An Annotated Checklist of the Fishes of Samoa

Richard C. Wass
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RICHARD C. WASS

ABSTRACT

All fishes currently known from the Samoan Islands are listed by their scientific and Samoan names. Species en- trance data are included for all fishes from the initial Samoan description to the most recent. Lists of species and genera 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 undescribed species, the list only 991 species representing 133 families. 284 of the species are previously recorded from Samoa and 36 of the entries are unconfirmed records derived mainly 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 ex- tensive 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 Samoan Islands consist of a chain of 10 islands located at lat. 14°5 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, Asu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, and Rose Islands.1

The collections upon which the present paper is based were made primarily around Tutuila at the midpoint of the Samoan ar- chipelago. Fishes were also collected in Rose and Upol to where eff- ort was concentrated in habitats not well developed around Tutuila.

The southern coast of Tutuila is bordered by a more or less con- tinuous 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 circula- tion. Its waters are turbid and polluted with human and agricultural wastes (Heifritz et al. 1975). Larsen and Fagatole Bays are deep and exposed to wind and swell. Their water quality is high and their marine habitats are relatively pristine. A sub- marine 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 ar- chipelago though physiographic differences do result in minor variation. Upolu has greater freshwater runoff, more extensive mangrove estuaries, wider reef flats, and deep sandy lagoons in- side the reef. Rose Atoll has no basaltic substrates or freshwater runoff.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Samoan fishes have been collected and studied since 1940 when Hombroin and Jackson (1853) described Diagramma gibbioso from Apia, Western Samoan. The Museum Godeffroy Catalogs (Schmidt 1865-79) and Günther's (1873-1900) Die Fläche der Liasier include many early references to Samoan fishes. Other significant 19th century studies are summarized by Jordan and Seale (1900) who noted that 144 species were recorded from Samoa by 1902. Their Fishes of Samoan List 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. Steinlachner (1906), Fowler and Silvester (1922), Fowler (1925, 1923, 1940), Jordan (1927), and Seale (1915) recorded additional species from Samoa.

A second extensive listing of Samoan fishes is found in Fisher's 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 in- cluding the Wilken Exploiting 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 Marians Islands (Schultz et al. 1953, 1960, 1966).

A complete listing of the taxonomic literature pertaining to Sa- moan 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 Pola Lagoon, and a list of freshwater fishes from Tutuila by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.4

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 ichthyorifice (Romoeur) 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 Jor- dan, 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 submers 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 tax- onomy of certain families or genera was sought at every oppor- tunity. 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 un- collected.

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 donor 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 (1934) were verified at the Califor- nia 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 Schmitz (1965-79), Kner and Steinbacher (1866), Kirch (1869), and Steinbacker (1870, 1901, 1906), Günther (1911-1910), and Puhl (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.

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 recogniz- ed 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 Demauatz (1931). He in- cluded an alphabetical listing of Samoan names and their appli- cation plus a phylogenetic listing of the scientific names and cor- responding Samoan names for different size categories. Kramar (1940) also listed Samoan names in association with its sci- entific 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 respec- tive 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 in- cluding the name listed in the publication even if it was a misiden- tification. Synonyms used by Jordan and Seale (1906) and Schultz (1943) are noted for easy reference to these important studies. Ad- ditional synonyms are also listed for some entries but the reader is referred to Jordan and Seale (1906), Fowler (1928, 191a, 1934, 1949), and the recent literature listed in the Literature Cited of this report for comprehensive synonymy.

Recent taxonomic opinions and changes are also noted under the species headings. Many have not been published but are in- cluded as an attempt to make the list as current as possible. For species with color patterns that vary with age and sex, synonyms


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are linked with other 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 sp. uncat. 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 undescribed and for some of the uncommon species. The following abbreviations are used:

ANS—The Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia
ANSP—Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Penn.
BPBM—Bureau of Fishes Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii
CAS—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif.
CML—Cline Marine Biological Laboratory, Charleston, S.C.
CU—Carnegie University, New York, N.Y.
NMNH—Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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 verified 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 791 species; 115 families are represented and 284 species are listed which have not been previously recorded from Samoa. Of the total, 680 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 or surface species (frequencing the offshore waters above the thermocline 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 inland 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

Hirurgidae (Lancefishes)

Hirurgus griseus (Boasman, 1788).

This deepwater species is occasionally caught by handline fisherman.

Orectolobidae (Smokefishes)

Nebrius ferrugineus (Lesson, 1830). Nioeanae.
Gymnomuraena miliaris—Schmidt, 1887.
Squatina fuscata (Herre, 1795). Tawera, nioeanae.

Lamnidae (Mackerel Sharks)

Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque, 1810. Aon-poia.

Alopiidae (Tresher Sharks)

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

Carcharhinidae (Requiem Sharks)

The general name for sharks in Samoa is manu. J. A. F. Garriod provided assistance regarding the taxonomy of this family.

Carcharhinus albimarginatus (Ruppell, 1837). Aon.
Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos (Steindachner, 1896). Mtele-sulalo.
Garriod has found that menoman, as used by Schultz (in Schultz et al. 1953) and subsequent authors, is a misidentification.

Carcharhinus falciformis (Bleeker, 1856). Iti-lele-lele.
Carcharhinus leucas (Schneider and H. Gill, 1807). Ohaua-sea.
Carcharhinus leucas (Valenciennes in Miller and Hente, 1841).
Carcharhinus limax (Valenciennes in Miller and Hente, 1841).
Carcharhinus limax—Steindachner, 1906.
Carcharhinus lima (Pears, 1861). Aonepo.
Carcharhinus melanoporus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). Aonepo, mule-sulapo.
Carcharhinus melanopterus—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
Carcharodon leucas (Linneman, 1785). Aonepo.

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

Diplodus tabulatus (Ruppell, 1837). Malu.

Sphyridae (Hammerhead Sharks)

Sphyra iriomotensis Griffith and Smith in Cocker, Griffith and Smith, 1854. Mata-i-una.
The young of this species are commonly captured by gillnet in Papo Pago Bay.

Sphyra catenata (Linneman, 1793). Mata-i-una.
Sphyra tawera—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

These two species 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 iriomotensis which is certainly the more abundant of the two.
Squalidae (Dogfish Sharks)

Bottom handline fishermen have reported catches of elp'i dogfish (Squalus) at depths of 100 m or more (they said no specimens were available for examination. Likewise, Ikanu matatolu was not seen by the author though its presence off-shore is indicated by characteristic feeding scars ("plugs" of flesh removed) on tuna and other pelagic fishes.

Rhychochilidae (Narrow-Snouted Shovel-nose Rays)

Rhychochilus djiddensis (Forskal, 1775).
This record is based on photographs taken by Stanley N. Swerdlow in Fogata Bay at a depth of 30 m.

Dasyatidae ( Sting Rays)

The Samoan name for rays is fai.

Dasyatis kuhlii (Miller and Hele, 1941). Fai-fai, fai-male.

Tygotha kuhli—GüntHER, 1912.

Himantura fai—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

This species is synonymized under Dasyatis kuhli by some authors.

Mobulidae (Manta)

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

Myliobatidae ( Eagle Rays)

Anterochaeta normani (Griffiths, 1970). Fai-pu'a, fai-mane.

Aetobatus normani—GüntHER, 1910.

Elopidae (Ladyfishes)

Elops hawaiiensis Regan, 1909.

Elops saurus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Megalopsidae ( Tarpons)

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet, 1782). A'anā'āni, faka.

Megalopterus ornatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Albulidae (Bonefishes)

Albula sp. Ava.

Although not scientifically classified, Albus is a family that resembles the tarpons and is identified by its lateral line, which is visible in the clear water, and its elongated, streamlined body. The species found in Samoa are believed to be Albulidae, which includes the bonefishes.

Anuagidae (Freshwater Eel)

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

Anguilla australis Richardson, 1841.

Anguilla australis—Schmidt, 1869.

As A. australis and A. australis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as A. australis, Schultze, 1943.

Anguilla japonica—Schultze, 1945.

Anguilla japonica—Schultze, 1945.

As Anguilla japonica, Schultze, 1943.

Moringuidae (Worm Eel)

Worm eels are called fia in Samoa. Peter H. J. Castle considers "the nomenclature of the Indo-Pacific species of Moringu to be 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 Schultze's key to the genus Moringua, in Schultze 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 body 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—Schultze, 1943.

Moringua bicornis Kraup, 1856.

Moringua bicornis—Schultze, 1943.

Castle believes that bicornis may be the male of javanaica.

Moringua javanaica (Kraup, 1856).

Moringua javanaica—GüntHER, 1910.

Moringua macrochirra (Rüppell, 1833).

Moringua macrochirra—Schultze, 1943.

Moringua macrochirra schefferi, 1853.

Moringua macrochirra schefferi—Schultze, 1943.

Moringua macrochirra schefferi—Schultze, 1943.

Moringua macrochirra schefferi—Schultze, 1943.

Xenocottidae (False Morays)

John E. McCooker 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 atrofasciatus Schultze et al., 1953.

Kaupichthys atrofasciatus Schultze et al., 1953.

Kaupichthys hypomelas (Störman, 1896).

Kaupichthys hypomelas—Schultze, 1943.

Kaupichthys hypomelas—Schultze, 1943.

Two specimens collected at Fagasa Bay at 13 m. Pectoral fins, about 5 mm diameters in length, distance from anal to pectoral about 3.5 to total length. Body of larger specimen gray brown, smaller specimen pale; both overlaid with tiny brown spots. (CAS 40067).

Kaupichthys cf.

