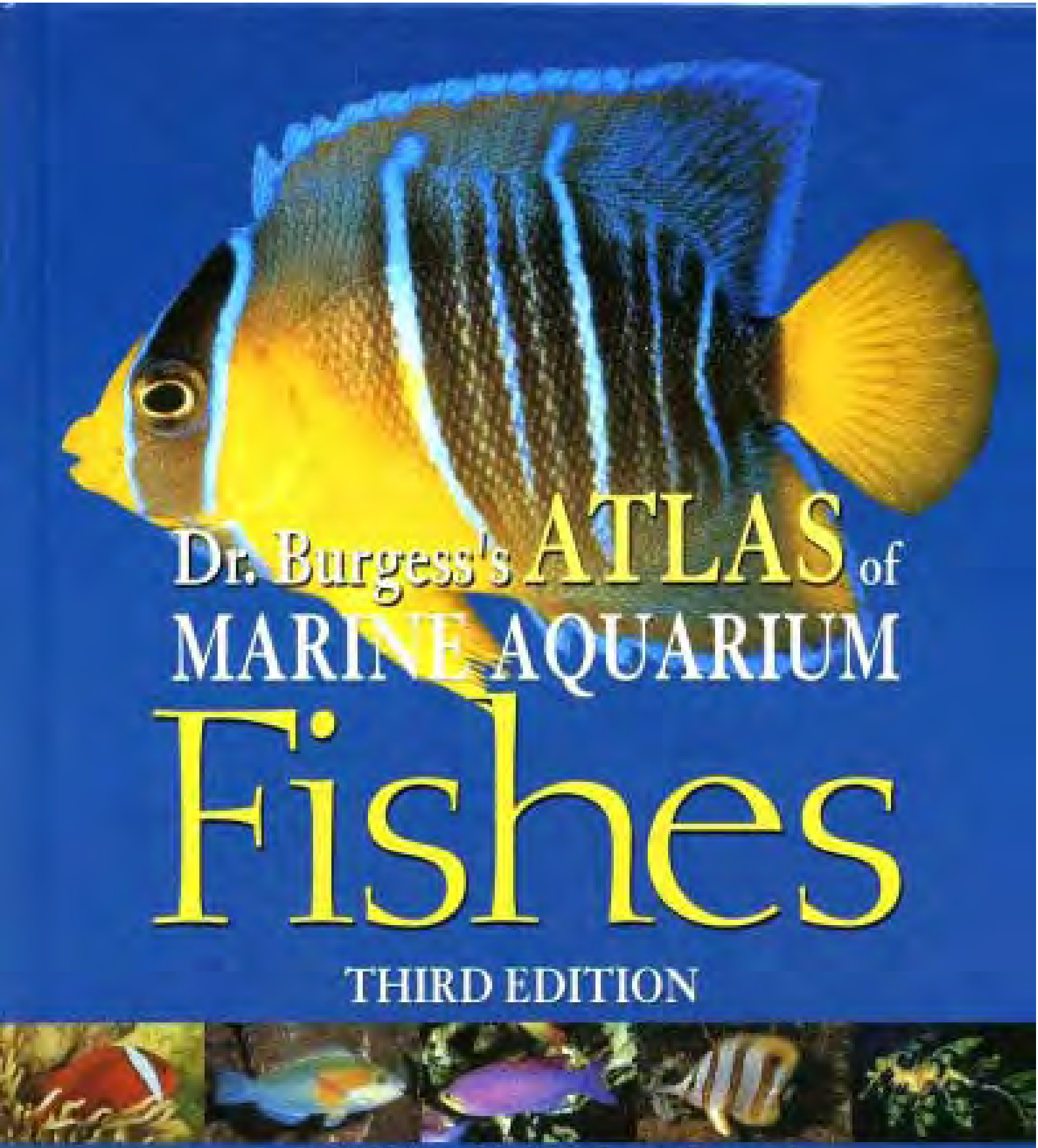

Dr. Burgess's ATLAS of MARINE AQUARIUM Fishes

THIRD EDITION

over 4000 fishes illustrated and discussed

Dr. Warren E. Burgess • Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod • Raymond E. Hunziker III

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Third Edition

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Title page photo of *Chaetodon collare* by K. Payaan.

t.f.h.

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Preface to the Third Edition

As you know, there have been two earlier editions of *Dr. Burgess's Atlas of Marine Aquarium Fishes*, each cast in the same basic mold as regards how the pages—in both the original edition and the supplemental pages that were added to make the second edition—are laid out. In this new edition, we've changed the way the supplemental pages are laid out. Instead of arranging them in the eight-to-the-page format that is now used throughout almost the entire *Atlas*, we have paid attention to the requests of hobbyists who have told us that some of the marine species that are now available are so beautifully colorful (or so odd-looking) that it's a shame to restrict photos of them to the relatively small space that the existing format permits. They've asked us why we don't use bigger photos on the pages added to each new edition, and to be entirely honest we didn't really have any answer other than to say that we've always done it that way.

That's not a very good answer, we know—especially when you consider that T.F.H. Publications has always been in the forefront of changes that result in better ways of doing things. Therefore we're giving up the method we've used traditionally for adding new sections to this book and its companion volume, *Dr. Axelrod's Atlas of Freshwater Aquarium Fishes*, and are using the new photos at a larger size. We are coincidentally changing the format of the captions applied to the new photos in this book to eliminate the symbols and provide the name of the family of each fish right within each caption. Additionally, we're putting the common name for each of the new fishes right within the caption, which for many readers will be a welcome change indeed.

The new pages are at the back of the book on pages 657 through 672, so you won't have any trouble finding them. Additionally, we have indexed them separately from the existing major index, which will make it easier for readers to search for particular species that they know did not appear in the first two editions.

If you get a chance, please let us know whether you approve of the new style for the newly added pages; we'd be glad to hear from you.

INTRODUCTION

This *Atlas of Marine Fishes* is designed mainly as a pictorial aid for the identification of marine fishes. The thousands of photographs are all that will be needed for most aquarists to identify species that they are keeping in their tanks or that they have seen in their local marine fish store. They will also be able to find for the most part fishes that they are likely to collect along their own shores, including those that occur only in the cooler waters of temperate coasts. Further, many fishes are included that are too big for hobbyists but will be seen in the ever-popular public aquariums where large reef tanks or oceanariums house larger fishes, including sharks. Whenever possible, different aspects of a single species are shown. That is, where juveniles are different from adults or males differ from females, both (or even all three) are shown. Ichthyologists have even been fooled by some species that appear so different as a juvenile or as one or the other sex. This has prompted additional names for fishes that had already been named previously. The name applied to the fishes in these photographs is the name that as far as known is the currently accepted name for the fish and supersedes any name applied to it in our previous publications. The most recent scientific papers and books were used to determine the correct names. However, certain obstacles are always present that prevent identifying some of the species with absolute certainty. First of all, since the fish is represented in a photograph only and not "in the flesh" where some of the diagnostic counts or measurements could be made, educated guesses must be made using what available information there is. This information may be color pattern, geographic locality, or even identifications by a photographer who is knowledgeable in fish systematics and has actually seen the fish itself.

Whenever possible color proofs were sent to experts in the field for identification. Dr. Gerald R. Allen kindly identified members of the family Pomacentridae, Dr. Victor G. Springer did the same for the blennies, Dr. Guido Dingerkus identified the elasmobranchs, Dr. William N. Eschmeyer did the scorpionfishes, Dr. William F. Smith-Vaniz did the carangids and some blennies, and Dr. Douglas Hoese tackled the gobies. Unfortunately, some plates were not available to these experts at the time so these identifications were accomplished to the best of my (W.E.B.) ability and should not reflect on the expertise of these scientists.

The common names applied to these fishes were taken from current scientific literature whenever possible. Unfortunately, in some instances (as also happened in the scientific names) there was disagreement (even by the same author in two papers), so that one or the other name was selected. Space does not permit the inclusion of alternate common names or scientific synonyms.

In keeping with the intent of this book to provide the best means to identify the marine fishes, a section is devoted to presenting an ont-

line drawing of a representative of many of the families. As a further aid to aquarists, a short description of the best means of keeping fishes of each family accompanies each drawing. Carrying this one step further, along with the scientific name under each photograph can be seen numerical and pictorial symbols giving a brief account of the species's basic requirements for living, a number indicating the range, and a family number so that each fish can be easily placed in its systematic position. An aquarist recognizing his fish in the photographs can utilize the information in the caption or can refer to the information in the general family care write-ups in the front part of this book. The fishes are presented in systematic order according to Nelson (1984, *Fishes of the World*, John Wiley & Sons, NY), with the cartilaginous fishes first and the plectognaths last.

The range given is approximate. This is partially due to inadequate knowledge of the true range of certain species as well as the limitations dictated by the space available in this book. For example, a species that is found only in the Hawaiian Islands unfortunately must be indicated as a "6" even though Hawaii encompasses only a small portion of the area covered by that number. On the other hand, when a species infringes only a small distance into the adjoining numbered range only the number for the greater area is given. For example, a Caribbean species that occasionally extends its range along the U.S. coastline to, perhaps, the Carolinas, will be indicated only as a "2". A map showing the numbered areas appears on page 23.

The symbols are also approximations. Depicting the type of feeding by a single symbol is virtually impossible. An omnivorous fish that is not particular about its diet should be accorded every feeding symbol. But space limitations force us to indicate only the most likely food(s) of a given fish. It should be remembered that a well-balanced diet is always best.

Like most things, there are sure to be changes, especially in the nomenclature of the fishes. Even so, this book should prove to be the standard for identifying marine aquarium fishes for some time to come.

AQUARISTIC SECTION

This section is provided as an introductory guide to the maintenance of marine fishes in the aquarium. Habits and requirements are given for each family, or in some cases related groups of families. Included are data such as temperament and compatibility, water conditions, relative hardiness, size, aquascape type, and feeding habits. The family listings (names and numbers) are based on the systematic listing by Nelson (1984), which is found on pages 24-25.

For families that have representatives common in the aquarium hobby, a generalized drawing is included to help with identification. Each drawing immediately precedes the corresponding written entry. After narrowing an unidentified fish down to the family level using these drawings, turning to the pictorial section of the book should give you a good chance of identifying it down to the species level. The selection of families illustrated by drawings may seem somewhat arbitrary, but effort was made to include only those that often appear in pet shops or are commonly collected by hobbyists in coastal areas.

Not all of the families listed here are suitable for home aquaria, and the writeups indicate the reasons why—many are simply too large, others too delicate, others too dangerous! In general, fishes that commonly reach an adult size in excess of a foot or so are suitable only for large public aquaria, and information on many of these species is included for the benefit of such aquaria.

It should be noted that these entries are only generalizations; individual species of some families vary widely with regard to their aquarium care. The butterflyfishes of the family Chaetodontidae are a good example—some species are very hardy, eat almost anything, and are good fishes for the beginner. Others eat only live coral and other hard-to-get items, and these are almost impossible for the average hobbyist to maintain. It is always best to research each individual species, preferably before a specimen is purchased. A good reference for this purpose is *Exotic Marine Fishes* (T.F.H. H-938), as well as much of the scientific literature.

1) MYXINIDAE
Hagfishes. Reversible predators and scavengers, consuming dead and dying fishes. Usually found in groups. Produce large volumes of mucus that may be troublesome in small systems. Not compatible with any other fishes. Dark tank; cool water.

2) PETROMYZONTIDAE
Lampreys. Parasitic predators on living fishes. Cool, well-oxygenated water. Not compatible with fishes not intended as prey.

4) CHIMAERIDAE
Chimaeras. Cool water, dim light. Foods include benthic invertebrates and fishes. Short aquarium trials include chopped fish, crab, and shrimp. Most are too large for home aquaria, though young specimens are sometimes kept. Compatible with fishes too large to be easy prey.

5) CHLAMYDOSELACHIDAE
Frilled sharks. Dark, cold tank. Foods include benthic invertebrates and fishes. Too large for home aquaria; rarely kept even by public aquaria.

7) HEXANCHIDAE
Sixgill sharks. Dark, cold tank. Sensitive to changes in water conditions. Eat fishes, crabs, shrimp. Will outgrow home aquaria but are unlikely to be seen outside of public aquaria anyway.

8) HETERODONTIDAE
Horn sharks. Relatively inactive, often resting on the bottom. Provide shelter; prefer to shelter. Eat fishes, crustaceans. In captivity will accept live goldfish, chopped clam, shrimp, crab. Peaceful with fishes too large to swallow whole. Spines can cause injury; handle with care.

9) RHINCODONTIDAE
Whale sharks. Peaceful plankton feeders. Too large for any aquarium.

10) ORECTOLOBIDAE
Nurse sharks and relatives. Feed on benthic invertebrates. Good aquarium foods include live goldfish, chopped clam, crab, shrimp. Warm, well-lit tank. Peaceful with fishes too large to swallow, but should not be kept with any invertebrates not intended as food. Active and fast-growing, reaching a large size; large tank necessary. Relatively rarely

11) ODONTASPIDAE
Sand tiger sharks. Aggressive fish eaters. Large tank needed, only suitable for public aquaria

12) LAMNIDAE
Mackerel sharks. Pelagic. Very large, often aggressive. Wide variety in diet within this family. Various species feed on plankton, fishes, marine mammals. Not suitable for home aquaria and not yet kept with success in public aquaria

13) SCYLIORHINIDAE
Catsharks. Among the best sharks for home aquaria. Somewhat sensitive to adverse changes in water quality, but otherwise hardy. Many are quite attractive, and many remain moderately small. Goldfish, shrimp or prawn, chopped clam, and beef heart are good foods. Large tanks with caves preferred. Peaceful with most fishes, but may attempt to eat many invertebrates

14) CARCHARHINIDAE
Requiem sharks. Active, aggressive predators with powerful jaws and sharp teeth. Very sensitive and generally poor captives. Very large tanks with no sharp corners are required. Reef sharks swim tirelessly. Will eat live or chopped fish as well as squid, shrimp, crab.

15) SPHYRNIDAE
Hammerhead sharks. Pelagic, extremely poor survival in captivity. Extended head lobes easily damaged. Very sensitive to any change in water conditions. Fish eaters, will also take squid

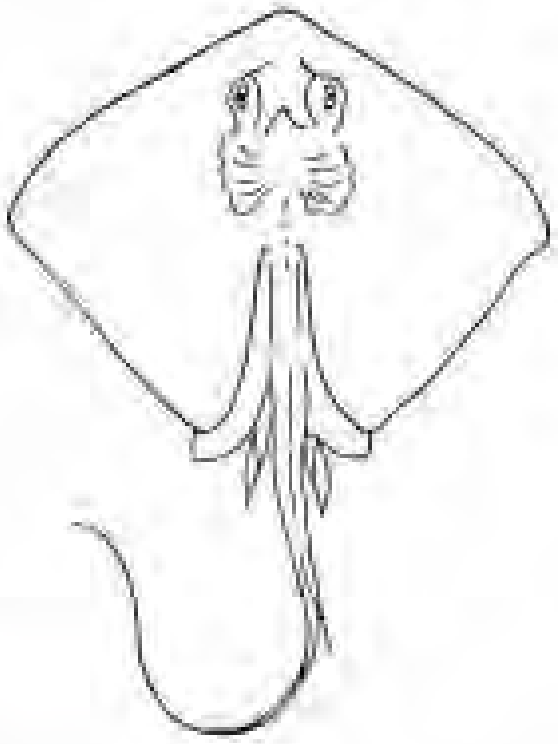
16) SQUALIDAE
Dogfish sharks. Fairly hardy in captivity; not readily prone to disease and not too sensitive to changes in water quality. Venomous dorsal spines in some species; handle with care. Good foods include goldfish or chopped fish, chopped clam, squid, shrimp, crab. Large tanks with no sharp edges and fully opaque sides. Peaceful with fishes of like size

19) PRISTIDAE
Sawfishes. Very large, and small specimens are fast-growing, thus generally unsuitable for home aquaria but are often kept in public aquaria. Sensitive "saw" is easily injured. Fish eaters, will accept chopped fish and squid. Soft substrate needed, as these rays will sometimes bury themselves

20) TORPEDINIDAE
Torpedo rays. Sluggish bottom dwellers and quite tuberculary. Not overly sensitive to water quality. Eat small fishes and benthic invertebrates—foods: chopped fish, crab, shrimp, prawn, squid. Electric organs present, which can deliver a startling but harmless shock

21) RHINOBATIDAE
Guitarfishes. Inactive rays, need soft substrate for burying. Fairly hardy and not disease-prone. Like dim light. Eat mostly benthic invertebrates; accept any crustacean meat and chopped fish will be accepted. Some rather large—big tanks needed. Peaceful with most other fishes

22) RAJIDAE
Skates. Bottom dwellers, need soft sand for burying themselves. Eat shellfish and crustaceans; good foods include crab, shrimp, prawn, chopped clam, squid. Peaceful with other fishes. Large tanks necessary—many grow large. Fairly hardy and will do well for a duration in water quality



23) DASYATIDAE
Stingrays. Bottom dwellers, need soft substrate. Most grow very large and require big tanks. Barbed tail spine is dangerous—handle with extreme care. Will eat most meaty foods and will devour any tankmate small enough to swallow

26) MYLIOBATIDAE
Eagle rays. Pelagic, often schooling. Unsuitable for all but the largest public aquaria. Foods include most shellfish and crustaceans. Warm water, very sensitive to any change in water quality. Venomous tail spines present

27) MOBULIDAE
Mantas. Huge, plankton-eating pelagic rays. Very peaceful. Very sensitive, not suitable for aquaria.

31) LATIMERIIDAE
Coelacanth. Never kept in aquaria. Dim light preferred. Eats fishes, crustaceans.

43) ELOPIDAE
Ladyfishes. Fast-moving schooling fishes. Large, selective aquaria needed. Warm water, eat crustaceans and small fishes. Peaceful. Somewhat sensitive in captivity.

44) MEGALOPIDAE
Tarpons. Very active, brightly lit large tanks with no obstructions needed. Eat any fishes small enough to swallow. Hardy and long-lived. Peaceful with fishes of like size. Very large, large tanks needed.

45) ALBULIDAE
Bonefish. Large and spacious aquaria needed. Soft substrate a must; bonefish root about for benthic invertebrates. Foods: shrimp, crab, chopped clam, small live feeder fish. Peaceful, but very nervous and sensitive to the slightest environmental change.

49) ANGUILLIDAE
Eels. Very hardy, can tolerate brine. Will eat anything remotely edible. Relatively peaceful with fishes too large to swallow. Resist many invertebrates. However, Grow very quickly and will outgrow many home aquaria. Not sensitive to water quality, and can withstand any salinity from freshwater to full marine.

51) MORINGUIDAE
Small, wormlike burrowing eels. Feed mainly on worms and small crustaceans. Delicate; rarely seen in captivity.

54) MURAENIDAE
Moray eels. Large, with powerful jaws and teeth. Can bite handler with care. Warm water. Hardy, but disease prone. Large tanks needed for most species. Will eat any fishes or crustaceans that can be captured, but generally peaceful with larger fishes. Foods: goldfish, chopped fish, scallops, shrimp, crab, squid. Provide caves and rockwork for shelter.

58) OPHICHTHIDAE
Snake eels. Large but shyer than morays. Many burrow; provide soft sand or fine gravel. Peaceful but may eat small fishes. Primarily crustacean and mollusc eaters. Very hardy.

62) CONGRIDAE
Conger eels. Large, active, aggressive. Provide rockwork for shelter. Mainly fish eaters. Good foods for captives include feeder fish, chopped fish, scallops, clam, shrimp, squid. Large tanks necessary.

69) CLUPEIDAE
Herrings. Active schooling fishes. Keep in large groups in large, spacious tank. Delicate scales and fins easily damaged. Very disease prone. Eat mostly planktonic crustaceans—live brine shrimp is a good substitute for captives. Peaceful.

70) ENGRAULIDAE
Anchovies. Pelagic schooling fishes; need to be kept in large groups in large tanks. Delicate and easily stressed; difficult to keep. Eat planktonic crustaceans; feed live brine shrimp. Peaceful.

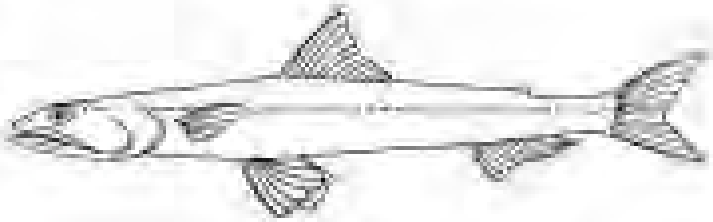
72) CHANIDAE
Milkfish. Large and active, do not take well to aquaria. Feed on crustaceans, small fishes, algae.

137) OSMERIDAE
Smelts. Large schools, large tanks. Delicate and disease prone. Will eat small fishes or chopped fish or invertebrate meat.

139) SALANGIDAE
Lancefish. small whitebait. Delicate in captivity. Large schools, large tanks. Eat planktonic crustaceans.

144) GONOSTOMATIDAE, 147) CHAULINODONTIDAE, 148) STOMIIDAE, 150) MELANOSTOMIIDAE
Viperfishes, dragonfishes, and allies. Deepsea fishes. Tightly protected. Restricted or used for darkness, cold, and pressure, never kept in captivity.

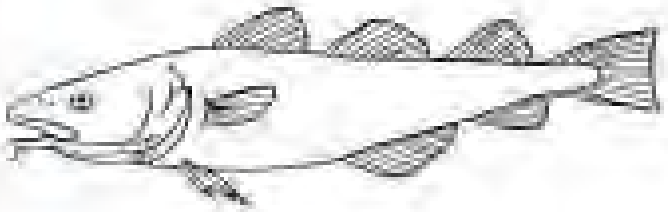
153) AULOPIDIDAE
Benthic predators similar to lizardfishes. Will eat all fishes small enough to swallow, may attack larger ones. Also eat crustaceans. Good foods for captives include chopped fish and shrimp. Large tanks necessary for many species.



157) SYNODONTIDAE
Lizardfishes. Benthic predators, often lie partly buried in soft sand. Very aggressive, will eat most fish and crustaceans. Live fish and shrimp preferred as food—will rarely accept nonliving foods. Very delicate and subject to ich/ich shock—acclimate as gently as possible. Water quality must be excellent.

163) ALEPISAURIDAE
Lancetfishes. Pelagic predators. Rapidly kept even in public aquaria and unlikely to adapt to captivity.

166) MYCTOPHIDAE
Lanternfishes. Bioluminescent midwater fishes superficially sardine-like. Very delicate; sensitive to water quality and mirror disease prone. Plankton feeders—eye bowl shrimp is a good substitute.



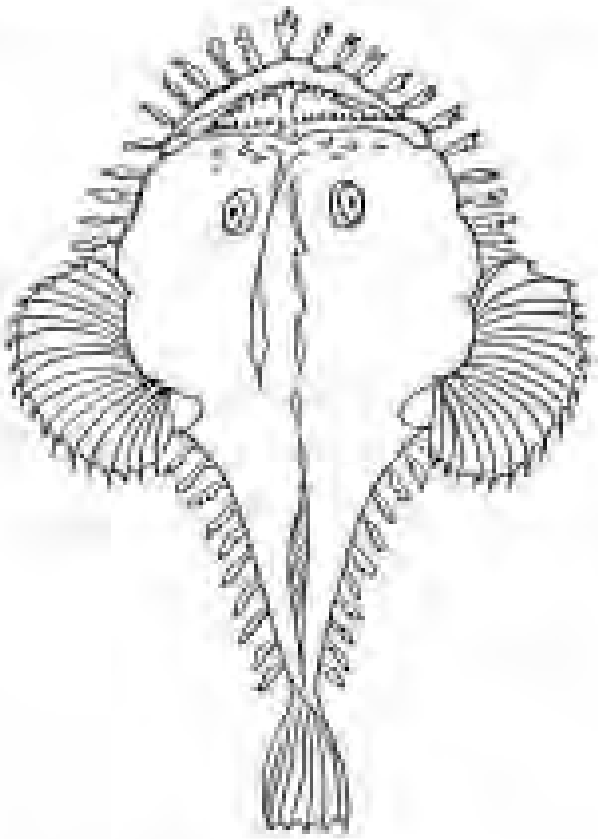
171) MORIDAE, 174) GADIDAE, 176) MACROURIDAE
Codfishes and allies. Mostly midwater, often deepwater, often large. Spacious tanks required. Groups preferred. Foods: fish, crustaceans. Most handsome deepwater fish forms are kept in public aquaria.

177) OPHIDIIDAE
Cusk eels and brotulids. Usually sluggish bottom dwellers. Food: mostly benthic invertebrates, lean shrimp, crab, chopped clam, squid. Dim tank with caves and other hideouts preferred. Usually peaceful with fishes too large to swallow.

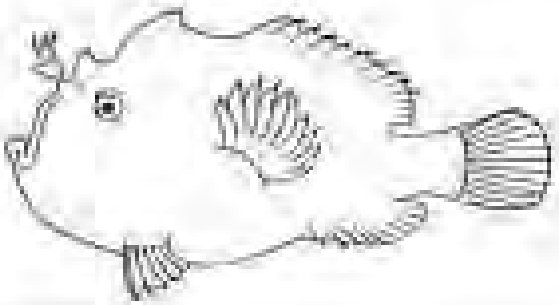
178) CARAPIDAE
Pearlfishes. Inhabit body cavities of sea cucumbers and sometimes molluscs. Emerge to feed on small invertebrates; good foods would be brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms. Peaceful but delicate and shy.

179) BYTHITIDAE
Livebearing brotulas. Benthic, peaceful, fairly hardy. Will eat chopped clam, shrimp, bloodworms, brine shrimp, prepared foods. Dim tank with hideouts.

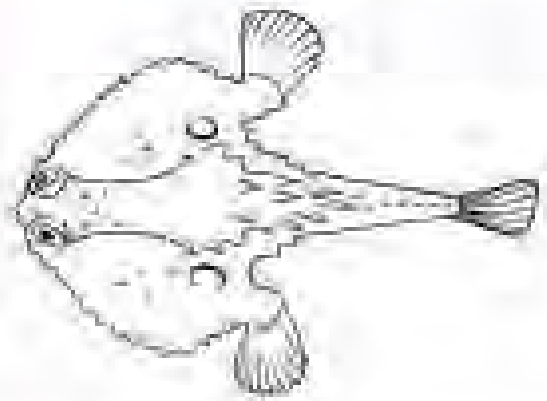
181) BATRACHOIDIDAE
Toadfishes. Big-headed benthic predators; will eat anything they can be swallowed. Large teeth and strong jaws—handle with care. Especially fond of crustaceans and molluscs. Like hideouts; will place decor with care, as toadfishes like to dig and may undermine decorations.



182) LOPHIIDAE
Goosefishes. Large, bottny anglerfishes—handle with care. Will eat anything—no compatible tankmates. Very large. Need soft, sandy substrate, but too sensitive to water quality variations.

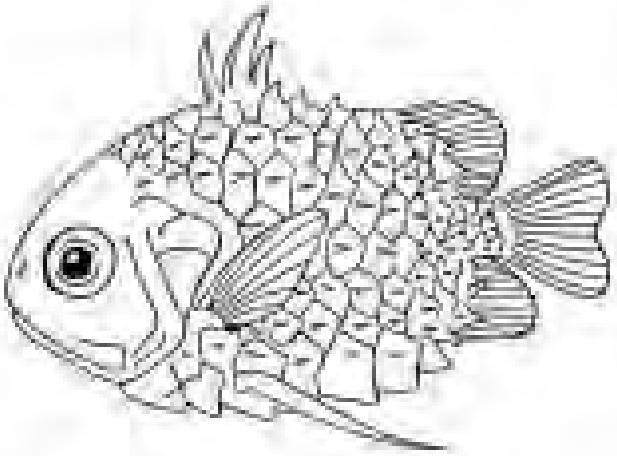


183) ANTENNARIIDAE
Frogfishes. Lethargic benthic anglerfishes; lure prey and ambush passing fishes. Can swallow prey nearly as large as themselves. Carnivorous. Hardy, but prone to hunger-induced overfeeding. Provide coral ledges for perching.



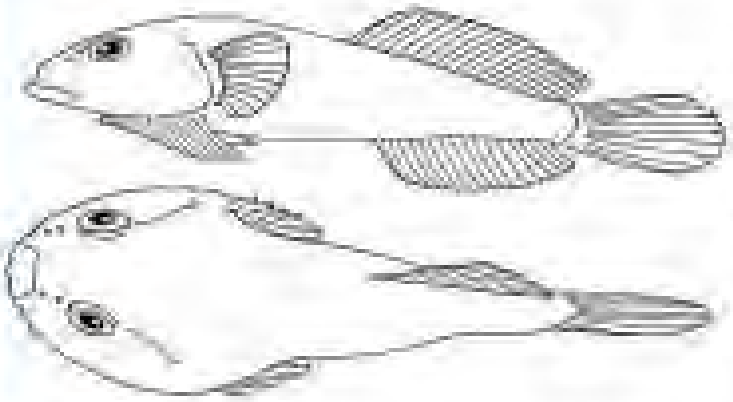
188) OGCOCEPHALIDAE

Batfishes. Slow moving, benthic. Very peaceful and shy. Food mostly small crustaceans and polychaetes, worms but also "angle" for small fishes. Many refuse to feed in captivity, but sometimes live fishes or small shrimp. All are excellent. Salmon worms and fish/shrimp flakes. Dirt tank with soft substrate preferred.



223) REGALECIDAE

Oarfishes. Elongate, very delicate. Feed on small fishes and planktonic invertebrates. Never kept.



198) GOBIESOCIDAE

Clingfishes. Benthic. Very hardy. Very tolerant of water quality changes; very resistant to diseases. Generally peaceful, but very small fishes may be eaten. Often become tame. Foods: prawn, mysis shrimp, bloodworms, chopped clam, chopped squid.

200) EXOCOETIDAE

Flyingfishes. Not easily confined, but small specimens sometimes adapt to aquaria. Jumpers, keep tank tightly covered. Peaceful, but will eat small fishes. Wide, shallow tank without obstructions. Feed bloodworms, brine shrimp, glassworms, tiny bugs.

201) HEMIRAMPHIDAE, 202) BELONIDAE

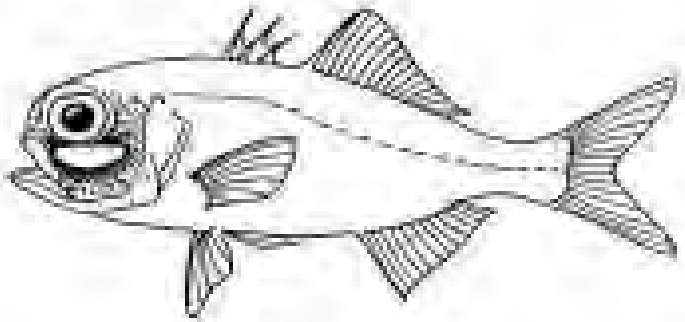
Halfbeaks and needlefishes. Swift surface predators. Good jumpers. Very delicate and prone to capture and transport shock. Elongate bills easily damaged. Very nervous and prone to panic in aquaria. Round tanks with no sharp corners preferable.

213) ATHERINIDAE, 214) ISONIDAE

Silversides and relatives. Surface-to-midwater planktivores. Large schools preferred. Large, spacious tanks needed. Very sensitive to any change in water quality. Deciduous scales easily damaged. Very prone to fungus. Easily killed by transport shock. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms.

218) LAMPRIDIDAE

Opahs. Warmwater, very large. Feed mostly on small fishes. Poorly known.



229) MONOCENTRIDIDAE

Pinecone fishes. Warmwater, very slow, peaceful, and shy. Rather sensitive to water quality. Possess bioluminescent organs; prefer dim tank. Feed mostly on small crustaceans, but often refuse to feed in captivity. Try live brine shrimp, live glass shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms.

230) TRACHICHTHYIDAE

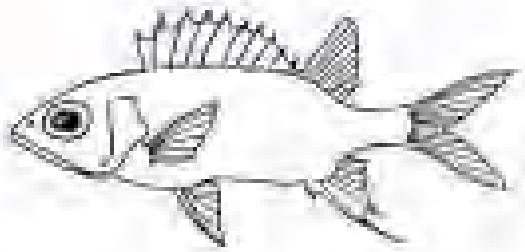
Slimeheads. Similar to squirrelfishes; nocturnal predators. Generally peaceful but may eat small fish and crustaceans. Hardy. May be aggressive with conspecifics.

231) ANOMALOPIDAE

Flashlight fishes. Possess bioluminescent organs; dim tank. Prefer to be kept in groups. Not overly sensitive. Feed on small crustaceans, fishes. Peaceful. Feed guppies, brine shrimp, bloodworms, prepared foods.

234) BERYCIDAE

Alfonsinos. Squirrelfish-like. Peaceful but will eat small fishes and invertebrates. Foods: guppies, brine shrimp, prepared foods. Hardy.

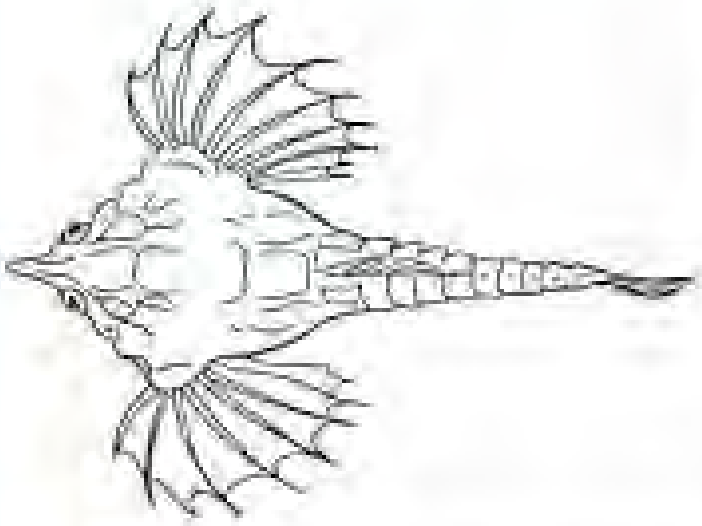


235) HOLOCENTRIDAE
Squirrelfishes. Generally peaceful, but will eat small fishes and crustaceans. Nocturnal, provide shaded hollows. Very hardy and tolerant of water quality variations. Most species school. Some become quite large. Foods: small livebearer fishes, chopped clam, prawn, fish and shellfish. Bloodworms, all prepared foods.

236) POLYMIXIIDAE
Beardfishes. Generally similar to squirrelfishes in temperament and care.

244) MACRURocyttidae, 245) ZEIDAE, 248) CAPROIDAE
Dories, boarfishes, and zeids. Rarely seen in aquaria, but are fairly hardy. Many grow quite large. Feed on fishes and crustaceans but are usually peaceful with tankmates too large to swallow.

250) AULORHYNCHIDAE, 251) GASTEROSTEIDAE
Tubesnouts and sticklebacks. Often crosswise fishes. Very easy to keep but are territorial and fight furiously with conspecifics if crowded. Peaceful with other species. Hardy. Very tolerant of salinity variations; many species can inland fresh water. Planted tank. Foods: Brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, prepared foods.

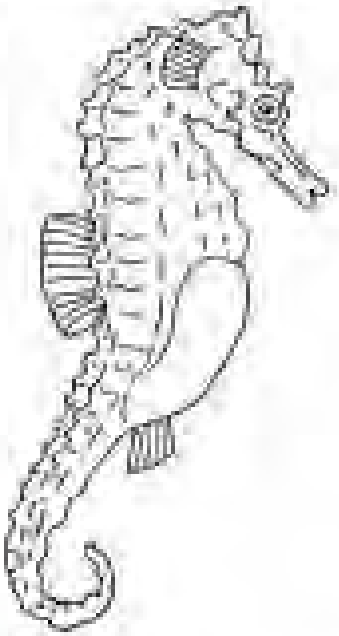


253) PEGASIDAE
Sea moths. Slow-moving bottom dwellers. Peaceful, not competitive; do not keep with swifter fishes. Not disease prone, but often difficult to feed. Prefer small living invertebrates; try brine shrimp, bloodworms.

254) AULOSTOMIDAE, 255) FISTULARIIDAE
Trumpetfishes and cornetfishes. Generally well-behaved. Fairly hardy. Ambush predators. Prefer planted tank for hiding. Eat small fishes, crustaceans; feed guppies, goldfish, prawn.

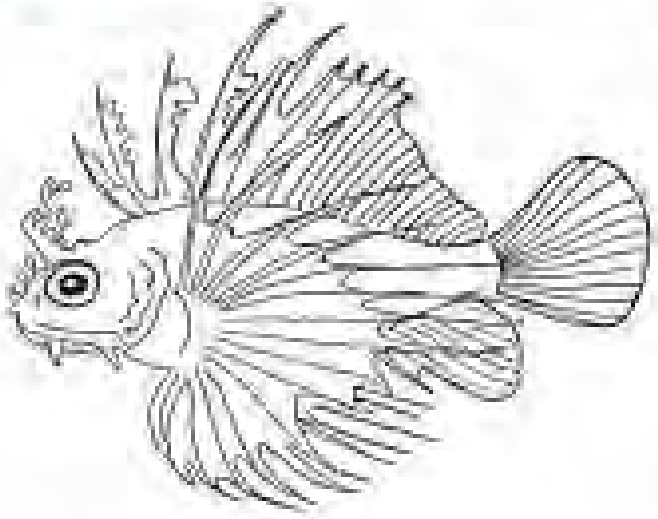
256) MACRORHAMPHOSIDAE, 257) CENTRISCIDAE
Snipefishes and shrimpfishes. Armored but slow and shy. Do not compete well with other species. Not prone to disease, but sometimes difficult to keep. Eat mostly small invertebrates; try live mysis shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms.

258) SOLENOSTOMIDAE
Ghost pipefishes. Habits and care same as family Syngnathidae.



259) SYNGNATHIDAE
Seahorses and pipefishes. Very slow and shy—do not keep with competitive species. Have kept in aquaria. Branchial pouch; eggs hatch, plants needed for shelter or anchorage. Not disease prone but very sensitive to any decline in water quality. Sometimes difficult to feed, as tubular mouths accommodate only tiny foods, like brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, livebearer fry.

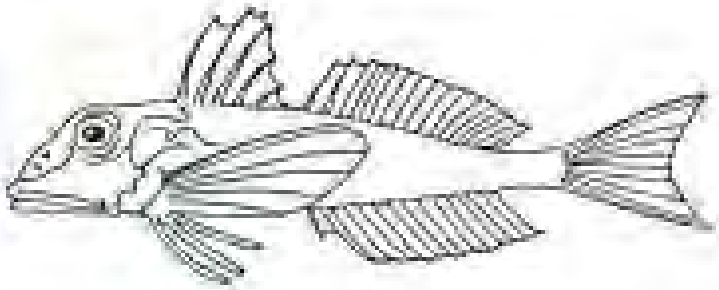
260) DACTYLOPTERIDAE
Flying gurnards. Benthic; generally peaceful. Large pectoral fins easily damaged—transport with care. Eat mostly bottom invertebrates, small fishes. Hardy.



262) SCORPAENIDAE
Scorpionfishes. Venomous: handle with extreme care. Usually very hardy, not sensitive to water variations, not disease prone. Can swallow fishes nearly their own size, but peaceful with fishes too large to eat. Prefer coral-aquascaped tanks with ledges and caves. Many grow large. Foods: goldfish, prawn.

263) SYNANCEIIDAE
Stonefishes. Similar in care to scorpionfishes, but venom is deadly to humans. Bear can kept at all.

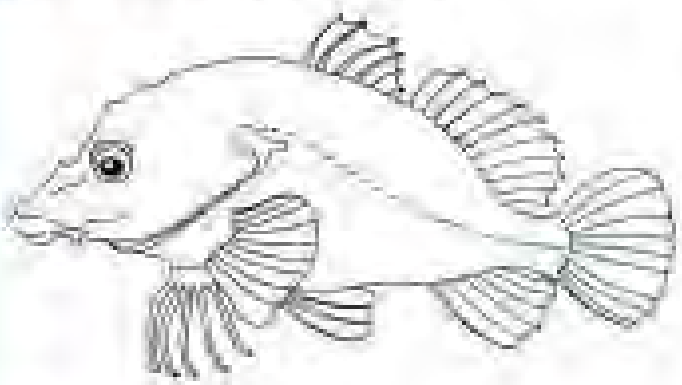
264) CARACANTHIDAE, 265) APLOACTINIDAE, 266) PATAECIDAE
Velvetfishes. Benthic. Generally peaceful and timid. Good for reef tanks, as worms and invertebrates supply good camouflage. Feed small feeder fishes, prawn. Generally hardy but uncommon in captivity.



268) TRIGLIDAE
Searobins. Active benthic predators. Like a fairly open substrate area on which to "crawl" around. Spiny but non-venomous. Will eat anything that can be swallowed. Sometimes aggressive with own-species. Very hardy.

269) PLATYCEPHALIDAE
Flatheads. Similar in care to searobins.

271) ANOPLOPOMATIDAE, 272) HEXAGRAMMIDAE
Sablefishes and greenlings. Large, nektonic or benthic. Often cold-water species that require large tanks. Feed mostly on crustaceans, molluscs, fishes; good captive foods include chopped fish or clam, shrimp, crab, squid. Rocky tanks with plants.



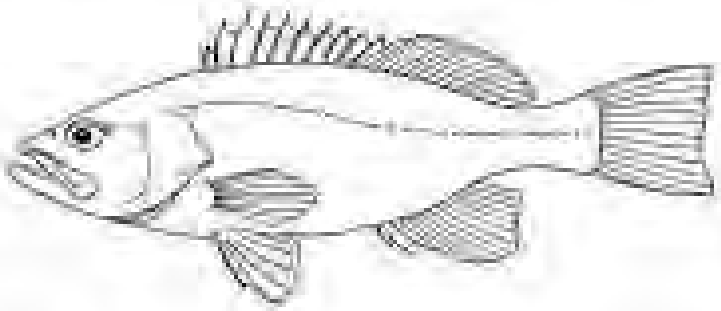
276) COTTIDAE
Sculpins. Generally small (but there are exceptions); very territorial with conspecifics but relatively peaceful with other species. Spiny: handle with care. Usually very tolerant of environmental variations, and many are very adaptable to salinity changes. Like plenty of hiding places and a rocky, silty tank. Will eat small fishes and invertebrates; good foods: minute guppies or goldfish, brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, chopped clam, prawn.

280) AGONIDAE
Poachers. Coldwater, benthic, nektonic. Sensitive to variations in water quality. Generally eat large invertebrates: try brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, small prepared foods.

281) CYCLOPTERIDAE
Lumpfishes and snailfishes. Benthic, coldwater. Need water that is heavily aerated. Some rather large. Very hardy, few disease problems. Peaceful with anything too large to swallow. Foods: chunks of clam, squid, shrimp, crab; also bite shrimp and bloodworms for smaller species.

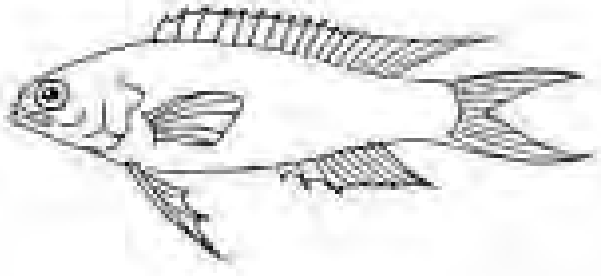
282) CENTROPOMIDAE
Snooks. Large (shallow water, estuarine predators: too big for most tanks. Require plenty of open swimming room. Eat mostly live fishes but may accept chunks of fish, molluscs, crustacean meats. Fairly tolerant of salinity variations. Fairly hardy. Related family (Ambassidae—often considered subfamily of Centropomidae) includes the small, planktivorous glassfishes, which are peaceful and harmless.

283) PERCICHTHYIDAE
Temperate basses. Very large, generally suitable only for large public aquaria. Very active fish darters. Sensitive to water quality fluctuations.



284) SERRANIDAE
Groupers and sea basses. Large-mouthed predators, often aggressive with conspecifics but peaceful with other fishes if they cannot be swallowed. Will eat crustaceans and some molluscs but some most other invertebrates alone. Like to dig in bottom substrate. Coral aquascape with crevices/grottos preferred. Many very large when full-grown. Foods: feeder fishes, chopped clam, squid, shrimp, crab. Very hardy.

285) GRAMMISTIDAE
Soapfishes. Peaceful but will eat small fishes. Hardy, disease resistant. However, when stressed or attacked, may release a toxic mucus that can kill tankmates. Shy; coral crevis preferred. Often taste easily. All foods accepted.



286) PSEUDOCHROMIDAE, 287) GRAMMIDAE

Dottybacks and basslets respectively. Mostly tropical. Small peaceful grouper-like fishes, generally do not bother fish or motile invertebrates. May be aggressive with conspecifics, however. Prefer heavily aquascaped tanks with lots of resting places. Good in reef aquaria. Most are hardy fishes. Small foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, small pieces of chopped clam or shrimp. May well learn to take flake foods and other prepared diets.

288) PLESIOPIDAE

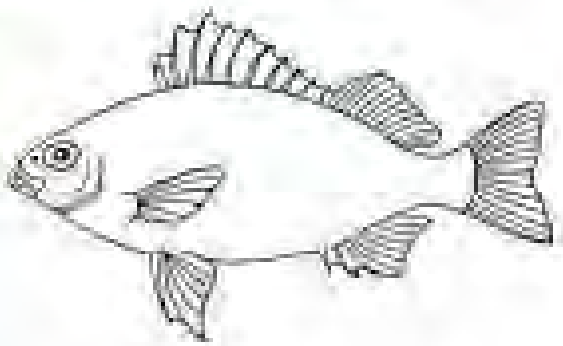
Dottybacks or roundheads. Shy at first, but very hardy. Like shaded grottos. May be aggressive with conspecifics. Usually slow to feed at first—start with live guppies and wean over to brine shrimp, prawn, chopped clam, prepared foods. Very mucous resistant.

289) ACANTHOCLINIDAE

Habits and care as for dottybacks (Pseudochromidae).

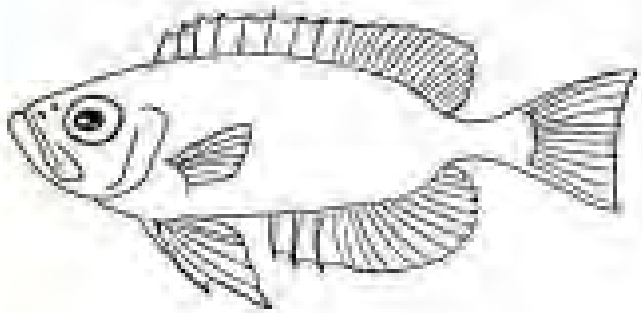
290) GLAUCOSOMATIDAE

Similar to sarinids in appearance, habits, and care.



291) TERAPONIDAE, 293) KUHLIIDAE

Grunters and jewelfishes. Schools preferred. Large specimen aquaria. Very hardy, not prone to diseases, very tolerant of water quality fluctuations. Wide salinity tolerances. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, prawn, all prepared foods, feeder fishes.

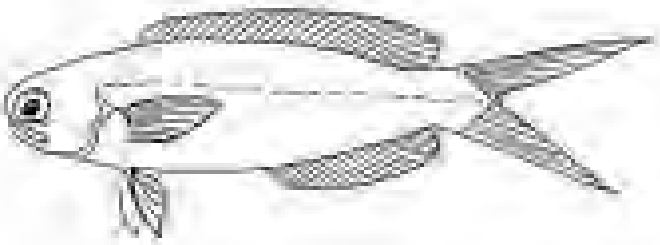


296) PRIACANTHIDAE

Bigeyes. Nocturnal predators, peaceful and shy with all they cannot swallow. Prefer dark overhangs and grottos in their tanks. Hardy, but some too large for average home aquaria.

297) APOGONIDAE

Cardinalfishes. Most small and peaceful. Good for reef tanks. Sometimes aggressive. Many are scavenging fishes. Have spawned in aquaria. Mostly tropical temperatures. Hardy and resistant to disease and water quality variations. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, chopped clam, shrimp. Large species will also eat small crustacea.



299) SILLAGINIDAE, 300) MALACANTHIDAE

Sindreroos and tilefishes. Most aquarium species are small, colorful, and shy. Feed mostly on small invertebrates. Good for reef aquaria. Often feed poorly, but good foods would include live brine shrimp, grassworms, glassworms, chopped clam. They are very sensitive to any fluctuation in water quality. Prone to transport shock; acclimate with care.

301) LABRACOGLOSSIDAE, 302) LACTARIIDAE

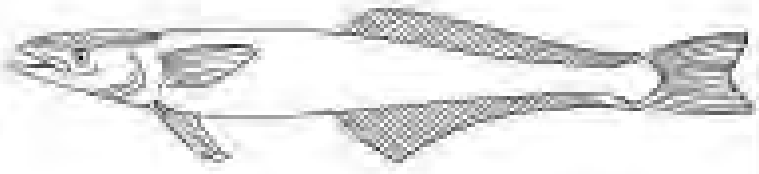
False boxfishes and boxfishes. Motivate schooling fishes; large specimen tank needed. Feed mostly on small fishes, incompatible with smaller fishes.

303) POMATOMIDAE

Blue fishes. Ravenous schooling predators, incompatible with all other species. Very large tanks needed. Fairly hardy. Wide salinity tolerances.

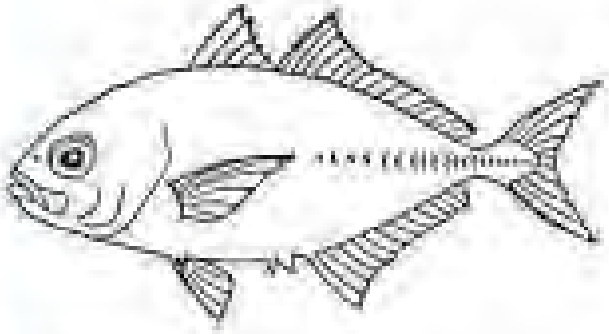
304) RACHYCENTRIDAE

Cobia. Active, very large. Feed on fishes and crustaceans, so incompatible with most other species.



305) ECHENEIDIDAE

Remoras. Very hardy in aquaria. May attach to larger fishes with suction disc (for transport only; no injury is involved). However, this does annoy some fishes. Best hosts are sharks. Love frozen prepared foods accepted with gusto.



306) CARANGIDAE

Jacks. Fast-moving schooling fishes. Fairly hardy and require large tanks. Somewhat prone to transport shock. Many species have acute salinity tolerance. Will eat small fishes but are usually peaceful with those of like size. Foods: fish, shrimp, clam, squid.

307) NEMATISTIIDAE

Roosterfish. Care similar to Carangidae.

308) CORYPHAENIDAE

Dolphinfishes. Young specimens sometimes kept but are delicate; feed brine shrimp, bloodworms. Adults are swift pelagic—not suitable for any but large public aquaria.

309) APOLECTIDAE

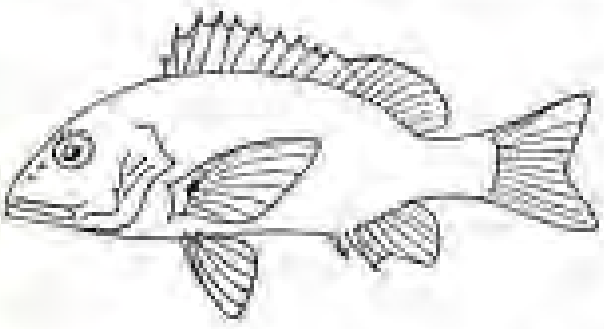
Habits and care similar to Carangidae.

310) MENIDAE, 311) LEIOGNATHIDAE, 312) BRAMIDAE

Moonfish, slipmouths, pomfrets, respectively. Mostly oceanic schooling fishes. Peaceful but active; spacious tanks necessary. Sensitive to fluctuations in water quality. Foods: small fishes, brine shrimp, bloodworms, squid, chopped clam.

314) ARRIPIDAE

Australian salmon. Midwater schoolers feeding on small fishes. Cool water, large tanks. Hardy but seldom seen.



315) EMMELICHTHYIDAE, 316) LUTJANIDAE, 317) CAESIONIDAE

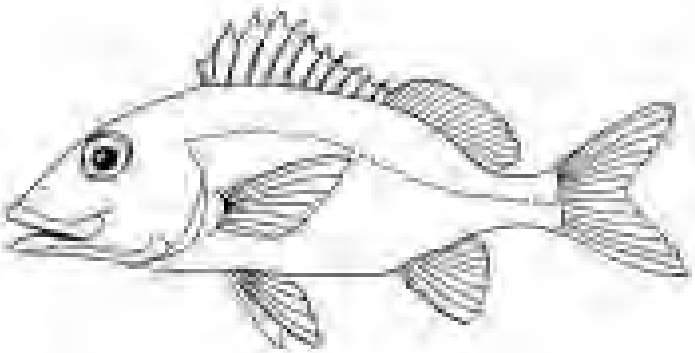
Rovers, snappers, fusiliers, respectively. Bottom to midwater schooling fishes. Very hardy, not prone to disease. Not sensitive to water quality fluctuations, and many species are euryhaline. Peaceful with fishes too large to swallow. Many species grow large and need big tanks. Coral/rock aquascape. All foods accepted.

318) LOBOTIDAE

Tripletails. Very hardy, omnivorous. Young specimens need planted tanks for camouflage. Peaceful with large fishes, will eat small ones. Most grow large but are fairly sedentary; provide caves for shade.

319) GERREIDAE

Mojarras. Small active schooling fishes. Peaceful, moderately hardy, euryhaline. Need plenty of open swimming room. Feed on plankton, crustaceans—live brine shrimp as a good substitute.



320) HAEMULIDAE, 321) INERMIIDAE, 322) SPARIDAE

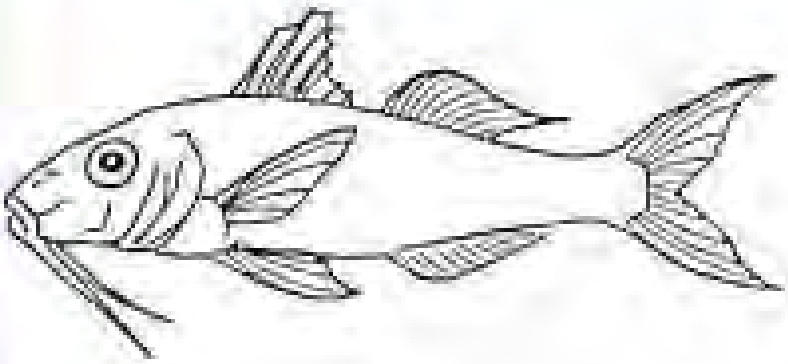
Grunts, bonnetmouths, porgies, respectively. Generally snapper-like fishes. Midwater- to bottom-schooling. Very hardy; disease-resistant, tolerant of variations in water quality. Coral/rock/plant aquascapes. Often aggressive. All foods taken, but many species also graze on algae.

324) LETHRINIDAE, 325) NEMIPTERIDAE

Emperors and threadfin breams. Similar in appearance, behavior, and requirements to Sparidae.

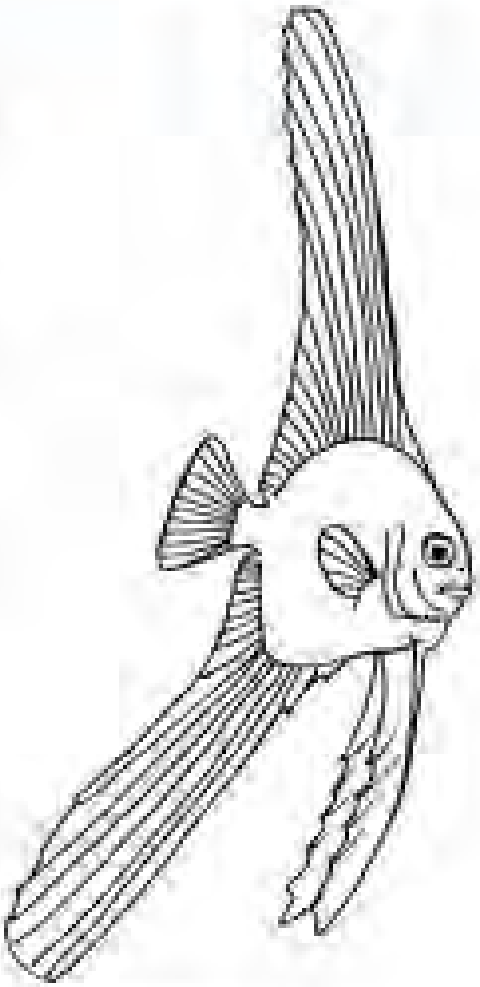
326) SCIAENIDAE

Drums. Bottom dwellers feeding on benthic invertebrates. Fairly hardy, but tropical species are prone to Cryptocaryon infection. Most species (except the very largest) are peaceful and shy. Coral/rock aquascape. Prefer groups of same species. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, chopped clam, frozen prepared foods.



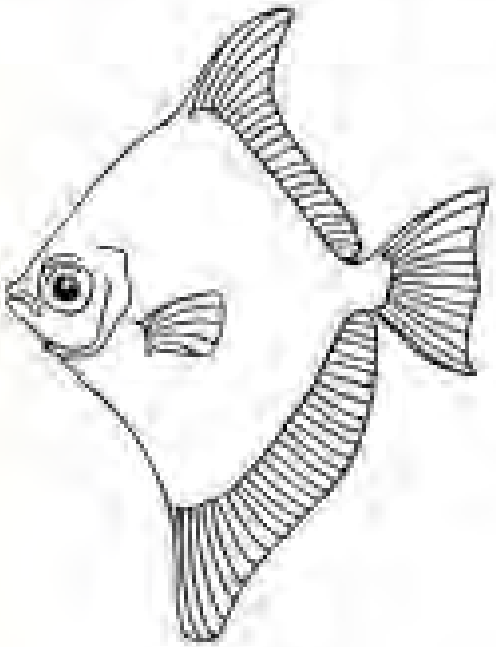
327) MULLIDAE

Goatfishes. Use barbels to find benthic invertebrates. Excellent scavengers. Hardy when acclimated but very prone to toxoplasmosis. Peaceful. Soft palatable pelleted. Foods: chopped clam, shrimp, fish, brine shrimp, bloodworms, all prepared foods.



335) EPHIPPIDAE

Spadefishes and batfishes. Very hardy (with the exception of Platax pinnatus) but stick quite large. Very peaceful. Young prefer plant rhizoids for camouflage. Need very deep tanks. Coral/rock scrubbing for mature specimens. All foods taken vigorously.



328) MONODACTYLIDAE

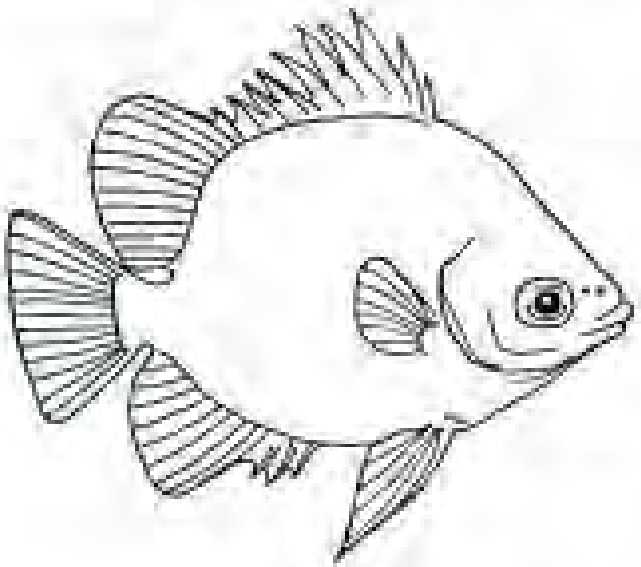
Moonfishes. Brackish to marine. Planted aquaria; rocks and rocks as decorations. Prefer groups of same species, but tend to be scrappy. Generally peaceful with other species. Not overly sensitive to water quality, but prone to ich. Foods: bloodworms, brine shrimp, glassworms, prepared foods.

329) PEMPHERIDIDAE

Sweepers. Small fishes, school in massive shoals in open water (or jutting reefs); large tanks necessary. Very delicate and sensitive, not often seen in the hobby. Feed on planktonic invertebrates—fly larvae, shrimp, and bloodworms.

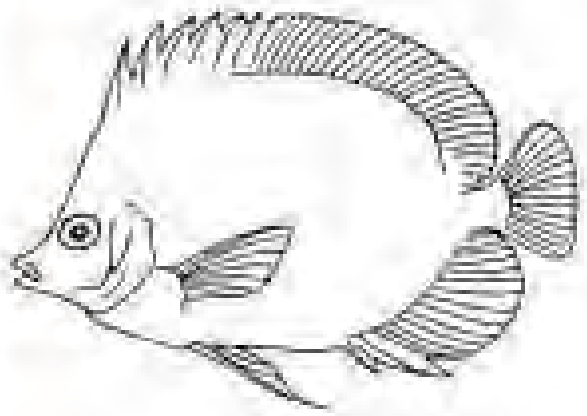
334) KYPHOSIDAE

Sea chubs. Open-water scroungers, large sizes. Often reach a large size. Very hardy. Peaceful but will eat small fishes. Algae necessary in diet. Other foods include clam, squid, crab, prawn.



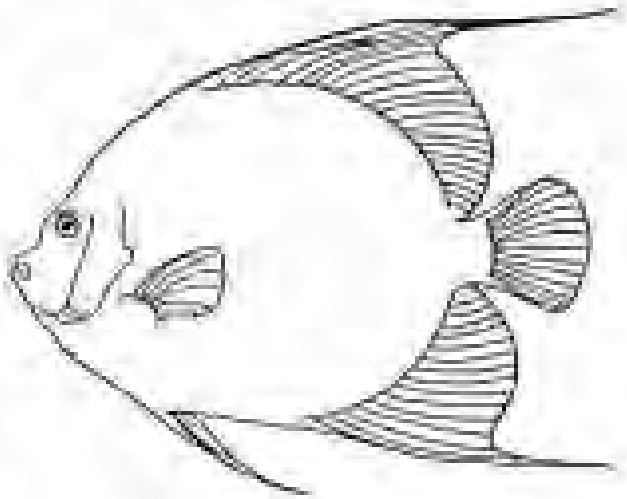
336] SCATOPHAGIDAE

Scats. Brackish to marine; rare hardy but prone to lymphocystis. Not overly aggressive but sometimes nip at fins. Prefer schools but are often scrappy with conspecifics. Algae necessary in diet. Other foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, prepared foods.



338] CHAETODONTIDAE

Butterflyfishes. Very beautiful reef fishes. Of utmost hardiness. Some feed only on live corals and are almost impossible to keep alive in captivity. Most are sensitive to any change in water quality, and some are fairly disease-prone. Butterflyfishes are very peaceful with other species and may be aggressive with conspecifics, except for mated pairs collected together. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, chopped clam, frozen prepared foods.



339] POMACANTHIDAE

Angelfishes. Hardy with relatively few exceptions. Not sensitive to most variations in water quality, but some suffer in the presence of high nitrates. Most are fairly disease-resistant but some species are prone to lymphocystis. Generally peaceful, but large specimens are often dominant fishes. Often aggressive with conspecifics. Corallivorous species with lots of rocks will partition territories. Algae very necessary in diet. Other foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, chopped clam, prawn, boiled spinach.

340] ENOPLOSIDAE

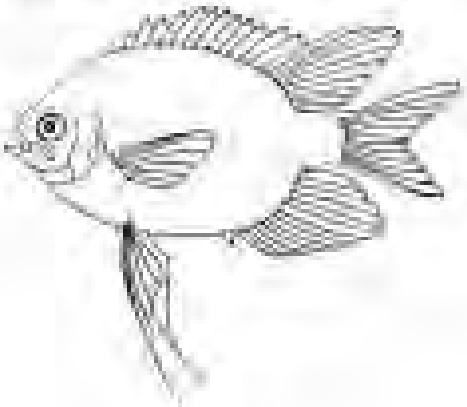
Oblefish. Hardy; accepts all foods.

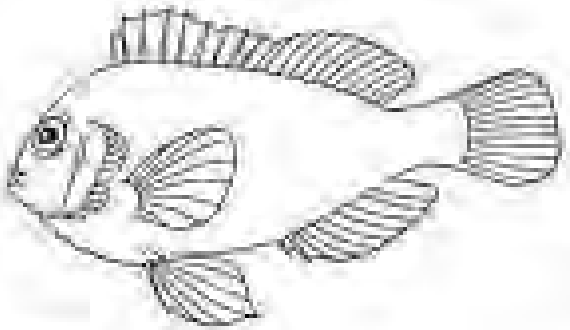
343] OPLEGNATHIDAE

Knifejaws. Peaceful but may eat small fishes; will consume hard invertebrates and flaky invertebrates. Coral/rock aquascape. Foods: shrimp, crab, chopped clam.

345] EMBIOTOCIDAE

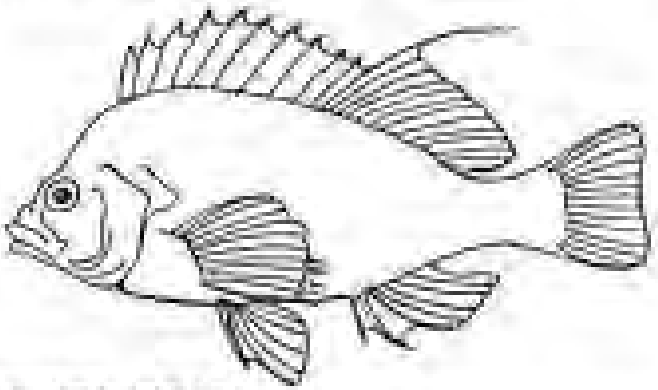
Surfperches. Most need cool aquaria, but are otherwise hardy. Some reach a large size. Livebearers. Peaceful but will eat small fishes. Algae necessary in diet. Rock/plant aquascape.





346] POMACENTRIDAE

Damselfishes (including anemonefishes). Very hardy and resistant to disease. Very scrappy with conspecifics, and very territorial in relations with other species. Lots of coral obcurations will help to break up territories. Among the easiest of marine fishes to breed. They are cavern-guarding substrate spawners. Anything edible will be accepted. Algae is also welcome.



348] CIRRHITIDAE

Hawkfishes. Benthic predators. Like high coral heads as perches and vantage points. Some species grow rather large. Peaceful or intensely hardy. Coral/rock aquascape. Foods: guppies, bloodworms, brine shrimp, chopped clam, prepared foods.

350) APLODACTYLIDAE, 351) CHILODACTYLIDAE, 352) LATRIDIDAE

Morwongs and relatives. Generally similar to rovefishes in habits and care, but most are somewhat larger.

353) OWSTONIIDAE, 354) CEPOLIDAE

Owstonids and bandfishes. Somewhat delicate, not generally available. Feed on small invertebrates.

355) MUGILIDAE

Mullets. Fast-swimming schoolers. Euryhaline. Excellent jumpers—tank must be well-covered. Feed on small invertebrates in substrate, but will accept most aquarium foods. Sensitive to fungal infections. Prone to transport shock; acclimate carefully. Large tank allow some necessity.

356) SPHYRAENIDAE

Barracudas. Large midwater predators. Some are schooling natives. Very large fishes essential. Toothy; handle with care. Usually accept only live fishes, but marinelife specimens will sometimes accept chunks of fish. Hardy and long-lived, but aggressive and difficult to house with other fishes.

357) POLYNEMIDAE

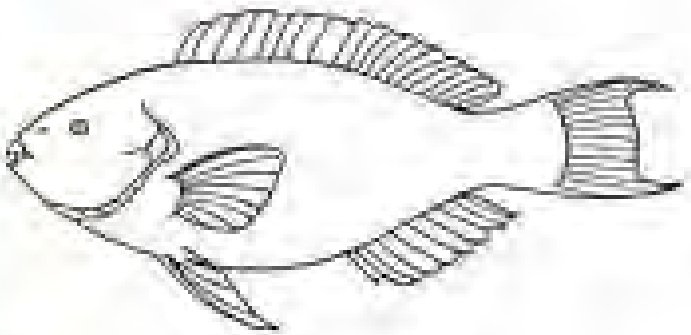
Threadfins. Brackish fishes. Peaceful, active. Feed on small fishes and crustaceans.

358) LABRIDAE

Wrasses. Most very hardy and peaceful. Most are at least territorial with conspecifics—provide plenty of room. Most invertebrates will not be molested except for small crustaceans. Many burrow in sand; soft substrate needed. Coral aquascape. With few exceptions, all foods will be taken. Good for reef aquaria.

359) ODACIDAE

Weed whitings. Wrasselike, pure marine. Cool water and herbivorous aquascape. Seldom seen.

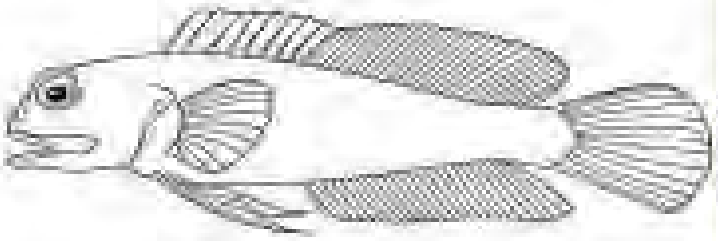


360) SCARIDAE

Parrotfishes. Moderately hardy, but some species are delicate. Often difficult to feed. Coral heads heavily encrusted with algae necessary in diet. Other foods: brine shrimp, chopped clam, bloodworms. Peaceful with other fishes but sometimes aggressive with conspecifics. Some species very large and need big tanks.

361) BATHYMASTERIDAE, 362) ZOARCIDAE, 363) STICHAEIDAE, 365) PHOLIDIDAE, 366) ANARHICHADIDAE

Eelpouts, wolffishes, and relatives. Bottom dwellers; some very large. Cool to cold water. Most eat benthic invertebrates, but forms that can be caught will also be eaten. Rock aquascape with caves preferred. Very hardy. Foods: whole or chopped fish, clam, squid, also shrimp and crab.



375) OPISTOGNATHIDAE

Jawfishes. Secretive. Excavate burrows in sand and gravel for cave. Very territorial with conspecifics, but conflicts are largely limited. Peaceful with other species. Docile with most invertebrates; excellent in reef aquaria. Hardy. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, prepared foods.

376) CONGROGADIDAE

Eelblennies. Very hardy. Some are euryhaline. Aggressive and will eat many tankmates (both fish and invertebrates). Breed in captivity. Foods: goldeye, chopped clam, prawn. Rocks and caves needed for shelter.

379) NOTOGRAPTIDAE

Similar to eelblennies in habits and care.

380) PHOLIDICHTHYIDAE

Convict blenny. Hardy. Prefers groups of conspecifics. Colonizer. Intimidation with shady finnned. Peaceful. All foods accepted.

381) TRICHODONTIDAE

Sandfishes. Smooth predators. Need soft sand for burying. Incompatible with fishes small enough to swallow. Somewhat delicate and disease prone. Food: Small feeder fishes.

382) TRACHINIDAE

Weeverfishes. Venomous; avoid fishes as Atebuch beetlefish. Seldom kept.

383) URANOSCOPIDAE

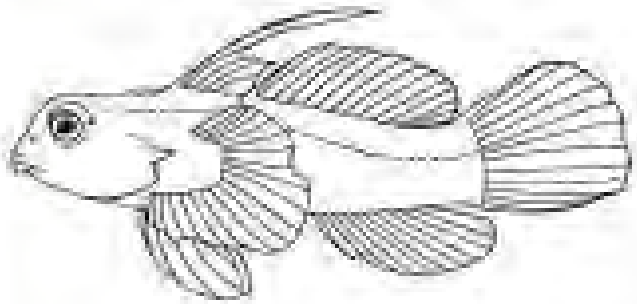
Stargazers. Capable of delivering startling but substantial electrical shock. Ambush predators; soft sand needed for burrowing. Will eat any fishes and crustaceans small enough to swallow. Some quite large and need big tanks. Foods: small live fishes as well as shrimp and crab meat. Very hardy.

384) TRICHONOTIDAE, 385) CREEDIIDAE, 386) LEPTOSCOPIDAE, 388) MUGILOIDIDAE

Sanddivers, sandperches, and relatives. Similar to sandfishes and lizardfishes in habits and care.

390) TRIPTERYGIIDAE, 391) DACTYLOSCOPIDAE, 392) LABRISOMIDAE, 393) CLINIDAE, 394) CHAENOPSIDAE, 395) BLENNIIDAE

Blennies and their relatives. Most are small, benthic fishes. Often very territorial with both conspecifics and other species; provide plenty of room. Extremely hardy, disease resistant, and tolerant of variations in water quality. Provide rocky caves and plenty of plants. Most eat small invertebrates and algae is an important dietary item in many species. Other foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, chopped clam, meat-prepared foods including flake food.

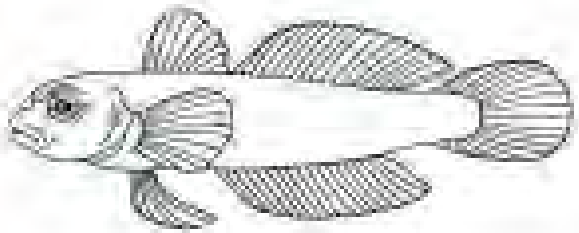


398) CALLIONYMIDAE

Dragonets. Swiftly maneuverable, many fairly, others very delicate. Excellent for reef tanks. Very peaceful with other fishes, but may fight among themselves. Very slow-moving, diffidulat feeders that cannot compete with voracious feeders like damselfishes. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms.

402) ELEOTRIDIDAE

Sleeper gobies. Ambush predators. Surprisingly, lethargic reef shadowy holes for shelter. Very hardy and disease resistant. Many grow large; big tanks needed. Rocks, plants, driftwood. Foods: small fishes, chunks of beef heart, clam, squid, shrimp.

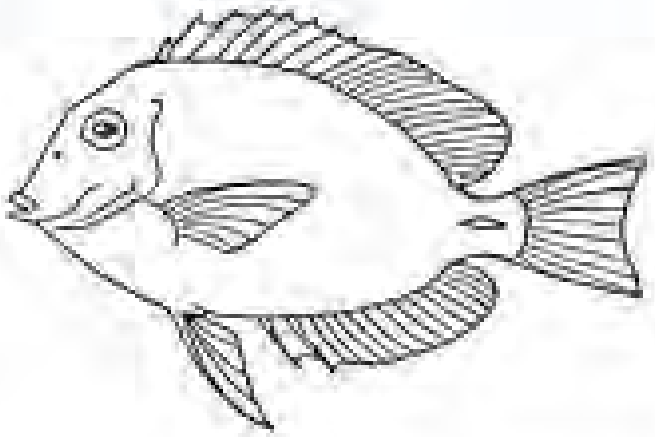


403) GOBIIDAE

Gobies. Benthic microcarnivores. Most small and peaceful, but territorial with their own species. Most fairly hardy. Some commonly bred in captivity (especially Gobiosoma sp.). Coral aquascape including empty mollusc shells. Excellent in reef tanks. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms, glassworms, prepared foods.

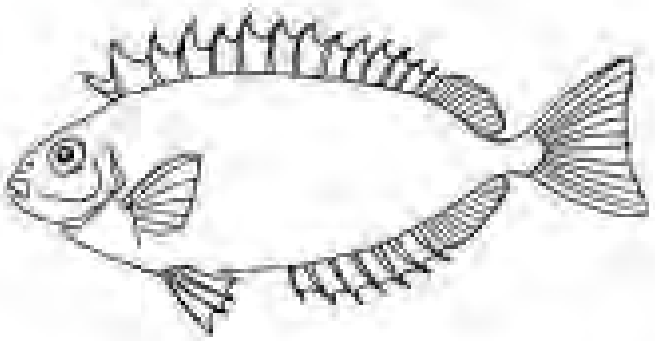
404) GOBIOIDIDAE, 405) TRYPAUCHENIDAE, 407) MICRODESMIDAE

Eel-like gobies. Some are burrowers; soft substrate needed. Feed on small benthic invertebrates. Delicate and seldom seen.



409) ACANTHURIDAE

Surgeonfishes. Algal grazers. Peaceful with other species; may be aggressive with conspecifics. Generally hardy but somewhat prone to Ichthyo and Cryptocaryon. Coral aquascape. Foods: boiled spinach and vegetable-based prepared foods, brine shrimp, bloodworms, chopped clam.



410) SIGANIDAE

Rabbitfishes. Dorsal spines venomous; handle with care. Hobbies and care as for Acanthuridae.

412) GEMPYLIDAE, 413) TRICHIURIDAE

Snake mackerels and cutlassfishes. Ecologies poorly known. Open ocean. Piscivorous. Delicate; never kept.

414) SCOMBRIDAE

Tunas and mackerels. Extremely active pelagic schooling fishes. Too large except for public aquaria. Delicate and prone to shock. Many very large. Food almost exclusively small fishes.

415) XIPHIIDAE, 417) ISTIOPHORIDAE

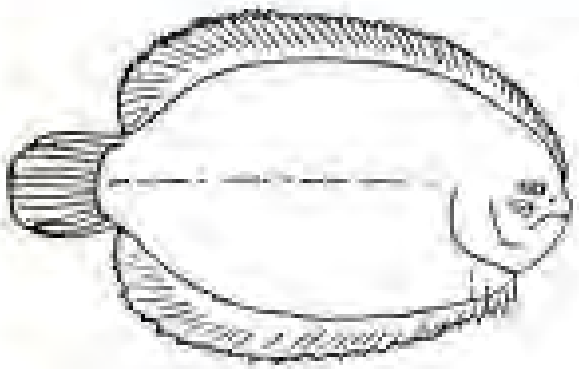
Swordfishes. Pelagic piscivores. Do not adapt well to captivity—bill easily damaged.

419) CENTROLOPHIDAE, 420) NOMEIDAE

Medusafishes and driftfishes. Often commensal with jellyfishes or other pelagic cnidarians. Usually small and peaceful, but other fishes will be in danger from cnidarian host. Somewhat delicate and sensitive to water quality variations. Feed on planktonic invertebrates; good substitutes are brine shrimp and bloodworms.

423) STROMATEIDAE

Butterfishes. Open-water schooling fishes. Delicate; prone to impact injury and shock. Foods: brine shrimp, bloodworms.

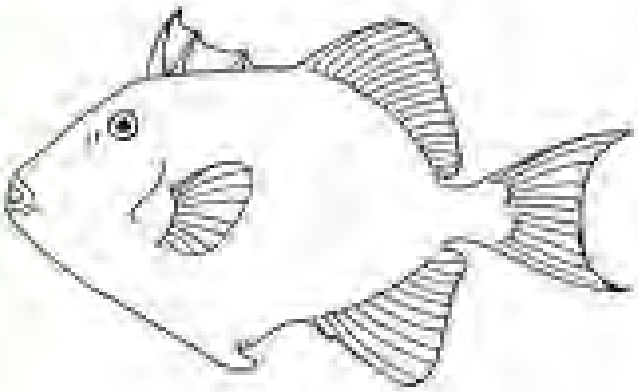


432) PSETTODIDAE, 434) BOTHIDAE, 435) PLEURONECTIDAE, 436) CYNOGLOSSIDAE, 437) SOLEIDAE

Flatfishes. Benthic; need soft sand to [illegible]. Some very large. Often [illegible]. Tropical as well as coldwater species. Generally peaceful with other fishes but will eat most benthic invertebrates. Fancy hardy. Foods: Chopped fish, shrimp, snails, squid.

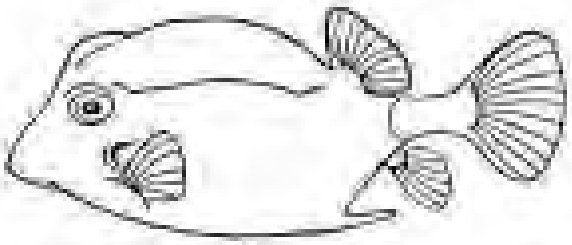
438) TRIACANTHODIDAE, 439) TRIACANTHIDAE

Spikefishes and tripodfishes. Relatively peaceful. Feed on small benthic invertebrates. Seldom kept.



440) BALISTIDAE

Triggerfishes and filefishes. Triggers are aggressive, sometimes downright vicious. Fins are a bit more peaceful but still may be nippy. Teeth and jaws powerful; large specimens may bite. Given to rearranging aquascape. Large triggers may attack heaters, filters, etc. Incompatible with most other species and usually aggressive with conspecifics. Will eat anything remotely edible and may uproot things that are not.

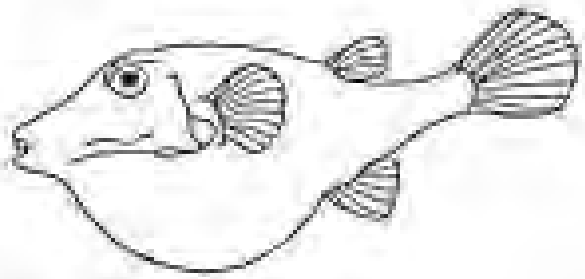


441) OSTRACIONIDAE

Boxfishes. Very peaceful and shy. Slow moving, so not compatible with more active fishes. Some species will exude toxins when stressed, so acclimate with care. Fairly hardy but may be slow to begin feeding. Foods: Some shrimp, bloodworms, chopped clams.

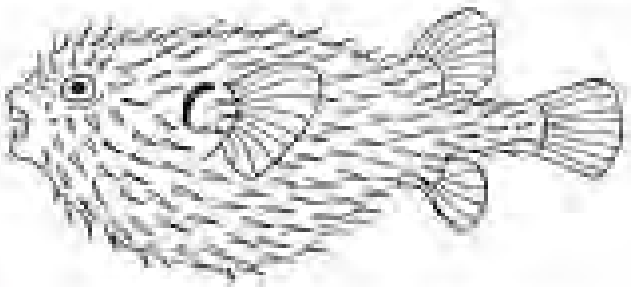
442) TRIODONTIDAE

Three-pointed pufferfish. Habits and care as for Tetraodontidae.



443) TETRAODONTIDAE

Pufferfishes. Very hardy. May be rapacious. May inflate when disturbed (mistake with air, deflation often troublesome). All foods taken.



444) DIODONTIDAE

Porcupinefishes. Habits and care as for Tetraodontidae.

445) MOLIDAE

Molas. Huge, ovate fish. Feed mostly on jellyfishes.

CAPTIONS

The captions, where possible, identify the fishes, the family they belong to, their range, feeding habits, aquarium lighting, temperament, aquarium decor, and swimming habits, as well as the specific gravity of the water that best suits them, optimum temperature, greatest size, and the minimum capacity of the aquarium that best suits them.

SYMBOLS:

Feeding:

represents prepared foods, usually frozen. Very few marine fishes will do well on flake food although some types are quite nutritious.

represents invertebrates. Although the symbol is obviously a worm, most marine fishes prefer crustaceans and/or molluscs. Many fishes have specific diets and must be supplied certain invertebrates or they will decline (ex. some butterflyfishes need live coral polyps). Please refer to the family write-ups in this book as well as other TFH marine fish books for more detailed information.

represents live fishes.

represents plant matter. This is usually in the form of algae and can be provided rather easily by growing your own in the tank or buying prepared algal foods from your dealer.

Light: These symbols represent the amount of light recommended for the tank. Remember, however, that some fishes are nocturnal and will be seen only when light levels are low. Others are at their best during the days, showing their colors off in direct sunlight.

Bright with occasional sunlight

Bright, no sunlight

As dark as possible as long as fishes are visible

Aggressiveness/Compatibility: Here again there is commonly no cut-and-dried distinction. A fish may be quite peaceful when small, but its appetite grows with its size and it may soon be foraging on the other tankmates. Others may be aggressive only during spawning seasons.

Peaceful community fish

Not recommended for beginners

Tank Decoration:

 represents a tank that should be supplied with plant life (normally algae). In some instances algae must be supplied because the inhabitants of the tank feed on it; in others it is decorative.

 represents coral for the tropical tanks and rocks for the more temperate aquaria.

 represents a balance between the two where corals (or rocks) are used along with plants for decoration. The new reef tanks would come under this designation.

 represents a sand or gravel bottom. Sand is required by some fishes (burrowers, etc.), while marine aquarists use dolomite or similar material in order to maintain the proper pH balance.

Tank Level: Fish Locality: Many species are tied to one area of the tank. There are bottom species (like flatfishes) and surface fishes (like needlefishes) and some that will stay just about in the middle range all the time. Most species of marine fishes are wanderers and will swim pretty much around the tank investigating every corner.

 Bottom swimmer

 Swims in middle of water

 No special swimming level

 Top swimmer

°C: the temperature in degrees centigrade at which the species is most comfortable. There is of course a range at which the fish will live that extends above and below this figure.

sg: specific gravity. Again, this is an optimum figure. Specific gravity can be easily obtained by use of a simple hydrometer.

cm: the length of a fish (standard length). This is the maximum length a fish is said to attain. Most specimens seen are normally much smaller, and aquarium specimens are generally smaller yet. Many species grow so large only juveniles are kept by aquarists. An inch equals 2.54 cm.

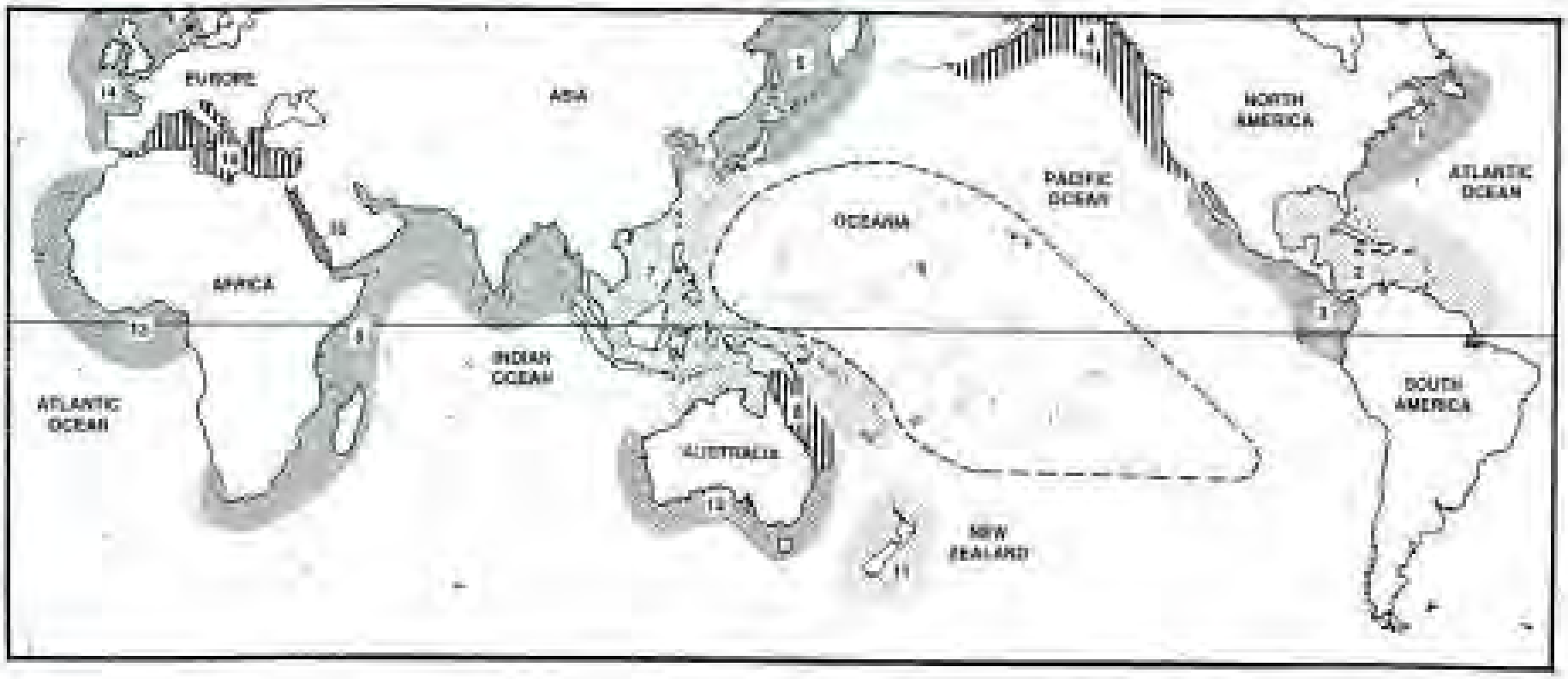
L: the smallest possible size of the tank needed for an average adult of that particular species, given in liters. A gallon is equal to about 3.8 liters.

Range Number:

Range numbers give approximate ranges of the species. Ex. Indo-Pacific = 6-9; Indo-West Pacific = 7-9.

Family Number:

Family numbers follow the species name. The list of families is given on pp. 24 and 25.



Geographic regions are keyed to numbers for easy species caption reference. These regions are highly arbitrary and many species do not confine themselves to these limits. Also species may inhabit only a small portion of the delimited area. But this does give a reasonable approximation of the fishes' range which should help aquarists determine the environment needed for proper maintenance of the fishes.

1. Temperate Western Atlantic.
2. Tropical Western Atlantic.
3. Tropical Eastern Pacific.
4. Temperate Eastern Pacific.
5. Temperate Western Pacific.
6. Oceania.
7. Tropical Western Pacific.
8. Great Barrier Reef.
9. Northern and Western Indian Ocean.
10. Red Sea.
11. New Zealand.
12. Temperate Australia.
13. Tropical Eastern Atlantic.
14. Temperate Eastern Atlantic.
15. Mediterranean Sea.

Systematic List of the Families of Fishes of the World (after Nelson, 1984)

Myxiniformes
1 Myxinidae
Petromyzontiformes
2 Petromyzontidae
Chimaeriformes
3 Callorhynchidae
4 Chimaeridae
5 Rhinochimaeridae
Hexanchiformes
6 Chlamydoselachidae
7 Hexanchidae
Heterodontiformes
8 Heterodontidae
Lamniformes
9 Rhincodontidae
10 Orectolobidae
11 Odontaspididae
12 Lamnidae
13 Scyliorhinidae
14 Carcharhinidae
15 Sphyrnidae
Squaliformes
16 Squalidae
17 Pristiophoridae
18 Squatinidae
Rajiformes
19 Pristidae
20 Torpedinidae
21 Rhinobatidae
22 Rajidae
23 Dasyatidae
24 Potamotrygonidae
25 Hexatrygonidae
26 Myliobatidae
27 Mobulidae
Ceratodontiformes
28 Ceratodontidae
Lepidosireniformes
29 Lepidosirenidae
30 Protopteridae
Coelacanthiformes
31 Latimeriidae
Polypteriformes
32 Polypteridae
Acipenseriformes
33 Acipenseridae
34 Polyodontidae
Lepisosteiformes
35 Lepisosteidae
Amiiformes
36 Amiidae
Osteoglossiformes
37 Osteoglossidae
38 Pantodontidae
39 Hiodontidae
40 Notopteridae
41 Mormyridae
42 Gymnarchidae
Elopiformes
43 Elopidae
44 Megalopidae
45 Albulidae
46 Halosauridae
47 Notacanthidae
48 Leptocephalidae
Anguilliformes
49 Anguillidae
50 Heterenchelyidae
51 Monognathidae
52 Xenocongridae
53 Myrocongridae
54 Muraenidae
55 Nemichthyidae
56 Cyematidae
57 Synaphobranchidae
58 Ophichthidae
59 Nettastomatidae
60 Colocongridae
61 Macrocephenchelyidae
62 Congridae
63 Derichthyidae
64 Serrivomeridae
65 Saccopharyngidae
66 Eurypharyngidae
67 Monognathidae
Clupeiformes
68 Denticipitidae
69 Clupeidae
70 Engraulidae
71 Chirocentridae
Gonorynchiformes
72 Chanidae
73 Gonorynchidae
74 Kneriidae
75 Phractolaemidae
Cypriniformes
76 Cyprinidae
77 Psilorhynchidae
78 Homalopteridae
79 Gyrinocheilidae
80 Cromeriidae
81 Catostomidae
Characiformes
82 Citharinidae
83 Hemiodontidae
84 Curimatidae
85 Anostomidae
86 Erythrinidae
87 Lebiasinidae
88 Gasteropelecidae
89 Crenuchidae
90 Hemiodidae
91 Characidae
Siluriformes
92 Diplomystidae
93 Ictaluridae
94 Ilaridae
95 Cranoglanididae
96 Siuridae
97 Schilbeidae
98 Pangasiidae
99 Amblycipitidae
100 Amphiliidae
101 Akysidae
102 Sisoridae
103 Clariidae
104 Heteropneustidae
105 Chacidae
106 Olyridae
107 Malapteruridae
108 Aridae
109 Plotosidae
110 Mochokidae
111 Doradidae
112 Auchenipteridae
113 Pimelodidae
114 Ageneiosidae
115 Helogeneidae
116 Cetopsidae
117 Hypophthalmidae
118 Aspredinidae
119 Trichomycteridae
120 Callichthyidae
121 Loricariidae
122 Astroblepidae
Gymnotiformes
123 Sternopygidae
124 Rhamphichthyidae
125 Hypopomidae
126 Apteronotidae
127 Gymnotidae
128 Electrophoridae
Salmoniformes
129 Esocidae
130 Umbridae
131 Argentinidae
132 Bathylagidae
133 Opisthoproctidae
134 Alepocephalidae
135 Scopelidae
136 Lepidogalaxiidae
137 Osmeridae
138 Plecoglossidae
139 Salangidae
140 Sundasalangidae
141 Retropinnidae
142 Galaxiidae
143 Salmonidae
Stomiiformes
144 Gonostomatidae
145 Sternoptychidae
146 Phosichthyidae
147 Chauliodontidae
148 Stomiidae
149 Astronesthidae
150 Melanostomiidae
151 Malacosteidae
152 Idiacanthidae
Aulopiformes
153 Aulopidae
154 Chlorophthalmidae
155 Scopelarchidae
156 Notosudidae
157 Synodontidae
158 Giganturidae
159 Paralepididae
160 Anotopteridae
161 Evermannellidae
162 Omosudidae
163 Alepisauridae
164 Paralepidoidae
Myctophiformes
165 Neoscopelidae
166 Myctophidae
Percopsiformes
167 Percopsidae
168 Aphredoderidae
169 Amblyopsidae
Gadiformes
170 Muraenolepididae
171 Moridae
172 Melanonidae
173 Bregmacerotidae
174 Gadidae
175 Merlucciidae
176 Macrouridae
Ophidiiformes
177 Ophidiidae
178 Carapidae
179 Bythitidae
180 Aphyonidae
Batrachoidiformes
181 Batrachoididae
182 Lophiidae
183 Antennariidae
184 Brachionichthyidae
185 Chaunacidae
186 Ogcocephalidae
187 Caulophrynidae
188 Ceratiidae
189 Gigantactinidae
190 Neoceratiidae
191 Linophrynidae
192 Oneirodidae

193 Thaumatichthyidae
194 Centrolophyridae
195 Diceratiidae
196 Himantolophidae
197 Melanocetidae

Gobiesociformes
198 Gobiesocidae
199 Alabetidae

Cyprinodontiformes
200 Exocoetidae
201 Hemiramphidae
202 Belonidae
203 Scomberesocidae
204 Oryziidae
205 Adrianichthyidae
206 Horaichthyidae
207 Aplocheilidae
208 Cyprinodontidae
209 Goodeidae
210 Anablepidae
211 Jenynsiidae
212 Poeciliidae

Atheriniformes
213 Atherinidae
214 Isonidae
215 Melanotaeniidae
216 Nomeidae
217 Phallostethidae

Lampriformes
218 Lampridae
219 Veliferidae
220 Lophotidae
221 Radiicephalidae
222 Trachipteridae
223 Regalecidae
224 Stylephoridae
225 Aulopodidae
226 Misgurnidae
227 Eutaeniophoridae
228 Megalopteryeridae

Beryciformes
229 Monocentrididae
230 Trachichthyidae
231 Anomalopidae
232 Diretmidae
233 Anoplogasteridae
234 Berycidae
235 Hoplostethidae
236 Polymixiidae
237 Stephanoberycidae
238 Melamphaidae
239 Gibberichthyidae
240 Rondeletiidae
241 Barbourisiidae
242 Cetomimidae

Zeiformes
243 Parazenidae
244 Macrurocyttidae
245 Zeidae
246 Oreosomatidae
247 Grammicolepididae
248 Caproidae

Gasterosteiformes
249 Hypoptychidae
250 Aulorhynchidae
251 Gasterosteidae

Indostomiformes
252 Indostomidae

Pegasiformes
253 Pegasidae

Syngnathiformes
254 Aulostomidae
255 Fistulariidae
256 Macrorhamphosidae
257 Centriscidae
258 Solenostomidae
259 Syngnathidae

Dactylopteriformes
260 Dactylopteridae

Synbranchiformes
261 Synbranchidae

Scorpaeniformes
262 Scorpaenidae
263 Synanceiidae
264 Caracanthidae
265 Aploactinidae
266 Pataecidae
267 Congiopodidae
268 Triglidae
269 Platycephalidae
270 Hoplichthyidae
271 Anoplogastridae
272 Hexagrammidae
273 Zaniolepididae
274 Normanichthyidae
275 Eremitidae
276 Cottidae
277 Cottocomephoridae
278 Comephoridae
279 Psychrolutidae
280 Agonidae
281 Cyclopteridae

Perciformes
282 Centropomidae
283 Percichthyidae
284 Serranidae
285 Grammistidae
286 Pseudochromidae
287 Grammidae
288 Plesiopidae
289 Acanthoclinidae
290 Glaucosomatidae
291 Terapontidae
292 Banjosidae
293 Kuhliidae
294 Oxyuteridae
295 Percidae
296 Pratasentidae
297 Apogonidae
298 Dinolestidae
299 Siluganidae
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301 Labrosomoglossidae
302 Lactariidae
303 Pomatomidae
304 Rachycentridae
305 Echeneididae
306 Carangidae
307 Nematistiidae
308 Coryphaenidae
309 Apolectidae
310 Menidae
311 Leiognathidae
312 Bramidae
313 Caristiidae
314 Arripidae
315 Emmelichthyidae
316 Lutjanidae
317 Caesionidae
318 Lobotidae
319 Gerreidae
320 Haemulidae
321 Inermiidae
322 Sparidae
323 Centracanthidae
324 Lethrinidae
325 Nemipteridae
326 Sciaenidae
327 Mullidae
328 Monodactylidae
329 Pempheridae
330 Leptobramidae
331 Bathyclupeidae
332 Toxotidae
333 Coracinidae
334 Kyphosidae
335 Ephippidae
336 Scatophagidae
337 Rhinoprenidae
338 Chaetodontidae
339 Pomacanthidae
340 Drepaneidae
341 Pentacerotidae
342 Nandidae
343 Oplegnathidae
344 Cichlidae
345 Embiotocidae
346 Pomacentridae
347 Gobiesocidae
348 Cirrhitidae
349 Chironemidae
350 Aplodactylidae
351 Cheilodactylidae
352 Latridiidae
353 Owstoniidae
354 Cepolidae
355 Mugilidae
356 Sphyraenidae
357 Polynemidae
358 Labridae
359 Odacidae
360 Scaridae
361 Bathymasteridae
362 Zoarcidae
363 Stichaeidae
364 Cryptacanthodidae
365 Pholidae
366 Anarhichadidae
367 Ptilichthyidae
368 Zaproridae
369 Scytalinidae
370 Bovichthyidae
371 Notothenidae
372 Harpagiferidae
373 Bathydraconidae
374 Channichthyidae
375 Opisthognathidae
376 Congrogadidae
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378 Chaenopsidae
379 Notograptidae
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384 Trichonotidae
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399 Callionymidae
400 Dracunculidae
401 Rhyacichthyidae
402 Eleotrididae
403 Gobiidae
404 Gobioididae
405 Trypauchenidae
406 Kraemeriidae
407 Microdesmidae
408 Kurtidae
409 Acanthuridae
410 Siganidae
411 Scombrolabracidae
412 Gempylidae
413 Trichiuridae
414 Scombridae
415 Xiphiidae
416 Luvaridae
417 Istiophoridae
418 Anoplopomidae
419 Centrolophidae
420 Nomeidae
421 Ariommidae
422 Tetragonuridae
423 Stromateidae
424 Anabantidae
425 Belontiidae
426 Helostomatidae
427 Osphronemidae
428 Luciocephalidae
429 Channidae
430 Mastacembelidae
431 Chaudhuriidae

Pleuronectiformes
432 Psettodidae
433 Citharidae
434 Bothidae
435 Pleuronectidae
436 Cynoglossidae
437 Soleidae

Tetraodontiformes
438 Triacanthodidae
439 Triacanthidae
440 Balistidae
441 Ostraciidae
442 Triodontidae
443 Tetraodontidae
444 Diodontidae
445 Molidae

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WEIGHTS & MEASURES

CUSTOMARY U.S. MEASURES AND EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH

1 inch (in)		= 2.54 cm
1 foot (ft)	= 12 in	= .3048 m
1 yard (yd)	= 3 ft	= .9144 m
1 mile (mi)	= 1760 yd	= 1.6093 km
1 nautical mile	= 1.152 mi	= 1.853 km

AREA

1 square inch (in²)		= 6.4516 cm²
1 square foot (ft²)	= 144 in²	= .093 m²
1 square yard (yd²)	= 9 ft²	= .8361 m²
1 acre	= 4840 yd²	= 4046.86 m²
1 square mile (mi²)	= 640 acres	= 2.59 km²

WEIGHT

1 ounce (oz)	= 437.5 grains	= 28.35 g
1 pound (lb)	= 16 oz	= .4536 kg
1 short ton	= 2000 lb	= .9072 t
1 long ton	= 2240 lb	= 1.0161 t

VOLUME

1 cubic inch (in³)		= 16.387 cm³
1 cubic foot (ft³)	= 1728 in³	= .028 m³
1 cubic yard (yd³)	= 27 ft³	= .7646 m³
1 fluid ounce (fl oz)		= 2.957 cl
1 liquid pint (pt)	= 16 fl oz	= .473 l
1 liquid quart (qt)	= 2 pt	= .946 l
1 gallon (gal)	= 4 qt	= 3.7853 l
1 dry pint		= .5506 l
1 bushel (bu)	= 64 dry pt	= 35.2381 l

METRIC MEASURES AND EQUIVALENTS

1 millimeter (mm)		= .0394 in
1 centimeter (cm)	= 10 mm	= .3937 in
1 meter (m)	= 1000 mm	= 1.0936 yd
1 kilometer (km)	= 1000 m	= .6214 mi

1 sq centimeter (cm²)	= 100 mm²	= .155 in²
1 sq meter (m²)	= 10,000 cm²	= 1.196 yd²
1 hectare (ha)	= 10,000 m²	= 2.4711 acres
1 sq kilometer (km²)	= 100 ha	= .3861 mi²

1 milligram (mg)		= .0154 grain
1 gram (g)	= 1000 mg	= .0353 oz
1 kilogram (kg)	= 1000 g	= 2.2046 lb
1 tonne (t)	= 1000 kg	= 1.1023 short tons
1 tonne		= .9842 long ton

1 cubic centimeter (cm³)		= .061 in³
1 cubic decimeter (dm³)	= 1000 cm³	= .353 ft³
1 cubic meter (m³)	= 1000 dm³	= 1.3079 yd³
1 liter (l)	= 1 dm³	= .2642 gal
1 hectoliter (hl)	= 100 l	= 2.8378 bu

TEMPERATURE

CELCIUS° = 5/9 (F° −32°) FAHRENHEIT° = 9/5 C° +32°

PICTORIAL IDENTIFICATION SECTION

The following pictorial identification section includes thousands of photographs of marine fishes from around the world. The families are in systematic sequence according to Nelson (1984), or as close to that as practical. (See pages 26 and 27.) The individual photos are coded with a family number for ready reference. In some cases some photos are out of sequence due to reasons beyond our control, but the family numbers should make it easy to place these "orphans" in their proper sequence.

Aquarists can scan through these pages until they find the correct family for the fish they are trying to identify. They can then look more carefully at the species depicted until they find the photo that most closely resembles their fish. One has to remember that differences in size, sex, geography, and even temperament may cause the fish to look different. However, in most cases an identification can be made with reasonable certainty. Once a correct name is arrived at the species can be researched in other references or the caption may provide all the information needed.

The captions are set up as follows:

Line 1: Scientific name and family number

Line 2: Range number (or, in the case of fishes with worldwide distribution, the abbreviation for "circumtropical"), feeding symbol, light symbol, compatibility symbol, tank decor symbol, tank level symbol, temperature in degrees Celsius, specific gravity, size of fish, capacity of tank. (Full text dealing with symbols found in the captions begins on page 23.)

