

Annotated checklist of the fishes of Madagascar, southwestern Indian Ocean, with 158 new records

Ronald FRICKE^{*1}, Jamal MAHAFINA², Faustinato BEHIVOKE², Henitsoa JAONALISON^{2,3}, Marc LÉOPOLD³, Dominique PONTON⁴

¹*Im Ramstal 76, 97922 Lauda-Königshofen, Germany.*

²*Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, Jeune Équipe Associée à l'IRD ACOM, Université de Toliara, Route du Port Mahavatse II, Toliara 601, Madagascar.*

³*ENTROPIE, IRD-Université de La Réunion-CNRS, Laboratoire d'Excellence CORAIL, Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, Route du Port Mahavatse II, Toliara 601, Madagascar.*

⁴*ENTROPIE, IRD-Université de La Réunion-CNRS, Laboratoire d'Excellence CORAIL, c/o Hydrô Réunion Station Marine, Port ouest, Magasin 10, 97420 Le Port, La Réunion, France.*

Corresponding author: *E-mail: ronfricke@web.de

Abstract

An annotated checklist of the fish species of the Madagascar EEZ (southwestern Indian Ocean) comprises a total of 1,798 species in 247 families. 158 species are recorded from Madagascar for the first time. The majority of the species is autochthonous; 28 species have been introduced, mainly in freshwater habitats. The fish fauna is mostly marine (95.4% of the total number of native fish species), with the Gobiidae, Labridae, Serranidae, Pomacentridae and Apogonidae being the families with most representatives; among the 90 native freshwater fish species (adults mainly occurring in freshwater), the Cichlidae are the dominating family, but there are also two endemic families, the Bedotiidae (16 species) and Anchariidae (6 species). The fish fauna at Madagascar is typical for offshore, high islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean. Zoogeographically, the main element of the marine fish fauna of Madagascar consists of widespread tropical Indo-Pacific species (978 species, 58.3% of the total native marine species). A total of 13 species (3.3%) are found worldwide, either circumtropical or circumtropical including warm temperate zones. A total of 215 species (12.8%) are found worldwide, either circumtropical or circumtropical including warm temperate zones. An additional 453 species (27.0%) are Indian Ocean endemics, including 233 western Indian Ocean endemics (13.9%), 73 southwestern Indian Ocean endemics (4.4%), 16 species endemic to Madagascar and Mascarenes (1.0%), 4 species endemic to Madagascar and Comoros (0.2%), 3 species endemic to Madagascar and Madagascar Ridge (0.2%), and 37 marine species endemic to Madagascar (2.2%). Most of the autochthonous freshwater fishes are endemic to Madagascar (87 species, 96.7% of the native freshwater species).

Keywords: Checklist, Pisces, Southwestern Indian Ocean, Madagascar EEZ, New records, Zoogeography.

Zoobank: [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:D6B0C9D2-746B-4434-837F-3BEAEE4256AD](https://www.zoobank.org/pub:D6B0C9D2-746B-4434-837F-3BEAEE4256AD)

Introduction

Madagascar, which is inhabited by more than 22 million Malagasy people, is the fourth great island of the world with an area of 587,295 km² (Anonymous 2014a). This large island is situated in the southwestern part of Indian Ocean, separated from the African continent by approximately 400 km large Mozambique Channel. The length of Madagascar is 1,600 km between 11°57'S and 25°39'S, its width is 570 km between 43°14'E and 50°27'E. With 5,600 km of coastline, its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is one of the largest in the Indian Ocean with a surface area of 1.14 million km² (Barnes-Mauthe et al. 2013). The continental shelf area is estimated to be 117,000 km², and extends more in the northwestern and southern part of the island (Breuil and Grima 2014). The estimated total coral reef area is 1,230 km², the estimated diversity in species being between 200 and 300 (Spalding et al. 2001). On the other hand, the eastern coast is relatively straight and featureless, with few estuaries, capes and bays (Breuil and Grima 2014) but with extensive brackish ecosystem such as the Pangalanes Canal (Moreau 1987). Several brackish lagoons also exist in the south-east of the country (Moreau 1987) (Fig. 1).

The total volume of the surface renewable freshwater resources, including lakes and rivers, is estimated about 337 km³ per year (Anonymous 2015a). Most of the Malagasy lacustrine systems are shallow and small in comparison with the African lakes, and although they are more than 3,400 lentic areas, they represent only 0.3%

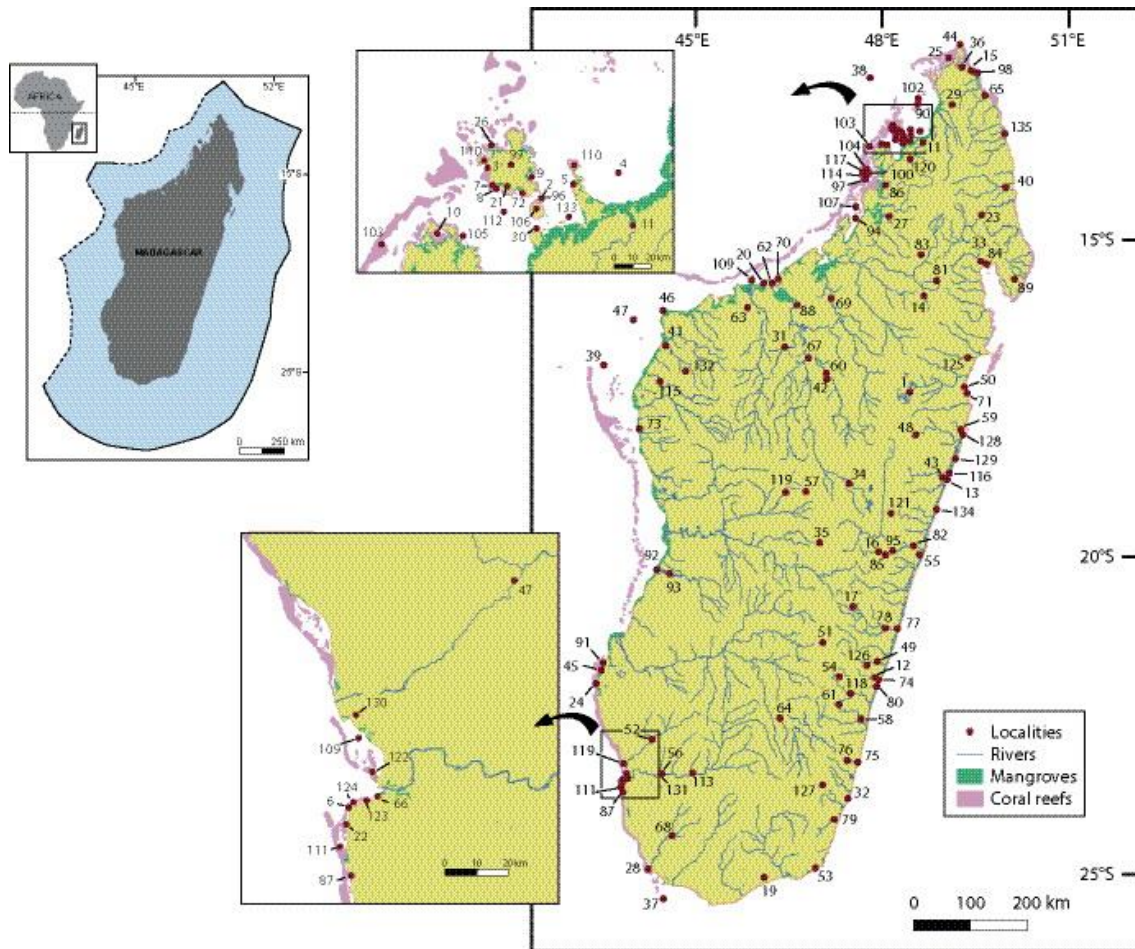


Figure 1. Madagascar with its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), dotted lines corresponding to contested limits. Shape files of rivers and coastlines are from BD500 developed by Foiben-Taosarintanin'i Madagasikara (Institut géographique et hydrographique de Madagascar, <http://www.ftm.mg/framepro.htm>). Rivers and streams have been simplified in order to improve readability. The shape file of coral reefs corresponds to Andréfouët et al. (2009); the shape file of mangrove cover of Madagascar coast was developed by Anonymous (2015b) using Landsat 7 ETM and Landsat 8 OLI data and a classification method. Numbers correspond to localities cited in the text, see Table 1 for their names.

of the country's area (Elouard and Gibon 2001). Lake Alaotra, situated in the east of Madagascar, is known as the largest lake of the country but does not exceed 200 km² during the high water period (Moreau 1987) plus 350 km² of swamps (Moreau 1979). The other main water bodies are Lake Kinkony (139 km²) and Lake Ihotry (97 km²) along with Lakes Anketraka and Tsimanampetsotsa in western Madagascar, the total area of lakes being close to 1,500 km² (Breuil and Grima 2014). Malagasy large rivers form an important and dense hydrographic network that can be separated in five sub-systems (Elouard and Gibon 2001): the Montagne d'Ambre Basin (11,200 km²), the Tsaratanana Basin (20,000 km²), the eastern, western and southern basins (respectively 150,000, 365,000, and 48,750 km²).

The most recent checklist of the fish fauna of Madagascar is limited to a publication by Fischer and Bianchi (1984) recording 350 fish trade species from the island. Sauvage (1887, 1891a) revised the fishes of the greater Madagascar region, but also included many species not known from Madagascar but occurring at the coast of East Africa and nearby islands including the Comoros, Seychelles and Mascarenes. Sauvage's Madagascar Region stretched between 2°S and 26°S, and between 42°E and 65°E (Maugé 1978: 95). This has caused confusion in the literature in many cases; one of the most striking cases is that of *Chaetodon madagaskariensis* Ahl 1923 which was based on Sauvage's (1891a) description of *Choetodon (Tetragonoptus) miliaris* (non Quoy

& Gaimard 1825), allegedly from Madagascar, but in fact based on *C. chrysurus* Desjardins 1834 from Mauritius. The present paper provides an updated checklist of the fishes of the Madagascar EEZ, based on all available sources. It includes the fish species of both inland and marine waters.

Material and Methods

The present paper provides a list of all fishes recorded from Madagascar. The study area includes the waters of the EEZ of Madagascar, but excludes the Éparses Islands in Mozambique Channel (e.g. see Fricke et al. 2013), the Comoros and Mayotte (see Wickel et al. 2014), and Walters Shoals on the Madagascar Ridge (e.g. see Collette and Parin 1991). For each species, the first record from Madagascar is provided. Species in Sauvage (1887, 1891a), a work that deals with the greater Madagascar region including neighbouring islands, are only considered as recorded from Madagascar if the occurrence is expressly stated. The checklist of McKenna and Allen (2005) partially uses Sauvage's records; therefore only positive records of species that the authors observed in northwestern Madagascar are used for the present checklist. Fourmanoir (1957) also deals with the greater Madagascar region including the Éparses and Comoro islands; again species are only considered to be recorded from Madagascar if a Madagascar locality is expressly mentioned. In the checklist, an asterisk indicates families or species endemic to Madagascar. In the material lists, "C&S" stands for specimens which have been cleared and stained for osteological analysis.

Higher classification follows Nelson (2006), family classification follows Laan et al. (2014), updated according to Eschmeyer et al. (2017). The more recent version of fishes of the world by Nelson et al. (2016) has not been used here, due to various errors and inconsistencies (some of those were pointed out by Britz 2017).

For the distribution analysis, the following works were consulted to assess the fish fauna of islands and island groups in the Western Indian Ocean: **Europa Island**, Fricke et al. (2013); **Seychelles**, Smith and Smith (1963) and Randall and Egmont (1994), updated using various papers including Allen (1972), Dawson (1967, 1968, 1977a), Fraser and Lachner (1985), Golani (1984), Hoese and Reader (1985), Holleman (2005, 2007), Keith et al. (2004), Kim and Amaoka (2001), Kovačić and Bogorodsky (2013), Lachner and Karnella (1978, 1980), Matsunuma et al. (2017), Polunin and Lubbock (1977), Randall (1999c, 2001), Randall and Bogorodsky (2016), Randall and Clements (2001), Randall and Heemstra (1985, 2009), Randall and Lourie (2009), Randall et al. (2008, 2013, 2014, 2015), Randall and Victor (2015), Schwarzhans and Møller (2007), Springer and Williams (1994), Starck (1969), Tyler (1966), Uiblein (2011), Uiblein and Gouws (2014), Uiblein and Heemstra (2011b); **Maldives**, Randall and Anderson (1993) and Anderson et al. (1998), updated using various papers including Allen and Erdmann (2006), Allen and Randall (2002), Gon and Randall (2003), Fukui and Motomura (2016), Kuitert and Debelius (1999), Randall (2001, 2011b), Randall et al. (2013, 2014, 2015), Randall and Victor (2014, 2015), Smith-Vaniz (2010), Victor (2016b); **Chagos Archipelago**, Winterbottom and Anderson (1997), updated using various papers including Böhlke (2000), Craig (2008), Gill and Edwards (2004), Holleman (2005), Randall et al. (2015), Randall and Earle (2008), Schwarzhans et al. (2005), Pogoreutz et al. (2013), Woodland and Anderson (2014), Fukui and Motomura (2016); **Réunion**, Bourjon and Fricke (2016), Feutry et al. (2012), Fricke et al. (2009, 2013, 2016), Okamura and Motomura (2012), Pinault et al. (2015a, 2015b), Quéro et al. (2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011), Quéro and Spitz (2012), Randall et al. (2015), Randall and Victor (2015), Wickel et al. (2016). **Mauritius**, Fricke (1999), updated using various papers including Fraser and Allen (2001), Fricke (2009), Gill and Fricke (2001), Holleman (2007), Randall (2004, 2007, 2011), Randall et al. (2015), Randall and Gon (2006), Randall and Schultz (2008), Randall and Smith (2001), Randall and Victor (2015), Schwarzhans and Møller (2007), Springer and Fricke (2000), Victor (2016a); **Rodrigues**, Heemstra et al. (2004), updated using papers including Gill and Edwards (2004), Holleman (2005), Kovačić and Bogorodsky (2013), Randall and Victor (2015). The general distribution of fish species occurring at Europa

Table 1. Localities cited in the text with their corresponding number on Figure 1, their geographic coordinates (in only one position for rivers), and comments. A total of 11 names cited in the text correspond to localities, rivers or lakes that are absent from the BD500 developed by Foiben-Taosarintanin'i Madagasikara (Institut géographique et hydrographique de Madagascar, <http://www.ftm.mg/framepro.htm>).

Number	Locality	Geographical coordinates
3	Ambaro	13°19'21.46"S 48°11'06.96"E
4	Ambaro Bay	13°20'28.12"S 48°37'54.49"E
5	Ambato Peninsula	13°22'58.09"S 48°28'50.68"E
6	Ambatobetanala	23°36'48.63"S 43°39'30.26"E
7	Ambatoloaka	13°23'57.03"S 48°12'21.97"E
8	Ambatomboka (Crater Point)	13°24'11.04"S 48°12'41.85"E
9	Ambatozavavy Bay	13°21'30.98"S 48°19'52.12"E
10	Ambavatoby Bay	13°33'07.75"S 48°00'33.92"E
11	Ambazoana River	13°31'01.66"S 48°40'58.26"E
12	Ambila	22°00'08.60"S 47°58'14.45"E
13	Ambila Lemaitso	18°51'30.28"S 49°08'46.17"E
14	Amboabo River	15°57'06.21"S 48°43'24.28"E
15	Ambodivahibe Bay	12°22'22.08"S 49°26'42.90"E
16	Ambodivoangy, NE Madagascar	20°00'42.12"S 47°51'31.19"E
17	Ambohimanga, Fianarantsoa Prov.	20°52'58.96"S 47°35'43.55"E
18	Amboabo River, NW Madagascar	15°47'44.60"S 48°39'59.23"E
	Ambovatobe	unknown locality
19	Ambovombe	25°10'24.81"S 46°05'28.28"E
20	Ampapamena	15°46'00.00"S 46°06'00.00"E
21	Ampobilava Lake (Nosy Be)	13°23'37.00"S 48°14'38.08"E
22	Anakao	23°39'39.61"S 43°38'58.30"E
23	Andapa	14°39'29.62"S 49°38'42.75"E
24	Andavadoaka	22°04'29.51"S 43°14'32.55"E
25	Andavakalovo Island (Nosy Hara)	12°11'34.12"S 48°58'29.82"E
26	Andilana	13°15'12.65"S 48°11'24.85"E
27	Andrapongy Lake	14°41'43.75"S 48°08'35.66"E
28	Androka	25°01'44.68"S 44°04'28.81"E
29	Ankarana (Special Reserve)	12°55'00.77"S 49°08'36.78"E
30	Ankify	13°32'06.64"S 48°21'13.67"E
31	Ankirihitra	16°46'29.44"S 46°26'33.83"E
32	Ankondro	23°55'00.00"S 47°32'00.00"E
33	Antainambalana River	15°23'40.55"S 49°38'58.65"E
34	Antananarivo	18°55'54.90"S 47°31'00.47"E
35	Antsirabe	19°52'22.83"S 47°01'44.82"E
36	Antsiranana	12°19'23.29"S 49°17'39.42"E
	Antsirantsara	unknown locality
37	Banc de l'Étoile	25°30'00.00"S 44°20'00.00"E
38	Banc du Leven	12°30'08.07"S 47°49'05.53"E
39	Banc Pracel (Toraka Pracel)	17°02'16.83"S 43°27'53.12"E
40	Bemarivo River	14°12'38.97"S 50°01'58.33"E
41	Besalampy	16°44'43.02"S 44°29'11.77"E
42	Betsiboka Region/Betsiboka River	17°17'00.08"S 47°08'10.37"E
43	Brickaville (Vohibinany)	18°49'12.19"S 49°03'55.07"E
44	Cap d'Ambre (Tanjona Bobaomby)	11°57'27.95"S 49°15'30.72"E
45	Cap Saint Vincent (Tanjona Ankaboa)	21°51'59.22"S 43°20'00.47"E
46	Cap Saint-André (Tanjona Vilanandro)	16°11'16.00"S 44°27'03.00"E
47	Chesterfield Island	16°19'44.46"S 43°57'44.94"E
48	Didy Forest	18°09'13.74"S 48°36'56.51"E
49	Faraony River	21°44'51.68"S 48°00'43.07"E
50	Fénéry (Fenoarivo Atsinanana)	17°23'08.23"S 49°24'32.80"E
51	Fianarantsoa	21°27'16.61"S 47°05'15.02"E
52	Fiherenana River	22°58'40.01"S 44°10'39.29"E
	Folohy, eastern Madagascar	unknown locality

Table 1. Continued.

53	Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro)	25°01'20.95"S	46°59'07.33"E
54	Ikongo	21°59'41.37"S	47°22'14.36"E
55	Imerina River	20°04'08.34"S	48°42'45.20"E
56	Iotry Lake	23°31'10.24"S	44°20'11.49"E
57	Itasy Lake	19°03'55.75"S	46°47'45.74"E
58	Ivohitra River	22°41'38.43"S	47°44'42.49"E
59	Ivoloina	18°03'33.60"S	49°21'28.45"E
60	Kamoro River	17°11'12.17"S	47°07'48.64"E
61	Karianga	22°25'58.69"S	47°22'07.93"E
62	Katsepy	15°45'52.44"S	46°14'29.24"E
63	Kinkony Lake	16°09'00.13"S	45°50'00.04"E
64	Lhorombe Region	22°39'20.91"S	46°21'44.90"E
65	Loky Bay	12°45'32.10"S	49°40'21.81"E
66	Lovokampy	23°34'58.48"S	43°44'53.32"E
	Maenara River (Manahere River)	unknown river	
67	Maevatanana	16°56'54.03"S	46°49'57.18"E
68	Mahafaly Plateau	24°30'16.73"S	44°29'54.34"E
69	Mahajamba River	16°00'03.90"S	47°12'11.90"E
70	Mahajanga	15°41'34.99"S	46°20'02.83"E
71	Mahambo	17°29'12.81"S	49°27'20.41"E
72	Mahilaka (Ampasindava)	13°24'49.31"S	48°18'21.18"E
	Maintimaso River, Majunga	unknown river	
73	Maintirano	18°03'08.73"S	44°02'03.11"E
	Manahere, eastern Madagascar	unknown locality	
74	Mananano River	22°02'15.24"S	48°02'11.34"E
75	Mananara	23°20'40.81"S	47°41'49.97"E
76	Mananara River	23°19'10.37"S	47°31'02.63"E
77	Mananjary	21°13'28.25"S	48°20'47.19"E
78	Mananjary River	21°13'09.20"S	48°08'22.83"E
79	Manantenina River	24°15'05.07"S	47°18'02.25"E
80	Manakara	22°08'35.63"S	48°00'21.55"E
81	Mangarahara River	15°42'31.74"S	48°55'39.24"E
82	Mangoro River	19°54'42.48"S	48°36'00.77"E
83	Maroamalona	15°18'00.00"S	48°40'00.00"E
84	Maroantsetra	15°26'07.44"S	49°44'21.33"E
85	Marolambo	20°03'32.87"S	48°07'59.77"E
86	Maromandia	14°12'11.62"S	48°04'53.74"E
87	Maromena	23°48'23.95"S	43°39'41.62"E
88	Marovoay	16°06'26.48"S	46°38'47.03"E
89	Masoala Peninsula (Saikanosin' Masoala)	15°40'00.00"S	50°12'00.00"E
90	Mitsio Islands	12°54'53.52"S	48°35'15.57"E
91	Morombe	21°45'01.04"S	43°21'56.40"E
92	Morondava	20°17'25.51"S	44°17'59.98"E
93	Morondava River	20°21'18.38"S	44°30'39.65"E
94	Narinda Bay	14°43'56.59"S	47°35'53.76"E
95	Nosivolo River	19°59'23.79"S	48°15'08.04"E
96	Nosy Ambariotele	13°26'00.28"S	48°22'00.26"E
97	Nosy Antanimora	14° 6'50.80"S	47°44'47.39"E
98	Nosy Antandro	12°24'29.00"S	49°32'58.00"E
99	Nosy Be	13°18'54.07"S	48°15'33.34"E
100	Nosy Berafia	14°01'00.56"S	47°47'53.85"E
101	Nosy Faly	13°19'05.79"S	48°28'40.02"E
102	Nosy Fisaka	12°49'27.00"S	48°35'40.00"E
103	Nosy Iranja	13°35'37.16"S	47°48'53.84"E
104	Nosy Kalakazoro	13°56'41.00"S	47°46'06.00"E
105	Nosy Kisimany	13°33'54.00"S	48°05'40.00"E
106	Nosy Komba	13°28'14.41"S	48°20'53.59"E

Table 1. Continued.

107	Nosy Lava	14°32'57.63"S 47°36'00.54"E
108	Nosy Makamby	15°42'49.64"S 45°54'10.03"E
109	Nosy Marirana, southwestern Madagascar	23°25'03.08"S 43°41'45.29"E
110	Nosy Sakatia	13°18'02.52"S 48°09'53.15"E
111	Nosy Satrana	23°43'28.00"S 43°37'46.00"E
112	Nosy Tanikely	13°28'58.04"S 48°14'14.95"E
	Nosy Toli	unknown locality
113	Onilahy River	23°30'45.74"S 44°51'48.77"E
114	Ramada Islands	14°03'26.11"S 47°45'36.38"E
115	Ranobe River	17°18'38.70"S 44°23'07.08"E
116	Rasaobe Lake	18°45'05.95"S 49°10'40.00"E
117	Recif Noyé	14°00'03.93"S 47°42'05.14"E
118	Rienana River	22°15'22.68"S 47°33'54.73"E
	Sahambavy River	unknown river
119	Sakay River	19°04'28.27"S 46°27'36.65"E
120	Sambirano River	13°47'11.95"S 48°28'29.67"E
121	Sandrangato River	19°24'11.58"S 48°13'02.64"E
122	Sarodrano	23°30'47.44"S 43°43'59.30"E
	Sarodrano Lake	unknown lake
123	Soalara	23°35'39.10"S 43°42'48.88"E
124	Soalara Reef	23°35'58.23"S 43°40'22.62"E
125	Soamianina River (Soanierana River)	16°55'16.26"S 49°34'43.81"E
126	Sohasinaka District	21°48'41.08"S 47°50'07.69"E
127	South Midongy	23°42'26.63"S 47°05'50.07"E
128	Tamatave (Toamasina)	18°08'39.47"S 49°23'44.80"E
129	Tampina	18°31'35.18"S 49°16'36.02"E
130	Toliara	23°21'04.38"S 43°41'08.47"E
131	Tongobory	23°31'49.50"S 44°19'20.85"E
132	Tsibidy River	17°09'04.08"S 44°48'47.88"E
	Tsimianona River	unknown river
133	Tsimipaika (Marbacul) Bay	13°29'41.24"S 48°27'46.79"E
134	Vatomandry	19°19'50.23"S 48°58'41.61"E
135	Vohémar	13°22'13.02"S 50°00'12.12"E
	Vonhire	unknown locality

Island was accessed using Eschmeyer et al. (2017) and Fricke et al. (2009).

Abbreviations of museum collections: AMNH, The American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, U.S.A.; BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.; CAS, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA, U.S.A.; FMNH, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, U.S.A.; GCRL, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory Museum, Ocean Springs, MS, U.S.A.; HUIJ, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; IOM, P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; LACM, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA, U.S.A.; MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Boston, MA, U.S.A.; MHNG, Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Département d'Herpétologie et Ichthyologie, Ville de Genève, Genève, Switzerland; MNHN, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MRAC, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium; NMW, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria; NRM, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Ichthyology Section, Stockholm, Sweden; RMNH, Naturalis - National Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, Netherlands; SAIAB, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, National Research Foundation, Grahamstown, South Africa; SIO, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Marine Vertebrate Collection, La Jolla, CA, U.S.A.; SMF, Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum, Abteilung Marine Zoologie, Sektion Ichthyologie, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; UMMZ, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, MI, U.S.A.; URUN, Université de La Réunion, Laboratoire d'Ecologie Marine (now Research Unit ENTROPIE), Saint-

Denis, La Réunion, France; USNM, Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Division of Fishes, Washington D.C., U.S.A.; WAM, Western Australian Museum, Perth, WA, Australia; ZMH, Universität Hamburg, Biozentrum Grindel und Zoologisches Museum, Ichthyology, Hamburg, Germany; ZIN, Laboratory of Ichthyology, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; ZMA, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Faculty of Science, Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ZMMU, Zoological Museum, Biological Faculty, M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia; ZMUC, Københavns Universitet, Zoologisk Museum, Vertebrater, Fiskesamlingen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Results

Checklist: The present paper follows the classifications provided by Nelson (2006), Laan et al. (2014) and Eschmeyer et al. (2017).

Rhinochimaeridae Garman 1901

Rhinochimaera africana Compagno, Stehmann & Ebert 1990 – African longnose chimaera

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off southwestern Madagascar in original description by Compagno et al. (1990: 206-221).

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZIN 48699 (1 paratype).

Chimaeridae Rafinesque 1815

Chimaera sp. n. (to be described by Clerkin, Ebert & Kemper)

Status at Madagascar: New record off northern Madagascar, based on SAIAB material (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Distribution: Madagascar to Madagascar Ridge. Marine.

Material: SAIAB 189443 (1).

Hemiscylliidae Gill 1862

**Chiloscyllium caeruleopunctatum* Pellegrin 1914 – Bluespotted bambooshark, bluespotted catshark; requin-chabot à taches bleues (French); akiho (Malagasy), hiahia (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Pellegrin (1914d: 230-231); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 5), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 191), from southern Madagascar by Bass in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 64, fig. 7.1), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283) as *C. griseum* (non Müller and Henle 1838), and from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 48) as *C. plagiosum* (non Anonymous [Bennett] 1830).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1914-0009 (holotype).

Stegostomatidae Gill 1862

Stegostoma fasciatum (Hermann 1783) – Zebra shark; requin zèbre (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio miroro, akio tsaka (Malagasy, Toliara), jalinta (southwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Stegostoma (Scyllium) fasciatum*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 68), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 12-14, figs. 6-7), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243), from Madagascar by Bauchot and

Bianchi (1984: 5), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 201), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 13), from Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 187), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 221704 (1).

Ginglymostomatidae Gill 1862

Nebrius ferrugineus (Lesson 1831) – Tawny nurse shark; requin-nourrice fauve (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio valovombotse (Malagasy, Toliara), ambontso (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 68) as *Ginglymostoma (Nebrius) concolor*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 11-12, fig. 5, pls. 1 B-C, 2) as *N. concolor*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *Ginglymostoma ferrugineus* and *N. concolor*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 6), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 208), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 14) as *N. concolor* and *N. ferrugineus*, from Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 197), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands and Marquesas, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Pseudoginglymostoma brevicaudatum (Günther in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Short-tail nurse shark; requin-nourrice à queue courte (French); akio voritse (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *Ginglymostoma brevicaudata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 200), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283) as *G. brevicaudatum*, and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 137).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Rhincodontidae Müller & Henle 1841

Rhincodon typus Smith 1828 – Whale shark; requin baleine (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 14-15), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 6) as *Rhiniodon typus*, from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 210) as *Rhiniodon typus*, from Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 204), and from northwestern, southwestern and eastern Madagascar by Jonahson and Harding (2007: 132-135).

Distribution: Cosmopolitan in tropical seas. Marine.

Odontaspidae Müller & Henle 1839

Odontaspis ferox (Risso 1810) – Smalltooth sand tiger; requin féroce (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio foty (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 220); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 6), from northeast of Madagascar by Bass and Compagno in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 105), from off southern Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 65), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), and from off southern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 147).

Distribution: Nearly circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0755 (1).

Pseudocarchariidae Taylor, Compagno & Struhsaker 1983

Pseudocarcharias kamoharai (Matsubara 1936) – Crocodile shark; requin crocodile (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 226); subsequently reported from off western Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 73), and from western and southwestern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 153).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Alopiidae Bonaparte 1835

Alopias superciliosus Lowe 1841 – Bigeye thresher; renard à gros yeux (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio tomanimanente (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 231); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 7), from off northwestern Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 84), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), and from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 156).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0002 (2).

Alopias vulpinus (Bonnaterre [ex Pennant] 1788) – Thresher shark; renard (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio santira (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 7); subsequently reported from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Remarks: Record needs verification (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Lamnidae Bonaparte 1835

Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus 1758) – Great white shark; requin blanc (French); farao, akio masiake (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record off Toliara by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Carcharodon Rondeletii*; subsequently reported from off northwestern Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 101), and from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque 1810 – Shortfin mako; taupe bleu (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 17-19, fig. 9, pl. 4); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Garrick (1967: 668), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 7), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 243), from Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 111), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 137).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Isurus paucus Guitart Manday 1966 – Longfin mako; petite taupe (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 8); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 245), from west of Madagascar by Bass in Smith and Heemstra (1986:

99), and from western Madagascar by Compagno (2001: 116).

Distribution: Nearly circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Scyliorhinidae Gill 1862

Apristurus sp. – Madagascar freckled catshark

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar by Nakaya et al. (2015: 84) as *Apristurus* cf. *sinensis*.

Distribution: Possibly endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0416 (1).

Remarks: This species is probably undescribed, though part of a species complex; *Apristurus sinensis* Chu & Hu in Chu, Meng, Hu & Li 1981 is probably restricted to the South China Sea.

**Bythaelurus clevai* (Séret 1987) – Cleva's catshark

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off Toliara as *Halaelurus clevai* in original description by Séret (1987: 2-17, figs. 1-7); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Ebert and Clerkin (2015: 61), and from off southwestern Madagascar, southwest of Andavadoaka, by Weigmann et al. (2016a: 427, 428).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. 400-500 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0499 (holotype); BMNH 1987.3.10.1 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0500-0503 (4 paratypes); MNHN 1986-0504 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0505-0510 (6 paratypes); MNHN 1988-0355 (4); MNHN 1991-0413 (2); MNHN 1991-0414 (1); MNHN 1991-0415 (2); MNHN 1991-0419 (2); SAIAB 26643 (1 paratype); USNM 285633 (1 paratype); ZMH 26071 (1).

Cephaloscyllium sufflans (Regan 1921) – Balloon shark; holbiche sufflue (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2003-0374 (1).

Holohalaelurus punctatus (Gilchrist 1914) – African spotted catshark; holbiche à gorge tachetée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno et al. (1989: 54); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 184).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0356 81); MNHN 1991-0409 (1); MNHN 1991-0410 (1); MNHN 1991-0411 (1); MNHN 1991-0412 (1); MNHN 2014-1297 (1); MNHN 2014-1960 (4).

Poroderma africanum (Gmelin 1789) – Striped catshark; roussette rubanée (French); akiho, antsantsa, atsantsangory (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Sakalava and Betsimisaraka areas by Sauvage (1891a: 6-7) as *Scyllium africanum*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 348), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 16).

Distribution: South Africa (Algoa Bay to East London), Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Remarks: Record needs verification (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Poroderma pantherinum (Gmelin 1789) – Leopard catshark; roussette panthère (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 350); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 17).

Distribution: South Africa (Algoa Bay to KwaZulu-Natal), Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Remarks: Record needs verification (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Scyliorhinus comoroensis Compagno 1988 – Comoro catshark

Status at Madagascar: New record from northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Comoros and northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0420 (2).

Pseudotriakidae Gill 1893

Pseudotriakis microdon Brito Capello 1868 – False catshark; requin à longue dorsale (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 196).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Triakidae Gray 1851

Mustelus manazo Bleeker 1855 – Star-spotted smoothhound; émissole étoilée (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to western Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2003-0375 (1).

Remarks: Record needs confirmation; it may be rather based on an undescribed species of the genus *Mustelus* (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Triakis melanopterus (Smith 1839) – Blackfin houndshark

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 222) as *M. laevis* (non Linck 1790).

Distribution: South Africa to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Remarks: Record needs confirmation; it may be rather based on an undescribed species of the genus *Triakis* (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Hemigaleidae Hasse 1878

Hemipristis elongata (Klunzinger 1871) – Snaggletooth shark; milandre chicot (French); akiho (Malagasy), andranomamy (southwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 46-47, figs. 37-38, pl. 15) as *Hemispristis elongatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 8) as *Hemispristis elongatus*, from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 441) as *Hemipristis elongatus*, from Madagascar by Bass et al. in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 79), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 26) as *Hemipristis elongatus*, from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern China, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Paragaleus leucolomatus Compagno & Smale 1985 – Whitetip weasel shark

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Compagno and Smale (1985: 19); previously reported from Nosy Iranja and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961b: 49-50, figs 40-42) as *Paragaleus pectoralis* (non Garman 1906).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Carcharhinidae Jordan & Evermann 1896

Carcharhinus albimarginatus (Rüppell 1837) – Silvertip shark; requin pointe blanche (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio fotyrambo (Malagasy, Toliara), fotsy halalala (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 31-32, fig. 23, pl. 10 A-B), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 8), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 456), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 18), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 8), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Panama and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia and Tuamotu Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN AB-0201 (1).

Carcharhinus altimus (Springer 1950) – Bignose shark; requin babosse (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 24-26, figs. 14-17, pls. 6-7) as *C. radamae*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 458), from Madagascar by Bass et al. in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 69), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 11), and from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 207).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0008 (1).

Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos (Bleeker 1856) – Grey reef shark; requin dagsit; akiho (Malagasy), akio tomanimanente (Malagasy, Toliara), botra mavo (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 27-29, figs. 19-21, pl. 9) as *C. amblyrhynchus*, subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 460), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 18), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 10), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Easter Island, north to South China Sea and Hawaiian Islands, south to New Caledonia; Galápagos Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2001-3288 (1).

Carcharhinus amboinensis (Müller & Henle 1839) – Java shark, pigeye shark; requin balestrine (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 462); previously reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 45, fig. 36) as *Carcharhinus porosus* (non Ranzani 1839); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 11), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 29), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 19), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, but absent from eastern Pacific. Transitional water, marine.

Carcharhinus brachyurus (Müller & Henle 1839) – Copper shark; requin cuivré (French); akio bato (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282); previously reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Carcharias hemiodon* (non Valenciennes in Müller and Henle 1839); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Carcharhinus brevipinna (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle 1839) – Spinner shark; requin tisserand (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio maintepate (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 37-38, fig. 28, pl. 11 B-C, pl. 13 A-B) as *C. Johnsoni*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 10), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 467), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 19), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Material: AMNH 88173 SW (1); AMNH 88174 SD (1); AMNH 88175 SD (1).

Carcharhinus falciformis (Bibron in Müller & Henle 1839) – Silky shark; requin soyeux (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio gofo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 471); also reported from Madagascar in original description of *Carcharias (Prionodon) sorrah* by Valenciennes in Müller & Henle (1839: 46, part); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Garrick (1982: 164), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 9), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 19), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136) as *C. sorrah*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-1132 (1 syntype of *Carcharias sorrah* Valenciennes in Müller & Henle 1839); MNHN 1963-0003 (2 embryos); USNM 232780 (1).

Carcharhinus galapagensis (Snodgrass & Heller 1905) – Galapagos shark; requin des Galapagos (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 474).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Carcharhinus humani White & Weigmann 2014 – Western Indian Ocean blackspot shark; requin à tache noire (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by White and Weigmann (2014: 75, 83); previously reported from western Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 498) as *C. sealei* (non Pietschmann 1913), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 10) as *C. sealei* (non Pietschmann 1913), from Madagascar by Bass et al. in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 76) as *C. sealei* (non Pietschmann 1913), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 21) as *C. sealei* (non Pietschmann 1913).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar to Persian Gulf. Marine.

Carcharhinus leucas (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle 1839) – Bull shark; requin bouledogue (French); akio boriloha (Malagasy, Toliara), botra mavo (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 26-27, fig. 18, pl. 8; 38-40, figs. 29-30, pl. 14 A) as *C. platyodon* and *C. leucas*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 6 C) as *C. platyodon*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Madagascar by Daget in Daget et al. (1984: 2), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 19), from northwestern Madagascar by Taniuchi et al. (2003: 238), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), from Madagascar by Lea et al. (2015: 1317), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN AB-0199 (1).

Carcharhinus limbatus (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle 1839) – Blacktip shark; requin bordé (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio maintepate (Malagasy, Toliara), botra mavo (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 34-35, fig. 25, pl. 12); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Nosy Be by Garrick (1982: 36), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 10), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 482), from Madagascar by Bass et al. in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 73), from Ambatozavavy Bay by Compagno (1988: 325), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 20), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 198168 (1).

Carcharhinus longimanus (Poey 1861) – Oceanic white-tip shark; requin océanique (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio meso (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 21, fig. 11, pl. 5; 76-77) as *Pterolamiops magnipinnis*, and in original description of *Pterolamiops budkeri* from Nosy Kalakazoro; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 9), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 485), and from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN AB-0197 (1).

Carcharhinus melanopterus (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Blacktip reef shark; requin à pointes noires (French); akiho (Malagasy, Nosy Be), akio maintepate (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Carcharias Playfairii*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 32-33, fig. 24, pl. 10 C), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 9), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 488), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 20), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group north to Taiwan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Carcharhinus obscurus (LeSueur 1818) – Dusky shark; requin de sable (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio foty (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 40, pl. 13 C) as *C. Iranzae*;

subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 6 B), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 11), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 490), and from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283).

Distribution: Nearly circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0006 (3).

Carcharhinus plumbeus (Nardo 1827) – Sandbar shark; requin gris (French); akiho (Malagasy), akio bevombotse (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 494); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 11), from Madagascar by Bass et al. in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 76), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 20-21), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 9).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, possibly absent from eastern Pacific. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0010 (1).

Carcharhinus sorrah (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle 1839) – Spottail shark; requin à queue tachetée (French); akiho maintepaty (Malagasy, Soalara), akio maintepate, akio meso (Malagasy, Toliara), anja (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Prionodon (Carcharias) Sorrah*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 67) as *Carcharhinus (Prionodon) sorrah*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Carcharias Bleekeri*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 35-37, figs. 26-27, pl. 11 A), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 10), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 501), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 21), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 10), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Solomon Islands and northern Vanuatu, north to Taiwan, south to New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 201747 (1); USNM 201929 (3); USNM 203103 (1); USNM 221233 (3).

Remarks: Part of the original description of *Carcharias sorrah* from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Müller & Henle (1839: 45-46) was based on *Carcharhinus falciformis* according to Garrick (1982: 164) (see above).

Carcharhinus wheeleri Garrick 1982 – Shortnose blacktail shark; requin à queue noire (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 502); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 10), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 21-22).

Distribution: Red Sea and western Indian Ocean. Marine.

Material: AMNH 88177 SW (1).

Remarks: Status needs study (White 2012: 3); may be identical with *C. amblyrhynchos* (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Galeocerdo cuvier (Péron & LeSueur in LeSueur 1822) – Tiger shark; requin tigre (French); akiho (Malagasy, Soalara), akio vorotse, akio bemaso, akio tsaka (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Galeocerdo Rayneri*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 21-23, figs. 12-13), by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 11) as *G. cuvieri*, from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 504), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 22), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 10), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Material: AMNH 88176 SW (1).

Loxodon macrorhinus Müller & Henle 1839 – Sliteye shark, largenose shark; requin chagrin (French); akiho (Malagasy), lavahejaka (Malagasy, Ramena), mandry anala (Malagasy, Ampasindava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 514); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 12), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 22), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 10), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136)

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88151 (3); USNM 201718 (1); USNM 201719 (1); USNM 201720 (1); USNM 201721 (1).

Negaprion acutidens (Rüppell 1837) – Sharptooth lemon shark; requin limon (French); akiho, pampa maronto, pampa mi'tsanga (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 15-17, fig. 8, pl. 3) as *Odontaspis madagascariensis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *N. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 12), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 518), from Madagascar by Compagno (1988: 345), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 22-23), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN AB-0200 (1); USNM 265123 (1).

Prionace glauca (Linnaeus 1758) – Blue shark; peau bleue (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 20, fig. 19); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 12), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 522), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 23), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 10), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 137).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN AB-0198 (1); MNHN 1963-0004 (7).

Rhizoprionodon acutus (Rüppell 1837) – Milk shark; requin à museau pointu (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 43-44, fig. 33) as *Scoliodon walbeehmi*; previously reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Carcharias terrae-novae* (non Richardson 1837); subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar and Tamatave (Toamasina) by Springer

(1964: 598), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 141) as *Scoliodon walbeehmi*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *Scoliodon walbeehmi*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 13), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 526), from Ambaro Bay by Compagno (1988: 299), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 23), and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232481 (1); MNHN 1966-0875 (8); NMW uncat. (1); USNM 198828 (1); USNM 202881 (1); ZMH 7379 (1).

Scoliodon laticaudus Müller & Henle 1838 – Spadenose shark; requin épée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 44-45, figs. 34-35), as *S. palasorrah*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) as *S. palasorrah*.

Distribution: Northeastern Africa and Madagascar east to Japan. Transitional water, marine.

Triaenodon obesus (Rüppell 1837) – Whitetip reef shark, blunthead shark; requin corail (French); akiho (Malagasy), maro alahala (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 48-49, fig. 39, pl. 16 B); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 6 A), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 13), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 537), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 24), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 10), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Panama and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0007 (3).

Sphyrnidae Bonaparte 1840

Sphyrna lewini (Griffith & Smith 1834) – Scalloped hammerhead; Requin-marteau halicorne (French); akihoviko (Malagasy), akio viko (Malagasy, Toliara), antenohomaso (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 42-43, pl. 16 A) as *S. diplana*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 13), from Ambaro Bay by Compagno (1988: 368), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 282), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 198616 (1); USNM 203101 (1).

Sphyrna mokarran (Rüppell 1837) – Great hammerhead shark; grand requin-marteau (French); akihoviko (Malagasy), akio viko palapalandoha (Malagasy, Toliara), antenohomaso (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 41-42, figs. 31-32, pl. 14 B) as *S. tudes* (non Valenciennes 1822); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 14), from Madagascar by Compagno (1984b: 549), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 24-25), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 10), and from northern

Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus 1758) – Smooth hammerhead; requin-marteau commun (French); antsantsongongo (Malagasy), akio viko (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southeastern Madagascar by Connorton (1892: 459) as *Zygaena malleus*; subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179) as *Zygaena malleus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 25), and from Madagascar by McVean et al. (2006: 283).

Distribution: Circumglobal in warm temperate seas, occasionally in tropical seas. Marine.

Hexanchidae Gray 1851

Heptranchias perlo (Bonnaterre 1788) – Sharpnose sevengill shark; requin perlon (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 40).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Hexanchus griseus (Bonnaterre [ex Broussonet] 1788) – Bluntnose sixgill shark; requin gris (French); akiho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961b: 8-10, figs. 3-4, pl. 1A); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 5), and from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 43).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Hexanchus nakamurai (Teng 1962) – Bigeyed sixgill shark; Requin vache (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Diego Suarez (Antsiranana) by Forster et al. (1970: 392-393) as *H. vitulus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 21) as *H. vitulus*, and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 137).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1973.7.9.1 (1).

Squalidae Blainville 1816

Cirrhigaleus asper (Merrett 1973) – Roughskin spiny dogfish; aiguillat à peau rugeuse (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern Madagascar and banks off western Madagascar in original description by Merrett (1973: 101); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Bass et al. in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 61) as *Squalus asper*, and from off northern Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 114).

Distribution: Western Atlantic: North Carolina (U.S.A.) to northern Gulf of Mexico; southwestern Indian Ocean: South Africa and Mozambique to Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes; Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Squalus sp. – Longnose spurdog; aiguillat coq (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern Madagascar and banks off western Madagascar by Merrett (1973: 101) as *S. blainvillei*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 27) as *S. blainville*.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1972.10.10.100 (1); BMNH 1973.7.9.57-58 (2).

Remarks: This species is similar to *Squalus blainville* (Risso 1810), but probably undescribed. Record from off

South Africa according to D.A. Ebert (personal communication, June 2017).

Squalus mahia Viana, Lisher & Carvalho 2017 – Malagasy skinny spurdog; aiguillat nez court (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from of northwestern Madagascar in original description by Viana et al. (2017: [5]); previously reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 27) as *S. megalops* (non Macleay 1881), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 11) as *S. megalops* (non Macleay 1881).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 189449 (holotype); MNHN 1987-1264 (1); MNHN 2014-1799 (1); MNHN 2014-1956 (1).

Squalus mitsukurii Jordan & Snyder 1903 – Shortspine spurdog; aiguillat épinette (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 122).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Remarks: Record needs confirmation; this may be based on an undescribed species (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Centrophoridae Bleeker 1859

Centrophorus granulosus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Gulper shark; squalé-chagrin commun (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 38).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0357 (1).

Centrophorus lesliei White, Ebert & Naylor 2017 – African gulper shark; squalé-chagrin d'Afrique (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from southwestern Madagascar in original description by White et al. (2017: 94); previously reported as *Centrophorus lusitanicus* (non Barbosa du Bocage and de Brito Capello 1864) from off western Madagascar by Compagno (1984a: 40).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic Ocean; Eastern Indian Ocean from Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2003-0564 (1); MNHN 2003-0609 (1).

Centrophorus moluccensis Bleeker 1860 – Smallfin gulper shark; balidake (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: East Africa, South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Philippines, Taiwan, and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Deania calcea (Lowe 1839) – Birdbeak dogfish; squalé savate (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 76).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2003-0563 (1); MNHN 2003-0567 (3).

Etmopteridae Fowler 1934

Etmopterus alphas Ebert, Straube, Leslie & Weigmann 2016 – Alphas lanternshark; sagre épineux (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar to Madagascar Ridge. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1113 (3); MNHN 2014-1202 (1); MNHN 2014-1230 (13); MNHN 2014-1573 (2); MNHN 2014-1594 (6); MNHN 2014-1631 (6); MNHN 2014-1666 (1); MNHN 2014-1934 (1); MNHN 2014-1935 (1); MNHN 2014-1955 (5); MNHN 2014-1958 (7); MNHN 2014-1959 (1).

Remarks: Identity suggested by D.A. Ebert (personal communication, June 2017).

Etmopterus sentosus Bass, D'Aubrey & Kitsnasamy 1976 – Thorny lanternshark; sagre épineaux (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1619 (1); MNHN 2014-1630 (2); MNHN 2014-1933 (1); MNHN 2014-1953 (13); MNHN 2014-1954 (1); MNHN 2014-1957 (5).

Somniosidae Jordan 1888

Centroscymnus coelolepis Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864 – Portuguese dogfish; pailona commun (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 91).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas including the Arctic Ocean. Marine.

Centroscymnus owstonii Garman 1906 – Roughskin dogfish; pailona râpeux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Weigmann et al. (2016b: 642-643).

Distribution: In tropical and warm temperate waters of the Indo-West Pacific; in the western Indian Ocean from South Africa to Walters Shoals, Madagascar, Seychelles and Réunion. 800-1,300 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMH 26038 (1).

Centroselachus crepidater (Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864) – Longnose velvet dogfish; pailona à long nez (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 93).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Somniosus antarcticus Whitley 1939 – Southern sleeper shark; laimargue de l'Antarctique (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 99).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Dalatiidae Gray 1851

Dalatias licha (Bonnaterre [ex Broussonet] 1788) – Kitefin shark; squalo liche (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off western Madagascar and from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro), based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0358 (2); MNHN 1991-0417 (1); MNHN 1991-0418 (1); MNHN 2011-0886 (1).

Euprotomicrus bispinatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Pygmy shark; squalo pygmée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 112).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Isistius brasiliensis (Quoy & Gaimard [ex Cuvier] 1824) – Cookiecutter shark; squalelet féroce (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 116).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Oxynotidae Gill 1863

Oxynotus centrina (Linnaeus 1758) – Angular Roughshark

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northern Madagascar by D.A. Ebert (unpublished data; personal communication, June 2017), based on SAIAB material.

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic from North Sea to Senegal; Madagascar.

Material: SAIAB 192249 (1).

Squatinae Blainville 1816

Squatina africana Regan 1908 – African angelshark; ange de mer africain (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno et al. (1989: 36); subsequently reported from southern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 132), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 137).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1987-1265 (1); MNHN 1988-0359 (1); MNHN 2003-0378 (1).

Pristiophoridae Bleeker 1859

Pliotrema warreni (Regan 1906) – Sixgill sawshark; requin scie flutien (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern and southeastern Madagascar by Ebert (2013: 124).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Pristiophorus nancyae Ebert & Cailliet 2011 – African dwarf sawshark

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Weigmann (2016: [72] 908); subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Remarks: Record confirmed by D.A. Ebert (personal communication, June 2017), based on images taken by F. Humber.

Torpedinidae Henle 1834

Torpedo fuscomaculata Peters 1855 – Blackspotted electric ray; raie trembleur (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963c: 43); also reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) and Sauvage (1891a: 2-3) as *T. marmorata* (non Risso 1810), and from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 222) as *T. marmorata* (non Risso 1810); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *T. marmorata* (non Risso 1810), from Madagascar by Compagno in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 112), from Madagascar by Compagno et al. (1989: 80), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 29), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 12), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Carvalho et al. in Last et al. (2016: 197).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243244 (2); AMNH 243246 (1); CAS 58374 (2); MNHN 1965-0323 (2); USNM 320677 (1).

Torpedo sinuspersici Olfers 1831 – Marbled electric ray; torpille auréolée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 1; 1893: 3-4) as *T. sinus-Persici* and *T. sinus persici*; previously reported by Bleeker (1874: 68) as *Narcacion marmoratus* (non Risso 1810); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *T. marmorata* (non Risso 1810), from Madagascar by Compagno in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 113), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 3), and from Madagascar by Carvalho et al. in Last et al. (2016: 201).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Persian Gulf to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1900-0229 (1).

Narcinidae Gill 1862

**Narcine insolita* Carvalho, Compagno & Séret 2002 – Madagascar numbfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern and southwestern Madagascar in original description by Carvalho et al. (2002: 140-144, figs. 1-5); subsequently reported from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Carvalho and Last in Last et al. (2016: 156).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1996-1555 (holotype); MNHN 1996-1549-1553 (5 paratypes); MNHN 1996-1554 (1 paratype).

Narkidae Fowler 1934

Heteronarce garmani Renagn 1921 – Natal electric ray

Status at Madagascar: New record from Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1996-1550-1552 (3).

Narke capensis (Gmelin 1789) – Cape sleeper ray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1870: 454) as *Astrape capensis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 68) as *A. capensis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 74; 1965b: 74), from Madagascar by Compagno in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 114), and from Madagascar by Compagno et al. (1989: 82).

Distribution: Cape Province (South Africa) to Madagascar. Marine.

Pristidae Bonaparte 1835

Pristis pristis Linnaeus 1758 – Largetooth sawfish; poisson-scie commun, scie commune (French); vavana (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179) as *P. perrotteti*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963c: 33-34, pl. 6 A) as *P. perrotteti*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *P. microdon*, from Madagascar by Daget in Daget et al. (1984: 3) as *P. microdon*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 28) as *P. microdon*, from northwestern Madagascar by Taniuchi et al. (2003: 238) as *P. microdon*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 11) as *P. microdon*, and from Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 63).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate continental waters. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Rhinidae Müller & Henle 1841

Rhina ancylostomus Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Shark ray; tandraly (Malagasy, northern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Lava and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1963c: 34, pl. 1 B); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *R. ancylostoma*, and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11) as *R. ancylostoma*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Rhynchobatus australiae Whitley 1939 – Australian wedgefish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from southwestern Madagascar, based on D.A. Ebert (personal communication, June 2017); previously reported from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136) as *R. laevis* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801).

Distribution: Mozambique and Madagascar east to eastern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Rhynchobatus djiddensis (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Whitespotted wedgefish, giant guitarfish; grande raie guitar (French); soroboa (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1963c: 35, pls. 1 A, 2) as *R. djiddensis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 30), from Toliara Region by McVean et al. (2006: 283), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from southwestern Madagascar by Humber et al. (2017: 136).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Persian Gulf to Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Remarks: According to D.A. Ebert (personal communication, June 2017), *Rhynchobatus australiae* Whitley 1939 may also be present in Madagascar.