Two specimens, 100 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-
Gymnosomus emarginatus McCooker and Randall. 1982.
Gymnosomus reticulatus—Schultze, 1866.
As G. rupestris, Schultze, 1943. McCooker and Randall (1982) noted that this species is listed as rupestris by most authors.
Gymnosomus jimbarticus (Bennett, 1831). Pedi-palepol, papata-palepole.
Gymnosomus stellatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnosomus flavimarginatus (Rippled, 1828). Taf-luraba, pusiai-galaha.
Gymnosomus favaceanus—Schultze, 1869.
As G. flavimarginatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnosomus flavomaculatus (Schultze in Schultz et al., 1953).
Gymnosomus gracilicauda—Schultze, 1943.
Gymnosomus hepaticus (Rippled, 1828).
Moraea hepatica—Schultze, 1879.
Gymnosomus javanicus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnosomus margaritophorus Bleecker, 1864. Pusi a x w a.
Gymnosomus altae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Gymnosomus melanosoma Schultze in Schultz et al., 1953.
Gymnosomus melasigae (Shaw and Noddle, 1795). Pusi'i, su'aivi.
Gymnosomus megalops—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As G. kauaiensis. Schultz, 1943.
Gymnosomus nitidiphidion (Regan, 1909).
Gymnosomus montanopsis—Schultze, 1943.
Gymnorhina picta (Ani, 1789). Omo.
Echidna variegata—Schultze, 1866.
As Gymnorhina favarina, G. liau, G. picta, and G. poly-
ophthalmus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
This species incorrectly identified as moluccens by some re-
cent authors.
*Gymnosomus meleoni (Richardson, 1844).
Thysanosa meleoni—Schultze, 1865.
Gymnosomus richardsoni (Bleecker, 1852).
Moraea richardsoni—Steindachner, 1906.
Gymnosomus varipennis (McClelland, 1845). Papata-tulasi.
Gymnosomus petiol—Jordan and Evermann, 1905.
As G. petiol, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Randall (1973) examined the locality of this species and found it to be the species most recent authors have identified as petiol.
Gymnosomus cristata (Richardson, 1844).
Thysanosa arenata—Schultze, 1865.
Gymnosomus elaps (Lacoste, 1803). Pusi-palepole.
Thysanosa camarilla—Schultze, 1865.
*Murama paradoxa Schlegel, 1844.
Thysanosa concinna—Šintin, 1865.
Moraea paradoxa—Günther, 1910.
Rhinomara quadrix Gurnian, 1888.
Rhincetopa ericomia—Jordan, 1927.
Strophos hibernicus Bleecker, 1859. Asad.
Moraea taimisoba—Günther, 1871.
As Gymnosomus taimisoba, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Unspurgesis bennetti (Günther, 1870).
McCoker has determined that seakes is a junior synonym.
Gymnosomus concolor—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Unspurgesis fauricuratos Schultze in Schultz et al., 1953.
Anchoiidae (Anchoisae)

Anchoisae are called sei or file in Samoan. Peter J. Whitehead has provided identification and synonymies.

Stolephorus buccanieri Strasburg, 1966.
Stolephorus denii (Whiteley, 1940).
This is the most common anchovy in Pago Pago Bay. It is sometimes confused with Atherinobrama from which it is distinguished by a lower gill raker count and longer head.

Stolephorus indica (Van Hasselt, 1823).
Anchovia anoplae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Hrithra baenula (Forskål, 1775).
Anchovia evermanni—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Samoan refers to lizardfishes as ta'aoto. Roger F. Cresssey has confirmed Samoan distributions for the three species of Synodus listed below.

Saurida gradei (Quey and Caimard, 1824).
Saurida gradei—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Synodus brouzesi Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Synodus elapsopus Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Synodus serpens (Lavordxy, 1803).
Synodus varius—Schneider, 1869.
At S. varius, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Chanosididae (Milkfishes)

Chanos chanos (Forskål, 1775).
Avahi i, swm.
Chanos chanos—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Pleistodidae (Ed Carfishes)
Pleistodus anguillaris (Bloch, 1794).
Pleistodus anguillaris—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Gobiidae (Gobiid Fishes)

Gobius affinis (Steindachner, 1886).
Gobius capostratus (Steindachner, 1886).
As Assemomaster capostratus, Schultz, 1945.

Antennariidae (Frogfishes)

Members of this family are known by the same general names as the scorpaenids in Samoan. Individuals <8 cm TL are called ta'aota; larger fish are sei. Theodore W. Pietsch confirmed the identifications and provided more of the synonymies.

Abanteserias amia Goiaine, 1957.

Antennaria cucullata (Lesueur, 1831).
Antennarias communis (Sauvage, 1860).
Antennarias communis—Günther, 1877.
Antennarias dromas (Tate and Evermann, 1903).
Antennarias dromas—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Antennarias nummifer Cuvier, 1817.
Antennarias nummifer Günther, 1876.
Antennaria noaeone (Smith and Radcliffe, 1912).
The same Samoan specimen was collected from Larsen Bay at 60 m.
Antennaria tuberum (Cooper, 1816).

Ophichthys (Brotula and Canik Eel)

Brotula multibarata Tomnitsch and Schlegel, 1846.
Brotula ttnwenni Fowler, 1900.
Brotula ttnwenni Fowler, 1900.

Opisthion.—One of the three Samoan specimens was collected in Fagatului Bay at 33 m. C. Richard Kohn has informed the author that this material represents an undescribed species currently known only from these specimens. (BIPBM 18719.)

Ophidibidae

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


Dinematichthys sp. Tapotapoto.

Dinematichthys ilioscroenites (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As D. ilioscroenites (part). Schultz, 1943.
Several specimens collected; 7-9 mm TL; dorsal 7-9 (8 of 9 specimens with 77 or more rays); and 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. Blocher's type of ilioscroenites apparently 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. (BIPBM 24122, USNM 222480.)

Dinematichthys sp. Tapotapoto.

Dinematichthys ilioscroenites (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As D. ilioscroenites (part). Schultz, 1943.
Several specimens; 5-60 mm TL; dorsal 73-75; anal 58-61. Eye diameter 4-4.6 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 22286) is pale (presumably) with no obvious papilla on the snout and tip of lower jaw and with scales on the opercles. The other (USNM 22288) is darker brown with papillae more or less developed on the snout and tip of lower jaw and without scales on the opercles that present farther forward.

Microbrochus randalli Cohen and Weitzman, 1976.

Carapidae (Pareelhays)

Campsus homei (Richardson, 1846). Eels.
Planorin eel.—Schmitt, 1866.
As Pareforin eel. Jordan and Seale, 1906.
This species was found within the body cavities of the sea cucumbers Stichopus chloronotus and Boedkehia argus.
Exocoetidae (Flyingfishes)

The Samoan name for flyingfishes is *mi'ilo'a. Only four species were collected by the author. However, N.V. Pacio, 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.

Chelopharynx arsinornus (Jenkyns, 1900).

Chelopharynx cognaticus (Bennett, 1840).

Paranemipterus micromystax (Griffith, 1867).

Paranemipterus avitus (Griffith, 1867).

Hemiramphidae (Halfbeaks)

The Samoan name for halfbeaks is *fakale, Bruce B. Collette provided synonyms and confusion existing records. He states that Oxyrhynchus micropterus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846) is also likely to occur in Samoan waters.

Hemiramphus buccula (Yamagami, 1924).

Hemiramphus argenteus (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846).
Acanthocephala (Surf-Fishes)

Thirty-one specimens; 18-27 mm SL; collected at Pagasa and Sabite. Dorasal V-VI + 1,4,16; and 1,2-12, pectoral 12-13. Teeth present but not externally on maxilla. Silvery lateral band continuous and terminating on anterior portion of caudal peduncle just behind anal 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.)

Ascomalopidae (Lantern-Eyes)

Ascomalopus kogasae Bleeker, 1856.

This species is occasionally caught by handline fishermen at depths > 300 m. Its identity was confirmed by John E. McCauley. (CAS 457-72.)

Holocentridae (Squidrfishes)

Squidrfishes are known as maloy in Samao. Matusua and Shimazu (1982) have recently found that Sargocentron must replace the generic name A deroxy as used by most recent authors. John E. Randall provided several of the identifications and assisted with the synonymy.


Flumeeo aurantiacus (Lütken, 1839). Malus-ne-n. Randall notes that sphyraena is a common synonym.


Myripristis berndti Jordan and Evermann, 1903. Malus-aguata, malus-ne-ve'a'o. Myripristis berndti—Jordan and Evermann, 1903. As M. berndti (part) and M. mundus (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as M. berndti and M. mundus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis chrysera Jordan and Evermann, 1883. Randall confirmed the identification of this species which generally frequents depths > 30 m.

Myripristis hippocampus (Lacepède, 1802). Myripristis hippocampus—Schultze, 1865.


As M. sanguineus, Schultz, 1943.

Myripristis randalli Greenfield, 1974. This species was previously known only from the Austral Islands and Pitcairn Islands.


As M. micropriestis, Schultz, 1943.


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


Osteichthys kinau (Günther, 1880). This identification was confirmed by John E. Randall. (BPPM 28006.)

Plectropomus loma (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.) Malus-loma.

Myripristis humila—Kier and Steidachner, 1886. As Holocentrus humila, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.


Sargocentron eurypus (Jordan and Evermann, 1903). This species is handled from deep water. Sargocentron leucostictum (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829). Malus-taium. Holocentrum punctatum—Schultze, 1865.

As Holocentrum punctatum, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as H. lacto-guttatus, Schultz, 1943.

Sargocentron melanopterus (Bleeker, 1859). A specimen was handled from 90 m. The identity was com- bined by Randall who reports that cornutum is the name of species has an Indo-Malayan distribution. (BPPM 27674.)