Eptatretus stoutii 1
4 ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 14°C sg: 1.022 64 cm 500L

Eptatretus sp. (stoutii?) 1
4 ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 14°C sg: 1.022 64 cm 500L

Chimaera phantasma 4
5 ↘ ◉ ▼ ▭ ▭ 14°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1200L

Chlamydoselachus anguineus 6
1, 4, 11, 14 ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 14°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 2000L

Notorynchus cepedianus 7
Antitropical ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 20°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 3000L

Heptranchias perlo 7
Circumtropical ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 137 cm 3500L

Heterodontus japonicus 8
7-9 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 2000L

Heterodontus portusjacksoni 8
12 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 138 cm 3500L

Petromyzon marinus 2
1 ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ▭ 14°C sg: 1.020 100 cm 500L

Hydrolagus colliei 4
4 ↘ ↘ ◉ ♥ 📷 ▭ 14°C sg: 1.022 96 cm 1000L

Heterodontus francisci 8
3-4 ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 96 cm 1000L

Heterodontus zebra 8
7 ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Heterodontus mexicanus 8
3 ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 96 cm 1000L

Rhincodon typus 9
circumtropical ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 1000-1200 cm

Stegostoma varium 10
7-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 230 cm 2500L

Stegostoma varium 10
7-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 230 cm 2500L

Ginglymostoma cirratum 10
1-3 ~ ~ ○ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 430 cm 5000L

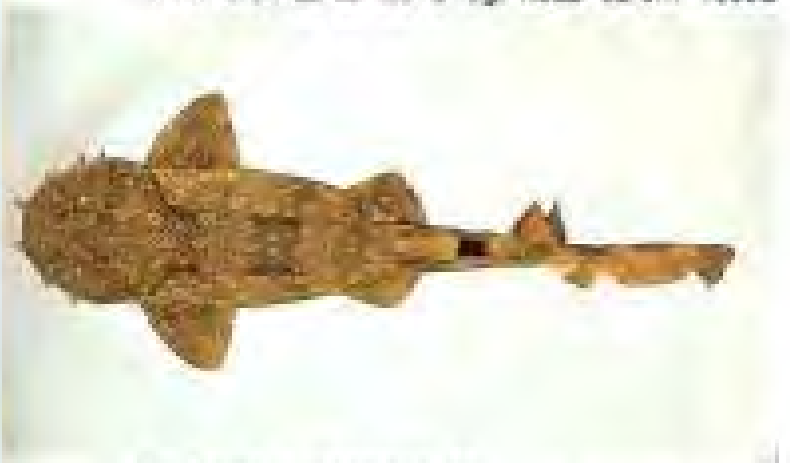
Ginglymostoma cirratum 10
1-3 ~ ~ ○ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 430 cm 5000L

Nebrius concolor 10
7-9 ~ ○ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 3500L

Hemiscyllium trispeculare 10
7-8 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 62 cm 1000L

Hemiscyllium ocellatum 10
8 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 92 cm 1000L

Orectolobus maculatum 10
12 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 320 cm 5000L



Orectolobus japonicus 10 ♂
7 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1200L

Orectolobus japonicus 10 ♂
7 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1200L

Orectolobus armatus 10
8 26°C sg: 1.020 215 cm 3000L

Sutorectus wardi 10
12 24°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Eucrossorhinus dasypogon 10
7-8 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 2000L

Eucrossorhinus dasypogon 10
7-8 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 2000L

Chiloscyllium confusum 10
7-9 25°C sg: 1.022 220 cm 3000L

Chiloscyllium griseum 10
7-9 25°C sg: 1.022 240 cm 3000L

Chiloscyllium plagiosum 10
7-9 25°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 2000L

Chiloscyllium punctatum 10
7 28°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 2000L

Odontaspis taurus 11
Circumtropical 26°C sg: 1.022 318 cm 5000L

Odontaspis ferox 11
Circumtropical 26°C sg: 1.022 360 cm 5000L

Cetorhinus maximus 12
Circumtemperate 18°C sg: 1.022 900 cm 5000L

Isurus oxyrinchus 12
Circumtemperate 24°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 5000L

Isurus oxyrinchus 12
Circumtemperate 24°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 5000L

Alopias superciliosus 12
Circumtropical 25°C sg: 1.022 450 cm 5000L

Halaelurus buergeri 13
7-9 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Galeus sauteri 13
7 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Scyliorhinus canicula 13
13-14 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Cephaloscyllium ventriosum 13
3-4 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 🛁 23°C sg: 1.023 100 cm 1500L

Mustelus henlei 14
3-4 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 94 cm 2000L

Triaenodon apicalis 14
6, 7 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 3000L

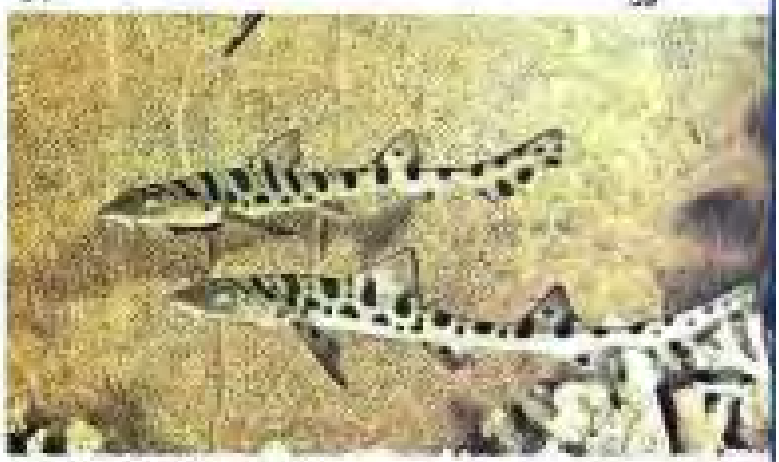
Chiloscyllium punctatum 10
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 🛁 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 1500L

Atelomycterus macleayi 13
8 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 🛁 26°C sg: 1.022 62 cm 1000L

Mustelus manazo 14
7 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 3000L

Triaenodon obesus 14
7-10 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 5000L

Triakis scyllia 14
5, 7 ~ ~ ◐ ☼ 25°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1200L



Triakis semifasciatus 14
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☼ 24°C sg: 1.023 200 cm 2500L

Galeocerdo cuvieri 14
Circumtrop. ~ ~ ◐ ☼ 28°C sg: 1.022 730 cm 5000L

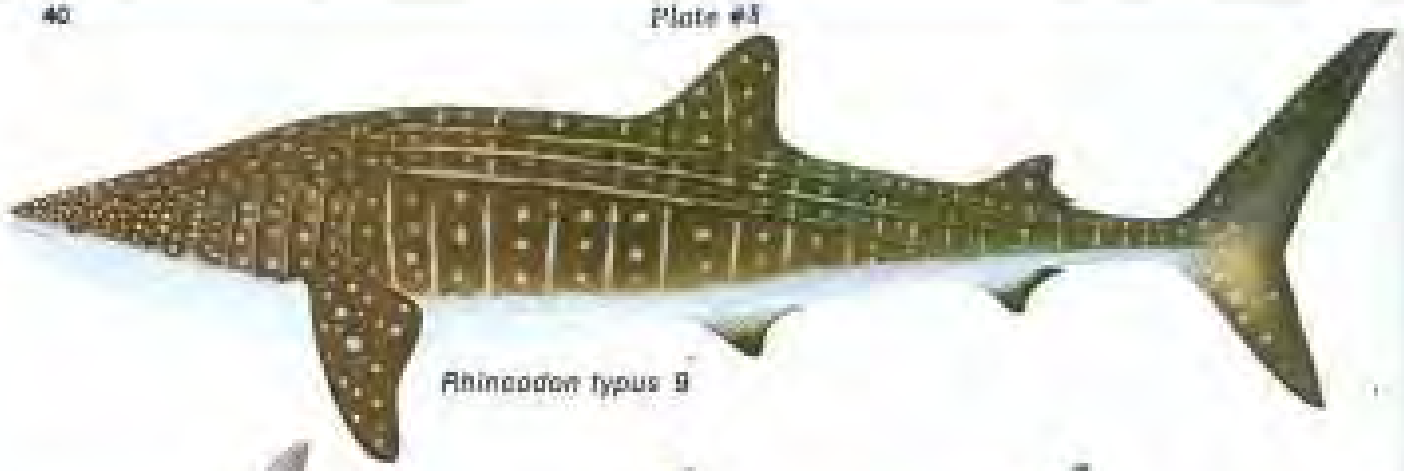
Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos 14
6-9 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 2500L

Carcharhinus melanopterus 14
6-10 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.020 200 cm 2000L

Carcharhinus plumbeus 14
Circumtrop. ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.020 220 cm 2000L

Carcharhinus wheeleri 14
9-10 ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.020 170 cm 2000L

Negaprion brevirostris 14
1-2, 13 ~ ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.020 340 cm 3500L



Rhincodon typus 9

Isurus oxyrinchus 12

Isurus oxyrinchus 12

Galeocerdo cuvier 14

Triaenodon obesus 14

Carcharhinus longimanus 14

Carcharhinus amblyrhinchos 14

Carcharhinus melanopterus 14

Carcharhinus albimarginatus 14

Negaprion acutidens 14

Stegostoma varium 10

Sphyrna lewini 15

Sphyrna zygaena 15

Sphyrna lewini 15

Sphyrna lewini 15
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 5000L

Sphyrna zygaena 15
Circumtemp. 26°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 5000L

Sphyrna lewini 15
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 5000L

Squalus mitsukurii 16
All oceans 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 2000L

Centroscyllium ritteri 16
5 24°C sg: 1.023 100 cm 2000L

Squalus suckleyi 16
24°C sg: 1.023 75 cm 1500L

Squatina californica 18
21°C sg: 1.023 150 cm 2000L

Squatina japonica 18
7 25°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 5000L

Anoxypristis cuspidata 19
6-7, 9-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 |5000L

Pristis pectinata 19
Trop. All. ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 600 cm |5000L

Diplobatos ommata 20
3 ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 300L

Hypnos monopterygium 20
1-2 ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.020 70 cm 800L

Hypnos subnigrum 20
8, 12 ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Narcine brunneus 20
9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 300L

Narke japonica 20
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Narcine brasiliensis 20
1-2 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Torpedo nobiliana 20
1, 13-15 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 3500L

Torpedo sinuspersici 20
9-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 130 cm 2500L

Torpedo tokionis 20
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1500L

Trygonorhina fasciata 21
7-8 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.020 100 cm 1500L

Platyrhina sinensis 21
5 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 70 cm 700L

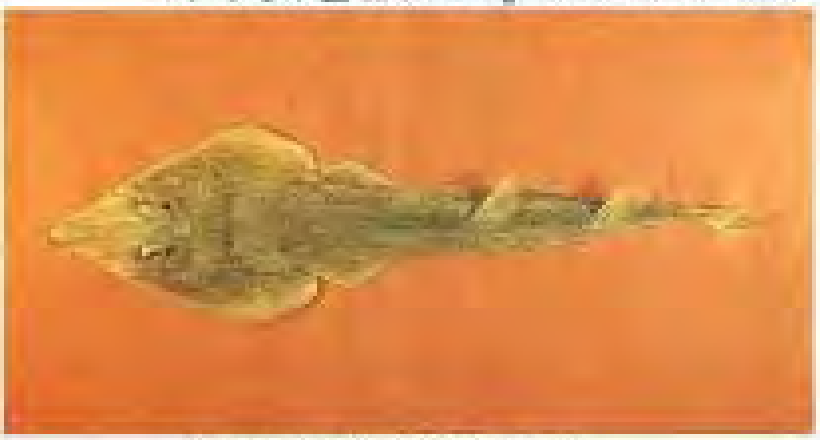
Platyrhinoidis triseriata 21
4 ↘ ◐ 18°C sg: 1.024 91 cm 1500L

Zapteryx exasperata 21
3 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1500L

Rhinobatos productus 21
4 ↘ ◐ 18°C sg: 1.024 170 cm 3500L

Rhinobatos armatus 21
7-9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1200L

Rhinobatos formosensis 21
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L



Rhinobatos hynnicephalus 21
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Rhinobatos schlegelii 21
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Rhinobatos vincentiana 21
12 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 23°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 1000L

Raja porosa 22
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Taeniura lymma 23
7-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Trygonoptera testaceus 23
7-8, 12 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Himantura uarnak 22
8-10 26°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 3500L

Amphotistius kuhlii 22
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 1500L

Gymnura micrura 22
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.020 44 cm 1500L

Gymnura japonica 22
5, 7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 3500L

Dasyatis akajei 22
5, 7 25°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 800L

Dasyatis brevicaudata 22
9, 11-12 26°C sg: 1.022 210 cm 3500L

Dasyatis hawaiiensis 22
6 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1500L

Dasyatis sephen 22
5, 7-9 26°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 3500L

Dasyatis americana 22
2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1500L

Urogymnus africanus 22
9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1500L

Urolophus aurantiacus 22
5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 800L

Urolophus mucosus 22
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 22°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 700L

Urolophus halleri 22
3 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 56 cm 800L

Urolophus jamaicensis 22
2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 62 cm 800L

Urolophus lobatus 22
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 23°C sg: 1.024 200 cm 3500L

Urolophus concentricus 22
3 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 800L

Aetobatus narinari 25
Circumtrop. 7 ~ 1 ◐ ☀ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 230 cm 5000L

Myliobatis tobijei 26
7 ~ 1 ◐ ☀ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 130 cm 4000L

Mobula diabolis 27
7-12 ~ 1 ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 178 cm 5000L

Manta hamiltoni 27
3, 6-9 ~ 1 ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 670 cm 5000L

Manta birostris 27
Circumtrop. ~ 1 ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 670 cm 5000L

#16A

Manta birostris 27
Circumtrop. ~ ≈ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 670 cm 5000L

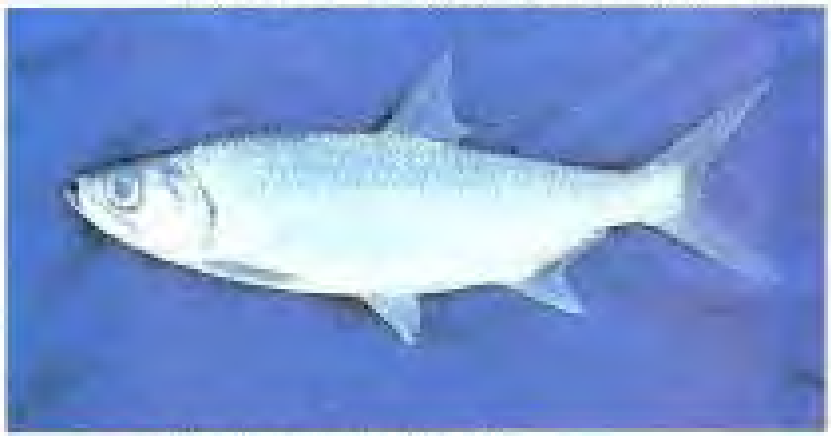
Aetobatus narinari 25
Circumtrop. ~ ≈ ◐ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 230 cm 5000L

Latimeria chalumnae 31
9 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 21°C sg: 1.023 135 cm 5000L

Elops hawaiiensis 43
6, 7 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 1500L

Elops machnata 43
6-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 2000L

Megalops atlanticus 44
2, 13 ↘ ◐ 🌡 ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 240 cm 5000L



Megalops cyprinoides 44
12 ↘ ◐ 🌡 ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 150 cm 2500L

Megalops atlanticus 44
2, 13 ↘ ◐ 🌡 ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 240 cm 5000L

Pterothrissus gissu 45
5 ↘ ◐ 🌡 ▭ ═ 24°C sg: 1.023 80 cm 1500L

Albula vulpes 45
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 🌡 ▭ ═ 26°C sg: 1.018 60 cm 150

#18

Gymnotorax kidako 54
5,7 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 400L

#18A

Rhinomuraena quaesita 54
7 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1000L

Gymnothorax sp. 54
6-9 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 800L

Anguilla dieffenbachii 49
11-12 24°C sg: 1.018 90 cm 1000L

Anguilla anguilla 49
13, 14 21°C sg: 1.018 90 cm 1000L

Anguilla japonica 49
5 22°C sg: 1.018 100 cm 1000L

Anguilla australis 49
12 23°C sg: 1.018 100 cm 1000L

Moringa microchir 51
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.020 39 cm 400L

Muraenichthys sp. 58
6, 7 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Echidna catenata 54
2 26°C sg: 1.020 70 cm 500L

Echidna polyzona 54
7 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 500L

Gymnomuraena zebra 54
3, 6, 7 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 500L

Gymnothorax fimbriatus 54
9 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 500L

Gymnothorax ruppellliae 54
6-10 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 300L

Gymnothorax thyrsoideus 54
7 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 500L

Gymnothorax eurostus 54
5-7, 9 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 500L

Uropterygius concolor 54
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

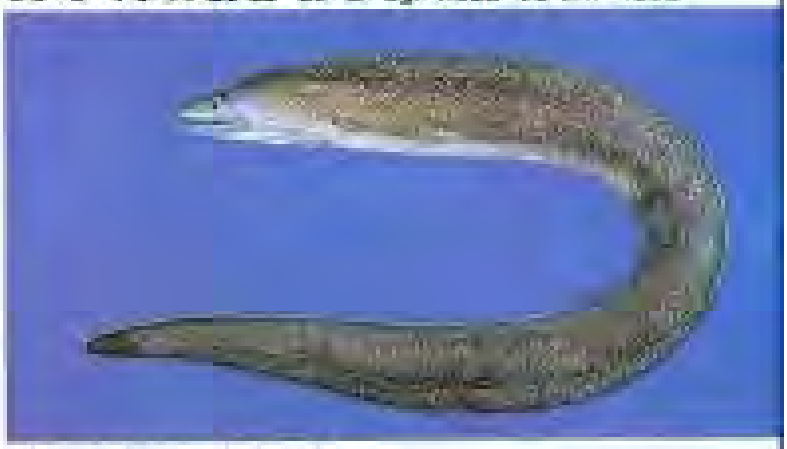
Gymnothorax steindachneri 54
5 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.023 91 cm 700L

Gymnothorax woodwardi 54
12 ↘ ↘ ✱ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 500L

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus 54
3, 6-9 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 500L

Siderea picta 54
6-9 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 68 cm 400L

Gymnothorax moringa 54
2 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 400L



Gymnothorax vicinus 54
2 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 500L

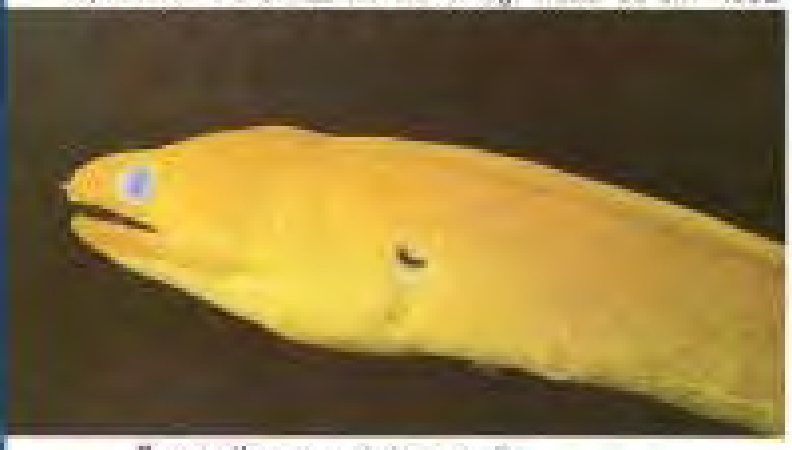
Gymnothorax castaneus 54
3 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 500L

Gymnothorax funebris 54
1, 2 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 240 cm 800L

Gymnothorax panamensis 54
3 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 200L

Gymnothorax mordax 54
3-4 ↘♂ ↘ ✱ 🍽 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 200 cm 800L

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus 54
3, 6-9 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 400L



Gymnothorax melatremus 54
9 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 120L

Gymnothorax nudivomer 54
6, 10 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 400L

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus 54
3, 6-9 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 400L

Gymnothorax margaritophorus 54
7, 9 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 200L

Gymnothorax meleagris 54
7, 9 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 400L

Gymnothorax permistus 54
9 ↘ ∿ ✱ ✲ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 380L

Gymnothorax sp. 54
12 ~ 28°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 300L

Gymnothorax leucostigma 54
5, 7 ~ 28°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 500L

Gymnothorax nubilus 54
11 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Gymnothorax kidako 54
5, 7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 400L

Gymnothorax obesus 54
11 ~ 24°C sg: 1.024 178 cm 2500L

Gymnothorax prionodon 54
11-12 ~ 24°C sg: 1.024 80 cm 800L

Gymnothorax ramosus 54
11 ~ 24°C sg: 1.024 80 cm 600L

Muraena melanotis 54
13 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 140 cm 1400L

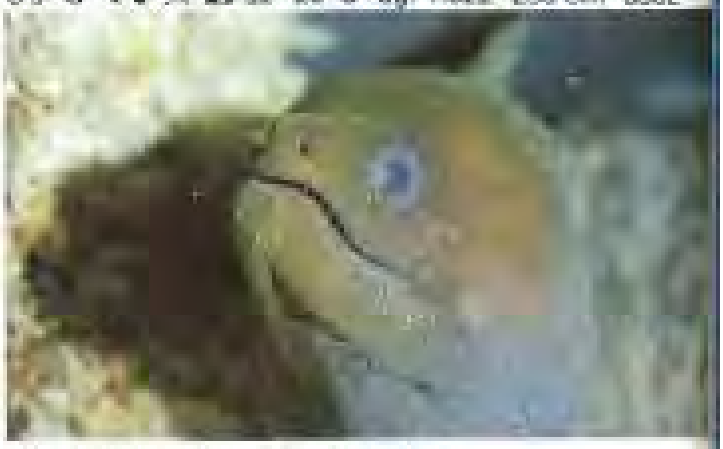
Siderea picta 54
6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 68 cm 300L

Gymnothorax undulatus 54
6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 500L

Gymnothorax zonipectus 54
6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 100L

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus 54
3, 6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 400L

Gymnothorax fasciatus 54
6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 800L



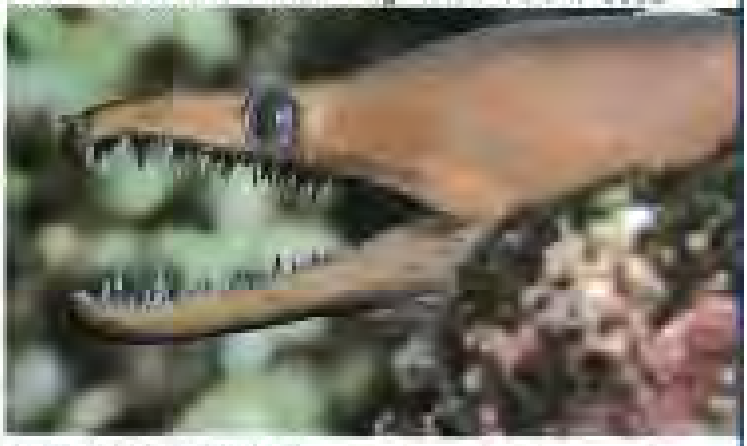
Gymnothorax flavimarginatus? 54
3, 6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 400L

Gymnothorax prasinus 54
12 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 100L

Muraena pardalis 54
6-9 ↘ ↘ ✹ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 400L

Echidna nebulosa 54
5-9 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 300L

Echidna nebulosa 54
6-9 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 300L



Enchelycore bayeri 54
7, 9 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 300L

Gymnothorax breedeni 54
6-9 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 300L

Gymnothorax fasagineus 54
6-9 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 2500L

Siderea grisea 54
9-10 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Gymnothorax javanicus 54
6-10 ↘ ↗ ● ✕ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 1000L

Gymnothorax javanicus 54
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 1000L

Muraena melanotis 54
13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 400L

Muraena lentiginosa 54
3 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 400L

Muraena miliaris 54
2, 13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 400L

Gymnothorax prasinus 54
11 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 400L

Muraena helena 54
13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 400L

Muraena ciesaydra 54
3 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 400L

Uropterygius tigrinus 54
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 800L

Callechelys marmoratus SB
6-9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 57 cm 600L

Pisodonophis cancrivorus SB
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

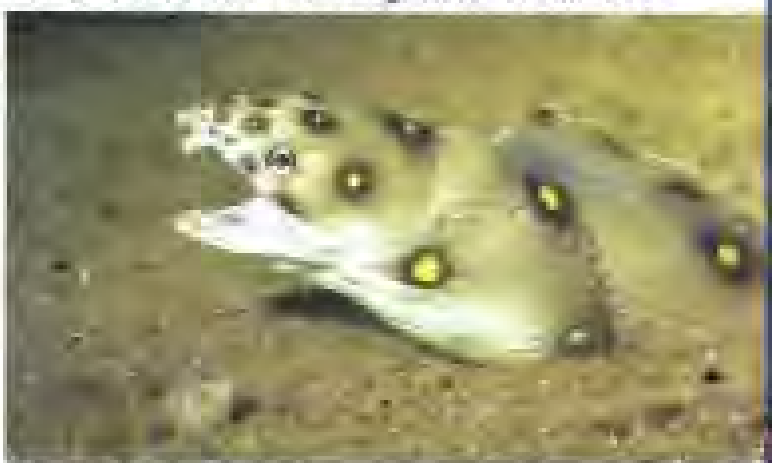
Muraenichthys tasmaniensis SB
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.023 35 cm 300L

Laluvanus semicinctus SB
6-9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 500L

Myrichthys acuminatus SB
2 ↘ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 102 cm 1000L

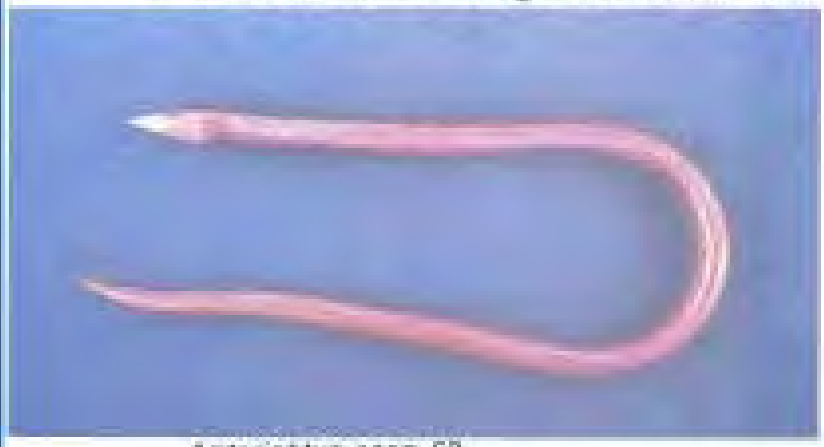
Myrichthys colubrinus SB
7-9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 750L

Myrichthys maculosus SB
3, 6-9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L



Myrichthys oculatus SB
2 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Ophichthus ophis 58
1-2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 122 cm 1200L



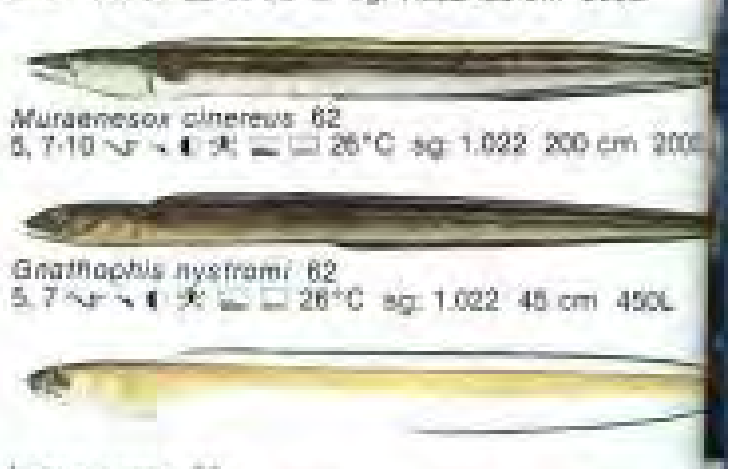
Apterichtus ansp 58
2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 54 cm 500L

Ophichthid eel 58
2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Quassiremus notochir 58
3 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 85 cm 1000L

Sphagebranchus flavicauda 58
7 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Aprognathodon platyventris 58
2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L



Muraenesox cinereus 62
5, 7-10 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 200

Gnathophis nystromi 62
5, 7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 450L

Anago anago 62
6-9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Conger japonicus 62
5 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 240 cm 2500L

Ariosoma impressa 62
2 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Conger cinereus 62
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 103 cm 1000L

Conger wilsoni 62
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 1500L

Heteroconger hallii 62
2 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

Gorgasia preclara 62
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Taeniaconger diguetti 62
3 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 63 cm 600L

Taeniaconger sp. 62
7 ↘ ↘ ● ☀ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Rhinomuraena quaesita 54
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1000L

Rhinomuraena quaesita 54
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1000L

Myrichthys maculosus 58
3, 6-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Brachysomophis cirrhocheilus 56
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 1200L

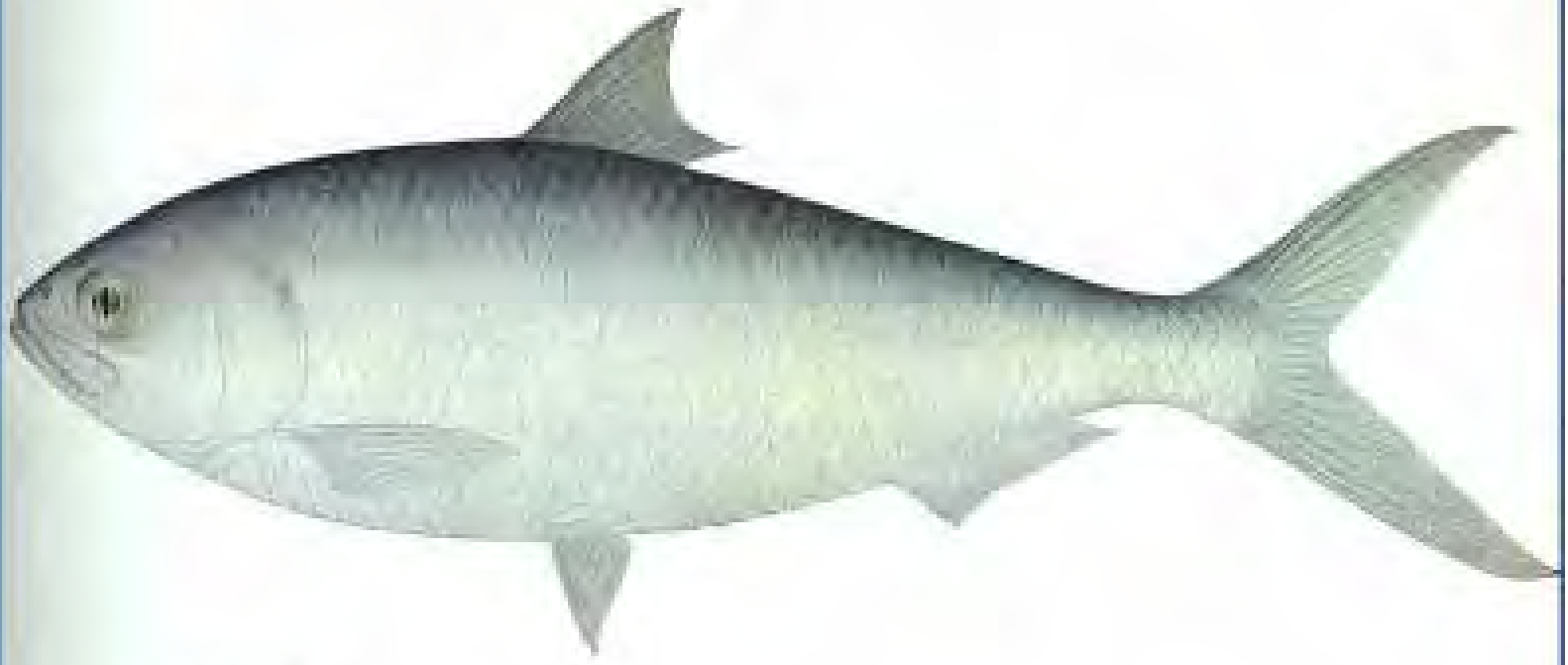
Gorgasia preclara 62
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Gorgasia maculata 62
9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Taenioconger hassi 62
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

#30

Gudusia hasselti 69
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Hilsa reevesii 69
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Ambilygaster levogaster 69
7, 9-10 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Ambilygaster sirm 69
7, 9 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Spratelloides japonicus 69
6-10 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Spratelloides robustus 69
8, 12 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Clupea harengus pallasi 69
4-7 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Etrumeus teres 69
Circumtrop. ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 3[illegible]

Sardinella cf jussieu 69
7-10 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Jenkinsia sp. 69
3 ↘r ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Anodontostoma chacunda 69
7, 9 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Dorosoma petenense 69
1-2 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 22 cm 250L

Konosirus punctatus 69
5-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Nematalosa japonica 69
5, 7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

Opisthonema libertate 69
3 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 200L

Opisthopterus tartoor 69
3, 6-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Harengula koningsbergeri 69
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Jilsha elongata 69
7, 9 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

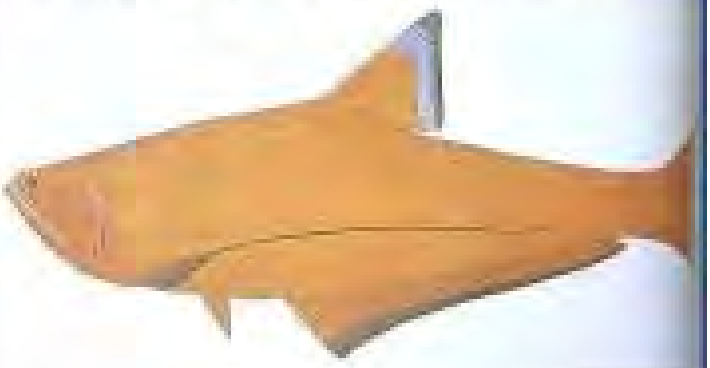
Engraulis mordax 70
4 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 13 cm 150L

Anchoviella sp. 70
15 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Engraulis japonicus 70
5, 7, 9 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Anchovia commersonianus 70
7, 9 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Thrissa hamiltoni 70
7-9, 12 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L



Setipinna breviceps 70
5, 7, 9 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Chanos chanos 72
5-10 ↘r ↘ ◖ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 2000L

Chirocentrus nudus 71
7, 12 ↘r ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Engraulis mordax 70
4 ↘r ◐ ♥ 22°C sg: 1.024 13 cm 150L

Opisthonema oglinum 69
2 ↘r ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Hypomesus olidus 137
4, 5 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 80L

Hypomesus pretiosus japonicus 137
5 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Spirinchus lanceolatus 137
5 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Salangichthys microdon 139
5 ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Gonostoma elongatum 144
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 20°C sg: 1.024 27 cm 300L

Cheulioclus sloani 147
Circumtemp. ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 20°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

? *Stomias* sp. 148
6 ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 20°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 200L

? *Melanostomias* sp. 150
Circumtemp. ↘ ◐ ✻ ▭ ▭ 20°C sg: 1.024 26 cm 300L

Auliopus purpurissatus 153
7-8, 12 ↝ ↘ ◖ ⚥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Synodus sp. 157
2 ↝ ◖ ⚥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cociella crocodila 289
5, 7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Platycephalus fraserbrunneri 289
7-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Aulopus purpurissatus 153
7-8, 12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Aulopus purpurissatus 153
7-8, 12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Saurida gracilis 157
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Synodus jaculum 157
7, 8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Synodus variegatus 157
6-7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Synodus variegatus 157
6-7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Aulopus japonicus 153
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Trachinocephalus myops 157
Circumtrop. ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Saurida dermatogenys 157
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Saurida undosquamis 157
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Harpadon microchir 157
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

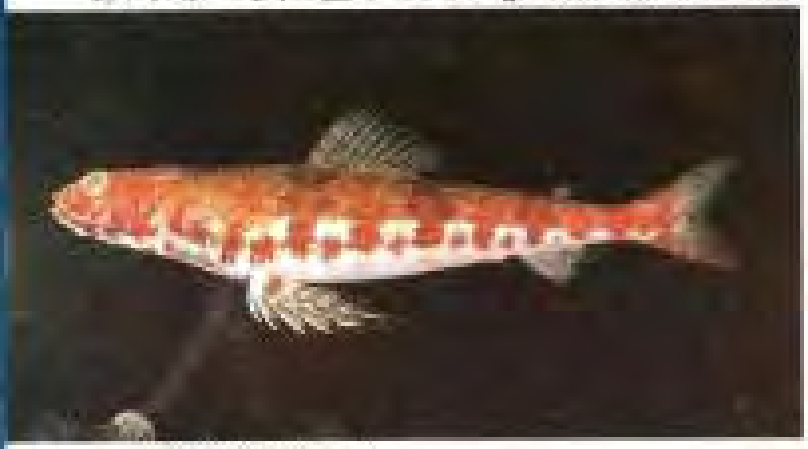
Harpadon translucens 157
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Synodus synodus 157
2, 13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Synodus intermedius 157
1-2 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Synodus rubromarmoratus 157
5, 7-8 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 100L

Synodus engelmani 157
6-9 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Synodus ulae 157
5-7 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Saurida normani 157
1-2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Synodus foetens 157
2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Synodus poeyi 157
1-2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Synodus synodus 157
2, 13 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Synodus intermedius 157
1-2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ⁂ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Synodus synodus 157
2, 13 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Synodus sp. 157
8 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Synodus lacertinus 157
3 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Saurida gracilis 157
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Synodus sp. 157
8 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Synodus sp. 157
8 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Alepisaurus borealis 163
3, 6-7 20°C sg: 1.024 300 cm 3000L

Myctophid 166
All Oceans 22°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

#38

Pollachius pollachius 174
14 ~ ~ ◐ ☼ 20°C sg: 1.024 52 cm 500L

? *Lotella* sp. 171
12 ~ ~ ◐ ♂ 📷 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 50 cm 500L

Lotella fuliginosa 171
12 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Lotella rhacinus 171
11 ~ ~ ◐ ♂ 📷 ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 45 cm 500L

Physiculus maximowiczi 171
5 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Pseudophycis breviusculus 171
12 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 80L

Physiculus sp. 171
77 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Eleginus gracilis 174
5 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Pollachius pollachius 174
14 ~ ~ ◐ ♂ 📷 ▭ 20°C sg: 1.024 52 cm 500L

Gadus macrocephalus 174
1, 4.5 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 23°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 1000L

Theragra chalcogramma 174
5 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 26°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Gadropsarus ensis 174
1-2 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Coelorhinchus fokiensis 176
5 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 24°C sg: 1.023 16 cm 100L

Gadus morhua 174
1, 14 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 22°C sg: 1.024 150 cm 1500L

Urophycis chuss 174
1 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 22°C sg: 1.024 52 cm 500L

Coryphaenoides asper 175
5 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Hymenocephalus gracilis 176
5 ↘ ↘ ● ☠ 24°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

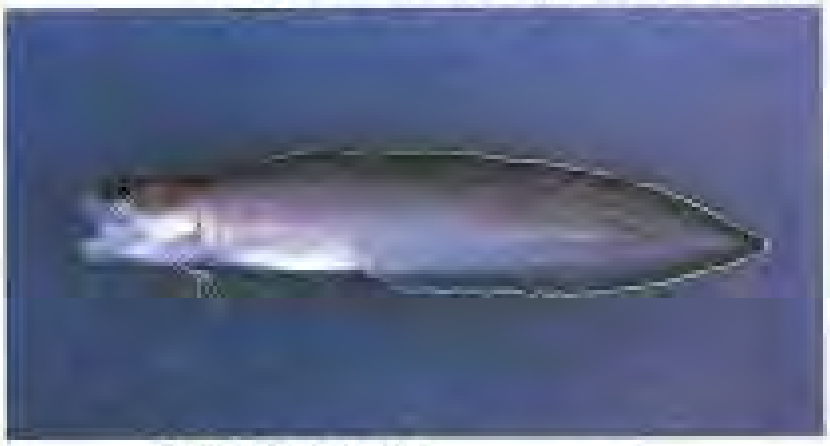
#40

Onuxodon margaritiferus 17B
7, ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Carapus bermudensis 17B
2 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Leppophidium sp. 177
3 ↘r ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Lepophidium prorates 177
3 ↘r ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L



Bratula barbata 177
6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Bratula multibarbata 177
6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Chilara taylori 177
3 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Onuxodon margaritiferae 178
1, ♀ ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Carapus bermudensis 178
2 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Carapus homei 178
8 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Enchelioplis gracilis 178
7, 9 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Stygnobrotula latibricola 178
2 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🦐 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Dinematichthys dasyrhynchus 179
12 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 6 cm 100L

Brotulina fusca 179
7, 8 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🦐 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 120L

Brotula erythrea?. 179
7 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12cm 150L

Ogilbia cayorum 179
2 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Brosmophycis marginata 179
3-4 ↘♂ ◖ 🐠 ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Ogilbia sp. 179
3 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

#42

Antennarius striatus 183
1, 2, 6-13 ↘ ◐ ✻ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15.5 cm 200L

#42A

Antennarius hispidus 183
7.9 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Halophryne diemensis 181
7-9 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Halophryne diemensis 181
7-9 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sanopus splendidus 181
2 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Sanopus splendidus 181
2 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Ponichthys notatus 181
3-4 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Ponichthys margaritatus 181
3 ↘r ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.3 cm 100L

Betrichthyoeus trispinosus 181
7, 9 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Lophiomus setigerus 182
7 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400

Lophiocharon trisignatus 183
7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Histiophryne bougainvilleri 183
8, 12 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 6.4 cm 100L

Taphicarpus butleri 183
7, 8, 12 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Taphicarpus butleri 183
7, 8, 12 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Rhycherus gloveri 183
12 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 100L

Histrio histrio 183
1-2, 7-10, 13 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 100L

Antennarius maculatus 183
7, 8 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 100L

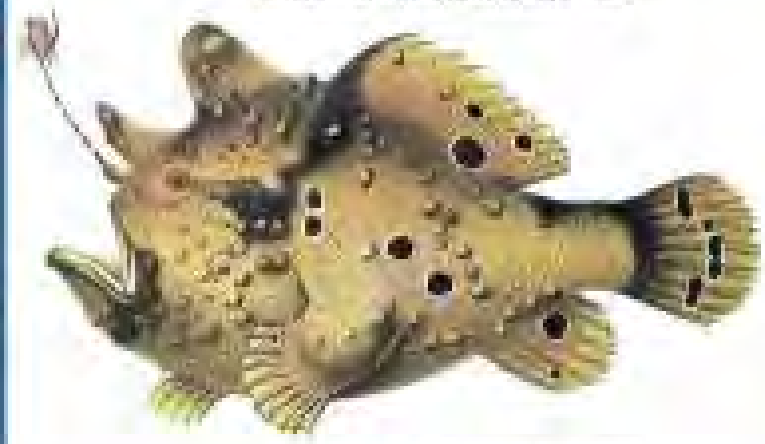
Antennarius biocellatus 183
7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 12 cm 100L

Antennarius maculatus 183

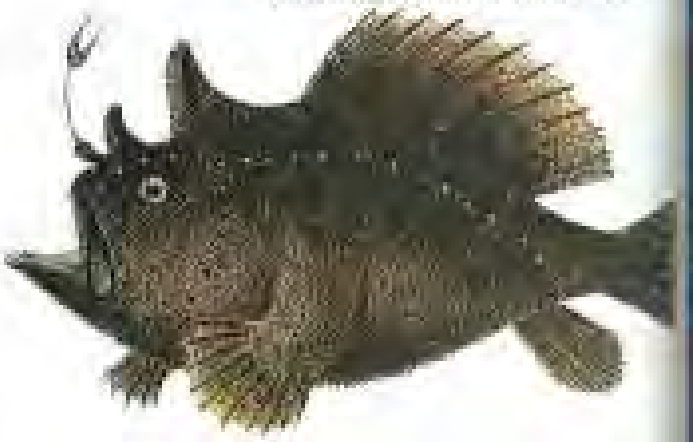
Antennarius maculatus 183

Antennarius maculatus 183

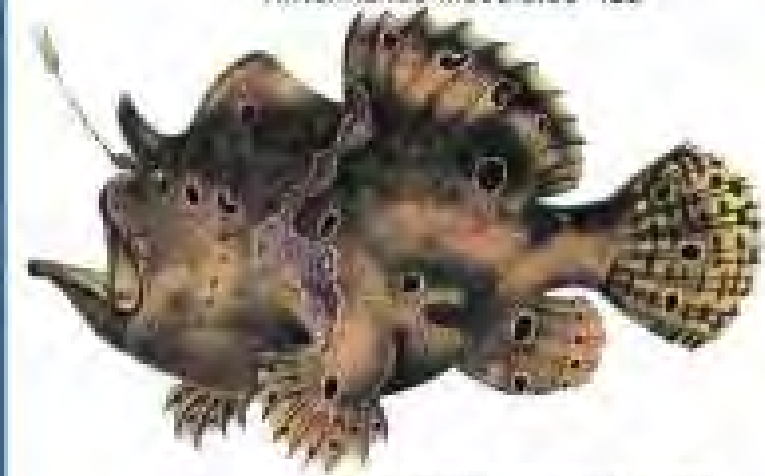
Antennarius maculatus 183



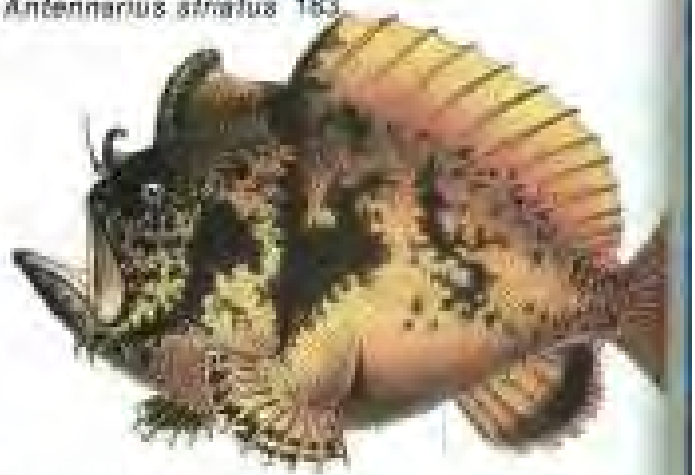
Antennarius maculatus 183



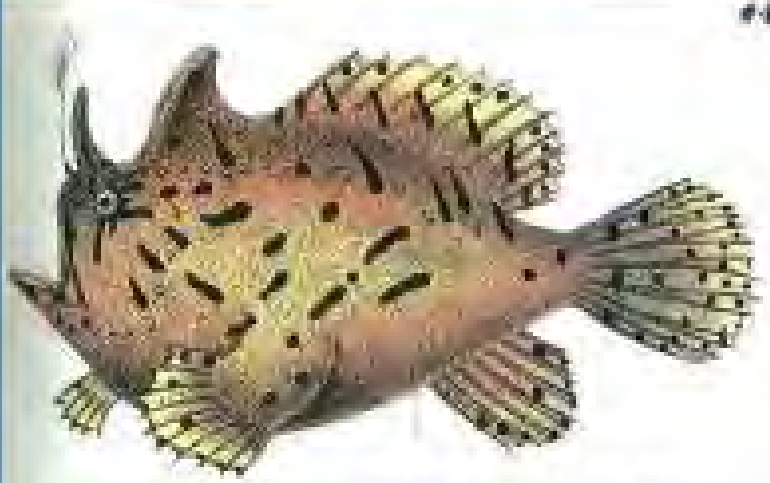
Antennarius striatus 183



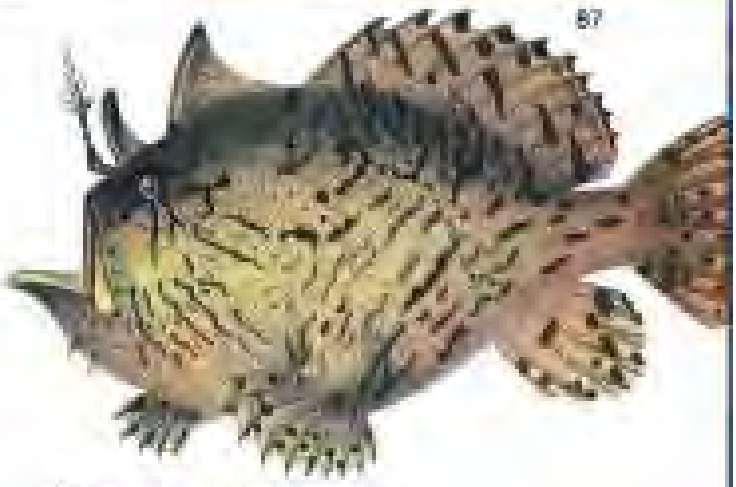
Antennarius maculatus 183



Antennarius coccineus 183



Antennarius hispidus 183



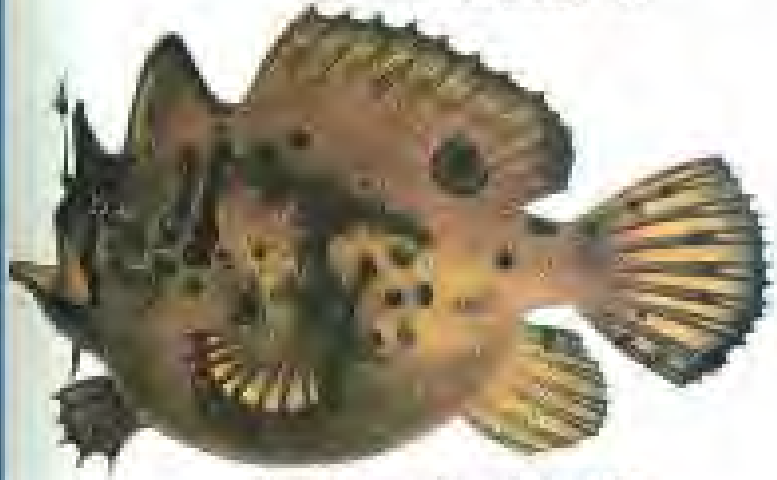
Antennarius hispidus 183

Antennarius commersoni 183

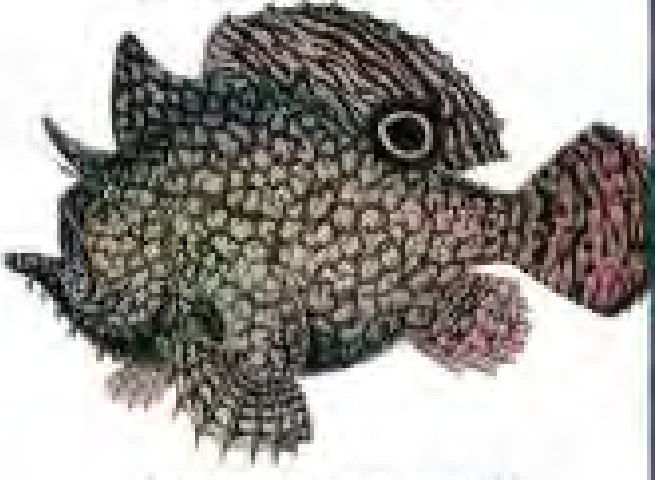
Antennarius commersoni 183

Antennarius pictus 183

Antennarius pictus 183

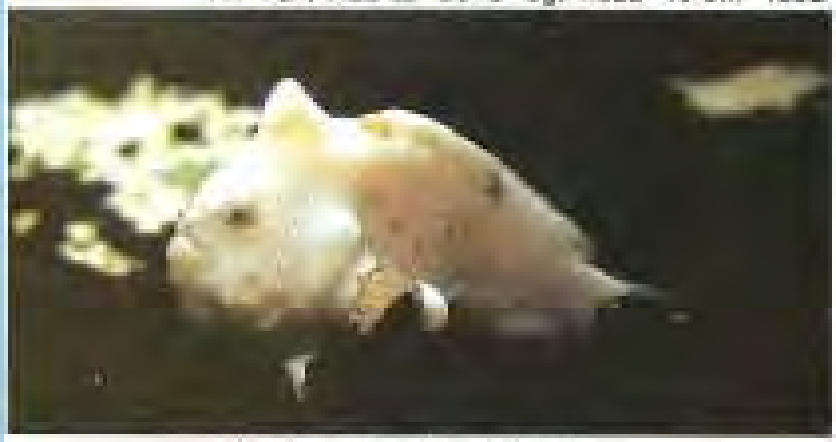


Antennarius biocellatus 183



Antennarius biocellatus 183

Antennarius pardalis 183
13 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Antennarius striatus 183
3 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

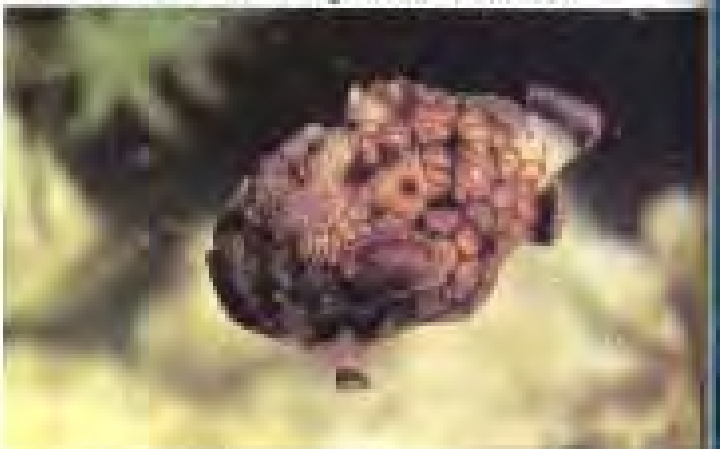
Antennarius multiocellatus 183
2, 13 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Antennarius ocellatus 183
2 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

Antennarius sanguineus 183
3 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Antennarius avalonis 183
3 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 300L

Antennarius pauciradiatus 183
2 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

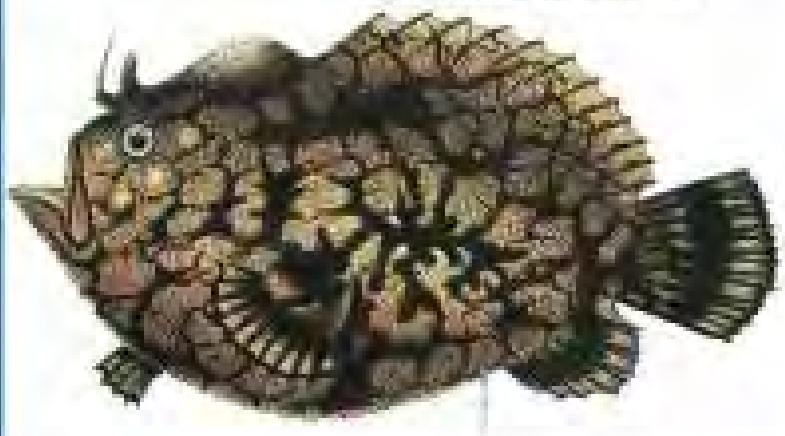


Antennarius tuberosus 183
6-10 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Antennarius maculatus 183
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ☼ ▦ ▭ 28°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 100L

Lophiocharon trilignatus 183

Antennarius striatus 183



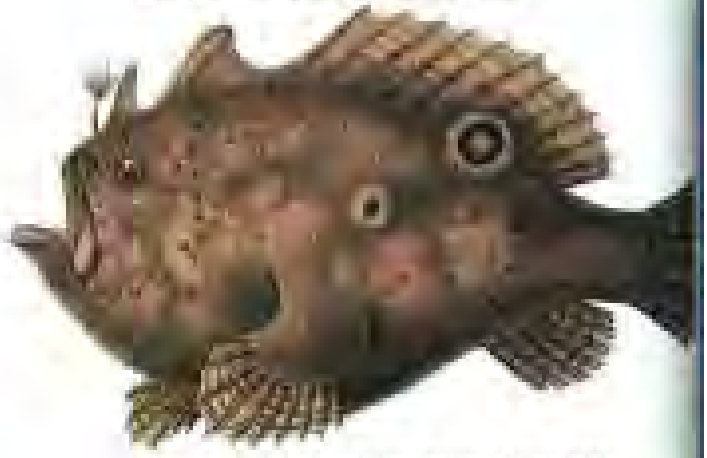
Antennarius tuberosus 183

Antennarius pictus 183

Antennarius commersoni 183

Antennarius striatus 183

Antennarius biocellatus 183



Antennarius nummifer 183

Antennarius hispidus 183
7-9 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Antennarius striatus 183
1-2, 6-13 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15.5 cm 200L

Antennarius commersoni 183
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 29 cm 300L

Antennarius coccineus 183
6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Antennarius nummifer 183
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 29 cm 300L

Antennarius indicus 183
9 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

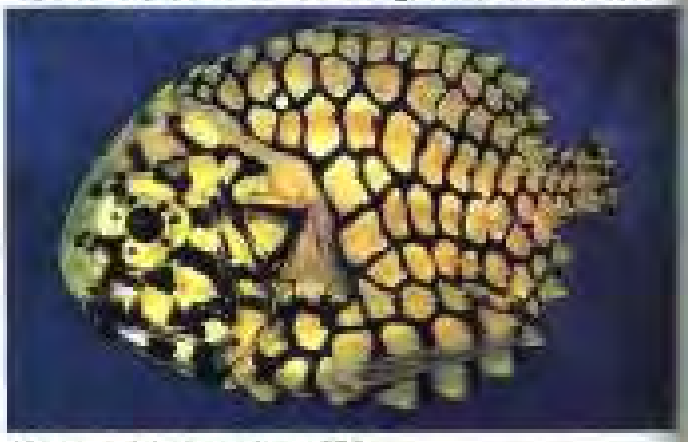
Antennarius commersoni 183
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 29 cm 300L

Chaunax abei 185
5-7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Antennarius anaplis 180
6-8, 12 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Antennarius commersoni 183
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 29 cm 300L

Antennarius maculatus 183
7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 100L



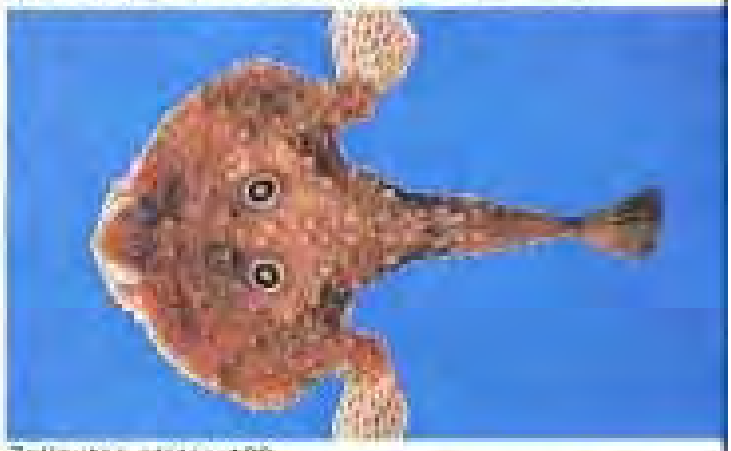
Monocentris japonicus 253
7-10 ↘ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Eurypegasus draconis 229
7-9 ↘ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Halieutichthys aculeatus 18B
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

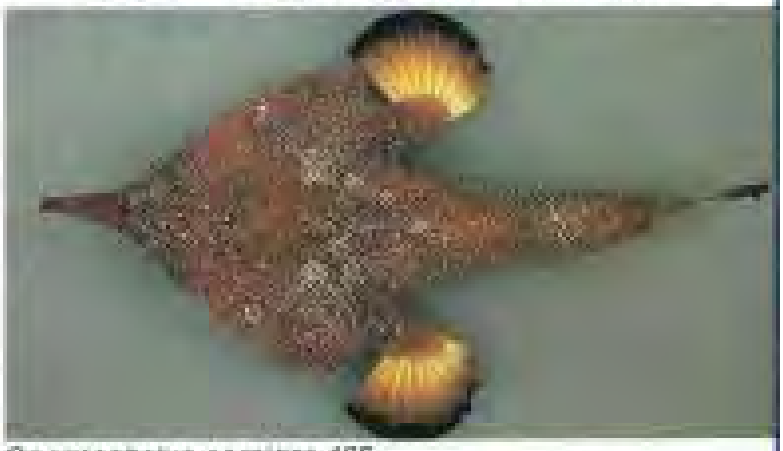
Halieutaea retifera 18B
6 (HI) ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Halieutaea stellata 18B
?, ♀ ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



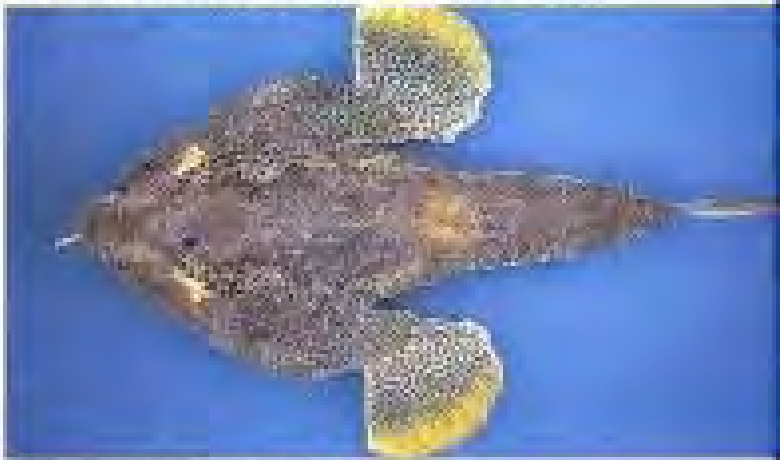
Zalieutes elator 18B
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Ogcocephalus nasutus 18B
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L



Ogcocephalus corniger 18B
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 200L

Ogcocephalus radiatus 18B
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L



Ogcocephalus radiatus 18B
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

#52

Discotrema crinophila 198
6-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Discotrema sp. 198
6-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Diademichthys lineatus 196
7-9 ↘♂ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Discotrema crinophila 198
6-9 ↘♂ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Lepadichthys lineatus 199
9-10 ↘♂ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

Undescribed Gobiesocid 19B
12 ↘ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 2.5 cm 50L

Cochleoceps spatula 19B
12 ↘ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 2.5 cm 50L

Sicyases sanguineus 19B
3 ↘ ↘ ◖ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

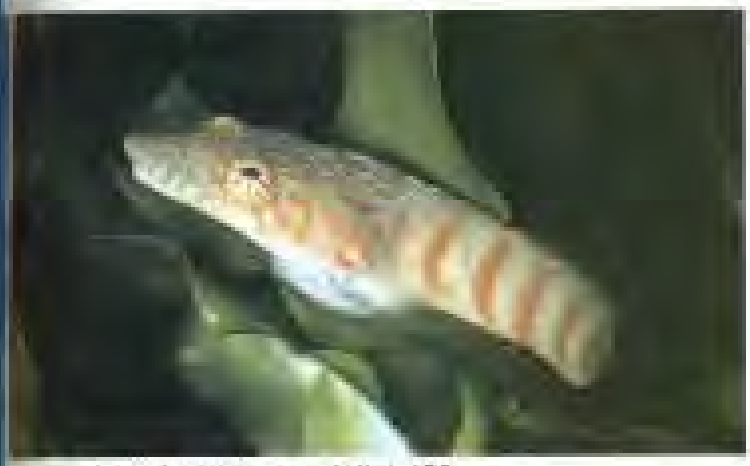
Arcos rabiginosus 19B
2 ↘ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Undescribed Clingfish? 19B
12 ↘ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 2.5 cm 50L

Aspasmogaster tasmaniensis 19B
12 ↘ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 1.5 cm 50L

Sicyases sanguineus 19B
3 ↘ ↘ ◖ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Aspasmichthys ciconiae 19B
5, 7 ↘ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Lepadogaster candolleii 19B
12, 15 ♂♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 120L

Lepadogaster lepadogaster 19B
15 ♂♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Discotrema crinophila 19B
6-9 ♂♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Lepadichthys frenatus 19B
5 ♂♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 50L

Tomicodon humeralis 19B
3 ♂♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.3 cm 100L

Gobiesox maeandricus 19B
3-4 ♂♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 16 cm 200L

Gobiesox adustus 19B
3 ♂♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Alabes parvulus 19B
12 ♂♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 3.2 cm 50L

#55

Exocoetidae 200
6-9 ↘ ↖ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Exocoetidae 200
6-9 ↘ ↖ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Cheilopogon atrisignis 200
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Hirundichthys sp. 200
6-7 ↘ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Cypselurus poecilopterus 200
6, 7 ↘ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cheilopogon pinnatibarbatus japonicus 200
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cheilopogon suttoni 200
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

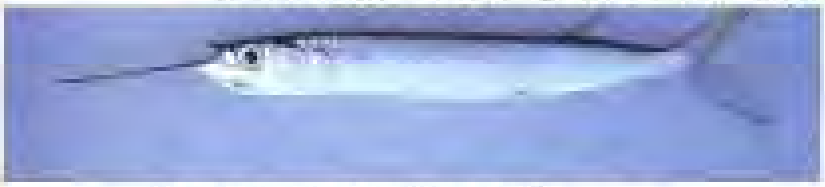
Cypselurus hiraii 200
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Hemiramphus far 201
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ☀ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 800L

Hemiramphus far 201
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ☀ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 800L

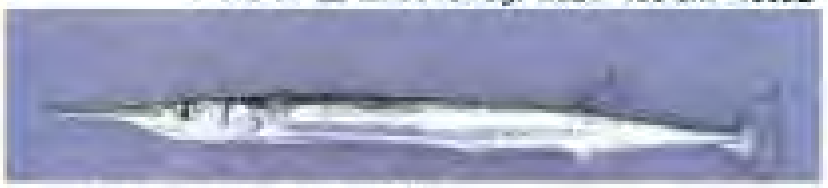
Hyporhamphus dussumieri 201
6-9 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Hyporhamphus melanochir 201
12 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L



Hemiramphus brasiliensis 201
1-2, 13 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Strongylura timucu 202
1 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 1000L



Tylosurus crocodilus 202
Circumtrop. ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Platybelone argalus 202
6, 7 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Tylosurus crocodilus 202
Circumtrop. ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

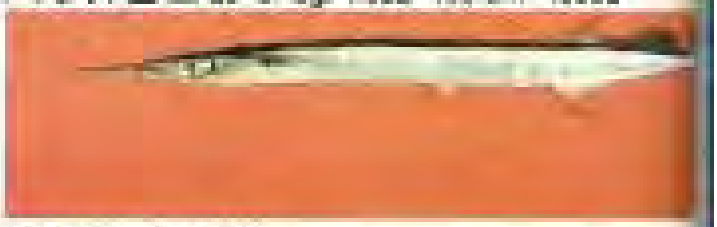
Hyporhamphus sajori 201
7 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Cololabias saira 203
3-5 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Tylosurus crocodilus 202
Circumtrop. ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Strongylura anastomella 202
5, 7 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Tylosurus leiurus 202
7 ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L



Ablennes hians 202
Circumtrop. ↘ ☾ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 150

Cleidopus gloriamaris 229
12 ~ ● ♥ 🐟 □ 23°C sg: 1.024 28 cm 300L

Atherinops affinis 213
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Atherinosoma elongata 213
7-8 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Atherina boyeri 213
15 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Craterocephalus pauciradiatus 213
7 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Atherinomorus ogilbyi 213
7-8 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

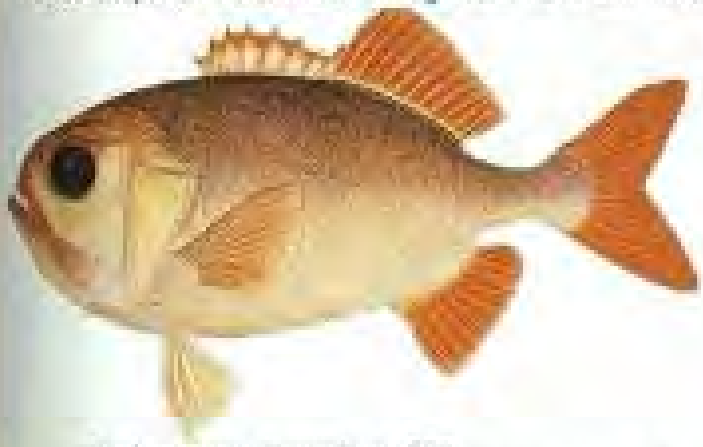
Atherinomorus lacunosus 213
7-8 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 150L

Atherinomorus endrachtensis 213
7-8, 12 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Iso rhothophilus 214
12 ♂ ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 50L

Lampris guttatus 218
Circumtrop. 25°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 2500L

Regalecus glesne 223
Circumtrop. 25°C sg: 1.022 1000 cm 5000L



Gephyroberyx japonicus 230
5 24°C sg: 1.023 100 cm 1000L

Sorosichthys ananassa 230
12 23°C sg: 1.024 3 cm 50L

Monacentrus japonicus 229
7, 9 25°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Cleidopus gloriamaris 229
12 23°C sg: 1.024 28 cm 300L

Hoplostethus eteropetus 230
11 22°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 150L

Trachichthys australis 230
12 22°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 150L

#58A

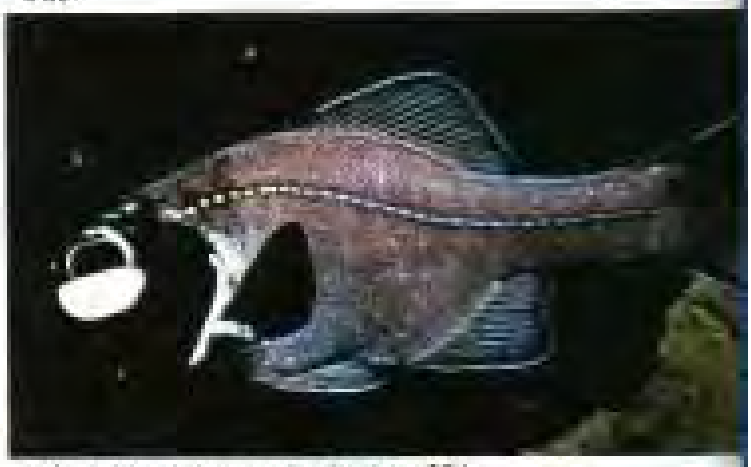
Myripristis sp. 235
6-10 ↝ ↘ ● ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Sargocentron spiniferum 235
6-9 ♀ ↝ ↘ ● ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

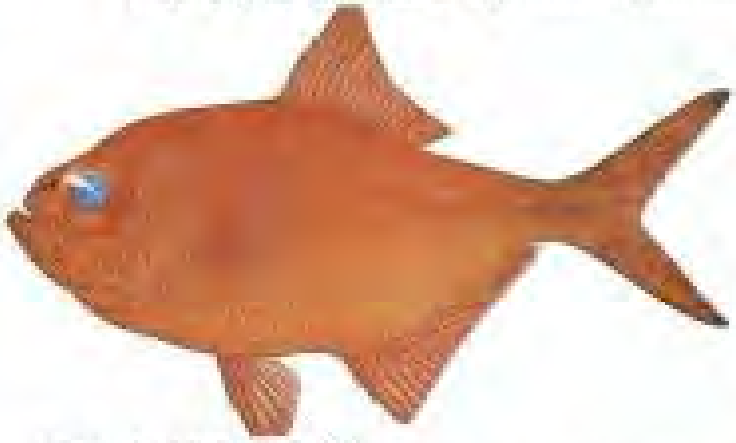
#58

Sergocentron violaceum 235
7, 9 ☿ ∿ ∿ ✱ ☀ ☐ 25°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

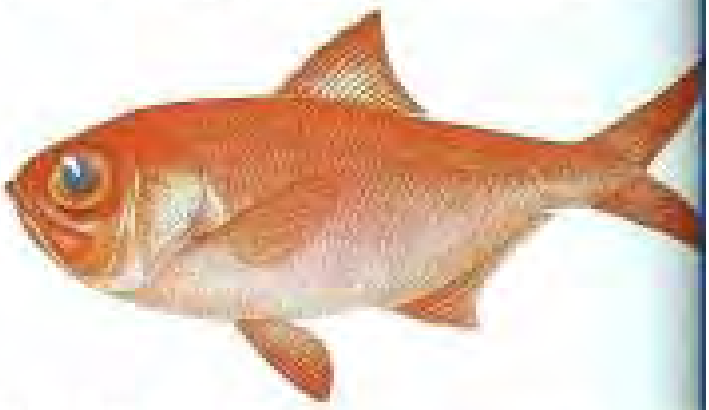
Anomalops katoptron 231
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



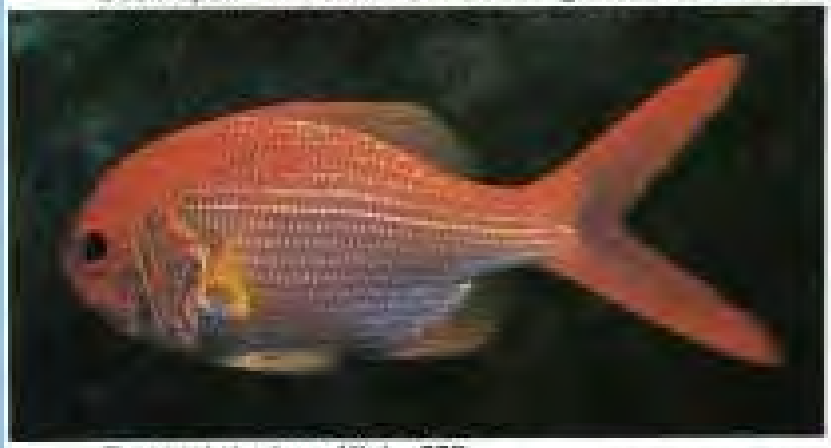
Photoblepharon palpebratus 231
7, 9-10 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L



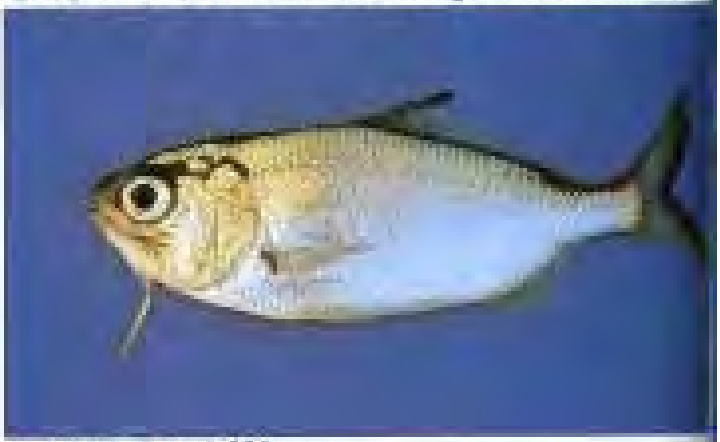
Beryx decadactylus 234
Cosmopol. ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



Beryx splendens 234
2, 6-9, 13 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Trachichthodes affinis 230
8, 11-12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

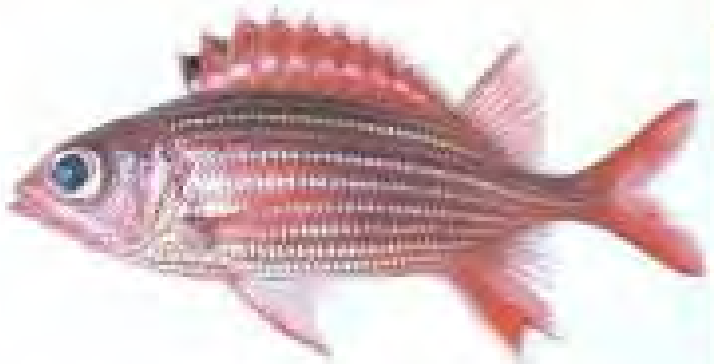


Polymixia lowei 236
1-2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Corniger spinosus 238
2 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Polymixia berndti 236
6-7, 9 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Sargocentron diadema 235
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L



Sargocentron ittodai 235
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Sargocentron xantherythrus 235
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Sargocentron tiereoides 235
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sargocentron violaceum 235
7,9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Sargocentron bullisi 235
1-2 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Sargocentron coruscum 235
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Sargocentron vexillarium 235
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.6 cm 150L

Sargocentron diadema 235
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Sargocentron caudimaculatum 235
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 3

Sargocentron microstoma 235
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

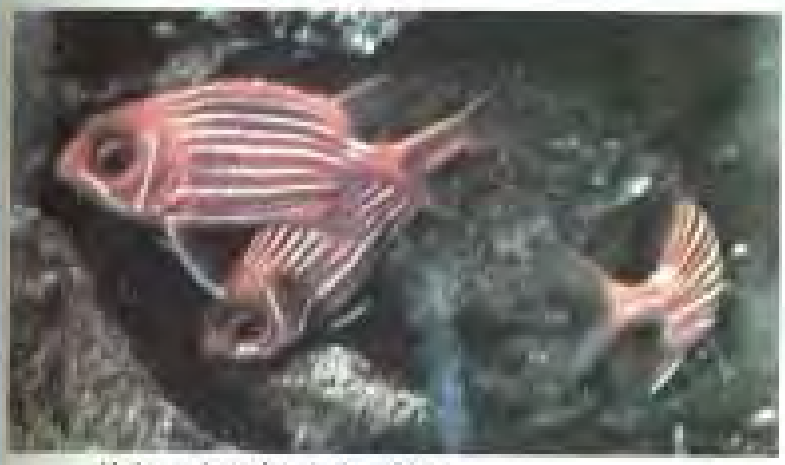
Sargocentron spiniferum 235
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 5

Sargocentron seychellensis 235
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Sargocentron tiere 235
6, 7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 3

Neoniphon sammara 235
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Neoniphon opercularis 235
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 4



Holocentrus hastatus 235
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Holocentrus ascensionis 235
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Holocentrus rufus 235
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Sargocentron caudimaculatum 235
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Sargocentron rubrum 235
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Sargocentron suborbitalis 235
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Sargocentron lepros 235
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Sargocentron punctatissimum 235
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Neoniphon argenteus 235
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Neoniphon opercularis 235
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Sargocentron ensifer 235
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22.5 cm 300L

Sargocentron melanospilos 235
6, 7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Neoniphon mariannus 235
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Neoniphon sammara 235
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Neoniphon scythrops 235
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Neoniphon aurolineatus 235
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Sargocentron diadema 235
8-10 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

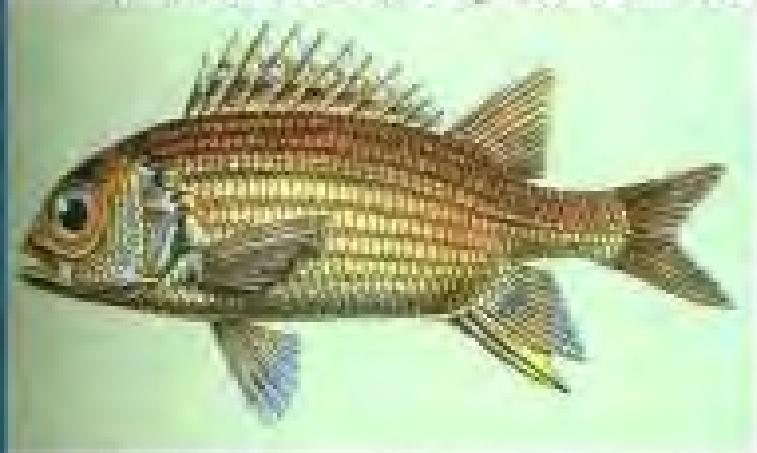
Sargocentron violaceum 235
6-7, 9 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Sargocentron caudimaculatum 235
7-10 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

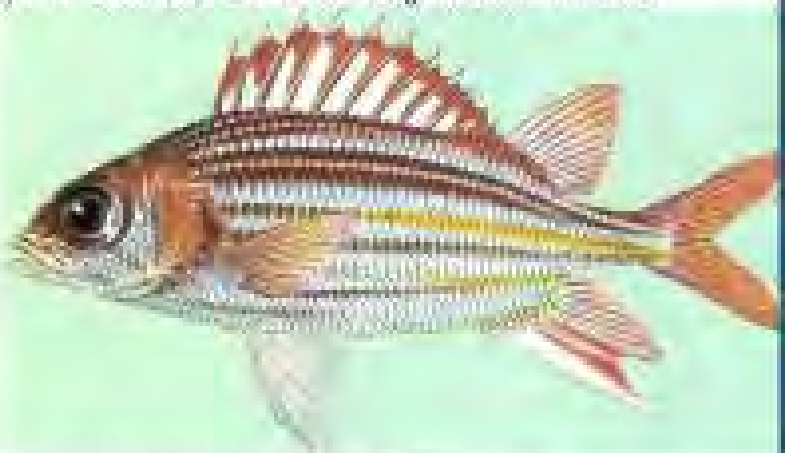
Neoniphon laeve 235
9 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sargocentron tiere 235
6, 7 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

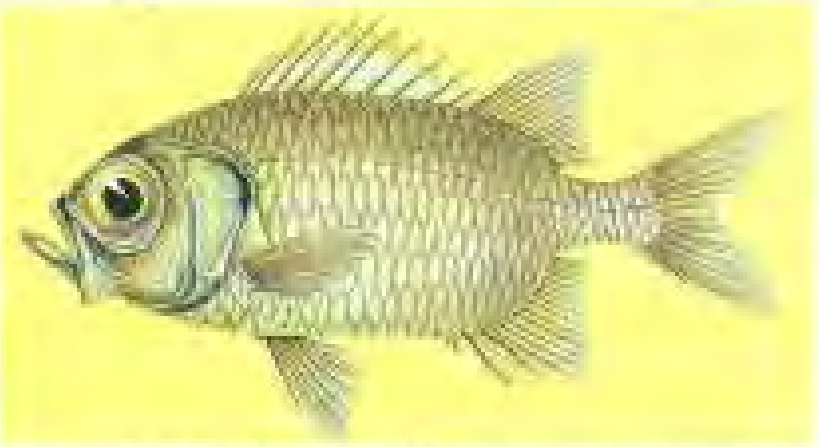
Sargocentron melanospilos 235
6, 7 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L



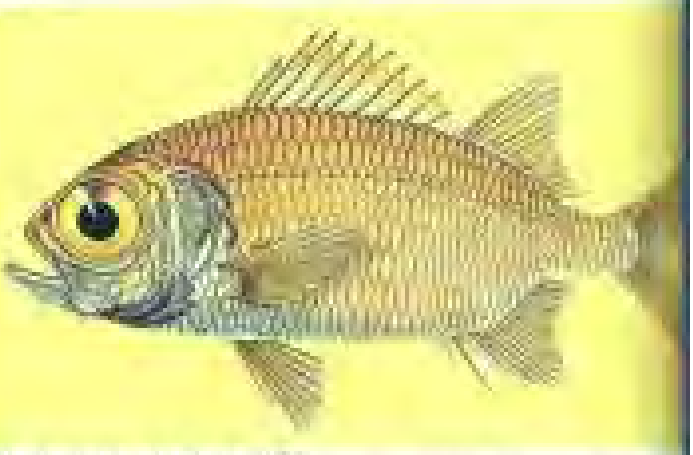
Neoniphon sammara? 235
8-10 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



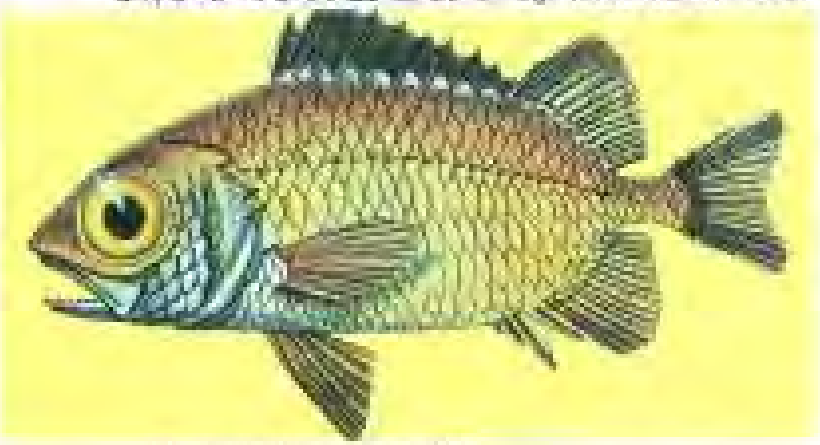
Sargocentron tiere 235
6-7, 9 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



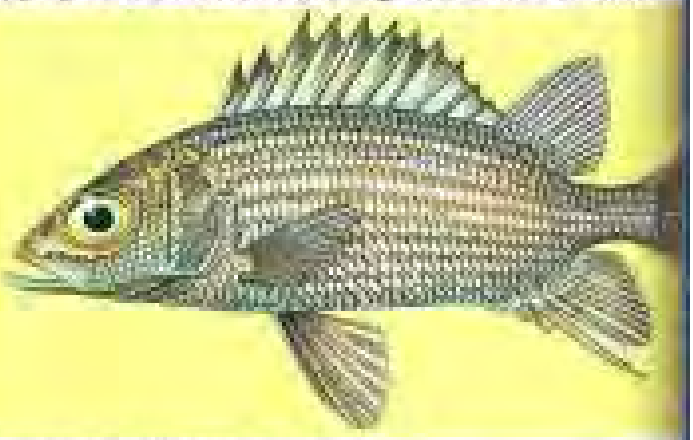
Myripristis violacea 235
6-7, 9 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



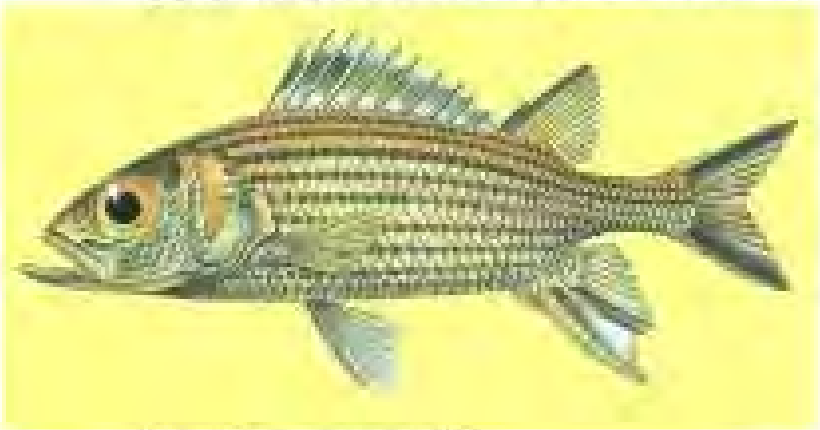
Myripristis pralinus 235
7, 9 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



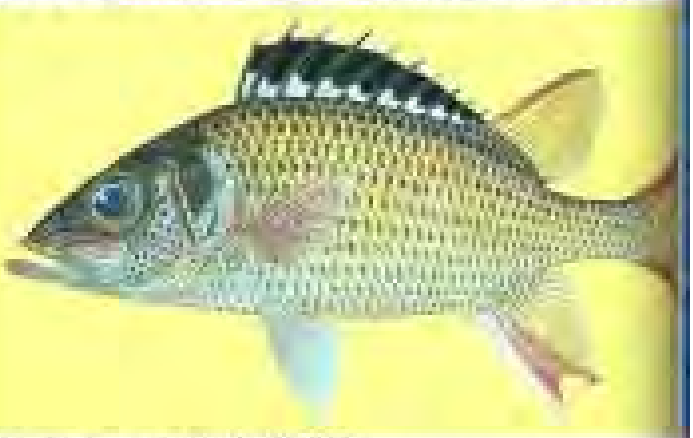
Myripristis sp. (juv.) 235
6-8 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



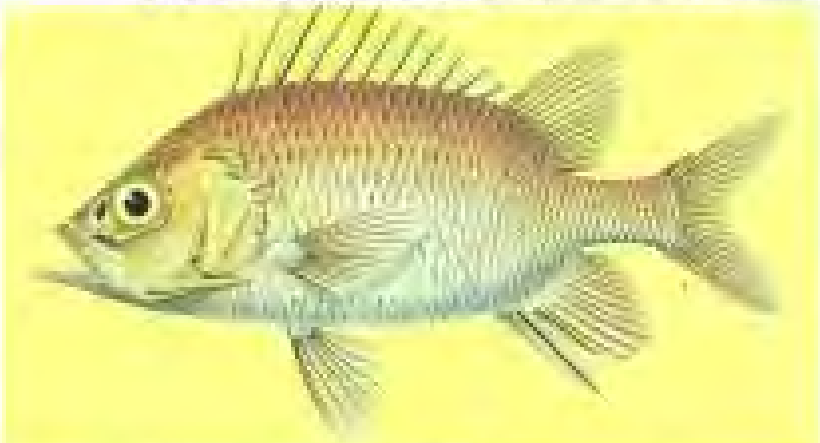
Neoniphon argenteus 235
7, 9 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 250L



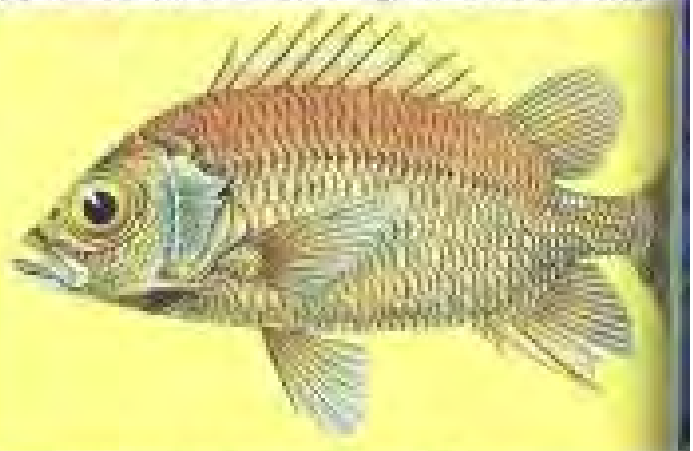
Neoniphon sammara 235
6-10 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Neoniphon opercularis 235
7, 9 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Sargocentron spiniferum 235
7, 9-10 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



Sargocentron caudimaculatum 235
7-10 ↘ ↑ ↘ ● 🍽 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Plectropoma retrospinis 235
2 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Plectropoma lima 235
6 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.5 cm 200L

Pristiapis oligolepis 235
6-9 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Ostichthys japonicus 235
6-7, 9 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Myripristis hexagonellus 235
3 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.5 cm 200L

Myripristis jacobus 235
1-2, 13 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Myripristis adusta 235
6-7, 9 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

Myripristis sp. 235
6 ♀♂ ↘ ✱ 水 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Myripristis adustus 235
6-7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

Myripristis kuntee 235
6-10 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Myripristis murdjan 235
7-10 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 250L

Myripristis vittatus 235
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Myripristis hexagonatus 235
6-7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 2

Myripristis melanosticus 235
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 3

Myripristis violacea 235
6-7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 2

Myripristis adustus and *Myripristis vittata* 23
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ✸ ⛐ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 3

Myripristis adiltaris 235
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Myripristis violacea 235
6-7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Myripristis xanthacrus 235
10 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

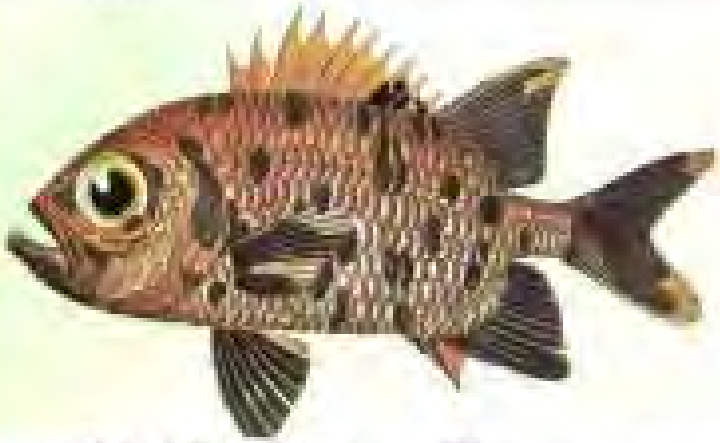
Myripristis berndti 235
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Myripristis pralinia 235
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

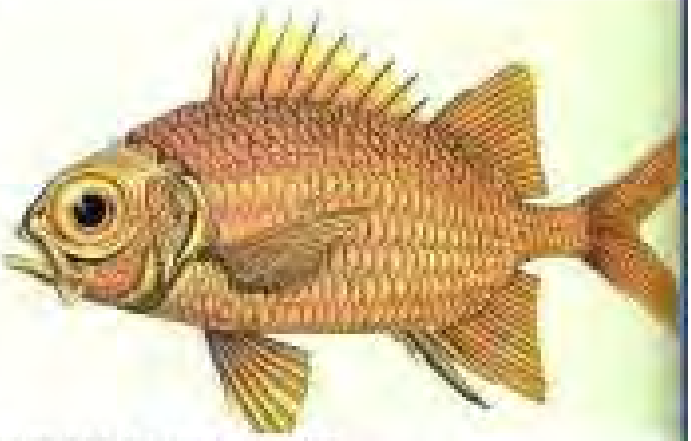
Myripristis berndti 235
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Myripristis kuntee 235
6-10 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Myripristis amaenus 235
6 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



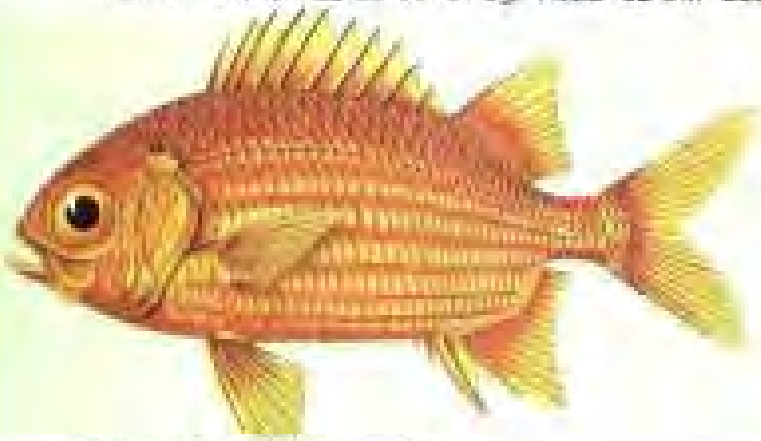
Myripristis melanostictus 235
7, 9 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



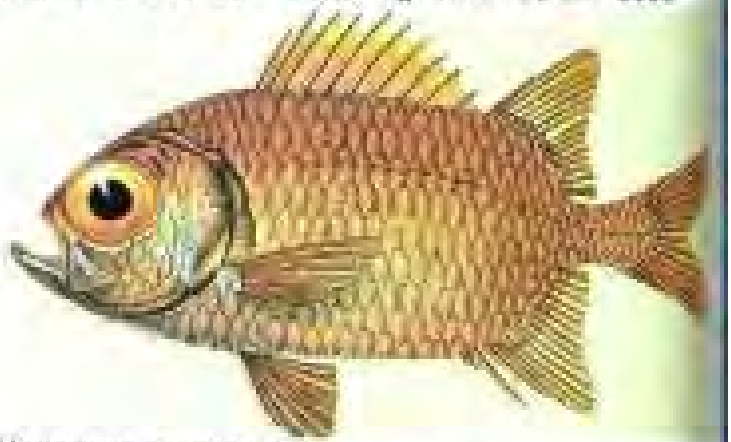
Myripristis trachyacron 235
7 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Myripristis adustus 235
7, 9 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

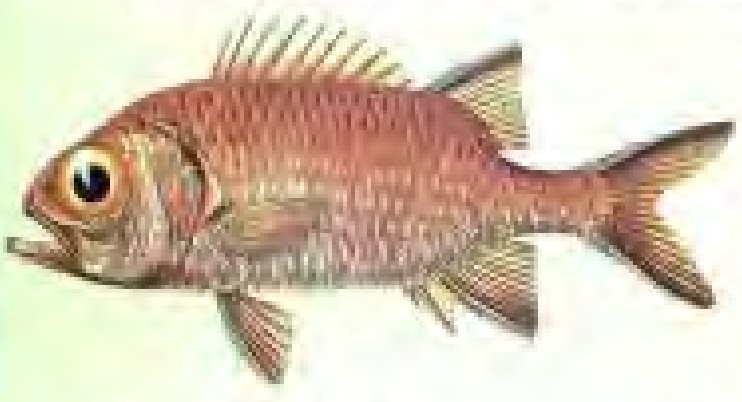
Myripristis melanostictus 235
7, 9 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



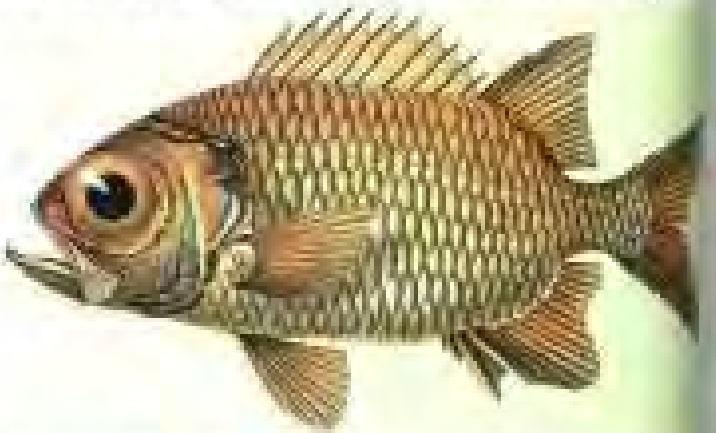
Myripristis hexagonus 235
6-7, 9 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Myripristis murdjan 235
7-10 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 250L



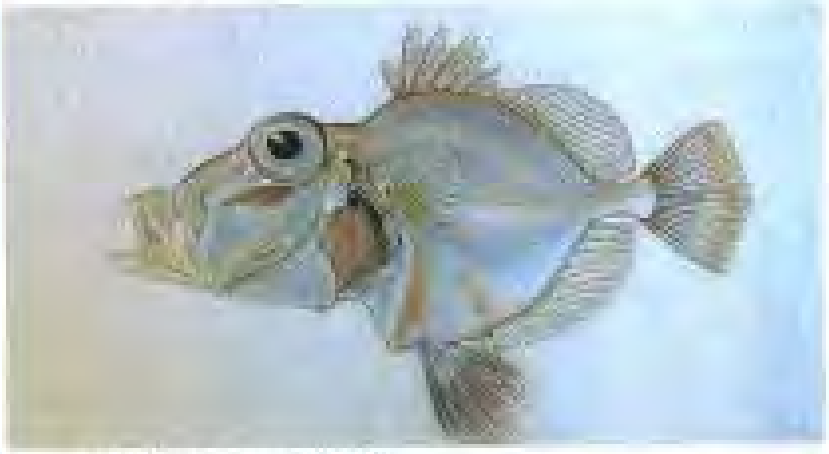
Myripristis murdjan 235
7-10 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 250L



Myripristis murdjan 235
7-10 ↘r ↘ ● 🐟 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 250L

#70

Aulostomus chinensis 25-4
♂, ♀ 🌡 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

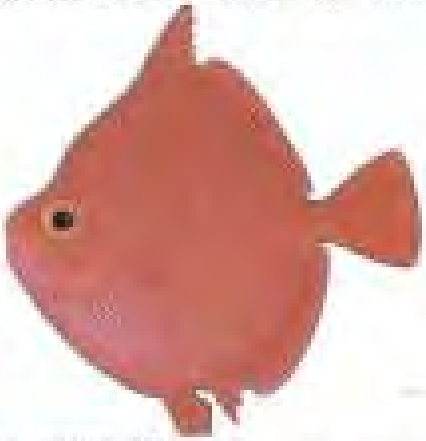


Cyttopsis rosea(?) 245
Circumtrop

Zenion hololepis 244
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Zeus japonicus 245
5-9 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Zenopsis nebulosa 245
5-7 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Antigonia capros 248
1-2, 6-9, 13 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

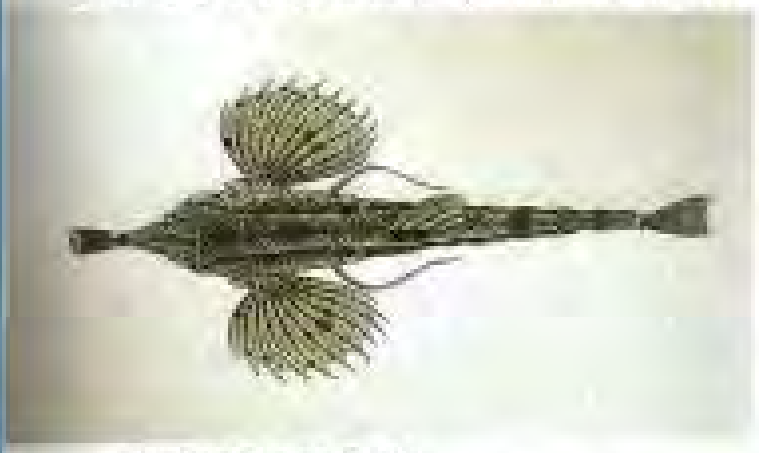
Aulichthys japonicus 250
5 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 150L

Aulorhynchus flavidus 250
3 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Spinachia spinachia 251
14 22°C sg: 1.024 19 cm 200L

Parapegasus natans 253
5, 7-8, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 300L

Pegasus volitans 253
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.5 cm 200L



Parapegasus sp.7 253
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 120L

Aulostomus maculatus 254
2 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Aulostomus chinensis 254
7, 9 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Aulostomus chinensis 254
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Fistularia commersonii 255
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 160 cm

Fistularia tabacaria 255
1-2 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 180 cm 2000L

#71A

Phyllopteryx taeniolatus 259
12 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 23 cm 250L

Solenostomus paradoxus 258
5, 7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16.5 cm 200L

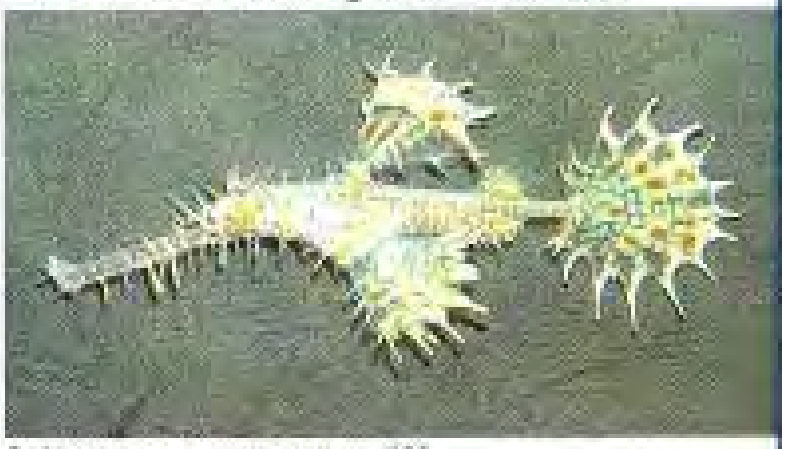
#71B

Phycodorus eques 259
12 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 24°C sg: 1.023 35 cm 400L

Aeoliscus strigatus and *A. punctulatus* 257
7-10 ~r ◖ ♥ 3● ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Macrorhamphosus scolopax 256
Circumtrop. 5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Centriscus scutatus 257
7-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L



Solenostomus cyanopterus 258
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

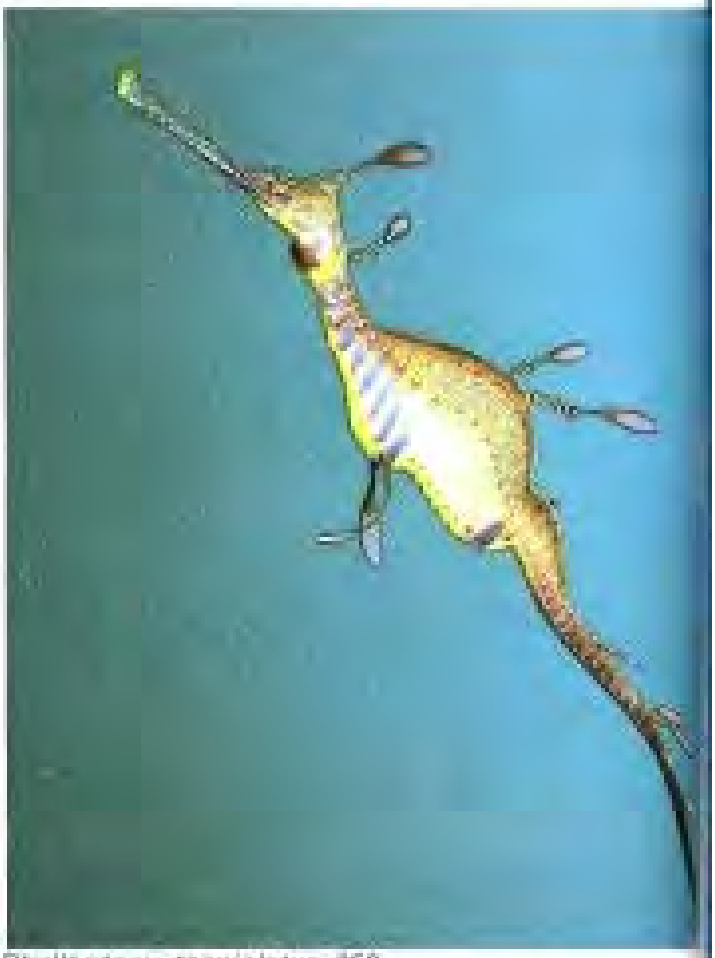
Solenostomus paegnius 258
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Solenostomus paradoxus 258
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16.5 cm 200L

Solenostomus paradoxus 258
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16.5 cm 200L

Solenostomus paradoxus 258
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16.5 cm 200L

Phycodurus eques 259
12 ↷r ◖ ♥ ⁂ ⎓ 24°C sg: 1.023 36 cm 400L



Phyllopteryx taeniolatus 259
12 ↷r ◖ ♥ ⁂ ⎓ 24°C sg: 1.023 23 cm 250L

Phycodurus eques 259
12 ↷r ◖ ♥ ⁂ ⎓ 24°C sg: 1.023 36 cm 400L

Phyllopteryx taeniolatus 259
12 ↷r ◖ ♥ ⁂ ⎓ 24°C sg: 1.023 23 cm 250L

Solenostomus armatus 258
7 ↷r ◖ ♥ ⁂ ⎓ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 120L

Solenostomus cyanopterus 258
5, 7, 9 ↷r ◖ ♥ ⁂ ⎓ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

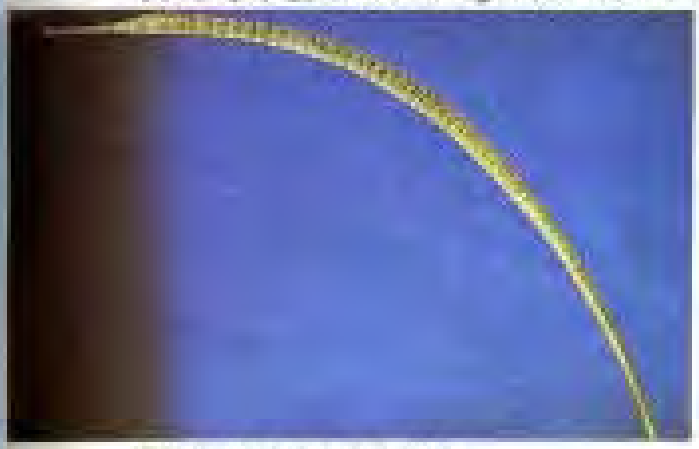
Bryx dunckeri 259
2 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 100L

Syngnathus louisianae 258
2 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Micrognathus ensenadae 259
2 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 100L

Microphis brachyurus 259
6-9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Stigmatopora nigra 259
8, 11 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.3 cm 200L



Stigmatopora argus 259
12 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

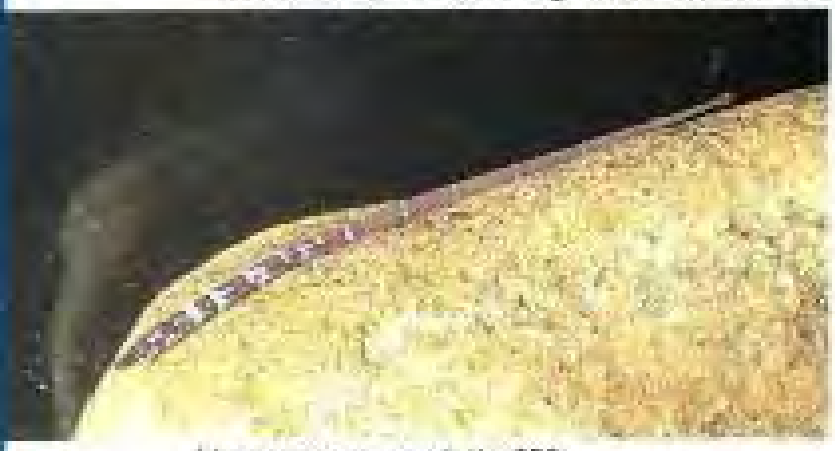
Syngnathoides biaculeatus 259
7-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cosmocampus arctus 259
3 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Syngnathus sp. 259
7-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 150L

Bulbonaricus brauni 25?
7 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 50L

Histiogamphelus cristatus 25?
12 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

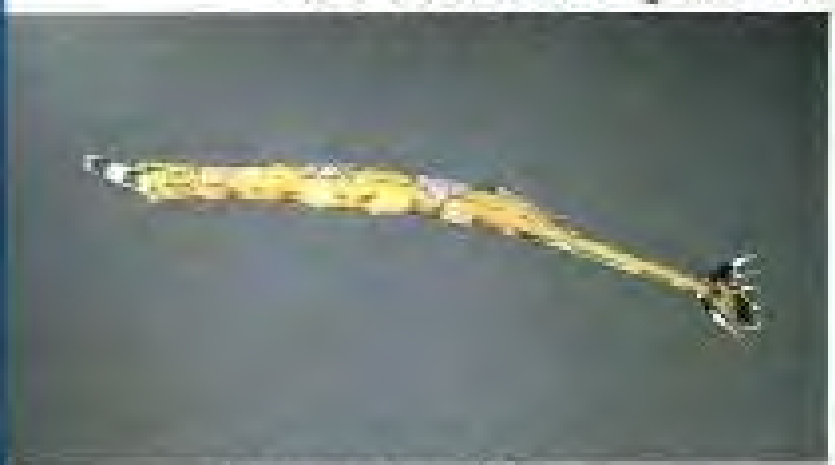


Lissocampus caudalis 25?
12 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 24°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Hippichthys penicillus 25?
7, 9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.0 cm 100L

Entelurus aequoreus 25?
13 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 150L

Hallcampus grayi 25?
7-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



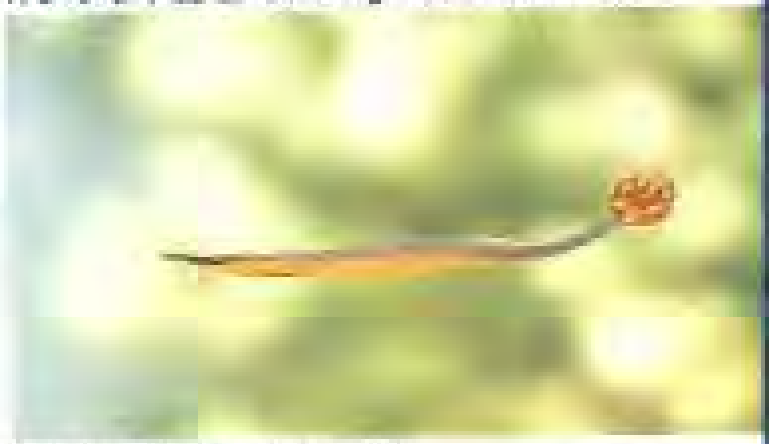
Heraldia nocturna 25?
12 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 24°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Maroubra perserrata 25?
12 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ⊠ ☐ 24°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Doryrhamphus dactylophorus 259
6-7, 9-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Doryrhamphus janssi 259
7, 8 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

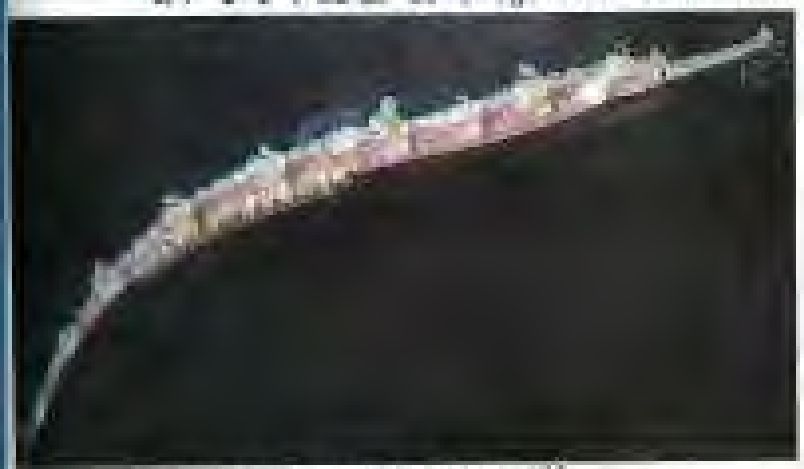
Doryrhamphus japonicus 259
5 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Doryrhamphus e. excisus 259
3, 6-9 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Corythoichthys intestinalis 259
6, 7 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Corythoichthys paxtoni 259
8 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 100L



Halicampus macrorhynchus 259
7-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13.5 cm 150L

Corythoichthys amplexus 259
6-9 ♂ ♀ ♥ ▩ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

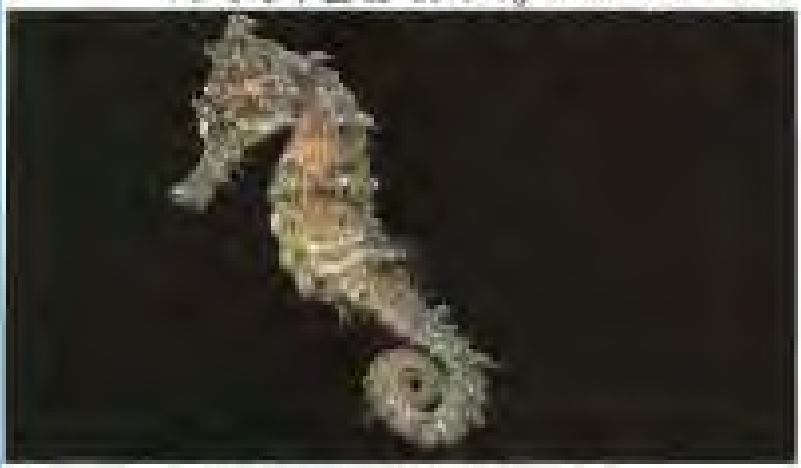
Corythoichthys amplexus 25g
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Corythoichthys haematopterus 25g
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 25°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Corythoichthys schultzi 25g
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Doryrhamphus multiannulatus 25g
9-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Hallcampus spinirostris 25g
7-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L



Hippocampus kuda 25g
7 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Hippocampus angustus 25g
12 ↘ ♂ ♥ ♛ □ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Hippocampus abdominalis 259
12 ↘♂ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Hippocampus breviceps 259
12 ↘♂ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 24°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 60L

Hippocampus bargibanti 259
6 ↘♂ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Hippocampus sp. 25?
14 ↘r ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⌓ 22°C sg: 1.024

Hippocampus japonicus 25?
5, 7 ↘r ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⌓ 26°C sg: 1.022

Hippocampus kuda 25?
5, 7, 9 ↘r ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⌓ 26°C sg: 1

Hippocampus ramulosus 25?
13, 15 ↘r ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⌓ 25°C sg: 1.024

Hippocampus ingens 25?
3 ↘r ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⌓ 26°C sg: 1.022

Hippocampus hippocampus 25
14, 15 ↘r ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⌓ 26°C sg: 1

Hippocampus coronatus 25?
5, 7 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▒ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023

Hippocampus reidi 25?
1-2 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▒ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023

Hippocampus erectus 25?
1-2 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▒ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 200L

Hippocampus erectus, family Syngnathidae (259).

#82A

Hippocampus kuda 25g
7~ 4 ♥ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

#83

Pterois volitans 262
7-8 ↘ ↘ ↓ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 40$

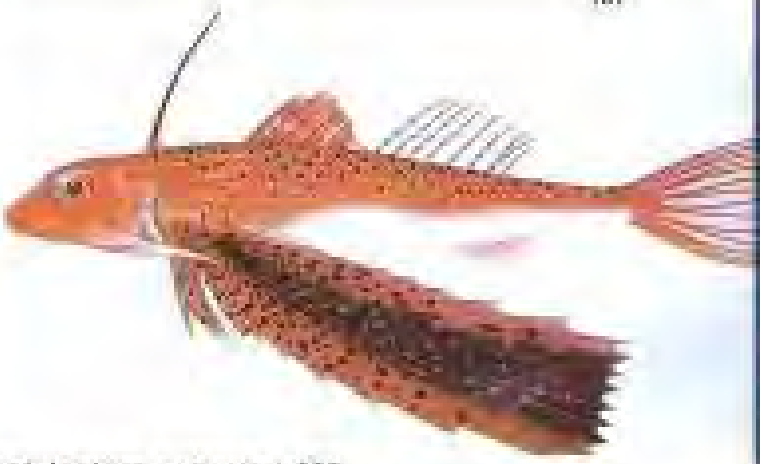
Mimicus filamentosus 263
9-10 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

#838

Scorpaenopsis oxycephala 262
6-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♉ ▲ ▬ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Dactylopterus orientalis 260
7-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ ▲ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Dactylopterus volitans 260
1-2, 13-14 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



Dactyloptena peterseni 260
7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Apistus carinatus 262
5-9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Ablabys taeniatnotus 262
7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Peristraminous dolosus 265
7, 12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Neosebastes pandus 262
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Centropogon australis 262
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Pontinus nematophthalmus 262
2 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Helicolenus hilgendorfi 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Sebastolobus macrochir 262
5 ~ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Sebastolobus alascanus 262
4 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 75 cm 750L

Sebastolobus alascanus 262
4 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 75 cm 750L

Helicolenus papillosus 262
11 ~ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Sebastolobus alascanus 262
4 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 75 cm 750L

Sebastolobus alascanus 262
4 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 75 cm 750L

Scorpaena cardinalis 262
8 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

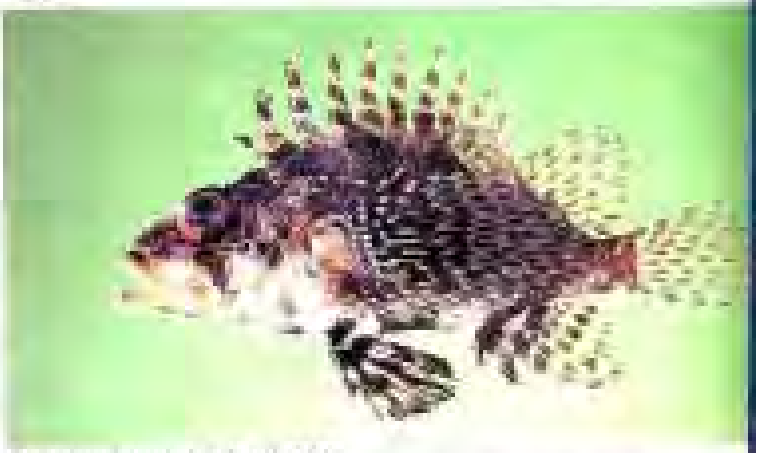
Rhinopias frondosa 262
6-9 ↘r ↘ ◖ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Rhinopias eschmeyeri 262
9 ↘r ↘ ◖ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Rhinopias argoliba 262
5 ↘r ↘ ◖ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 17 cm 200L

Rhinopias aphanes 262
6 ↘r ↘ ◖ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23.5 cm 300L

Parapterois heterurus 262
5-7, 9 ↘ ◖ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Dendrochirus barberi 262
6 ↘ ◖ 26°C sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

Pterois volitans 262
7-8 ↘ ◖ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

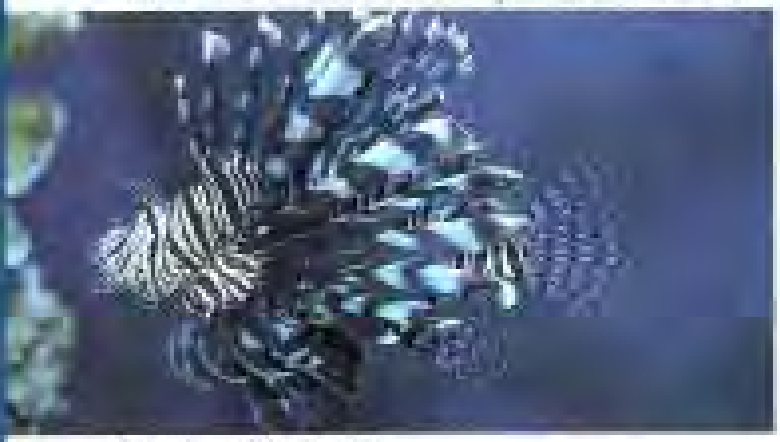
Pterois sphex 262
6 ↘ ◖ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Dendrochirus zebra 262
7-10 ↘ ◖ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pterois antennata 262
8-9 [illegible] 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pterois antennata 262
7-9 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pterois antennata 262
7-9 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Pterois volitans 262
7-8 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Pterois miles 262
9, 10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

Pterois radiata 262
6-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Scorpaena notata 262
13-15 ~ 26°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena grandicornis 262
2 ~ 26°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L

Scorpaena plumieri plumieri 262
1-2, 13 ~ 26°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena plumieri (juv.) 262
1-3, 13 ~ 26°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena scrofa 262
13-15 ~ 26°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena porcus
13-15 ~ 26°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena plumieri mystes 262
3 ~ 26°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena plumieri 262
1-3, 13 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300

Scorpaena sancrse 262
3 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 120L

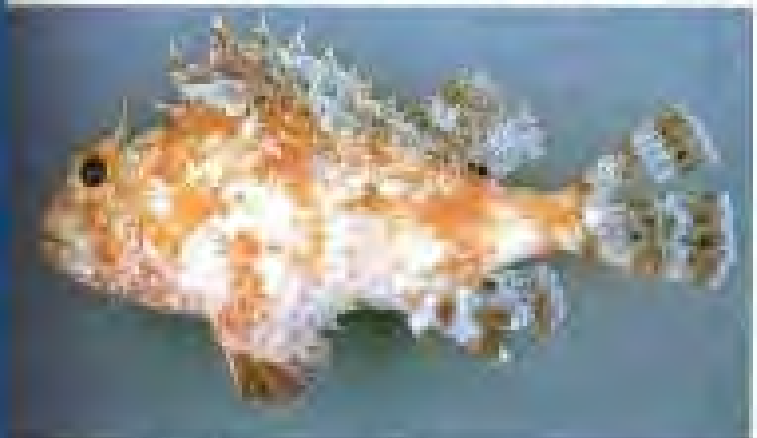
Scorpaena guttata 262
4 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 22°C sg: 1.024 43 cm 400L

Scorpaena inermis 262
2 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Scorpaena elachys 262
2 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 64 cm 700L

Scorpaena albifimbria 262
2 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Scorpaenodes tredecimspinosus 262
2 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

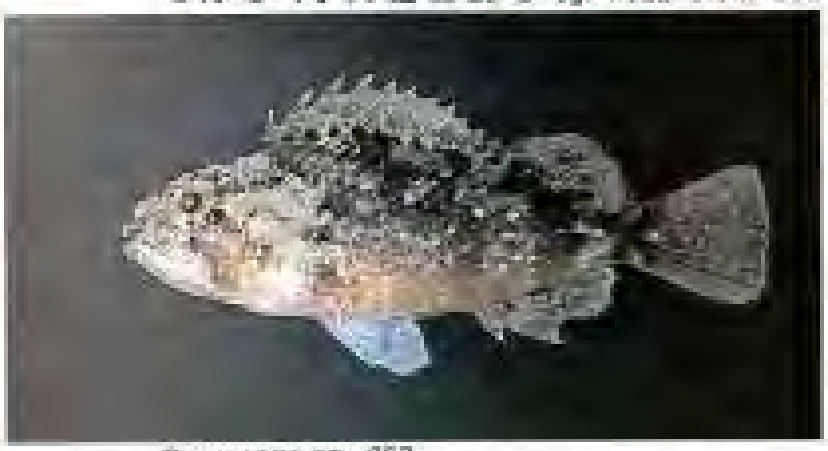


Scorpaena 262
2 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.024 23 cm 250L

Scorpaena bergi 262
1-2 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.023 75 cm 800L

Scorpaena canaria 262
6 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 60L

Sebastapistes cyanostigma 262
6-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 60L

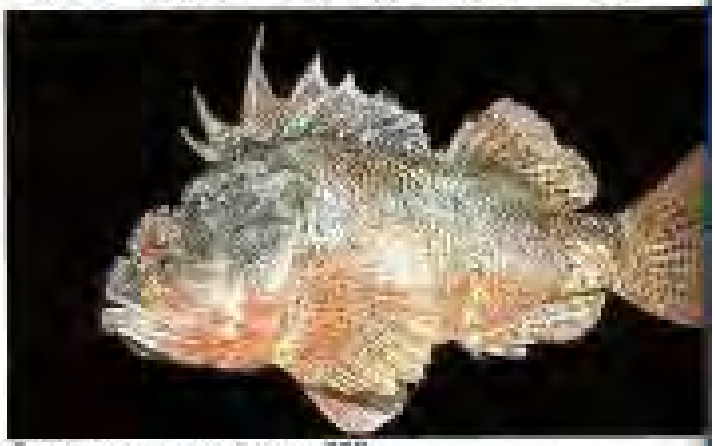


Scorpaena sp. 262
12 ~ 24°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Scorpaena neglecta 262
5, 7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scorpaenopsis sp. 262
11-12 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Scorpaenopsis oxycephala 262
6-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Scorpaena sumptuosa 262
12 ~ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Pontinus macrocephalus 262
6-7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Scorpaenopsis brevifrons 262
6-7 9 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

Scorpaenopsis gibbosa 262
9-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Scorpaenopsis oxycephala 262
6-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scorpaenopsis oxycephala 262
6-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scorpaenopsis diabolus 262
6-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scorpaenopsis barbatus 262
9-10 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Sebastapistes strongia 262
7-9 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Sebastapistes sp. 262
7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Iracundus signifer 26?
8-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Scorpaena picta 26?
6, 7-9, 12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 1

Sebastapistes cyanostigma 26?
8-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Scorpaena sp. 26?
7, 12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200

Scorpaenopsis sp. 26?
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Scorpaenopsis sp. 26?
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Scorpaenopsis sp. 26?
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Scorpaenopsis diabolus 26?
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300

Sebastes atrovirens 262
3; 4 24°C sg: 1.023 42 cm 500L

Sebastes auriculatus 262
3; 4 25°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Sebastes carnatus 262
4 23°C sg: 1.023 40 cm 400L

Sebastes caurinus 262
4 24°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Sebastes chrysomelas 262
4 22°C sg: 1.024 39 cm 400L

Sebastes constellatus 262
4 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Sebastes daliii 262
4 22°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Sebastes maliger 262
4 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Sebastes mystinus 262
4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 53 cm 500L

Sebastes nigrocinctus 262
4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 61 cm 600L

Sebastes paucispinis 262
3, 4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 90 cm 1000L

Sebastes roseaceus 262
3, 4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 36 cm 400L

Sebastes melanops 262
4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 60 cm 600L

Sebastes nebulosus 262
4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 43 cm 400L

Sebastes pinniger 262
4 ~ 22°C sg: 1.024 76 cm 800L

Sebastes rubenimus 262
4 ~ 21°C sg: 1.024 91 cm 1000L

Sebastes serriceps 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 23°C sg: 1.024 41 cm 400L

Sebastes rubrivinctus 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 22°C sg: 1.024 61 cm 500L

Sebastes miniatus 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 23°C sg: 1.024 76 cm 800L

Sebastes umbrosus 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 22°C sg: 1.024 27 cm 300L

Sebastes semicinctus 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 23°C sg: 1.024 61 cm 600L

Sebastes marinus 262
1, 14 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 22°C sg: 1.024 51 cm 500L

Sebastes flavidus 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 23°C sg: 1.024 28 cm 200L

Sebastes sp. 262
4 ↘r ↘ ◖ ⅄ 22°C sg: 1.024 50 cm 500L

Sebastes trivittatus 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Sebastes joyneri 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 200L

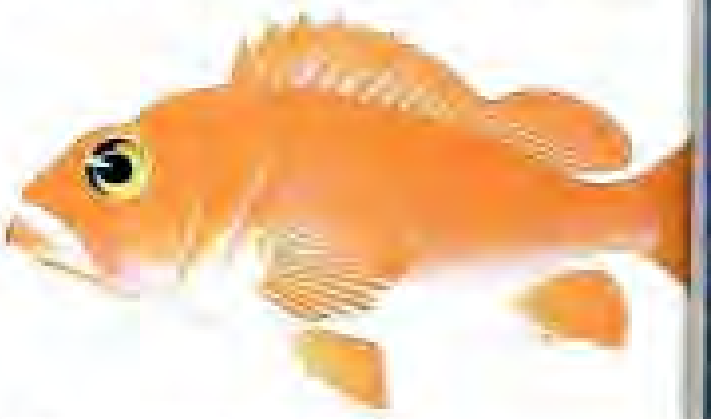
Sebastes nivosus 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Sebastes inermis 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 35 cm 400L

Sebastes baramenuke 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 45 cm 500L

Sebastes pachycephalus 263
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Sebastes oblongus 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L



Sebastes marsubarae 262
5 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 70 cm 700L

Scorpaenodes scaber 262
6-8, 12 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 63 cm 600L

Scorpaenodes varipinnis 262
7-8, 12 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Scorpaenodes sp. 262
7-8, 12 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Scorpaenodes sp. 262
7-8, 12 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Scorpaenodes caribbaeus 262
2 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

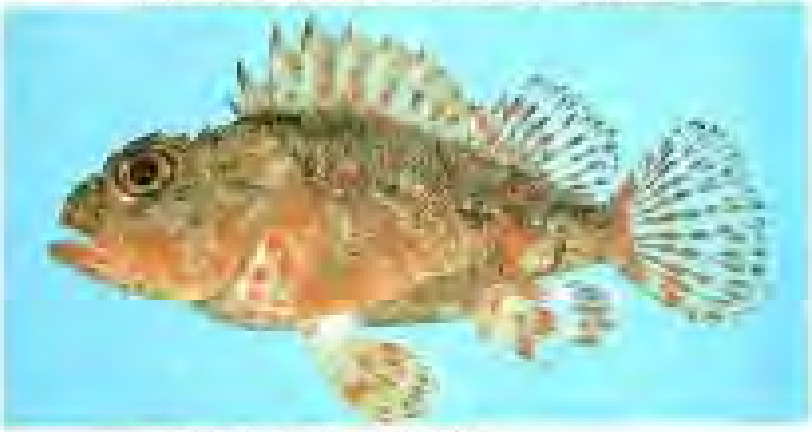
Scorpaenodes insularis 262
13 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6.5 cm 80L

Scorpaenodes xyris 262
3, 4 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L

Scorpaenopsis sp. 262
8 ↘r ↘ ◐ ☼ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Scorpaenopsis diabolus 262
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scorpaena cooki 262
12 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L



Scorpaena ballieui 262
5 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Scorpaenopsis diabolus 262
6-10 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Scorpionfish 262
3? ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Scorpaenodes sp. 262
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Scorpaenodes kelloggi 262
6-7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 60L

Scorpaenodes littoralis 262
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Damplevosa daruma 263
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 16 cm 200L

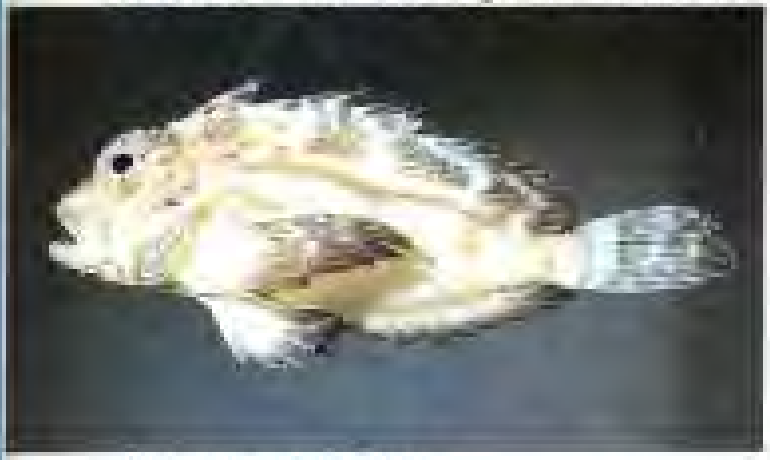
Erosa erosa 263
8 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Inimicus filamentosus 263
9-10 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Inimicus filamentosus 263
9-10 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Inimicus caledonicus 263
7-9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Inimicus sp. 263
8 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Minous versicolor 263
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Minous quincarinatus 263
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Hipposcorpaena sp. 262
5, 7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Hipposcorpaena sp. 262
5, 7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Inimicus didactylus 263
6-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Inimicus didactylus 263
6-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Aploactis aspera 265
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Erosa erosa 263
8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Cocotropus dermacanthus 265
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Hypodytes longispinis 262
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Synanceia verrucosa
6-10 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Synanceia alula 263
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 85 cm 1000L

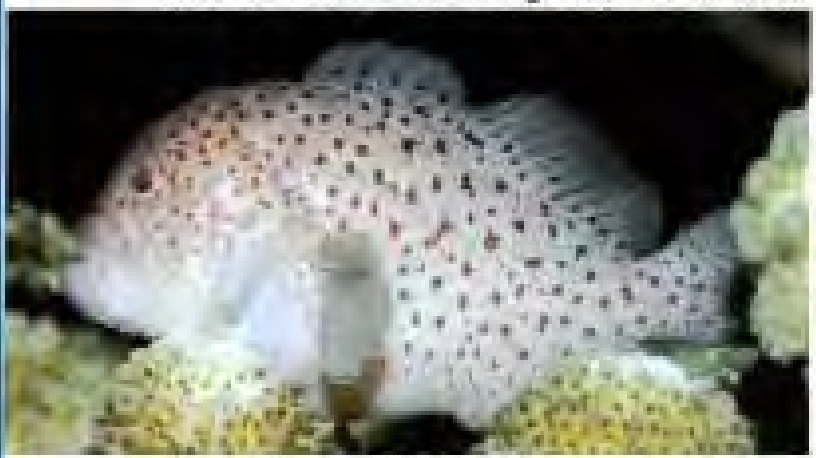
Synanceia verrucosa 263
7, 9-10 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Inimicus sinensis 263
7-9, 12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Glyptauchen panduratus 262
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Perryena leucometopon 267
12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ☐ 24°C sg: 1.024 16 cm 200L

Amblyapistus taenionotus 267
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Caracanthus maculatus 264
6-7 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 600L

Caracanthus madagascariensis 264
9 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Paraplagusia bilineata 265
7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 60L

Pelates quadrilineatus 266
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 150L

Neopelates waterhousi 266
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 6.0 cm 60L

Neopelates waterhousi 266
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 24°C sg: 1.023 6.0 cm 60L

Hypodytes rubripinnis 262
7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

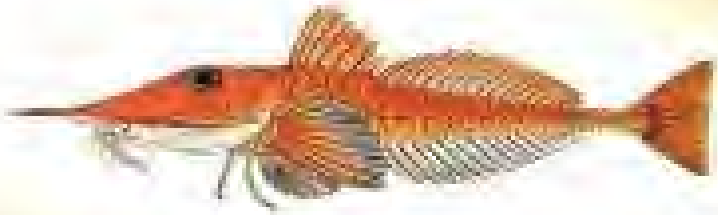
Hypodytes sp. 262
7, 8 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Paracentropogon vespa 262
7-8 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Hypodytes leucogaster 262
7-8 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Bellator gymnostethus 268
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Cheildonichthys spinosus 268
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



? Peristedion sp. 268
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

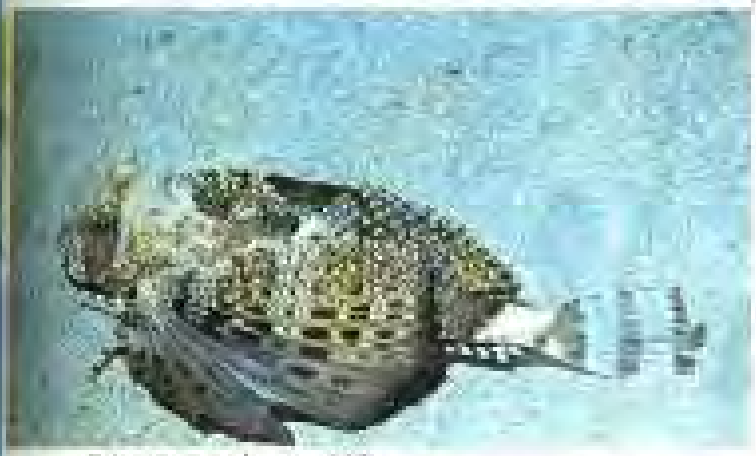
Satyrichthys laticephalus 268
5 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Dixiphichthys hoplites 268
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pterygotrigla multiocellatus 268
5, 7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 30[illegible]

Lepidotrigla microptera 268
7 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Paratrigla vanessa 268
7-9, 11-12 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 60[illegible]



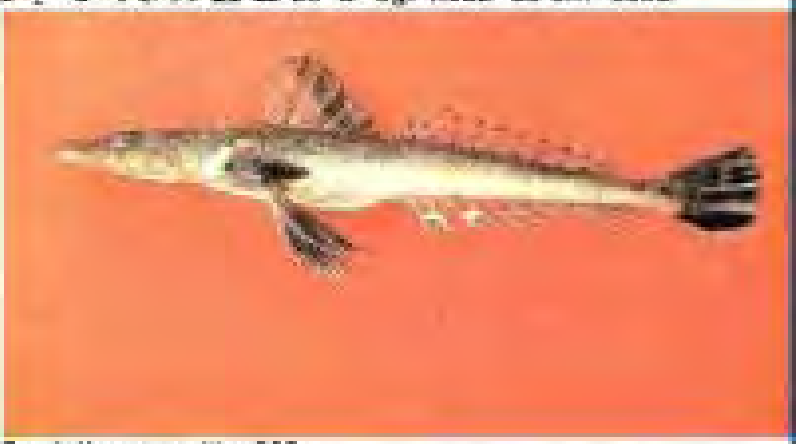
Prionotus ophrys 268
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Prionotus scitulus 268
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L

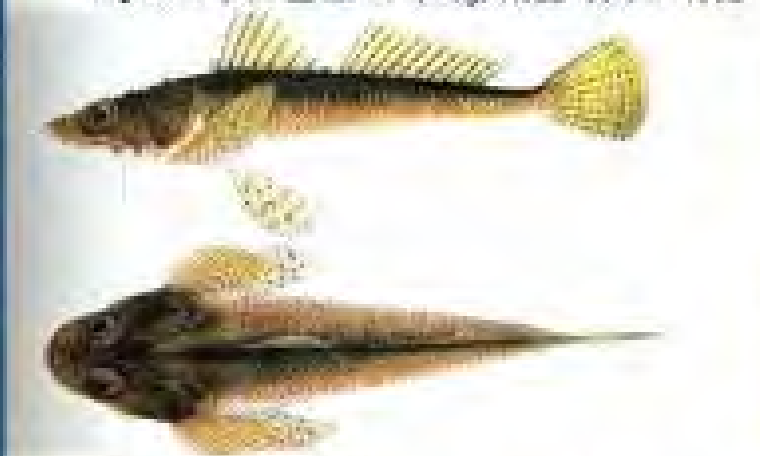
Prionotus carolinus 268
1 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 38 cm 400L

Prionotus rubio 268
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Bembras japonicus 269
7 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 150L



Cociella crocodila 269
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



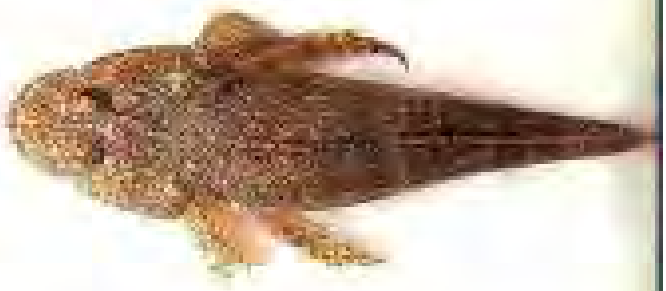
Onigocia spinosa 269
5 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Thysanophrys otaitensis 269
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Platycephalus indicus 269
7-10, 15 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Inegocia guttata 269
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Onigocia macrolepis 269
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Onigocia macrolepis 269
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Anoplopoma fimbria 271
3-5 ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 76 cm 800L

Erilepis zonifer 271
4, 5 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 183 cm 200

Hexagrammos otaki 272
5 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 40 cm 400L

Hexagrammos sp. 272
4 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 40 cm 400L

Hexagrammos decagrammus 272
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Hexagrammos decagrammus 272
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Oxylebius pictus 272 ♀
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L

Oxylebius pictus 272
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L

Ophiodon elongatus 272
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 152 cm 1500L

Pleurogrammus azonus 272
5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 70 cm 800L

Zaniolepis frenata 273
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Zaniolepis latipinnis 273
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Artedius harringtoni 276
4 ♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Clinocottus analis 276
3-4 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 30L

Cottus kazika 276
5 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Cottus pomux 276
5 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L

Enophrys diceraus 276
4 ♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.023 37 cm 400L

Enophrys bison 276
4 ♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.023 37 cm 400L

Gymnocanthus detrusus 276
5 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Gymnocanthus herzensteini 276
5 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Hemilepidotus gilberti 276
5 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 36 cm 400L

Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus 276
4 ♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 50 cm 600L

Hemitripteris americanus 276
1 ♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Hemitripteris villosus 276
5 ♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Jordania zonope 276
4 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 150L

Leiocottus hirundo 276
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Myoxocephalus aenaeus 276
4 ♀ 16°C sg: 1.024 60 cm 600L

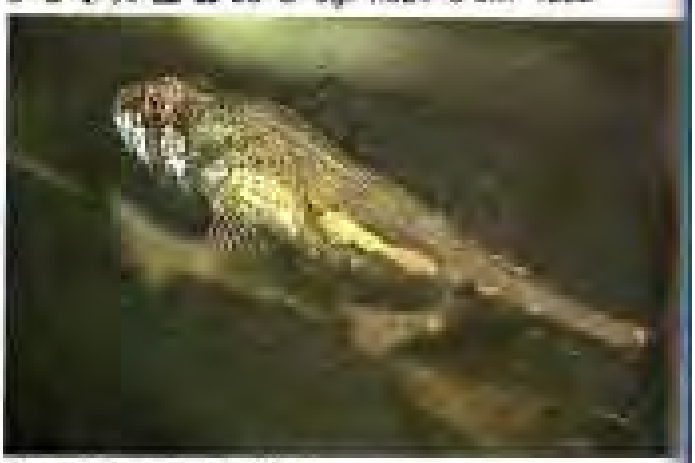
Myoxocephalus scorpius 276
Circumpolar ♀ 16°C sg: 1.024 60 cm 600L

Rhamphocottus richardsoni 276
4-5 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Platycephalus sp. 269
26°C sg: 1.022

Argyrocottus zanderi 276
5 23°C sg: 1.024 9 cm 100L

Blepsias sp. 276
23°C sg: 1.024



Porocottus allisi 276
5 23°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 70L

Scorpaenichthys marmoratus 276
4 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Scorpaenichthys marmoratus 276
4 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Pseudoblennius percoides 276
5 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Pseudoblennius cottoides 276
5 ♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 60L

Neolichthys occulatesciatus 276
4 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Taurulus bubalis 276
14-15 ♀ 20°C sg: 1.024 17 cm 200L

Dasycottus japonicus 279
5 ♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

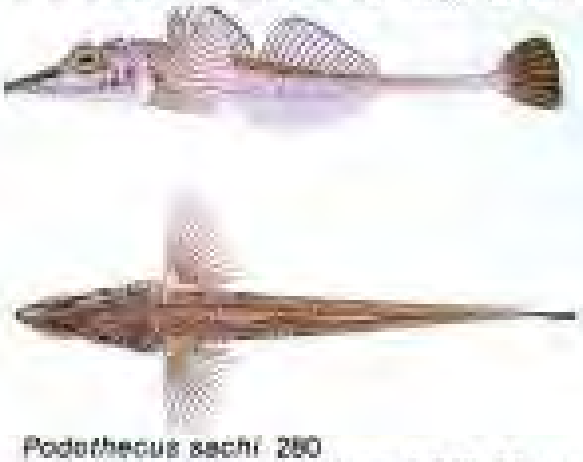
Psychrolutes paradoxus 279
4-5 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 6.4 cm 60L

Agonomalus proboscidalis 280
5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Agonomalus proboscidalis 280
5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Agonus acipenserinus 280
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Occella verrucosa 280
4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L



Podothecus sachi 280
5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Cyclopterus lumpus 281
1-4 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 56 cm bu...

