

Ultimate Guide to Hawaiian Reef Fishes
notes and corrections as of June 5, 2010

p. 11: **Great Barracuda**. If subspecies status is recognized for the Indo-Pacific population, the full scientific name will be *Sphyraena barracuda commersonii*

p. 61: **Highfin Chub** To about 44 20 in.

p. 149: **Barred Tide Pool Goby** *Kellogella oligolepis*. This species is now considered endemic to Hawai'i.

p. 164: **Gurnards**. In the intro I wrote that gurnards "never leave the bottom, except perhaps to spawn." Actually, they are good swimmers and under the right circumstances can leave the bottom and swim considerable distances.

p. 177: **Bluefin Trevally**. Length is missing. Add "To about 3 ft."

p. 218: **Hawaiian Smooth Seahorse** *Hippocampus c.f. kuda*
DNA studies by Zoltan Szabo (Hawaiian Institute of Marine Biology) indicate that this Hawaiian seahorse is probably a valid endemic species. If confirmed, its scientific name will be changed to *Hippocampus hilonis* Jordan & Evermann, 1903.

p. 234: **Coastal Manta Ray** *Manta birostris* (~~Walbaum, 1792~~) *alfredi* (Krefft, 1868)
According to a 2009 paper by Andrea D. Marshall, Leonard J.V. Compagno, and Michael B. Bennett, the genus *Manta* consists of at least two species, both of which are present in Hawai'i.

For more information, see:

http://www.hawaiifishes.com/fishes/neatfish/Manta_alfredi-birostris.htm

p. 238: **Spotted Eagle Ray** *Aetobatus narinari* (~~Euphrasen, 1790~~) *Aetobatus ocellatus* (Kuhl, 1823)

These magnificent rays can attain ~~6 ft. or more~~ almost 10 ft. from wingtip to wingtip.

(*A. narinari* is still valid, but restricted to the Atlantic Ocean. The Indo-Pacific and Central Pacific eagle ray is now considered to be *A. ocellatus*. *Aetobatus ocellatus* has a slightly longer tail than *narinari*, and the dorsal coloration of the two differ slightly, otherwise the two are very similar. Future research may reveal that other species exist within the *narinari* species complex.)

p. 241: **Slender Remora** *Echeneis naucrates*

A very similar but smaller species, the Shortdisc Remora *Phtherichthys lineatus*, is also known from Hawaiian waters, where it is reported to attach most often to billfish. Elsewhere in the world it is reported from barracudas, turtles, groupers and even a porcupinefish. It is possible, therefore, that the fish pictured here as juvenile Slender Remoras are actually Shortdisc Remoras, especially considering their relatively small size. There seems to be no way to tell for sure from the photos.

p. 245: **Hawaiian Silverside** *Atherinomorus insularum*

The fish in the photo are actually Delicate Roundherrings (*Spratelloides delicatulus*). For a photo of real Hawaiian Silversides see:

http://www.hawaiifishes.com/fishes/neatfish/Atherinomorus_insularum.htm

p. 251: **Cheekspot Scorpionfish** *Scorpaenodes littoralis*

The fish in the photo is actually a Speckled Scorpionfish (*Sebastapistes conioarta*) in one of its nighttime color patterns. For a photo of the real Cheekspot Scorpionfish see:

http://www.hawaiifishes.com/fishes/neatfish/Scorpaenodes_littoralis.htm

The Cheekspot Scorpionfish seems to be more common in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands than in the main Hawaiian Islands, although the Bishop Museum has several specimens from Oahu, most from depths of around 80 ft..

p. 277: **Gray Snapper**

Change length from 3 ft. to 3 ½ ft.

p. 337: **Bird Wrasse**

2nd to last line: To about 7 12 in.