Sarcopteryx spiniferum (Forskål, 1775). Tambaqui (< 30 cm TL), a common species in rivers and lakes in South America. It is known for its aggressive behavior andivorous diet. The mature males bear a distinctive hump on their back, which they use to assert dominance during the mating season.

Holocentrus crumenifer—Schultz, 1865. A medium-sized species found in tropical and subtropical waters. It is often confused with other similar species due to its dark coloration.

Holocentrus eurystomus—Schultz, 1865. As Holocentrus eurystomus and H. tereus, Jordan and Stoliczka, 1906 and Schultz, 1907. A species commonly found in Indo-Pacific regions, known for its colorful appearance.

Sarcopterus novemmaculatus (Bleeker, 1853). A species with a distinctive nine-spotted pattern on its body, making it easily identifiable.

Holocentrus violaceus—Schultze, 1865. As Holocentrus violaceus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1907. Known for its distinctive purple coloration.

Lampididae (Moonfish Family)

Lampis setia (Brunnich, 1788). The winter moonfish is a pelagic species found in the equatorial Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans.

As A. valentini, Jordan and Seale, 1906. Known for its iridescent scales.

Fistulidae (Cornetfishes)


Scorpaenidae (Scorpionfishes)

Scorpaenopsis mitrata (Bleeker, 1853). As Pterois volitans—Schultze, 1865. Known for its spiny tail and venomous spines.

Pterois volitans—Schultze, 1865. As Pterois mitrata—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.

As Pterois violacea—Schultze, 1865. Known for its black body with yellow stripes.

Pterois australis—Schultze, 1865. Known for its yellow body and black spots.

Pterois volitans—Schultze, 1865. As Pterois mitrata—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.

Pterois violacea—Schultze, 1865. Known for its black body with yellow stripes.

As Pterois australis—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.

Pterois violacea—Schultze, 1865. Known for its black body with yellow stripes.

As Pterois australis—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.

Pterois australis—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.

Pterois violacea—Schultze, 1865. Known for its black body with yellow stripes.

As Pterois australis—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.

Pterois australis—Schultze, 1865. Known for its venomous spines and bright orange coloration.
Scorpaenops diabolus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.
Scorpaenops gibbosus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As E. gibbosus (part), Schultz, 1943.
Scorpaenops fowleri (Piochmann, 1934).
Scorpaenops fowleri—Bichettery and Randall, 1975.
Scorpaenops maculatus Ogilby, 1910.
Scorpaenops gibbosus (part)—Schultz, 1943.
Scorpaenops nova-guineae (part)—Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.
Scorpaenops nova-guineae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Carassius auratus sp. One specimen, 35 mm SL; Dorai XLI, anal III,3; pectoral 18; about 40 vertical scale rows. Suborbital ridge with three spines. A dark spot on soft anal. (CAS 44530).

Synodus vermicosus Bleek and Schneider, 1801.
Synodus vermicosus—Schmidt, 1866.
As Synodus vermicosus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Tinca tinca (Linnaeus) Laplace, 1802.
Tinca tinca (part)—Schmidt, 1865.

Carassius auratus (Dwarf Rockfishes)

Carassius auratus masculus (Gray, 1831). Tape.
Carassius auratus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Carassius auratus masculus (Gray, 1831). Tape.
Carassius auratus masculus—Schultz, 1943.

Pristipomoides (Flatheads)
The flatheads, which are called  law in Samoa, were identified by Leslie W. Knapp who plans to revise the family.

Pristipomoides chilota (Schultz in Schultz et al., 1966).
Pristipomoides mylaxanoides Bleeker, 1853.
Pristipomoides variolosus—Günteri, 1876.
As P. variolosus, Jordan and Seale, 1906. Knapp also placed Thyasanurus pavilionium in synonymy.
Pristipomoides ocellatus Regan, 1908.
Pristipomoides sp.
Five specimens, 90-98 mm SL; Dorsal VII + 11; anal 12; lateral line pores 51-52; Snout in SL 8.9-9.6. This species is similar to chilota but has a shorter snout. (BFPM 18722.)

Pristipomoides sp.
A single individual was collected at Lamen Bay on sandy bottom at 40 m.

Dactylopteridae (Flying Gurnards)

Dactylopterus orientalis (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.

Ctenopoma Parichaei

Ambassia lepida—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As A. lepida, Schultz, 1943. This species is usually found in freshwater. Ambassia spae (Forsskål, 1775). Lafa.
Ambassia commersonii—Schmidt, 1869.
As A. vaillantii, 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.

Perichthyslidae (Temperate Basses)

Serranidae (Groupers and Sea Basses)
Groupers <30 cm TL are generally known as gtltas. Those 30-90 cm TL are called matas and very large individuals may be termed varo. John E. Randall assisted with the identifications.

Anthias dispar—Randall and Lubbock, 1981.
Anthias fowleri Lubbock and Randall in Fourmanor and Laboute, 1976.
Anthias fowleri—Randall and Lubbock, 1981.

Anthias sp. (Subgenus Pseudanthias).
One specimen, 67 mm SL; Dorsal X,16; anal III,7; pectoral 19; Gill rakers 11 + 24-36; lateral line pores 51. Prominent serrations on preopercle.

Anthias sp. (Subgenus Paranthias).
One specimen, 24 mm SL; Dorsal X, 16; anal III,7; pectoral 19; Gill rakers 8 + 24-33; lateral line pores 47. Prominent spines at angle of preoperculum and angle of operculum.

Alectrodon leucogramius—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Cephalopholis argus Bleek and Schneider, 1801. Cephalopholis illii, off Ben-Tuvia have petitioned the International Commission to realign argus.
This species is occasionally hand-lined from deep water.

Cephalopholis indicus (Flower, 1904). Cephalopholis.
Randall has recently determined this to be a new name for a species her (1964) had identified as obscura. (BFPM 27768.

Cephalopholis longipinnis (Lacepède, 1801). Cephalopholis, matu’ele.
Epirophus longipinnis—Steindachner, 1886.
Cephalopholis minimum (Forsskål, 1775).
Serranus minimus—Günteri, 1873.
Serranus records may be misidentifications as the species has been confused in the past. Serranus is recorded from Samoa at first time.

Cephalopholis sordida (Kümpel, 1828). Serranus-moua.
Epirophus seminarius—Boulenger, 1895.

Cephalopholis urquidi (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). Matu’ele.
Serranus urquidi—Schmidt, 1866.

Cephalopholis sp. Seven specimens, 48-126 mm SL; Dorsal IX,15; anal II,9; pec.
Platypus coruscus coruscus Ruppell, 1825.
Platypus melas—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Platypus coruscus Bleeker, 1853.
Platypus nigrolineatus—Schmidt, 1866.
As Platypus nigrolineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Platypus nigrolineatus, Schultz, 1943.

Pseudogrammatidae (Bleek. Basilewski)
Pseudogramma simii Schultz, 1943. 
Aste Apogon simii—Schultz, 1943.
Pseudogramma polyomastax Bleeker, 1856.

Grasius gyrus simiae—Fowler and Silverton, 1922.
Pseudogramma sp.
One specimen, 80 mm SL; collected at 33 m. Dronal VII, 22; anal III, 18; pectoral 14; pelvic 1.5; scales 48; lateral line pores 22; gill rakers 5 + 11 + 17. No spine on rear margin of preopercle. Body brown with yellow-brown blotches; fins red.

Diploprion thomasi—Schultz, 1866.

Teraponiformes (Terapon Perches)

Terapon jarbua (Forsskål, 1775). 
Terapon thomasi—Schultz, 1866.

Kuhliae (Mountain Basses)
Kuhlia marginata (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
Labrus.
Dales mola—Smith, 1866.
Kuhlia mola (Bleek. and Schneider, 1801). 
Kuhlia taiwana—Jordan and Evermann, 1905. 
Kuhlia reiningi (Lacepède, 1802). 
Sebastes (< 15 cm TL). 
Dales mola—Smith, 1866.
Kuhlia taiwana—Schultz, 1943. 
Sales.
Kuhlia marginata—Ehrenberg and Seale, 1923. 
This species is often found in freshwater.

Pristimantisidae (Big-Eyes)

All species of Pristimantis are known as matauula in Samoan. 
A Wuma C. Stountains, who is revising the genus, made or confirmed the identifications.

Pristimantis bichleri Bleeker, 1853. 
This species is fairly common in Pago Pago Bay. (BPBM 17465.)
Pristimantis cuneatus (Lacepède, 1801).
Pristimantis cruentatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 
Pristimantis houeri (Forsskål, 1775). 
A specimen was handled from 60 m. (BPBM 27763.)
Apogon lunacrensis Bleeker, 1856.

Apogon bleekeri—Schultz, 1866.

As Mononus praefit, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Apogon praefit, Schultz, 1943.

Apogon nigripinnis Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953. Fi•tu•d•ti•.

Amia annulata—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon annulatus, Schultz, 1943.

Apogon novaezelandiae Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.

Apogon novaezelandiae—Schmizelt, 1865.

As Amia novaezelandiae (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Apogon robustus (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911).

Amia novaezelandiae (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon novaezelandiae (part), Schultz, 1943.

Apogon rugosus Günther, 1871. Fi•tu•d•ti•.

Apogon sargentii—Günther, 1871.

As Amia sargentii (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Apogon bandannensis (Gart), Schultz, 1943.

Apogon stramineus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1826.

