

HAWAII'S FISHES CORRECTIONS for 4th printing 04/23/2014

2: FLAME ANGELFISH *Centropyge loricul~~us~~ loricul~~a~~*

4: GREAT BARRACUDA. 3rd line from bottom:

"They grow to about ~~6~~ 5 1/2 ft., but ..."

28: HIGHFIN CHUB. bottom: Indo-Pacific and tropical Atlantic.

29: GRAY CHUB scientific name: *Kyphosus sandwicensis* (Sauvage, 1880) Add parentheses

30: BRASSY CHUB, 2nd line from bottom: Indo-Pacific and tropical Atlantic.

43: HAWAIIAN CONGER

2nd line from bottom: To ~~almost 4~~ about 5 1/2 ft.

52: FRECKLED SNAKE EEL

These odd snake eels are seen in loose sand, their heads protruding several inches above the bottom. Yellowish white with small black spots, they blend in well and are easy to overlook. Their constant, almost frenzied gulping creates continual puffs of sand by their gill openings. Although their long slender bodies (~~over 3 ft. long~~ typically with a diameter of about 1 in.) remain buried by day, these eels have been captured swimming at the surface at night, attracted by lights. The species name means "yellow." To ~~3 1/2~~ 5 ft. Endemic. ...

53: text above Scrawled Filefish, 3rd line from bottom "Seven filefish species occur in Hawaii, ~~three~~ two are endemic.... "

55: SHY FILEFISH fourth line from bottom: To about ~~5~~ 6 in.

60: PANTHER FLOUNDER – add "Indo-Pacific."

bottom line: "To about 12 in. Indo-Pacific". If it won't fit easily can take out "greatly" in line 1.

71: SHOULDERSPOT GOBY, replace name and entire text with:

HAWAIIAN SHOULDERSPOT GOBY *Gnatholepis hawaiiensis* Randall 2009

This goby and the Eyebars Goby (above) are easily confused. This species has fine dark lines along the side instead of rows of dark spots, and the eye bars meet at the top of the head. The yellow spot on the shoulder is vertically elongated and slightly larger than that of the Eyebars Goby. It generally lives slightly deeper than the Eyebars Goby, usually at 40 ft. or below, and of the two is seen most frequently by scuba divers. To about 3 in. Endemic. Photo: Waimea Bay, O`ahu. 50 ft.

85: LIZARDFISH chapter.

6 lines from bottom:

Out of about 50 lizardfish species worldwide, ~~45~~ 16 are known from Hawai`i.

4 lines from bottom:

a shallow-water ~~species~~ inhabitant of muddy bottoms almost identical

bottom line:

and the ~~rarely-seen Falcate Lizardfish (Synodus falcatus), Hawaii's only endemic lizardfish~~ tiny Redmarbled Lizardfish, which attains only about 3 inches.

102: REDSTRIPE PIPEFISH - no longer considered endemic to Hawaii, so please change color of name from red to black.

6th line from bottom:

The name honors ichthyologist Wayne J. Baldwin, ~~who collected the first specimens in 1969.~~
To about 5 in.: ~~Endemic.~~ Known from scattered Indo-Pacific locations.

104: GIANT PORCUPINEFISH, line 7: Capitalization error. Sentence should read "Up to a length of about 7 in. ~~T~~hey are pelagic (living in the open ocean) ..."

136: YELLOWSTRIPE SQUIRRELFISH

1st line: This ~~large-showy~~ rarely-seen squirrelfish

138: GOLDLINE SQUIRRELFISH

2nd line from top:

be distinguished from ~~its near look-alike~~ the similar Yellowstripe Squirrelfish (p. 136) by the following characters: its yellow stripes occur on both the upper and lower sides, ~~its lower jaw projects strongly~~; it lacks a long ~~backward-pointing~~ spine on the gill cover behind the eye, and the head bears two pale bars, one below the eye and one behind it. By day, these fish usually mill about under ledges and in caves at depths ...

p.163: BIRD WRASSE – remove entire 2nd line of name ~~(supermale); hīnālea 'akilolo (initial)~~

BIRD WRASSE · hīnālea 'i'iwi ~~(supermale); hīnālea 'akilolo (initial)~~ · *Gomphosus varius*
Lacapede, 1801

These unique wrasses have a long curved snout which they use to wrest crabs, shrimps, and brittle stars from crevices in the reef or from heads of branching coral. They also feed off the

bottom on other invertebrates and even small fish. **Males** [Supermales](#) are dark green to intense blue-green with a light green bar above the pectoral fin. **Females** [Initial phase males and females](#) have a whitish head and forebody with an orange-red wash along the top of the snout. The rest of the body is brownish gray darkening to almost black posteriorly, with a dark spot on each scale. Juveniles lack the long snout and somewhat resemble juvenile Saddle Wrasses. Bird Wrasses inhabit shallow reefs, often where Cauliflower Coral (*Pocillopora meandrina*) predominates. The Hawaiian name ~~for supermales~~ refers to the `iwi, or Scarlet Hawaiian Honeycreeper, an endemic bird with a long curved bill. ~~The name for initial phase fish means "brain biting," possibly because they were used in the treatment of brain diseases.~~ To about 12 in. Central and Western Pacific (with a similar species in the Indian Ocean). Photos: (a, b) Hanauma Bay, O`ahu. 5-10 ft.

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