Liparis pulchellus 281
4-5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Liparis ochotensis 281
5 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 40 cm 400L

Pseudoblennius cottoides 27G
5 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 60L

Pseudoblennius percoides 27G
5 ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Centropomus undecimalis 282
1-2 ~ ∿ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 1200L

Psammoperca waigiensis 282
7, 9 ♀ ~ ∿ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Ambassis macracanthus 282
9 ♀ ~ ∿ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Ambassis interruptus 282
7, 9 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Centropomus nigrescens 282
3 ~ ∿ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Lates calcarifer 282
7-9 ∿ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 2000L

Chanda ranga 282
9 ~ ∿ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Dicentrarchus labrax 283
14-15 ∿ ◐ ✻ 21°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 1000L

#116

Mirolabrichthys dispar 284
6-7 ヘナ ヽ ♦ ♥ ☆ ニ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

#116A

Stereolepis gigas 283
4-5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ ≈ 25°C sg: 1.022 220 cm 2500L

Coreoperca kawamebari 283
5 ↘ ◐ ♥ ≈ 21°C sg: 1.016 11 cm 150L

Doederleinia berycoides 283
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 24°C sg: 1.023 40 cm 400L

Malakichthys wakiyai 283
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Lateolabrax japonicus 283
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 24°C sg: 1.023 150 cm 1500L

Morone saxatilis 283
1, 4 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 24°C sg: 1.023 183 cm 2000L

Niphon spinosus 283
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Polyprion oxygeneiosus 283
11 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 22°C sg: 1.024 220 cm 2500L

Stereolepis gigas 283
4-5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 220 cm 2500L

Stereolepis ischinagi 283
5 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 24°C sg: 1.023 200 cm 2000L

Pseudanthias kashiwae 284 ♂
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26° sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pseudanthias kashiwae 284 ♀
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26° sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Mirolabrichthys bicolor 284
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Mirolabrichthys ignitus 284
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias sp. 284
9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias truncatus 284
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias luzonensis 284 ♂
7-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias luzonensis 284 ♀
7-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⩵ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Nemanthias carberryi 284
♂ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Nemanthias carberryi 284
♂ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Nemanthias carberryi 284
♂ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Mirolabrichthys evansi 284
5, 7-9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

Mirolabrichthys imeldae 284
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Anthias anthias 284
15 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Pseudanthias pleurotaenia 284
7-8 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Miniatobrichthys thompsoni 284
6 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Pseudanthias squamipinnis 284 ♀
6-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

Pseudanthias ventralis ventralis 284
6 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 7 cm 70L

Pseudanthias rubrizonatus 284
7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pseudanthias ventralis hawaiiensis 284
6 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25° sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Pseudanthias squamipinnis 284 ♂
6-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

Pseudanthias hutchi 284
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias taeniatus 284
10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26° sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Pseudanthias sp. 284
10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias fasciatus 284
5, 7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24° sg: 1.023 9 cm 80L

Pseudanthias tuka 284
5 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24° sg: 1.022 10 cm 80L

Pseudanthias evansi 284
8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26° sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Pseudanthias tenuis 284
2 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias pictilis 284
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24° sg: 1.023 9 cm 100L

Mirolabrichthys bartletti 284
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Pseudanthias pleurotaenia 284 ♀
7-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Mirolabrichthys tuka 284
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Mirolabrichthys pascalus 284
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Mirolabrichthys tuka (juv.) 284
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Mirolabrichthys imeldae 284
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Paranthias colonus 284
3 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Paranthias furcifer 284
2 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Miroslabrichthys smithvanizi 284
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Miroslabrichthys dispar 284
6-7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudanthias squamipinnis 284
6-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

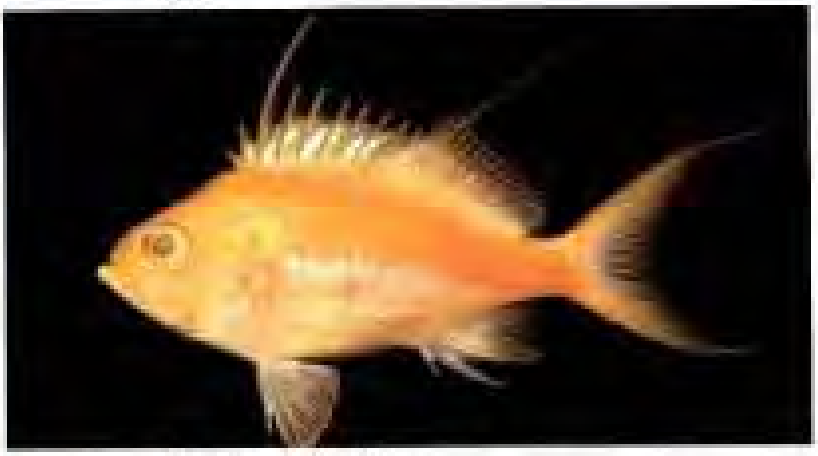
Pseudanthias squamipinnis 284
6-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26° sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 100L

Acanthistius pardalotus 284
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Aethaloperca rogaa 284
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Anyperodon leucogrammicus 284
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Anyperodon leucogrammicus 284
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

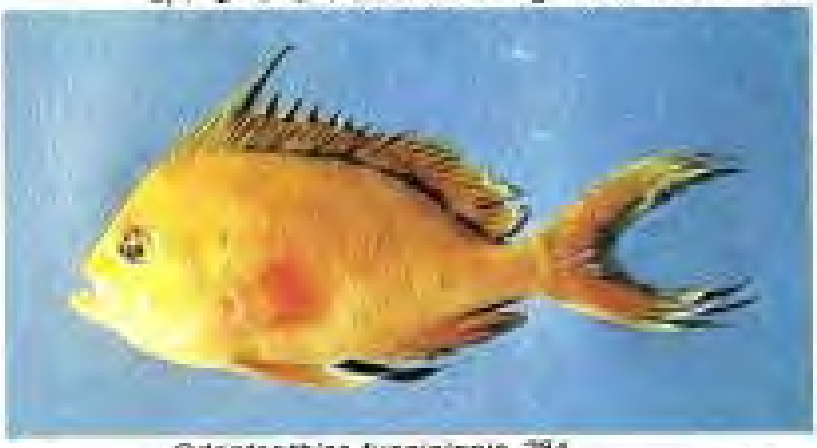


Sacura parva 284
7, 12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Serranocirrhitus latus 284
7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Sacura margaritacea 284 ♂
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Sacura margaritacea 284 ♀
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 13 cm 150L



Odontanthias fuscipinnis 284
6 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

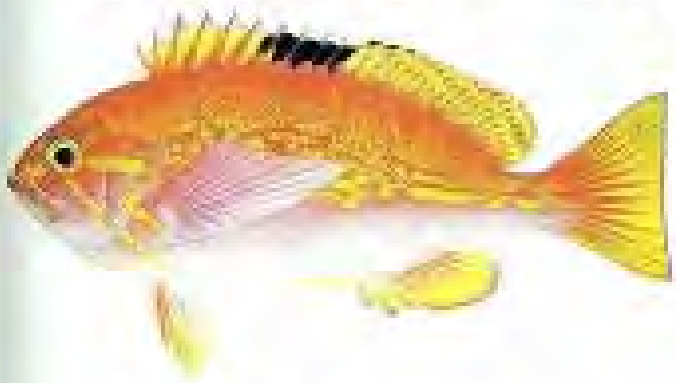
Odontanthias elizabethae 284
6 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 150L

Holanthias martinicensis 284
2 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Holanthias borbonius 284
7, 9, 12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100

Caesioperca rasor 284 ♀
12 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 18 cm 200L

Caesioperca rasor 284 ♂
12 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 18 cm 200L



Caprodon schlegelii 284
3, 5-8 ~ ~ ◐ ✕ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Caesioperca lepidoptera 284
11 ~ ~ ◐ ✕ ▣ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Caprodon longimanus 284
11, 12 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 3.5 cm 50L

Caprodon schlegelii 284
3, 5-8 ~ ~ ◐ ✕ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Goniopelectrus hispanus 284
2 ~ ~ ◐ ✕ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Plectranthias japonicus 284
? ~ ~ ◐ ✕ ▣ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 100L

Gracila albomarginata 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Cephalopholis polleni 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Cephalopholis argus 284
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Cephalopholis boenack 284
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 40

Cephalopholis pachycentron 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cephalopholis leopardus 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 2

Cephalopholis aurantia 284
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Cephalopholis nigripinnis 284
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 30L

Cephalopholis miniata 284
7, 9-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Cephalopholis miniata 284
7, 9-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Cephalopholis sexmaculata 284
6-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Cephalopholis sonnerati 284
6?, 9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 57 cm 600L

Cephalopholis sonnerati 284
6-7, 9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 57 cm 600L

Cephalopholis urodelus 284
7, 9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Cephalopholis urodelus 284
7, 9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ⋇ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Cephalopholis panamensis 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cephalopholis fulva 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cephalopholis analis 284
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Cephalopholis taeniops 284
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cephalopholis cruentatus 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cephalopholis fulva 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Cephalopholis hemistiktos 284
9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Epinephelus fasciatus 284
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 350L

Cephalophtolis sexmaculata 2B4
5-10 ~ 6 26°C sg: 1.022 47 cm 500L

Epinephelus damelli 284
8, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 2000L

Epinephelus awoara 284
7 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Callanthias japonica 284
7 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Callanthias allporti 284
11 ♀ 21°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Epinephelus corallicola 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Epinephelus merra 284
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Epinephelus merra 284
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Callanthias allporti 284
11 ♀ 21°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Epinephelides armatus 284
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 400L

Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Epinephelus faria 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

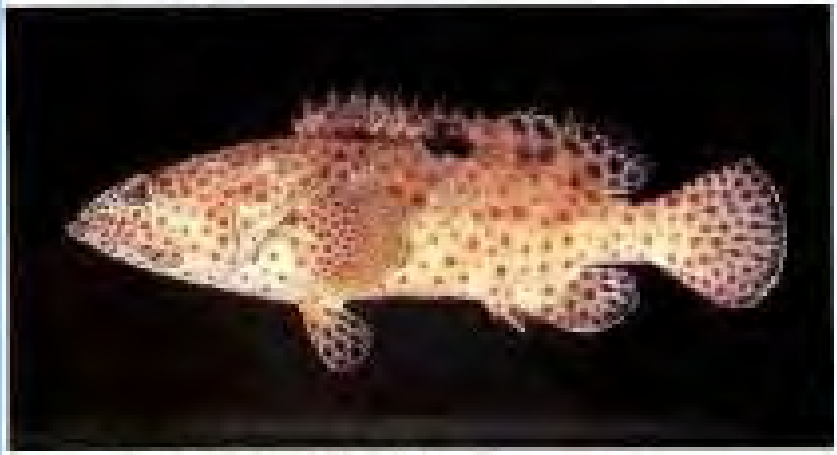
Epinephelus fasciatus 284
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Epinephelus fuscoguttatus 284
5-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Epinephelus rivulatus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 28°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Epinephelus hexagonatus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Epinephelus rivulatus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 28°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

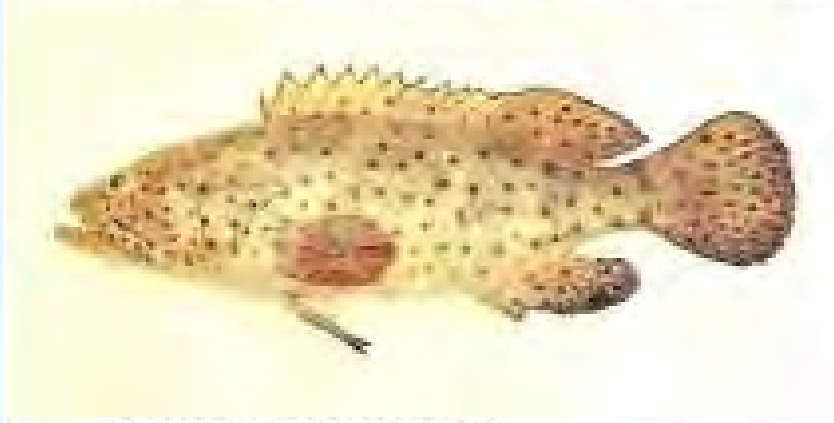


Epinephelus tauvina 284
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Epinephelus tauvina 284
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 80

Epinephelus sp. 284
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Epinephelus tukula 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 200

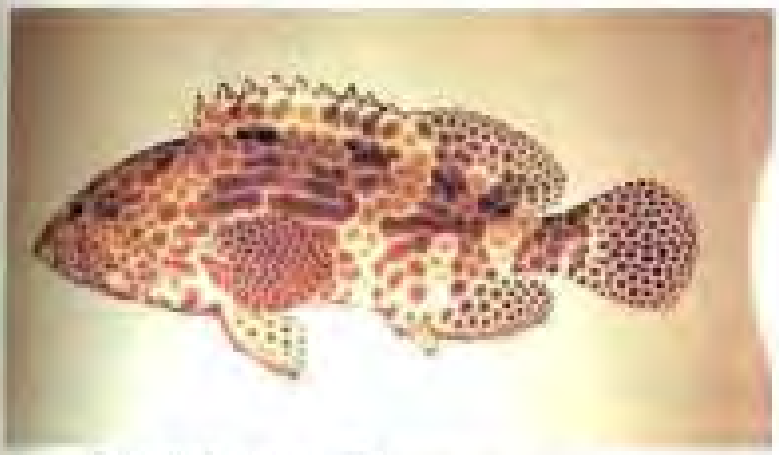


Epinephelus malabaricus 284
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 1500L

Epinephelus undulosus 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 80

Epinephelus multinotatus 284
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Epinephelus socialis 284
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22.5 cm 30



Epinephelus merra 284
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Epinephelus truncatus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Epinephelus maculatus 284
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

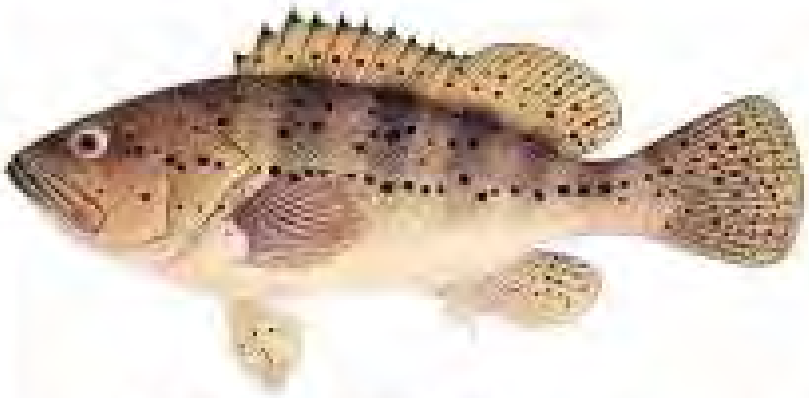
Epinephelus diacanthus 284
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Epinephelus septemfasciatus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Epinephelus microdon 284
5, 7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

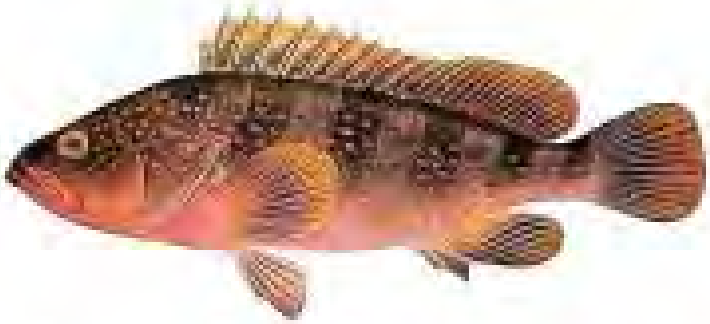
Epinephelus moara 284
5, 7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Epinephelus megachir 284
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

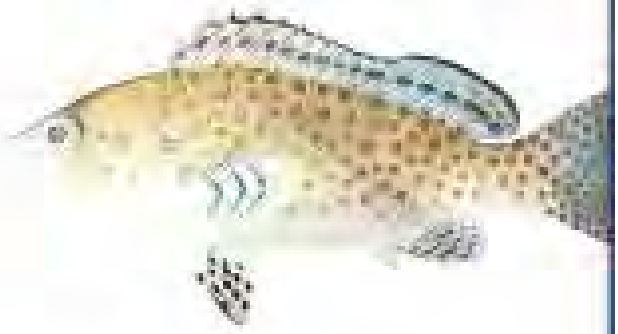


Epinephelus epistictus 284
? ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 500L

Epinephelus amblycephalus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500



Epinephelus akaara 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L



Epinephelus areolatus 284
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500

Epinephelus flavocoeruleus 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Epinephelus latifasciatus 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500

Epinephelus cyanopodus 284
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

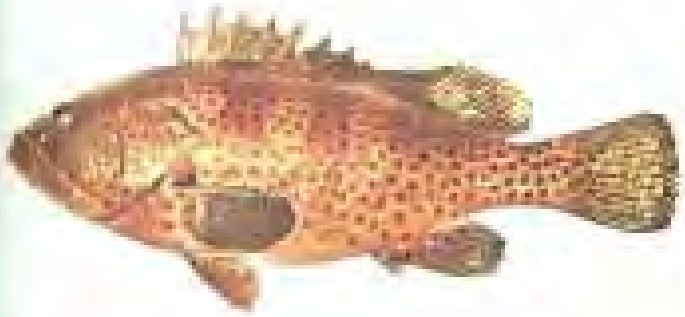
Epinephelus cometae 284
5, 7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800

Epinephelus labriformis 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

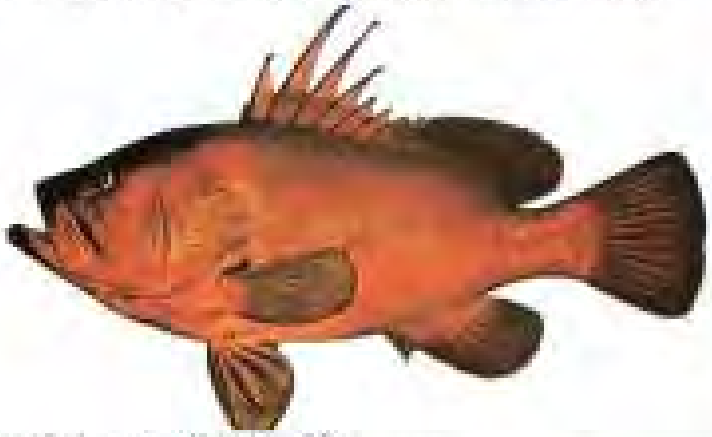
Epinephelus niveatus 284
1-3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Epinephelus dermatolepis 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 1200L

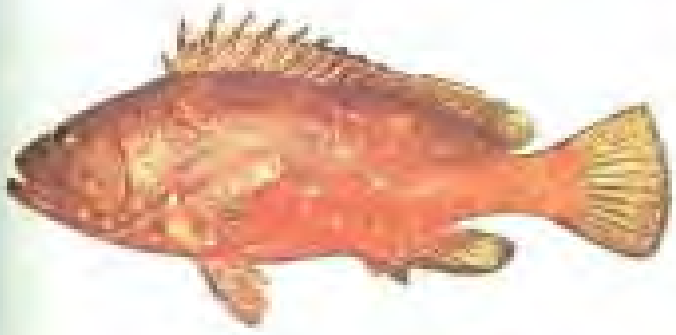
Epinephelus dermatolepis 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 1200L



Epinephelus analogus 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L



Epinephelus acanthistius 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 71 cm 800L



Epinephelus labriformis 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

Epinephelus itajara 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 240 cm 2500L

Epinephelus guttatus 284
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Epinephelus guttatus 284
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Epinephelus adscensionis 284
1-2, 15 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Epinephelus mystacinus 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 1500L

Epinephelus striatus 284
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Epinephelus striatus 284
1-2 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Epinephelus morio 284
1-2 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.023 110 cm 1200L

Epinephelus inermis 284
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 91 cm 1000L

Mycteroperca bonaci 284
2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 130 cm 1500L

Mycteroperca prionura 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Mycteroperca interstitialis 284 (juv.)
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 76 cm 800L

Mycteroperca interstitialis 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 68 cm 800L

Mycteroperca rosacea (rare golden form) 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

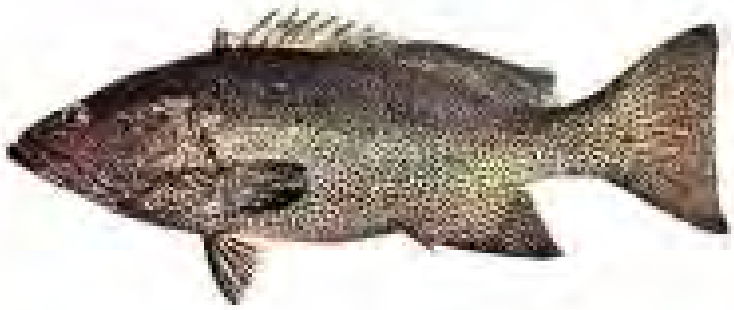
Mycteroperca rosacea 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Mycteroperca rubra 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 68 cm 800L

Mycteroperca venenosa 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

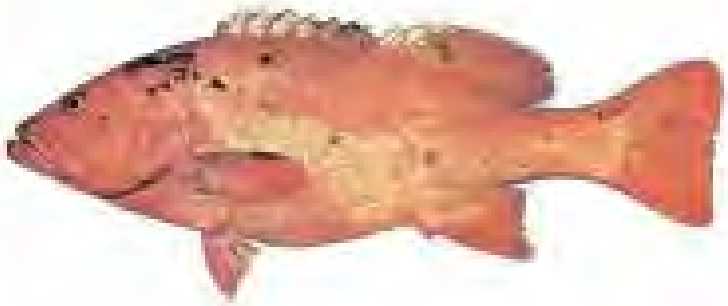
Mycteroperca tigris 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Mycteroperca tigris (juv.) 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 10



Mycteroperca rosacea 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Mycteroperca microlepis 284
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 60



Mycteroperca rosacea (golden phase) 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Epinephelus lanceolatus 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 270 cm 3

Cromileptes altivelis 284
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 600L

Cephalopholis pachycentron 284
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 3

Cromileptes altivelis 284
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 700L

Serranus phoebe 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Serranus tortugarum 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Serranus luciopercanus 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Serranus cabrilla 284
10, 14-15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Serranus hepatus 284
13-15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Serranus scriba 284
14-15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Serraniculus pumilio 284
1-2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Serranus heterurus 284
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Serranus fasciatus 284
3 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 150L

Serranus baldwini 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Serranus annularis 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Serranus tigrinus 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Serranus flaviventris 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Serranus subligarius 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Serranus chionaraia 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 100L

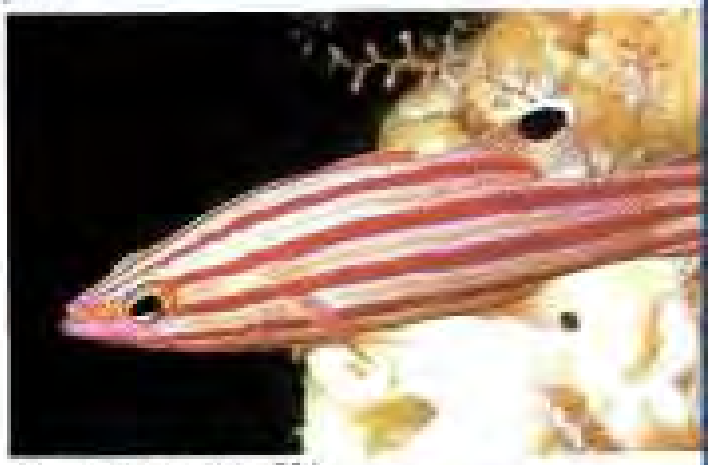
Serranus tabacarius 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Liopropoma carmabi 284
2 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 100L

Liopropoma fasciatum 284
3 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

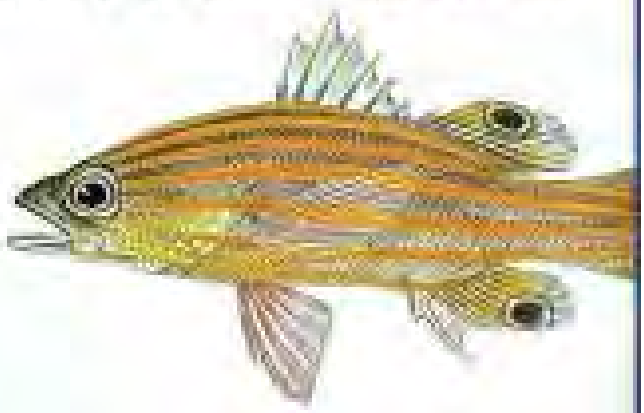
Liopropoma mowbrayi 284
2 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Liopropoma lineata 284
6-7 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

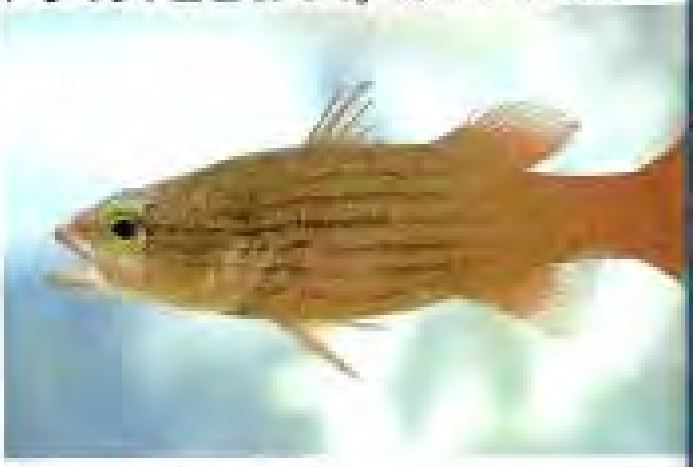


Liopropoma rubre 284
2 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 150L

Liopropoma eukrines 284
2 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 100L



Liopropoma swalesi 284
7 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Liopropoma susumi 284
6-7 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Liopropoma pallidum 284
6-7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Liopropoma sp. 284
7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Hypoplectrodes nigrorubrum 284
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 9 cm 100L

Ellerkeldia annulata 284
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 80L

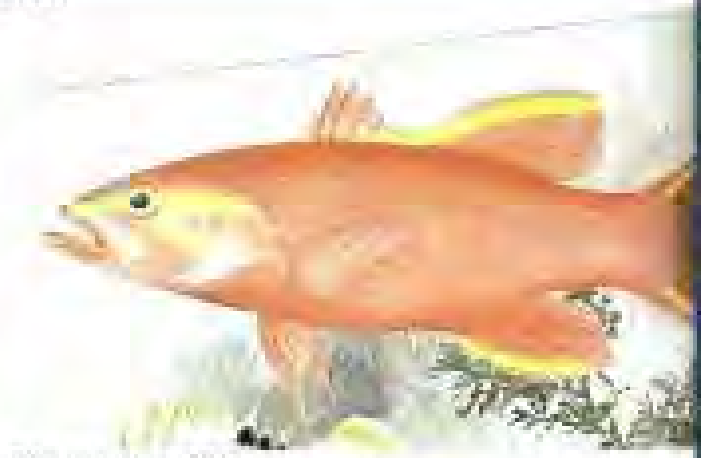
Ellerkeldia huntí 284
11-12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 38 cm 400L

Ellerkeldia maccullochi 284
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Ellerkeldia rubra 284
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 9 cm 100L

Ellerkeldia wilsoni 284
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ⚥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Rainfordia opercularis 285
12 ~ 24°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Pikea aurora 284
6 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Luzonichthys waitei 284
7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 150L

Schultzea beta 284
2 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 150L

Diplectrum formosum 284
1-2 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Diplectrum pacificum 284
3 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Chelidoperca hirundinacea 284
7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Rabaulichthys altipinnis 284
7-8 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 100L

Hypoplectrus indigo 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Hypoplectrus gummigutta 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Hypoplectrus nigricans 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Hypoplectrus unicolor 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Hypoplectrus chlorurus 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 150L

Hypoplectrus guttavarius 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.3 cm 100L

Hypoplectrus gemma 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Hypoplectrus puella 284
2 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 100L

Acanthistius serratus 284
8, 12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Acanthistius cinctus 284
9, 11-12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Trachypoma macracantha 284
11 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 22°C sg: 1.023 22 cm 200L

Trisotropis dermopterus 284
5 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Paralabrax clathratus 284
3 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌿 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Paralabrax nebulifer 284
3 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Paralabrax auroguttatus 284
3 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Paralabrax maculatofasciatus 284
3 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 56 cm 600L

Alphestes afer 284
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Alphestes multiguttatus 284
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Variola albomarginata 284
1, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 600L

Variola louti 284
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Plectropomus maculatus 284
3, 12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 500L

Plectropomus leopardus 284
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 800L

Plectropomus oligacanthus 284
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Plectropomus areolatus 284
5-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 53 cm 600L

Variola louti 284
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Plectropomus laevis 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Plectropomus leopardus 284
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 66 cm 800L

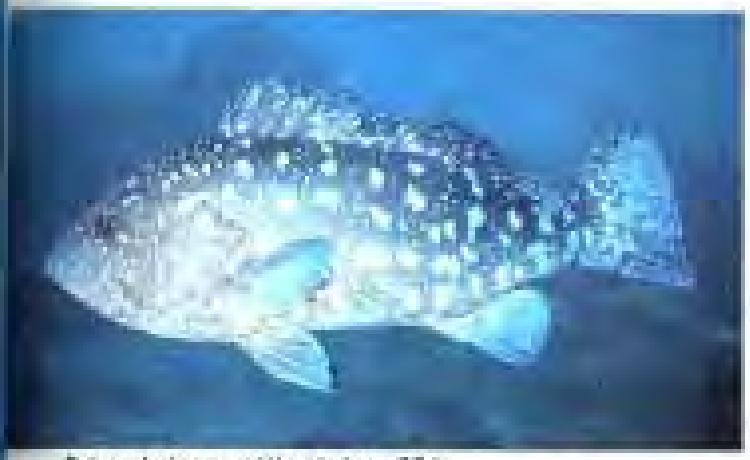
Aulacocephalus temminckii 285
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Variola louti 284
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 80

Plectropomus laevis 284
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 10

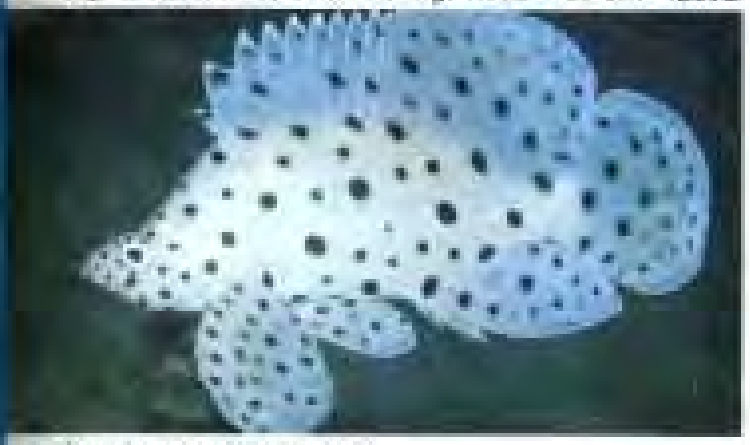
Pogonoperca punctata 285
6-7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 4

Grammistes sexlineatus 285
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 3



Epinephelus multinotatus 284
♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1200L

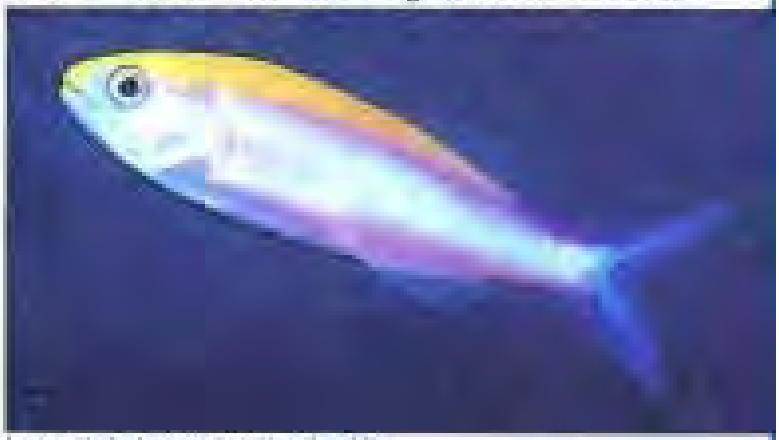
Epinephelus summana 284
♂, ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 48 cm 500L



Cromileptes altivelis 284
1♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Dinoperca petersi 284
♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 62 cm 800L

Elerkeldia wilsoni 284
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L



Luzonichthys microlepis 284
♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Othos dentex 284
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 70 cm 800L

Belonoperca chabanaudi 285
♂, ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14.5 cm 150L

Diploprion bifasciatus 285
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Diploprion bifasciatus (juv.) 285
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Diploprion bifasciatus (var.) 285
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Diploprion drachi 285
9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Grammistes sexlineatus 285
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

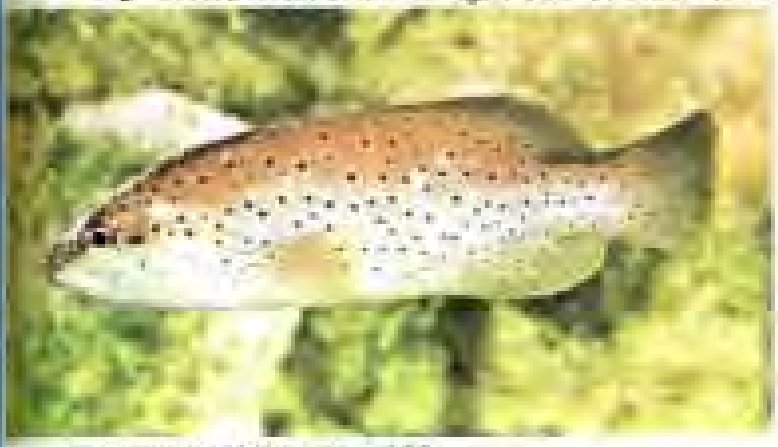
Grammistops ocellatus 285
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudogramma polyacantha 285
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 60L

Pseudogramma gregoryi 285
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 7.5 cm 80L

Sutrovia lineata 285
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 150L

Hypticus bistrispinus 285
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Hypticus subbifrenatus 285
2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Hypticus saponaceus 285
1-2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 400L

Hypticus bicolor (?) 285
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 400L

Labracinus cyclophthalmus 286
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Pseudoplesiops rosae 286
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Pseudochromis luteus 285
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Pseudochromis tapeinosoma 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Pseudochromis wilsoni 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Pseudochromis marshallensis 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis velifera 286
8 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis cyanotaenia 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 50L

Pseudochromis xanthochir 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis marshallensis 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis velifera 286
8 ♀ ~ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

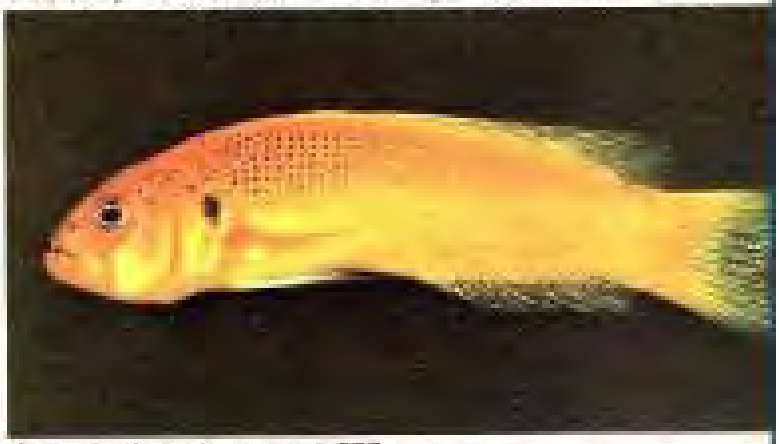
Pseudochromis bifaeniata 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Pseudochromis longipinnis 286
8 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9.6 cm 100L

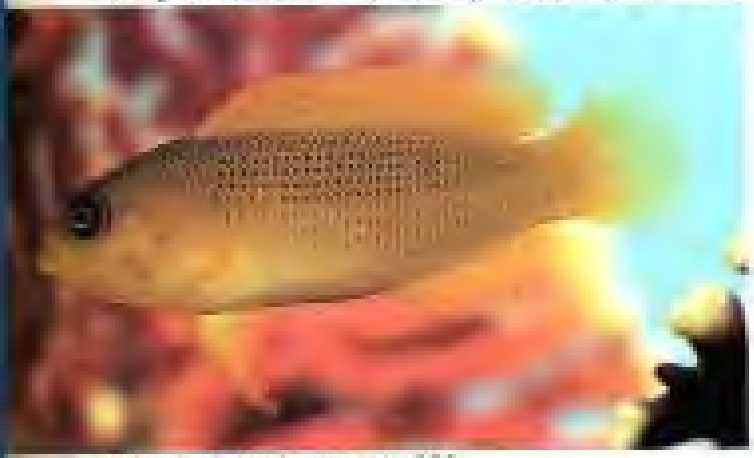
Pseudochromis novaehollandiae 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Pseudochromis moscuilochi 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudochromis aureus 286
7-8 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Pseudochromis macrei 286
7 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Pseudochromis aureus 286
7-8 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudochromis fuscus 286
9 ♀ ∿ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudochromis dilectus 286
9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis dilectus 286
9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis paranox 286
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Pseudochromis springeri 286
10 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.028 5.5 cm 80L

Pseudochromis melanoisteenis 286
6, 7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Pseudochromis pesi 286
10 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.028 8 cm 80L

Pseudochromis sankeyi 286
9-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.4 cm 80L

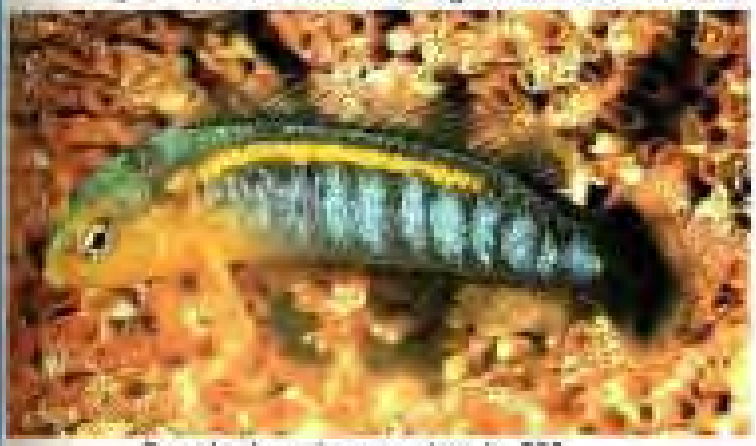
Pseudochromis dixurus 286
10 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.028 9 cm 100L

Pseudochromis porphyreus 286
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 60L

Pseudochromis paccagnellae 286
7-8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Pseudochromis diadema 286
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 27.4 cm 300L

Pseudochromis perspicillatus 286
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Pseudochromis cyanotaenia 286
12 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♂ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Pseudochromis flammicauda 286
8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 60L

Pseudochromis olivaceus 286
9-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♂ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9.2 cm 100L

Pseudoplesiops mornatus 286
9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudochromis dutoiti 286
9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.8 cm 100L

Pseudochromis flavivertex 286
9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudochromis fridmani 286
10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.026 6 cm 60L

Pseudochromis melas 286
9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Labracinus lineatus 286
7-8, 12 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Glaucosoma hebraicum 290
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 80 cm 600L

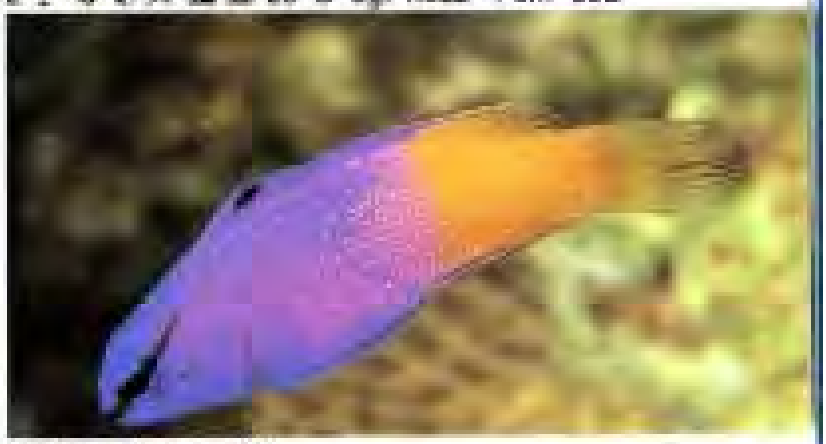
Belonepterygion fasciolatum 289
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 5 cm 50L

Belonepterygion fasciolatum(?) 289
12 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 5 cm 50L

Lipogramma regia 287
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 50L

Lipogramma klayi 287
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ⚔ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Lipogramma trilineata 287
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L



Gramma loreto 287
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ⚔ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Gramma linki 287
1-2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ▬ ☐ 24°C sg: 1.023 6.5 cm 60L

Gramma melacara 287
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ⚔ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Assessor flavissimus 288
8 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

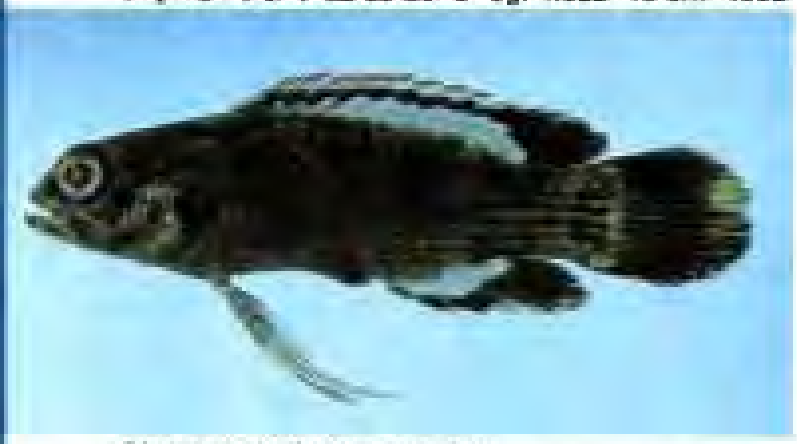
Assessor macneilli 288
8 ♀ ↝ ◐ ⚔ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Callopleslops altivelis 287
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Callopleslops argus 288
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

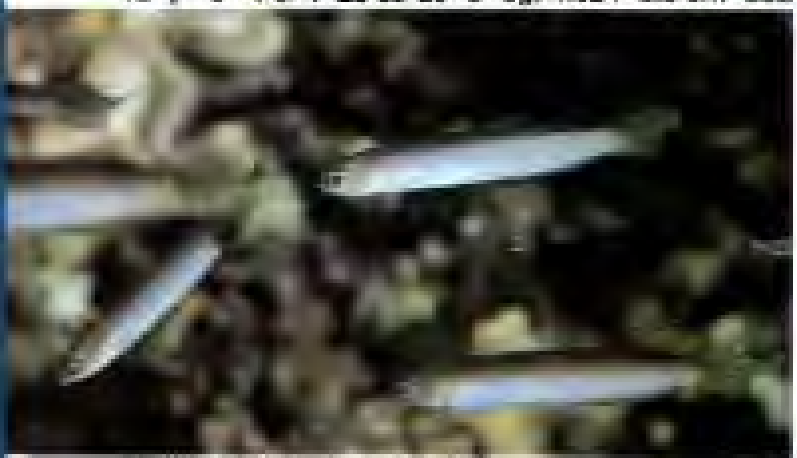
Plesiops oxycephalus 287
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Plesiops coralicola 288
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Plesiops cephalotaenia 287
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 3.5 cm 50L

Parapleslops powerl 288
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Trachinops noarlungae 288
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 9 cm 100L

Trachinops sp. 288
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Paraplesiops meleagris 288
12 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 22°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

Cellopleslops altivelis 288
T-10 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Trachinops brauni 288
12 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.023 6 cm 60L

Paraplesiops meleagris 288
12 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 22°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

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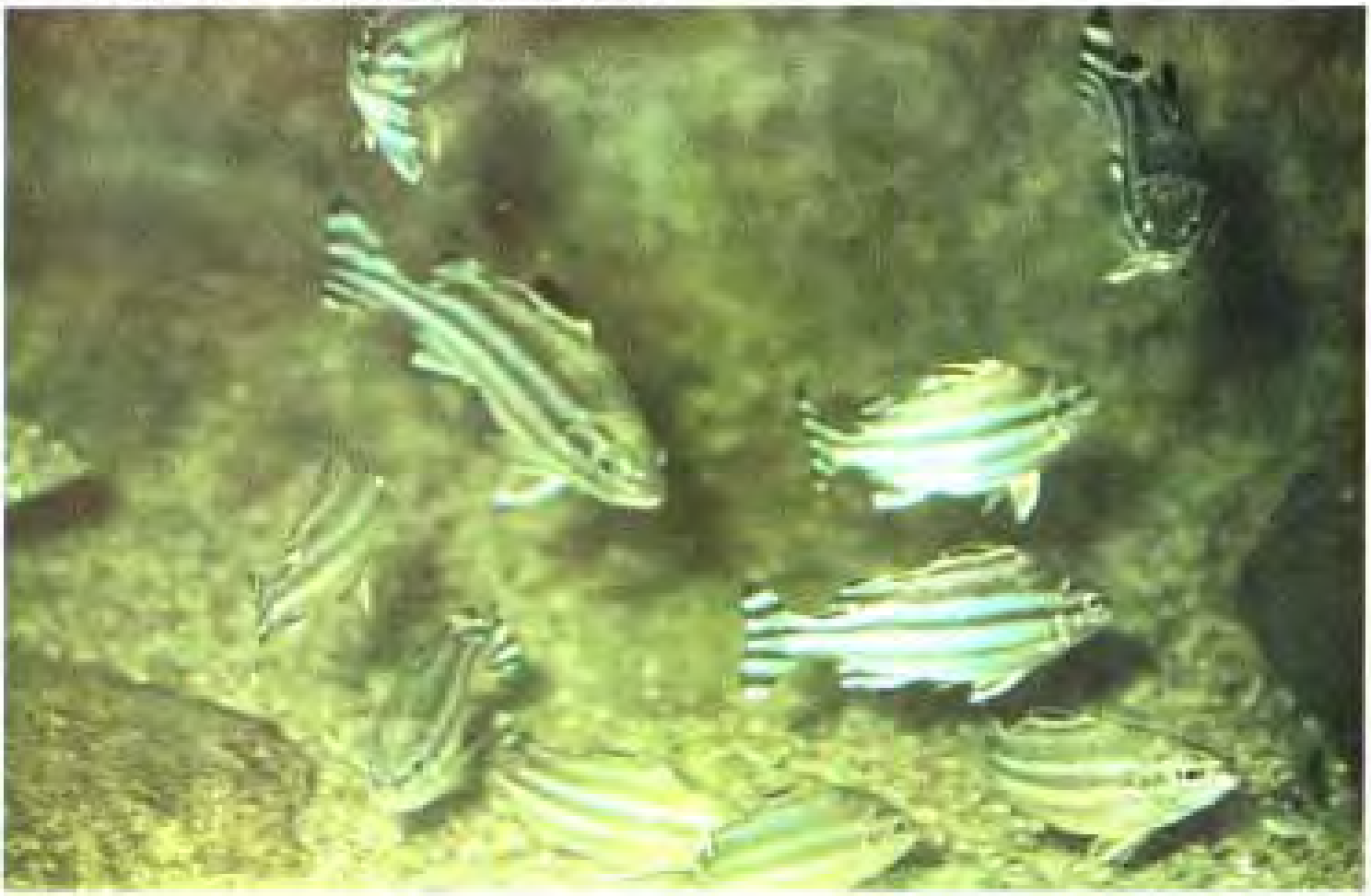
Terapon jarbua 291
7, 9 ヘド ヽ ◐ 水 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 400L

Terapon theraps 291
6-10 ヘド ヽ ◐ 水 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Terapon jarbua 291
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 400L

Kuhlia mugil 293
3, 6-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pelates sexlineatus 291
7-10 9-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

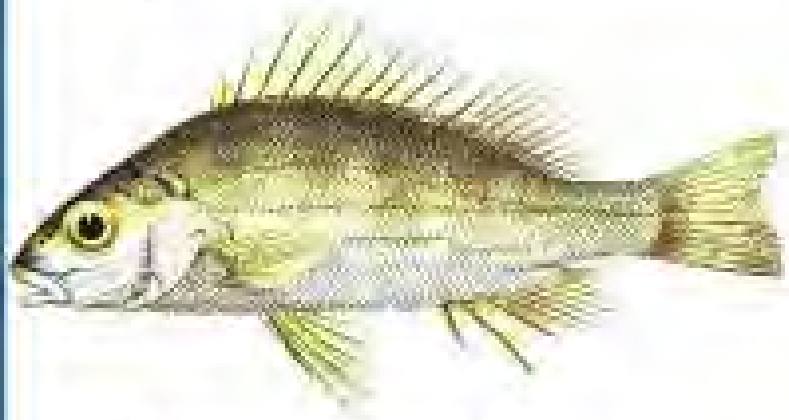
Pelates quadrilineatus 291
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Mesopristes argenteus 291
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.016 25 cm 300L

Ambassis cavdavirtatus 291
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 23°C sg: 1.023 9 cm 100L

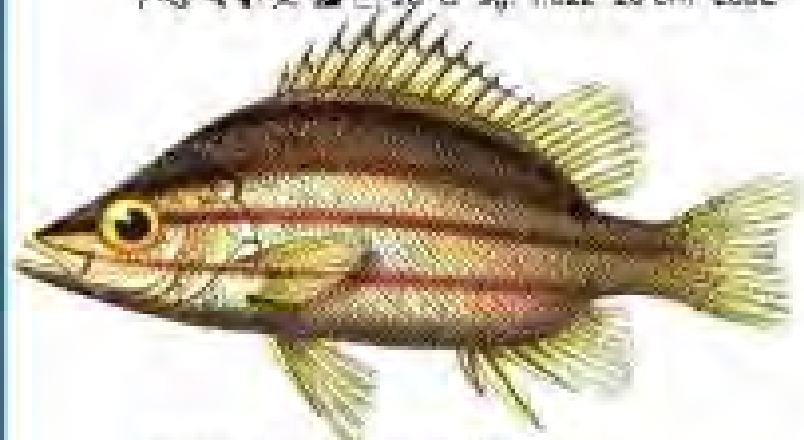
Terapon theraps 291
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Rhyncopelates oxyrhynchus 291
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Mesopristes cancellatus 291
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Mesopristes cancellatus 291
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



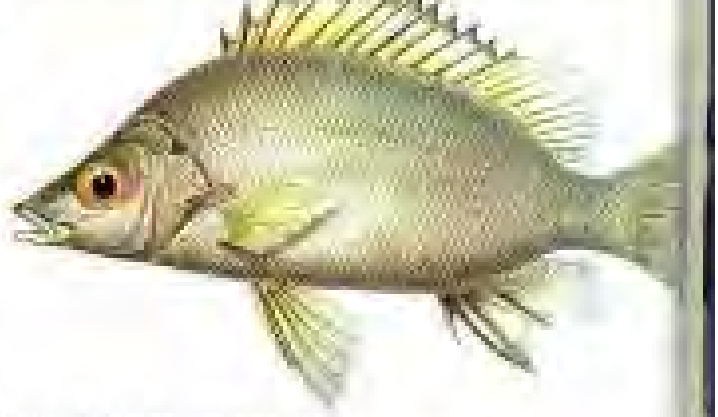
Mesopristes argenteus 291
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Terapon theraps 291
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Terapon theraps 291
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Terapon jarbua 291
7, 8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 400L

Pelates sexlineatus 291
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Mesopristes argenteus 291
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Kuhlia marginata 293
6-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 21.5 cm 250L

Kuhlia rupestris 293
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 40.5 cm 400L

Kuhlia mugil 293
3, 6-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Kuhlia sandvicensis 293
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pristigenys multifasciata 296
5, 7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Pristigenys alta 296
1, 2 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pristigenys serrula 296
3 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Pristigenys niphonia 296
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Priacanthus hamrur 284
6-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Priacanthus macracanthus 296
7-8 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Priacanthus arenatus 296
2, 13 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Heteropriacanthus cruentatus 296
Circumtrop. ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C 30.5 cm 300L

Priacanthus tayenus 296
7-8 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 27.5 cm 300L

Apogon apogoniides 297
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Sphaeramia nematoptera 297
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon cyanosoma 297
7-8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Rhabdamia gracilis 297
7, 9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Rhabdamia cypselurus 297
7-8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gymnapogon urospilotus 297
5, 7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Rhabdamia sp. 297
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Apogon angustatus 297
6-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon cyanosoma 297
7-8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Apogon robustus 297
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon robustus 297
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon cooki 297
7-8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon victoriae 297
7-12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon fraenatus 297
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon nitidus 297
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon nigrofasciatus 297
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon compressus 297
7-8 ♀ 28°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 100L

Apogon novemfasciatus 297
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Apogon doederleini 297
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Apogon fasciatus 297
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 100L

Apogon cookii 297
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

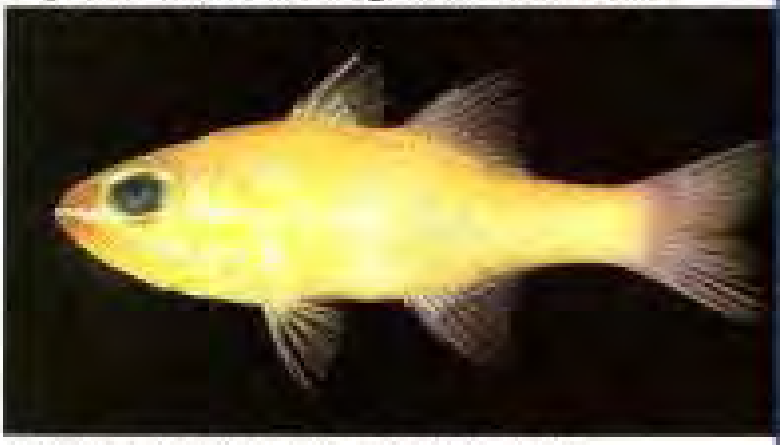
Apogon endekataenia 297
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon margaritiphora 297
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022

Apogon hartzfeldii 297
7-8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 100L

Apogon chrysotaenia 297
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

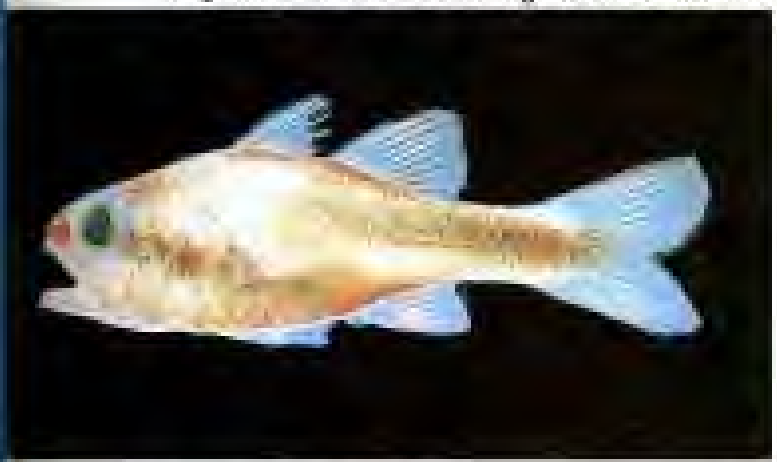
Apogon sp. 297
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Apogon novaeguinea (? = *cyanosoma*) 297
8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon sp. 297
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Apogon sp. 297
7-8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Apogon semiornatus 297
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Apogon sp. 297
6 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Apogon exostigma 297
6-7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon kallopterus 297
7-10 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon notatus 297
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon semilineatus 297
5, 7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon kallopterus 297
7-10 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon kallopterus 297
7-10 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon gilberti 297
5, 7, 9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Apogon ishigakiensis 297
5, 7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Apogon sangiensis 297
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Apogon sp. 297
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Apogon ceramensis 297
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon thermalis 297
7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon flyafasoma 297
7 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Apogon amboinensis 297
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon kiensis 297
7-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

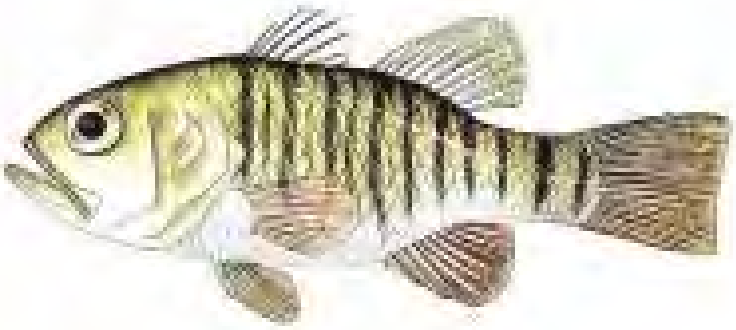
Apogon seali 297
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon taeniatus 297
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon trimaculatum 297
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon niger 297
5, 7 ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon leptacanthus 297
7, 9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L



Apogon lineatus 297
5, 7 ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 13 cm 150L

Apogon dispar 297
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm

Apogon derniyensis 297
7, 12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Apogon melas 297
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 80L

Apogon taeniopterus 297
5 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon menesemus 297
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon savayensis 297
6-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon guamensis 297
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon quadrifasciatus 297
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon maculifera 297
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon ruppellii 297
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon norfolcensis 297
11-12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon pseudomaculatus 297
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon quadrisquamatus 297
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon leptocaulus 297
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Apogon pacifici 297
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon maculatus 297
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon aurolineatus 297
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Apogon retrosella 297
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon davii 297
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Apogon binotatus 297
2 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Apogon planifrons 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Apogon robinsi 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Apogon townsendi 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Apogon pillionatus 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Apogon phenax 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Apogon aniseirepis 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Apogon lachneri 297
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

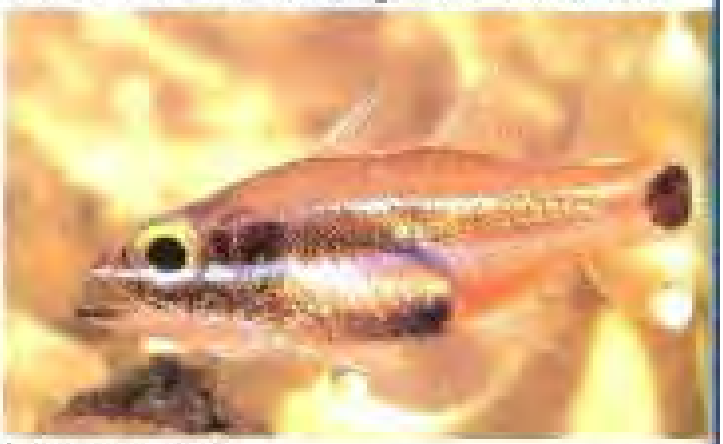
Apogon crassiceps 297
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon coccineus 297
6-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Apogon sp. 297
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

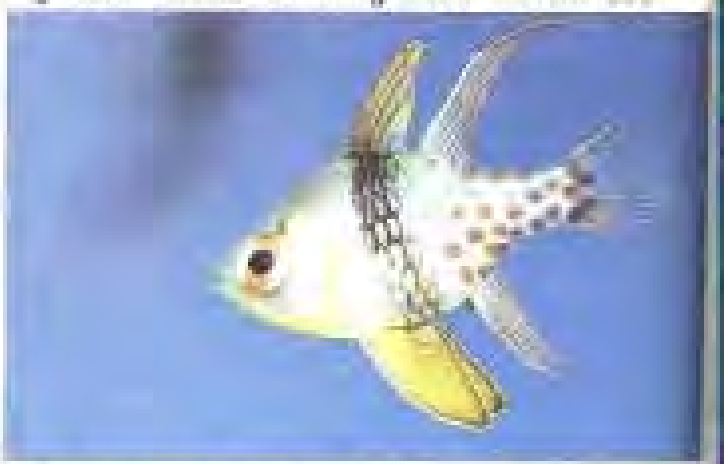
Apogon evermanni 297
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon nigripes 297
9-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L



Apogon sp. 297
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Apogon elliotti 297
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Sphaeramia nematoptera 297
7, 9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon apogonides 297
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon aureus 297
7, 9-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Apogon kallopterus 297
6-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Apogon taeniatus 297
9-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Apogon sp. 297
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Chelmodipterus quinquelineatus 297
6-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chelmodipterus artus 297
9 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chelmodipterus lineatus 297
6-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Chiloglanis macrodon 297
6-10 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 200L

Chiloglanis lachneri 297
9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chiloglanis sp. 297
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Chiloglanis sp. 297
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chiloglanis zonatus 297
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Apogon affinis 297
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

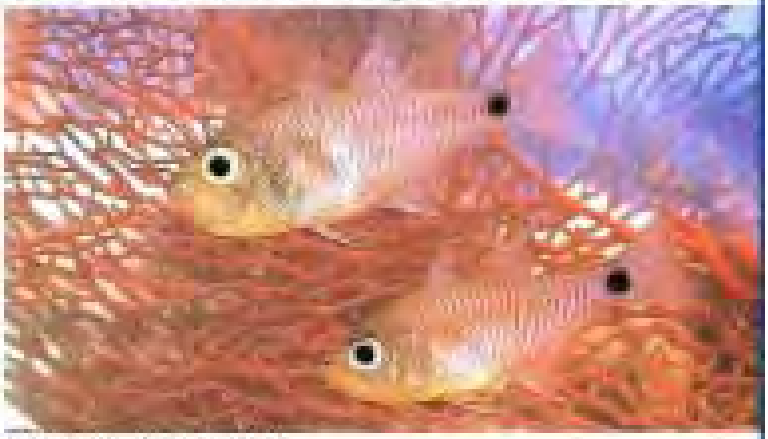
Foa fo 297
6-8 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 50L

Fowleria variegata 297
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Archamia leai 297
7-8 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Archamia zosterophora 297
7, 9 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Archamia melasma 297
7-8 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L



Archamia fucata 297
7, 9-10 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Archamia lineolata 297
7-10 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Archamia biguttata 297
6-7 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 50L

Fowleria cf *variegata* 297
6-10 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Fowleria aurita 297
7, 9-10 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Astrapogon stellatus 297
2 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 6.5 cm 200L

Astrapogon punctulatus 297
2 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 6.5 cm 80L

Phaeoptyx xenus 297
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 75L

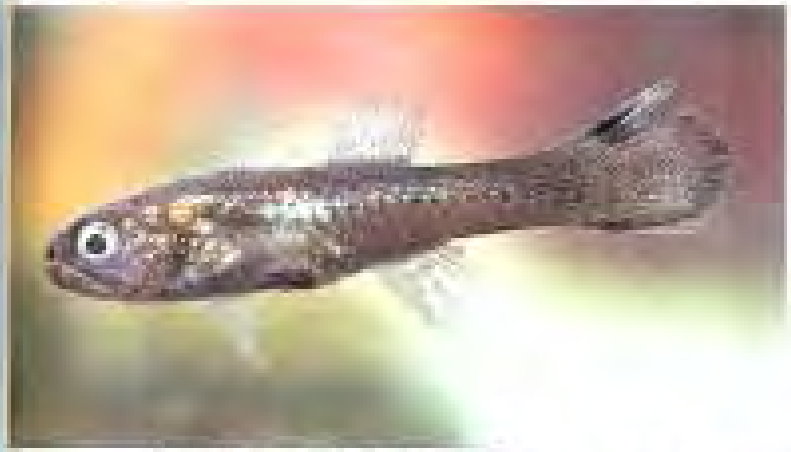
Phaeoptyx pigmentaria 297
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 6.5 cm 70L

Pterapogon mirifica 297
7 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Phaeoptyx conklini 297
2 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 6.6 cm 80L

Vincentia sp. 297
7, 12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Vincentia punctatus 297
7, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Pseudamia gelatinosa 297
?, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pseudamia amblyuroptera 297
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Siphamia versicolor 297
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Siphamia fuscolineata 297
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Siphamia cephalotes 297
7, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Siphamia sp. 297
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Apogonichthys ocellatus 297
?, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Siphamia mossambica (?) 297
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Haplotaxillus starcki 300
6 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▽ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Haplotaxillus tranticinctus 300
7-9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▽ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Sillago sihama 299
8-9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sillago macrolepis 299
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Caulolatilus princeps 300
3-4 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Sillago maculata 299
8 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Branchiostegus sp. 300
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps 300
1-2 ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 42 cm 400L

Branchiostegus albus 300
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 40 cm 400L

Branchiostegus japonicus 300
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

240

Hoplolatilus cuniculus 300
6 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Hoplolatilus starcki 300
6 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Hoplolatilus fourmanoir 300
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Hoplolatilus chlupatyi 300
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

#250

Hoplolatilus marcosi 300
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Hoplolatilus starcki 300
6 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Hoplolatilus purpureus 300
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Hoplolatilus chlupatyi 300
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Pelacanthus fatovittatus 345
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Malacanthus fatovittatus 300
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Malacanthus plumieri 300
1-2, 13 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Malacanthus brevirostris 300
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Labracoglossa argentiventris 301
5 ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

Malacanthus brevirostris 300
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lactarius lactarius 302
7 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Pomatomus saltatrix 303
Worldwide ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

#182

Aleotis indicus 308
5, 7 ~ ~ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Pseudocaranx dentex 30B
5, 7 25°C sg: 1.022 95 cm 1000L

Scombrops gilberti 303
5 23°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 1000L

Scombrops boops 303
5 24°C sg: 1.023 110 cm 1200L

Rachycentron canadum 304
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 2000L

Rachycentron canadum 304
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 2

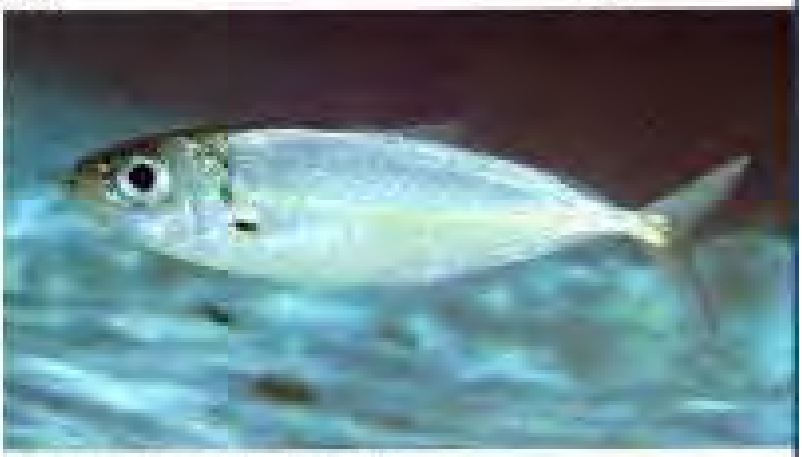
Remorina albescens 305
1-15 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Echeneis naucrates 305
Worldwide 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm

Echeneis naucratoides 305
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Echeneis sp. 305
Worldwide 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm

Selar crumenophthalmus 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Selar crumenophthalmus 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Decapterus punctatus 306
1, 2 25°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 600L

Trachurus japonicus 306
5-7 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Decapterus muroadsi 306
6-7 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

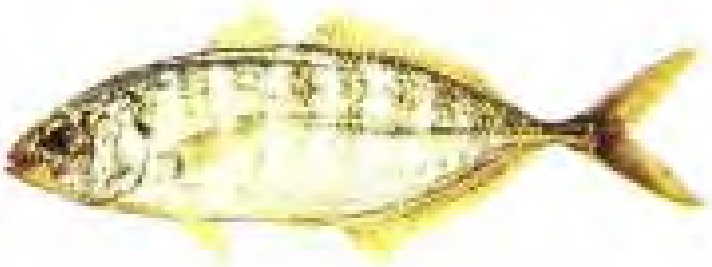
Decapterus tabl 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Elagatis bipinnulata (juv.) 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Elagatis bipinnulata 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Atule mate 306
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Gnathanodon speciosus 306
5-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1200L



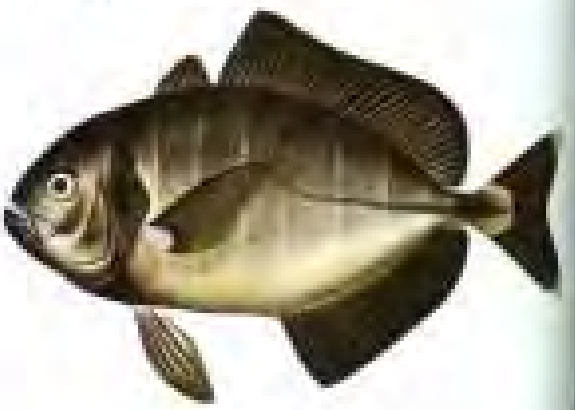
Carangoides vinctus 306
3 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Carangoides orthogrammus 306
5-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

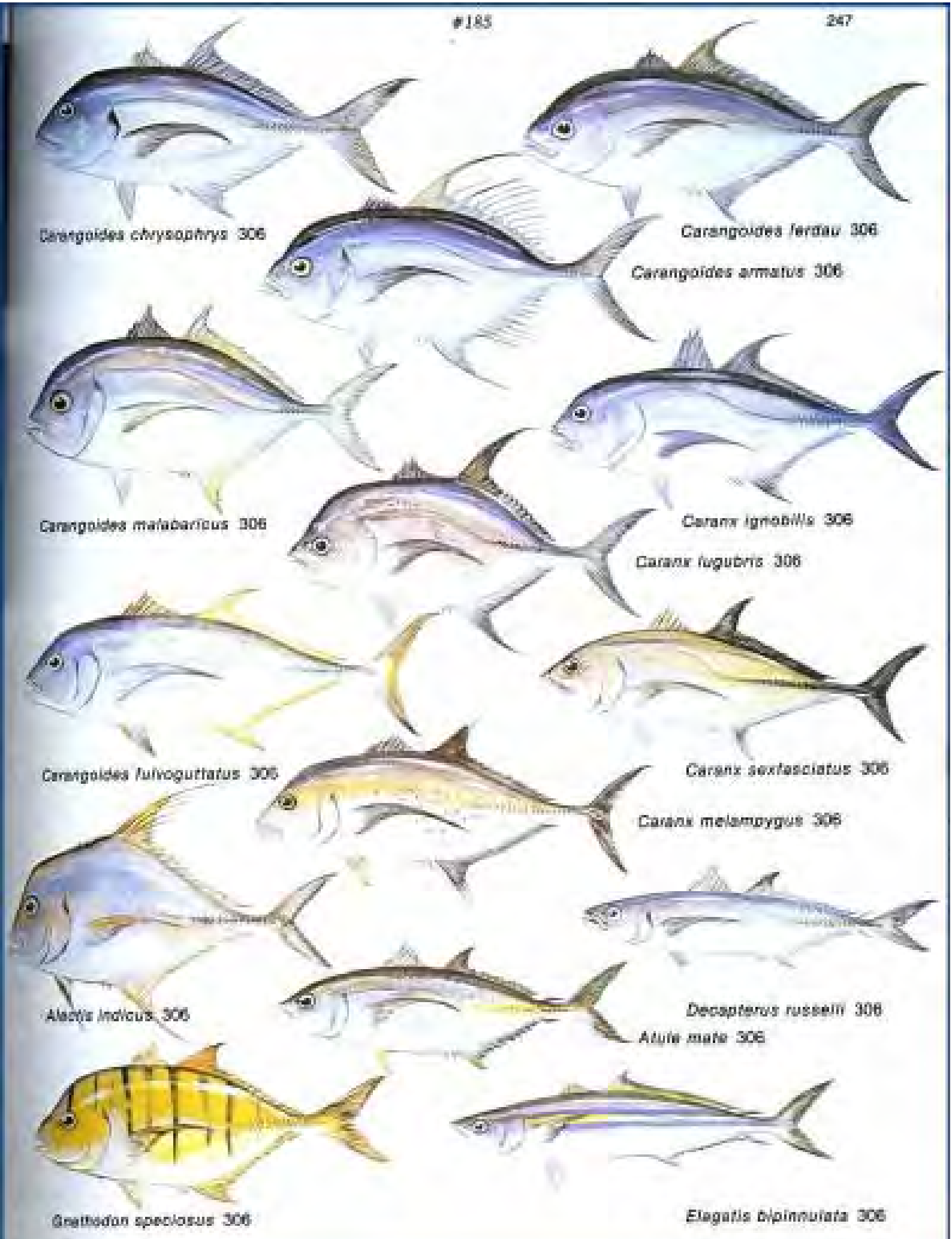
Carangoides equula 306
5-7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Carangoides dinema (juv.) 306
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022

Carangoides sp. 306
8 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 600L



Uraspis helvola 306
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 600L



Caranx melampygus 306
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Caranx melampygus 306
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Caranx bucculentus 306
7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Caranx lugubris 306
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 93 cm

Carangoides sp. *(?armatus)* (juv.) 306
7-9 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 56 cm 300L

Caranx crysos 306
1-2, 13 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.023 58 cm 800L

Carangoides ruber 306
1-2 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Carangoides tendau 306
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🌊 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 800L

Caranx latus 306
1-2 ↘ ◐ 🐟 📷 🖂 25°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Caranx sexfasciatus 306
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ 🐟 🖴 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 85 cm 1000L

Caranx ignobilis 306
7-10 ↘ ◐ 🐟 📷 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Caranx hippos and *C. caballus* 306
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 🐟 🖴 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Carangoides coeruleopinnatus 306
7-9 ↘ ◐ 🐟 📷 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Carangoides fulvoguttatus 306
7-10 ↘ ◐ 🐟 📷 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Carangoides bartholomei 306
1-2 ↘ ◐ 🐟 📷 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Megalaspis cordyla 306

Scomberoides commersonnianus 306

Selar crumenophthalmus 306

Scomberoides tol 306

Scomberoides lysan 306

Selaroides leptolepis 306

Seriola dumerili 306

Seriola rivoliana 306

Seriolina nigrofasciata 306

Trachinotus baillonii 306

Trachurus indicus 306

Uraspis helvola 306

Alectis ciliaris 306 1200L
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm

Alectis indicus 306
5, 7 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

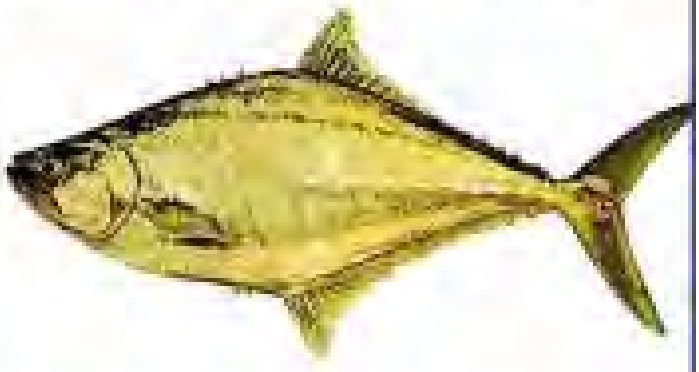
Selene setapinnis 306
2 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Selene brevoortii 306
3 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scomberoides lysan 306
6-8 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Selene vomer 306
1-2, 13-14 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Oligoplites saurus 306
2-3 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Oligoplites altus 306
3 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

Seriola hippos 306
7-8 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Seriola lalandi dorsalis 306
3, 4 ↘ ◐ 25°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Seriola rivoliana 306
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Seriola rivoliana 306
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Seriola lalandi lalandi 306
7-8, 11-12 ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 90 cm 1000L

Seriola quinqueradiata 306
5 ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 100 cm 1000L

Seriola dumerili (juv.) 306
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 2000L

Seriola dumerili 306
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.022 180 cm 2000L

Naucrates ductor 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Seriola zonata 306
2 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Seriolina nigrofasciata 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Seriolina nigrofasciata (juv.) 306
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Chloroscombrus chrysurus 306
1-2 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pentolabus radiatus 306
8, 12 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Megalaspis cordyla 306
6-9 26°C sg: 1.022 95 cm 1000L

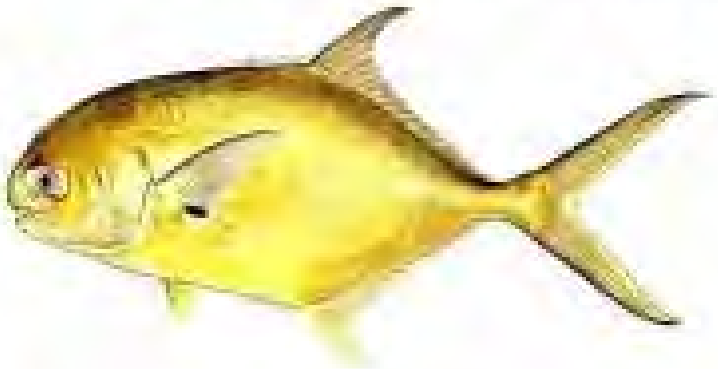
Pseudocaranx dentex 306
5, 7 26°C sg: 1.022 95 cm 1000L

Trachinotus goodei 306
1, 2 sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

Trachinotus rhodopus 306
3 sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Trachinotus baillonii 306
7-10 sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Trachinotus blochii 306
7, 9 sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



Trachinotus kennedyi 306
3 sg: 1.022 61 cm 600L

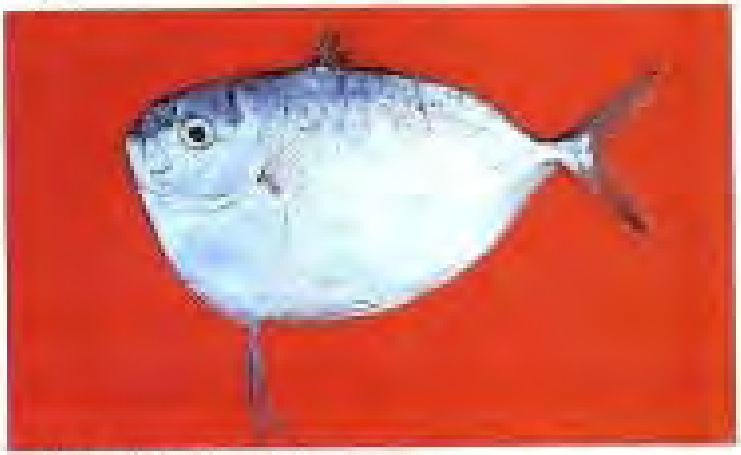
Trachinotus carolinus 306
1, 2 sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Trachinotus falcatus 306 1500L
1-2, 13-14 sg: 1.022 140 cm

Trachinotus blochii 306
7, 9 sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Trachinotus blochii 30S
7, 9 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ▬ ⊡ 28°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Trachinotus goodei 30S
1, 2 ↘ ↘ ◐ 🐟 ▬ ⊡ 28°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L



Mene maculata 310
5-7, 9 ~ ↘ ◐ ✱ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Secutor ruconius 311
7, 9 ~ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

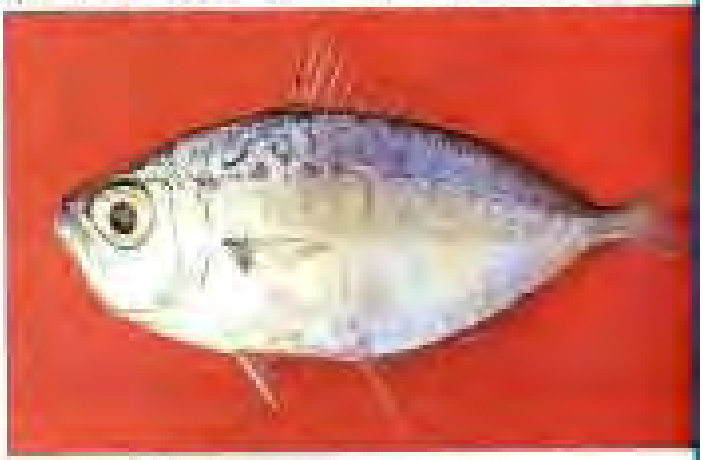
Gazza minuta 311
7, 9 ~ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Leiognathus fasciata 311
7, 9 ~ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Leiognathus nuchalis 311
5, 7 ~ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Leiognathus nuchalis 311
5, 7 ~ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Leiognathus equulus 311
7, 9-10 ~ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



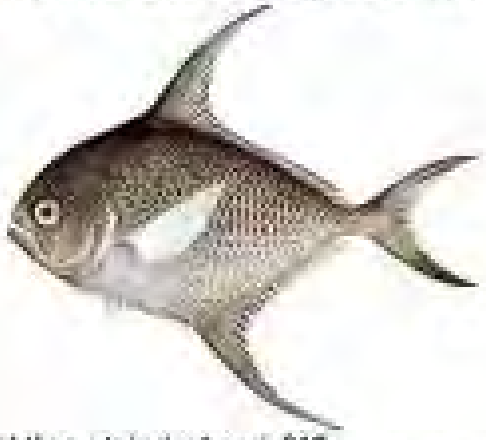
Leiognathus rivulatus 311
5, 7 ~ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Nematistius pectoralis 307
3 ~ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 122 cm 1200L

Coryphaena hippurus 308
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 1500L

Parastromateus niger 309
7-8 ~ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Brama japonicus 312
4-5 ~ ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 122 cm 1200L



Taractichthys steindachneri 312
3, 8-9 ~ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Pteycombus petersii 312
8-9, 13 ~ ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 31 cm 300L

Arripes trutta 314
11-12 ~ ↘ ◐ 22°C sg: 1.024 76 cm 800L

Arripes georgianus 314
12 ~ ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 70 cm 800L

#185

Lutjanus bigutfatus 316
6-7 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Apion virescens 316
6-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✳ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Paracaesio xanthura 316
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✳ 📷 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.023 36 cm 400L

Etelis marshi 316
5, 7 ↘ ◐ ✳ 🥽 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Etelis oculatus 316
2 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✳ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Apsilus dentatus 316
2 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✳ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Rhomboplites aurorubens 316
1, 2 ↘ ◐ ✳ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Apsilus fuscus 316
13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✳ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Aphareus furcatus 316
7 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lutjanus decussatus 316
7 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Lutjanus bengalensis 316
9 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Lutjanus kasmira 316
5-10 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm

Lutjanus notatus 316
9 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Lutjanus ehrenbergii 316
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm

Lutjanus argentimaculatus 316
6-10 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus fulviflammus 316
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm

Lutjanus carponotatus 316
6-8, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

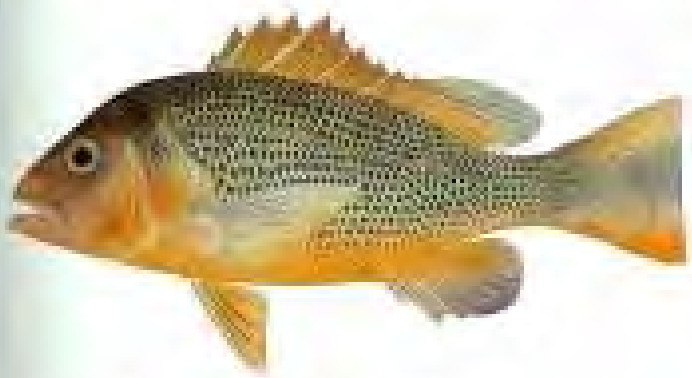
Lutjanus carponotatus 316
6-8, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lutjanus lutjanus 316
5-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Lutjanus virile 316
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 37.5 cm 400L

Lutjanus rufolineatus 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Lutjanus quinquelineatus 316
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



Lutjanus argentimaculatus 316
8-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus adetii 316
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lutjanus bohar 316
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Lutjanus fulvus 316
6-9 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 60

Lutjanus monostigma 316
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus fumulatus 316
8 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Lutjanus madras 316
9 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Lutjanus biguttatus 316
6-7 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 30

Lutjanus gibbus 316
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lutjanus gibbus 316
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm

Lutjanus vaigiensis 316
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

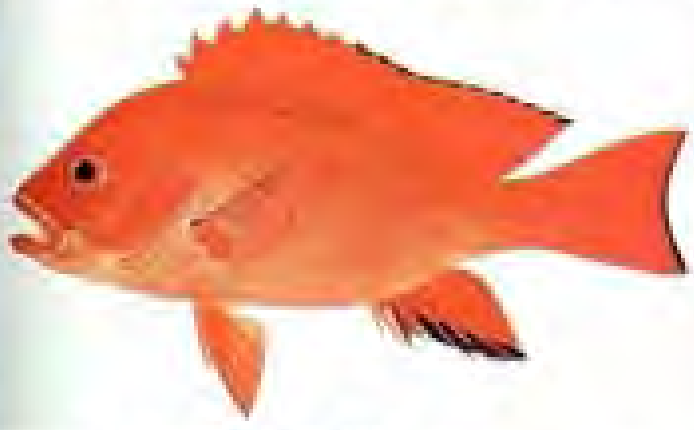
Lutjanus bohar 316
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Lutjanus russelli 316
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Lutjanus russelli 316
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Lutjanus stellatus 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Lutjanus monostigma 316
7, 9, 10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 600L



Lutjanus timorensis 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Lutjanus malabaricus 316
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 47.5 cm 500L

Lutjanus synagris 316
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Lutjanus mahogoni 316
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Lutjanus vivanus 316
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Lutjanus guttanus (juv) 316
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 600L

Lutjanus jocu 316
1, 2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 100 cm 1000

Lutjanus mahogoni 316
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Lutjanus viridis 316
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Lutjanus guttanus 316
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 600L

Lutjanus campechanus 316
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus analis 316
1, 2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 65 cm 600L

Lutjanus buccanella 316
1, 2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 600L

Lutjanus buccanella (juv.) 316
1, 2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 600L

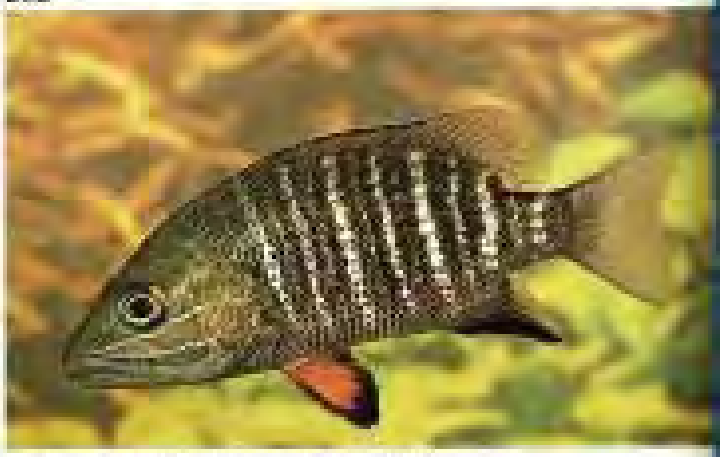
Lutjanus apodus 316
1, 2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus apodus 316
1, 2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus cyanopterus 316
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 1500L

Lutjanus griseus 316
1, 2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus rivulatus 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L



Lutjanus argentimaculatus 316
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus erythropterus 316
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus erythropterus (juv.) 316
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lutjanus gibbus 316
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

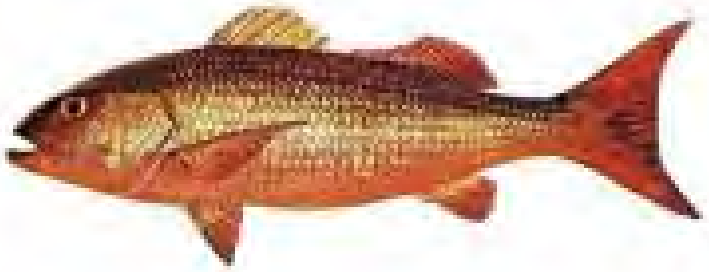
Lutjanus sp. (*lemniscatus*?) 316
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 300L

Lutjanus semicinctus 316
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Lutjanus lemniscatus 316
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

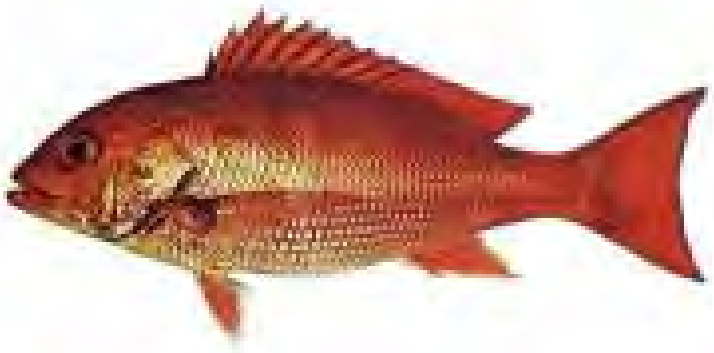
Symphorichthys spilurus 316
♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Symphorichthys spilurus (juv.) 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Lutjanus argus 316
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

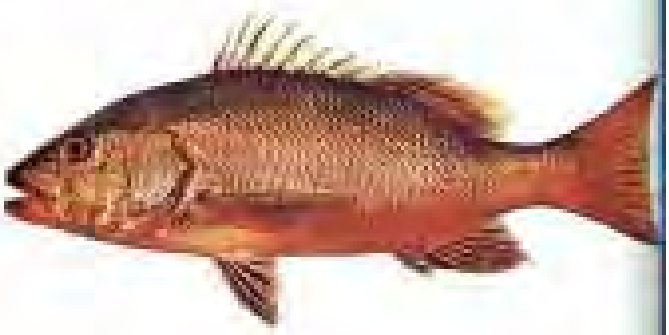
Lutjanus novemfasciatus 316
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1200L



Lutjanus peru 316
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 38.5 cm 400L

Symphorichthys spilurus (adult) 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Symphorus nematophorus 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L



Lutjanus colorado 316
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

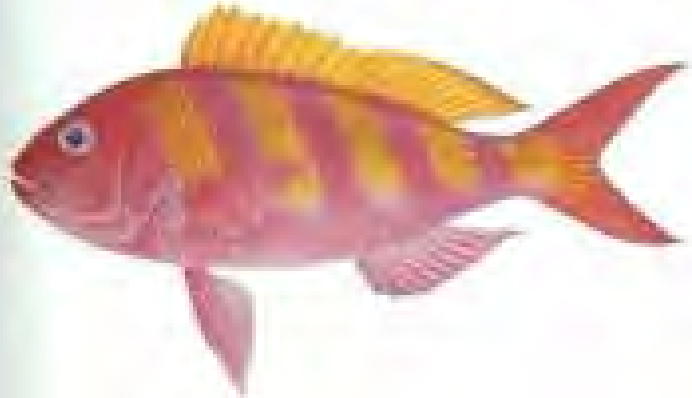
Lutjanus peru 316
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 38.5 cm 400L

Pristipomoides macrophthalmus 316
7 ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Ocyurus chrysurus 316
1-2 ↘ ○ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 1000L

Pristipomoides filamentosus 316
7 ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Pristipomoides multidens 316
7 ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L



Tropidinus zonatus 316
7 ↘ ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Macolor niger (juv.) 316
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

*Haplopagrus guenther*i 316
3 ↘ ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

*Haplopagrus guenther*i (juv.) 316
3 ↘ ↘ ◖ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Lutjanus sebae 316
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Lutjanus vitta 316
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 37.5 cm 400L

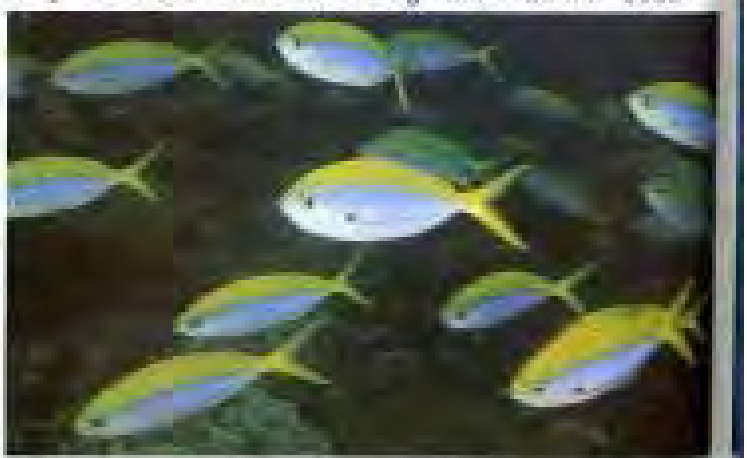
Macolor niger (juv.) 316
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Macolor niger (juv.) 316
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

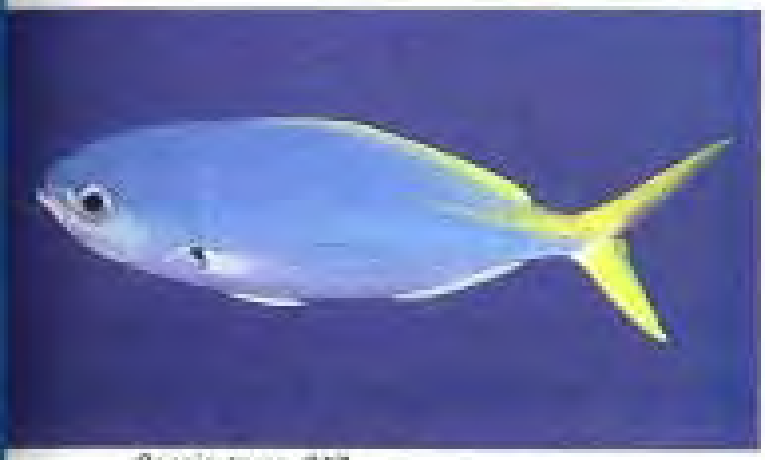
Macolor niger 316
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Symphorus nematophorus 316
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Caesio varilineata 317
9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Caesio xanthonota 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

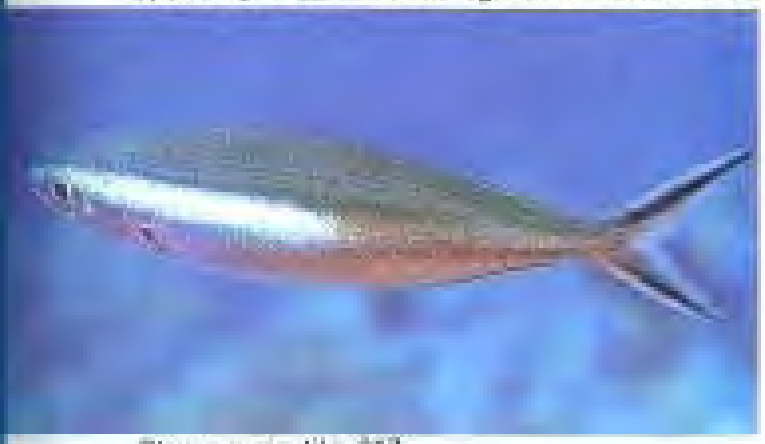


Caesio teres 317
9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pterocaesio trilineata 317
9 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Pterocaesio chrysozona 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Pterocaesio lativittata 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Pterocaesio tile 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pterocaesio tile 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pterocaesio randalli 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Caesio caerulaurea 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

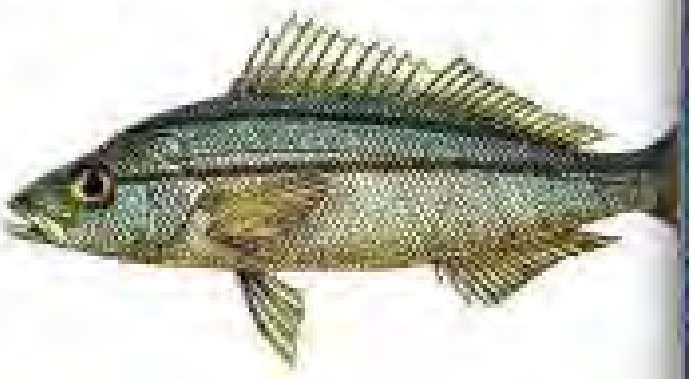
Caesio erythrogaster 317
7-9 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Caesio lunaris 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

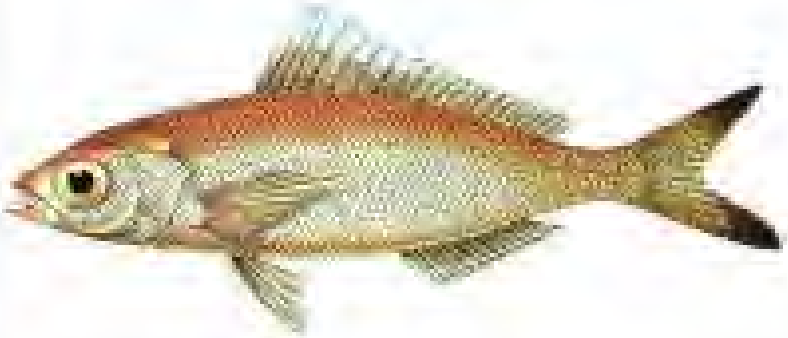
Pterocaesio chrysozona 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Caesio xanthonotus 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Caesio caerulaurea 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Pterocaesio digramma 317
7 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Caesio pisang 317
5, 7 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Gymnocaesio gymnoptera 317
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Pterocaesio digramma 317
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

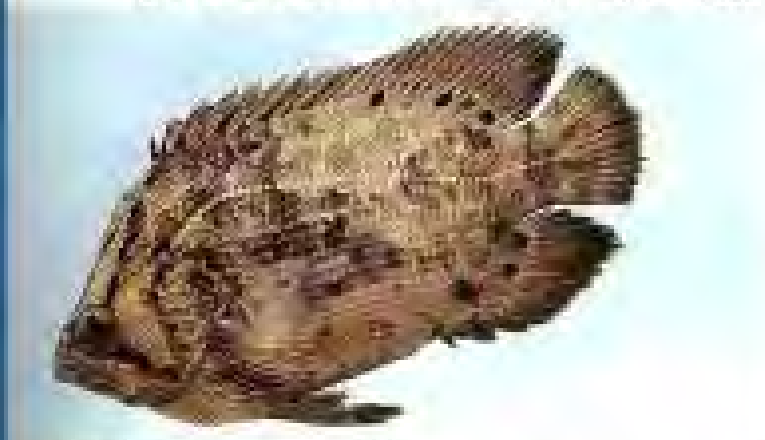
Caesio cuning 317
7 ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Caesio teres 317
9 ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Caesio lunaris 317
7, 9 ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Caesio pisang 317
5, 7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Caesio caerulaurea 317
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



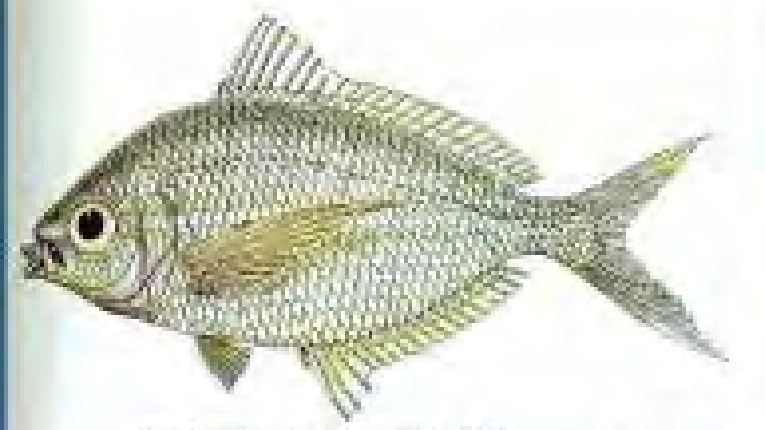
Lobotes surinamensis 317
Circumtrop. ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 96 cm 1000L

Lobotes surinamensis 317
Circumtrop. ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 96 cm 1000L

#210

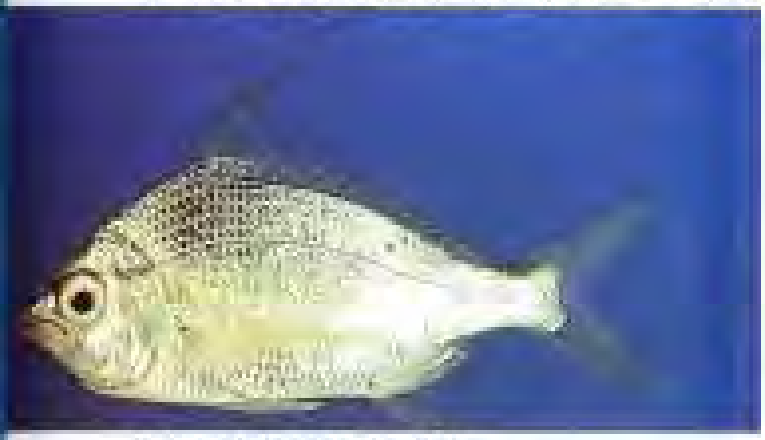
Gerres oyena 319
7, 9 ↘r ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Gerres baconensis 319
7 ↘r ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Pentaprion longimanus 319
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Parequula melbournenses 319
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Gerres filamentosus 319
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

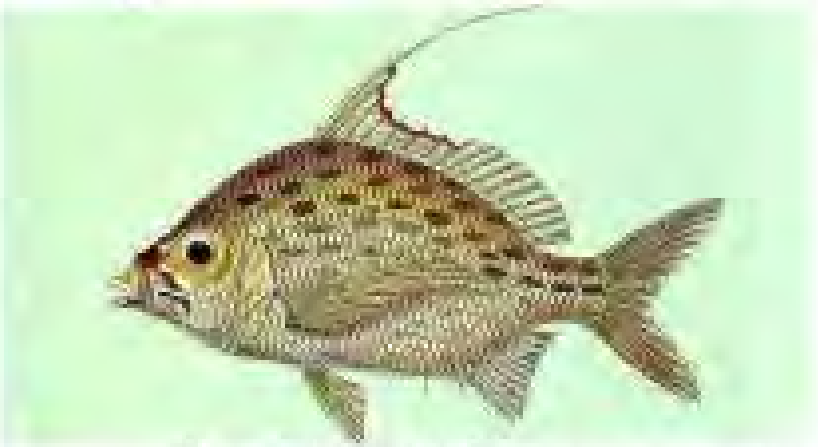
Gerres acinaces 319
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Eucinostomus gracilis 319
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Gerres cinereus 319
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Eucinostomus argenteus 319
1-3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

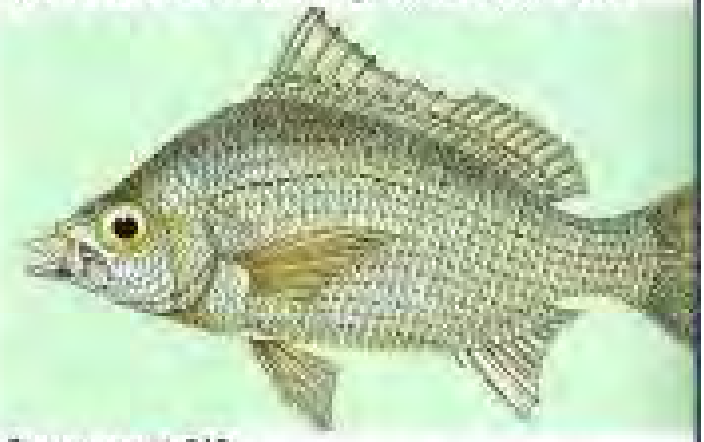
Eucinostomus gula 320
1-2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



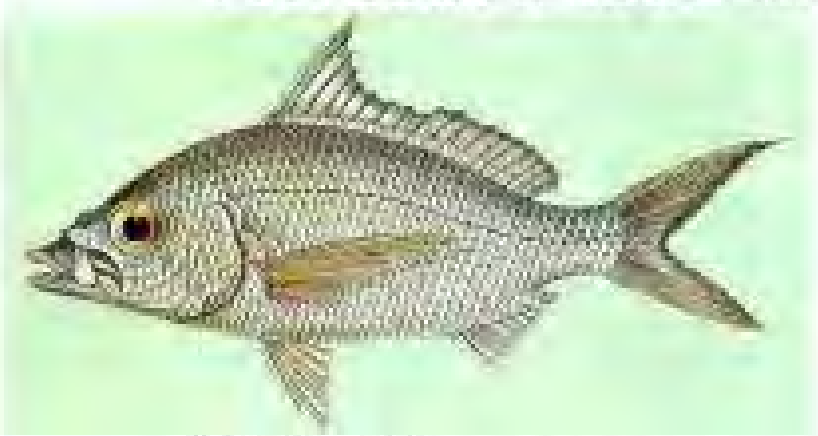
Gerres filamentosus 319
7, 9 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Gerres abbreviatus 319
7, 9 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

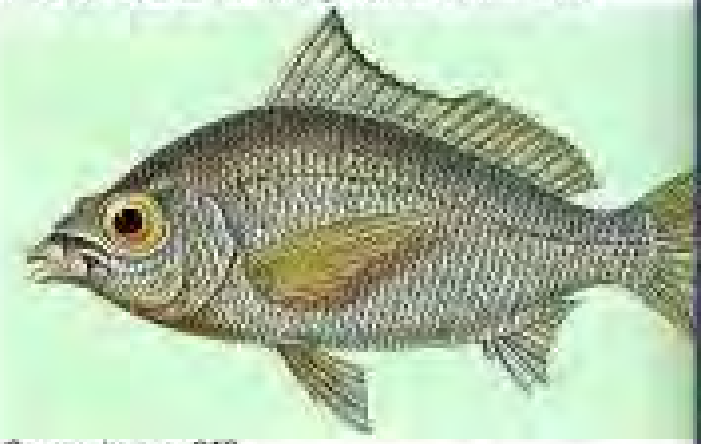
Gerres macrosoma 319
7 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



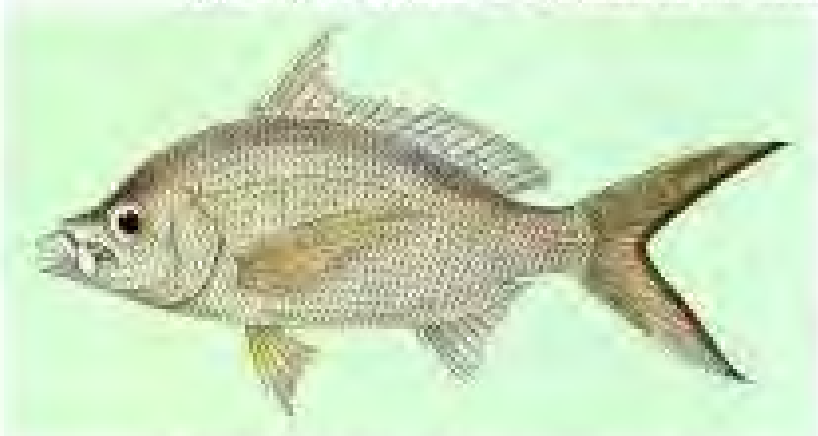
Gerres powti 319
7 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L



Gerres oyena 319
7, 9 ↘↗ ◐ ⚔ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Gerres kapas 319
7 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.5 cm 200L



Gerres acinaces 319
7, 9 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Gerres macracanthus 319
7 ↘↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Haemulon flavolineatum 320
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Haemulon parrai 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Haemulon melanurum 320
♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 350L

Haemulon sciurus 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Haemulon plumieri 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Haemulon flavolineatum 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Haemulon flavolineatum 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Haemulon flavolineatum 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Haemulon striatum 320
2 ♀ ↝ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Haemulon chrysargyreum 320
2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Haemulon album 320
2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Haemulon macrostomum 320
2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Haemulon aurolineatum 320
1-2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 25°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Haemulon aurolineatum 320
2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Haemulon sciurus 320
2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Haemulon sciurus 320
2 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Haemulon sexfasciatum 320
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 500L

Haemulon flaviguttatum 320
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26° sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Anisotremus surinamensis (juv.) 320
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Anisotremus surinamensis 320
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Anisotremus davidsonii 320
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 58 cm 600L

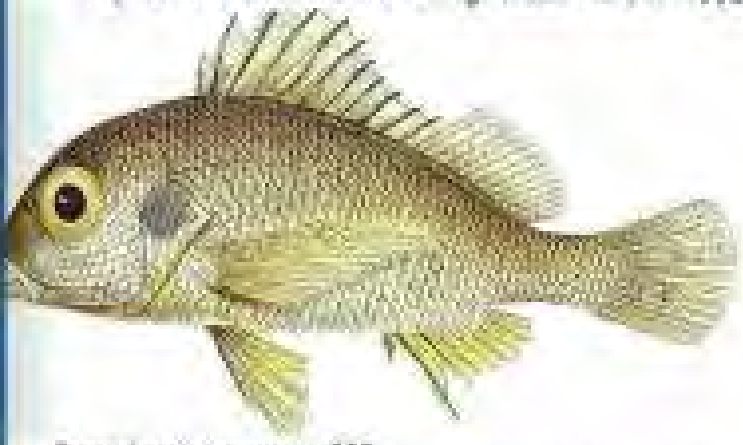
Anisotremus taeniatus 320
3 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Anisotremus virginicus 320
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

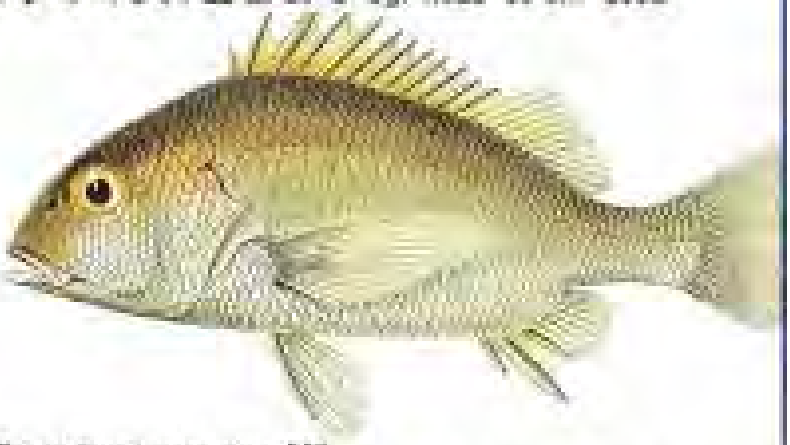
Anisotremus virginicus 320
2 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Paraplesiops bilineatus 320
7 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Conodon nobilis 320
2 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



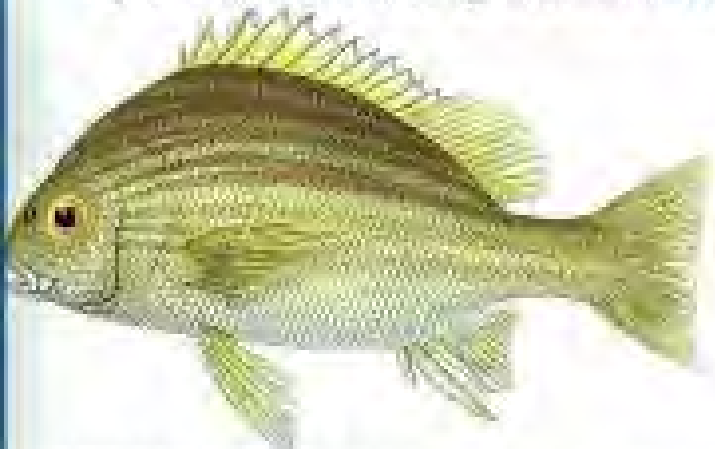
Pomadasys argyreus 320
7, 9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Pomadasys argyreus 320
7, 9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pomadasys maculatum 320
7 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Pomadasys hasta 320
6-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