Amia koelmalett—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Apogon sp. Fi•tu•d•t•am•c•n•s•s

Lachner (in Schultz et al. 1953) referred to this novita as novae-

Savo. 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 Larsen Bay at 70 m. Dorsal VI + 1; anal II,2; pectoral 14; lateral line pores 22. Head, body, and fins with rose brown and pale marking. (USNM 22006).

Archamia biguttata Lachner, 1951.

Archamia jocata (Cantor, 1850). Fi•tu•d•t•am•c•n•s•s.

Apogon bleekeri—Schultz, 1866.

As Archamia inebrata, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1947.

Chelodonturus macrodon (LaPll Field, 1802). Fi•tu•d•ti•.

Chelodonoglossus (Savoai).

Chelodonoglossus caseensis—Schmizelt, 1866.

As Parana macrodon, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Chelo-
dopteryx inebrata, Schultz, 1943.

Chelodonturus caseensis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1826. Fi•tu•d•t•am•c•n•s•s.

Paranaqueilineus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Parana queilineus, Schultz, 1943.

Fus fusi Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon brachyclimus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Fus fusi—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon brachyclimus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Fus fusus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon brachyclimus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Fusus (Schultz, 1943) placed this species in synonymy with fusi.


Considerable difference of opinion exists regarding the tax-
onomoy of this genus. Schultz (1943) placed marmoreus and varius in the synonymy of aurita but retained astigma as a valid species. Smith (1961) recognized only aurita. All four forms are given specific status by Lachner (in Schultz et al. 1953). The present author was readily able to identify astigma, marmoreus, and varius from recent collected material. Samoan specimens at the U.S. National Museum labeled aurita were examined but their faded condition made identification impossible.

Fowlia isostigma (Jordan and Seale, 1906). Fi•tu•d•ti•.

Fowlia isostigma—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Athanas astigmat, Schultz, 1943.

Fowlia marmoreus (Allenby and Macleay, 1876). Fi•tu•d•ti•.

Apogoniectes isostigmae—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon aurita (part), Schultz, 1943.

Fowlia varius (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1832).

Apogoniectes varius—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Apogon aurita (part), Schultz, 1943.

Gymnapogon urupiana Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953.

Pseucaisma sp. (Bleeker, 1859).

Pseucaisma sp.

Two specimens, 46 and 47 mm SL; collected at Larsen Bay at 70 m. Dorsal VI +1; anal II,2; pectoral 14; lateral line scales 5 + 18 = 23; a ventral row of 19 notch scales from below pectoral base to caudal peduncle. Scales cycloid and well developed; no flap on anterior source; 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. (PBPM 24116).

Pseucaisma gracileuwia (Lachner in Schultz et al., 1953).

Rhaphias sp.

Serr•al specimens, largest is 33 mm SL; collected at depths of 20-33 m. Dorsal VI +1; anal II,12,14; pectoral 10; gill rakers 14. One weak subterminal spine at angle and 2-5 weak preopercular spines. Translucent with pale orange spots on head. Color is alcohol: pale yellow with dusky spots on preoperculum, lips, and chin. (BPBM 18724, USNM 220059).

Maclanidae (Tilifolos)

These fishes are generally known as ma or maheu.

Maclanautus breviceps Guichenot, 1848.

Maclanautus lecipterus (LaPll Field, 1801). Ma•a•ma•u.

Oceanoecus sationis—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Echeinidae (Remora)

Remora are called tainisului in Samoan.

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus, 1758.

Echeneis naucrates—Fowler, 1900.

As Leptocentris naucrats, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Ablorichthys lineatus (Maunay, 1791).

This fish was associated with a hawkbilled turtle, Deirochelus imbricatus, when collected.

Remora nivosa (Linnaeus, 1758).

Echeneis niger—Schmizelt, 1865.

Remora fastula (Schlegel, 1830).

A specimen was taken from the gills of a black marlin. Makaua indica.

Rhombochirus catesbeii (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

This specimen was associated with a blue marlin, Makaua nigra.

Carangidae (Jack)

Many of the jacks are not known by specific Samoan names.
Six classes, however, are labeled as follows: hapa (<8 cm TL), hapati (8-20 cm TL), mahoni (20-50 cm TL), mahina (50-80 cm TL), and maori (>80 cm TL). Frank Williams assisted with
the identification and synonyms of most *Canthocephalus* and *Urataea*. The
species and some *Canthocephalus* were identified by William F.
Smith-Vanz who also furnished or confirmed most of the re-
mainder's synonyms.

*Aluterus olivaris* (Bleeker, 1878). *N. immaculata* (Gemmell), *to'uto'a (sub-
adult).

*Aluterus citrinus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Atula manu* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833).

*Descotesia lindallii*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As *Caranx lindallii*, Schults, 1906.


A specimen was handfished from 80 m.

*Carangoides forsskali*, 1775.

*Caranx forsskali*—Jordan and Forsskal, 1805. As *Caranx forsskali* and C. garibaldi, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as C. forsskal, Schultz, 1943.

*Carangoides forsteri* (White, 1934).

*Caranx plumbeus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As *Caranx armatus*, Schultz, 1943. This species has been referred to as *ciliaris* which is a common dubium (Williams et al. 1988).

*Carangoides orthogrammus* Jordan and Gilbert, 1881. Junior synonym of *jordani*, nudgele, and the subspecies *gymnoteus* evermannii. (ANSP 136989."

*Carangoides plagiosalis* (Bleeker, 1857).

Williams lists this as the "probable" identity for the Samoan specimens he examined. Junior synonyms include venustus, compressus, and brevispinus.

*Caranx ignobilis* (Forsskal, 1775). *Sapo'ana*.

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

*Caranx lugubris* Poey, 1816. *Talana*.

*Caranx acutus*—Schultz, 1943.

*Carangoides melanogrammus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833.


*Caranx temperatus* Allee and Macquar, 1877. *Malua tinamou*.

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

*Caranx seychellarum* Quay and Gaimard, 1825. *Malua-
maculata*.

*Caranx hippus*—Günther, 1876.

As C. jordani, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Descotesia forsskali* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833.

*Atlelo, nesamoua*.

*Descotesia macrolepsis* Bleeker, 1855. *Atlelo, nesamoua*.

Most recent authors have mislabeled the name referring to this species according to Smith-Vanz.

*Elagatis bipinnulata* Quay and Gaimard, 1825. *Silenus*.

*Gnathanodon speculius* (Forsskal, 1775). *Elagatis (juveniles).*

*Caranx sexfasciatus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*As Caranx sexfasciatus*, Schultz, 1943.

*Megalaspis condylus* (Cuvier, 1758). *Atna*.

*Caranx ruber*—Günther, 1876.

*Scorpaenodes franci* (Forsskal, 1775). *L. Chorotremus tolomei*—Schults, 1866.

As *Scomberoides scomberoides*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

*Scomberomorus cantrinophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793). *Naso (<10 cm TL),

*atule (10-20 cm TL), tasapapa (20-50 cm TL),

*Caranx crunophthalmus*—Schults, 1865.

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

*Seriola dumerilii* (Risso, 1810).

*Seriola rivoliana* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833. *Tafale, pula kata, tali*.

This identification was confirmed by Smith-Vanz. (ANSP 15118).

*Trachurus japonicus* (Lacepede, 1802). *L. lat*, *T. japonicus*—Günther, 1876.

*Trachurus blochii* (Lacepede, 1802). *Ahuata, le, latafeu*.

*Trachurus oculus*—Schults, 1866.

As *Trachurus ovalis*, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.


*Coropheniadene (Dolphins)*


*Corophesma hippopus*—Schults, 1943.

*Leotognathidae (Ponyfishes)*

Ponyfishes are known as *mama* in Samoa.

*Gnatho minuta* (Bloch, 1795).

*Gnatho equidens*—Borodin, 1932.


This species is recorded only from Upolu. *Leotognathus jeceliae* (Lacepede, 1803). *Equus filiger*—Schults, 1865.

*Brumidae (Pomfrets)*


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

*Custosidae (Fusiliers)*

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

*Cantharius orientalis* Lacepede, 1801.

*Cantharius consiliceps*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*Cantharius zonatus* Bleeker, 1853.

*Cantharius orientalis*—Schults, 1869.

*Parapercis chrysocheilus* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839).

*Parapercis kohli* Schultz in Schults et al., 1953.

*Parapercis hil* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839).

