schultz, 1953.  
*Mano'o-la'ao*.  

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Cirripectes variolosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836).
Salarias variolosus—Schmeltz, 1874.
As Alticus variolosus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.


(USNM 236063.)

Enchelyurus ater (Günther, 1877).
Enchelyurus ater—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As Hypeurochilus vaillanti, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Entomacrodus caudofasciatus (Regan, 1909). Mano’o-fala.

Entomacrodus decussatus (Bleeker, 1858). Mano’o-fala.
Salarias atkinsoni—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Salarias anetensis, Schultz, 1943.

Entomacrodus epalzochelis (Bleeker, 1859). Mano’o-fala.

Entomacrodus niugooowensis (Fowler, 1932). Mano’o-fala.
Entomacrodus sealaei Bryan and Herre, 1903. Mano’o-fala.

Eniomaecrodus striatus (Quoy and Gaimard in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836). Mano’o-fala, mano’o-a’au.
Alticus striatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Salarias marmoratus, Schultz, 1943. Entomacrodus plurifilis, which was described from Samoa, is a junior synonym.

Eniomaecrodus thalassinus (Jordan and Seale, 1906). Mano’o-fala.
Alticus thalassinus and A. musilae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Salarias thalassinus, Schultz, 1943.

Ecsallias brevis (Kner, 1868). Mano’o-lau, mano’o-gatala.
Salarias brevis—Kner, 1868.
As Cirripectes leopardus, Schultz, 1943.

Istiblennius bellus (Günther, 1861).
Specimens collected by Robert Snider are deposited at the B. P. Bishop Museum. (BPBM 12541.)
*) Istiblennius biseriatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836).
Salarias biseriatus—Steindachner, 1906.

Istiblennius coronatus (Günther, 1872). Mano’o-a’au.
Salarias nitidus—Günther, 1877.
As Alticus evermanni, Salarias bryanii, and S. coronatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as S. nitidus, Schultz, 1943.

Istiblennius cyanostigma (Bleeker, 1849).
Salarias periopthalmus—Schmeltz, 1869.
As Alticus caudolineatus and A. periopthalmus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Salarias caudolineatus and S. periopthalmus, Schultz, 1943.

*) Istiblennius dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836).
Salarias dussumieri—Borodin, 1932.

Istiblennius edentulus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
Salarias edentulus—Schmeltz, 1874.
As Salarias edentulus, S. garmani, S. rivulatus, and S. sindonis, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*) Istiblennius interruptus (Bleeker, 1857).
Salarias interruptus—Schmeltz, 1869.

Istiblennius lineatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836).
Salarias lineatus—Steindachner, 1906.
As Salarias lineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Istiblennius paulus (Bryan and Herre, 1903).

Istiblennius sp.

Springer believes that kellersi (Fowler, 1932) may apply to these specimens but that at least one or two other names also exist. (USNM 221475.)

Meiacanthus atrodorsalis (Günther, 1877). Mano’o-si’umaga.
Petroscirtes atrodorsalis—Steindachner, 1906.
As Petroscirtes atrodorsalis, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

This species is common in protected parts of Pago Pago Bay at 3-15 m.

Nannosalarias nativitatus (Regan, 1909).

Omobranchus rotundiceps (Macleay, 1881).
Petroscirtes obliquus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Parencelyurus hepurni (Snyder, 1908).
Petroscirtes mitratus Rüppell, 1830.
Petroscirtes longisili—Schmeltz, 1866.
As P. longisili, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Petroscirtes xestus Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Petroscirtes xestus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos (Bleeker, 1852). Mano’o-to’ito’i.
Plagiotremus tapeinosoma (Bleeker, 1857). Mano’o-to’ito’i.
Petroscirtes tapeinosoma—Günther, 1877.
As Petroscirtes tapeinosoma, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Praealticus bilineatus (Peters, 1868). Mano’o-papa.
Salarias biseriatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Salarias margaritatus, Schultz, 1943. Springer terms this a tentative identification. This species is commonly found above the water line on lava rocks in the splash zone.

Rhobolobennius rhobodrachetus (Fowler and Ball, 1924). Blennius rhodobrachetus—Schultz, 1943.
Salarias alboguttatus Kner, 1867.
Salarias alboguttatus—Kner, 1867.
As Alticus alboguttatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Salarias fasciatus (Bloch, 1786). Mano’o-sofe.
Salarias semilineatus—Kner, 1867.
Salarias guttatus Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836.
Alticus guttatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

SIanulus seychellensis Smith, 1959.
Xiphias matusbarai Okada and Suzuki, 1952.
Specimens were collected on the surface at night under a light while anchored at 40 m and from the stomachs of dolphins (Coryphaena hippurus) caught offshore. William F. Smith-Vaniz writes that Samoan specimens represent the easternmost distributional record for the species.

Tripterygiidae (Triplefins)

Triplefins are known as mano’o-taoto in Samoa. The systematics of the Samoan members of this family are confused and several species appear to be undescribed. Jordan and Seale (1906) listed seven species of Enneapterygus from Samoa including five described as new. Schultz (1943) placed four of Jordan and Seale’s new species in synonymy and listed only three species for Samoa. The author collected 12 additional triplefins. Three of these were described in 1960. The others are unidentified at present.

Enneapterygus brachylepis (Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960).
Enneapterygius hemimelas (Kner and Steindachner, 1866).

Enneapterygius hemimelas—Schelitz, 1866.

As Enneapterygius cerasimus and E. hemimelas, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Enneapterygius minutus ( Günther, 1877).

Enneapterygius minutus—Günther, 1877.

Eight specimens, 32 mm maximum SL; collected at 20 m. Dorsal III + XVI + 9-10; anal 11,20-21; lateral line scales 17-18 + 22-24 = 40-42. One scale row between pored and notched rows of lateral line. About six dusky yellow bars on body; first dorsal dusky; caudal and pectorals yellow. (USNM 220065.)

