Updates and corrections to *The Ultimate Guide to Hawaiian Reef Fishes*, 3rd printing--as of Jan 7, 2012.

p.11 GREAT BARRACUDA. 3rd line from bottom:
"They grow to about ~~6~~ 5 1/2 ft., but …"

p. 17: STRASBURG'S BLENNY. The name honors ichthyologist Donald W. Strasburg (1924-2008), ~~a professor at~~ graduate of the University of Hawaii and longtime student of Hawaiian blennies.

p. 29: Hawaiian name should be same as fish above. If no room, no problem-leave as is.
SPINY COWFISH · **makukana; pahu**

p. 59: add parentheses around "Jordan & Snyder, 1904"
EVERMANN'S CARDINALFISH
Zapogon evermanni
(Jordan & Snyder, 1904)

p. 60: last paragraph, line 2 typo: "ong considered" needs a lower case L in front
"ichthyologists long considered"

p. 73: OVAL CHROMIS typo on 4th line from bottom
"urrchins" should be "urchins"

p. 83: FIRE DARTFISH 8th and 9th lines: remove "it"
"the fin ~~it~~ is completely white"

p. 117: 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 ½~~ 5 ft. Endemic (this eel's Indo-Pacific sister species, *C. marmorata,* has recently been discovered to also occur in Hawai`i. It has many dark spots on the belly, where as *lutea* has few or none.) Photo: Kahe Point, O`ahu. 30 ft.

p. 119: 2nd paragraph, last line:
"Seven filefish species occur in Hawaii, ~~three~~ two are endemic…. "

p. 122: SHY FILEFISH fifth line from bottom:
To about ~~5~~ 6 in.

p. 129: PANTHER FLOUNDER – range is missing: add "Indo-Pacific."
4th line from bottom:
"To about 12 in. Indo-Pacific."

p. 130 THREESPOT FLOUNDER: typo 2nd line from bottom: delete single parenthesis: "the most conspicuous~~)~~.

p. 109: YELLOWHEAD MORAY line 2
"such as the one pictured ~~above~~ below,…"

p. 151: SHOULDERSPOT GOBY. Replace entire text with:

HAWAIIAN SHOULDERSPOT GOBY *Gnatholepis hawaiiensis* Randall 2009
This goby and the Eyebar Goby (above) are easily confused. It 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 Eyebar Goby. The Shoulderspot Goby generally lives slightly deeper than the Eyebar Goby, usually at 40 ft. or below, and of the two is the one seen more frequently by scuba divers. It is closely related to *G. cauerensis*, a wide-ranging species from Indonesia and elsewhere with which it was long identified. To about 3 in. Endemic. Photo: Waimea Bay, O`ahu. 50 ft.

detail of changes above—ignore if replacing entire text:
HAWAIIAN SHOULDERSPOT GOBY *Gnatholepis* ~~*cauerensis* (Bleeker, 1853)~~ ***hawaiiensis*** **Randall 2009**
This goby and the Eyebar Goby (above) are easily confused. It 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 Eyebar Goby. The Shoulderspot Goby generally lives slightly deeper than the Eyebar Goby, usually at 40 ft. or below, and of the two is the one seen more frequently by scuba divers. ~~In 2001 the Hawaiian population was given the subspecies name *hawaiiensis*.~~ . **It is closely related to *G. cauerensis*, a wide-ranging species from Indonesia and elsewhere with which it was long identified**. To about 3 in. ~~Indo-Pacific and Western Atlantic~~ **Endemic**. Photo: Waimea Bay, O`ahu. 50 ~~ft.~~p.

p. 182: GREATER AMBERJACK misspelled word on line 3:
"promin**a**nt dark bars" should be "promin**e**nt dark bars"

p. 210:
Bullethead Sleeping Bag
Many parrotfishes of the genera Scarus *and* Chlorurus *secrete cocoons of mucus around themselves at night. The advantage of this is not yet completely clear, and many individuals sleep without them. Some biologists have suggested that this covering protects the sleeping fish from eels, which hunt by smell during the night, although this remains unproven; others ~~propose~~ have shown that it does ward~~s~~ off small crustacean or molluscan parasites. ~~Neither hypothesis has been proven~~. One (first-hand?) report~~, however,~~ calls the mucus "foul-tasting."*

p. 231: Photo: remove photo credit "Jerry Kane" from lower right

p. 251: CHEEKSPOT SCORPIONFISH
Scorpaenodes ~~*littoralis*~~ *evides*
~~(Tanaka, 1917)~~ (Jordan & Thompson, 1914)

p. 257: SPECKLED SCORPIONFISH

Look into heads of Antler or Cauliflower Coral and you are likely to see one or more of these scorpionfish wedged deep between the branches. Their light bodies are covered with small dark spots and larger blotches, mimicking the texture of the coral. They leave their refuge at night to hunt. They also occur in caves and tide pools. The species name means “cloud of dust.” The largest of several Hawaiian scorpionfish species inhabiting branching corals, they attain almost 4 in. Found only in Hawai`i. Photo: Pūpūkea, O`ahu. 25 ft. (in Cauliflower Coral, *Pocillopora meandrina*)

p.280: 2nd line from bottom:
"About ~~19~~ 20 holocentrids inhabit… "

p 284: GOLDLINE SQUIRRELFISH
This uncommon squirrelfish can most easily be distinguished from its near look-alike the Yellowstripe Squirrelfish (p. 282) 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 its head bears a pale bar below the eye and another behind it. By day, these fish mill about under ledges and in caves at depths of 80 ft. or more, seldom venturing into the open. The species name means “gold lined.” To about 9 in. Indo-Pacific. Photo: *Mahi* wreck, O`ahu. 60 ft.

p 288: STRIPEY 4th line from bottom: needs size: 7 1/2 in.
"… to be a distinct species. To 7 1/2 in. Photos:"

p. 337: BIRD WRASSE

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

(i.e. BIRD WRASSE · **hīnālea** □**i**□**iwi** · *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 fish have a whitish head and fore-body 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 species name means “different,” perhaps reflecting the unusual body design. Fast moving and always on the go, these fish are difficult to photograph. Studies suggest that their pectoral finstrokes are amazingly similar to the wingstrokes of insects, and that they truly fly through the water much as insects and bats fly through air. The Hawaiian name ~~for supermales~~ refers to the **`i`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 7 in. Central and Western Pacific (with a similar species in the Indian Ocean). Photos: (a, b) Hanauma Bay, O`ahu. 5-10 ft. (c) Ali`i Beach Park, O`ahu. 15 ft.

p. 383 index entries for *Gnatholepis*

Gnatholepis angerensis, 151
~~*cauerensis,*~~ *hawaiiensis*, 151

p. 385: index entries for Manta

Manta alfredi, ~~233~~ 231, 234
birostris, 233
MANTA, ~~99, **234-236**, 283-284~~ 231, **233-237**

p. 386: index entries for Ray, Manta

RAY, MANTA, ~~99, **234**-236, 283, 284~~ 231, **233-237**

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