*Luujannidae (Snappers)*

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

Aphanus fascicula (Lacepède, 1801). Palao-aduto.
Aphanus radiatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.
Palao-radiato, palao-aduto, palao-makosame.
Apteron viremores Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.
Palao-sente, eto.
Apteron viremores—Schultz, 1945.
Eiels carbochus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828.
Palao-malus.
Eiels lascivias (1983) concluded that marka is a synonym.
Eiels carbochus Valenciennes, 1832. Palao-is, palao-malus, palao-tete.
Eiels radiono Andersons, 1981.
This recently described species is caught less frequently in Samoa than the other two members of the genus. Its appearance is similar to carbochus though the caudal fin lobes are shorter and the gill rakers more numerous.
Latusianus argyromarginatus (Forsskål, 1775). Mili-öiva.
Mesopion gembra—Schmetz, 1869.
As Latusianus argyromarginatus and L. lineatus, Jordan and Sealle, 1906 and as L. argyromarginatus, Schultz, 1943.
*Latusianus biguttatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
Mesopion bleckeri—Schmetz, 1869.
Latusianus bohar (Forsskål, 1775). Mili, mili-öiva (dark phase), mili-sente (red phase).
Latusianus bohar—Jordan and Sealle, 1906.
As Latusianus bohar, Schultz, 1943.
*Latusianus fulviflamma (Forsskål, 1775).
Mesopion fulviflamma—Schmetz, 1874.
Latusianus fulvus (Ruhn and Schneider, 1803. Tamala, tiva.
Genyochorde marginata—Schmidt, 1865.
As Latusianus marginatus, h-turan and Sealle, 1906 and as L. vaipanis, Schultz, 1943.
Latusianus gibbus (Forsskål, 1775). Mili-juri.
Genyochorde bottonomini—Schmetz, 1869.
As Latusianus gibbus, Jordan and Sealle, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Latusianus kaemou (Forsskål, 1775). Sava.
Didae piceocinematosa—Schmetz, 1865.
As L. kaemou kaemou, Jordan and Sealle, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Latusianus monostigma (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828).
Tiiva, foilinga.
Latusianus monostigma—Jordan and Sealle, 1906.
As Latusianus monostigma, Schultz, 1943.
Latusianus rivulatus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828).
Mili-mahungano.
Genyochorde rivulata—Schmetz, 1877.
As Latusianus rivulatus, Jordan and Sealle, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Latusianus rufomarginatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). Sauane-sanauna.
Latusianus sahinianus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828.
Mili-apo'ape'e.
Moolo niger (Forsskål, 1775). Maunu-atu.
Moolo niger—Schmetz, 1873.
As Latusianus niger, Jordan and Sealle, 1906.
This species was identified by William D. Anderson, Jr. (GMBI, 78-418.)
Panacero sordisilis Abe and Shinohara, 1962.
Panacero xanthurus Bleeker, 1875. Palao-tuauna, palao-tuaunu.
(GMBI, 77-258.)
Paracenopa sp. Palao-mana.
One species, 440 mm SL; handled from relatively deep water. Dorsal X,10; and I,15; pectoral 16; gill rakers 10 + 1 + 1* = 26; lateral line pores 46. No scales on maxillary. Body pale with four triangular-shaped, olive-colored saddles on back. Lateral line runs in a V of head pale, darker dorsally; dorsal fin and ventral portion of caudal pale yellow, remaining fin pale with a dusky tip. P. Fourmarier believes this to be an undescribed species. He has also seen specimens from Fiji and New Guinea (New Hebrides). (GMBI, 81-65.)
Paracenopoma ammocra (Snyder, 1911). Palao-mana, palao-sente, palao-sente, palao-epi.'
Paracenopoma multidentensis (Day, 1870). Palao-sente-sente, palao-sente, palao-epi.'
A species was identified by Harry T. Kami. Paracenopoma notani (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). Palao-sente, palao-sente.

Nemipteridae (Monolepis Breems)

*Peracparus conicus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
*Hemiperiodon hemiperaulchus—Schmetz, 1865.
Peracparus sp. Tiva-epi.
Barry C. Russell believes Samao specimens represent a new species. (BPBM 24123, WAM P29987-001.)
*Sculopus cancellatus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830).
Sculopus cancellatus—Schmetz, 1869.
As S. cancellatus, Jordan and Sealle, 1906. Jordan and Sealle based their record of this species on Günther's (1874) record.
Sculopus rufomarginatus Kner, 1868. Tiva.
Sculopus rufomarginatus—Kner, 1868.

Gerrididae (Mojarra)

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

*Gerrus kapas Bleeker, 1851.
Gerrus kapas—Fowler, 1929.
*Gerrus macrostoma Bleeker, 1854.
Gerrus macrostoma—Steindachner, 1860.
As Xystooha macrostoma, Jordan and Sealle, 1906. Jordan and Sealle based their Samao record on that of Kner (1868).
Gerrus oblongus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830.
Matu-isa.
Gerrus macrostoma—Kner, 1868.
As Xystooha gigas, Jordan and Sealle, 1906.
Gerrus quita (Forsskål, 1775).
Gerrus argus—Schmetz, 1865.
Pomfretus ocellatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. 

Manis.
Pomadasys macrura—Güller, 1875. As P. ocellatus, Schultz, 1875.

**Kypselus (Rodentfishes)**

*Kypselus biguttatus* (Lacepède, 1802).
Pomadasys fasciatus—Kerr, 1878. The only known record of the species in Kerr's from the "Savary." 


Kypselus asterias (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). Pomadasys waageni—Schultze, 1874.

**Echidnidae (Spadefishes)**

*Drapetes punctatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Drapetes punctatus—Schultze, 1869. 

Platys orbicularis (Forsskål, 1775). P. asper (<10 cm TL), P. asper ul (20 cm TL). 

Platys orbicularis—Schultze, 1866.

**Chaetodontidae (Butterflyfishes)**

The generic name for butterflyfishes in Samos is *tittiti*.


Chaetodon benedicti Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *tittifi*—legs.


Chaetodon coriaceus—Schultze, 1865. 

Fowler's (1928) Samoan record of *milius* possibly belongs to this species as *milius* is known only from Hawaii. 

Chaetodon ovale Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. 

Chaetodon trichopterus—Schultze, 1869. 

Chaetodon trifasciatus Günther, 1874. A single specimen was sparrow at Rose Island and identified by John E. Randall. (BPPM 2777.) 

Chaetodon kleinii Bleeker, 1890. 

Chaetodon kleinii—Powder and Bean, 1929. 

Chaetodon lewisi Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. 

Chaetodon lewisi—Schultze, 1874. 

Chaetodon langei (Lacepède, 1802). *tittifi*-leu. 

Chaetodon langei—Schultze, 1866. 


Chaetodon maculata—Schultze, 1865. 

Chaetodon mertensi Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *tittifi*-seu'san. 

Chaetodon mertensi—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 

Chaetodon ornatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *tittifi*-ava'a. 

Chaetodon ornatus—Schultze, 1866. 

Chaetodon pellucens Kner, 1867. *tittifi*-tanikoa. 

Chaetodon pellucens—Schultze, 1869. 

Chaetodon quadriruncinatus Cuvier, 1831. *tittifi*-auagao. 

Chaetodon quadriruncinatus—Güller, 1874. 

Chaetodon ruffini Basset, 1830. *tittifi*-polu. 

Chaetodon ruffini—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 

Chaetodon rufiventris Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *tittifi*-mus. 

Chaetodon rufiventris—Schultze, 1866. 

Chaetodon semnopous Bleeker, 1855. *tittifi*-sotu. 

Chaetodon semnopous—Schultze, 1866. 

Chaetodon sigarchius (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). *tittifi*-sotu's. 

Chaetodon sigarchius—Schultze, 1869. 

As Megarhaphis sigarchius, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as M. trigonaspis, Schultz, 1906. 


Chaetodon trigonaspis—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 

Chaetodon uniceps Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *tittifi*-atu. 

Chaetodon jactata—Schultze, 1869. As C. jactata, Schultz, 1943. 

Chaetodon uniceps—Schultze, 1869. *tittifi*-polu. 

Chaetodon uniceps—Schultze, 1865. 

Chaetodon vagabundus Linnaeus, 1758. *tittifi*-mali. 

Chaetodon vagabundus—Schultze, 1866. 


Fouquieria longirostris—Jordan and Evermann, 1905. They normal and dark color phases have been collected. *tomaziranenia* polypterus (Bleeker, 1857). 

Hemiscirtchelys thompsoni Fowler, 1923. 

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

Hemitichelys acutus (Linnaeus, 1758). *leu'ua-limu'a. 

Hemitichelys acutus—Schultze, 1866. 

Hemitichelys chrysomelas Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831. *leu'ua-limu'a. 


Hemitichelys monoceros—Schultze, 1866. 

Hemitichelys sutori Smith and Radcliffe, 1911. 

Hemitichelys varius Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829. *leu'ua-limu'a. 

Hemitichelys varius—Jordan and Seale, 1906. 

**Pomacanthidae (Angelfishes)**

Members of this family are referred to as *sua 'u* on Samos which is the same generic name used for damselfishes. 

Centropyge aurantia Randall and Watson, 1974. 

Centropyge aurantia—Randall and Watson, 1974. 

Centropyge bicolor (Bloch, 1787). *sua 'u*-matamati. 

Holacanthus bicolor—Schultze, 1866. 

Centropyge bipinnatus (Güller, 1860). *sua 'u*-suo. 

Holacanthus bipinnatus—Jordan and Evermann, 1905. 