Enneapterygius sp.

Twenty-four specimens, 28 mm maximum SL; collected at 3 m. Dorsal III + XIV-XV + 8-9; anal 11,18-20; lateral line scales 20-21 + 17-18 = 37-39. No scale rows between pored and notched rows of lateral line. Body and head pale with dusky orange spotting and bars; caudal black with orange spot at midbase; pelvis pale, other fins salmon colored. Some specimens with body dusky anteriorly and dusky orange or yellow bars posteriorly. (USNM 220066.)

Enneapterygius sp.

Two specimens, 20 mm maximum SL. Dorsal III + XII + 8-9; anal 1,17; lateral line scales 17-18 + 14-15 = 31-33. One scale row between pored and notched rows of lateral line. Body and fins reddish orange; central portion of caudal black; lower portion of head and pectoral base black; corner of jaws reddish orange. (USNM 220067.)

Enneapterygius sp.

Five specimens, 23 mm maximum SL; collected at 3 m. Dorsal III + XIII + 9; anal 1,18-19; lateral line scales 15-17 + 18 = 33-35. One scale row between pored and notched rows of lateral line. Body red with posterior third black; head and chin red, throat dusky. (USNM 220068.)

Enneapterygius sp.

Five specimens, 27 mm maximum SL; collected at 3 m. Dorsal III-IV + XI + 9-10; anal 1,15-17; lateral line scales 17-18 + 16-17 = 33-34. One scale row between pored and notched rows of lateral line. Body and head orange; dusky line from eye to tip of snout, operculum dusky; dusky pectoral base and one or two dark spots at base of caudal. Some specimens with red body; ventral two-thirds of head and pectoral base black; a white spot under eye and one or two dark spots at base of caudal. (USNM 220069.)

Enneapterygius sp.

Three specimens, 17 mm maximum SL; collected at 33 m. Dorsal III + XI-XII + 9; anal 1,16; lateral line scales 11 + 21 = 32. One scale row between pored and notched rows of lateral line. Head and body pale with orange and white spotting; posterior third of body becoming greenish yellow; black spot on second dorsal.

Enneapterygius sp.

Eighteen specimens, 26 mm maximum SL; collected at 23 m. Dorsal III + XII-XV + 9-10; anal 1,19; lateral line scales 15-17 + 16-19 = 32-36. One scale row between pored and notched rows of lateral line. Body pale or dusky orange with five red bars on sides and back; dusky red spots on snout, operculum, and pectoral base; first and second dorsal, caudal, and anal may also be dusky. (USNM 220070.)

Helcogramma capidata Rosenblatt in Schultz et al., 1960.

Helcogramma chica Rosenblatt in Schultz et al., 1960.


Helcogramma hudsoni (Jordan and Seale, 1906).


Helcogramma sp.

Three specimens, 29-37 mm SL; collected at 43 m. Dorsal III + XII + 12-14; anal 1,21-22; lateral line scales 10 + 29 = 39. Four or five scales between lateral line and third spine of second dorsal; 4-6 scales between lateral line and fifth ray of anal, tip of lower jaw projecting beyond upper jaw. Body pale with about 10 orange bars on sides continuous with oblique orange bands on second and third dorsals; distinct dark spot on middle of second dorsal; a few dusky spots on checks, chin, snout, and base of pelvis. (USNM 220062.)

Lepidoblennius sp.

One specimen, 25 mm SL; collected at 10 m. Dorsal III + XIII + 11; anal 1,20; lateral line scales 38 (anterior 25 pored). Reddish orange bars on body. (USNM 220064.)

Callionymidae (Dragonettes)

Ronald Fricke identified the new record and provided synonyms.

Callionymus xanthosemeion Fowler, 1925.

(NMB 37010.)

Diplogrammus goramensis (Bleeker, 1858).

Dermestoba dorotheae—Schultz, 1943.

Synchiroplus morrisoni Schultz in Schultz et al., 1960.

Synchiroplus morrisoni—Fricke, 1981.

(NMB 37009.)


Gobiidae (Gobies)

Gobies are known as mano’o which is the same general name used for bennies. This is the best represented family in Samoa with 100 species listed herein. It is also the most poorly known as 26 species are unidentified either because they are undescribed or because their taxonomy is so confused that it is presently impossible to assign a name of assured validity. Members of the family are small and often show strong preferences for restricted habitats which account for their diversity and limited occurrence in collections. Douglass F. Hoese assisted with the identifications and provided synonyms for most of the species. Some of the names are uncertain but must suffice until genera are revised and their full complement of species is described. Diagnostic characteristics for unidentified species of Asterorropetryx, Cabillias, Fusiogobius, Istigobius, and Valenciennia were derived from his unpublished keys. Hoese’s numbering system is used for unidentified species since the numbers will be included as synonyms in his future publications. Susan J. Karnella confirmed the identifications of Eviota and supplied diagnostic characteristics for unidentified species. Ernest A. Lachner and she will describe some or all of the new species from Samoa in future publications. Helen K. Larson examined the Pleuroiscyia and Tenacigobius specimens and provided diagnostic characteristics for unidentified species. James F. McKinney identified Callogobius.
Bathygobius fasciata (Herre, 1953). Mano’o-pōpō.
Bathygobius guttata (Fowler, 1938). Mano’o-pōpō.
Bathygobius perioptalhama (Bleeker, 1853). Mano’o-pōpō.

(AAMS 1.21990-001.)
Bathygobius steinitzii (Klauserwitz, 1974). Mano’o-pōpō.
Bathygobius sp. 17. Mano’o-pōpō.
Collected at 36 m. Dorsal VI+1,13; anal 1,13; pectoral 19. Caudal pointed with central rays more than twice the length of outer rays. Body light tan with five major fawn-colored saddles and smaller, less distinct markings between; a pair of distinct black spots on chin; branchiostegal membrane with dusky blue bar on edge; dorsal pale with blue and yellow lines and spots basally; anal pale, orange line margined with dusky blue distally; perimeter of caudal with orange line margined in dusky blue ventrally, becoming almost black dorsally. (AMS 1.21994-001.)