Rhinobatidae Bonaparte 1835

Acroteriobatus leucospilus Norman 1926 (Fig. 2) – Greyspot guitarfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar by D.A.Ebert, based on images from various parts of Madagascar; previously reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 222) as *Rhinobatus annulatus* (non Smith in Müller & Henle 1841); subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963c: 35) as *Rhinobatos annulatus* (non Smith in Müller & Henle 1841), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217), as *Rhinobatos annulatus* (non Smith in Müller & Henle 1841).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232484 (1); MNHN 1989-0553 (1); USNM 171058 (1).

Rhinobatos austini Ebert & Gon 2017 – Austin's guitarfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2003-0379 (1); MNHN 2003-0380 (1).

Remarks: This species, replacing *R. holcorhynchus* in shallower water, was described very recently by Ebert and Gon (2017).

Rhinobatos holcorhynchus Norman 1922 – Slender guitarfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.



Figure 2. Rhinobatidae, *Acroteriobatus leucospilus* (Norman 1926), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0360 (1).

Glaucostegidae Last, Séret & Naylor 2016

****Glaucostegus petiti*** (Chabanaud 1929) – Petit's guitarfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Marirana, southwestern Madagascar, in original description by Chabanaud (1929: 365-368) as *Rhinobatus (Rhinobatus) petiti*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Weigmann (2016: [85] 921).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1929-0222 (holotype).

Rajidae Blainville 1816

****Dipturus crosnieri*** (Séret 1989) – Madagascar skate

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off southwestern Madagascar by Séret (1989b: 116-125, figs. 1-2) as *Raja (Dipturus) crosnieri*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Ebert and Compagno (2007: 119), and from southwestern Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 249).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. 300-850 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1089 (holotype); BMNH 1988.7.25.1 (1 paratype); MNHN 1988-1090-1108 (19 paratypes); MNHN 2014-1203 (1); MNHN 2014-165 (1); SAIAB 28021 (1 paratype); USNM 297040 (1 paratype).

Dipturus springeri (Wallace 1967) – Springer's skate

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Compagno et al. (1989: 92) as *Raja (Dipturus) springeri*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno and Ebert (2007: 139).

Distribution: Namibia, South Africa and Madagascar to Oman and western India. Marine.

Remarks: Record confirmed by D.A. Ebert (personal communication, June 2017).

Raja clavata Linnaeus 1758 – Thornback skate; raie bouclée (French); makoba, fay (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Sakalava and Betsimisaraka areas by Sauvage (1891a: 1-2) as *Raia capensis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Hulley in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 120), from Madagascar by Séret (1986a: 256), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 30), and from southern Madagascar by

Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 320).

Distribution: Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, eastern Atlantic and southwestern Indian Ocean: Iceland and central Norway to South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Transitional water, marine.

Rostroraja alba (Lacepède 1803) – White skate; raie blanche (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN.

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea, eastern Atlantic: British Isles to South Africa; western Indian Ocean: South Africa, Madagascar and Seychelles to India. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2003-0566 (1).

Remarks: *Rostroraja alba* (Lacepède 1803) was reported by Stehmann (1976: 170), Hulley in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 119) and Séret (1986a: 256) as *Raja alba*, and by Compagno and Ebert (2007: 141), from "northeast of Madagascar", but the collecting locality actually was situated near Cerf Island, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles.

Gurgesiellidae Buen 1959

****Fenestraja maceachrani*** (Séret 1989) – Madagascar pygmy skate

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Séret (1989a: 56-63, figs. 1-3) as *Gurgesiella (Fenestraja) maceachrani*; previously reported from western Madagascar by Séret (1986a: 256-258) as *G. (Fenestraja) sp.*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Ebert and Compagno (2007: 120), from off northwestern Madagascar by Weigmann et al. in Last et al. (2016: 486).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. 600-765 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0641 (holotype); MNHN 1988-0642 (1 paratype).

Arhynchobatidae Fowler 1934

Remarks: *Bathyraja tunae* Stehmann 2005 is an extralimital species that was collected in the southern Mozambique Channel and on the Walters Shoals (Stehmann 2005: S24), outside the study area.

Anacanthobatidae Bonde & Swart 1923

Indobatis ori (Wallace 1967) – Black legskate

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Séret (1986a: 256; 1986b: 308-317, figs. 1-4) as *Anacanthobatis ori*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Compagno et al. (1989: 86) as *A. ori*, from Madagascar by Compagno and Ebert (2007: 141) as *A. ori*, and from northwestern Madagascar by Séret et al. in Last et al. (2016: 497).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1985-0394 (1); MNHN 1985-0395 (1).

Dasyatidae Jordan & Gilbert 1879

Remarks: *Pteroplatytrygon violacea* (Bonaparte 1832) probably occurs in Madagascar (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017), but we have been unable to find confirmed records.

Dasyatis chrysonota (Smith 1828) – Blue stingray; pastenague bleue sud-africaine (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 4) as *Trygon pastinaca* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as

D. pastinacus (non Linnaeus 1758), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 31) as *Dasyatis pastinaca* (non Linnaeus 1758).

Distribution: Namibia and South Africa to southern Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Remarks: Southwestern Indian Ocean populations previously assigned to *Dasyatis pastinaca* (non Linnaeus 1758) were identified as *D. chrysonota* (Smith 1828) by Cowley and Compagno (1993).

Himantura uarnak (Gmelin [ex Forsskål] 1789) – Coach whipray, honeycomb stingray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambato Peninsula by Fourmanoir (1963c: 42, pl. 10 A) as *Dasyatis (Himantura) uarnak*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Dasyatis uarnak*, from Madagascar by Compagno and Roberts in Daget et al. (1984: 5) as *Dasyatis uarnak*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 32), and from Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 563).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Eastern Cape Province (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1985-0208 (1).

Neotrygon caeruleopunctata Last, White & Séret 2016 – Blue-spotted maskray; raie à points bleus (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; reported from Ambato Peninsula by Fourmanoir (1963c: 43, pl. 10 B) as *Dasyatis kuhlii* (non Müller & Henle 1841), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *Dasyatis kuhlii* (non Müller & Henle 1841), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 31) as *D. kuhlii* (non Müller & Henle 1841), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103) as *D. kuhlii* (non Müller & Henle 1841).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5682 (1).

Remarks: *Neotrygon kuhlii* was restricted to the southwestern Pacific (Last et al. in Last et al. 2016: 587).

Pastinachus ater (Macleay 1883) – Broad cowtail ray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 594); reported from Ambato Peninsula by Fourmanoir (1963c: 42, pl. 9 B) as *Pastinachus sephen* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), as *Dasyatis sephen* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Solomon Islands and New Caledonia, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Remarks: *Pastinachus sephen* (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) was restricted to the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and northwestern Indian Ocean (Last et al. in Last et al. 2016: 596).

Pateobatis jenkinsii (Annandale 1909) – Jenkins' whipray

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 602).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Papua New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Taeniura lymna (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Bluespotted fantail ray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1963c: 40, pl. 8) as *T. lymna*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *T. lymna*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *T. lymna*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 47), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103),

from Toliara by McVean et al. (2006: 283) as *T. Iymna*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 606).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to Philippines, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0240 (1).

Taeniurops meyeri (Müller & Henle 1841) – Meyen's ribbontail ray, round ribbontail ray; fay (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 179); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1963c:41, pl. 9 A, fig. 16) as *Taeniura melanospila*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 32), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), and from Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 608).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands, north to Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and New Caledonia; also Galápagos Archipelago. Marine.

Urogymnus asperrimus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Porcupine whipray

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Last et al. in Last et al. (2016: 614).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands and Fiji, south to Western Australia, Chesterfield Islands and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Gymnuridae Fowler 1934

Gymnura poecilura (Shaw 1804) – Long-tailed butterfly ray

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic; Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Society Islands, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1987-1266 (1).

Remarks: This record needs confirmation, as it might alternatively be based on *G. natalensis* (Gilchrist & Thomson 1911) (D.A. Ebert, personal communication, June 2017).

Mobulidae Gill 1893

Mobula alfredi (Krefft 1868) – Reef manta ray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by White and Last in Last et al. (2016: 742).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Mobula birostris (Walbaum 1792) – Giant manta ray; raie manta (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), and from Madagascar by White and Last in Last et al. (2016: 743).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Mobula mobular (Bonnaterre 1788) – Giant devilray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *M. japonica*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Mobula kuhlii (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle 1841) – Kuhl's devilray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 69) as *Dicerobatis Kuhlii*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963b: 37, pl. 3) as *M. diabolus* (non Shaw 1804).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1900-0230 (1).

Mobula thurstoni (Lloyd 1908) – Thurston's devilray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Notarbartolo-di-Sciara (1987: 47); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 51).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Aetobatidae Agassiz 1861***Aetobatus ocellatus*** (Kuhl 1823) – Spotted eagle ray; raie léopard (French); fay tomily (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Raja guttata* by Shaw (1804: 285, pl. 142); subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 179), from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1963c: 39, pl. 6 B), as *Aëtobatus Narinari* (non Euphrasen 1790), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 217) as *Stoasodon narinari*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 33) as *Aetobatus narinari*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 12) as *Aetobatus narinari*, and from northern Madagascar by Robinson and Sauer (2013: 11) as *Aetobatus narinari*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Rhinopteridae Jordan & Evermann 1896***Rhinoptera jayakari*** Boulenger 1895 – Shorttail cownose ray

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963c: 40, pl. 7) as *R. javanica* (non Müller & Henle 1841).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to eastern Indonesia, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Arapaimidae Bonaparte 1846***Heterotis niloticus*** (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] 1829) – African bonytongue

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar (introduced in 1963) by Moreau and Moreau (1982: 271-280), Daget in Daget et al. (1984: 58) and Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in freshwater of Nile River and West Africa. Freshwater.

Material: AMNH 88182 SD (1).

Elopidae Valenciennes 1847***Elops machnata*** (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Tenpounder, ladyfish; guinée saumon (French); kiosa, marotaolana, lingolingo, moanjy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 12); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 102) as *E. saurus*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887, pl. 49A, fig. 4; 1891a:

497) as *E. saurus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 51) as *Elops saurus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 48-49, fig. 32), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 5) as *E. saurus*, from western Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 10-11, pl. 1, fig. 1), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *E. saurus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 28), from Madagascar by Daget in Daget et al. (1984: 31), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 52), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 34), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 230698 (1); MNHN 1966-0962 (2); MNHN 1992-0930 (1).

Megalopidae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet 1782) – Indo-Pacific tarpon; tarpon indo-pacifique (French); voevoe (Malagasy, Lovokampy), bekapoaka (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar), vohivohy, belalingo (Malagasy, Mahajanga), basisika (Kinkony Lake)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Megalops filamentosus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1803: 289, 290, pl. 13, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Megalops indicus* by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1847a: 394), from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 12) as *Elops cyprinoides*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 102), from various localities in Madagascar by Sauvage (1887, pl. 44A, fig. 3; 1891a: 497-498), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 51), from Ankarana by Pellegrin (1932b: 225), from Bemarivo River by Pellegrin (1932c: 292), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 49-50, fig. 33), from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 180), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 5) as *M. filamentosus*, from Mahajanga by Arnoult (1959b: 12-13, pl. 1, figs. 2-3) as *Elops (Megalops) cyprinoides*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 42, pl. 2), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *M. filamentosus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), from Madagascar by Daget in Daget et al. (1984: 32), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 34-35), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Society Islands, north to southern Korea, south to Port Hedland (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-2167 (holotype of *Megalops filamentosus* Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803); AMNH 97370 (1); MNHN 1966-0799 (1); MNHN 1966-1022 (1); MNHN 1966-1023 (1); MNHN 1966-1024 (1).

Albulidae Bleeker 1849

Albula glossodonta (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Indo-Pacific bonefish; banane lèvres ronde (French); vango (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 28); also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 222) as *A. vulpes* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Albula conorhynchus* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 4, pl. 1A) as *A. vulpes* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *A. vulpes* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *A. vulpes* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 35-36), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as

A. vulpes (non Linnaeus 1758), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1011 (2).

Halosauridae Günther 1868

Aldrovandia oleosa Sulak 1977 – Oily halosaurid

Status at Madagascar: New record from north of Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Atlantic and Indian oceans. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307512 (1).

Halosauropsis macrochir (Günther 1878) – Abyssal halosaur; longnaze rayé (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar and from south of Madagascar, based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1294 (1); USNM 307473 (2).

Halosaurus ovenii Johnson 1864 – Oven's halosaur

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307552 (2).

Anguillidae Rafinesque 1810

Anguilla bicolor McClelland 1844 – Shortfin eel; anguille à nageoire courte (French); amalona (Malagasy), amalombanda (Malagasy, Mahajanga), amalonamalandy (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ege (1939: 152-152, 216); also reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 111) as *A. australis* (non Richardson 1841), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 66-67) as *A. australis* (non Richardson 1841), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult 1959b: 30-31, pl. 4, fig. 3) as *A. australis* (non Richardson 1841), from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1963: 43, pl. 2) as *A. australis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 29) as *A. bicolor bicolor*, from Madagascar by Castle in Daget et al. (1984: 36) as *A. bicolor bicolor*, from Madagascar by Castle in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 160) as *A. bicolor bicolor*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 37) as *A. bicolor bicolor*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 13).

Distribution: South African and East African watersheds and islands in Western Indian Ocean (Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes) east to India and Sri Lanka and to Australia, north to China. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88112 (2); AMNH 88124 (2); AMNH 96973 (1); MNHN 1966-0900 (1); MNHN 1966-0901 (1).

Anguilla marmorata Quoy & Gaimard 1824 – Giant mottled eel; grande anguille marbrée (French); amalona (Malagasy), amalombanda (Malagasy, Mahajanga), driatra (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 12) as *Anguilla johannae*; subsequently

reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 103) as *Muraena Johanna*, from northwestern Madagascar in original description of *Anguilla Hildebrandti* by Peters (1881: 19), from northwestern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 49A, fig. 1; 1891a: 499-500) as *A. hildebrandti*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 54) as *A. Hildebrandti*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 36) as *A. mauritiana*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 64-65) as *A. mauritiana*, from Nosy Be by Ege (1939: 66-67, 88), from Mahajanga by Arnoult (1959b: 28-29, pl. 4, fig. 1) as *A. mauritiana*, from Itasy Lake by Jubb (1963: 421) as *Anguilla nebulosa labiata* (non Peters 1852), from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1963: 43, pl. 2) as *A. mauritiana*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 29), from Madagascar by Castle in Daget et al. (1984: 36), from Madagascar by Castle in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 161), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 37-38), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 147), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 14).

Distribution: South African and East African watersheds and adjacent oceanic waters (including Madagascar and Mascarenes) east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia), Mariana Islands, Gambier Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to South Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88113 (1); AMNH 88126 (1); MNHN 1880-0508 (1 probable paratype of *Anguilla hildebrandti* Peters 1881); MNHN 1966-0902 (2); ZMB 11385 (holotype of *Anguilla hildebrandti* Peters 1881).

Anguilla mossambica (Peters 1852) – African longfin eel; anguille à longue nageoire (French); amalona, amalombanda (Malagasy), tona (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 50, fig. 6; 1891a: 498-499) as *A. delalandii*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 54) as *A. delalandei*, from Tamatave (Toamasina) and Fénériver (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) by Pellegrin (1914a: 111), from Antananarivo, Alaotra Lake and Didy Forest by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *A. delalandei*, from eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 419), from Ikongo by Pellegrin (1932c: 292), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 65-66), from Sahambavy River by Pellegrin (1935: 69), from Madagascar by Ege (1939: 92, 148), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 29-30, pl. 4, fig. 2), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Fénériver (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224), from Madagascar by Castle in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 161), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 38), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 147-148), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 14).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: South African and East African watersheds and adjacent oceanic waters including Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 11686 (1); AMNH 88010 (1); AMNH 88114 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.1 (1); MNHN 1902-0202-0203 (2); MNHN 1966-0903 (1); MNHN 1966-0904 (5); MNHN 2002-0479 (1).

Moringuidae Gill 1885

Remarks: The following records from Toliara cannot be identified to the species level: *Moringua abbreviata* (non Bleeker 1863), *M. linearis* (non Gray 1831), and *M. macrocephala* (non Bleeker 1863), by Maugé (1967b: 241);

Moringua bicolor Kaup 1856 – Bicoloured spaghetti eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Moringua javanica (Kaup 1856) – Java spaghetti eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 39).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0229 (8).

Moringua macrochir Bleeker 1853 – Longfin spaghetti eel

Status at Madagascar: New record from Andavadoaka, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Phoenix and Line islands. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0228 (5).

Moringua microchir Bleeker 1853 – Spaghetti eel; anguille spaghetti (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 39).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0227 (5).

Chlopsidae Rafinesque 1815

Kaupichthys diodontus Schultz 1943 (Fig. 3) – Common false moray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Muraenidae Rafinesque 1815

Remarks: The following records from Madagascar cannot be identified to the species level: *Muraena helena* (non Linnaeus 1758), recorded by Guichenot (1866: 147), and by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Gymnothorax helena*; *Thyrsoides (Muraenophis) moringua*, recorded by Guichenot (1866: 147), and by Bleeker (1874: 73), as *Muraena moringua*; *Thyrsoides (Muraenophis) unicolor* (non Delaroche 1809), recorded by Guichenot (1866: 147), by Kaup (1856a: 91) as *Thyrsoidea unicolor*, and by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Gymnothorax unicolor*; *Lymnomuraena (Muraenophis) guttata*, recorded by Guichenot (1866: 147); *Uropterygius (Muraenophis) unicolor* Rup., recorded by Guichenot (1866: 147); ?*Gymnothorax Augusti* (non Kaup 1856), recorded by Bleeker (1874: 72); *Uropterygius marmoratus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803), recorded from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240).

Anarchias allardicei Jordan & Starks 1906 – Allardice's moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *A. fuscus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *A. fuscus*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *A. fuscus*.

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Chagos Archipelago east to Johnston Atoll, Hawaiian and Society islands, north to China, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0221 (1); USNM 236076 (3).



Figure 3. Chlopsidae, *Kaupichthys diodontus* Schultz 1943, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Anarchias seychellensis Smith 1962 – Marbled reef-eel; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 40).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands and Easter Island, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0189 (6).

Channomuraena vittata (Richardson 1845) – Boradband moray; lamaira (Malagasy, Ambatobe-tanala)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Ambatobe-tanala by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Gymnomuraena vittata*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Echidna nebulosa (Ahl 1789) – Snowflake moray, floral moray; murène étoilée (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy), kisongohe, lamerampotake (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1870: 130) as *Muraena nebulosa*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Poecilophis (Muraenophis) variegatus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Echidna variegata*, from Sarodrano and Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Muraena nebulosa*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 299), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 30), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 41), from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 219), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 14).

Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands and Johnston Atoll, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 119271 (1); ANSP 119278 (1); ANSP 119279 (1); ANSP 119280 (1); ANSP 122094 (1); ANSP 122101 (7); ANSP 122102 (3); MNHN 1902-0257-0258 (2); MNHN 1992-0176 (8); USNM 307942 (2); USNM 312123 (2).

Echidna polyzona (Richardson 1845) – Barred moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Makamby by Fourmanoir (1957: 298, fig. 192); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *E. fascigula* and *E. polyzona*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 42), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Taiwan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249104 (1); MNHN 1902-0259 (1); MNHN 1992-0177 (7); USNM 312150 (4).

Echidna unicolor Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods 1953 – Unicolour moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to Philippines, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Enchelycore pardalis (Temminck & Schlegel 1846) – Leopard moray eel; murène dragon (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Muraena pardalis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 42-43), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0182 (1).

Gymnomuraena zebra (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder 1797) – Zebra moray; murène zébrée (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kaup (1856a: 105); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *G. (Muraenophis) zebra*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Echidna zebra*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 37) as *E. zebra*, from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 298) as *E. zebra*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136) as *E. zebra*, from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *E. zebra*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 30) as *E. zebra*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 43), from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 225), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Galápagos Archipelago and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to North West Cape (Western Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 164131 (1); MNHN 1966-0777 (1); MNHN 1992-0174 (3).

Gymnothorax buroensis (Bleeker 1857) – Vagrant moray; murène errante (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Muraena stellifer* by Richardson (1848: 86); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Günther (1870: 101) as *Muraena stellifera*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Lycodontis buroensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 44), from Chesterfield Island by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 231), from Madagascar by Böhlke and Smith (2002: 149), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249083 (1); AMNH 249105 (1); AMNH 249224 (1); AMNH 249226 (1); ANSP 131965 (1); BMNH 2012.2.15.2 (holotype of *Muraena stellifer* Richardson 1848).

Gymnothorax chilospilus Bleeker 1864 – Lipspot moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Lycodontis chilospilus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 44), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Norfolk Island, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243263 (1); MNHN 1992-0188 (4); MNHN 1992-0190 (3); USNM 307932 (2).

Gymnothorax elegans Bliss 1883 – Elegant moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 44-45); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Samoa. Marine.

Gymnothorax enigmaticus Bliss 1883 – Elegant moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 45); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and Samoa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0235 (1).

Gymnothorax eurostus (Abbott 1860) – Salt-and-pepper moray; murène brune (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 24); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240), as *Lycodontis laysanus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 45), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 15).

Distribution: Antiequatorial, from Transkei (South Africa), Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Cocos Island, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands, Minami Tori Shima, and Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Easter Island, south to Shark Bay (Western Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Austral Islands. Marine.

Material: AMNH 249087 (2).

Gymnothorax favagineus Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Honeycomb moray; murène léopard (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 299-300, fig. 193) as *Lycodontis favagineus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *L. favagineus* and *L. permistus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 46), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Sydney (New South Wales, Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249086 (2); MNHN 1989-0516 (1); MNHN 1992-0178 (3); MNHN 1992-0187

(6).

Gymnothorax fimbriatus (Bennett 1832) – Fimbriated moray; murène frangée (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16).

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, southern Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0222 (2).

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus (Rüppell 1830) – Yellow-edged moray, yellow-margined moray; murène à bord jaune (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy); fitamtsimbay (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Muraena flavimarginata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis flavimarginatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *L. flavimarginatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 47), from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 237), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Transkei (South Africa), Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249102 (1); ANSP 122105 (2); ANSP 131273 (1); MNHN 1992-0179 (2); USNM 307935 (2).

Gymnothorax griseus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803) (Fig. 4) – Geometric moray; murène tatouée (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 37) as *Echidna grisea*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1962b: 441) as *Siderea grisea*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *S. grisea*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *S. grisea*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 56-58) as *S. grisea*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Transkei (South Africa) to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0053 (1); MNHN 1992-0183 (2).

Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker 1859) – Giant moray; murène javanaise (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Lycodontis* cf. *javanicus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 241), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Pitcairn Group and Cocos Island, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia; Galápagos Archipelago in eastern Pacific. Marine.



Figure 4. Muraenidae, *Gymnothorax griseus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Madagascar material: AMNH 251583 (1); ANSP 131159 (1).

Gymnothorax johnsoni (Smith 1962) – Whitespotted moray; murène à ronds blancs (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis johnsoni*; previously reported from Madagascar by Kaup (1856a: 81) as *Thyrsoidea stellifer* (non Richardson 1848), and from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Gymnothorax stellifer* (non Richardson 1848); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 48-49), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa to Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0192 (1); MNHN 2004-0152 (1).

Gymnothorax margaritophorus Bleeker 1864 – Trunk-eyed moray, blotch-necked moray; murène à cou taché (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis margaritophorus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 49), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Johnston Atoll and Line Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, and southern Queensland (Australia) at 23°30'S. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0193 (2).

Gymnothorax meleagris (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder 1795) – Whitemouth moray, Turkey moray; murène voie lactée (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis meleagris*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 50), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186),

and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 16).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Pitcairn Group, Galápagos Islands and Cocos Island, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Minami Tori Shima, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0181 (2).

Gymnothorax melatremus Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welansder & Woods 1953 – Dwarf moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 103).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Gymnothorax monochrous (Bleeker 1856) – Drab moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis monochrous*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0194 (2).

Gymnothorax phasmatodes (Smith 1962) – Ghost moray; murène fantôme (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Lycodontis phasmatodes*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Böhlke (1987: 99).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes), east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to northern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 138745 (1); MNHN 1992-0224 (2); MNHN 1992-0248 (8).

Gymnothorax pictus (Ahl 1789) – Peppered moray, paintspotted moray; murène sidérale (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Siderea (Muraenophis) pantherina*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 73), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *Muraena picta*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 300) as *Siderea picta*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *S. picta*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *S. picta*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 30) as *S. picta*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 58) as *S. picta*, from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 249), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *Siderea picta*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 17), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands and Minami Tori Shima, south to North West Cape (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) to 23°30'S and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 131398 (1); MNHN 1966-0877 (1); MNHN 1992-0175 (6).

Gymnothorax pindae Smith 1962 – Pinda moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan and Marshall Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Gymnothorax richardsonii (Bleeker 1852) – Richardson's moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis richardsoni*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 52).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Cook Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251575 (3); AMNH 251578 (20); MNHN 1992-0191 (2).

Gymnothorax rueppellii (McClelland 1844) – Banded moray, yellow-headed moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1963a: 82, pl. 1 C) as *Lycodontis petelli*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 24, fig. 16) as *Lycodontis petelli*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *L. petelli* and *L. rupelli*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 52-53) as *G. rueppelliae*, from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 257) as *G. rueppelliae*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 17).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 122098 (3); MNHN 1992-0180 (11).

Gymnothorax undulatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803) – Undulated moray, leopard moray; murène leopard, murène ondulante (French); lamaira (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Thyrsoides (Muraenophis) cancellata*; subsequently reported from Nosy Faly by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Gymnothorax cancellatus*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Muraena undulata*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Lycodontis undulatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Lycodontis undulatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 54-5), from Madagascar by Böhlke and Randall (2000: 260), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 17), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara, Hawaiian and Gambier islands, south to Western Australia at 28°54'S, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249101 (1); AMNH 249133 (6); AMNH 249225 (1); ANSP 119324 (15); ANSP 119325 (4); ANSP 119326 (2); ANSP 122096 (1); ANSP 122103 (3); ANSP 131396 (1); ANSP 138547 (1); MNHN 1991-0402 (3); USNM 312610 (2).

Gymnothorax zonipectis Seale 1906 – Barredfin moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar as *G. zonipectus* by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to Taiwan and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Great Barrier Reef (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Pseudechidna brummeri (Bleeker 1858) – White ribbon eel; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on BMNH material.

Distribution: East Africa, Mayotte and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan,

south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1892.2.29.24-25 (2).

Rhinomuraena quaesita Garman 1888 – Ribbon moray; murène ruban (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) to 23°30'S and New Caledonia. Marine.

Scuticaria tigrina (Lesson 1828) – Tiger reef-eel, tiger snake-moray; murène tigre (French); lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Uropterygius tigrinus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 56), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 17).

Distribution: East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Panama and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to Taiwan, Kerama and Hawaiian islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Strophidon sathete (Hamilton 1822) – Giant slender moray; murène-fil géante (French); lamerana, lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *Muraena (Thyrsoidea) macrurus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be and Mahajanga by Fourmanoir (1957: 299) as *Thyrsoidea macrura*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *T. macrura*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 31) as *T. macrura*, from off western Madagascar by Böhlke (1987: 108), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 59) as *T. macrura*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 18).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249082 (1); ANSP 138746 (1); MNHN 1992-0196 (1); MNHN 1999-0105 (1).

Uropterygius concolor Rüppell 1838 – Uniform reef eel, unicolour snake eel; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Gymnomuraena concolor*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 59), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 18).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Uropterygius fuscoguttatus Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods 1953 (Fig. 5) – Brown-spotted snake moray

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Madagascar and Maldives east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Marshall Islands, south to Western Australia, Chesterfield and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Material: URUN NBE0438 (1).



Figure 5. Muraenidae, *Uropterygius fuscoguttatus* Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander and Woods 1953, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Uropterygius micropterus (Bleeker 1852) – Tidepool snake moray; lamaira, lamera (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: New record from Nosy Be, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Phoenix Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0199 (1); USNM 312819 (1).

Synphobranchidae Johnson 1862

Dysomma anguillare Barnard 1923 – Shortbelly eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ho et al. (2015: 91).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1987-1226 (2); MNHN 1987-1227 (2).

Dysomma dolichosomatum Karrer 1983 – Longbody arrowtooth eel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Karrer (1983: 93, figs. 28 A-B); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Ho et al. (2015: 93-94).

Distribution: Madagascar; Philippines to Taiwan; Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0004 (holotype); MNHN 1978-0717 (1 paratype).

Dysomma polycatodon Karrer 1983 – Multitooth arrowtooth eel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Karrer (1983: 89, figs. 27 A-B); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Ho et al. (2015: 99).

Distribution: Madagascar; Philippines to Taiwan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0003 (holotype).

Dysommia rugosa Ginsburg 1951 – Rough arrowtooth eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ho et al. (2015: 100).

Distribution: Tropical Atlantic Ocean and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0005 (1).

Ilyophis brunneus Gilbert 1881 – Muddy arrowtooth eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Sulak and Shcherbachev (1997: 1184).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0006 (1); MNHN 1979-0007 (1).

Simenchelys parasitica Gill in Goode & Bean 1879 – Snubnosed eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Sulak and Shcherbachev (1997: 1188).

Distribution: Circumglobal in warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Synaphobranchus affinis Ginsburg 1951 – Cutthroat eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Sulak and Shcherbachev (1997: 1183); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 61).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0010 (1); MNHN 2001-3285 (1).

Synaphobranchus brevidorsalis Günther 1867 – Short-dorsal cutthroat eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Sulak and Shcherbachev (1997: 1182).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0013 (2); MNHN 1979-0014 (1); MNHN 1979-0015 (2).

Synaphobranchus kaupii Johnson 1862 – Kaup's arrowtooth eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Sulak and Shcherbachev (1997: 1181).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Ophichthidae Günther 1870

Remarks: The following record from Madagascar cannot be identified to the species level: *Myrophis uropterus* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1846), recorded from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427).

Bascanichthys kirkii (Günther 1870) – Longtailed sand eel; tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Caecula kirkii*.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0246 (1).

Brachysomophis crocodilinus Bennett 1833 – Crocodile snake eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 62), from Toliara by McCosker and Randall (2001: 19), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Johnston Atoll and Society islands, north to

southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0240 (1).

Callechelys bitaeniata (Peters 1877) – Twostripe snake eel; tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *C. bitaeniatus*.

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0244 (3).

Callechelys catostoma (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Black-striped snake eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Cellechelys striatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Callechelys striatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian and Austral islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0239 (7).

Callechelys marmorata (Bleeker 1854) – Marbled snake eel; tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Cellechelys marmoratus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 612), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society and Marquesas islands, north to Taiwan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251582 (1); MNHN 1992-0236 (4); MNHN 1992-0243 (1).

Cirrhimuraena inhacae (Smith 1962) (Fig. 6) – Inhaca fringelip moray; tona (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Jenkinsiella inhacae* by Smith (1962c: 449-450); previously reported from Sarodrano by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Ophichthys chinensis* (non Kaup 1856); subsequently reported from Madagascar by McCosker and Castle in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 162).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1907-0011 (1 paratype).

Echelus uropterus (Temminck & Schlegel 1846) – Finned worm eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 76-78, fig. 23).

Distribution: Madagascar; China and Taiwan to Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0024 (1); MNHN 1979-0025 (1); MNHN 1979-0026 (8); MNHN 1979-0027 (1); MNHN 1979-0028 (1); MNHN 1992-0245 (9); MNHN 1992-0302 (6).

Lamnostoma orientale (McClelland 1844) – Oriental worm eel; vanovano (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Tamatave (Toamasina) by Sauvage (1887: pl. 49C, figs. 3, 5; 1891a: 501-502) as *Ophichthys orientalis*; subsequently reported from southeastern Madagascar by Connorton (1892: 463) as *O. orientalis*, and from Madagascar by Smith (1962c: 453) as *Caecula orientalis*.

Distribution: East and South Africa and Madagascar east to New Guinea, south to New Caledonia, questionably Society Islands and Marquesas Islands. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1887.12.22.54-55 (2); MNHN 1934-0267-0268 (2).



Figure 6. Ophichthidae, *Cirrhimuraena inhacae* (Smith 1962), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Leiuranus semicinctus (Lay & Bennett 1839) – Half-banded snake eel, saddled snake eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 62-63), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 34949 (1); MNHN 1992-0234 (14); MNHN 1992-0301 (6).

Myrichthys colubrinus (Boddaert 1781) – Ringed snake eel, banded snake eel, harlequin snake eel; anguille-serpent annelée (French); tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 301); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 64-65), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Johnston Atoll (but not Hawaiian Islands) and Society Islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to southern Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1902-0260 (1); MNHN 1966-0801 (1); MNHN 1992-0233 (5).

Myrichthys maculosus (Cuvier 1816) – Ocellated snake eel, spotted snake eel, tiger snake eel; anguille-serpent maculée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kaup (1856a: 21) as *Pisodonophis maculosus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Günther (1870) as *Ophichthys maculosus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 72) as *Ophisurus ophis* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 65-66), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama (except for Hawaiian Islands), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Midway Atoll, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0232 (6); MNHN 2010-0973 (1).

Myrophis microchir (Bleeker 1864) – Ordinary snake eel

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *M. uropterus* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1846).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0029 (1).

Ophichthus apicalis (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830) – Bluntnose snake eel; tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kaup (1856a: 3) as *Centrurophis spadiceus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Centrurophis (Ophisurus) spadiceus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 72) as *Ophichthys spadiceus*, and from Madagascar by McCosker and Castle in Smith & Heemstra (1986: 182).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines. Marine.

Ophichthus brachynotopterus Karrer 1983 – Madagascar snake eel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Karrer (1983: 73-75, figs. 22 A-B); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McCosker (2010: 11-12).

Distribution: Madagascar; New Caledonia to Vanuatu. 355-580 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0021 (holotype); MNHN 1979-0022 (1 paratype); MNHN 1979-0023 (1 paratype).

Phyllophichthus xenodontus Gosline 1951 – Flappy snake eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Society islands, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0303 (1).

Pisodonophis boro (Hamilton 1822) – Rice-paddy eel; tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *P. bora* [sic], and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as *Pisodontophis bora* [sic].

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Society Islands. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0622 (1); MNHN 1992-0241 (5).

Pisodonophis cancrivorus (Richardson 1848) – Longfin snake eel; serpenton à longue nageoire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Centrurophis (Ophisurus) cancrivorus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 72), from Iranza by Fourmanoir (1961a: 102-103, fig. 16) as *Ophichthys madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1962c: 457), from Toliara by

Maugé (1967b: 240), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 66, 67) as *Ophichthus madagascariensis* and *Pisodonophis cancrivorus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19), and from Nosy Iranja by McCosker (2010: 2).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to Australia (Northern Territory and Queensland). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0242 (2).

Scolecenchelys gymnota (Bleeker 1867) – Slender worm eel; tona (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *Muraenichthys gymnotus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 63) as *M. gymnotus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104) as *Scolecenchelys gymnotus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 19).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Johnston Island, south to Chesterfield and Loyalty islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Scolecenchelys laticaudata (Ogilby 1897) – Redfin worm eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *Muraenichthys laticauda*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 63) as *M. laticaudatus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 20).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Lord Howe Island, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992.0238 (1).

Scolecenchelys macroptera (Bleeker 1857) – Narrow worm eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Muraenichthys macropterus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall and Society islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Scolecenchelys xorae (Ogilby 1897) – Orange-head worm eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *Muraenichthys xorae*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Muraenichthys* cf. *xorae*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 64) as *M. xorae*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 20).

Distribution: South Africa and southwestern Madagascar to Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249227 (1); AMNH 249425 (1); MNHN 1992-0237 (3).

Xestochilus nebulosus (Smith 1962) – Nebulous snake eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *Callechelys nebulosus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar; Andaman Islands; Indonesia east to Palau, Marshall and Marquesas islands. Marine.

Yirkala fusca (Zuiew 1793) – Brown snake eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1870: 85) as *Ophichthys fuscus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 72) as *Sphagebranchus brevirostris*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 49C, fig. 4; 1891a: 500-501) as *Ophichthys fuscus*, from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 389) as *C. brevirostris*, from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 301) as *Caecula brevirostris*, from Madagascar by Smith (1962c: 453) as *C. fusca*, from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 389) as *C. brevirostris*, and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 240) as *C. fusca*.

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 210483 (50).

Colocongridae Smith 1976***Coloconger raniceps*** Alcock 1889 – Froghead eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 41, fig. 12); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 68), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 20).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to southern Japan and Taiwan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0047 (2); MNHN 1979-0048 (2); MNHN 1979-0049 (1); MNHN 1979-0050 (1); USNM 308016 (3).

Coloconger scholesi Chan 1967 – Indo-Pacific shorttail conger

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 45, fig. 13).

Distribution: Madagascar east South China Sea, south to northern Australia, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0051 (1); MNHN 1979-0052 (1); MNHN 1979-0053 (1); MNHN 1979-0054 (2); MNHN 1979-0055 (1); MNHN 1979-0056 (3); USNM 303752 (3).

Derichthyidae Gill 1884***Derichthys serpentinus*** Gill 1884 – Narrownecked oceanic eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Karmovskaya (1985: 889 [125]).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Nessorhamphus ingolfianus (Schmidt 1912) – Duckbill oceanic eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western and southwestern Madagascar by Karmovskaya (1985: 895 [131]).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Muraenesocidae Kaup 1859****Gavialiceps bertelseni*** Karmovskaya 1993 – Bertelsen's duckbill conger

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western and southwestern Madagascar in original description by Karmovskaya (1993: 750 [85]).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0057 (holotype); MNHN 1979-0058 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1979-0059 (1 paratype); ZMUC P312688 (1 paratypes).

Muraenesox bagio (Hamilton 1822) – Pike conger; murénésoce commun (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Castle and Williamson (1975: 8); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 53), from Madagascar by Castle in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 71), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 21).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to southern Yellow Sea, Kuril Islands, south to Western Australia at 27°42'S, New South Wales (Australia) at 34°53'S and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 236072 (1); MNHN 1966-0867 (1); MNHN 1966-1033 (1).

Muraenesox cinereus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Daggertooth pike conger; murénésoce-dague (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 297, fig. 191); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Tuvalu and Fiji, north to Korea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0867 (1).

Nemichthyidae Kaup 1859

Labichthys carinatus Gill & Ryder 1883 – Snipe eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Nielsen and Smith (1978: 19).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Nemichthys curvirostris (Strömman 1896) – Boxer snipe eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Nielsen and Smith (1978: 54).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for North Pacific. Marine.

Nemichthys scolopaceus Richardson 1848 – Slender snipe eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Karmovskaya (1990: [33]).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0069 (2).

Congridae Kaup 1856

Remarks: The taxon *Helmichthys oculus*, reported from Madagascar by Günther (1870: 140), is based on an unidentifiable congrid leptocephalus larva.

**Ariosoma bauchotae* Karrer 1983 – Madagascar sand conger; tsokotsoko (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from west of Madagascar in original description by Karrer (1983: 11-15, figs. 2 A-B); previously reported from Nosy Iranja by Klauswitz (1971: 197-199, figs. 1-3) as *A. fasciatum* (non Günther 1872), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *A. ubud* [sic] (non Herre 1923); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Ariosoma* cf. *obud*.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0030 (holotype); MNHN 1979-0031 (4 paratypes); SMF 10931 (1).

Ariosoma mauritianum (Pappenheim 1914) – Blunt-tooth conger

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 20).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Solomon Islands, south to Western Australia at 32°S, New South Wales (Australia) at 33°33'S and New Caledonia. Marine.

Ariosoma scheelei (Strömman 1896) – Tropical conger

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on AMNH and MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, Philippines and Samoa, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245632 (1); MNHN 1992-0230 (13).

Bathycongrus guttulatus (Günther 1887) – Lined conger; tsokotsoko (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 32-34, fig. 9) as *Rhechias guttulatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Castle and Smith (1999: 989).

Distribution: East Africa, Gulf of Aden and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Fiji, north to Taiwan, Thailand and Philippines, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0044 (1); MNHN 1979-0045 (1).

Bathycongrus wallacei (Castle 1968) – Wallace's conger

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes); Indonesia and Philippines north to southern Japan and Taiwan. **Marine.**

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1204 (1).

Bathyrocongrus vicinus (Vaillant 1888) – Large-toothed conger

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0074 (2).

Blachea xenobranchialis Karrer & Smith 1980 – Frillgill conger

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Karrer and Smith (1980: 643, figs. 1-6).

Distribution: Madagascar; northwestern Australia; Mariana Islands. Probably more widespread. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0001 (holotype); MNHN 1979-0002 (1 paratype); MNHN 2014-1919 (1).

Conger cinereus Rüppell in Klunzinger 1871 – Longfin African conger; congre à moustache (French); lamaira (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 296); previously reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 49A, fig. 2; 1891a: 500) as *C. marginatus* (non Valenciennes in Eydoux & Souleyet 1850); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 31) as *C. cinereus cinereus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 68-69) as *C. cinereus cinereus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 20), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, to Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New

Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249084 (1); MNHN 1991-0405 (3); MNHN 1992-0231 (11).

Congriscus maldivensis (Norman 1939) – Maldives conger

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar in original description of *Thalassenchelys foliaceus* by Castle and Raju (1975: 13); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 20).

Distribution: Madagascar to Maldives. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0038 (2); MNHN 1979-0039 (1).

Gnathophis heterolinea (Kotthaus 1968) – East African conger

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 21-24, fig. 5) as *G. aff. mystax*.

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0040 (1).

**Gnathophis leptosomatus* Karrer 1983 – Slender conger

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Karrer (1983: 21-24, fig. 5).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0041 (holotype).

Heteroconger hassi (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1959) – Spotted garden-eel; heterocongre tacheté (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja by Fricke (1970: 309, fig. 2) as *Taenioconger hassi*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Castle and Randall (1999: 20), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 21), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104) as *H. haasi*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1; this record misidentified according to Hubert et al. (2017), based on *Halidesmus* sp.).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Tonga, Samoa and Line Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, Taiwan, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: SMF10059 (7).

**Parabathymyrus karrerae* Karmovskaya 1991 – Karrer's conger

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off southwestern Madagascar in original description by Karmovskaya (1991: 895-897 [6-8], fig. 2 C); previously reported from off western Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 14) as *Parabathymyrus* sp.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZIN 49970 (holotype); MNHN 1979-0032 (2); MNHN 1979-0033 (1); MNHN 1979-0034 (1); MNHN 1979-0035 (1); MNHN 1979-0036 (1); MNHN 1979-0037 (2); MNHN 2014-1244 (5); MNHN 2014-1693 (2).

Uroconger lepturus (Richardson 1845) – Slender conger

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 103); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0598 (1); MNHN 1998-0599 (1).

Nettastomatidae Kaup 1859

Nettastoma parviceps Günther 1877 – Duck-billed eel

Status at Madagascar: New record from southwestern Madagascar, based on AMNH and MNHN material.

Distribution: Antiequatorial in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97020 (12); MNHN 1988-0333 (1).

Nettastoma solitarium Castle & Smith in Smith, Böhlke & Castle 1981 – Solitary duck-billed eel

Status at Madagascar: New record from northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Comoros to Madagascar; Philippines to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Zealand; probably more widespread. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0060 (1); MNHN 1979-0061 (1); MNHN 1979-0062 (1).

Venefica multiporosa Karrer 1983 – Multipore sorcerer

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Karrer (1983: 66-69, figs. 20 A-B).

Distribution: Madagascar; Sulawesi (Indonesia); probably more widespread. 1,250-1,300 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0057 (holotype).

Serrivomeridae Trewavas 1932

Stemonidium hypomelas Gilbert 1905 – Black serrivomerid eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Karrer (1983: 61).

Distribution: Tropical and warm temperate waters of South Atlantic Ocean and Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0072 (1); MNHN 1979-0073 (1).

Pristigasteridae Bleeker 1872

Pellona ditchela Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847 – Indian pellona; alose-écaille indienne (French); sorindra, bemaso (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 36) as *Ilisha ditchela*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 10, fig. 3), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 33), from Madagascar by Poll et al. in Daget et al. (1984: 48), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 281), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as *Peloma* [sic] *ditchela*.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88061 (6); AMNH 96989 (1); BMNH 1966.11.16.319-321 (3); MNHN 1966-1021 (1); MNHN 1989-0198 (1); USNM 301508 (2).

Engraulidae Gill 1861

Encrasicholina heteroloba (Rüppell 1837) – Shorthead anchovy; anchois douanier (French); tove (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Engraulis heterolobus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Losse (1968: 117), from Nosy Be by Sardou (1973: 369, fig. 2) as *Stolephorus heterolobus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 36) as *Stolephorus heterolobus*, and from northern Madagascar by Whitehead et al. (1988: 397).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and northern Madagascar east to Caroline Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Port Hedland (Western Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232544 (2); BMNH 1966.11.14.8-11 (4); BMNH 1966.11.14.12-19 (8).

Engraulis capensis Gilchrist 1913

Status at Madagascar: New record from off the south coast of Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar and Mascarenes.

Madagascar material: USNM 307665 (3).

Stolephorus commersonii Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803 – Commerson's anchovy; anchois bombra (French); tovy, renimbarivata, tove (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 12, fig. 5); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Anchoviella commersoni*, from Nosy Be by Sardou (1973: 368, fig. 1), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 35), from northern Madagascar by Whitehead et al. (1988: 410), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 78-79), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 21).

Distribution: East Africa, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to South China Sea, south to Western Australia at 21°51'S and Queensland (Australia) at 23°51'S. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88063 (1); AMNH 232488 (1); MNHN 1966-0765 (1); MNHN 1966-0898 (1); MNHN 1966-0899 (3); MNHN 1989-0190 (2); MNHN 1989-0191 (6).

Stolephorus indicus (Hasselt 1823) – Indian anchovy; anchois indien (French); tovy, renimbarivata (Malagasy), tove (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Maintirano by Fourmanoir (1957: 12) as *Anchoviella indica*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *Anchoviella indica*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *A. indica*, from off western Madagascar by Whitehead (1968: 19), from Nosy Be by Sardou (1973: 369, fig. 3) as *Stolephorus buccaneeri* (non Strasburg 1960), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 36), and from northwestern Madagascar by Whitehead et al. (1988: 413).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Caroline, Mariana and Society islands, north to South China Sea, southward to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea immigrant. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250629 (1); BMNH 1967.11.20.98 (1); MNHN 1966-0765 (1); MNHN 1989-0193 (4); MNHN 1989-0197 (1).

Thryssa baelama (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Baelama anchovy; anchois-moustache sardin (French); tovy, renimbarivata, tove (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Engraulis polynemoides* by Günther (1868: 394); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887, pl. 49, fig. 2; 1891a: 491) as *E. polynemoides*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 11) as *Thrissocles baelama*, from Nosy Be by Sardou (1973: 371, fig. 6) as *Thrissina baelama*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 36), from

northwestern Madagascar by Whitehead et al. (1988: 426), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 71), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 79), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 21).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia) and Mariana Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) at 16°30'S, and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88064 (1); AMNH 97017 (1); BMNH 1979.7.5.26 (1); MNHN 1992-0987 (1).

Thryssa setirostris (Broussonet [ex Forster] 1782) – Longjaw thryssa; anchois-moustache cornu (French); tovy, renimbarivata, tove (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 11, fig. 4) as *Thrissocles setirostris*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *Anchoviella indica*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Thrissocles setirostris*, from Nosy Be by Sardou (1973: 369-370, fig. 4), and by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 37).

Distribution: East and South Africa east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to Taiwan, south to North-West Cape (Western Australia) and Queensland (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88119 (1); AMNH 88143 (2); AMNH 232521 (2); MNHN 1966-0766 (8); MNHN 1989-0616 (2).

Thryssa vitirostris (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908) – Orangemouth anchovy; anchois-moustache cristal (French); tovy, renimbarivata, tove (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro Bay by Whitehead (1968: 26); previously reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Engraulis Hamiltonii* (non Gray 1830); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Sardou (1973: 370, fig. 5), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 37), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 72).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Persian Gulf and Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88022 (6); AMNH 88120 (9); BMNH 1966.11.16.952-954 (3); BMNH 1966.11.16.955-957 (3); BMNH 1967.11.20.351 (1); MNHN 1966-0766 (6); MNHN 1989-0189 (1); MNHN 1998-1484 (1); USNM 301506 (2).

Chirocentridae Bleeker 1849

Chirocentrus dorab (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Dorab wolf-herring; chirocentre dorab (French); fantsantsa, vatitra, vatory, mokosa, vatsitsa (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 222); subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 180); from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 7, pl. 1B), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135); from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 37), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 73), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 80-81).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar and eastern Mascarenes east to Indonesia, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 22°15'S, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0862 (1); USNM 320686 (1).

Chirocentrus nudus Swainson 1839 – Whitefin wolf-herring; chirocentre sabre (French); fantsantsa, vatitra, vatory, mokosa, vatsitsa (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 38); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 81).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Durban (South Africa), Madagascar and Seychelles east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Clupeidae Cuvier 1816

Remarks: The following records are unidentifiable: *Clupea kowal* (non Rüppell 1837) and *Pellona motius* (non Hamilton 1822) from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 180); *Thrissocles malabaricus* (non Day 1873) from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 84).

Amblygaster leiogaster (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847) – Smoothbelly sardinella; sardinelle daniva (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 84) as *Sardinella leiogaster*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Amblygaster sirm (Walbaum 1792) – Spotted sardinella; sardinelle tachetée (French); ampiny, besisike-pepe, geba (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 31); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 89), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 21).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to northern Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1966.11.16.180-184 (5); MNHN 1972-0080 (4).

Dussumieria acuta Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847 – Rainbow sardine; sardine arc-en-ciel (French); ampiny (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 73, fig. 1) as *D. hasseltii*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Whitehead (1963: 320), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 32).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Oman and Madagascar east to Philippines. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0011 (1).

Etrumeus sadina (Mitchill 1814) – Round herring; sardine ronde (French); ampiny (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 32) as *E. teres*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307970 (6).

Remarks: Western Indian Ocean populations in need of revision, probably not conspecific with *E. sadina*.

Gilchristella aestuaria (Gilchrist 1913) – Estuarine roundherring

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 89; 1965b: 89) as *G. aestuarius*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *G. aestuarius*, from Madagascar by Poll et al. in Daget et al. (1984: 44), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by

Elouard (2001: 257) as *G. aestuari*.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus (Rüppell 1837) – Bluestripe herring, blueline herring; hareng à bande bleue (French); ampiny, besisike-pepe, geba (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 33); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 82), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 73), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 21°38'S, Queensland (Australia) south to 16°35'S, and New Caledonia; introduced in Hawaiian Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245644 (4); MNHN 1981-0933 (1).

Herklotsichthys spilurus (Guichenot 1863) – Spotted herring; hareng tacheté (French); ampiny, besisike-pepe (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887, pl. 48, fig. 3; 1891a: 493-494) as *Harengula spilura*; also reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 493) as *Harengula punctata* (non Rüppell 1837); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Harengula ovalis* (non Anonymous [Bennett] 1830), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 32) as *H. punctatus* (non Rüppell 1837), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 83), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 74), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 22).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean: East Africa, Madagascar, Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Hilsa kelee (Cuvier 1829) – Kelee shad; alose palli (French); karapapaka, ampina (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *Clupea (Alosa) kanagurta*; subsequently reported from Betsiboka River by Fourmanoir (1957: 8, fig. 1) as *Macrura kanagurta*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *Hilsa kanagurta*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Macrura kelee*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 33), and from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 221).

Distribution: East and South Africa east to New Guinea. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88083 (2); AMNH 245642 (1); MNHN 1966-0797 (10); MNHN 1989-0192 (1); MNHN 1998-1660 (1); USNM 171080 (2).

Sardinella albella (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847) – White sardinella; sardinelle blanche (French); marotolana, marotaolana (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *Sardinella perforata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 34), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 92), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249334 (1); AMNH 251468 (1); BMNH 1966.11.16.34-49 (16); BMNH 1966.11.16.55 (1); BMNH 1966.11.16.56-70 (15); MNHN 1966-0817 (5); MNHN 1998-1661 (1); MNHN 2014-0113 (6).

Sardinella brachysoma Bleeker 1852 – Deep-body sardinella

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 96).

Distribution: Madagascar; India to Indonesia, south to Northern Territory (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1981-0934 (2).

Sardinella gibbosa (Bleeker 1849) – Goldstripe sardinella; sardinelle dorée (French); marotolana, marotaolana (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 34); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 100), and from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to Taiwan, south to northern Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88062 (6); MNHN 1981-0931 (1); MNHN 1981-0932 (8).

Sardinella jussieu (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803) – Mauritian sardinella

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Valenciennes [ex Commerson] in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1847b: 346) as *Clupeonia jussieu*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *C. jussieu*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 103) as *Clupea (Harengula) jussieu*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 495-496) as *C. jussieu*, from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir (1957: 9), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 103) as *Sardinella jussieu*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 74) as *S. jussieu*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 22).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mascarenes, India and Sri Lanka. Marine.

Sardinella melanura (Cuvier 1829) – Blacktip sardinella; sardinelle queue noire (French); marotaolana, pepe (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 8, 9, fig. 2) as *Harengula vittata* and *S. melanura*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Harengula vittata* and *S. melanura*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 34), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 108), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 65), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 75-76), and from northern Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to northern Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) south to 23°03'S and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1979.8.16.841 (1); MNHN 1981-0935 (4); MNHN 1981-0936 (4).

Sardinops ocellatus (Pappe 1853) – South African pilchard

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 76-77).

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic, southwestern Indian Ocean: Angola to South Africa, in the Indian Ocean north to Delagoa Bay; Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307967 (1).