Pomadasys furcatus 320
7-9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Pomadasys corvinaeformis 320
2 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Scatophagus argus 325
9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Scatophagus argus 325
9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 30

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides (juv.) 320
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides 320
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides 320
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus 320
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm

Plectorhinchus gaterinus 320
9-10 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus schotaf 320
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm

Plectorhinchus albovittatus 320
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Plectorhinchus albovittatus (juv.) 320
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus 320
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus multivittatus 320
7, 12 ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus picus 320
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides 320
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Hapalogenys nigripinnis 320
5, 7 ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Hapalogenys mucronatus 320
5-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Plectorhinchus celebicus 320
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

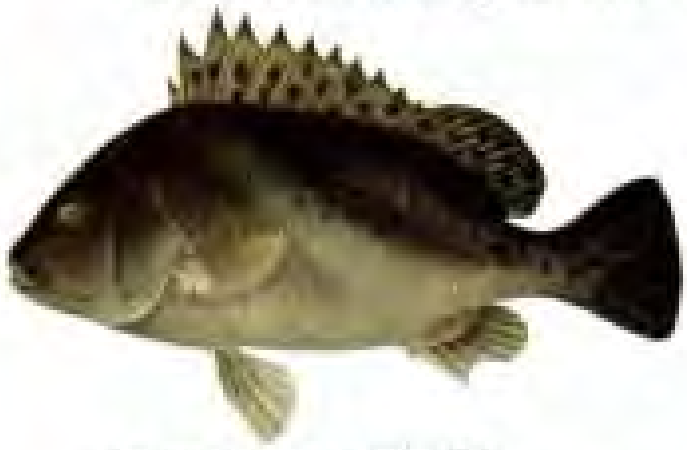
Plectorhinchus goldmanni 320
6-7 ♀ ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus diagrammus 320
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Plectorhinchus diagrammus 320
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm

Plectorhinchus schotaf 320
7-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus nigrus 320
7, 9-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

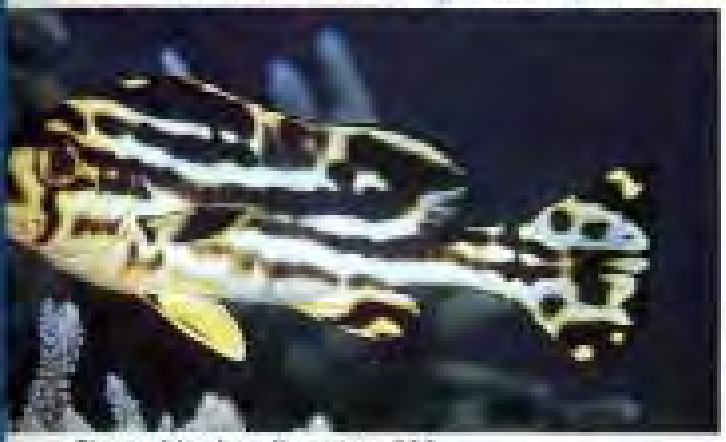


Plectorhinchus cinctus 320
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus sordidus 320
9-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ♂ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus gaterinus 320
9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus sordidus 320
9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



Plectorhinchus lineatus 320
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

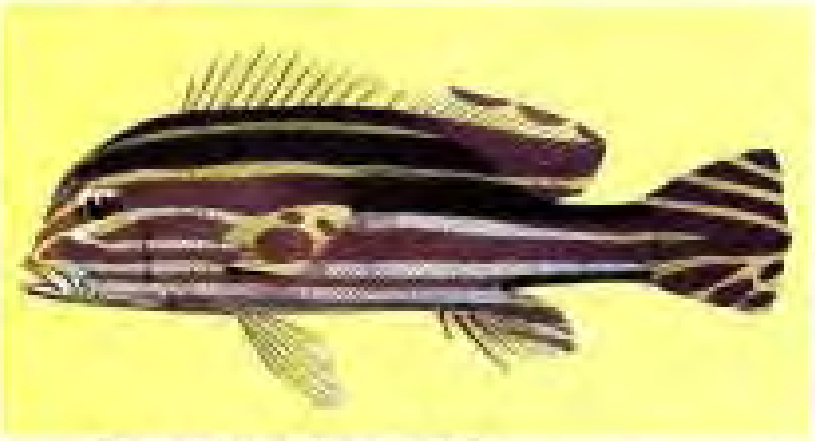
Plectorhinchus lineatus 320
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Plectorhinchus picus 320
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

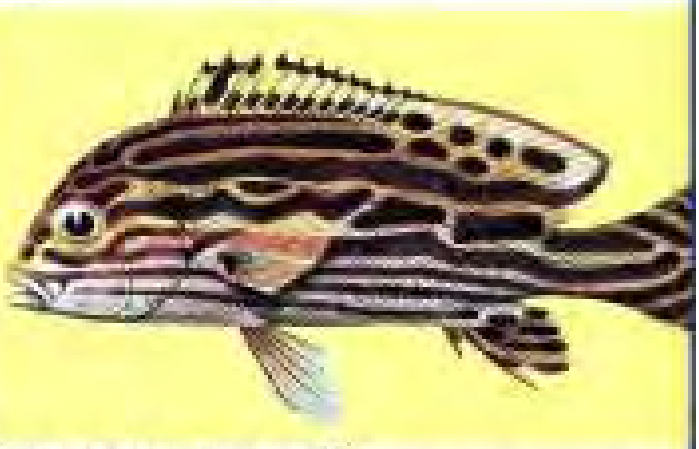
Plectorhinchus picus 320
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus picus 320
7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

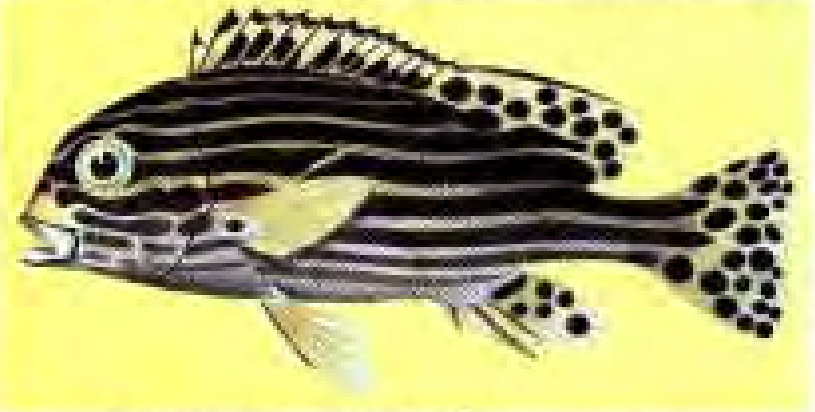
Plectorhinchus picus 320
7, 9-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L



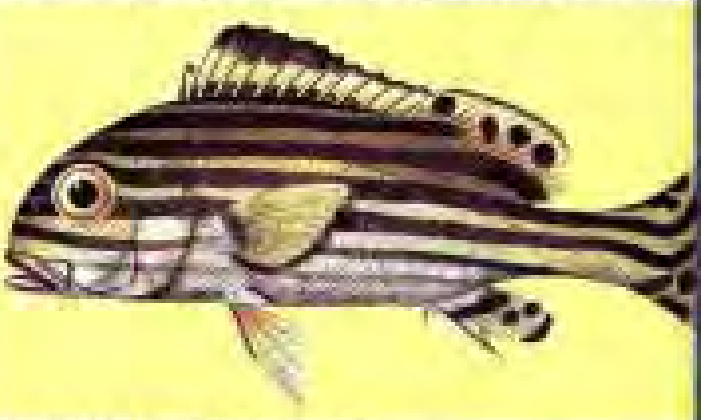
Plectorhinchus lineatus 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



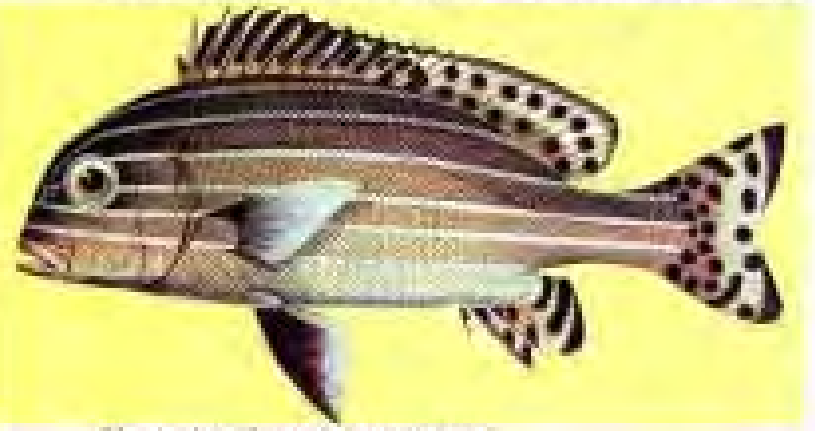
Plectorhinchus lineatus 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



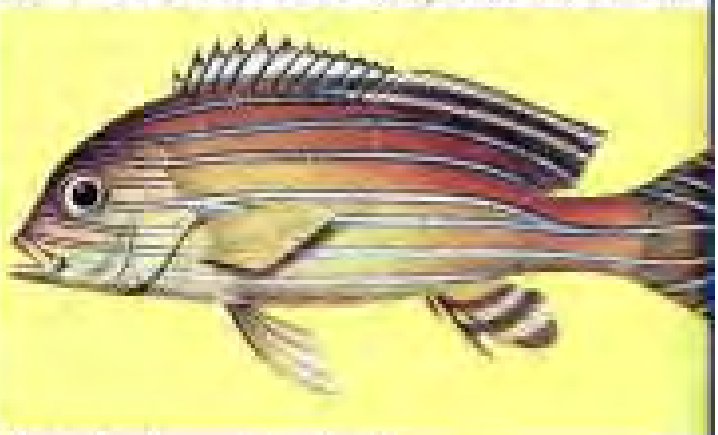
Plectorhinchus lineatus 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



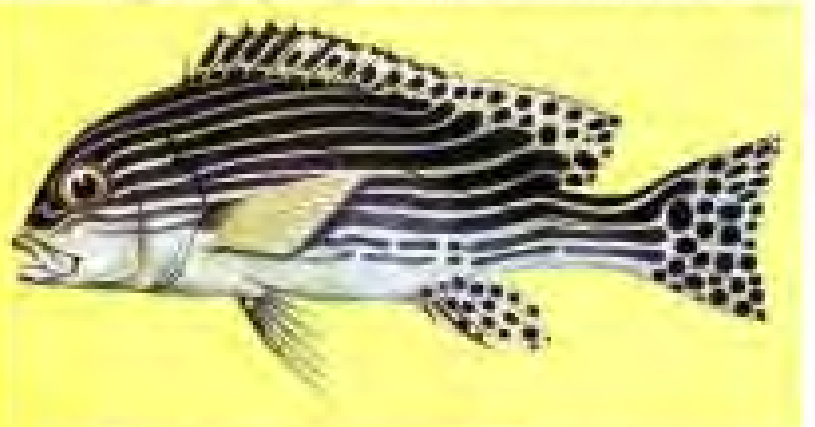
Plectorhinchus lineatus 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Plectorhinchus lineatus? 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Plectorhinchus polytaenia 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

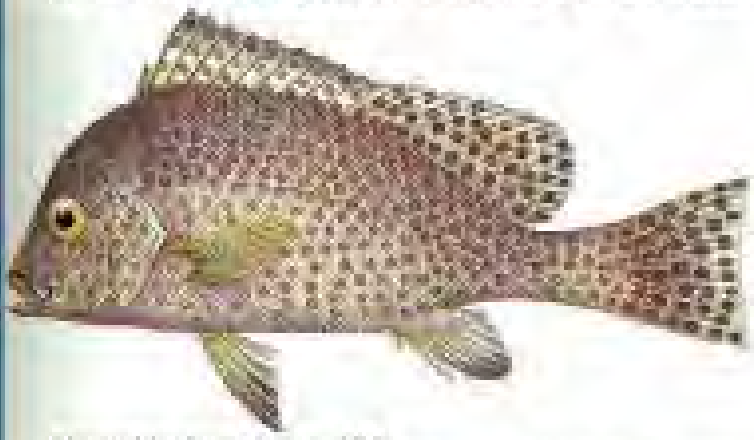


Plectorhinchus goldmanni? 320
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Plectorhinchus goldmanni 320
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Plectorhinchus picturs 320
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Plectorhinchus picturs 320
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L



Plectorhinchus picturs 320
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus 320
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides 320
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides 320
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides 320
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Plectorhinchus picus 320
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Inermia vittata 321
2 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

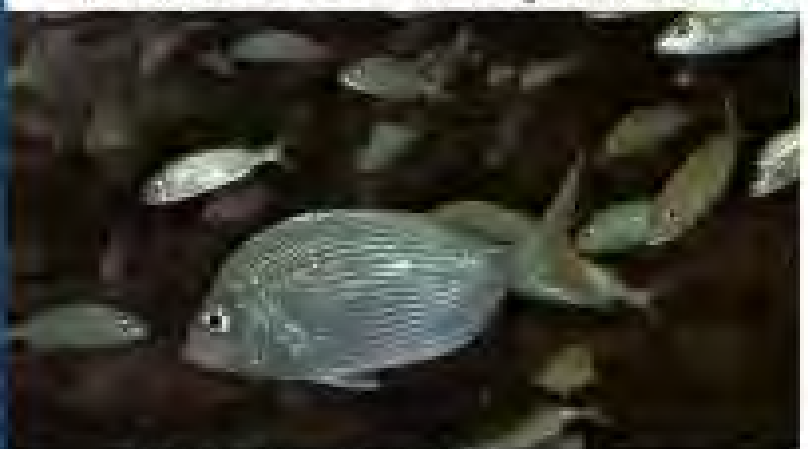
Emmelichthyops ruber 315
2 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Spicara maena flexuosa 323
15 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

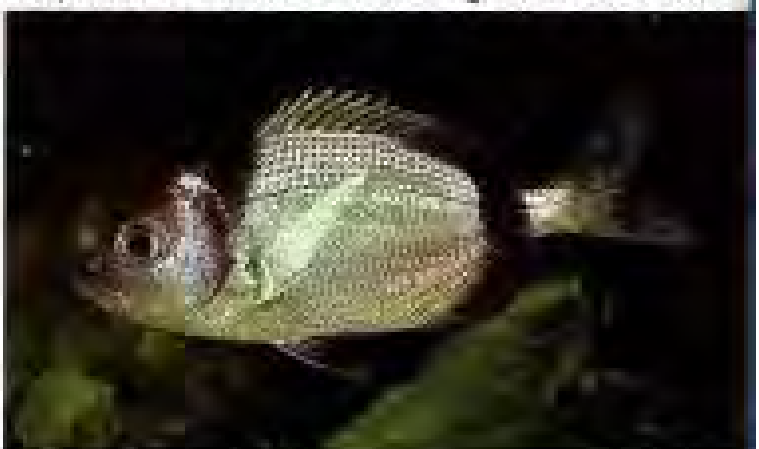
Diplodus puntazzo 322
13, 15 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Boops salpa 322
13-15 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

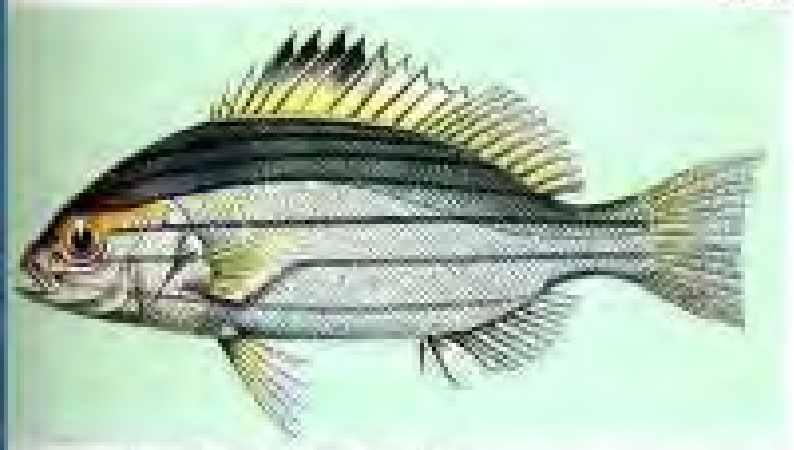
Lithognathus mormyrus 322
9-10, 15 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L



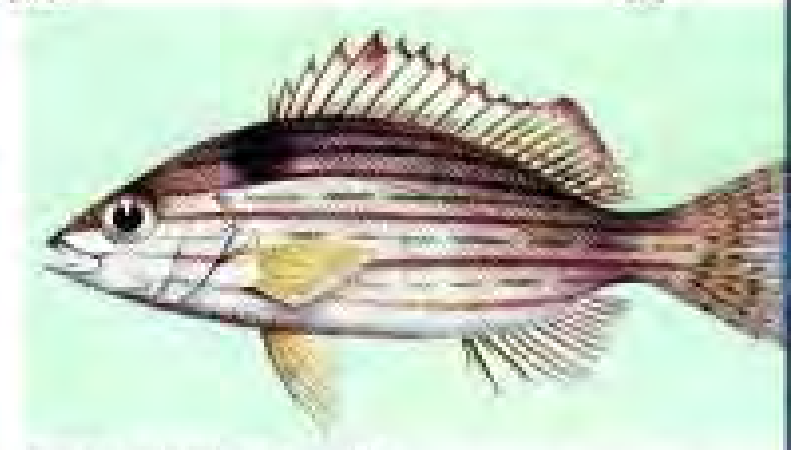
Diplodus bermudensis 322
2 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



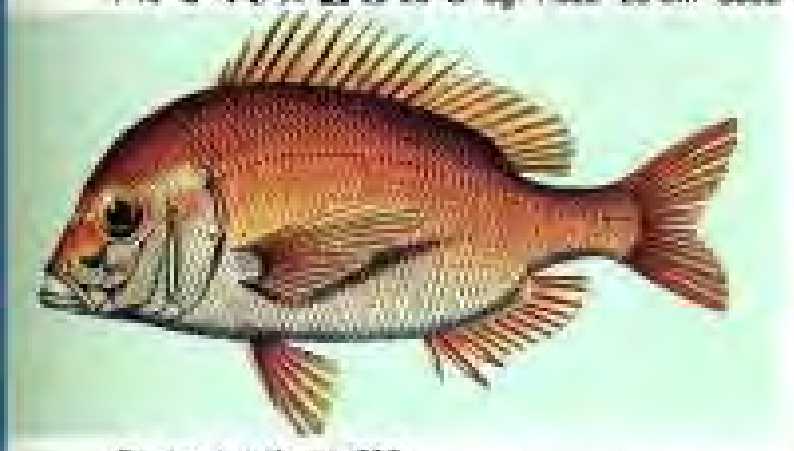
Diplodus vulgaris 322
13, 15 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Pelates quadrilineatus 291
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Pelates quadrilineatus 291
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

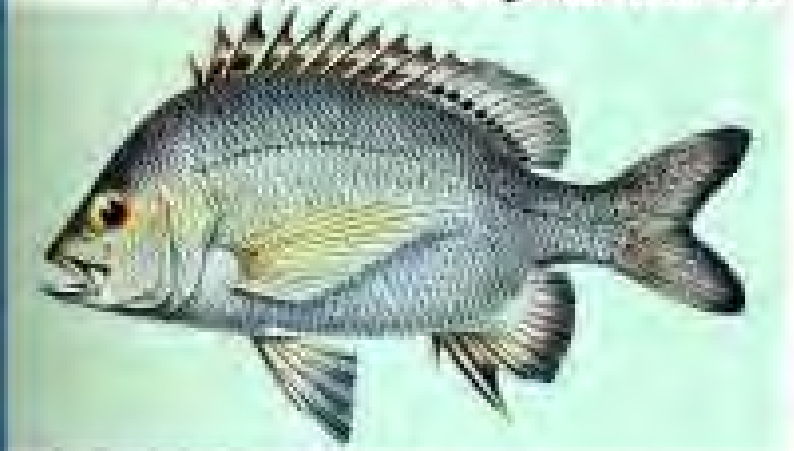


Dentex tumifrons 322
5, 7 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

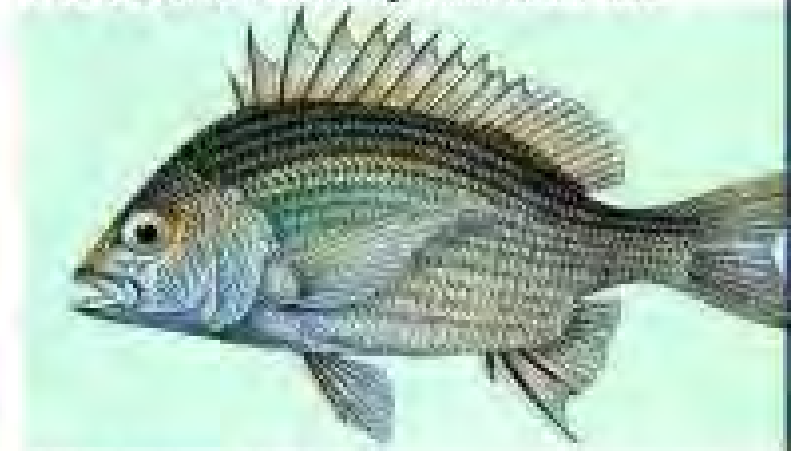
Evynnis japonica 322
5, 7 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Argyrops bleekeri 322
7 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Argyrops spinifer 322
7 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Acanthopagrus berda 322
7, 9-10 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Acanthopagrus berda 322
7, 9-10 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

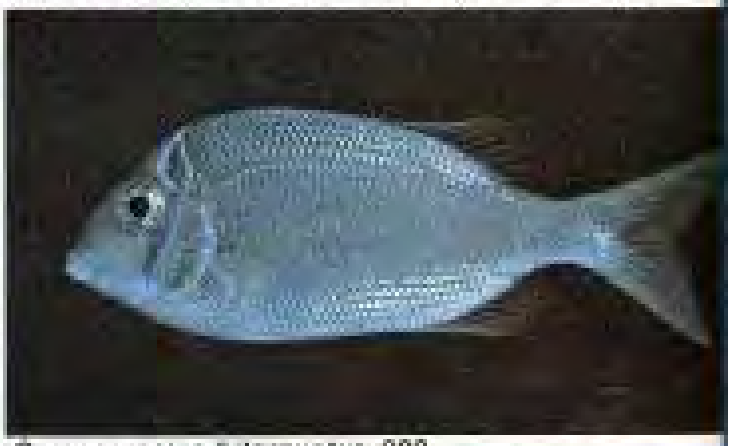
Argyrops bleekeri 322
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Pagrus major 322
5, 7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Pagrus auratus 322
7-8, 12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Pagrus major 322
5, 7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Gymnocranius japonicus 324
6-7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Gymnocranius bitorquatus 322
7-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L

Pagellus acarne 322
14-15 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Gymnocranius lethrinoides 322
6-7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ⅄ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Calamus bajonado 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

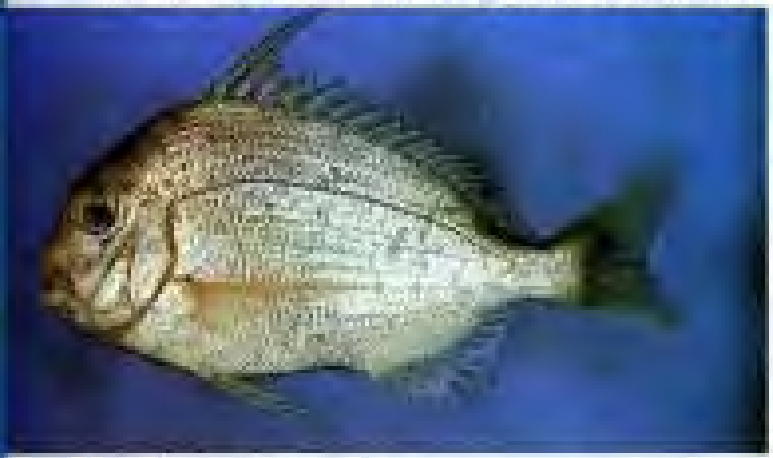
Calamus pennatula 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Calamus calamus 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L

Calamus nodosus 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Calamus brachysomus 322
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 500L

Pagrus pagrus 322
2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L



Evynnis cardinalis 322
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Evynnis japonica 322
5, 7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Archosargus probatocephalus 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Archosargus probatocephalus 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Acanthopagrus latus 322
7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Lagodon rhomboides 322
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Acanthopagrus schlegelii 322
5, 7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Acanthopagrus bifasciatus 322
9-10, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500

Rhabdosargus sarba 322
5, 7, 9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Acanthopagrus australis 322
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Chrysoblephus anglicus 322
9 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

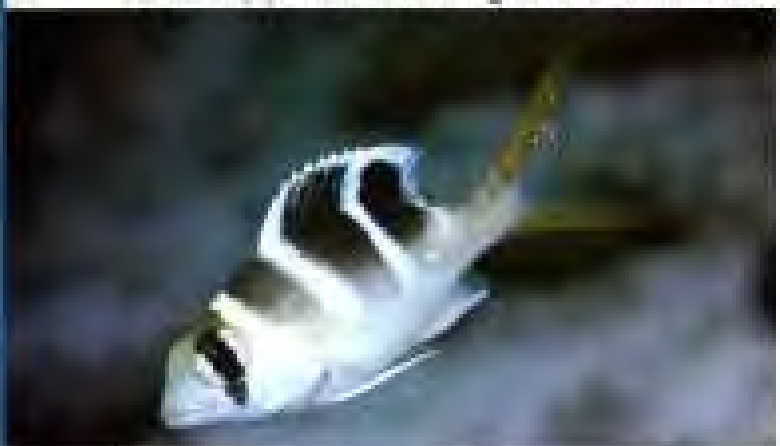
Diplodus cervinus 322
13-15 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Diplodus sargus 322
14-15 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Porcostoma dentata 322
9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

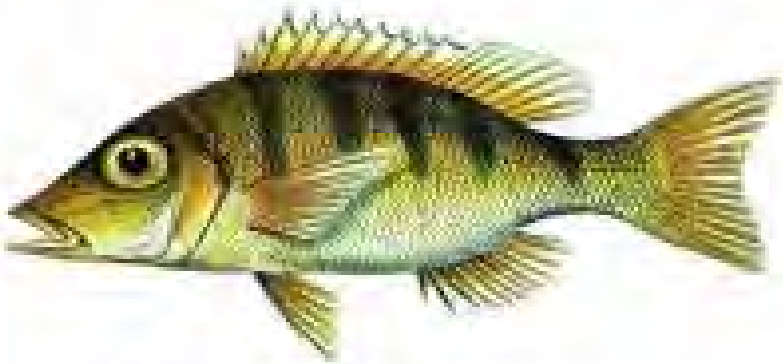
Rhabdosargus thorpei 322
9 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Gymnocranius griseus 324
5, 7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

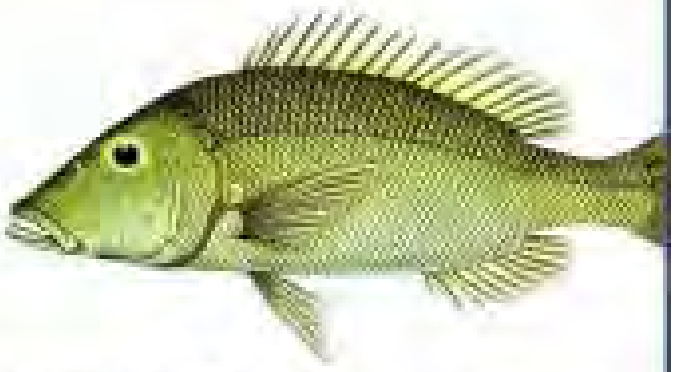


Monotaxis grandoculis 324
7, 9-10 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Monotaxis grandoculis 324
7, 9-10 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



Lethrinus crocineus 324
7-8 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

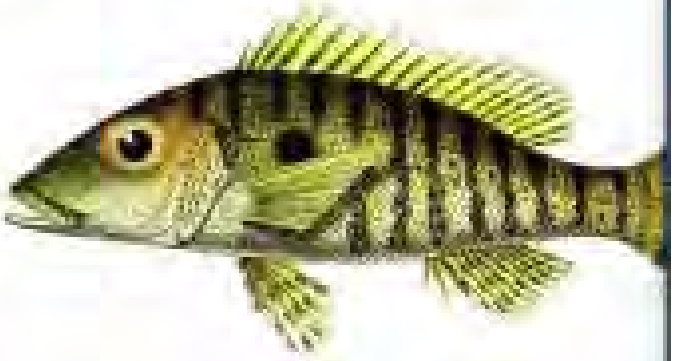


Lethrinus lentjan 324
6-10 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

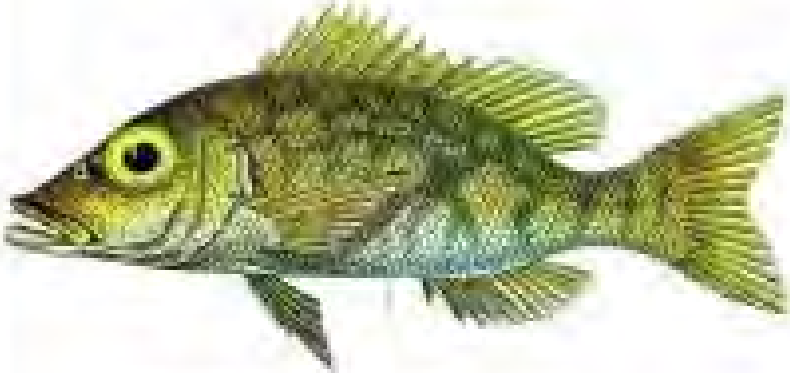
Lethrinus variegatus 324
6-9 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lethrinus variegatus 324
6-9 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lethrinus rostratus 324
7 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



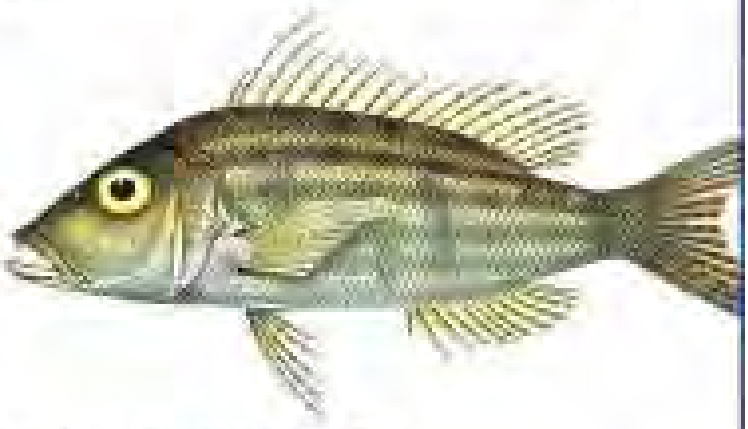
Lethrinus amboinensis 324
6-7 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L



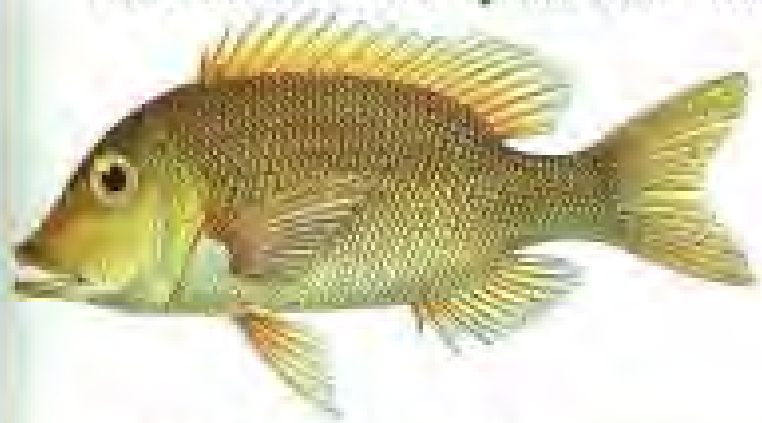
Lethrinus reticulatus 324
7-8 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lethrinus variegatus? 324
6-9 ~ ~ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lethrinus nebulosus 324
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

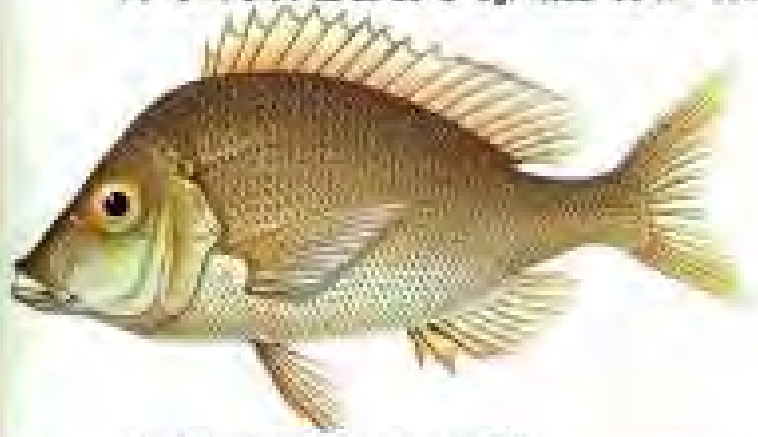


Lethrinus miniatus 324
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

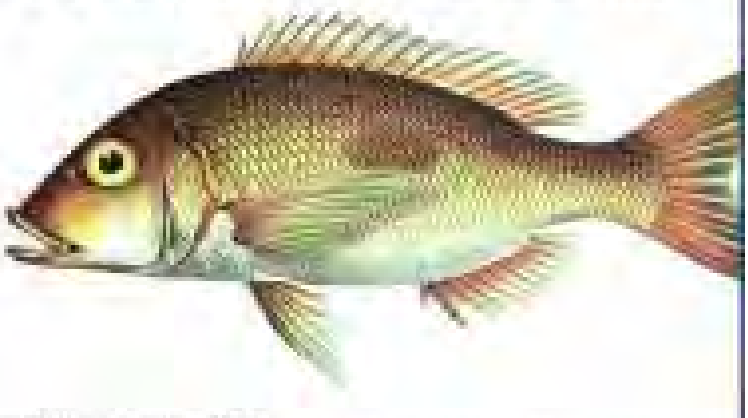


Lethrinus hypselopterus 324
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

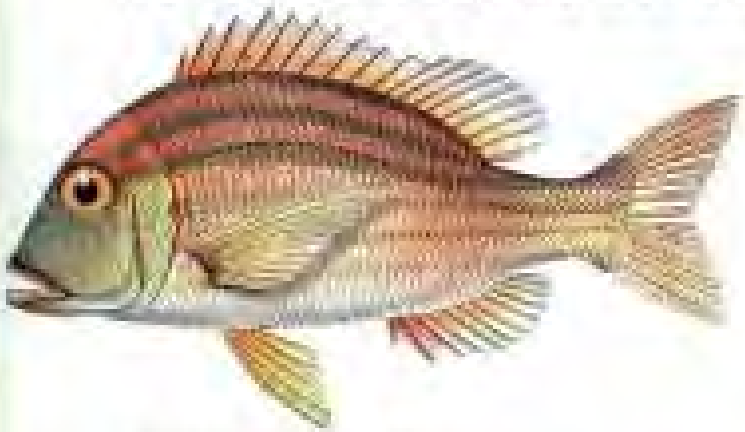
Lethrinus xallopterus 324
7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L



Lethrinus haematopterus 324
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

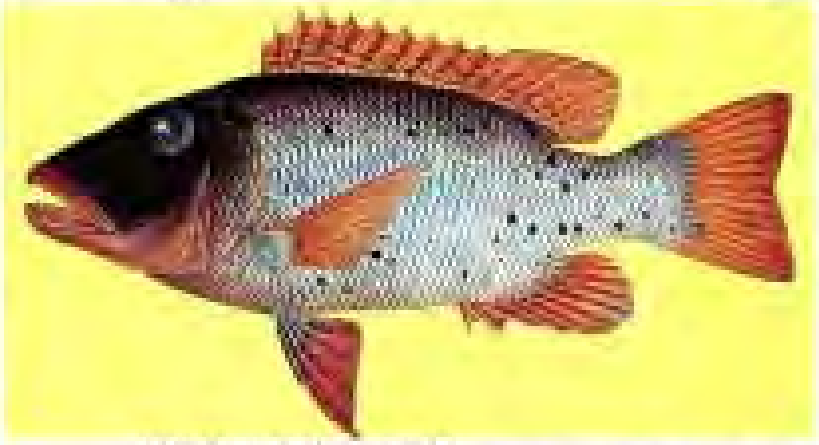


Lethrinus harak 324
5-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

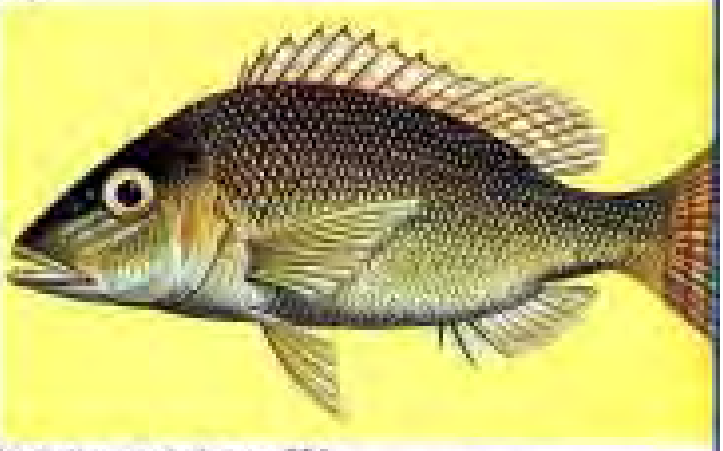


Lethrinus ornatus 324
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

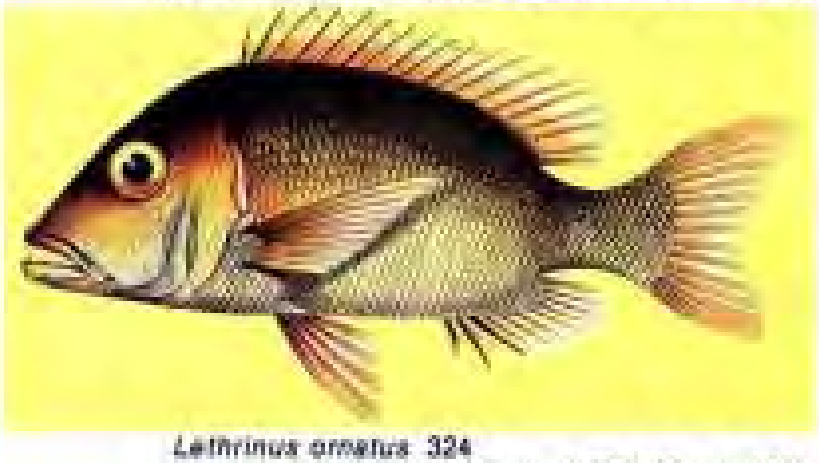
Lethrinus ornatus 324
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



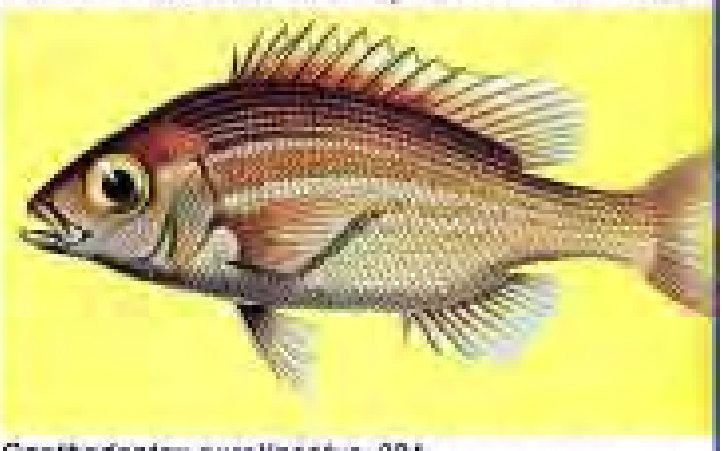
Lethrinus mahsena 324
7-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Lethrinus nebulosus 324
7-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

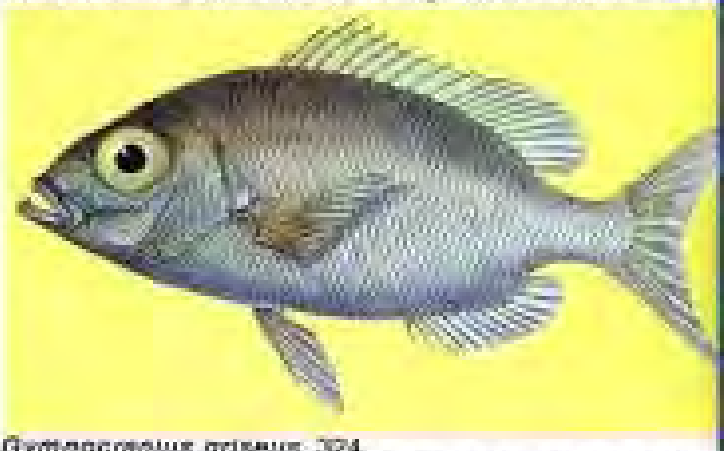


Lethrinus ornatus 324
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

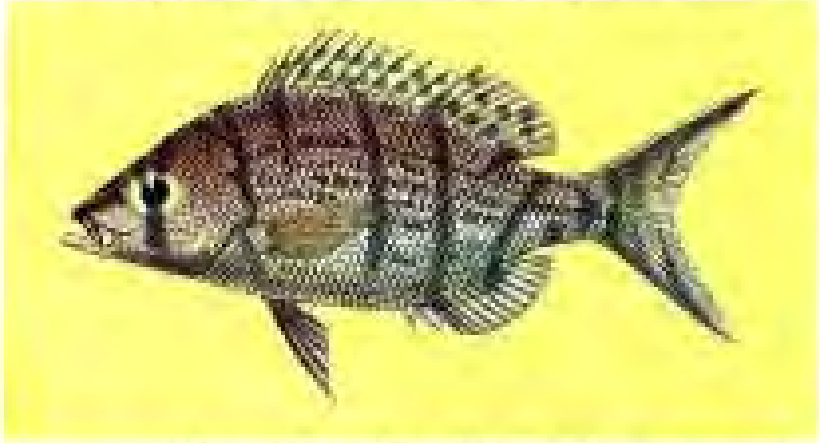


Gnathodentex aurolineatus 324
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Monotaxis grandoculis 324
7, 9-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 60L



Gymnocranius griseus 324
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Gymnocranius lethrinoides 324
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

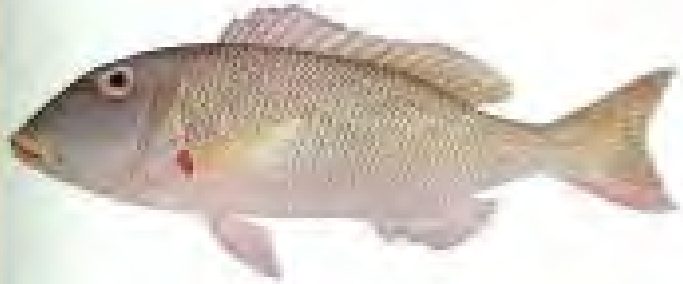
Gymnocranius griseus 324
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Lethrinus nebulosus 324
5, 7, 9-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

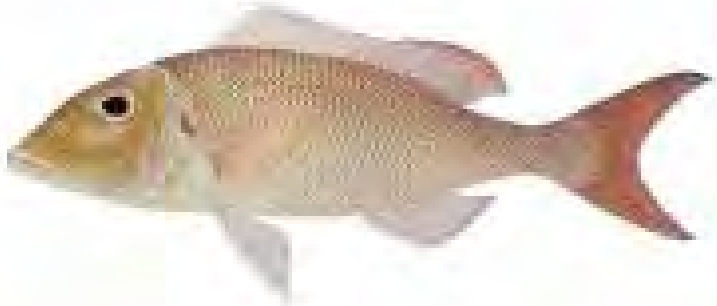
Lethrinus ramak 324
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lethrinus lentjan 324
5-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Lethrinus mahsena? 324
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Lethrinus xanthochilus 324
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L



Lethrinus rubrioperculatus 324
5, 7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lethrinus hypselopterus 324
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Lethrinus miniatus 324
7, 9-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Lethrinus chrysostomus 324
7-8 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Lethrinus enigmaticus 324
9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Lethrinus harak 324
6-7, 9-10 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Lethrinus kallopterus 324
7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Lethrinus variegatus 324
5, 7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

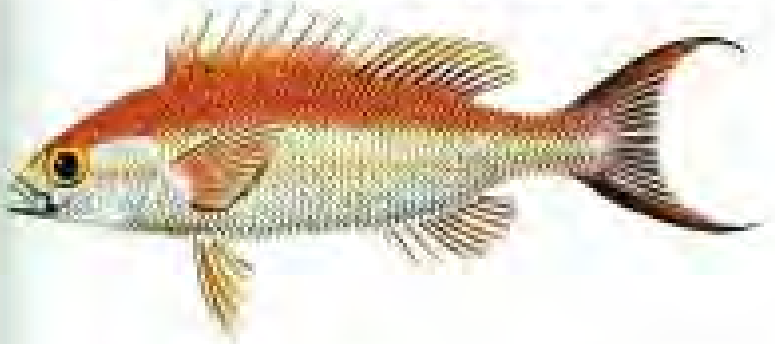
Lethrinus variegatus 324
5, 7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 6

Gnathodentex aurolineatus 324
5, 7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Gnathodentex aurolineatus 324
5, 7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 5

Pentapodus caninus 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

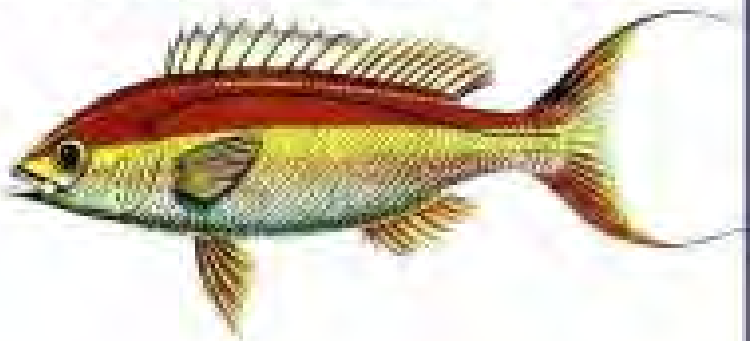
Pentapodus setosus 325
7-8, 12 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



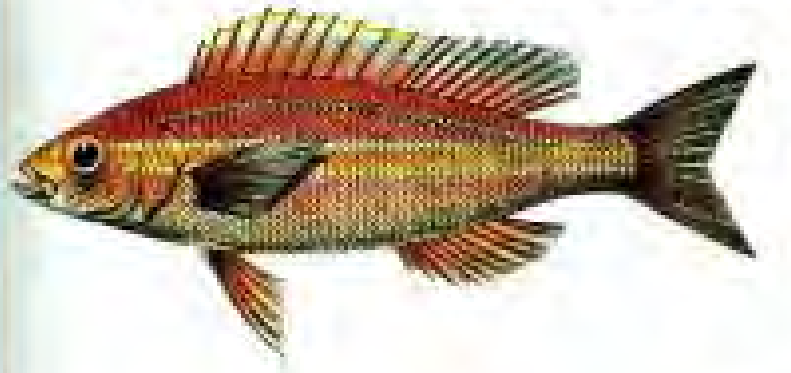
Pentapodus microdon 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pentapodus macrurus 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Pentapodus nemurus 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L



Pentapodus nemurus 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L



Pentapodus heilmuthi 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pentapodus sp. 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Pentapodus caninoides 325
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Pentapodus nemurus 325
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Pentapodus vitta 325
7-8, 12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

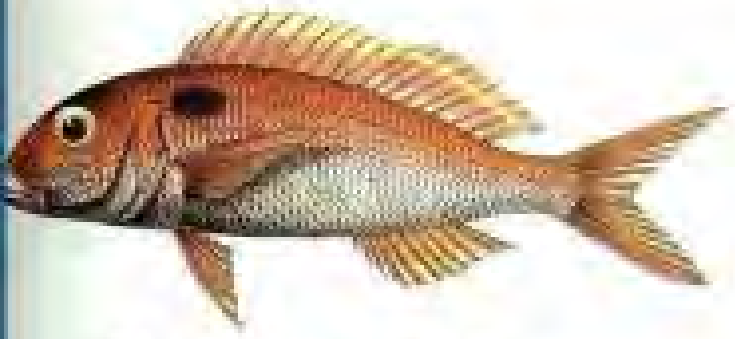
Pentapodus porosus 325
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Pentapodus sp. 325
7-8 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 300L

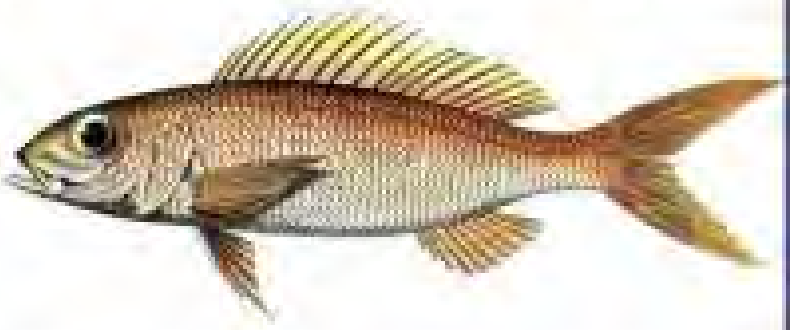
Pentapodus setosus 325
7-8, 12 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Pentapodus sp. 325
8 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pentapodus sp. 325
7 ~ ~ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

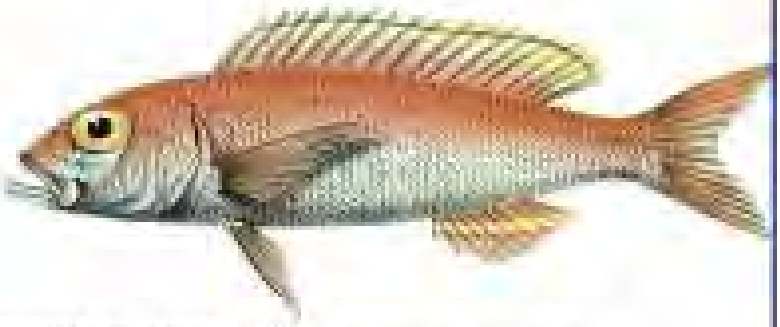


Nemipterus upeneoides 325
7-8 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

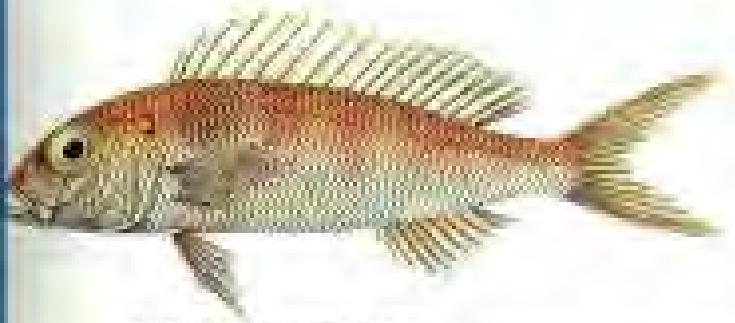


Nemipterus tolu 325
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

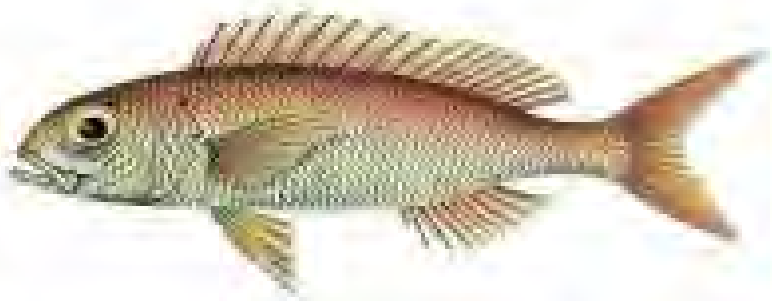
Nemipterus balinensis 325
7 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L



Nemipterus zysron 325
7 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L



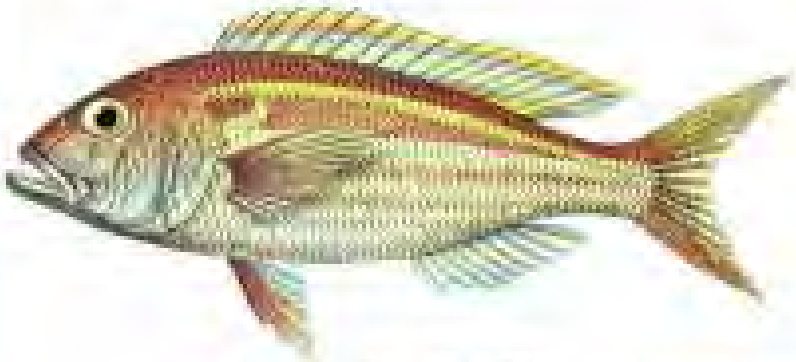
Nemipterus aveni 325
7 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



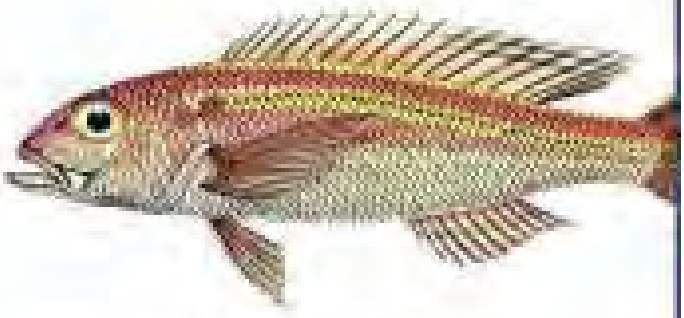
Nemipterus mesoprion 325
7 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Nemipterus japonicus 325
7 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Nemipterus nematophorus 325
7 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

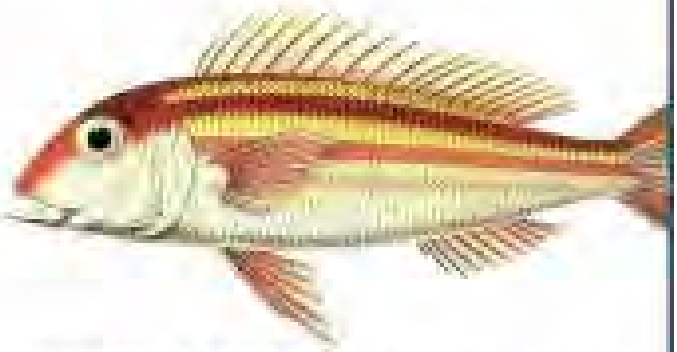


Nemipterus hexodon 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

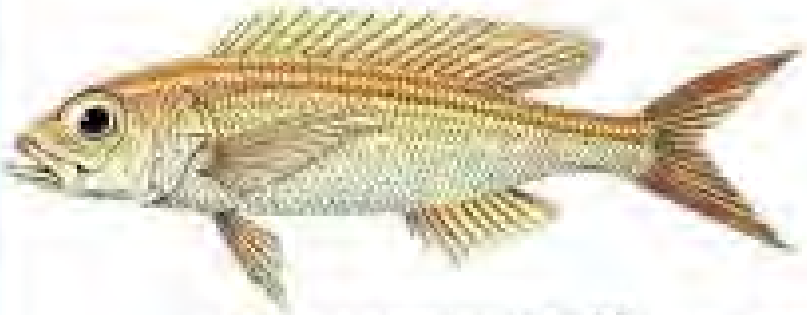


Nemipterus mesoprion 325
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 300L

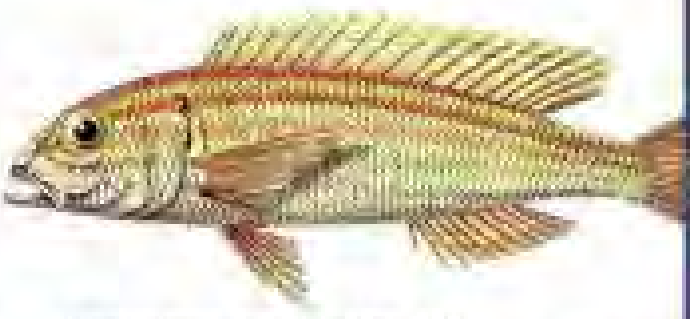
Nemipterus tolu 325
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



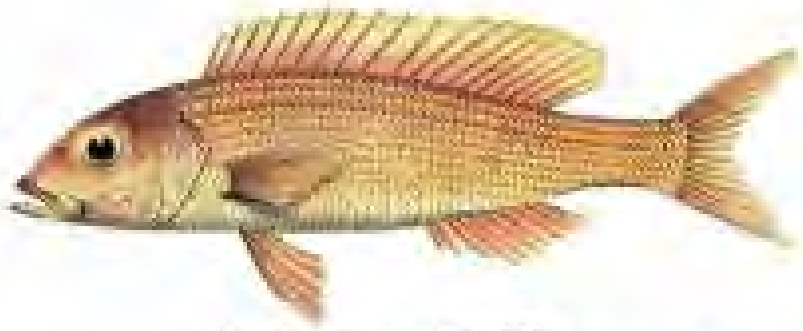
Nemipterus peronii 325
7, 9, 10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm



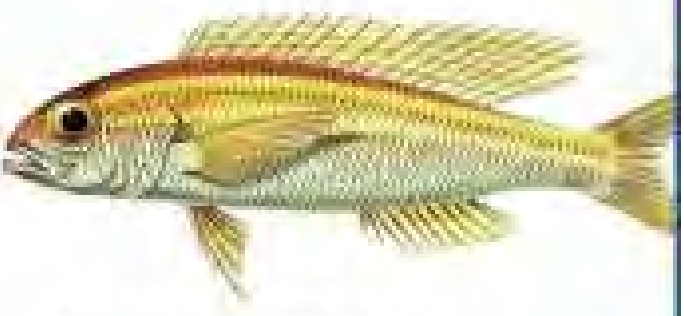
Nemipterus sumbawensis 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



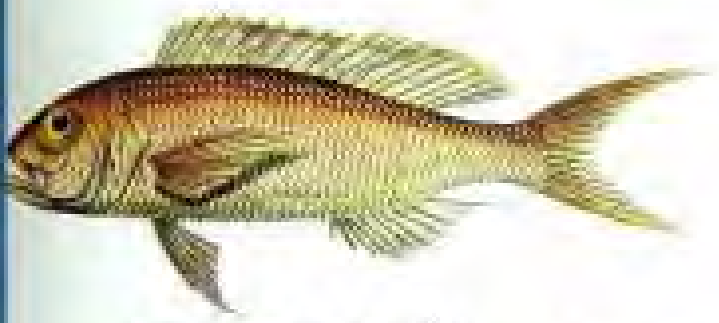
Nemipterus tambuloides 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



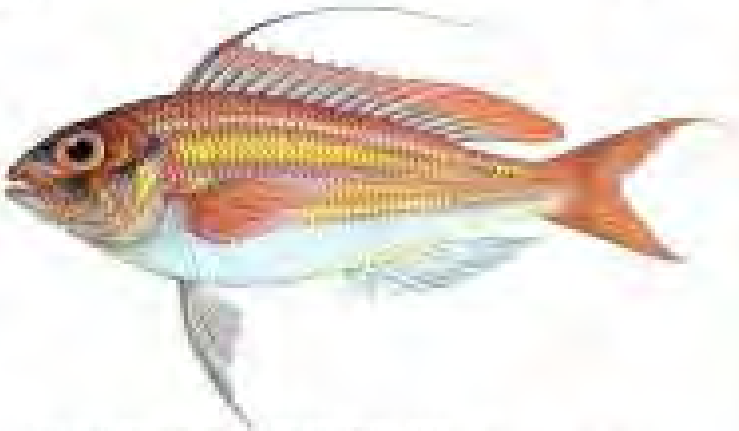
Nemipterus gracilis 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Nemipterus marginatus 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



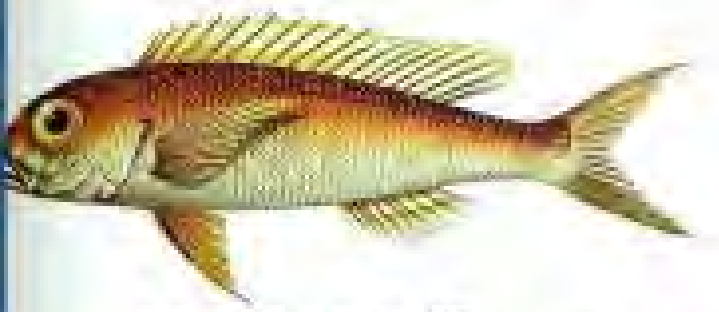
Nemipterus hexodon 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



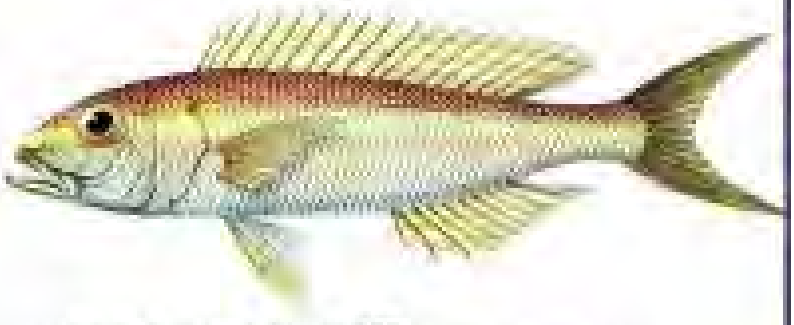
Nemipterus nematophorus 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Nemipterus sp. 325
↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022

Nemipterus sp. 325
↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022

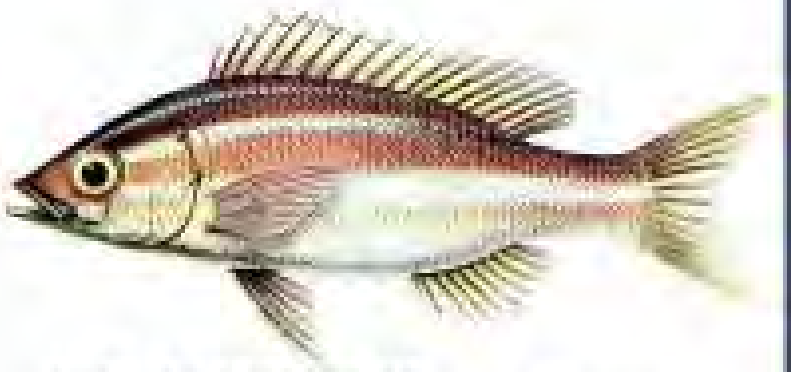


Nemipterus nemurus 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Nemipterus celebicus 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pentapodus caninus (juv.) 325
7, ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L



Pentapodus bifasciatus 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Scolopsis margaritifera 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Scolopsis margaritifera 325
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Nemipterus virgatus 325
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Nemipterus hexodon 325
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Equetus acuminatus 326
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Equetus acuminatus 326
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Equetus acuminatus 326
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Equetus umbrosus 326
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

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Equetus umbrosus 32B
2 ♀ ∿ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus punctatus 32B
2 ♀ ∿ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

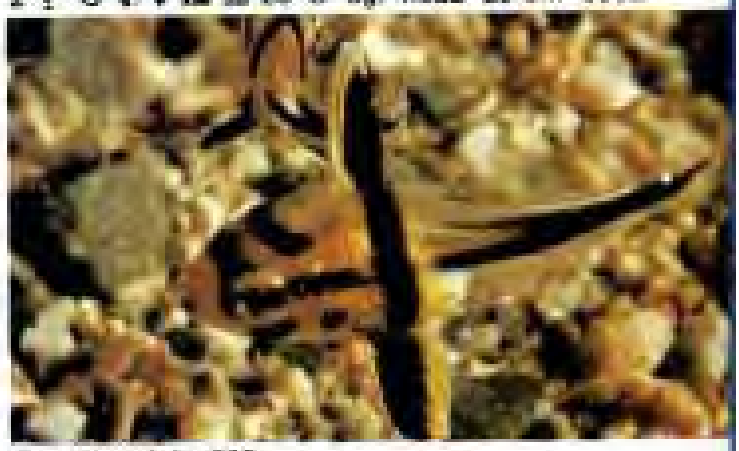
Equetus lanceolatus 326
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus lanceolatus (juv.) 326
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus punctatus 326
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus punctatus 326
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus viola 326
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Equetus viola 326
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus punctatus 326
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Equetus viola 326
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Menticirrhus undulatus 326
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 71 cm 800L

Umbrina roncador 326
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

Roncador stearnsi 326
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 69 cm 800L

Genyonemus lineatus 326
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L

Nibea mitsukurii 326
7 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Odontoscion dentex 326
2 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Johnius diacanthus 326
8 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 2500L

Bairdiella batabana 326
2 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

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Parupeneus barberinoides 327
5-7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Upeneichthys porosus 327
8, 11-12 ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Plectorhinchus pictus 320
5, 7, 9-10 ↝ ↜ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Plectorhinchus pictus 320
5, 7, 9-10 ↝ ↜ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Pomadasys commersoni 320
9 ↝ ↜ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Pomadasys sp. 320
9 ↝ ↜ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Parupeneus rubescens 327
7-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 42 cm 500L

Parupeneus rubescens 327
7-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 42 cm 500L

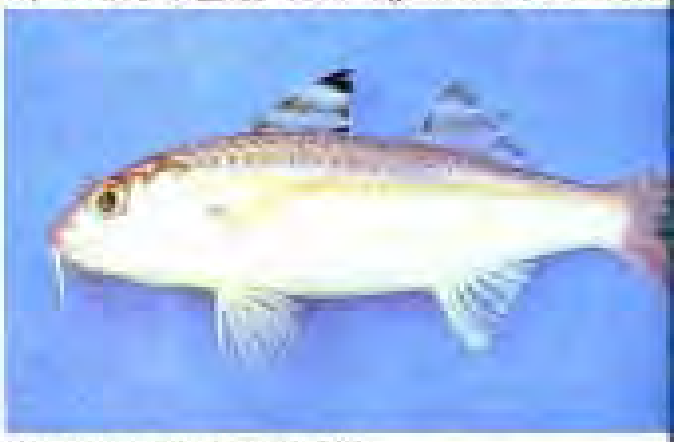
Parupeneus macronema 327
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Upeneus tragula 327
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Upeneichthys lineatus 327
11-12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 35 cm 400L

Upeneichthys porosus 327
11, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

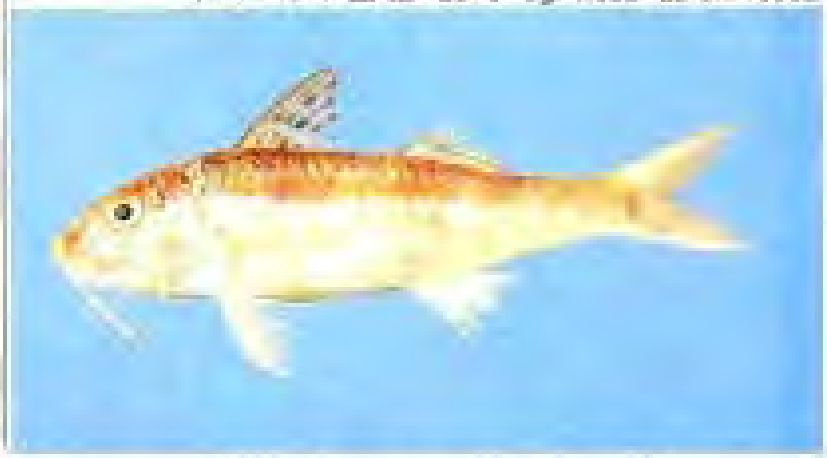
Upeneus bensasi 327
5, 7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Upeneus moluccensis 327
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Upeneus tragula 327
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Upeneus virgatus 327
7, 9-10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

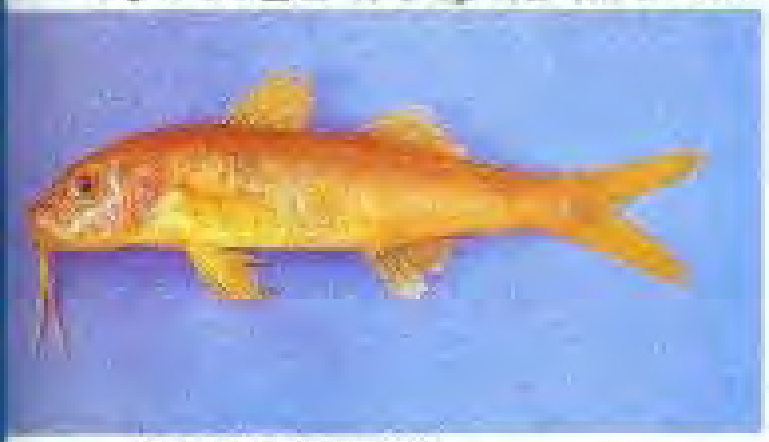


Pseudupeneus grandisquamis 327
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pseudupeneus maculatus 327
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Mulloides dentatus 327
3 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 30.5 cm 400L

Mulloides martinicus 327
2 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



Mulloides pflugeri 327
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Mulloides flavolineatus 327
7-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Parupeneus multifasciatus 327
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Parupeneus atrocingulatus 327
6-7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Pseudupeneus prayensis 327
13 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Parupeneus pleurostigma 327
6-10 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 🖂 🖂 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Parupeneus stracingulatus 327
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Parupeneus cinnabarinus 327
9-10 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Parupeneus forsskalii 327
9-10 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Parupeneus indicus 327
5-7 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Parupeneus chrysopleuron 327
7 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Parupeneus cyclostomus 327
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Parupeneus pleurotaenia 327
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 300L

Parupeneus porphyreus 327
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

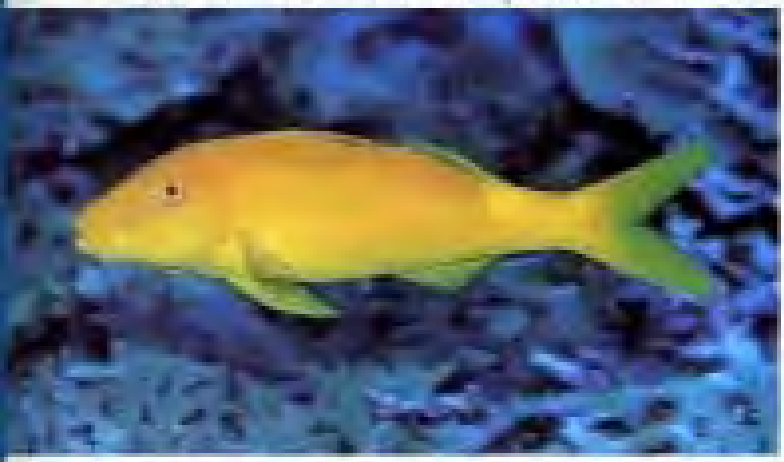
Mulloides vanicolensis 327
6-7, 9-10 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Mulloides vanicolensis 327
6-7, 9-10 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400

Parupeneus barberinoides 327
6-7 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

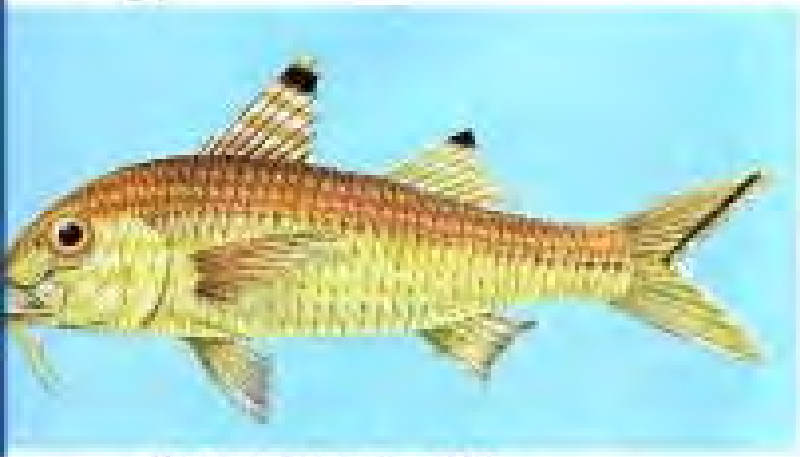
Parupeneus barberinus 327
7-10 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Parupeneus bifasciatus 327
7 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



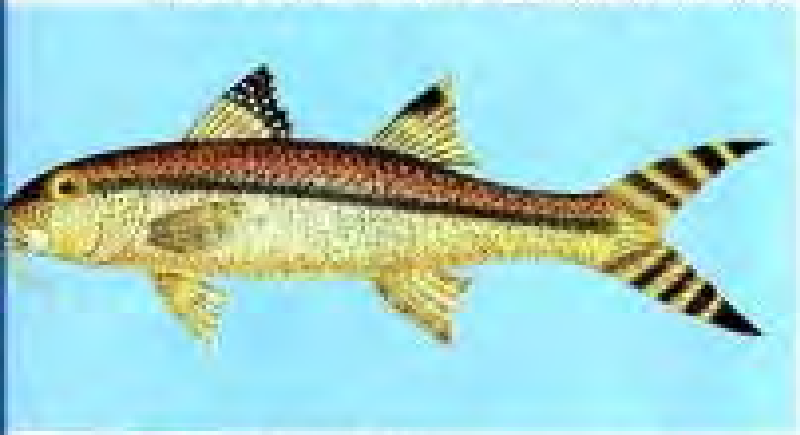
Parupeneus cyclostomus 327
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 52 cm 500L

Parupeneus cyclostomus 327
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ♦ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 52 cm 500L



Upeneus sulphureus 327
7-9 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Upeneus vittatus 327
7, 9-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Upeneus tragula 327
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

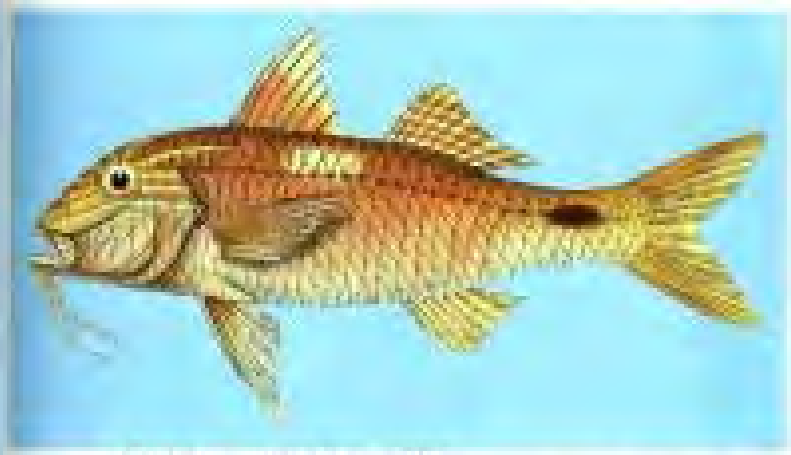
Upeneus moluccensis 327
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Mulloides flavolineatus 327
5, 7, 9-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

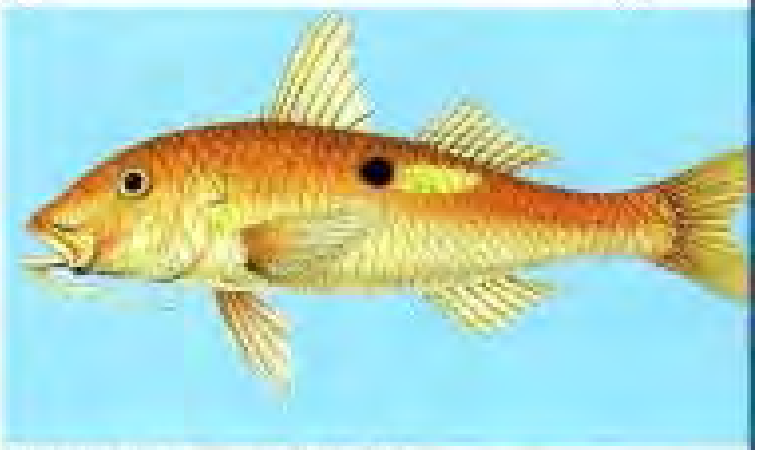
Upeneus sundaicus 327
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Mulloides flavolineatus 327
5, 7, 9-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Mulloides vanicolensis 327
6-7, 9-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L



Parupeneus indicus 327
5-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

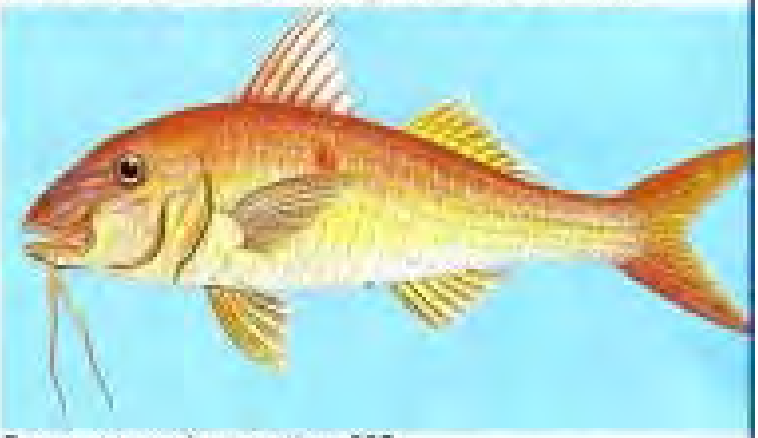


Parupeneus pleurostigma 327
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Parupeneus barberinus 327
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Parupeneus macronema 327
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Parupeneus pleurospilus 327
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Parupeneus pleurospilus 327
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Parupeneus barberinoides 327
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Parupeneus luteus 327
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Monodactylus argenteus 328
6-10 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.017 23 cm 250L

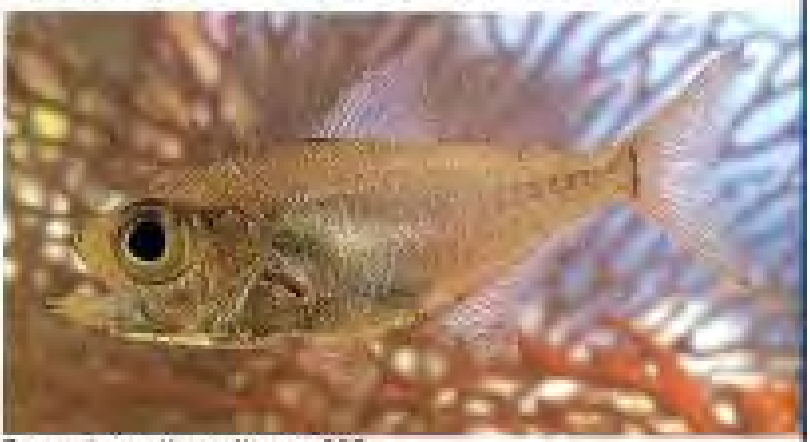
Monodactylus argenteus 328
6-10 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.017 23 cm 250L

Schuettea woodwardi 328
12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 6 cm 100L

Parapriacanthus unwini 329
12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 7 cm 100L

Monodactylus sebae 328
9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.018 20 cm 200L

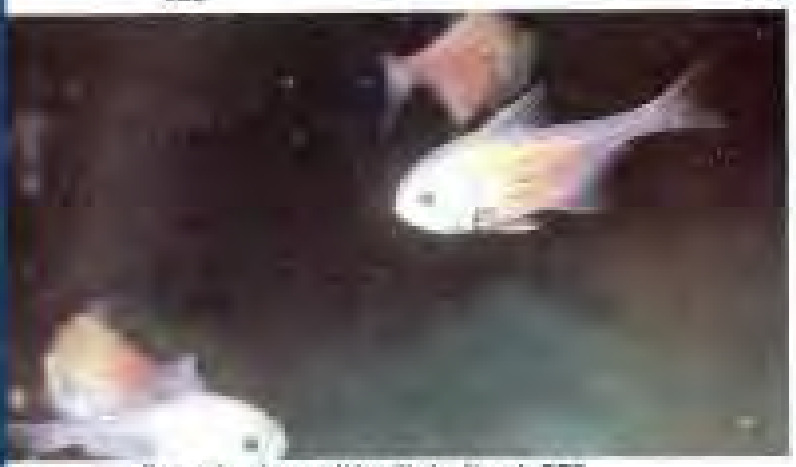
Pempheris oualensis 329
5-7, 9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Parapriacanthus dispar 329
11-12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 100L

Pempheris analis 329
12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 100L

Pempheris japonica 329
5, 7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Pempheris multiradiata (juv.) 329
12 ~ 23°C sg: 1.024 16 cm 80L

Pempheris schomburgki 329
2 ~ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Pempheris adspersa 329
11-12 ~ 23°C sg: 1.023 16 cm 80L

Pempheris analis 329
12 ~ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 100L

Pempheris cf japonicus 329
5, 7 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Pempheris compressa 329
12 ~ 23°C sg: 1.022

Pempheris klunzinger 329
12 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Pempheris schwenki 329
7-9 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Archamia mozambiquensis 297
♀♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 800L

Sphaeramia orbicularis 297
7-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Parapriacanthus ransonneti 329
5-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Parapriacanthus ransonneti 329
5-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Pempheris vanicolensis 329
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pempheris vanicolensis 329
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pempheris ouatensis 329
6-7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Ambassis natalensis 329
9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

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Microcanthus strigatus 334
S-7 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ☆ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 200L

Atypichthys latus 334
11-12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 13 cm 150L

Girella tricuspidatus 334
11 ♂ ♀ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Atypichthys strigatus 334
11-12 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 200L

Atypichthys latus 334
11-12 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.023 13 cm 150L

Girella punctata 334
5, 7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.023 55 cm 800L

Girella nigricans 334
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 66 cm 800L

Girella tephraeops 334
12 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L

Girella simplicidens 334
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Girella mezina 334
6-7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Hermosilla azurea 334
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 44 cm 500L

Tilodon sexfasciatum 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Tilodon sexfasciatum 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Kyphosus cornelii 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 38 cm 400L

Kyphosus sydneyanus 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 80 cm 1000L

Girella zebra 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Microcanthus strigatus 334
5-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Naso lituratus 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 14 cm 150L

Scorpis georgianus 334
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Medialuna californiensis 334
3 ♀♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 48 cm 500L

Scorpis aequipinnis 334
11 ♀♂ 22°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Kyphosus analogus 334
3 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Kyphosus elegans 334
2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Kyphosus sp. 334
2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

Kyphosus cinerascens (golden form) 334
7-10 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Kyphosus incisor 334
2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 300L

Kyphosus sectatrix 334
2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 800L

Kyphosus fuscus 334
6 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Kyphosus gibsoni 334
7 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

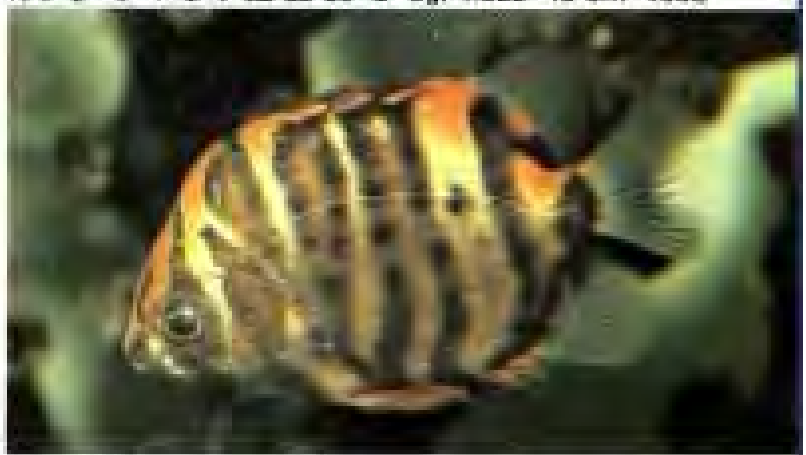
Kyphosus fuscus 334
6 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Kyphosus sydneyanus 334
12 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.024 80 cm 1000L

Scatophagus argus 336
7, 9 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.015 35 cm 400L

Scatophagus tetracanthus 336
7, 9 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Selenotoca multifasciata 336
7 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.015 40 cm 400L



Scatophagus argus 336
7, 9 ♀ ~ ✦ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.015 35 cm 400L

Chaetodipterus faber 335
1-2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Chaetodipterus faber 335
1-2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1000L

Chaetodipterus zonatus 335
3 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 65 cm 800L

Drepane punctata 335
7, 9 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Ephippus orbis 335
7, 9 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Zabidius novemaculeatus 335
7-8 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Platax orbicularis 335
7-10 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Platax pinnatus 335
7, 9-10 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Platax batavianus 335
7-8 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Platax pinnatus 335
7, 9-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Platax pinnatus 335
7, 9-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 50

Platax batavianus 335
7-8 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 600L

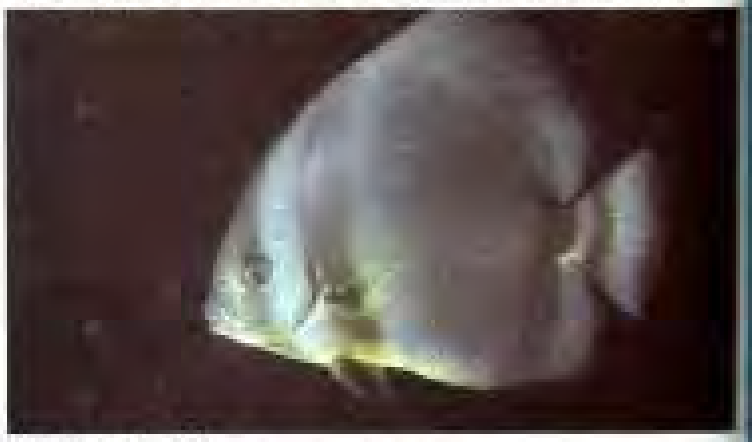
Platax orbicularis 335
7-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 600L

Platax orbicularis 336
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Enoplosus armatus 340
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 150L

Pentaceropsis recurvirostris 341
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 50 cm 500L

Drepane punctata 335
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



Platax teira 335
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Platax teira 335
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Platax teira 335
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 5

Chaetodon daedalma 338
5, 7 ♂ ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon quadrimaculatus 338
6 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon ocellatus 338
2 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon robustus 338
13 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Zanclistius elevatus 341
11 ♂ ♀ 22°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

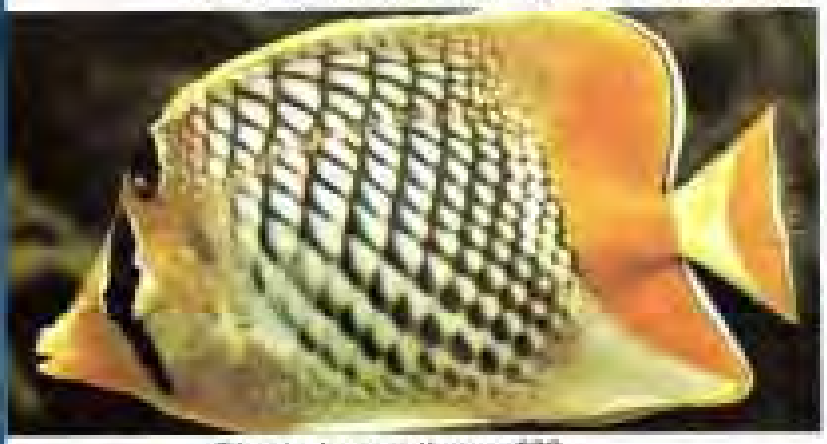
Pentaceros japonicus 341
7-8 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Evistias acutirostris 341
5-6 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Evistias acutirostris 341
5-6 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L

Chaetodon declivis 338
8 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon argentatus 338
7 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L



Chaetodon xanthurus 338
7 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon mertensii 338
6-8 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon trifascialis 338
6-10 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon baronessa 338
6-8 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

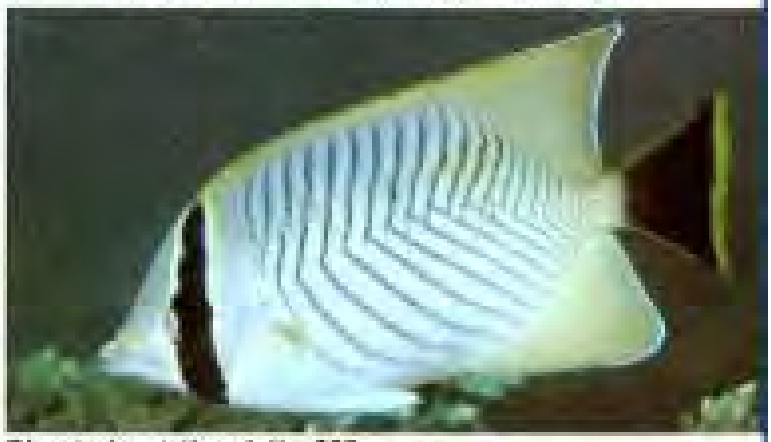
Chaetodon trifasciatus 338
6-10 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon reticulatus 338
6-7 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon triangulum 338
9 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon larvatus 338
9, 10 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.023 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon leucopleura 338
9 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



Chaetodon trifascialis 338
6-10 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon paucifasciatus 338
9-10 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L

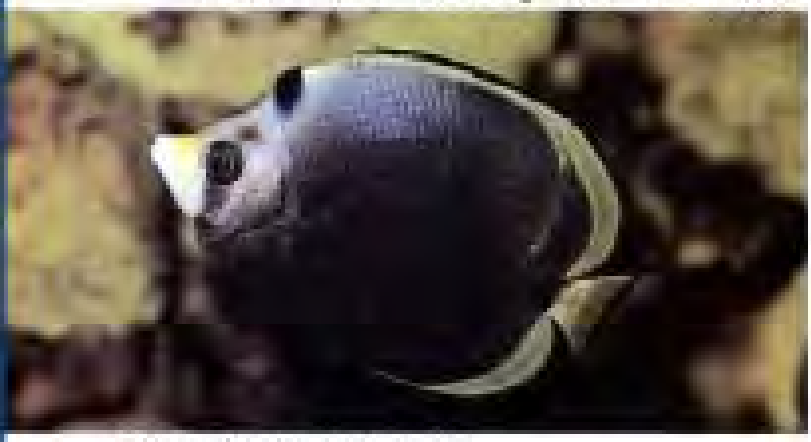
Chaetodon madagascariensis 338
9 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon melannotus 338
6-10 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon ocellicaudus 338
6-7, 9 ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

Chaetodon wiebeli 338
7 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon auripes 338
5, 7 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



Chaetodon flavirostris 338
6, 8, 12 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon adiergastos 338
7 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon nigropunctatus 338
9 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chaetodon mesoleucos 338
10 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.030 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon selene 338
7 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

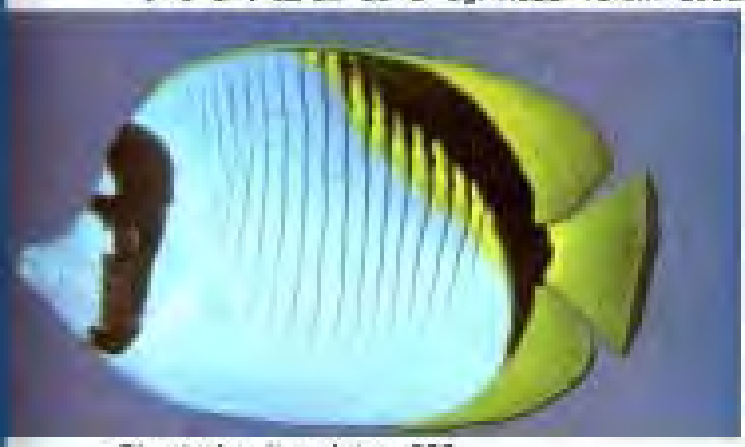
Chaetodon gardineri 338
9 ~ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 200L

Chaetodon meyeri 338
6-7, 9 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon ornatissimus 338
6-8 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

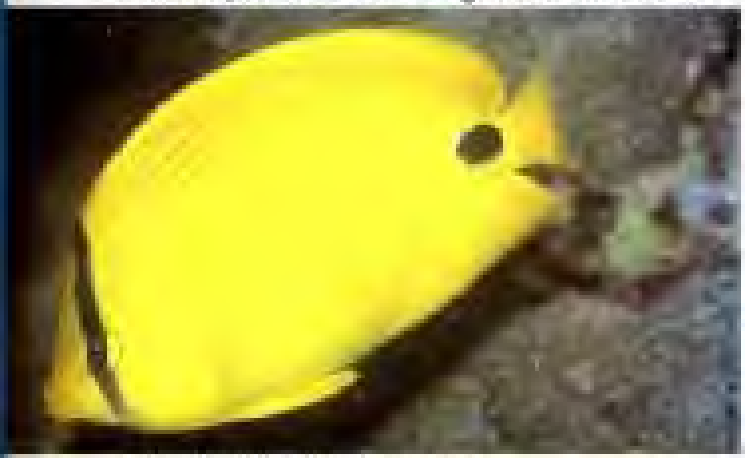
Chaetodon nigropunctatus 338
9 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chaetodon octofasciatus 338
7-9 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L



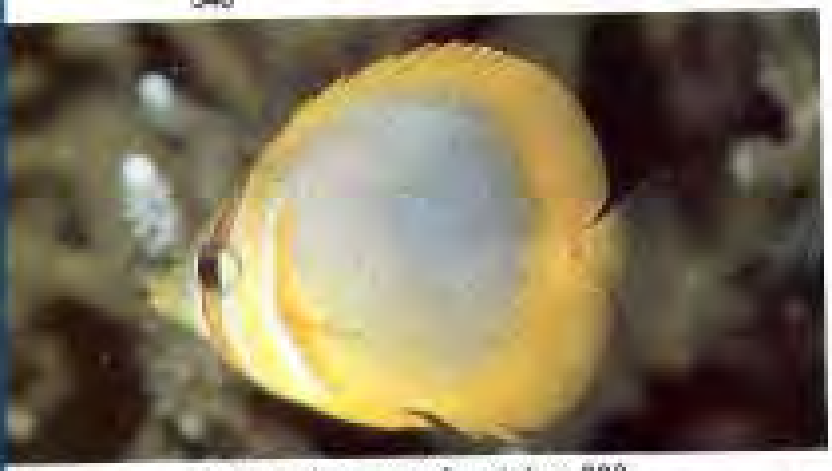
Chaetodon lineolatus 338
6-10 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 29 cm 400L

Chaetodon oxycephalus 338
7,9 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 300L



Chaetodon plebeius 338
6-9 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon plebeius 338
6-9 ♀♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



Chaetodon aureofasciatus 338
7-8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon ulietensis 338
6-8 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon fasciatus 338
10 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.030 20 cm 200L

Chaetodon flavocoronatus 338
6 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

Chaetodon blackburnii 338
9 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

Chaetodon falcula 338
9 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 29 cm 400L

Chaetodon lunula 338
6-9 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

*Chaetodon klein*i 338
6-10 ♂ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon assarius 338
7,12 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon dolosus 338
9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon melapterus 338
9-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon austriacus 338
10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.030 16 cm 200L

Chaetodon benneti 338
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon trifasciatus 338
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon citrinellus 338
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

Chaetodon collare 338
7, 9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

342

Chaetodon sedentarius 338
2 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

#271

Chaetodon zanclaehelenae 338
1.3 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon trichrous 336
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon fremblii 338
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon litus 336
Easter Is. ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon hemichrysus 338
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon pelewensis 338
6-7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

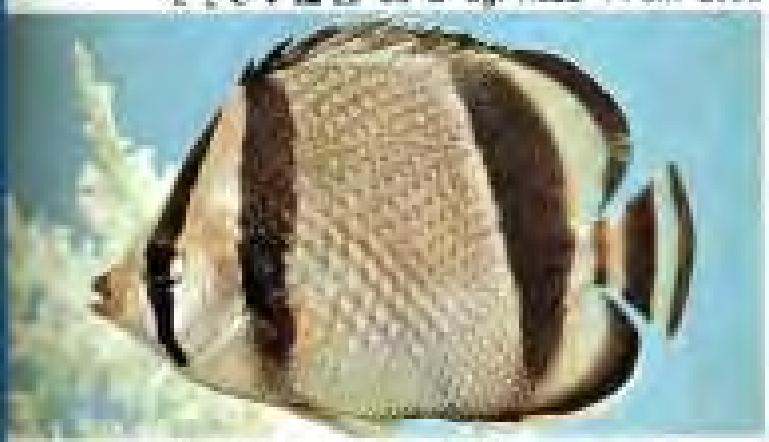
Chaetodon multicinctus 338
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon rainfordi 338
8 ~ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.030 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon tricinctus 338
11, 12 ~ ☾ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chaetodon striatus 338
2 ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon capistratus 338
2 ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L



Chaetodon humeralis 338
3 ~ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon hoefleri 338
13 ~ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Chaetodon guentheri 338
7-8 ~ ☾ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon miliaris 338
6 ~ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon guttatissimus 338
9-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon semilarvatus 338
10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.030 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon speculum 338
7-8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chaetodon decussatus 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon punctatofasciatus 338
6-7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

Chaetodon semeion 338
6-7.9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 300L

Chaetodon zanzibariensis 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chaetodon vagabundus 338
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon unimaculatus 338
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chaetodon unimaculatus 338
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chaetodon mitratus 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Chaetodon marleyi 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Chaetodon xanthocephalus 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Chaetodon ephippium 338
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 300L

Chaetodon auriga 338
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon rafflesi 338
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chaetodon dichrous 338
13 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon nippon 338
5, 7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

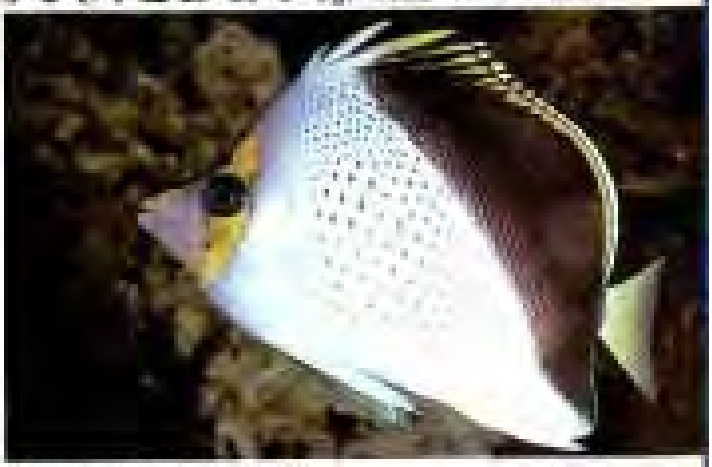
Chaetodon excelsa 338
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon burgessi 338
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 150L

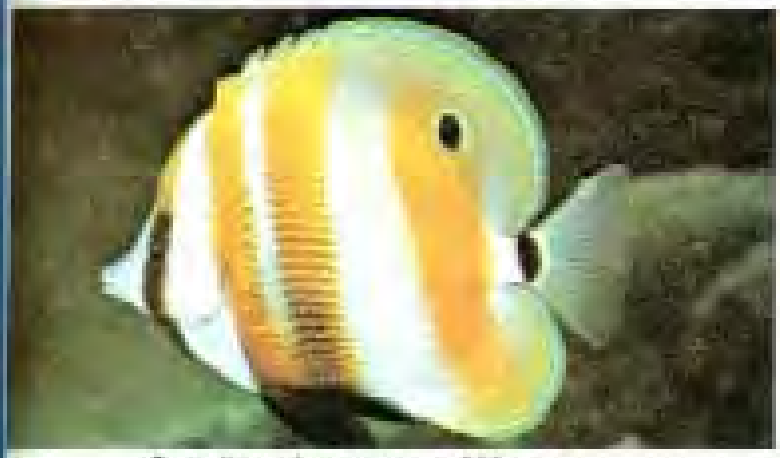
Chaetodon aculeatus 338
2 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chaetodon modestus 338
5, 7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chaetodon jayakari 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L



Chaetodon tinkeri 338
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L



Coradion chrysozonus 338
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Coradion altivelis 338
7-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Pseudochaetodon nigrirostris 338
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Coradion melanopus 338
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon aya 338
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon falcifer 338
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chaetodon guyanensis 338
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chaetodon marcellae 338
13 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

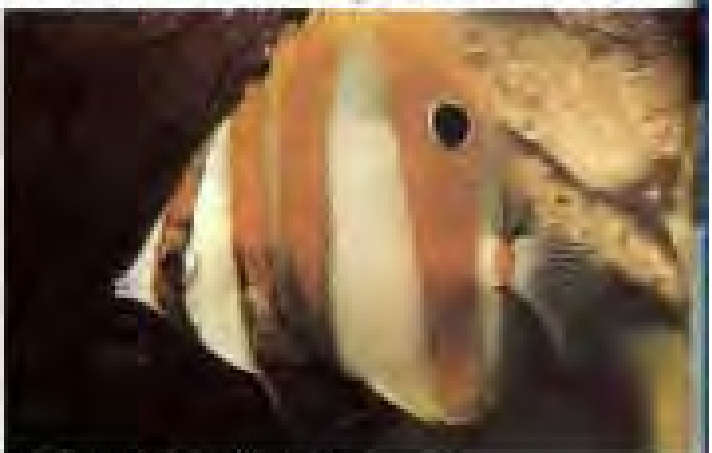
Heniochus pleurotaenia 338
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Heniochus acuminatus 338
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chelmon marginalis 338
7, ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Parachaetodon ocellatus 338
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chelmonops truncatus 338
8, 12 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L



Coradion chrysozonus 338
7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chelmon rostratus 338
6-9 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Amphichaetodon melbae 338
3 ♂♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Amphichaetodon howensis 338
11-12 ♂♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chelmonops truncatus 338
8, 12 ♂♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Chelmonops truncatus 338
8, 12 ♂♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Chelmon rostratus 338
6-9 ♂♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chelmon muelleri 338
7-8 ♂♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Chelmon rostratus 338
6-9 ♂♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Parachaetodon ocellatus 338
6-9 ♂♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Forcipiger longirostris 338
6-7, 9 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Forcipiger longirostris 338
6-7, 9 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Forcipiger longirostris 338
6-7, 9 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Forcipiger flavissimus 338
3, 5-10 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Hemitaurichthys polylepis 338
8 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Hemitaurichthys zoster 338
9 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Hemitaurichthys thompsoni 338
6 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 300L

Hemitaurichthys multispinus 338
6 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Heniochus chrysostomus 338
6-8 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 300L

Heniochus monoceros 338
6-7, 9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

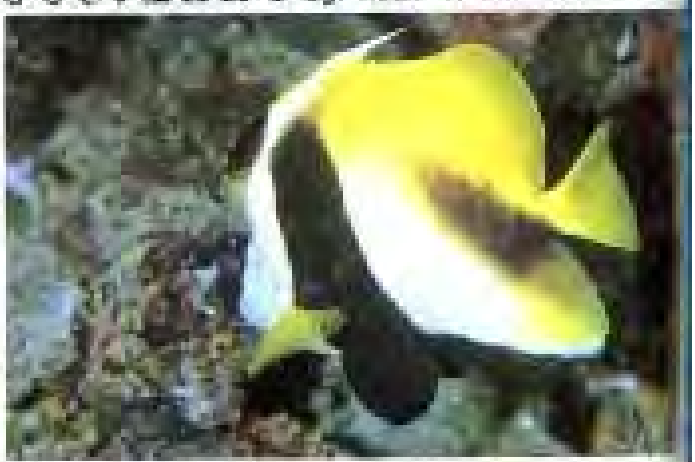
Heniochus varius 338
5-8 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Heniochus acuminatus 338
6-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Heniochus intermedius 338
9-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.030 20 cm 200L

Heniochus singularius 338
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Heniochus varius 338
5-8 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

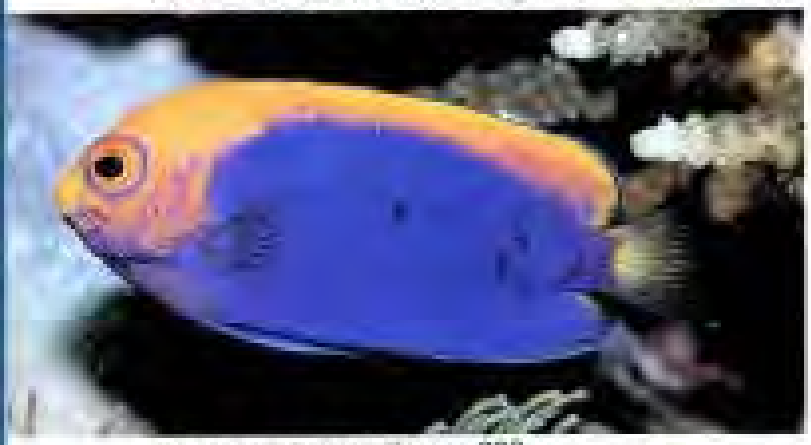


Heniochus monoceros 338
6-7, 9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Pygoplites diacanthus 339
6-10 ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▨ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Apolemichthys trimaculatus 339
7-9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Apolemichthys xanthurus 339
9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Centropyge acanthops 339
9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Centropyge bicolor 339
7 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Centropyge bispinosus 339
7-9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Centropyge eibli 339
9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Centropyge flavopectoralis 339
9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Centropyge multispinis 339
9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Centropyge shepardi 339
6♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Centropyge ferrugatus 339
7♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Centropyge loriculus 339
7♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Centropyge potteri 339
6♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Centropyge nox 339
7♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Centropyge colini 339
6♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Centropyge heraldi 339
7♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Centropyge heraldi (var.) 339
7♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

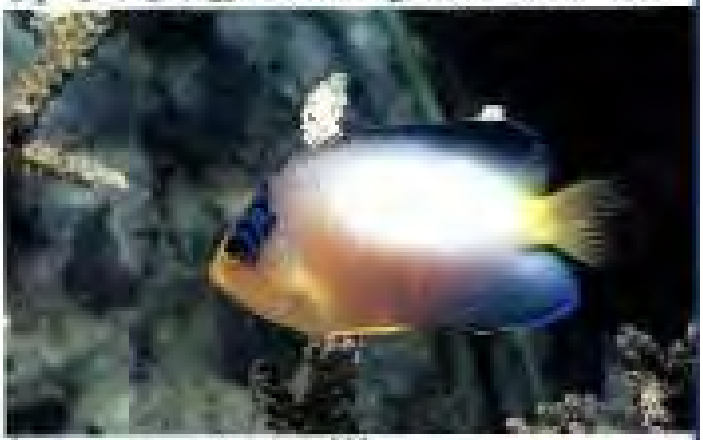
Centropyge resplendens 339
13♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Centropyge aurantonotus 339
2♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Centropyge argi 339
2♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Centropyge fisheri 339
6♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Centropyge hotumatua 339
6♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L



Centropyge multicolor 339
6♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Centropyge interruptus 339
5-7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Centropyge flavicauda 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Centropyge flavissimus 339
6-7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Centropyge flavissimus 339
6-7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Centropyge multifasciatus 339
6-7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Centropyge joculator 339
8♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Centropyge tibicen 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Centropyge vrolikii 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus caudovittatus (male) 339
10♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Genicanthus caudovittatus 339
10♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Genicanthus watanabei 339 ♂
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus watanabei 339 ♀
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus semifasciatus 339 ♂
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus semifasciatus 339 ♀
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus melanospilus 339 ♂
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Genicanthus melanospilus 339 ♀
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Genicanthus semicinctus 339 ♂
11♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus semicinctus 339 ♀
11♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Genicanthus personatus 339
6♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

♂ Genicanthus personatus 339 ♀
6♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

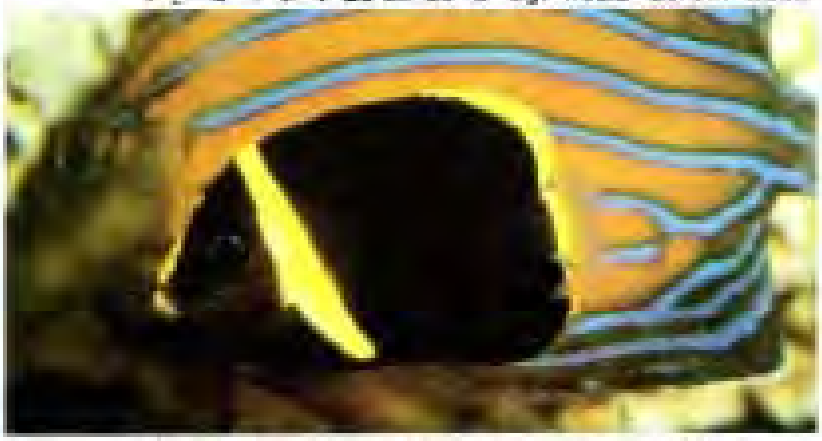
Genicanthus lamarck 339 ♀
7..9♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Genicanthus bellus 339 ♂
7♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Genicanthus bellus 339 ♀
7♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Chaetodontoplus melanosoma (juv.) 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chaetodontoplus melanosoma 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Chaetodontoplus septentrionalis (juv.) 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

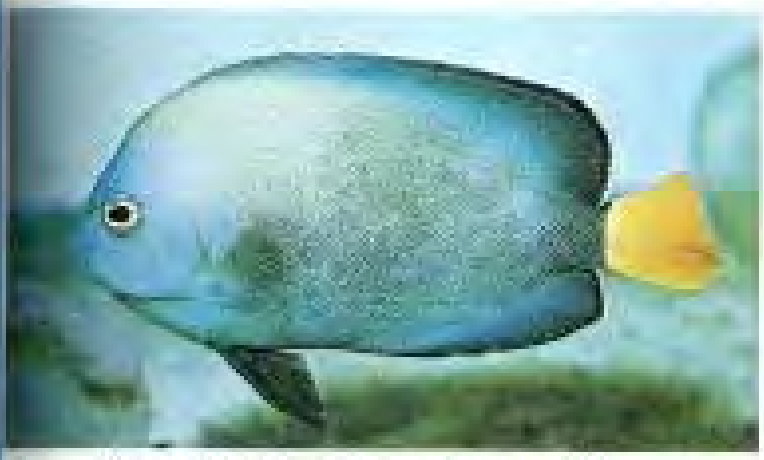
Chaetodontoplus septentrionalis 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Chaetodontoplus duboulayi 339
7-8♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Chaetodontoplus chrysocephalus 339
7♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Chaetodontoplus personifer 339
7-8♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

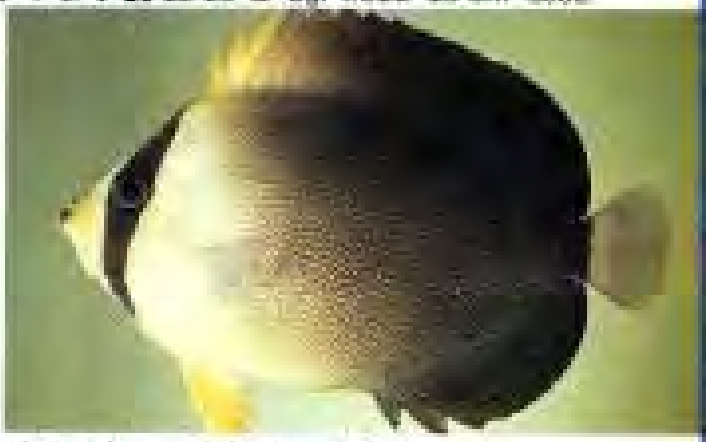
Chaetodontoplus personifer 339
7-8♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L



Chaetodontoplus cyanopunctatus 349
7♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Chaetodontoplus conspicillatus 338
8♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus 339
7♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus 339
7♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Euxiphipops navarchus 339 (juv.)
7♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Euxiphipops xanthometopon? (juv.) 339
7-9♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Euxiphipops xanthometopon 339
7-9♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Pygoplites diacanthus (juv.) 339
7, 9-10♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pomacanthus conspectus 339
3♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pomacanthus conspectus (juv.) 339
3♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pomacanthus paru 339
2, 13♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Pomacanthus paru (juv.) 339
2, 13♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Pomacanthus arcuatus 339
2♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

Pomacanthus arcuatus 339 (juv.)
2♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 400L

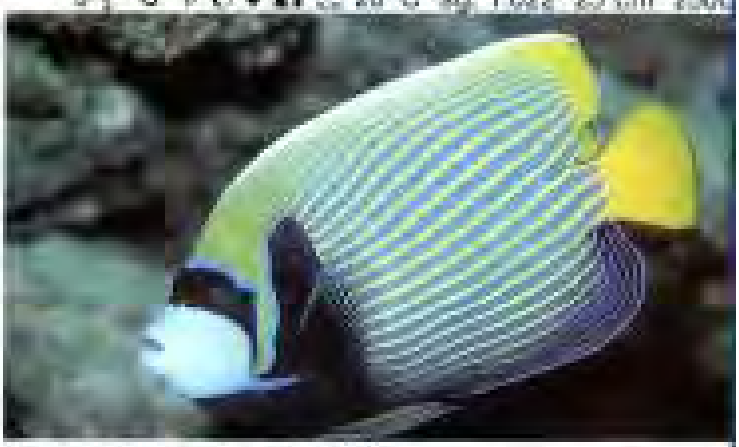
Pomacanthus semicirculatus 339 (juv.)
7-10♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Pomacanthus maculosus 339 (juv.)
9-10♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Pomacanthus annularis 339 (juv.)
9♀ 🐟 ⚲ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Pomacanthus annularis 339
9♀ 🐟 ⚲ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Pomacanthus imperator 339 (juv.)
6-10♀ 🐟 ⚲ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L



Pomacanthus imperator 339
6-10♀ 🐟 ⚲ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Pomacanthus maculosus 339
8-10♀ 🐟 ⚲ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Pomacanthus striatus 339
9 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Pomacanthus semicirculatus 339
7-10 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Pomacanthus chrysurus 339
7, 9 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 300L

Euxiphipops sexstriatus 339
7-9 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Euxiphipops navarchus 339
7 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Euxiphipops xanthometapon 339
7-9 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Pygoplites diacanthus 339
7, 9-10 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Arusetta asfur 339
9-10 ♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Pomacanthus semicirculatus 339
7-9 ↘ + ♥ 22-26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Apolemichthys arcuatus 339
6♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.5 cm 200L

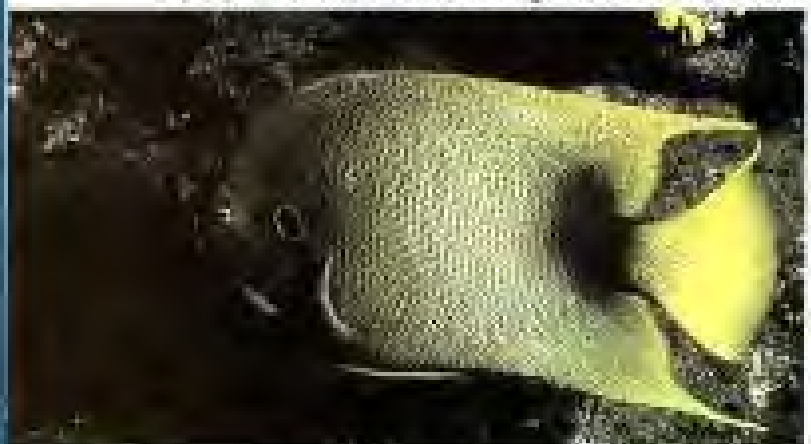
Apolemichthys xanthotis 339
10♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Apolemichthys xanthopunctatus 339
6♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Holacanthus venustus 339
7♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Holacanthus tricolor (juv.) 339
2♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Holacanthus tricolor 339
2♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Holacanthus africanus 339
13♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

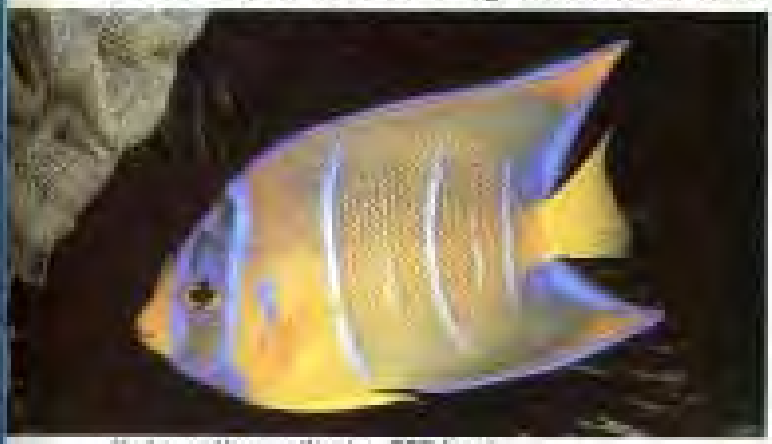
Holacanthus africanus 339 (juv.)
13♀ 🐟 ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Holacanthus clarionensis 339
3♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Holacanthus clarionensis 339 (juv.)
3♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Holacanthus ciliaris 339
2♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Holacanthus isabelita 339
2♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



Holacanthus ciliaris 339 (juv.)
2♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Holacanthus isabelita (juv.) 339
2♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Holacanthus passer 339
3♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Holacanthus passer (juv.) 339
3♀ 🐟 ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Oplegnathus fasciatus 343
5 ♂ ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Hypsurus caryi 345
3 ♂♂ ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Gnathonemus tricuspidatus 334
11 ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 23°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Osteoglossum bicirrhosum 343
5 ↘ ↑ ◐ 🐟 ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Osteoglossum ferreirai 343
5-7 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 86 cm 1200L

Osteoglossum ferreirai 343
5-7 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 86 cm 1200L

Amphilophus labiatus 345
3 ↘ ↑ ◐ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L

Amphilophus citrinellus 345
3 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Cichlasoma festae 345
3-4 ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Vieja synspila 345
5 ↘ ◐ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Embiotoca jacksoni 345
3 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 39 cm 500L

Hypsurus caryi 345
3 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Micrometrus aurora 345
3 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Micrometrus minimus 345
3 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Damalichthys vacca 345
3 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 44 cm 500L

Hyperprosopon ellipticum 345
3 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Neoditrema ransonnetii 345
5 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Phanerodon furcatus 345
3-4 ~ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

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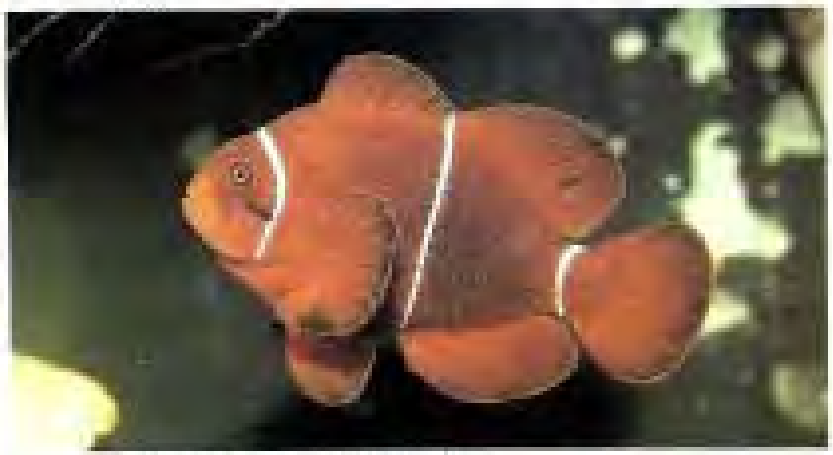
Dascyllus flavicauda 346
6 ♀ ∿ ⚘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis viridis 345
6 ♀ ∿ ⚘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