Amblygobius nocturnus (Herre, 1945).
Hoese terms this identification “provisional.”
Amblygobius phalaena (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837). Mano’o-fugafuga.
Gobius phalaena— Günther, 1877
Asterropteryx semipunctatus Rüppell, 1830. Mano’o-pālea.
Asterropteryx semipunctatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

(AAMS 1.22000-001, 1.22004-001.)
Asterropteryx sp. 4.
Seven specimens, 14-22 mm SL; collected at 13 m. Four to six preopercular spines, two or three above mid-preopercular pore, lowermost spine thickened and longer than others; fourth dorsal spine longest and usually prolonged. Head, body, and fins biotched with dusky orange; a dark transverse bar under eye; a small dark spot centered on caudal peduncle. (AMS 1.22000-001, 1.22004-001.)
Asterropteryx sp. 7.
Six specimens, 23-28 mm SL; collected at 15-20 m. Two to six preopercular spines, one to three above mid-preopercular pore, lowermost spine about equal to or smaller than those above; head scales largely cycloid; fourth dorsal spine longest, generally not prolonged. A small dark spot centered on caudal peduncle; a narrow dark bar under eye. (AMS 1.22004-002.)

Awaous ocellaris (Broussonet, 1782). Mano’o-apofu.
Awaous ocellaris—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Chonophorus ocellaris, Schultz, 1943. This species inhabits freshwater.

Bathygobius cocosensis (Bleeker, 1854).
Bathygobius cocosensis—Akihito and Meguro, 1980.
Bathygobius cotticeps (Steindacher, 1879). Mano’o-apofusami.
Bathygobius cotticeps—Schultz, 1943.

Bathygobius cyclopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837). Mano’o-apofusami.
Mapo crassiceps—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Bathygobius crassiceps, Schultz, 1943.
Bathygobius fuscus (Rüppell, 1830). Mano’o-apofusami.
Mapo fuscus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Cabilius sp. 5.
Five specimens, 18-26 mm SL; collected at 30-33 m. Dorsal VI+1,9; anal 1,8; pectoral 19-20; scales 26-28. Prepelvic area heavily scaled; a lateral canal tube over operculum; midline of nape with a single row of scales. Body white with four pale reddish brown saddles or bars with dusky margins; tiny orange specks on head and body. (AMS 1.21996-001.)
Callogobius maculipinnis (Fowler, 1918).
Callogobius sclateri (Steindachner, 1880).
Gobiomorphus sclateri and Drombus tutuiae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Mucogobius sclateri and Drombus tutuiae, Schultz, 1943.
McKinney has examined the holotype of tutuiae, a small and poorly preserved specimen, and considers it to be a synonym.
Cryptocentrus leucostictus (Günther, 1871). Mano’o-pōpō.
Heteroleotris phaenna—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Heteroleotris phaenna, Schultz, 1943.
Cryptocentrus striigiliceps (Jordan and Seale, 1906).
Mars striigiliceps—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Mars striigiliceps, Schultz, 1943.

Cryptocentrus sp. 28.
One specimen, 36 mm SL. Dorsal VI+1,10; anal 1,10; pectoral 17; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch 9. Color in alcohol: body pale with about nine vertical bars; head with pale spotting. Hoese writes this species may be leptocoephalus. (AMS 1.21987-004.)
Ctenogobiops sp. 20.
Twenty-six specimens, 22-39 mm SL; collected at 15 m. Dorsal VI+1,11-12; anal 1,11; scales 45-48; gill rakers 11. Gill opening extends far forward to a point anterior of the vertical through the hind margin of the preopercle. This species is closely related to tangaroai. (AMS 1.22006-001.)
Eviota afelei—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eviota disrupta—Karnella and Lachner, 1981.
(USNM 220996.)
Eviota distigma—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eviota herrei—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eviota melasma—Lachner and Karnella, 1980.
Eviota prasies—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eviota sebreei—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eviota smaragdus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eviota zonura—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As E. epiphanes (part), Schultz, 1943.

Eviota sp. Mano‘o-moi.

Three specimens, 14-17 mm SL; collected at 30 m. Dorsal VI 1-1.9; anal 1.8; pectoral 18-20, rays 4-18 may be branched; pelvic 1.4 1/10-2/10. Body pale but almost always with some pigmentation on upper head and nape; anal dark. (USNM 222520-22.)

Eviota sp. Mano‘o-moi.

Several specimens, 9-18 mm SL; collected at 17 m. Dorsal VI 1-1.9; anal 1.8; pectoral 17-18, rays 11-17 may be branched; pelvic 1.4 7/10-8/10. Two vertically elongated rectangular marks laterally on head posterior to eye.

Eviota sp. Mano‘o-moi.

Twelve specimens, collected at 20 m. Dorsal VI 1+1,9-10; anal 1.9. Pectoral rays unbranched. Body pale with dusky streak at insertion of anal; basal pigmentation through dorsal fins.

Exyrias puntang (Bleeker, 1852).

Fusigobius neophythus (Günther, 1877).

Rhinogobius neophythus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Fusigobius sp. 2.

Two specimens, 24 and 25 mm SL; collected at 33 m. Dorsal VI 1+1.8-9; anal 1.8; scales 25. Body pale with yellow spots containing tiny black specks; round dark spot above pectoral base and a dusky spot at caudal base; dusky orange bar under eye; anterior portion of first dorsal dusky; no dark spots on dorsal or dark streak on snout. (AMS 1.21990-002.)

Glossogobius biocellatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837).

Glossogobius vaiginus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

This is a freshwater species.

Gnatholepis anjerensis (Bleeker, 1850).