****Sauvagella madagascariensis*** (Sauvage 1883) – Madagascar round herring; sprat de Madagascar (French); vilimena (Malagasy), vilivary (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Spratelloides madagascariensis* by

Sauvage (1887, pl. 48, fig. 2; 1891a: 496); reported from Madagascar in original description of *Sauvagella madagascariensis* var. *longianalis* and var. *brevadorsalis* by Bertin (1940: 300); also reported from Madagascar by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 526) as *Spratelloides madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 91; 1965b: 91, fig. 110) as *Pellonulops madagascariensis*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 43, pl. 2) as *Pellonulops madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Whitehead (1963: 333) as *Ehirava madagascariensis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *Pellonulops madagascariensis*, by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 35), from Madagascar by Poll et al. in Daget et al. (1984: 53), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 169-170, fig.), from Madagascar by Whitehead and Bauchot (1986: 28, 29), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Stiassny (2002: 68-71, fig. 1).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-3794-3795 (2 syntypes); MNHN A-5174 (1 syntype); MNHN A-5175 (12 syntypes); AMNH 88034 (1); AMNH 88095 (1); AMNH 88142 (1); AMNH 97035 (1); AMNH 97058 (1); AMNH 231276 (1); AMNH 231409 (1); AMNH 231425 (1); AMNH 245697 (2); BMNH 1989.11.16.27-29 (3); BMNH 1989.11.16.30-34 (5); MNHN 1962-0183 (1); MNHN 1984-0012 (1); USNM 301518 (10).

****Sauvagella robusta*** Stiassny 2002 – Amboaboa round herring

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Ambombo (Amboaboa) River in original description by Stiassny (2002: 71-73, fig. 4).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231420 (holotype); AMNH 211130 (4 paratypes); AMNH 231419 (46 paratypes); MCZ 159273 (2 paratypes); MHNG 2613.07 (8 paratypes); MRAC 2001-66-P-1-2 (1 paratype); UMMZ 235207 (119 paratypes); UMMZ 237202 (60 paratypes).

Spratelloides delicatulus (Bennett 1832) – Delicate round herring; hareng rond (French); sorindra. ampiny, besisike-pepe (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 13); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 35), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 34), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 77), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Tasmania (Australia), and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Material: AMNH 231406 (1).

Spratellomorpha bianalis (Bertin 1940) – East African round herring

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Sauvagella madagascariensis* var. *bianalis* by Bertin (1940: 300); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Whitehead (1963: 336-337, fig. 14) as *Sauvagella bianalis*, from Madagascar by Poll et al. in Daget et al. (1984: 54), from Madagascar by Whitehead (1985: 170-171), from Madagascar by Whitehead and Bauchot (1986: 28), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257). New genus *Spratellomorpha* described by Angel et al. (1946: 474)

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-5174 (lectotype, as selected by Whitehead and Bauchot 1985: 28); AMNH

239195 (3 + 2 C&S): AMNH 245678 (4 + 2 C&S): MNHN A-5175 (12 paralectotypes); MNHN 1966-1049 (13); MNHN 1966-1050 (19); MNHN 1966-1051 (13).

Tenualosa ilisha (Hamilton 1822) – Hilsa shad; pepe (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Clupea ilisha*.

Distribution: Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to South China Sea. Marine.

Chanidae Günther 1868

Chanos chanos (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Milkfish; chano (French); fiamandry, sandry (Malagasy), vango (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 12) as *Lutodeira chanos*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 102) as *C. salmoneus*, from western Madagascar by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 526), from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *C. salmoneus*; from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 51-52, fig. 34) as *C. salmoneus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 6), from Onilahy River by Arnoult (1959b: 13-14) as *C. salmoneus*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 42, pl. 2) as *C. salmoneus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218), from Madagascar by Thérézien (1976: 35), from Madagascar by Arnoult in Daget et al. (1984: 128), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 38), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 81-82), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Panama, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and Norfolk Island. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232431 (1); MNHN 1966-0929 (1); MNHN 1989-0174 (1).

Gonorynchidae Richardson 1848

Gonorynchus gonorynchus (Linnaeus [ex Gronow] 1766) – Beaked salmon; caduchon (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Saint Helena, Namibia and South Africa to Mozambique, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) [there now extinct]. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0329 (1); MNHN 1998-0860 (1).

Cyprinidae Rafinesque 1815

Carassius auratus (Linnaeus 1758) – Goldfish; poisson rouge (French); trondro gasy, trondromena, trondrofotsy, trondrobobo, trondromainty, ludakely, trondrokintana (Malagasy), trondrogasy (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1861) by Sauvage (1891a: 484-485), by Pellegrin (1908: 51), by Boulenger (1911: 218), by Pellegrin (1914d: 223), by Pellegrin (1933: 196-198), by Arnoult (1959b: 19-20, pl. 2, fig. 1), by Thérézien (1963: 43, pl. 2), and by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in China and Japan. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: AMNH 11690 (2); BMNH 1909.7.27.8-9 (2); MNHN 1998-1533 (1).

Carassius carassius (Linnaeus 1758) – Crucian carp; carassin (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in Europe. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-0098 (2); MNHN B-0099 (1); MNHN 1891-0721 (1); MNHN 1907-0098 (1); MNHN 1922-0165 (1); MNHN 1922-0166-0167 (2); MNHN 1931-0266-0272 (7); MNHN 1934-0277 (1).

Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus 1758 – Common carp; carpe (French); karpa (Malagasy, highlands of Madagascar), besisika (Malagasy, Alaotra)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1914) by Pellegrin (1932c: 292), by Pellegrin (1933: 195-196), by Arnoult (1959b: 18-19, pl. 2, fig. 3), and by Daget and Moreau (1981: 691), and by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in central and eastern Europe. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0042 (1); USNM 199266 (2).

Scardinius erythrophthalmus (Linnaeus 1758) – Rudd; rotengle (French)

Status at Madagascar: Listed from Madagascar (introduced in 1951 but not acclimatized) by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced (but not acclimatized) at Madagascar. Originally in Europe. Freshwater, transitional water.

Tanichthys albonubes Lin 1932 – White cloud mountain minnow

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1952) by Arnoult (1959b: 21, pl. 2, fig. 2), and by Elouard (2001: 259) with question.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from Vietnam to southern China. Freshwater.

Tinca tinca (Linnaeus 1758) – Tench; tanche (French)

Status at Madagascar: Listed from Madagascar (introduced but not acclimatized) by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced (but not acclimatized) at Madagascar. Originally in Europe. Freshwater.

Plotosidae Bleeker 1858

**Plotosus fisadoha* Ng & Sparks 2002 – Madagascar eel catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fianarantsoa Province, southeastern Madagascar in original description by Ng and Sparks (2002: 565-567, fig. 1).

Distribution: Known only from southeastern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 235269 (holotype); UMMZ 238723 (1 paratype).

Plotosus lineatus (Thunberg 1787) – Striped eel catfish; balibot rayé (French); fian-dolo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 47A, fig. 1; 1891a: 477-478) as *P. anguillaris*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 52) as *Plotosus arab*, from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *P. anguillaris*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 64, fig. 46) as *P. anguillaris*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 403) as *P. anguillaris*, by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *P. anguillaris*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 218) as *P. arab*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *P. arab*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 39), from Madagascar by Taylor and Gomon in Daget et al. (1986: 161), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 85), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001, 257), from Toliara by Ng and Sparks (2002: 567), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 23).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 32°S, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia; eastern Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0808 (1); MNHN 1992-1002 (4); MNHN 1999-0067 (2); UMMZ 185455 (24); UMMZ 350021 (24); USNM 219469 (1); USNM 219504 (212); USNM 219516 (25); USNM 219518 (3); USNM 307914 (3).

***Anchariidae Glaw & Vences 1994**

****Ancharius fuscus*** Steindachner 1880 – Brown Malagasy catfish; vaona (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River in original description by Steindachner (1880a: 158), and described in more detail in Steindachner (1880b: 251-253, pl. 3, fig. 3, pl. 4); subsequently reported from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Sauvage (1887: pl. 47A, fig. 2; 1891a: 478-479), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 53), from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Boulenger (1911: 379, fig.), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 56-57, fig. 36), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 22-23, pl. 3, fig. 1), from Madagascar by Taylor in Daget et al. (1986: 153), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from eastern Madagascar by Ng and Sparks (2005: 304-308, fig. 3).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: NMW 48093 (holotype); AMNH 88069 (2); AMNH 88070 (1); AMNH 93702 (3 + 2 C&S); AMNH 97059 (1); AMNH 97063 (1); AMNH 228068 (2); AMNH 231340, (1); MNHN 1966-0897 (3); NRM 37034 (1); UMMZ 244560 (1).

****Ancharius griseus*** Ng & Sparks 2005 – Grey Malagasy catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from southern Madagascar in original description by Ng and Sparks (2005: 308-310, fig. 5).

Distribution: Endemic to southern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 238041 (holotype); AMNH 235216 (1 paratype); MHNG 2574.6 (1 paratype).

****Gogo arcuatus*** Ng & Sparks 2005 – Pointed Malagasy catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from eastern Madagascar in original description by Ng and Sparks (2005: 313-316, fig. 10).

Distribution: Endemic to Andriambondro River basin, eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 238042 (holotype); AMNH 235217 (1 paratype).

****Gogo atratus*** Ng, Sparks & Loisel 2008 – Black Malagasy catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northeastern Madagascar in original description by Ng et al. (2008: 395-398, figs. 1-2).

Distribution: Endemic to Mananara river basin. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 240660 (holotype); AMNH 240661 (1 paratype); AMNH 140663 (2 paratypes).

****Gogo brevibarbis*** (Boulenger 1911) – Shortbarbel Malagasy catfish; vaona (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Ambohimanga, Fianarantsoa Province in original description of *Ancharius brevibarbis* by Boulenger (1911: 380, fig. 294); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 57-58, fig. 37) as *Ancharius brevibarbis*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 23-24, pl. 3, fig. 2), from

Madagascar by Taylor in Daget et al. (1986: 153) as *A. brevibarbis*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *A. brevibarbus*, from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427) as *A. brevibarbis*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256) as *A. brevibarbis*, and from eastern Madagascar by Ng and Sparks (2005: 311-313, fig. 8).

Distribution: Endemic to Mananjary River basin, eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1896.10.9.40 (holotype); AMNH 97044 (3); MNHN 1966-0896 (1).

**Gogo ornatus* Ng & Sparks 2005 – Ornate Malagasy catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from eastern Madagascar in original description by Ng and Sparks (2005: 316-318, figs. 11-12).

Distribution: Endemic to Mangoro and Nasivolo river basins, eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 235213 (holotype); AMNH 97044 (1 paratype); AMNH 97081 (1 paratype); AMNH 97094 (1 paratype); MHNG 2589.47 (3 paratypes); UMMZ 244559 (1 paratype).

Ariidae Bleeker 1858

**Arius festinus* Ng & Sparks 2003 – Rapids sea catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Amboabo River in original description by Ng and Sparks (2003: 5-9, fig. 4).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 239806 (holotype); AMNH 211457 (1 paratype).

**Arius madagascariensis* Vaillant 1894 – Madagascar sea catfish; mâchoiron malgache (French); vahona, gogo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Morondava River in original description by Vaillant (1894: 77-79); subsequently reported from Morondava River by Boulenger (1911: 388-389, fig.), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 24-25, pl. 3, fig. 4), from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 42, pl. 2), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 38), from Madagascar by Taylor in Daget et al. (1986: 156), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256, 257), and by Ng and Sparks (2003: 9-12, fig. 6).

Distribution: Endemic to western Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1894-0002 (holotype); AMNH 17454 (1); AMNH 58768 (1); AMNH 88183 SD (1); BMNH 1930.2.4.1-4 (4); MNHN 1966-0905 (3); MNHN 1966-0906 (1); MNHN 1966-0907 (2); UMMZ 238056 (6); UMMZ 238057 (4); UMMZ 238426 (3); UMMZ 238363 (2); UMMZ 238920 (4); UMMZ 239809 (3); UMMZ 239808 (3); UMMZ 240022 (1).

**Arius uncinatus* Ng & Sparks 2003 – Andrapongy catfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Andrapongy Lake, northwestern Madagascar in original description by Ng and Sparks (2003: 12-15, fig. 7).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MHNG 2622.81 (holotype); AMNH 211458 (1 paratype); MHNG 2537.66 (6 paratypes); UMMZ 238058 (1 paratype).

Galeichthys feliceps Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840 – White barbel; barbillon blanc (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 53); subsequently reported by from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 58-59, fig. 38), from Madagascar by Taylor in Daget et al. (1986: 158) with

doubt, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257).
Distribution: Namibia to about East London, South Africa; southern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Plicofollis dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Blacktip sea-catfish; mâchoiron pointes noires (French); vaona (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Maintirano by Fourmanoir (1957: 65, fig. 47) as *Tachysurus Dussumieri*; previously reported from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 12) and Bleeker (1874: 103) as *Arius falcarius* (non Richardson 1845), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 53) as *Arius falcarius* (non Richardson 1845), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 111) as *Arius madagascariensis* (non Vaillant 1894), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 60-62, pl. 1, fig. 1, fig. 39) as *Arius madagascariensis* (non Vaillant 1894) and *A. africanus*, from Ankarana by Pellegrin (1932b: 225) as *A. africanus*; subsequently reported from coastal regions of eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 25-26, pl. 3, fig. 3) as *Arius africanus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), as *Tachysurus dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Taylor in Daget et al. (1986: 153) as *Arius africanus*, from Madagascar by Taylor in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 212) as *Ariodes dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Arius africanus* (non Günther in Playfair and Günther 1867), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as *Arius africanus*, from Madagascar by Ng and Sparks (2003: 4, fig. 2) as *Arius dussumieri*, and from Madagascar by Marceniuk et al. (2017: 4).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Sumatra (Indonesia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88084 (1); AMNH 97050 (3); MNHN 1966-0879 (4); UMMZ 238055 (3); USNM 297118 (3); USNM 301523 (2).

Plicofollis polystaphylodon (Bleeker 1846) – Mozambique sea-catfish; mâchoiron de Mozambique (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 39) as *Arius polystaphylodon*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Marceniuk et al. (2017: 11).

Distribution: Mozambique and Madagascar; Indonesia, Singapore and Papua New Guinea. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88024 (10 + 1 C&S).

Remarks: According to S. Bogorodsky (personal communication, July 2017), the occurrence of *P. polystaphylodon* in Madagascar needs verification.

Argentinidae Bonaparte 1846

Argentina euchus Cohen 1961 – Euchus argentine

Status at Madagascar: New record from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0216 (1); MNHN 1979-0217 (1); MNHN 1979-0218 (1).

Glossanodon mildredae Cohen & Atsides 1969 – Mildred's argentine

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Parin and Belyanina (2007: 426 [409]).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar and offshore waters of the tropical western Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0215 (1).

Platyroctidae Koefoed 1927

Barbantus curvifrons (Roule & Angel 1931) – Palebelly searsid

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Sazonov (1976: 40).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas, except for western Atlantic. Marine.

Alepocephalidae Bonaparte 1846

Alepocephalus australis Barnard 1923 – Small-scaled brown slickhead

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in warm temperate seas of the Southern Hemisphere. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0422 (1); MNHN 1991-0431 (1).

Bajacalifornia calcarata (Weber 1913) – Brown slickhead

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1613 (1); MNHN 1991-0423 (1); MNHN 1991-0430 (1).

Conocara murrayi (Koefoed 1927) – Murray's slickhead

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for northwestern and eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0429 (1).

Narctes lloydi Fowler 1934 – Lloyd's slickhead

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Sazonov (1998: 497 [454]).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to off southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0426 (1); USNM 320716 (1); ZMMU 20297 (1).

Rouleina attrita (Vaillant 1888) – Soft-skin smoothhead

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0425 (2); USNM 307271 (1); USNM 329731 (1).

Rouleina guentheri (Alcock 1892) – Günther's smoothhead

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1643 (2).

Rouleina maderensis Maul 1948 – Madeiran smoothhead

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from north of Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307268 (1).

Talismania kotlyari Sazonov & Ivanov 1980 – Kotlyar's slickhead

Status at Madagascar: New record from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0424 (2); MNHN 1991-0427 (1).

Talismania longifilis (Brauer 1902) – Longtail slickhead

Status at Madagascar: New record from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0428 (1).

Xenodermichthys copei (Gill 1884) – Cope's slickhead

Status at Madagascar: New record from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0432 (3).

Leptochilichthyidae Marshall 1966

Leptochilichthys agassizii Garman 1899 – Agassiz's smooth-head

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Sazonov (1995: 276 [131]).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU 18476 (1).

Salmonidae Schinz 1822

Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum 1792) – Rainbow trout; truite arc-en-ciel (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1922) from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 193-194) as *Salmo (trutta) irideus*, by Arnoult (1959b: 16-17, pl. 1, fig. 4) as *Salmo irideus*, and by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Salmo gairdneri*.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally, North Pacific and adjacent river basins; widely introduced elsewhere. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Walbaum 1792) – Chinook salmon; saumon royal (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced but not acclimatized) by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced (but not acclimatized) at Madagascar. Originally in rivers around the North Pacific. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Salmo trutta Linnaeus 1758 – Brook trout; truite de mer, truite brune (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 192-193) as *S. (trutta) fario*; from Madagascar (introduced since 1926) by Arnoult (1959b: 15-16) as *Salmo fario*, and by Elouard (2001: 259) as *S. trutta fario* as introduced since 1914.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in Europe. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Esocidae Rafinesque 1815

Esox lucius Linnaeus 1758 – Northern pike; brochet du nord (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced but not acclimatized) by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced (but not acclimatized) at Madagascar. Originally in freshwater of temperate waters of

the Northern Hemisphere. Freshwater, transitional water.

Gonostomatidae Cocco 1838

Cyclothone acclinidens Garman 1899 – Benttooth bristlemouth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Mukhacheva (1974: 212).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Cyclothone alba Brauer 1906 – White bristlemouth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Mukhacheva (1974: 194); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 87).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Cyclothone braueri Jespersen & Tåning 1926 – Garrick

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern and northwestern Madagascar by Mukhacheva (1974: 201); subsequently reported from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 161-162).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Cyclothone pallida Brauer 1902 – Tan bristlemouth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Mukhacheva (1974: 208); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 88).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Cyclothone pseudopallida Mukhacheva 1964 – Slender bristlemouth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and eastern Madagascar by Mukhacheva (1974: 204); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 88).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Gonostoma atlanticum Norman 1930 – Atlantic fangjaw

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 161) as *Gonostoma denudatum* (non Rafinesque 1810).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1148 (2); MNHN 2014-1233 (5); MNHN 2014-1562 (1); MNHN 2014-1789 (1); MNHN 2014-2185 (6).

Margrethia obtusirostra Jespersen & Tåning 1919 – Bighead portholefish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for northeastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1638 (1).

Sternoptychidae Duméril 1805

Argyropelecus aculeatus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1850 – Lovely hatchetfish; hache d'argent à épines (French); tsetseka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (187: pl. 48, fig. 5; 1891a: 483).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Argyrolepecus hemigygnus Cocco 1829 – Half-naked hatchetfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Borodulina (1978: 38).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Argyripnus pharos Harold & Lancaster 2003 – Lighthouse hatchetfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Harold and Lancaster (2003: 885).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar; Indonesia to Philippines and Coral Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOAN uncatr. (2 paratypes).

Polyipnus indicus Schultz 1961 – Indian hatchetfish

Status at Madagascar: New record from off Nosy Be, based on CAS and USNM material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66558 (3); USNM 307918 (12).

Polyipnus omphus Baird 1971 – Omphus hatchetfish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Baird (1971: 94, fig. 71); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Baird in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 257).

Distribution: Northwestern Indian Ocean, Madagascar; central Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1970.7.30.1 (holotype).

Sternoptyx diaphana Hermann 1781 – Diaphanous hatchetfish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from off Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 8, fig. 5) as *Sternoptyx diaphana* (non Hermann 1781).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1964-0618 (1); MNHN 1988-1329 (1).

Valenciennellus tripunctulatus (Esmark 1871) – Constellationfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Maurolicus tripunctulatus* by Esmark (1871: 489-490).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Phosichthyidae Weitzman 1974

Polymetme corythaeola (Alcock 1898) – Rendezvous fish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Parin and Borodulina (1990: 737 [110]).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66559 (2); MNHN 2003-1610 (1); MNHN 2003-1611 (1); MNHN 2003-1612 (1); MNHN 2003-1614 (1); MNHN 2003-1615 (1); MNHN 2003-1616 (1); USNM 307656 (6); ZIN 49582 (20).

Vinciguerria nimbaria (Jordan & Williams 1895) – Oceanic lightfish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 162-163) as *V. sanzoi*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-2121 (1).

Stomiidae Bleeker 1859

Astronesthes bilobatus Parin & Borodulina 1996 – Twinlobe snaggletooth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Parin and Borodulina (1996: 591 [561]).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific; waifs reaching southeastern Atlantic off South Africa. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU 19989 (3).

Astronesthes cyaneus (Brauer 1902) – Blue snaggletooth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Parin and Borodulina (1997: 776 [740]).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ogasawara Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZIN 51280 (1); ZMMU 20204 (1).

Astronesthes exsul Parin & Borodulina 2002 – Exile snaggletooth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northeastern Madagascar by Parin and Borodulina (2002: 452 [508]).

Distribution: Madagascar east to western Indonesia and northwestern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOM 02274 (1).

Astronesthes trifibulatus Gibbs, Amaoka & Haruta 1984 – Triplethread snaggletooth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar in original description by Gibbs et al. (1984: 10).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to Taiwan. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMUC P.208383 (1); ZMUC P.208388-P.298389 (2); ZMUC P.208390 (1 paratype); ZMUC P.208391 (1); ZMUC P.208392 (1); ZMUC P.208393 (1); ZMUC P.208394 (1 paratype); ZMUC P.208395 (1); ZMUC P.208396-P.208397 (2).

Bathophilus nigerrimus Giglioli 1882 – Scaleless dragonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 163-164) as *Stylophthalmus paradoxus*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Chauliodus sloani Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Sloane's viperfish; chauliode de sloane (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Ege (1948: 104, 107, 110) as *C. sloani sloani* and *C. sloani secundus*; subsequently reported from off northern Madagascar by Parin and Novikova (1974: 284); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 90).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1351 (1); MNHN 1988-1352 (1); MNHN 1988-1354 (1).

Eustomias bulbornatus Gibbs 1960 – Grapevine dragonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Gibbs et al. (1983: 126).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to North-West Cape (Western Australia). Marine.

Eustomias monoclonus Regan & Trewavas 1930 – Monoclon dragonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Clarke (1999: 1006).

Distribution: Tropical and warm temperate Atlantic and southwestern Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMUC P201847 (1).

Idiacanthus atlanticus Brauer 1906 – Black dragonfish; dragon abyssal (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 160-161) as *Stylophthalmus paradoxus*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in temperate seas of the Southern Hemisphere. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1220 (1).

Stomias affinis Günther 1887 – Günther's boafish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and northwestern Madagascar by Ege (1934: 9); subsequently reported from off northern and western Madagascar by Gibbs (1969: 15), and from off northern and western Madagascar by Shcherbachev and Novikova (1976: 102).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Synodontidae Gill 1861

Saurida argentea (Macleay 1881) – Shortfin saury; volomboto (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Toliara, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Indonesia east to Philippines and New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0032 (1).

Saurida gracilis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Gracile lizardfish; anoli grêle (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 14, fig. 7); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 39), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 91-92), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 24).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243240 (1); MNHN 1966-0818 (4); MNHN 2014-1642 (1).

Saurida grandisquamis Günther 1864 – Largescale lizardfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from northeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; northern Australia; Louisiade Archipelago (Papua New Guinea). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0035 (1).

Saurida nebulosa Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1850 – Clouded lizardfish; anoli nuageux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1864: 400); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 101), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 223), and from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137) as *S. undosquamis* (non Richardson 1848).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian and Society islands, south to New South

Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0819 (7).

Saurida tumbil (Bloch 1795) – Greater lizardfish; anoli tumbil (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 14); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 40), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 78).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88133 (3); AMNH 232556 (1); USNM 236119 (1).

Remarks: This species has been restricted to the Western Indian Ocean by Russell et al. (2015: 565).

Saurida sp. – Indian Ocean brushtooth lizardfish; anoli à grande écailles (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), and by Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 40), as *S. undosquamis*.

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231396 (1); AMNH 249417 (1); MNHN 2004-0036 (7); MNHN 2004-0037 (1).

Remarks: *Saurida undosquamis* has been restricted to the Western Pacific; western Indian Ocean populations probably belong to an undescribed species.

Synodus binotatus Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods 1953 – Twospot lizardfish; anoli à deux taches (French); volomboto (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 40); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 93), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 24), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands and Line Islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Synodus dermatogenys Fowler 1912 – Sand lizardfish; anoli bigarré (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 41); also reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 36) as *Saurida varius* (non Lacepède 1803), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 14, fig. 6) as *S. variegatus* (non Lacepède 1803), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *S. variegatus* (non Lacepède 1803), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 217666 (6); USNM 217715 (1); USNM 217758 (1); USNM 307300 (1); USNM 386745 (7).

Synodus hoshinonis Tanaka 1917 – Blackear lizardfish; anoli oreille noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to New Caledonia, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2015-0333 (3).



Figure 7. Synodontidae, *Synodus jaculum* Russell & Cressey 1979, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Synodus indicus (Day 1873) – Indian lizardfish; anoli indien (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 13); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 34950 (1); MNHN 1992-0690 (1); USNM 307886 (1).

Synodus jaculum Russell & Cressey 1979 (Fig. 7) – Lighthouse lizardfish; anoli phare (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marquesas Islands and Line Islands, north to Izu Islands (Japan) and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Chesterfield Islands, New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1138 (1).

Synodus mascarensis Prokofiev 2008 – Mascarene lizardfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: Mascarene Ridge to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243227 (1); AMNH 243228 (3); AMNH 243230 (2); AMNH 243231 (2).

Synodus oculus Cressey 1981 – Large-eye lizardfish;

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to eastern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1747 (1).

Synodus randalli Cressey 1981 – Randall's lizardfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea; Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1363 (1).

Synodus variegatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803 – Variegated lizardfish; anoli bigarré (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 41) as *S. englemani*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 94-95), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 104), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 25).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Kermadec Islands and Rapa, straying to New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245626 (1); AMNH 245627 (1); USNM 217629 (4); USNM 217633 (1); USNM 217657 (1); USNM 307302 (3).

Trachinocephalus myops (Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Bluntnose lizardfish; anoli serpent (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Saurus myops*; subsequently reported from Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1957: 14, fig. 8), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 41), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 95), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 25).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas except eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0827 (1); MNHN 1992-0691 (2); MNHN 2004-0020 (1); MNHN 2004-0021 (1); MNHN 2014-1268 (1); MNHN 2014-1634 (1); MNHN 2014-1999 (1); USNM 307874 (1).

Chlorophthalmidae Garman 1899

Remarks: *Chlorophthalmus mascarensis* Kobylansky 2013 occurs extralimital on the Madagascar Ridge (Kobylansky 2013: 382 [374]); the species has not yet been recorded from the Madagascar EEZ.

Chlorophthalmus agassizi Bonaparte 1840 – Shortnose greeneye; éperlan du large (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from Toliara, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0330 (4).

Notosudidae Parr 1928

Luciosudis normani Fraser-Brunner 1931 – Paperbones

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Bertelsen et al. (1976: 98).

Distribution: Southern circumglobal, except in Southeastern Pacific Ocean. Marine.

Scopelosaurus ahlstromi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 – Ahlstrom's waryfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern and southeastern Madagascar in original description by Bertelsen et al. (1976: 40).

Distribution: Southern circumglobal, except in Southeastern Pacific Ocean. Marine.

Scopelosaurus herwigi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 – Herwig waryfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off Madagascar in original description by Bertelsen et al. (1976: 43).

Distribution: Southern circumglobal, except in Southeastern Pacific Ocean. Marine.

Ipnopidae Gill 1884

Bathymicrops regis Hjort & Koefoed 1912 – Royal deepsea lizardfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Nielsen and Merrett (1992: 159).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU P.18234 (1).

Bathypterois grallator (Goode & Bean 1886) – Tripodfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Sulak (1977: 78); subsequently reported from off northwestern Madagascar by Shcherbachev (1981: 55).

Distribution: In tropical and warm temperate waters of Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Bathypterois guentheri Alcock 1889 – Tribute spiderfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1145 (1); MNHN 2014-1284 (3).

Ipnops agassizii Garman 1899 – Grideye fish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Shcherbachev (1981: 54).

Distribution: Western Atlantic; tropical and temperate Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Scopelarchidae Alcock 1896

Rosenblattichthys hubbsi Johnson 1974 – Hubbs's pearleye

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and southeastern Madagascar by Johnson (1982: 159).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Scopelarchoides danae Johnson 1974 – Dana pearleye

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern Madagascar in original description by Johnson (1974a: 453); subsequently reported from off northern Madagascar by Johnson (1974b: 132), and from off northern Madagascar by Johnson (1982: 166).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Scopelarchoides signifer Johnson 1974 – Signal pearleye

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Johnson (1974a: 454); subsequently reported from off northern Madagascar by Johnson (1982: 168).

Distribution: Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 207291 (1 paratype).

Scopelarchus guentheri Alcock 1896 – Günther's pearleye

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Johnson (1982: 172).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Evermannellidae Fowler 1901

Evermannella balbo (Risso 1820) – Balbo sabretooth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Johnson (1982: 133).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Evermannella indica Brauer 1906 – Indian sabretooth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and northeastern Madagascar by Johnson (1982: 141-142).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Alepisauridae Swainson 1839

Alepisaurus ferox Lowe 1833 – Long-snouted lancetfish; lancier longnez (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 10, pl. 14 A).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Omosudidae Regan 1911

Omosudis lowii Günther 1887 – Omosudid

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Ege (1958: 15) as *O. lowei*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1964-0617 (3).

Paralepididae Bonaparte 1835

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte 1840) – Spotted barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Ege (1953: 38) as *Paralepis rissoi*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical, temperate and arctic seas. Marine.

Lestidiops indopacifica (Ege 1953) – Indo-Pacific barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern, northeastern and northwestern Madagascar in original description of *Lestidium indopacificum* by Ege (1953: 141).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar to Hawaiian and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia; southeastern Pacific: off Chile. Marine.

Lestidiops jayakari (Boulenger 1889) – Pacific barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Ege (1953: 110) as *Lestidium pseudosphyraenoides danae*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Lestidiops mirabilis (Ege 1933) – Strange barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Ege (1953: 149) as *Lestidium mirabile*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas, except for eastern Atlantic and eastern Pacific. Marine.

Lestidium atlanticum Borodin 1928 – Atlantic barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Ege (1953: 141).

Distribution: Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Lestidium nudum Gilbert 1905 – Naked barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Ege (1953: 77).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Lestrolepis intermedia (Poey 1868) – Intermediate barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Ege (1953: 72) as *Lestidium intermedium*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Lestrolepis luetkeni (Ege 1933) – Lütken's barracudina

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description by Ege (1933: 226-227).

Distribution: Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMUC P2318776 (holotype).

Paralepis brevirostris (Parr 1928) – Shortsnout barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Ege (1953: 32).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1372 (1); MNHN 1988-1373 (1).

Stemonosudis elegans (Ege 1933) – Tailspot barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Ege (1957: 74).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands, north to Japan, south to New Caledonia, Tasman Sea and New Zealand Region. Marine.

Stemonosudis elongata (Ege 1933) – Elongate barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Ege (1957: 79).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to Philippines, south to Fiji. Marine.

Stemonosudis macrura (Ege 1933) – Bigtail barracudina

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Ege (1957: 69).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, Galápagos Islands, and off Chile, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Anotopteridae Zugmayer 1911

Anotopterus vorax (Regan 1913) – Southern ocean daggertooth

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Kukuev (1998: 755 [725]).

Distribution: Circumglobal in temperate and arctic seas of the Southern Hemisphere. Marine.

Giganturidae Brauer 1906

Gigantura chuni Brauer 1901 – Chun's gigantura

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Johnson and Bertelsen (1991: 35).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Gigantura indica Brauer 1901 – Brauer's gigantura

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Johnson and Bertelsen (1991: 35).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Neoscopelidae Jordan 1901

Neoscopelus macrolepidotus Johnson 1863 – Large-scaled lantern fish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off Cap Saint Vincent (Tanjona Ankaboia), and from north of Toliara, based on CAS and USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66597 (1); USNM 307846 (7).

Neoscopelus microchir Matsubara 1943 – Shortfin neoscopelid

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western and southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0332 (3); MNHN 1991-0421 (15).

Myctophidae Gill 1893

Benthosema fibulatum (Gilbert & Cramer 1897) – Spinycheek lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1976-0015 (1); MNHN 1976-0016 (1).

Benthosema suborbitale (Gilbert 1913) – Smallfin lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Pertzeva-Ostroumova (1974: 94).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Centrobranchus andreae (Lütken 1892) – Andrea's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off eastern Madagascar by Becker (1964: 51).

Distribution: Tropical Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Ceratoscopelus warmingii (Lütken 1892) – Warming's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for southeastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0822 (2); MNHN 2006-0828 (1); MNHN 2006-0835 (1); MNHN 2006-0906 (1).

Diaphus aliciae Fowler 1934 – Alice's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0889 (2).

Diaphus antonbruuni Nafpaktitis 1978 – Bruun's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Nafpaktitis (1978: 30).

Distribution: Widespread in the Indian Ocean. Marine.

Diaphus brachycephalus Tåning 1932 – Short-headed lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 80).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Diaphus diadematus Tåning 1932 – Crown lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 41).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0462 (3).

Diaphus effulgens (Goode & Bean 1896) – Headlight lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 55).

Distribution: Southern circumglobal and North Atlantic. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0870 (1).

Diaphus fragilis Tåning 1928 – Fragile lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0878 (1); MNHN 2006-0910 (1).

Diaphus fulgens (Brauer 1904) – Fulgens lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 72).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0913 (1).

Diaphus garmani Gilbert 1906 – Garman's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 16).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Atlantic. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0463 (1); MNHN 1977-0465 (1); MNHN 2006-0912 (1); MNHN 2014-1571 (1).

Diaphus jenseni Tåning 1932 – Jensen's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 26).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0473 (1); MNHN 2006-0850 (1); MNHN 2006-0875 (2); MNHN 2006-0888 (1); MNHN 2006-0890 (2).

Diaphus knappi Nafpaktitis 1978 – Knapp's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off southwestern Madagascar in original description by Nafpaktitis (1978: 45, 47); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 25).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0306 (holotype).

Diaphus lucidus (Goode & Bean 1896) – Lucid lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 51).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0897 (1).

Diaphus luetkeni (Brauer 1904) – Lütken's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 43).

Distribution: Widespread in Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0464 (1); MNHN 1977-0474 (1); MNHN 1977-0475 (1).

Diaphus malayanus Weber 1913 – Malayan lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 24).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Diaphus mollis Tåning 1932 – Soft lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 74).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Diaphus nielsenii Nafpaktitis 1978 – Nielsen's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Nafpaktitis (1978: 17-20).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: LACM 36544-1 (1 paratype); MNHN 1977-0305 (1 paratype); MNHN 2006-0866 (1); MNHN 2006-0868 (1).

Diaphus parri Tåning 1932 – Parr's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and western Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 70).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Diaphus perspicillatus (Ogilby 1898) – Transparent lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0907 (2).

Diaphus phillipsi Fowler 1934 – Phillips's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 57).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-Pacific, except for northeastern Pacific. Marine.

Diaphus problematicus Parr 1928 – Problematic lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 14).

Distribution: Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Diaphus richardsoni Tåning 1932 – Richardson's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 82).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0864 (1); MNHN 2006-0884 (1); MNHN 2006-0885 (1); MNHN 2006-0886 (1); MNHN 2006-0895 (2); MNHN 2006-0916 (2).

Diaphus signatus Gilbert 1908 – Signed lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 18).

Distribution: Widespread in Indian and Pacific oceans. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0477 (1).

Diaphus splendidus (Brauer 1904) – Splendid lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 28).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Diaphus taaningi Norman 1930 – Tåning's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Atlantic, straying to southwestern Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0869 (1).

Diaphus thiollierei Fowler 1934 – Thiollières lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 49).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0476 (1); MNHN 1977-0478 (1); MNHN 2006-0918 (2).

Diaphus watasei Jordan & Starks 1904 – Watase's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Nafpaktitis (1978: 33); also reported from off northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 2) as *Diaphus elucens* (non Brauer 1904); subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Hulley in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 296), and from Madagascar by Schwarzhans (2013: 64).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar; southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: LACM 26596 (1); MNHN 1977-0479 (1); MNHN 1977-0480 (1).

Diogenichthys panurgus Bolin 1946 – Hermit lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Pertzeva-Ostroumova (1974: 101).

Distribution: Widespread in Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1976-0014 (2).

Electrona risso (Cocco 1829) – Risso's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 165) as *Myctophum rissoi*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Hygophum proximum Becker 1965 – Firefly lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and northeastern Madagascar by Pertzveva-Ostroumova (1974: 86).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0331 (2); MNHN 2006-0902 (1).

Idiolychnus urolampus (Gilbert & Cramer 1897) – Tail-light lampfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 25).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mascarenes, Kyushu-Palau Ridge, Hawaiian Islands, Nazca and Sala-y-Gomez ridges. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0766 (1); MNHN 1977-0767 (1).

Lampanyctus alatus Goode & Bean 1896 – Winged lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1605 (1).

Myctophum asperum Richardson 1845 – Prickly lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Becker and Borodulina (1978: 120).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0818 (1); MNHN 2006-0819 (2); MNHN 2006-0905 (1).

Myctophum spinosum (Steindachner 1867) – Spiny lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Pertzveva-Ostroumova (1974: 119); subsequently reported from off eastern Madagascar by Becker and Borodulina (1976: 126).

Distribution: Seychelles and Madagascar east to Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0814 (1); MNHN 2006-0841 (1).

Symbolophorus evermanni (Gilbert 1905) – Evermann's lanternfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in tropical and warm temperate Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2006-0832 (1).

Veliferidae Bleeker 1859

Metavelifer multiradiatus (Regan 1907) – Spinyfin velifer

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southern and southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-1207 (3); MNHN 2004-1208 (1).

Velifer hypselopterus Bleeker 1879 – Sailfin velifer

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 96-97) as *V. africanus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *V. africanus*, from off southern Madagascar by

Heemstra in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 399), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 80).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Vietnam, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-1206 (1).

Polymixiidae Bleeker 1859

Remarks: *Polymixia busakhini* Kotlyar 1992 was reported by Fricke et al. (2009: 26) from Madagascar; however, the record was based on the holotype from the Madagascar Ridge, outside the EEZ of Madagascar and thus outside the study area of the present paper.

Polymixia berndti Gilbert 1905 – Pacific beardfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Kotlyar (1992: 19 [39]); subsequently reported by Kotlyar (1993: 180; 1996: 62), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 99).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66548 (1); MNHN 1988-1581 (1); MNHN 1988-1582 (1); MNHN 1988-1583 (1); MNHN 1998-0859 (1); MNHN 1998-0894 (2); MNHN 1998-0895 (1); MNHN 1998-0896 (1); MNHN 2005-1203 (1); USNM 307863 (4).

Bregmacerotidae Gill 1872

Bregmaceros atlanticus Goode & Bean 1886 – Antenna codlet

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western and southwestern Madagascar by Belyanina (1974: 164).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Bregmaceros maclellandi Thompson [ex Cantor] 1840 – Unicorn codlet

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a 105-106) as *B. Maclellandi*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), and from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Belyanina (1974: 172).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Transitional water, marine.

Bregmaceros nectabanus Whitley 1941 – Smallscale codlet

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Belyanina (1974: 155).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic; Indo-West Pacific from East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Macrouridae Bonaparte 1831

Remarks: A record of *Coryphaenoides grahami* Iwamoto & Shcherbachev 1991 in original description by Iwamoto and Shcherbachev (1991: 210; 213) is extralimital, based on Walters Shoal material; the species has not yet been recorded from Madagascar.

Material of *Coryphaenoides oceanus* Iwamoto & Shcherbachev 1991 in BMNH is extralimital, also collected at Walters Shoal.

Coelorinchus denticulatus Regan 1921 – Filesnout grenadier

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Iwamoto and Anderson (1994: 6).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66491 (24); USNM 307887 (16).

Lucigadus ori (Smith 1968) – Bronze whiptail

Status at Madagascar: First record from northern Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 449); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Iwamoto and Anderson (1994: 16).

Distribution: South Africa to Comoros and northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66513 (3).

Sphagemacrurus pumiliceps (Alcock 1894) – Dwarf whiptail

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Iwamoto and Anderson (1994: 22).

Distribution: Widespread in the Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66504 (4); SAIAB 31354 (2).

Ventrifossa mystax Iwamoto & Anderson 1994 – Mystery grenadier

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off Nosy Be on original description by Iwamoto and Anderson (1994: 23).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar and Walters Shoal. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 65514 (1 paratype); CAS 65515 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1996-1415 (1).

Moridae Moreau 1881

Remarks: A record of *Physiculus rhodopinnis* Okamura 1982 by Paulin (1989: 122) is extralimital in the Seychelles EEZ.

Antimora rostrata (Günther 1878) – Blue antimora; antimora bleu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southern Madagascar by Cohen et al. (1990: 354).

Distribution: Circumglobal, except for North Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0647 (2); USNM 320728 (1).

Gadella macrura Sazonov & Shcherbachev 2000 – Longtail cod

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Sazonov and Shcherbachev (2000: S68).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar Ridge and Madagascar; Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1481 (1 paratype).

Laemonema robustum Johnson 1862 – Robust mora

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2000-1106 (1).

Lepidion capensis Gilchrist 1922 – Cape codling

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0648 (1).

Physiculus argyropastus Alcock 1894 – Indian codling

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Shcherbachev (1993: 156).

Distribution: Comoros and Madagascar to western Mascarenes and India. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU 18740 (1).

Physiculus bertelseni Shcherbachev 1993 – Bertelsen's codling

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Walters Shoal to off southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2000-1107 (1).

Carapidae Poey 1867****Carapus* sp.**

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Parmentier and Bailly (2002: 79) as *C. ?dubius*.

Distribution: Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0914 (1).

Remarks: This specimen apparently belongs to an undescribed species similar to *C. dubius* (Putnam 1874).

Carapus mourlani (Petit 1934) – Star pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sarodrano in original description by Petit (1934: 393-395) as *Fierasfer mourlani*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 103) as *C. pindae*, from Madagascar by Markle and Olney (1990: 384), and from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 5).

Distribution: Red Sea, South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 198205 (2); USNM 198649 (1); USNM 394995 (2).

Encheliophis boraboraensis (Kaup 1856) – Pinhead pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Myers (1999: 65).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Society Islands, north to Taiwan and Yaeyama Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0912 (4); MNHN 1992-1008 (1).

Encheliophis gracilis (Bleeker 1856) – Graceful pearlfish, slender pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 26).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0915 (25); MNHN 2009-0242 (1); USNM 198206 (1).

Encheliophis homei (Richardson 1846) – Silver pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Sarodrano by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Fierasfer homei*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1955b: 414) as *Carapus homei*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *C. homei*, from Madagascar by Olney and Markle in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 352) as *C. homei*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 101-102) as *C. homei*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 27).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands and

Gambier Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0913 (1); MNHN 1992-1009 (3).

Encheliophis vermiops Markle & Olney 1990 – Pygmy pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Mozambique, Madagascar; Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 394996 (2).

Onuxodon fowleri (Smith 1955) – Fowler's pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Pitcairn, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 304900 (1).

Onuxodon parvibrachium (Fowler 1927) – Oyster pearlfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar and Seychelles east to Hawaiian Islands and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1010 (1).

Ophidiidae Rafinesque 1810

Barathrodemus nasutus Smith & Radcliffe in Radcliffe 1913 – Nosy cusk

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2011-0036 (1).

Bassogigas gillii Goode & Bean 1896 – Gill's cusk eel

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Madagascar by Nielsen and Cohen in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 345); subsequently reported from off northern Madagascar by Nielsen and Møller (2011: 787).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2009-1593 (1).

Bassozetus glutinosus (Alcock 1890) – Glowing assfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nielsen and Merrett (2000: 33).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOM uncat. (1); MNHN 1999-0995 (1).

Brotula multibarbata Temminck & Schlegel 1846 – Goatsbeard brotula; brotule barbe-de-boue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 100-101), from Madagascar by Nielsen et al. (1999: 25), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 27).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia

and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250681 (1); AMNH 250682 (1); AMNH 250683 (1); MNHN 1992-1012 (2).

Epetriodus freddyi Cohen & Nielsen 1978 – Freddy's assfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description by Cohen and Nielsen (1978: 30).

Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique and Madagascar east to Wallis and Futuna, north to southern Japan, south to western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0303 (1 paratype).

Glyptophidium longipes Norman 1939 – Bigeye brotula

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Nielsen and Machida (1988: 301).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0430 (1); MNHN 1985-0431 (1); MNHN 1985-0432 (1); MNHN 1985-0433 (1); MNHN 1985-0434 (1); MNHN 1985-0435 (4); MNHN 2014-1240 (3).

Monomitopus conjugator (Alcock 1896) – Indian cusk

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; India. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1994-0656 (1); MNHN 1994-0658 (1); MNHN 1993-0659 (1); MNHN 1994-0660 (1); MNHN 1994-0661 (1); MNHN 1994-0663 (1).

Monomitopus nigripinnis (Alcock 1889) – Blackfin cusk

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa and India east to India and Andaman Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1588 (1); MNHN 1994-0657 (1); MNHN 1994-0662 (1).

**Neobythites crosnieri* Nielsen 1995 – Crosnier's cusk eel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern and western Madagascar in original description by Nielsen (1995: 4-5, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Nielsen et al. (1999: 82), and from Madagascar by Nielsen (2002: 27-28).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. 125-350 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU P.18904 (holotype); MNHN 1992-0532 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0533 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0534 (1 paratype); ZMUC P.77823 (1 paratype).

Neobythites natalensis Nielsen 1995 – Natal cusk eel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Nielsen (1995: 9, fig. 8 B); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Nielsen et al. (1999: 82), and from Madagascar by Nielsen (2002: 63).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0535 (3 paratypes).

Neobythites vityazi Nielsen 1995 – Vityaz cusk eel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern, western and southeastern Madagascar in original description by Nielsen (1995: 14); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Nielsen (2002: 98).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU P.18918 (holotype); MNHN 1992-0526 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1992-0527 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0528 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1992-0529 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0530 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0531 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0934 (1 paratype); ZMMU P.18920 (1 paratype); ZMMU P.18921 (4 paratypes); ZMMU P.18922 (1 paratype); ZMUC P.77833-P.77835 (3 paratypes).

Pycnocraspedum squamipinne Alcock 1889 – Pelagic cusk

Status at Madagascar: New record from Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar; northern Australia to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2000-5691 (1); MNHN 2000-5692 (1).

Tauredophidium hextii Alcock 1890 – Hexti's cusk

Status at Madagascar: New record from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; India; New Caledonia; probably more widespread. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0219 (1).

Bythitidae Gill 1861***Aphyonus gelatinosus*** Günther 1878 – Gelatinous blindfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Nielsen (2015: 324).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-2935 (1); ZMUC P.771731 (1).

Brosmophyciops pautzkei Schultz in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods 1960 – Slimy cuskeel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nielsen et al. (1999: 121).

Distribution: Comoros and Madagascar east to Marshall and Pitcairn islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Paraphyonus bolini (Nielsen 1974) – Bolin's blindfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and western Madagascar by Nielsen (2015: 329-330).

Distribution: Widespread in Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-2937 (1).

Saccogaster tuberculata (Chan 1966) – Bagbelly cusk

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and western Madagascar by Nielsen et al. (2012: 23).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOM 00498 (1).

Dinematichthyidae Whitley 1928***Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides*** Bleeker 1855 – Yellow cusk

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238); subsequently reported from off western

Madagascar by Møller & Schwarzhans (2008: 133), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Kagoshima Islands and Ogasawara islands and Taiwan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250688 (3); USNM 263673 (7).

Mahajangaichthys agalegae Schwarzhans & Møller 2011 – Agalega cusk

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Fisaka in original description by Schwarzhans and Møller (2011: 167-169, figs. 8-10).

Distribution: Agalega Islands to northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: WAM P.32017-008 (holotype).

Mahajangaichthys simplex Schwarzhans & Møller 2007 – Madagascar cusk

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Chesterfield Island in original description by Schwarzhans and Møller (2007: 75-78, figs. 30-31); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Schwarzhans and Møller (2011: 170).

Distribution: Agalega Islands to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 374170 (holotype); USNM 384196 (1 paratype).

Batrachoididae Jordan 1896

Remarks: *Batrachus uranoscopus* was originally described from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 140-141), and reported from there by subsequent authors, but most probably originated from South America; it is a junior synonym of the Atlantic species *Thalassophryne maculosa* Günther 1861 (see Collette and Greenfield 2009).

Allenbatrachus meridionalis Greenfield & Smith 2004 – Madagascar toadfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Greenfield and Smith (2004: 569, figs. 1-6); previously reported from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 246) as *Batrachus grunniens* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Batrachus grunniens* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as *Batrachus grunniens* (non Linnaeus 1758), and from Madagascar by Greenfield (2014: 671).

Distribution: Madagascar and Réunion. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 233686 (holotype); AMNH 234024 (1 paratype); AMNH 248819 (5); CAS 220508 (1 paratype); MNHN 1966-0912 (2); MNHN 1992-0197 (1 paratype); MNHN 1992-0670 (1 paratype); USNM 379463 (1 paratype).

Lophiidae Rafinesque 1810

Lophiodes insidiator (Regan 1921) – Natal monk

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar in original descriptions of *Chirolophius* (*Pyrenophorus*) *crosnieri* and *C. (Pyrenophorus) phycoides* by Danois (1975: 77, 82, figs. 52, 55, 59); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Caruso (1981: 529), and from northern Madagascar by Caruso in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 364).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1973-0023 (lectotype of *Chirolophius crosnieri* Danois 1975, as designated by Caruso 1981: 527); MNHN 1973-0024-0026 (3 paralectotypes of *Chirolophius crosnieri* Danois 1975); MNHN 1974-0062 (holotype of *Chirolophius phycoides*); MNHN 2014-1128 (1); MNHN 2014-1154 (2); MNHN 2014-

1181 (2); MNHN 2014-1652 (1); MNHN 2014-1880 (1); MNHN 2014-1884 (1); MNHN 2014-1945 (1); MNHN 2014-2026 (1).

Lophiodes lugubris (Alcock 1894) – Indian smooth angler; bandroie marache (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from off western Madagascar in original description of *Chirolophius (Lophiodes) lugubris* var. *madagascariensis* by Danois (1975: 89, fig. 56); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Caruso (1981: 538) as *Lophiodes mutilus* (non Alcock 1894), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 103) as *L. mutilus* (non Alcock 1894), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 28) as *L. mutilus* (non Alcock 1894).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Wallis and Futuna, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1973-0027 (2); MNHN 1973-0028 (1); MNHN 1973-0029 (1); MNHN 1974-0063 (1); MNHN 1974-0064 (3); MNHN 1988-0350 (1); MNHN 1988-0351 (1); MNHN 2014-1144 (1); MNHN 2014-1176 (1); MNHN 2014-1253 (2); MNHN 2014-1557 (1); MNHN 2014-1560 (1); MNHN 2014-1600 (1); USNM 317535 (35).

Lophius vomerinus Alcock 1894 – Devil anglerfish; baudroie diable (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southeastern Madagascar, Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) and western Madagascar by Danois (1975: 103-105) as *Lophiomus upsicephalus*.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1974-0075 (1); MNHN 1974-0076 (2).

Antennariidae Jarocki 1822

Antennarius commerson (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Anonymus 1798) – Big angler, giant frogfish, Commerson's frogfish; grenouille de Commerson (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 104-105); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 28).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands, Hawaiian Islands and Society islands, south to Houtman Abrolhos (Western Australia), New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0872 (1).

Antennarius hispidus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Shaggy angler

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Chironectes hispidus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 71), from Madagascar by Danois (1964: 117) as *Phymatophryne maculata* (non Desjardins 1840), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Indonesia, Samoa and Tonga, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-2107 (1).

Antennarius maculatus (Desjardins 1840) – Warty frogfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *A. oligospilos*.

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Maldives east to Mariana Islands and Solomon Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia, east to Hawaiian and

Society Islands. Marine.

Antennarius pictus (Shaw in Shaw & Bodder 1794) – Painted frogfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Danois (1964: 120) as *Phrynelox polyophthalmus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *A. chironectes*, from Madagascar by Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 83), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 106-107), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 28).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands, north to Philippines and Midway Atoll, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1848.3.16.108 (1); MNHN 1965-0061 (1); MNHN 1992-0675 (9).

Antennarius striatus (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder 1794) – Striped angler

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Danois (1964: 121) as *Phrynelox zebrinus*; subsequently reported from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 24) as *A. pinniceps*, from Madagascar by Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 60), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 107-108).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0674 (16); MNHN 1992-0679 (1); MNHN 1998-0837 (3); MNHN 2005-1217 (1); MNHN 1998-0837 (1); MNHN 2005-1217 (5); MNHN 2014-1243 (1).

Antennatus coccineus (Lesson [ex Cuvier] 1831) – Freckled angler, freckled frogfish; grenouille écarlate (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Danois (1964: 98) as *Antennarius coccineus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *Antennarius coccineus*, from Toliara by Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 144, 146) as *Antennarius coccineus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 103) as *Antennarius coccineus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105) as *Antennarius coccineus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 28) as *Antennarius coccineus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama and Chile, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249076 (1); AMNH 249077 (1); MNHN 0000-5672 (1); MNHN 1992-0676 (5); MNHN 1992-0681 (1); UMMZ 185637 (1); UMMZ 185973 (1); USNM 386264 (1).

Antennatus nummifer (Cuvier 1817) – Spotfin angler, spotfin frogfish; antennaire tacheté (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 104) as *Antennarius nummifer*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *Antennarius nummifer*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 106) as *Antennarius nummifer*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105) as *Antennarius nummifer*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 28) as *Antennarius nummifer*.