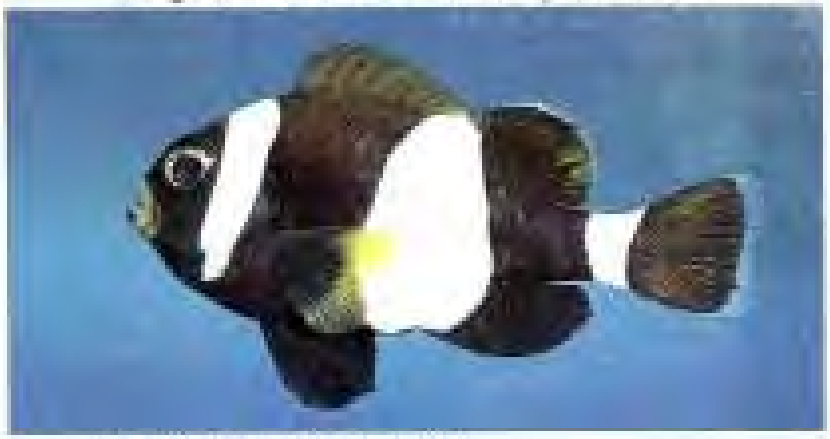


Premnas biaculeatus 346
6-9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Premnas biaculeatus 346
6-9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Amphiprion leucokranos 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Amphiprion percula 346
6, 8 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 120L



Amphiprion latezonatus 346
8, 12 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 100L

Amphiprion polymnus 346
5-7 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amphiprion akindynos 346
6, 8, 12 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Amphiprion akindynos 346
6, 8, 12 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Amphiprion akallopisos 346
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Amphiprion akallopisos 346
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Amphiprion allardi 346
9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Amphiprion clarkii 346
5-7, 9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 10

Amphiprion chrysogaster 346
9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

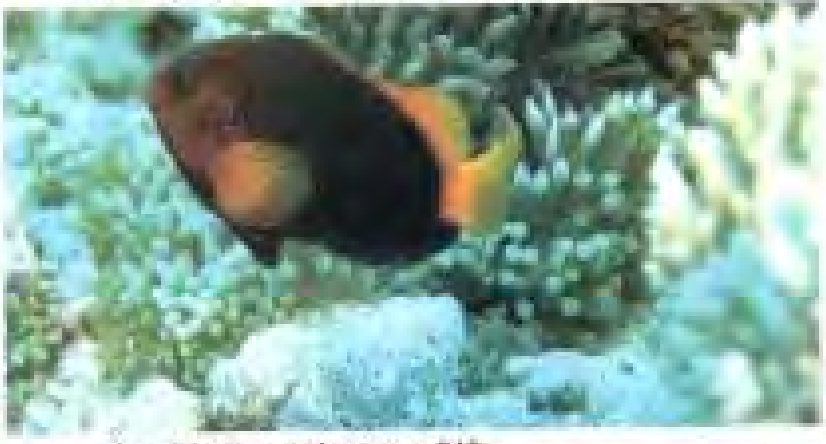
Amphiprion chrysogester 346
9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Amphiprion ephippium 346
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Amphiprion fuscocaudatus 346
9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Amphiprion maccullochi 346
11-12 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Amphiprion melanopus 346
6-8 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L



Amphiprion melanopus 346
6-8 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

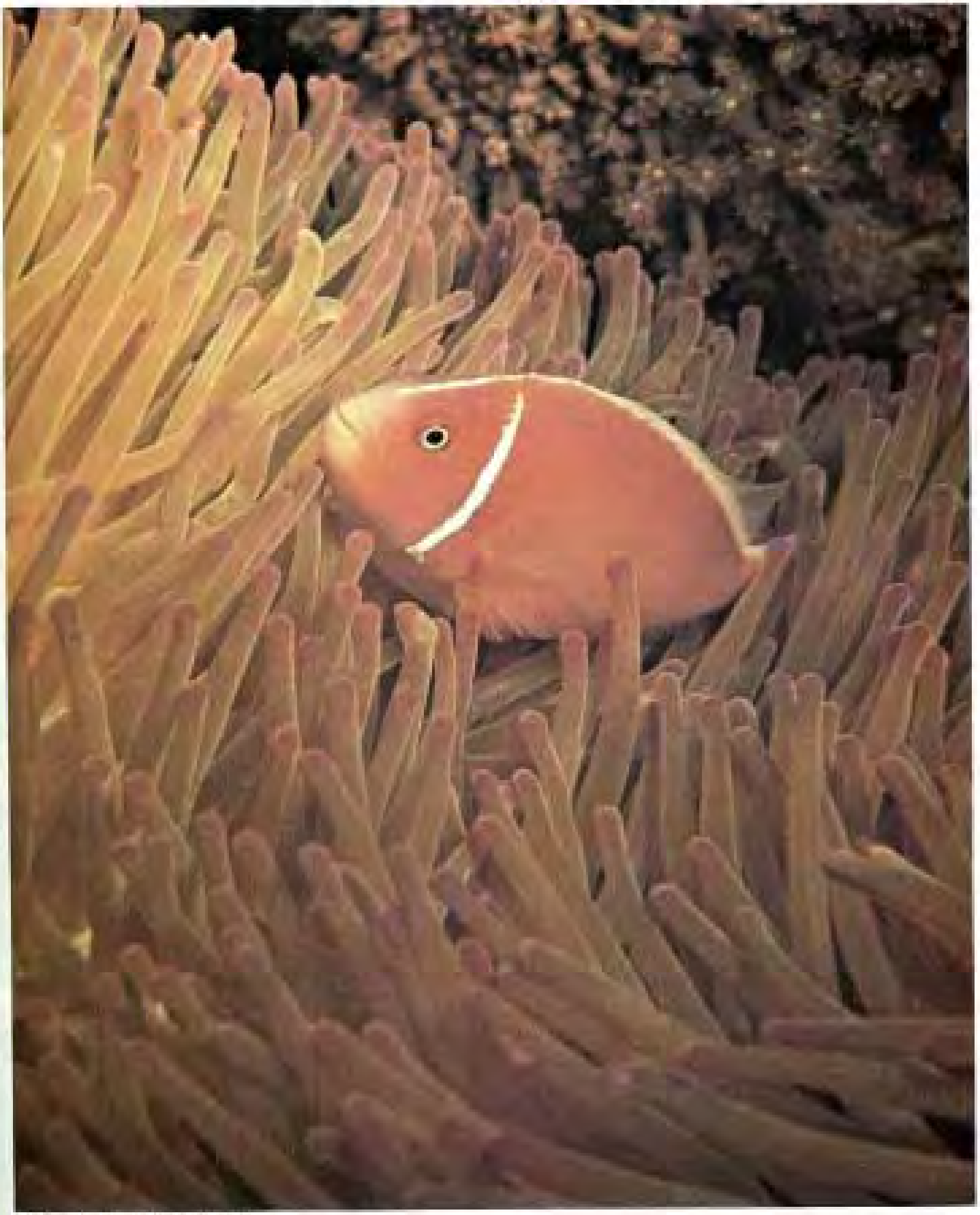
Amphiprion melanopus (var)
6-8 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Amphiprion ephippium 346
7, 9 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amphiprion ephippium 346
7, 9 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amphiprion bicinctus 346 (juv.)
6 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Amphiprion thiellei 346
7 ♀ ~ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Amphiprion perideraion 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Amphiprion sandaracinos 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Amphiprion perideraion 346
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Amphiprion frenatus 346
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

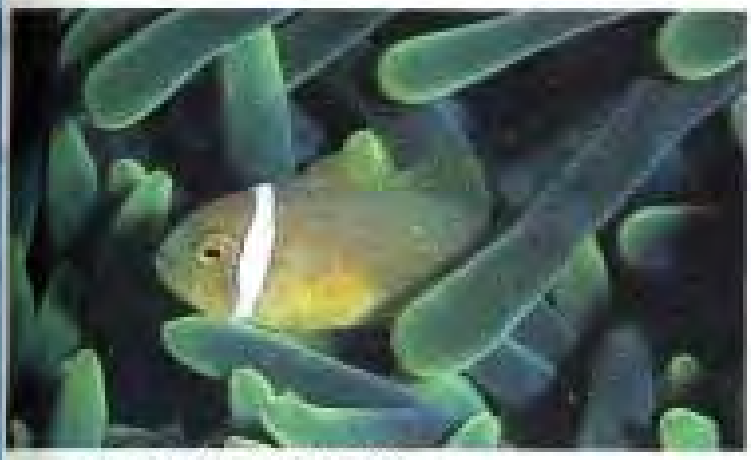
Amphiprion chrysopterus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 150L

Amphiprion rubrocinctus 346
6-8, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Amphiprion rubrocinctus 346
6-8, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Amphiprion frenatus 346
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amphiprion frenatus 346
7, 9 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Amphiprion nigripes 346
9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Amphiprion nigripes 346
9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

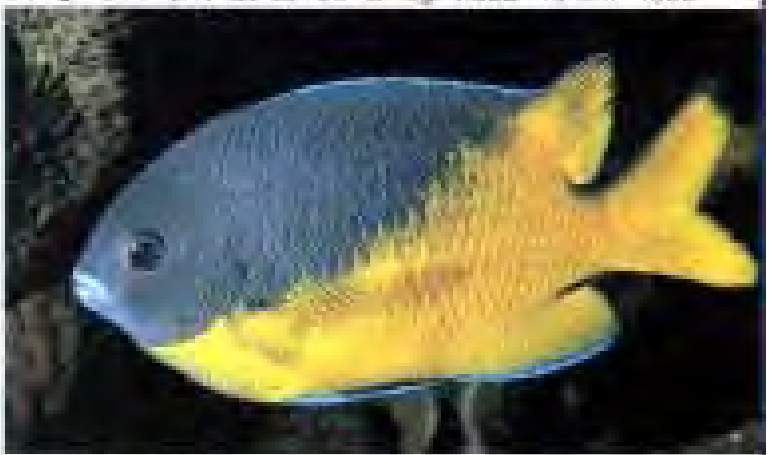
Amphiprion ocellaris 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Amphiprion sebae 346
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Dascyllus carneus 346
7 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 50L

Dascyllus aruanus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Dascyllus trimaculatus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L



Parma bicolor 346
12 ♀ ↘ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

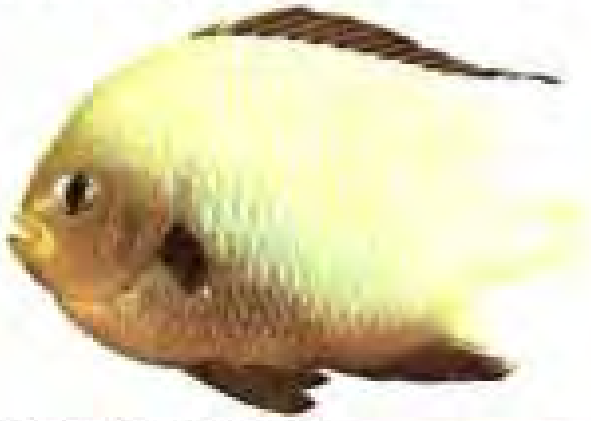
Dascyllus albisella 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 200L

Dascyllus trimaculatus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

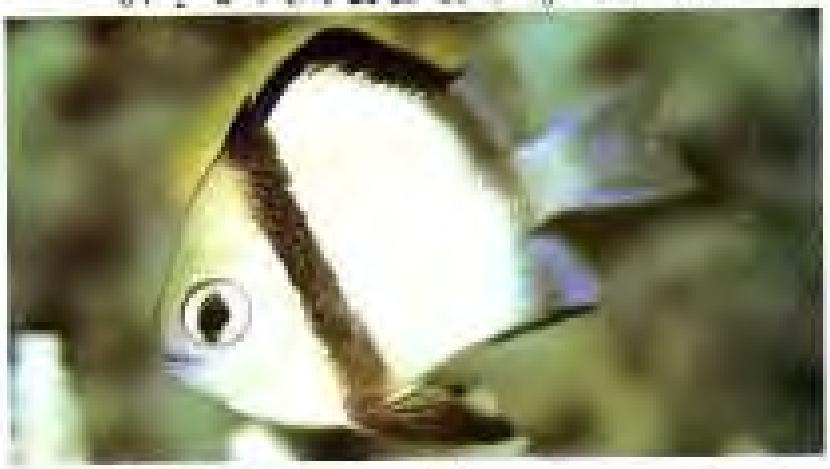
Dascyllus flavicaudo 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Dascyllus strasburgi 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Dascyllus melanurus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Dascyllus marginatus 346
9-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 10



Dascyllus reticulatus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Dascyllus aruneus 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 50L

Parma oligolepis 346
8, 12 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 200L

Parma maculilochi 346
12 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 50L

Parma microlepis 346
11 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Parma microlepis 346 (juv.)
11 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Parma alboscapularis 346
11 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Parma victoriae 346
11 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Parma polylepis 346
8, 8, 12 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Parma occidentalis 346
11 ♀ ↘ ↗ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Abudefduf vaigiensis 346
7 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Abudefduf troschelii 346
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 200L

Abudefduf declivifrons 346
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 200L

Abudefduf taurus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Abudefduf saxatilis 346
Circumtrop. ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 20

Abudefduf troschelii 346
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 200L

Abudefduf sordidus 346
5-9 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 30

Abudefduf taurus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 30

Abudefduf bengalensis 346
7-8 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Abudefduf marginatus 346
9 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 80L

Abudefduf notatus 346
5-7 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Abudefduf sexfasciatus 346
9-10 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Abudefduf sparoides 346
3 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

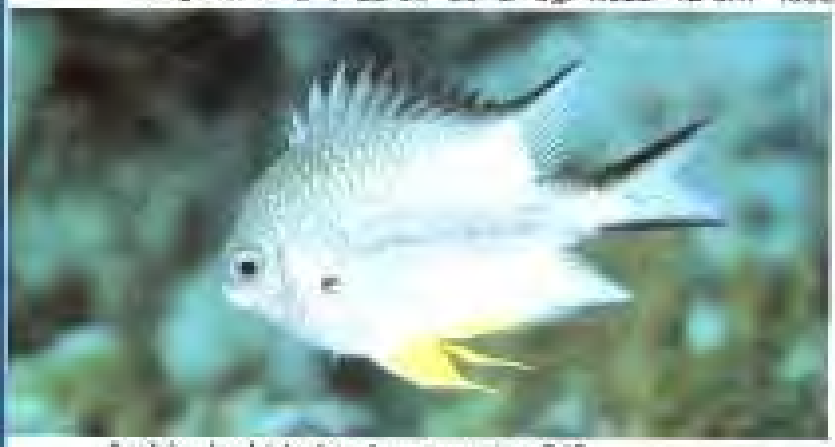
Amblyglyphidodon flavilatus 346
9-10 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster 346
8-10 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Lepidozygus tapeinosoma 346
6-7 ♀ ♂ ⚘ € ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Abudefduf whitleyi 346
8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Abudefduf lorenzi 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster 346
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Abudefduf septemfasciatus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Abudefduf abdominalis 346
8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Amblyglyphidodon curacao 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 200L

Amblyglyphidodon aureus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Chromis atripectoralis 346
6-7, 9, 12 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Chromis axillaris 346
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Chromis viridis 346
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis dimidiata 346
9-10 ♀ 28°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chromis elerae 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis klunzingeri 346
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Chromis nigrura 346
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Chromis operculatis 346
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chromis flavomaculata 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chromis enchrysura 346
1-2 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis sp. 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10.5 cm 150L

Chromis ovalis 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Chromis randalli 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Chromis westaustralis 346
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 7 cm 100L

Chromis cinerascens 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis notata 346
5 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Chromis lineata 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chromis vanderbilti 346
6, 8 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis acares 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chromis agilis 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chromis analis 346
6-7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Chromis chrysura 346
5-6, 8-9 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Chromis miraflorensis 346
5 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chromis verater 346
5 ♀ ↘♂ + C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chromis ambalnensis 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Chromis atripes 346
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Chromis fernatensis 346
6-7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Chromis lepidolepis 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150

Chromis fumea 346
7-8, 11-12 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chromis hypselepis 346
11-12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 13 cm 15

Chromis operculatis 346
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chromis weberi 346
6-7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 2

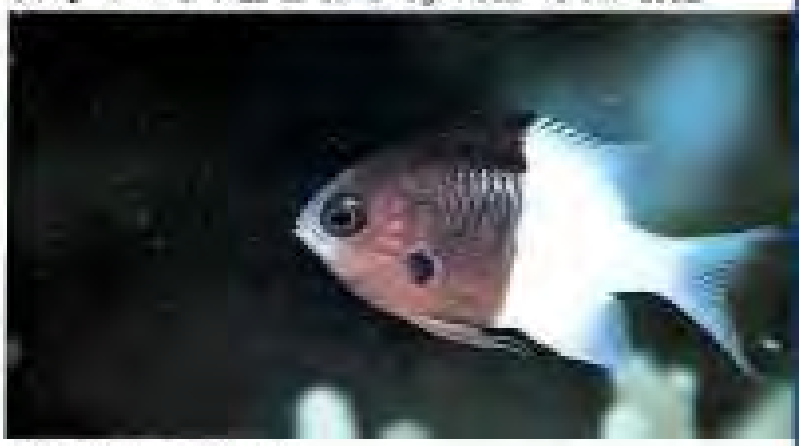
Chromis nitida 346
8, 12 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chromis retrofasciata 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chromis bicolor 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Chromis xanthura 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chromis hanui 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L



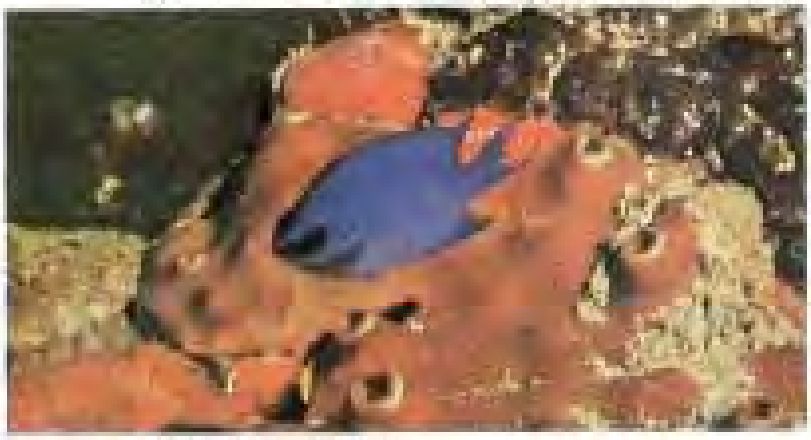
Chromis lomelas 346
6, 8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis leucura 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis sp. "D" 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Chromis insolatus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

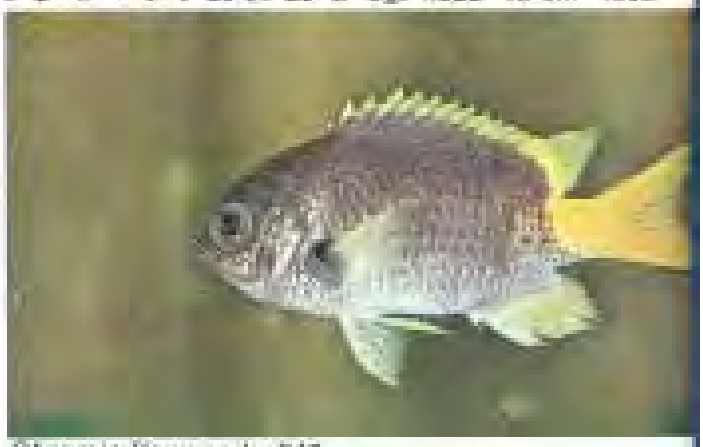
Chromis cyaneus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L



Chromis scotti 346
2 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis scotti 346
2 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis caudalfilis 346
13 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L



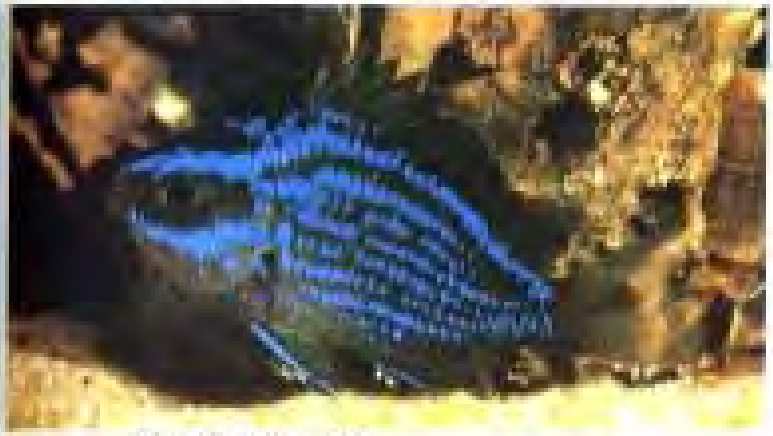
Chromis flavicauda 346
2 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Chromis chromis 346
13-15 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 150L

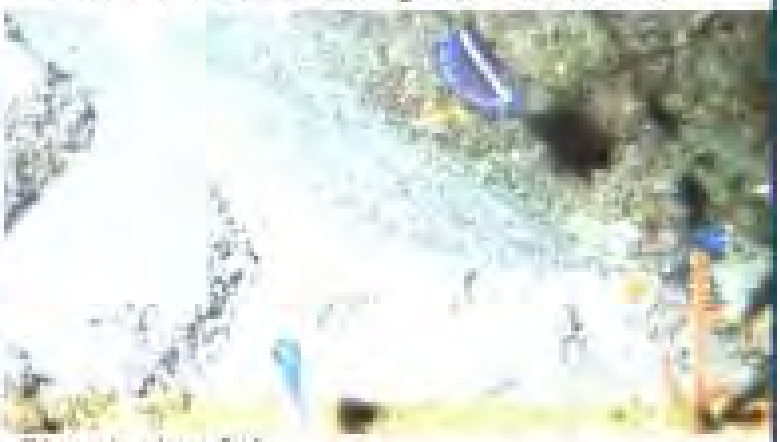
Chromis cadenati 346
13 ♀ ↘ ✈ ◐ ♥ 📷 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Chromis limbaughi 346
3 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis limbaughi 346
3 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Chromis altus 346
3 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L



Chromis altus 346
3 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chromis multilineatus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Chromis ponchovinnis 346
3 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

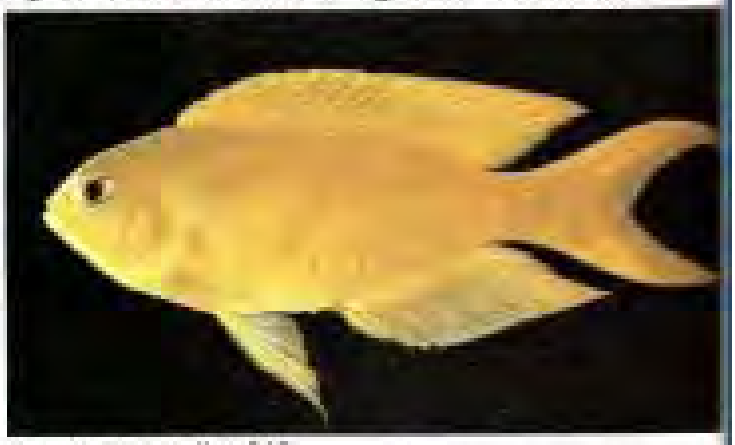
Chromis viridis 346
6 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chromis atripobata 346
3 ♀ ↘ ☀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Chrysiptera notialis 346
♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 6.5 cm 100L

Chrysiptera rapanui 346
6 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

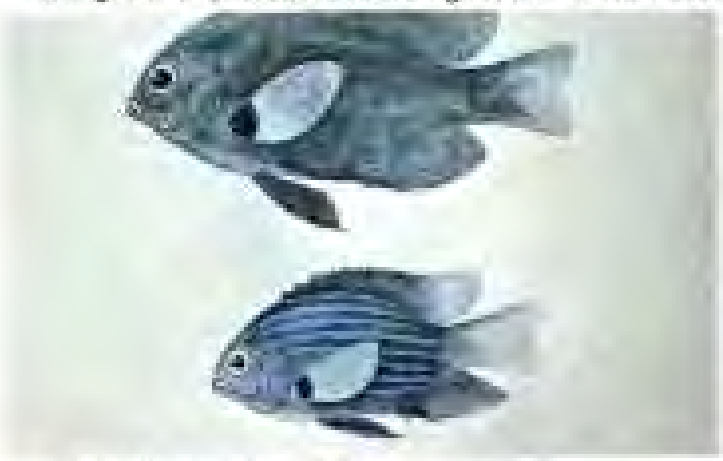
Chrysiptera melanomaculata 346
6, 11-12 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L



Chrysiptera galba 346
6 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chrysiptera glauca 348
6-7 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Chrysiptera rex 346
6-8 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L



Chrysiptera niger 346
8 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Unidentified Damselfish (nuptial pattern) 346
6-7 ♀ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Chrysiptera leucopoma 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chrysiptera leucopoma 346 (juv.)
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chrysiptera caeruleolineata 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Paraglyphidodon sp. (juv.) 346
8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 150L

Chrysiptera traceyi 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

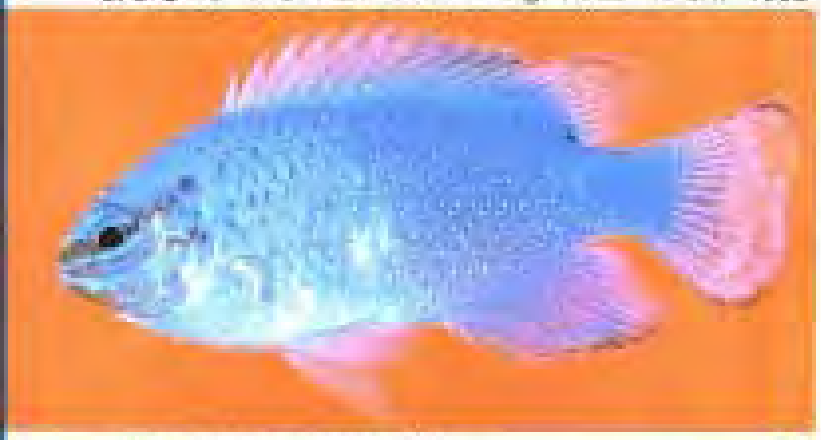
Chrysiptera talboti 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chrysiptera annulata 346
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 80L

Chrysiptera tricincta 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Chrysiptera flavipinnis 346
6, ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

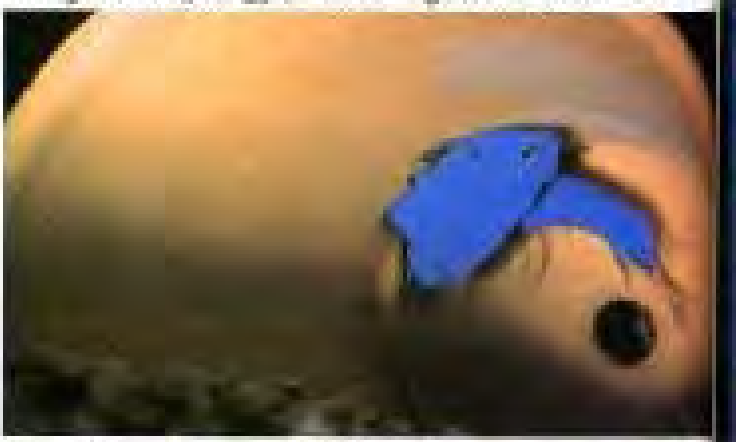
Chrysiptera starcki 346
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Chrysiptera cyanea 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

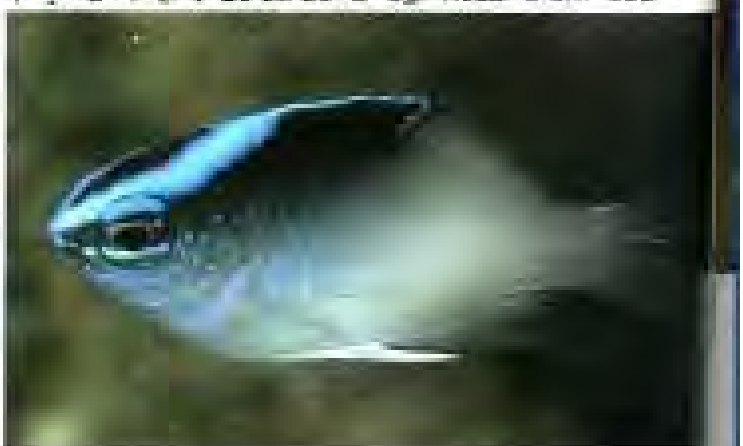
Chrysiptera cyanea 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Chrysiptera taupou 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 100L



Chrysiptera parasema 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Chrysiptera springeri 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Chrysiptera rollandi 346
6, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chrysiptera hemicyanea 346
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♦ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chrysiptera biocellata 346
6-7 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Chrysiptera unimaculata 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Chrysiptera rollandi 346
6, 8 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Plectroglyphidodon leucozona 346
6-9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Chrysiptera glauca 346
6-7 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Chrysiptera unimaculata 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Neopomacentrus miryae 346
10 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.028 11 cm 100L

Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis 346
6 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ⚖ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Plectroglyphidodon dickii 346
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Plectroglyphidodon sindonis 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Pomachromis exilis 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pomachromis guamensis 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomachromis fusciodorsalis 346
6 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pomachromis richardsoni 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Paraglyphidodon nigroris 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Paraglyphidodon nigroris 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Paraglyphidodon melas 346
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

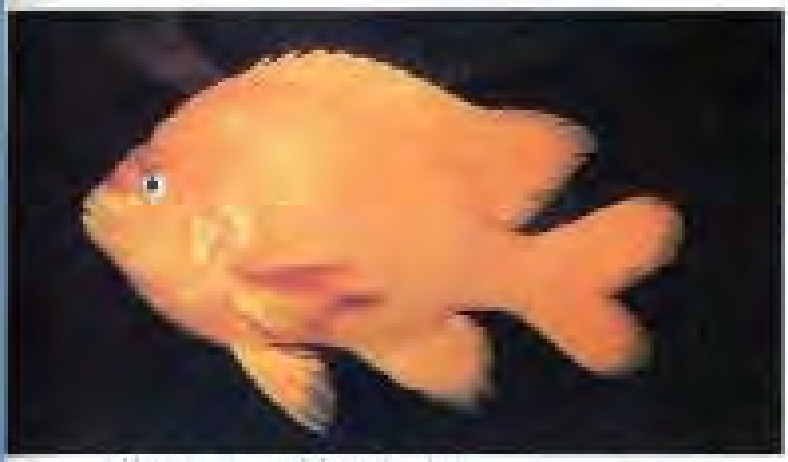
Paraglyphidodon melas 346
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Paraglyphidodon polyacanthus 346
6, 11-12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 17 cm 200L

Paraglyphidodon polyacanthus 346
6, 11-12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 17 cm

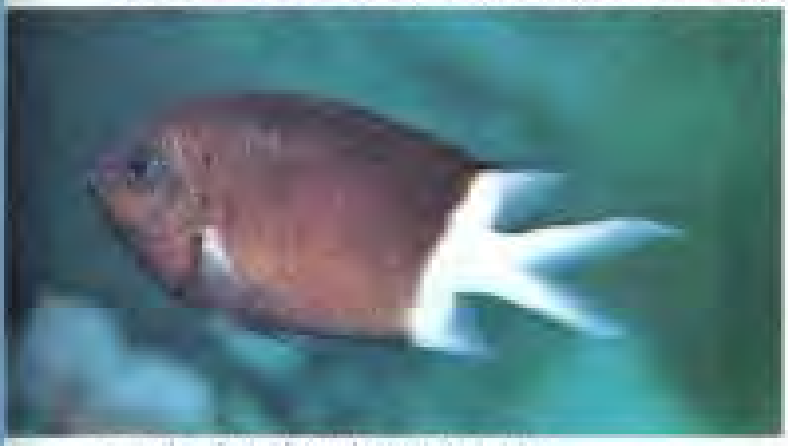
Paraglyphidodon lacrymatus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Paraglyphidodon oxyodon 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L



Hypsypops rubicunda 346
3 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 36 cm 500L

Hypsypops rubicunda 346 (juv.)
3 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 36 cm 500L



Acanthochromis polyacanthus 346
6-7 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Acanthochromis polyacanthus (juv.) 346
6-7 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon 346
6-7, 9 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon 346
6-7, 9 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Cheilopricon labiatus 346
6-7, 9 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Amblypomacentrus breviceps 346
6-7 ♀ ↜ ↛ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Neopomacentrus taeniurus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 11 cm 100L

Neopomacentrus cyanomos 346
6-7, ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Neopomacentrus violascens 346
5-7 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Neopomacentrus metallicus 346
6 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Neopomacentrus taeniurus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 11 cm 100L

Neopomacentrus azysron 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Neopomacentrus nemurus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Neopomacentrus filamentosus 346
7 ♀ ↘ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Pomacentrus philippinus 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ≋ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Pomacentrus trichourus 348
8 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ≋ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pomacentrus caeruleus 346
7-9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ≋ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pomacentrus alleni 346
7-9 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ≋ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 50L

Pomacentrus coelestis 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ≋ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus australis 346
8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pomacentrus coelestis 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus lepidogenys 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus reidi 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Pomacentrus chrysurus 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Dischistodus pseudochrysopoecilus 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Pomacentrus tripunctatus 346
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pomacentrus emarginatus 346
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ☾ ♥ 📷 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Pomacentrus brachialis 346
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Pomacentrus nigromarginatus 346
6-8 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus arenarius 346
11-12 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Pomacentrus nigromanus 346
6-8 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus albimaculus 346
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus philippinus 346
6-8 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Pomacentrus wardi 346
8 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Pomacentrus stigma 346
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus amboinensis 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus smithi 346
6-7 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pomacentrus grammorhynchus 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Pomacentrus sulfureus 346
9-10 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pomacentrus amboinensis 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus vaiuli 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Pomacentrus bankanensis 346
6-8 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pomacentrus moluccensis 346
6-7 ♀ ♂ ⚲ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100

Pomacentrus chrysurus 346
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus pavo 346
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Pomacentrus pikei 346
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus trilineatus 346
10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Pomacentrus sp. 346
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 150L

Stegastes fasciolatus 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes sp. 346
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Stegastes sp. 346
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Stegastes albifasciatus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes lividus 346
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Stegastes sp. 346
3 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 150L

Pomacentrus milleri 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Stegastes apicalis 346
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Stegastes fasciolatus 346
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes simsiang 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

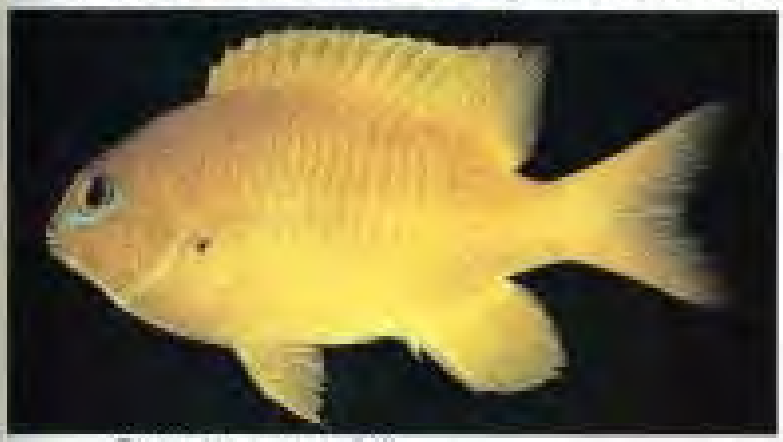
Pomacentrus milleri 346
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Stegastes rectifraenum 345
3 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Stegastes rectifraenum 346
3 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Stegastes gascoynei 346
1, 11-12 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Stegastes leucorus 346
3 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Stegastes aureus 346
6 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes emeryi 346
6 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Stegastes nigricans 346
6-7 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Stegastes obreptus 346
7 ♀ ↝ ↟ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

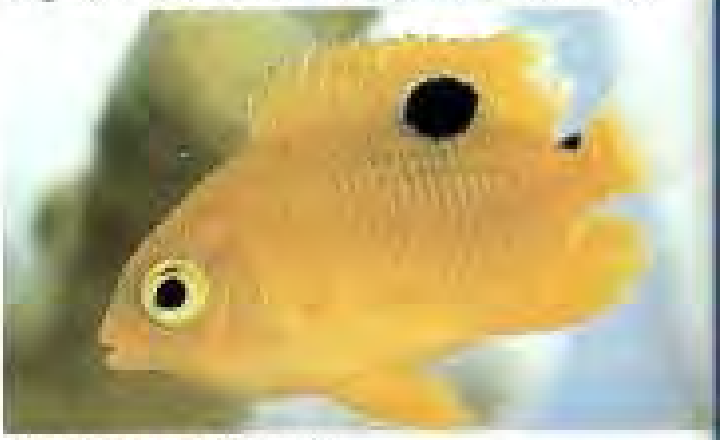
Stegastes partitus 346
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Stegastes planifrons 346
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes dorsopunicans 346
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Stegastes redemptus 346
3 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Stegastes partitus 346
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Stegastes planifrons 346
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes dorsopunicans 346
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Stegastes redemptus 346
3 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Stegastes diencaeus 346
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

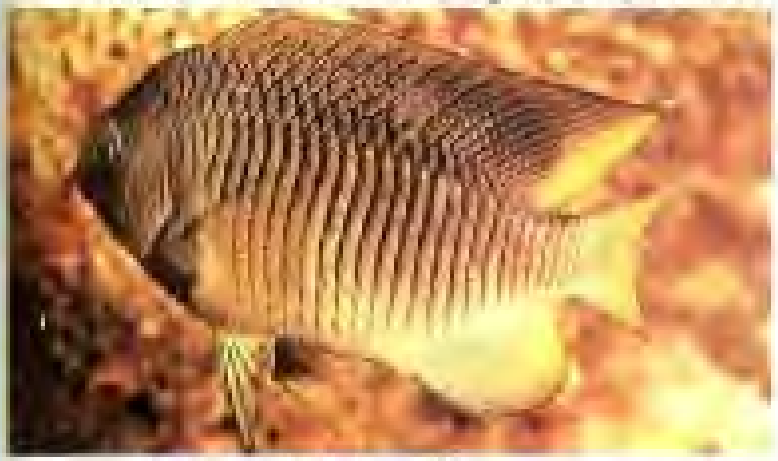
Stegastes mellis 346
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 300L

Stegastes variabilis 346
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes variabilis 346
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 300L

Stegastes imbricata 346
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Stegastes leucostictus 346
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Stegastes flavilatus 346
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Stegastes flavilatus 346
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Microspathodon dorsalis 346
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

Microspathodon dorsalis 346
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

Microspathodon chrysurus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Microspathodon chrysurus 346
2 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

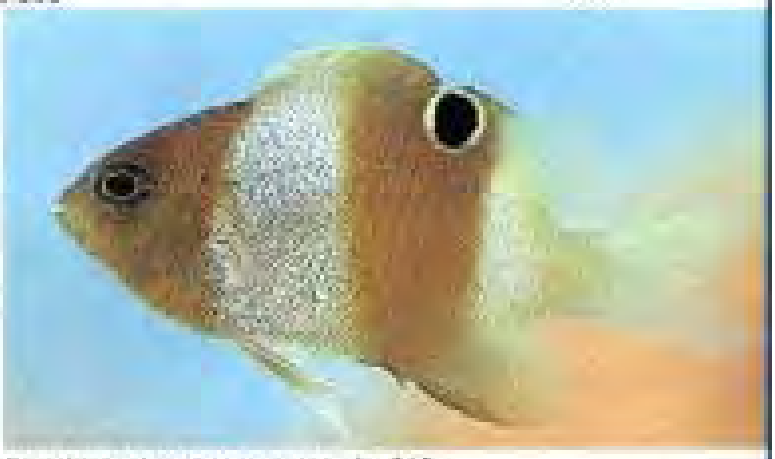
Microspathodon bairdi 346
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Microspathodon frontalis 346
♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

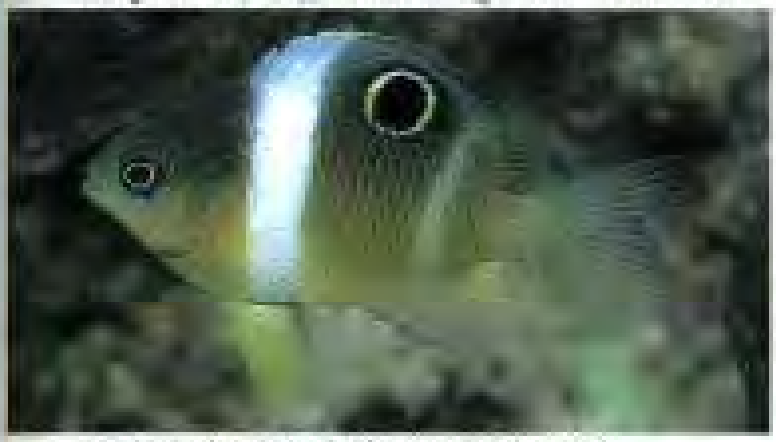
Pristotis jerdoni 346
7-8 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pristotis cyanostigma 346
10 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Dischistodus prosopotaenia 346
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Dischistodus prosopotaenia 346
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Dischistodus pseudochrysopoecilus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Dischistodus fasciatus 346
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 150L

Dischistodus chrysopoecilus 346
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Dischistodus melanotus 346
6, 11-12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Dischistodus perspicillatus 346
8-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Mecaenichthys immaculatus 346
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

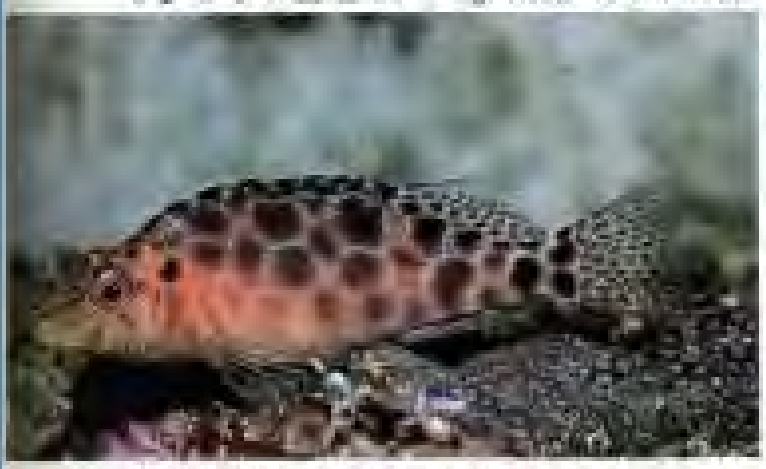
Paracyrtites forsteri 348
6-10 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Cirrhilchthys aprinus 348
6-9 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Cirrhilichthys oxycephalus 348
3-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cirrhilichthys bleekeri 348
9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirrhilichthys aprinus 348
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L



Cirrhilichthys guichenoti 348
9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Cirrhilichthys oxycephalus 348
3-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cirrhilichthys aureus 348
5-7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Cirrhitus rivulatus 348
3 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 52 cm 500L

Cirrhitus splendens 348
11-12 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Neocirrhitus armatus 348
6, 8 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Cirrhilichthys falco 348
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 50L

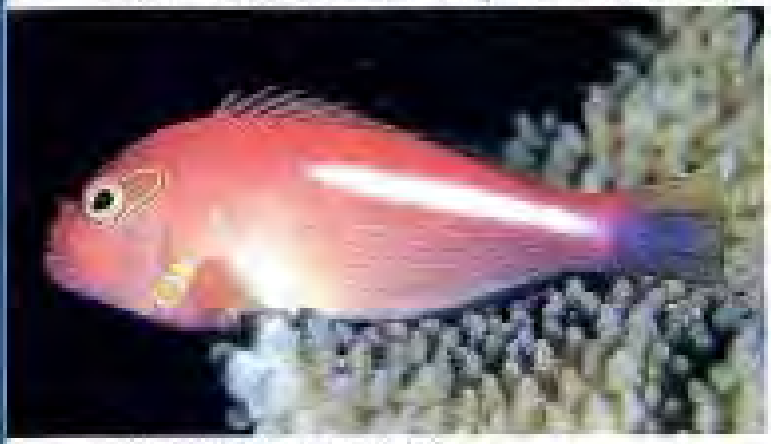
Cirrhitus rivulatus 348
3 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 52 cm 500L

Cirrhitus atlanticus 348
13 ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 19 cm 200L

Cyprinocirrhites sp. 348
6 ♀ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

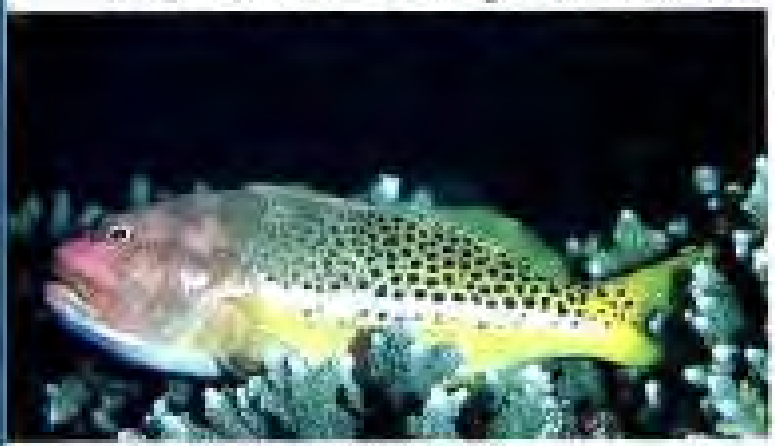
Cirrhitops fasciatus 348
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Cyprinocirrhites polyactus 348
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Paracirrhites arcatus 348
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Paracirrhites forsteri 348
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

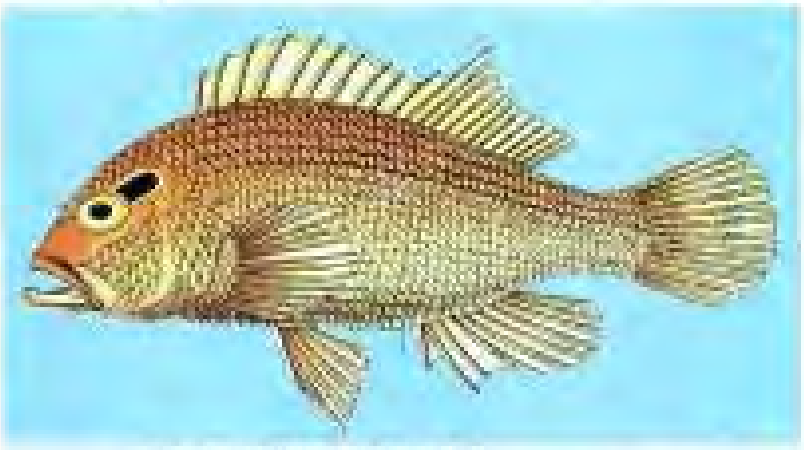


Paracirrhites hemistictus 348
5 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

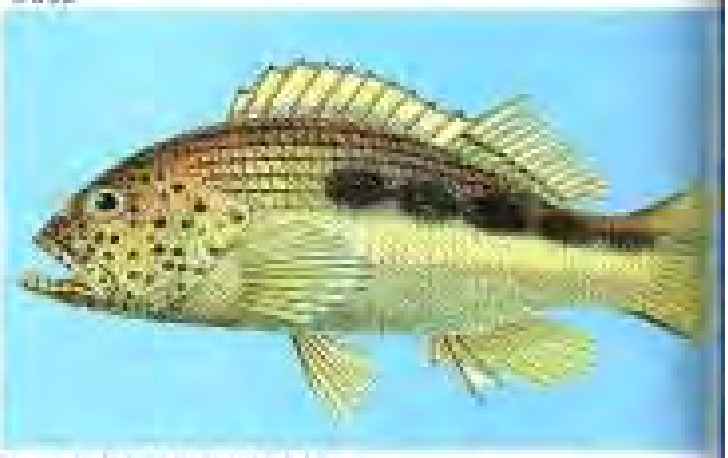
Paracirrhites hemistictus 348
5 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Cirrhitus pinnulatus 348
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Oxycirrhitus typus 348
3, 6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm

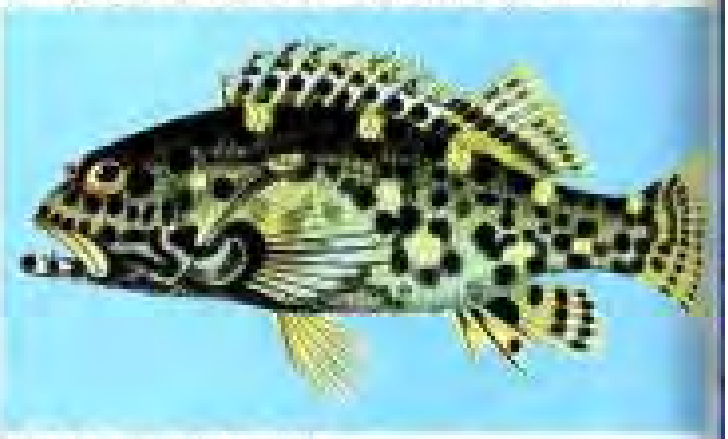


Paracirrhites arcatus 348
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

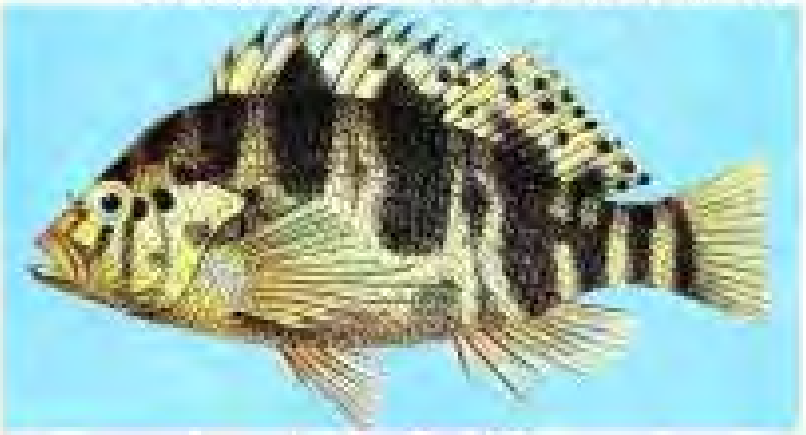


Paracirrhites forsteri 348
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

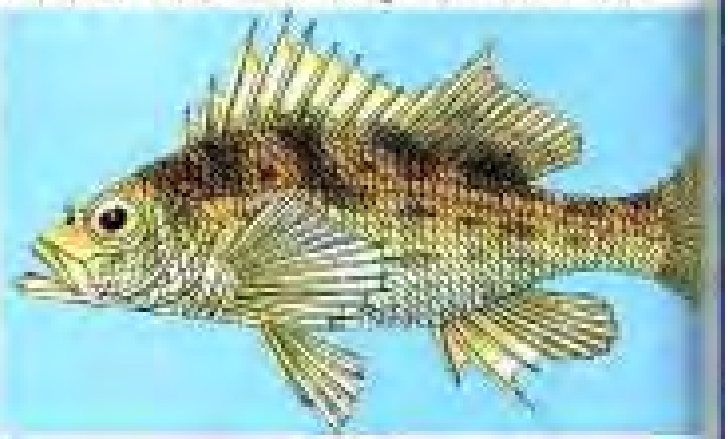
Cirrhites pinnulatus 348
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



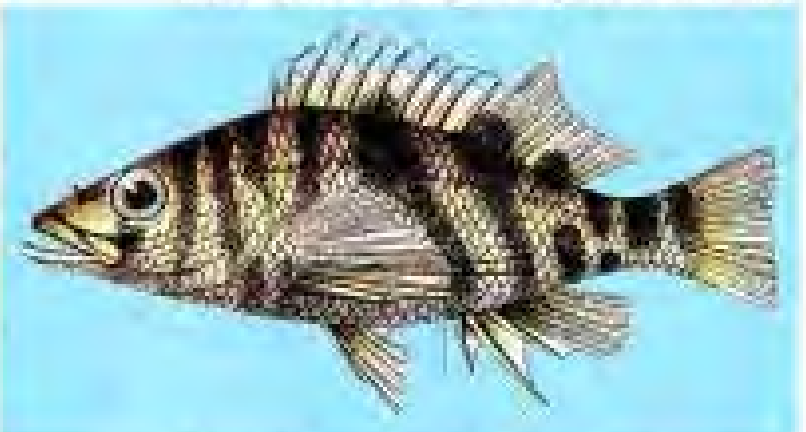
Cirrhitus pinnulatus 348
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



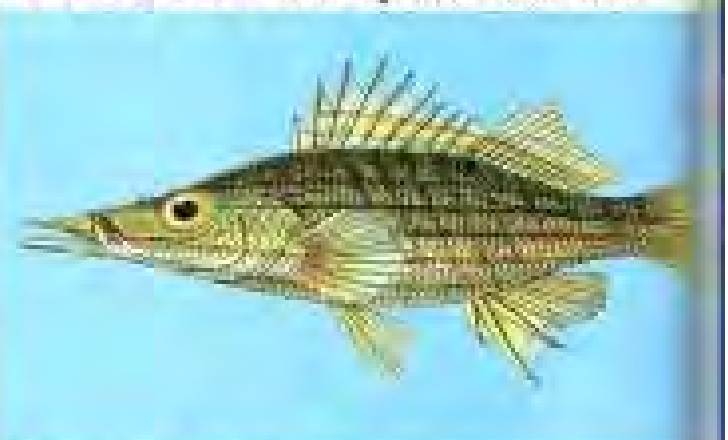
Cirrhitichthys aprinus 348
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L



Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus 348
3-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Amblycirrhitus oxyrhynchus 348
7 ♀ ↘♂ ✦ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 50L



Oxycirrhites typus 348
3, 6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Amblycirrhitus pinos 348
2, 13 cm 26°C sg: 1.022 68 cm 700L

Amblycirrhitus earnshawi 348
13 cm 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Paracirrhites forsteri 348
7-10 cm 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chironemus marmoratus 349
11 cm 21°C sg: 1.024 35 cm 350L

Amblycirrhites bimaculo 348
6-9 cm 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Paracirrhites xanthus 348
6 cm 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

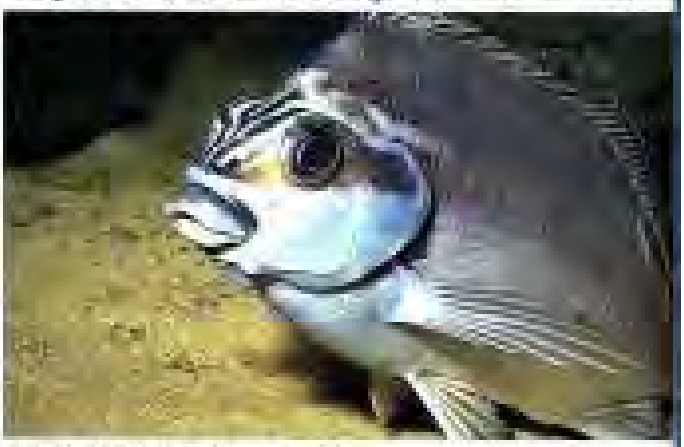
Paracirrhites forsteri 348
7-10 cm 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Thepterius maculosus 349
12 cm 24°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 150L

Aplodactylus meandrhus 350
11♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 38 cm 400L

Nemadactylus selenciennesi 351
11♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 70 cm 700L

Cheilodactylus zonatus 351
6, 7♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



Cheilodactylus fuscus 351
8, 12♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 46 cm 500L

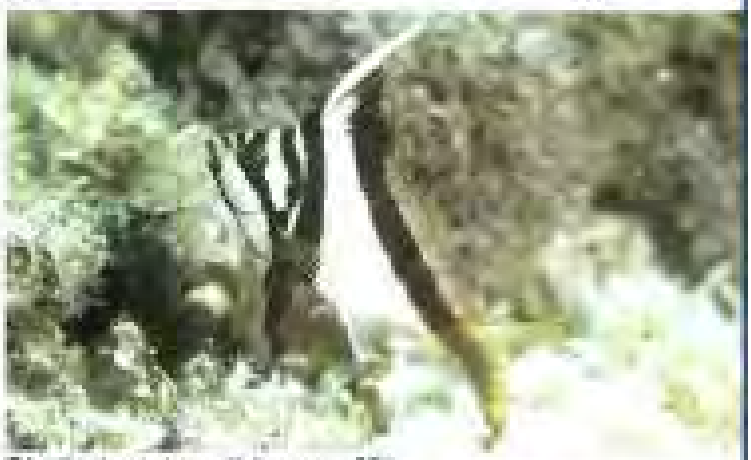
Nemadactylus macropterus 351
11♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 56 cm 600L

Cheilodactylus spectabilis 351
11-12♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Cheilodactylus douglasi 351
11♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 70 cm 700L

Latridopsis ciliaris 352
11♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 105 cm 1

Chelodactylus gibbosus 351
8, 12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

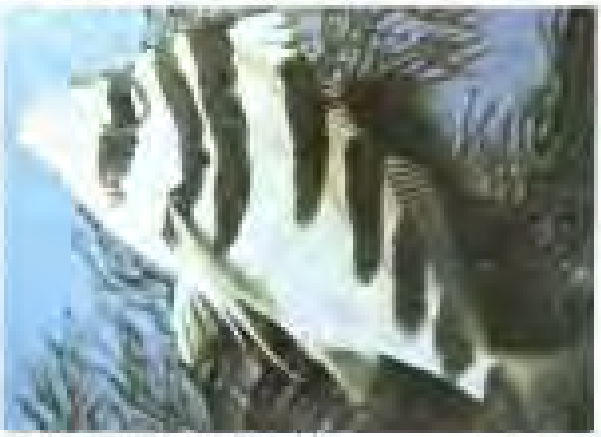


Chelodactylus gibbosus 351
8, 12 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Chelodactylus ephippium 351
11-12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

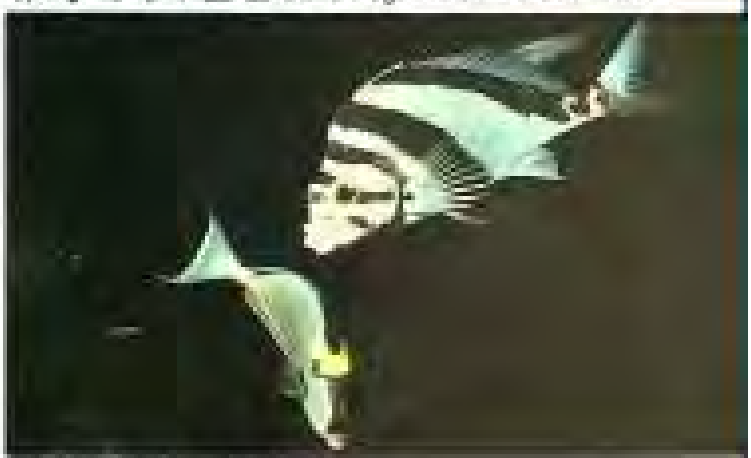
Chelodactylus vittatus 351
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chelodactylus vittatus 351
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Chelodactylus quadricornis 351
5, 7 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Chelodactylus gibbosus 351
8, 12 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Chelodactylus vittatus 351
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Cheilodactylus nigripes 351
12♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 24 cm 250L

Dactylosargus sp. 350
7, 12♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Chirodactylus brachydactylus 351
9♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Monodactylus argenteus 328
6-10♀ 26°C sg: 1.017 23 cm 250L

Cheilodactylus rubrotibialus 351
12♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Dactylophora nigricans 351
12♀ 24°C sg: 1.024 120 cm 1200L

Chirodactylus brachydactylus 351
9♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Monodactylus falciformes 328
9-10♀ 26°C sg: 1.017 31 cm 3

Chaetodactylus zonatus 351
6, 7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ☎ □ 25°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Owstonia grammodon (?) 353
7 ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Acanthocepola limbata 354
7 ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L

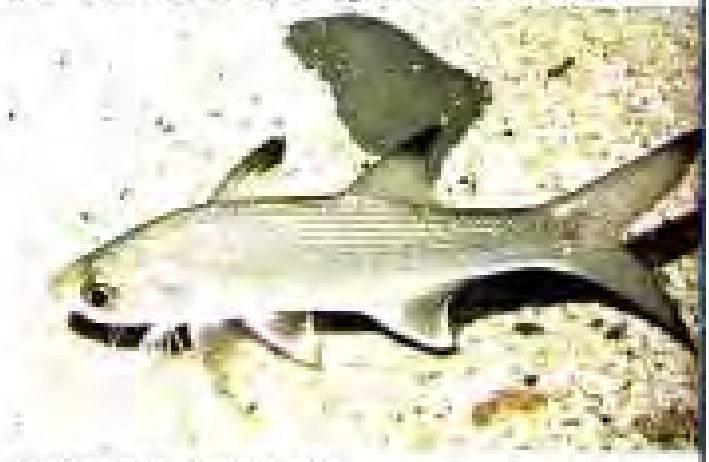
Cepola australis 354
12 ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Acanthocepola indica 354
7 ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Polydactylus sp. 357
7 ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 36 cm 300L

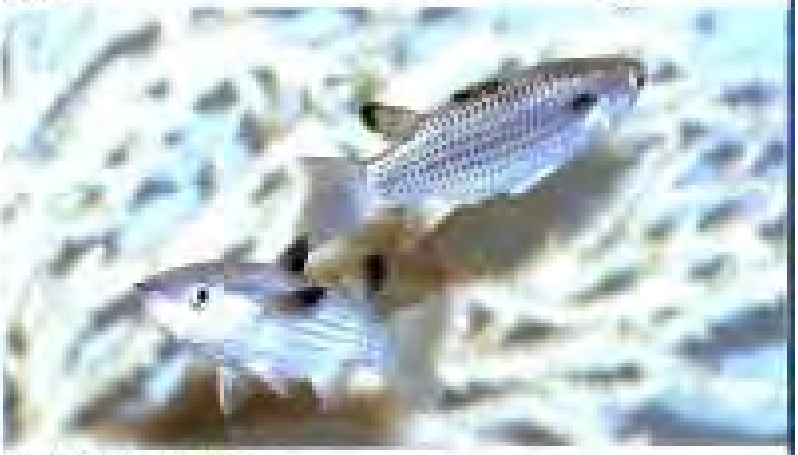
Polydactylus virginicus 357
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Eleutheronema tetradactylum 357
7 ↘ ◐ ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L



Polydactylus sexfilis 357
7-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Liza valigiensis 355
7-9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 600L



Liza valigiensis 355
7-9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 600L

Liza ologolepis 355
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.017 30 cm 300L

Mugil cephalus 355
2 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Liza saliens 355
15 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.010 40 cm 400L

Liza valigiensis 355
7-9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 600L

Liza sp. 355
15 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Aldrichetta forsteri 355
11 ♀ ♂ ♥ 22°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Sphyraena obtusata 356
7-10 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Sphyraena jello 356
7-10 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 125 cm 1500L

Sphyraena barracuda (juv.) 356
1-2, 7-10 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 2000L

Sphyraena barracuda 356
1-2, 7-10 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 25°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 2000L

Sphyraena pinguis 356
5-7 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sphyraena genie 356
7-10 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 115 cm 1200L

Sphyraena argentea 356
3-4 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 110 cm 1200L

Sphyraena flavicauda 356
7-9 ↘ ◐ 🌡 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

#347A

Sphyraena barracuda 356
1-2, 7-10 ↘ 4 ☽ 25°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 2000L

Sphyraena barracuda 356
1-2, 7-10 ↘ 4 ☽ 25°C sg: 1.022 200 cm 2000L

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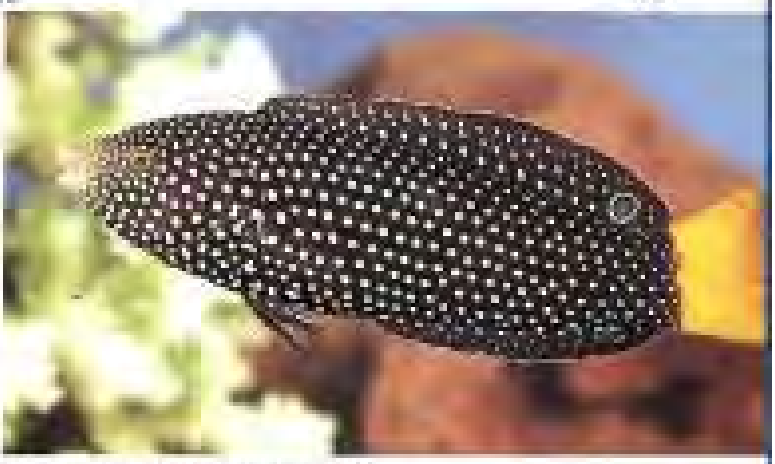
Parachelmus filamentosus 358
7 ≥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Anampses caeruleopunctatus 358
6-10 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 300L



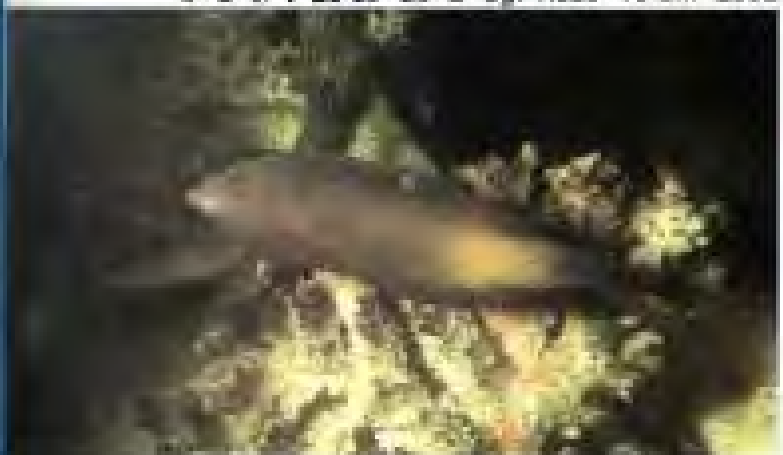
Anampses melasgrides 358
7-10 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 22 cm 200L

Anampses cuvier 358 ♂
6 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 38 cm 300L

Anampses cuvier 358 ♀
6 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 38 cm 300L

Anampses chrysocephalus 358 ♂
6 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 16 cm 200L

Anampses chrysocephalus 358 ♀
6 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 16 cm 200L



Anampses geographicus 358
6-9 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 250L

Anampses neoguinaicus 358
7-8 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 25°C sg: 1.020 14 cm 150L

Anampses caeruleopunctatus 358
6-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 300L

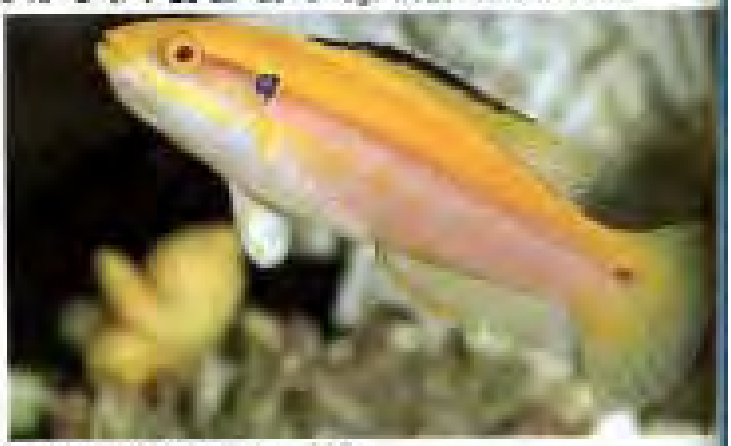
Anampses lineatus 358
9-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 150L

Bodianus opercularis 358
7-9 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 150L

Bodianus axillaris 358 (juv.)
6-9 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 250L

Anampses lennardi 358
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Anampses twistii 358
6-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L



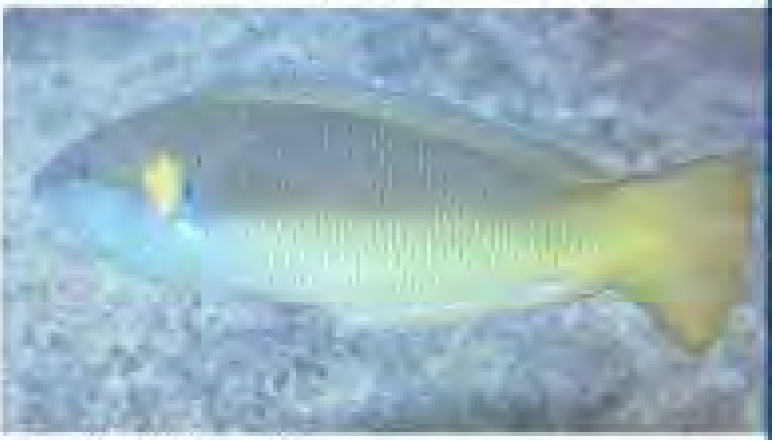
Bodianus bimaculatus 358
7 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 9 cm 100L

Bodianus axillaris 358
6-9 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 250L

Anampses lennardi 358
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Anampses femininus 358
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 21 cm 300L

Pseudocoris bleekeri 358
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Anampses elegans 358
11-12 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 28 cm 300L

Bodianus sp. 358
9 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.020 21 cm 200L

Bodianus axillaris 358
7, 8 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.020 27 cm 300L

Bodianus speciosus 358
13 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Bodianus masudai 358
5, 7 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 200L

Bodianus bilunulatus 358
6-9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 55 cm 600L

Bodianus macrourus 358
7-9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 500L

Bodianus mesothorax 358 (juv.)
7 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Bodianus mesothorax 358
7 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Bodianus diana 358 (juv.)
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Bodianus diana 358 (juv.)
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Bodianus perditio 358
6-9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 800L

Bodianus perditio 358
6-9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 800L

Bodianus bilunulatus 358 (JAY.)
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 55 cm 600L

Bodianus bilunulatus 358
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 55 cm 600L

Bodianus anthioides 358
6-10 ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 21 cm 200L

Bodianus diana 358
7-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Bodianus frenchii 358
7-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Bodianus macrourus 358
7-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 500L

Choerodon rubescens 358
12 ♥ 25°C sg: 1.020 75 cm 800L

Achoerodus gouldii 358
8, 12 ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 125 cm 2000L

Bodianus rufus 358
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Bodianus pulchellus 358 (juv.)
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 23 cm 300L

Bodianus eclancheri 358
3 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Bodianus diplotaenia 358 ♀
3 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 76 cm 800L

Bodianus rufus 358
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Bodianus pulchellus 358
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 23 cm 300L

Bodianus eclancheri 358
3 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Bodianus diplotaenia 358 ♂
3 ♀ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 76 cm 800L

Choerodon cyanodus 358
12 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

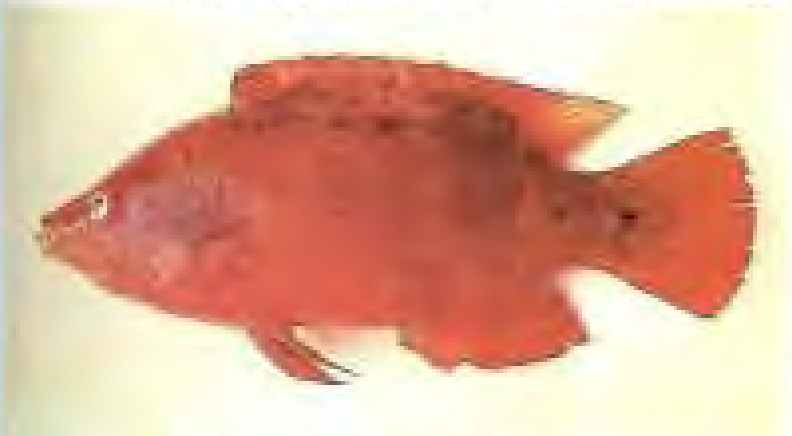
Choerodon anchorago 358
7-9 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Choerodon azurio 358
7 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 500L

Choerodon jordani 358
7 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 14 cm 200L

Choerodon schoenleinii 358
7 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 100 cm 2000L

Choerodon schoenleinii 358
7 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 100 cm 2000L



Cheilinus oxycephalus 358
7-9 ↕ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 17 cm 200L

Cheilinus unifasciatus 358
6-7 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

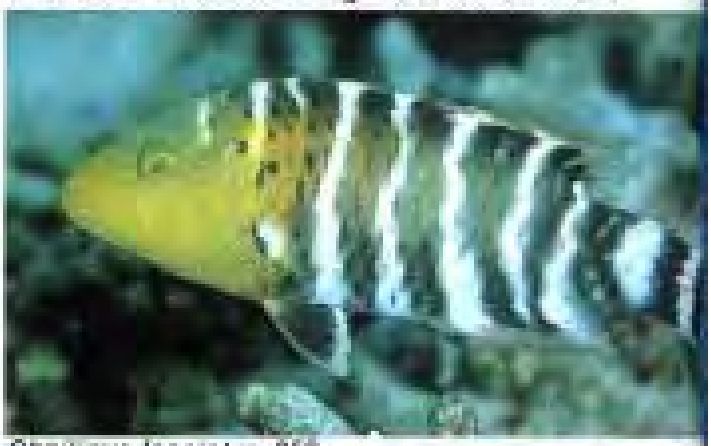
Cheilinus bimaculatus 358
7-9 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Cheilinus bimaculatus 358
7-9 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Cheilinus digrammus 358
6-10 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Cheilinus digrammus 358
6-10 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Cheilinus digrammus 358
6-10 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L



Cheilinus fasciatus 358
6-9 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Cheilinus lunulatus 358
10 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 27°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Cheilinus trilobatus 358
6-9 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

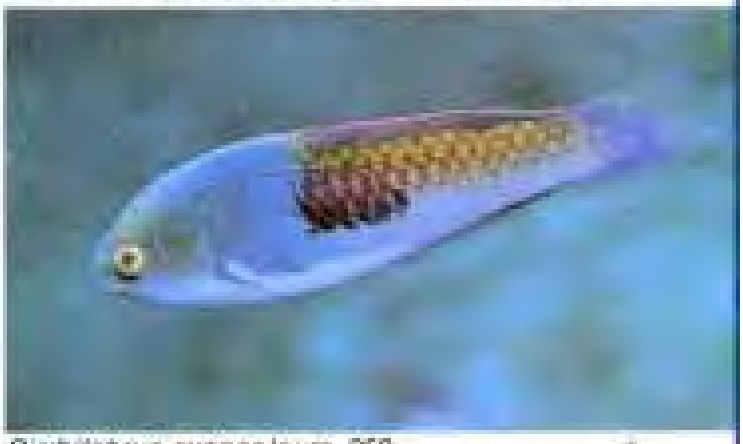
Cheilinus undulatus 358
6-10 ↘ ◔ ☀ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 230 cm 5000L

Cheilinus digrammus 358
6-10 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Cheilinus chlorourus 358
6-9 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 36 cm 400L

Cirrhilabrus sp. 358
9 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L ♂

Cirrhilabrus cyanopleura 358
7 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 25°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L ♀



Cirrhilabrus cyanopleura 358
7 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 25°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L ♂

♂ *Cirrhilabrus exquisitus* 358
6-9 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 150L

Cirrhilabrus exquisitus 358
6-9 ↘ ◔ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 150L ♀

Cirrhilabrus rubriventralis 358
10 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.030 7.5 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus melanomarginatus 358
7 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L ♂

Cirrhilabrus sp. 358
7-8 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus lemmincki 358
7, 12 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L ♂

Cirrhilabrus labuanti 358
7-8 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus sp. "D." 358
7-8 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L ♂

Cirrhilabrus lineatus 358
7-8 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L ♂

Cirrhilabrus cyanopleura 358
5, 7 ↘ ♀ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L ♂

Cirrhilabrus jordani 358
6 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

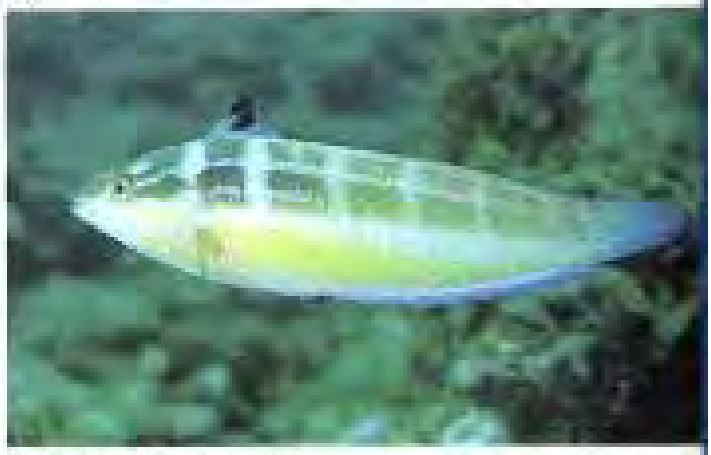
Cirrhilabrus scottorum 358
6 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus lubbocki 358
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus rubripinnis 358
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Vericulus sanguineus 358
6 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 150L

Conniella apterygia 358
12 ↘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.020 8 cm 100L ♂



Coris caudimacula 358
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Coris auricularis 358
12 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.020 32 cm 400L ♂

Coris auricularis 358 (juv.)
12 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.020 32 cm 400L

Coris aygula 358 (juv.)
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 120 cm 2000L

Coris aygula 358
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 120 cm 2000L ♂

Coris variegata 358
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Coris variegata 358
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ ▬ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Coris julis 358
15 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L ♀

Coris julis 358
15 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L ♂

Coris pictoides 358
7, 12 ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Coris bulbifrons 358 ♂
11-12 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 400L

Coris picta 358 (juv.)
7-8, 11-12 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Coris picta 358 ♂
7-8, 11-12 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Coris sandageri 358 (juv.)
11-12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 25°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L

Coris dorsomacula 358 ♂
7-8 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Coris auricularis 358 (juv.)
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.020 32 cm 400L

Coris auricularis 358
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.020 32 cm 400L

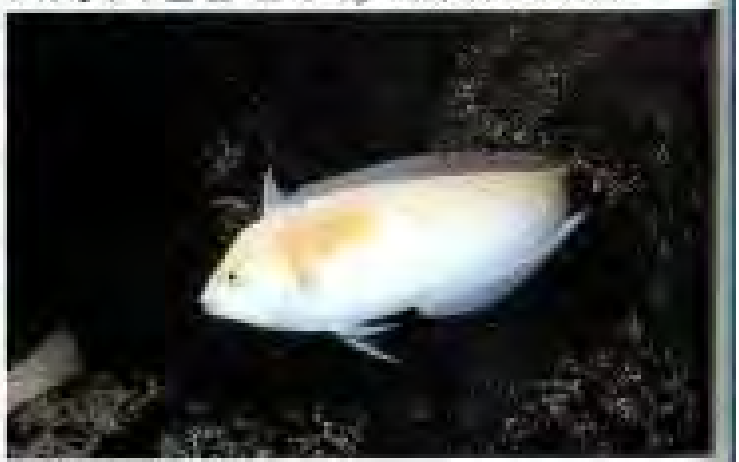
Coris flavovittata 358
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 45 cm 500L

Coris flavovittata 358
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 45 cm 500L

Coris caudimacula 358
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Coris caudimacula 358
7-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Coris venusta 358
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L



Coris bailieui 358
6 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Coris gaimard africana 358 ♂
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Coris gaimard africana 358 (juv.)
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L

Coris formosa 358 ♀
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 800L

Coris formosa 358 (juv.)
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 800L

Coris formosa 358 ♂
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 60 cm 800L

Epibulus insidiator 368
6-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Diproctacanthus xanthurus 358
7 ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Gomphosus varius 358
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Halichoeres biocellatus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres chrysus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres trispilus 358
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres nebulosus 358
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 100L

Halichoeres marginatus 358 ♂
6-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres marginatus 358 ♀
6-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres scapularis 358 ♀
9-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres scapularis 358 ♂
9-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres prosopeion 358 (juv.)
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 17 cm 200L

Halichoeres prosopeion 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 17 cm 200L

Halichoeres zeylanicus 358
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 17 cm 200L

Halichoeres hartzfeldii 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 16 cm 200L

Halichoeres trispilus 358
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres iridis 358 (juv.)
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 100L

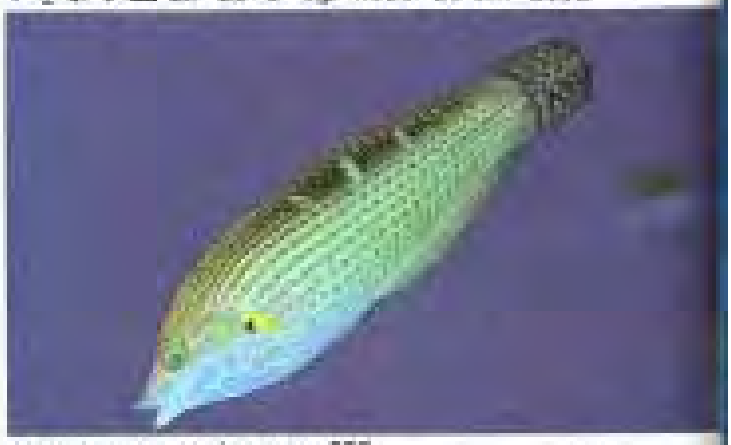
Halichoeres brownfieldi 358 (juv.)
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Halichoeres brownfieldi 358
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Halichoeres pelicieri 358
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Halichoeres timorensis 358 (juv.)
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres melasmapomas 358
7, 9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L



Halichoeres melanurus 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

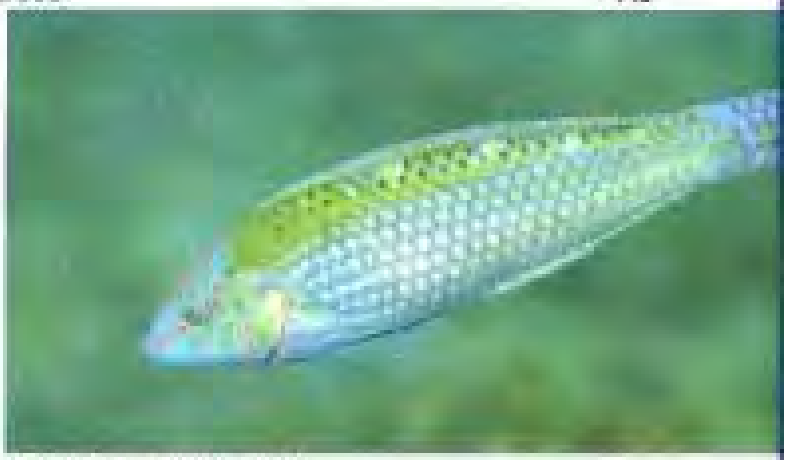
Halichoeres cosmetus 358
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 100L

Halichoeres iridis 358 (juv.)
9 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 100L

Halichoeres timorensis 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres melanochir 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres argus 358 (juv.)
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L



Halichoeres argus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L ♂

Halichoeres biocellatus 358 (juv.)
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres biocellatus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres hoevenii 358 (juv.)
6-7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Halichoeres melanurus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L ♂

Halichoeres bimaculatus 358
7, 9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Halichoeres chloropterus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Halichoeres nigrescens 358
7, 12 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 400L

Halichoeres marginatus 358 (juv.)
6-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres poecilopterus 358
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 34 cm 400L

Halichoeres poecilopterus 358
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 34 cm 400L

Halichoeres margaritaceus 358
6-8 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Halichoeres margaritaceus 358
6-8 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Halichoeres nebulosus 358
7-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 100L

Halichoeres trimaculatus 358
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres chloropterus 358 (juv.)
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Halichoeres chloropterus 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Halichoeres hortulanus 358 (juv.)
6-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 22 cm 300L

Halichoeres hortulanus 358 ♂
6-10 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 22 cm 300L

Halichoeres melanochir 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres podostigma 358
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 16 cm 200L

Halichoeres miniatus 358
7-8 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Halichoeres ornatissimus 358
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres cyanocephalus 358 (juv.)
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Halichoeres cyanocephalus 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Halichoeres maculipinna 358 ♀
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres maculipinna 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Halichoeres poeyi (juv.) 358
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres poeyi 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres bathyphilus 358
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 23 cm 300L

Halichoeres pictus 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 13 cm 150L

Halichoeres garnoti 358
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 19 cm 200L

Halichoeres garnoti 358 (Jr.)
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 19 cm 200L

Halichoeres bivittatus 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 22 cm 300L

Halichoeres garnoti 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 19 cm 200L

Halichoeres bivittatus 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 22 cm 300L

Halichoeres bivittatus 358 ♀
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 22 cm 300L

Halichoeres radiatus 358
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 46 cm 500L

Halichoeres radiatus 358 ♂
2 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 46 cm 500L

Halichoeres semicinctus 35B
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.020 36 cm 400L

Halichoeres chierchiae 35B
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L ♂

Halichoeres nicholsi 35B ♀
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 38 cm 400L

Halichoeres nicholsi 35B
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 38 cm 400L ♂

Halichoeres nicholsi 35B (juv.)
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 38 cm 400L

Halichoeres sp. 35B
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Halichoeres dispilus 35B
♀ 3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Halichoeres dispilus 35B
3 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L ♂

Gomphosus varius 358
7-9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

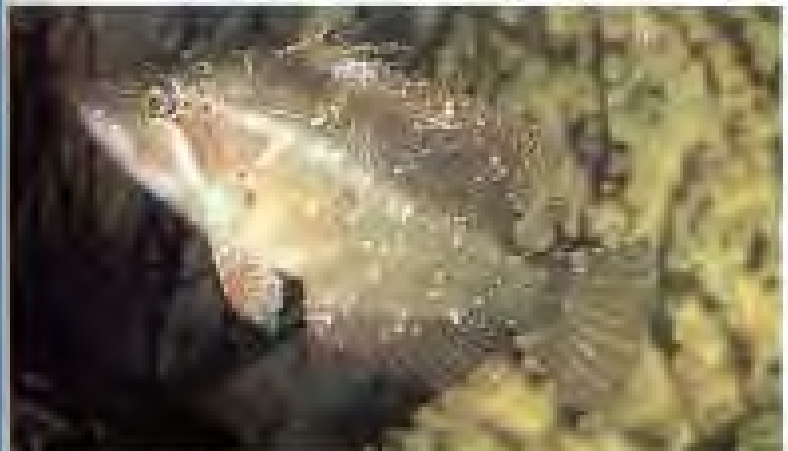
Gomphosus caeruleus 358
8-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 28 cm 300L

Gomphosus varius 358 (juv.)
7-9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Hologymnosus annulatus 358 (juv.)
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

Epibulus insidiator 358
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Epibulus insidiator 358 (juv.)
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

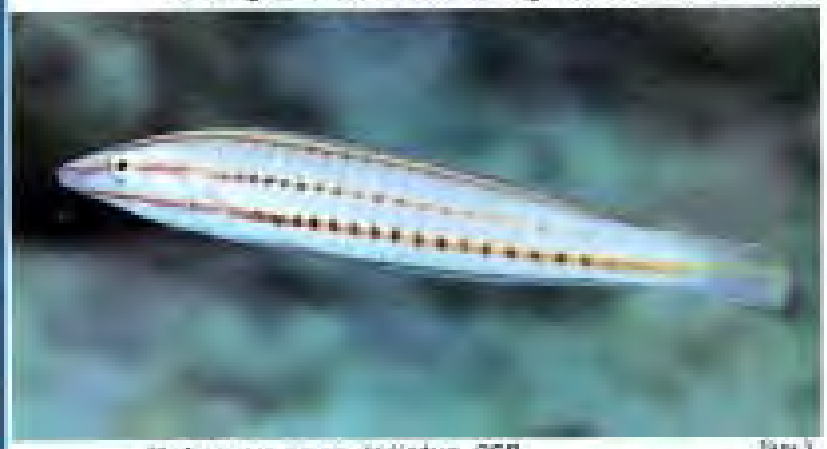


Pteragogus flagellifer 358
9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Pteragogus pelycus 358
9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Hemigymnus fasciatus (juv.) 358
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

Hemigymnus melapterus 358
6-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 90 cm 1000L



Hologymnosus doliatus 358 (juv.)
6-10 ♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 45 cm 500L

Hologymnosus doliatus 358
6-10 ♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 45 cm 500L ♂

Hemigymnus fasciatus 358
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

Hologymnosus annulatus 358
7-10 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

Hologymnosus doliatus 358
6-10 ♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 45 cm 500L ♀

Pteragogus pelycus 358
9 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L

Labrichthys unilineatus 358 (juv.)
6-10 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Labrichthys unilineatus 358
6-10 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

Labropsis xanthonota 358
6-9 ♂♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Larabicus quadrilineatus 358
10 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 27°C sg: 1.030 12 cm 100L

Macropharyngodon bipartitus 358
9-10 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 11 cm 100L

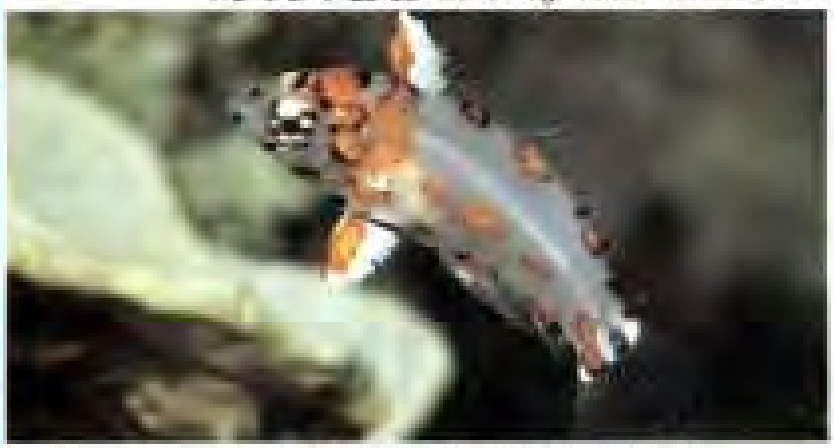
Macropharyngodon cyanoguttatus 358
9 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Macropharyngodon ornatus 358
7-9 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Cheilio inermis 358
6-10 ♀ C ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 50 cm 500L

Lienardella fasciata (juv.) 358
7-8 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Lienardella fasciata (adult) 358
7-8 ↘ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L



Macropharyngodon choati (juv.) 358
8 ↘♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Macropharyngodon choati (adult) 358
8 ↘♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Macropharyngodon negrosensis 358
7 ↘♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Macropharyngodon geoffroyi 358
6-7 ↘♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L

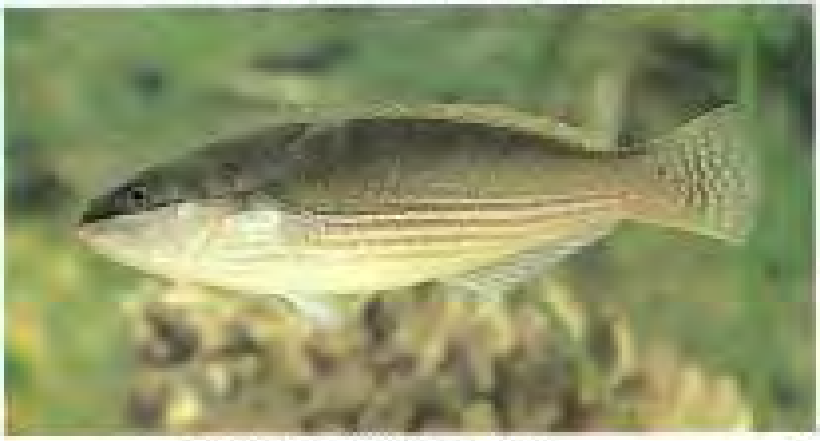
Macropharyngodon meleagris 358
6-9 ↘♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L ♀

Macropharyngodon meleagris 358
6-9 ↘♂ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L ♂

Liemardella fasciata(adult) 358
7-8 ∿ ☾ ♥ 📷 ⊑ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 300L

Stethojulis interrupta 358 ♀
7-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 13 cm 100L

Stethojulis interrupta 358 ♂
7-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 13 cm 100L



Stethojulis strigiventer 358 ♀
6-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Labropsis alleni 358
6-7 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🛁 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 8 cm 100L

Labropsis micronesica 358
6 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 8 cm 100L

Labropsis xanthonota 358
6-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 10 cm 100L

Wetmorella nigropinnata 358
6-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 7 cm 100L

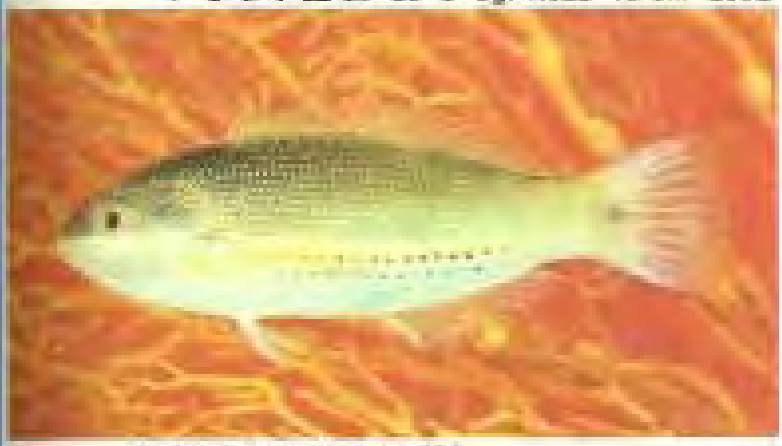
Labropsis manabei 358
7 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L

Stethojulis bandanensis 358
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Stethojulis bandanensis 358
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Stethojulis bandanensis 358
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Stethojulis bandanensis 358
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Stethojulis trilineata 358
7-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Stethojulis trilineata 358
7-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Stethojulis albovittata 358
9-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Stethojulis albovittata 358
9-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Xyrichthys splendens 358 ♀
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 100L

Xyrichthys novacula 358
2, 13 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Xyrichthys splendens 358 ♂
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 100L

Xyrichthys martinicensis 358 ♂
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Xyrichthys pavo (juv.) 358
3, 6-10 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Xyrichthys martinicensis 358
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Xyrichthys pavo 358
3, 6-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Xyrichthys sp. 358
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

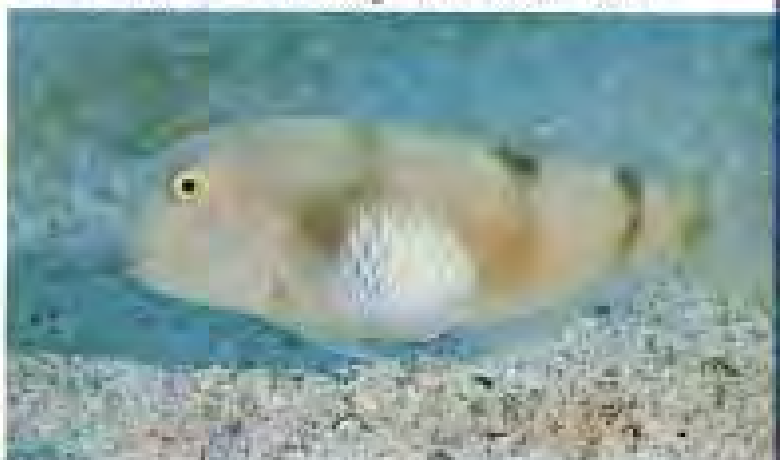
Xyrichthys pavo 358
3, 6-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Xyrichthys dea (juv.) 358
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Xyrichthys pentadactylus 358 ♀
7-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Xyrichthys pentadactylus 358 ♂
7-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Xyrichthys verrens 358
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Xyrichthys aneitensis 358
6-7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Xyrichthys pavo 358 (juv.)
3, 6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

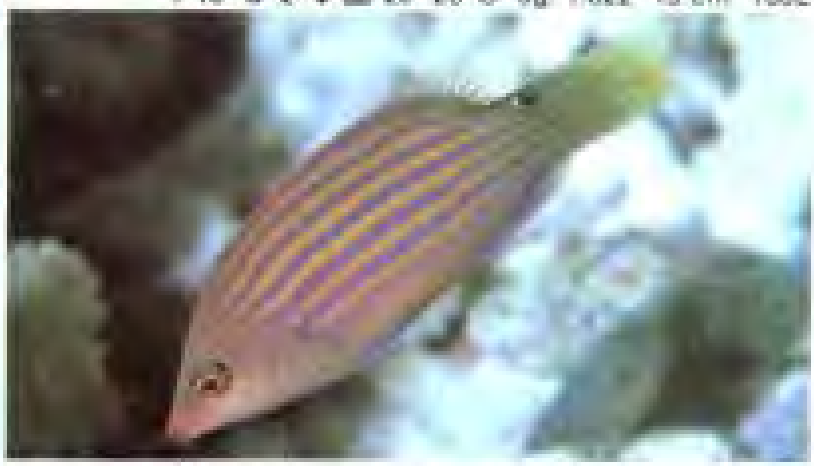
Xyrichthys pavo 358
3, 6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Novaculichthys taeniourus 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Novaculichthys taeniourus 358 (juv.)
6-10 ↘ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Novaculichthys macrolepidotus 358
7-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Pseudocheilinus evanidus 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Pseudocheilinus hexataenia 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudocheilinus octotaenia 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Parachellinus filamentosus 358
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L ♂

Parachellinus carpenteri 358
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Parachellinus lineopunctatus 358 ♂
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Pseudocoris yamashiroi 358
5, 7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Minilabrus striatus 358
10 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.030 4 cm 50L

Parachelinus octotaenia 358
10 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 27°C sg: 1.030 9 cm 100L

Pseudocoris yamashiroi 358
7 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Ophthalmolepis lineolatus 358
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 24°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

Ophthalmolepis lineolatus 358
12 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 24°C sg: 1.020 40 cm 400L

Pseudojuloides erythraeus 358
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Pseudojuloides erythraeus 358
9 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Pseudojuloides trifasciatus 358
8 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Pseudojuloides cerasinus 358
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Pseudojuloides sp. 358
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pseudojuloides cerasinus 358 ♂
6-9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Pseudojulis melanotus 358
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

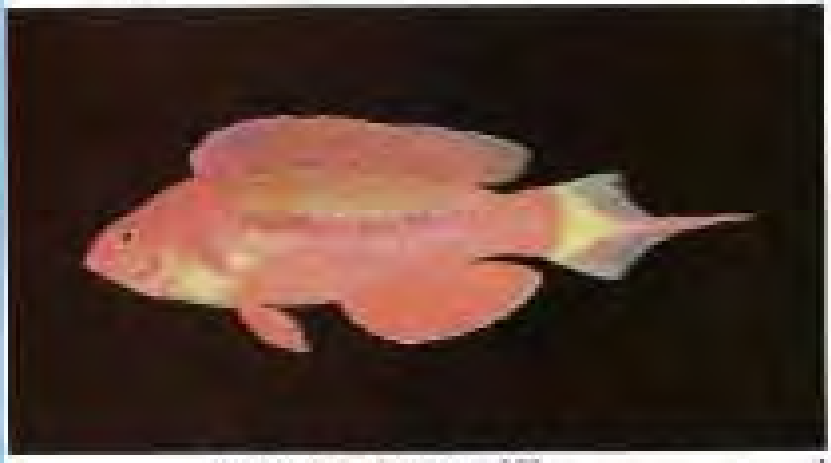
Pseudojuloides elongatus 358 ♂
7-8, 12 ♂ ♀ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 100L

Pseudojulis notospilus 358 ♀
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Pseudojulis notospilus 358 ♂
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Pseudochellinus sp. 358
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Pseudochellinus tetrataenia 358
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L



Cirrhilabrus blatteus 358 ♂
10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.028 10 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus blatteus 358 ♀
10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.028 10 cm 100L

Leptojulis cyanopleura 358
6-7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 200L

Leptojulis chrysotaenia 358
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm

Pictilabrus sp. 358
7, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Pictilabrus laticlavius 358
7, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pseudolabrus biserialis 358
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pictilabrus laticlavius 358
7, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Semicossyphus pulcher 358 ♂
3-4 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 22°C sg: 1.024 91 cm 1500L

Semicossyphus pulcher 358 ♀
3-4 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 22°C sg: 1.024 91 cm 1500L

Semicossyphus reticulatus 358 (juv.)
7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 2000L

Semicossyphus reticulatus 358
7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 2000L

Pseudolabrus miles/ 358
11-12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 22°C sg: 1.024 38 cm 400L

Eupetrichthys angustipes 358
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 22°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 400L

Dotalabrus aurantiacus 358
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 200L

Dotalabrus sp. 358
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 23°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Suezichthys gracilis 358 ♀
5, 7, 8, 12 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Suezichthys gracilis 358
5, 7, 8, 12 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 20

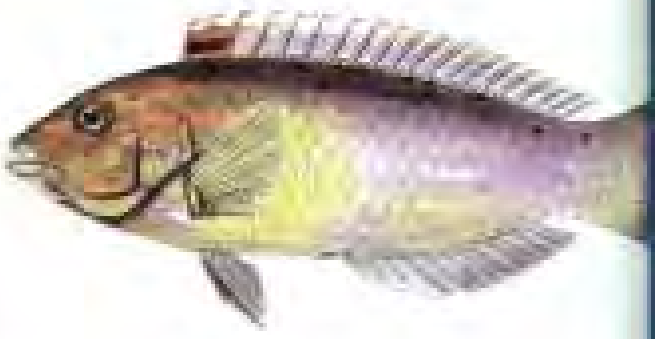
Pseudolabrus gymnogenis 358 ♀
12 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 450L

Pseudolabrus loculentus 358
11-12 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Pseudolabrus inscriptus 358
11 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Pseudolabrus celidotus 358
11 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Pseudolabrus japonicus 358
5, 7 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Pseudolabrus guntheri 358
8 ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Pseudolabrus biserialis 358
12 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pseudolabrus parilus 358
12 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Stethojulis bandanensis 358 ♂
7 ∿ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Stethojulis strigiventer 358 ♀
6-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Thalassoma amblycephalum 358 ♂
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Thalassoma amblycephalum 358 ♀
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Thalassoma genivittatum 358 ♂
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Thalassoma hardwicke 358 ♂
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Thalassoma lucasanum 358 (juv.)
3 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Thalassoma lucasanum 358 ♂
3 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Thalassoma bifasciatum 358
2 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Thalassoma bifasciatum 358
2 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

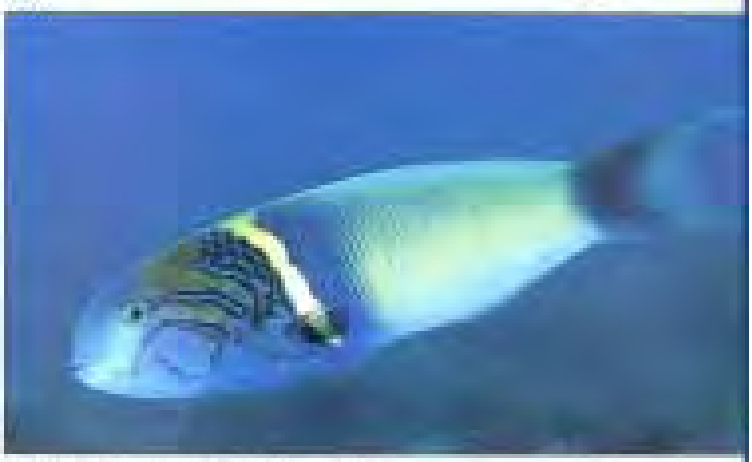
Thalassoma jansenii 358
7 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Thalassoma bifasciatum 358 ♂
2 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

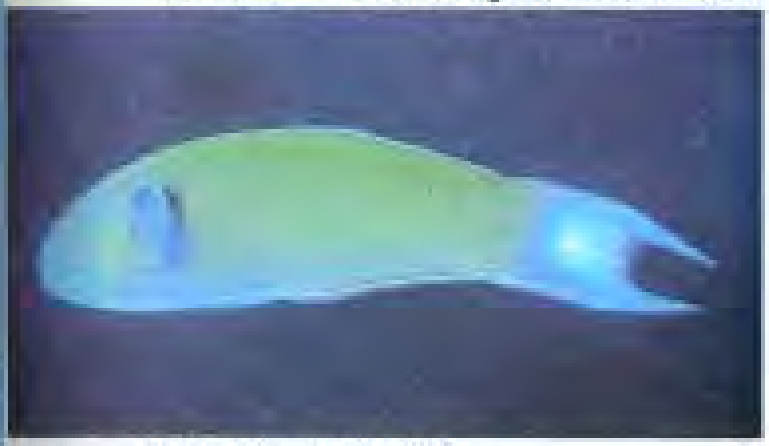
Thalassoma bellieu 358
6 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Thalassoma duperrey 358
6 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ☼ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Thalassoma hebraicum 358
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Thalassoma hebraicum 358 ♂
7-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Thalassoma lunare 358 ♂
5-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Thalassoma lutescens 358 ♂
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Thalassoma quinquevittatum 358 ♂
6-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Thalassoma klunzingeri 358 ♂
10 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.030 20 cm 200L

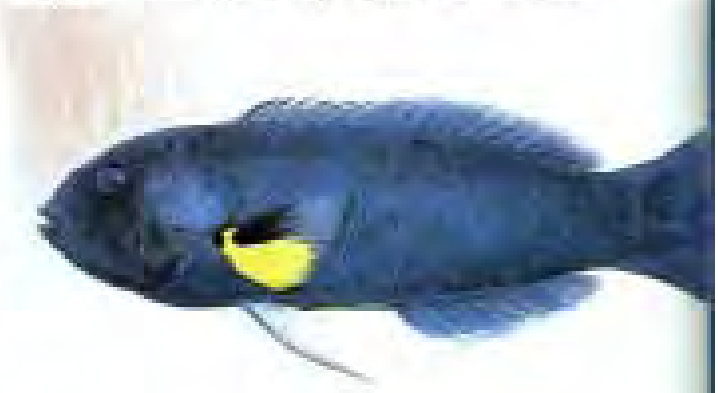
Thalassoma genivittatum 358
9 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pseudodax moluccanus 358
6-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ ▭ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Thalassoma purpureum 358
6-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Thalassoma lutescens 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Thalassoma septemfasciatum 358 ♀
7, 12 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L



Thalassoma septemfasciatum 358 ♂
7, 12 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Taurogolabrus adspersus 358
1 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Thalassoma trilobatum 358
6-9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Suezichthys sp. 358 ♂
11 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Suezichthys sp. 358 ♀
11 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🛏 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.024 16 cm 200L

Labroides dimidiatus 358
6-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Labroides phthirophagus 358
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Labroides rubrolabiatus 358
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Labroides pectoralis 358
7-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Labroides bicolor 358
7-9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Xenojulis margaritaceous 358
7, 12 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 100L

Labrus bergylta 358
13-15 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 800L

Labrus mevula 358
13-15 ♀ ♀ ♥ 🛏 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Lachnolaimus maximus 358
2 ↘ ☾ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1500L

Lachnolaimus maximus 358
2 ↘ ☾ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 91 cm 1500L

Clepticus parrae 358
2 ↘ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Clepticus parrae 358
2 ↘ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Decodon puellaris 358
2 ↘ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Decodon melasma 358
3 ↘ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Doratonotus megalepis 358
2 ↘ ☾ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 100L

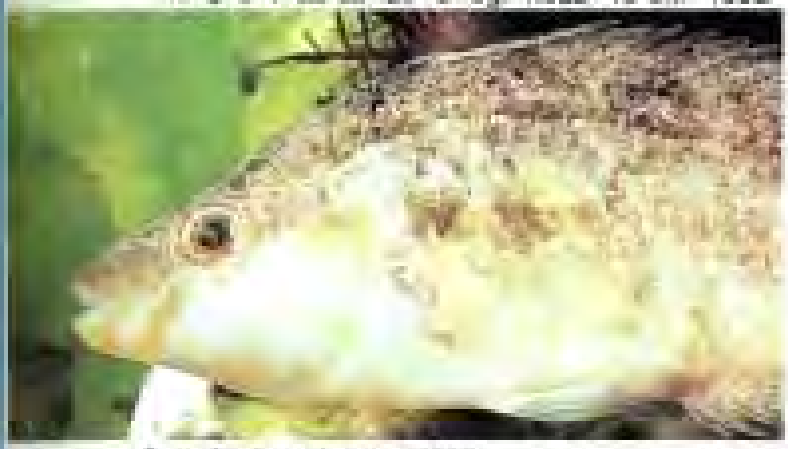
Oxyjulis californica 358
3-4 ↘ ☾ ♥ 22°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L

Symphodus melanocercus 358
15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Symphodus ocellatus 358
15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

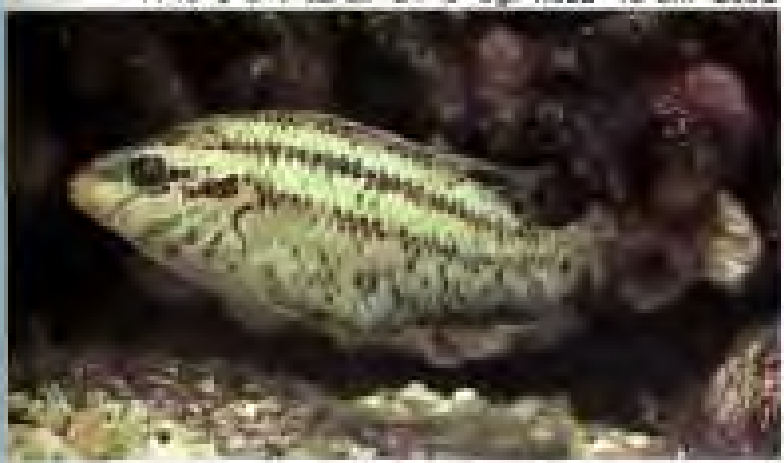
Symphodus doderleini 358
15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Symphodus tinca 358
14-15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



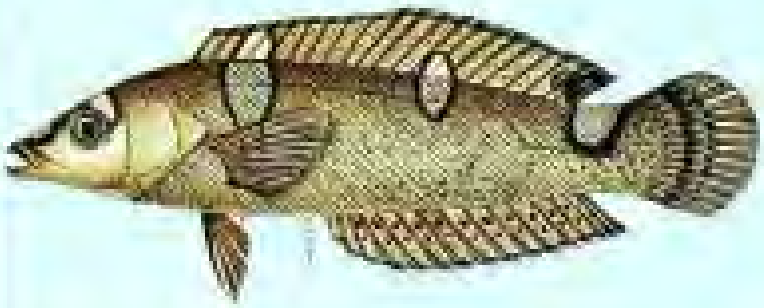
Symphodus cinereus 358
14-15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Symphodus mediterraneus 358
14-15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

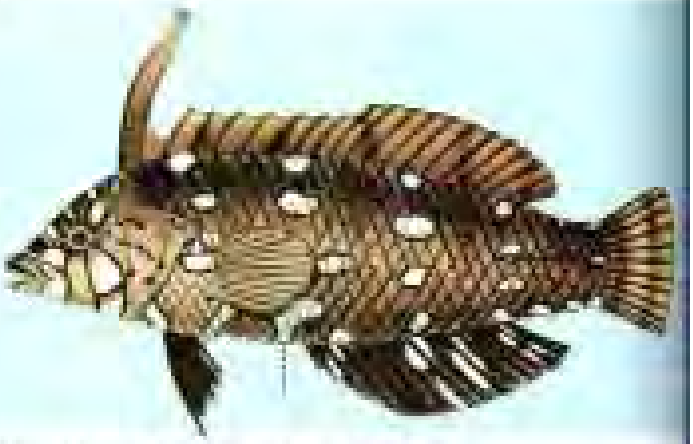


Symphodus roissali 358
14-15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

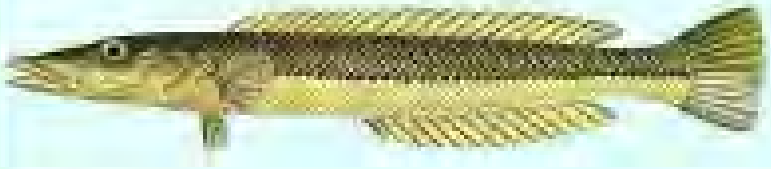
Symphodus rostratus 358
15 ♀ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L



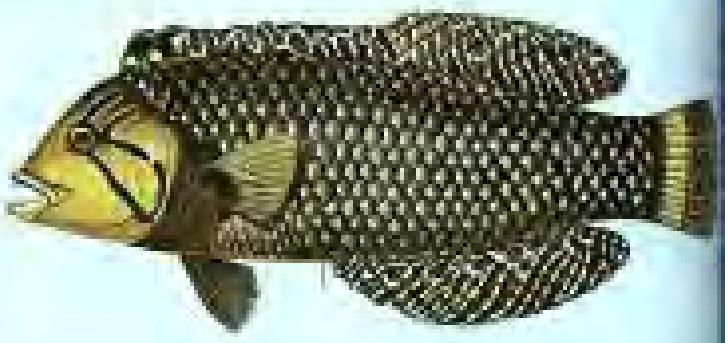
Coris gaimard 35B
6-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



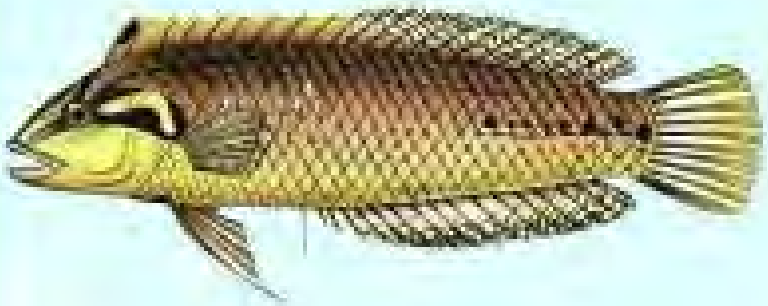
Novaculichthys taeniourus (juv.) 35B
7-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L



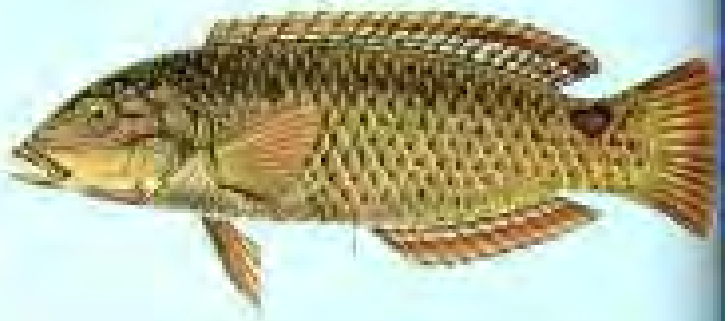
Chelio inermis 35B
6-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



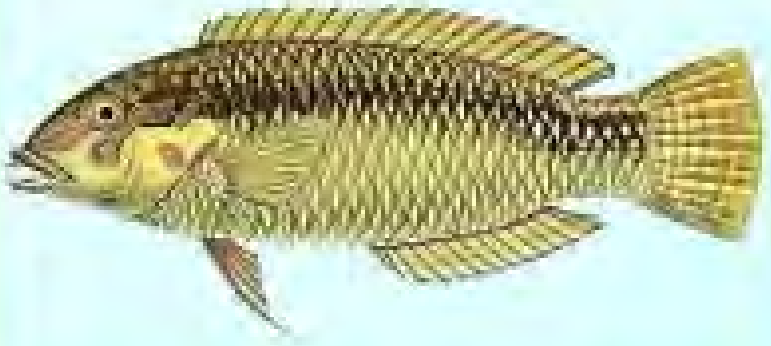
Novaculichthys taeniourus (adult) 35B
7-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L



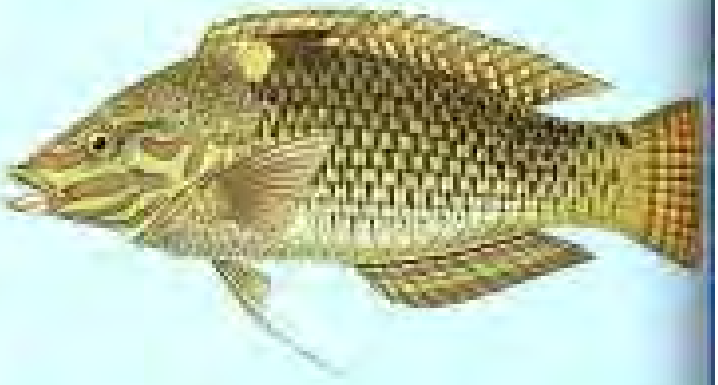
Novaculichthys macrolepidotus 35B
7-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



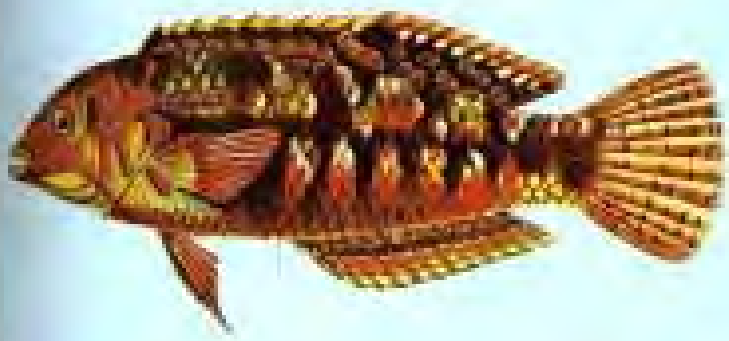
Halichoeres trimaculata 35B
7-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



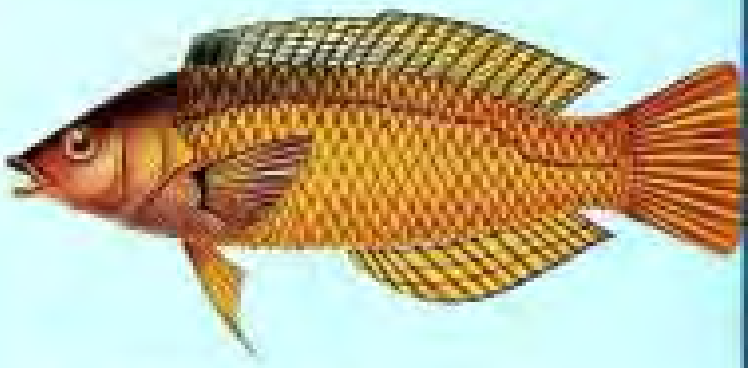
Halichoeres scapularis 35B
6-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



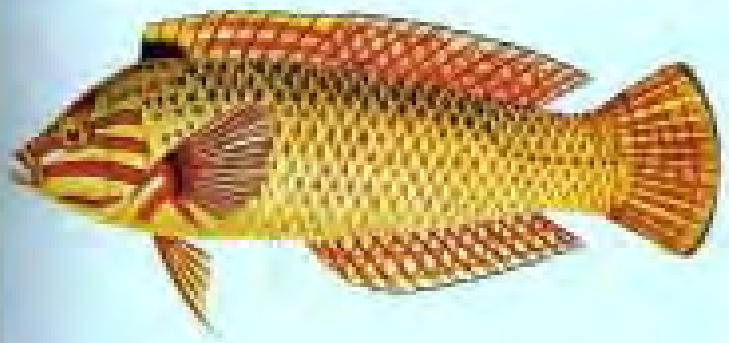
Halichoeres hortulanus 35B
7-10 ♀ ~♂ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L



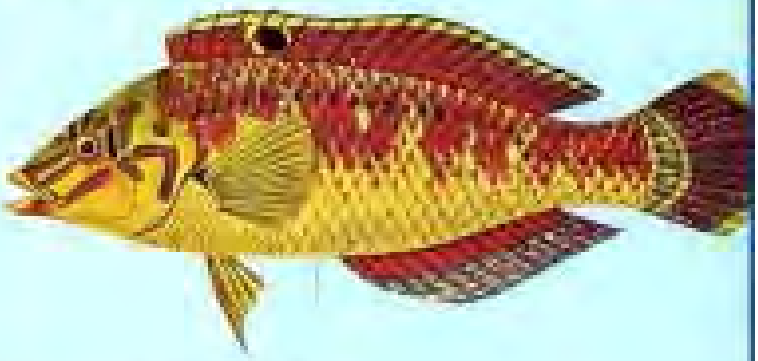
Halichoeres nebulosus 358
8-10 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



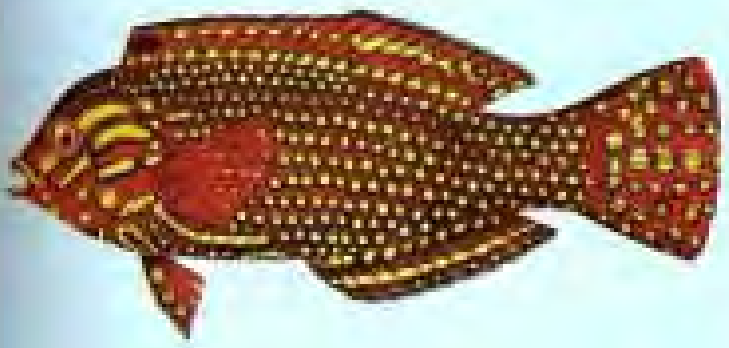
Halichoeres prosopeion 358
7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L