Gnatholepis deltoide—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

There is no type of anjerensis but Hoese suspects it is “close” to what Seale later described as delioiide. This genus needs revision.

Gnatholepis sp.

Five specimens, 25-37 mm SL; collected at 25 m. Dorsal VI 1+1,11; anal 1.11. Body pale with orange lateral band extending from operculum through pectoral base to midbase of caudal, four finer orange lines between this band and dorsals, diffuse dusky blotch above pectoral base; head with dusky bar extending through eye and orange lines on snout and operculum; dorsals and anal pale with orange line near base. (AMS 1.22003-001.)


Pseudeobiodon cirinus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Gobiodon rivulatus (Rüppell, 1830). Mano‘o-ulutu‘i, moemimi.

Gobiodon ceramensis—Schmeltz, 1866.

Istigobius ornatus (Rüppell, 1830).

Gobius ornatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Gobius ornatus, Schultz, 1943.

Istigobius sp. 5. Mano‘o-vu‘u.

Twelve specimens, 18-59 mm SL. This species is common in sandy reef areas at depths of 3-27 m and is similar in meristics and color pattern to ornatus which lives in mangrove areas. However, it lacks filamentous pectoral rays and has one or two laterally curved and enlarged teeth at each angle of the lower jaw. (AMS 1.22005-001.)

Istigobius sp.

This species is similar to I. sp. 5 but differs in having a black spot between fifth and sixth dorsal spines and no spot between first two dorsal spines, and in having oval, rather than elongate spots on the midside. (AMS 1.22005-002.)

Kelloggella cardinalis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Kelloggella cardinalis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Macrodonogobius wilburi Herre, 1936.

Mugillogobius fontinalis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Vaimosa fontinalis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Vaimosa fontinalis, Schultz, 1943. This species inhabits freshwater.


Oplophorus oplopomus (Valenciennes in Cuvier et Valenciennes, 1837). Mano‘o-ula'ape.

This species is abundant in the saltwater ponds enclosed by runways at Pago Pago International Airport.

Oxyurichthys tentacularis (Valenciennes in Cuvier et Valenciennes, 1837).

Pselephias ophthalmomonenum—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Palutris prunosa—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Eviota prunosa—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Pandaka prunosa, Schultz, 1943. Hoese provisionally assigns this species to Palutris.

Paragobiodon echioccephala (Rüppell, 1828). Mano‘o-ulutu‘i.

Gobius anticenies—Kner and Steidnachmer, 1866.

Paragobiodon lacunica (Kendall and Goldsborough, 1911).

Mano‘o-ulutu‘i.

Paragobiodon echioccephalus (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Paragobiodon xanthosoma (Bleeker, 1859). Mano‘o-ulutu‘i.

Paragobiodon xanthosomus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.


Peroiphthalmus argentilineatus—Schmeltz, 1866.

As P. barbarus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Pleuriscyua muscarum (Jordan and Seale, 1906).

Rhinogobius muscarum—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Glossogobius biocellatus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Pogonoculus zebra Fowler, 1938. Tilotai.

Prolepis semidoliatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier et Valenciennes, 1837).

Gobius semisalciatus—Kner, 1868.

As Zonogobius semidoliatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Ptereleotris evides (Jordan and Hubbs, 1925). Ma‘u‘ulu.

Ptereleotris heteropterus (Bleeker, 1855). Ma‘u‘ulu.

Ptereleotris microlepis (Bleeker, 1856). Ma‘u‘ulu.

Quisquillius cinctus (Regan, 1908).

Pleurogobius naraharae—Schultz, 1943.

Quisquillius sp.

Two specimens, collected at 33 m. Dorsal VI 1+1,11; anal 1.9. Body pale with 11 yellow brown bars extending onto dorsal and anal fins.

Redigobius pagoensis (Schultz, 1943).

Mahidolia pagoensis—Schultz, 1943.

A freshwater species.

Sicyopterus pugnans (Ogilvie-Grant, 1884).

Sicydium pugnans—Ogilvie-Grant, 1884.

A freshwater species.

Sicyopterus taeniurus (Gunther, 1877). Mano‘o-vu‘u.

Sicydium macrostetholepis—Kner, 1868.
As *Sicyopterus taeniurus* and *S. tauae*, Jordan and Seale, 1906. A freshwater species.

*Stenogobius genivittatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837). **Mano’o-o’vai.**

*Gobius genivittatus*—Gunther, 1877.


*Stiphodon elegans* (Steindachner, 1879). **Mano’o-o’vai.**


*Tenacigobius erythrps* (Jordan and Seale, 1906).

*Chaenogobius erythrps*—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As *Chaenogobius erythrps*, Schultz, 1943. According to Larson, this species has a longer gill opening than other Samoan members of the genus. It extends anteriorly to a point beneath the eye. (AMS I.210725-001.)

*Tenacigobius yongei* (Davis and Cohen, 1968). (AMS I.21389-001.)

*Tenacigobius sp.* 7.

One specimen, 20 mm SL; collected from a sea fan at 25 m. The gill opening extends to a point halfway between the preopercular border and the hind edge of the eye; pelvics relatively small and inserted distinctly posterior to pectoral base. This species has a characteristic blotch on the lower half of the caudal base which varies in size and intensity but is always present. (AMS I.21388-001.)

*Tenacigobius sp.* 9.

The gill opening of this species is restricted to the pectoral base; the maxillary extends only to a point below the anterior edge of the pupil and the largest known specimens are only 15 mm SL. (AMS I.21892-001.)

*Tomiyamichthys sp.*

One specimen, 35 mm SL; collected at 36 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,9; anal 1,9; pectoral 17. Second and third dorsal rays elongated. Body bluish tan with three large orange blotches and two rows of smaller irregular white blotches laterally; head darker with yellow spotting; yellow line with dusky margins on branchiostegals; first dorsal dusky with yellow spots, second pale with yellow spots; anal pale with a row of yellow spots basally and yellow line distally; caudal pale becoming yellow distally; yellow spots on pectoral base. (AMS I.21993-001.)