Distribution: Eastern and central Atlantic: Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Saint Helena; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Rottneest Island (Western Australia) and northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0677 (1); MNHN 2014-2036 (1).

Antennatus tuberosus (Cuvier 1817) – Pygmy angler

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Antennarius unicornis* by Bennett (1827: 374-375, pl. 9, fig. 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Günther (1861: 199) as *Antennarius bigibbus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 71) as *Antennarius bigibbus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *A. bigibbus*, from Madagascar by Pietsch in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 369) as *Antennarius tuberosus*, from Madagascar by Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 193), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 108-109).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1855.12.26.572 (lectotype of *Antennarius unicornis* Bennett 1827, as designated by Pietsch and Grobecker 1987: 192); BMNH 1981.5.27.7 (1 paralectotype of *Antennarius unicornis* Bennett 1827).

Histrionotus histrio (Linnaeus 1758) – Sargassumfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1861: 187) as *Antennarius marmoratus* var. *ε marmorata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Chironectes marmoratus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 72) as *Antennarius marmoratus*, from Madagascar by Danois (1964: 132) as *Pterophryne histrio*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Madagascar by Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 203, 208), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 109), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 29).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except most of the eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1858.6.1.7 (1); MNHN 0000-2114 (1); MNHN A.4600 (1); MNHN A.4631 (1); MNHN 1992-0678 (15); MNHN 1992-0680 (5); UMMZ 185974 (1); USNM 387295 (1).

Chaunacidae Gill 1863

Remarks: *Chaunax russatus* Ho, Roberts & Stewart 2013 occurs extralimital on the Madagascar Ridge (Ho and Ma 2016: 191).

Chaunax apus Lloyd 1909 – Ape frogmouth

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Holleman and Ma (2016: 190); previously reported from off northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Danois (1979: 18-26, 34-41, figs. 9-13) as *C. endeavouri* (non Whitley 1929) and *C. penicillatus* (non McCulloch 1915), and from Madagascar by Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 370) as *C. pictus* (non McCulloch 1915).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar; Myanmar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ISNB 18593 (1); MNHN 1977-0030 (1); MNHN 1977-0031 (1); MNHN 1977-0040 (2); MNHN 1977-0041 (1); MNHN 1977-0042 (1); MNHN 1977-0043 (2); MNHN 1977-0044 (1); MNHN 1977-0045 (3); MNHN 1977-0046 (3); MNHN 2013-1224 (1); MNHN 2013-1225 (2); SAIAB 31339 (1).

Chaunax atimovatae Ho & Ma 2016 – Southern frogmouth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern, southwestern and southeastern Madagascar in original description by Ho and Ma (2016: 176).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes). 145-637 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28137-006 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1977-0023 (2); MNHN 1977-0029 (3); MNHN 1977-0030 (1 paratype); MNHN 1977-0033 (2); MNHN 1977-0036 (1 paratype); MNHN 2013-1225 (2); MNHN 2014-1107 (1); MNHN 2014-1169 (5); MNHN 2014-1211 (1); MNHN 2014-1264 (2); MNHN 2014-1602 (1); MNHN 2014-1628 (1); MNHN 2014-1664 (5); MNHN 2014-1699 (1); MNHN 2014-1719 (1);

MNHN 2014-1756 (2); MNHN 2014-1764 (1); MNHN 2014-1781 (4); MNHN 2014-1815 (1); MNHN 2014-1838 (2); MNHN 2014-1840 (1); MNHN 2014-1846 (1); MNHN 2014-1855 (3); MNHN 2014-1878 (2); MNHN 2014-1900 (1); MNHN 2014-1962 (2); MNHN 2014-2169 (1); SAIAB 189524 (3); SAIAB 189525 (1); USNM 307534 (2 paratypes); USNM 307546 (2).

**Chaunax flammeus* Danois 1979 – Flame frogmouth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern Madagascar in original description of *Chaunax umbrinus flammeus* by Danois (1979: 17, figs. 6-8); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Holleman and Ma (2016: 190-191).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0047 (holotype); MNHN 1977-0025 (1); MNHN 1977-0026 (1); MNHN 1977-0035 (1); MNHN 1977-0042 (1); MNHN 1977-0043 (2).

Chaunax heemstraorum Ho & Ma 2016 – Heemstra's frogmouth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off southwestern Madagascar in original description by Ho and Ma (2016: 182).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. 102-774 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0023 (2); MNHN 1977-0031 (1 paratype); MNHN 2014-1581 (1); MNHN 2014-1883 (1).

**Chaunax hollemani* Ho & Ma 2016 – Madagascar frogmouth

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western and southwestern Madagascar in original description by Ho and Ma (2016: 176).

Distribution: Endemic to western Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0034 (holotype); MNHN 1977-0028 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1977-0038 (2 paratypes).

Chaunax penicillatus McCulloch 1915 – Pencil frogmouth

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Danois (1979: 34-41, part); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 370) as *C. penicillatus*, and from Madagascar by Ho & Ma (2016: 191).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to Chatham Rise (New Zealand). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0024 (1).

Ogcocephalidae Gill 1893

Halieutaea sp. – Indian Ocean minipizza batfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 105, fig. 18) as *Halieutaea stellata* (non Vahl 1797).

Distribution: Widespread in Indian Ocean. Marine.

Remarks: *Halieutaea stellata* (Vahl 1797) is restricted to the western Pacific according to Ho and Shao (2008: 301); Indian Ocean populations are probably based on an undescribed species.

Halieutaea coccinea Alcock 1889 – Scarlet seabat

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from north of Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, south to Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307607 (6).

Halieutaea indica Annandale & Jenkins 1910 – Indian handfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ho and Shao (2008: 300).

Distribution: South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1986.7.9.1 (1).

Halieutaea nigra Alcock 1891 – Black seabat

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Andaman Sea; South China Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0354 (3); MNHN 2014-1173 (1); MNHN 2014-1175 (1); MNHN 2014-1265 (1); MNHN 2014-1266 (1); MNHN 2014-1287 (1); MNHN 2014-1632 (1).

Halieutopsis stellifera (Smith & Radcliffe in Radcliffe 1912) – Starry seabat

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Indonesia to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1290 (1).

Malthopsis australifricana Ho 2013 – South African triangular batfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Ho (2013: 294).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar; questionably New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0008 (1); MNHN 1986-0010-0011 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1986-0019 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0022 (1); MNHN 1986-0057 (1); MNHN 1986-0058 (1); MNHN 1986-0079-0090 (12); MNHN 1986-0091 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0092-0093 (2); MNHN 1986-0116 (1); MNHN 1986-0124 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-1573 (1); MNHN 2014-1112 (1); MNHN 2014-1188 (1); MNHN 2014-1559 (2); MNHN 2014-1869 (1); MNHN 2014-1882 (1); MNHN 2014-1966 (3); MNHN 2014-1985 (1); SAIAB 188875 (2 paratypes).

Malthopsis gigas Ho & Shao 2010 – Giant triangular batfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from eastern Madagascar in original description by Ho and Shao (2010: 15).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Rise. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0078 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0109 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0110 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0114 (1 paratype); MNHN 1986-0115 (1 paratype).

Malthopsis kobayashii Tanaka 1916 – Kobayashi's batfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; western Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1873 (1).

Malthopsis mitrigeria (Gilbert & Cramer 1897) – Mitre triangular batfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Toliara and off Mitsio Islands by Ho (2013: 299).

Distribution: South Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Zealand Region. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0012 (1); MNHN 1986-0021 (1).

Neoceratiidae Regan 1926

Neoceratias spinifer Pappenheim 1914 – Spiny seadevil

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Pietsch (2009: 222).

Distribution: In tropical and warm temperate waters of the Atlantic and the Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Diceratiidae Regan & Trewavas 1932

Bufoceratias shaoi Pietsch, Ho & Chen 2004 – Shao's anglerfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description by Pietsch et al. (2004: 100).

Distribution: Madagascar; Taiwan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0304 (1 paratype).

Gigantactinidae Boulenger 1904

Gigantactis vanhoeffeni Brauer 1902 – Vanhoeffen's whipnose

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northeastern Madagascar by Bertelsen et al. (1981: 68).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Rhynchactis macrothrix Bertelsen & Pietsch 1998 – Longrod whipnose

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description of *Rhynchactis macrothrix* by Bertelsen and Pietsch (1998: 597); previously reported from off Madagascar by Bertelsen et al. (1981: 71) as *Rhynchactis leptonema* (non Regan 1925).

Distribution: North Atlantic and southwestern Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOAN uncat. (1 paratype).

Mugilidae Jarocki 1822

Remarks: *Liza hornelli* Fowler 1923 was described from Antananarivo (fish market?) by Fowler (1923: 37-38); the species cannot be identified from the original description, and the holotype is missing in ANSP.

Agonostomus catalai Pellegrin 1932 – Catala's mullet; mullet comorien (French); tsindrano (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mananano River in original description by Pellegrin (1932d: 426-427) as *A. Telfairi* var. *Catalai*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 184, fig. 99 III) as *A. telfairi* var. *catalai*, from Mananano by Pellegrin (1935: 72), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 46-47) as *Agonostomus Telfairii* var. *Catalai*, from Mananano by Blanc and Hureau (1972: 678), and from Madagascar by Thomson (1997: 464-465).

Distribution: Comoros and Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0162 (holotype); AMNH 97112 (1 + 1 C&S); AMNH 97112 (1); MNHN 1935-0022 (1); MNHN 1935-0023 (1).

Agonostomus telfairii Bennett 1832 – Fairy mullet; mullet enchanteur (French); tsindrano (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56) as *Agonostoma Telfairi* and *A. dobulooides*; subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 46-47, pl. 7, fig. 3) as *A. Telfairii* and *A. globulooides* [sic], by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 492, fig. 5) as *A. telfairi*, from Madagascar by Thomson in Daget et al. (1986: 344), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 357-358), from Madagascar by Thomson (1997: 467), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 148-149), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 29).

Distribution: Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar; Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 215499 (2); MNHN 1966-0885 (4).

Chelon carinatus (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Keeled mullet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 177-178) as *Mugil carinatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to India; immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Chelon melinopterus (Valenciennes [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Otomebora mullet; mullet otomebora (French); jompo, antafa, torovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 96) as *Liza melinoptera*.

Distribution: East and South Africa and Madagascar east to western Pacific. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Crenimugil crenilabis (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Fringelip mullet; mullet boxeur (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 516) as *Mugil crenilabis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 179-180) as *M. crenilabis*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 29).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall, Marquesas and Gambier islands, possibly east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Material: AMNH 233673 (1).

Ellochelon vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Squaretail mullet; mullet mopiro (French); jompo, antafa, torovoka (Malagasy), jebojebo (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Marovoay by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 516) as *Mugil vaigiensis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 180-181) as *M. vaigiensis*, from Nosy Antandro by Angot (1950c: 181) as *M. vaigiensis*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 72, pl. 2E), from western Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 44-45, pl. 7, fig. 4) as *M. waigiensis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 97) as *Liza vaigiensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 359) as *L. vaigiensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 29), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Gambier Islands and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales

(Australia), New Caledonia, Society Islands and Rapa. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Moolgarda buchanani (Bleeker 1853) – Bluetail mullet; mullet à queue bleue (French); jompo, antafa, torovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 73, pl. 3A) as *Valamugil buchanani*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 97) as *Valamugil buchanani*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 361) as *V. buchanani*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to islands of Melanesia and Micronesia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0696 (3); MNHN 1998-1543 (3); MNHN 1998-1546 (1); MNHN 1998-1553 (1).

Moolgarda cunnesius (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Longarm mullet; mullet longue aile (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana and Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *Mugil cunnesius*; subsequently reported from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *Mugil cunnesius*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 172-173) as *Mugil cunnesius*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 361) as *Valamugil cunnesius*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 29).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to New Guinea and Vanuatu, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245674 (2); MNHN 1992-1023 (1); MNHN 1998-1552 (1).

Moolgarda perusii (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Longfinned mullet; antandro (Malagasy, Tongobory)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Tongobory by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Mugil kelaarti*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56) as *M. Kelaarti*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), as *Mugil strongylocephalus*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana slands, north to southern Japan, south to Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231413 (1); AMNH 232456 (1); MNHN 1966-0800 (1).

Moolgarda robusta (Günther 1861) – Robust mullet; mullet robuste (French); jebojebo (Malagasy), zompona (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Günther (1861: 432-433) as *Mugil robustus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 79) as *Mugil robustus*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 41A, fig. 6; 1891a: 400-401) as *M. robustus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56) as *M. robustus*, from Folohy, eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 421) as *M. robustus*, from Ambila Lemaitso by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *M. robustus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 176-177) as *M. robustus*, from western Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 43-44, pl. 7, fig. 1) as *M. robustus*, from Mahambo by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 222) as *M. robustus*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 40) as *M. robustus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), as *M. robustus*, from Madagascar by Smith and Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 712) as *Valamugil robustus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 98) as *Valamugil robustus*, from Madagascar by Thomson (1997: 504-505) as *V. robustus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 362) as

V. robustus, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 30).

Distribution: Southeastern Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1972.11.27.2 (holotype); AMNH 88137 (1); BMNH 1887.12.22.53 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.22 (1); MNHN 1992-0972 (1); USNM 301500 (5).

Moolgarda seheli (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Bluespot mullet; mullet à tache bleue (French); jompo, antafa, antomboho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Mugil axillaris*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 79) as *Mugil axillaris*, from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *M. caeruleomaculatus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56) as *M. caeruleomaculatus*, from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *M. seheli*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 174-176) as *M. caeruleomaculatus* and as *M. seheli*, from south of Toliara by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Mugil seheli*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 73, fig. 54) as *Valamugil seheli*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 98) as *Valamugil seheli*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 360), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 30).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Norfolk Island. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0989 (3); MNHN 1992-1025 (4); MNHN 1998-1542 (2).

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus 1758 – Flathead mullet; mullet cabot (French); zompona, jompo, torovoka, matavikely (Malagasy), tofoka (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Faly by Bleeker (1871: 100-101) as *M. cephalotus*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 45-46) as *M. cephalotus*, from eastern and northwestern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 42, fig. 3, pl. 49A, figs 2-3; 1891a: 395, 402) as *M. borbonicus* and *M. cephalotus*, from southeastern Madagascar by Connorton (1892: 461) as *Mugil borbonicus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56) as *M. cephalotus*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *M. oeur*, from eastern Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 82-83, fig. 48) as *M. œur*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 170-172) as *M. oeur*, from Mananara River by Pellegrin (1935: 72) as *M. oeur*, from south of Toliara by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Mugil oeur*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 97), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Thomson (1997: 484), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 360-361), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 30).

Distribution: Nearly circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas and adjacent estuaries. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1887.12.22.52 (1); MNHN 1998-1540 (1); MNHN 1998-1544 (1); MNHN 1998-1545 (1); MNHN 1998-1549 (1); MNHN 1998-1555 (10).

Osteomugil engeli (Steindachner 1892) – Diamond mullet; mullet diamant (French); antafa, antomboho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 172) as *Mugil engeli*; subsequently reported from Faraony River, Manakara Province by Pellegrin (1935: 72) as *M. engeli*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 98) as *Valamugil engeli*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia, Tonga, Society Islands and Rapa;

introduced in Hawaiian Islands. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0971 (2); MNHN 1992-0996 (1); MNHN 2000-0514 (1).

Paramugil parmatus (Cantor 1849) – Broad-mouthed mullet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 181-182) as *Mugil oligolepis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Liza oligolepis*.

Distribution: South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Sri Lanka east to Fiji, north to Philippines, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Planiliza alata (Steindachner 1892) – Diamond mullet; mulet diamant (French); jompo, antafa, torovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 71) as *Pteromugil diadema*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 96) as *Liza alata*, from Madagascar by Thomson (1997: 515) as *L. alata*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 358) as *L. alata*.

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes); eastern Indonesia and New Guinea east to Tonga and Marquesas Islands, south to northern Western Australia and Gulf of Carpentaria (Queensland, Australia). Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 198827 (1).

Planiliza macrolepis (Smith 1846) – Largescale mullet; mulet à grandes écailles (French); jompo, torovoka (Malagasy), mokijy (Malagasy, Antimena), antandro (Malagasy, Fiherenana), zompona, antafa, lombantrona (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Morondava River by Playfair (1868: 11-12) as *Mugil smithii*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 104) as *Mugil Smithii*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 41A, fig. 4; 1891a: 399-400) as *M. smithii*, from Onilahy River by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *M. smithi*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56) as *M. smithi*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *M. Smithi*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 94-95) as *M. macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 178-179) as *M. macrolepis*, from south of Toliara by Angot (1950c: 181) as *M. macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 72, fig. 53) as *Liza macrolepis*, by Arnoult (1959b: 45-46, pl. 7, fig. 2) as *L. macrolepis*, from Maroantsetra by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 222) as *L. macrolepis*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 40) as *Mugil macrolepis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Liza macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 96) as *L. macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Thomson in Daget et al. (1986: 347) as *L. macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *L. macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Thomson (1997: 525) as *L. macrolepis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 359) as *L. macrolepis*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *L. macrolepis*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Rodrigues (Mascarenes) east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, south to New Caledonia, Aitutaki (Cook Islands) and Austral Islands. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88023 (60); AMNH 88155 (97); MNHN 0000-5537 (2); MNHN 1891-0674-0677 (4); MNHN 1992-0990 (4); MNHN 1998-1541 (3); MNHN 1998-1547 (6); MNHN 1998-1548 (1); MNHN 1998-1550 (1); MNHN 1998-1551 (1); MNHN 1998-1556 (5); USNM 301520 (5); USNM 301528 (2); USNM 301529 (5).

Plicomugil labiosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Hornlip mullet; mullet labéon (French)
Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Harrison and Senou (1999: 2100) as *Oedalechilus labiosus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

***Bedotiidae Jordan & Hubbs 1919**

****Bedotia albomarginata*** Sparks & Rush 2005 – Whitemargined rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fianarantsoa Province, southeastern highlands in original description by Sparks and Rush (2005: 40, figs. 2-4).

Distribution: Endemic to southeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 245338 (holotype); AMNH 235851 (15 paratypes); AMNH 235852 (15 paratypes); AMNH 235853 (1 paratype); AMNH 235854 (4 paratypes); AMNH 235855 (3 paratypes); UMMZ 240253 (38 paratypes); UMMZ 244514 (10 paratypes); UMMZ 244515 (34 paratypes); UMMZ 244516 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 244517 (6 paratypes).

****Bedotia alveyi*** Jones, Smith & Sparks 2010 – Makira rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northeastern Madagascar in original description by Jones et al. (2010: 285-289, figs. 2-3); previously reported as *Bedotia* sp. "makira" by Sparks and Smith (2004: 723) and Sparks and Rush (2005: 40, 52).

Distribution: Endemic to Antainambalana and Vohimaro river drainages, northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249487 (holotype); AMNH 240829 (2 paratypes); AMNH 240830 (59 paratypes); FMNH 118296 (2 paratypes); FMNH 118295 (20 paratypes).

****Bedotia geayi*** Pellegrin 1907 – Red-tailed silverside; vily, zony (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mananhary in original description by Pellegrin (1907: 205-206); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 55), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914c: 179-180; 1933: 164-165, pl. 3, fig. 4), from Mananjary by Boulenger (1916: 77-78), from various localities by Pellegrin (1932c: 293), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1935: 72), from Madagascar by Petit (1937: 31), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 40-41, pl. 8, fig. 4), from Tamatave, Mahambo and Fort-Dauphin by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 222), from eastern Madagascar by Smith (1965a: 631, pl. 102, fig. 4, 6), from Madagascar by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 492), from Madagascar by Catala (1975: 63, figs. 10-11), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 277), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), and by Mailliet and Saunders (2001: 50, figs. 2-3), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723); redescribed by Loiselle and Rodriguez (2007: 8-11, figs. 4-5).

Distribution: Endemic to Mananjary River system, eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1907.4.10.1 (1 syntype); MNHN 1907-0035-0037 (10 syntypes); ZMA 112989 (2 syntypes); AMNH 11701 (1); AMNH 12163 (1); AMNH 28128 (1); AMNH 88014 (17); AMNH 88073 (9); AMNH 229532 (1 C&S); AMNH 229533 (11); AMNH 231356 (26); BMNH 1932.6.21.9-10 (2); MNHN 1966-0913 (22); MNHN 2004-1413 (3); MNHN 2004-1418 (1); UMMZ 217630 (1); UMMZ 218508 (1 C&S); UMMZ 223575 (1); USNM 199271 (1); USNM 340967 (6).

**Bedotia leucopteron* Loiseau & Rodriguez 2007 – Whitefin rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from eastern Madagascar in original description by Loiseau and Rodriguez (2007: 11-15, figs. 6-9).

Distribution: Endemic to Iaroka-Rianila system, eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231263 (holotype); AMNH 28133 (4); AMNH 229580 (10); AMNH 229583 (3); AMNH 229595 (5); AMNH 231265 (11 paratypes); MNHN 1942-0081 (8 paratypes).

**Bedotia longianalis* Pellegrin 1914 – Longfin rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahambo in original description by Pellegrin (1914c: 178-179); subsequently reported from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *B. longianalis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 166, pl. 3, fig. 5), from Madagascar by Petit (1937: 31-38), from eastern Madagascar by Smith (1965a: 631, pl. 102, fig. 5), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Mailliet and Saunders (2001: 50, fig. 4), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1914-0006 (holotype); AMNH 28134 (1); AMNH 228059 (1); AMNH 229537 (1 C&S); AMNH 229590 (1); AMNH 229591 (1); MNHN 1966-0915 (5); MNHN 1966-0916 (6); MNHN 2004-1411 (6).

**Bedotia madagascariensis* Regan 1903 – Madagascar rainbowfish; vily, zony (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Regan (1903: 416-417, pl. 14, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 55; 1914c: 180; 1933: 164, fig. 89), from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 77), from Rasoabe Lake by Regan (1920: 421), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 50), from Maroantsetra and Ambodivoangy, northeastern Madagascar by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 222), from eastern Madagascar by Smith (1965a: 631, pl. 102, fig. 7), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 277), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), by Mailliet and Saunders (2001: 50, fig. 1), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723); redescribed by Loiseau and Rodriguez (2007: 2-8, figs. 1-2).

Distribution: Endemic to coastal rivers and streams of eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MHNG 665.007 (holotype); AMNH 97061 (1); AMNH 97070 (1); AMNH 215501 (3); AMNH 229578 (37); AMNH 229592 (8); AMNH 229594 (3); AMNH 231327 (27); AMNH 231373 (1 C&S); AMNH 231418 (5); AMNH 233682 (102); AMNH 233683 (24); BMNH 1920.3.2.37 (1).

**Bedotia marojejy* Stiassny & Harrison 2000 – Marojejy rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Manantenina River, in original description by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 144-147, fig. 8-2); subsequently reported by Mailliet and Saunders (2001: 50, figs 7-8), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 224647 (holotype); AMNH 224648 (4 paratypes).

**Bedotia masoala* Sparks 2001 – Masoala rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Masoala Peninsula (Saikanosin' Masoala), northeastern Madagascar by Sparks (2001: 483-487, figs. 2-3); subsequently reported by Mailliet and Saunders (2001: 50), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to Masoala Peninsula (Saikanosin' Masoala), northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 236581 (holotype); AMNH 229523 (4 paratypes); AMNH 229524 (4 paratypes); AMNH 229528 (2 paratypes); FMNH 108361 (8 paratypes); UMMZ 236578 (24 paratypes); UMMZ 236579 (3 paratypes); UMMZ 236580 (7 paratypes); UMMZ 236582 (4 paratypes); UMMZ 236583 (7 paratypes); UMMZ 236584 (4 paratypes); UMMZ 236585 (1 paratype).

**Bedotia tricolor* Pellegrin 1932 – Manakara rainbowfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fanaony River, Manakara Province in original description by Pellegrin (1932a: 85-86); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 166-167, pl. 3, fig. 6), from various localities by Pellegrin (1935: 72), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), by Mailliet and Saunders (2001: 50, figs 5-6), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0001-0002 (2 syntypes); BMNH 1953.4.22.1-2 (2); MNHN 1966-0918 (6); MNHN 1966-0919 (15); MNHN 1966-0920 (8); MNHN 2004-1412 (6); MNHN 2004-1414 (17); MNHN 2004-1415 (18).

**Rheocles alaotrensis* (Pellegrin 1914) – Alaotra katrana; zono, katrana, antsiriva (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Alaotra Lake in original description by Pellegrin (1914b: 46-47) as *Atherina alaotrensis*; subsequently reported from Alaotra Lake by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *A. alaotrensis*, from lakes of eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 421) as *Atherina alaotrensis*, from Alaotra Lake by Pellegrin (1932c: 293), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 161-162, pl. 3, fig. 2), from Alaotra Lake by Arnoult (1959b: 52-53, pl. 8, fig. 2), from Alaotra Lake by Smith (1965a: 631, pl. 102, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 278), from eastern Madagascar by Stiassny (1990: 24-27, fig. 24), from eastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Reinthal (1992: 2), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern-central Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from eastern Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern-central Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1913-0333 (lectotype, as designated by Stiassny 1990: 24); AMNH 28135 (9); AMNH 88001 (38); AMNH 88171 (118 + 10 C&S); BMNH 1920.3.2.23-32 (10); BMNH 1920.3.2.33-36 (4); BMNH 1989.11.16.5-14 (10); MNHN 1913-0327-0332 (5 paralectotypes); MNHN 1913-0334 (6 paralectotypes); MNHN 1919-0010 (1); MNHN 1932-0028-0029 (2); MNHN 1934-0275 (7); MNHN 1934-0276 (7); MNHN 1966-1074 (15); MNHN 1966-1075 (15); MNHN 1966-0187 (6); MNHN 2004-1421 (6); MNHN 2004-1423 (2); MNHN 2004-1424 (44); MNHN 2004-1433 (5); USNM 301512 (10).

**Rheocles derhami* Stiassny & Rodriguez 2001 – Derham's katrana

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Amboabo River, northeastern Madagascar in original description by Stiassny and Rodriguez (2001: 99-102, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 230358 (holotype); AMNH 230359 (8 paratypes); AMNH 230360 (10 paratypes); AMNH 230361 (10 paratypes); MNHG 2537.54 (16 paratypes); UMMZ 235210 (31 paratypes); UMMZ 235211 (21 paratypes).

****Rheocles lateralis*** Stiassny & Reinthal 1992 – Nosivolo katrana; zony ala (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)
Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosivolo River, eastern Madagascar in original description by Stiassny and Reinthal (1992: 3-5, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 59311 (holotype); AMNH 59312 (30 paratypes).

****Rheocles pellegrini*** (Nichols & La Monte 1931) – Pellegrin's katrana

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Rheocloides pellegrini* by Nichols and La Monte (1931: 1-2, fig. 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 162-163, pl. 3, fig. 3) as *Rheocloides pellegrini*, from Andapa by Smith (1965a: 631, pl. 102, fig. 3) as *Rheocleoides pellegrini*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 278) as *Rheocloides pellegrini*, from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny (1990: 28-30), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Reinthal (1992: 2), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 9696 (holotype); AMNH 11699 (1 paratype); BMNH 1932.8.18.2 (1); MNHN 1932-0024 (1 paratype).

****Rheocles sikorae*** (Sauvage 1891) – Sikora katrana; zona (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from rivers of eastern Madagascar in original description as *Eleotris Sikoræ* by Sauvage (1887: pl. 44C, fig. 2; 1891a: 521, footnote 5); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 55) as *Eleotris Sikoræ*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914b: 48), from eastern Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 76) as *Atherina sikoræ*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 160-161, pl. 3, fig. 1), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 53), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 222), from central Madagascar by Smith (1965a: 631, pl. 102, fig. 1), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 278), from eastern Madagascar by Stiassny (1990: 18-20, fig. 19), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern-central Madagascar by Stiassny and Reinthal (1992: 2), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern-central Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1891-0727 (holotype); MNHN 1966-0914 (31); MNHN 2004-1422 (3).

****Rheocles vatosoa*** Stiassny, Rodriguez & Loiselle 2002 – Vatosoa katrana

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northeastern Madagascar in original description by Stiassny et al. (2002: 72-76, figs. 1-4); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231979 (holotype); AMNH 215502 (6 paratypes); AMNH 231253 (5 paratypes); AMNH 231254 (8 paratypes); AMNH, 231366 (10 paratypes); AMNH 231367 (11 paratypes); MHNG 2619.56 (2 paratypes); MNHN 2001-1239 (2 paratypes); MRAC A1-037-P-1-2 (2 paratypes); MRSN P-100 (13 paratypes); MRSN P-1011 (7 paratypes); UMMZ 238789 (2 paratypes).

****Rheocles wrightae*** Stiassny 1990 – Wright's katrana

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sandrangato River in original description by Stiassny (1990: 22-24, fig. 23); subsequently reported from eastern-central Madagascar by Stiassny and Reinthal (1992: 2), from

Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern-central Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1942-0077 (holotype); AMNH 58908 (1 paratype); MNHN 1989-1614 (10 paratypes).

Atherinidae Risso 1827

***Atherinomorus* sp.**

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar by Ivantsoff (1984: A THER Atherinom 1) as *A. duodecimalis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835).

Distribution: Aldabra to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231238 (12 + 2 C&S); MNHN 1966-0910 (4); MNHN 1966-0911 (3); MNHN 2004-1431 (2); MNHN 2004-1432 (3); USNM 335934 (183); USNM 335928 (17); USNM 335966 (47).

Remarks: This is probably an undescribed species (Kimura et al. 2001: 175); *Atherinomorus duodecimalis* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) is restricted to the eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific.

Atherinomorus lacunosus (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster] 1801) – Hardyhead silverside; athérine tête (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 111-113); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 30).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and Rapa. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0999 (6); USNM 335943 (1); USNM 335955 (2); USNM 335969 (1); USNM 335971 (30).

Atherinomorus pinguis (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803) – Pinguis silverside; ambasisy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1861: 399) as *Atherina pinguis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 79) as *Atherina pinguis*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *Atherina pinguis*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 37) as *Hepsetia pinguis*, from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Atherina pinguis*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 70) as *Hepsetia pinguis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1965: 61) as *Pranesus pinguis pinguis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Hepsetia pinguis*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *H. pinguis*.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307697 (3).

Atherion africanum Smith 1965 – African atherion

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Nosy Be, based on AMNH and USNM material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 262557 (1); USNM 307707 (1).

Hypoatherina barnesi Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods 1953 – Slender silverside

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 113); subsequently reported and from Madagascar by Sasaki and Kimura (2014: 219-221).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands

and Cook Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Hypoatherina temminckii (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803) – Samoan silverside

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 70) as *Atherina afra*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *A. afra*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *A. afra*, and from Ramada Islands and Ambariode (Nosy Be) by Sasaki and Kimura (2014: 228-230).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to China, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0909 (2); SAIAB 52752 (5); USNM 336042 (5).

****Teramulus kieneri*** Smith 1965 – Kiener's silverside

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Tamatave (Toamasina) in original description by Smith (1965a: 619-620, pl. 101E, fig. 4); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 279), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427) as *Terramulus kieneri*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1960-0243 (holotype); AMNH 88033 (16); AMNH 88103 (6); BMNH 1989.11.16.1-4 (4); MNHN B-2358 (1 paratype); MNHN 1931-0259 (1 paratype); MNHN 2004-1430 (6); SAIAB 631 (1 paratype); USNM 301522 (2).

****Teramulus waterloti*** (Pellegrin 1932) – Waterlot's silverside

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Antsiranana Province in original description by Pellegrin (1932b: 227-228) as *Atherina duodecimalis* var. *waterloti*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 158-159, fig. 88) as *Atherina (Hepsetia) duodecimalis* var. *waterloti*, from Tamatave (Toamasina) by Arnoult (1959b: 48-49, pl. 8, fig. 1) as *Atherina duodecimalis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1835), from Madagascar by Smith (1965a: 630, pl. 100E), from Madagascar by Ivantsoff in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 382) as *A. duodecimalis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1835), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 279), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427) as *Terramulus waterloti*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004a: 723).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-2360 (4 syntypes); MNHN 1931-0259 (1 syntype); MNHN 1931-0260 (1 syntype); SAIAB 633 (1 syntype); AMNH 233724 (2).

Exocoetidae Risso 1827

Cheilopogon abei Parin 1996 – Abe's flyingfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Parin (1996: 305 [362]).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Mariana and Solomon islands. Marine.

Cheilopogon furcatus (Michill 1815) – Spotfin flyingfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northeastern and southwestern Madagascar by Parin and Belyanina (1998: 595 [570]); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 121), and from Madagascar by

Fricke et al. (2009: 30).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1990.7.16.17 (1); MNHN 1992-0692 (1).

Cheilopogon pinnatibarbus (Bennett 1831) – Bennett's flyingfish; exocet de Bennett (French); valalataitsy, valalandriaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 49, fig. 4; 1891a: 487) as *Exocoetus solandri*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Cypselurus naresii (Günther 1889) – Pharaon flyingfish; exocet pharaon (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar Fricke et al. (2009: 30).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Exocoetus monocirrhus Richardson 1846 – Two-wing flyingfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 122); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 31), and from northern, northeastern and southwestern Madagascar by Shakhovskoy (2011: 701 [676]).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Panama, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; Revillagigedo Archipelago (Mexico). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-6811 (1).

Exocoetus volitans Linnaeus 1758 – Tropical two-wing flyingfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Exocoetus evolens*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 101) as *E. evolans*, and from Toliara and western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 52).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1990.7.11.15 (1).

Parexocoetus brachypterus (Richardson 1846) – Sailfin flyingfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Cap d'Ambre (Tanjona Bobaomby) by Fourmanoir (1957: 51, fig. 40); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 123) as *P. brachypterus brachypterus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 31).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas, except eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0570 (1); USNM 171068 (1).

Hemiramphidae Gill 1859

Euleptorhamphus viridis Kaup 1858 – Ribbon halfbeak

Status at Madagascar: First record from Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 86) as *E. longirostris*; subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Parin (1964: 199), from off northwestern and eastern Madagascar by Parin et al. (1980: 144), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 118).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands and California (U.S.A.) to Peru, north to Japan, south to New Caledonia and New Zealand

Region. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 200585 (1).

Hemiramphus archipelagicus Collette & Parin 1978 – Jumping halfbeak; demi-bec saltou (French); antserake (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: New record of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Soalara Reef by Argot (1950c: 181) as *Hemiramphus marginatus* (non LeSueur 1821).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Cook Islands, north to Philippines. Marine.

Hemiramphus convexus Weber & Beaufort 1922 – Convex halfbeak

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western, northwestern and eastern Madagascar by Parin et al. (1980: fig. 47).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Caroline Islands and New Ireland. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 216280 (3); USNM 216283 (1); USNM 216390 (25).

Hemiramphus far (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Black-barred halfbeak; demi-bec bagnard (French); antseradava, tserapano, tsera-pohe (Malagasy), antseraka (Malagasy, Nosy Be), antseraka-vonina (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 223); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 69-70), from western and southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 49-50, fig. 39 bis), from Nosy Be by Arnoult (1959b: 32-33, pl. 5, fig. 1), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 42), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 118-1196), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 31).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to Izu Peninsula (southern Japan), south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243162 (3); MNHN 1966-0997 (12); MNHN 1992-0567 (1); MNHN 1992-0682 (2); USNM 307763 (1).

Hyporhamphus affinis (Günther 1866) – Tropical halfbeak; demi-bec tropical (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Parin et al. (1980: 59) as *H. (Reporhamphus) affinis*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Philippines, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245639 (1); MNHN 1992-0568 (4); USNM 211364 (10); USNM 211366 (3); USNM 218681 (1); USNM 218903 (18).

Hyporhamphus balinensis (Bleeker 1858) – Balinese garfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and western Madagascar by Parin et al. (1980: 59) as *H. (Reporhamphus) balinensis*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Philippines, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 216389 (2); USNM 218618 (2); USNM 218621 (11); USNM 218622 (12).

Hyporhamphus dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847) – Dussumier's halfbeak; demi-bec de Dussumier (French); antseraka-vonina, tserapano, tsera-pohe (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *Hemiramphus Reynaldi*; also reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Hemiramphus unifasciatus* (non Ranzani 1841), from western and northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir 1947: 48-49, fig. 39) as *Hemiramphus quoyi* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Hyporhamphus dussumieri* and *Hemiramphus quoyi* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847), from Madagascar by Collette (1974: 89), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 42).

Distribution: Mozambique Channel, Madagascar, Seychelles and Maldives to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0998 (2); USNM 307480 (2).

Oxyporhamphus micropterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847) – Bigwing halfbeak; demi-bec à aile longue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and eastern Madagascar by Parin et al. (1980: fig. 47); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 120) as *O. micropterus micropterus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands and Baja California (Mexico) to Peru, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia, Kermadec Islands and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 216393 (4).

Zenarchopteridae Fowler 1934

Zenarchopterus dispar (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847) – Feathered river-garfish; hémiramphe dissemblable (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1847a: 61, 62) as *Hemirhamphus dispar*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Hemiramphus dispar*; from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 100), from Antsirabe by Pellegrin (1932b: 225), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 70-71), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 34), from Madagascar by Collette (1974: 97), from Madagascar by Collette in Daget et al. (1986: 163), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Fiji and Samoa, north to Philippines, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-4594 (3 syntypes); AMNH 88169 (1); MNHN 1966-1100 (13); USNM 226601 (4); USNM 226602 (4).

Zenarchopterus gilli Smith 1945 – Viviparous halfbeak

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Collette (1974: 97).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Caroline Islands and Fiji, north to Philippines, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Belonidae Bonaparte 1835

Ablennes hians (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1846) – Flat needlefish; orphie plate (French); antseradava (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219); subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Parin (1967: 43), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 42), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 116), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 31).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0061 (1); USNM 202876 (1).

Strongylura leiura (Bleeker 1850) – Banded needlefish; aiguillette ruban (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 43); subsequently reported from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196) as *S. leuira* [sic], from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 116-117), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *S. incisa* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1846).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and to western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Easter Island and Sala-y-Gomez Ridge, north to central Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Kimberleys (Western Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Kermadec Islands and Rapa. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251553 (3); MNHN 1966-1096 (1); USNM 203549 (2); USNM 307760 (1).

Tylosurus crocodilus (Péron & LeSueur in LeSueur 1821) – Hound needlefish, crocodile needlefish; orphie crocodile (French); antsera manitso, tseradava, tserodrava (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219); also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *Belone choram* (non Rüppell 1837), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 37) as *Strongylura choram* (non Rüppell 1837), from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Belone choram* (non Rüppell 1837), and from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 54-5, fig. 41) as *Tylosurus choram* (non Rüppell 1837); subsequently reported from northwestern and eastern Madagascar by Parin (1967: 64) as *T. crocodilus crocodilus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 43) as *T. crocodilus crocodilus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 117) as *T. crocodilus crocodilus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 32).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas except eastern Pacific. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1901-0018 (1); MNHN 1989-0620 (1); USNM 202631 (6); USNM 202632 (1); USNM 202633 (1); USNM 202634 (1); USNM 202635 (1); USNM 202636 (1); USNM 202875 (1).

Tylosurus melanotus (Bleeker 1850) – Aguijon needlefish; aiguille voyeuse (French); antsera manitso, antseradriva (Malagasy), tseradava (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Belone melanotus*; subsequently reported by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 43) as *T. acus melanotus*.

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Revillagigedo, Clipperton and Cocos islands (eastern Pacific). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0569 (1).

Aplocheilidae Bleeker 1859

Remarks: Several earlier records from Madagascar cannot be identified within the genus *Pachypanchax*; they include the following: *Haplochilus playfairi* (non Günther 1866) of Pellegrin (1908: 54, 1933: 74-75); *Pachypanchax playfairi* (non Günther 1866) of Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 491); *Pachypanchax*

playfairii (non Günther 1866) of Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) and Elouard (2001: 258). The species *Pachypanchax playfairii* (Günther 1866) is endemic to the Seychelles, and does not occur at Madagascar.

****Pachypanchax arnoulti*** Loisel 2006 – Arnoult's panchax

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from western Madagascar in original description by Loisel (2006: 34-40, figs. 17-18); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Neumann (2015: 4).

Distribution: Endemic to western Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 235862 (holotype); AMNH 229575 (5 paratypes); AMNH 229576 (7 paratypes); MNHN 1922-0169 (5); MNHN 1928-0297 (5 paratypes); MNHN 1932-0047 (5); MNHN 1963-0173 (7 paratypes); MNHN 2006-1466 (28).

****Pachypanchax omalonotus*** (Duméril 1861) – Powder-blue panchax; morora (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Poecilia omalonota* by Duméril (1861: 257, pl. 22, fig. 7); also recorded in original description of *Poecilia nuchimaculata* by Guichenot (1866: 143-144); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Poecilia omalonota*, from Nosy Be by Günther (1866: 314) as *Haplochilus homalonotus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 101) as *Haplochilus nuchimaculatus* and *H. homalonotus*, from Nosy Be by Sauvage (1887, pl. 47, fig. 2; 1891a: 485-486) as *H. homalonotus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 54) as *Haplochilus homalonotus* and *H. nuchimaculatus*, from Nosy Be by Boulenger (1915: 50-51) as *H. homalonotus* and *H. nuchimaculatus*, from Madagascar by Myers (1933: 1) as *Pachypanchax omalonotus*, from Ankarana, Antikotazo (Ambilobe District), Mahilaka and Ankirihitra by Pellegrin (1932b: 225) as *Haplochilus homalonotus*, from various localities by Pellegrin (1932c: 292) as *Haplochilus homalonotus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 76-77, pl. 1, fig. 2) as *Haplochilus homalonotus* and *H. nuchimaculatus*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 180) as *Haplochilus homalonotus*, from the east coast and Maevatanana by Arnoult (1959b: 38-39, pl. 5, fig. 1) as *P. homalonotus*, from Madagascar by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224) as *P. homalonotus*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1963: 43, pl. 2) as *P. homalonotus*, from Madagascar by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 492) as *P. homalonotus*, from Madagascar by Wildekamp and Scheel in Daget et al. (1986: 274) as *P. omalonotus*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *P. omalonotus*, from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427) as *P. omalonotus*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256) as *P. omalonotus*, and from Madagascar by Neumann (2015: 1) as *P. omalonotus*; revised by Loisel (2006: 7-14, figs. 1-4).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 215525 (7); AMNH 231244 (16); AMNH 232413 (30); AMNH 232417 (21); AMNH 232442 (5); AMNH 232475 (7); MNHN 0000-2937 (holotype of *Poecilia nuchimaculata* Guichenot 1866); USNM 307761 (2).

****Pachypanchax patriciae*** Loisel 2006 – Patricia's panchax

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northwestern Madagascar in original description by Loisel (2006: 25-30, figs. 11-13); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Neumann (2015: 3).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232450 (holotype); AMNH 232426 (8 paratypes); AMNH 232449 (25); AMNH 232451 (5); AMNH 232452 (5 paratypes); AMNH 235860 (11 paratypes); MNHN 1900-0234-0235 (2); MNHN 1931-0198 (4 paratypes); MNHN 1939-0148 (4).

**Pachypanchax sakaramyi* (Holly 1928) – Sakaramyi panchax

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northern Madagascar in original description by Holly (1928: 313-314, fig. 2) as *Panchax sakaramyi*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Myers (1933: 1), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 76) as *Haplochilus playfairi* var. *sakaramyi*, from northern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 39, pl. 5, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Wildekamp and Scheel in Daget et al. (1986: 275), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 427), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Neumann (2015: 5); revised by Loiselle (2006: 14-20, figs. 6-7).

Distribution: Endemic to northern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MSNM 56 (1 syntype); MNHN 1932-0178-0180 (3); NMW 13473-13489 (16 syntypes); AMNH 211465 (8); AMNH 215524 (34); MNHN 1893-0120 (3); MNHN 1921-0550 (1); MNHN 1932-0179-0180 (4); USNM 438386 (1).

**Pachypanchax sparksorum* Loiselle 2006 – Sparks's panchax

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from western Madagascar in original description by Loiselle (2006: 30-34, figs. 15-16); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Neumann (2015: 4).

Distribution: Endemic to Ankofia drainage, western Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 235770 (holotype); AMNH 235771 (9 paratypes); UMMZ 240104 (8 paratypes); UMMZ 240415 (5 paratypes).

**Pachypanchax varatraza* Loiselle 2006 – Varatraza panchax

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northeastern Madagascar in original description by Loiselle (2006: 20-25, figs. 8-10); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Neumann (2015: 7).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 235858 (holotype); AMNH 211333 (7 paratypes); AMNH 231244 (8 paratypes); AMNH 235519 (1 paratype).

Poeciliidae Bonaparte 1831

Gambusia holbrooki Girard [ex Agassiz] 1859 – Eastern mosquitofish; pirina (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1929) by Pellegrin (1933: 198-199), by Arnoult (1959b: 40-41, pl. 6, fig. 1) and Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224) as *Gambusia affinis holbrooki*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from Atlantic and Gulf coast drainages of eastern U.S.A., introduced worldwide. Freshwater and transitional water.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97009 (1); AMNH 97042 (53); AMNH 97060 (6); MNHN 1949-0079 (7); USNM 199267 (10).

**Pantanodon madagascariensis* (Arnoult 1963) – Madagascar lampeye

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Mahambo, eastern Madagascar in original description of *Oryzias madagascariensis* by Arnoult (1963: 235, fig.), and by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 222) as *Oryzias madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Rosen (1965: 1-10), from Madagascar by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 492) as *Pantaudon madagascariensis*, from northeastern Madagascar by Wildekamp and Scheel in Daget et al. (1986: 169), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater and transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0165 (holotype), MNHN B-2992 (1 paratype), MNHN 1963-0166 (33 paratypes).

Poecilia reticulata Peters 1859 – Guppy; guppy, poisson million (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1949) by Arnoult (1959b: 41-42, pl. 6, fig. 2) as *Lebistes reticulatus*, and by Elouard (2001: 259) as questionable.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from northeastern South America. Freshwater, transitional water.

Xiphophorus hellerii (Heckel 1848) – Green swordtail; porte-épée (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1952) by Arnoult (1959b: 42, pl. 6, fig. 3) and Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224) as *X. helleri*, and by Elouard (2001: 259) as *X. helleri*.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from central America, introduced worldwide. Freshwater.

Material: AMNH 229577 (3).

Xiphophorus maculatus (Günther 1866) – Southern platyfish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced) by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from Atlantic coastal plain of Belize and Guatemala, introduced worldwide. Freshwater.

Material: AMNH 231266 (1); AMNH 231355 (22); AMNH 231357 (1); AMNH 231376 (2).

Melamphaidae Gill 1893

Melamphaes danae Ebeling 1962 – Dana bigscale

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northeastern and northwestern Madagascar in original description by Ebeling (1962: 106, 131); subsequently reported from off Madagascar by Ebeling in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 428), and from off Madagascar by Kotlyar (2016b: 385 [483]).

Distribution: Tropical Indo-Pacific between 25°N and 25°S, southeast to 110°W. Marine.

Melamphaes indicus Ebeling 1962 – Indian bigscale

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northern Madagascar in original description by Ebeling (1962: 88, 123); subsequently reported from off northern Madagascar by Kotlyar (2016a: 28 [25]).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMUC uncat. (2).

**Melamphaes shcherbachevi* Kotlyar 2015 – Shcherbachev's bigscale

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off Toliara in original description by Kotlyar (2015: 648, fig. 4 [776]).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU P-23700 (holotype).

Poromitra coronata (Gilchrist & Bonde 1934) – Crowned bigscale

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Toliara by Kotlyar (2008a: 442 [485]).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU 21999 (1).

Poromitra indoceanica Kotlyar 2008 – Indian Ocean bigscale

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description by Kotlyar (2008b: 584 [556]).

Distribution: Southwestern Indian Ocean. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOM 2657 (1 paratype).

Gibberichthyidae Parr 1933

Gibberichthys latifrons (Thorp 1969) – Broadmouth gibberfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and western Madagascar by Sylva and Eschmeyer (1977: 219); subsequently reported from off western Madagascar by Kotlyar (1996: 255).

Distribution: Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 205551 (1); ZMUC P.41634 (1).

Cetomimidae Goode & Bean 1895

Cetostoma regani Zugmayer 1914 – Regan's whalefish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northern and southwestern Madagascar in original description of *Parataeniophorus gulosus* by Bertelsen and Marshall (1956: 26).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Anoplogastridae Gill 1893

Anoplogaster cornuta (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833) – Common fangtooth; ogre (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and southwestern Madagascar by Kotlyar (1986a: 532); subsequently recorded from off northern and southern Madagascar by Kotlyar (1996: 236).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical, temperate and subarctic seas. Marine.

Diretmidae Gill 1893

Diretmoides pauciradiatus (Woods in Woods & Sonoda 1973) – Longwing spinyfin; directe aile longue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kotlyar (1993: 180); subsequently recorded from off northwestern Madagascar by Kotlyar (1996: 222).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0131 (1).

Monocentridae Gill 1859

Monocentris japonica (Houttuyn 1782) – Pineconefish, pineapplefish; poisson ananas (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 124-125) as *M. japonicus*; subsequently reported and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 32).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to South Australia, Kermadec Islands and northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1996-0968 (1).

Trachichthyidae Bleeker 1856

Remarks: *Hoplostethus trunovi* Kotlyar 1986 occurs extralimital on the Madagascar Ridge (Kotlyar 1986b: 111); it has not yet been recorded from the Madagascar EEZ.

Gephyroberyx darwini (Johnson 1866) – Darwin's slimehead; hoplostète de Darwin (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Kotlyar (1996: 119).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1656 (1).

Hoplostethus melanopus (Weber 1913) – Smallscale roughy; hoplostète scutelle (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1214 (2); MNHN 2014-1295 (4); MNHN 2014-1530 (1).

**Hoplostethus rifti* Kotlyar 1986 – Madagascar roughy

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Kotlyar (1986b: 120, fig. 9); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Kotlyar (1993: 180; 1996: 119).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU P-16475 (holotype).

Hoplostethus tenebricus Kotlyar 1980 – Mozambique roughy

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Kotlyar (1993: 180; 1996: 120).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ZMMU P-16475 (holotype).

Berycidae Lowe 1839

Beryx splendens Fowler 1934 – Slender alfonsino; béryx long (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 125-126).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0868 (2).

Centroberyx druzhinini (Busakhin 1981) – Druzhinin's alfonsino

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern and southern Madagascar by Kotlyar (1993: 180); subsequently reported by Fricke (1999: 126) as *Centroberyx lineatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829).

Distribution: Madagascar to Saya de Malha Bank (Seychelles) and Mauritius (Mascarenes); Philippines and South China Sea north to Japan and Ogasawara islands; New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1201 (1).

Holocentridae Bonaparte 1833

Myripristis adusta Bleeker 1853 – Shadowfin soldier; marignan ombré (French); ampify, fantsika (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *M. adustus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 44) as *M. adustus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 127), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 33).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga and

Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0698 (1).

Myripristis berndti Jordan & Evermann 1903 – Blotcheye soldierfish, bigscale soldierfish; marignan à oeillères (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 127); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 33), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Costa Rica, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands and Midway Atoll, south to Western Australia at 22°S, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Kermadec Islands, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243095 (5); AMNH 243097 (1); CAS 66563 (2); USNM 307475 (6).

Myripristis botche Cuvier 1829 – Blacktip soldierfish; marignan poklé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 13); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 45) as *M. melanostictus*, from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196) as *M. melanostictus*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 245643 (1).

Myripristis hexagona (Lacepède 1802) – Doubletooth soldierfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Greenfield (1974: 25) as *M. hexagonus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Randall and Guézé (1981: 6), from northwestern Madagascar by Randall and Greenfield (1996: 33), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 128), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 33).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: FMNH 6150 (1); FMNH 17997 (1); USNM 207766 (3).

Myripristis kuntee Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Shoulderbar soldierfish, epaulette soldierfish, pearly soldierfish; marignan ardoisé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *M. multiradiatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 128-129), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 33), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243154 (1); AMNH 243120 (1); AMNH I.245615 (1); AMNH 250668 (1); MNHN 1992-0863 (2); USNM 207770 (2).

Myripristis murdjan (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Pinecone soldierfish, blotcheye soldier, red soldierfish; marignan pomme de pin (French), bemaso (Malagasy, Soalara), moromboho (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 204); subsequently from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 224), from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 182), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 62, fig. 45), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *M. bowditchae* and *M. murdjan*, from Madagascar by Greenfield (1974: 11) as *M. parvidens*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *M. bowditchae*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 45), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 129-130), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 33).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, northern Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0862 (1); MNHN 1998-1489 (1); USNM 207466 (23); USNM 307564 (1).

Myripristis pralinia Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 (Fig. 8) – Scarlet soldierfish; marignan rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *M. pralinus*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0699 (1); USNM 207777 (1); USNM 387464 (3).

Myripristis seychellensis Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Seychelles soldierfish; poisson soldat rouge (French, Mauritius)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Randall and Greenfield (1996: 49); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 130-131), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 33).

Distribution: Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals, Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251465 (2); AMNH 251483 (1); MNHN 1992-0861 (1).

Myripristis violacea Bleeker 1851 – Lattice soldierfish; marignan violacé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *M. microphthalmus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Greenfield (1974: 13) as *M. violaceus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 45) as *M. violaceus*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Line, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251555 (2); MNHN 1992-0865 (1); USNM 207764 (5); USNM 207765 (2).



Figure 8. Holocentridae, *Myripristis pralinia* Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Myripristis vittata Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Immaculate soldier, white-tipped soldierfish; cardinal petit écailles (French, Réunion)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 131); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 34).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Neoniphon aurolineatus (Liénard 1839) – Yellow-striped squirrelfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 131-132); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 34), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Madagascar, Comoros, Aldabra and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Great Barrier Reef (Australia). Marine.

Neoniphon opercularis (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Blackfin squirrelfish; marignan aile noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 59) as *Holocentrus opercularis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus opercularis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 45) as *Flammeo opercularis*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Line Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0700 (1).