As Holacanthus briliaris, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Ctenopharynx flavicauda Fraser-Brunner, 1933. Tu'iv'u-huaroa.
Ctenopharynx Bremiae Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835.
Tu'iv'u-moana, tu'iv'u-papa.
Holocentrus cuyanus—Schnitzler, 1886.
As Holocentrus Rivulatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Ctenopharynx hermiti Woods and Schultz in Schultz et al., 1953.
Tu'iv'u-aotoani.
Samoa specimens do not show the normal color pattern. The distal half of the soft dorsal is abnormally black instead of uniformly yellow.
Ctenopharynx herichii (Günther, 1874) Tu'iv'u-aouei.
Ctenopharynx multivittatus (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911).
Tu'iv'u-va'a-
Ctenopharynx multivittatus—Smith-Veniz and Randall, 1974.
Holocentrus maculatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835.
Holocentrus nichollisi—Schnitzler, 1886.
As Holocentrus nichollisi, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Fowler and Bean's (1929) record of Pomacentrus semicirratus probably belongs to this species.
Pseudocentrus discocentrus (Boddaert, 1773). Tu'iv'u-moana.
Holocentrus discocentrus—Schneider, 1866.
Chelidae (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'ivu'a.
Abudelfalaj simfanofranaris (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835). Myxois.
Abudelfalaj simfanofranaris—Schnitzler, 1886.
Abudelfalaj seafanaris (Lacepède, 1802). Mono.
Glypistus seafanarisi—Schnitzler, 1886.
As Abudelfalaj seafanaris, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Abudelfalaj sordidus (Forsskål, 1775). Mono.
Glypistus sordidus—Günther, 1881.
Abudelfalaj vaigani (Quay and Gaimard, 1823). Mono.
Glypistus vaiganus var. vaigenius—Schnitzler, 1886.
Coryphaena heliophala (Quay and Gaimard, 1823).
Glypistus heliophalus—Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835.
As Abudelfalaj heliophalus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and 1910. A. heliophalus (brown phase).
Glypistus heliophalus—Günther, 1881.
As Abudelfalaj heliophalus and A. vaiganus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Coryphaena hippurus (Linnæus, 1758). Tu'iv'u-a-vaiwa (blue and yellow phase), Tu'iv'u-uluana (brown phase).
Glypistus hippocampus—Günther, 1881.
As Abudelfalaj hippocampus and A. vaiganus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.
Coryphaena tricincta (Allen and Randall, 1974).
Dasyxiphus annanus (Linnæus, 1758). Mono.
Dasyxiphus annanus—Schnitzler, 1886.
Dasyxiphus reticulatus (Richardson, 1846). Tu'iv'u-koko.
Dasyxiphus riviculus (Küpper, 1826). Tu'iv'u-agapu.
Dasyxiphus riviculus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Leiostomus squamipinnis (Bleeker, 1856).
Neopsethidae metallicus (Jordan and Seale, 1906).
Tu'iv'u-aouei, paliu.
Abudelfalaj metallicus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
As Abudelfalaj flavicommunis, Schultz, 1943.
Pomacentrus maculatus (Lindal, 1839). Tu'iv'u-aouei.
Holocentrus maculatus—Schnitzler, 1886.
As Abudelfalaj atrichus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as A. discocentrus, Schultz, 1943.
as Cori’s gaimard and C. genovisi, Schultz, 1943. Cori’s gaimard has long been applied to the grayish color phase.

Epistilbium leucoptera (Pallas, 1770). Lepus (Am. Samou), Ilmen-see. (W. Samou), Ilmin-taa-ei.

Epistilbium leucoptera—Schmitz, 1886.

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Epistilbium leucoptera—Schmitz, 1886.
Spheynyx halleri ( Lösing, 1904).
Spheynyx halleri—Schultz, 1943.

A. N. de Sylva believes this species may prove to be a synonym of acutapecten.
Spheynyx qasi Klunzinger, 1870.

Polynemidae (Threefinns)

In American Samoa these fishes are known as "ununum" which in Hawaiian means "for all times in Western Samoa.

Polynemus plebeius Broussonet, 1782.
Polynemus maculatus—Schultz, 1896.
As Polydactyulus plebeius, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

Polynemus seymiai Valenciennes as Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831.
Polydactyulus seymiai—Schultz, 1892.

Labridae (Wrasses)

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


Bodianus rhombeus (Bennett, 1831). A single specimen was collected at Rose Atoll (IBP 2796.)
Bodianus arculatus (Bennett, 1831). Sargulus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.
Bodianus danile (Leupeole, 1801). Bodianus irroratus (Snyder, 1900). Sargulus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.

Chelinus argentatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830). (IBP 2419.)

Chelinus chlorocephalus (Bleek, 1879). Lachnus-maculatus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.


A single specimen was collected at 70 m and identified by Martin T. F. Gomon. (IBP 2411.)

Chelinus axyropetersi Bleeker, 1853.
Chelinus tripticulus Leupeole, 1801. Lachnus-maculatus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.

Lachnus sarcocephalus—Schultz, 1869. Lachnus icterus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.

Lachnus inovuliferus Röbbecke, 1831. Lachnus (<30 cm TL) tagala (30-75 cm TL), and makara (>75 cm TL). Lachnus undulatus—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Chelinus sofasciatus Streets, 1877. Lachnus sofasciatus—Schultz, 1892.

This species has been misidentified as rhodochrous by most authors. Randall has found that Rhodochrous is an Indian Ocean species differs from the Pacific sofasciatus.

Chelinus terrosum (Forster, 1773). Sargulus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.


Coris auratus (Forster, 1773). Sargulus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.


As Coris rhombiceps—Schultz, 1874.

Coris cardinalis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). Sargulus-true deep-sea wrasse Stock, 182.

Coris rhombiceps—Schultz, 1874.

As Coris grandiceps and J. palmatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
1943. Sterculiáles phylatearum has been reported to the initial color phase and caustis to the terminal phase (Randall and Kay, 1974).

*Thalassoma* antennatum (Bleeker, 1856). **Fuga-alexia.** Jalil melanocéphalus—Schultz, 1865.

*Thalassoma* melanops has been used for the adult phase.

*Thalassoma* fasciatum (Lacépède, 1802). Usual-gota (initial phase), gata (terminal male).

Jalil odiolus—Schultz, 1866.

*Thalassoma* fasciatum and *T. ambigua* (part), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *T. triolepis* and *T. umbrosa* (part), Schultz, 1943. The initial color phase of this species is similar to that of *parviceps* and both have been labelled *umbrosa.*

*Thalassoma* whitfieldi (Bennett, 1830). "Soleau-tau, Solec-tau.

Jalil schwarzi—Schultz, 1869

As *Thalassoma* dactyle, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as *T. hardwicki* and *T. schwarzi—Schultz, 1943.

*Thalassoma* fasciatum (Lay and Broun, 1839). "Soleu—amansu.

Jalil amansu—Gilbert, 1899.

*Thalassoma* punctatum (Forsskål, 1775). Usual-gota (initial phase), *punctatum* (terminal male).


As *T. punctatum* and *T. umbrosa* (part), Schultz, 1943.

*Thalassoma* quinquestriatum (Lay and Broun, 1839). Lapem—noa.

Jalil brevis—Schultz, 1866.

As *Thalassoma* gliei, Jordan and Seale, 1906.


(BPBM 20112.)

Wormonddia nigromaculata (Seale, 1901). L.aufa.

*Xenichthys* anomalous (Günther, 1862).


Randall believes *Xenichthys* is a junior synonym. (BPBM 17455, 22177.)

*Xenichthys* valens (Bleeker, 1876). *

Soulau-tzamo (Am. Samou), utomalo (W. Samou).

Sarcidae (Parrotfishes)

*Fuga* is the general name for small to medium sized parrotfishes. Reddish brown individuals are sometimes referred to as *fugus* and greenish blue species are called *tupais.* Large individuals are termed *lau* (20-30 cm TL) or *gali* (>30 cm TL). Because of the relative uniformity among the meagre and other characteristics except color variables, parrotfishes, the taxonomy of this family has long been confused. Initial and terminal color phase were usually assigned different names and numerous synonyms have accumulated over the years for most species. Underwater observations of coloration 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 Schultze (1958) and continuing through the 1980s. For many species, further study is still required. The list which follows reflects the current opinion of John G. Randall who also assisted with the identifications. Included are the results of the study by Randall and Chaat (1980) of central and South Pacific *Fuga* and the review by Race- dell and Bruce (in press) of Western Indian Ocean parrotfishes.

*Callopanognathus laevigatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839). Uhehe (<20 cm TL), lala (<25 cm TL), gali (<20 cm TL).

*Callopanognathus ensii* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839). Fuga-alexia.

*Callopanognathus citrinus*—Schultze, 1969.

*Callopanognathus citrinus* is a junior synonym.

*Callopanognathus ensii* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839), *C. laevigatus* (initial phase, <20 cm TL), lala (initial phase, <25 cm TL), lau (terminal phase).

*Callopanognathus ensii* (initial phase). 1893.


*Pseudopoma hardii*—Gill, 1899.

*Pseudopoma hardii*—Gill, 1899.

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*Pseudopoma hardii*—Gill, 1899.
Scars spp. (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839).

**Fugu-nigrova (initial phase), ben-nigra (terminal phase).**

Callophyesus nippon (initial phase) and C. leucosticus (terminal male)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

*As Scars spp. and S. peronius (terminal male), Schultz, 1945.*

Scars nigrova (Forskål, 1775). *Fugu-nigrova* (15 to 20 cm TL), *ben-nigra* (20 to 40 cm TL).

Scars validus—Foxley, 1900.

*As Callophyesus japonicus (terminal male), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Scars forsteri, Schultz, 1945.*

Scars rubropunctatus Bleeker, 1850. *Leuc-ame (initial phase), per-nigra (terminal phase).*

Pseudocaranx rubropunctatus—Schmidt, 1935.

*As Callophyesus japonicus (terminal male) and C. rubropunctatus (initial phase), Jordan and Seale, 1906.*

Scars splendens (Bleeker, 1873). *Fugu-nigrova (initial phase), ben-nigra (terminal phase).*

Scriabinus ovatus is used by Schultz (1958) for the initial color phase (Randall and Coox 1990).

Scars ornatus (Forskal, 1775). *Fugu-nigrova (initial phase), festiva-ovata and ben-nigra (terminal phase).*


As Callophyesus caprostriatus (terminal male), *C. purpureus* (juvenile phase), and *C. benettii* (initial phase), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Scars purpuratus, Schultz, 1943.

Scars spinus (Kerr, 1800). *Fugu-nigra.*

Pseudocaranx spinus—Schmidt, 1869.

*As Callophyesus kelloggi (terminal male), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and those (1908) concluded that ferox should be replaced by this name.*

Scars reederi Jack, 1947. *Fugu-nigrova (initial phase).*

Pseudocaranx crucigerus—Schmidt, 1879.