*Trimma caesura* Jordan and Seale, 1906. **Mano’o-moi.**

*Trimma caesura*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Trimma eviotops* Schultz, 1943. **Mano’o-moi.**

*Trimma eviotops*—Schultz, 1943.

*Trimma tevegae* Cohen and Davis, 1969. **Mano’o-moi.**

(AMS I.21988-002.)

*Trimma sp.* 2. **Mano’o-moi.**

Eighteen specimens, 17-20 mm SL; collected at 30-40 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,9; anal 1,9; pectoral 16-18; scales 26-28; predorsal scales 5-6. Interorbital distance much less than pupil width; interorbital and postorbital grooves well developed. Body dusky yellow orange with orange spots dorsally; head with reddish orange spots and bars on cheeks and chin; dorsal and caudal with orange spots. (AMS I.21992-001.)

*Trimma sp.* 4. **Mano’o-moi.**

Eleven specimens, 12-23 mm SL; collected at 17-70 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,10; anal 1,9; pectoral 18-19; scales 26-27; predorsal scales 0. Interorbital distance much less than pupil width; interorbital and postorbital grooves well developed. Body pink with yellow spots and reticulations; snout, cheeks, and underside of head reddish orange; median fin rays orange. (AMS I.21986-002, I.21988-001.)

*Trimma sp.* 14. **Mano’o-moi.**

Two specimens, both 15 mm SL; collected at 20 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,8; anal 1,8; scales 25. Body orange brown with dark brown caudal peduncle; dorsals, anal, and pelvics orange brown with pale edges; caudal pale yellow. (AMS I.21998-002.)

*Trimma sp.* 17. **Mano’o-moi.**

Seven specimens, 16-21 mm SL; collected at 30 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,9; anal 1,8; pectoral 17-18; scales 26-28; predorsal scales 0-3. Interorbital distance much less than pupil width; interorbital and postorbital grooves present but not well developed. Body pale purplish gray with large yellow spots dorsally and yellow bars laterally. (AMS I.21996-002.)

*Trimma sp.* 21. **Mano’o-moi.**

Thirteen specimens, 12-21 mm SL; collected at 20 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,9; anal 1,9; pectoral 18; scales 25-26; predorsal scales usually 0 but occasionally 1 or 2. Interorbital distance much less than pupil width; interorbital and postorbital grooves present but not well developed. Body pale pink with dusky yellow cross-hatches; yellow spotting on dorsals, anal, and caudal. (AMS I.21987-001.)

*Trimma sp.* 27. **Mano’o-moi.**

One specimen, 22 mm SL; collected at 20 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,8; anal 1,8; pectoral 14; scales 27; predorsal scales 9. Interorbital distance about equal to pupil width; no interorbital or postorbital grooves. Body yellow to brown; lips reddish; underside of head and belly pale, caudal bright yellow. (AMS I.21998-001.)

*Vailima stevensoni* Jordan and Seale, 1906. **Mano’o-vai.**

*Vailima stevensoni*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Schultz (1943) confused this species with *Stiphodon elegans*. This is a freshwater species.

*Valenciennes puellaris* (Tomiyama, 1955). **Mano’o-sina.**

*Valenciennes sexguttatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837). **Mano’o-sina.**


*Valenciennes striatus* (Broussonet, 1782). **Mano’o-sina.**

*Eleotris striata*—Schmelz, 1869.

*Valenciennes sp.* **Mano’o-sina.**

Seven specimens, 29-34 mm SL; collected at 15 m. Dorsal V1 + 1,12; anal 1,12; pectoral 19; scales 67-80. No black spot on first dorsal; two faint longitudinal stripes connected by narrow crossbars on sides of body.

*Vanderhorstia anbanoro* (Fourmannoir, 1957). **Mano’o-pōpō.**

(AMS I.21989-001.)

*Vanderhorstia ornatisima* Smith, 1959. **Mano’o-pōpō.**

*Vanderhorstia ornatisima*—Helfrich et al., 1975.

*Waitea stomias* Smith, 1941.

*Waitea mystacia*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Yongechthys nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775). **Mano’o-galata.**

*Rhingobius corallinus* and *R. nebulosus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As *Rhingobius corallinus* and *R. nebulosus*, Schultz, 1943.

**Eleotrididae (Sleepers)**

Douglas F. Hoese assisted with identifications and is credited with most of the synonyms.

*Bostrychus sinensis* Lacepède, 1802.

*Eleotris sinensis*—Herre, 1927.

*Eleotris fuscus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). **Mano’o-pala, pa’o’fa, pa’o’fo, apofu.**
Eleotris fusca—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Fagusa tutilae, a larval eleotrid described by Schultz (1943), belongs to the genus *Eleotris* and probably to the species *fusca*. This species lives in fresh and brackish water.

*Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker, 1852. *Mano'o-pala, pa'ofa, pa'ofu, apofu.*

*Eleotris melanosoma*—Schlchertz, 1866. A fresh and brackish water species.

Hypseleotris guentheri (Bleeker, 1875). *Mano'o-fövai, malavai.*

*Eleotris oxycephala*—Schlchertz, 1866. As Hypseleotris cyprinoides, Schlchertz, 1943. This is a freshwater species.

Xenisthmus clara (Jordan and Seale, 1906). *Mano'o-taota.*


Xenisthmus polyazonatus (Klunzinger, 1871).

**Kraemeriiidae (Sand Lances)**

*Kraememiria samoensis* Steindachner, 1906.

**Microdesmidae (Wormfishes)**


Gunnellichthys pleurotaenia—Bleeker, 1858. *Mano'o-ui.*

Gunnellichthys pleurotaenia—Helfrich et al., 1975.