Neoniphon sammara (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Bloodspot squirrelfish; marignan tacheté (French); vonehohy (Malagasy, Nosy Be), ampify, fantsika (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 31-33) as *Holocentrum sammara*;

subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Holocentrum sammara*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 57-58), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus sammara*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Holocentrus sammara*, from Madagascar by Bauchot & Bianchi (1984: 44) as *Flammeo sammara*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 132-133), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 34), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia at 20°33'S, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0859 (1); MNHN 1992-0999 (4).

Plectrypops lima (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Shy soldier, cardinal soldierfish; ambatsy, fiamena (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka and Sakalava areas by Sauvage (1887: pl. 3, fig. 1; 1891a: 25-27) as *Holotrachys lima*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holotrachys lima*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 134-135).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Chagos Archipelago east to Cocos Island, Clipperton and Reviiallagigedo Islands (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0858 (1).

Sargocentron caudimaculatum (Rüppell 1838) – Silverspot squirrelfish, tailspot squirrelfish; marignan rouge et argent (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *Holocentrum caudimaculatum*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Randall (1998: 16), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 135), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 105), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 34), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Minami Tori Shima, south to Western Australia at 17°30'S, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1500 (1); UMMZ 214568 (1).

Sargocentron diadema (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Crown squirrelfish; soldat couronné (French); bemaso, vanda (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 42) as *Holocentrum diadema*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 86) as *H. diadema*, from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *H. diadema*, from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 182) as *H. diadema*, from Nosy Be and Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 58) as *Holocentrus diadema*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Holocentrus diadema*, from Madagascar by Randall and Heemstra (1985: 24), from Nosy Be and Toliara by Randall (1998: 23), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 135-137), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 35), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Farquhar Islands, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to

Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: FMNH 86802 (2); MNHN 1963-0155 (1); MNHN 1992-0998 (5); MNHN 1998-1491 (2); MNHN 2004-1220 (1); NMW 42039 (1); USNM 307505 (1); ZMH 13343 (2).

Sargocentron macrosquamis Golani 1984 – Dwarf soldierfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 137-138).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and eastern Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307505 (1).

Sargocentron melanospilos (Bleeker 1858) – Blackblotch squirrelfish; écureuil à points noirs (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 56) as *Holocentrus cornutus* (non Bleeker 1854), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus cornutus* (non Bleeker 1854), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Wake Atoll, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Sargocentron microstoma (Günther 1859) – Smallmouth squirrelfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar, Chagos Archipelago and Maldives east to Hawaiian, Line and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Material: AMNH 250672 (1) AMNH 250672 (2); AMNH 250675 (1); AMNH 251466 (2).

Sargocentron praslin (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Praslin soldierfish; marignan rouget (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Chesterfield Island by Randall and Heemstra (1985: 24); subsequently reported from Chesterfield Island by Randall (1998: 60), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 138).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251585 (1); CAS 66560 (1); FMNH 79501 (7); MNHN 1992-0854 (3); USNM 307565 (3).

Sargocentron punctatissimum (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Speckled squirrelfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 57) as *Holocentrus lacteoguttatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus lacteoguttatus*, from Toliara by Randall (1998: 64), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 138-139), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 35).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Easter Island, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 185727 (4); MNHN 1992-0856 (6); MNHN 1992-1000 (1); USNM 307517 (1).

Sargocentron rubrum (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Redcoat; holocentre rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus rubrum*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 45).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and Lord Howe Island; southeastern Atlantic; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0098 (1).

Sargocentron seychellense (Smith & Smith 1963) – Yellow-tipped squirrelfish; écureuil des Seychelles (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall and Heemstra (1985: 19); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall and Heemstra in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 421), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 14), from Madagascar by Randall (1998: 70), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 56; 2001: 56), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 139-140), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 35).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Réunion and Mauritius (Mascarenes), Cargados Carajos, Oman, Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66592 (1); FMNH 86782 (1); USNM 307529 (4).

Sargocentron spiniferum (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Sabre squirrelfish, long-jawed squirrelfish; marignan sabre (French); ampify, fantsika (Malagasy), ambatsy (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 86) as *Holocentrum spiniferum*; subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 2, fig. 6, pl. 15, fig. 3; 1891a: 28-30) as *Holocentrum leo*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 182) as *H. spiniferum*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 58-59, fig. 42 bis) as *Holocentrus spiniferus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus spiniferus*, by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 45), from Chesterfield Island by Randall and Heemstra (1985: 25), from Toliara by Randall (1998: 77), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 140-141), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 35), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251496 (1); FMNH 86730 (1); MNHN 1998-1488 (1); MNHN 1988-1490 (1); UMMZ 185543 (1); USNM 321287 (1).

Sargocentron tiere (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Blue-lined squirrelfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall (1998: 84); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 141-142), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 35).

Distribution: Madagascar, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga, and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0857 (1); USNM 171038 (1).

Sargocentron violaceum (Bleeker 1853) (Fig. 9) – Violet squirrelfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 219) as *Holocentrus violaceus*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et



Figure 9. Holocentridae, *Sargocentron violaceum* (Bleeker 1853), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar to Line Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0855 (1); MNHN 1992-0860 (1).

Oreosomatidae Bleeker 1859

Alloctytus verrucosus (Gilchrist 1906) – Warty dory

Status at Madagascar: New record from off Cap Saint Vincent (Tanjona Ankaboa), and from north of Toliara, based on CAS and USNM material.

Distribution: North Atlantic and circumglobal in Southern Hemisphere. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66564 (1); MNHN 1979-0420 (1); MNHN 1979-0421 (2); USNM 307599 (3); USNM 320678 (1).

Neocyttus acanthorhynchus Regan 1908 – Sharpsnout oreo

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Yearsley and Last (1998: 563).

Distribution: Madagascar to Saya de Malha Bank. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0419 (1).

Parazenidae McAllister 1968

Cyttopsis rosea (Lowe 1843) – Rosy dory; Saint Pierre rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0411 (4); MNHN 1988-0337 (3).

Parazen pacificus Kamohara 1935 – Parazen

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern and western Madagascar by Kotlyar (2001: 735 [696]).

Distribution: Western Atlantic; South Africa to Madagascar; southern Japan south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0389 (2); MNHN 2014-1278 (1); MNHN 2014-1700 (1); MNHN 2014-

1704 (1).

Zeniontidae Myers 1960

Zenion hololepis (Goode & Bean 1896) – Dwarf dory

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 2).

Distribution: Atlantic, western Indian Ocean, and northern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0398 (5); MNHN 1979-0423 (2); MNHN 1979-0690 (1); MNHN 2014-1627 (1); USNM 307305 (5).

Grammicolepididae Poey 1873

Grammicolepis brachiusculus Poey 1873 – Thorny tinsselfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0417 (1).

Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi Gilchrist 1922 – Spotted tinsselfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern and southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Widespread in Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0418 (1); MNHN 1988-0336 (2); MNHN 1998-0857 (1); MNHN 1998-0921 (6); MNHN 2002-1601 (1).

Zeidae Rafinesque 1815

Zenopsis conchifer (Lowe 1852) – Silvery John dory; Saint Pierre argenté (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0422 (2); MNHN 1988-0338 (1).

Zeus faber Linnaeus 1758 – John dory; Saint Pierre (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1979-0416 (1).

Pegasidae Bonaparte 1831

Eurypegasmus draconis (Linnaeus 1766) – Short dragonfish; petit dragon (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *Pegasus draconis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 142-143), from Madagascar by Palsson and Pietsch (1989: 15), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 36).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-0996 (1); MNHN 2014-1738 (1).



Figure 10. Solenostomidae, *Solenostomus cyanopterus* Bleeker 1854, Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

***Pegasus volitans* Linnaeus 1758 – Longtail seamoth**

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Solenostomidae Nardo 1843

***Solenostomus cyanopterus* Bleeker 1854 (Fig. 10) – Ghost pipefish; poisson-fantôme robuste (French); antsorofalafa (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), limiratsa, tserakantsilo (Malagasy, Sakalava)**

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 50, fig. 1; 1891a: 503) as *S. bleekeri*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 145-146), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 38).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands, north to southern Japan, south to eastern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Syngnathidae Bonaparte 1831

Remarks: *Syngnathus Coquerelii* was described in part from Madagascar by Duméril (1870: 575), based on 2 syntypes (MNHN 0000-6114, allegedly from Madagascar). The syntypes have been identified as *Syngnathus pelagicus* Linnaeus 1758, which is an Atlantic species, and the type locality of *S. coquerelii* is almost certainly incorrect. The latter species was subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75) and Sauvage (1887: pl. 50, fig. 3; 1891a: 505). Records of *Syngnathus acus* (non Linnaeus 1758) from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75) and Smith (1963: 539) cannot be identified within the family Syngnathidae; the locality was possibly incorrect.

***Acentronura mossambica* Smith 1963 (Fig. 11) – Shortpouch pygmy pipehorse; pseudo-hippocampe pygmée de Mozambique (French)**

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) as *Acentronura mossambica*; also reported from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 17) as *Acentronura (Acentronura) tentaculata* (non Günther 1870), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 99) as *Acentronura tentaculata* (non Günther 1870).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar and Persian Gulf. Marine.



Figure 11. Syngnathidae, *Acentronura mossambica* Smith 1963, Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Bryx analicarens (Duncker 1915) – Pink pipefish

Status at Madagascar: New record from northeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Gulf of Oman. Marine.

Material: AMNH 248112 (1); AMNH 248116 (1); AMNH 248118 (1).

Choeroichthys sculptus (Günther 1870) – Sculptured pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *C. suillus* (non Whitley 1951), from Madagascar by Dawson (1976: 59), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 35), from Madagascar by Dawson in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 447), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 36), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Line, Society and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 186037 (1).

Choeroichthys valencienni Kaup 1856 – Indian Ocean short-bodied pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 36); also reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *C. brachysoma* (non Bleeker 1855), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *C. brachysoma* (non Bleeker 1855), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 147) as *C. brachysoma* (non Bleeker 1855).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Amirantes, Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Material: AMNH 248714 (1); AMNH 248715 (1).

Coelonotus argulus (Peters 1855) – Flat-nosed pipefish; syngnathe virgule (French); filomboay (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1870: 189) based on Kaup; previously reported from Madagascar by Kaup (1853: 234, part) as *Hemimarsupium Goudotii*, a nomen nudum; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 188), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 35-36), from Madagascar by Smith (1963: 528), and from Madagascar by Dawson (1984: 125) as *Microphis (Coelonotus) argulus*.

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius east to Marquesas Islands. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 9229 (1).

Remarks: Records from Madagascar need verification.

***Corythoichthys* sp.** (Fig. 12) – Red-scribbled pipefish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1) as *C. amplexus* (non Dawson & Randall 1975).



Figure 12. Syngnathidae, *Corythoichthys* sp., Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Distribution: Oman, Seychelles, Madagascar. Marine.

Remarks: This species was treated as *Corythoichthys* sp. 4 by Kuitert (2009: 191)

Corythoichthys flavofasciatus (Rüppell 1838) – Network pipefish; syngnathe à traits jaunes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Corithoichthys flavofasciatus*; also reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75) as *Syngnathus conspicillatus* (non Jenyns 1842), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *C. flavofasciatus conspicillatus* (non Jenyns 1842), from northwestern Madagascar by Dawson (1977a: 310), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 39), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 147-148), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 36), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248114 (1); AMNH 248115 (3); UMMZ 185265 (1); UMMZ 185810 (1); USNM 214827 (1).

Corythoichthys haematopterus (Bleeker 1851) – Messmate pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Corythoichthys (Syngnathus) fasciatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Corithoichthys intestinalis* (non Ramsay 1881), from Toliara by Dawson (1977a: 330), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 41), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 100), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 36).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan and Taiwan, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 13701 (1); GCRL 14119 (1); GCRL 14440 (1); UMMZ 18561 (1); USNM 214960 (75).

Cosmocampus darrosanus (Dawson & Randall 1975) – Amirantes pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ifaty in original description of *Syngnathus lumbricoides* by Maugé (1981: 61-64, fig. 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 54).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1883.5.24.85 (1 paratype of of *Syngnathus lumbricoides* Maugé 1981), MNHN 1979-0677 (holotype of *Syngnathus lumbricoides* Maugé 1981); MNHN 1979-0678 (2 paratypes of *Syngnathus lumbricoides* Maugé 1981).

Doryrhamphus bicarinatus Dawson 1981 – Narrowstripe pipefish

Status at Madagascar: New record from northeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Maldives. Marine.

Material: AMNH 248117 (1).

Doryrhamphus excisus Kaup 1856 – Bluestripe pipefish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 104), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), as *D. melanopleura* (non Bleeker 1858), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *D. melanopleura* (non Bleeker 1858), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *D. excisus excisus*.

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mexico, north to Ryukyu, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia and southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland). Marine.

Halicampus dunckeri (Chabanaud 1929) – Duncker's pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Micrognathus dunckeri*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Halicampus matafaae (Jordan & Seale 1906) – Samoan pipefish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Micrognathus matafaae*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and Chesterfield Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Hippichthys cyanospilus (Bleeker 1854) – Blue-spotted pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Syngnathus cyanospilus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *Syngnathus cyanospilus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *Syngnathus cyanospilus*, from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Dawson (1978: 154), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 99), from Madagascar by Dawson in Daget et al. (1986: 284), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Hippichthys cyanospilus*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Palau and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0347 (1); USNM 217482 (2).

Hippichthys spicifer (Rüppell 1838) – Bellybarred pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Toli by Bleeker (1874: 75) as *Syngnathus gastrotaenia*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 19-20, fig. 13) as *S. spicifer*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *S. spicifer*, from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Dawson (1978: 150), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 99), from Madagascar by Dawson in Daget et al. (1986: 283), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar east to Caroline and Mariana Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: GCRL 14823 (1); MNHN 0000-0710 (1); MNHN 1907-0010 (1); MNHN 1965-0348 (1); USNM 217485 (1); USNM 217486 (1); USNM 217487 (1).

Hippocampus borboniensis Duméril 1870 – Reunion seahorse; soavalindriake, dragon (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 50, fig. 2; 1891a: 504); subsequently reported from Ankify by Fourmanoir (1957: 20, fig. 14) as *H. kuda* (non Bleeker 1852), from Madagascar by Smith (1963: 518) as *H. kuda* (non Bleeker 1852), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *H. kuda* (non Bleeker 1852), from Madagascar by Dawson in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 453) as *H. kuda* (non Bleeker 1852), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 142) as *H. kuda* (non Bleeker 1852), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106) as *H. kuda* (non Bleeker 1852), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 37).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion (western Mascarenes) and Maldives. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 21163 (1).

Remarks: Treated as valid as *H. borboriensis* by Kuitert (2009: 114).

Hippocampus camelopardalis Bianconi 1854 (Fig. 13) – Giraffe seahorse

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Microgathus andersonii (Bleeker 1858) – Shortnose pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Dawson (1982: 678); also reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) as *M. brevirostris* (non Rüppell 1838), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *M. brevirostris* (non Rüppell 1838), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 122), and from Madagascar by Dawson in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 454).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1931-0263 (1); USNM 214141 (1).

Microphis fluviatilis (Peters 1852) – Freshwater pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Duncker (1915: 58, part) as *Belonichthys fluviatilis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Dawson (1984: 139), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 130) as *M. (Belonichthys) fluviatilis*, from Madagascar by Dawson in Daget et al. (1986: 284), from Madagascar by Dawson in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 456), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Kuitert (2009: 273), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232433 (2); GCRL 17312 (3); USNM 216257 (1).

Microphis millepunctatus (Kaup 1856) – Shorttail pipefish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Kaup (1856b: 60-61) as



Figure 13. Syngnathidae, *Hippocampus camelopardalis* Bianconi 1854, Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Doryichthys millepunctatus; previously listed from Madagascar as name only in Kaup (1853: 234); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Duméril (1870: 595-596) as *Microphis brachyurus* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Günther (1870) as *Doryichthys millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *D. (Syngnathus) millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75) as *D. millepunctatus* and *Doryichthys brachyurus* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Duncker (1915: 46) as *Microphis brachyurus* (non Bleeker 1854), from Fohohy, eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 420) as *D. millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 37) as *Doryrhamphinarum brachyurum*, from Madagascar by Dawson (1979: 471) as *Oostethus brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Dawson (1984: 156-157) as *Microphis (Oostethus) brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 139) as *Microphis (Oostethus) brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Dawson in Daget et al. (1986: 286) as *Microphis (Oostethus) brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Dawson in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 456) as *M. brachyurus* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Microphis brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 152) as *M. brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *M. brachyurus millepunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 37), and from Madagascar by Kuitert (2009: 273).

Distribution: South and East Africa east to Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1901-0011 (neotype, as selected by Dawson (1979:473); AMNH 88100 (4); AMNH 88168 (8); BMNH 1920.3.2.2-3 (2); BMNH 1920.3.2.4 (1); MNHN 1933-0036 (1); MNHN 1962-0196 (1); MNHN 1891-0671 (1); MNHN 1891-0672 (1); MNHN B.2884 (7); MNHN 1977-0060 (18); MNHN 1977-0760 (18); SMF 3920 (2).

**Microphis vaillantii* (Juillerat 1880) – Vaillant's river pipefish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Coelonotus vaillantii* by Juillerat (1880: 176); reported from Madagascar by Kaup (1856b: 62) as *Hemithylacus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Hemithycaulus (Syngnathus) leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), and from Madagascar by Duméril (1870: 599-600) as *Hemithylacus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854); subsequently reported

from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75) as *Coelonotus liaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 50, fig. 5; 1891a: 507) as *Hemithylacus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Duncker (1915: 57) as *Coelonotus liaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 85-86, fig. 71) as *Coelonotus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 189, fig. 102) as *Coelonotus liaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 36-37, pl. 5, fig. 2) as *Coelonotus liaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Smith (1963: 529) as *Coelonotus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Dawson (1984: 136) as *Microphis leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 132) as *Microphis (Coelonotus) leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Dawson in Daget et al. (1986: 285) as *Microphis (Coelonotus) leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Microphis leiaspis Coelonotus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Microphis leiaspis Coelonotus leiaspis* (non Bleeker 1854); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 49B, fig. 6; 1891a: 508) as *Coelonotus vaillanti*.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN A.2359 (holotype); BMNH 1889.8.1.33 (2); MNHN 1932-0022 (1); MNHN 0000-0032 - 0000-0023 (1); MNHN A.1436 (1); MNHN 6033 (2); ZMB 13468 (2); ZMB 19775 (2).

Penetopteryx taeniocephalus Lunel 1881 – Oceanic pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Dawson and Allen (1978: 399), from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 155), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 153).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Christmas Island (Line Islands). Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 24024 (1); GCRL 15710 (1); MNHN 1965-0625 (1); MNHN 1965-0626 (1); SIO 66-587 (1).

Phoxocampus belcheri (Kaup 1856) – Rock pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *Ichthyocampus belcheri*; subsequently reported from northern and southwestern Madagascar by Dawson (1977b: 617), and from Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 158).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Seychelles east to Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248119 (1); UMMZ 186036 (1); USNM 216259 (1).

Syngnathoides biaculeatus (Bloch 1785) – Alligator pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kaup (1856b: 19) as *Gasterotokeus biaculeatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Gastrotokeus (Syngnathus) biaculeatus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75) as *G. biaculeatus*, from Ankify and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 21, fig. 15), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Dawson (1985: 181), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 154).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1900-0056 (1); USNM 214820 (4); USNM 214821 (1); USNM 214822 (1).

Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus (Bleeker 1857) – Double-ended pipefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *Yosia* [sic] *bicoarctata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 154), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 37).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar, Comoros and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Aulostomidae Rafinesque 1815

Aulostomus chinensis (Linnaeus 1766) – Chinese trumpetfish; poisson-trompette (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *A. valentini*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 143-144), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 36).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara, Hawaiian, Johnston and Easter islands, south to Western Australia at 31°52'S, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243160 (1); AMNH 251550 (1); MNHN 1992-0684 (3).

Fistulariidae Stark 1828

Fistularia commersonii Rüppell 1838 – Cornetfish, smooth flutemouth; cornette à taches bleues (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 144-145); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 38), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic: Ascension Island; Red Sea, Indo-Pacific: East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia at 19°09'S, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Rapa; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0683 (1).

Fistularia petimba Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803 – Serrate flutemouth; cornette rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 223) as *F. serrata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 145), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 38).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas except eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0345 (4).

Centriscidae Bonaparte 1831

Aeoliscus punctulatus (Bianconi 1854) (Fig. 14) – Speckled shrimpfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Amphisile punctulata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *A. strigatus* (non Günther 1861), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1905-0149 (1); MNHN 2007-0023 (1).



Figure 14. Centriscidae, *Aeoliscus punctulatus* (Bianconi 1854), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Centriscus scutatus Linnaeus 1758 – Grooved razorfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Amphisile scutata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 75), and from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 104, fig. 17).

Distribution: Red Sea and Persian Gulf east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Macroramphosus gracilis (Lowe 1839) – Slender snipefish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 105).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1398 (1).

Macroramphosus scolopax (Linnaeus 1758) – Longspine snipefish; bécasse de mer (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-1211 (1).

Notopogon xenosoma Regan 1914 – Longspine bellowfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Duhamel (1995: 277-281); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Duhamel (1997: 85), and from Madagascar by Stewart (2015: 1072).

Distribution: South Africa, southern Madagascar, New Caledonia, southern Australia, New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1995-0012 (4); MNHN 1995-0018 (1); MNHN 1995-0019 (1).

Dactylopteridae Gill 1861

Dactyloptena orientalis (Cuvier [ex Russell] 1829) – Common helmet gurnard; grondin volant oriental (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Dactylopterus orientalis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1974: 76) as *Corystion orientalis*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 275), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 3 C), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *Dactylopterus volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 168-169), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 38).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), northern New Zealand, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0864 (1); MNHN 1992-1034 (6).

Dactyloptena peterseni Nyström 1887 – Starry flying gurnard

Status at Madagascar: First record from Lokobe by Fourmanoir (1957: 276, fig. 178) as *Diacocus peterseni*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Plectrogeniidae Fowler 1938***Plectrogenium nanum*** Gilbert 1905 – Pygmy scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Mandrytsa (1992: 16 [108]).

Distribution: Madagascar; Taiwan north to southern Japan and Kyushu-Palau Ridge; Hawaiian Islands; New Caledonia, Matthew-Hunter Ridge and Kermadec Islands to New Zealand and Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1592 (1); MNHN 2002-0132 (1); MNHN 2002-0133 (1); MNHN 2002-0134 (2); MNHN 2002-0135 (1); ZIN 49327 (1).

Setarchidae Matsubara 1943***Setarches guentheri*** Johnson 1864 – Channelled rockfish; rascasse sillonnée (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from Banc du Leven and Toliara, based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0345 (5); MNHN 2004-0012 (1); MNHN 2004-0013 (1); MNHN 2004-0014 (1); MNHN 2004-0015 (1); MNHN 2004-0016 (1); MNHN 2004-0017 (1); MNHN 2004-0025 (2); MNHN 2004-0052 (2); MNHN 2004-0054 (1); USNM 307880 (1).

Scorpaenidae Risso 1827

Remarks: A species reported from Nosy Be as *Acanthodes fragilis* by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 2 D) and Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 23, fig. 14) is based on an unidentifiable juvenile scorpaenid. The species *Ebosia falcata* Matsunuma & Motomura 2014 was allegedly described from off Madagascar (Matsunuma and Motomura 2014a: [2] 294); in fact, however, the type locality is on the Saya de Malha Bank (Seychelles EEZ), and the species has not yet been recorded from Madagascar.

Brachypterois serrulifer Fowler 1938 – Serrated spiderfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Anakao by Matsunuma et al. (2013: 427).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, Madagascar, Oman and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0028 (1).

Caracanthus madagascariensis (Guichenot 1869) – Spotted croucher; poisson velours (French); tsikorokodoha, hiata (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Guichenot (1869: 195-197, pl. 12, fig. 4) as *Crossoderma madagascariense*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 87), from Toliara by Sauvage (1887: pl. 35, fig. 8; 1891a: 303-304) as *Crossoderma madagascariensis*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 38).

Distribution: Sodwana Bay (South Africa) and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5656 (9 syntypes).

Caracanthus unipinna (Gray 1831) – Pygmy coral croucher

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 405) as *C. unipinnus*; also reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 274, fig. 177) as *C. zeylonicus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *C. unipinnus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 168), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 39).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Great Barrier Reef (Australia), Loyalty Islands, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Dendrochirus hemprichi Matsunuma, Motomura & Bogorodsky 2017 – Western shortfin lionfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Matsunuma et al. (2017: 33); previously reported from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 23) as *D. brachypterus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *D. brachypterus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *D. brachypterus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), and from Madagascar by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331) as *D. brachypterus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0288 (1); MNHN 1992-0289 (2); MNHN 1992-0668 (2); MNHN 1992-0672 (1); MNHN 2004-0050 (1); UMMZ 185445 (1).

Dendrochirus zebra (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Zebra lionfish; ptérois zèbre (French); lafo (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1860: 126) as *Pterois zebra*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 87) as *Pseudomonopterus zebra*, from Sarodrano Reef by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Pterois zebra*, from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 155), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 39).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Ebosia vespertina Matsunuma & Motomura 2015 – Wasp lionfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Matsunuma and Motomura (2015a: [2] 111).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Mozambique to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 189715 (1 paratype).

Iracundus signifer Jordan & Evermann 1903 – Decoy scorpionfish; poisson-scorpion à piège (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Sebastapistes* cf. *asperella*.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar to western Mascarenes; Taiwan north to southern Japan; New Caledonia, Hawaiian Islands; Cook Islands to Pitcairn Group, south to Rapa (probably more widespread). Marine.

Neomerinthe erostris (Alcock 1896) – Alcock's scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 61) as *N. rotunda*.

Distribution: Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to French Polynesia, north to Taiwan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0752 (2); MNHN 2004-0051 (1); MNHN 2004-0056 (2).

Neoscorpaena nielseni (Smith 1964) – Nielsen's scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 62).

Distribution: South Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0048 (5); MNHN 2004-0055 (1).

Parapterois heterura (Bleeker 1856) – Blackfoot firefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 99, fig. 13) as *P. heterurus*.

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar; Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan and Japan. Marine.

Parascorpaena aurita (Rüppell 1838) – Golden scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Parascorpaena picta* (non Cuvier 1829), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from Nosy Be and Chesterfield Island by Motomura et al. 2009: 43), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 63).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249481 (3); AMNH 249482 (1); CAS 54035 (1); CAS 54036 (1); CAS 207369 (1); MNHN 1992-0293 (1); MNHN 1992-0575 (1); MNHN 2010-0526 (2); USNM 266175 (1).

Parascorpaena maculipinnis Smith 1957 – Spotfin scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar; Ryukyu Islands and southern Japan; northern Australia. Probably more widespread. Marine.

Parascorpaena mcadamsi (Fowler 1938) – McAdams's scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 63).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Comoros and Réunion east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Society Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2010-0949 (1).

Parascorpaena mossambica (Peters 1855) – Mozambique scorpionfish; poisson-scorpion du Mozambique (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 63); previously reported from Madagascar by Smith (1957a: 59) as *Parascorpaena picta* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & van Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331) as *P. picta* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & van Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829); subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 54013 (4); MNHN 1965-0450 (6); MNHN 1992-0299 (1); MNHN 1992-0666 (2); MNHN 1992-1018 (2).

Phenacoscorpius adenensis Norman 1939 – Toothed no-line scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 64); subsequently reported from off northwestern Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2012: 156).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Fiji, south to New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1522 (1).

Pontinus nigerimum Eschmeyer 1983 – Blacklash scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 64).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar and Réunion. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0046 (1).

Pterois antennata (Bloch 1787) – Spotfin lionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien & Bouchon (1976: 331) as *Pteropterus antennata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 157), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 39), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales, Kermadec Islands and to Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0669 (1).

Pterois miles (Bennett 1828) – Devil firefish; poisson scorpion (French); lafo (Malagasy, Soalara and Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara and Maromena by Angot (1950c: 187) as *P. miles* and *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758); also reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758); subsequently reported from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 140) as *Pterois muricata*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 273, fig. 176) as *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758), from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 100), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), as *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 158-159), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 40), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Indonesia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant); invasive in the Western Atlantic. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 52800 (1); MNHN 1966-0815 (4); MNHN 1992-0295 (2); MNHN 1992-0495 (1); MNHN 1992-0671 (5); MNHN 1998-1496 (1); MNHN 2004-0026 (1); USNM 171087 (1).

Pterois mombasae (Smith 1957) – Frillfin lionfish; laffe mombaise (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Matsunuma and Motomura (2014b: [12] 338).

Distribution: East and South Africa and Madagascar east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0494 (1); SMF 4210 (1).

Pterois radiata Cuvier [ex Parkinson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Radial firefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Pteropterus radiata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106), from Madagascar by Matsunuma and Motomura (2014b: [18] 344), and from Nosy Be and Chesterfield Island by Matsunuma and Motomura (2015b: [14] 158).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to southern Japan, Marshall, Line and Marquesas islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28107-013 (1); CAS 207368 (1); MNHN 1992-0496 (1); MNHN 1992-0667 (2).

Pterois russelii Bennett [ex Russell] 1831 – Plaintail lionfish; laffe gouvernail (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 159).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1495 (1).

Rhinopias frondosa (Günther 1892) – Weedy scorpionfish; poisson-scorpion des algues (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 159-160), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 74; 2001: 74), from off southwestern Madagascar by Motomura and Johnson (2006: 508), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 40), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 65).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Caroline Islands, north to Philippines and Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0492 (2).

Scorpaena scrofa Linnaeus 1758 – Red scorpionfish; rascasse rouge (French); kabo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239).

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea and northeastern Atlantic: British Isles to Cape Verde Islands including Madeira; southwestern Indian Ocean: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0005 (1); MNHN 2004-0039 (1).

Scorpaenodes albaiensis (Evermann & Seale 1907) – Longfingered scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Hypomacrus albaiensis*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 106) as *Scorpaenodes alabaiensis*, and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 66).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa east to Fiji and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0296 (1).

Scorpaenodes guamensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Guam scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 272); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1957a: 66), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Madagascar by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 160), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 40).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake, Marshall and

Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Kermadec Islands, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249475 (8); AMNH 249477 (1); AMNH 249478 (2); CAS 207623 (1).

Scorpaenodes hirsutus (Smith 1957) – Hairy scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) at 35°03'S, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0296 (1).

Scorpaenodes parvipinnis (Garrett 1864) – Coral scorpionfish, lowfin scorpionfish; poisson-scorpion à épines courtes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239); subsequently reported from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 161), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 40), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Society islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga. Marine.

Scorpaenodes varipinnis Smith 1957 – Blotchfin scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239); subsequently reported from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 67).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoro Islands and Madagascar east to Guam and Vanuatu, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Society Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0452 (1).

Scorpaenopsis diabolus (Cuvier [G.] [ex Duhamel de Monceau & LaMarre] 1829) – Devil scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 161-162); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Randall and Eschmeyer (2001: 22), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 40), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 67).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Society islands, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0673 (1); USNM 266219 (1).

Scorpaenopsis gibbosa (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Humpback scorpionfish; rascasse bossue (French); kabo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 162), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 40), from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 68), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues

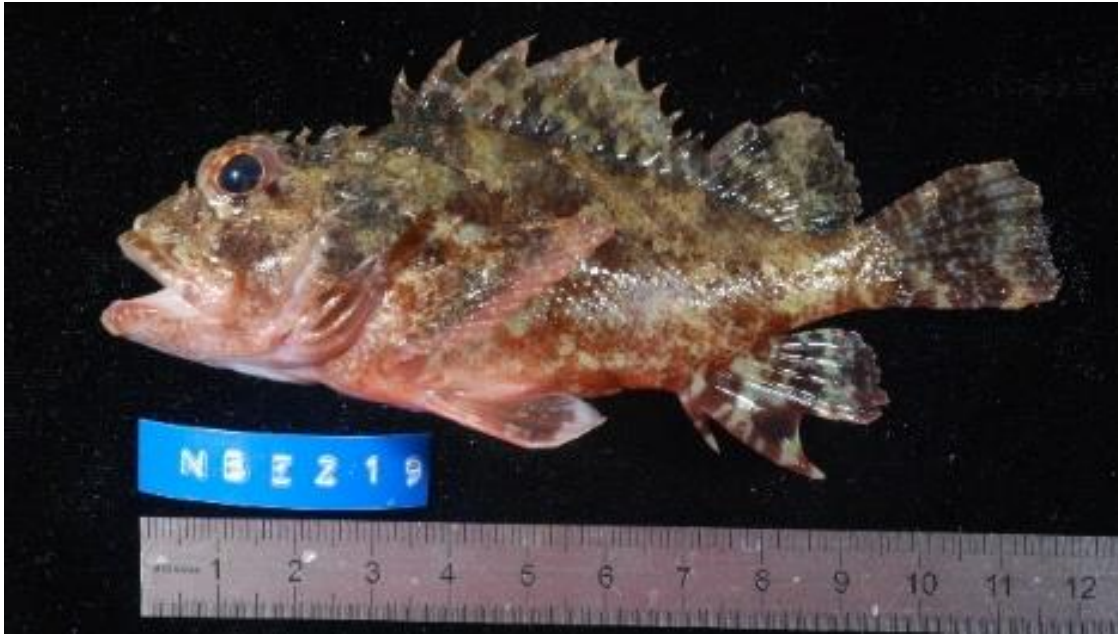


Figure 15. Scorpaenidae, *Scorpaenopsis longispina* Randall & Eschmeyer 2001, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

(Mascarenes), and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0297 (1).

Scorpaenopsis longispina Randall & Eschmeyer 2001 (Fig. 15) – Longspine scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Scorpaenopsis possi Randall & Eschmeyer 2001 – Poss's scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Chesterfield Island in original description by Randall and Eschmeyer (2001: 54); previously reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Dendroscorpaena cirrhosa* (non Thunberg 1793), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331) as *D. cirrhosa* (non Thunberg 1793).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar east to Caroline and Marquesas Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249474 (2); AMNH 249479 (1); CAS 54199 (1 paratype).

Scorpaenopsis venosa (Cuvier 1829) – Raggy scorpionfish; poisson-scorpion à guenilles (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 69).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Japan, south to New Caledonia and Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0031 (1).

Scorpaenopsis vittapinna Randall & Eschmeyer 2001 – Bandfin scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: New record from north of Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes)

east to Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307939 (1).

Sebastapistes mauritiana (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Spineblotch scorpionfish, Mauritius scorpionfish; poisson-scorpion de Maurice (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 163-164); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 41), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 70).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, south to New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0453 (6); MNHN 1992-0294 (1); MNHN 2010-0527 (1).

Sebastapistes strongia (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Barchin scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 270) as *Kantapus oglinus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *S. kowiensis*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *S. oglinus*, from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331) as *S. kowiensis*, *S. nuchalis* and *S. oglinus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 164), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 70).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Mariana, Gilbert, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 207621 (18); MNHN 1992-0298 (1); MNHN 1999-0068 (5); MNHN 2004-0038 (1).

Sebastapistes taeniophrys (Fowler 1943) – Eyebrow scorpionfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 70).

Distribution: Madagascar; Philippines. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0454 (1).

Taenianotus triacanthus Lacepède 1802 – Leaf scorpionfish; poisson balance (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 164-165), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 41), and from Madagascar by Motomura et al. (2011: 70).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Galápagos Archipelago, north to southern Japan, Midway Atoll and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0572 (4).

Tetrarogidae Smith 1949

Ablabys binotatus (Peters 1855) (Fig. 16) – Redskinfish; poisson-feuille peau-rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Amblyapistus binotatus*.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0493 (5); MNHN 2004-0143 (1).

Ablabys taenionotus (Cuvier 1829) – Cockatoo waspfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Amblyapistus taenionotus*;



Figure 16. Tetrarogidae, *Ablabys binotatus* (Peters 1855), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 165-166), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 41).

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Japan and Taiwan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. Marine.

Apistidae Gill 1859

Apistus carinatus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Ocellated waspfish; rascasse ocellée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 99, fig. 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Papua (Indonesia), north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0060 (4); MNHN 2004-0061 (1); MNHN 2004-0062 (3).

Synanceiidae Swainson 1839

Inimicus filamentosus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Filament-finned stinger; poisson pierre béquillard (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 87) as *Pelor filamentosum*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1958b: 176), from northwestern Madagascar by Eschmeyer et al. (1979: 486, 494), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 74; 2001: 74), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 155-156), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 39).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Mascarenes and Maldives. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A.998 (1); MNHN 1992-0574 (1).

Minous monodactylus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Grey stingfish; poisson pierre gris (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 106) as *M. trachycephalus* (non Bleeker 1855).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, north to Japan and south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Synanceia verrucosa Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Stonefish; lafohara (Malagasy, Soalara), torotoroko (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10) as *Synanceia verrucosa*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 87), from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 302), from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 187), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 274), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Synanceichthys verrucosus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 166-167), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 41).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall, Tuamotu and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Middleton Reef, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-0997 (1); MNHN 0000-5527 (1); MNHN 1992-0573 (1).

Triglidae Rafinesque 1815

Chelidonichthys capensis (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Cape gurnard; grondin du Cap (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Namibia and South Africa to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0043 (1).

Lepidotrigla faurei Gilchrist & Thompson 1914 – Scalybreast gurnard

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Fourmanoir (1961a: 100-101, fig. 14).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1986.6.19.9-11 (3); MNHN 2004-0114 (2).

Lepidotrigla multispinosa Smith 1934 – Indian Ocean spiny gurnard

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Richards (1992: 56).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1992.3.25.32 (1); MNHN 1988-0346 (4); MNHN 2004-0063 (3); MNHN 2004-0079 (2); MNHN 2004-082 (4); MNHN 2004-0083 (1); ZMMU P-18834 (1).

Lepidotrigla spiloptera Günther 1880 – Spotwing gurnard; grondin aile tachetée (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, south to Australia (Queensland, Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-2028 (1).

Pterygotrigla guezei Fourmanoir 1963 – Guézé's gurnard

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar to western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0076 (1).

Pterygotrigla macrorhynchus Kamohara 1936 – Longnose gurnard

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Richards and Yato (2014: 29-30, fig. 3).

Distribution: Mozambique and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307636 (2); USNM 393313 (2).

Peristediidae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

Peristedion weberi Smith 1934 – Weber's armoured gurnard

Status at Madagascar: First record from northern Madagascar by Kawai (2016: 345).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0348 (4); MNHN 2004-0086 (3); MNHN 2004-0109 (1); MNHN 2006-1320 (1); SAIAB 189418 (2).

Satyrichthys laticeps (Schlegel 1852) – Widehead armoured gurnard

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0064 (1).

Bembridae Kaup 1873

Bembradium roseum Gilbert 1905 – Rosy bembrid

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Indonesia east to Sala-y-Gomez Ridge and Chile, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0126 (3); MNHN 2002-0127 (1); USNM 366399 (1).

Platycephalidae Swainson 1839

Cociella heemstrai Knapp 1996 – Heemstra's flathead

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be, Ambanoro and off Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Knapp (1996: 27-29); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 277) as *Platycephalus crocodilus* (non Cuvier [ex Tilesius] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Platycephalus crocodilus* (Cuvier [ex Tilesius] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1829), from Madagascar by Knapp in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 483) as *Cociella* sp., from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 170) as *C. crocodila* (non Cuvier [ex Tilesius] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 42) as *C. ?crocodila* (non Cuvier [ex Tilesius] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *C. crocodila* (non Cuvier [ex Tilesius] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, and Madagascar east to Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88086 (1); MNHN B-2887 (4 paratypes); MNHN 1994-0504 (1 paratype); MNHN 2002-0129 81); MNHN 2002-0130 (1); USNM 303749 (4 paratypes); USNM 326292 (3 paratypes).

Cociella punctata (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Spotted flathead; tohovato (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Cuvier [ex Commerson] in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1829: 243-244) as *Platycephalus punctatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *P. punctatus*, and from southwestern and eastern Madagascar by Knapp (1996: 23-27).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to Taiwan,

south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88086 (1); MNHN 1994-0505 (1); USNM 327287 (1).

Papilloculiceps longiceps (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Tentacled flathead; platycéphale tentaculé (French); ambanilakana, toho, tohompasy (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Platycephalus grandidieri* by Sauvage (1873: 56); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 36, fig. 3; 1891a: 308-309) as *Platycephalus grandidieri*, from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 378) as *Platycephalus grandidieri*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 277, fig. 180) as *Platycephalus tentaculatus*, from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 378) as *Platycephalus grandidieri*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Platycephalus grandidieri* and *P. tentaculatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427) as *P. tentaculatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 46), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 17), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Oman and Gulf of Aden south to northern South Africa, east to Madagascar and Seychelles; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251607 (1); MNHN 0000-5659 (1 syntype of *Platycephalus grandidieri* Sauvage 1873); MNHN 1966-0807 (8), MNHN 1966-0872 (4); MNHN 1998-1487 (1).

Platycephalus indicus (Linnaeus 1758) – Bartail flathead; platycéphale indien (French); ambanilakana, toho, tohompase (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Cottus madagascariensis* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 231, 248-249, pl. 11, figs. 1-2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1829: 238) as *Platycephalus insidiator*, from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *P. insidiator*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 76) as *P. insidiator*, subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *P. insidiator*, from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 187) as *P. insidiator*, from Nosy Be and Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 277, fig. 179), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 427), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 46), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 117).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia and New South Wales (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88065 SW (1 C&S); CAS 66586 (2); MNHN 1966-0807 (8), MNHN 1966-0872 (4); MNHN 1966-1054 (1); MNHN 1966-1055 (1); MNHN 1966-1056 (1); MNHN 1992-0695 (1); MNHN 1998-1523 (1); MNHN 1999-0074 (1).

Rogadius pristiger (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Thorny flathead; platycéphale épineux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 256).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0136 (1); USNM 340472 (2); USNM 340474 (1); USNM 408670 (2).

Rogadius tuberculatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Tuberculated flathead; platycéphale poignard (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Platycephalus tuberculatus*.

Distribution: Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Sorsogona portuguesa (Smith 1953) – South African thorny flathead

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Knapp and Heemstra (2011: 75).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0137 (1); USNM 303746 (1).

Sunagocia arenicola (Schultz in Schultz, Woods & Lachner 1966) – Broadhead flathead; poisson-crocodile à tête large (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and Solomon Islands. Marine.

Sunagocia otaitensis (Cuvier [ex Parkinson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Fringelip flathead

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 171) as *Thysanophrys otaitensis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 42).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0455 (2); MNHN 1992-0577 (1); USNM 303748 (1).

Thysanophrys celebica (Bleeker 1855) – Celebes flathead

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239) as *Platycephalus pristis*.

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Solomon Islands, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 245628 (1).

Thysanophrys chiltonae Schultz in Schultz, Woods & Lachner 1966 – Chilton's flathead

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Antsirantsara in original description by Knapp (2013: 132).

Distribution: South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Mariana, Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 52146 (2).

Ambassidae Klunzinger 1870

Ambassis ambassis (Lacepède 1802) – Commerson's glassy; ambasse (French); ambatsy, amboradanda (Malagasy); ambara (Malagasy, Tongobory), samboradanda (Malagasy, Menabe), karara (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Ambassis productus* by Guichenot (1866: 130-131); also reported from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River in original description of *Ambassis klunzingeri* by Steindachner (1880b: 238-239), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *A. gymnocephalus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 297) as *A. gymnocephalus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as

A. gymnocephalus (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 172-173) as *A. gymnocephalus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *A. gymnocephalus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802); subsequently reported from Morondava River by Playfair (1868: 10), by Bleeker (1874: 94) as *A. Commersonii* and *A. productus*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 41, fig. 6; 1891a: 113-115) as *A. commersonii*, from Marovoay by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 499), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 57) as *A. Commersoni*, from Onilaky River by Boulenger (1915: 112-113) as *A. commersonii*, from Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *A. Commersoni*, from Ankarana and Ivoloïna by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *A. Commersoni*, from Ambila Lemaitso by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *A. Commersoni*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 86-88) as *A. commersonii*, from Tongobory by Pellegrin (1907: 204) as *A. commersonii*, from Folohy and Ambila Lemaitso by Regan (1920: 420) as *A. commersonii*, from Tamatave (Toamasina), Brickaville (Vohobinany) and Fénérife (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) by Arnoult and Bauchot (1953: 224) as *A. commersonii*, from southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 237, fig. 158) as *A. Commersoni*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 42, pl. 2) as *A. commersoni*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *A. commersonii*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *A. commersoni*, from Madagascar by Heemstra and Martin in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 508) as *A. productus*, and from Madagascar by Anderson and Heemstra (2003: 201).

Distribution: East and South Africa east to Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 12158 (1); AMNH 88042 (10); AMNH 88145 (12); AMNH 228083 (1); AMNH 231245 (1); BMNH 1909.7.27.36 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.5 (1); MNHN 0000-4173 (holotype of *Ambassis productus* Guichenot 1866); MNHN 1960-0230 (3); MNHN 1963-0172 (5); MNHN 1966-0764 (1); MNHN 1987-0560 (5); MNHN 1998-1501 (1); MNHN 1998-1502 (1); MNHN 1998-1513 (2); MNHN 2002-0477 (1); MNHN 2002-0828 (6); NMW 10879-10880 (2 syntypes of *Ambassis klunzingeri* Steindachner 1880); NMW 34621-34624 (4 syntypes of *Ambassis klunzingeri* Steindachner 1880); NMW 41597 (1 syntype of *Ambassis klunzingeri* Steindachner 1880); SAIAB 32152 (1); SAIAB 45356 (3).

**Ambassis fontoyonti* Pellegrin 1932 – Madagascar perchlet; ambatsy, boetrika (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Faraony, Manakara Province in original description by Pellegrin (1932d: 425-426); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 89-91, fig. 54), from Sahasinaka District by Pellegrin (1935: 70), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 55-56, pl. 9, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 298), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), and from Madagascar by Anderson and Heemstra (2003: 203-204, fig. 4).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0175 (lectotype, as designated by Anderson and Heemstra 2003: 203); AMNH 229516 SW (1 C&S); MNHN 1932-0174 and 0176-0177 (3 paralectotypes); MNHN 1960-0231 (6); MNHN 1963-0168 (9); MNHN 1966-0892 (4); MNHN 1966-0893 (5).

Ambassis natalensis Gilchrist & Thompson 1908 – Slender glassy; ambache de Natal (French); fitse, tsoborokodo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 39) as *A. safgha*; also reported from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *A. Kopsi* (non Bleeker 1858), from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1933: 88-89) as *A. kopsi* (non Bleeker 1858), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 56-57) as *A. kopsii* (non Bleeker 1858), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *A. safgha*, by Catala (1975: 63) as *A. kopsii* (non Bleeker 1858),

from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 298), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from Madagascar by Anderson and Heemstra (2003: 205-206), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 42).

Distribution: Red Sea, South and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to China and Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97369 (1); AMNH 215526 (2); AMNH 228057 (1); AMNH 228082 (1); AMNH 228090 (2); AMNH 228098 (1); AMNH 245677 (18); MNHN 1931-0205 (4); MNHN 1965-0357 (7); MNHN 1966-0895 (3); MNHN 1987-560 (6); MNHN 1998-1505 (1).

Ambassis urotaenia Bleeker 1852 – Banded-tail glasy perchlet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 237-238); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia and Fiji, north to southern Japan. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 301524 (5); USNM 301526 (5).

Acropomatidae Gill 1893

Acropoma heemstrai Okamoto & Golani 2017 – Glowbelly; maconde lumineux (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1444 (1); MNHN 1988-1448 (1); MNHN 1988-1501 (1); MNHN 1988-1504 (1); MNHN 1988-1506 (1); MNHN 1988-1585 (1); MNHN 1998-0849 (1); MNHN 1998-0850 (1); MNHN 2015-0110 (1).

Remarks: This species is closely allied to *Acropoma japonicum* Günther 1859; it was recently described, but not yet recorded from Madagascar, by Okamoto and Golani (2017).

Parascombrops argyreus (Gilbert & Cramer 1897) – Silver splitfin; maconde argentée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar as *Synagrops argyreus* by Prokofiev and Schwarzhans (2015: 84); subsequently reported from east of Banc Leven by Schwarzhans and Prokofiev (2017: 31).

Distribution: Madagascar; Coral Sea to Tasman Sea, Vanuatu and Tonga; Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: LACM 44728-6 (1); ZMUC P.44272 (1).

Parascombrops madagascariensis Schwarzhans & Prokofiev 2017 – Madagascar splitfin

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western and southwestern Madagascar by Schwarzhans and Prokofiev (2017: 36).

Distribution: Madagascar and Réunion. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1443 (1 paratype); MNHN 1989-0194 (1 paratype).

Synagrops japonicus (Döderlein in Steindachner & Döderlein 1883) – Blackmouth splitfin; maconde bouche noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 173), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 42); subsequently reported from off western Madagascar by Schwarzhans and Prokofiev (2017: 58).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian and Gilbert islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66549 (1); IOM 1773 (6); MNHN 1998-0339 (5); MNHN 1998-0846 (3); MNHN 1998-0880 (1).

Verilus cynodon (Regan 1921) – Dogtooth splitfin

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Yamanoue (2016: [14] 2388).

Distribution: Eastern Cape (South Africa) to Mozambique and southwestern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1996-0889 (1); MNHN 2004-0027 (1); MNHN 2004-0030 (1).

Serranidae Swainson 1839

Remarks: A record of *Epinephelus guaza* (non Linnaeus 1758) from southeastern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 19) could not be identified to the species level.

Aethaloperca rogae (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Redmouth grouper; vieille roga (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga by Fourmanoir (1957: 149) as *Cephalopholis rogae*, subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *Cephalopholis rogae*, from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien & Bouchon (1976: 331), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 17), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 173), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 43), from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 2), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes, there now extinct) east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Anyperodon leucogrammicus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Slender grouper; mérrou élégant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 159, fig. 113); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 25), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Choat et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Phoenix Islands, and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and, Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Aporops bilinearis Schultz 1943 – Blotched podge

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222); subsequently reported from Chesterfield Island by Randall and Baldwin (1997: 13).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Johnston Atoll, Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 259078 (4).

Cephalopholis argus Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Peacock grouper, peacock rockcod; mérrou céleste, vieille cuisinier (French); alovo, fianakanga (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus argus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 148), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) and Harmelin-Vivien & Bouchon (1976: 330), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 46), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 175-176), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 43), from Madagascar by Choat et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 12), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Hawaiian Islands, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island; introduced to Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0485 (1); USNM 320717 (1).

Cephalopholis aurantia (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Golden hind; dsiovaka (Malagasy, Maromena), alotra, lovofofisa (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka and Sakalava by Sauvage (1887: pl. 9, fig. 5; 1891a: 60-62) as *Epinephelus aurantius*; subsequently reported from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus aurantius*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 147) as *C. aurantius*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *C. aurantius*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 47), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 176), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 43), and from Madagascar by Heemstra and Liu in Craig et al. (2011: 18).

Distribution: South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Cephalopholis boenak (Bloch 1790) – Chocolate hind; vieille chocolat (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 148-149, fig- 107) as *C. pachycentron*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 37), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 176-177), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107) as *C. boenack*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 43), from Madagascar by Carpenter et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 20), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to Shanghai (China) and Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231391 (1); AMNH 232486 (1); AMNH 243181 (1); MNHN 1960-0294 (1).

Cephalopholis leopardus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Leopard hind; vieille léopard (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 177), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 43), and from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 34).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to northern Marianas, Line and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0506 (1); MNHN 1992-0564 (2).

Cephalopholis miniata (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Coral hind, coral rockcod; vieille étoilée (French); alovo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 204) as *Epinephelus miniatus*; subsequently reported from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus miniatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *C. miniatus*, by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 47), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 50), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 178), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44), from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 39), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to the Line Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0563 (1).

Cephalopholis nigripinnis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Darkfin hind; vieille aile noire (French); rambo, lovo fisaka, olovo (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka and Sakalava areas by Sauvage (1887: pl. 89, fig. 4; 1891a: 5-57) as *Epinephelus nigripinnis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 47), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 181-183) as *C. urodeta* (non Forster in Bloch and Schneider 1801), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *C. urodeta* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44) as *C. urodeta* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean). Marine.

Cephalopholis polleni (Bleeker 1868) – Harlequin hind, harlequin rockcod; vieille arlequin (French); alovo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 30) as *Gracila polleni*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 534) as *Gracila polleni*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 178-179), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and French Polynesia, north to Guam. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-7718-A-7719 (2).

Cephalopholis sexmaculata (Rüppell 1830) – Sixspot hind, sixblotch rockcod; vieille six taches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 179-180); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44), and from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 52).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Line, Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan and South China Sea, south to Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia), New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Cephalopholis sonnerati (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Tomato hind, tomato rockcod; vieille ananas (French); alovo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Serranus zananella* by Valenciennes [ex Commerson] in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1828: 304-305); previously reported by Lacepède (1801: pl. 27, fig. 1, opposite p. 501) as "Labre Que l'on doit vraisemblablement rapporter au Guaze",

and from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 88) as *Epinephelus boelang* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 47), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 58), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 180-181), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44), and from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 55).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland, Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0484 (1); MNHN 1992-0562 (1).

Cephalopholis spiloparaea (Valenciennes [ex Commerson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Strawberry hind; vieille fraise (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Gaspar et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 56).

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Wake Island and Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Chelidoperca pleurospilus (Günther 1880) – Red perchlet

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Philippines to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0040 (6).

Epinephelus andersoni Boulenger 1903 – Catface grouper; mérrou chat (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 155-156); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 112), and from Madagascar by Fennessy in Craig et al. (2011: 84).