**Opistognathidae (Jawfishes).**

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

**Opistognathus sp. “A”**.

Seven specimens, 16-26 mm SL; collected at: 31° 34', and 6° 51'. Body dusky yellow; head lighter, a brown line crossing through eye and another below eye to top of maxilla, operculum edge bright yellow; flanks dusky yellow, a large black occluded between dorsal spines 1 and 2. Smith-Vaas notes that this species is known only from these specimens. (ANSP 13340, 13340.)

**Opistognathus sp. “B”**.

Three specimens, one measured 39 mm SL; collected at: 40 m. Body dusky yellow with two rows of paleGotlandt blotches, the upper row from snout to base of caudal and irregularly connected, the lower from pectoral and side of caudal and not connected; head of sawlike coloration with a brown blotch at posterior caudal; color of eye more or less connected across the orbit with its floor; another brown blotch on opposite cor- net of eye extending across periotics and upper tip of lower jaw; dark brown occluded between dorsal spines III and VII. The known distributions of this species includes only Samoa and Borneo. (ANSP 13360.)

**Magudoidae (Sandpiper),**


This species may be known under *Pampus polygonus* and is recorded only from the Hawaiian Islands. It is common on the sandy bottom seaward of Tierra Buena at 35 m where it often shelters in dead and broken shellfish shell (Smith-Vaas). (ANSP 24127.)

**Creolidae (Sand Buryers),**

*Chetadon steindachneri* Schultz, 1945. *Fasilo.*

*Chetadon steindachneri* Schultz, 1945. *Fasilo.*

*Chetadon steindachneri* Schultz, 1945. *Fasilo.*

*Chetadon steindachneri* Schultz, 1945. *Fasilo.*

*Chetadon steindachneri* Schultz, 1945. *Fasilo.*

**Urusoscopidae (Starfishes).**

*Urusoscopus nephros* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1819).

A single specimen of this rare species was collected at night on the reef flat at Fakaofo (ANSP 18729).

**Blenniidae (Blennies).**

The general name for blennies in Samoa is *moe*. Bruce Carlson visited with the identification and taxonomy of species belonging to *Cirrhites* and *Vivax*. W. G. Springer quoted with the re- mailing species.

*Acipenser labrosus* (Lepechin, 1836). *Moe-bula.*

*Albicephalus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As *Rhaphiolepis schmitti* (Valenciennes, 1819). *Fasilo.*


*Ammodon labianus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824. *Moe-bula.*

*Perseiros auratus*—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

The mimicry relationships between this species and Labroides phoebe is well known. It is of interest to note that specimens of menidia from deeper water have dressed their other parrotfish to match that of the brown-dotted pattern of *L. dimorpha* as described above.


*Cirrhites gauier*—Foxley and Ball, 1920.


Some specimens of this species have a bright yellow caudal peduncle.

*Cirrhites velifer* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1819). *Moe-bula.*

*Salarias aureus*—Günther, 1877.

As Neoplatys lampros and S. Sieve, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
A freshwater species.

Valesnecus geminatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837). Manuel sao.

Gobiidae geminatus—Gunter, 1877.


Sagriodon raganus (Steindachner, 1879). Mano sao.


Tenualosa pruniperca (30 days and Seale, 1906).

As Chreonocephalus erythrophthalmus Schulte, 1943. According to Lac- me, this species has a longer gill opening than other Scombroid species of this genus depending on a point below the eye. (AMS 1.2972-001.)

Tenualosa pruniperca (Davis and Cuten, 1968). (AMS 1.21389-001.)

Tenualosa pruniperca (Speck, 1967). T. Tenualosa pruniperca, sp. 7.

One specimen, 20 mm SL, collected from a sea fan at 25 m. The gill opening extends up to a point halfway between the preopercular bone and the mouth edge of the eye; pitons relatively small and not usually detectable to proctodeal 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 1.21389-001.)

Tenualosa pruniperca, sp. 9.

The gill opening of this species is restricted to the posterior base; the caudal fin extends only to a point below the anterior edge of the pupil and the largest known specimen is only 15 mm SL. (AMS 1.21389-001.)

Tenneutella rathbuni sp. 7.

One specimen, 35 mm SL; collected at 36 m. Dorsal VI + 15 and 19; pelvic 12, second and third dorsal rays cartilaginous. Body bluish with three large orange bluish and two rows of smaller irregular white bands laterally; head darker with yellow towards: yellow line with dark margins on pectoral: first dorsal dusky with yellow spots, second pale with yellow spots; pectoral with a row of yellow spots basally and yellow line distally; caudal pale becoming yellow distally; yellow spots on proctodeal base. (AMS 1.2959-001.)

Tenneutella rathbuni—Jordan and Seale, 1906. (AMS 1.21389-001.)

Tenneutella rathbuni—Jordan and Seale, 1906. (AMS 1.21389-001.)

Tenneutella rathbuni—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

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Tenneutella rathbuni—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Tenneutella rathbuni—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Eletrois fusca—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Fagus siuei, a larval electrid described by Schultz (1943), belongs to the genus Eletrois and probably to the species fusca. This species lives in fresh and brackish water.


Electro melanosome—Schmitt, 1886.
A fresh and brackish water species.

Hypsirhynchus schmitzi (Bleeker, 1870). *Maso-o-fival, malauli.

Hypsirhynchus ocellatus—Schmitt, 1866.
As Hypsirhynchus cyanosoma, Schultz, 1943.

This is a freshwater species.


Heterothora clara—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Heterothora clara, Schultz, 1943.

Xenothorax polycanthus (Kunzinger, 1871).

Krameridae (Sand Lances)

Krameria samosaii Steindachner, 1906.
Krameria samosaii—Steindachner, 1906.

As Vitreola sagita, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Microdesmidae (Wormfishes)


Gunnellichthys pleurostigma—Helfrich et al., 1975.

Zancideae (Moorish Idol Family)

Zanclus cornutus (Linnaeus, 1758). *Puyo'o, kusuluunu.

Zanclus cornutus—Schmitz, 1865.

As Z. tenticornis, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Acantthuridae (Surgeonfishes and Unicornfishes)

The general name for Acanthurus spp. <15 cm TL is pono. Larger individuals are called palagi. Nano spp. are generally termed umu; smaller individuals are called Wila or umel. Several of the identifications listed below were confirmed by John E. Randall.

Acanthurus achilles Shaw, 1803. Makokuma, koluana, pono-fohuma.

Acanthurus achilles—Schmitt, 1866.

As Hepatus achilles and H. aterrimus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Acanthurus amboinensis 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 bleekeri Günther, 1861. Papag Australians.


As Hepatus ahala, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Acanthurus guttatus Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Mango, Acanthurus guttus—Schmitt, 1866.

As Hepatus guttatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.


As Hepatus lineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Acanthurus macrodon (Ahl, 1923).

Acanthurus mata (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829). Acreonatus argenteus—Schmitz, 1874.

As Acanthurus umbra, Schultz, 1943.


As Hepatus nigricans, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Acanthurus nigromaculatus, Schultz, 1943. Randall has recently concluded that nigromaculatus is a Red Sea endemic and that gaim is a junior synonym of nigricans.

Acanthurus nigrofuscus (Forskhäll, 1775). Ponepoone.

Acanthurus nigro—Schmitz, 1866.

As Hepatus elongatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Acanthurus elongatus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Acanthurus nigrosire Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835. Ponepoone.

Hepatus aramunusas—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Acanthurus elongatus (part), Schultz, 1943.

Acanthurus olivaceus Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Pone-panuma, afiamus.

Acanthurus olivaceus Günther, 1875.

As Hepatus olivaceus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Acanthurus jorunnuus Kirtzis, 1834. Pone-falunu.

Acanthurus thompsoni (Fowler, 1923). Pone-falunu.

Acanthurus triostegus (Linnaeus, 1758). Mavina.

Acanthurus triostegus—Schmitz, 1866.

As Hepatus triostegus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Acanthurus saxicola Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835.

As Acanthurus matosiden—Schmitz, 1866.

As Hepatus matosiden and H. aquilinus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Acanthurus fuliginosus, Schultz, 1943.

Cromileptes altivelis Randall, 1933.

Cromileptes rossius Randall, 1955.

Cromileptes straitius (Quoy and Gaimard, 1826). Pone (adulto), pala o logonio (schooling juveniles). Cromileptes straitius (part)—Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As C. straitius (part), Schultz.

Cromileptes striatus (Bennett, 1828).

Cromileptes striatus (part)—Schultz, 1943.

As Acanthurus striatus (part), Schultz, 1943.

As Acanthurus nigromaculatus, Schultz, 1886.

As Acanthurus nigromaculatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Acanthurus nigromaculatus, Bleeker, 1855.

As Hepatus lineatus (Bleach and Schneider, 1801). Illili (<15 cm TL), umel (<15 cm TL).

Cromileptes lineatus—Schmitt, 1866.

As Acanthurus lineatus and A. parvelli, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Acanthurus lineatus—Schmitt, 1866.

As Hepatus lineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

As Acanthurus lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758). Alege, Acanthurus striatus—Schmitz, 1865.

As Hepatus lineatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
Parancistrum hyalol (Linnéus, 1766).
This fish is found around Tutnali and was observed in only two areas. Both are on the north coast at depths of about 4 m.

Zebroides rotundus (Günther, 1873).
This species was observed only at Rose Atoll. (IBPBM 2797.)
Zebroides striatus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

Acantohypomus thomasi—Schultze, 1866.
As Zebroides monodactylus and Z. rostratus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and as Z. flammula, Schultz, 1843.

Acantohypomus trifasciatus (Black, 1977). III.
Acantohypomus willisi—Schultze, 1866.

Sigaliidae (Rabbitfishes)
The general name for rabbitfishes in Samos is B. This name is also a large school of juveniles. David J. Woodford confirmed the identification of some Samos specimens and provided synonyms and comments on the distribution and identification of collected specimens with Samos distributional records.