Halichoeres amboinensis 358
7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

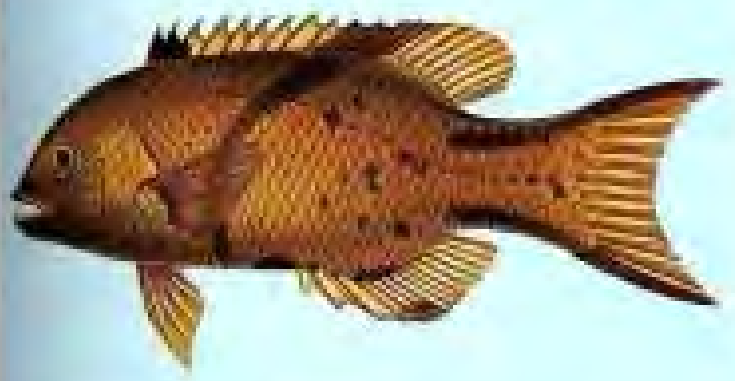


Halichoeres nigrescens 358
7-10 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 🖂 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

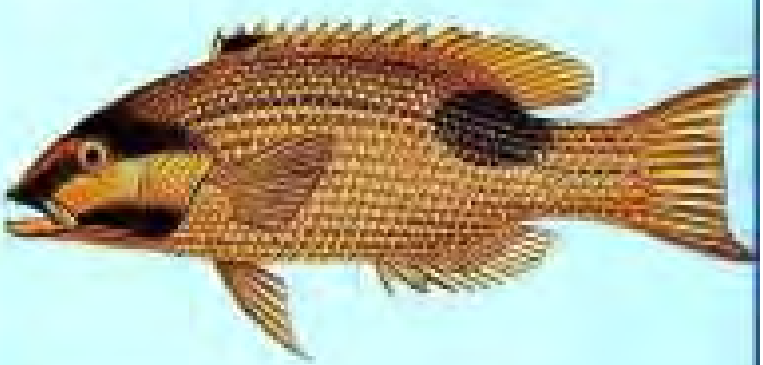


Macropharyngodon meleagris 358
6-7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ☒ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

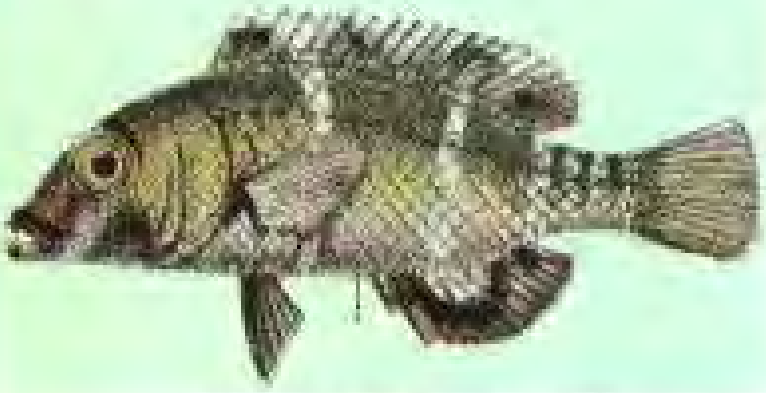
Bodianus diana 358
7, 9-10 ♀ ↝ ↘ ☾ ⚤ 🐟 ☒ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



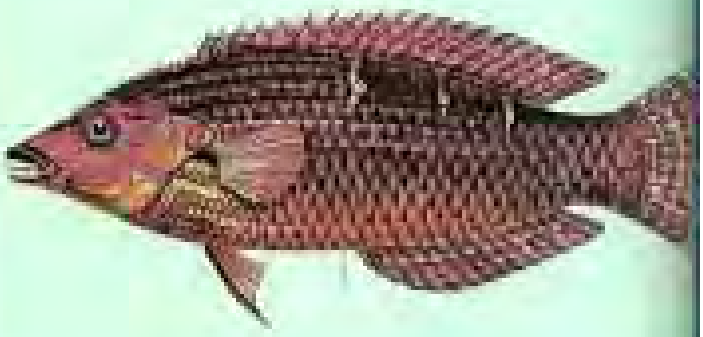
Bodianus anthioides 358
7-10 ♀ ↝ ↘ ☾ ⚤ 🐟 ☒ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L



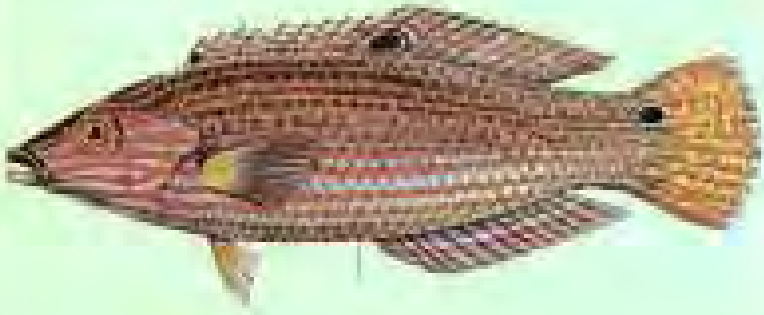
Bodianus bilunulatus 358
7, 9 ♀ ↝ ↘ ☾ ⚤ 🐟 ☒ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L



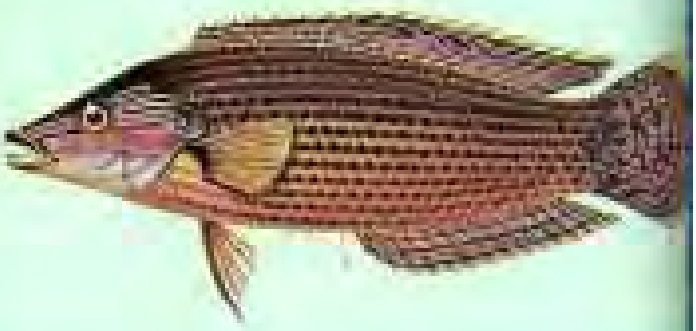
Choerodon anchorago (juv.) 358
7-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 300L



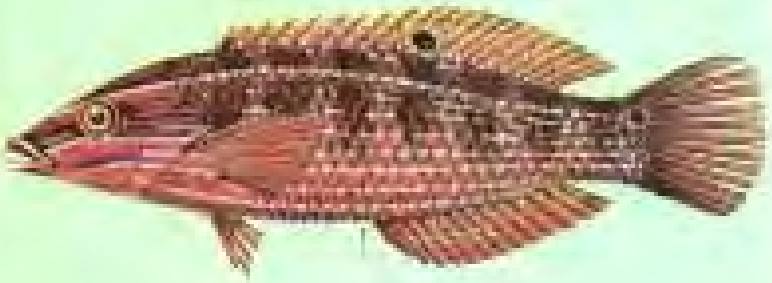
Halichoeres hoevenii 358
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L



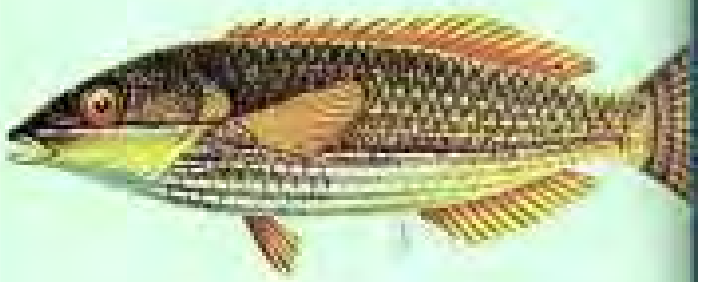
Halichoeres hoevenii 358
6-7 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L



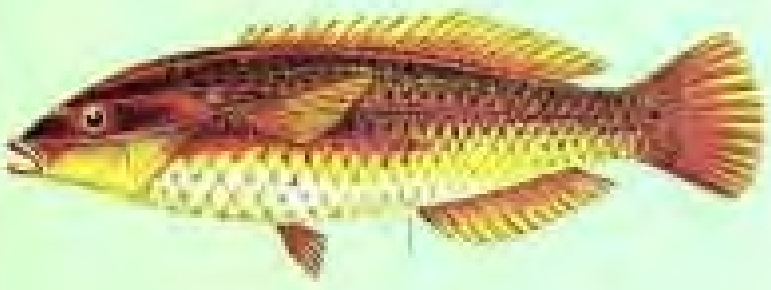
Halichoeres kallochroma 358
7 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 100L



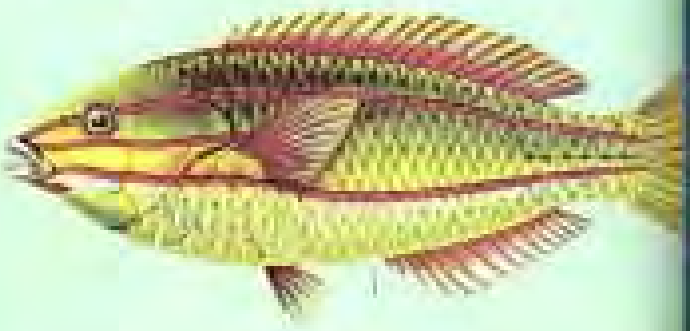
Halichoeres argus 358
7 ♀ ↘ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 100L



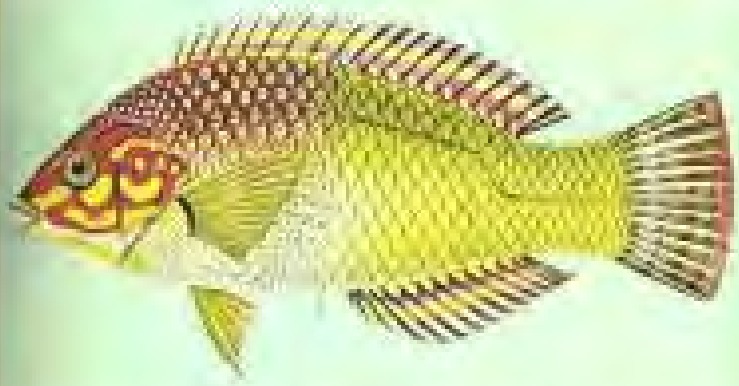
Stethojulis strigiventer 358
6-9 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



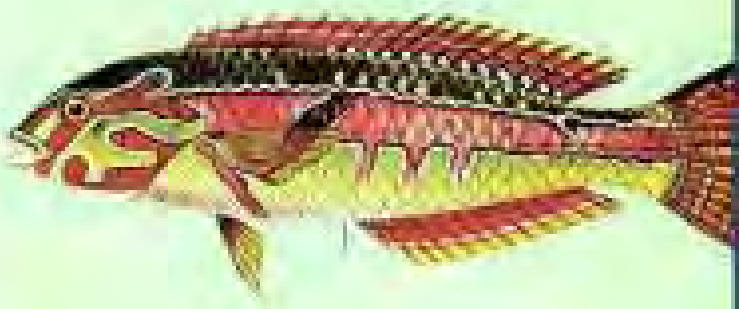
Stethojulis strigiventer 358
6-9 ♀ ♂ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



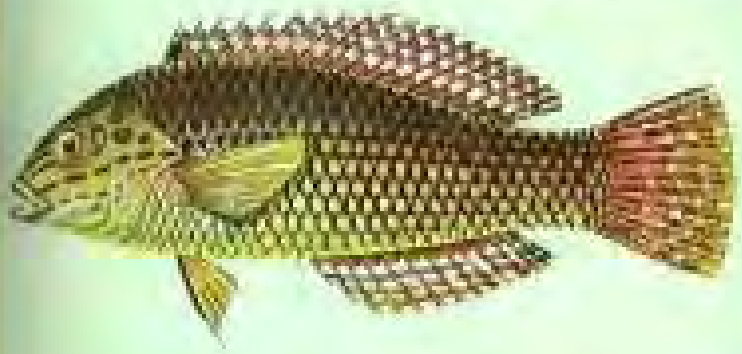
Stethojulis trilineata 358
7-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



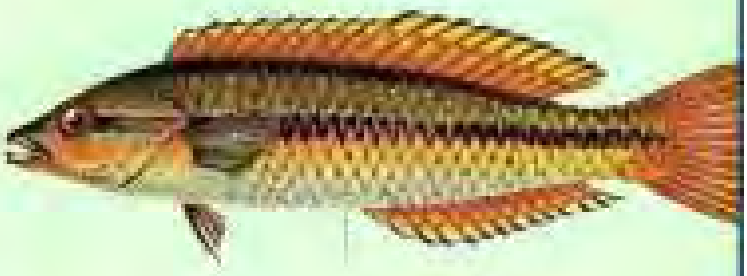
Halichoeres chloropterus 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 15 cm 200L



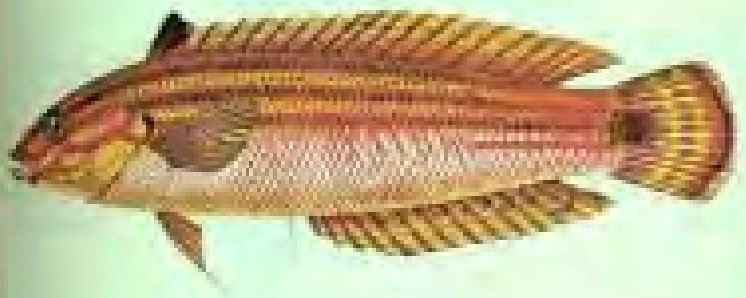
Halichoeres hartzfeldii 358
7 ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L



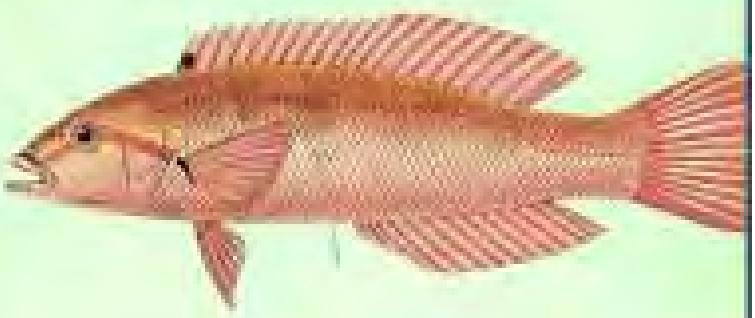
Halichoeres pardalecephalus 358
7, 9 ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 9 cm 100L



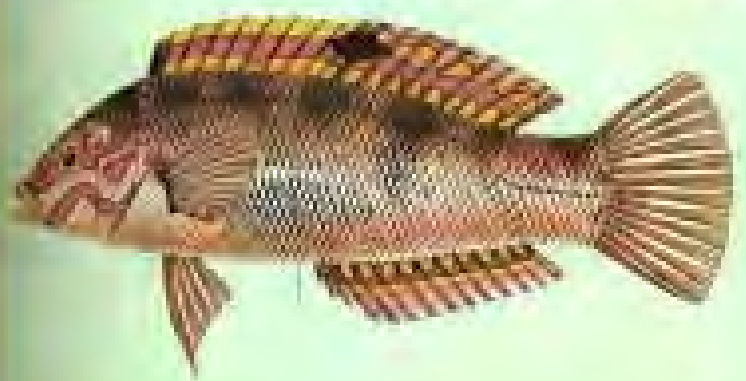
Leptojulis cyanopleura 358
6-7 ♂ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 200L



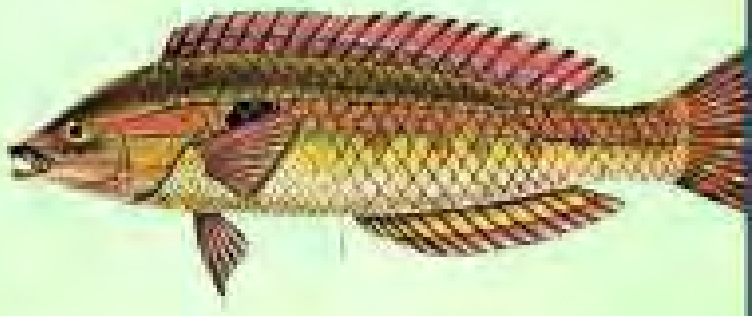
Coris caudimacula 358
7-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 26 cm 200L



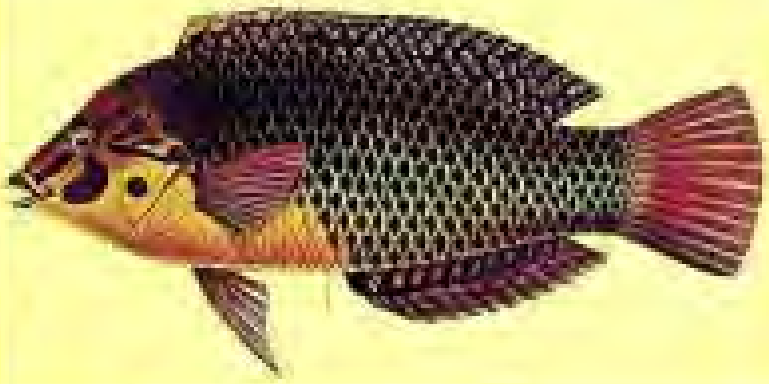
Coris batuensis 358
7 ♂ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 150L



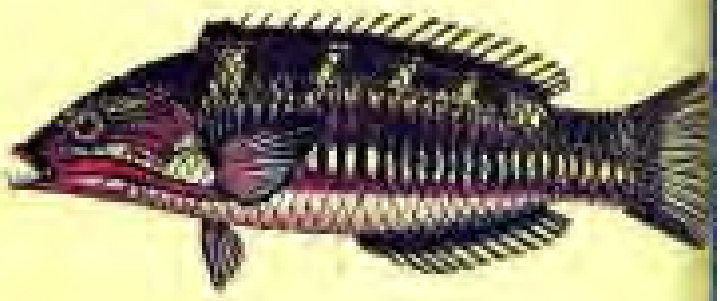
Coris variegata 358
8-10 ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L



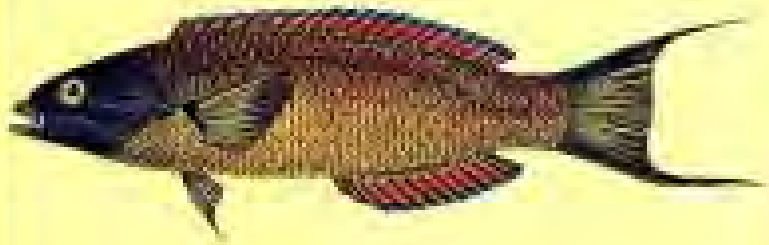
Leptojulis cyanopleura 358
6-7 ♂ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 200L



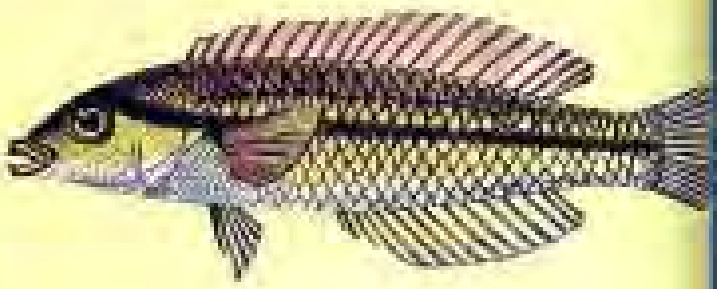
Halichoeres podostigma 358
7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18.5 cm 200L



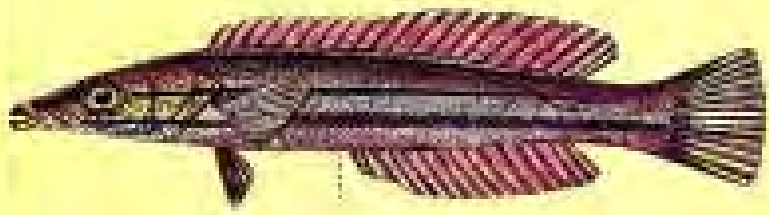
Thalassoma cupido 358
5, 7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



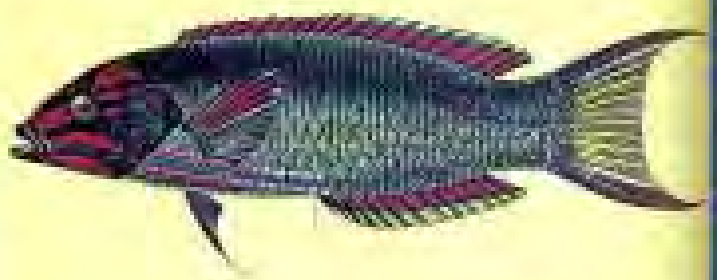
Thalassoma amblycephalus 358
7, 9 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L



Pseudojulis ginardi 358
7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

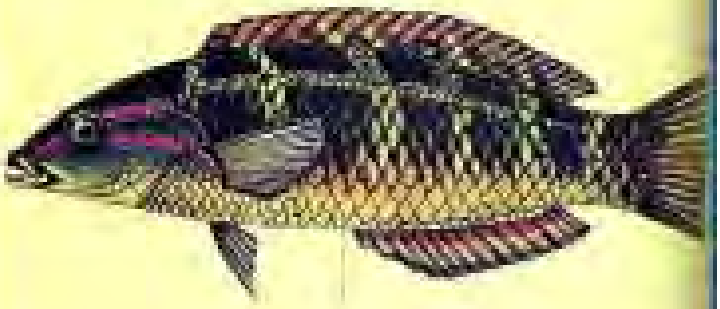


Hologymnosus doliatus 358
6-8, 12 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 300L

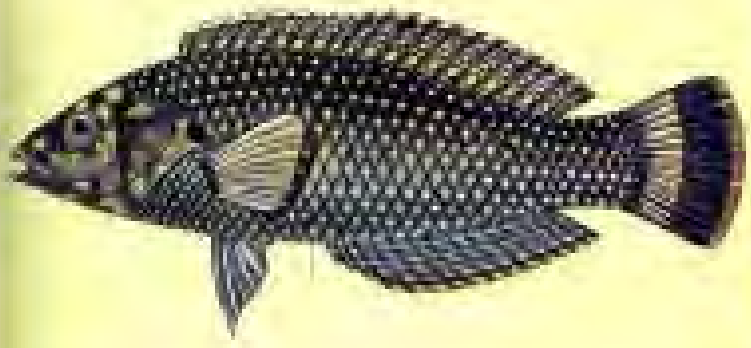


Thalassoma lunare 358
7, 9 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

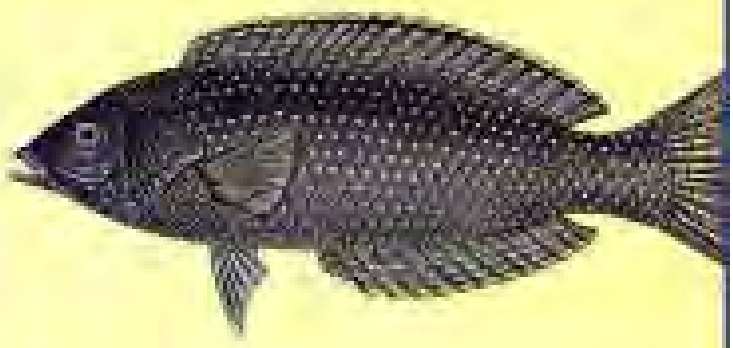
Thalassoma amblycephalus 358
7, 9 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L



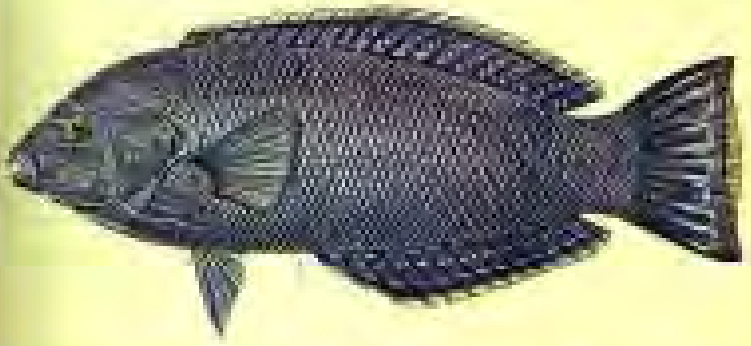
Thalassoma schwanefeldi 358
8, 7 ♀ ↝ ☾ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



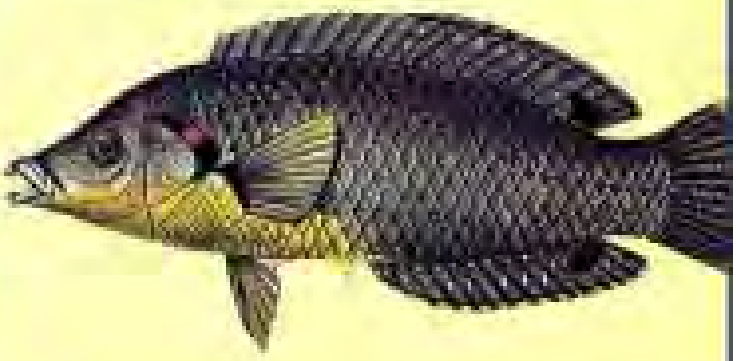
Anampses melanurus melanurus 358
6-7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 12 cm 150L



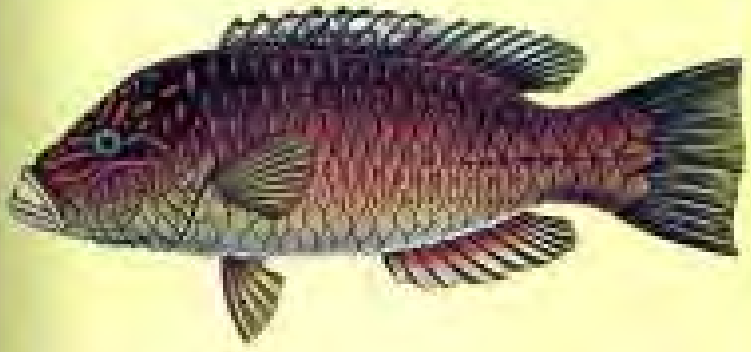
Anampses meleagrides 358
7, 9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L



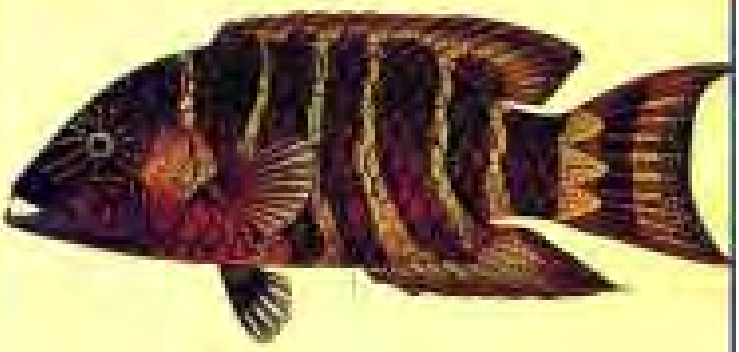
Anampses geographicus 358
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 25 cm 250L



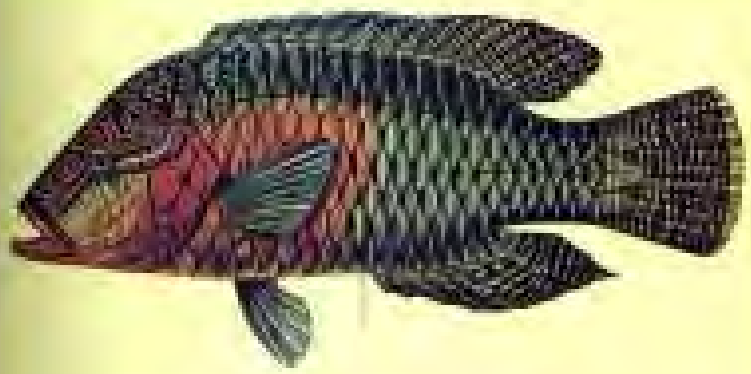
Anampses twistii 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 18 cm 200L



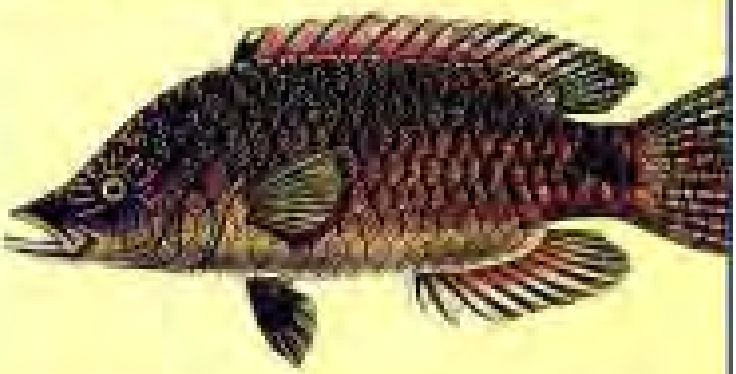
Chellinus digrammus 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L



Chellinus fasciatus 358
6-9 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 35 cm 400L



Chellinus undulatus 358
6-10 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 230 cm 5000L



Chellinus celebicus 358
7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.020 20 cm 200L

Odax acroptilus 359 ♀
12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 23°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L

Odax acroptilus 359 ♂
12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 23°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L

Odax cyanomelas 359
12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 24°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Odax cyanomelas 359
12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 24°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Neoodax balteatus 359
7, 12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 24°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Siphonognathus radiatus 359
12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm

Siphonognathus argyrophanes 359
6, 7 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Siphonognathus beddomei 359
12 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 23°C sg: 1.023 13 cm 100L

Scarus frenatus 360
5.7 ↘ ↑ ☾ ♥ ▶ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Cetoscarus bicolor 360 (juv.)
6-10 ↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Cetoscarus bicolor 360
6-10 ↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000

Hipposcarus harid 360
9-10 ↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 1000L

Scarus gibbus 360
7-10 ↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 28°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 100

Scarus gibbus 360
7-10 ↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L

Scarus prasiognathos 360 ♂
5-7, 15 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Scarus niger 360
7-10 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Scarus niger 360 ♀
7-10 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Scarus niger 360 ♂
7-10 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L

Scarus cyanescens 360
9 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus psittacus 360 ♂
7-10 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Scarus rubroviolaceus 360 ♂
3, 6-9 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 66 cm 800L

Scarus rubroviolaceus 360 ♀
3, 6-9 ♀ ♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 66 cm 800L

Scarus striiunula 360
9 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scarus dimidiatus 360
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Scarus sordidus 360
5-10, 15 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus venosus 360
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus gibbus 360
7-10 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L

Hipposcarus caudovittatus 360
9 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Scarus ghobban 360
7-10 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Scarus frenatus 360
5, 7 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Scarus brevifilis 360 ♂
6, 7 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Scarus bleekeri 360 ♂
6, 7 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Scarus frontalis 360 ♂
6, 7 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus perspicillatus 360 ♂
6 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 62 cm 600L

Scarus rubroviolaceus 360 ♂
7-9 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Scarus sp. 360
6 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm

Scarus ferrugineus 360 ♂
9-10 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 500L

Scarus perspicillatus 360 ♀
6 ↝ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 62 cm 600L

Bolbometopon muricatus 360
7-10 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 150 cm 2000L

Scarus dubius 360
5, 7, 9 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus gibbus 360
7-10 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L

Scarus gibbus 360
7-10 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L

Scarus schlegeli 360
5, 7, 9 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus flavipectoralis 360
6 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 250L

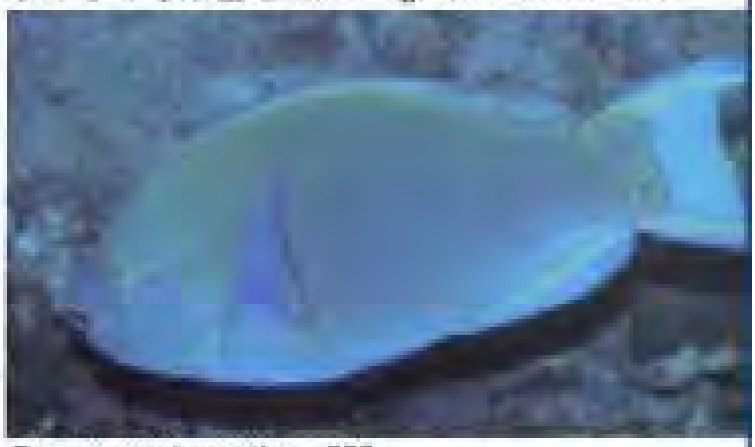
Scarus tricolor 360
5, 7, 9 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Scarus sp. 360
6 ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Scarus psittacus 360
7-10♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Scarus ghobban 360
8-10♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Scarus ferrugineus 360
10♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L



Scarus prasiognathos 360
6-9♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Scarus frenatus 360
5, 7♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Scarus frenatus 360
5, 7♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Scarus guacamaia 360
2♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 83 cm 1000L

Scarus perrico 360
3♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

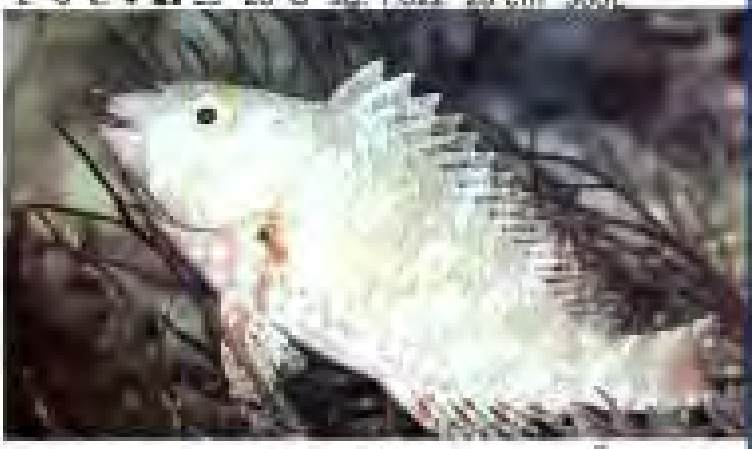
Sparisoma atomarium 360 ♂
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Sparisoma atomarium 360 ♀
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Sparisoma aurofrenatum 360 ♂
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Sparisoma aurofrenatum 360 ♀
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Sparisoma chrysopterum 360 ♂
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Sparisoma chrysopterum 360 ♀
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Sparisoma viride 360 ♂
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

Sparisoma viride 360 ♀
2 ~ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

Cryptotomus roseus 360
2 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

Calotomus japonicus 360
6-9 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Leptoscarus vaigiensis 360
7-9 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

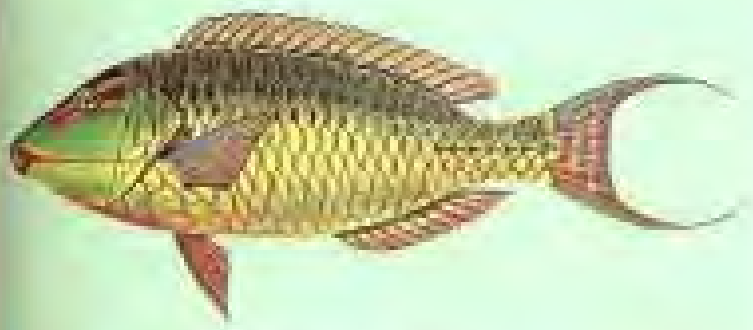
Sparisoma radians 360
2, 13 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13.5 cm 200L

Calotomus zonarchus 360
6 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

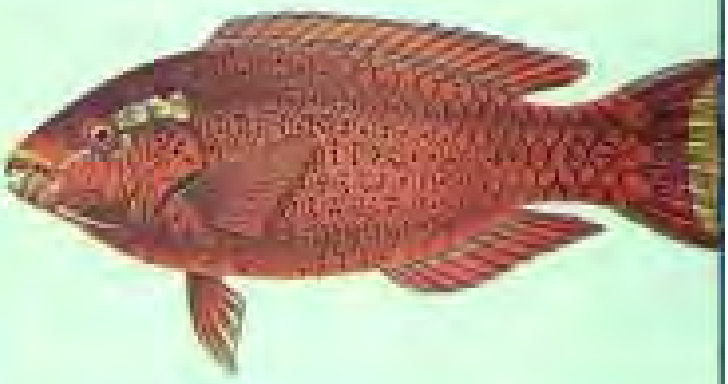
Calotomus spinidens 360
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Nicholsina denticulata 360
3 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 100L

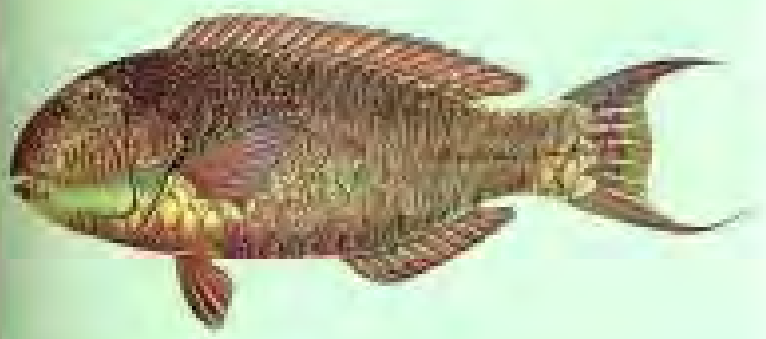
Sparisoma rubripinne 360
2, 13 ♂ ♀ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L



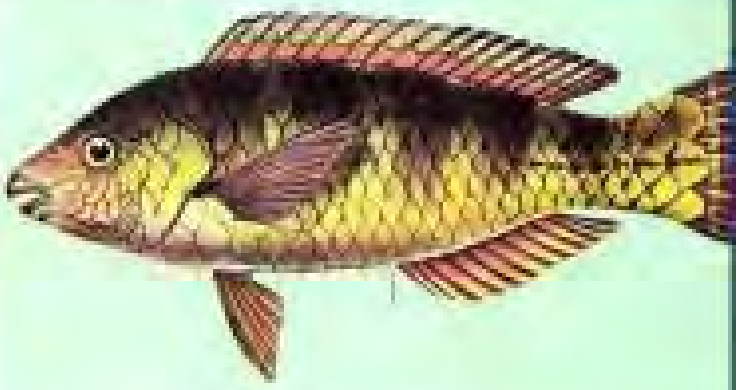
Hipposcarus harid 360
9↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 750L



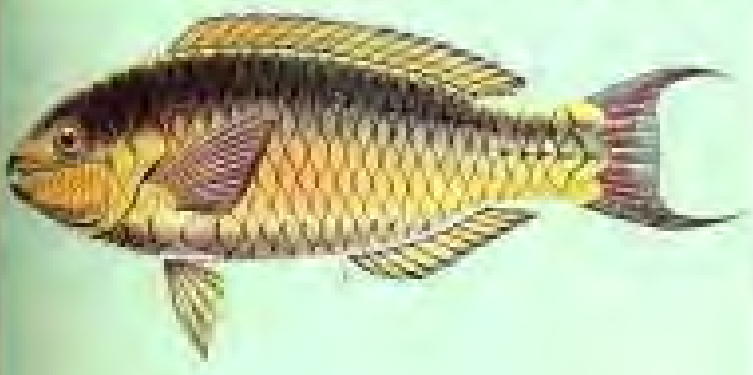
Scarus niger 360
7-10↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 500L



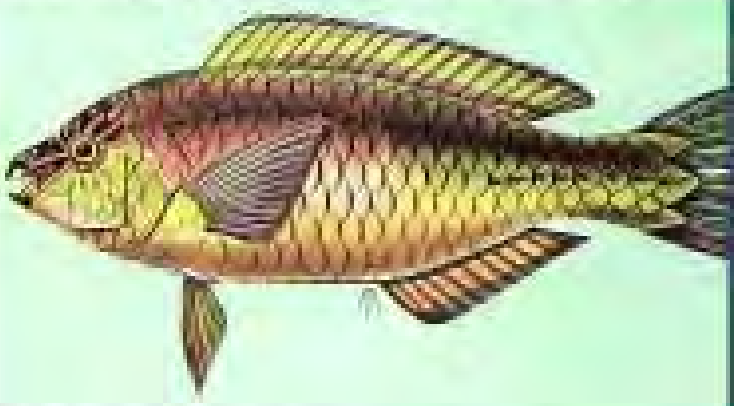
Cetoscarus bicolor 360
6-8↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



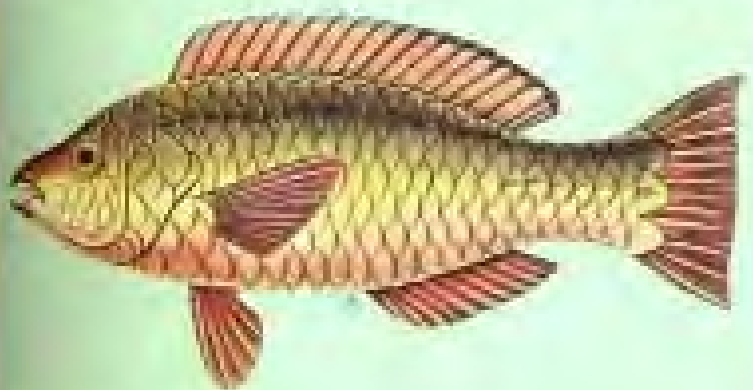
Scarus psittacus 360
7-10↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L



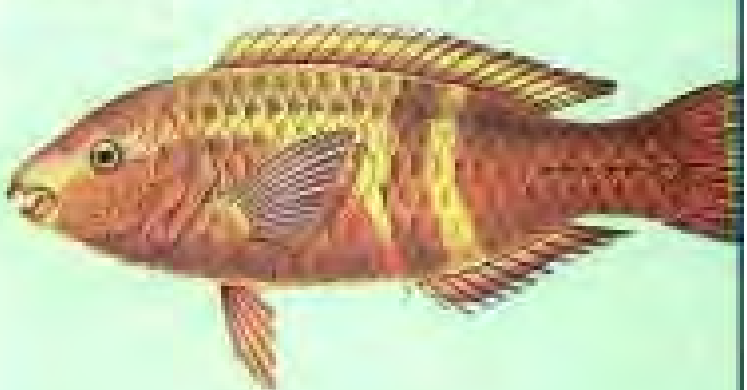
Scarus oviceps 370
7↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Scarus javanicus 360
7↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

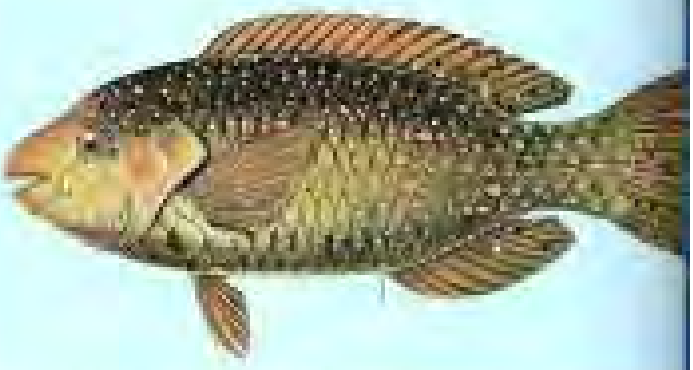


Scarus moensi 360
6-8↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

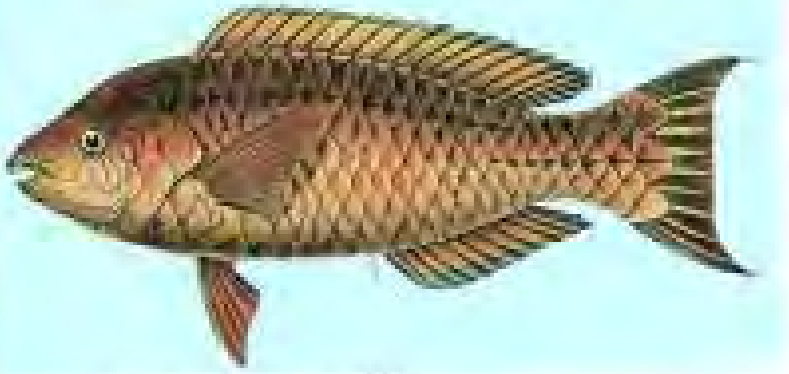


Scarus psittacus 360
7-10↷♂ + ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

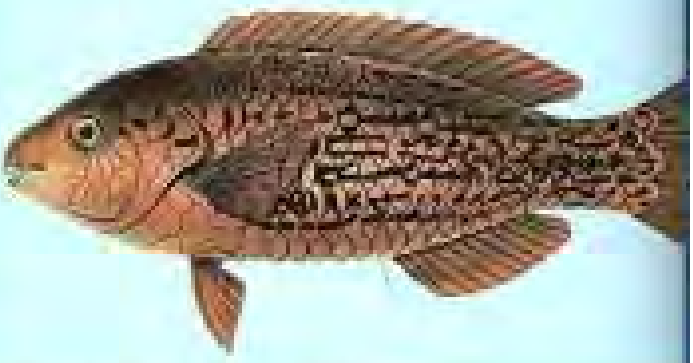
Scarus bataviensis 360
7, 9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



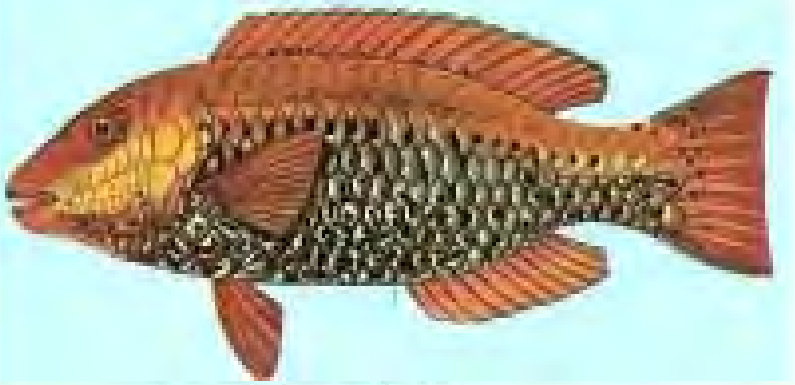
Scarus prasiognathos 360
6-9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L



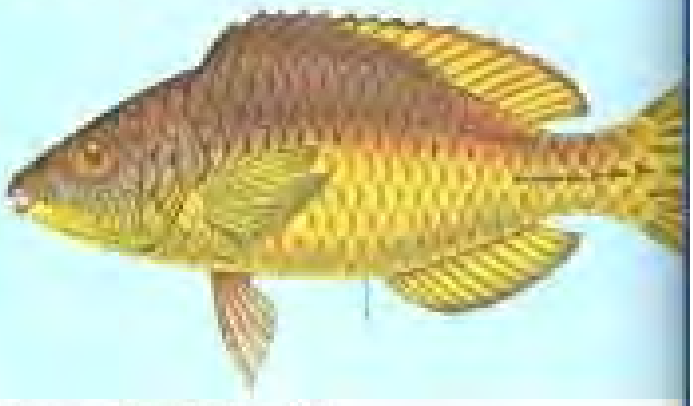
Scarus oktodon 360
7, 9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 33 cm 300L



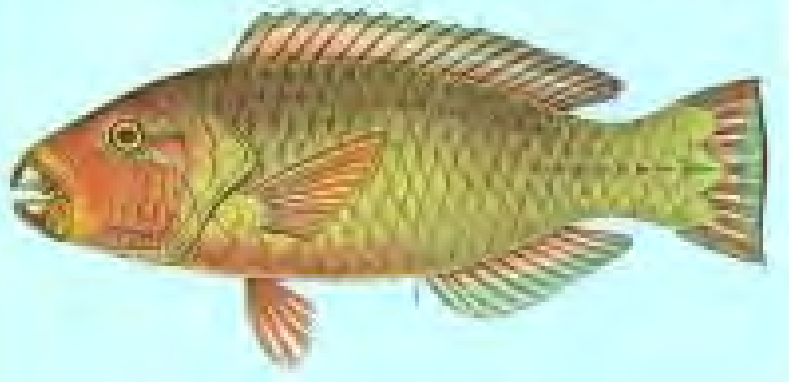
Scarus rubroviolaceus 360
3, 6-9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 66 cm 800L



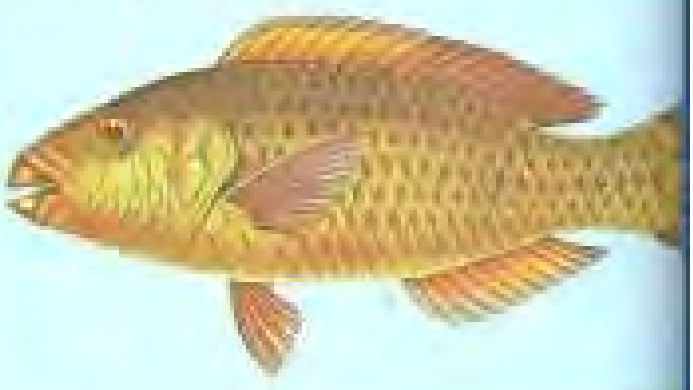
Cetoscarus bicolor 360
6-9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



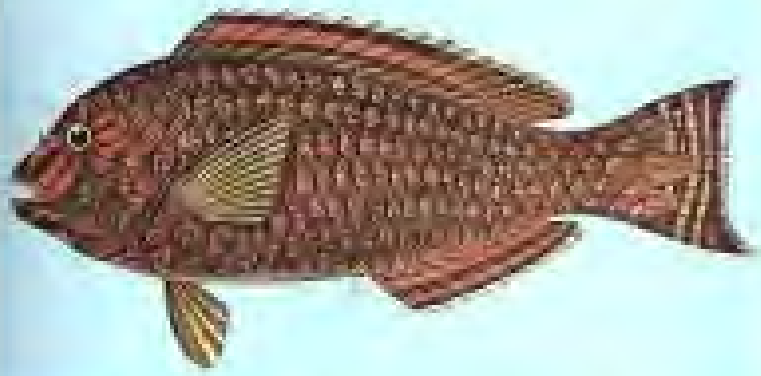
Scarus macrochelius 360
7, 9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 200L



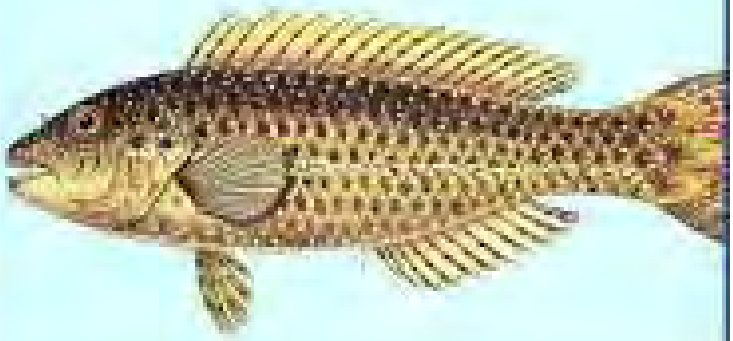
Scarus sordidus 360
6-9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Scarus erythrodon 360
7, 9↘♂ ♀ ☾ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

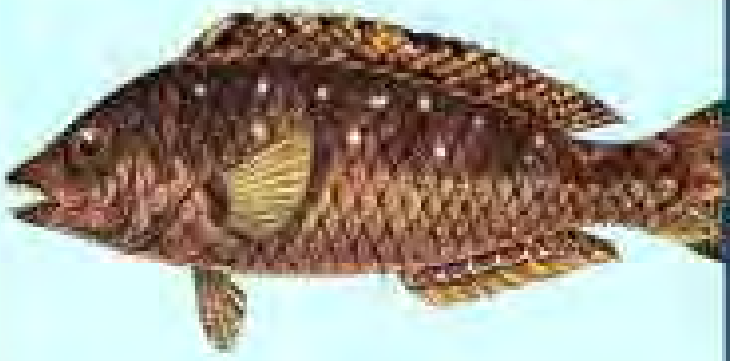


Calotomus spinidens 360
7, 9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

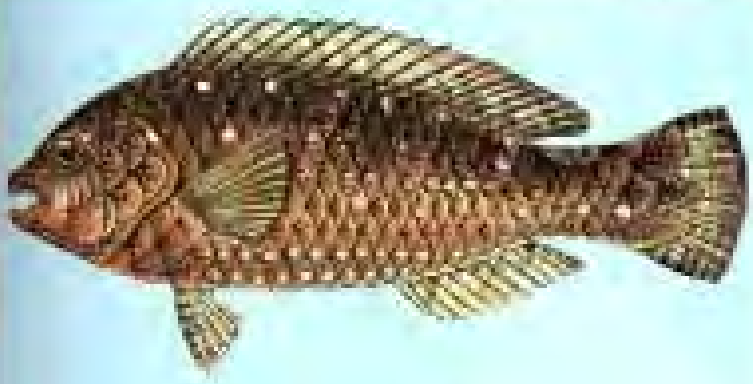


Leptoscarus vaigiensis 360
7-9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

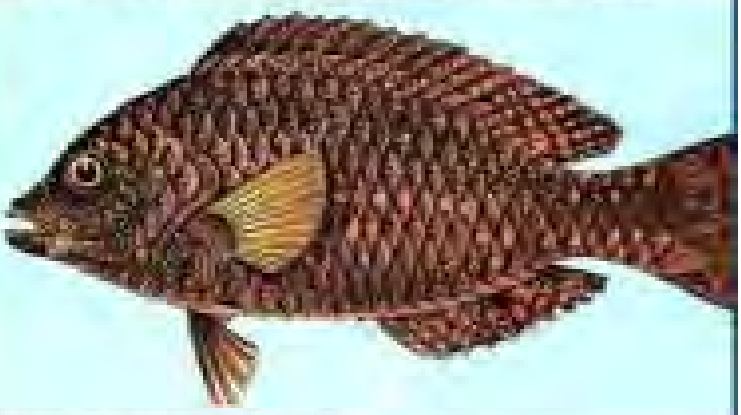
Leptoscarus vaigiensis 360
7-9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



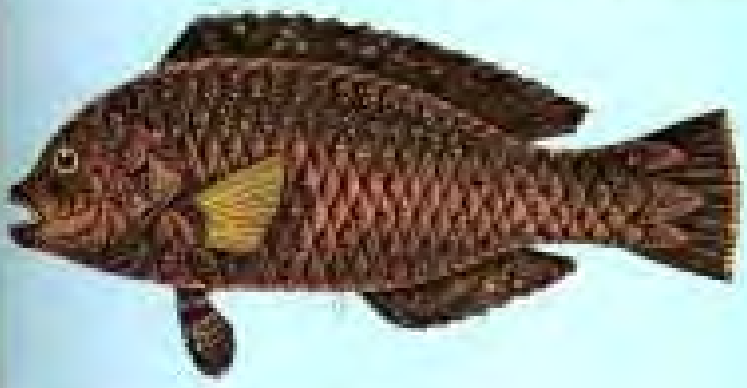
Calotomus spinidens 360
7, 9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



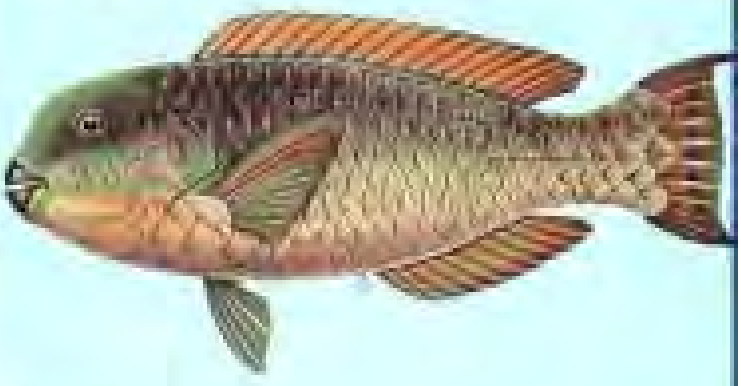
Calotomus spinidens 360
7, 9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



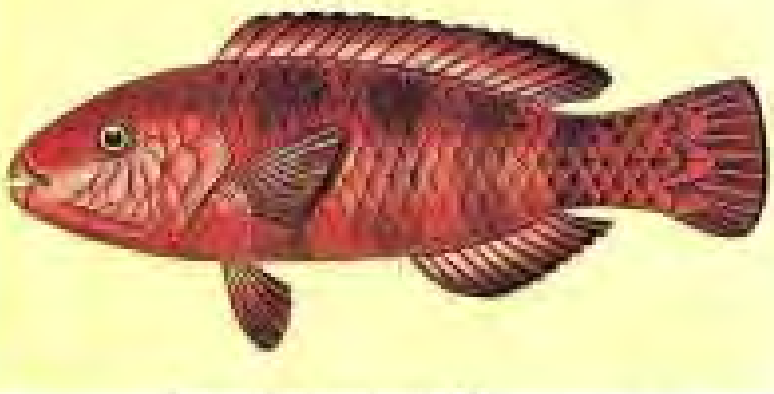
Calotomus spinidens 360
7, 9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



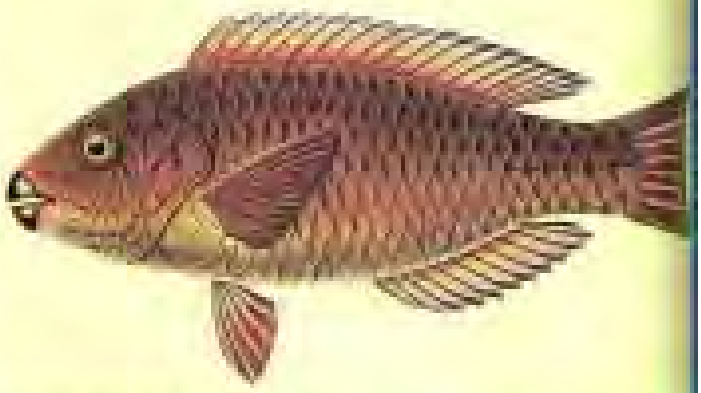
Calotomus spinidens 360
7, 9↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



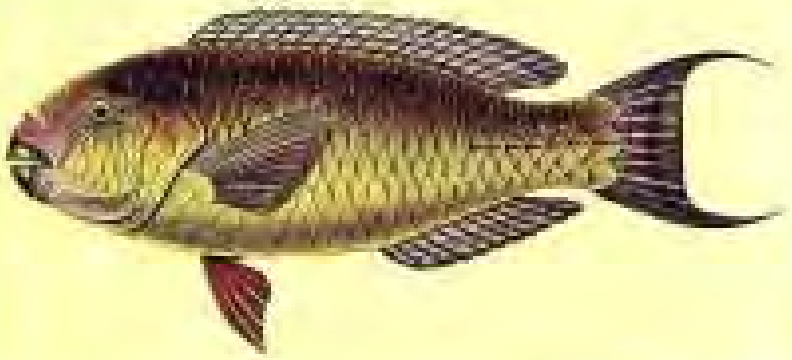
Scarus gibbus 360
7-10↘♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐠 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L



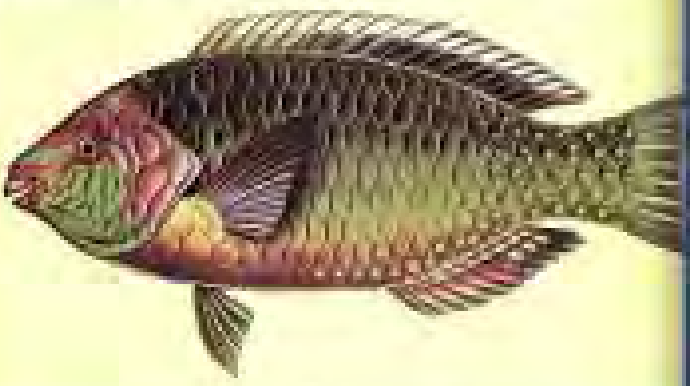
Scarus rhodopterus 360
7 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L



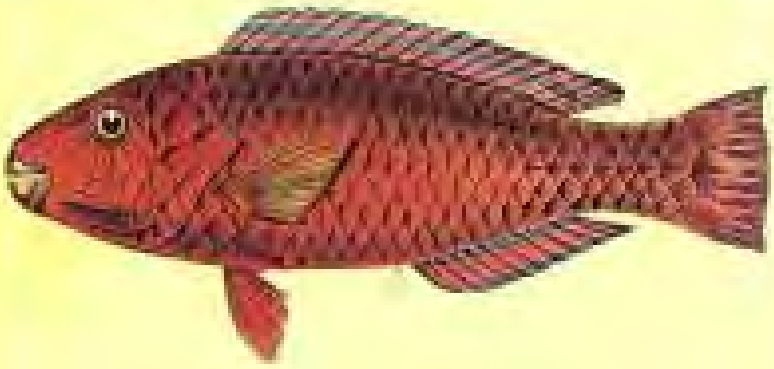
Scarus microrhinus 360
6, 7 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



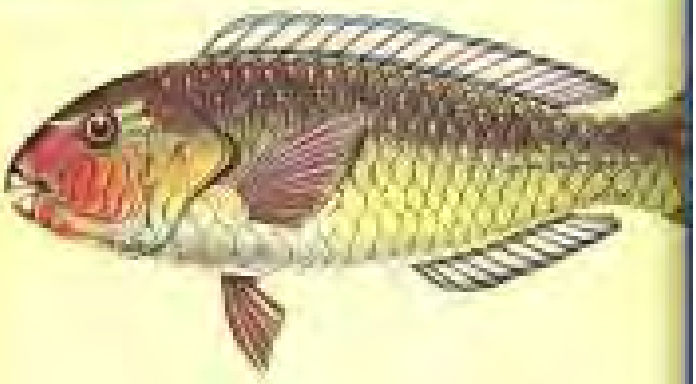
Scarus gibbus 360
7-10 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L



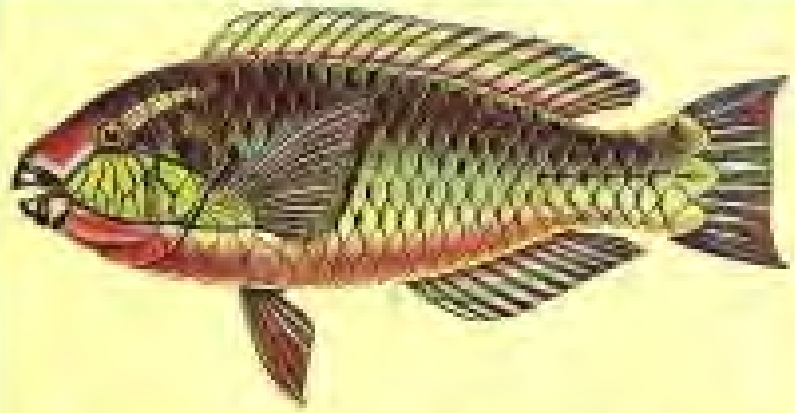
Scarus prasiognathos 360
6-8 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L



Scarus cyanotaenia 360
7-8 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 250L



Scarus japanensis 360
6-7 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Scarus bleekeri 360
6, 7 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Scarus psittacus 360
7-10 ♀♂ ☼ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Scarus sp. 360
7-10 ↘ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 1000L

Scarus bleekeri 360
6, 7 ↘ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Rathbunella hypoplecta 361
3-4 ~ ~ ● ☀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Bathymaster derjugini 361
3-4 ~ ~ ● ☀ 23°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

Lycodes pacificus 362
4 ~ ~ ● ☀ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Macrozoarces americanus 362
1 ~ ~ ● ☀ 23°C sg: 1.024 110 cm 1500L

Lycogramma zesta 362
5 ~ ● ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Zoarchias veneficus 362
14 ~ ~ ● ☀ 20°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

Dictyosoma burgeri 363
5 ~ ● ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 8 cm 60L

Enogrammus hexagrammus 363
5, 7 ~ ~ ● ☀ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 150L

Chirolophis japonicus 363
5 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 55 cm 500L

Chirolophis decoratus 363
4 ♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 42 cm 400L

Chirolophis nugator 363
4 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 42 cm 500L

Cebidichthys violaceus 363
4 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Anarrhichthys ocellatus 365
4-5 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 200 cm 2000L

Anarrhichas lupus 365
4-5 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 200 cm 2000L

Liocranium praepositum 267
8 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pholis gunnellus 365
1, 14 ♀ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

#418

Opistognathus gilberti 375
2 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Opistognathus gilberti 375
2 ↘♂ ◖ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Opistognathus *rhomaleus* 375
3-4 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ 🐟 🐠 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Opistognathus sp. 375
3 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Opistognathus *aurifrons* 375
2 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Opistognathus rhomaleus 375
3-4 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Lonchopisthus micrognathus 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Opistognathus darwiniensis 375
8 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Opistognathus lonchurus 375
8 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Tandya latitabunda 375
8 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 250L

Opistognathus sp. 375
3 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Opistognathus sp. 375
3 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Opistognathus aurifrons 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Opistognathus sp. 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Opistognathus scops 375
3-4 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Opistognathus gilberti 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Opistognathus sp. 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Opistognathus whitehursti 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Opistognathus macrognathus 375
2 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Hallophis guttatus 376
9-10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 150L

Blennodesmus scapularis 376
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Pholidichthys leucotaenia (juv.) 380
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Pholidichthys leucotaenia 380
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Arctoscopus japonicus 381
4-5 ↘ ◐ 📷 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.023 22 cm 200L

Notograptus livingstonei 379
8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Kathetostoma averruncus 383
3-4 ↘ ◐ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 31 cm 300L

Ichthyoscopus lebeck 383
5 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Uranoscopus bicinctus 383
5 ↘ ◐ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Uranoscopus asper 383
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Gnathagnus elongatus 383
5 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.023 35 cm 400L

Uranoscopus japonicus 383
5, 7 ↘ ◐ 24°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Creedia alleni 385
7, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Limnichthys fasciatus 385
7, 12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Crapatalus arenarius 386
8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Stichaeus grigorjewi 363
5 ↘ ◐ ♥ 23°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Parapercis aurantica 388
5, 7 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 150L

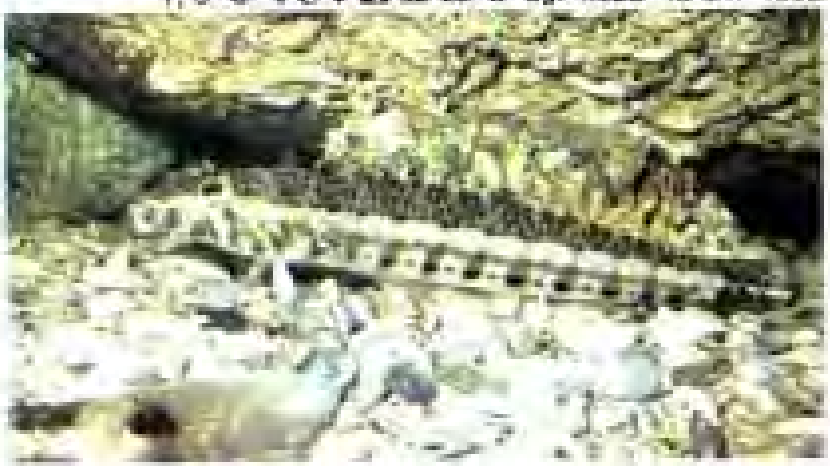
Parapercis sexfasciata 388
5, 7 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Parapercis pulchella 388
5, 7 ~ ~ ◐ ⚹ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 150L

Parapercis multifasciata 388
5, 7 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 150L

Parapercis sp. 388
7, 9 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Parapercis schauinslandi 388
5, 7 ~ ~ ◐ ⚹ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L



Parapercis xanthozona 388
7 ~ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 100L

Parapercis nebulosa 388
8 ~ ◐ ⚹ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 32 cm 350L

Parapercis snyderi 388
7 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Parapercis cephalopunctata? 388
?, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Parapercis cephalopunctata 388
?-9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 150L

Parapercis bivittata 388
9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Parapercis hasckel 388
7 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Parapercis hexophthalma 388
7-10 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Parapercis tetracantha 388
?, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Parapercis trispilota 388
9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Parapercis sp. (juv. *cylindrica?*) 388
?, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 150L

Parapercis tetracantha 389
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Parapercis snyderi 388
7 ↘ ◐ ☀ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

#425A

Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos 395
6-10 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Vaucluselle sp. 390
12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 50L

Helcogramma decurrens 390
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Enneanectes altivelis 390
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Norfolkia sp. 390
12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 50L

Enneanectes boehlkei 390
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Enneanectes pectoralis 390
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Enneanectes sexmaculatus 390
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 50L

Enneanectes sp. 390
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

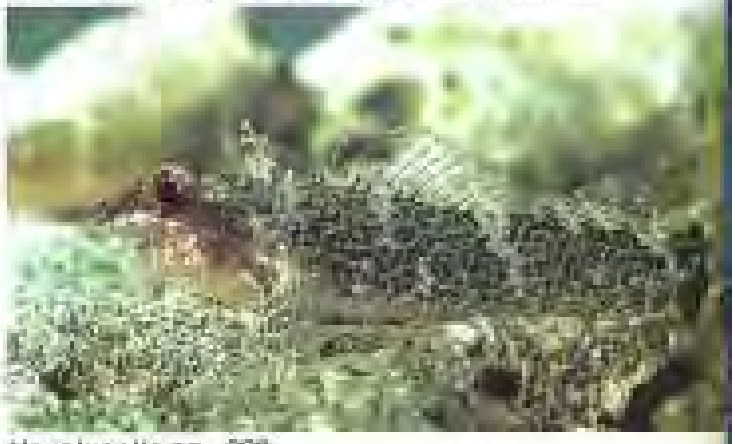
Undescribed Tripterygiid 390
3 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.023 8 cm 80L

Lepidoblennius marmoratus 390
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Enneanectes atrorus 390
2 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.3 cm 50L

Gilloblennius tripennis 390
11 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 22°C sg: 1.024 5 cm 50L

Norfolkia sp. 390
12 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L



Vaucluseila sp. 390
12 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 50L

Norfolkia brachylepis 390
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Helcogramma sp. 390
7 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Tripterygion tripteronotus 390
15 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Tripterygion tripteronotus 390 ♂
15 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Tripterygion sp. 390
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 3.8 cm 50L

Tripterygion tripteronotus 390
15 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Enneapterygius etheostomus 390
5 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 4 cm 50L

Tripterygion sp. 390
11 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Tripterygiid 390
8 ♀ ↝ ◐ ✻ ▬ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.024 4 cm 40L

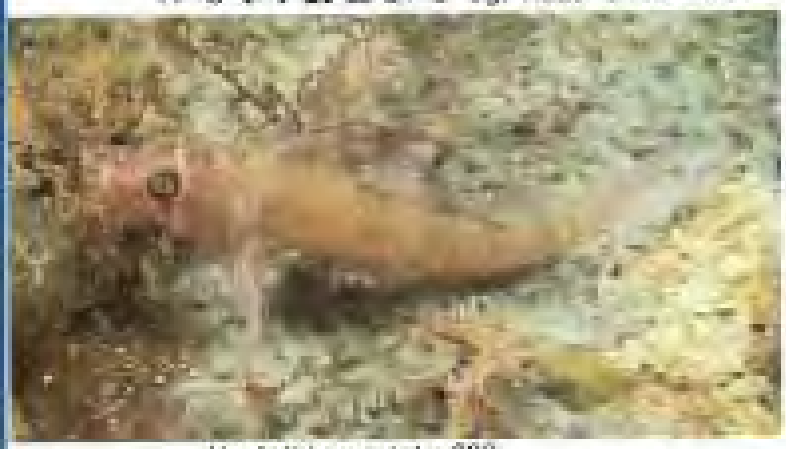
Tripterygiid 390
8 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.024 4 cm 40L

Tripterygion sp. 390
11 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 6 cm 60L

Tripterygion buaknim 390
11 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L

Tripterygion sp. 390
11 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 8 cm 60L

Tripterygion sp. B. 390
11 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 80L



Norfolkia cristata 390
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Norfolkia incisa 390
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 3 cm 40L

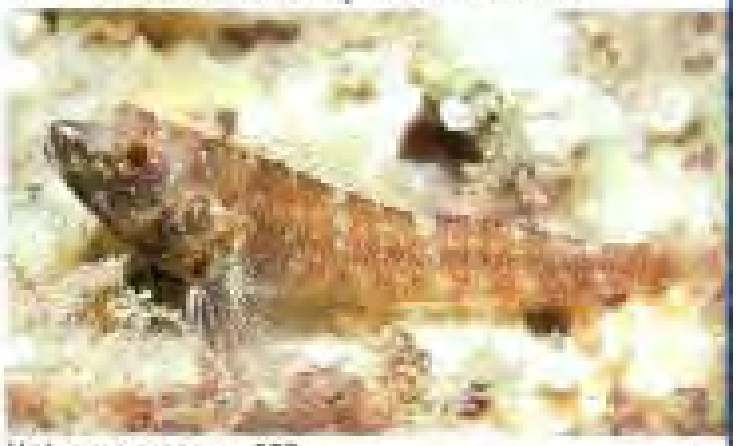
Norfolkia clarkei 390
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 6 cm 60L

Apogonichthyoides nigripinnis 390
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 4.4 cm 50L

Helcogramma striata 390
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 25°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

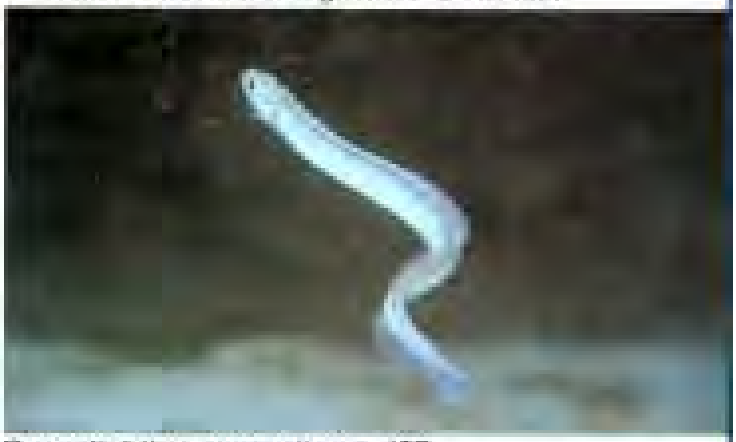
Helcogramma decurrens 390
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Helcogramma decurrens 390
12 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L



Helcogramma sp. 390
9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.020 3 cm 50L

Gunnellichthys curiosus 407
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L



Gunnellichthys monostigma 407
13 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Malacanthus brevirostris 300
3, 5-10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Hoplolatilus cuniculus 300
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Heterelius rubrocinctus 391
2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 6.0 cm 60L

Dactyloscopus pectoralis 391
3 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Gillelus greyae 391
2 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Exerpes asper 392
3 ♀ ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Starksia spinipenis 392
3 ♀ ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Neoclinus bryope 392
5 ♀ ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Starksia ocellata 392
2 ♀ ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Starksia sp. 392
3 ♀ ♂ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 50L

Labrisomus nuchipinnis 392
1-2, 13 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Labrisomus filamentosus 392
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.0 cm 80L

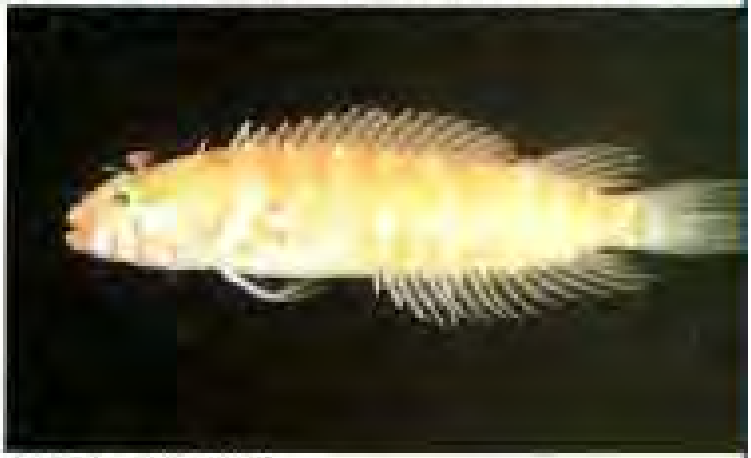
Labrisomus buccifemus 392
1-2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 25°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Labrisomus nigricinctus 392
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Labrisomus nuchipinnis 392
1-2, 13 ♀ ~ ~ ◐ ☀ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Labrisomus kalisherae 392
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Labrisomus haitiensis 392
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L



Starksia starcki 392
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

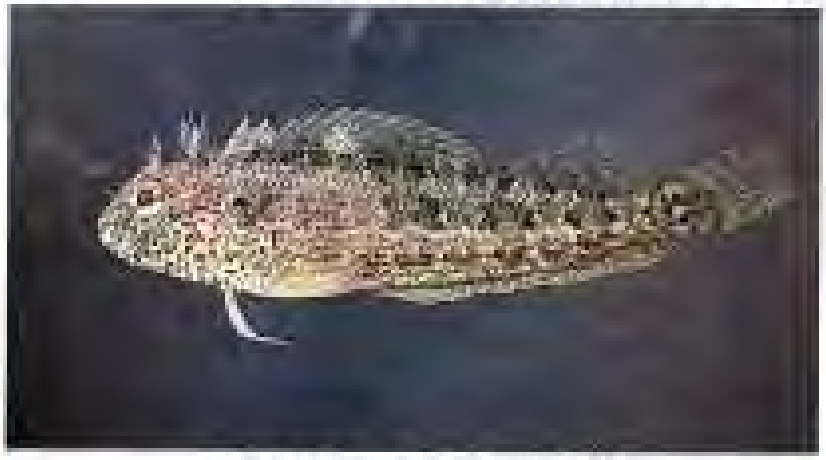
Malacoctenus gigas 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Malacoctenus tetranemus 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 150L

Paraclinus mexicanus 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 40L

Malacoctenus ebisui 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Malacoctenus margaritae 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L



Malacoctenus tetranemus 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Malacoctenus zonifer 392
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Malacoctenus triangulatus 392
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 80L

Malacoctenus gilli 392
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.7 cm 50L

Malacoctenus macropus 392
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 5.5 cm 60L

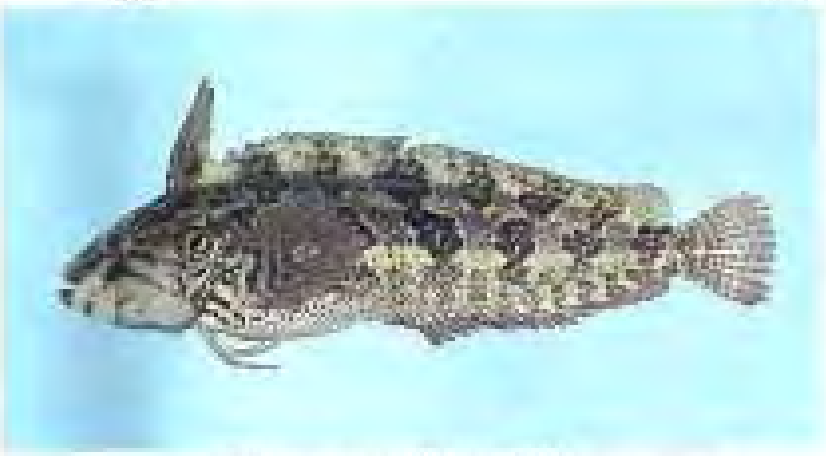
Malacoctenus boehlkei 392
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Paraclinus marmoratus 392
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Dialommus fuscus 392
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.0 cm 80L

Paraclinus fasciatus 392
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 80L

Paraclinus nigripinnis 392
1-2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

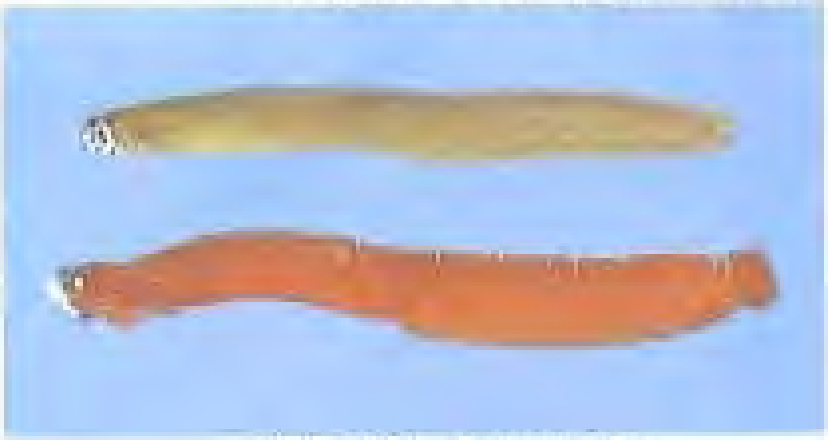


Climus superciliosus 393
9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.020 30 cm 250L

Gibbonsia metzi 393
4 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 250L

Stichaeus dorsale 393
12 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Heterostichus rostratus 393
3-4 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 61 cm 600L



Stathmonotus hemphilli 392
2 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ophiclinus gracilis 392
7 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Stathmonotus sinuscalifornici 392
3 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7,5 cm 80L

Xenomedia rhodopyga 392
3 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Heteroclinus whitleyi 393
12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Heteroclinus sp. cf. *roseus* 393
12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 80L

Heteroclinus ecklonlae 393
12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Heteroclinus roseus 393
12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Springerastus xanthosoma 393
7 ~ ◐ ✱ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Heteroclinus adelaidae 393
12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Cristiceps australis 393
7, 12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cristiceps aurantiacus 393
12 ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria macrospilus 394
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria balanorum 394
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria aspera 394
2 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria spinosa 394
2 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria hancocki 394
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria crockeri 394
3 ♂ ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Acanthemblemaria exilispinis 394
3 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Lucayablennius zingaro 394
2 ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Chaenopsis alepidota 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 100L

Ekemblemaria sp. (*myersi*?) 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Chaenopsis limbaughi 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 100L

Chaenopsis ocellata 394
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 100L

Coralliozetus angelica 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Coralliozetus micropes 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Hemiemblemaria simulus 394
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Emblemaria walkeri 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 50L

Emblemaria piratula 394
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Emblemaria pandionis 394
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

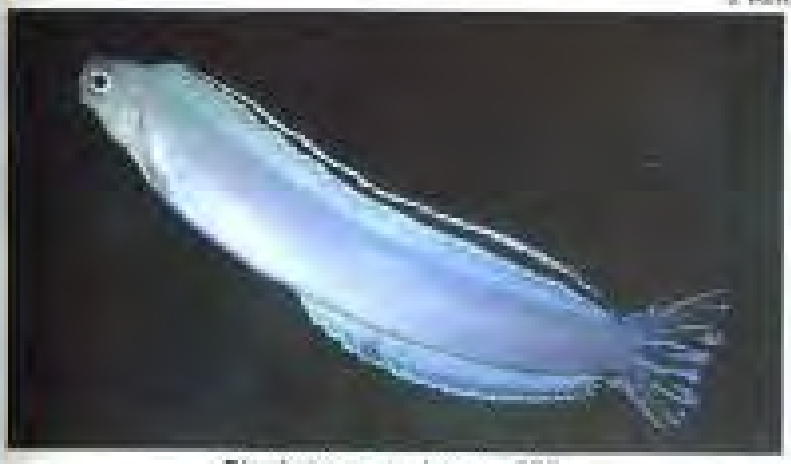
Emblemaria hypacanthus 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Corallozetus diaphanus 394
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Emblemaria bottomei 394
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Protemblemaria bicirrhis 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Protemblemaria lucasana 394
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L



Plagiotremus phenax 385
9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 28°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 60L

Plagiotremus laudandus flavus 385
6 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Plagiotremus azaleus 395
3 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Plagiotremus goslinei 395
6 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 75L

Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos 385
6-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos 385
6-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Plagiotremus townsendi 385 ♂
10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 6 cm 60L

Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos 385
6-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Melacanthus lineatus 395
7 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Melacanthus grammistes 395
7 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8cm 80L

Melacanthus kamoharai 395
7 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Petroscirtes fallax 395
7-8 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

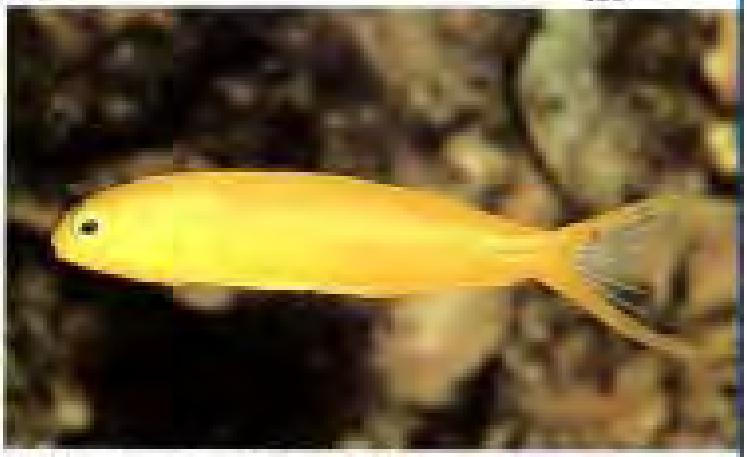
Petroscirtes xestus 395
8 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Petroscirtes breviceps 395
7-8 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Petroscirtes breviceps 395
7-8 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Aspidontus taeniatus 395
7-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Melacanthus atrodorsalis 395
6-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L



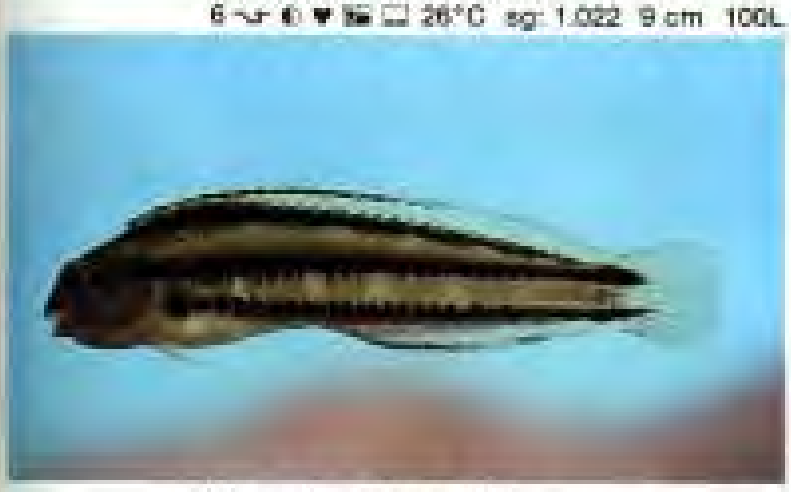
Melacanthus oualanensis 395
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Ecsenius gravieri (left), *Melacanthus nigrolineatus* (right) 395
10 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9.5 cm 100L

Melacanthus atrodorsalis 395
6-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Melacanthus bundoon 395
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Melacanthus smithi 395
9 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8.5 cm 90L



Melacanthus anema 395
6-7 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Melacanthus virtatus 395
7-8 ↘ ◐ ♥ ▣ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Aidablennius sphynx 395
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 80L

Aidablennius sphynx 395 ♂
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 7 cm 80L

Parablennius tentacularis 395
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 16 cm 200L

Salaria pavo 396
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Lipophrys adriaticus 395
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 10 cm 100L

Parablennius sanguinolentus 395
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Lipophrys dalmatinus 395 ♂
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 60L

Parablennius rouxi 395
15 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 100L

Parablennius incognitus 395
15 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 100L

Lipophrys nigriceps 395
15 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 75L

Lipophrys canevae 395 ♂
15 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 100L

Lipophrys canevae 395 ♂
15 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 8 cm 100L

Omobranchus ferox 395
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Parablennius cyanimini 395
15 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.023 7 cm 80L

Omobranchus germaini 395
7 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Omobranchus elegans 395
5 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 7 cm 80L

Salarias sp. 395
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Enchelyurus flavipes 395
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Istiblennius sp. 395
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Istiblennius sp. 395
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Istiblennius dussumieri 395
7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Salarias fasciatus 395
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Xiphasia setifer 395
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Xiphasia setifer 395
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Laiphognathus multimaculatus 395
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 40L

Glyptoparus delicatulus 395
6-7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Salarias sp. 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

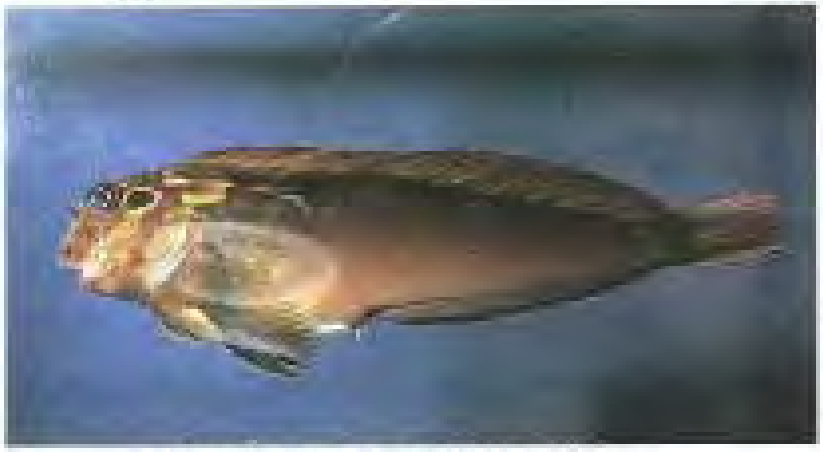
Salarias guttatus 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Salarias fasciatus 395
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Salarias irroratus 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Atrosalarias fuscus 395
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Atrosalarias fuscus (juv.) 395
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Ophioblennius steindachneri 395
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Ophioblennius atlanticus 395
1, 2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 13 cm 150L

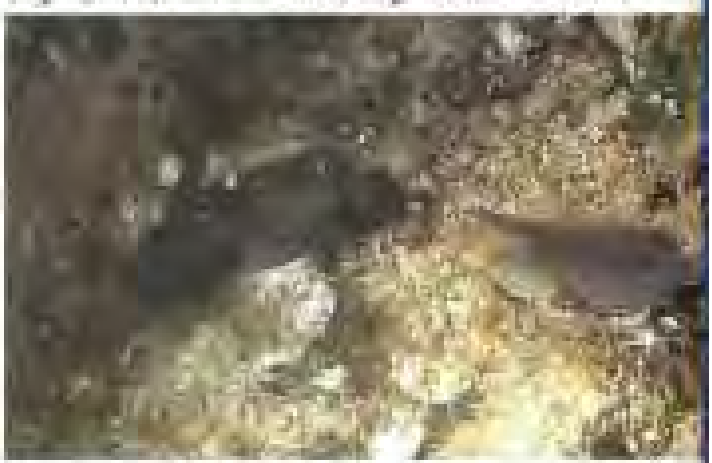
Cirripectes stigmaticus 395
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirripectes stigmaticus 395
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirripectes casamansus 385
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirripectes filamentosus 395
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Cirripectes alboapicalis 395
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



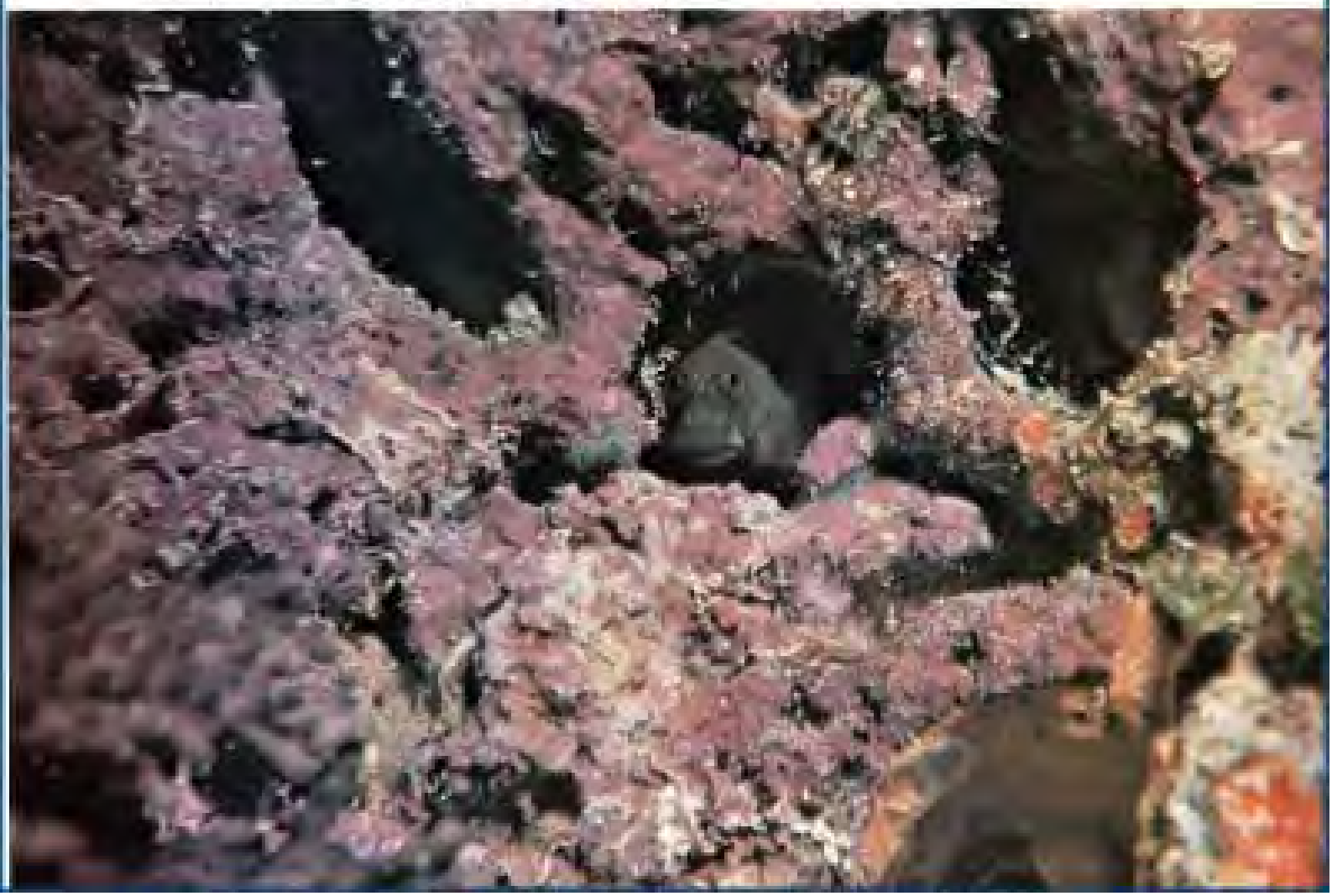
Cirripectes chelomatus 385
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Satanoperca sp. 395
13 ♀ ↝ ✦ ◐ ♥ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Satanoperca fascianus 395
6-8 ♀ ↝ ✦ ◐ ♥ ▬ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Cirrhilabrus stigmaticus 395
6-8 ♀ ~ 4 ♦ ♥ ▣ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cirrhilabrus sp. 395
8 ♀ ~ 4 ♦ ♥ ▣ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Ecsenius gravieri 395
9-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Meiacanthus nigrolineatus 395
10 ♥ 26° sg: 1.022 9.5 cm 100L

Ecsenius gravieri 395
9-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius gravieri 395
9-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Eosenius aroni 395
10 ↘♂ 🐟 ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.028 4 cm 50L

Eosenius pulcher 395
9 ↘♂ 🐟 ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 70L

Eosenius pulcher 395
9 ↘♂ 🐟 ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 70L

Eosenius pulcher 395
9 ↘♂ 🐟 ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 70L

Eosenius lividanalis 395
7 ↘♂ 🐟 ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Eosenius lividanalis 395
7 ↘♂ 🐟 ◐ ♥ 🐠 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius melarchus 395
7 ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius melarchus 395
7 ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius midas 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Ecsenius midas 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Ecsenius midas 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

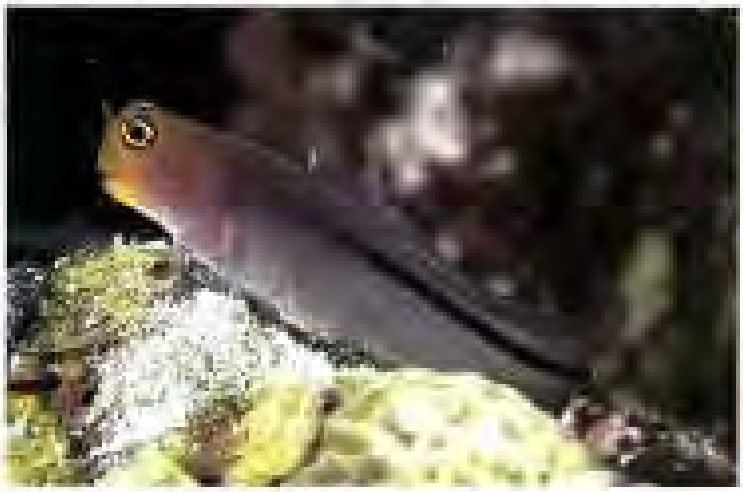
Ecsenius midas 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Ecsenius stigmatura 395
7 ♀ ↜♂ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Ecsenius stigmatura 395
7 ♀ ↜♂ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Ecsenius frontalis 395
10 ♀ ↜♂ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.026 8 cm 60L

Ecsenius frontalis 395
10 ♀ ↜♂ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.026 8 cm 60L



Ecsenius frontalis 395
10 ♀ ↜♂ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.026 8 cm 60L

Ecsenius bicolor 396
6-9 ♀ ↜♂ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius bicolor 395
6-9 ♀ ∿ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius bicolor 395
6-9 ♀ ∿ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius bicolor 395
6-9 ♀ ∿ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius bicolor 395
6-9 ♀ ∿ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius namiyei 395
7 ♀ ∿ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

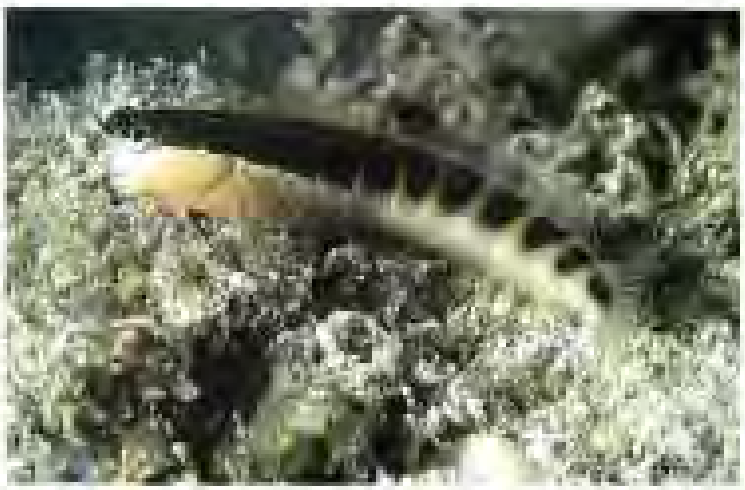
Ecsenius namiyei 395
7 ♀ ∿ ↟ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Ecsenius namiyei 395
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius aculeitus 385
7, 9, 12 ↘ ↛ ◐ ♥ ▣ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Ecsenius parvoculus 385
7 ↘ ↛ ◐ ♥ ▣ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius oculus 385
6-7 ♀ ↘ ↛ ◐ ♥ ▣ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ecsenius monoculus 385
7 ♀ ↘ ↛ ◐ ♥ ▣ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius tessera 385
8 ♀ ↘ ↛ ◐ ♥ ▣ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius pardus 396
6 ♀ ↘ ↛ ◐ ♥ ▣ ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius pardus 385
6 ♀ ⌒ ↟ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius portenoyi 385
6 ♀ ⌒ ↟ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius portenoyi 385
6 ♀ ⌒ ↟ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius dentex 385
10 ⌒ ↟ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.026 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius nalolo 385
9-10 ♀ ⌒ ↟ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ecsenius nalolo 385
9-10 ♀ ⌒ ↟ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ecsenius yaeyamaensis 395
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius yaeyamaensis 395
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius yaeyamaensis 395
7, 9 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius minutus 395
9 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius stictus 395
8 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius stictus 395
8 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius axelrodi 395
7 ♀ ↝ ✦ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius axelrodi 395
7 ♀ ↝ ✦ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

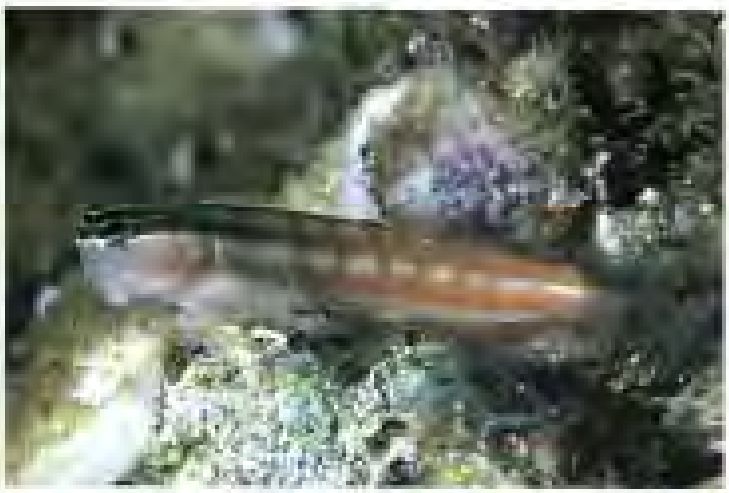
Ecsenius axelrodi 395
7 ♀ ↝ ✦ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius tigris 395
8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius dilemma 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius dilemma 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius dilemma 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L



Ecsenius bathi 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius bathi 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

*Ecsenius allen*i 395
7 ♀ ∿ ⊬ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius australianus 395
8 ♀ ∿ ⊬ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius fijiensis 395
8 ♀ ∿ ⊬ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius fourmanoiri 395
6, 8 ♀ ∿ ⊬ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius opsifrontalis 395
6 ♀ ∿ ⊬ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius opsifrontalis 395
6 ♀ ∿ ⊬ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius iuos
6, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius bilineatus 385
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius pictus 385
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius pictus 385
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius bandanus 385
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius bimaculatus 385
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Ecsenius collettei 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius prooculus 396
7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius aequalis 395
8 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius aequalis 395
8 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ecsenius mandibularis 395
8 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ecsenius schroederi 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Entomacrodus striatus 395
6-7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Entomacrodus decoratus 395
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Scartella cristata 395
2, 13 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Entomacrodus nigricans 395
2 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Parablennius marmoreus 395
2 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Parablennius tasmanianus 395
12-13 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 13 cm 150L

Parablennius marmoreus 395
2 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Parablenneus marmoreus 395
2 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Hypsoblennius brevipinnis 395
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Hypsoblennius gentilis 395
3 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Hypleurochilus bermudensis 395
1-2 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Salarias ceramensis 395
7 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Scartella cristata 395
2, 13 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Parablennius gattorugine 395
13-15 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 23°C sg: 1.024 30 cm 300L

Stanulus talboti 395
7-8 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Stanulus seychellensis 395
9 ♀ ↘ ↑ ◐ ♥ ▬ □ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Ichthyemnius edentulus 395
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Istiblennius gibbifrons 395
6-7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Istiblennius meleagris 395
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Istiblennius chrysospilos 395
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Istiblennius striatus 395
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L ♂

Istiblennius lineatus 395
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L ♂

Istiblennius zebra 395
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L ♂

Istiblennius chrysospilos 395
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Aspidontus dussumieri 395
6-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Aspidontus dussumieri 395
6-10 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Cirrhipectes variolosus 395
6-7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ ⚘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Pereulixia kasiensis 395
9 ♀ ↘♂ ⚘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300

Plagiotremus tapeinosoma 395
6-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Melacanthus mossambicus 395
9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Ecsenius bicolor 395
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ⚘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius bicolor 395
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ⚘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100

Ecsenius midas 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Ecsenius midas 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Ecsenius oculus 395
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ecsenius oculus 395
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius lineatus 395
7 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Ecsenius nalolo 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ✈ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ecsenius grewen 395
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Istiblennius edentulus 395
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Istiblennius periophthalmus 395
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Istiblennius dussumieri 395
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Istiblennius dussumieri 395
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Omobranchus elongatus 395
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Petroscirtes mitratus 395
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Exallias brevis 395
6-10 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

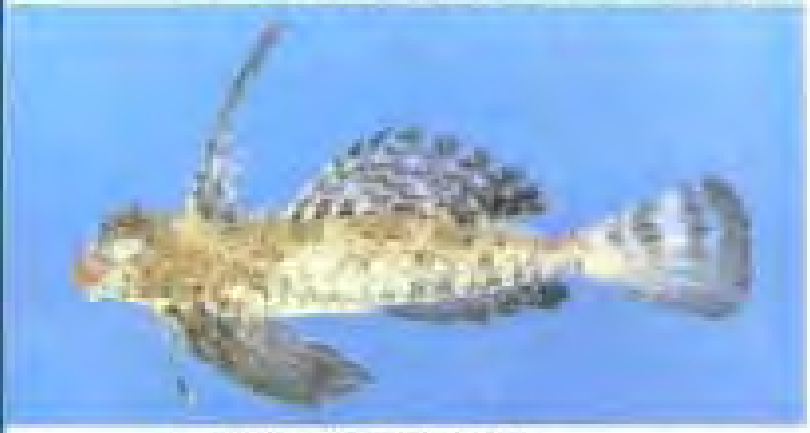
Congrogadus subducens 376
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Synchiropus picturatus 399
7 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

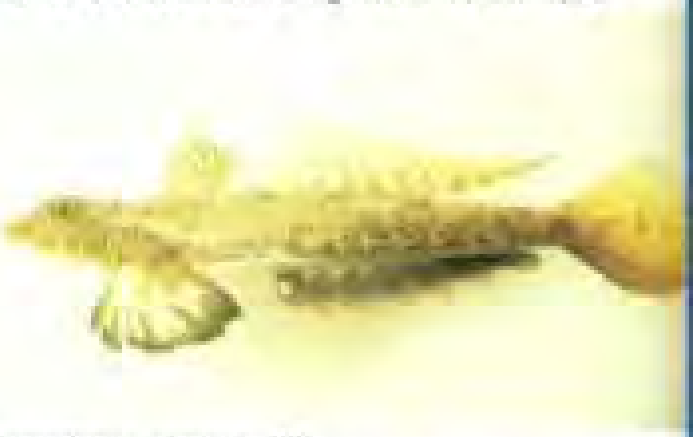
Pterosynchiropus splendidus 399
7 ↘r ☾ ♥ 🐟 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Dactylopus dactylopus 399
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 200L

Neosynchiropus sp. 399
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Dactylopus dactylopus 399
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 200L



Diplogrammus xenicus 398
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

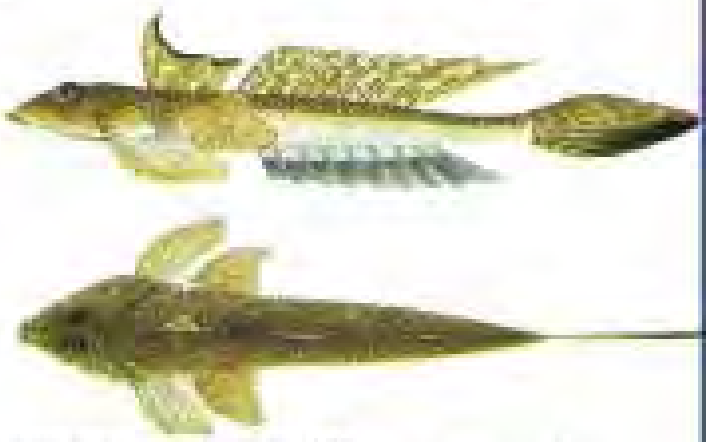
Synchiropus papilio 399
7-10 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 12 cm 100L

Neosynchiropus ocellatus 399
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Repomucenus beniteguri 398
7 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Neosynchiropus ijimai 399
5, 7 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.023 7 cm 75L

Repomucenus richardsoni 399
5, 7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Repomucenus richardsoni 399
5, 7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Callionymus japonicus 399
5, 7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Ancora tentaculata 399
5, 7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Neosynchiropus ocellatus 399
7, 9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 100L

Foetorepus sp. 399
5, 7 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Callionymus calcaratus 399
12 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 7 cm 80L

Callionymus goodladi 399
7, 12 ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Synchiropus sp. 399
7-9 ~ 25°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 75L

Synchiropus sp. 399
7-9 ~ 25°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 75L

Paradiplogrammus bairdi 399
2 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.4 cm 100L

Paradiplogrammus bairdi 399
2 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.4 cm 100L

Synchiropus marmoratus 399
9 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Synchiropus sp. 399
7-9 ~ 25°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Diplogrammus pauciradiatus 399
2 ~ 25°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Paradiplogrammus bairdi 399
2 ~ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.4 cm 100L

Trichonotus setigerus 384
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Trichonotus setigerus 384
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Dactyloptena orientalis 260
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Pterosynchiropus splendidus 399
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Synchiropus sp. 399
7, 8 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Synchiropus picturatus 399
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Synchiropus sp. 399
7, 8 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 180L

Synchiropus sp. 399
7, 8 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus leptocephalus #03
♂♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Signigobius biocellatus #03
♂♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Nematoleonis magnifica 403
6-9 ↕ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus cinctus 403
7, 9 ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Oxymetopon sp. 402
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Oxymetopon cyanoctenosum 402
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Ophiocara porocephala (juv.) 402
7, 8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.020 34 cm 400L

Bostrychus sinensis (adult) 402
7 ♀ ↘ ◔ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Eleotris cf *acanthopoma* 402
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Butis amboinensis 402
7 ↘ ◔ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.017 8 cm 100L

Ophiocara porocephala 402
6.9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 16 cm 200L

Bathygobius laddi 403
7, 8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Amblyeleotris aurora 403
9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Amblyeleotris fasciatus 403
9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Amblyeleotris fontanesii 403
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Amblyeleotris periophthalmus 403
12 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Amblyeleotris steinitzi 403
7-10 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Amblyeleotris sungami 403
7-10 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amblyeleotris sp. 403
9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Amblyeleotris diagonalis 403
7-9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Goby sp. 5 403
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm

Amblyeleotris sp. 403
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm

Goby sp. 1 403
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm

Amblyeleotris sp. 403
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm

Gnatholepis sp. 403
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm

Amblyeleotris callopareia 403
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm

Goby sp. 2 403
13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm

Amblyeleotris lahfasciata 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm

Amblyeleotris randalli 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Amblyeleotris sp. aff *periophthalmus* 403
12 ♂ ♀ ♥ 24°C sg: 1.023 5 cm 50L

Amblyeleotris wheeleri 403
7-9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Amblyeleotris wheeleri 403
7-9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Amblyeleotris sp. 403
8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 40L

Amblyeleotris gutrata 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Amblyeleotris gymnocephala 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Amblyeleotris gymnocephala 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Ambyaleotris sp. 403
?