Distribution: South Africa to Mozambique and Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Epinephelus areolatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Areolate grouper; foty-hohy (Malagasy, Ambatohetanala)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1874: 88) as *Epinephelus celebicus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 71-72) as *E. angularis*, from Ambatohetanala by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus areolatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 154, fig. 109; 156, fig. 111) as *E. areolatus* and *E. fario* (non Thunberg 1793), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 156, fig. 110) as *E. summana* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 91, pl. 4 E) as *E. summana* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *E. areolatus* and *E. fario* (non Thunberg 1793), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *E. fario* (non Thunberg 1793), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330) as *E. fario* (non Thunberg 1793), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), and from Madagascar by Cornish et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 86).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Fiji, Tonga and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0511 (1); MNHN 1992-0483 (2).

Epinephelus chlorostigma (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Brownspeckled rockcod; mérour pintade (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 183), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44), and from Madagascar by Bertoncini et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 104).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall, Tonga and Line islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 231390 (1).

Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus (Bloch 1790) – White-spotted grouper; loche à taches blanches (French); alovo, tsehele (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 498) as *Serranus hoevenii*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 39) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Soalara Reef by Angot 1950a: 459 as *Serranus labriformis* (non Jenyns 1840), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 155, pl. 9B) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 48) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 121) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 183), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *E. caeruleopunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 44), from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 110), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, northern New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251528 (1); MNHN 1992-0479 (1); MNH 1992-0481 (2); MNHN 1992-0499 (2); MNHN 1998-1535 (1); MNHN 1998-1537 (1); MNHN 1998-1644 (1); MNHN 1998-1650 (1).

Epinephelus coioides (Hamilton 1822) – Orange-spotted grouper; mérour à taches oranges (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji, north to southern Japan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Epinephelus epistictus (Temminck & Schlegel 1843) – Dotted grouper; mérour pâle (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 144); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pollard and To in Craig et al. (2011: 130).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northwestern Australia. Marine.

Epinephelus flavocaeruleus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Blue-and-yellow grouper; mérour faraud (French); malily (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 62-63) as *E. flavo-caeruleus* var. *melanometopon*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 204), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 156-157), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Récif Noyé by Fourmanoir and

Crosnier (1964: 19, pl. 13 A), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 49), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 186-187), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 45), from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 142), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Islands, western Thailand, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0512 (1); MNHN 1992-0477 (1); MNHN 2010-0455 (1).

Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Brownmarbled grouper, blotchy rockcod; mérour marbré (French); fiantsilaka (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka, eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 7, fig. 3; 1891a: 70-71) as *E. lutra*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 153), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) and Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 49), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 157), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 188), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 45), and from Madagascar by Cornish in Craig et al. (2011: 144).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Phoenix islands, north to Japan, south to Queensland, Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1648 (1).

Epinephelus hexagonatus (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster] 1801) – Star-spotted grouper; mérour mélifère (French); taratake (Malagasy, Antseraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 141) as *Serranus hexagonatus*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana and Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 224), from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus hexagonatus* var. *hexagonata*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) and Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 188-190), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 45), from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 153), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Pitcairn islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia) and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 233994 (1); MNHN 1998-1539 (2); MNHN 1998-1641 (1); MNHN 1998-1643 (1).

Epinephelus lanceolatus (Bloch 1790) – Giant grouper; mérour lancéolé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambovatobe (fish market?), Ampapamena and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 19, pl. 13 B); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *Promicrops lanceolatus*, from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 175), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 190), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 45), and from Madagascar by Chen et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 169).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), northern

New Zealand and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1639 (1).

Epinephelus longispinis (Kner 1864) – Longspine grouper, streaky rockcod; mérou à longues épines (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 49); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 178), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 190-191), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 45), and from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 174).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0472 (1); MNHN 1992-0500 (2).

Epinephelus macrospilos (Bleeker 1855) – Snubnose grouper; mérou tapis (French); lovochara (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 151) as *Serranus cylindricus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 8, fig. 1; 1891a: 75-76) as *E. cylindricus*, from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1874: 88) as *Epinephelus cylindricus*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus cylindricus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 154), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 180), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 191), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 45), and from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 177).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1981.12.23.1 (holotype of *Serranus cylindricus* Günther 1859); MNHN 1992-0473 (1); MNHN 1992-0497 (3).

Epinephelus malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Malabar grouper; mérou malabare (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 185); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 192-193), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46), from Madagascar by Cornish and Pollard in Craig et al. (2011: 184), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249506 (1); MNHN 1891-0713-0714 (2); MNHN 1966-0779 (4); MNHN 1966-0963 (1); MNHN 1992-0501 (3).

Epinephelus melanostigma Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welanders & Woods 1953 – Blackspot grouper; mérou dossard (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 193), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46), from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 188), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Cook Islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0503 (1).

Epinephelus merra Bloch 1793 – Honeycomb grouper, dwarf spotted grouper; mérrou gâteau de cire (French); sohozi (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 39) as *E. merra*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 153), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 193-194), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46), from Madagascar by Liu and Yeeting in Craig et al. (2011: 191), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0496 (9); MNHN 1998-1511 (1); USNM 307285 (1).

Epinephelus miliaris (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Honeyfin grouper; vieille abeille (French); lovo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar in original description of *E. fuscus* by Fourmanoir (1961a: 92; 1963b: 140-142, fig.); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 48), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 528-529), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 194-195), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 194), and from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 194).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and Fiji. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0603 (holotype of *Epinephelus fuscus* Fourmanoir 1961).

Epinephelus morrhua (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Comet grouper; mérrou comète (French); fiantsihoaka (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka, eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 7, fig. 1; 1891a: 65-66); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 92), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 197), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 195), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46), and from Madagascar by Kulbicki and Yeeting in Craig et al. (2011: 198).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Cook Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga and Tuamotu Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0087 (1).

Epinephelus multinotatus (Peters 1876) – Whiteblotched grouper; vieille plate grise (French); alovo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *E. leprosus* and *E. spiniger* (non Günther 1859); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 48), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 529), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 199), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 195-196), from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 452), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46), and from Madagascar by Choat et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 201).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to India, north to Persian Gulf; Northern Territory (Australia) south to Shark Bay (Western Australia). Marine.

Epinephelus oceanicus (Lacepède 1802) – Indian Ocean blacktip grouper; Mérou oriflamme (French); Adalavoantay (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46); also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) and *E. diacanthus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828), from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus marginalis* (non Bloch 1793), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 330) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 49) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 151) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 184-186) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 137) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41) as *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar to Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1986.6.19.2 (1); MNHN 1992-0480 (1); MNHN 1992-0502 (2); MNHN 1998-1536 (4); MNHN 1998-1538 (1).

Epinephelus ongus (Bloch 1790) – Specklefin grouper; loche à taches claires (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 209); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 203).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Epinephelus poecilonotus (Temminck & Schlegel 1843) – Dot-dash grouper; mérou morse (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 49) as *E. poecilonotus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 197), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 47), and from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 207).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji, north to central Japan and Ogasawara Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Epinephelus polyphkadion (Bleeker 1849) – Camouflage grouper; loche crasseuse (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 215); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Cornish et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 210).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Wake Atoll and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0474 (1).

Epinephelus posteli Fourmanoir & Crosnier 1964 – Tiger grouper; mérrou aile zébrée (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 18-19, pl. 16 C); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 49), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 530), from Madagascar by Randall (1987: 158), from southern Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 218), and from Madagascar by Fennessy in Craig et al. (2011: 215).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and southern Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Epinephelus retouti Bleeker 1868 – Red-tipped grouper; mérrou à bout rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 89), subsequently reported by Sauvage (1891a: 69-70), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 531), from northwestern Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 225), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 197-198), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 47), and from Madagascar by Myers et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 222).

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall, Line and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Material: AMNH 251565 (1).

Epinephelus rivulatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Halfmoon grouper; mangerelavenoky (Malagasy), sasavy (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka, eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 7, fig. 2; 1891a: 76-77); subsequently reported from Antseraka and Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus rivulaus*, from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 151) as *E. grammatophorus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *E. grammatophorus*, from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 226), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 83; 2001: 83), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 198-199), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 47), and from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 226).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tonga, north to Ogasawara Islands, Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232553 (1); AMNH 243180 (1); AMNH 251516 (1); MNHN 1992-0478 (1); MNHN 1992-0504 (2); MNHN 2004-0022 (1).

Epinephelus spilotoceps Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods 1953 – Foursaddle grouper, foursaddle rockcod; mérrou à quatre selles (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 532), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 199), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 47), and from Madagascar by Bertoncini et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 231).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to the Line and Cook islands, north to Philippines, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0471 (1); MNHN 1992-0476 (33).

Epinephelus tauvina (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Greasy grouper, greasy rockcod; mérrou loutre (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1828: 333) as *Serranus pantherinus*; previously reported without stated locality in original description of

Holocentrus pantherinus by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1802: 345, 389) and as "Holocentre pantherin" in Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: pl. 27, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Serranus pantherinus*; from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1874: 88) as *Epinephelus pantherinus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 152, pl. 9A), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 242), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 199-200), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 47), from Madagascar by Kulbicki et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 245), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88127 (1); AMNH 88185 SD (1); MNHN 1966-0779 (4); MNHN 1992-0470 (4); MNHN 1992-0482 (2).

Epinephelus tukula Morgans 1959 – Potato grouper, potato bass; mérrou patate (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fennessy et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 254).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Material: AMNH 251606 (1).

Grammistes sexlineatus (Thunberg 1792) – Sixstripe soapfish, skunkfish; savon rayes d'or (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224); subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 459) as *Grammistes orientalis*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 145, fig. 106), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 211-213), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 107), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 47), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250663 (1); MNHN 1992-0507 (1); USNM 307502 (2); USNM 307504 (1).

Hyporthodus octofasciatus (Griffin 1926) – Eightbar grouper; mérrou huit raies (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 18) as *Epinephelus compressus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 207) as *E. octofasciatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 196-197) as *E. octofasciatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 46) as *E. octofasciatus*, and from Madagascar by Pollard and To in Craig et al. (2011: 283).

Distribution: Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands, north to Japan, south to Rottneest Island (Western Australia), New Caledonia, northern New Zealand, Kermadec Islands and Tonga. Marine.

Liopropoma africanum (Smith 1954) – African basslet

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Sumatra (western Indonesia). Marine.



Figure 17. Serranidae, *Nemanthias carberryi* Smith 1954, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Liopropoma susumi (Jordan & Seale 1906) – Meteor perch

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *Chorististium susumi*; subsequently reported from Chesterfield Island by Randall and Taylor (1988: 28), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 203), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 48).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), Middleton Reef and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 134572 (1); MNHN 1992-0505 (3).

Meganthias natalensis (Fowler 1925) – Gorgeous swallowtail

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1947: 797); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 200; 1965b: 200) as *Holanthias natalensis*, from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 513) as *H. natalensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 202), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 48).

Distribution: East London (South Africa) to Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Nemanthias carberryi Smith 1954 (Fig. 17) – Threadfin anthias

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307703 (4).

Odontanthias borbonius (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Checked swallowtail; angiky (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Savage (1887: pl. 17, fig. 2; 1891a: 134-136) as *Anthias (Odontanthias) borbonius*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1955a: 344) as *Holanthias borbonius*, from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 513) as *H. borbonius*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 201-202) as *H. borbonius*, from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 452), from northwestern Madagascar by Randall and Heemstra (2006: 12), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 48).

Distribution: South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Guam and New Guinea, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands. Marine.

Plectranthias bauchotae Randall 1980 – Bauchot's perchlet

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from the Banc de l'Étoile in original description by Randall (1980: 118-121, fig. 4); subsequently reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Heemstra and Randall (2009: 6).

Distribution: Saya de Malha Bank to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1978-0084 (holotype).

Plectranthias longimanus (Weber 1913) – Longfin perchlet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (2009: 12).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

**Plectranthias maugéi* Randall 1980 – Maugé's perchlet

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Randall (1980: 152-155, fig. 18); subsequently reported from Toliara by Heemstra and Randall (2009: 12, fig. 8).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1978-0083 (holotype); BPBM 21157 (1 paratype); MNHN 1978-0184 (1 paratype).

Plectropomus laevis (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Blacksaddle coral grouper; mérrou selle (French); fiantsilaka, tsaramasy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Randall and Hoese (1986: 11); also reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 143-144, figs. 105 and 105 bis) as *P. maculatus* (non Bloch 1790), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *P. maculatus* (non Bloch 1790), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 50, pl. 1) as *P. maculatus* (non Bloch 1790), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 291), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 204-205), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 48), from Madagascar by Choat et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 334), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Oeno (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1642 (1); MNHN 2004-0044 (1).

Plectropomus pessuliferus (Fowler 1904) – Roving coral grouper; mérrou loche vagabonde (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *P. leopardus* (non Lacepède 1802).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Fiji and Tonga. Marine.

Plectropomus punctatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Marbled coral grouper; mérrou pointillé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 92) as *P. marmoratus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *P. marmoratus*, from Chesterfield Island by Randall and Hoese (1986: 27), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 298), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 79; 2001: 79), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 205), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen

(2005: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Madagascar by Choat et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 348).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 157984 (1).

Pogonoperca punctata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Spotted soapfish; savon barbu (French)
Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 87; 2001: 87); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 213-214), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 48).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Madagascar, Seychelles and western Mascarenes east to Line, Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-0447 (1).

Pseudanthias bimaculatus (Smith 1955) – Two-spot anthias

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108); subsequently reported from Nosy Iranja by Heemstra and Akhilesh (2012: 130, fig. 5).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar, Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia; New Caledonia; probably more widespread. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 54712 (1).

Pseudanthias cooperi (Regan 1902) – Red-bar anthias; anthias émeraude à queue rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra and Akhilesh (2012: 138).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Line Islands, Tonga and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0509 (16); SAIAB 7772 (1).

Pseudanthias evansi (Smith 1954) – Yellowback anthias

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands, north to Andaman Sea and western Sumatra. Marine.

Pseudanthias pulcherrimus Heemstra & Randall 1986 – Resplendent goldie; anthias splendide (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra and Akhilesh (2012: 155).

Distribution: South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Maldives, Chagos Archipelago and Andaman Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 7772 (1).

Pseudanthias squamipinnis (Peters 1855) – Sea goldie; anthias commun (French); amparamaha (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 17, fig. 1; 1891a: 133-134) as *Anthias (Pseudanthias) squamipinnis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1955a: 339) as *Anthias squamipinnis*, from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1957: 137) as *A. squamipinnis*, from Toliara

by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *A. squamipinnis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 208), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 49), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Akhilesh (2012: 156, 158), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1005 (2).

Pseudogramma polyacantha (Bleeker 1856) – Honeycomb podge

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 214) as *P. polyacanthum*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108) as *P. polyacanthum*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 49), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *P. polyacanthum*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0988 (7).

Serranus knysnaensis Gilchrist 1904 – South African comber

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 92) as *S. cabrilla* (non Linnaeus 1758).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar. Marine.

Variola albimarginata Baissac 1953 – White-edged lyretail

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 536); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 208-209), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 49), and from Madagascar by Cabanban et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 352).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Variola louti (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Coronation grouper; croissant queue jaune (French); vivano, mampagnony, sampamale, sampamole (Malagasy), tsaramaso (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *Epinephelus (Variola) louti*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Serranus flavimarginatus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 145-146, pl. 7B), from Toliara by Harmelin-Vivien and Bouchon (1976: 331), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 50, pl. 1), from Madagascar by Heemstra and Randall (1993: 305), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 209-210), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 49), and from Madagascar by Choat et al. in Craig et al. (2011: 356).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0565 (1); MNHN 1998-1534 (1); MNHN 1998-1637 (1); MNHN 1998-

1647 (2); MNHN 1998-1649 (1).

Ostracoberycidae Fowler 1934

Ostracoberyx dorygenys Fowler 1934 – Spiny seabass

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Guézé (1967: 56, fig. 3B) as *O. tricornis*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1856 (1); USNM 307276 (5).

Pseudochromidae Müller & Troschel 1849

Anisochromis kenya Smith 1954 – Annie

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Gill and Fricke (2001: 197).

Distribution: East Africa to Comoros and northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28113-064 (2).

Chlidichthys clibanarius Gill & Edwards 2004 – Chainmail dottyback

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be and Nosy Ambariotele in original description by Gill and Edwards (2004: 15-17, fig. 4); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar as *C. abruptus* (non Lubbock 1977) by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108).

Distribution: Aldabra to Comoros and northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28113-063 (holotype); SAIAB 52883 (2 paratypes); SAIAB 52936 (8 paratypes); USNM 307940 (1).

Halimuraena hexagonata Smith 1952 – Hexagon snakelet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 268-269); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238), from Chesterfield Island and Toliara by Winterbottom (1980: 401), from Madagascar by Maugé and Bardach (1985: 379-380, fig. 2), and from western Madagascar by Winterbottom (1986: 19-21).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1985-0239 (13); ROM 46135 (1); USNM 308027 (11); USNM 389817 (2).

Halimuraena lepopareia Winterbottom 1980 – Scalecheek snakelet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Maugé and Bardach (1985: 380-381, fig. 3); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1963a: 85) as *Halimuraena hexagonata* (non Smith 1952); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Winterbottom (1986: 21).

Distribution: Mozambique, Comoros and Madagascar to Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1985-0209 (5); USNM 285201 (2); USNM 285202 (1); USNM 285203 (11); USNM 285204 (1); USNM 285342 (7).

**Halimuraenoides isostigma* Maugé & Bardach 1985 – Madagascar eel blenny

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Maugé and Bardach (1985: 382-384, fig. 4); subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Winterbottom (1986: 23).

Distribution: Endemic to southwestern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1985-0240 (holotype); AMNH 249103 (2); MNHN 1985-0241 (16 paratypes); ROM 46134 (2 paratypes); USNM 269769 (1 paratype).

Haliophis guttatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Spotted snakelet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 475); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 268, pl. 15D), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Maugé and Bardach (1985: 377-378, fig. 1), from Nosy Be, Toliara and Chesterfield Island by Winterbottom (1985: 211), from western Madagascar by Winterbottom (1986: 24-25), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 145), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 215), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 49).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 5677 (2); MNHN 1985-0238 (1); MNHN 2009-0278 (1); ROM 46136 (1); SAIAB 5427 (10); USNM 285199 (10); USNM 389812 (12); USNM 389818 (1); USNM 389819 (1).

Pseudochromis dutoiti Smith 1955 – Dutoiti

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Seychelles to Pakistan. Marine.

Pseudochromis kristinae Gill 2004 (Fig. 18) – Lipstick dottyback

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northern and northwestern Madagascar in original description by Gill (2004: 127); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Comoros and northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28113-074 (1 paratype); MNHN B.2692 (1 paratype); USNM 212281 (6 paratypes).

****Pseudochromis madagascariensis*** Gill 2004 (Fig. 19) – Madagascar dottyback

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northern and northwestern Madagascar in original description by Gill (2004: 136-137, fig. 50); previously reported from Andilana by Fourmanoir (1961a: 93) as *Pseudochromis natalensis* (non Regan 1916), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 2 A) as *P. natalensis* (non Regan 1916), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *P. natalensis* (non Regan 1916), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. natalensis* (non Regan 1916), and from Madagascar by Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 540) as *P. natalensis* (non Regan 1916); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Endemic to northern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0066 (holotype); AMNH 248959 (3); AMNH 248961 (1); MNHN 2000-1690 (4 paratypes).

Pseudochromis tauberæ Lubbock 1977 – Lightheaded dottyback

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 541); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 32), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Gill (2004: 180), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248960 (3); AMS I.28113-062 (5); CAS 66588 (1); MNHN 1965-0225 (2); MNHN 1965-0382 (5 paratypes); USNM 212277 (1 paratype); USNM 212278 (3); USNM 212279 (3); USNM 212280 (1); USNM 307925 (3); USNM 307948 (4).

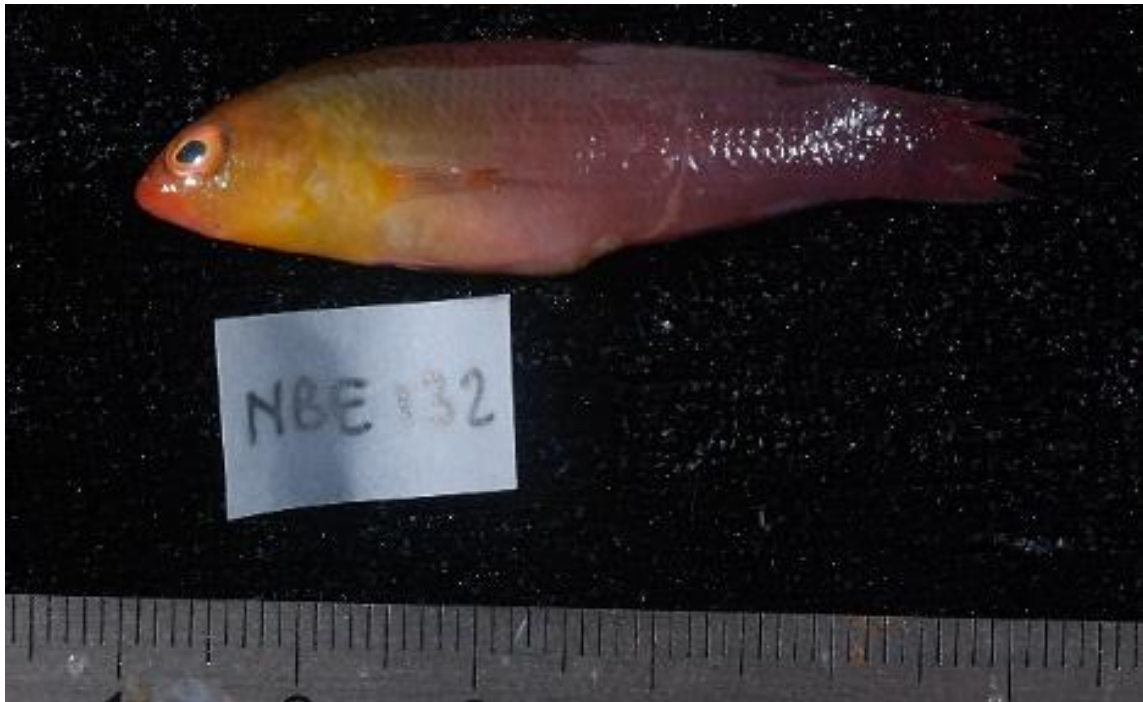


Figure 18. Pseudochromidae, *Pseudochromis kristinae* Gill 2004, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).



Figure 19. Pseudochromidae, *Pseudochromis madagascariensis* Gill 2004, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Plesiopidae Günther 1861

Callopleiops altivelis (Steindachner 1903) (Fig. 20) – Comet; comète à grandes nageoires (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *Barrosia barrosi*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Line Islands, Tuamoto Archipelago and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0490 (1).

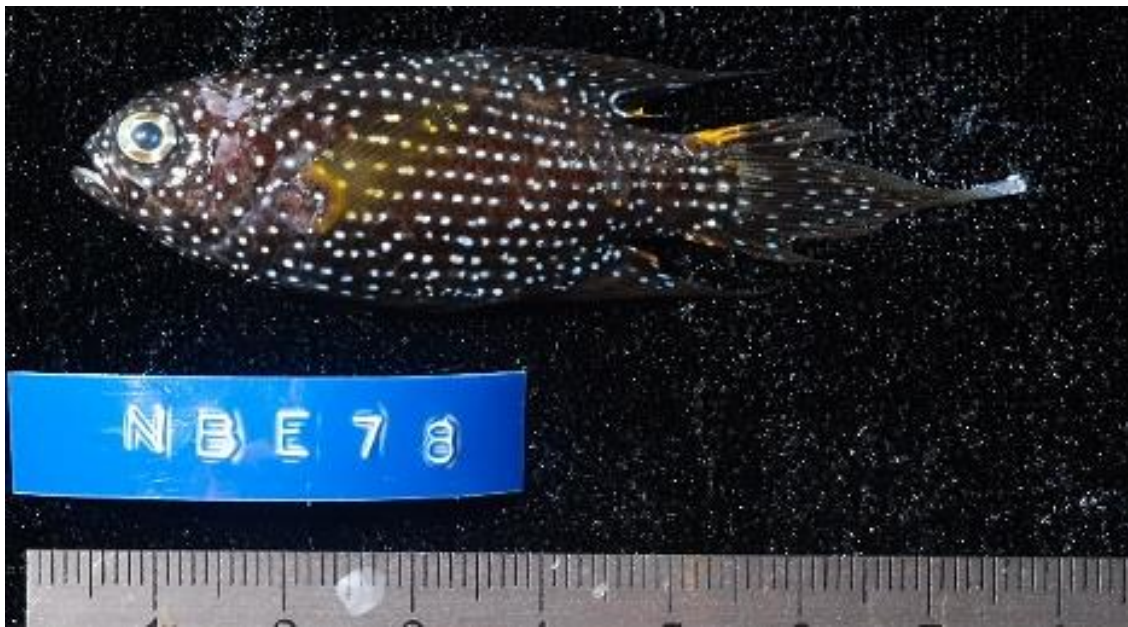


Figure 20. Plesiopidae, *Callopleksiops altivelis* (Steindachner 1903), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Plesiops coeruleolineatus (Rüppell 1835) – Red-tipped longfin

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *P. nigricans* (non Rüppell 1828) and *P. melas*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 204) as *P. nigricans* (non Rüppell 1828), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 57) as *P. nigricans* (non Rüppell 1828), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. melas*, from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 30) as *P. corallicola* (non Bleeker 1853), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Mooi (1995: 18-23), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 215-216), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 49).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 234757 (8); AMNH 234758 (1); AMNH 234759 (1); AMNH 234760 (1); USNM 307943 (2); USNM 307945 (3).

****Plesiops malalaxus*** Mooi 1995 – Madagascar longfin

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Mooi (1995: 40-42, figs. 16, 24).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 186072 (holotype); AMNH 234753 (2); AMNH 234755 (1); AMNH 234761 (1); MMNH 71-PE3 (1 paratype); ROM 60179 (1 paratype); USNM 320020 (1 paratype).

Plesiops mystaxus Mooi 1995 – Moustache longfin

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be and Toliara in original description by Mooi (1995: 44-46, figs. 9, 26); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 216).

Distribution: Red Sea, Oman, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28113-065 (4 paratypes); MNHN CI-76 (1 paratype); UMMZ 18567 (1 paratype).

Opistognathidae Bonaparte 1835

Opistognathus adelus Smith-Vaniz 2010 – Obscure jawfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Smith-Vaniz (2010: 42-44, figs. 4-6).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Madagascar. 5-65 m depth. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 49583 (holotype); SAIAB 54745 (3 paratypes); USNM 372769 (1 paratype).

Opistognathus margaretae Smith-Vaniz 1983 – Margaret's jawfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Smith-Vaniz (1983: 6).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 147308 (1 paratype).

Centrarchidae Bleeker 1859

Lepomis macrochirus Rafinesque 1819 – Bluegill; crapet arlequin (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1958) by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from eastern and central North America. Freshwater.

Micropterus salmoides (Lacepede 1802) – Largemouth black bass; achigan (French); blaky, langibasy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1951) by Arnoult (1959b: 62-63, pl. 11, fig. 2), by Daget and Moreau (1981: 691), and by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from eastern and central North America. Freshwater.

Material: AMNH 88005 (1).

Priacanthidae Günther 1859

Cookeolus japonicus (Cuvier [ex Langsdorff] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Longfinned bullseye; beauclair longue aile (French); boketsa (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), valalantaika (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 14, fig. 1; 1891a: 119-121) as *Priacanthus macropus*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Heteropriacanthus carolinus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Indo-Pacific glasseye; beau clair de roche (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 121-123) as *Priacanthus carolinus*; subsequently reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 97) as *Priacanthus cruentatus* (non Lacepède 1801), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *Priacanthus cruentatus* (non Lacepède 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 221-222) as *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (non Lacepède 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 50) as *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (non Lacepède 1801), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12) as *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (non Lacepède 1801), and from Madagascar by Fernandez-Silva and Ho (2017: 345).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Galápagos Archipelago, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0133 (1).

Priacanthus hamrur (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Moontail bullseye; beau clair miroir (French); montsefana (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), fiandraty, valalantaika (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 14, fig. 2, pl. 16, fig. 1;

1891a: 117-119, 126-127) as *P. speculum* and *P. fax*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *P. hamrurh* [sic], from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 222-223), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 50), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243131 (1); AMNH 243132 (2); MNHN 1998-0861 (1); MNHN 1998-1508 (1); MNHN 2004-0138 (5).

Pristigenys refulgens (Valenciennes 1862) – Blackfringe bigeye; ambatsihara (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 5, fig. 5; 1891a: 129-131) as *Priacanthus refulgens*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 223-224) as *Pristigenys nipponia* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 51) as *Pristigenys nipponia* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Madagascar by Iwatsuki et al. (2012: 43).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0927 (1); MNHN 2004-0132 (1); MNHN 2004-0142 (1).

Apogonidae Günther 1859

Amioides polyacanthus (Vaillant 1877) – Multispine cardinalfish; ambatsy (Malagasy, Betsinisaraka, eastern Madagascar); gorongoro (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 18, fig. 2, pl. 24, fig. 6; 1891a: 146-147) as *Cheilodipterus polyacanthus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 234) as *Coranthus polyacanthus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52) as *Coranthus polyacanthus*.

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Indonesia and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1451 (1).

Apogon indicus Greenfield 2001 – Indian cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *A. coccineus* (non Rüppell 1838), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 226) as *A. coccineus* (non Rüppell 1838), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon caudicinctus* (non Randall & Smith 1988).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Palau and southern Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243070 (2); AMNH 243074 (2); MNHN 1992-0545 (8); MNHN 1992-0552 (8).

Remarks: *Apogon coccineus* Rüppell 1838 was restricted to the Red Sea, Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf by Greenfield (2001); species in the Western Indian Ocean previously attributed to *A. coccineus* are now identified as *A. indicus*.

Apogon semiornatus Peters 1876 – Oblique-banded cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 230), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 51), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, Solomon Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243200 (2); MNHN 1992-0517 (15).

Apogonichthyoides nigripinnis (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Bullseye

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223); subsequently reported from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 87) as *A. uninotatus* (non Smith & Radcliffe in Radcliffe 1912), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Arafura Sea and northern Australia. Marine.

Apogonichthyoides taeniatus (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Striped cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 82-83) as *Apogon taeniatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 36) as *Apogon taeniatus*, and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 160) as *Apogon taeniatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Oman and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Apogonichthyoides timorensis (Bleeker 1854) – Timor cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Apogon striatus* by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 5); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223) as *A. fraxineus*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *A. fraxineus*, from Nosy Be by Fraser (2000: 157) as *Apogon striatus*, and from Nosy Be by Fraser and Allen (2010: 50).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Solomon Islands; north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.281136-007 (1); AMS I.28113-028 (2); MNHN 1973-0041 (3 syntypes of *Apogon striatus* Fourmanoir & Crosnier 1964); MNHN 1992-0519 (1); USNM 212448 (1); USNM 212456 (1).

Apogonichthys ocellatus (Weber 1913) – Ocellate cardinalfish; gorongoro (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: Pl. 2 E) as *Apogon ocellatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 231-232), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 51), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0537 (10); MNHN 1992-0538 (28); MNHN 1992-0540 (4).



Figure 21. Apogonidae, *Cheilodipterus artus* Smith 1961, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Apogonichthys perdix Bleeker 1854 – Perdix cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andilana by Fourmanoir (1961a: 87) as *Apogon perdix*; subsequently reported, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, Rotuma, and Rapa, north to southern Japan and Taiwan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0539 (3).

Cheilodipterus arabicus (Gmelin 1789) – Tiger cardinal; cardinal tigre (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 87, fig. 63) as *C. caninus*; also reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 93) as *Paramia lineata* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Seychelles east to Pakistan. Marine.

Cheilodipterus artus Smith 1961 (Fig. 21) – Wolf cardinalfish; apogon strié (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109), and from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0514 (2).

Cheilodipterus macrodon (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Large-toothed cardinalfish; apogon à grandes dents (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 248) as *Chilodipterus lineatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Cheilodipterus lineatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 232-234) as *C. lineatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 51) as *Cheilodipterus lineatus*, and from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord

Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243201 (1); AMNH 248712 (2); MNHN 1992-0513 (3).

Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828 – Sharptooth cardinalfish, five-line cardinalfish; apogon à cinq branches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 5) as *Paramia quinquelineata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *P. quinquelineata*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *P. quinquelineata*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. quinquelineata*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122), and from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2017: 3).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243152 (2); AMNH 243202 (13); AMNH 245633 (1); AMNH 245634 (1); MNHN 1966-0804 (1); MNHN 1992-0511 (9).

Fibramia lateralis (Valenciennes 1832) – Humpback cardinal

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Apogon lateralis*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 93) as *Amia lateralis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1961: 386) as *Apogon lateralis*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 229) as *Apogon lateralis*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia), Tonga and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 212372 (2); USNM 212373 (2); USNM 212374 (2).

Fibramia thermalis (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Half-barred cardinal

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *Apogon thermalis*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *Apogon thermalis*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 212390 (2); USNM 212391 (10).

**Foa madagascariensis* Petit 1931 – Madagascar cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sarodrano in original description by Petit (1931: 91-93).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 203771 (43).

Remarks: Treated as a valid species by Mabuchi et al. (2014: 196).

Foa zuluensis (Fowler 1934) – Zulu cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sarodrano in original description of *Foa madagascariensis* by Petit (1931: 91-95); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1961: 383) as *Foa madagascariensis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Foa madagascariensis*, and from Madagascar by Fraser and Randall (2011: 2).



Figure 22. Apogonidae, *Fowleria vaiulae* Jordan & Seale 1906, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Fowleria aurita (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Golden cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 4); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 234-235), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Middleton Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0536 (24).

Fowleria marmorata (Alleyne & Macleay 1877) – Marbled cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Line Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Fowleria vaiulae Jordan & Seale 1906 (Fig. 22) – Spotless cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar, based on CAS material; also reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 86) as *Foa brachygramma* (non Jenkins 1903), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Foa brachygramma* (non Jenkins 1903), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Foa brachygramma* (non Jenkins 1903), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Foa brachygramma* (non Jenkins 1903), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Line Islands and Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), and Tonga. Marine.



Figure 23. Apogonidae, *Gymnapogon africanus* Smith 1954, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Madagascar material: CAS 34952 (1).

Fowleria variegata (Valenciennes 1832) – Variegated cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Apogon variegatus* (junior homonym and synonym of *A. variegatus* Valenciennes 1832) by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 5, 6, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 235), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, Tonga and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1973-0042 (2 syntypes of *Apogon variegatus* Fourmanoir & Crosnier 1964); USNM 307683 (2).

Gymnapogon africanus Smith 1954 (Fig. 23) – Crystal cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Jaydia hungi (Fourmanoir & Do-Thi 1965) – Hung's cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Apogon hungi* by Fourmanoir and Do-Thi (1965: 36); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 86, fig. 62) as *Apogonichthys Queckettii*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), and from Madagascar by Gon (1997: 164-167, fig. 7) as *Apogon (Jaydia) hungi*.

Distribution: East Africa to Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 340009 (neotype as selected by Gon 1997: 164); USNM 212822 (1); USNM 213245 (6).

Jaydia novaeguineae (Valenciennes 1832) – New Guinea cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off Cap Saint-André (Tanjona Vilanandro) by Gon (1997: 172) as

Apogon (Jaydia) novaeguineae; previously reported from northwestern Madagascar by Smith (1961: 392, fig. 7) as *J. ellioti* (non Day 1875), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *J. ellioti* (non Day 1875).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0011 (1); USNM 213360 (11).

Nectamia fusca (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Ghost cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andilana by Fourmanoir (1961a: 87) as *Apogon bandanensis*; subsequently reported and from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 5, fig. 3) as *A. nubilus* and in original description of *A. ocellatus* [junior homonym of *Apogon ocellatus* Weber 1913], from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Ostorhynchus nubilus*, from Nosy Be by Fraser (2008: 16), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon guamensis*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Gilbert Islands (Kiribati) and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to southern Queensland (Australia) and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249088 (1); MNHN 1973-0040 (2 syntypes of *Apogon ocellatus* Fourmanoir & Crosnier 1964); USNM 212886 (7); USNM 212888 (5); USNM 212889 (2).

Nectamia savayensis (Günther 1872) – Samoan cardinalfish; cardinal fantome (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Ostorhynchus savayensis*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Ostorhynchus savayensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 230) as *Apogon savayensis*, from Toliara by Fraser (2008: 32), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52), and from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *Apogon savayensis*.

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Korea, south to northern Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243067 (3); AMNH 243204 (3); AMNH 249068 (1); AMNH 249089 (2); MNHN 1966-0871 (1); MNHN 1992-0518 (1); UMMZ 185908 (1); USNM 213236 (3); USNM 268263 (6).

Ostorhinchus angustatus (Günther 1872) – Broad-striped cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Ostorhynchus angustatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Ostorhynchus angustatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 224) as *Apogon angustatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *A. angustatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *A. angustatus*, from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *A. angustatus*, from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Agalega Islands, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Caroline and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249107 (3); MNHN 1992-0512 (7); USNM 395283 (1).

Ostorhinchus apogonoides (Bleeker 1856) – Shirt-tooth cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Ostorhynchus apogonoides*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 224) as *Apogon apogonoides*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *A. apogonoides*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *A. apogonoides*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and Loyalty Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0551 (1).

Ostorhinchus aureus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Band-tail cardinalfish; apogon à queue bandée (French); tsaramatjeroke (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 142-143) as *Apogon aureus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Apogon aureus*, from Nosy Be by Randall et al. (1990: 49) as *A. aureus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 225-226) as *A. aureus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *A. aureus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *A. aureus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *A. aureus*, from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *A. aureus*, from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232562 (1); MNHN 0000-8762 (1); USNM 171074 (3).

Ostorhinchus cookii (Macleay 1881) – Cook's cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *Apogon cookii*; previously reported from Toliara and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 85) as *A. novemfasciatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Ostorhynchus endekataenia* (non Bleeker 1852), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *O. endekataenia* (non Bleeker 1852); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon cookii*, from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243064 (9); AMNH 243066 (2); MNHN 1992-0510 (4); USNM 212543 (21); USNM 212544 (110); USNM 212545 (42); USNM 212546 (14); 212547 (58); USNM 268353 (9); USNM 307651 (9); USNM 307670 (7); USNM 307696 (25); USNM 307701 (2); USNM 307702 (5).

Ostorhinchus cyanosoma (Bleeker 1853) – Yellowstriped cardinalfish; apogon à rayures jaunes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Ostorhynchus cyanosoma*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Ostorhynchus cyanosoma*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 226-227) as *Apogon cyanosoma*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *A. cyanosoma*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122), as *Apogon cyanosoma*, and from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Wake Atoll and Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249106 (1); AMNH 250659 (1); USNM 212504 (1); USNM 212509 (1); USNM 212510 (1); USNM 21251 (1).

Ostorhinchus fasciatus (Shaw 1790) – Broad-banded cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112); subsequently reported from Toliara by Angot (1950a: 459), as *Apogon fasciatus*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 83-84) as *Apogon quadrifasciatus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *O. quadrifasciatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 229-230) as *Apogon quadrifasciatus*, from Nosy Be by Fraser (2005: 11), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 52).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243127 (4); MNHN 1893-0135 (1); MNHN 1966-0870 (8); SMF 26676 (1); USNM 213311 (8); USNM 357453 (11); USNM 357455 (27); USNM 357458 (5); USNM 357460 (4); USNM 357458 (5); USNM 369987 (1).

Ostorhinchus flagelliferus Smith 1961 – Coachwhip cardinal

Status at Madagascar: New record from Andavadoaka, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0549 (1).

Ostorhinchus fleurieu Lacepède 1802 – Flower cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 83, fig. 59) as *Apogon fleurieu*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Ostorhynchus fleurieu*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *O. fleurieu*, from Nosy Be by Randall et al. (1990: 56) as *A. fleurieu*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *A. fleurieu*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Hong Kong and Taiwan, south to Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0553 (3); USNM 212408 (2).

Ostorhinchus nigrofasciatus (Lachner 1953) – Blackstripe cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: New record from Chesterfield Island and Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Elizabeth Reef, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 212769 (17); USNM 212770 (4); USNM 212771 (1).

Ostorhinchus taeniophorus (Regan 1908) – Reef-flat cardinalfish, ninestripe cardinal

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 230-231); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *Apogon taeniophorus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 53).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Kiribati (Line Islands) and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250651 (1); AMNH 250655 (1); AMNH 250656 (1); USNM 212650 (1); USNM 212652 (6); USNM 212696 (2); USNM 307653 (5).

Pristiapogon abrogramma Fraser & Lachner 1985 – Lateral-stripe cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Apogon (Pristiapogon) abrogramma* by Fraser and Lachner (1985: 7); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon exostigma* (non Jordan and Starks in Jordan and Seale 1906), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11) as *Pristiapogon exostigma* (non Jordan & Starks in Jordan & Seale 1906), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar east to Philippines and Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 211593 (5 paratypes); USNM 211594 (2 paratypes); USNM 213794 (1); USNM 213795 (2); USNM 213796 (5).

Pristiapogon fraenatus (Valenciennes 1832) – Bridled cardinalfish, spurcheek cardinal

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 4); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Nosy Be by Fraser and Lachner (1985: 25) as *Apogon (Pristiapogon) fraenatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 227-228) as *Apogon fraenatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *Apogon fraenatus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 53), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon fraenatus*, from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *Apogon fraenatus*, from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250693 (1); MNHN 1992-0516 (1); MNHN 1992-0542 (2); MNHN 1992-0554 (1); USNM 211431 (1).

Pristiapogon kallopterus (Bleeker 1856) – Iridescent cardinalfish, spinyhead cardinal; apogon irisé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *P. snyderi*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. snyderi*, from Toliara, Banc du Leven and Nosy Be by Fraser and Lachner (1985: 12) as *Apogon (Pristiapogon) kallopterus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 228-229) as *A. kallopterus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *A. kallopterus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 53), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon kallopterus*, from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *A. kallopterus*, from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243068 (2); AMNH 243069 (1); AMNH 248971 (4); AMNH 249467 (4); AMNH 250697 (1); MNHN 1963-0160 (1); MNHN 1992-0515 (4); USNM 211643 (1); USNM 211644 (1); USNM 211645 (1); USNM 211646 (1); USNM 211648 (1); USNM 307677 (2).

Pristiapogon taeniopterus (Bennett 1836) – Bandfin cardinalfish; apogon à nageoires rayées (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 231) as *Apogon taeniopterus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 53), and from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *Apogon taeniophorus*.

Distribution: Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes) east to Cocos-

Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean); New Caledonia east to Pitcairn Group; Marianas to Hawaiian Islands and Line Islands; bipolar west-east distribution, no records from Australia and Indonesia to Japan. Marine.

Pseudamia gelatinosa Smith 1956 – Jelly cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 235-236).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0548 (6); MNHN 1992-0550 (1).

Pseudamiops pellucidus Smith 1954 – Limpid cardinal

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Rhabdamia gracilis (Bleeker 1856) – Luminous cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 87); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Siphamia mossambica Smith 1955 – Sea urchin cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Siphamia nigra* by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 7, fig. 4); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 236), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 53), and from Nosy Be by Gon and Allen (2012: 54-56, figs 26).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Oman to Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28107-038 (1); AMS I.28113-021 (2); MNHN 1973-0043 (2 syntypes of *Siphamia nigra* Fourmanoir & Crosnier 1964); USNM 307709 (3); USNM 308002 (5).

Siphamia tubifer (Weber 1909) – Tubifer cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambavatoby Bay by Gon and Allen (2012: 72-75); subsequently reported from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122, fig. 3) as *S. versicolor*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: WAM P.32031-001 (6).

Taeniamia flavofasciata (Gon & Randall 2003) – Yellow-barred cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Gon and Randall (2003: 24) as *Archamia flavofasciata*; previously reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 459) as *Apogon lineolatus* (non Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 85, fig. 61) as *Archamia lineolata* (non Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Archamia lineolata* (non Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) and

A. mozambiquensis (non Smith 1961); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *A. flavofasciata*, from Nosy Be by Fraser (2013: 20), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11) as *A. mozambiquensis* (non Smith 1961).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251593 (1); USNM 307710 (2 paratypes).

Taeniamia fucata (Cantor 1849) – Orange-lined cardinalfish; apogon à stries oranges (French); gorongoro (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224); previously reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 204) as *Apogon macropterus* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Gon and Randall (2003: 32) as *Archamia fucata*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *Archamia fucata*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *Archamia fucata*, from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *Archamia fucata*, from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11) as *Archamia fucata*, and from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Seychelles east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Izu Islands (Japan), southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0541 (3); MNHN 1992-0544 (2); SAIAB 52939 (1); USNM 356407 (8); USNM 356422 (3).

Verulux cypselurus (Weber 1909) (Fig. 24) – Swallowtail cardinalfish; apogon à queue d'hirondelle (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110) as *Rhabdamia cypselurus* and; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11) as *Rhabdamia cypselura*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Zoramia fragilis (Smith 1961) – Fragile cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fraser and Lachner (1985: 36) as *Apogon (Zoramia) fragilis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Greenfield et al. (2005: 628), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *Apogon fragilis*, from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Apogon fragilis* and *A. coccineus* (non Rüppell 1838), from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122) as *Apogon fragilis*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Samoa, north to Yaeyama Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 211839 (9).



Figure 24. Apogonidae, *Verulux cypselurus* (Weber 1909), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Zoramia leptacantha (Bleeker 1856) – Threadfin cardinalfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fraser and Lachner (1985: 36) as *Apogon (Zoramia) leptacanthus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 109) as *Apogon leptacanthus*, from Antsiranana Bay by Pegg et al. (2012: 122), as *Apogon leptacanthus*, and from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2017: 3).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, Tonga and Samoa, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0543 (9); USNM 211822 (56); USNM 211823 (1) USNM 307704 (1).

Epigonidae Poey 1861

Remarks: *Epigonus lenimen* (Whitley 1935), *E. robustus* (Barnard 1927) and *E. waltersensis* Parin & Abramov 1986 occur extralimital south of Madagascar, on the Madagascar Ridge and Walters Shoal (Parin and Abramov 1986: 192), but none of these species has yet been recorded from the Madagascar EEZ.

Sillaginidae Richardson 1846

Sillago caudicula Kaga, Imamura & Nakaya 2010 – Fused-tail sillago

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Kaga and Heemstra (2012: 317-318, figs. 2-3).

Distribution: Oman; Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 97394 (4); SAIAB 97432 (2); SAIAB 98025 (1).

Sillago sihama (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Silver sillago; pêche-madame argenté; amboso, toholava, ambotso, amborody, ambotsoka (Malagasy), ambotsoke (Malagasy, Toliara),

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 80); subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 43), from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226), from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 187), from Betsiboka Region by Fourmanoir (1957: 78, fig. 57), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 223), by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 52), from Nosy Be by McKay (1985: 7),

from Madagascar by McKay (1992: 60), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 168), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 237), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 53).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) at 21°09'S and New Caledonia. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88021 (8); AMNH 88089 (1); AMNH 88170 (3); MNHN 1966-0822 (3); MNHN 1988-1612 (11); MNHN 1992-0571 (1); MNHN 1996-0136 (3); USNM 207636 (4); USNM 207638 (6); USNM 207760 (6); USNM 301507 (2); USNM 307938 (1).

Malacanthidae Poey 1861

Branchiostegus doliatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Ribbed tilefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 237); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 54).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Mozambique to Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0832 (1); MNHN 1998-0833 (1); MNHN 1998-0834 (1); MNHN 1998-1461 (1).

Hoplolatilus cuniculus Randall & Doley 1974 – Pale sand tilefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 237-238).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga; postlarvae straying to South Africa. Marine.

Malacanthus brevirostris Guichenot 1848 – Stripetail tilefish; matajuel nez court (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Guichenot (1848: 14-15); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 80), from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 336-337), from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1961a: 93, fig. 6) as *M. hoedti*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 5 B) as *M. hoedti*, from Madagascar by Dooley (1978: 60), from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 9), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 238-239), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 54).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands, Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, northern New Zealand and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-3661 (lectotype, as selected by Dooley 1978: 60); MNHN 1992-0866 (1).

Malacanthus latovittatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Blue tilefish, blue blanquillo, striped blanquillo; matajuel bleu (French); lembe anohony (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 184); subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 190), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221), from Madagascar by Dooley (1978: 62), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 239-240), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 54).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Line islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Cook

Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: RMNH 9390 (1).

Pomatomidae Gill 1863

Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus 1766) – Bluefish; tassergal (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1833: 229) as *Temnodon saltator*; previously reported without stated locality in original description of *Cheilodipterus heptacanthus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (538, 542, pl. 21, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Temnodon saltator*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 100) as *Cheilodipterus saltator*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Temnodon saltator*, from southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 203-204, fig. 144) as *P. saltator*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 169), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 240-241).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas, except for eastern and northwestern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1668 (1).

Coryphaenidae Rafinesque 1815

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus 1758 – Pompano dolphinfish; dorade (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 257-258).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1584 (1).

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus 1758 – Dolphinfish; dorade coryphène (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 229); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 258).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Rachycentridae Gill 1896

Rachycentron canadum (Linnaeus 1766) – Cobia; cobia (French); soa ambina (Malagasy, southern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Elacate malabarica* by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1832: 333); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *E. malabarica*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *Elacate nigra*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be and southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 204-205) as *R. canadus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), as *R. canadus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 53), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 51).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0873 (5); MNHN 1992-0891 (2); MNHN 2004-0091 (3).

Echeneidae Rafinesque 1810

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus 1758 – Live sharksucker, shark remora; hamby (Malagasy, Nosy Satrana)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229); subsequently reported from Nosy Satrana by Angot (1950c: 187) as *E. naucrates* and *E. isodonta*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 230-231, pl. 14D), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 241-242), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 54).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-2031 (1); MNHN 1992-0984 (2); USNM 202197 (1); USNM 202219 (1); USNM 202220 (1); USNM 202311 (1); USNM 202312 (1); USNM 202316 (1).

Remora osteochir (Cuvier 1829) – Marlin sucker; rémora des marlins (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from Nosy Be, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 202196 (2).

Remora remora (Linnaeus 1758) – Common remora; rémora (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 242-243), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Circumglobal. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0816 (1), MNHN 1966-0874 (3); MNHN 2001-3262 (1); USNM 202302 (2).

Carangidae Rafinesque 1815

Alectis ciliaris (Bloch 1787) – African pompano; cordonnier fil (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 414); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 53).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical seas. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243117 (1).

Alectis indica (Rüppell 1830) – Indian mirrorfish; cordonnier plume (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 212) as *A. indicus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 415), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *A. undicus* [sic], and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *A. indicus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 53) as *A. indicus*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 173) as *A. indicus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 243) as *A. indicus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0763 (10); USNM 171044 (1).

Alepes djedaba (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Shrimp scad; sélar subari (French); batola, kikao (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 380) as *Atule djeddaba*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 94) as *Caranx kalla* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833), by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139) as *Caranx djedaba*, and by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 54).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243088 (1); MNHN 1966-0771 (2); MNHN 1992-0898 (1); MNHN 1992-0982 (11).

Atule mate (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833) – Yellowtail scad; carangue maté, sélar queue jaune (French); lanora, lanorampohy, kikao (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description of *Decapterus normani* by Bertin and Dollfus (1949: 21, fig. 7); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 211) as *Caranx mate*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 379), from Nosy Be by Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 22), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 54), from Madagascar by Daget and Smith-Vaniz in Daget et al. (1986: 309), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 244), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: East Africa, Mozambique Channel, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 233938 (1); AMNH 249073 (2); MNHN 1947-0007 (holotype of *Decapterus normani* Bertin & Dollfus 1949); USNM 307614 (1).

Carangoides armatus (Rüppell 1830) – Longfin trevally; carangue sap-sap (French); lanorampohy, kikao (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 211-212, fig. 147) as *Caranx armatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 400), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), as *Caranx armatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Caranx armatus*, from Madagascar by Williams et al. (1980: 16), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 54), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 244), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Gulf of Thailand and southern China, north to southern Japan. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0770 (3), MNHN 1966-0861 (1); MNHN 1988-0010 (2).

Carangoides bajad (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Orange-spotted trevally; carangue lentigine (French); lanora (Malagasy, Nosy Satrana)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Satrana by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Caranx bajad*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Carangoides chrysophrys (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833) – Longnose kingfish; carangue tapir (French); lanorampohy (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 31, fig. 4; 1891a: 328-329) as *Caranx chrysophrys*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Caranx chrysophrys*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 409), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 53), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 177), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 244), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 80117 (3); MNHN 1992-0896 (5).

Carangoides coeruleopinnatus (Rüppell 1830) – Coastal trevally; carangue cotière (French); lanora (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Caranx ophthalmotenia*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 245), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and Townsville (New South Wales, Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307958 (2).

Carangoides dinema Bleeker 1851 – Shadow trevally; carangue crépuscule (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 401); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 17, pl. 14 B), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), as *Caranx dinema*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar to Tonga and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Carangoides ferdau (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Blue trevally; carangue tachetée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga by Fourmanoir (1957: 209) as *Caranx ferdau*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203), from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 394), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), as *Caranx ferdau*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 55), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 245), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Rapa. Marine.

Carangoides fulvoguttatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Yellow-spotted trevally, yellow-dotted trevally; carangue pailletée (French); batola, kikao (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Caranx fulvoguttatus*; subsequently reported from Radama Islands by Fourmanoir (1961a: 94) as *Caranx fulvoguttatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 55), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 245-246), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1981-0847 (1).

Carangoides gymnotethus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833) – Bludger; carangue balo (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Caranx gymnotethoides*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 397) as *Carangoides gymnotethoides*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 55), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 179), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 246), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland

(Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Carangoides hedlandensis (Whitley 1934) – Bumpnose trevally; carangue nez bossu (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on AMNH, MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243100 (5); AMNH 243116 (5); MNHN 1978-0190 (2); MNHN 1992-0886 (1); USNM 307622 (1).

Carangoides malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Malabar trevally; carangue monique (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 94).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Japan and Kuril Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307980 (2).

Carangoides oblongus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833) – Coachwhip trevally; carangue oblongue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 208-209, fig. 146) as *Caranx oblongus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as *Caranx oblongus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 246), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 56).