**Zanciiidae (Moorish Idol Family)**

Zancus cornutus (Linnaeus, 1758). *Pe'ape'a, laualuau.*

Zancus cornutus—Schlchertz, 1865. As *Z. canescens*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

**Acanthuridae (Surgeonfishes and Unicornfishes)**

The general name for *Acanthurus* spp. <15 cm TL is *pone*. Larger individuals are called *palagi*. *Naso* spp. are generally termed *ume*; smaller individuals are called *lli'ilia* or *umelei*. Several of the identifications listed below were confirmed by John E. Randall.

*Acanthurus achilles* Shaw, 1803. *Maikolama, kolama, pone-i'umumu.*

*Acanthurus achilles*—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Hepatus achilles* and *H. aterrimus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Acanthurus auranticus* Randall, 1956. This species is recorded only from the Philippine Islands and the East Indies by Randall (1956) in his review of the genus.

*Acanthurus bleekerii* Günther, 1861. *Palagi-si'usina.*


*Acanthurus glaucoparues*—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Hepatus alata*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Acanthurus guttatus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. *Maogo.*

*Acanthurus guttatus*—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Hepatus guttatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Acanthurus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Alogo.*

*Acanthurus striatus*—Schlchertz, 1865. As *Hepatus lineatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Acanthurus maculiceps* (Ahl, 1923).

*Acanthurus mata* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

*Acronurus argenteus*—Schlchertz, 1874. As *Acanthurus umbrá*, Schlchertz, 1943.

*Acanthurus nigricauda* Duncker and Mohr, 1929. *Pone-i'usina.*

*Hepatus gahma*—Steindachner, 1906. As *Hepatus nigricans*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Acanthurus nigricans*, Schlchertz, 1943. Randall has recently concluded that *nigricans* is a Red Sea endemic and that *gahma* is a junior synonym of *nigricans*.

*Acanthurus nigrofuscus* (Forskål, 1775). *Ponepone.*

*Acanthurus nigros**—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Hepatus elongatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Acanthurus elongatus* (part), Schlchertz, 1943.

*Acanthurus nigrorris* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835. *Ponepone.*

*Hepatus atramentatus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As *Acanthus elongatus* (part), Schlchertz, 1943.

*Acanthus olivaceous* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. *Pone-apasama, afinamea.*

*Acanthus olivaceous* Günther, 1875. As *Hepatus olivaceous*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Acanthus pyroferus* Kittlitz, 1834. *Pone-i'usama.*

*Acanthus thompsoni* (Fowler, 1923). *Pone-i'usina.*

*Acanthus triostegus* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Manini.*

*Acanthus triostegus*—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Hepatus triostegus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Acanthus xanthopterus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835.

*Acanthus motoidei*—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Hepatus motoidei* and *H. aquilinus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Acanthus fuliginosus*, Schlchertz, 1943.


*Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 18. 5). *Pone* (adults), *pala'ia* or *logoula* (schooling juveniles).

*Ctenochaetus striatus* (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906. As *C. striogus* (part), Schlchertz.

*Ctenochaetus striogus* (Bennett, 1828).

*Ctenochaetus striogus* (part)—Schlchertz, 1943.

*Naso annulatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825).

*Naso annulatus*—Schlchertz, 1869.

*Naso brevirostris* (Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835). *Ume-uluto.*


*Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855).

*Naso lituratus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *lli'ilia* (<15 cm TL), *umelei* (>15 cm TL).

*Naso lituratus*—Schlchertz, 1866. As *Acanthus lituratus* and *A. garretri*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Naso thynnoides* (Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835). *Naso thynnoides*—Pohl, 1884.

*Naso tuberosus* (Lacepède, 1801). *Ume-uluto'i.*

*Naso unicornis* (Forskål, 1775). *Ume-isu.*

*Naso unicornis*—Schlchertz, 1874. As *Acanthus unicornis*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Naso volumingii* (Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835). *Ume-masimasi.*
Paracanthura hepatus (Linnaeus, 1766).
This fish is rare around Tutuila and was observed in only two areas. Both fish are near the north coast at depths of about 6 m.
Zebrasoma rostratum (Günther, 1873).
This species was observed only at Rose Atoll. (BPBM 27987.)
Zebrasoma scopas (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
Pilotoito, pepe'a.
Acanthurus rhombeus—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Zebrasoma rhombeum and Z. rostratum, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Z. flavescens, Schultz, 1943.
Zebrasoma veliferum (Bloch, 1797). 'Ilili.
Acanthurus velifer—Schmeltz, 1866.

Siganidae (Rabbitfishes)
The general name for rabbitfishes in Samoa is fo. This name also refers to a large school of juveniles. David J. Woodland confirmed the identifications of some Samoan specimens and provided synonymies and comments on the distribution and identification of uncollected siganids with Samoan distributional records.
Siganus argenteus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). Lōloa (<5 cm TL), 'ofe'ofe (5-10 cm TL), mālava (>10 cm TL).
Teuthis argentea—Schmeltz, 1866.
As Siganus rostratus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
*Siganus fuscescens (Houttuyn, 1782).
Teuthis albopunctatus—Steindachner, 1906.
Siganus punctatus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). Tito, fo'ele'ele.
Teuthis hexagonata—Günther, 1874.
Siganus spinus (Linnaeus, 1758). Anafe (<5 cm TL), pa'ulu (>5 cm TL).
Teuthis striolata—Günther, 1874.
As Siganus marmoratus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Gempylidae (Snake Mackerels)
These species are caught by handline fishermen in deep water.
Promethichthys prometheus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831). Palu-kamuro, palu-tomato.
Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco, 1829. Palu-talatala.