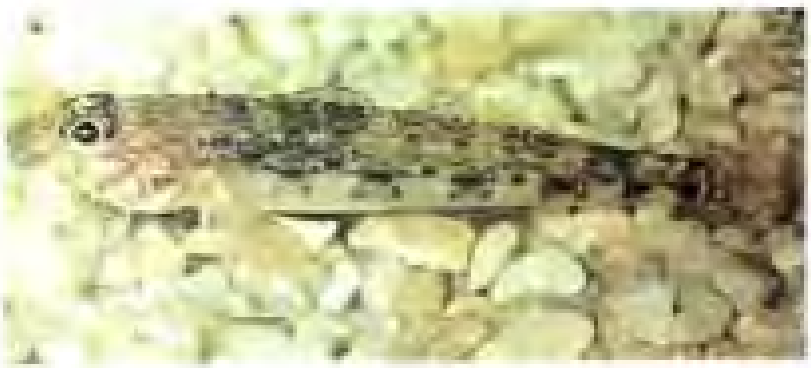
Ambyaleotris steinitzi 403
7-10

Ambyaleotris sungami 403
7-10

Ambyaleotris steinitzi 403
7-10

Valenciennea puellaris 403
7, 9

Ctenogobiops aurocinguius 403
6-8



Sagamia geneionema 403
5, 7

Amblygobius sp. 403
7-8

Cryptocentrus cyanotaenia 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.5 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus cinctus 403
7-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Redigobius balteatus 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Cryptocentrus aurora 403
9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Ctenogobiops aurocingulus 403
6-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ctenogobiops aurocingulus 403
6-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ctenogobiops pomastictus 403
7-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Ctenogobiops pomastictus 403
7-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Plate #483

Ctenogobiops tangaroai 403
6 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Ctenogobiops pomastictus 403
7-8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Cryptocentrus ambanoro 403
8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobius casamancus 403
13 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.2 cm 100L

Amblyeleotris sp. cf *japonica* 403
8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Amblyeleotris sp. cf *japonicus* 403
7-8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Goby sp. #3 403
13 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Tomiyamichthys oni 403
6-8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus 403
7-8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus cinctus 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Cryptocentrus cryptocentrus 403
7, 9-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus fasciatus 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus lutheri 403
10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus strigilliceps 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ctenogobiops crocineus 403
9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Ctenogobiops feraculus 403
8-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Fusigobius sp. 403
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Fusigobius sp. (neophytus?) 403
5(?) ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3(?) cm 50L

?*Eviota* sp. 403
8 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

?*Eviota* sp. 403
8 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Oplopomus oplopomus 403
5-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Yongeichthys criniger? 403
6-10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Nes longus 403
2 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10L

Nes longus 403
2 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 150L

Amblygobius rainfordi 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Signigobius biocellatus 403
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Nesogobius sp. 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Eviota sp. 403
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

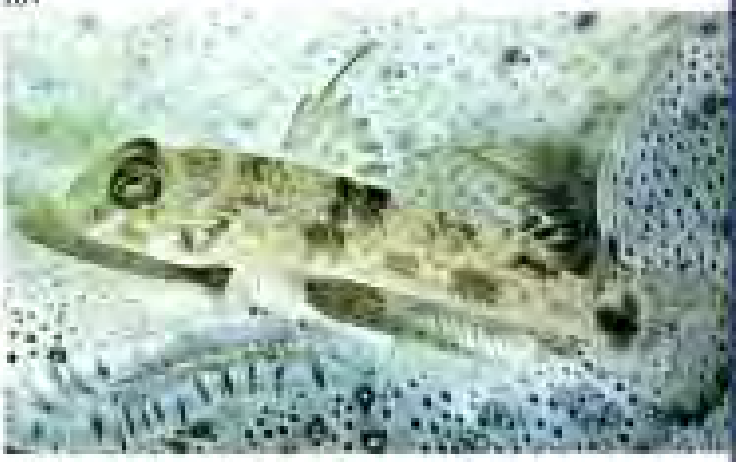
Pandaka lidwilli 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Silhouettea insimuans 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

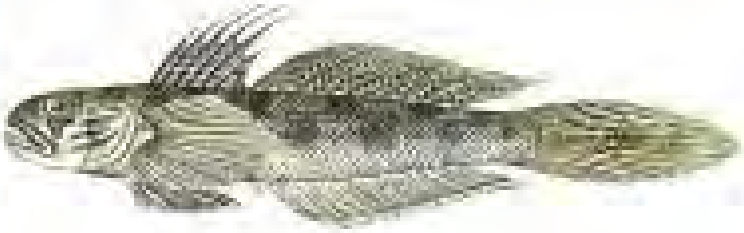
Kellogella cardinalis 403
6 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Acentrogobius gracilis 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 6 cm 80L

Rhinogobius brunneus 403
5 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.018 10 cm 100L



Yongeichthys criniger 403
7-10 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Oxyurichthys microlepis 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13.5 cm 150L

Oxyurichthys papuensis 403
6 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Acanthogobius flavimanus 403
5 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Stiphodon sp. 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Myersina nigrivirgata 403
8 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Myersina macrostoma 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Tridentiger trigonocephalus 403
5 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

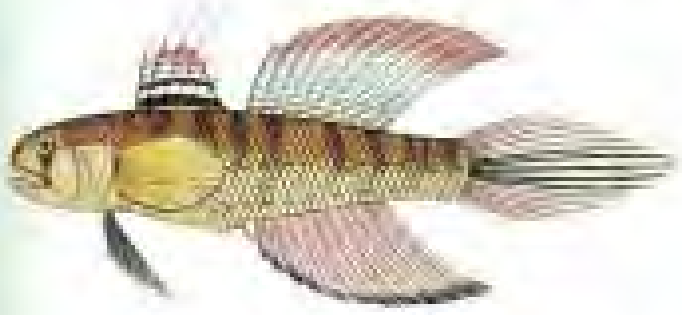
Stenogobiops xanthorhinica 403
7-8 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Asterropteryx sp. 403
7, 9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Mahidolia mystacina 403
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Lotilia graciliosa 403
7-10 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Gobelus myersi 403
2 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L



Stenogobius lachrymosus 403
6-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Yongsichthys criniger 403
7-10 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Amblygobius phalaena 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amblygobius albimaculis 403
7-10 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Amblygobius phalaena 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amblygobius bynoensis 403
6-7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amblygobius phalaena 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amblygobius phalaena 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Amblygobius sphynx 403
7, 5 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Amblygobius bynoensis 403
6-7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Ambiygobius decussatus 403
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Ambiygobius hectori 403
10 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Ambiygobius nocturnus 403
9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Ambiygobius phalaena 403
7 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Ambiygobius seminctus 403
9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Ambiygobius sphynx 403
7, 9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Asterropteryx semipunctatus 403
6-9 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Bryaninops sp. 403
8 ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Cryptocentrus sp. 403
7-8 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Amblyeleotris steinitzi 403
7-10 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus leptocephalus 403
7-9 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus leptocephalus 403
7-9 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus fasciatus 403
7 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Cryptocentrus fasciatus 403
7 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Cryptocentrus niveatus 403
7 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus niveatus 403
7 ↘ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus sp. 403
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus 403
7-8 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus leptocephalus 403
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Cryptocentroides insignis 403
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

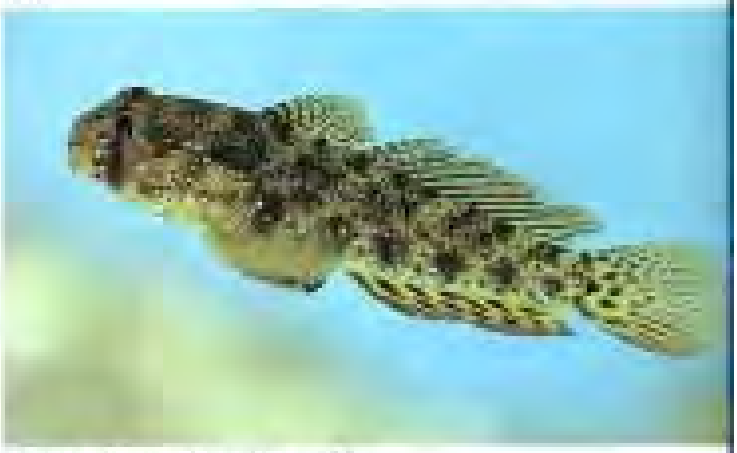
Cryptocentrus cinctus 403
7-8 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Cryptocentrus albidorsus 403
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 60L

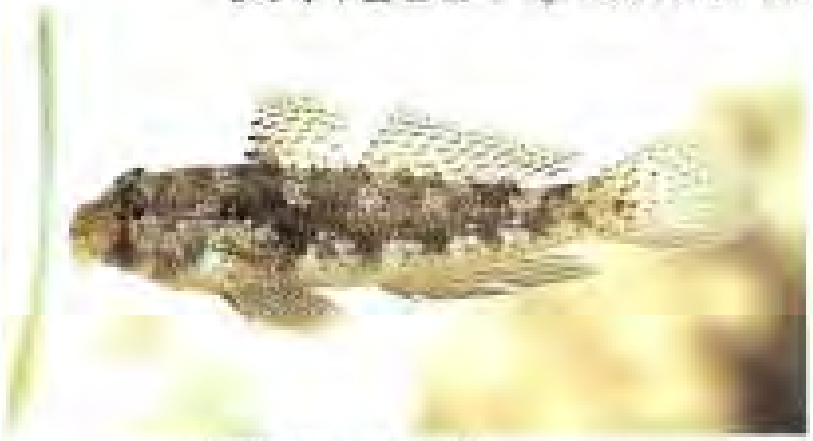
Cryptocentrus sp. 403
8 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

? Unidentified Goby 403
8 ↘r ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Gnatholepis thompsoni 403
2 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 28°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L



Gnatholepis delfoides 403
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L



Gnatholepis sp. 1 403
7, 9 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Gnatholepis inconsequens 403
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Favonigobius lateralis 403
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Chaenogobius urotaenia 403
5, 7 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 11 cm 100L

Caffrogobius caffer 403
9 ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Pamphoschistus micropa 403
1♂ ↘ ♦ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Gobius niger 403
13-15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 150L

Gobius cruentatus 403
13-15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 200L

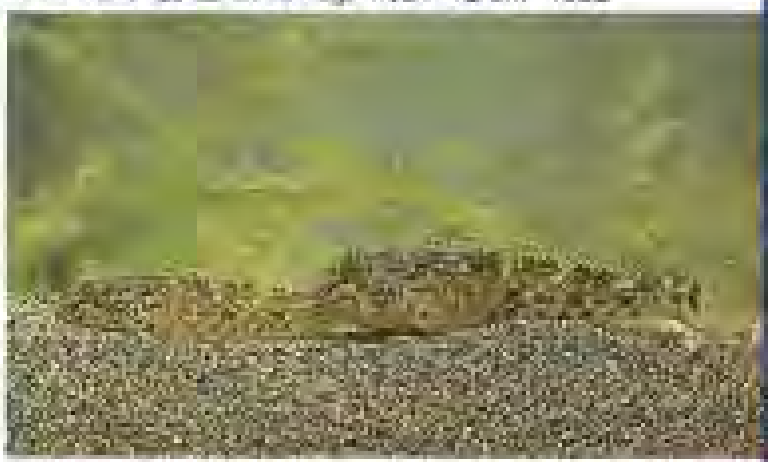
Gobius vittatus 403
15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 4 cm 50L

Gobius auratus 403
14-15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 100L

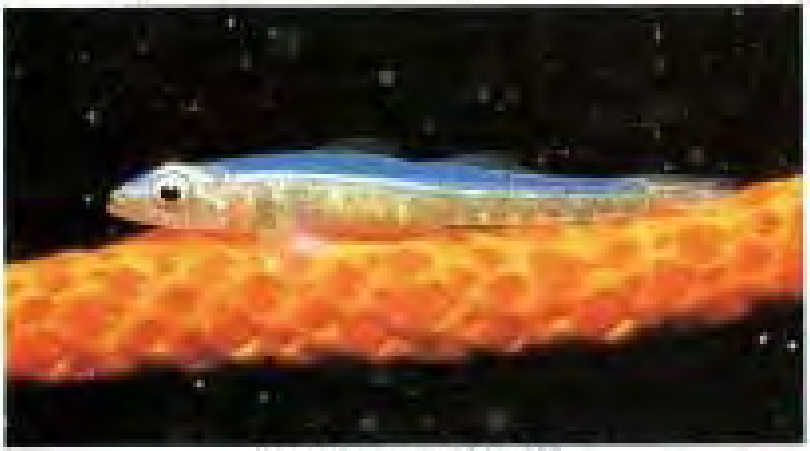
Caffrogobius caffer 403
9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Gobius alanthematicus 403
15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 12 cm 100L

Gobius buccichichi 403
15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 100L



Gobius niger 403
13-15 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 150L



Bryaninops amphris 403
8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Bryaninops sp.403
8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Bryaninops natans 403
8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Bryaninops tigris 403
8 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Parioglossus formosus 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.8 cm 50L

Parioglossus lineatus 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Favonigobius reichei 403
7-9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 50L

Eviota bifasciata 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Pterelectris sp. 403
? ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Nematelotris helfrichi 403
8 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

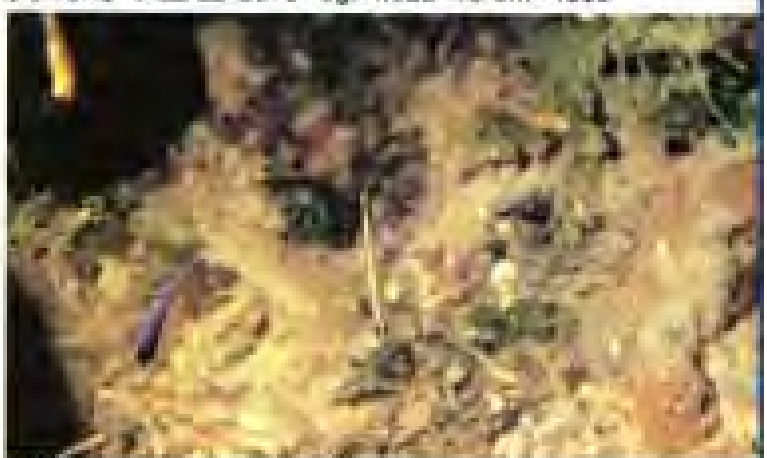
Pterelectris hanae 403
? ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Pterelectris monoptera 403
? ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pterelectris microlepis and *P. monoptera* 403
6-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pterelectris zebra 403
6-9 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Gobionellus saepepallens? 403
2 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L



Vomerogobius flavus 403
2 ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Vanderhorstia ornatissima 403
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Vanderhorstia ornatissima 403
7-9 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Callogobius sinelliusi 403
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

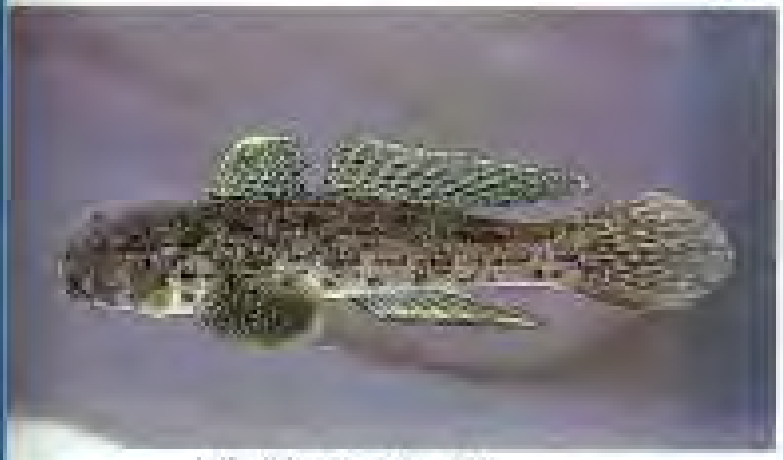
Callogobius sp. 403
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Callogobius mucosus 403
7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Callogobius hasselti 403
7-8 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

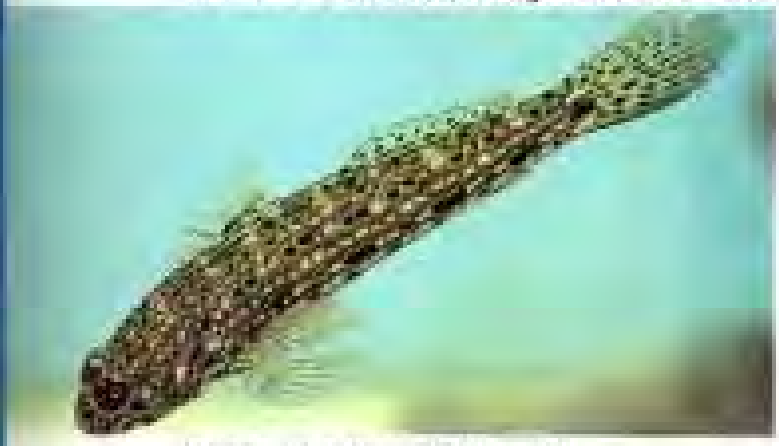
Arenigobius bifrenatus 403
12 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 8 cm 100L

Arenigobius bifrenatus 403
12 ↘r ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 8 cm 100L



Istigobius ornatus 403
6-9 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Istigobius ornatus 403
6-9 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L



Istigobius nigroocellatus 403
5, 7 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

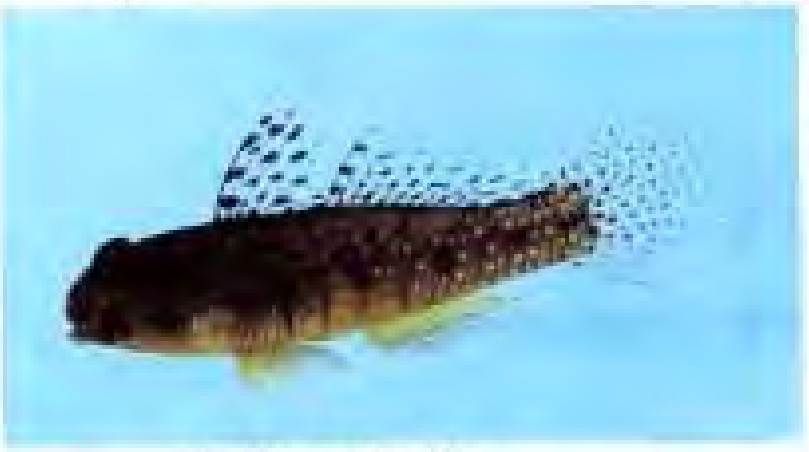
Istigobius decoratus 403
7 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Istigobius goldmanni 403
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Istigobius ornatus 403
6-9 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Redigobius tessellatus 403
7 26°C sg: 1.022 5.2 cm 50L

Unidentified Goby 403
7 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L



Exyrias puntang 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Exyrias belissimus 403
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Aruma histrio 403
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6.4 cm 80L

Exyrias puntang 403
7 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Barbulifer ceuthoecus 403
2 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Barbulifer pantherinus 403
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Bathygobius cocosensis 403
7, 9 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L

Bathygobius ramosus 403
3 ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11.4 cm 100L

Pterogobius zonoleucus 403
5, 7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 23°C sg: 1.024 9 cm 100L

Pterogobius virgo 403
5, 7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 23°C sg: 1.024 16 cm 200L

Pterogobius elapoides 403
5, 7 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 23°C sg: 1.024 8.5 cm 100L

Gobionellus stigmaticophius 403
2 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 16.5 cm 200L

Gobionellus stigmaticus 403
2 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Gobionellus saepepallens 403
2 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Chasmichthys gulosus 403
5, 7 ↘r ↘ ◐ ♂ 🐟 □ 23°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 100L

Chasmichthys dolichognathus 403
5 ↘r ◐ ♥ 🐟 □ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Valenciennea longipinnis 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Valenciennea helsdingenii 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Valenciennea puellaris 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Valenciennea puellaris 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 100L

Valenciennea sexguttata 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Valenciennea strigata 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200

Valenciennea muralis 403
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Priolepis cincta 403
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Unidentified Goby 403
8 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Gymnelectris semiunutus 403
3 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Chriolepis fisheri 403
2 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Chriolepis zebra 403
3 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Priolepis semidoliatus 403
7 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 50L

Priolepis cinctus 403
7-9 ♀ ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Priolepis boreus 403
5 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 50L

Priolepis hipoliti 403
2 ↘ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 50L

Periophthalmus koelreuteri 403
♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Pleurosicya sp. 403
♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 30L

Pterapogon evides 403
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pterapogon evides 403
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Pterapogon heteropterus 403
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Pterapogon microlepis 403
5-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Vanderhorstia ambonoro 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Vanderhorstia ornatissima 403
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Ioglossus sp. 403
3 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Ioglossus helenae 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Ioglossus calliurus 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Ioglossus calliurus 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Microgobius carri 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Microgobius carri 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Bollmannia boqueronensis 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Microgobius signatus 403
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Ctenogobiops maculosus 403
8 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Fusigobius neophytus 403
5 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

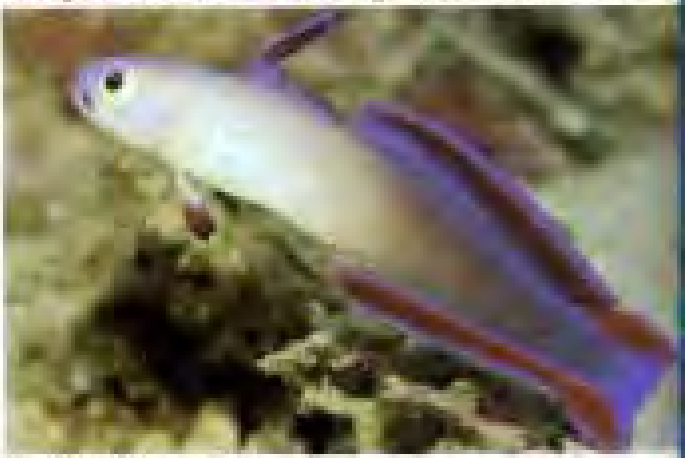
Fusigobius sp. 403
7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Gnatholepis sp. 403
7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobiodon citrinus 403
7-9 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Nemateleotris magnifica 403
6-9 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Nemateleotris decora 403
7-8 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L



Nemateleotris decora 403
7-8 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Gobiosoma puncticulatus 403
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Gobiosoma saucrum 403
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Gobiosoma macrodon 403
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobiosoma multifasciatum 403
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.5 cm 50L

Gobiosoma aff limbaughi 403
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Gobiosoma digueti 403
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Gobiosoma ferrox 403
2 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.2 cm 40L

Gobiosoma sp. 403
3 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 40L

Gobiosoma atronasum 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 40L

Gobiosoma prochilus 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.7 cm 40L

Gobiosoma chancei 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4.3 cm 50L

Gobiosoma horsti 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobiosoma louisae 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Gobiosoma chiquita 403
3 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Evlota nigriventris 403
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 40L

Evlota nigriventris 403
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 40L

Gobiosoma oceanops 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobiosoma oceanops 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobiosoma illecebrosum 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Gobiosoma randalli 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 30L

Gobiosoma evelynae 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Gobiosoma evelynae 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 80L

Gobiosoma xanthiorus 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.7 cm 40L

Gobiosoma genie 403
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 📷 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.6 cm 40L

Plate #459

Corynopterus alicrus 403
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Corynopterus lipernes 403
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Corynopterus personatus 403
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Corynopterus glaucofrenum 403
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 80L

Corynopterus sp. 403
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

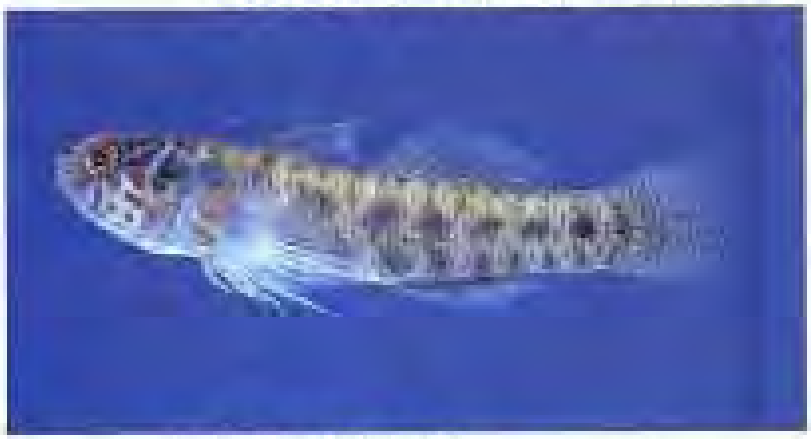
Corynopterus nicholsi 403
3 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Corynopterus eidolon 403
2 ♀ 25°C sg: 1.022 5.5 cm 80L

Corynopterus urospilus 403
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Eviota sp. 403
7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Eviota sp. 403
7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L



Eviota bimaculata 403
12 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.3 cm 40L

Eviota sp. 403
7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Eviota abax 403
5 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.6 cm 40L

Eviota fasciola 403
8 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Eviota inhulata 403
8-9 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 2 cm 40L

Eviota bifasciata 403
7-10 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ☐ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.3 cm 40L

Trimma sp. 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Trimma striata 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Trimma caesiura 403
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Trimma sp. 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Trimma macrophthalma 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 2.5 cm 40L

Trimma sp. 403
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Trimma sp. 403
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Trimma sp. 403
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Gobiodon strangulatus 403
6-7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Gobiodon okinawae 403
5, 7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Gobiodon histrio 403
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Gobiodon rivulatus 403
7, 9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gobiodon multilineatus 403
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Paragobiodon xanthosomus 403
7-9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3.5 cm 40L

Paragobiodon echinocephalus 403
7 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 3 cm 40L

Gobiodon quinquestrigatus 403
5, 7, 9 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 4 cm 50L

Periophthalmus sobrinus? 403
9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 14 cm 200L

Periophthalmus sp. 403
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 12 cm 100L

Periophthalmus koelreuteri 403
8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 15 cm 200L

Unidentified Mudskipper 403
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 20 cm 200L

Periophthalmus argentilineatus 403
7-8 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 10 cm 100L

Periophthalmus reglus 403
7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 10 cm 100L

Periophthalmus cantonensis 403
5 7 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 12 cm 100L

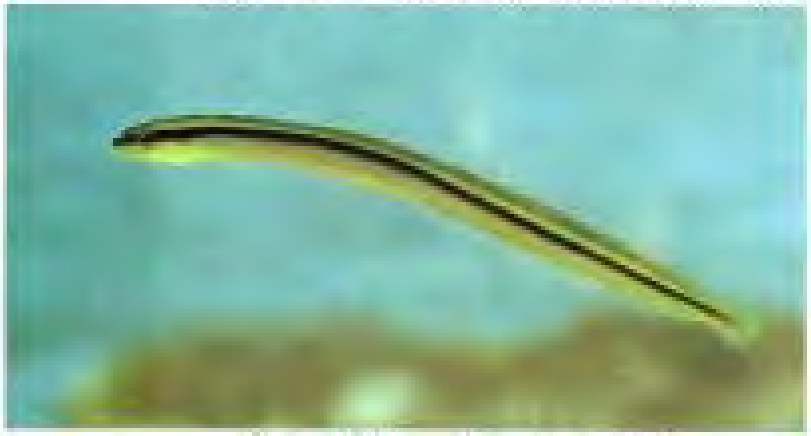
Periophthalmus papilio? 403
9 ♀ ↘ ◐ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.015 25 cm 300L

Boleophthalmus pectinirostris 403
5, 7 ↘↗ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.018 30 cm 200L

Boleophthalmus polyophthalmus 403
5, 7 ↘↗ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 200L

Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus 405
7 ↘↗ ♦ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17.5 cm 200L

Brachyamblyopus cocosus 404
7 ♦ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L



Gunnellichthys pleurotaenia 407
7 ↘↗ ♦ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L

Gunnellichthys monostigma 407
7 ↘↗ ♦ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Cerdale floridana 407
2 ↘↗ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Gunnellichthys curiosus 407
6 ↘↗ ♂ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

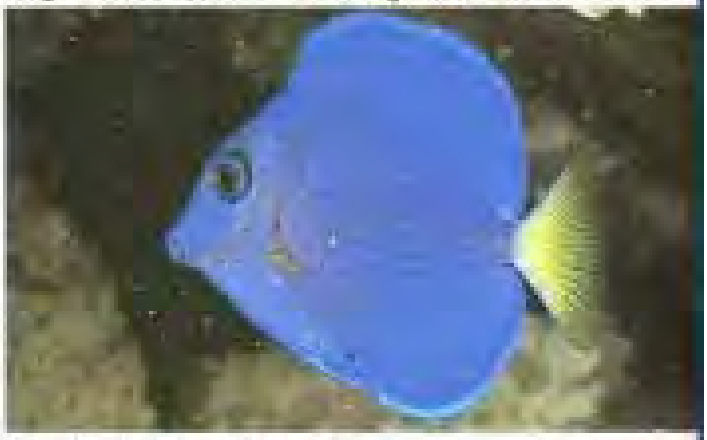
Acanthurus achilles 409
5-7 ♀ ↘♂ ↟ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Acanthurus leucosternon 409
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↟ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Acanthurus chirurgus 409
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Acanthurus bahianus 409
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Acanthurus coeruleus 409
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L



Acanthurus coeruleus 409
2 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Acanthurus blochii 409
6-7, 9 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 42 cm 500L

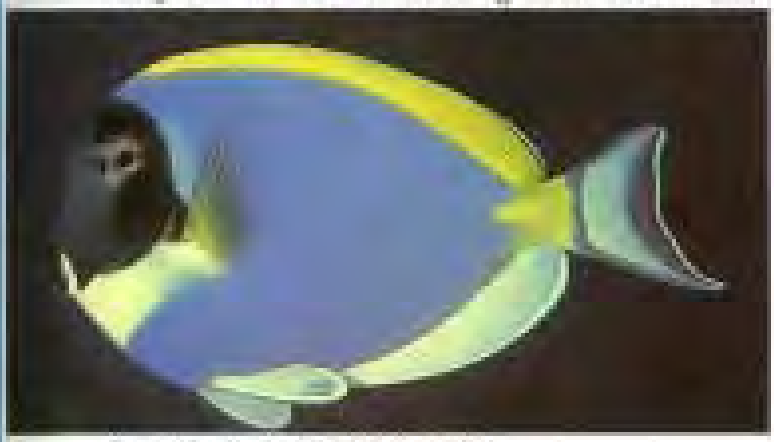
Acanthurus monroviae 409
13 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 24 cm 300L

Acanthurus achilles 409
5-7 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

Acanthurus japonicus 409
7 ♀ ↝ ⚘ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 300L

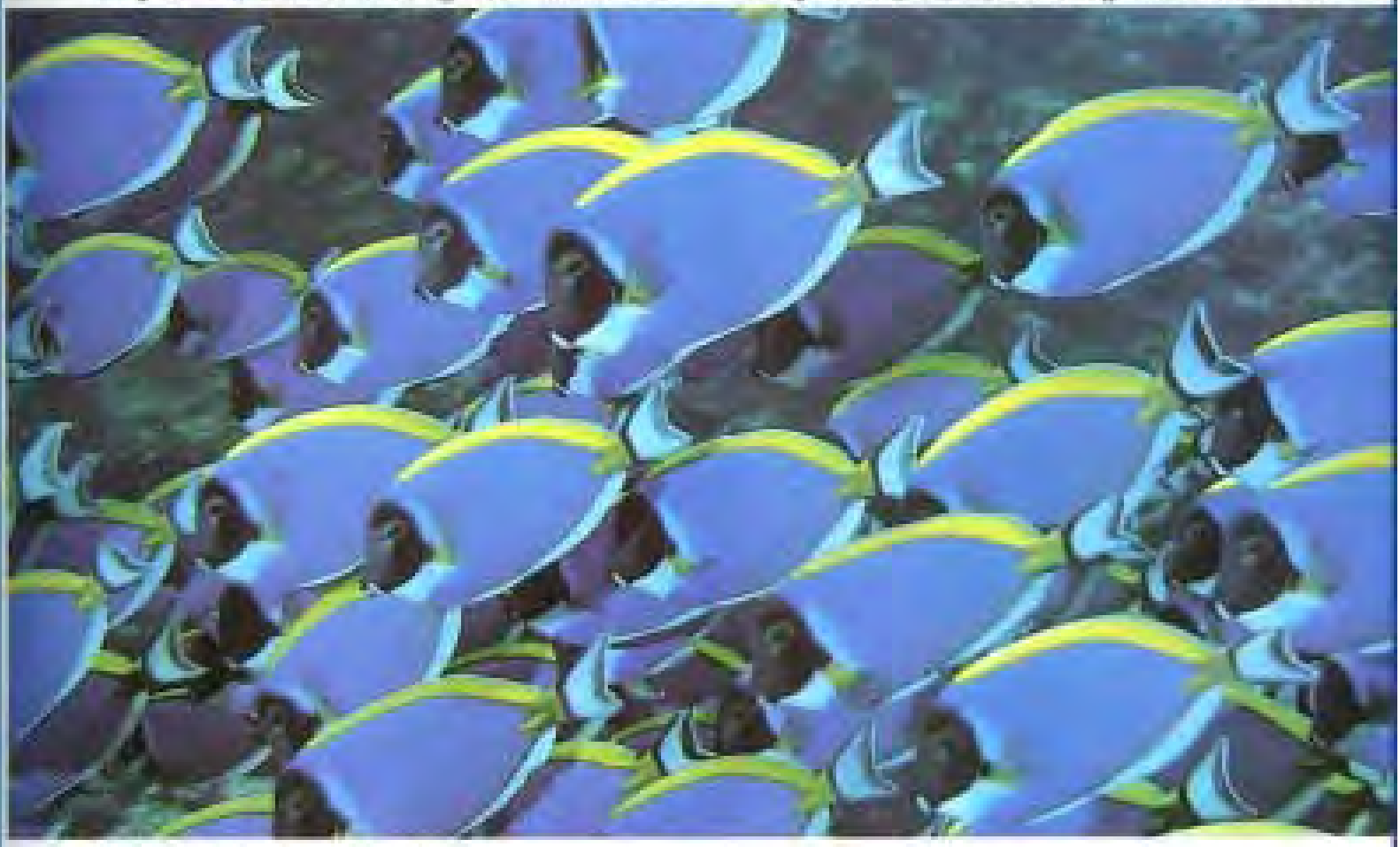
Acanthurus mata 409
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Acanthurus glaucopareius 409
3, 6-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L



Acanthurus leucosternon 409
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Acanthurus guttatus 409
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L



Acanthurus leucosternon 409
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Acanthurus nigrofuscus 409
7-10 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Acanthurus olivaceus 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Acanthurus pyroferus 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Acanthurus pyroferus 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

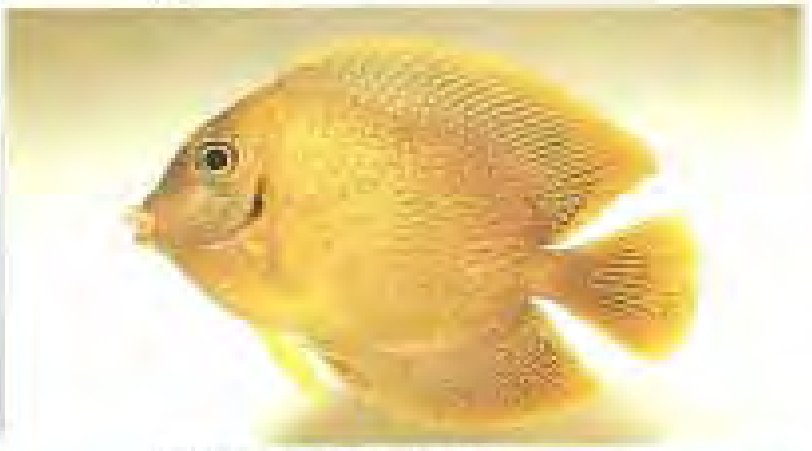
Acanthurus sohal 358
10 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.026 40 cm 400L

Acanthurus tennenti 409
9 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 31 cm 300L

Acanthurus thompsoni 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

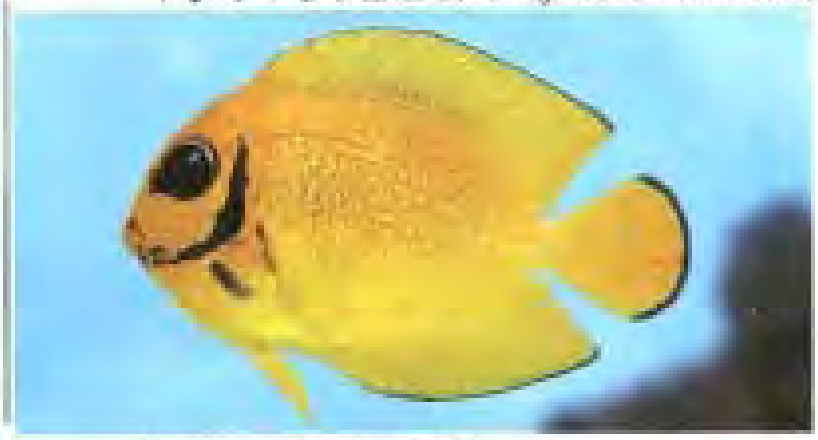
Acanthurus xanthopterus 409
3, 6-9 ♀ ~ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 62.5 cm 600L

Acanthurus lineatus 409
0-9 ♀ ♂ ♀ ♂ ♥ 🐟 ▨ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L



Acanthurus chronixis 409
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Acanthurus chronixis 409
7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L



Acanthurus pyroferus 409
6-7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

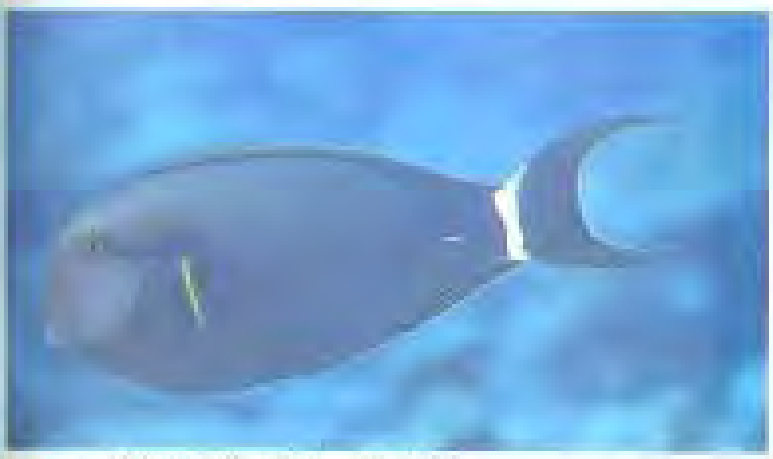
Acanthurus pyroferus 409
6-7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Acanthurus dussumieri 409
6-9 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 54 cm 800L

Acanthurus bariene 409
7, 9 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Acanthurus olivaceous 409
6-7 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Acanthurus mata 409
6-9 ♀ ∿ ✈ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



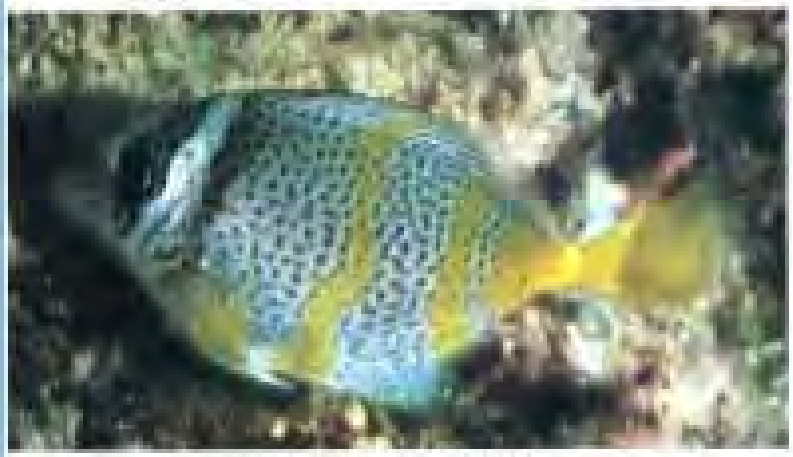
Acanthurus nigricauda 409
5-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Acanthurus lineatus 409
6-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Acanthurus maculiceps 409
7 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Acanthurus blochii 409
5-7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 26°C sg: 1.022 42 cm 500L

Ctenochaetus striigosus 409
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊡ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L



Prionurus punctatus (juv.) 409
3 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Prionurus leiolaurus 409
3 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Acanthurus leucopareius 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Acanthurus nigrorix (juv.) 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Prionurus punctatus 409
3 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

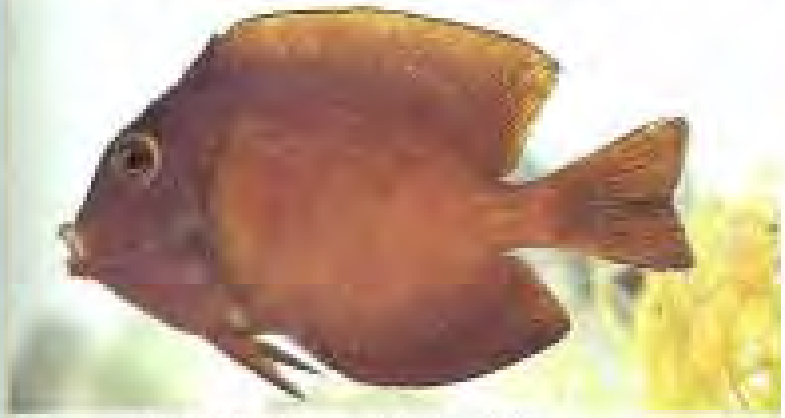
Prionurus scalprus 409
7 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Acanthurus triostegus 409
6-9 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Acanthurus nigrorix 409
6-7 ♀ ~ ♂ (♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Paracanthurus hepatus 409
6-9 ♀ ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Paracanthurus hepatus 409
6-9 ♀ ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L



Ctenochaetus marginatus 409
7-9 ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 200L

Ctenochaetus striatus 409
6-10 ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Ctenochaetus tominiensis (juv.) 409
7 ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Ctenochaetus tominiensis 409
7 ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis 409
6 ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

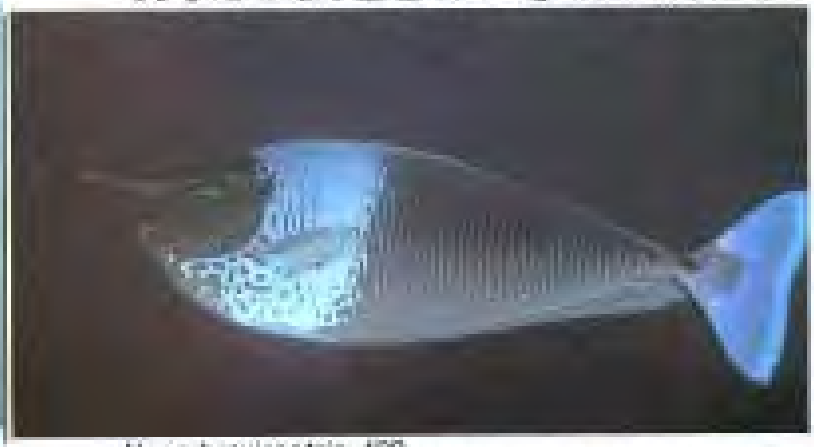
Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis (juv.) 409
6 ~ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Ctenochaetus strigosus 409
6-9 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Ctenochaetus strigosus (juv.) 409
6-9 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Paracanthurus hepatus 409
6-9 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 26 cm 300L

Naso tuberosus 409
6-9 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



Naso brevirostris 409
6-10 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Naso lituratus 409
6-10 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Naso vlamingi 409
6-9 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Naso vlamingi 409
6-9 ♀ ♂ 24 °C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Naso lopezi 40g
6-7 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Naso brachycentron 40g
7-9 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

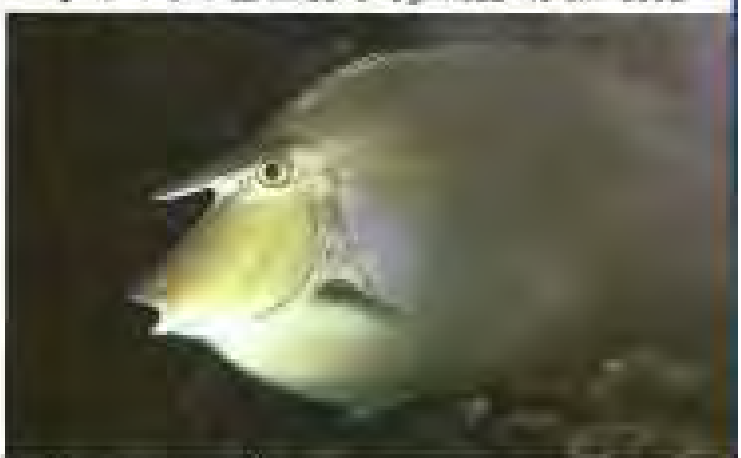
Naso brevirostris (juv.) 40g
6-10 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 500L

Naso hexacanthus 40g
7-10 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Naso lituratus (juv.) 40g
6-10 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

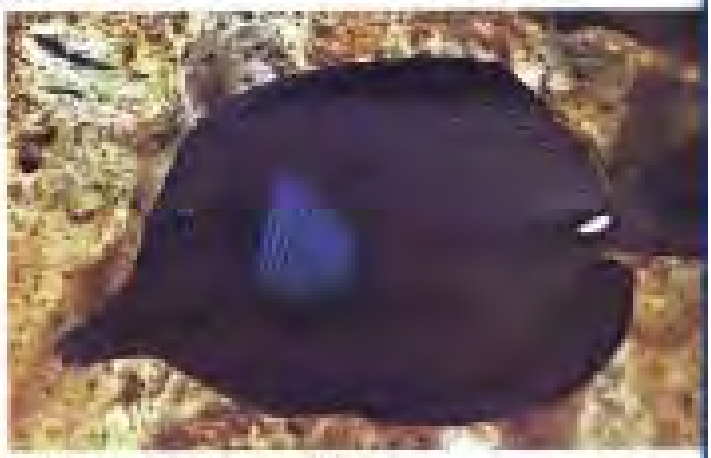
Naso lituratus 40g
♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Naso unicornis (juv.) 40g
6-10 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 700L



Naso unicornis 40g
6-10 ♀ ♂ + € ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 700L

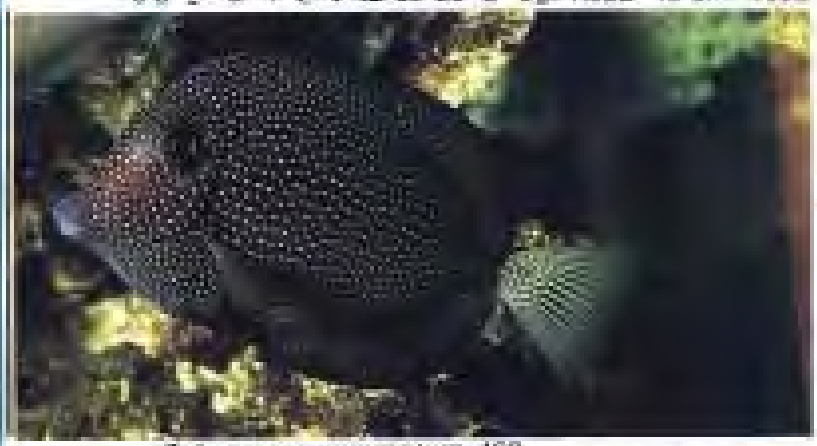
Zebrasoma scopas 409
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Zebrasoma rostratum 409
6 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Zebrasoma veliferum 409
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Zebrasoma veliferum 409
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L



Zebrasoma gemmatum 409
8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Zebrasoma flavescens 409
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Zebrasoma flavescens 409
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Zebrasoma flavescens 409
6-8 ♀ ↘♂ + ☾ ♥ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Zebrasoma veliferum 409
6-8 ☽ ∿ ✦ ☾ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Zebrasoma scopas 409
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Zebrasoma gemmatum 409
9 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Zebrasoma desjardinii 409
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Zanclus canescens 409
3, 6-9 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Zebrasoma scopas 409
6-10 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Zebrasoma desjardinii 409
9-10 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Zebrasoma xanthurus 409
10 ♀ ↘♂ + ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

Zanclus canescens 40cm
3, 8-10 ~♂ + C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 22 cm 200L

La magnifica 410
♀ ♂ + C ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 300L

Lo vulpinus 410
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Lo vulpinus 410
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Lo vulpinus (juv.) 410
6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

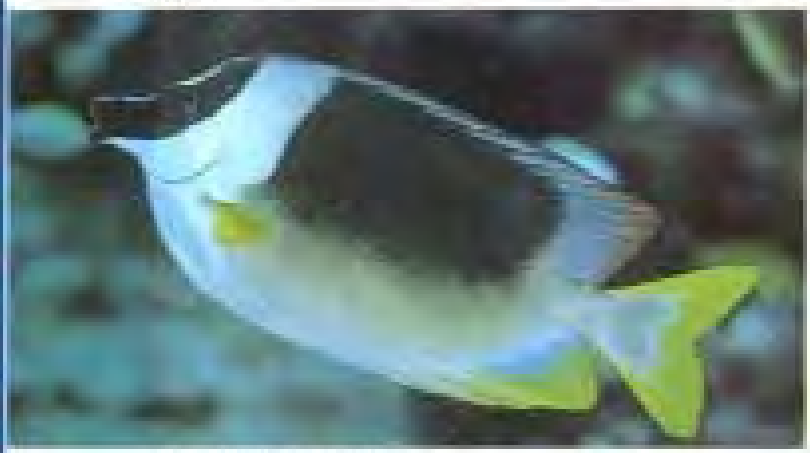
Lo uspi 410
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Siganus argenteus 410
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Siganus canaliculatus 410
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

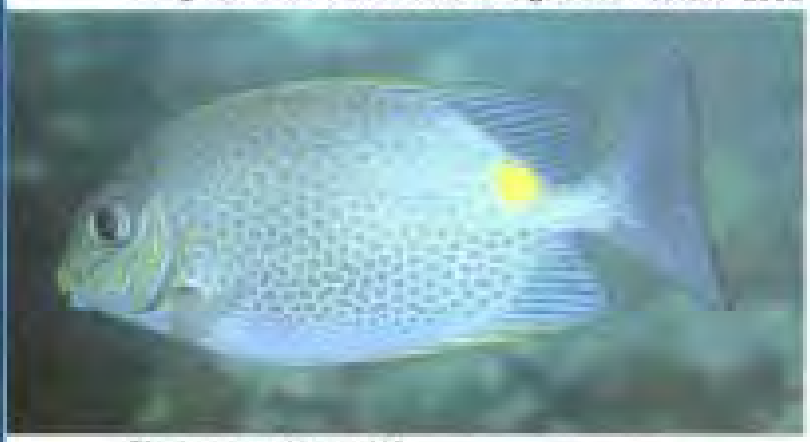
Siganus fuscescens 410
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Siganus canaliculatus 410
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

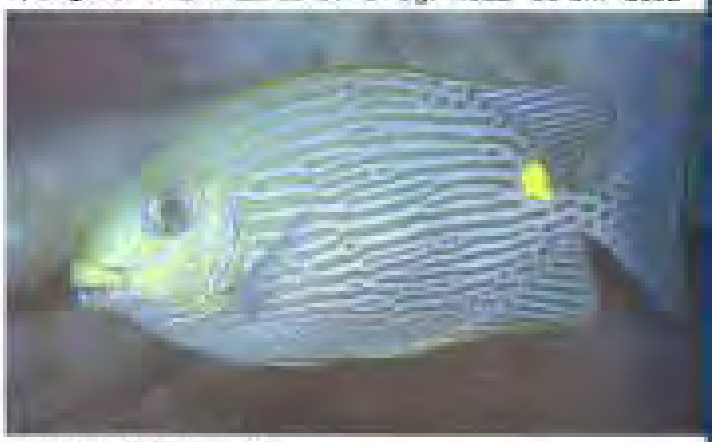


Lo magnifica 410
9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Siganus canaliculatus 410
7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Siganus guttatus 410
7-8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Siganus lineatus 410
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Siganus corallinus 410
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Siganus javus 410
7, 9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Siganus puellioides 410
9 ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

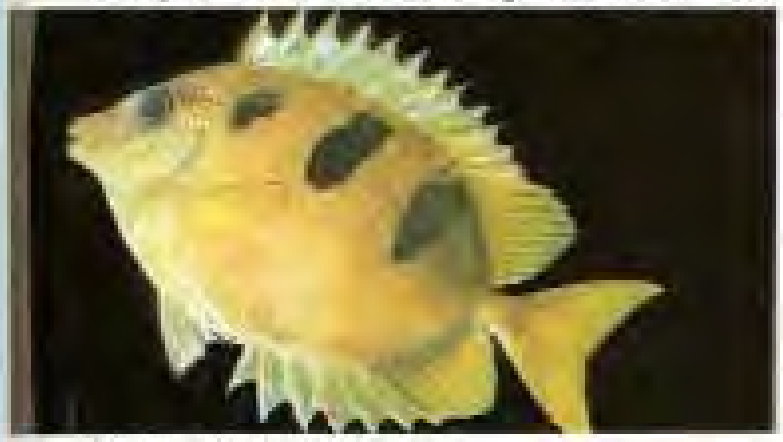
Siganus chrysospilos 410
8 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ≈ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Siganus doliatus 410
7-8 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Siganus virgatus 410
7-8 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Siganus stellatus 410
9-10 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Siganus puellus 410
6-7 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Siganus trispilos 410
7, 12 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Siganus chrysospilos 410
8 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

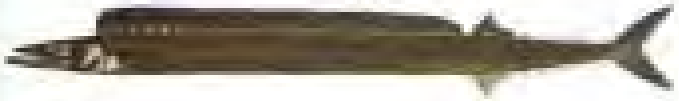
Siganus vermiculatus 410
6-8 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Siganus spinus 410
6-8 ♀ ~ ⚲ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 21 cm 200L

Siganus lineatus 410
7-9 ♀ ♂ ✈ ☾ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Promethichthys prometheus 412
Circumtrop. ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Ruvettus pretiosus 412
Circumtrop. ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 3000L



Gempylus serpens 412
Circumtrop. ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm

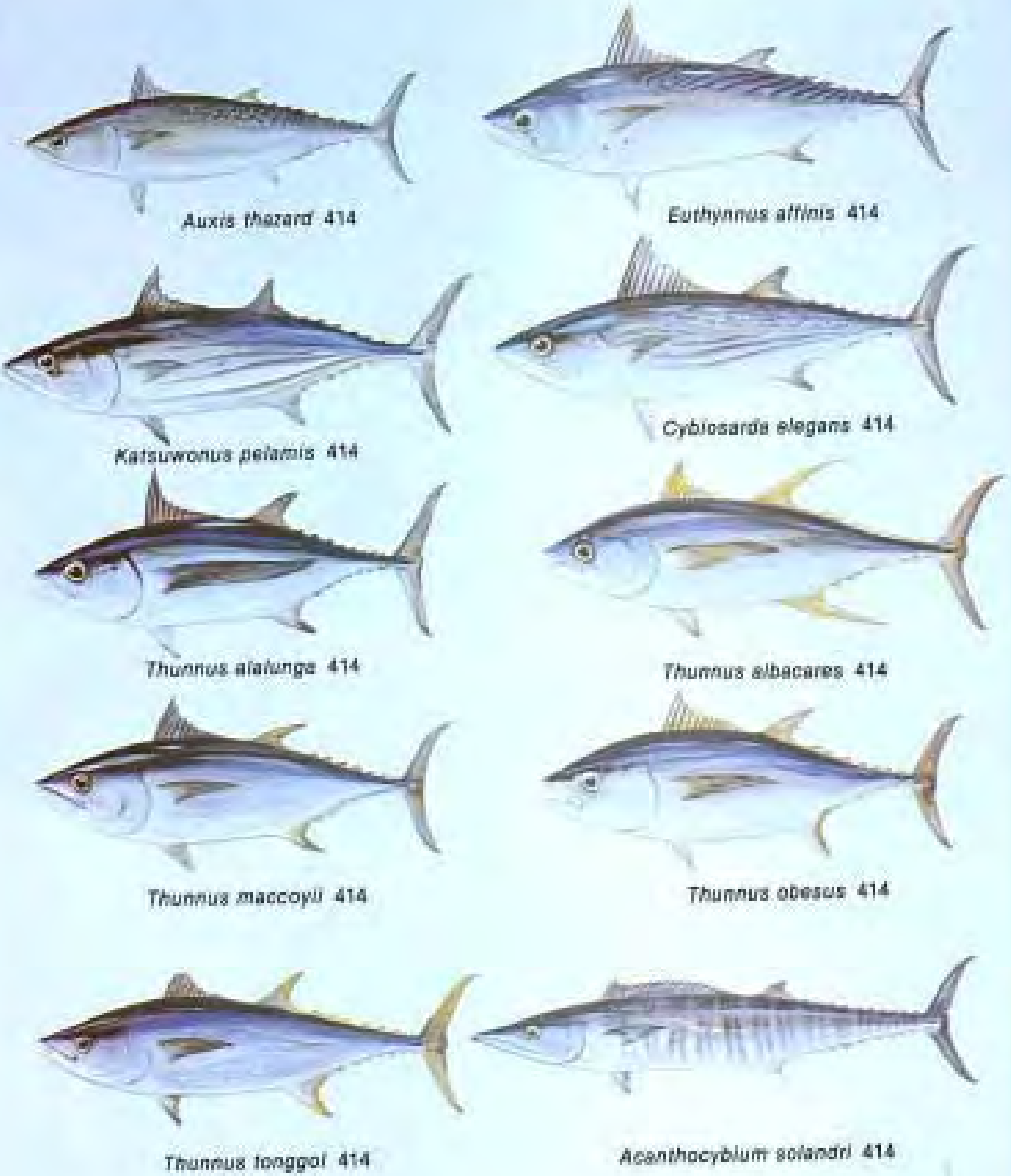
Trichiurus lepturus 413
Circumtrop. ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 120 cm 1200L

Scomberomorus sierra 414
3 ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 81 cm 800L

Scomberomorus maculatus 414
1-2 ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 800L

Scomber australasicus 414
8, 12 ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Thunnus thynnus 414
Circumglobal ~ ◐ ☀ ≡ 300 cm 3000L



Gymnosarda unicolor 414

Grammatorcynus bicarinatus 414

Rastrelliger kanagurta 414

Sarda orientalis 414

Scomber japonicus 414

Scomberomorus commerson 414

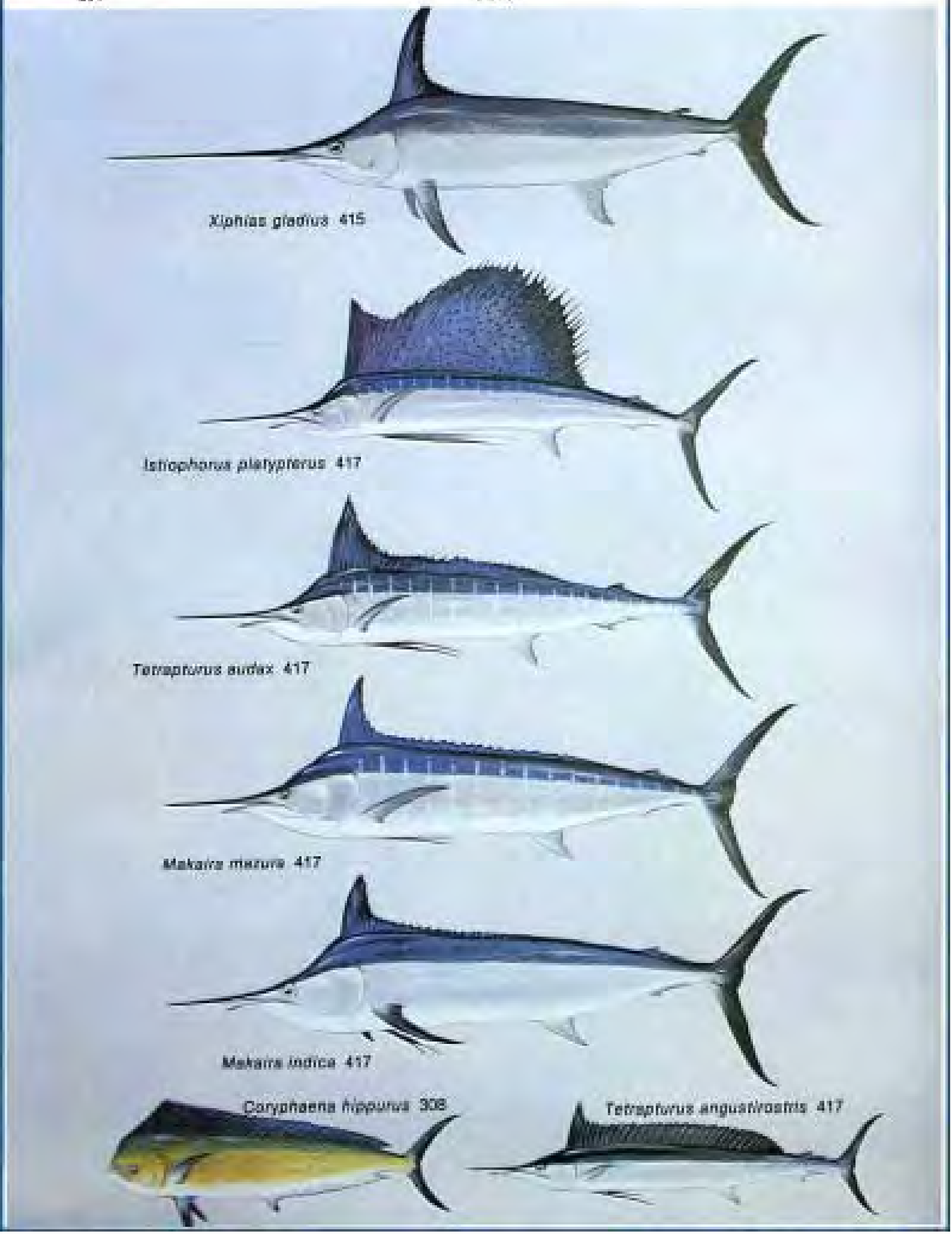
Scomberomorus lineolatus 414

Scomberomorus guttatus 414

Scomberomorus queenslandicus 414

Scomberomorus semifasciatus 414

Scomberomorus niphonius 414



#317A

Makaira sp. 417
7-10 ↘ € ☀ ≈ ▭ 26°C/X sg: 1.022 4500 cm /5000L

Nomeus gronovii 420
Circumtrop. ↝ € ☀ ≈ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 400L

Psenes pellucidus 420
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Nomeus gronovii 420
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 39 cm 400L

Hyperoglyphe japonica 419
7 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Ariomma indica 420
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Psenopsis anomala 419
7 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 500L

Pampus argenteus 423
7, 9 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Pseudorhombus cinnamoneus 434
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 300L

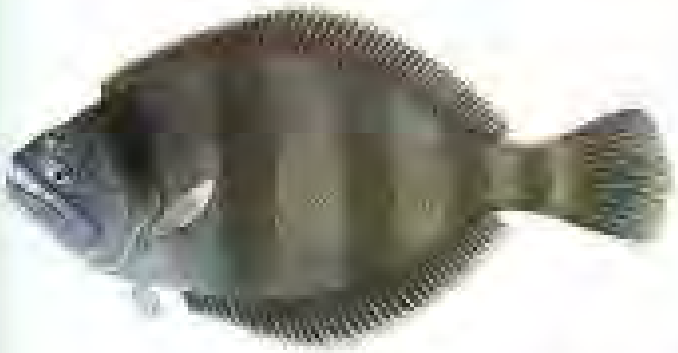
Platichthys stellatus 435
4-5 ↘ ∿ ♦ ⁂ ▬ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 91 cm 1000L

Pleuronichthys comutus 435
7 ↘ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 38 cm 300L

Cleisthenes pinetorum herzensteini 435
5, 7 ↘ ● ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Eopsetta grigorjewi 435
5, 7 ↘ ● ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Citharoderma aspenimum 435
4, 5, 7 ↘ ● ♂ ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 600L



Psettodes erumei 432
7-10 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Bothus leopardus 434
3 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Bothus pantherinus 434
6-10 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Bothus pantherinus 434
6-10 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Bothus ocellatus 434
1-2 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Bothus lunatus 434
2 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Citharichthys gilberti 434
3 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

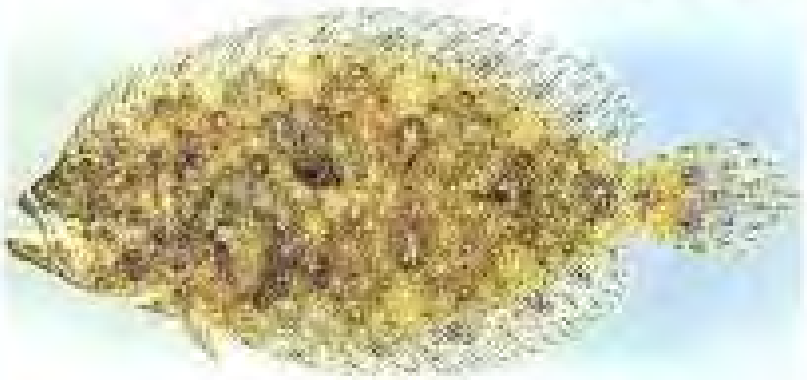
Citharichthys stigmaeus 434
4 ~ ● ♥ ▭ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 17 cm 200L

Paralichthys olivaceus 434
7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

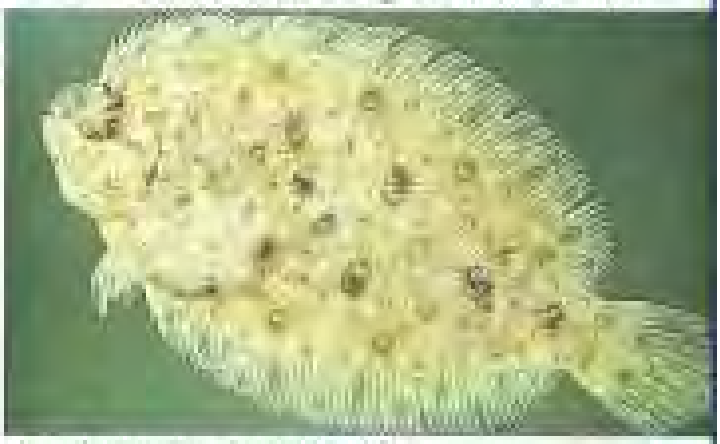
Paralichthys woolmani 434
3 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 1000L

Paralichthys dentatus 434
1 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ ▬ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.024 94 cm 1000L

Xystreurys liolepis 434
3-4 ↘ ↘ ● ✻ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 53 cm 500L



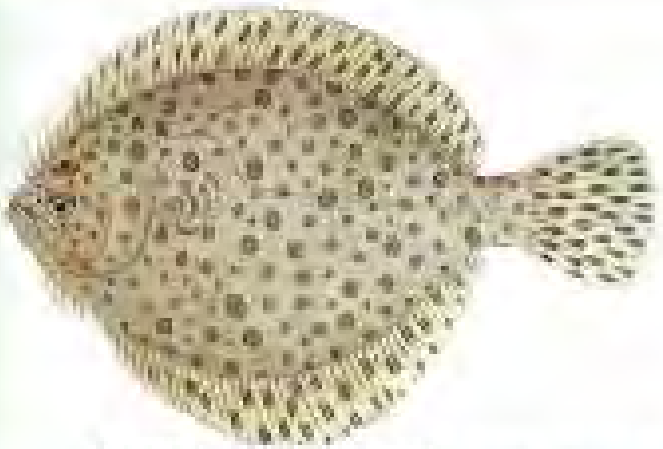
Pseudorhombus cinnamoneus 434
7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Pseudorhombus jenynsii 434
7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Pseudorhombus sp. 434
7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Zaugopterus punctatus 434
14 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 20°C sg: 1.024 25 cm 300L

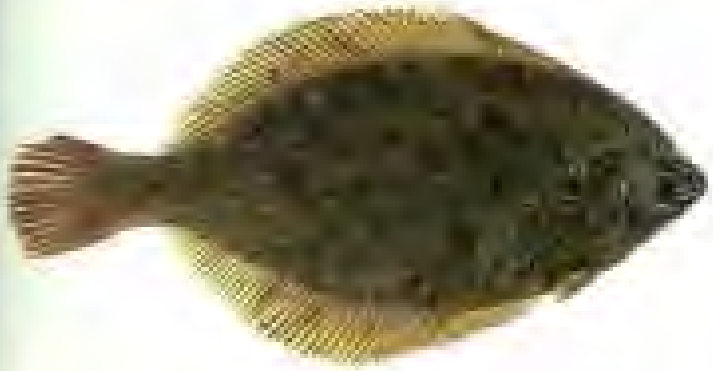


Scophthalmus aquosus 434
1 ~ ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

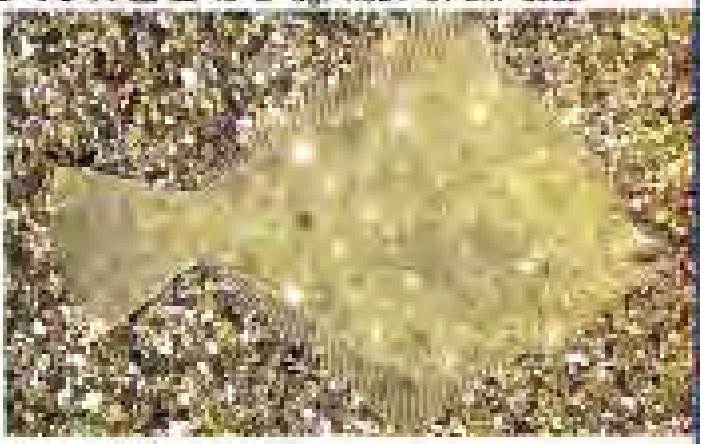
Scophthalmus aquosus 434
1 ~ ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 23°C sg: 1.023 45 cm 500L

Ancylopsetta dilecta 434
2 ~ ◉ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Scophthalmus rhombus 434
14 ~ ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 16°C sg: 1.024 61 cm 600L



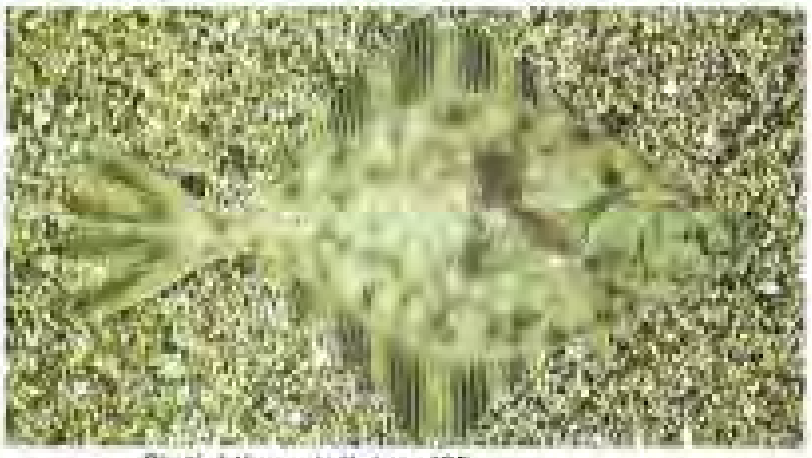
Pseudopleuronectes americanus 435
1 ~ ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 10°C sg: 1.024 64 cm 600L



Hypsopsetta guttulata 435
3 ~ ◉ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Lepidopsetta bilineata 435
3 ~ ↘ ◉ ☀ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Eopsetta grigorjewi 435
5, 7 ~ ◉ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

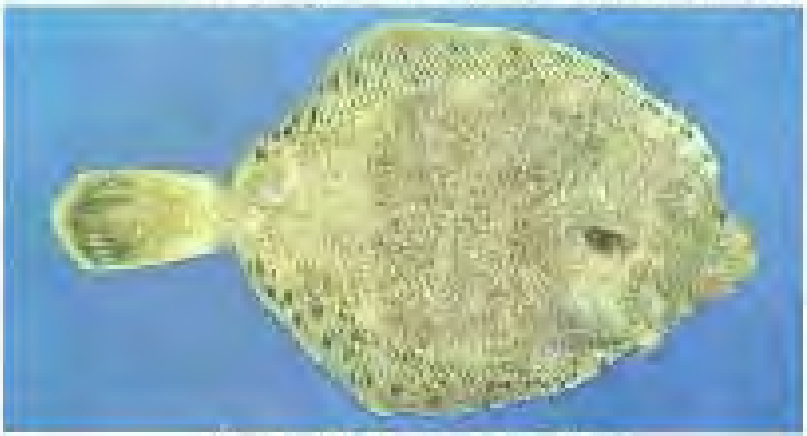


Platichthys stellatus 435
4-5 ~ ~ ✱ ✱ ▭ ▭ 24°C sg: 1.023 91 cm 1000L

Pleuronectes platessa 435
14 ~ ✱ ♥ ▭ ▭ 25°C sg: 1.022 71 cm 800L

Platichthys flesus 435
14 ~ ~ ✱ ✱ ▭ ▭ 16°C sg: 1.024 51 cm 500L

Psettichthys melanostictus 435
4 ~ ✱ ♥ ▭ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 63 cm 600L



Pleuronichthys cornutus 435
7 ~ ✱ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pleuronichthys coenosus 435
4 ~ ✱ ♥ ▭ ▭ 22°C sg: 1.024 36 cm 400L

Pleuronichthys ocellatus 435
3 ~ ✱ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Pleuronichthys verticalis 435
3 ~ ✱ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 37 cm 400L

Hippoglossoides robustus 435
5 ~ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Samaris cristatus 435
7-10 ~ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Hippoglossoides dubius 435
5 ~ ~ ♦ ✻ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Hippoglossus stenolepis 435
5 ~ ~ ♦ ✻ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 250 cm 3000L

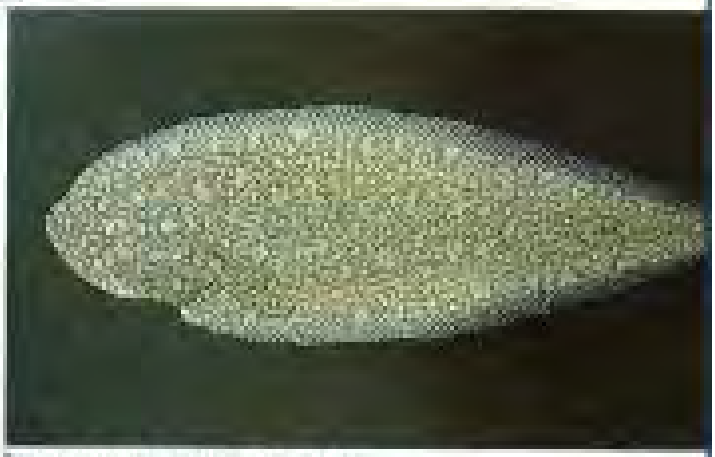
Kareius bicoloratus 435
5 ~ ~ ♦ ✻ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Pleuronectes pallasii 435
? ~ ♦ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

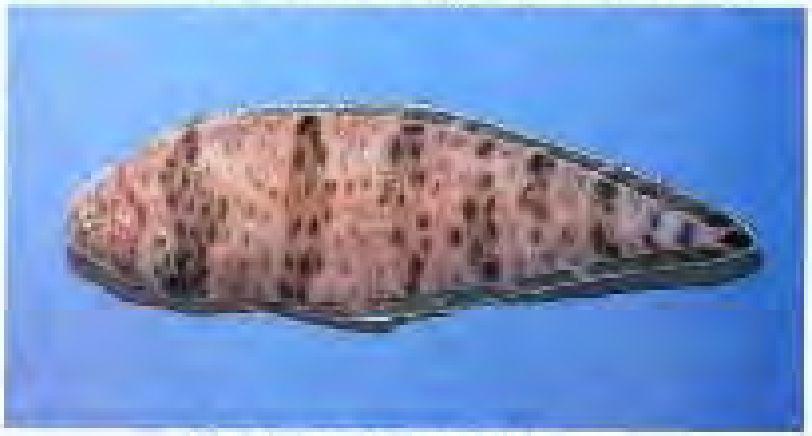
Limanda schrenki 435
5 ~ ~ ♦ ✻ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Verasper variegatus 435
5 ~ ~ ♦ ✻ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Paraplagusia japonica 436
7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Paraplagusia bilineata 436
7-9 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Symphurus elongatus 436
3 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 22.5 cm 300L

Symphurus fasciolaris 436
3 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Symphurus arawak 436
2 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 300L

Symphurus arawak 436
2 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

Cynoglossus joyneri 436
5, 7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Heteromycteris japonicus 437
7 ↘ ● ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13.5 cm 150L

Zebrias zebra 437
7-8 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 19 cm 200L

Soleichthys heterorhinos 437
5-9 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Pardachirus pavoninus 437
6-9 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Achirus lineatus 437
2 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Trinectes maculatus 437
2 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Trinectes maculatus 437
2 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Trinectes maculatus? 437
2 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Trinectes maculatus? 437
2 ~ ☻ ♥ ▭ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Pseudobalistes fuscus 440
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 500L

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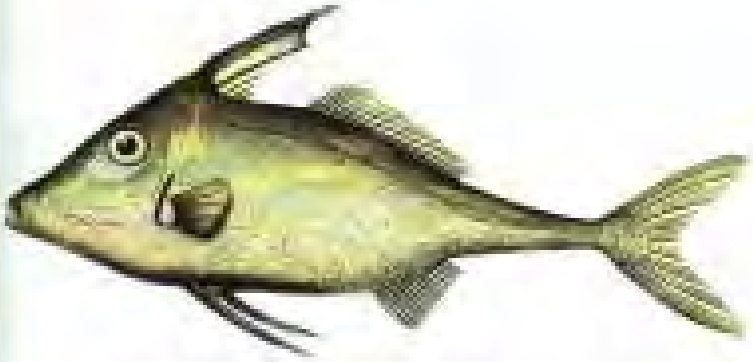
Ostracion meleagris meleagris 441
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ♨ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

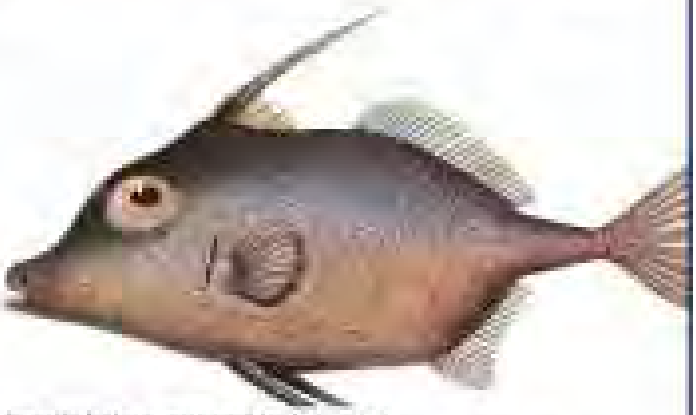
Anaplocaprca ferricularis 441
12 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ♨ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 150L

Canthigaster amboinensis 443
6-9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

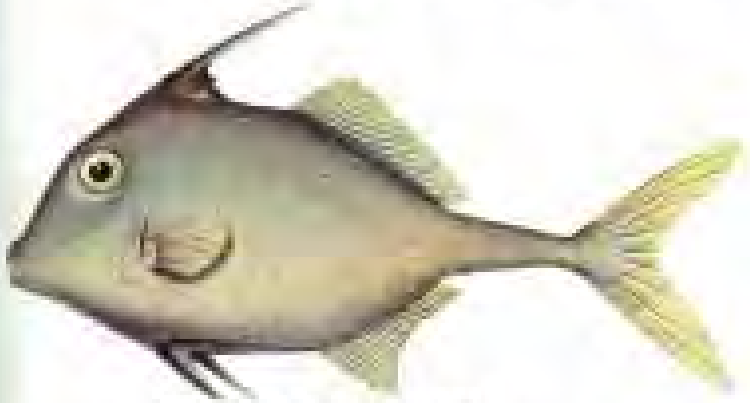
Diodon *Hystrix* 444
Circumtrop. ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L



Tripodichthys strigilifer 439
7, 9 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Tripodichthys oxycephalus 439
7, 9 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Triacanthus nieuhofi 439
7 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Tripodichthys blochii 439
7, 9 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 150L

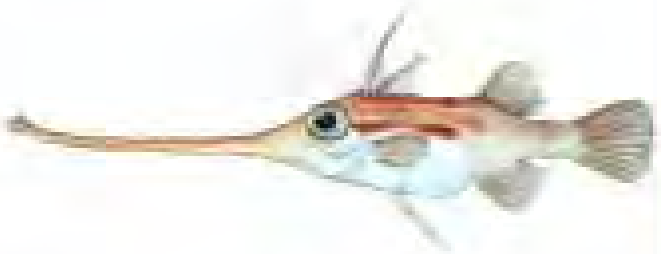
Tripodichthys angustirons 439
7, 12 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.024 18 cm 200L

Triacanthus biaculeatus 439
7-9 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.024 24 cm 250L

Tripodichthys sp. 438
77 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.024 15 cm 150L

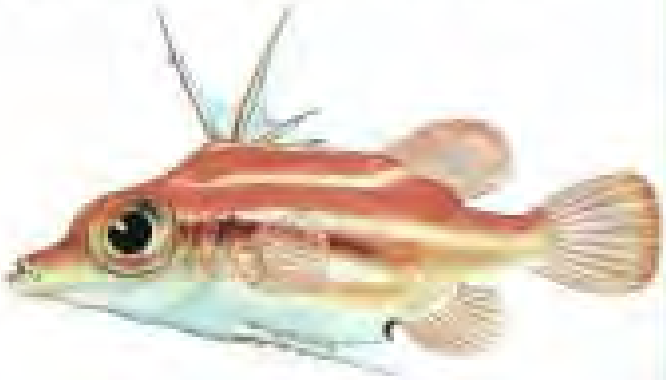
Trixiphichthys weberi? 439
7 ~ ◐ ♥ 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Johnsonina eriomma 438
2 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L



Halimochirurgus alcocki 438
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 17 cm 200L

Triacanthodes anomalus 438
7 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

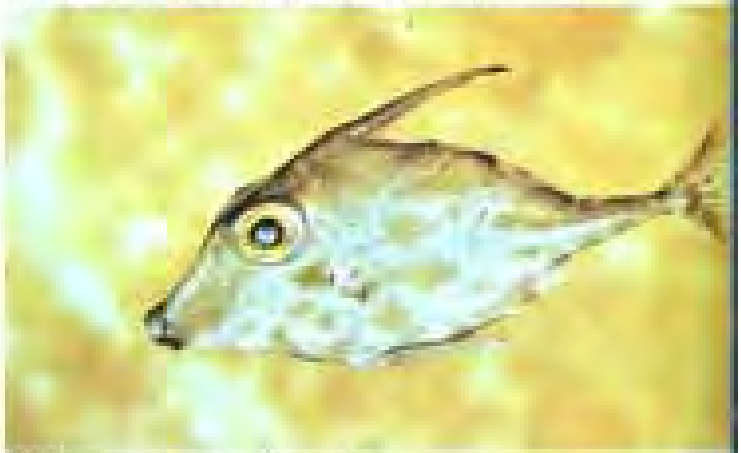


Paratriacanthodes retrospinis 438
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Tripodichthys blochii 439
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

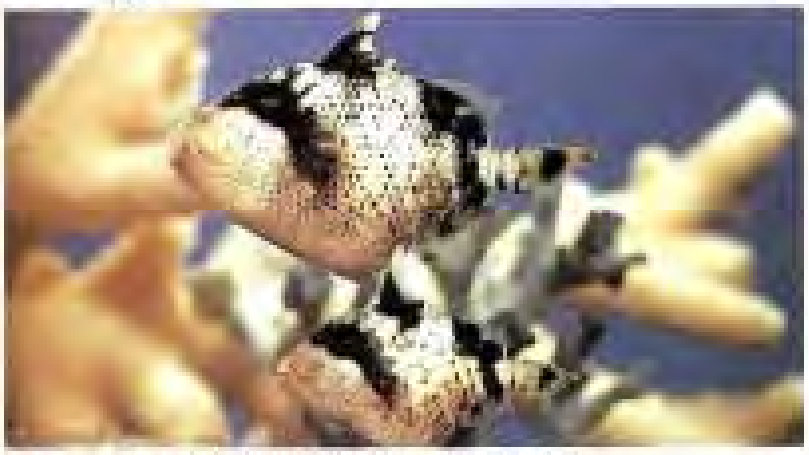
Tripodichthys strigilifer 439
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Tripodichthys blochii 439
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Tripodichthys strigilifer 439
7, 9 ♂ ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Balistoides conspicillum 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus 440
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Balistoides conspicillum 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Melichthys niger 440
Circumtrop. ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Melichthys niger (var.) 440
Circumtrop. ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Melichthys vidua 440
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

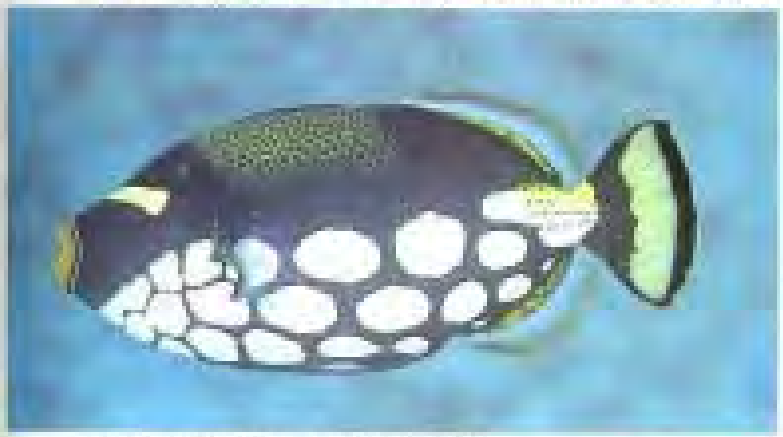
Melichthys indicus 440
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus 440
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Pseudobalistes naufragium 440
3 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Abalistes stellatus 440
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Balistapus undulatus 440
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Balistoides conspicillum 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Melichthys vidua 440
6-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Melichthys indicus 440
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Melichthys indicus 440
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Xanthichthys auromarginatus 440
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Xanthichthys auromarginatus 440
6-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

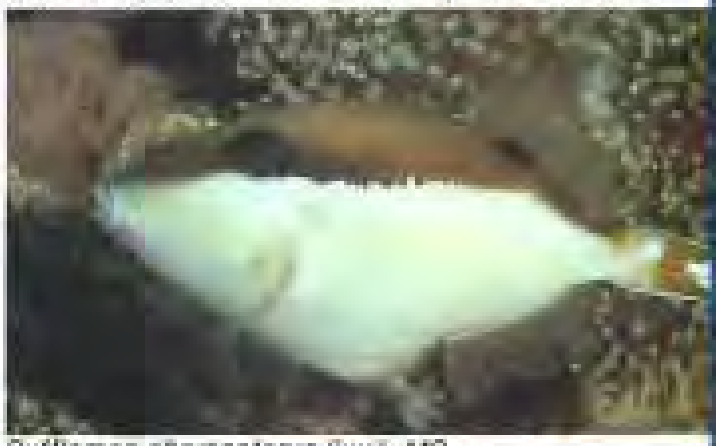
Xanthichthys ringens 440
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Xanthichthys ringens 440
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Sufflamen 440
7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

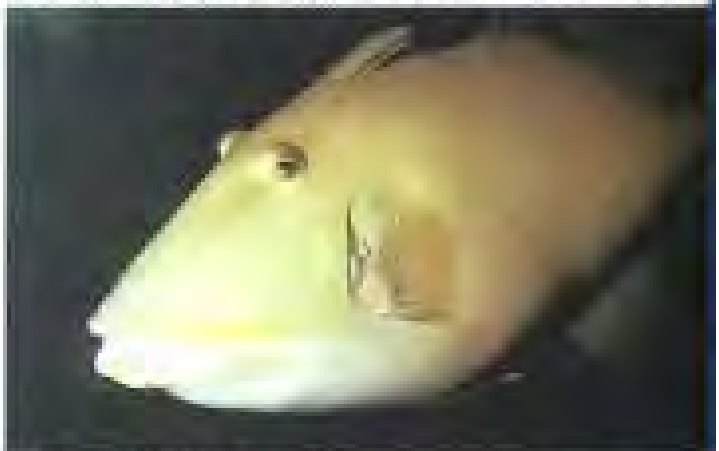
Xanthichthys mento 440
3, 6-7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sufflamen albicaudatus 440
10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L



Sufflamen chrysopterus (juv.) 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sufflamen bursa 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Sufflamen fraenatus 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Canthidermis maculatus 440
Circumtemp. 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Canthidermis maculatus (juv.) 440
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Odonus niger 440
7-10 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Canthidermis sufflamen 440
2 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 300L

Balistes polylepis 440
3 26°C sg: 1.022 76 cm 800L

Balistes capriscus 440
2, 13 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Balistes forcipitus 440
13 26°C sg: 1.022 44 cm 500L

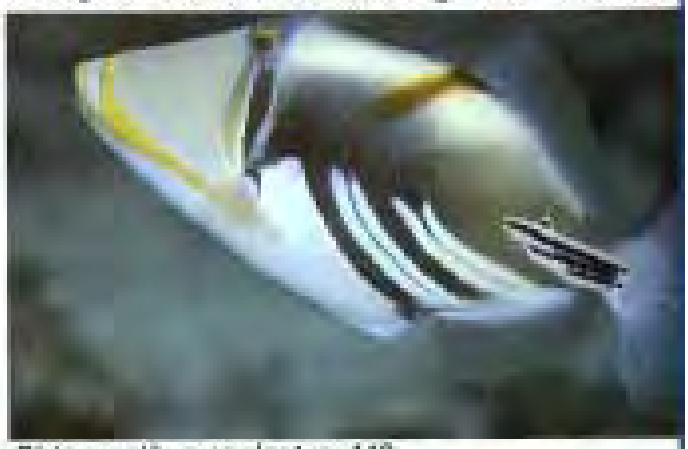
Balistes vetula 440
2 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Pseudobalistes fuscus 440
7-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 500L

Pseudobalistes fuscus (juv.) 440
7-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 500

Pseudobalistes fuscus 440
7-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 55 cm 500

Balistoides viridescens 440
7-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 700L



Rhinecanthus aculeatus 440
7-9 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300

Rhinecanthus assasi 440
7-10 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Rhinecanthus rectangulus 440
7-9 ♀ ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300

Sufflamen bursa 440
7-9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Sufflamen chrysopterus 440
7-9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Sufflamen fraenatus 440
7-9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Odonus niger 440
7-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Amanses scopas 440
7-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

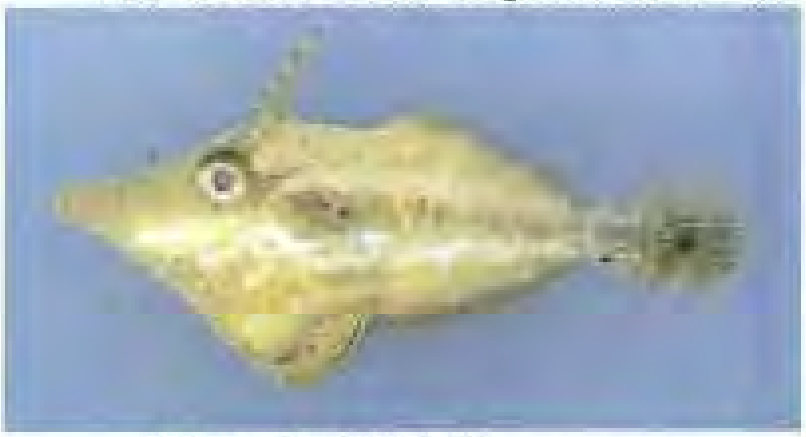
Cantherhines pardalis 440
7-10 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 27 cm 300L

Cantherhines dumerilii 440
7-9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Cantherhines dumerilii 440
7-9 ♀ ∿ ∿ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Rhinecanthus funcula 440
6-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 19.4 cm 200L

Rhinecanthus verrucosus 440
7 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

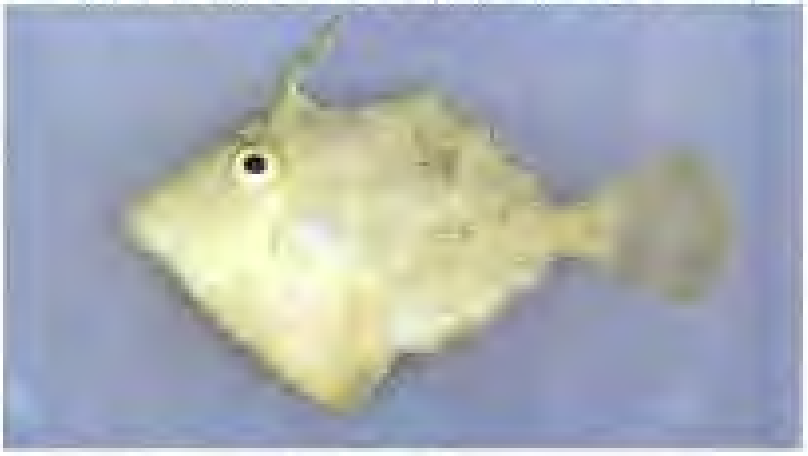


Monacanthus tuckeri 440
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Monacanthus tuckeri 440
2 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Monacanthus ciliatus 440
2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

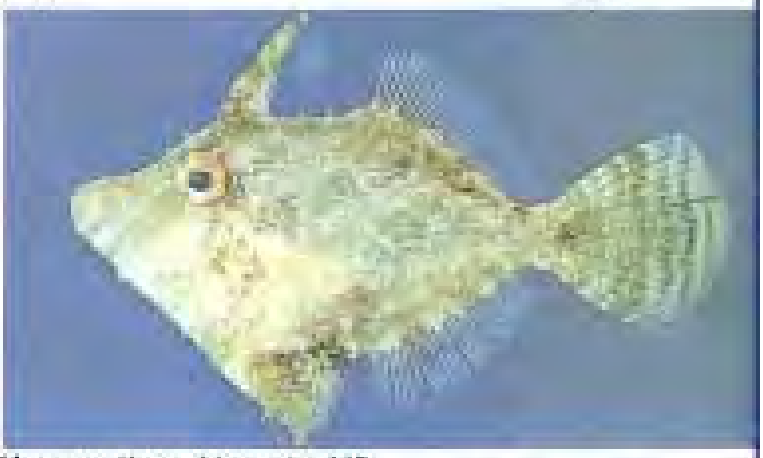
Monacanthus ciliatus 440
2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



Monacanthus hispidus 440
2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Monacanthus hispidus 440
2, 13 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Monacanthus chinensis 440
7, 8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



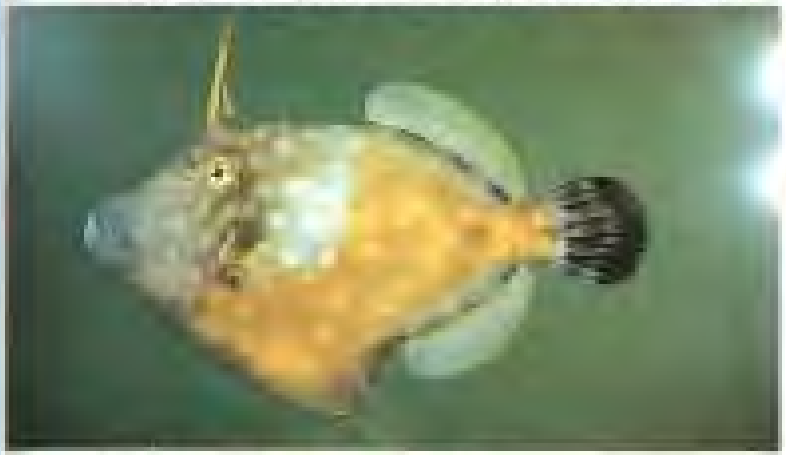
Monacanthus chinensis 440
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Monacanthus filicauda 440
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

Cantherhines pullus 440
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Cantherhines sandwichensis 440
6 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Monacanthus chinensis 440
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L



Cantherhines macroceros 440
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 46 cm 500L

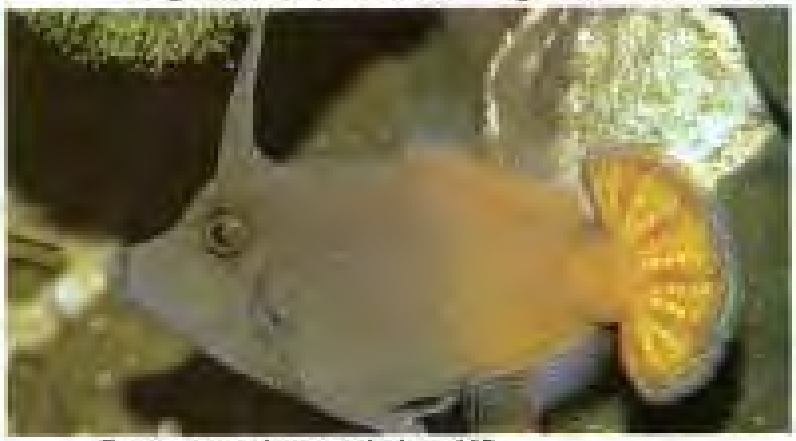
Cantherhines macroceros 440
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 46 cm 500L

Meuschenia flavolineata 440
12 ♀ 23°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Meuschenia galii 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 300L

Meuschenia hippocrepis 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Oxymonacanthus longirostris 440
6-10 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L



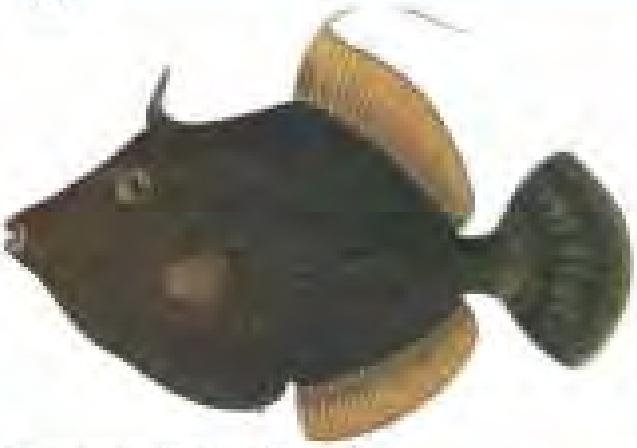
Pervagor melanocephalus 440
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Scobinichthys granulatus 440
8, 12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chaetodermis penicilligerus 440
5, 7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Aluterus scriptus 440
Circumtrop. ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Oxymonacanthus longirostris 440
7-9 ∿ ◐ ♥ ▬ ⊐ 28°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Stephanolepis cirrhifer 440
5, 7-9 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ✻ ▦ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Cantherhines howensis 440
8 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Cantherhines verrucundus 440
6 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 12.5 cm 150L

Cantherhines fronticinctus 440
7-9 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

? Paramonacanthus japonicus 440
5, 7 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 25°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Meuschenia flavolineata 440
12 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Meuschenia hippocrepis 440
12 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Meuschenia venusta 440
12 ♀ ↘ ↗ ◐ ♥ ▦ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.023 18 cm 200L

Pervagor melanocephalus 440
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ↑ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Pervagor melanocephalus 440
7-9 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Pervagor aspricaudus 440
6 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

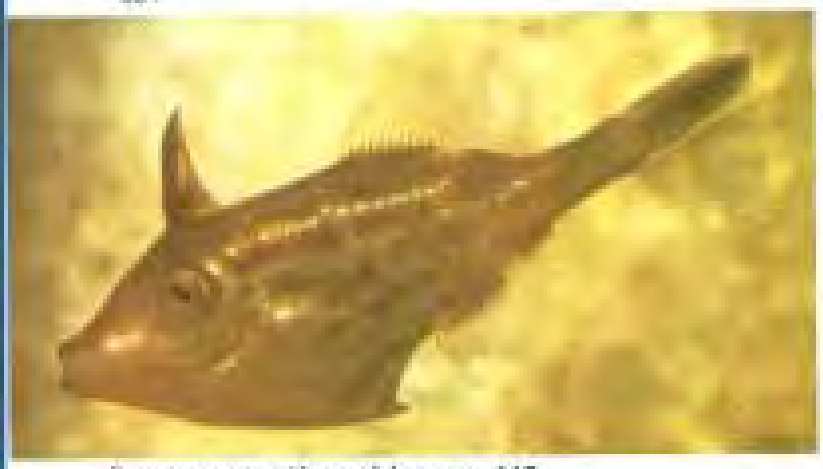
Pervagor spilosoma 440
6 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Rudarius ercodes 440
5, 7 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Acreichthys tomentosus 440
6-7 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Pseudomonacanthus garretti 440
6 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9.4 cm 100L

Rudarius minutus 440 ♀
8 ♀ ↘♂ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L



Paramonacanthus oblongus 440
5, 7, 9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 16 cm 200L

Pervagor melanocephalus 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 10 cm 100L

Paramonacanthus barnardi 440
9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

? Paramonacanthus sp. 440
7-8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Chaetodermis penicilligerus 440
5, 7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 250L

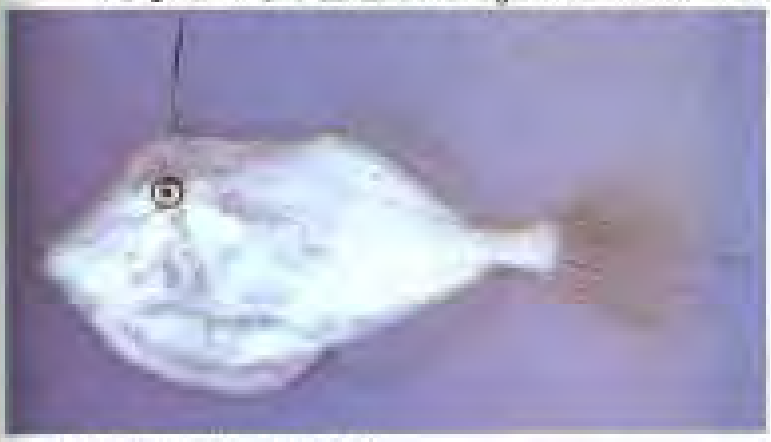
Scobinichthys granulatus 440
8, 12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Eubalichthys mosaicus 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Brachaluteres jacksonianus 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Aluterus schoepfi 440
1-2 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 60 cm 600L

Thamnaconus modestus 440
5, 7-9 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L



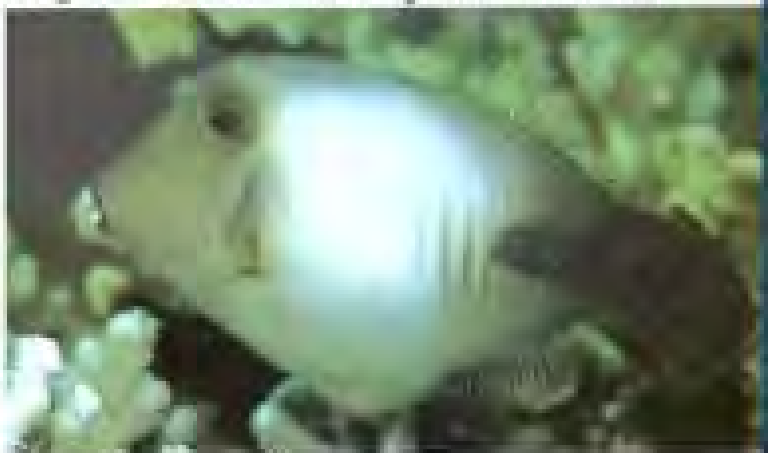
Aluterus monoceros 440
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

Aluterus monoceros 440
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 75 cm 800L

?*Aluterus* sp. 440
8 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Pseudaluterius nasicornis 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Acanthaluterus spilomelanura 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 80L



Amanses scopas 440
7-10 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Thamnaconus modestus 440
♂, 7-9 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.023 30 cm 300L

Thamnaconus australis 440
12 ♀ 24°C sg: 1.022 27.5 cm 300L

Nelusetta ayraudi 440
7, 12 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Parika scaber 440
11 ♀ 22°C sg: 1.024 20 cm 200L

Aluterus scriptus 440
Circumtrop. ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

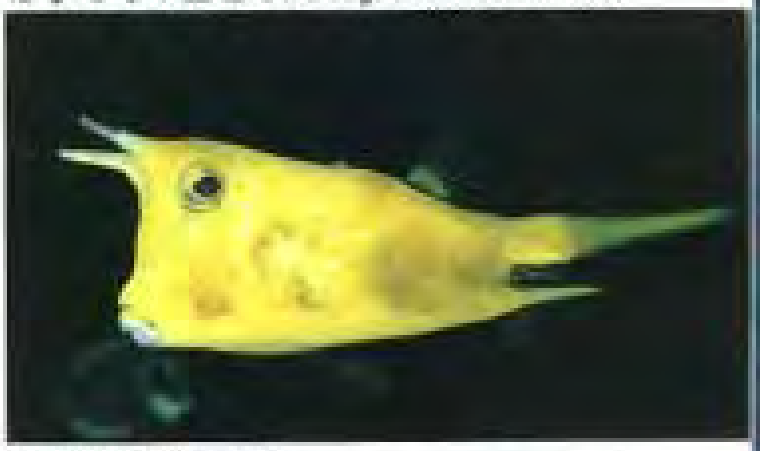
Paraluterus prionurus (juv.) 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 9.5 cm 100L

Paraluterus prionurus 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9.5 cm 100L

Paraluterus prionurus 440
7-9 ♀ 26°C sg: 1.024 9.5 cm 100L

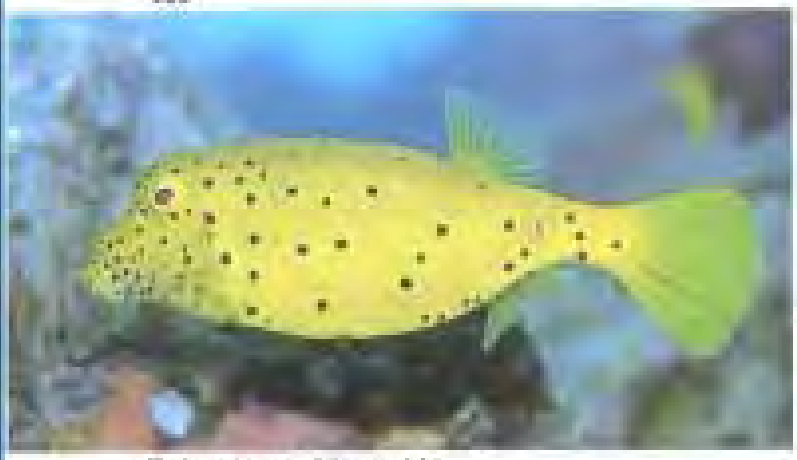
Anaplocapros lenticularis 441
12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▬ ≈ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 150L

Aracana aurita 441
12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▬ ≈ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 200L



Lactoria cornuta 441
6, 12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▬ ≈ 25°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

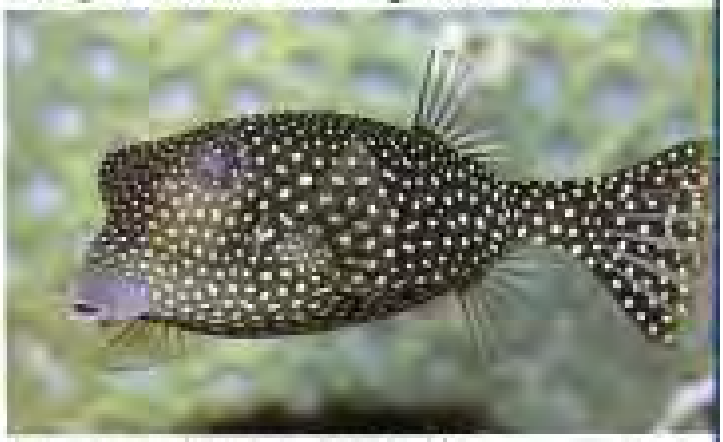
Anaplocapros lenticularis 441
12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ ▬ ≈ 24°C sg: 1.023 15 cm 150L



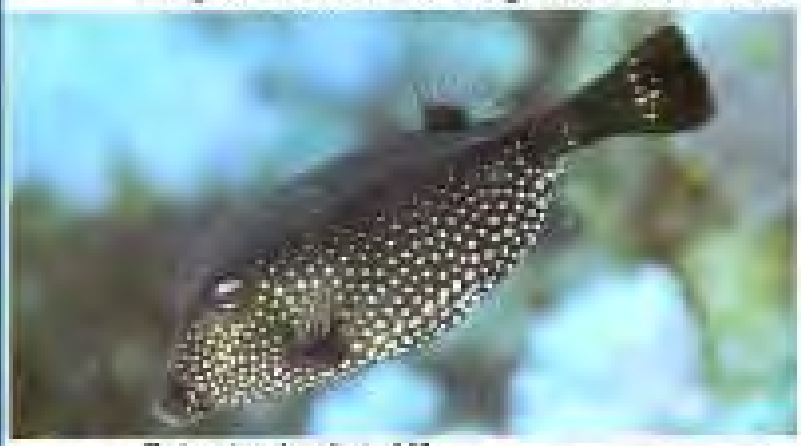
Ostracion cubicus 441
7-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Ostracion cubicus 441
7-10 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Ostracion meleagris meleagris 441 ♂
7-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L



Ostracion meleagris meleagris 441 ♀
7-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Ostracion trachys 441
7, 9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Tetrosomus gibbosus 441
7-10 ♀ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Lactoria fornasini 441
5 ♀ ♥ 25°C sg: 1.024 40 cm 400L

Lactoria diaphanus 441
6-9 ♀ ♥ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Kentrocapros aculeatus 441
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

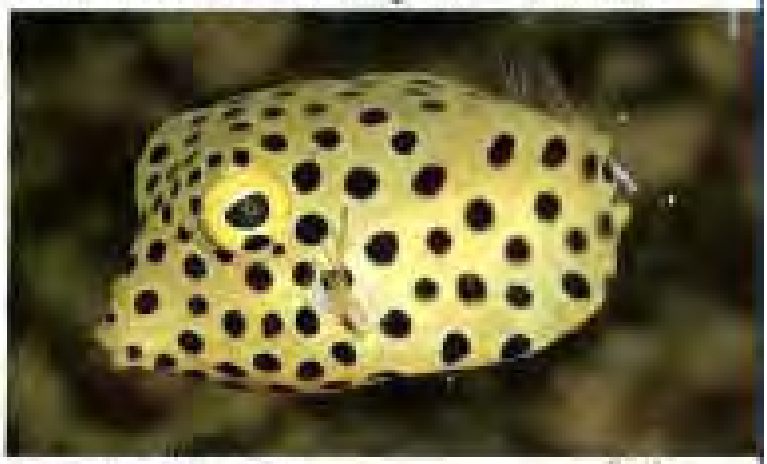
Strophurichthys robustus 441
12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.023 25 cm 300L

Lactoria cornuta 441
6, 12 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 25°C sg: 1.023 50 cm 500L

Ostracion immaculatus 441
6-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Ostracion cubicus 441
7-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Ostracion cubicus? 441
7-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L



Ostracion cubicus 441 (juv.)
7-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Ostracion solorensis (juv.) 441
7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

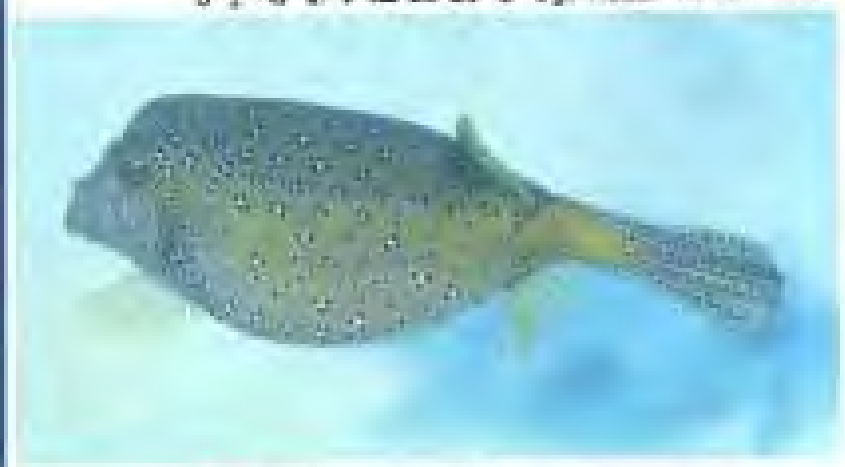
Ostracion solorensis 441 ♂
7 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Ostracion whitleyi 441 ♀
6 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

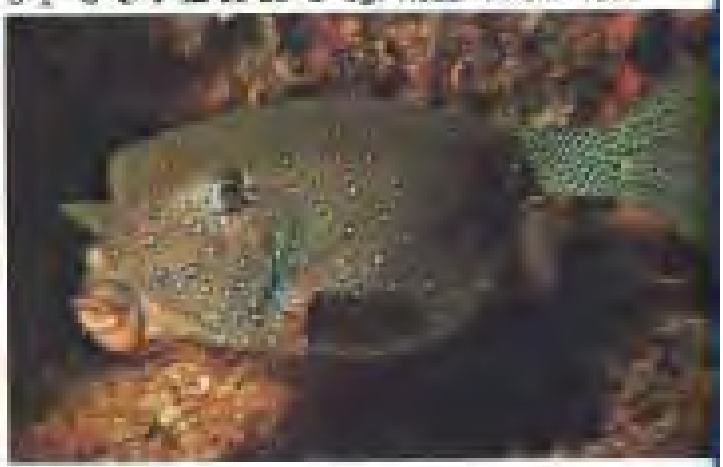
Ostracion whitleyi 441 ♂
6 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Ostracion meleagris camurum 441 ♀
6 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Ostracion meleagris camurum 441 ♂
6 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L



Ostracion cyanurus 441
9-10 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



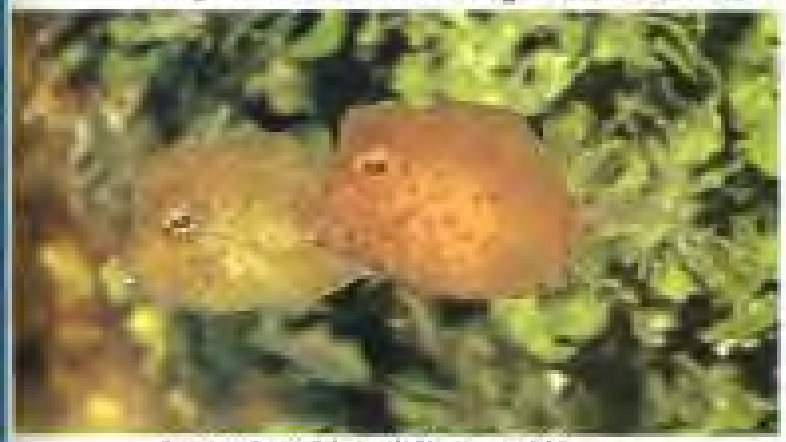
Ostracion cyanurus 441
9-10 ♀ ~ ◐ ♥ ▬ ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Lactophrys quadricornis 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 25°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Lactophrys quadricornis 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Lactophrys polygonia 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 48 cm 500L

Lactophrys polygonia 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 48 cm 500L



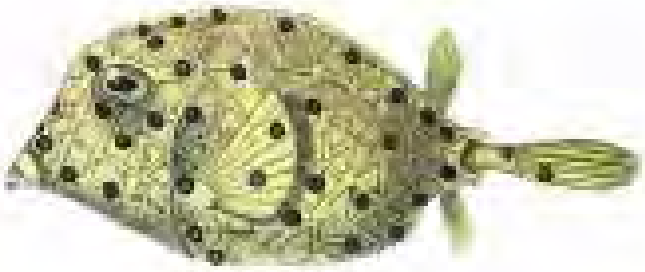
Lactophrys bicaudalis (juv.) 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Lactophrys bicaudalis 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 43 cm 500L

Lactophrys triqonus 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 45 cm 500L

Lactophrys triqueter 441
2 ♀ ↝ ◐ ♥ 🐟 ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 28 cm 300L

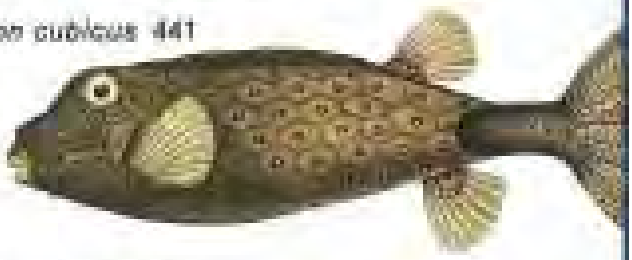
Plate #349



Ostracion cubicus 441

Ostracion cubicus 441

Ostracion cubicus 441



Ostracion cubicus 441

Ostracion meleagris 441

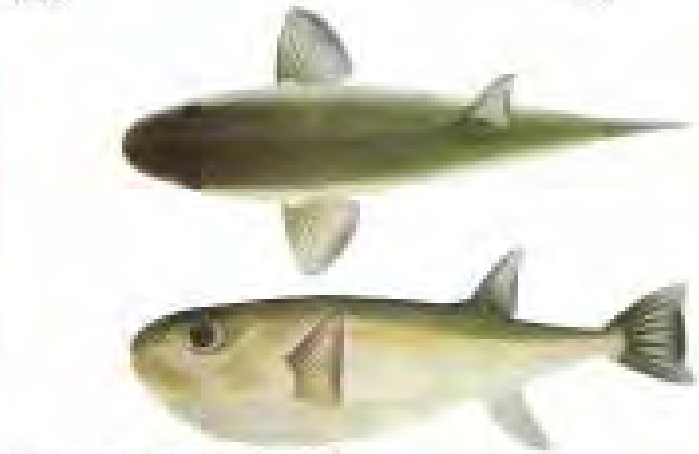
Ostracion meleagris 441

Ostracion cubicus 441

Ostracion solorensis 441

Ostracion solorensis 441

Triodon macropterus 442
5, 7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Lagocephalus gloveri 443
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Amblyrhynchotes honckenii 443
5, 7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Amblyrhynchotes sp. 443
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Torquigener pleurogramma 443
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 24°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Amblyrhynchotes hypselogenion 443
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Omegophora sp. 443
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 24°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

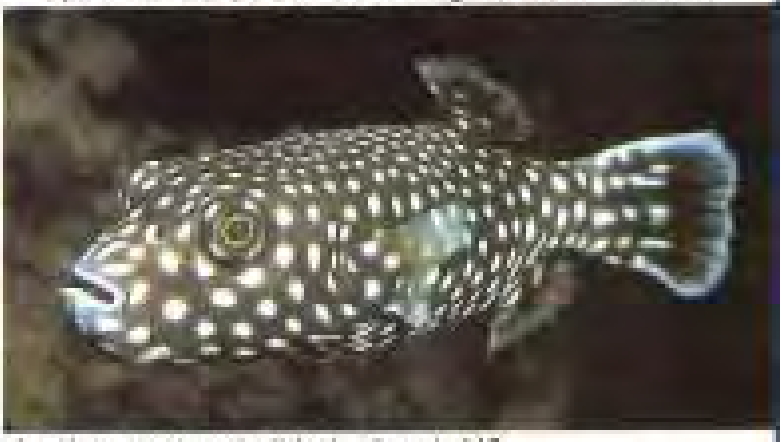
Omegophora armilla 443
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✕ 📷 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Arothron hispidus 443
F-10 ~3 ~4 ◐ 3K 🐟 — 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Arothron meleagris 443
3, 8-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Arothron meleagris 443
3, 8-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Arothron meleagris (yellow phase) 443
3, 8-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L



Arothron meleagris (black phase) 443
3, 8-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Arothron nigropunctatus (gray) 443
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Arothron nigropunctatus (½ yellow) 443
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ⊟ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Arothron hispidus 443
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Arothron hispidus (van) 443
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☠ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Arothron hispidus 443
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Arothron meleagris 443
3, 6-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 200L

Arothron nigropunctatus 443
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Arothron nigropunctatus 443
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Arothron stellatus 443
7-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 100 cm 1000L

Arothron inconditus 443
9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 40 cm 400L

Omegophora cyanopunctata 443
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 24°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Amblyrhinchotes hypselogenion 443
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ▭ 26°C sg: 1.022 18 cm 200L

Arothron diadematus 443
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Arothron mappa 443
7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 70 cm 700L

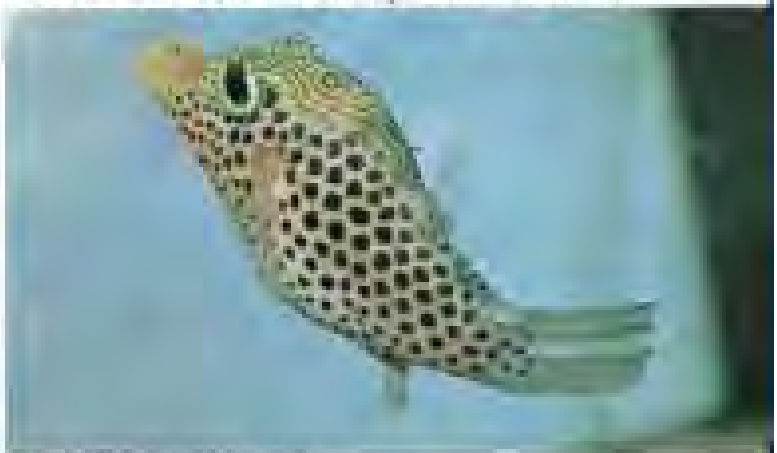
Arothron stellatus 443
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Arothron stellatus 443
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Arothron stellatus (adult) 443
6-10 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 90 cm 1000L

Arothron reticularis 443
7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Canthigaster leopardus 443
7 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L



Canthigaster tyleri 443
7, 9 ↘ ◐ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

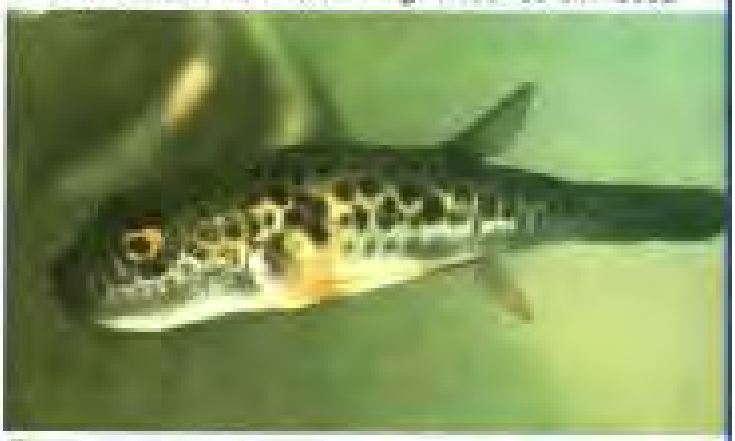
Arothron manilensis 443
6-9 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Arothron manilensis 443
6-9 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Takifugu rubripes 443
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 80 cm 800L

Arothron immaculatus 443
7-10 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

Takifugu pardalis 443
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L



Takifugu pardalis 443
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 400L

Takifugu niphobles 443
5 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 24°C sg: 1.023 20 cm 200L

Takifugu stictonotus 443
5, 7 ♀ ∿ ◐ ✻ ▰ ⊠ 26°C sg: 1.022 35 cm 350L

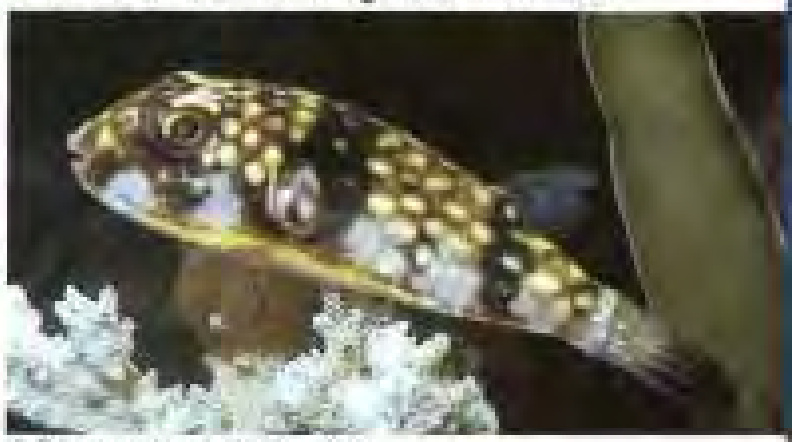
Sphoeroides sp. 443
3 ♀ ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Sphoeroides annulatus 443
3 ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Sphoeroides marmoratus 443
13 ♀ ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 300L

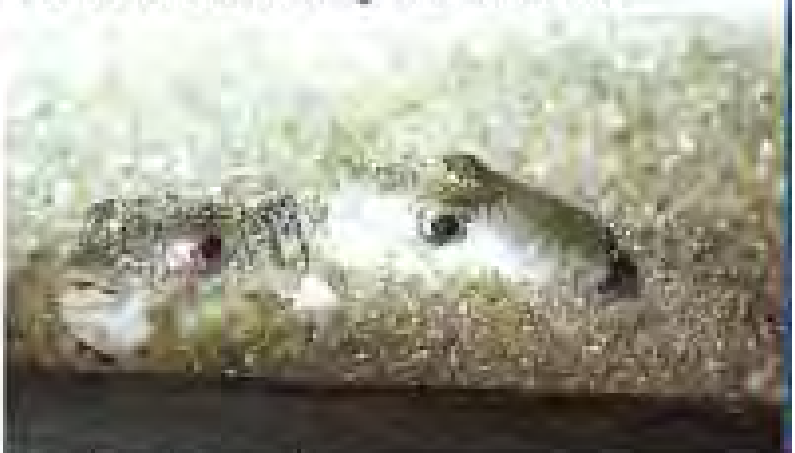
Sphoeroides erythrotaenia 443
7 ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Sphoeroides spengleri 443
1, 2 ♀ ∿ ◐ ☀ 24°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L



? *Chelonodon laticeps* 443
8 ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Sphoeroides hemiliani 443
8 ♀ ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.018 12.5 cm 150L

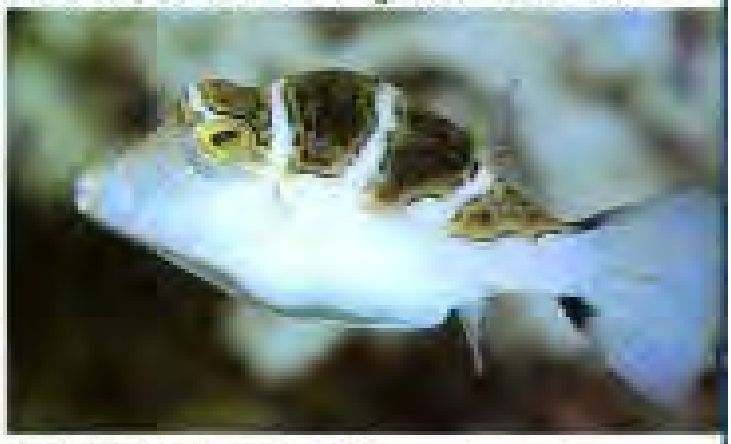


?*Tak/fugu oblongus* 443
7 ∿ ◐ ☀ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Canthigaster ambionensis 443
6-9 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Canthigaster amboinensis 443
6-9 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Canthigaster bennetti 443
7, 9 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L



Canthigaster coronata 443
6-10 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Canthigaster epilamprus 443
6-8 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 7 cm 80L

Canthigaster janthinoptera 443
7, 9 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 9 cm 100L

Canthigaster leopardus 443
7 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 5 cm 50L

Canthigaster smithae 443
7, 9 ♀♂ ↘ ◐ 水 📷 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Canthigaster punctatissimus 443
3 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 7.5 cm 100L

Canthigaster jactator 443
5, 6-7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 8 cm 100L

Canthigaster compressus 443
7 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Canthigaster callisterna 443
12 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 24°C sg: 1.024 23 cm 250L

Canthigaster bennetti 443
7, 8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Canthigaster rostrata 443
2, 13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L

Canthigaster coronata 443
6-10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 13 cm 150L

Canthigaster valentini 443
7-9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Canthigaster ocellicincta 443
7-8 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Canthigaster marquesensis 443
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

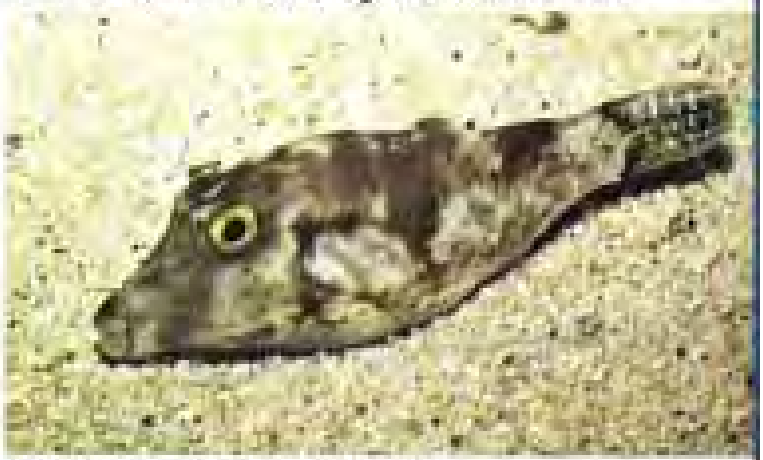
Canthigaster rivulata 443
6-7, 9 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 20 cm 200L

Canthigaster rapaensis 443
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 10 cm 100L

Canthigaster margaritata 443
10 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Canthigaster inframacula 443
6 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

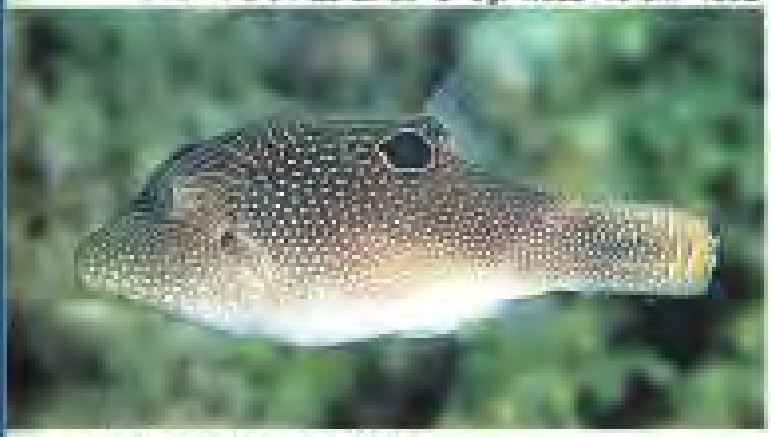
Ekorthigaster capistratus 443
13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 6 cm 60L



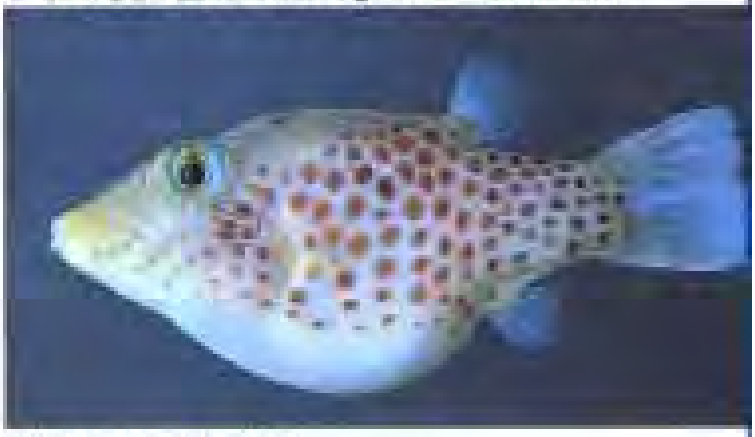
Canthigaster sanctaehelenae 443
13 ↘ ↘ ◐ ✻ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 12 cm 150L

Canthigaster natalensis 443
9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L

Canthigaster natalensis 443
9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 15 cm 150L



Canthigaster solandri 443
5-7, 9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 11 cm 100L



Canthigaster tyleri 443
9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Chilomycterus affinis 444
3 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 51 cm 500L

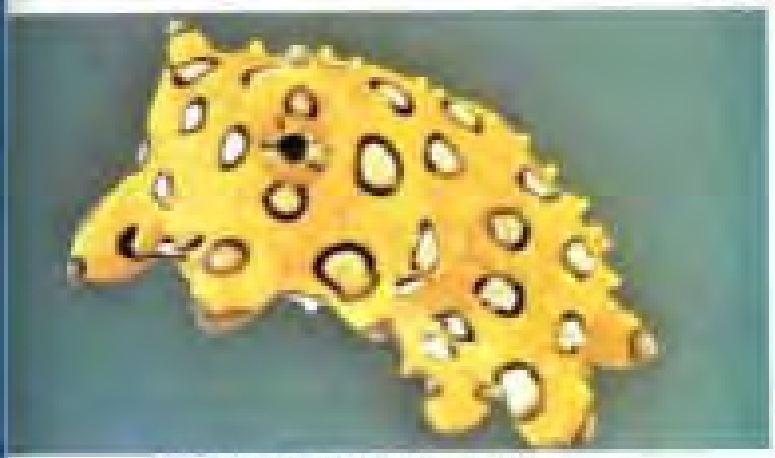
Cyclichthys orbicularis 444
7-9 ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 14 cm 150L

Diodon hystrix 444
Circumtrop. ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ✻ 📷 ⌧ 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Diodon nicthemerus 444
12 ♀ ↘♂ ↘ ◐ ♥ 📷 ⌧ 24°C sg: 1.023 28 cm 300L

Diodon hystrix 444
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 60 cm 600L

Diodon nichthemerus 444
12 24°C sg: 1.023 28 cm 300L



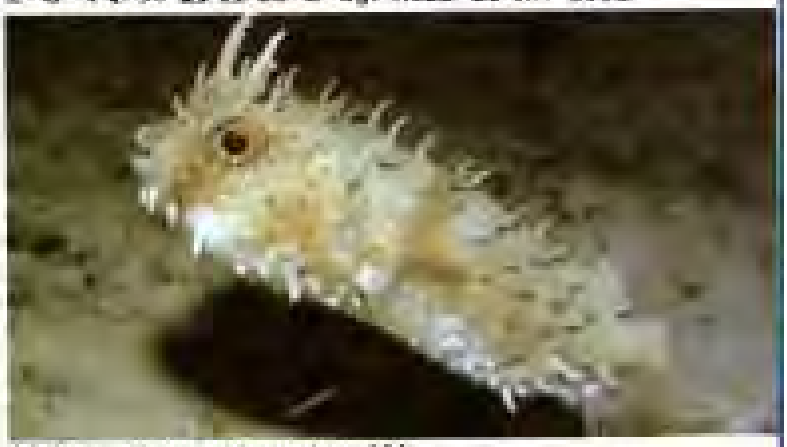
Chilomycterus antillarum 444
2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chilomycterus schoepfi 444
2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chilomycterus schoepfi 444
2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chilomycterus schoepfi 444
2 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 25 cm 300L

Chilomycterus antennatus 444
2, 13 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L



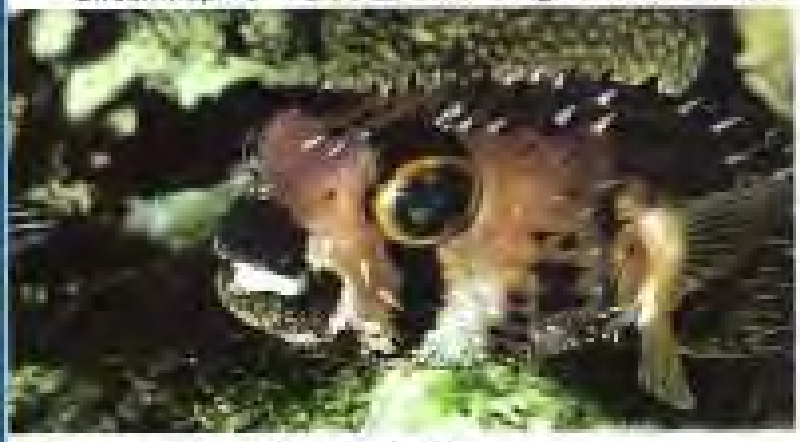
Chilomycterus antennatus 444
2, 13 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 23 cm 250L

Chilomycterus atringa 444
1-2, 13 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 46 cm 500L

Chilomycterus spilostylus 444
7, 9-10 ↝ ↘ ◐ ☀ 🐟 ✉ 26°C sg: 1.022 34 cm 400L

Diodon holacanthus 444
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Diodon holacanthus 444
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L



Lagocephalus lagocephalus 444
7-9 26°C sg: 1.022 30 cm 200L

Diodon hystrix 444
5-9 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Diodon hystrix 444
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 50 cm 500L

Diodon myersi 444
8 26°C sg: 1.022 41 cm 400L

Mola mola 444
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 300 cm 3000L

Ranzania laevis 445
Circumtrop. 26°C sg: 1.022 81 cm 800L

Gymnothorax miliaris, Peppered Moray. Family Muraenidae (54)

Heteroconger hassi, Spotted Garden Eel. Family Congridae (60)

Dinematichthys nukyuensis, Yellow Brotula. Family Bythitidae (179)
Halophryne queenslandiae, Queensland Toadfish. Family Batrachoididae (181)

Lophius piscatorius, Bigeye Goosefish. Family Lophiidae (182)

Zeus faber, Bigspot Dory. Family Zeidae (245)

Triglopsis lastoviza, Hardy Sea Robin, Family Triglidae (268)

Clinocottus embryum, Calico Sculpin, Family Cottidae (276)

Epinephelus guaza, Green Grouper, Family Serranidae (284)
Epinephelus ongus, White-dappled Grouper, Family Serranidae (284)

Cephalopholis formosa, Bluestripe Grouper. Family Serranidae (284)
Pseudanthias bimaculatus, Bluetip Anthias. Family Serranidae (284)

Pseudanthias cooperi, Cooper's Anthias. Family Serranidae (284)

Pseudochromis polynemus, Whitetail Dottyback. Family Pseudochromidae (286)

Pseudochromis splendens, Bandit Dottyback. Family Pseudochromidae (286)
Pterapogon kauderni, Banggai Cardinalfish. Family Apogonidae (297)

Hoplolatilus luteus, Yellow Tilefish. Family Malacanthidae (300)

Centropyge woodheadi, Woodhead's Dwarf Angelfish. Family Pomacanthidae (339)

Centropyge aurantiacus, Velvet Dwarf Angelfish. Family Pomacanthidae (339)

Holacanthus limbaughi, Limbaugh's Angelfish. Family Pomacanthidae (339)

Chaetodontoplus caeruleopunctatus, Yellowtail Angelfish. Family Pomacanthidae (339)
Gomphosus tricolor, Blue-tail Bird Wrasse. Family Labridae (358)

Cheilinus abudjubbe, Parrot Wrasse, Family Labridae (358)

Scarus bowersi, Bowers's Parrotfish, Family Scaridae (360)

Valenciennea wardi, Ward's Glider. Family Gobiidae (403)

Cryptocentrus paramonoides, Speckled Shrimp Goby. Family Gobiidae (403)

Amblygobius rainfordi, Rainford's Goby. Family Gobiidae (403)
Siganus unimaculatus, Bigspot Spinefoot. Family Siganidae (410)

Bothus mancus, Scribbled Flounder, Family Bothidae (434)
Aracana ornata, Ornate Cowfish, male, Family Ostraciontidae (441)

Aracana ornata, Ornate Cowfish, female. Family Ostraciontidae (441)

Canthigaster papua, Papuan Puffer. Family Tetraodontidae (443)

Family Discussions

The following discussions of families of fishes portrayed in this book are provided in order to give some additional information about the families and to act as an introduction to them. The discussions are necessarily brief, and for more information it is suggested that Nelson's book *Fishes of the World* be sought out.