Distribution: Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1978-0192 (1).

Carangoides plagiotaenia Bleeker 1857 – Barcheek trevally; carangue grimée (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from north of Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Tonga and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, and south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 320685 (1).

Caranx heberi (Bennett 1830) – Blacktip trevally; carangue à pointe noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 648) as *C. sem*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 247), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 56).

Distribution: Red Sea, South and East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Caranx ignobilis (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Giant trevally; carangue tête (French); batola, kikao, kikao bevody, lanoramelekoko, akao, tretteoka (Malagasy), lanora (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Caranx sansum* [sic]; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 206, pl. 11A), from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 390),

from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 56), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 247), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 56).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa; eastern Pacific at Clipperton Atoll. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88147 (2); AMNH 88163 (3); AMNH 251497 (4); CAS 80065 (2); MNHN 1966-0924 (1); MNHN 1992-0897 (5); MNHN 2005-1174 (1).

Caranx melampygus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833 – Bluefin trevally, bluefin kingfish; carangue aile bleue (French); kikao menamaso (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambila Lemaitso by Regan (1920: 421); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 38), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 207-208, fig. 145) as *C. stellatus*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 383), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 5 A), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 56), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 248), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 56).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama (eastern Pacific), north to Izu Islands, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Norfolk Island and Rapa. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1920.3.2.8 (1); MNHN 1992-0899 (11).

Caranx papuensis Alleyne & Macleay 1877 – Brassy kingfish; carangue bronze (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 56); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 647-648), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 248-249), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 56), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Timor Sea (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia), and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0927 (1); MNHN 1978-0189 (1); USNM 198829 (1).

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy & Gaimard 1825 – Bigeye trevally, bigeye kingfish; carangue vorace (French); lanoramalehoko (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 31, fig. 3; 1891a: 329-330) as *C. forsteri*; subsequently reported from Mahambo, Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Caranx hippos* (non Linnaeus [ex Garden] 1766, from Mahajanga and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 209, 210) as *C. sexfasciatus* and *C. hippos* (non Linnaeus [ex Garden] 1766), from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 386), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 56), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 249-250), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 57), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12); also reported by Günther (1860: 450), by Bleeker (1874: 99) and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224) as

Caranx hippos (non Linnaeus [ex Garden] 1766).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Austral Islands; also eastern Pacific from Galápagos Archipelago and Ecuador to Mexico. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88164 (1); BMNH 2003.12.11.2 (1); CAS 16253 (2); CAS 80089 (9); MNHN 1966-0772 (1); MNHN 1966-0925 (5); MNHN 1966-0926 (2); MNHN 1966-0928 (1); MNHN 1978-0199 (2); MNHN 1992-0895 (6).

Caranx tille Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833 – Tille trevally; carangue tille (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 56); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 648-649), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 16225 (1).

Decapterus kurroides Bleeker 1851 – Redtail scad

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from northeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249468 (3).

Decapterus macrosoma Bleeker 1851 – Shortfin scad; comète fine (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southern Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, northern Line Islands (Kiribati) and Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Port Hedland (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga; also eastern Pacific from Galápagos Archipelago and Gulf of California (Mexico) to Peru. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307977 (8); USNM 307984 (2).

Decapterus russelli (Rüppell 1830) – Indian scad; comète indienne (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Caranx kurra*; from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 94, fig. 7), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 57).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Ningaloo Reef (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia) at 29°23'S and New Caledonia: Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231386 (2); AMNH 232487 (1); AMNH 243118 (1); MNHN 1978-0240 (1); USNM 307981 (3).

Decapterus tabl Berry 1968 – Roughear scad; comète queue rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0853 (1).

Elagatis bipinnulata (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Rainbow runner; comète saumon (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 216) as *E. bipinnulatus*; subsequently reported from from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 426) as *E. bipinnulatus*, Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *E. bipinnulatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 57), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 250-251), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 57).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Gnathanodon speciosus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Golden trevally; carangue royale jaune (French); kikao (Malagasy), sabonto (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Caranx speciosus*; subsequently reported from Sarodrano by Angot (1950c: 186), from Mahajanga by Fourmanoir (1957: 210) as *Caranx speciosus*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 411), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 224), as *C. speciosus*, by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 57), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 251-252), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 57), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands and Kuril Islands, and Hawaiian Islands, south to eastern Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 79931 (1); MNHN 1989-0172 (1); MNHN 1992-0887 (2).

Megalaspis cordyla (Linnaeus 1758) – Torpedo scad; comète torpille (French); kalaicamba, hatokatendro (Malagasy), lanora (Malagasy, Nosy Satrana)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsiboka, western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 213, fig. 148); subsequently reported from Nosy Satrana by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Caranx Rottleri*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 58), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 252).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232522 (1); AMNH 249075 (1); MNHN 1966-0798 (1).

Naucrates ductor (Linnaeus 1758) – Pilotfish; poisson pilote (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 18); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 58), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 253), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 57).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-1603 (1).

Parastromateus niger (Bloch 1795) – Black pomfret; castagnoline noire (French); manarabotry, kipela (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 231, fig. 152) as *Apolectus niger*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *Apolectus niger*, from

Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 58), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 253), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 57).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232498 (1); AMNH 251515 (1); MNHN 1966-0767 (12); MNHN 1992-0890 (1).

Scomberoides commersonianus Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Talang queenfish; sauteur talang (French); talatala (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 53-54) as *Scomberoides commersonianus*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1832: 370) as *Chorinemus commersonianus*, from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *C. Commersonii*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *S. commersonianus*, from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz and Staiger (1973: 194), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 40), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 59), from Madagascar by Daget and Smith-Vaniz in Daget et al. (1986: 316), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Scomeroides* [sic] *commersonianus*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 185), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 253-254), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 57).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Sydney (New South Wales) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0863 (1); MNHN 1966-0882 (2); MNHN 1989-0173 (1).

Scomberoides lysan (Forsskal in Niebuhr 1775) – Double-spotted queenfish, leatherback; Pompre, sauteur sabre (French); ampandro, alarano (Malagasy), angoé (Malagasy, Lovokampy), fianta (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1860: 474) as *Chorinemus sancti petri*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Caranx mauritanus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *S. sancti Petri*, from Nosy Be, Antsiranana, Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Chorinemus lysan* and *C. Sancti Petri*, from Lovokampy and Soalara by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Chorinemus lysan* and *C. sancti Petri*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 216-217, 217, pl. 13B-C) as *Chorinemus tolooparah* and *C. lysan*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 418, 420) as *Chorinemus lysan* and *C. sancti-petri*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 17) as *C. sancti petri*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139) as *Chorinemus lysan*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *C. lysan* and *C. sanctipetri*, from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz and Staiger (1973: 208), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 59), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 254-255), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Tonga and Rapa. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 80211 (1); CAS 80220 (1); MNHN 1966-0882 (2); MNHN 1966-0933 (3); MNHN 1966-0936 (1); MNHN 1978-0221 (3); MNHN 1992-0883 (2); USNM 171034 (1).

Scomberoides tol (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832) – Needlescaled queenfish; sauteur leurre (French); talatala (Malagasy), marotaola (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98); subsequently reported from

Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 186), from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 217) as *Chorinemus tol*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), as *Chorinemus tol*, from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz and Staiger (1973: 210), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 59), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232482 (3); AMNH 232527 (1); CAS 80218 (2); MNHN 1966-0774 (5), MNHN 1966-0863 (1); MNHN 1966-0934 (1); MNHN 1966-0935 (1); MNHN 1992-0894 (2); USNM 171055 (1).

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch 1793) – Bigeye scad; sélar coulisou (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 205-206); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 377), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 60), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 255), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 58).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243085 (1); MNHN 1992-0888 (2); USNM 307978 (1).

Seriola dumerili (Risso 1810) – Amberjack; sériele couronnée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Berafia by Fourmanoir (1957: 214).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas except eastern Pacific. Marine.

Seriolina nigrofasciata (Rüppell 1829) – Blackbanded trevally; sériele amourez (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 428) as *Zonichthys nigrofasciata*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 17) as *Seriola nigrofasciata*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 60), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 256), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 58).

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249466 (1); MNHN 1992-0889 (2).

Trachinotus baillonii (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Smallspotted dart; pompaneau muscadin (French); miandravola, telo, tasy, ambitsy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1832: 431) as *T. baillonii*; previously reported without stated locality in original description of *Caesiomorus baillonii* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 92, 93, pl. 3, fig. 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *Trachynotus Bailloni*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 215, pl. 13A) as *Trachinotus Bailloni*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 424), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 36), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 60), from Madagascar by Daget and Smith-Vaniz in Daget et al. (1986: 320), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 10), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 257), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 58).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to northern Line and

Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97027 (2); MNHN 1992-0884 (111).

Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Snubnose pompano; pompaneau lune (French); maheriloha, ambitsy, miandravola (Malagasy), tsaïdy (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1832: 425); previously reported without stated locality in original description of *Caesiomorus blochii* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 92, 95, pl. 3, fig. 2); also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 66-67, 79-81) as *Caranx glaucus* (non Linnaeus 1758) and *Trachinotus falcatus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *Trachynotus ovatus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 119-120) as *Trachynotus falcatus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Trachynotus ovatus* var. *falcatus* (non Linnaeus 1758); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 215, pl. 12C, fig. 149) as *Trachinotus Blochi*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 423), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *T. blochi*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 36) as *T. blochi*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 61), from Madagascar by Daget and Smith-Vaniz in Daget et al. (1986: 320), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 10), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 257), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 58).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232502 (1); AMNH 232507 (1); MNHN 1978-0186 (3); MNHN 1992-0885 (8).

Trachinotus botla (Shaw 1803) – Snubnose pompano; pompaneau lune (French); maheriloha, ambitsy, miandravola (Malagasy), tsaïdy (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 17) as *T. russeli*; subsequently reported from Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Trachynotus Russelli*, from Madagascar by Williams (1958: 425) as *Trachinotus russelli*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *T. russelli*, and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 61) as *T. russelli*.

Distribution: East and South Africa and Madagascar east to India. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-1095 (1); MNHN 1978-0204 (1).

Trachurus delagoa Nekrasov 1970 – African scad; chinchard galati (French); valahara (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Nekrasov (1970: 96); previously reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *T. trachurus* (non Linnaeus 1758); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 61), from southern Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 659-660), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Walters Shoals and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307986 (3); USNM 307995 (4).

Ulua mentalis (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833) – Longrakered trevally; carangue démêloir (French); kikaofisaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 211) as *Caranx mandibularis*;

subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 62), and from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 660).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 80114 (1).

Menidae Fitzinger 1873

Mene maculata (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Moonfish; luneur (French); renisalelo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Kisimany by Fourmanoir (1961a: 95, fig. 9); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 62), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 259), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 54).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea and Melanesia, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232529 (1); AMNH 245636 (2); AMNH 251526 (1); MNHN 1992-0697 (2); USNM 307872 (1); USNM 307895 (1).

Leiognathidae Gill 1893

Aurigequula fasciata (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803) – Striped ponyfish; sapsap rayé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 39) as *Leiognathus fasciatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by James (1978: 145) as *Leiognathus fasciatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 64) as *Leiognathus fasciatus*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 193) as *Leiognathus fasciatus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 261) as *L. fasciatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau, Tonga and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245672 (1); AMNH 245673 (4); CAS 66580 (1).

Equulites elongatus (Günther 1874) – Slender ponyfish; sapsap élégant (French); tampaka, lily (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 20); reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 31, fig. 2; 1891a: 333-334) as *Equula parviceps* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), as *Leiognathus elongatus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 261) as *L. parviceps* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea (and possibly Fiji), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307689 (6).

Equulites leuciscus (Günther 1860) – Whipfin ponyfish; sapsap fil (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 236) as *Leiognathus leuciscus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *Leiognathus rivulatus* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1845), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 64) as *L. leuciscus*.

Distribution: Madagascar and Seychelles to Vanuatu and New Caledonia, Australia to Taiwan and China. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 236064 (1); AMNH 244287 (5); AMNH 244302 (1); AMNH 245614 (4); MNHN

1966-0790 (3); MNHN 1966-1021 (1); USNM 395347 (4).

Equulites lineolatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) – Ornate ponyfish; sapsap écriture (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by James (1978: 164) as *Leiognathus lineolatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 64) as *Leiognathus lineolatus*.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Caledonia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Eubleekeria splendens (Cuvier 1829) – Splendid ponyfish: sapsap soleil (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *Leiognathus splendens*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by James (1978: 149) as *Leiognathus splendens*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 64) as *L. splendens*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 262) as *L. splendens*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Kimberleys (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Gazza minuta (Bloch 1795) – Toothpony; sapsap dentu (French); kotsetseka, tsetseka (Malagasy), tsetseke (Malagasy, Soalara), Bemaso (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225); subsequently reported from Soalara and Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 186) as *G. minuta* and *G. equulaeformis*, from Narinda Bay by Fourmanoir (1957: 236, fig. 157), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir 1967: 139), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Madagascar by James (1978: 170), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 62), from Madagascar by Yamashita et al. (1998: 277), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232496 (1); AMNH 232513 (1); AMNH 244284 (2); MNHN 1966-0781 (3); MNHN 1966-0964 (2); MNHN 1992-1020 (20); MNHN 1998-1517 (1); USNM 307642 (2); USNM 395668 (13).

Karalla dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Dussumier's ponyfish; sapsap vaguelette (French); lily (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Morondava River by Playfair (1868: 10) as *Equula dussumieri*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *Leiognathus Dussumieri*, from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Equula Dussumieri*, from Ambila Lemaitso and Folohy, eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 420) as *Liognathus dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 97-98) as *L. dussumieri*, from Madagascar by James (1978: 152) as *L. dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 64) as *L. dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 260) as *L. dussumieri*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 59) as *L. dussumieri*.

Distribution: Madagascar, Réunion (Mascarenes) and India east to Indonesia and Philippines. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1920.3.2.7 (1).

Leiognathus berbis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) – Berber ponyfish; sapsap berbère (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0788 (2).

Leiognathus equula (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Common ponyfish; sapsap commun (French); maladia, antitrioka, ketraketra, ambatry-traka, salelo, tsaidry (Malagasy), lily (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Equula ensifera*; subsequently reported from Tamatave (Toamasina) by Pellegrin (1907: 203), and from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 186), as *Equula edentula*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 38) as *Leiognathus coma*, from Ankarana by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *Leiognathus equulus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 96-97) as *L. equulus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 63) as *L. equulus*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 260) as *L. equulus*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 59) as *L. equulus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to eastern Caroline Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Fiji. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245698 (1); MNHN 1966-0789 (11), MNHN 1966-0865 (5); MNHN 1966-1007 (3); MNHN 1966-1008 (6); MNHN 1966-1009 (1); MNHN 1966-1010 (2); MNHN 1966-1011 (3); MNHN 1966-1012 (1); MNHN 1966-1013 (2); MNHN 1992-1022 (1); MNHN 2004-1191 (4); USNM 301525 (3); USNM 307657 (2); USNM 307866 (11); USNM 395645 (19).

Leiognathus mazavasaoka (Baldwin & Sparks 2011) – Chinspot ponyfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Baldwin and Sparks (2011: 41, figs. 3, 4A, 5) as *Secutor mazavasaoka*.

Distribution: Southwestern Indian Ocean: South Africa and Mozambique east to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251200 (holotype), AMNH 231398 (1 paratype), AMNH 236061 (1 paratype), AMNH 244283 (43 paratypes), AMNH 244293 (12 paratypes), AMNH 244306 (1 paratype), AMNH 245638 (10 paratypes), AMNH 253842 (1 paratype), AMNH 253843 (5 paratypes).

**Photoplagios antongil* Sparks 2006 – Madagascar ponyfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northeastern Madagascar in original description by Sparks (2006: 7-11, figs. 3-4).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 236544 (holotype); AMNH 236545 (3 paratypes); SIO 05-117 (1 paratype).

Secutor insidiator (Bloch 1787) – Pugnose ponyfish; sapsap boxeur (French); maladia, ketraketra, lily, ambatry-traka, salelo, tsaidry (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 235, fig. 155); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Madagascar by James (1978: 168), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 63).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to eastern Indonesia and Solomon Islands, south to

Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.
Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0821 (6); MNHN 1966-1080 (8).

Secutor ruconius (Hamilton 1822) – Deep pugnose ponyfish; sapsap bouledogue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 96); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 64).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Bramidae Bonaparte 1831

Brama dussumieri Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Lesser bream; castagnole mignonne (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Mead (1972: 61); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 262), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 59).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Brama orcini Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Bigtooth pomfret

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern, western and southwestern Madagascar by Mead (1972: 75); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 8) as *B. raii* (non Bloch 1791).

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Islands; southern California (U.S.A.) to Mexico. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1964-0615 (1).

Pteraclis velifera (Pallas 1770) – Fanfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *P. trichipterus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 98) as *P. trichipterus* and *P. ocellatus*, from off northern and western Madagascar by Mead (1972: 106), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 262-263), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 59).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar and western Mascarenes; Indonesia; Australia and New Zealand to New Caledonia. Marine.

Pterycombus petersii (Hilgendorf 1878) – Prickly fanfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 10) as *Centropholoides falcatus*, an; subsequently reported from off northern and southwestern Madagascar by Mead (1972: 104).

Distribution: South Africa and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian Ridge and Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1964-0616 (2).

Taractes asper Lowe 1843 – Rough pomfret

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar by Mead (1972: 20); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 635).

Distribution: Circumglobal in temperate and marginally tropical seas (antiequatorial). Marine.

Emmelichthyidae Poey 1867

Emmelichthys nitidus Richardson 1845 – Cape bonnetmouth; andorrève du Cap (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1957: 190-191, fig. 133).

Distribution: South Africa, southern Madagascar, Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands, southern Australia and New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0869 (3).

Lutjanidae Gill 1861

Remarks: Records of the eastern Atlantic species *Apsilus fuscus* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1830 from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Apsi 2) and Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 65) are questionable. A record of *Lutianus janthinuropterus* (non Bleeker 1853) from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) cannot be identified.

Aphareus furca (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Blue smalltooth jobfish; vivaneau tidents (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 65, pl. 5); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Aph) as *A. furcatus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 19) as *A. furcatus*, and from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 455).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to northern Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga; eastern Pacific: Cocos Island. Marine.

Aphareus rutilans Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Rusty jobfish; vivaneau rouillé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 19-20); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 455).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Aprion virescens Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Green jobfish; vivaneau job (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 183); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 103-104), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 65, pl. 4), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Apri 1), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 20-21), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 264-265), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 60).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga. Marine.

Etelis carbunculus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828 – Ruby snapper; vivaneau rouge (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1961a: 90) as *E. marshi*; subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Forster et al. (1970: 380-386) as *E. marshi*, from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Etel 3) as *E. marshi*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 26-27), and from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 455).

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Line and Austral islands, north to southern Japan, south to off Kimberleys (Western Australia), New Caledonia, northern New Zealand, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1973.7.9.40 (1).

Etelis coruscans Valenciennes 1862 – Flame snapper; vivaneau la flamme (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 27-28).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands, and Tonga. Marine.

Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – River snapper, mangrove red snapper; vivaneau des mangroves (French); mena, varavara, fiamasiaka, zoho, barahoa, tsivaravara (Malagasy), kalamgody (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), joho (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 90); subsequently reported from Betsimisaraka and Sakalava areas by Sauvage (1887: pl. 9, fig. 3; 1891a: 92) as *L. griseoides*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Nosy Be and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 89), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus argentimaculatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 66, pl. 4), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 1), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 58-59), from northwestern and western Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 19, 20), from Madagascar by Allen in Daget et al. (1986: 323), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 266), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 110), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 60), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Kiribati (Line Islands) and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), and Tonga; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88162 (1); AMNH 233655 (1); MNHN 1966-1016 (4); MNHN 1966-1017 (4); USNM 410931 (1); USNM 410934 (5).

Lutjanus bengalensis (Bloch 1790) – Bengal snapper; vivaneau bengalais (French); soroala, sorodamba (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 13, fig. 1; 1891a: 97-99) as *Diacope bengalensis*; subsequently reported from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Genyoroge bengalensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 266-267), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 60), and from Madagascar by Iwatsuki et al. (2016: 522).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 357994 (1).

Lutjanus bohar (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Twin-spot snapper; vivaneau chien rouge (French); bobotsy, fiamena, fiamasiaka, tsivaravara, moromboho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 191) as *Mesoprion bohar*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 90), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 108, pl. 4C), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus bohar*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 67, pl. 4), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 2), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 64-65), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 267-268), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka

Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Kiribati (Line Islands) and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to off northern Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Austral Islands. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-1185 (1).

Lutjanus ehrenbergii (Peters 1869) – Crimson snapper; vivaneau cramoisi (French); bobotsy, fiamena, fiamasiaka, menahelika (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111) as *L. ehrenburgii*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Caroline Islands and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands and Taiwan, south to Northern Territory (Australia). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Lutjanus erythropterus Bloch 1790 – Crimson snapper; vivaneau cramoisi (French); bobotsy, fiamena, fiamasiaka, menahelika (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 67); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 8) as *Lutjanis erythropterus*.

Distribution: Gulf of Oman east to Philippines and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Solomon Islands, and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0796 (3).

Lutjanus fulviflamma (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Dory snapper, blackspot snapper; vivaneau gibelot (French); bobotsy, varavara, amparana, fiamasiaka (Malagasy), fiambato (Malagasy, Soalara), takalo (Malagasy, Toliara), fiambato (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Mesoprion unimaculatus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 90); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 88-89), from Mahajanga by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 499), from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 204), from Nosy Be, Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225), from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Mesoprion fulviflamma*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 110, fig. 83), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) and Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus fulviflamma*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 67, pl. 5) as *L. fulviflammus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 3) as *L. fulviflammus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 80-81), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 38), from Madagascar by Allen in Daget et al. (1986: 324) as *L. fulviflammus*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *L. fulviflammus*, from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 268-269), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *L. fulviflammus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (in press).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, northern New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88085 (2); AMNH 88161 (3); MNHN 1893-0134 (1); MNHN 1966-0794 (1); MNHN 1966-1015 (1); MNHN 1966-1018 (1); MNHN 1966-1019 (2); USNM 298333 (5); USNM 298350

(31); USNM 298351 (1); USNM 298352 (2); USNM 298374 (1); USNM 298375 (10); USNM 298383 (2); USNM 298401 (20); USNM 300004 (14); USNM 300021 (2).

Lutjanus fulvus (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Yellow striped snapper, flametail snapper; vivaneau queue noire (French); sarobe (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar), barahoho, menahy (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), antsisy, sorodamba (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 90) as *Lutjanus marginatus*; subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 12, fig. 3, pl. 13, fig. 2; 1891a: 100-101, 103-104) as *Diacope marginata* and *D. analis*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Diacope analis*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 110, fig. 82) as *Lutjanus vaigiensis*; from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus vaigiensis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 69), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 35), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 82), from Madagascar by Allen in Daget et al. (1986: 324), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 269-270), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), Norfolk Island and Rapa, introduced to Hawaiian Islands. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 432665 (1).

Lutjanus gibbus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Humpback snapper; vivaneau pagaie (French); fiamena (Malagasy), salabaro (Malagasy, Maromena), bafohy (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), vohitro (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Genyoroge gibba*; previously reported from Betsimisaraka and Sakalava by Sauvage (1887: pl. 12, fig. 1; 1891a: 95-96) as *Diacope Calveti* (non Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828), and from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 183) as *D. Calveti* (non Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828); subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Genyoroge melanura*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 104, pl. 3D, fig. 79), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus gibbus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 69) as *L. coccineus* and *L. gibbus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 4), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 84-85), from western and southwestern Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 43, 44), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 270-271), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Line Islands (Kiribati), north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 219822 (6); USNM 295880 (6); USNM 295907 (11).

Lutjanus guilcheri Fourmanoir 1959 – Yellowfin red snapper; vivaneau queue jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northwestern Madagascar in original description by Fourmanoir (1959: 129-130, pl. 3); subsequently reported from Nosy Berafia and Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1961a: 89), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 42), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 89-90), and from Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 45-46).

Distribution: Madagascar; Sri Lanka to Bay of Bengal (India). Marine.

Lutjanus indicus Allen, White & Erdmann 2013 – Indian Ocean snapper; vivaneau hublot (French); tapaporoha (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Allen et al. (2013: 40); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 111) as *Lutjanus russellii* (non Bleeker 1849), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus russelli* (non Bleeker 1849), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 70) as *Lutjanus russellii* (non Bleeker 1849), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 9) as *L. russelli* (non Bleeker 1849), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 113-114) as *L. russellii* (non Bleeker 1849), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 68) as *L. russellii* (non Bleeker 1849), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 275) as *L. russellii* (non Bleeker 1849), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 62) as *L. russellii* (non Bleeker 1849).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0010 (1).

Remarks. *Lutjanus russellii* (Bleeker 1849) has been restricted to the western Pacific by Allen et al. (2013); fishes previously reported under that name are now referable to *L. indicus*.

Lutjanus johnii (Bloch 1792) – John's snapper; amparama, tendrekary, tapaporoha (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 90); subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *L. Johni*, from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Mesoprion Johnii*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 111) as *L. Johni*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus johni*, from Madagascar by Catala (1977: 29-30, fig. 18) as *L. johni*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 94), from western Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 47), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 271).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes (Mauritius and Rodrigues) east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Kimberleys (Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Lutjanus kasmira (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Bluestripe snapper, blue-lined snapper; vivaneau à raies bleues (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus kasmira*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 69), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 36), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 96), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 271-272), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands (Kiribati) and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to off Western Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307648 (1).

Lutjanus lutjanus Bloch 1790 – Bigeye snapper; vivaneau gros yeux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 107-108, fig. 81) as *Lutjanus lineolatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 70), from Madagascar by

Allen (1984: LUT Lut 7), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 99-100), from northwestern and western Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 52, 53), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines, Vanuatu and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Material. AMNH 231389 (1).

Lutjanus malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Malabar blood snapper; vivaneau malabar (French); bobotsy, fiamena, fiamasiaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 68, pl. 6); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 10).

Distribution: Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf east to Palau, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 435853 (1).

Lutjanus monostigma (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Onespots snapper; vivaneau églefin (French); tsivaravara (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 108-109, pl. 4B); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 70) as *L. monostigmus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 39) as *L. monostigmus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 106), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 272-273), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Kiribati (Line Islands) and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 435871 (2); USNM 435876 (1); USNM 435877 (1); USNM 435883 (1); USNM 435884 (1).

Lutjanus notatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Bluestriped snapper; vivaneau à raies bleues (French); bemolotra, soratana (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), meromboko, vohitro, sorodamba (Malagasy, Sakalava), sarobe (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Betsimisaraka and Sakalava areas by Sauvage (1887: pl. 12, fig. 2, pl. 13, fig. 3; 1891a: 94-95, 96-97) as *Diacope caeruleovittata* and *D. duodecim-lineata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 254) as *Lutjanus duodecimlineatus*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Diacope duodecimlineata*, from Nosy Be and southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 106-107, fig. 80 bis) as *Lutjanus duodecimlineatus*, from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 254) as *Lutjanus duodecimlineatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutjanus duodecimlineatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 70), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 107), from western, southwestern and southeastern Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 63, 65), from Madagascar by Allen in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 576), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 44), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 273-274), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 427313 (1).

Lutjanus octolineatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Whitebelly snapper; vivaneau à raies bleues (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Iwatsuki et al. (2016: 513).

Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Seychelles and Madagascar to western Mascarenes and Maldives. Marine.

Lutjanus rivulatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Scribbled snapper, speckled snapper; vivaneau maori (French); vararara (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar), votry (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 104) as *Diacope rivulata*; subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Genyoroge rivulata*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 109-110, pl. 5A), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus rivulatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 70), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 41), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 112-113), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 66), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 274-275), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 61), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0795 (3).

Lutjanus sanguineus (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1828) – Humphead snapper; vivaneau tête (French); fiamena, biongo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 105-106, pl. 4A, fig. 80); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 115), and from northwestern Madagascar by Allen and Talbot (1985: 70).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Arabian Sea coast of India. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251573 (1); MNHN 1966-0796 (3), MNHN 1966-0866 (1); MNHN 2004-0149 (1).

Lutjanus sebae (Cuvier 1816) – Emperor snapper; vivaneau bourgeois (French); zazamanango, Madame tombée (Malagasy), votrimena (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 109, pl. 4D); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Lutianus sebae*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 68, pl. 6), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Lut 11), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 116-117), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 275-276), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 62).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Macolor niger (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Black snapper, black-and-white snapper; vivaneau plate (French)
Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 112); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 66, pl. 4), from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Mac 1), from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 127-128), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 276), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 62), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Paracaesio sordida Abe & Shinohara 1962 – Dirty ordure snapper; vivanette bleue (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, South Africa and Madagascar to Marquesas and Pitcairn islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 171039 (1).

Paracaesio xanthura (Bleeker 1869) – Yellowtail blue snapper; vivaneau queue jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Bleeker (1869b: 78-79) as *Caesio xanthura*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 37-38) and Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 15) as *Caesio xanthurus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 66, pl. 4) as *P. xanthurus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Para 1) as *P. xanthurus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 137) as *P. xanthurus*, from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 276-277), from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 455), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 62).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia), Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: RMNH 3948 (1 syntype); RMNH 5716 (1 syntype); MNHN 1998-0854 (1).

Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832) – Ornate jobfish; colas orné (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 277), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 62).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Pristipomoides filamentosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Rosy jobfish, blue-spotted jobfish, crimson jobfish; colas fil (French); savora (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), anakabitifoty (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 11, fig. 2; 1891a: 108-109) as *Etelis filamentosus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Prist 2), and from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 147-148).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Society islands,

north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Pristipomoides sieboldii (Bleeker 1855) – Lavender jobfish; colas lavande (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 153).

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic: Vema Seamount; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Arafura Sea off Northern Territory (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-1184 (1).

Pristipomoides typus Bleeker 1852 – Sharptooth jobfish; colas dentu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 116); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 68, pl. 4), and from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Prist 1).

Distribution: East Africa and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, south to North-West Cape (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0144 (1).

Pristipomoides zonatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Oblique-banded snapper; colas bagnard (French); fiantsihoaka (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), joho (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 11, fig. 3; 1891a: 109-111) as *Etelis zonatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 69, pl. 5) as *Tropidinius zonatus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1984: LUT Trop 1) as *Tropidinius zonatus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1985: 155), and from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 455).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northern Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga. Marine.

Caesionidae Bonaparte 1831

Caesio caerulea Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Scissortailed fusilier; caesio azuror (French); mahaloky (Malagasy), fitse ambohony (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 391-392) as *Caesio maculatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 92) as *C. maculatus*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 16, fig. 2; 1891a: 170-171) as *Caesio (Caesio) caeruleus*, from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 183), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 114-115, fig. 85) as *C. coeruleus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *C. caeruleus*, and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 70) as *C. caeruleus*, from Ambatomboka and Chesterfield Island by Carpenter (1987: 24), from Madagascar by Carpenter (1988: 36), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196) as *C. caeruleus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 280-281), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187) as *C. caerulea* and *Caesio striata* (non Rüppell 1830), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Mascarenes east to Marshall, Tuamotu and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0917 (2); MNHN 1998-0856 (1); USNM 264353 (1); USNM 264358 (23).

Caesio lunaris Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Blue fusilier; caesio à croissant (French); mahaloky (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 114); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 71), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 281), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 63), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0919 (1).

Caesio teres Seale 1906 – Yellow and blueback fusilier; fusilier à dos jaune et bleu (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from Toliara, based on USNM material.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Kiribati (Line Islands), Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 410719 (4).

Caesio xanthalytos Holleman, Connell & Carpenter 2013 – Goldsash fusilier

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Holleman et al. (2013: 265, fig. 4).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 98024 (1 paratype); SAIAB 97446 (1 paratype); SAIAB 98385 (1 paratype); SAIAB 97476 (1 paratype).

Caesio xanthonota Bleeker 1853 – Yellowback fusilier; caesio à dos jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 113-114) as *Caesio xanthonotus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *C. xanthonotus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 71) as *C. xanthonotus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 282), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 63), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0916 (2).

Gymnoaesio gymnoptera (Bleeker 1856) – Slender fusilier; fusilier élégant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 282); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 63).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to eastern Indonesia and Fiji, north to Philippines, south to Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0918 (2).

Pterocaesio capricornis Smith & Smith 1963 – Capricorn fusilier; fusilier capricorne (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Pterocaesio chrysozona (Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Goldband fusilier; caesio ceinture d'or (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Caesio chrysozona*; subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Samoa, north to Philippines, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Pterocaesio marri Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods 1953 – Marr's fusilier; fusilier de Marr (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Carpenter (1988: 57); previously reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Caesio diagramma* (non Bleeker 1864), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 71) as *Pterocaesio digramma* (non Bleeker 1864); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia and Tonga. Marine.

Pterocaesio pisang (Bleeker 1853) – Banana fusilier; fusilier banane (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 71); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111).

Distribution: East Africa east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Pterocaesio tile (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Bluestreak fusilier, dark-banded fusilier; fusilier à ligne olive (French); laodava (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Caesio cylindricus* by Günther (1859: 393); subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 6, fig. 1; 1891a: 171-172) as *Caesio (Caesio) cylindricus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 92) as *C. cylindricus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 71), from Madagascar by Carpenter (1988: 62), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 115; 2001: 115), from Madagascar by Carpenter (1987: 31), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 283), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 64), and from northern Madagascar by Holleman et al. (2013: 270).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Kiribati (Line Islands) and Pitcairn Group, north to Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232509 (1); BMNH 2012.11.1.3 (holotype of *Caesio cylindricus* Günther 1859).

Lobotidae Gill 1861

Lobotes surinamensis (Bloch 1790) – Tripletail; croupia roche (French); sababaka (Malagasy), zampay (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 12, fig. 3; 1891a: 186); subsequently

reported from Ambato Peninsula by Fourmanoir (1957: 302-303, fig. 194), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222), and by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 74).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0793 (2); MNHN 1992-0893 (3); USNM 336402 (2); USNM 336403 (14).

Gerreidae Bleeker 1859

Gerres filamentosus Cuvier 1829 – Whipfin silver-biddy; blanche fil (French); matsitsoky, bariaka, ambariaka, tsaratsaina (Malagasy), fiampotsy (Malagasy, Toamasina), ambariake (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Gerres punctatus*; subsequently reported from Tamatave (Toamasina) and Fénériver (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Ambila Lemaitso by Regan (1920: 420), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 231-233) as *Gerres punctatus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *G. punctatus*, by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 74), from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 326), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 284), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 64).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88051 (1); AMNH 88088 (1); MNHN 1966-0782 (5); MNHN 1966-0967 (3); MNHN 1966-0968 (4); MNHN 1966-0969 (10); MNHN 1966-0970 (5); MNHN 1966-0971 (1); MNHN 1966-0972 (2); MNHN 1998-1516 (1); MNHN 1998-1519 (1); USNM 307521 (1).

Gerres longirostris (Lacepède 1801) – Longtail silver-biddy; blanche gouvernail (French); matsitsoky, fiampotsy, bariaka (Malagasy), ambariake (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 12) as *G. lineolatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 93) as *Diapterus lineolatus*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 245-246) as *G. acinaces*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *G. poëti*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183) as *G. acinaces*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 74) as *G. acinaces*, from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 326) as *G. acinaces*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *G. acinaces*, from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196) as *G. acinaces*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 283-284) as *G. acinaces*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *G. acinaces*, from Madagascar by Kimura et al. (2001: 955), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 64).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and Marquesas Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0388 (neotype, as designated by Kimura et al. 2001: 960); AMNH 96990 (2); MNHN 1998-1521 (4); MNHN 1998-1662 (3); MNHN 1998-1663 (2); MNHN 2002-3430 (1).

Gerres methueni Regan 1920 – Striped silverbiddy; blanche saupe (French); matsitsoky, ambariaka, bariaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Ambila Lemaitso and Folohy, eastern Madagascar in original description by Regan (1920: 420); also reported from Ambila Lemaitso by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *Gerres abbreviatus* (non Bleeker 1850), from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986:326) as *Gerres abbreviatus* (non Bleeker

1850), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Gerres abbreviatus* (non Bleeker 1850), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Gerres abbreviatus* (non Bleeker 1850); subsequently reported from Soalara, southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 234, fig. 154) as *G. Rappi*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 75) as *G. rappi*, from Madagascar by Woodland in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 609) as *G. rappi*, from Madagascar by Iwatsuki and Kimura (1997: 2), from eastern Madagascar by Iwatsuki et al. (1998: 171), and from eastern Madagascar by Iwatsuki and Heemstra (2001: 1048).

Distribution: South Africa and southern Mozambique to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 31915 (lectotype, as selected by Iwatsuki and Kimura 1997: 2); AMNH 245617 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.6 (1 paralectotype); MNHN 1902-0284 (1); MNHN 1966-0783 (5); MNHN 1966-0965 (1); MNHN 1966-0966 (9); MNHN 1998-1518 (1); SAIAB 31916 (1 paralectotype); USNM 301499 (2).

Gerres oblongus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Slender silverbidy; blanche élégante (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41) as *G. macrosoma*; subsequently reported from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 234), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Gerres oeyena (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Common silverbidy, common mojarra; blanche commune (French); ambariaka (Malagasy), fiana (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 37A, fig. 2; 1891a: 243-245); subsequently reported from southeastern Madagascar by Connorton (1892: 460) as *Gerrisoyena* sp., from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225), from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *A. Commersoni*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 94-95), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 326), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 284, 285) as *G. argyreus* and *G. oeyena*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 64) as *G. oeyena*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0783 (5).

Haemulidae Gill 1885

Remarks: A species described from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 97-98, fig. 73) as *Diagramma obscurus* [objectively invalid, preoccupied by *Diagramma obscurum* Günther 1872] cannot be identified to the species level within *Plectorhinchus*.

Diagramma picta (Thunberg 1792) – Sailfin rubberlip; diagramme voilier (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 94-95, fig. 69) as *Spilotichthys pictus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 75) as *D. pictum*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 286) as *D. pictum*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111) as *D. pictum*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186) as *D. pictum*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 64), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as

D. pictum.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Indonesia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0811 (4); MNHN 1992-0921 (4); USNM 404473 (1); USNM 404474 (1).

Plectorhinchus albovittatus (Rüppell 1838) – Two-striped sweetlips

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja and Nosy Sakatia by Fourmanoir (1961a: 89) as *Leitectus Harrawayi*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1962a: 488) as *Gaterin harrawayi*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to India; Bali and eastern Kalimantan (Indonesia) east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Plectorhinchus chubbi (Regan 1919) – Dusky rubberlip; diagramme sombre (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Notted sweetlip; diagramma citron (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 96, fig. 71) as *Diagramma reticulatus*; also reported from Nosy Be in original description of *Diagramma maculatus* by Fourmanoir (1957: 97, fig. 72); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 3 A), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin flavomaculatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *G. reticulatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 75), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 286), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 186), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249074 (1); MNHN 1992-0559 (2); MNHN 1992-0922 (2).

Plectorhinchus gaterinus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Blackspotted sweetlips; diagramme moucheté (French); angarera (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *Diagramma foetela*; subsequently reported from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Diagramma gaterina*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183) as *D. foetela*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 98-99, fig. 74) as *Diagramma gaterinus*, from Madagascar by Smith (1962a: 486) as *Gaterin gaterinus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin gaterinus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Gaterin gaterinus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 76, pl. 8), from Madagascar by Smith and McKay in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 566), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 49), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 209), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 287), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 111), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 64), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Gulf of Oman south to 30°S, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes, now extinct in Réunion). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0555 (3); MNHN 1992-0923 (1); USNM 211377 (16); USNM 213580 (1);

USNM 402783 (1); USNM 404469 (4).

Plectorhinchus gibbosus (Lacepède 1802) – Harry hotlips; diagramme noir (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy), fianaoiby (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), besisy (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 27, fig. 1; 1891a: 161-162) as *Pseudopristipoma leucurum*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Diagramma leucurum*, from Nosy Be and Vohémar by Fourmanoir (1957: 100) as *Pseudopristipoma nigrus* and in original description of *P. obscurus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin nigrus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 76, pl. 8), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 287-288), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia) and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Norfolk Island. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232526 (1); AMNH 243195 (1); BMNH 1893.8.5.4 (1); MNHN 1966-1065 (1); MNHN 1966-1066 (1); MNHN 1966-1067 (1); MNHN 1992-0556 (1); MNHN 1992-0861 (1); USNM 402765 (6); USNM 402784 (1).

Plectorhinchus griseus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Grey sweetlips; angarera, vovoka (Malagasy), fiamasiaka (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 100-101) as *Diagramma griseum*; also reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin schotaf* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 77, pl. 8) as *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 328) as *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775); subsequently reported from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 183) as *D. griseum*, and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin griseus*.

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243199 (2); MNHN 1992-0557 (2); MNHN 1992-0560 (2).

Remarks: *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) was restricted by Johnson and Wilmer (2015) to the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf; southwestern Indian Ocean populations are now assigned to *P. griseus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830).

Plectorhinchus paulayi Steindachner 1895) – Diagonal-lined sweetlips; diagramme zébré (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 288).

Distribution: East Africa to Aldabra, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-4152 (1).

Plectorhinchus picus (Cuvier in Guérin-Méneville 1828) – Painted sweetlip; gaterin noir et blanc (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Plectorhinchus plagiodesmus Fowler 1935 – Barred rubberlip; diagramme rayé (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 100) as *Diagramma plagiodesmus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 88) as *Pseudopristipoma plagiodesmus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin plagiodesmus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 77), from Madagascar by Smith and McKay in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 567), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 98; 2001: 98), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-1068 (1); MNHN 1992-0558 (2).

Plectorhinchus playfairi (Pellegrin 1914) – White-barred rubberlip; diagramma rayons de soleil (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy), tangara (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahambo in original description by Pellegrin (1914d: 233-234) as *Diagramma griseum* var. *Playfairi*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 101-102) as *Diagramma griseum* var. *playfairi*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Diagramma griseum* var. *Playfairii*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 95, fig. 70) as *Diagramma batata*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin playfairi*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 76, pl. 8), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 210), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 288-289), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, southern Oman and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1914-0012 (holotype); AMNH 232569 (1).

Plectorhinchus sordidus (Klunzinger 1870) – Dusky sweetlip; diagramme à lèvres rouges (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Gaterin sordidus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 77, pl. 8), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 211), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 289), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East and South Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 400939 (1).

Plectorhinchus vittatus (Linnaeus 1758) – Indian Ocean oriental sweetlips; diagramme à bandes horizontales (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *Diagramma sebae*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 99, pl. 3C) as *Diagramma lineatus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 78, pl. 8), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), as *P. orientalis*, from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *P. orientalis*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Guam and Society Islands, south to New Caledonia; western Australia to southern Japan. Marine.

Pomadasys argenteus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Silver grunt; grondeur argenté (French); sasavy, angarerambato, sohosohy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 92) as *Pristipoma hasta*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Pristipoma hasta*, from western and northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 91-92, fig. 67) as *Pristipoma hasta*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137) as *Pomadasys hasta*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 78) as *Pomadasys hasta*, from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 329) as *Pomadasys hasta*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Pomadasys hasta*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Pomadasys hasta*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0810 (4); MNHN 1966-1061 (1); MNHN 1966-1062 (1); MNHN 1989-0520 (1).

Pomadasys commersonii (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Smallspotted grunt; grondeur moucheté (French); angarera, vovoka, vosavosa (Malagasy), angarera (Malagasy, southern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from rivers of Madagascar by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830a: 252-253) as *Pristipoma commersonii*; previously reported without stated locality as *Labrus Commersonii* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1803: 431, 477, pl. 23, fig. 1), and as *Labrus microstomus* by Lacepède (1802: 181, 216); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Pristipoma commersonii*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Pristipoma operculare*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1908: 57) as *Pristipoma operculare*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *P. operculare*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 99-100) as *P. operculare*, from southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 91, fig. 66) as *P. operculare*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *P. opercularis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 79) as *P. opercularis*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *P. opercularis*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *P. opercularis*.

Distribution: East and South Africa, to Madagascar and Seychelles east to Arabian Sea coast of India. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1982-0858 (2).

Pomadasys furcatus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Banded grunt, grey grunt; goret à six bandes (French); angora, vovoka (Malagasy), eroise (Malagasy, Soalara), vovoko (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), tsararoka (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 28, fig. 4; 1891a: 160-161) as *Pristipoma anas*; subsequently reported from Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Pristipoma furcatum*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 40), from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 260) as *Rhonciscus anas*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Pristipoma anas*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 90) as *P. taeniohorus* [sic], from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 260) as *Rhonciscus anas*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Rhonciscus anas*, by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 78), from Madagascar by Smith and McKay in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 569) as *Pomadasys furcatum*, from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 100; 2001: 100) as *Pomadasys furcatum*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 290) as *Pomadasys furcatum*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65) as *Pomadasys furcatum*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and South Africa to Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232500 (1); AMNH 243198 (1); MNHN 1982-0863 (1); MNHN 1982-0864 (1).

Pomadasys guoraca (Cuvier 1829) – Guoraca grunter

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 328); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Philippines. Transitional water, marine.

Pomadasys kaakan (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Javelin grunter; grondeur javelot (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 212).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and Queensland (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88065 (2); USNM 307559 (1); USNM 406766 (5); USNM 406782 (2); USNM 406786 (1).

Pomadasys maculatus (Bloch 1793) – Saddle grunt; grondeur selle (French); angarera, drodro, takoritsika (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 92-93, fig. 68); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), and by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 79) as *P. maculatum*, from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 329), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay (Western Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 236070 (1); AMNH 249132 (6); MNHN 1966-0811 (4); MNHN 1966-1063 (1); USNM 171070 (1); USNM 267920 (4); USNM 307518 (1); USNM 410308 (1).

Pomadasys multimaculatus (Playfair in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Cock grunter; grondeur coq (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Roux in Daget et al. (1986: 330); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to India and northern Western Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Pomadasys olivaceus (Day 1875) – Olive grunt; goret olive (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Pristipoma olivaceum*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 79) as *P. olivaceum*, and from Madagascar by Smith and McKay in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 570-571) as *P. olivaceum*.

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic: Namibia; Indian Ocean: East Africa and Madagascar east to Andaman Sea. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0811 (4); MNHN 1998-0870 (2); MNHN 1998-0871 (1).

Pomadasys stridens (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Striped piggy; goret à trois bandes (French); angarera, vovoka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 88) as *Rhonciscus stridens*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *Rhonciscus stridens*, and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 80).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to western India; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Nemipteridae Regan 1913

Remarks: A record of *Pentapus vittatus* Quoy & Gaimard 1824 from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) and Bleeker (1874: 91), is unidentifiable.

Nemipterus bipunctatus (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Twospot threadfin bream; cohana delagoa (French); koana (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 72) as *N. bleekeri*; previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 119, fig. 87) as *Nemipterus celebicus* (non Bleeker 1854); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 32), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Andaman Sea and Strait of Malacca. Marine.

Nemipterus japonicus (Bloch 1791) – Japanese threadfin bream; cohana japonais (French); koana (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 72).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231405 (1); AMNH 232554 (1); USNM 307864 (1); USNM 437534 (5).

Nemipterus randalli Russell 1986 – Randall's threadfin bream

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Russell (1986: 23); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 52), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 216).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles and Madagascar east to India; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66579 (2); MNHN 1960-0297 (1 paratype).

Nemipterus zysron (Bleeker 1856) – Slender threadfin bream; cohana élégant (French); koana (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 72) as *N. metopias*; previously reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 129, 134) as *Synagris tolu* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) and *S. mulloides* (non Bleeker 1852); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 63).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to Taiwan, south to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Parascolopsis eriomma (Jordan & Richardson 1909) – Rosy dwarf monocle bream

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to southern Indonesia and Arafura and Timor seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0126 (2).

Scolopsis bimaculata Rüppell 1828 – Thumbprint monocle bream; mamila Saint-Pierre (French); ambity (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 73); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 101, fig. 76) as *Scolopsis dubiosus* (non Weber 1913); subsequently

reported from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 107) as *S. bimaculatus*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 217) as *S. bimaculatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *S. bimaculatus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *S. bimaculatus*, from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *S. bimaculatus*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Sri Lanka and Bay of Bengal (India). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 227599 (3); USNM 307279 (1).

Scolopsis frenata (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Bridled spinecheek; mamila de Seychelles (French); tsy matahotra varatra (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), ambity (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 28, fig. 3, pl. 6, fig. 2; 1891a: 175-176, 176-177) as *Scolopsides frenatus* and *S. phoeops* [sic]; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 110) as *Scolopsis frenatus*, from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 50) as *Scolopsis frenatus*, from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 113; 2001: 113) as *Scolopsis frenatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 303) as *Scolopsis frenatus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 67) as *Scolopsis frenatus*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Scolopsis ghanam (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Arabian monocle bream; scolopsis arabe (French); ambity (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 101-102, fig. 77) as *S. ganham* [sic]; subsequently reported from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 73), from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 111), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 217), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *S. gahnham*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Andaman Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1017 (2); MNHN 1999-0097 (1); USNM 228609 (3); USNM 228908 (4); USNM 307284 (5); USNM 335612 (1); USNM 335613 (4); USNM 335638 (1); USNM 335647 (11).

Scolopsis vosmeri (Bloch 1792) – Whitecheek monocle bream; mamila joues blanches (French); ambity (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 102-103, fig. 78); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 73), from Madagascar by Russell (1990: 123), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 218), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *S. vosmer*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Northern Territory (Australia) and Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231401 (1); AMNH 232557 (1); MNHN 2004-0101 (1).

Lethrinidae Bonaparte 1831

Gnathodentex aureolineatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Yellowspot emperor, glowfish; empereur strié (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228) as *G. aurolineatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 80) as *G. aurolineatus*, from Madagascar by

Carpenter and Allen (1989: 18), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 295-296), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187) as *G. aurolineatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to (Western Australia), eastern Australia, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251624 (1); MNHN 1992-0928 (1).

Gymnocranius elongatus Senta 1973 – Forktail large-eye bream

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 24); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Northern Territory (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307617 (1); USNM 438920 (1).

Gymnocranius grandoculus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Blue-lined large-eye bream; capitaine tatoué (French); barialava, bariadiva, tsivaravaramena (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *Dentex rivulatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1941: 449) as *G. ruppellii*, from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 128-129, fig. 95) as *G. griseus* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1843), from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1961a: 90) as *G. olivaceus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 80) as *G. robinsoni*, from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 89), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *G. grandoculus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232570 (1); MNHN 1998-0926 (1).

Lethrinus borbonicus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Snubnose emperor; angeleke (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 183); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 17), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 52), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 219), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 297), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0791 (1); MNHN 1992-0907 (1); MNHN 1998-1528 (2); USNM 307598 (3); USNM 350964 (1).

Lethrinus conchyliatus (Smith 1959) – Redaxil emperor

Status at Madagascar: First record from Recif Noyé by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 17); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 82), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989:

54), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 53), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Lethrinus crocineus Smith 1959 – Yellowtail emperor; capitaine à queue jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 297), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Sri Lanka and Andaman Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0004 (1).

Lethrinus enigmaticus Smith 1959 – Blackeye emperor; empereur capitaine (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112).

Distribution: Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Lethrinus erythracanthus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Orange-spotted emperor; empereur capitaine (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 128) as *L. kallopterus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 58), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 297), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia) and Solomon Islands, north to Philippines, south to off Western Australia. Marine.

Lethrinus erythropterus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Longfin emperor

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *L. stritus* [sic]; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 51) as *L. striatus*.

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia) and Solomon Islands, north to Philippines, south to off Western Australia. Marine.

Lethrinus harak (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Thumbprint emperor; empereur Saint-Pierre (French); tombokafo, senta, tampaporaha (Malagasy), tsabeake (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana and Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 22), from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 126, fig. 93), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 81), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 65), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 298), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251502 (1); MNHN 1992-0904 (1); MNHN 1998-1524 (1); MNHN 1998-1531 (2); USNM 298479 (1); USNM 298483 (3); USNM 307509 (1); USNM 307610 (2); USNM 349430 (2); USNM 349431 (2); USNM 349432 (1); USNM 349433 (4); USNM 349449 (7).

Lethrinus lentjan (Lacepède 1802) – Redspot emperor; empereur lentilles (French); tsabeaka (Malagasy, Soalara), tsabeake (Malagasy, Toliara), ambitra (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), oromandrea, antsisy (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 28, fig. 2; 1891a: 199-200) as *L. argenteus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *L. mahsenoides*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 46) as *L. mahsenoides*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183) as *L. croceopterus*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 125-126, fig. 92) as *L. leutjanus*; from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 3 B) as *L. lentjanus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 82), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 68), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 298), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 21631 (1); USNM 349460 (5); USNM 392816 (2).

Lethrinus mahsena (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Sky emperor; empereur mahsena (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 122-123, 124-125, pl. 6A, fig. 91) as *L. mahsena* and *L. sanguineus*; subsequently reported from Recif Noyé and Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 18) as *L. coeruleus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *L. caeruleus*, *L. mahsena* and *L. sanguineus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 83), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 70), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 299), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Sri Lanka. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0902 (1); MNHN 1992-0906 (2); MNHN 1996-0140 (1); USNM 21623 (1); USNM 21624 (1); USNM 298527 (1).

Lethrinus microdon Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Longface emperor; capitaine gueule longue (French); romanjia (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 81, pl. 9) as *L. elongatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 72), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 299-300), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Lethrinus nebulosus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Spangled emperor; empereur moris (French); antsisy (Malagasy, Soalara), angelike (Malagasy, Sarodrano), ambitsy (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Sarodrano and Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *L. centurio* and *L. nebulosus*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana, Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *L. centurio*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 29, 36) as *L. frenatus* and *L. nebulosus*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 126-127, fig. 94), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 82), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 76), from Nosy Be by Debelius (1999: 111; 2001: 111), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 300), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 67).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0514 (1); MNHN 1992-0901 (1); MNHN 1998-1525 (3); MNHN 1998-1526 (1); MNHN 1998-1532 (1).