Scombridae (Mackerels and Tunas)
Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831). Pa'ila.
Acanthocybium solandri—Schultz, 1943.
Auxis thazard (Lacepède, 1801). Atuto.
Euthynus affinis (Cantor, 1849). Atuto, kavalau.
Grammatorcynus bicarinatus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).
Namauali.
Gymnosarda unicolor (Rüppell, 1838). Tagi.
Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus, 1758). Atu (<40 cm TL), faolu (40-50 cm TL), ga'ogo (>50 cm TL).
Rastrelliger brachysoma (Bleeker, 1851). Gā.
Samoan specimens were collected by John E. Randall. (BPBM 6214.)
Rastrelliger kanagurta (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
Gā.
Scomber loo—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre, 1788). Apakoa.

Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre, 1788). Asiasi (<about 18 kg); to'uo (Am. Samoa), ta'uo (W. Samoa) (> about 18 kg).
Thunnus obesus (Lowe, 1839). Asiasi (< about 18 kg); to'uo (Am. Samoa), ta'uo (W. Samoa) (> about 18 kg).

Xiphidae (Swordfish Family)
Xiphius gladius Linnaeus, 1758.
Xiphius gladius—Jordan, 1927.

Istiophoridae (Billfishes)
The general name for billfishes is sa'ula.
Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw and Nodder, 1792). Sa'ula-ule.
Makaira indica (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831). Sa'ula-osu.
Makaira nigricans Lacepède, 1803. Sa'ula-osu.
Tetrapturus angustirostris Tanaka, 1914.
Tetrapturus audax (Philippi, 1887).

Nomeidae (Man-of-War Fishes)
Psenes cyanophrys Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833.
A specimen was spearred under a buoy anchored at 2,000 m about 3 mi off Pago Pago Bay.

Bothidae (Lefteye Flounders)
Armorussa sp.
One specimen, 39 mm SL; collected at 33 m. Dorsal 77; anal 65; lateral line pores, 64. Depth 2.05 in SL; interorbital 0.25 in eye diameter; first dorsal ray expanded and prolonged. (BPBM 24111.)
Bothus manguis (Broussonet, 1782). Ali.
Platophyrs manguis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Bothus pantherinus (Rüppell, 1830). Ali.
Rhomboidichthys pantherina—Schmeltz, 1865.

Pleuronectidae (Righteye Flounders)

Soleidae (Soles)
The Samoan name for all species of flatfish is ali.

Aesopia heterorhinos (Bleeker, 1856).
Solea heterorhina—Schmeltz, 1865.
As Soleichthys heterorhinos, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Aseraggodes melanostictus (Peters, 1876).
Aseraggodes sp.
One specimen, 48 mm SL; collected at 23 m. Dorsal 75; anal 51; scales 76. Right pelvic with three rays and shorter base than left pelvic with five rays. (BPBM 24113.)
Aseraggodes sp.
Two specimens, 26 and 27 mm SL; collected at 37 m. Dorsal 74; anal 52; scales 70. Five rays in both pelvics which are symmetrical. (BPBM 24130.)
Balistidae (Triggerfishes)

Triggerfishes are known as *sumu*.

*Balistapus undulatus* (Mungo Park, 1797). *Sumu-aimaunu*.
*Balistes lineatus*—Schmeltz, 1865.
*As Balistes undulatus*, Schultz, 1943.

*Balistoides conspicillum* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Sumu-papa*.

*Balistoides viridescens* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
*Sumu-laualau* (<20 cm TL), *umu* (>20 cm TL).
*Balistes viridescens*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Cantidermis maculata* (Bloch, 1786). *Sumu-va’a*.
*Balistes senticosus*—Günther, 1910.

This species frequents the epipelagic zone and often occurs around drifting objects.

*Melichthys niger* (Bloch, 1786). *Sumu-uli*.
*Balistes armatus*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Melichthys vidua* (Solander, 1844). *Sumu-apa’apasina, sumu-si’umūmū*.
*Balistes vidua*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As *Balistes vidua*, Schultz, 1943.

*Odonus niger* (Rüppell, 1837). *Sumu-pe’a*.

*Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1828). *Sumu-laualau* (<20 cm TL), *umu* (>20 cm TL).
*Balistes flavimarginatius*—Schmeltz, 1874.
*As Balistes flavomarginatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Pseudobalistes fuscus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
*Sumu-laualau* (<20 cm TL), *umu* (>20 cm TL).

*Rhinecanthus aculeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Sumu-uo’uo’uo*.
*Balistes aculeatus*—Schmeltz, 1866.
As *Balistapus aculeatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Balistes aculeatus*, Schultz, 1943.

*Rhinecanthus rectangularis* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Sumu-alalo*.
*Balistes erythrophorus*—Schmeltz, 1869.
As *Balistapus rectangularis*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *Balistes rectangularis*, Schultz, 1943.

*Rhinecanthus* sp. *Sumu-alalo*.

This species is similar to *cinereus* and can probably be separated from it only by color. It has a large black area ventrally on the body centered above the origin of the anal (lacking in *cinereus*) and a black crescent on the caudal (lacking in *cinereus*). John E. Randall plans to describe it. (BPBM 24458, 24459.)

*Sufflamen bursa* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Sumu-pa’epa’e*.
*Sufflamen bursa*—Schmeltz, 1869.

*Sufflamen chrysoptera* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).

*Sumu-gasemoana*.
*Balistes niger*—Schmeltz, 1874.
As *Balistes chrysopterus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Sufflamen fraenatus* (Latrielle, 1804). *Sumu-gase’ele’ele*.


Several juveniles of this recently described species were observed near Steps Point at depths of 40-60 m.

Monacanthidae (Filefishes)

Members of this family are known as a *pa’umalō*.

*Aluterus scriptus* (Osbeck, 1765). *Ume-aleva, fālala*.
*Aluteres laevis*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Amanes scopas* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
*Pa’umalō, fālala*.

*Amanes scopas*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Cantherhines dumerilii* (Hollard, 1854). *Pa’umalō*.

*Cantherhines sandwichiensis* (part)—Schultz, 1943.

*Cantherhines pardalis* (Rüppell, 1835). *Pa’umalō, fālala, aimeo*.