Sigania argentea (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825). Letha (<5 cm TL), 18/12 (<10 cm TL), mukaka (<10 cm TL).
Tetradon argenteus—Schultze, 1866.
As Sigania rostrata, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1843.
*Sigania furcata* (Bonaparte, 1852).
Tetradon altibarbatus—Steindachner, 1906.
Sigania punctata (Brock and Schmieder, 1871). Tolu, Suva et.
Tetradon labiatus—Gunther, 1874.
*Sigania sp.* (Linnéus, 1758). Anefe (<5 cm TL), palu (<5 cm TL), Tetradon striatulus—Gunther, 1874.
As Sigania marmorata, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Gempylidae (Sauce Mackerehs)
These species are caught by handline fishermen in deep water.

Pomphorhedichthys pomphorhynchus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1817). Palu-kamer, palu-tamari.
Rudicella pseudoconcolor, 1829. Palu-tolaka.

Scombrecidae (Mackerels and Tunas)

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835). Palu.
Grammotremus bimaculatus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).

Namunyu.

Gymnosarda unicolor (Rüppell, 1830). Tagi.
Katuavoa perleu (Linnéus, 1768). Anae (<40 cm TL), ikele (<40 cm TL), tagi (<25 cm TL).
Rastrelliger brachyurus (Bleeker, 1851). Gil.
Samoan specimens were collected by John E. Randall. (IBPBM 6214.)
Rastrelliger kuhlii (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).

Scomber brua (Jordan and Seale, 1906).
Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre, 1788).

Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre, 1788). Anefe (<about 18 kg), anae (<18 kg), tawao (W. Samoas), tawao (W. Samoas) (> about 18 kg), Tawao aboes (Low, 1819). Anefe (<about 18 kg).
Thunnus alalunga (Ame. Samoas, tawao (W. Samoas) (> about 18 kg).

Xiphidae (Swordfish Family)

Xiphias gladius (Linnéus, 1758)
Xiphias gladius—Jordan, 1877.

Isidiophoridae (Blenny Family)
The general name for blennies is uulii.

Isidiophora phyllogaster (Shaw and Nodder, 1762). Su'alii-putu.
Malkiny indica (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831).
Su'alii-putu.
Malkiny nigrospilus Lacépède, 1803. Su'alii-putu.
Tetrasphyra angustirostris Tanaka, 1941.
Terrafuga australis (Philippi, 1887).

Nomeidae (Mud-of-War Fishes)

Penes cyanophrys Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833.
A specimen was found under a baby anchored at 2.000 m about 3 mi off Pago Pago Bay.

Bothidae (Leafy-Flounders)

Aronagorh sp.
One specimen, 39 mm SL, collected at 13 m. Dorsal 77; anal 65; lateral line 90; 64. Depth 2.60 in SL; interorbital 0.25 in eye diameter; first dorsal ray expanded and prolonged. (IBPBM 59411.)

Belone mansus Brounston, 1902. All.

Belone patachona (Rüppell, 1830). All.
Belone patachona (Rüppell, 1830).—Schultze, 1865.

Platystomidae (Right-eye Flounders)

Samurceus triangularis Woods in Schultz et al., 1966. All.

Soleidae (Sole)
The Samoan name for all species of flatfish is nali.

Aesopus heterocephalus (Bleeker, 1856).
Sole heterocephalus—Schultze, 1865.
As Sola heterocephalus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.

Aeroglossus melanostomus (Peers, 1876).
Aeroglossus sp.
One specimen, 48 mm SL, collected at 12 m. Dorsal 75; anal 51; scales 76. Right pelvic with three rays and shorter base than left pelvic with five rays. (IBPBM 24113.)

Aeroglossus sp.
Two specimens, 26 and 27 mm SL, collected at 77 m. Dorsal 74; anal 52; scales 70. Five rays in both pelvic which are symmetrical. (IBPBM 24113.)

31
**Balistidae (Triggerfishes)**

Triggerfishes are known as *pau* in Samoan.

_Balistes undulatus_ (Morgan, 1879). _Samoa: na-motu_.
_Balistes linearis_—Schultz, 1865.
_Balistoides conspicillum_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). _Samoa: pupa_.
_Balistoides viridescens_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
_Scafellus c.20 cm TL, smu (20 cm TL).
_Balistoides viridescens_—Schultz, 1866.
_Canthidermis maculata_ (Bleeker, 1874). _Samoa: sutu_.
_Balistoides Constrictus_—Günther, 1862.

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

_Melichthys niger_ (Bloch, 1786). _Samoa: ali_.
_Balistes armatus_—Schultz, 1866.
_Melichthys vidua_ (Solander, 1784). _Samoa: apa'apa'iga, samoa: s'amalani_.
_Balistes viola_—Jordan and Seale, 1906.
_Au Bajioo viola, Schultz, 1943.
_Odonus niger_ (Rüppell, 1837). _Samoa: pu'a_.
_Pseudobalistes flavomarginatus_ (Rüppell, 1828). _Samoa: lualau (c.20 cm TL), smu (20 cm TL).
_Balistes flavomarginatus_—Schultz, 1874.
_As Balistes flavomarginatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906.
_Pseudobalistes fuscus_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
_Samoa: lualau (c.20 cm TL), smu (20 cm TL)_.
_Rhinecanthus aculeatus_ (Linnaeus, 1758). _Samoa: su'a_.
_Balistes aculeatus_—Schultz, 1866.
_As Balistoides aculeatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and au Balistes aculeatus, Seale, 1943.
_Rhinecanthus rectangularis_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). _Samoa: ali_.
_Bajioo erythromelas_—Schultz, 1869.
_Balistoides rectangularis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and au Balistes rectangularis, Seale, 1943.
_Rhinecanthus sp. _Samoa: ali_.

This species is similar to _cinerew_ 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 (facing in _cinerew_) and a black crescent on the caudal (facing in _cinerew_), after E. Randall plans to describe it. (RBPM 24458, 24459).
_Slageliana bursa_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). _Samoa: pu'a_.
_Balistes bursa_—Schultz, 1869.
_Slageliana chrysoptera_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
_Slageliana gnoma_—Jordan and Seale, 1906 and au Balistes gnoma, Seale, 1943.
_Slageliana frumentus_ (Lacepede, 1804). _Samoa: pea_.
_Amphichthys carneus_ (Randall, Manu'a and Zama, 1978). _Samoa: pau_.

Several juveniles of this recently described species were observed near Sopo'apu at depths of 40-60 m.

**Monacanthidae (Fleisches)**

Members of this family are known as *a pau* in Samoan.

_Aulostomus scriptus_ (Draycok, 1767). _Umu-tea, lila_.
_Aquisetlarvae_—Schultz, 1866.

_Ammus scopas_ (Cuvier as Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829).
_Pimelis, fala_.
_Ammus scopas—Schultz, 1866.
_Cantherhines dunnei_ (Hollard, 1854). _Pau wa'a_.
_Cantherhines sandwichensis_ (Gehr., 1934).
_Cantherhines porosus_ (Rüppell, 1835). _Pau wa'a, lila, alimo_.
_Cantherhines sandwichensis_—Steindachner, 1906.
_As Cantherhines sandwichensis, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and au Cantherhines sandwichensis, Schultz, 1943 (Randall 1966b) has found that _sandwichensis_ is limited to the Hawaiian Islands.

_Ampanckus chinensis_ (Günther, 1865).
_Monacanthus chinensis—Schultz, 1865.
_Monacanthus longipinnis_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801).
_Pau wai_.
_Monacanthus longirostris—Schultz, 1866.
_Penagru melaneophas_ (Bleeker, 1853). _Pau wa'a, fala_.
_Monacanthus melaneophas_—Schultz, 1869.
_As Monacanthus melaneophas, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943.

**Ostraciidae (Trunkfishes)**

The Samoan name for trunkfishes is _motu tamaa_.

_Lactoria cornuta_ (Linnaeus, 1758). _Motu tana, motu tamaa_.
_Ostracion cornutus—Schultz, 1866.
_Ostracion cuvieri_ (Linnaeus, 1758). _Motu tana_.
_Ostracion argus—Schultz, 1869.
_Ostracion argus_ (Linnaeus, 1758). _Motu tana (initial phase), motu tamaa (terminal phase)_.
_Ostracion meleagris—Schultz, 1866.
_As O. meleagris (initial phase) and O. sebae (terminal phase), Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943_.

**Tetraodontidae (Puffers)**

Puffers are referred to as _motu_.

_Arothron hystrix_ (Linnaeus, 1758). _Motu ve'a_.
_As Arothron pagus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943._
_Arothron immaodre_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). _Motu ve'a_.
_Tetraophotis splendens—Schultz, 1865._
_As Tetr.Phototis immaculatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943._
_Asshinex mapua_ (Lesson, 1829).
_Tetraophotis mapua—Schultz, 1874._
_Arachron melasuris_ (Lacepede, 1798). _Motu-puaulis (dark phase), motu-puaulis (yellow phase)_.
_Tetraophis maculatus—Schultz, 1869._
_Arachron nigropunctatus_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). _Motu-puaulis (dark phase), motu-puaulis (yellow phase)_.
_As Ctechiopis nigropunctatus—Schultz, 1866._
_Tetraophotis maculatus, Jordan and Seale, 1906 and Schultz, 1943._
_Arachron sebae_ (Bloch and Schneider, 1804). _Motu-puaulis, motu ve'a_.
_Ctechiopis lineatus—Schultz, 1869._
_As Arothron atlanticus may be a junior synonym._
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