Plate numbers referred to in the text appear (preceded by the number symbol, #) at center top of photo pages.

Jawless Fishes (Plates 1 & 2)

The hagfishes (Class Myxini, family Myxinidae) are jawless cartilaginous fishes, eel-like or worm-like in general shape, that are voracious scavengers feeding on the internal tissues and organs of dead or dying invertebrates and fishes. Commercial fishermen examining their catch whether it is haddock, cod, mackerel, flatfishes, etc., may sometimes discover that some of the fishes are virtually hollow. The hagfish has bored its way into the fish with a set of rasp-like teeth. Polychaete worms may form a part of their diet in some areas.

Although not usually kept as aquarium fishes by home aquarists, hagfishes may sometimes be seen in public aquariums. They are cool- to cold-water fishes that become distressed if the water temperature rises to more than 10-12° C. The water should be marine in character, hagfishes usually not surviving well in fresh or brackish conditions. They are commonly found almost completely buried in soft mud or clay bottoms.

Although both male and female sex organs are contained in the same individual, only one or the other functions at one time (i.e., they are not synchronous hermaphrodites). There is no particular spawning season, and as many as 30 eggs can be laid by a single female in any month of the year. The eggs are large (up to 2.5 cm in diameter), yolky, and covered with a horny material. Unlike the lampreys, which have a distinct larval stage, the hagfishes do not undergo a metamorphosis.

Aquarists should be warned that the name "slime eel" is well earned as they can turn an aquarium into a slimy mess if suitably disturbed. Under the confined conditions of the aquarium the slime can have poisonous qualities.

Sharks, Rays, and Chimaeras (Plates 1-16)

The sharks, rays, and chimaeras are all grouped into the class Chondrichthys, commonly called the cartilaginous fishes (although as noted above the hagfishes and lampreys are also cartilaginous fishes). They are divided into two main evolutionary lines, the subclass Holocephali (chimaeras) and subclass Elasmobranchii (sharks and rays), with the former being the most primitive.

The chimaeras are grouped into 1-3 families, the divisions usually based on the shape of the snout (plownose, shortnose, and longnose chimaeras). There are usually two dorsal fins, the first being preceded by a spine that in some cases has a poison gland associated with it.

The males have paired claspers used for internal fertilization. They also may have an accessory clasper-like structure in front of the eyes, the function of which is still not well known. The eggs are encased in brown horny capsules.

Most chimaeras are found in cool to cold deep marine waters. They grow to fairly large sizes (normally to 1 m but up to 1.5 m) and do not take to handling very well. All this causes difficulties to those wishing to keep any in captivity. They normally do not last more than a few months in public aquariums although one has been kept alive for more than two years by University of Washington aquarists. These rather poor swimmers eat small invertebrates and fishes and are sometimes caught on hook and line, perishing quickly once removed from the water.

Sharks are a fairly large (approximately 250 species) and highly diversified (about 13 families in the superorder Selachimorpha) group. Most people are familiar with some sharks, particularly since the popular motion picture Jaws and its sequels were released. Almost every public aquarium or oceanarium keeps their share of sharks in large tanks that are preferably circular or doughnut-shaped so that the larger free-swimming species can be in constant motion, a requirement for such species. Even with such facilities many sharks fare quite poorly in captivity, ceasing to feed and often almost blindly ramming into the sides of the tank. Certain sharks do well in captivity, and exhibitions of their feeding draw considerable crowds. Home aquarists are more limited in their selection and normally must choose small, bottom-dwelling sharks for their aquaria.

Almost all sharks are marine. There are a few species that are able to ascend rivers into pure fresh water; the almost land locked shark of Lake Nicaragua is quite well known. They are found around the world, mostly in tropical and subtropical waters with fewer numbers in the temperate regions and practically none in the cold polar waters. They vary considerably in size from those barely 48 cm long to giants 15-20 m long.

Shark reproduction involves internal fertilization. Males are provided with claspers on the

inner edges of the pelvic fins. Development in most cases is ovoviviparous, while in others it may be oviparous or viviparous. In those that deposit eggs, the eggs are encased in horny capsules, sometimes highly ornamented, with long tendrils at the ends that become entangled (and thus anchored) with objects on the ocean floor. Some of the egg capsules have been successfully hatched in captivity.

Sharks are, without exception, carnivorous. Many are provided with very sharp, often serrated teeth that can do considerable damage to objects a lot harder than human flesh. Most sharks feed primarily on fishes, while others are scavengers feeding on whatever becomes available. Still others have teeth modified to feed on hard-shelled molluscs or crustaceans. The huge whale shark and basking shark, on the other hand, feed on small planktonic forms, primarily crustaceans. As for attacks on man, these are usually few and far between. Even then, in many cases the shark was provoked or it was a case of mistaken identity, the human victim appearing to the shark as its more natural prey (ie. seals).

Aquarists should be warned that even the small sharks that are kept in home aquaria have the potential of inflicting a severe bite on anyone foolish enough to become careless when handling them. These sharks are surprisingly strong and often are able to twist enough to bite at anything close enough, usually an arm. They are also quite adept at getting tangled in nets and slashing at the fingers that are freeing it from the mesh.

The two families of the order Hexanchiformes (frill sharks, Chlamydoselachidae, and cow sharks, Hexanchidae) have a single, spineless dorsal fin and six or seven gill slits. The Frill Shark (*Chlamydoselachus anguineus*) is snake-like in appearance and lives in deep water where it feeds mainly on squids. Of the cow sharks, the one most likely to be seen is the Sevengill Shark (*Notorynchus maculatus*), which is common in California bays as well as in the western Pacific. Sharks of both families are ovoviviparous.

The single family in the order Heterodontiformes, Heterodontidae, contains species that find their way into marine aquarists' tanks. *Heterodontus portusjacksoni*, the Port Jackson Shark, is one of these. It is also called the oyster-crusher because of its feeding habits. Aquarists should be wary of the sharp spines preceding each of its two dorsal fins. Horny egg cases with spiral flanges are laid by members of this family.

The order Lamniformes (with about seven families) contains most of the sharks. There are two spineless dorsal fins, an anal fin, and five gill slits. Some of the sharks in this order are small and very colorful or have interesting patterns and so are of interest to aquarists. Some of the carpet or nurse sharks, for example, are generally available to aquarists. First among these is probably the Atlantic Nurse Shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*), although it soon outgrows the tank in which it is housed. It is not very colorful but is quite docile, comparatively speaking. The carpet sharks are very colorful and in addition have fringes or lappets that add to their appeal. Most of these sharks also outgrow their tanks quite rapidly.

The family Scyliorhinidae (cat sharks) is by far the most important family of sharks to aquarists. It contains the smaller, more colorful species that do well in captivity. Almost all are bottom-dwellers feeding on the invertebrates and small fishes that are found there. Aquarists should be aware that some species grow large (over a yard) and many are from temperate regions, requiring cooler tank water. Most of the species kept in aquaria are from the Indo-West Pacific. Included in this family are the swell sharks that can fill their stomachs with air if they are removed from the water, much like a pufferfish. The species are ovoviviparous. No special care is needed for these small sharks other than a suitably large tank, plenty of good food, and perhaps an open area of sand.

Other members of the Lamniformes include the whale shark (family Rhincodontidae), the sand tigers (family Odontaspididae), the thresher, basking, and mackerel sharks (family Lamnidae), the hammerhead sharks (family Sphyrnidae), and the smooth dogfishes and requiem sharks (family Carcharhinidae). Almost all of these are too large for private tanks, and only a few are regularly seen in public aquariums. Among the better known sharks in this group are the Whale Shark, a monster that is said to reach as much as 15 m in length, the Gray Nurse Shark (perhaps responsible for many of the shark attacks in Australian waters), the thresher sharks with their unusually elongate upper tail lobes, the Great White Shark ("Jaws"), the Mako, and of course the Tiger Shark with its tiger-like stripes and reputation to match. Stomachs of Tiger Sharks have contained a wide variety of items from indigestible, inanimate garbage items to human body parts. With such a reputation many public aquariums have tried (mostly unsuccessfully) to keep them alive. Among the more unusual sharks can be included the hammerheads, so-called because of the bizarre development of their heads, with the eyes on the end of lateral extensions.

The order Squaliformes contains sharks with two dorsal fins (with or without spines), no anal fin, and five gill slits. Three families are currently included, the dogfish sharks (family

Squalidae), the saw sharks (family Pristiophoridae), and the angel sharks (family Squatinidae). Only some of the smaller squalids are kept in home aquaria, such as species of *Squalus* and *Cephalurgellum*, and it is *Squalus acanthias* that is the shark commonly used in comparative anatomy labs. The smallest shark, *Squaliolus laticaudus*, which grows to about 25 cm, belongs to the Squalidae. The saw sharks should not be confused with the sawfishes (family Pristidae), which are rays, although the saw sharks have many ray-like characters and have a great superficial similarity to these fishes. The saw sharks have laterally positioned gill slits while those of the sawfishes are ventrally located. The angel sharks also are somewhat ray-like but they also have the gill slits laterally positioned. The angel sharks are also called monkfish. As their flattened body might lead one to guess, they live on or close to the bottom, often partially hidden in the sand.

The superorder Batidoidimorpha, Order Rajiformes, contains the rays or the broad group including the sawfishes, guitarfishes, skates, etc.). Only a few colorful species are kept by marine aquarists. All of these fishes are characterized in part by having the gill slits opening on the underside of the body.

Small members of the sawfishes (family Pristidae) are sometimes kept in home aquaria and commonly in public aquariums. They should be handled with care as the elongate snout provided with rows of sharp teeth (actually modified scales) along each side can cause considerable damage. Many an unlucky person who thought it was safe to hold one by the tail has scars to prove the fallacy of this idea. Normally the saw is used to slash through schools of fishes (mullets, etc.), impaling some on the saw teeth. Sawfishes are found around the world in shallow tropical waters. They may stray into brackish or even fresh water, and, like a shark roughly, one species has become almost land-locked in Lake Nicaragua. The guitarfishes (family Rhinobatidae) are similar in shape to the sawfishes but are without the saw. They are too big for home aquarists but may find their way into public aquariums. More fascinating to aquarists are the electric rays (family Torpedinidae). These cartilaginous fishes can generate electrical charges, some quite intense, and should be handled with great care. Most encounters are by swimmers or waders who inadvertently step on one on a sandy bottom. These rays are poor swimmers and rely mostly on their shocking ability rather than flight for protection. Some of the species are quite colorful and, regardless of the risk, are kept in home tanks. Their food is mainly bottom invertebrates or fishes. The eagle rays (family Myliobatidae) and manta rays (family Mobulidae) are much too large for home aquaria, but some smaller ones are kept in oceanariums. They always attract attention with their graceful "flying" motions. Both eagle and manta rays are noted for their ability to leap from the water and come down with a resounding crash. The two most specious families are the skates (family Rajidae) and stingrays (family Dasyatidae), and it is from these families, particularly the latter, that aquarium species are selected. Most skates and rays live indoors on the bottom, feeding on shellfish and/or crustaceans. Skates prefer more temperate waters and in many areas are fished for commercially. Males have long claspers for use in internal fertilization. They lay eggs encased in horny capsules that have tendrils or projections that help anchor them to objects on the bottom. Many are washed up on shore and have been given the names sailor's purse and mermaids purse. Stingrays are more frequent fishes spending much of their time almost completely buried in the sand or soft bottom material. In addition to the crustaceans and molluscs, they will readily feed on worms when available. Stingrays have the base of their tail armed with one or more spines provided with venom-producing tissue. Perhaps the most commonly kept stingray is *Taeniura lymma*, a colorful species with blue spots scattered over its upper surface.

The remaining fishes all belong to the bony fishes (class Osteichthyes), which have skeletons composed, at least in part, of true bone.

The Coelacanth (Plate 17)

The Comoro Islands Coelacanth (order Coelacanthiformes, family Latimeriidae, *Latimeria chalumnae*) is the only known survivor of the crossopterygians, fishes usually considered to be ancestors to the entire lineage of present-day vertebrates. All the Coelacanths have been collected in relatively deep water (to 300 m) where there is a rocky bottom. Their large scales are mostly a deep metallic blue. They feed exclusively on other fishes. What makes them very unique is their lobed fins. The second dorsal, pectoral, and pelvic fins are supported by fleshy stalk-like structures earning them the common name of lobefins. Most public aquariums and oceanariums would love to have a living Coelacanth on display, but they have not been very successful in their endeavors. Obviously a rare 1.2-1.5-m fish reaching a weight of 72 kilos would not be available to private aquarists. These ovoviviparous fishes were found to contain eggs up to 9.1 cm in diameter and young in the oviduct with a length of up to 33.5 cm total length.

Tarpons, Ladyfish, and Bonefish (Plate 17)

The tarpons (Megalopidae), ladyfishes (Elopidae), and bonefishes (Albulidae) are all included in the order Elopiformes whose the pelvic fins are abdominal, the tail is deeply forked, and all have a long-tailed leptocephalus-like larva. None are of great interest to aquarists, although all are sought after avidly by fishermen. Often called the silver king, the Atlantic Tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*) grows the largest, attaining up to 2.4 m in length and a weight of 125 kilos. Once hooked, the tarpon puts up a tremendous battle (especially on relatively light tackle) with spectacular leaps, giving the fisherman the time of his life. The bony mouth makes it hard to set the hook and many fish are lost. Even when landed, however, this fish is often released, partly in respect for the pleasure it has just given. Bonefish (*Albula vulpes*) are smaller and instead of leaping make powerful runs stripping line from the reel at a fast clip. Like the others just mentioned, the Atlantic Ladyfish (*Elops saurus*) is a game fish. It resembles the tarpon more in appearance and fighting characteristics but averages closer to 2.25 kilos. It also lacks the filamentous last ray characterizing the tarpon. Most of these species are found in shallow inshore waters where they feed on small fishes and invertebrates. There is a large water genus of lizardfish (*Synodontidae*) with a long dorsal fin.

Eels (Plates 18-20)

All the true eels, comprising almost 20 families, are included in the order Anguilliformes. The body is elongate, and the dorsal and anal fins are usually connected to the caudal fin, while the pelvic fins (occasionally also the pectoral fins) are absent. There is a leptocephalus larva (elongate, very flattened, and almost transparent) but, contrary to that of the Elopiformes, it has a tail tapering to a point rather than a forked one. The elongate form of the eels has been suggested as being an adaptation for moving through small openings and in some cases there are further adaptations for burrowing. Although most eels are bottom-dwellers, there are at least some adapted to a bathypelagic mode of life.

Of the many eel families, only a few contribute species to the marine aquarium on a regular basis. Others may be kept as curiosities as the occasion allows. Freshwater eels (which usually spend much of their life in fully marine waters) of the family Anguillidae are collected occasionally and may find their way to home aquaria of marine enthusiasts but are then usually released again when the novelty wears off. The freshwater eels generally spawn far out in the open ocean where as many as 20 million eggs are released by each female. After spawning the adults die. The leptocephali then travel back to the continental shores (this trip may be up to several thousand kilometers) where they ultimately metamorphose into young eels called elvers that move toward fresh water. The snake eels (family Ophichthidae) are burrowers, the tails of some genera being modified into a hard, fleshy point without fins. Burrowing is done tail-first. Several species from this family, especially the colorful members of the genus *Myrichthys*, are regularly kept in marine aquaria. The worm or spaghetti eels (family Muraenidae) are extremely thread-like, without or with only feeble pecto-

ral fins and with eyes that are small and covered with skin.

The conger eels (family Congridae) are distinguishable from the moray eels by possessing pectoral fins. The larger species are usually passed over by aquarists, but several members of the garden eels (subfamily Heterocongrinae) make interesting aquarium inhabitants and are seen from time to time. Garden eels are found in nature usually in patches (large colonies (gardens) where there are many burrows. The garden eels will be seen hovering just above the burrows feeding on small organisms that are carried to them in the current. At the approach of some threat the eels will retreat tail first into their burrows only to appear again slowly when the danger is past.

The moray eels (family Muraenidae) lack pectoral fins, have small, restricted lateral gill openings, and most have long, fang-like teeth. Most live on tropical and subtropical reefs in relatively shallow water and are quite colorful. Most are large, generally up to a meter in length, with others reaching a length of over two meters. Divers frequently encounter morays that are in holes in the reef with only their heads sticking out. As they respire the mouth opens and closes exhibiting the formidable teeth. Although this deters any diver from messing with them, unfortunate divers have been bitten when they stuck a hand into a hole after a fish or shell and were unaware that it was occupied by a moray eel. Normal food of morays includes small fishes and some invertebrates. Apparently squid are a delicacy for most morays, and aquarists able to supply such food should do so. Morays of the genus *Echidna* generally have teeth modified for crushing the shells and carapaces of crustaceans and molluscs. Some morays even feed on sea urchins. Even with such a bad reputation (or possibly because of it) aquarists keep many species of morays (mostly from the genus *Gymnothorax*) in their home tanks. Public aquariums almost always have several species on exhibit as well.

Herrings and Herring-like Fishes (Plates 30-32)

The herrings and herring-like fishes (order Clupeiformes) are among the most important food fishes in the world, both for human consumption and as an important link in the food chain of many fishes. They occur in vast schools that may extend for kilometers. Thus the various predators (other fishes, birds, marine mammals, etc.) can usually take their fill without seriously depleting the populations. Only man, with his high-tech equipment, can seriously threaten the species as a whole. The fishes, in turn, feed on planktonic organisms that they strain out by means of their numerous long gill rakers. The herrings (family Clupeidae) are usually silvery fishes that possess abdominal scutes. Besides the herrings themselves, such well-known fishes as shad, sardines, and menhaden are included. Spawning is usually in relatively shallow water where each female may shed many thousands of eggs into the open water. The eggs are demersal (sinking to the bottom) and are coated with mucus so that they stick to objects when they reach the bottom.

The anchovies (family Engraulidae) are also commercially important food fishes. They are generally recognizable by the snout overhanging the mouth and the silvery stripe along the side. They also strain planktonic organisms with their numerous slender gill rakers, occur in massive schools, and are mostly found in tropical or temperate waters.

The wolf herrings (family Chirocentridae) grow much longer than their cousins, attaining an average length of about 1.5 m. They are voracious predators with large fang-like teeth.

None of the clupeiform fishes are generally kept by aquarists. Indeed, anchovies are so fragile they usually die if touched or taken out of the water even for a second. Add to this their lack of color, and they have little if anything to make them appealing to aquarists. Public aquariums will keep them mainly as food for the larger fishes.

Milkfish (Plate 32)

A member of the order Gonorynchiformes, *Chanos chanos* (family Chanidae) looks somewhat like the ladyfish or bonefish discussed previously but possesses a suprabranchial organ (lateral pouches in the posterior part of the branchial chambers). It is a very important food fish in Southeast Asia and the subject of intense aquaculture (particularly in the Philip-

pines, Taiwan, and Indonesia. The fry are collected along the shore and removed to growing out ponds until they reach marketable size. Those seeking higher returns on their investment by raising the Milkfish to a larger size may often lose most of their fish in typhoons causing flooding and/or destruction of the ponds if they are unlucky.

Smelts and Noddlefishes (Plate 33)

The smelts (family Osmeridae) and noddlefishes (family Salanghidae) have very little in common other than they both belong to the order Salmoniformes. As such the maxilla is included in the gape of the mouth and they possess an adipose fin between the dorsal fin and the tail. The smelts are small and silvery like herrings but, like salmon, make spawning runs into freshwater streams. They are cooler water fishes occurring in the Northern Hemisphere in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Most of the species are commercially important food fishes; none are usually kept as aquarium fishes. The icefishes or noddlefishes have almost scaleless, transparent bodies with a strongly depressed head. They are found from Sakhalin to China and perhaps even farther south.

Deep-sea Bristlemouths and Viperfishes (Plate 33)

The deep-sea order Stomiiformes contains about nine families of fishes. These normally possess luminescent organs in the form of photophores. In some groups there is a chin barbel that is often used in specific identification. The mouth is usually well provided with teeth and the dominant color is usually black or brown, although there are silvery forms. Most are deep-sea fishes living in areas of perpetual darkness while some approach upper water layers at night, retreating to the darker regions with the approach of dawn. Many attempts have been made to keep species of this group alive as they make spectacular displays in public aquariums, but they are difficult to bring up to the surface alive or to keep alive once captured.

Lizardfishes and Their Relatives (Plates 34-37)

The saltfin lizardfishes (family Aulopodidae) and the lizardfishes (family Synodontidae) are only two of the dozen families of the order Aulopiformes, which is characterized by a specialization in the gill arches involving the second pharyngobranchial. These two families (plus a third, Chlorophthalmidae) are benthic, the others pelagic. An adipose fin is commonly present.

The saltfin lizardfishes resemble the typical lizardfishes but have larger dorsal fins that earned them their common name. They are found in tropical and subtropical waters and are predators on small fishes and invertebrates. Although attractive species that would be welcome in fishbyists' tanks, they are only rarely seen offered. Far more common are the members of the family Synodontidae. These fishes spend a great deal of time sitting on the bottom propped up by the ventral fins waiting for prey to come within reach. This must be small fishes or invertebrates that they dispatch quite easily as one might guess by noting the rows of sharp teeth in the jaws and the rather large mouth. Some species blend well with the sandy bottom upon which they sit while others go a step farther and partially bury themselves in the substrate, making themselves almost invisible to the approaching prey. Most of the aquarium species are selected from the subfamily Synodontinae; the remaining subfamily, Harpadontinae, contains the Bombay ducks, genera *Saurida* and *Harpadon*.

The lancetfishes (family Alepisauridae) may grow to a length of almost two meters and are slender pelagic fishes with a large sail-like dorsal fin. The mouth is large and provided with well-developed teeth.

Lanternfishes (Plate 37)

The order Myctophiformes includes only two families, the lanternfishes (family Myctophidae) and the family Neoscopelidae. The lanternfishes are so-called because of the presence of groups and rows of photophores on the head and body. They live in the twilight to dark regions of the open oceans but make vertical migrations daily to the surface at night (where

(they are often taken by dip-netting). They are small fishes less than 15 cm in length and may be black, brown, silvery, blue, etc., some with iridescent reflections. They are very common and occasionally are sought for public aquarium displays. Private aquarists rarely encounter them unless they collect them themselves.

Codfishes and Ratails (Plates 38 & 39)

The order Gadiformes contains seven families of fishes including the codfishes (family Gadidae) and the grenadiers or ratfishes (family Macrouridae). These fishes have thoracic or jugular pelvic fins that contain up to 17 rays. There are no true spines in the fins.

The codfishes, which also include the hakes, haddock, and burbot, are cold-water fishes of the Northern Hemisphere. They are very important commercial food fishes, most of the catch nowadays being processed as frozen fillets. They are generally bottom feeders preying on small fishes, worms, crustaceans, and molluscs. A very large number of eggs are produced, a 9-kilo female Cod releasing up to 5 million eggs per season. The eggs and larvae are pelagic. These fishes are not readily available to marine aquarists and there is practically no interest in them anyway. Most public aquariums, especially those in the colder regions of the United States and Europe, have displays of these important food fishes.

The family Moridae (morid cods) includes quite variable fishes with one to three dorsal fins and one or two anal fins. The chin barbels present in many cods may or may not be present in members of this family. Most of the species are deep-water fishes and rarely available for aquaria, private or public.

The grenadiers or ratfishes are deep-water fishes rarely found at less than 185 m depth and often in water greater than 750 m deep. The body tapers posteriorly to a point, and the second dorsal and anal fins are many-rayed and continuous with the long tail; a chin barbel is usually present. The eyes are usually large for vision in the low-light depths they inhabit. Special conditions are needed to keep these fishes in captivity (cold water, low light levels, etc.) and few, if any, are ever seen even in public aquariums.

Cusk Eels, Pearlfishes, and Their Relatives (Plates 40 & 41)

The cusk eels, pearlfishes, etc. (order Ophidiiformes) have many-rayed dorsal and anal fins extending to the caudal fin and often united with it. The pelvic fins are usually well forward, even mental or jugular in position, and are composed of only one or two rays.

The cusk eels and brotulas (family Ophidiidae) inhabit tropical and temperate waters where they live on the bottom or even burrow into it. The far anterior pelvic fins are used as sensory "barbels" to search the bottom for food. These brotulas are egg layers. Brotulas may be found in shallow to very deep water, with some even extending down in the oceanic trenches in excess of 7000 m. Those living in deep waters usually have small eyes. The pearlfishes (family Carapidae) are mostly tropical shallow-water fishes of small size. They have very interesting symbiotic relationships with assorted invertebrate animals. The most publicized of these associations is the one in which the pearlfish lives in the gut or respiratory organs of sea cucumbers, but they also find refuge in other animals such as giant clams and sea squirts. At least one species, Onuxodon margaritiferae, shelters only in pearl oysters. Pearlfishes feed at night outside their host and find their way back by following a chemical scent. Because of these strange actions, pearlfishes are often sought out with their hosts for home aquaria.

The viviparous brotulas (family Bythitidae) are, as the common name implies, fishes that give birth to living young. Some species are well known to serious aquarists, such as the Black Widow (*Stygnobrotula latebricola*) and various species of *Ogilbia* and *Dinematichthys*. The family includes mostly fishes that inhabit shallow waters and even move into brackish or fresh waters. There are some species that are cave-dwellers. Because these brotulas give birth to living young, some are sought for home aquaria, where they do reasonably well on a diet of mixed bottom invertebrates.

Toadfishes and Anglerfishes (Plates 42-51)

The toadfishes (family Batrachoididae) and the anglerfishes—some 18 families including the gnomefishes (family Lophiidae), frogfishes (family Antennariidae), and batfishes (family Ogcocephalidae)—are generally grouped into the order Batrachoidiformes, although some

workers use another order, Lophiiformes, for the families of anglerfishes, which are characterized by the first ray of the spinous dorsal fin being transformed into an illicium, a lure-bearing spine.

The toadfishes are bottom dwelling coastal fishes that commonly bury themselves in the soft substrate to wait for prey. Many are able to produce rather loud croaking noises during courtship, when disturbed, etc., that have earned them their common name. Some can enter brackish waters, and a few are confined to purely fresh water. Several species have turned up in the marine aquarium trade as curiosities, but almost all, save the reef-dwelling brightly patterned Sanopus, are drably colored. Some midshipmans possess photophores. Members of the subfamily Thalassophryninae have two dorsal spines and an opercular spine connected to venom glands, so aquarists beware. Opsanus tau can be very pugnacious, especially during breeding season. The eggs usually are laid on solid objects on the bottom (rocky, shells, even tin cans) and are vigorously defended by the male toadfish for about a month.

The gunnelfishes (Lophiidae) have a broad, flattened head with a big mouth and the characteristic "fishing pole" used to attract prey. They are large fishes found in cold to Arctic waters and are not kept in home aquaria. The frogfishes (Antennariidae), on the other hand, have many representatives in the marine aquarium trade. They are quite rounded, almost balloon-shaped, in contrast to the gunnelfishes and are most commonly encountered around coral reefs or rocky areas. Most are relatively small. The "fishing pole" and "lure" of frogfishes are well developed and used as a means of identification. The pectoral and pelvic fins are somewhat stalked and are moved as if they were tiny hands and feet as they move around obstacles over the bottom. Many colorful species are available and provide hours of entertainment for their owners as they "fish" for their prey. This is captured in a surprisingly rapid movement when the prey animal comes close to investigate the "bait." One of the most popular antennariids is the Sargassumfish (Histrio histrio). This species lives in sargassum weed as it floats in the open ocean waters. It "crawls" about on its floating home looking for fishes or crustaceans. Its pattern resembles the sargassum weed so closely that it is extremely hard to detect. Their appetites are prodigious and they can and will swallow animals that are quite large, comparatively speaking. Any fishes kept with any of the frogfishes should be larger than the frogfishes for safety. It is often said that a tankful of Sargassumfish will be reduced to one large contented Sargassumfish in a very short time.

The batfishes (Ogcocephalidae) have a very depressed, hard, and usually rough-textured body. Their pectoral fins are used to "walk" over the soft bottom on which they live. Like the frogfishes they can swim, but only awkwardly. The illicium is relatively short and is thrust from beneath the snout when the batfish is hunting for prey. Most batfishes, although quite appealing fishes, are usually passed over for more colorful reef-dwelling species.

Clingfishes (Plates 52-54)

The clingfishes share the order Gobiesociformes with only one other family, the singaloids (family Alabetidae). This latter family is restricted to Australia (primarily the southern parts), including Tasmania, and lacks the sucking disc of the clingfishes. It is a small family of four species grouped into a single genus (Alabes) with reduced or absent pelvic fins and no dorsal or anal fin rays.

The clingfishes (family Gobiesocidae) contain over 180 species distributed in warm to temperate waters around the world. Their common name is derived from the modified pelvic fins that form a characteristic sucking disc that is used to anchor them to objects in a strong current. Almost all of them are less than 10 cm in length, but a few species grow larger and one attains a length of almost 30 cm in length. The most common shape is somewhat teardrop-like with a large head and tapering tail. However, there are many modifications on this theme, particularly in the length of the snout. Eggs are usually laid on a firm substrate (rocks, etc.) and guarded by the parent(s). The diet includes small invertebrates for the most part. One species, Sicyases sanguineus, commonly leaves the water while foraging for food, which consists of a variety of items including algae and small mollusks. Although there are a number of quite colorful species and the size is small, these fishes have not found favor with marine aquarists, with few exceptions. Clingfishes that live among the feathery arms of crinoids have been kept, but the difficulty of keeping the crinoid itself places severe restrictions on setting up a truly natural situation.

Flyingfishes, Halfbeaks, and Needlefishes (Plates 55 & 56)

The order Cyprinodontiformes contains about 13 families grouped into three suborders. Only one suborder, Exocoetoidei, with four families, is mostly marine; the other two, Adrianichthyoidei and Cyprinodontoidei, contain mostly freshwater or brackish water fishes.

The flyingfishes (family Exocoetidae) are the most appealing to aquarists because of their ability to glide for some distance over the water's surface. This is accomplished mainly by means of enlarged pectoral fins and in some cases assisted by enlarged pelvic fins (the so-called four-winged species). The lower lobe of the caudal fin is also enlarged and aids in the flight by dipping into the water while vibrating rapidly almost like an outboard motor. A succession of flights can keep the fish out of water for a considerable distance, which may deter the predators that sent them into the flight panic in the first place. Juvenile flyingfishes are quite colorful and are sometimes kept by marine aquarists, but they are not very hardy (being open ocean fishes) and soon die.

The halfbeaks (family Hemiramphidae) usually have an elongated lower jaw and lack the enlarged pectoral (and pelvic) fins of flyingfishes. The lower caudal lobe is often elongated. Like the flyingfishes, they are tropical and travel in schools. They are more inclined to live in shallow water, and there are some halfbeaks that are live entirely in fresh water. Only the freshwater species are commonly kept in captivity.

The needlefishes (family Belonidae) have both jaws elongated and provided with numerous needle-like teeth. Like the above families they are surface fishes of tropical (and sometimes temperate) seas, but with representatives in brackish and pure fresh waters. They can also leap from the water like projectiles and, because they are attracted to light at night, have injured fishermen working with lanterns or other lights. Unlike the halfbeaks, which have most freshwater species restricted to the Indo-Australian region, the needlefishes have their freshwater representatives mostly in the Neotropical region. Only the freshwater species are generally kept by aquarists.

Silversides and Their Relatives (Plate 57)

The silversides (family Atherinidae) belong to the order Atheriniformes along with four other families, including the Melanotaeniidae (rainbowfishes and their relatives). They are usually schooling fishes found in shallow waters of temperate and tropical seas, although some species are strictly freshwater fishes. The silversides normally have a broad silver band along the sides, two dorsal fins, and abdominal pelvic fins. The most famous silverside is the California Grunion (*Leuresthes tenuis*), which spawns at night on the beaches during the highest tides from March through August. Crowds gather to watch the millions of little fish go through their act—and to gather them for food. The precision of their timing is remarkable. The eggs incubate in the warm sand for two weeks, then hatch out as the tides reach another peak, washing the fry back out to sea. Although silversides are quite hardy, the marine representatives are not very colorful and are passed over by marine aquarists. Some of the freshwater species are kept.

A closely related family, the Isonidae, includes only two genera and six species.

Opah and Related Fishes (Plate 58)

The Lampriformes contains 11 families of mostly oceanic or pelagic (some deep-water) fishes. Of these perhaps the best known are the Opah (*Lampris guttatus*, family Lampridae), the ribbonfishes (family Trachipteridae), and the oarfishes (family Regalecidae). The Opah is a very colorful deep-bodied fish that may grow to a weight of over 225 kilos. Ribbonfishes are deep-water fishes with a ribbon-like body and a many-rayed dorsal fin. The oarfishes are similar in shape but possess long, slender pelvic fins that are their "oars." The oarfishes, reaching lengths exceeding 8 m (unconfirmed reports to twice that), are probably responsible for some of the sightings of sea serpents.

Squirrelfishes, Lanterneye Fishes, Pineconefishes, and Their Relatives (Plates 58-69)

Fourteen families comprise the order Beryciformes, including such diverse groups as the squirrelfishes (family Holocentridae), lanterneye fishes (family Anomalopidae), roughies (family Polymixiidae), and the pineconefishes (family Monocentrididae). The composition of this order is commonly in a state of flux as workers in the groups add or subtract families as they see fit.

The pineconefishes are well known to aquarists. They are encased in an armor composed of large, plate-like scales and possess phosphorescent light organs on the lower jaw. Although thought rare a few years back, they are being imported into the hobby almost regularly nowadays. Public aquariums seek out these fishes for displays, usually a darkened tank or one with periods of darkness when the light organs can be seen.

The lanterneye fishes have a light organ beneath each eye that is provided with a mechanism (in different species the organ can either be rotated or covered) to control the amount of light emitted. As for pineconefishes, public aquariums construct for these fishes tanks that are darkened. The lanterneyes are able to control their light, and the darkened tank looks like it is populated with fireflies blinking on and off.

The slimeheads (family Trachichthyidae) have a preopercular spine and a row of abdominal scales. The mucous pores on the head are well developed (as is normal in the Beryciformes). Some species have luminescence. Few species of this family are available to aquarists. One, *Trachichthys australis*, is occasionally seen in shipments from Australia and makes an excellent aquarium subject.

The silversides (family Beryxidae) lack a notched dorsal fin and have 4 spines and 7-13 rays in each pelvic fin. Only eight species are included in the family, and only rarely are they seen in public aquariums.

The boarfishes (Polymixiidae) are so called because of the pair of hyoid barbels. The pelvic fins are farther back (subabdominal) than in the other groups and have a spine and only six soft rays. They generally inhabit depths from 180 to 640 m.

One of the largest families of the order, the Holocentridae (includes the squirrelfishes and soldierfishes. The dorsal fin has a spiny portion and a soft-rayed portion separated by a notch. The eyes and scales are large, and the color usually includes a great deal of red. These are nocturnal fishes hiding in caves or beneath coral heads during the daytime but moving out at night to forage for food. Unlike most other members of the order, these fishes are generally found in relatively shallow water (although there are some deeper-water representatives) of the tropical and subtropical regions. Adults remain close to the bottom but produce a pelagic larva that aids in their dispersal. The family is readily divided into two large groups (subfamilies) generally called the squirrelfishes and the soldierfishes, the former possessing a large spine at the angle of the preoperculum. Both squirrelfishes and soldierfishes are well represented in the aquarium trade and do well in hobbyists' tanks. They feed on a variety of foods, especially crustaceans and small fishes.

Dories and Boarfishes (Plate 70)

The dories (family Zeidae) and boarfishes (family Caproidae) along with four other families belong to the order Zeiformes. Most of the fishes of this order are deep-sea fishes, although the dories are more midwater.

The dories have small spines or bucklers at the bases of the dorsal and anal fin rays as well as eight or nine plates along the abdomen. The most well known species have a large black lateral spot ocellated with yellow and long filaments extending from the anterior dorsal fin spines. These fishes are only rarely seen in public aquariums.

The boarfishes include two genera, red-colored fishes with extremely deep bodies (*Antigonia*), and *Capros aper*, a species similar to the dories but without the abdominal plates. They live at depths of more than 240 m.

Tubesnouts and Sticklebacks (Plate 70)

The tubesnouts (family Aulorhynchidae) and sticklebacks (family Gasterosteidae) belong to the order Gasterosteiformes along with an obscure family (Hypocentridae) from Japan and Korea containing a single species. The tubesnouts are elongate, with lateral scutes and a series of 24-26 short, isolated dorsal spines. They are coastal fishes of the North Pacific that may appear in aquaria on the West Coast of the United States and possibly in Japan. The sticklebacks may or may not be elongate, may have lateral scutes or not, and have 3-16 well-developed isolated dorsal fin spines. They are small (maximum length 16-18 cm in the European *Spinachia spinachia*) marine, brackish, or pure freshwater fishes and have gained considerable fame from the behavioral studies conducted on them. Most aquarists tend to keep the brackish or freshwater species to observe the spawning antics. The sticklebacks are primarily inhabitants of cool northern waters throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

Sea Moths (Plate 71)

Sea moths (family Pegasidae) are small fishes encased in bony plates. They have large, horizontal pectoral fins and a long, flattened rostrum. The mouth is tiny and located at the base of the rostrum. These bottom-fishes are welcomed by aquarists when they appear in the trade, but unfortunately this is not very often.

Sea Horses, Pipefishes, and Their Relatives (Plates 71-82)

The order Syngnathiformes contains half a dozen families of very interesting and very unusual fishes. The trumpetfishes (family Aulostomidae) are elongate, compressed forms with 9-12 isolated dorsal fin spines and a short barbel at the tip of the lower jaw. They occur around reefs in tropical seas where they are often seen swimming close (almost touching) to a larger fish or orienting themselves with some gorgonians (sometimes even vertically). Most people believe that this is a ruse to make them less noticeable so they can more easily attack their prey (mostly small fishes). The cornetfishes (family Fistularidae) occur in tropical and subtropical waters. They resemble the trumpetfishes but have no dorsal fin spines, no barbel on the lower jaw, shorter dorsal and anal fin bases, and possess an elongate filament extending from the middle of the caudal fin. They can reach a length of 1.8 m, almost double that of the trumpetfishes.

The snipefishes (family Macrorhamphosidae) are deep-bodied and compressed, usually possessing bony plates on each side of the back. The second dorsal spine is very long, as is the snout in some species. Orientation in the water is usually vertical, with the head pointing downward. The tiny mouth is used for selecting small planktonic prey. The shrimpfishes (family Centriscidae) are almost entirely encased in thin bony plates. They are very compressed, with a sharp ventral edge, and are also commonly referred to as razorfishes. All the unpaired fins are at the extreme end of the body, and the tail is actually at an angle to the body. Small groups of these fishes can be seen swimming vertically in the water, head down among the coral or even among the spines of long-spined sea urchins. It is amazing how fast these fishes move. The small, toothless mouth is used for snatching up small planktonic animals.

The ghost pipefishes (family Solenostomidae) are also tropical and have large stellate bony plates. The dorsal fins are separate, the first comparatively large. The pelvic fins are large and the snout and caudal fin are elongate, creating an unusual shape that seems to be the rule for members of this order. Only a single genus with five species is included in this family.

All of the above families contribute members to the aquarium trade, but not to the extent of the family Syngnathidae. This family contains the sea horses and pipefishes, almost any of which may be kept by home aquarists. Certainly any sea horse is welcomed and many pipefishes are quite colorful, creating a demand for them as well. The body is elongate and encased in a series of bony rings; there are no pelvic fins. In the sea horses the head is bent at an angle to the body and the tail (which lacks a caudal fin) is prehensile. Both groups have tiny mouths and pick small animals from the plankton. In captivity newly hatched brine

shrimp are excellent for the smaller species. Most species are found in shallow tropical waters, although there are representatives that range into temperate seas. The breeding habits are unusual in that the female will lay her eggs in a brood pouch located on the male's abdomen. Some species of pipefishes lack a true pouch and have the eggs attached to the abdomen open to the surrounding water. The young hatch inside the pouch and emerge as miniature adults. It is best to keep sea horses by themselves or with similarly slow-moving fishes.

Some of the Australian forms (sea dragons, etc.) are quite bizarre in shape with numerous leafy appendages and/or gaudy coloration. These command a high price when they are available but usually are well worth it.

Flying Gurnards (Plate 83)

The flying gurnards (order Dactylioformes, family Dactylopteridae) have large bony heads and large wing-like pectoral fins with free inner rays. They are bottom-dwellers that use their pelvic fins alternately to "walk" along the sandy substrate. With a few vibrations of the tail they can gain momentum as they can glide through the water with the pectoral fins outspread. The hyomandibular bone is also used to produce sounds. Young flying gurnards are sometimes kept by marine aquarists.

Scorpionfishes, Sea Robins, Sculpins, and Their Relatives (Plates 34, 83-114)

The Scorpaeniformes is a large order of fishes encompassing some twenty families and more than a thousand species. They are all characterized by a posterior extension of the third suborbital bone (suborbital stay) and are commonly called the mail-cheeked fishes. Many of the fishes are spiny, and often the spines have venom glands associated with them.

The scorpionfish or rockfish family (Scorpaenidae) is one of the largest families of this order with more than 300 species. The body is generally stocky and the head normally is supplied with ridges and spines. The dorsal, anal, and pelvic spines are usually supplied with venom glands. Fertilization is mostly internal. Among the unusual reproductive modes of these fishes are the production of a large gelatinous balloon bearing the eggs and the birth of living young. These bottom-living fishes are mostly found around reef or rocky areas in tropical to temperate waters. They are predators that lie in wait for their prey, pouncing on them with a swift motion combined with suction caused by the rapid opening of the large mouth. Although these fishes commonly are red or have a great deal of red color on them, many have patterns that effectively camouflage them against the substrate. This large family is divided into eight subfamilies in some classifications, while in others one or more of these groups are considered as full families. Among the more unusual are the Pteroidichthyinae, containing the genus *Rhinopias*, and the Tetrarogeinae with the genera *Aesopia*, *Paracentropogon*, *Tetrarogе*, etc. The Setastinae is one of the larger subfamilies, with one of its genera, *Sebastes*, having almost all of its 100 or so species occurring in the North Pacific, with California having a great representation of these. The Scorpaeninae is represented by the genera *Scorpaena*, *Scorpaenodes*, *Pontinus*, etc.

Of most interest to aquarists is the subfamily Pteroinae with *Pterois* and related genera. These turkeyfishes, lionfishes, zebrafishes, or whatever else they are known as in different areas are very attractive fishes with long filamentous extensions to the dorsal and pectoral fin rays and spines. The dorsal fin spines are still quite pungent and are provided with venom glands. The extent of the pain and suffering caused by a "sting" depends on the species involved, the amount of venom that gets into the bloodstream, the type of reaction a person has to the particular venom (similar to allergies to bee stings), and the type and speed of care given to the person who has come into contact with the spines. Treatment usually involves immersing the punctured foot or finger in water as hot as the person can stand. Severe reaction to a sting should be treated by a physician knowledgeable about such injuries. Most injuries occur when aquarists carelessly handle the fish (like trying to untangle one from a net) or when capturing the fish in the wild. Lionfishes are hardy and long-lived in captivity if provided with sufficient space and a variety of nutritious foods (small live fishes for example).

The stonefishes (family Synanceiidae, subfamily Synanceiinae) are seen mainly in public aquariums where they are handled only by experts, for the neurotoxin they possess is among the most deadly and can cause fatalities in humans. They are not very attractive and, indeed, look very much like a stone. This camouflage aids in their prey capturing but also is dangerous to people because waders in shallow water not recognizing the fish for what it is might step on it. Among the other genera in the subfamily are *Erosa* and *Hoplosynanceia*. Other subfamilies of the stonefish family include Choridactylinae (with *Inimicus* and *Choridactylus*) and Minoinae (with *Minous*).

The orbicular velvetfishes (family Caracanthidae) have an oval, extremely compressed body that is covered with small papillae. This gives them the velvety appearance and has lead to another common name that is quite descriptive—furry half dollars. These are attractive little fishes that only rarely are seen in the aquarium trade.

The velvetfishes (family Aploactinidae) are coastal fishes of the Indo-Pacific. The body is generally covered with modified prickly scales and the head is provided with knob-like lumps. The dorsal fin originates well forward.

The family Pataecidae is sometimes known as the prowfishes. Members of this exclusively Australian family are scaleless, but the body may have tubercles or papillae. The dorsal fin originates far forward over the eyes.

The ratherhorses or pigfishes (family Congiopodidae) are Southern Hemisphere fishes without scales and with a reduced gill opening. A South African species has been reported to shed its skin like reptiles. (This also has been reported for members of the family Scorpaenidae, among others). Few members of these last three families enter the aquarium trade.

The sea robins (family Triglidae) have a bony body head; separate dorsal fins; and two or three free lower pectoral fin rays that are used for detecting food. The remaining pectoral rays form a large wing-like fin (though not quite so large as in the flying gurnards). Sea robins also "walk" on the bottom with their pelvic fins. They inhabit tropical and temperate seas, most commonly in deep water. All are carnivorous and most produce sounds. Two subfamilies include the unarmored sea robins (Triglinae) and the armored sea robins (Peristediinae). Few sea robins are kept by aquarists.

The flatheads (family Platycephalidae) have an elongate, cylindrical body and a flat head. The mouth is large, able to engulf small fishes and invertebrates. Flatheads are mostly marine fishes (some are brackish) that occur in the Indo-Pacific.

The sablefishes (family Anoplopomatidae) occur in the cool waters of the North Pacific. There are two dorsal fins, and the head is not provided with ridges, spines, or papillae. Only two species are included in this family.

The greenlings (family Hexagrammidae) are also endemic to the North Pacific, where most occur close to shore and among the kelp and rocks. The head is provided with cirri only, and the dorsal fin is single but provided with a notch between the spines and soft rays. Sexual dichromatism is seen at least in some of the better known species.

Combfishes of the family Zaniolepidae have a single dorsal fin with a notch. They have earned their common name by the elongate anterior dorsal fin spines (the second spine very elongate in *Zaniolepis latipinnis*). The two species often are placed with the greenlings as a subfamily.

There about 300 species of sculpins (family Cottidae) inhabiting marine (most species) and fresh waters of the Northern Hemisphere and New Zealand, with the greatest diversity in the North Pacific. The head is usually provided with spines and ridges; there are two dorsal fins, and the pectoral fins are usually very large, often wing like. The eyes are large. Sculpins are bottom-fishes normally living close to shore, even entering tide-pools. There are some deep-water species as well. Most sculpins are carnivorous, preferring to remain in a camouflaged position until they can make a quick strike at some prey (small fishes and invertebrates). Although many have drab mottled colorations, some species are quite colorful (ex. *Leptocottus armatus*). One of the most sought-after species of cottids for aquaria is the Grunt Sculpin (*Rhamphocottus richardsoni*). Not only is it very attractive, but it has an unusual shape. Unfortunately it is a cool-water species that cannot (or should not) be housed in a tropical reef tank.

The family Psychrolutidae has no common name and the species are commonly included with the Cottidae. Even so, these fishes are usually divided into two subfamilies, one with a rigid interorbital region and spiny heads and the other without head spines that because of their general shape are generally referred to as tadpole sculpins.

Poachers (family Agonidae) are elongate armored fishes from the cold waters of the North Pacific, North Atlantic, and southern South America. The depth range is considerable, as they occur in tide-pools and to depths of 810 m. One or two dorsal fins may be present.

Lumpfishes and snailfishes (family Cyclopteridae) have pelvic fins (when present) modified into a fleshy sucking disc. Lumpfishes, as their name suggests, have a globose, flabby body commonly covered with bumps or tubercles. There may be two dorsal fins or a single one that is deeply notched. *Cyclopterus lumpus* is one of the largest and best known lumpfishes, attaining a length of about 30 cm. The females may lay 20,000 or more adhesive demersal (sinking) eggs that are guarded by the male. Snailfishes are more elongate, some species having their flabby body covered with prickles. The dorsal fin is low and single, sometimes confluent with the caudal fin. Snailfishes are generally small and range in color from shades of brown to pink and red. Some species are well patterned with spots, blotches, or stripes. The snailfishes are sometimes placed in their own family, the Liparididae.

THE ORDER PERCIFORMES

The order Perciformes contains about 150 families and more than 7,500 species (in both fresh and salt water) and is thus the largest and most diversified of any of the fish orders. The composition of this order will vary as controversial issues are settled and others arise. Among the largest families are the Cichlidae (fresh water), Gobiidae, Labridae, Serranidae, Blenniidae, Pomacentridae, and Apogonidae.

Snooks and Glassfishes (Plates 115, 254)

The snooks (family Centropomidae) have the lateral line extending onto the tail, two dorsal fins or a single one deeply divided, and a scaly process in the pelvic axis. They are marine to brackish or even freshwater fishes of tropical waters. Most are well respected game fishes. Snooks are predators with a diet including other fishes and crustaceans. Inshore waters (including estuaries and especially mangrove areas) are nurseries for the young of many species. Because development of these areas by man is destroying the habitat, snooks are becoming more and more threatened.

The glassfishes (family Ambassidae) are similar in general appearance to the snooks and are commonly included in the same family. They are small fishes that have become popular in the aquarium trade, particularly with the recent ability of Southeast Asian fish farmers to brighten them up by artificially adding fluorescent color to them. However, these colors are temporary and they soon return to the nearly transparent state that earned them their common name. Some workers do not accept *Ambassis* as a full genus and consider the proper family name to be Chandidae.

Groupers and Their Relatives (Plates 116–158)

The temperate basses (family Percichthyidae) occur in marine, brackish, and fresh waters in tropical and temperate regions of the world. They are very much like serranids and at one time were placed in that family. The species has two rounded spines, the caudal fin is usually forked, and the sexes are separate. Perhaps the best known member of the family is the Striped Bass (*Morone saxatilis*), a very valuable sport and commercial fish. These "stripers" move into fresh water to spawn, where large females may lay up to five million eggs. At an age of about two years the stripers move toward the sea. One of the largest members of the family is the Giant Sea Bass (*Stereolepis gigas*), which grows to more than 2 m in length and weighs a quarter ton.

Groupers and sea basses (family Serranidae) inhabit mostly marine waters in tropical and temperate regions. They have three opercular spines, the dorsal fin is single (sometimes notched), and the caudal fin is normally rounded to truncate. They are hermaphroditic with the two sexes not functioning simultaneously except in the genus *Serranus* and its immediate relatives. The 350 to 400 species are commonly divided into several subfamilies. Most of the species in the marine aquarium trade are brightly colored members of the subfamily Anthiinae. These are commonly sexually dimorphic, with the males usually more brightly colored and usually with one or more elongate anterior dorsal fin spines. Juvenile groupers of the genus *Epinephelus* are also kept as they are hardy and feed well. Unfortunately, these soon do so well they outgrow even the largest aquaria. Other colorful species kept belong to the

genus *Cephalopholis*, the dominant hue being red, often with blue spots or markings. The hamlets, *Hypoplectrus*, (whether a single polymorphic species or ten different species) commonly appear in the trade and are synchronously hermaphroditic (both sexes not only occurring in the same fish at the same time but both being functional at the same time). Species of the genus *Serranus* and *Liopropoma* are also welcome aquarium inhabitants, and *Cromileptes altivelis*, known to aquarists as the Leopard Grouper, has become a common sight in home aquaria.

The soapfishes (family Grammistidae) are grouper-like fishes with the opercle having three distinct spines, the dorsal with 2-9 spines, and the anal fin with 0-3 short spines. The lower jaw generally projects and is provided with a short, fleshy appendage. Members of the Grammistinae (one of the two subfamilies) secrete a body mucus that can form into a sudsy froth when the fish is agitated or attacked. This mucus contains the toxin grammistin. Besides *Grammistes sexlineatus*, an attractively striped species, aquarists also keep members of the genus *Diploprion*, *Belonoperca chabanaudi*, and occasionally a blue fish with a bright yellow stripe down its back, *Aulacocephalus temminckii*. *Pogonoperca punctata* is called the Butterfly Grouper in the trade because of its beautiful coloration. It changes patterns with growth, but all of these patterns are attractive. The second subfamily (Pseudogrammatinae) contains the genus *Pseudogramma*, among others.

The dottybacks belong to the family Pseudochromidae. The dorsal and anal fins contain 1-3 often inconspicuous spines, with the dorsal rays numbering 21-37. Most species are small and colorful and well represented in the aquarium trade. The large genus *Pseudochromis* contains about 40 species displaying colors such as solid magenta, magenta and yellow, blue and yellow, etc. Members of the closely related genus *Labracinus* are also kept.

The basslets (family Grammidae) have an interrupted lateral line or it may be absent entirely. There are 11-13 spines in the dorsal fin. Contained in this family is the extremely popular Royal Gramma, *Gramma loreto*. This purple and yellow fish hails from the western Atlantic along with a few closely related species. A couple of other members of the family occur in Australia, and one (known only from the holotype) is from Hawaii.

The roundheads (family Plesiopidae) have 11-18 spines in the dorsal fin and include such well-known species as *Calloplesiops altivelis* (Comet Grouper) and *Paraplesiops altivelis* (Blue-spotted Comet). Also included in this family are the lesser known genera *Assessor* and *Trachinops*.

Acanthoclinidae and Glaucosomatidae are small families (about five species each) of grouper-related fishes, the first very dottyback-like, the second more like serranids. Few if any of the species are kept by aquarists.

Grunters or Tigerperches and Aholeholes (Plates 159–161)

The grunters and tigerperches (family Terapontidae) inhabit coastal marine, brackish, and freshwater areas of the Indo-West Pacific. Most of the freshwater species occur in Australia. The opercle has two spines and the dorsal fin has a notch; the spinous dorsal fin is depressible into a sheath composed of scales. The species most commonly kept in aquaria is *Terapon jarbua* (Three-striped Tigerfish). It attains a length of about 30 cm. Incidentally, the correct spelling is now considered to be *Terapon*, not *Therapon*. The grunters and tigerfishes have specially adapted muscles associated with the swim bladder for sound production, hence the common name grunter.

The aholeholes (family Kuhliidae) are also marine, brackish, and freshwater fishes of the Indo-West Pacific. They also have a scaly sheath for the spiny portion of the notched dorsal fin but lack the specialized sound production mechanism of the terapontids. Of the two subfamilies contained in this family, the Nannopercinae includes brackish and freshwater fishes of southern Australia while the Kuhlinae includes the widely distributed genus *Kuhlia*. It is from this genus that aquarists obtain their specimens, particularly the Flagtail Aholehole, *Kuhlia mugil*.

Bigeyes (Plates 161–162)

Bigeyes (family Priacanthidae) occur in tropical and subtropical waters in all oceans. The eyes are large, the dorsal fin is continuous, and the outer ray of the pelvic fin is connected

to the body by a membrane. The large eyes and dominant red color of these fishes indicate their preference for low light levels and, indeed, they are nocturnal and found in relatively deep water. The large mouth indicates their predatory nature. The favorite species of aquarists is the Deep Bigeye, *Priacanthus alta*, which, when young, is quite attractive.

Cardinalfishes (Plates 163–178, 254)

The cardinalfishes (family Apogonidae) have two separate dorsal fins, the anal fin has two spines, and the predominant color throughout the family is red, prompting the common name. Most are small reef dwellers, attaining lengths of 10 cm or less, from tropical and subtropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Most are relatively shallow-water species. Many cardinalfishes are mouthbrooders, with the male incubating the eggs in some species, the female in others, and in some instances the duties are shared. Some cardinalfishes enter into a symbiotic relationship with various invertebrates, primarily molluscs but in some cases sponges as well, where they gain shelter. One cardinalfish is named the Conchfish (*Astrapogon stellatus*) due to its association with conch. Almost any of the cardinalfishes can and do become aquarium residents, and of course the most colorful species are the ones most desired. One of particular popularity is the Pajama Cardinalfish (*Sphaeramia nematoptera*), which not only has an attractive pattern but also will remain out in the open tank, a feature not always present in the shy, nocturnal species. Of the almost 200 species in the family, most are included in the genus *Apogon*.

Tilefishes and Smelt-whitings (Plates 179–181, 429)

The smelt-whitings (family Sillaginidae) have an elongate body, two dorsal fins, and two spines in the anal fin. They inhabit marine and brackish waters of the Indo-Pacific. They are almost never kept by marine aquarists but occasionally are seen in public aquariums.

Tilefishes (family Malacanthidae) have a long, continuous dorsal fin and a relatively long anal fin. There is only one opercular spine. Occurring in tropical to temperate waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, the tilefishes are strictly marine. Most of the aquarium species come from the subfamily Malacanthinae, which includes the genera *Malacanthus* and *Hoplolatilus*. Although members of both genera are kept in aquaria, those of *Hoplolatilus* are more commonly maintained. One of the best known species, the western Atlantic Tilefish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*), supports a sizable commercial fishery and is the object of a sports fishery. They live in deep water (to 370 m deep) and fishermen usually have to travel a fair distance to reach an area where they can be caught. Tilefish are bottom-fishes feeding on crustaceans and fishes.

Jacks, Cobia, Remoras, Etc. (Plates 182–192, 194)

The Labracoglossidae has no common name for the five species (three genera) of this western and South Pacific family. They have a single dorsal fin and no canine teeth in the jaws. The false trevallies (family Lactariidae) from the Indo-Pacific have two dorsal fins, the soft-rayed portion of both dorsal and anal fins covered with scales. Two small canine teeth are present in each jaw. The single genus has up to two species. Neither of these families is commonly represented in the aquarium trade.

The bluefishes (family Pomatomidae) have two dorsal fins, the soft dorsal and anal fins covered with scales. The Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) is quite famous as a sports fish. It is a schooling fish with the reputation of being vicious and bloodthirsty, killing just for the sake of killing. The schools of Bluefish trail schools of fishes such as herrings, menhadens etc., charging into them violently enough to at times cause the water to boil with turbulence and usually killing more than they can consume. In the North Atlantic these schools migrate northward in the summer and southward when cooler temperatures arrive. Eggs are released into the water to develop as part of the plankton.

The Cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*, family Rachycentridae) occurs in tropical waters around the world. It closely resembles the remoras, but instead of the sucking disc on top of

the head it has a normal dorsal fin of 6-8 short, free spines. It feeds on fishes and crustaceans near the bottom and has been given the common name Crab-eater in some localities.

The remoras (family Echeneididae) possess a sucking disc, a modification of the spinous dorsal fin that is used to attach themselves to larger fishes, turtles, or marine mammals. They thus hitch a ride and are able to feed off the scraps of their host's dinner. Suction is increased if the remora moves back "against the grain" of the laminae of the disc and released if the remora swims forward. This suction effect has been used to catch turtles. A remora is released into the water after a line has been attached to its tail. After a time the line and remora are hauled in with the remora hopefully attached to a turtle. The disc develops at an early age, for specimens as small as 2.5 cm or so have been found with fully formed discs.

The jacks and pompanos (family Carangidae) are generally streamlined, silvery, fast-moving fishes of temperate and tropical seas of the world. The body may be deep to fusiform, and there are usually two dorsal fins, the first with 3-8 sometimes very short, detached spines, and three anal spines, the first two usually detached from the rest of the fin. Commonly there are modified scales (scutes) along the posterior portion of the lateral line. The tail is forked and the caudal peduncle slender. A number of species are commonly in the aquarium trade and many more are normally present in public aquariums. One of the favorites is *Gnathanodon speciosus* with its golden color set off by black bars. Others include the deep-bodied members of the genera *Alectis* and *Selene*, some of which have long trailing filaments to the dorsal and anal fins. *Naucrates ductor* is called the Pilotfish as it is normally seen in company with large sharks — often swimming in the bow wave of the shark's snout. A number of carangids are also found under the bells of floating jellyfish, some of which possess tentacles armed with stinging nematocysts. Small carangids will also shelter next to floating debris and are able to travel across open pelagic waters in relative safety. Most carangids are considered sports fishes and anglers are usually provided with a good fight for their troubles. In addition, most species are good eating, the pompanos being exceptionally good eating and commanding considerably higher prices than most food fishes.

The Rainbowfish (family Nematistiidae) is the only member of its family. *Nematistius pectoralis* occurs in the tropical eastern Pacific and is distinctive by having the seven spines of the first dorsal fin elongate and filamentous. When folded back they fit into a groove. The Rainbowfish is a good fighter and good to eat, thus making it a target for fishermen.

The dolphins (family Coryphaenidae) are more commonly being called dolphinfishes or even by the Hawaiian name mahimahis to help distinguish them from the porpoise-like mammals also called dolphins. The two species are very similar, with long, spinulous dorsal and anal fins and a forked caudal fin. The males of the larger dolphin (*Coryphaena hippurus*) develop a very high blunt forehead giving the fish a distinctive appearance. Mahimahis are excellent game fishes and excellent food fishes, so they are actively sought out by fishermen. They travel in small schools and once one is hooked others usually are also. Living fishes are quite beautiful, with blues, greens, and yellow predominating. Once landed, the fishes in their death throes change color, going through a rainbow of hues until they are dead and a dull silvery gray.

The family Apolectidae contains a single species, *Apolectus niger*, from the Indo-West Pacific. Formerly known under the name *Vomer niger* (family Vomeridae), individuals over 61 cm have no pelvic fins. The dorsal fin has 2-6 rudimentary spines and 41-46 rays. The scales are small and numerous, and a few enlarged scutes adorn the posterior end of the lateral line. Recently some authors have synonymized Apolectus with *Parastromateus* and have at the same time included the family Apolectidae in the Carangidae. It seems likely that these steps will be accepted.

Moonfish and Slipmouths (Plate 193)

The Moonfish (*Mene maculata*, family Menidae) is very compressed with a sharp breast. The dorsal and anal fins are many-rayed (43-45 and 30-33 rays respectively) and have no spines.

Members of the family Leiognathidae are called by many names, the most common being ponyfishes, slipmouths, and slimes. They occur in marine and brackish waters of the Indo-West Pacific. The body is very compressed and the scales are small. The dorsal and anal fins are many-rayed, with spines, and fold back into scaly sheaths. Most species are small, the largest attaining a length of only a foot. They exude a slimy mucus when handled and the small mouths are highly protrusible, accounting for two of the common names. Although some of the species make interesting aquarium fishes, the basic silvery color places them low on the desirable list.

Pomfrets (Plate 194)

Pomfrets (family Bramidae) are oceanic fishes from tropical oceans. Deep-bodied and with a single dorsal fin, the pomfrets are divided into two subfamilies. The Braminae contains *Brama*, *Taractes*, etc., while the Pteraclinae contains the genera *Pteraclis* and *Pteraclinus*. Although the latter species are quite attractive (silvery body and long black sail-like dorsal and anal fins), they are never available.

Australian Salmons (Plate 194)

The Australian salmons (family Arripidae) occur in southern Australia and New Zealand. Only a single genus and two species are known. They are not true salmons, but apparently arrived at the name through confusion of early settlers in Australia who likened them to the European salmon.

Rovers, Snappers, and Fusiliers (Plates 195–209)

Rovers (family Emmelichthyidae) are warm-water fishes of most oceans. The dorsal fin may be continuous with but a shallow notch, so it appears to be in two separate parts but with the gap filled with short spines. The two lobes of the forked caudal fin fold in scissor-like fashion.

The snappers (family Lutjanidae) are quite well known, and a number of the almost 200 species are commonly kept in aquarists' tanks. Certainly snappers are well represented in public aquariums. The dorsal fin is continuous (some have a shallow notch), and most species have characteristic enlarged canine teeth on the jaws. They are important food fishes, and anglers consider some of them prize catches. Most are bottom-dwelling schooling fishes feeding on small fishes and invertebrates. The largest genus, *Lutjanus*, contains many species that are welcome in aquarists' tanks, especially the more colorful ones like the bright yellow species with blue stripes (mostly *Lutjanus kasmira* but others as well) and many juveniles. *Lutjanus sebae* has always been an aquarium favorite, as has the black and white patterned juvenile of *Macolor niger*. Although not common, juveniles of *Symplectus neoscitophorus* have filamentous dorsal fin rays and often are kept. The Yellowtail Snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) has a yellow stripe that extends from the snout backward to include the entire tail. It differs behaviorally from other snappers by swimming solitarily and swimming higher in the water column.

Fusiliers (family Caesionidae) occur in the warm waters of the Indo-West Pacific. They are streamlined fishes with a deeply forked caudal fin and a small mouth. They are planktivorous (feeding on small drifting organisms) and commonly are seen in large schools over the reef. Only an occasional (either in sea in marine hobbyists' tanks, but they are more common in public aquariums.

Tripletails (Plate 209)

Tripletails (family Lobotidae) occur in marine, brackish, and fresh waters of tropical seas. The name does not imply that they have three tails, but the posterior edges of the dorsal and anal fins plus the true tail give that appearance. Two genera are included in this family, the freshwater and brackish *Datnioides* that freshwater aquarists should know, and the marine *Lobotes*, the true Tripletail. Juvenile *Lobotes* are very good at pretending to be dead leaves or other floating material along the shoreline. They lie on their side and float among the debris until prey animals are encountered. Juveniles are mottled brown or dark brownish black, aiding in the illusion. These small fish are occasionally in the trade.

Mojarras (Plates 210, 211)

Mojarras (family Gerreidae) occur in marine, brackish and even some fresh waters in tropical and subtropical seas, the majority in American waters. They inhabit sandy shore areas. These relatively small (most less than 25 cm) silvery fishes have a highly protrusible mouth and sheaths that accept the dorsal and anal fins. The caudal fin is forked. The basic silver of these fishes may be complemented by dark markings and, in some species, yellow fins. Nevertheless, they are only occasionally present in the aquarium trade.

Grunts, Porgies, and Their Relatives (Plates 212–242, 245)

The grunts (family Haemulidae) inhabit tropical and subtropical waters around the world, usually close to the bottom in reefy areas. Although most are strictly marine, some species occur in brackish water. The dorsal fin is continuous and the small mouth is normally provided with cardiform teeth. Two subfamilies are commonly employed: the Haemulinae (the true grunts) and Plectorhynchinae, the latter subfamily (common name sweetlips because of the thick, fleshy lips) sometimes being raised to family status. Grunts are predominantly an Atlantic group while sweetlips are more Indo-Pacific. The grunts get their name because of the grunting noise they make by grinding their pharyngeal teeth together and amplifying the sound with the swim bladder. They commonly schools and may be seen on the reef in company with large schools of snappers. Juvenile Atlantic grunts are only occasionally offered for sale to hobbyists, but sweetlips are almost always available. Young sweetlips are usually brightly colored, and very small individuals move with a sort of sinuous motion. The most popular aquarium species are *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* (Clown Sweetlips) and *P. orientalis* in the Plectorhynchinae and *Anisotremus virginicus* (Porkfish) in the Haemulinae. This large family includes about 175 species.

The bonnetmouths (family Inermiidae) have the dorsal fin divided by a deep notch and the caudal fin is forked. The upper jaw is highly protractile. Bonnetmouths are planktivorous, feeding on the small drifting organisms of the plankton. Only two monotypic genera are included.

Porgies (family Sparidae) are marine (rarely brackish or freshwater) fishes of tropical to occasionally temperate waters, the greatest proportion of the 100 or so species occurring in the Atlantic. They resemble grunts in having a continuous dorsal fin, but the maxilla is covered by a sheath when the mouth is closed. Habitats include reefs and rocky and sandy areas. Like the grunts, the porgies commonly aggregate into schools. Food items are varied in these omnivorous fishes, some species crushing molluscs with molar-like teeth. Few of the porgies are in the aquarium trade. They are mostly caught as food fishes both commercially and by sport fishermen.

The emperors (family Lethrinidae) inhabit coastal waters of the Indo-West Pacific and West Africa. They have a continuous dorsal fin and the eyes (at least in Lethrinus) are commonly set high on the head, the resulting elongate snout being used to dig into the sand for small invertebrates (sort of marine Gambusia). These are common food fishes that rarely survive in the aquarium trade.

The threadfin breams (family Nemipteridae) are closely related to the emperors. They have a continuous dorsal fin and the caudal fin may have a filament extending from the upper lobe. Most of the three dozen species are quite colorful, with species of *Scolopsis* and *Pentapodus* appearing regularly in the hobby. The third genus of the family, *Nemipterus*, contains delicately colored species, but for some reason they do not enter the marine aquarium trade.

Drums and Croakers (Plates 242–244)

There are over 200 species of drums and croakers included in the family Sciaenidae that inhabit marine, brackish, and fresh waters of the tropical to temperate zones of the world. The largest number of freshwater drums occur in South America. The dorsal fin is long and has a deep notch between the spinous and soft portions. The lateral line scales extend to the end of the caudal fin, and some species possess a barbel or barbels on the chin. Most drums

are found in shallow inshore waters over sandy bottoms. The common names are derived from their ability to make sounds using muscular contractions amplified by the swim bladder. Included in this family are such well known food and sports fishes as the weakfishes, Spotted Sea Trout, White Seabass, kingfishes, Corbina, and Black Drum. Aquarists keep the young of the genus *Equetus*, which often have the first dorsal and pelvic fins greatly elongated. These are the high-hats, cubbyus, and jacksmelt-fishes.

Goatfishes (Plates 245–251)

Goatfishes (family Mullidae) are so-called because of their two long chin barbels that are used in detecting food as they move over the bottom substrate. They also have two widely separated dorsal fins and a forked tail. The dominant color is red with yellow, white, and black often providing contrast in various patterns. Goatfishes inhabit tropical seas usually near reefs, where they feed on the associated crustaceans and other invertebrates. They are important food fishes occurring occasionally in moderately large schools. Aquarists keep goatfishes not only for their coloration but also as a means of having the food on the bottom removed, much as do the catfishes in freshwater aquaria. The drawback is that they are so vigorous that at times the bottom is stirred up, causing a cloudy tank.

Moonfishes (Plate 252, 344)

Moonfishes (family Monodactylidae) are marine and brackish water fishes (although they can exist in pure fresh water if necessary) from the Indo-West Pacific and West African ranges. The body is very deep and compressed, and the dorsal and anal fins are long-based and continuous, with graduated spines. These fins are covered with scales. The Common Moonfish (*Monodactylus argenteus*) is prized by both freshwater and marine aquarists, though most specimens are kept in brackish water with scats and other similar fishes.

Sweepers (Plates 252–254)

Sweepers (family Pempheridae) are marine and brackish water fishes inhabiting the Indo-Pacific and the western Atlantic. The body is deep and compressed, and there is a single short-based dorsal fin and a long-based anal fin. These fishes normally are seen in large schools around reefs, commonly seeking shelter in caves or among the spines of sea urchins along with cardinalfishes and other small fishes. A few of the species are provided with luminescent organs. Sweepers are not usually seen in the aquarium trade.

Butterflyfishes, Angelfishes, and Their Allies (Plates 255–296)

Sea chubs (family Kyphosidae) are marine fishes of tropical to temperate waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Most are compressed fishes with small mouths. The family is currently divided into three subfamilies, the Girellinae (nibblers), Kyphosinae (rudderfishes), and Scorpidinae (halfmoons). The halfmoons are commonly placed in their own family. The rudderfishes obtained their common name through their habit of following ships at sea. The nibblers are inshore fishes perhaps most commonly known through one of our West Coast species, the Opaleye (*Girella nigricans*). The halfmoons contain some popular aquarium fishes, especially the Striped (*Microcanthus strigatus*) and the Moonlighter (*Tilodon sexfasciatus*, formerly *Vinculum sexfasciatum*). Some of the Australian species are quite colorful but have not appeared very often in the aquarium trade.

Spadefishes (family Ephippidae) have a deep, laterally compressed body and a small mouth. The dorsal fin is continuous in *Platax* but notched between the spinous and soft-rayed portions in the other genera. They occur in tropical and subtropical oceans mostly around reefs. Young spadefishes commonly occur in inshore waters among the mangroves.

Young Chaetodipterus, for example, are great mimics of dead leaves floating along the shore. Although most ephippids grow quite large with respect to home aquaria, several species are commonly maintained. Species of batfishes (*Platax*) are the favorites and are almost always available. The three most common batfishes kept (as juveniles) range from easy to keep but not especially colorful (*Platax orbicularis*) to fairly difficult to maintain but quite pretty (*P. pinnatus*).

Goats (family Scatophagidae) inhabit marine and brackish inshore waters in tropical regions of the Indo-West Pacific. The body is deep and compressed and the dorsal fin is deeply notched; there are four anal fin spines. It has been reported that a toxin is associated with the spines of the dorsal fin, so these fishes should be handled with care. All seem, when available, are suitable fishes for the aquarium although *Scatophagus argus* is by far the most common species available. Most aquarists house them in brackish water tanks as these are most suitable for the young. Larger individuals do better in more marine environments and are seen in harbors feeding on excrement and other refuse from the ships that dock there, earning them the rather unflattering common name dung eaters.

The butterflyfishes (family Chaetodontidae) are tropical marine fishes mostly found in reef situations. They are compressed and deep-bodied bodied with attractive colors and patterns. The dorsal fin is continuous, and a number of species have the snout produced to a greater or lesser extent. Common elements of the color pattern may include an eyeband and a false eyespot in the soft portion of the dorsal fin. A larval stage called the Leptocephalus is present. Butterflyfishes are among the most popular of aquarium fishes, and many species are always available where marine fishes are sold. Longevity in aquaria, however, is dependent almost entirely upon the species as some are very specific in their dietary requirements (avoiding live coral, for example) while others are omnivorous and will accept a variety of foods.

Angelfishes (family Pomacanthidae) inhabit tropical marine waters of the world, usually around reefs. The body is commonly deep and compressed, the dorsal fin is continuous, the soft portion often provided with a filament, and there is a characteristic spine at the angle of the preopercular bone. Most species are very colorful, some undergoing vast changes from juvenile to adult patterns and thereby confusing early workers in the group. Like butterflyfishes, they are extremely popular with marine aquarists and almost every species is a potential aquarium inhabitant. But also like butterflyfishes, certain angelfishes are more difficult to keep than others, mostly due to the inability of the aquarist to provide proper nourishment. The pygmy angelfishes of the genus *Centropyge* are best suited for home aquaria, while members of the genus *Pomacanthus* are best kept only when young as they grow quite large. The adults make excellent displays in public aquariums.

The Oldwife *Enoplosus armatus* (family Enoplosidae), is a southern Australian species that is compressed and deep-bodied with a deeply notched dorsal fin, both portions being somewhat extended. It makes an excellent aquarium fish when available (which isn't very often).

The armorheads (family Pentacerotidae) are deep to very deep-bodied, compressed fishes with the head usually encased in exposed, rough, striated bone. They occur in the Indo-Pacific and southwestern Atlantic oceans. They are rarely available to home aquarists and only occasionally may be seen in public aquariums.

Knifejaws (Plate 297)

Knifejaws (family Oplegnathidae) are so-called because of the parrot-like beak of fused teeth with which they are capable of crushing mollusks and crustaceans. The spinous dorsal fin is continuous, and the scales are small (as the parrotfishes, the other major family with fused teeth, the scales are large). Knifejaws are marine fishes with an unusual distribution — Japan, southern Australia, Peru and the Galapagos and South Africa. A single genus with half a dozen species comprises the family.

Surfperches (Plates 297–298)

The surfperches (family Embiotocidae) are marine fishes (with one exception, *Hysterocarpus traski*) inhabiting the coastal areas of the North Pacific. The dorsal fin is continuous and the scales are relatively small (35-75 in the lateral line). Surfperches are viviparous, giving birth to living young. The male impregnates the female by use of thickened anterior rays of

the anal fin. Few surfperches are kept by marine aquarists except perhaps on a hotel basis in California, where they are common. One of the drawbacks is their need for cooler temperatures. Surfperches are normally present in West Coast public aquariums.

Damselfishes and Clownfishes (Plates 299–336)

Damselfishes and clownfishes or anemonefishes (family Pomacentridae) are mostly marine fishes from shallow tropical waters around the world. The nostril is single in most species and the mouth is small. The dorsal fin is continuous (somewhat notched in some anemonefishes) and the anal fin has two spines instead of the usual three of perciform fishes. Most species are small (usually less than 15 cm) and colorful (at least in the younger stages) with an aggressive, territorial nature. All these attributes endear them to marine aquarists, many of whom started in the hobby by keeping one or more species of damselfish or anemonefish. The anemonefishes (*Amphiprion* and *Premnas*) stand out from the rest of the family not only by their general appearance (most are white and orange or orange-red in color) but by their association with anemones. These fishes live unharmed among the stinging tentacles of anemones, thus receiving protection for themselves and their eggs. They are colorful fishes that beginners are able to keep for relatively long periods of time. Hamlets (members of the genus *Hypoplectrus*) have attractive black and white color patterns and are also quite popular with aquarists. Some species also are able to have a commensal association with anemones, but most simply shelter among the sharp branches of living coral. Of the rest of the family, almost any species would fare well in aquaria. Several favorites have emerged such as the Garibaldi (*Hypsypops rubicundus*), the Beaugregory (*Stegastes leucostictus*), the Jewelfish (*Microspathodon chrysurus*), and the Blue Devil (*Chrysiptera cyanea*).

Hawkfishes and Their Relatives (Plates 337–344)

Hawkfishes (family Cirrhitidae) occur in tropical regions of the world (although most are Indo-Pacific), usually in coral reef or rocky areas. They are usually small fishes with pugnacious patterns, with reds predominating. The dorsal fin is continuous, and there sometimes are cirri on the interspinous membrane. The pectoral fins are large, the lower rays thickened and sometimes extended as sensory feelers. The name hawkfishes is derived from their habit of "perching" on the highest point of a coral head waiting for prey much as a hawk would do. Most common hawkfishes are kept by marine aquarists.

Kelpfishes (family Chironemidae) are marine fishes from the coastal waters of Australia and New Zealand. Only two genera with about four species are included in the family. The family Aulodactylidae (no common name) has three genera with five species. These fishes are coastal marine fishes with a disjunct distribution, southern Australia, New Zealand, Peru, and Chile. Both these families are similar in general aspect to the morwongs.

Morwongs (family Cheilodactylidae) are marine fishes of both the Southern Hemisphere (all oceans) and Northern Hemisphere (China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands). The dorsal fin is continuous but may be notched, and the lower four to seven pectoral fin rays are generally thickened, elongated, and detached in adults. The generic name *Cheilodactylus* is currently preferred to *Goniistius*. Morwongs are only occasionally seen in the aquarium hobby.

Trumpeters (family Latrididae) are similar fishes from the coastal areas of southern Australia, New Zealand, and Chile. There are three genera with a total of about 10 species.

Bandfishes and Owstoniids (Plate 345)

The family Owstoniidae is a small one of about a dozen species. The body is elongate and compressed, the dorsal fin continuous, and the caudal fin somewhat elongate but not connected to the other vertical fins. The lateral line runs along the base of the dorsal fin. Bandfishes (family Cepolidae) are marine fishes of the eastern Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. The body is elongate and tapers to the tail. The many-rayed dorsal and anal fins are connected with the caudal fin and are without spines. The predominant color in both families is red or pinkish. None of the seven species are regularly available to the marine aquarist, and it is even unusual to see one displayed at public aquariums.

Mullets, Barracudas, and Threadfins (Plates 345–347)

The mullets (family Mugilidae) occur in all temperate and tropical seas in coastal marine and brackish waters. There are two separate dorsal fins, and the pelvic fins are subabdominal. The stomach is thick walled and muscular and the intestine is very long. These are schooling fishes commonly found near the surface, and they are prone to leaping from the water only to fall back with an audible splat. Mud is picked up from the bottom and strained by the elongate gill rakers. Mullets are not usually considered for home aquaria.

Barracudas (family Sphyraenidae) are elongate streamlined fishes with two widely separated dorsal fins. The lower jaw is projecting, and the mouth is provided with large, fanglike teeth earning these species a reputation of being ferocious predators that will even attack man. This reputation is enhanced by their habit of following swimmers and boats, perhaps attracted by the commotion and expecting to find something to eat. Most (but not all) reports of attacks on man by barracudas are untrue or greatly exaggerated. Barracudas are attracted by shining objects (like silvery bait fishes) and may inadvertently snap at a finger with a shiny ring on it if it is dangled from a boat in water of low visibility. Although most barracudas are relatively small, the great barracuda (*Sphyraena barracuda*) may attain a length of more than 1.8 m. Barracudas are kept by some marine aquarists as novelties and every public aquarium has a complement of them, especially if there is a large reef tank.

Threadfins (family Polynemidae) occur in marine and brackish waters of all tropical and subtropical areas. They have two separate dorsal fins, a subterminal mouth, and pectoral fins that are divided into two sections, the lower portion normally with 3–7 unattached, elongate rays that are use for detecting food.

Wrasses, Parrotfishes, and Odacids (Plates 348–415)

The wrasses (family Labridae) are a highly diversified group of fishes found primarily in the warm tropical seas of the world. With some 500 species in about 57 genera, they run the gamut from deep-bodied and compressed to nearly terete, from species a few centimeters long to giants up to 3 m or more, and from drab colorless species to very gaudy fishes with a rainbow of colors. The mouth is protractile, the teeth are separate, some projecting outward, and the lips in some species are thick and fleshy. The dorsal fin is continuous, the soft rays of some species with long filaments. Behavioral patterns are often quite interesting. Many wrasses are parasite pickers (feeding on the ectoparasites of larger fishes) as juveniles, while members of one genus (*Labroides*) do it as a full-time job. Some wrasses dive into the sand to escape predators, and a number of species sleep under the sand at night. Still others build a cocoon around themselves for sleeping much as do some parrotfishes. The coloration of the wrasses is usually quite spectacular, endearing them to marine aquarists, and commonly changes from juvenile to adult. This change may be toward a less colorful adult but also may be from one gaudy pattern to another. For example, the Clown Wrasse (*Coris gaimard*) is bright orange with black-edged white markings. The adult is covered (particularly posteriorly) with brilliant blue spots. Sexual dichromatism is very common in the family, and this may reflect the two distinct spawning methods that may be present in the same species — a male-female one-on-one situation and group spawning. The single spawning male normally has a completely different livery. Many wrasses swim primarily by movement of their pectoral fins, giving them an odd sort of swimming motion. Many wrasses are in the aquarium trade.

The odacids (family Odacidae) are sometimes called weed whitings and have individual common names such as Herring Cale, Rainbowfish, and Tubemouth. The mouth is not protractile. The teeth in the jaws are fused into a parrot-like beak. The dorsal fin is continuous. Six genera with about a dozen species occur in the coastal marine waters of southern Australia and New Zealand. Mostly because of the long shipping distance and the cool water required, these fishes are not usually seen in the aquarium trade.

The parrotfishes (family Scaridae) are marine fishes of primarily tropical waters. The teeth are coalesced into a parrot-like beak (hence their common name) and the mouth is not protractile. The dorsal fin is continuous. There are about 75 species, but the exact number is not known because of confusion in parrotfish systematics. This is caused in large part by coloration changes from juvenile to adult, great coloration differences between the sexes, and by the very similar meristics of most of the species. Parrotfishes are herbivorous, con-

mainly nibbling at living or dead coral to feed on the algae that is growing just below the surface layers or in the polyps themselves. Many are schooling fishes moving over the reef and stopping to graze as a unit as they go. Substantial amounts of calcareous material are ingested with the algae, broken down, and excreted back into the reef. Parrotfishes are thus considered one of the major factors in sediment production on the reef.

Eelpouts, Pricklebacks, and Their Relatives (Plates 416–417)

Bonnetils (family Bathymasteridae) are marine coastal fishes of the North Pacific. The dorsal fin is continuous and the large pectoral fins have a vertical base. Only three genera with seven species are included in this family. Normally these fishes are not seen in the aquarium trade.

Eelpouts (family Zoarcidae) are marine fishes of the cold waters of the Arctic and Antarctic. They have an elongate, tapering body with the long-based dorsal and anal fins confluent with the caudal fin. Pelvic fins are often lacking and when present are reduced and located far forward. Some members of the family are viviparous. Few aquarists can provide the cold water they need, although public aquariums on the West Coast of the U.S. usually have several representatives of this family on display. It is a fairly large family of 40 genera and 150 species.

Pricklebacks (family Stichaeidae) are marine fishes primarily of the North Pacific (plus a few in the North Atlantic). The dorsal and anal fins are long-based, the dorsal entirely spinous in most species (hence the common name). Among the better known species are the Monkeyface Prickleback (*Cebidichthys violaceus*) and Decorated Warbonnet (*Chirolophis polyactocephalus*) of the Pacific, and the Longsnout Prickleback (*Lumpenella longirostris*) of the Atlantic.

Gunnels (family Pholididae) are also marine fishes occurring in the shallow waters of the North Pacific and North Atlantic. The dorsal fin is about twice as long as the anal, with up to 100 spines. The pectoral fins may be absent, rudimentary, or small, while the pelvic fins may be rudimentary or absent. *Pholis gunnellus* is a representative species. The spawners take turns guarding the eggs, which are rolled into a ball by the curled bodies of the parents.

Wolffishes (family Anarhichadidae) are marine fishes of the North Atlantic and North Pacific. The dorsal fin contains only spines, the pectoral fins are large, and the pelvic fins are absent. The powerful jaws typically are provided with large molariform teeth for use in crushing the shells of molluscs and crustaceans and with large canine teeth, making them dangerous to handle. Only two genera with a total of seven species are included.

Jawfishes, Stargazers, Sandperches, and Their Relatives (Plates 418–424)

Jawfishes (family Opistognathidae) inhabit tropical and subtropical waters. The dorsal and anal fins are long-based and continuous, and the lateral line is high on the body. The mouth is large and is used to excavate the burrows and to shelter the eggs (males are the oral incubators in this family). Most of the species are no larger than 15 cm in length. Some species of jawfishes are found in the aquarium trade, particularly the Yellowhead Jawfish (*Opistognathus aurifrons*) of the tropical western Atlantic. Aquarists must remember that a deep substrate is required for their well being as they must be able to construct their burrows.

Kelblennies (family Congrogadidae) occur in the Indo-Pacific region. The body is elongate with long-based dorsal and anal fins confluent with the caudal fin. The pelvic fins may be present and located well forward (jugular) or absent. Kelblennies occur on mud and gravel bottoms and on coral reefs.

Only one genus with two species makes up the family Notogrammidae of southern New Guinea and northern Australia. The body is elongate (eel-like) with long-based dorsal and anal fins that are confluent with the caudal fin. The pectoral fins are well developed, but the pelvics are reduced to a small spine and two rays. A mental barbel is present.

A single species, *Pholidichthys leucotaenia*, the Convict Blenny, comprises the family Pholidichthyidae. It occurs from the southwestern most Philippines to the Solomon Islands. The body is eel-like, and the long-based dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the caudal fin.

Pectoral and pelvic fins are present, the latter with a slender spine and 2-3 soft rays. This species occasionally appears in the aquarium trade.

Sandfishes (family Trichonotidae) are marine fishes of the North Pacific. There are two dorsal fins and the pectoral fins are quite large. The mouth opens almost vertically and the lips are fringed. The two species of this family normally lie in wait for passing food while partially buried in the sand.

Weeverfishes (family Trachinidae) occur mostly in the Mediterranean but also in other parts of the eastern Atlantic, the Black Sea, and off Chile. There are two dorsal fins; the second dorsal and anal fins being long-based. Like the sandfishes, the weevers will lie on the bottom partially buried in the sand. They are dangerous because they are virtually invisible and thus are likely to be stepped upon, and there are venom glands associated with the spines of the first dorsal and the gill cover.

Stargazers (family Uranoscopidae) occur in temperate to tropical oceans. The mouth is nearly vertical and the lips are fringed. The eyes are dorsal in place in it, earning them their common name. There are two dorsal fins or the first may be absent; the second dorsal and anal have unusually long bases. Like the weeverfishes there are venom glands but these are associated with two large grooved spines just above the pectoral fins. Some stargazers also can produce an electrical shock of 50 volts or more. These fishes lie buried in the sand with just the anterior part of the head exposed. The mouth when opened reveals a worm-like filament on its floor used to entice prey.

Sanddivers (family Trichonotidae) occur in warm marine waters of the Indo-West Pacific. The dorsal and anal fins are long-based with the anterior rays of the dorsal fin often prolonged and filamentous.

The sandburrowers (family Creedidae) also occur in the warm to temperate waters of the Indo-West Pacific. The dorsal fin is continuous and the dorsal and anal fins are long-based. The fleshy snout projects beyond the lower jaw, which is bordered by a row of cirri.

Three species included in two genera comprise the family Leptoscopidae. The mouth is moderately oblique and the lips are fringed. The dorsal and anal fins are long-based and the eyes are dorsal in position like the stargazers. These fishes occur around Australia and New Zealand.

The sandperches (family Mugiloididae) occur on the Atlantic coasts of South America and Africa and throughout the Indo-Pacific. The dorsal fin is long-based, preceded by about four or five short spines that may or may not be separated from the soft rays by a notch. The pelvic fins are below and just anterior to the pectorals and are used to prop up the anterior end of the fish as it sits on the sand substrate. Of all the families of fishes discussed together here, the sandperches are the most likely to be seen in the aquarium trade.

Blennies and Their Relatives (Plates 425–452)

People generally speak of blennies as if they were all included in a single family. The truth is that the suborder Blennioidei is composed of six families at present with some 675 species in about 127 genera. They are generally small, benthic fishes that often have cirri on their head. Many species are in the marine aquarium trade.

The triplefin blennies (family Tripterygiidae) are primarily tropical marine fishes of all oceans. The dorsal fin is divided into three distinct segments, the first two composed of spines, the third of soft rays. The pelvics are reduced and jugular in position, and there are no cirri on the nape. This family includes somewhat over 100 species in such genera as Tripterygium and Enneanectes.

The sand stargazers (family Dactyloscopidae) are warm temperate to tropical fishes from North and South America. The dorsal fin is continuous or divided and the jugular pelvic fins have a spine and three soft rays. The very oblique mouth usually has fringed lips, and the upper edge of the gill cover has finger-like elements. Sand stargazers commonly bury themselves in the sand bottom, breathing by means of a specialized branchiostegal pump.

Members of the family Labrisomidae (no common name as yet) are mostly tropical marine fishes from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The dorsal fin is continuous (but with the rays longer than the spines) and has more spines than soft rays. Cirri are often present on the nape, nostrils, and above the eyes. Sixteen genera are included containing 100 or more species. Only *Xenomedea* and some *Starksia* are viviparous.

The clinid blennies (family Clinidae) also have a continuous dorsal fin with more spines than soft rays, with all the rays being simple. Like the previous families of the suborder,

scales are present. About 75 species in 20 genera are divided into three tribes. The Ophiclinini from southern Australia are eel-shaped with a continuous dorsal fin that is united with the caudal fin as is the anal fin. They have many more spines than rays (36-88 and 1-4 respectively). They are mostly ovoviviparous, the males having an intromittent organ. The Myxodini are from temperate waters of the Western Hemisphere and the Mediterranean Sea. The continuous dorsal fin does not have the anterior few spines separated by a notch, and the anal fin is not attached to the caudal. Orbital and nasal cirri are present. The species are oviparous, the males lacking an intromittent organ. The Clinini are widespread mainly in the temperate Indo-West Pacific. The dorsal fin is continuous, but the anterior three spines are usually longer than the rest and separated from them by a small notch. The anal fin is rarely attached to the caudal. The species are ovoviviparous, the males having an intromittent organ.

Members of the family Chaenopsidae are commonly referred to by several common names, including pikeblennies, tubeblennies, and flagblennies. The body is naked (scaleless) and the dorsal fin is continuous (although some species have the anterior portion of the spinous dorsal fin much higher than the remainder of the fin). The dorsal and/or the anal fin may be united with the caudal, or all may be separate. The head is generally spiny or rough, and orbital and/or nasal cirri may be present or absent. These blennies are commonly known for their fierce territorial defense, displays with flap-like dorsal fins, at least one species has been shown to enter a symbiotic relationship with a stony coral.

The combtooth blennies (family Blenniidae) are what most people regard as "blennies." They are mostly marine (a few are brackish or freshwater species) fishes from tropical and subtropical waters around the world. They are naked or with modified scales. The dorsal fin is continuous, and the jaws are provided with comb-like teeth. About 200 species are divided into five tribes. The Salarini are mostly from the Indo-West Pacific. The caudal fin rays may or may not be branched. Some species are able to remain out of the water for considerable periods of time. About half the species of the Blenniidae are in the Salarini, including genera such as *Exerpes*, *Istiblennius*, *Salarias*, *Entomacrodus*, etc. The Blenniini are mostly marine, and their caudal rays are branched. The 70 species are divided among fifteen genera, including *Blennius*, *Scartella*, and *Hypsoblennius*. The Omobranchini are also mostly marine, but their caudal fin rays are not branched. About 30 species are in this tribe. Phenablenniini includes the freshwater and brackish water *Phenablennius heyligeri* from Cambodia to Borneo. All the fin rays are unbranched. The tribe Nemophini includes the saber-toothed blennies. These occur in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, with one species, *Meiacanthus atrodorsalis*, from brackish and fresh water. All fin rays are unbranched. These blennies are known for their more open-water existence and the habit of some of the species of mimicking more harmless fishes (such as cleaner wrasses) so that they can approach wary fishes that they then attack.

Dragonets (Plates 453–456)

Dragonets (family Callionymidae) are marine benthic fishes from tropical waters around the world, although most occur in the Indo-West Pacific. There are two dorsal fins, the first usually composed of four spines. The mouth is generally small, the lips large, and the gill openings are reduced to a small aperture dorsally. The preopercullum is provided with a strong spine that commonly becomes entangled in nets. About 130 species are included in this family. Some of the species are regularly maintained in home aquaria, especially members of the genus *Synchiropus*. Sexual dimorphism in the form of the size and shape of the spinous dorsal fin and coloration is present.

Gobies and Their Relatives (Plates 429, 457–495)

Seven families make up the suborder Gobioidei. These encompass some 263 genera that include almost 2,000 species, making it one of the most specious groups of fishes. Some workers are of the opinion that the gobies should have full ordinal status; others relegate some of the families to subfamilies of the family Gobiidae. These are benthic fishes that usually are quite small, although some species reach 30 cm in length.

The sleepers (family Eleotrididae) are gobies of marine, brackish, and fresh waters of most

tropical and subtropical areas. The pelvic fins are separate and do not form a sucking disc. However, the bases of these fins may be united and the variation in degree of fusion encountered leaves a question as to the advisability of keeping the sleepers separate from the "true" gobies. This discussion will probably go on for some time. There are two dorsal fins, the first with up to 8 spines. The mouth is never inferior in position. Only about 150 species are included in this family, including such genera as *Dormitator* and *Eleotris*. Some species are kept in captivity, although most are not very colorful.

The true gobies (family Gobiidae) are tropical to subtropical fishes of marine, fresh, and brackish waters around the world. The pelvic fins are united, forming a sucking disc. There are two separate dorsal fins, the first composed of up to 8 flexible spines. About 1,500 species in 200 genera make this the most specious family of marine fishes. Most species are less than 10 cm long, although some may grow to 50 cm. Gobies have insinuated themselves into many different niches and may be seen in virtually every habitat. Some are able to live for extended periods out of water, returning only to wet down their gill chambers. Others are parasite pickers, the most well-known of these being the Neon Goby, *Gobiosoma oceanops*. Still others have developed symbiotic relationships with various invertebrate animals, among which are sponges, corals, sea urchins, and of course the burrowing shrimp. Coloration ranges from drab, cryptic patterns to brilliant, almost unbelievable ruses such as the red-orange and electric blue Catalina Goby, *Lythrypnus dalli*, from our West Coast and members of the genera *Nemateleotris* and *Ptereleotris* from the Indo-Pacific.

The eel-like gobies (family Gobioididae) occur in marine, fresh, and brackish waters of the Indo-Pacific, tropical America, and the tropical West African coast. The body is eel-like, the dorsal and anal fins confluent or nearly so with the caudal. The pelvic fins usually form an adhesive disc.

The burrowing gobies (family Trypauchenidae) are marine, brackish, and freshwater fishes from the Indo-Pacific region. They have an eel-like body with the continuous dorsal and anal fins confluent or nearly so with the caudal. The pelvic fins usually form an adhesive disc. The eyes are very small. These shallow-water animals burrow into the soft muddy substrate.

The wormfishes (family Microdesmidae) occur in marine tropical waters. The body is very elongate to eel-like with small, embedded scales. The lower jaw is protruding. The dorsal fin is continuous but not united with the caudal fin. Occasional individuals of *Microdesmus* and *Gunnellichthys* turn up in the aquarium trade.

Surgeonfishes (Plates 496–509)

The surgeonfishes (family Acanthuridae) are strictly marine fishes from all tropical seas. They are compressed, usually deep-bodied fishes with a continuous dorsal fin. Two subfamilies are currently recognized. The Acanthurinae contains all the species in the family save one. They are normally characterized by one or more spines or scalpel-like blades along the caudal peduncle that gave rise to their common name. Most species are found in reef habitats where they form aggregations browsing on the surface of the corals, substrate, or whatever. Many species are quite colorful, and several species are commonly found in the aquarium trade. Species of *Acanthurus*, *Paracanthurus*, and *Zebrasoma* are popular members of the disc-shaped group, while some species of *Naso* with their protuberances on the frontal region are also popular. The second subfamily, Zanclinae, the Moorish Idol, has commonly been regarded as a separate family (and many ichthyologists still regard the single species included—*Zanclus cornutus* — as such). This species not only has an attractive color pattern but a pleasing shape as well and frequently has been used (along with the seahorse) as a decorative motif.

Rabbitfishes (Plates 510–513)

The rabbitfishes (family Siganidae) are marine fishes from the Indo-Pacific region. The body is compressed and generally oval in shape. The dorsal fin is continuous and provided with 13 strong spines and ten soft rays; the anal fin has seven spines and nine soft rays, and the pelvic fins each have two spines (very unusual) and three soft rays. All the spines are grooved and associated with venom glands so that stab wounds are very painful and slow to heal. Of the two genera, *Lo* provides the aquarium trade with just about as many species as *Siganus* even though it is a much smaller genus.

Tunas, Mackerels, Billfishes, and Their Relatives (Plates 514–517)

Seven families make up the suborder Scombroidei, which includes some of the world's fastest swimming fishes. Most are pelagic species, and some are found in deep oceanic waters. Altogether there are about 160 species included in 45 genera. Nine of the species are regularly in the aquarium trade, although many are seen in public aquariums in the larger tanks.

The snake mackerels (family Gempylidae) are tropical to temperate marine fishes often found at depths to 2,000 feet or more. The body is elongate and compressed, and the dorsal and anal fins are usually followed by isolated finlets. A forked caudal fin is present, but the pelvics are reduced or absent. Strong teeth are usually present in the jaws. About 22 species comprise this family.

The cutlassfishes (family Trichiuridae) also have a very elongate, very compressed body. The caudal fin may be small or absent and the pelvic fins are reduced. No finlets are present. The jaws are usually provided with long, fang-like teeth. About 17 species are included in this family. Cutlassfishes are good swimmers that usually stay near the bottom.

The largest family by far is the Scombridae, which includes the mackerels and tunas. About fifteen genera contain about 90 species. These streamlined fishes have two dorsal fins and detached finlets behind both the dorsal and anal fins. The caudal peduncle is tapering and is provided with two keels. The tunas and mackerels are fast swimming fishes that are highly regarded as food and sport fishes around the world. They are mainly schooling fishes of the open seas. Most are bluish or greenish on the back shading to silvery or white ventrally, making them very difficult to see.

The Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*, family Xiphiidae) has the premaxillae and nasal bones prolonged to form the "sword." The pelvic fins and girdle are absent, and there is a single median keel on the peduncle of adults. The dorsal fin is short-based but high, and there is a single finlet posteriorly above and below on the caudal peduncle. Scales and jaw teeth are absent.

The billfishes (family Istiophoridae) are similar in aspect to the Swordfish but have scales and jaw teeth as well as pelvic fins. The caudal peduncle has two keels on each side. The dorsal fin is long-based and in the sailfishes is sail-shaped and higher than the body depth. In the spearfishes it is not sail-like and is about as high as the body depth while, in the marlins it is not sail-like and is not so high as the body depth. All these fishes are big-game fishes of sportsmen, their fighting abilities legendary.

Driftfishes, Butterfishes, and Medusafishes (Plate 518)

Medusafishes (family Centrolophidae) are marine fishes of tropical and temperate seas. The dorsal fin is continuous, the spines weakly developed and graduating into the soft rays or stout and noticeably shorter than the soft rays. Seven genera are included with about 22 species.

The driftfishes (family Nomeidae) are marine fishes of tropical and subtropical seas. There are two dorsal fins and well developed pelvic fins. Most notable of the 13 species of this family is the small brightly colored Man-o'-war Fish (*Nomeus gronovii*), which can be seen swimming unharmed among the stinging tentacles of the jellyfish-like Man-o-war (Physalia). Attempts to keep both the fish and the invertebrate in aquaria have usually met with failure.

The butterfishes (family Stromateidae) are marine coastal fishes of North and South America, western Africa, and southern Asia. The dorsal fin is continuous, usually taller anteriorly, and the body is deep and compressed. Adults lack pelvic fins. Only three genera with about a dozen species are included in this family. These schooling fishes are good eating and larger ones are harvested commercially.

Flatfishes (Plates 519–525)

The six families of flatfishes are included in the order Pleuronectiformes. All of these fishes are quite distinctive in that the eyes both migrate to one side of the head and only that side becomes fully pigmented. The fishes lie on their uncolored side on the bottom substrate, usually nearly invisible by virtue of their coloration and pattern (which can be modi-

find within limits) and because they partially cover themselves with the substrate. The pelagic larvae are bilaterally symmetrical and colorless. One eye (which one depends upon the species involved) migrates toward the one on the opposite side to either going around the side of the fish or in some cases passing through it. As this is happening the colors start to become evident on one side and the fish takes up a bottom-living existence. Most flatfishes are carnivorous, their camouflage hiding them from potential prey animals. Many species are commercially valuable, for example the halibuts that may attain lengths of up to 3 m. The flatfishes include such well known fishes as the flounders, soles, halibuts, plaice, and tonguefishes.

The family Psettodidae is a small family of only one genus with two species from the Indo-Pacific and West Africa. The eyes may be either sinistral (left-sided) or dextral (right-sided). The pelvic fins are symmetrical, and the mouth is large. This family is by itself in a suborder because the dorsal fin does not extend onto the head, the anterior dorsal rays are spinous, and the palatine is toothed. The pelvic fins are nearly symmetrical and are each provided with a spine and five soft rays.

In the suborder Pleuronectoidei the dorsal fin extends onto the head at least to the eyes, the dorsal and anal fins are without spines, and the palatine is toothless. Three families, Citharidae, Bothidae, and Pleuronectidae, are included.

The Citharinae is a small family of five species included in four genera occurring in the Indo-West Pacific and the Mediterranean. The pelvic fins have a spine and five soft rays and their bases are short; the branchiostegal membranes are separated from each other. In one subfamily the eyes are sinistral; white in the other they are dextral.

The lefteye flounders (family Bothidae) occur in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. The eyes are sinistral and the pelvic fins are spineless. The eggs have a single oil globule in the yolk. The family is relatively large, with 37 genera and more than 200 species. Three subfamilies are presently admitted based partly on whether the pelvic fin bases are elongate (Scophthalminae), short and nearly symmetrical (Paralichthyinae), or the blind side base is shorter than that of the eyed side (Bothinae).

The righteye flounders (family Pleuronectidae) occur in the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans mostly in marine waters. No oil globule is seen in the yolk of the eggs. The 41 genera include some 100 species in four subfamilies. In the Poecilopsettinae the dorsal fin origin is above the eyes, the pelvic fins are symmetrical, and the lateral line of the blind side is rudimentary. In the Samaripse the dorsal fin origin is in front of the eyes, the pelvic fins are symmetrical, and the lateral lines are well developed or rudimentary. The Rhombosoleinae have asymmetrical pelvic fins and the lateral lines are equally developed on blind and eyed sides. The Pleuronectinae have the dorsal fin origin above the eyes, symmetrical pelvic fins, and the lateral lines well developed on both sides.

The suborder Soleoidei contains only two families (Cynoglossidae, Soleidae) where the pelvic fins are usually absent in the adults (the right one may be developed in some species), the mouth is small, and the jaws on the blind side are strongly curved and toothed.

The tonguefishes (family Cynoglossidae) are mostly marine fishes from tropical and subtropical seas. The eyes are sinistral, the dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the pointed caudal fin, and normally only the left pelvic fin is developed. The pectoral fins are absent. The mouth is asymmetrical, and the eyes are normally very small and close together. More than 100 species are included in three genera. Two subfamilies are recognized in which the snout may be hooked (Cynoglossinae) or not (Symphurinae).

The soles (family Soleidae) are mostly marine fishes of tropical to temperate seas. The eyes are dextral. Some 117 species are included in 31 genera. Two subfamilies are recognized, the Achirinae and the Soleinae. The Achirinae are American in distribution and provide the freshwater soles of the aquarium trade. The dorsal and anal fins are free from the caudal and the right pelvic fin is joined to the anal fin. The Soleinae are mostly found from Europe to Japan and Australia. The dorsal and anal fins are free from or united with the caudal fin and the pelvic fins are free from the anal fin.

Puffers, Triggerfishes, Boxfishes, and Their Relatives (Plates 526–563)

The order Tetraodontiformes includes eight families of sometimes rather unusual fishes. The scales are often modified into spines, plates, or shields, and the gill openings are restricted. Most species are able to produce sounds by use of the swim bladder or by grinding their jaws or pharyngeal teeth. Tetraodontiformes (sometimes also called plectognaths) are divided into eight families that include more than 300 species.

The spikefishes (family Triacanthodidae) are deep-water benthic fishes from the tropical and subtropical western Atlantic and Indo-Pacific regions. They have a relatively normal

dorsal fin divided into spines and soft rays, and the caudal fin is rounded to truncate.

The very similar triplespines (family Triacanthidae) are more shallow water benthic fishes from the Indo-Pacific. They are readily distinguished from the species of the previous family by their forked caudal fin and higher number of dorsal and anal fin rays. There are only about 20 species of spikefishes and seven species of triplespines. Only one or two species are occasionally seen in the marine aquarium trade.

The leatherjackets (including the triggerfishes and filefishes) are members of the family Balistidae. These are marine fishes found around the world in tropical and subtropical waters. The body is covered with heavy scales giving them a leathery or very rough texture. The pelvic fins are absent and the first dorsal fin is provided with a trigger or locking mechanism. The upper jaw has two rows of protruding incisor-like teeth that can be formidable weapons in some species. The soft dorsal and anal fins are usually long-based. The 125 species are generally included in 42 genera. Two subfamilies often regarded as separate families are currently recognized. The triggerfishes (subfamily Balistinae) have three dorsal fin spines, plate-like scales in regular series, and all soft fins with branched rays. The jaw teeth are heavy and strong, more developed for crushing than for nibbling. Many aquarium fishes are found in this subfamily including perhaps the most prized marine species of all — the Clown Triggerfish (*Balistoides conspicillum*). The filefishes (subfamily Monacanthinae) usually have only two dorsal spines, the second very small or even absent. The scales are small and in regular series but rough, giving the skin a prickly or jersey feel. The soft dorsal, anal, and pectoral rays are all unbranched. The teeth in the jaws (three outer and two inner as compared with the four outer and three inner of the triggerfishes) are more developed for nibbling than for crushing. Many species of this subfamily have also found their way into the aquarium trade. One of the favorites is the Long-nosed Filefish, *Oxymonacanthus longirostris*, with its orange spots on a bluish to greenish background.

The boxfishes (including the trunkfishes and cowfishes) belong to the family Ostraciidae. These are marine fishes from the tropical oceans of the world. The body is enclosed in a bony carapace that is commonly box-shaped but may be very angular and provided with sharp edges and long spines. There is no spinous dorsal fin. The fins stick out from openings in the carapace to provide the meager propulsion for these fishes. Some species are so slow they can be easily caught by hand. Some species are dangerous in marine tanks, for when they are upset they exude a toxic substance that can kill any living thing in the tank including themselves. Even so several species have become standard importations for home aquaria. One of the most popular is *Lactoria cornuta*, which, when young, is bright yellow with black spots.

The Three-toothed Puffer (family Triodontidae) is called that by virtue of the three fused teeth in the jaws. There is a small spiny dorsal fin in most specimens, and the dorsal and anal fins each have 11 rays. The single species occurs in the Indo-West Pacific.

The puffers (family Tetraodontidae) are mostly marine fishes (some freshwater species are known in the aquarium trade) of tropical and subtropical waters of the world. The body is without scales or with some prickles in the belly area. There are four fused teeth in the jaws. Some species of puffers produce toxic substances that are dangerous if eaten. Instances of death caused by improperly prepared puffers are reported each year in Japan, where they regularly are eaten. The puffers have the ability to inflate themselves (with water or air depending on where they are) into a balloon-like shape when disturbed, a defense mechanism apparently helping to prevent them from being eaten. When left to their own devices they eventually return to their previous shape and lead a lazy existence. Most of the aquarium puffers come from the genus *Canthigaster*. Several of these diminutive puffers may be seen in any well stocked marine aquarium store.

The porcupinefishes (family Diodontidae) are also distributed worldwide in tropical seas. No freshwater or brackish water species are known. They are similar to the puffers but the body is covered with well developed spines. In some species the spines are permanently erected, in other they become erect only when the fish is inflated. There are two fused teeth in the jaws. Porcupinefishes are not as popular as the puffers but may occasionally be seen in dealers' tanks.

Finally, the molas (family Molidae) are marine tropical and subtropical fishes from around the world. They are sometimes called headfish as they seem to be composed almost entirely of a very large head. There is no swim bladder, no pelvic fins, no caudal peduncle, and the caudal fin may be absent as well. There are two fused teeth in the jaws. The dorsal and anal fins are set well back and provide the locomotory thrust. The young swim upright like most fishes, but the giant adults are more apt to spend their time floating or feebly swimming on their side. The largest species, *Mola mola*, may grow to 3 m and 270 kilos. It is also very fecund, producing up to 300 million eggs.

3rd Edition Supplemental Index

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Dr. Burgess's ATLAS of MARINE AQUARIUM Fishes

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