*Monacanthus sandwichiensis*—Steindachner, 1906.
As *Cantherhines sandwichiensis*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *C. sandwichiensis*, Schultz, 1943. Randall (1964b) has found that *sandwichiensis* is limited to the Hawaiian Islands.

*Monacanthus chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765).

*Monacanthus chinensis*—Schmeltz, 1865.

*Oxymonacanthus longirostris* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
*Pa’umalō-gatumi*.

*Oxymonacanthus longirostris*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Pervagor melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1853). *Pa’umalō, fālala*.

*Monacanthus melanocephalus*—Schmeltz, 1869.
As *Monacanthus melanocephalus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Ostraciontidae (Trunkfishes)

The Samoan name for trunkfishes is *moamoa*.


*Ostracion cornutus*—Schmeltz, 1866.

*Ostracion cubicus* Linnaeus, 1758. *Moamoa-lega*.

*Ostracion argus*—Schmeltz, 1869.

*Ostracion meleagris* Shaw, 1796. *Moamoa-ulii* (initial phase), *moamoa-sama* (terminal phase).

*Ostracion meleagris*—Schmeltz, 1866.
As *O. lentiginosus* (initial phase) and *O. sebae* (terminal phase), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Tetraodontidae (Puffers)

Puffers are referred to as *sue*.

*Arothron hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Sue-vao*.

*Crayracion laterna*—Schmeltz, 1869.
As *Tetraodon hispidus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Arothron immaculatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Sue-vaa*.

*Tetraodon virgatus*—Schmeltz, 1865.
As *Tetraodon immaculatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Arothron mappa* (Lesson, 1830).

*Tetraodon mappa*—Schmeltz, 1874.


*Tetraodon meleagris*—Schmeltz, 1869.

*Arothron nigropunctatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Sue-uli* (dark phase), *sue-lega* (yellow phase).

*Crayracion nigropunctatus*—Schmeltz, 1866. (as *Tetraodon nigropunctatus*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Arothron stellatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). *Sue-gatala, sue-vaa*.

*Crayracion lineatus*—Schmeltz, 1869.

*Arothron albowenticulatus* may be a junior synonym.
Canthigaster amboinensis (Bleeker, 1865). Sue-lape.

Canthigaster pseagma—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
   As C. pseagma, Jordan and Starks, 1906.

Canthigaster bennetti (Bleeker, 1855). Te'a-lafa.

Canthigaster bennetti—Schultz, 1928.

Canthigaster janinhiniopera (Bleeker, 1855). Sue-sugale.

Canthigaster solandri (Richardson, 1844). Sue-mimi.

Tetrodon solandri—Schmelz, 1865.

Canthigaster valentini (Bleeker, 1853). Sue-mu.

Canthigaster valentini—Jordan, 1927.

Gastrophytis sceleratus (Gmelin, 1788).
   A specimen was handlined from 100 m by a local fisherman.
   (BPBM 28185.)

Sphoeroides hypselogeneion (Bleeker, 1852). Sue-mo'o, sue-mimi.

Tetrodon hypselogeneion—Schmelz, 1877.

As Sphoeroides hypselogeneion, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and
   Schultz, 1943.

*Sphoeroides oblongus (Bloch, 1786).

Gastrophytus oblongus—Schmelz, 1866.

Sphoeroides pachygaster (Müller and Troschel, 1848).

Some authors refer to this circumtropical species as Liosaccus
   cutaneus. A specimen was handlined from 250 m. (BPBM
   27769.)

Triodontidae (Three-Toothed Puffers)

Triodon macroporus Lesson, 1829. Sue-moomini.
   This species is caught by handline fishermen at depths >200 m.

Diodontidae (Porcupinefishes)

Diodon eydouxii Brissout de Barneville, 1846.


A specimen was captured about 100 mi north of the Manu’a
   Islands. This species is pelagic during its entire life history.

Diodon hystrix Linnaeus, 1758. Tauta, tautu.

Diodon hystrix—Schmelz, 1869.

Diodon littorus Shaw, 1804. Tauta, tautu.

Chilomycterus orbicularis—Schmelz, 1874.

As Diodon holocanthus, Schultz, 1943.

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ADDITION

Three of the unidentified species listed above have been described
   or identified since the checklist went to press. Cephalopholis sp.
   on page 11 has been identified as C. analis (Valenciennes in Cuvier
   and Valenciennes, 1828) by John E. Randall; Paracaeosio sp. on
   page 16 has been described as P. stoneri Raj and Seeto, 1983; and
   Pterogusus sp. on page 22 has been described as P. cryptus
   Randall, 1981.

Eight new species distribution records have also been subsequently
   documented for Samoa. The alphonsin Beryx decadactylus
   Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829 was caught by a handline
   fisherman at 160 m. This species also represents a new family record
   (Berycidae) for Samoa. Three new serranids were handlined at
   180-220 m. Their identities were confirmed by John E. Randall and
   include Epinephelus chlorostigma (Valenciennes in Cuvier and
   Valenciennes, 1828): Epinephelus truncatus Katayama, 1957; and
   Holanthius tapui Randall, Maugé, and Plessis, 1979. Two labrids
   can be added to the list. Cymolutes praetextatus (Quoy and
   Gaimard, 1834) (BPBM 28935) was speared at 1 m and Polyplezione
   russelli (Gomon and Randall, 1975) was handlined at 100 m. The
   gempylyd Epinnula magaylais Poey, 1854 was handlined from 150
   m. Finally, John E. Randall has written that the recently described
   holocenid Sargocentron legros (Allen and Cross, 1983) is
   represented by Samoan specimen (BPBM 17500) in the Bernice P.
   Bishop Museum collection which were collected at Fagatele Bay at
   30 m.

Including the above additions, the list now totals 999 species
   representing 114 families and 294 species previously unrecorded
   from Samoa.

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