Lethrinus obsoletus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Orange-striped emperor; bossu d’herbe (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10) as *L. ramak*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 91) as *L. ramak*, from Nosy Be in original description of *L. aurolineatus* by Fourmanoir (1961a: 90), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 82) as *L. ramak*, from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 78), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *L. lentjan* (non Lacepède 1802), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Wake Atoll and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0900 (1); USNM 392815 (1).

Lethrinus olivaceus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Longface emperor; Bec de cane allongé, bec de cane malabar, lethrinus à museau long (French); amatoantsisy (Malagasy, Anakao), fiantsara (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), kifalaotsa, kifohalotsa, amato (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 28, fig. 3; 1891a: 198-199); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *L. rostratus*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 10, 61) as *Lethrinus miniatus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801) and *L. olivaceus*, from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 183) as *L. rostratus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 123-124, pl. 6B, fig. 90) as *Lethrinus miniatus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Lethrinella miniatus* (non Forster in Bloch and Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 79), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *L. olivaceous*, and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, northern Line Islands and Henderson Island (Pitcairn Group), north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0905 (1); USNM 21618 (1); USNM 216619 (1).

Lethrinus rubrioperculatus Sato 1978 – Spotcheek emperor; capitaine honteux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 82); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 84).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles and western Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 298488 (1); USNM 349426 (2).

Lethrinus variegatus (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Variegated emperor; empereur bas cou (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 41); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 121-122, fig. 89; 127-128) as *L. variegatus* and *L. reticulatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Recif Noyé off northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 18), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229) as *Lethrinella variegatus*, from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 89), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 300), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 67).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0792 (1); MNHN 1992-0903 (3); MNHN 1992-1007 (1); USNM 307619 (2).

Lethrinus xanthochilus Klunzinger 1870 – Yellowlip emperor; empereur bec de cane (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 83); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 90), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 301), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *L. xanthocheilus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 67).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rowley Shoals (Western Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 349306 (2).

Monotaxis grandoculis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Bigeye emperor, bigeye barenose; empereur bossu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Sphaerodon grandoculis*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 129), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 81, pl. 9), from Madagascar by Carpenter and Allen (1989: 92), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 302), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 67), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga, Austral and Gambier islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0927 (1).

Sparidae Rafinesque 1818

Remarks: Records of *Chrysophrys hasta* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) from Morondava River by Playfair (1868: 10), and of *Sparus coracinus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) from

Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 92), are unidentifiable.

Acanthopagrus berda (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Picnic seabream; pagre picnic (French); ambatsindriaka, sampia, ariloha (Malagasy), sampeha (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Chrysophrys madagascariensis* by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830b: 135-136); previously reported without stated locality by Lacepède (1801: pl. 17, fig. 3) as "Variété du spare brunatre"; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Chrysophris Madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 92) as *Sparus hasta* and *S. madagascariensis*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 25A, fig. 2; 1891a: 195) as *Chrysophrys hasta*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *C. bifasciata*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 131-132, fig. 96), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 83), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Skelton in Daget et al. (1986: 331), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Malaysia and near Singapore. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0883 (1); MNHN 1992-0953 (1); MNHN 1992-0954 (1).

Acanthopagrus catenula (Lacepède 1801) – Southern twobar seabream; pagre double bande du Sud (French); ariloha (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern and southeastern Madagascar by Iwatsuki and Heemstra (2011: 45-, fig. 3 E); previously reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 20, fig. 5; 1891a: 193-194) as *Chrysophrys bifasciata* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 161) as *Sparus bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 184) as *Chaenophrys bifasciata* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 131) as *Acanthopagrus bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), as *A. bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 84) as *A. bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 223) as *A. bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 291-292) as *A. bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *A. bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65) as *A. bifasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775).

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes to Gulf of Oman, Persian Gulf and Pakistan. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-4149 (2); MNHN 1981-0812 (1).

Remarks. *Acanthopagrus bifasciatus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) is restricted to the Red Sea and northwestern Indian Ocean including Persian Gulf; southwestern Indian Ocean populations are now identified as *A. catenula* according to Iwatsuki and Heemstra (2011).

Argyrops filamentosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Soldier bream; spare soldat (French); vahohompasina, vondro (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 134, fig. 99); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 84), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes (Réunion, Mauritius).

Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0951 (1); USNM 307848 (1).

Argyrops spinifer (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Regal soldier bream; spare royal (French); vahohompasina, vondro (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *Pagrus spinifer*, subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 144), from Toliara and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 134), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 84), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 292), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Indonesia, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307600 (1).

Cheimerius nufar (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Santer seabream; denté nufar (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern and southeastern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 91); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 85), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 225), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 292-293), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes (Réunion, Mauritius) east to Pakistan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1981-0820 (1); MNHN 1981-1281 (1).

Chrysolephus puniceus (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908) – Slinger seabream; spare élégant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 272); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 272), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 85), and from Madagascar by Smith and Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 584).

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Crenidens crenidens (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Karanteen seabream; saupe de mer rouge (French); kifo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *C. forskali*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 135), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 85), and from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Gulf of Aden south to East London (South Africa), east to Madagascar; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0955 (2); MNHN 1998-1499 (1).

Diplodus capensis (Smith 1844) – White seabream; sar commun (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *Sargus capensis*; reported from Madagascar in original description of *Sargus kotschy* in Steindachner (1876: 203 [155], in part); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 136) as *Diplodus sargus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 133, fig. 98) as *D. sargus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 86) as *D. sargus capensis*, from Madagascar by Smith and Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 586) as *D. sargus capensis*, from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 226) as *D. sargus capensis*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 292) as *D. sargus capensis*.

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic: Angola to South Africa; southwestern Indian Ocean: South Africa, Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1981-0815 (1).

Pachymetopon aeneum (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908) – Blue seabream

Status at Madagascar: New record from Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 345467 (2).

Pachymetopon grande (Günther 1859) – Bronze seabream

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1938: 287); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 86), and from Madagascar by Smith and Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 588).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar. Marine.

Pagellus natalensis Steindachner 1903 – Natal seabream; pageot du Natal (French); sampea (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 172); also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *P. erythrinus* (non Linnaeus 1758); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1938: 276), from southern Madagascar by Bauchot and Bauchot (1950c: 1136), from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 91), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 86) as *P. bellottii natalensis*, and from Madagascar by Smith and Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 589) as *P. bellottii natalensis*.

Distribution: Mossel Bay (South Africa) to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1981-0813 (2), MNHN 1981-1282 (1); USNM 307658 (5); USNM 307909 (6).

Polyamblyodon gibbosum (Pellegrin 1914) – Knife-back seabream; sar couteau (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Pellegrin (1914e: 264-266) as *Pachymetopon gibbosus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 275; 1965b: 275), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Bauchot (1963b: 170) as *Pachymetopon gibbosus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 87), and from Madagascar by Smith and Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 590).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and southern Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1914-0016 (holotype).

Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus (Klunzinger 1870) – Blueskin seabream; denté à points bleus (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Antanimora by Fourmanoir (1961a: 91); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 87).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa south to KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), east to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1458 (1); MNHN 1992-0908 (1).

Remarks: Iwatsuki and Heemstra (2015) did not recognise any species of *Polysteganus* from Madagascar, but they obviously missed the previous records by Fourmanoir (1961a) and Maugé (1967b).

Polysteganus paeorbitalis (Günther 1859) – Scotsman seabream; denté du Natal (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 136, fig. 100).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar. Marine.

Remarks: Iwatsuki and Heemstra (2015) did not recognise any species of *Polysteganus* from Madagascar, but they missed the previous record by Fourmanoir (1957).

Rhabdosargus haffara (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Haffara seabream; sargue haffara (French); sampea (Malagasy, Soalara), antsotaka, antsangy (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 25A, fig. 1; 1891a: 194-195) as *Chrysophrys haffara*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *C. haffara*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 163) as *Sparus haffara*, and from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 184) as *Chaenophrys haffana*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar to Persian Gulf; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Rhabdosargus sarba (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Natal stumpnose, gold-lined seabream; sargue doré (French); ambatovasena, tsaralela, vahoho (Malagasy), kifo, sampea (Malagasy, Soalara), fihampotsy (Betsimisaraka, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Valenciennes [ex Commerson] in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830b: 103) as *Chrysophrys sarba*; subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 25A, fig. 3; 1891a: 195) as *C. sarba*, from southeastern Madagascar by Connorton (1892: 460) as *C. sarba*, from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *C. sarba*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *C. sarba*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 151) as *Sparus sarba*, from Madagascar by Smith (1938: 249) as *Austrosparus auriventris*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 183, 184) as *Sargus auriventris* and *Chaenophrys sarba*, from southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 132-133, pl. 7A, fig. 97), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 229), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 87), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Skelton in Daget et al. (1986: 332), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 227), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 294), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 65).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0937 (1); MNHN 1966-0938 (2); MNHN 1966-1072 (1); MNHN 1966-1073 (1); MNHN 1988-1831 (1); MNHN 1992-0952 (2).

Rhabdosargus thorpei Smith 1979 – Bigeye stumpnose; sargue à gros yeux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 88); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 66).

Distribution: East Africa and South Africa to Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes). Transitional water, marine.

Spondyliosoma emarginatum (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Steentje seabream; dorade australe (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 88).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Polynemidae Rafinesque 1815

Leptomelanosoma indicum (Shaw 1804) – Indian threadfin; barbure indien (French); tsarasomotre, ambanivava, dobenoro, dofoke (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 76-77) as *Polynemus indicus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Polydactylus indicus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 100) as *Polynemus indicus*, from Madagascar by Motomura and Iwatsuki (2001a: 18), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 67).

Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar and western Mascarenes; Pakistan to New Guinea. Transitional water and marine.

Remarks. According to Motomura (2004: 34), records from the southwestern Indian Ocean need confirmation.

Polydactylus malagasyensis Motomura & Iwatsuki 2001 – African blackspot threadfin; barbure africain (French); tsarasomotre (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mananjary, Nosy Be and Mahajanga in original description by Motomura and Iwatsuki (2001b: 338); previously reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112) as *Polynemus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 77, fig. 56) as *Polynemus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Daget and Njock in Daget et al. (1986: 354) as *Polynemus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Polynemus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 306-307) as *Polydactylus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Polynemus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Motomura (2002: 179), and from Madagascar by Motomura (2004: 54-55).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88029 (holotype); AMNH 232483 (1); AMNH 248716 (1); AMS I.28114-009 (2 paratypes); CAS 66577 (1 paratype); NRM 10479 (3 paratypes); NRM 10480 (4 paratypes); USNM 171045 (1 paratype); USNM 301505 (1 paratype); USNM 358684 (3 paratypes); USNM 363484 (3 paratypes); USNM 363485 (11).

Polydactylus plebeius (Broussonet 1782) – Striped threadfin; barbure rayé (French); tsarasomotre, ambanivava, dofoke (Malagasy), dobenoro (Malagasy, Soalara), fiandrombolava (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Polynemus plebeius*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *Polynemus plebeius*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181) as *Polynemus lineatus*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 76) as *Polynemus plebeius*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136) as *Polydactylus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 100, 101) as *Polynemus plebeius* and as *Polynemus sextarius* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Daget and Njock in Daget et al. (1986: 354) as *Polynemus plebeius*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Polynemus plebeius*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 305-306), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Polynemus plebeius*, from off Nosy Be by Motomura et al. (2001: 119), from Madagascar by Motomura (2002: 188), from Madagascar by Motomura (2004: 69), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 68).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Port Stephens (New South Wales), New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97051 (1); MNHN 1966-0809 (8); MNHN 1992-0909 (3); MNHN 1992-0980 (1); MNHN 1992-1003 (6); MNHN 1999-0066 (1); MNHN 1999-0080 (1); USNM 278220 (1).

Sciaenidae Cuvier 1829

Remarks. A record of *Johnius soldado* (non Lacepède 1802) from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) cannot be identified to the species level.

Argyrosomus hololepidotus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Southern meagre; maigre africain (French); votsiboly, fiandava (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Cuvier [ex Commerson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes (1830a: 53-55); previously reported without stated locality in original description of *Labrus hololepidotus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 448, 518, pl. 21, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Sciaena hololepidota*, by Bleeker (1874: 79) as *Pseudosciaena aquila* (non Lacepède 1803), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Sciaena aquila* (non Lacepède 1803), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 88), from Madagascar by Daget and Trewavas in Daget et al. (1986: 333), from Madagascar by Heemstra in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 616), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Griffith and Smith (1995: 17-19, figs. 19-20), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 229), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 304).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Argyrosomus thorpei Smith 1977 – Thorpe's meagre

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Griffith & Smith (1995: 20).

Distribution: South Africa to Mozambique and Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Johnius amblycephalus (Bleeker 1855) – Bearded croaker; courbine barbiche (French); votsiboly (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Umbrina Dussumieri*; subsequently reported from Betsiboka by Fourmanoir (1957: 79) as *Sciaena dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 89) as *Johnieops dussumieri*. Record confirmed by Sasaki (1997: 314).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to China, south to northwestern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0786 (4); MNHN 1966-0996 (1); MNHN 1992-0965 (1).

Johnius dorsalis (Peters 1855) – Small kob; lembe (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Corvina dorsalis*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 79-80) as *J. Belengerii* (non Lacepède 1802), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137) as *J. belengeri* (non Lacepède 1802), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Sciaena dussumieri* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Madagascar by Daget and Trewavas in Daget et al. (1986: 334) as *Johnieops dussumieri* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Johnieops dussumieri* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *Johnieops dussumieri* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0786 (4); MNHN 1966-0995 (1); MNHN 1966-0996 (3); USNM 324191

(1); USNM 324539 (1).

Johnius fuscolineatus (Bonde 1923) – Brownlined croaker; votsiboly (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sasaki (1997: 315); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 89) as *J. dussumieri* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Mozambique east to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231388 (1); MNHN 1992-0965 (1).

Otolithes ruber (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Tigertooth croaker; grande verrue tigre (French); telonify, troisidents (Malagasy), bekapoaka (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10) as *Otolithus argentea*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 104) as *Otolithus argenteus*, from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Otolithus argenteus*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 80) as *Otolithes argenteus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) as *Otolithes argenteus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 89), from Madagascar by Daget and Trewavas in Daget et al. (1986: 335), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to South China Sea, south to Queensland (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231392 (1); AMNH 232525 (1); MNHN 1966-0802 (2); MNHN 1998-1492 (1); USNM 324616 (2).

Umbrina canariensis Valenciennes 1843 – Canary drum; ombrine bronze (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH and MNHN material.

Distribution: Southwestern Mediterranean Sea, eastern Atlantic: Bay of Biscay to South Africa; western Indian Ocean: South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) to Pakistan. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251535 (2); MNHN 2004-0099 (2).

Mullidae Rafinesque 1815

Mulloidichthys flavolineatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Yellowstripe goatfish; capuciva à bande jaune (French); fiantsomotsa, tenday, mondrazy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1859: 403) as *Mulloides flavolineatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 80) as *Mulloides flavolineatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *M. samoensis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 90) as *Mulloides flavolineatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 307-309), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 68), and from Madagascar by Uiblein (2011: 60).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) at 36°S, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232518 (3); AMNH 251532 (1); MNHN 1992-0976 (1).

Mulloidichthys vanicolensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Yellowfin goatfish; surmullet de Vanicolo (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 14, fig. 8 bis) as *Mulloides vanicolensis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *M. auriflamma* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga and Gambier Islands. Marine.

Material: AMNH 251570 (3).

Parupeneus barberinus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Dash-and-dot goatfish; rouget-barbet barberin (French); mondrazy, tenday, fiantsomotsa (Malagasy), fiantsomotse (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana and Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41) as *Upeneus barberinus*, from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 184) as *U. barberinus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 67-68, fig. 50) as *Pseudupeneus barberinus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), as *Pseudopeneus barberinus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Parupaeneus barberinus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 90, pl. 11), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 310-311), from Nosy Be by Randall (2004: 13), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 68), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South Africa, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0035 (1); MNHN 1966-0813 (1); MNHN 1998-1664 (1); MNHN 1999-0078 (1); MNHN 1999-0084 (1); USNM 267465 (9); USNM 267467 (4); USNM 267472 (12); USNM 267473 (14); USNM 267474 (2); USNM 267525 (9); USNM 307900 (1).

Parupeneus ciliatus (Lacepède 1802) – Whitesaddle goatfish; capucin à lignes blanches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 87) as *Pseudupeneus pleurotaenia*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Pseudupeneus pleurotaenia*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Parupaeneus* cf. *fraterculus* and *P. pleurotaenia*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 313), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 68).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Parupeneus cyclostomus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Yellowsaddle goatfish; rouget-barbet doré (French); mondrazy, fiantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1955c: 11) as *Pseudupeneus luteus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Pseudupeneus cyclostomus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 91, pl. 11), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 313-314), from Nosy Be by Debelius (1999: 125; 2001: 125), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 68), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Randall (2014: 62).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0974 (1); MNHN 1992-1026 (2).

Parupeneus fraserorum Randall & King 2009 – Fraser's goatfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Randall and King (2009: 32, fig. 6); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall and Heemstra (2009: 40), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 82829 (5).

Parupeneus heptacanthus (Lacepède 1802) – Redspot goatfish, cinnabar goatfish; rouget-barbet cinnabare (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Berafia in original description of *Pseudupeneus xanthopurpureus* by Fourmanoir (1957: 69, fig. 51); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Pseudupeneus pleurospilos*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 315), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 69).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251531 (3); USNM 307922 (2).

Parupeneus indicus (Shaw 1803) – Indian goatfish; rouget-barbet indien (French); mondrazy, fiantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 227); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 67) as *Pseudupeneus indicus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Pseudupeneus indicus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 91, pl. 11), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 315), from Toliara by Randall (2004: 32), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 69).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall and Austral islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0384 (1); MNHN 1992-1027 (2); MNHN 1999-0086 (1); MNHN 1999-0087 (1).

Parupeneus macronemus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Longbarbel goatfish, band-dot goatfish; rouget-barbet bandeau (French); mondrazy, fiantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 68) as *Pseudupeneus macronema*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Pseudupeneus macronema*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Parupaeneus macronema*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 91, pl. 11), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 315-317), from Nosy Be by Randall (2004: 39) as *P. macronema*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *P. macronema*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187) as *P. macronema*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 69), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to

Indonesia and Philippines. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1028 (5).

Parupeneus pleurostigma (Bennett 1831) – Blackspot goatfish, sidespot goatfish; rouget-barbet pastille (French)
Status at Madagascar: First record reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 317); subsequently from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 69).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes; Andaman Sea east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0975 (1).

Parupeneus rubescens (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Blacksaddle goatfish; rouget-barbet sellé (French)
Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 226) as *P. notospilus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 318), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 69).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Mossel Bay (South Africa), Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0625 (1); MNHN 1992-1033 (8); USNM 307888 (4).

Parupeneus trifasciatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Two-barred goatfish; rouget-barbet double-tache (French); mondrazy, fiantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 221-224) as *Upeneoides bifasciatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Pseudupeneus bifasciatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 90, pl. 11) as *P. bifasciatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 311-312) as *P. bifasciatus*, from Toliara by Randall (2004: 55), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112) as *P. bifasciatus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 69).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0973 (1).

Upeneus guttatus (Day 1868) – Two-tone goatfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Banc Pracel (Toraka Pracel) in original description of *Upeneus crosnieri* by Fourmanoir and Guézé (1967: 52-54, figs 1c-d); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 63), and from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2011b: 647).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0017 (holotype of *Upeneus crosnieri* Fourmanoir & Guézé 1967); MNHN 1967-0555 (2); SAIAB 52827 (1); SAIAB 52836 (4); USNM 267647 (1); USNM 267676 (1).

Upeneus heemstra Uiblein & Gouws 2014 (Fig. 25) – Heemstra's goatfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Uiblein and Gouws (2014: 657); previously reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 93, pl. 11) as *U. tragula* (non Richardson)



Figure 25. Mullidae, *Upeneus heemstra* Uiblein & Gouws 2014, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

1843), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *U. tragula* (non Richardson 1843), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar to India and Sri Lanka. Marine.

Upeneus margarethae Uiblein & Heemstra 2010 – Margaretha's goatfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Tsimipaika (Marbacul) Bay in original description by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 44); previously reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137) as *Upeneus sundaicus* (non Bleeker 1855), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *Upeneus bensasi* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1843), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Upeneus bensasi* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1843), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 92, pl. 10) as *Upeneus bensasi* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1843); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2011a: 593), and from Madagascar by Uiblein and Gouws (2014: 660).

Distribution: Red Sea, Somalia and Madagascar east to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0881 (1); SAIAB 82815 (11 paratypes).

Upeneus mascareinsis Fourmanoir & Guézé 1967 – Mascarene goatfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 47, 63); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Uiblein and McGrouther (2012: 69).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes); western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0202 (1).

Upeneus moluccensis (Bleeker 1855) – Goldband goatfish; rouget-souris bande or (French); mondrazy, fihantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Banc Pracel (Toraka Pracel) by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 14); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 92, pl. 10), and from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 47).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Caroline Islands and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231402 (1); MNHN 1967-0558 (2); USNM 267660 (1); USNM 307893 (3); USNM 307898 (4); USNM 429348 (16); USNM 429354 (16).

Upeneus pori Ben-Tuvia & Golani 1989 – Por's goatfish; barbet à queue rayée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 49, 64); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2011b: 639), and from Madagascar by Uiblein and Lisher (2013: 88, fig. 1 C).

Distribution: Red Sea to Oman; Madagascar, Lessepsian migrant into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0977 (1).

Upeneus suahelicus Uiblein & Heemstra 2010 – Swahili goatfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro), southern Madagascar by Uiblein and Gouws (2014: 657); subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Uiblein and Gouws (2015: [6, 12] 1025, 1031, fig. 1 B).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 97929 (1).

Upeneus sulphureus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Yellow goatfish; rouget-souris aurore (French); mondrazy, fiantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy), fiantsomotse (Malagasy, Antseraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 184) as *Upeneoides sulfureus*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 66, fig. 48), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137) as *Upeneoides sulphureus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 92, pl. 10), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 319), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 70), from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 52), from Toliara by Uiblein and Gouws (2015: [6] 1025), and from Toliara by Uiblein et al. (2016: 8).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231403 (1); AMNH 232491 (1); AMNH 249420 (1); CAS 66582 (2); MNHN 1966-0830 (8), MNHN 1966-0880 (1); MNHN 1966-1099 (1); MNHN 1992-1030 (1); SAIAB 97930 (1); USNM 267674 (6); USNM 267682 (16); USNM 268565 (7); USNM 273662 (2); USNM 429420 (16).

Upeneus taeniopterus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Striped goatfish; rouget-souris rayé (French); mondrazy, fiantsomotsa, tenday (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 93, pl. 11); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 319).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra and Madagascar east to Solomon and Hawaiian islands, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97052 (3); MNHN 1989-0202 (1).

Upeneus vittatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Yellow-striped goatfish; rouget-barbet orangé (French); tsoy (Malagasy, Antseraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 184) as *Upeneoides vittatus*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 67, fig. 49), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 83, pl. 11), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 319-320), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 70), and from Madagascar by Uiblein and Heemstra (2010: 57).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Line

and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245696 (5); AMNH 251537 (1); CAS 66583 (1); MNHN 1966-1098 (2); USNM 267650 (3); USNM 267675 (2); USNM 267680 (3); USNM 307901 (1).

Pempheridae Bleeker 1859

Remarks: Records of *Pempheris molucca* Cuvier 1829 from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) and Fowler (1923: 39), of *Pempheris mangula* Cuvier 1829 from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 186) and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1); of *Pempheris oualensis* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1831 from Antsiranana by Fourmanoir (1957: 24-25, fig. 18), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188); of *Pempheris vanicolensis* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1831 from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Koeda et al. (2014: 326), are unidentifiable.

A photograph of *Pempheris adusta* (non Bleeker 1877) from Toliara published by Koeda (2013: fig. 1 e) is based on an undescribed species of *Pempheris* according to Randall et al. (2014); *P. adusta* is restricted to the western Pacific. The record of *P. adusta* from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 70) is also based on that species.

***Parapriacanthus punctulatus* Randall & Bogorodsky 2016 – Spotted sweeper**

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northern Madagascar in original description by Randall and Bogorodsky (2016: 14).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Mozambique to Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Saint Brandon's Shoals. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 192761 (1).

***Parapriacanthus ransonneti* Steindachner 1870 – Slender sweeper, pygmy sweeper**

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 112); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 70), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

****Pempheris andilana* Randall & Victor 2015 – Madagascar sweeper**

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be and Nosy Ambariotelo in original description by Randall and Victor (2015: 17-18, fig. 2).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307628 (holotype); SAIAB 52862 (1 paratype); USNM 435863 (5 paratypes).

****Pempheris hollemani* Randall & Victor 2015 – Holleman's sweeper**

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Randall and Victor (2015: 30-31, fig. 16); previously recorded from Toliara in original description of *P. tominagai* (non Koeda et al. 2014) by Koeda et al. (2014: 318, fig. 7 B, in part).

Distribution: Endemic to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 200564 (holotype); SAIAB 97406 (1 paratype of *P. hollemani* and *P. tominagai*

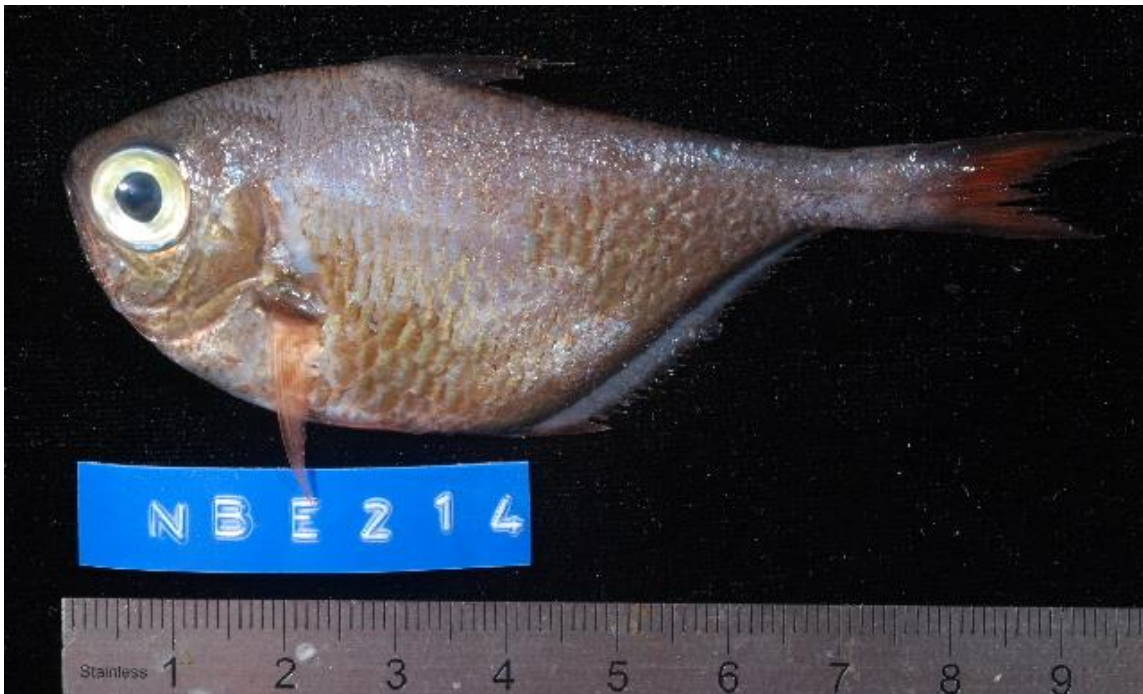


Figure 26. Pempheridae, *Pempheris rubricauda* Randall & Victor 2015, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Koeda et al. 2014).

Pempheris nesogallica Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Mascarene sweeper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall et al. (2014: 386, 388); previously reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 320-321) as *P. adusta* (non Bleeker 1877), and from Toliara and Nosy Be by Koeda et al. (2014: 326).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0389 (2); MNHN 1992-0868 (2); SAIAB 98564 (3); USNM 307627 (4).

**Pempheris rubricauda* Randall & Victor 2015 (Fig. 26) – Redtail sweeper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Randall and Victor (2015: 46-47, fig. 32).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2015-0003 (holotype); BPBM 41199 (1 paratype); URUN 2008-4281 (3 paratypes).

Pempheris schwenkii Bleeker 1855 – Black-stripe sweeper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 322); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 70), and from Madagascar by Randall and Bineesh (2014: 36).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Monodactylidae Jordan & Evermann 1898

Monodactylus argenteus (Linnaeus 1758) – Silver moony, mono, Natal moony; poisson lune argenté, cerf-volant (French); felafela, fiampiso, takimbake, bendrabendra, dangira, tretteky, bemaso, kipela, talatala (Malagasy),

dongiry (Malagasy, Ambatobetanala)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Psettus argenteus*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1908: 58) as *Psettus argenteus*, from Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *P. argenteus*, from Ambila Lemaitso by Regan (1920: 420), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 38), from Toliara by Pellegrin (1933: 104-105) as *P. argenteus*, from Ambatobetanala by Angot (1950c: 186), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 41-42, fig. 33), by Arnoult (1959b: 67-68, pl. 12, fig. 1), from Fénéfife (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224), as *Psettus argenteus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 94), from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 338), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 324-325), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands (Micronesia) and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and to New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88059 (6); CAS 66562 (1); MNHN 1992-0882 (11); MNHN 1999-0061 (1); MNHN 1999-0073 (1); USNM 301504 (2); USNM 307853 (5).

Monodactylus falciformis Lacepede [ex Commerson] 1801 – Full moony; lune pleine (French); tsipela, felafela (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Psettus orbicularis* by Guichenot (1866: 136-137); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 94) as *M. orbicularis*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1908: 58) as *Psettus falciformis*, from Ambila Lemaitso by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *Psettus falciformis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 103-104) as *Psettus falciformis*, from western Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 66-67) as *Psettus falciformis*, from Madagascar by Bauchot (1963b: 154), from Madagascar by Catala (1977: 28-29, fig. 17), from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 338), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 325), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa south to Cape Province (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes), east to Pakistan. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-4174 (2 syntypes of *Psettus orbicularis* Guichenot 1866); MNHN 1966-1027 (2).

Dichistiidae Smith 1935

Dichistius multifasciatus (Pellegrin 1914) – Banded galjoen; galjoin rayé (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Pellegrin (1914d: 231-233) as *Dipterodon multifasciatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1935: 275), from Madagascar by Bauchot (1963b: 169) as *Coracinus multifasciatus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 94) as *Coracinus multifasciatus*, and from Madagascar by Smith in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 602) as *C. multifasciatus*.

Distribution: South Africa to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1914-0014 (holotype).

Kyphosidae Jordan 1887

Remarks: A record of *Glyphodes aprionoides* Guichenot 1863 from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 11, fig. 1; 1891a: 111-112) is unidentifiable.

Kyphosus bigibbus Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Grey chub, brown chub

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original descriptions of *Dorsuarius nigrescens* and *Xyster fuscus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1803: 482-483; 484, 485); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot (1963b: 169), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 322-323), from off southern Madagascar by Sakai and Nakabo (2004: 27), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 70), and from Madagascar by Knudsen and Clements (2013: 26).

Distribution: Atlantic Ocean; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-2162 (holotype of *Dorsuarius nigrescens* Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803, and of *Xyster fuscus* Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1803).

Kyphosus cinerascens (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Blue seachub, lowfin rubberfish; chalicagère bleue (French); kifilaotra, torovoke (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 24); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 94), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 323), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from off southern Madagascar by Sakai and Nakabo (2006: 346), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Knudsen and Clements (2013: 29).

Distribution: South Atlantic; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Easter Island, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Material: AMNH 251492 (1).

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Brassy chub; saupe grise à lignes jaunes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41) as *K. vaigiensis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1933: 210), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 228), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 324), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71), and from Madagascar by Knudsen and Clements (2013: 68).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to central Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), northern New Zealand, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0694 (1); MNHN 1992-0986 (1).

Neoscorpis lithophilus (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908) – Stone bream

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro), southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 14, pl. 16 A).

Distribution: Southern Africa and Mozambique to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Drepaneidae Gill 1872

Drepane longimana (Linnaeus 1758) – Concertina fish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *D. punctata* var. *longimana*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232494 (1); AMNH 245695 (1); AMNH 249094 (1); MNHN 1992-0964 (2).

Drepane punctata (Linnaeus 1758) – Spotted sicklefish; forgeron tacheté (French); baboke (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 94) as *Harpochirus punctatus*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227), from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 184), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 191-192, fig. 134), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 95), from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 340), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes, now extinct) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0776 (4); MNHN 1998-1654 (1); MNHN 1998-1655 (1); MNHN 1998-1656 (1); USNM 171040 (1); USNM 284473 (1); USNM 284477 (1).

Chaetodontidae Rafinesque 1815

Remarks: The occurrence of *Chaetodon mitratus* Günther 1860 at northeastern Madagascar was indicated in the distribution map of Allen et al. (1998: 130), but in the text, only the Amirantes, Cosmoledo and Mauritius are listed as confirmed areas of occurrence of the species. Therefore, the record of the species from Madagascar is here not considered as confirmed. Likewise, *Prognathodes guezei* Maugé & Bauchot 1976 was indicated to occur around northern Madagascar in the distribution map of Allen et al. (1998: 197), but in the text only the Comoros, Réunion and Mauritius are listed as confirmed areas of occurrence of the species.

Chaetodon auriga Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775 – Threadfin butterflyfish; fianakoho (Malagasy, Ambatobetanala)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *C. setifer*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 138), from Ambatobetanala by Angot (1950c: 184), as *C. setifer*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 30, fig. 24), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 97), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 326-327), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-9921 (1); USNM 428045 (1); USNM 428078 (4).

Chaetodon bennetti Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Bluelashed butterflyfish; papillon de Bennett (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 84) as *C. bennetti*; subsequently

reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 173), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Caroline Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Chaetodon blackburnii Desjardins 1836 – Brownburnie

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *C. blackburni*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 63) as *C. blackburni*, from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 125) as *C. blackburni*, from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 148; 2001: 148), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 327-328), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71).

Distribution: East and South Africa (Kenya to 33°S) to Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1887-0923 (1); MNHN 1998-0839 (1).

Chaetodon dolosus Ahl 1923 (Fig. 27) – Blackedged butterflyfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 101); also reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 28, fig. 21) as *C. Güntheri* (non Ahl 1923), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 328), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 71), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: East Africa from Somalia south to KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), east to Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Chaetodon falcula Bloch 1795 – Blackwedged butterflyfish; papillon indien à deux selles (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 153), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 329), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Andaman Sea and Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Chaetodon guttatissimus Bennett 1833 – Peppered butterflyfish, spotted butterflyfish, gorgeous gussy; chétodon moucheté (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 145), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 329-330), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), Sri Lanka and Andaman Sea coast of Thailand. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243170 (1); AMNH 243176 (1).

Chaetodon interruptus Ahl 1923 – Teardrop butterflyfish, limespot butterflyfish; chétodon à tache de citron (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 113); also reported from Madagascar



© IH.SM - IRD

Figure 27. Chaetodontidae, *Chaetodon dolosus* Ahl 1923, Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Chaetodon unimaculatus* (non Bloch 1787), by Bleeker (1874: 95) as *Tetragonopterus unimaculatus* (non Bloch 1787), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *C. unimaculatus* (non Bloch 1787), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 337-338) as *C. unimaculatus interruptus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187) as *C. unimaculatus interruptus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-4473 (3).

Chaetodon kleinii Bloch 1790 – Klein's butterflyfish, sunburst butterflyfish; papillon de Klein (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *C. kleini*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *C. kleini*, from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 159), from Nosy Be by Debelius (1999: 146; 2001: 146), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 330-331), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307640 (1).

Chaetodon lineolatus Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Lined butterflyfish; chétodon linéolé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 161), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 331), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Gambier Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5667 (1); MNHN 1999-0115 (1).

Chaetodon lunula (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Raccoon butterflyfish, halfmoon butterflyfish; chétodon à croissant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Chaetodon biocellatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 142), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 332-333), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 428351 (1).

Chaetodon madagaskariensis Ahl 1923 – Pearly butterflyfish; chétodon de Madagascar (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Heemstra in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 629); also reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *C. chrysurus* (non Desjardins 1834) and *C. mertensi* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *C. chrysurus* (non Desjardins 1834), and from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 120) as *C. mertensii* (non Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1831); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 333-334), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187) as *C. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40) as *C. madagascariensis*.

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea, Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean). Marine.

Remarks: Though *Chaetodon madagaskariensis* was originally described allegedly from Madagascar by Ahl (1923: 163), this description was based on the description of *Choetodon (Tetragonopterus) miliaris* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1825) by Sauvage (1891a: 259-260), which was based on the description of *Chaetodon chrysurus* Desjardins 1834 from Mauritius.

Chaetodon marleyi Regan 1921 – Doubleslash butterflyfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar at 22°S by Smith (1953: 11); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 236).

Distribution: South Africa to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Chaetodon melannotus Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Black-backed butterflyfish; chétodon à dos noir (French)
Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 32) as *C. melanotus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *C. melanotus*, from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 163), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 334), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 72), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0119 (1).

Chaetodon meyeri Schneider [ex Renard] in Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Meyer's butterflyfish, scrawled butterflyfish; chétodon de Meyer (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Burgess (1978: 507), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 137), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 334-335), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Line and Phoenix islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga; Revillagigedo Archipelago in eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 171030 (1).

Chaetodon triangulum Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Triangular butterflyfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 61); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 112).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Andaman Sea and Java (Indonesia). Marine.

Chaetodon trifascialis Quoy & Gaimard 1825 – Chevroned butterflyfish, rightangle butterflyfish; papillon à chevrons (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 170), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 336), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, northern Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243177 (1); USNM 428595 (1).

Chaetodon trifasciatus Park 1797 – Redfin butterflyfish, purple butterflyfish, melon butterflyfish; papillon cotelé indien (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1831: 35) as *C. vittatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *C. vittatus*, from Madagascar

by Bleeker (1874: 95) as *Tetragonopterus vittatus*, from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *C. vittatus*, from Madagascar in original description of *Chaetodon trifasciatus* var. *caudifasciatus* by Ahl (1923: 57), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 110), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 336-337) as *C. trifasciatus trifasciatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, east to Sumatra and Java (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243169 (1); AMNH 243172 (3); AMNH 243173 (1); AMNH 243174 (1); MNHN 1999-0071 (4); USNM 28559 (2); USNM 279964 (1); USNM 279992 (1); USNM 428652 (1); USNM 428666 (1); USNM 428668 (1).

Chaetodon vagabundus Linnaeus 1758 – Vagabond butterflyfish; chétodon à vagabond (French); amborindrina (Malagasy), fiantsamata (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 95) as *Tetragonopterus vagabundus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227), from Madagascar by Ahl (1923: 154), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 96), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 338-339), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, northern Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243171 (3); AMNH 243175 (1); MNHN 1999-0099 (5); USNM 307609 (1).

Chaetodon xanthocephalus Bennett 1833 – Yellowhead butterflyfish; chétodon à tête jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 140), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 340), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41).

Distribution: East Africa (Somalia to 30°S), Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Thailand and Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0392 (1); MNHN 1999-0173 (1).

Chaetodon zanzibarensis Playfair in Playfair & Günther 1867 – Zanzibar butterflyfish; chétodon de Zanzibar (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Ahl (1923: 76); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 116), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 145; 2001: 145), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 340), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Forcipiger flavissimus Jordan & McGregor in Jordan & Evermann 1898 – Longnose butterflyfish, forcepsfish; papillon long nez (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 183); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 341), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Rapa; also Gulf of California to Galápagos Archipelago in eastern Pacific. Marine.

Forcipiger longirostris (Broussonet 1782) – Longnose butterflyfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 33, fig. 27); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 184), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, and Tonga; also Gulf of California to Galápagos Archipelago in eastern Pacific. Marine.

Hemitaurichthys zoster (Bennett 1831) – Black pyramid butterflyfish, brushtooth butterflyfish; papillon pyramide noir (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 188); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 342), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 73).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea, north to India, south to 28°S. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0871 (2).

Heniochus acuminatus (Linnaeus 1758) – Coachman, longfin bannerfish; poisson cocher commun (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *H. macrolepidotus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 26-27, fig. 19), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 342-343), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 457), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 74), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia) and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251498 (1); MNHN 1992-0877 (4); MNHN 1992-1006 (17); USNM 428839 (1).

Heniochus diphreutes Jordan 1903 – False moorish idol

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia) and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Heniochus monoceros Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831 – Masked bannerfish, masked coachman; hénioche cornu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 193), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 344-345), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 74), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 41).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Henderson (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Norfolk Island and Gambier Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0878 (2).

Pomacanthidae Jordan & Evermann 1898

Apolemichthys trimaculatus (Cuvier [ex Lacepède] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Threespot angelfish, flagfin angelfish; poisson-ange à trois taches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 24); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0838 (1).

Centropyge acanthops (Norman 1922) – African pygmy angelfish, jumping bean, orangeback angelfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 57); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 346), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 74).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-0204 (1); MNHN 1992-1271 (1).

Centropyge bispinosa (Günther 1860) – Coral beauty; poisson-ange à deux épines (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 33), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 347) as *C. diacanthus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187) as *C. bispinosus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 74).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to Izu Islands (Japan), south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0393 (3).

Centropyge multispinis (Playfair in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Dusky angelfish, dusky cherub

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 37-38, fig. 30); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225) as *C. multispinnis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 348), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al.

(2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 75), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Thailand and western Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0879 (4); MNHN 1992-1037 (8); USNM 343656 (2).

Genicanthus caudovittatus (Günther 1860) – Zebra angelfish; tseramatseroka, ambory, angy, tabaka (Malagasy, Sakalava), fikoho, menasofina, angikiahny, voaho (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from eastern Madagascar in original descriptions of *Holacanthus zebra* and *H. caudibicolor* by Sauvage [ex Liénard] (1887: pl. 32, fig. 2, pl. 29, fig. 6, pl. 33, fig. 2; 1891a: 263-264, 267-268); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1955d: 382), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 348), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 75).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Sumatra and Bali (western Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-0060 (1 syntype of *Holacanthus caudibicolor* Sauvage [ex Liénard] 1891); MNHN A-0044 (1 syntype of *Holacanthus zebra* Sauvage [ex Liénard] 1887).

Pomacanthus annularis (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Bluering angelfish; poisson-ange à anneau (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 91).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to New Caledonia and Solomon Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1036 (10); MNHN 2005-1201 (2).

Pomacanthus chrysurus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Goldtail angelfish; poisson-ange à oreille tachée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot (1963b: 141) as *Pomacanthus* (*Pomacanthodes*) *chrysurus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 85), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 136; 2001: 136), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-0605 (holotype according to Bauchot 1963b: 141); MNHN 1992-0966 (4).

Pomacanthus imperator (Bloch 1787) – Emperor angelfish; poisson-ange impérial (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 34-35, pl. 2 B, fig. 27 bis); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 86), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 349), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 75), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0870 (1).

Pomacanthus rhomboides (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908) – Old woman angelfish; vomonjira (Malagasy,

Betsimisaraka), fiamboroka, lafalaka, fianakoho (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 88); previously reported from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 30; 1891a: 265) as *Holacanthus ignatus* [sic], from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 35-37, fig. 29) as *P. striatus* (non Rüppell 1836), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *P. striatus* (non Rüppell 1836), and from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 255) as *P. maculosus*.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar. Marine.

Pomacanthus semicirculatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) – Semicircle angelfish; poisson-ange bleu (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Holacanthus alternans* by Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1831: 193); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *H. alternans*, from Madagascar by Günther (1860: 53) and Bleeker (1874: 96) as *H. alternans*, from Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *H. semicirculatus* and *H. alternans*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 35, fig. 28), from Madagascar by Bauchot (1963b: 141) as *Pomacanthus (Pumacanthodes) alternans*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 89), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 349-350), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 113), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 75), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251509 (1); AMNH 251547 (1); MNHN A-0228 (1 syntype of *Holacanthus alternans* Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831); MNHN A-0618 (1 syntype of *Holacanthus alternans* Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831); MNHN 1992-0880 (2); MNHN 1992-0967 (2); MNHN 1992-1035 (9); MNHN 1998-1493 (1).

Pygoplites diacanthus (Boddaert 1772) – Regal angelfish; poisson-ange à bandes bleues, poisson duc (French); antoma (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), fiambondro, lafidaka (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 28, fig. 3; 1891a: 266-267) as *Holacanthus diacanthus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (1998: 93), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 350), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Maldives east to Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0006 (1).

Pentacerotidae Bleeker 1859

Pentaceros capensis Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Cape armourhead

Status at Madagascar: New record from southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0937 (1); MNHN 1998-0938 (1).

Terapontidae Richardson 1842

Mesopristes elongatus (Guichenot 1866) – Plain terapon; satavara (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), vovoaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original descriptions of *Datnia obtusirostris* and *D. elongata* by Guichenot (1866: 132-133, 133-135); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 89) as *Therapon angulatus* [sic] and *T. obtusirostris*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 9, fig. 1, pl. 28, fig. 5; 1891a: 154-155, 155-156) as *T. elongatus* and *T. obtusirostris*, from Antananarivo by Fowler (1923: 40) in original description of *Therapon lambertoni*, from Ivohitra River by Petit (1937: 27-29) as *Therapon (Datnia) argenteus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839), from Madagascar by Vari in Daget et al. (1986: 304), from eastern Madagascar by Vari (1992: 2-4, figs. 1-2), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-4170 (holotype of *Datnia elongata* Guichenot 1866); AMNH 59998 (1); AMNH 59999 (1); ANSP 51096 (holotype of *Therapon lambertoni* Fowler 1923; AMNH 215497 (1); MNHN 0000-2113 (holotype of *Datnia obtusirostris* Guichenot 1866); MNHN 1907-0137 (1); MNHN 1932-0008 (1); MNHN 1962-0200 (1); MNHN 1966-1020 (1); MNHN 1966-1060 (1); MNHN 1992-0491 (1); NMW 35316 (1).

Pelates quadrilineatus (Bloch 1790) – Fourlined terapon; violon crépuscule (French); voanjiro, drihy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambato Peninsula by Fourmanoir (1961a: 88, fig. 4); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 51), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 216).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, New Guinea and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and southeastern Queensland (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0820 (2); MNHN 1966-1048 (1); MNHN 1992-1270 (4); USNM 335559 (13).

Therapon jarbua (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Jarbua, crescent-banded grunter, thornfish; violon jarbua (French); tsarabaro, drihy (Malagasy), jihy (Malagasy, Lovokampy), mianoravola (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar), jihy (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *T. servus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10) as *Therapon servus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 89) as *Therapon jarbua*, from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Therapon jarbua*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Therapon jarbua*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 91-93) as *Therapon jarbua*, from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Therapon servus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 89, fig. 65) as *Therapon jarbua*, from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 57-58, pl. 9, fig. 3), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 51), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 216-217), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 50).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Palau, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (immigrant).

Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97126 (3); AMNH 232523 (1); AMNH 245637 (2); MNHN 0000-7923 (2); MNHN 1966-0805 (1); MNHN 1966-0826 (7); MNHN 1992-0486 (1); MNHN 1998-1503 (1); MNHN 1998-1504 (1); MNHN 1998-1506 (1); MNHN 1998-1509 (2); USNM 332622 (4); USNM 335479 (1); USNM 335513 (5); USNM 335516 (2); USNM 335517 (2); USNM 335518 (10); USNM 335519 (3).

Therapon puta Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Small-scaled terapon; terapon à queue rayée (French); jihy (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Therapon ghebul*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Therapon theraps Cuvier [ex Commerson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Large-scaled terapon; violon tigre (French); jihy (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 183) as *Therapon theraps*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be and Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir (1957: 88-89) as *Therapon theraps*, and by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 51).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Rotuma, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (immigrant). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88126 (1); AMNH 231407 (1); AMNH 249067 (1); MNHN 1966-1088 (1); MNHN 1992-0487 (1); MNHN 2004-0019 (1); USNM 307553 (2); USNM 332587 (1); USNM 332595 (6); USNM 332599 (2); USNM 332602 (1); USNM 332603 (1); USNM 332604 (91); USNM 332605 (7); USNM 332610 (1); USNM 332617 (1).

Kuhliidae Jordan & Evermann 1896

Kuhlia caudovittata (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Striped flagtail; doule à queue rayée (French); fiantsara (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 18, fig. 3, pl. 24, fig. 5; 1891a: 151-152) as *Dules caudovittatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 57) as *K. caudovittata*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 98-99) as *K. caudovittata*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 81-82, 83-84) as *K. splendens* and *K. caudovittata*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 59-60, 61, pl. 10, fig. 1, pl. 11, fig. 1) as *K. splendens* and *K. caudovittata*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 307), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *K. caudovittata*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 217-218), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *K. caudovittata*, from Madagascar by Randall and Randall (2001: 228), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 50).

Distribution: Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues (Mascarenes), Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Kuhlia mugil (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster] 1801) – Barred flagtail; crocro drapeau (French); fiena, sampia, poamaso (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 500) as *Dules bennetti*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 57) as *K. taeniura*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224) as *K. taeniura*, from Ambovombe by Pellegrin (1932c: 292) as *K. taeniura*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 82-83) as *K. taeniura*, from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957:

81, fig. 58) as *Dules taeniurus*, by Arnoult (1959b: 60-61, pl. 10, fig. 3) as *K. taeniura*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *Dules taeniurus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *Dules taeniurus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 52), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 307) as *K. taeniura*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *K. taeniura*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 218-220), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258) as *K. taeniura*, from Madagascar by Randall and Randall (2001: 237), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 50).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Kermadec Islands and Rapa; eastern Pacific from Baja California to Colombia; absent from Easter Island, Pitcairn Group, Marquesas and Hawaiian islands. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1507 (3); MNHN 1998-1510 (1); USNM 307514 (4).

Kuhlia rupestris (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Rock flagtail; crocro sauvage (French); fiambato, fiampossy, poamaso, kandadaka, maso (Malagasy), fiantsara (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), kadadaka (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10) as *Dules fuscus*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 90) as *D. fuscus*, from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 240-241) as *Moronopsis fuscus*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 15, fig. 4, pl. 41, fig. 3; 1891a: 149-150, 150-151) as *D. fuscus* and *D. rupestris*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 56), from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 94, part), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 79-80), from Ranobe River by Pellegrin (1932c: 292), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1935: 69), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 80-81) as *Dules rupestris*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 58-59, pl. 10, fig. 2), from eastern and southwestern Madagascar by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222) as *Dules rupestris*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 52), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 307), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 220-221), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 50); redescribed by Loiselle and Stiassny (2007: 3-8, pl. 1 A-B).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Caroline Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 11688 (1); AMNH 228080 (2); AMNH 228094 (1); AMNH 231261 (1); AMNH 232408 (3, 1 C&S); AMNH 233668 (1); AMNH 233676 (1); MNHN A-4193 (3); MNHN 1935-0004 (1); MNHN 1936-0029 (1); MNHN 1966-1001 (2); MNHN 1966-1002 (6); MNHN 1966-1003 (7); MNHN 1966-1004 (1); MNHN 1966-1005 (8); MNHN 1966-1006 (1); MNHN 1998-1512 (1); UMMZ 234812 (3); UMMZ 234886 (1); UMMZ 238289 (4); UMMZ 239701 (3).

Kuhlia sauvagii (Regan 1913) – Sauvage's flagtail

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Imerina River in original description by Regan (1913: 377); subsequently reported from Imerina River by Pellegrin (1933: 80-81, fig. 48) as *Kuhlia rupestris* var. *sauvagei*, from Ivohitra River by Petit (1937: 26-27) as *Kuhlia rupestris Sauvagei*, from Madagascar by Randall and Randall (2001: 228), and from Madagascar by Loiselle and Stiassny (2007: 8-, pl. 1 C-D).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1895.10.29.91 (holotype); AMNH 97085 (5); AMNH 215492 (2); AMNH

228097 (1); AMNH 231239 (1); AMNH 233664 (1); AMNH 233671 (1); AMNH 237598 (1); AMNH 237599 (2); MNHN 1998-1512 (1); MNHN 2011-0129 (3); MNHN 2011-0180 (1); MNHN 2012-0091 (1); UMMZ 234812 (7); UMMZ 234815 (7); UMMZ 234821 (11); UMMZ 234860 (5); UMMZ 235285 (2); UMMZ 239921 (5).

Oplegnathidae Bleeker 1853

Oplegnathus robinsoni Regan 1916 – Natal knifejaw; trondromolona (Malagasy, southern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 38-39, fig. 31).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Cirrhitidae MacLeay 1841

Amblycirrhitus bimacula (Jenkins 1903) – Twospot hawkfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *Cirrhitoides bimacula*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 351), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 75).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan, Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251622 (1); USNM 308029 (2).

Cirrhitichthys guichenoti (Sauvage 1880) – Guichenot's hawkfish; épervier de Guichenot (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 351); also reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 138) as *C. aprinus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *C. aprinus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *C. aprinus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 75).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes); Indonesia. Marine.

Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus (Bleeker 1855) (Fig. 28) – Coral hawkfish; épervier lutin (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Panama and Revillagigedo Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 204203 (1).

Cirrhitops mascarenensis Randall & Schultz 2008 – Barred Mascarene hawkfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Randall and Schultz (2008: 19); previously reported from Madagascar by Günther (1860: 73, part) as *Cirrhites cinctus* (non Günther 1860), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 93) as *Paracirrhites cinctus* (non Günther 1860), from Madagascar by Smith (1951: 637) as *Cirrhitops cinctus* (non Günther 1860), from Madagascar by Randall (1963: 420) as *Cirrhitops fasciatus* (non Bennett 1828), from Madagascar by Randall (1982: 201) as *Cirrhitops fasciatus* (non Bennett 1828), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 34) as *Cirrhitops fasciatus* (non Bennett 1828), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 352-353) as *Cirrhitops fasciatus* (non Bennett 1828), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 76) as *Cirrhitops fasciatus* (non Bennett 1828).

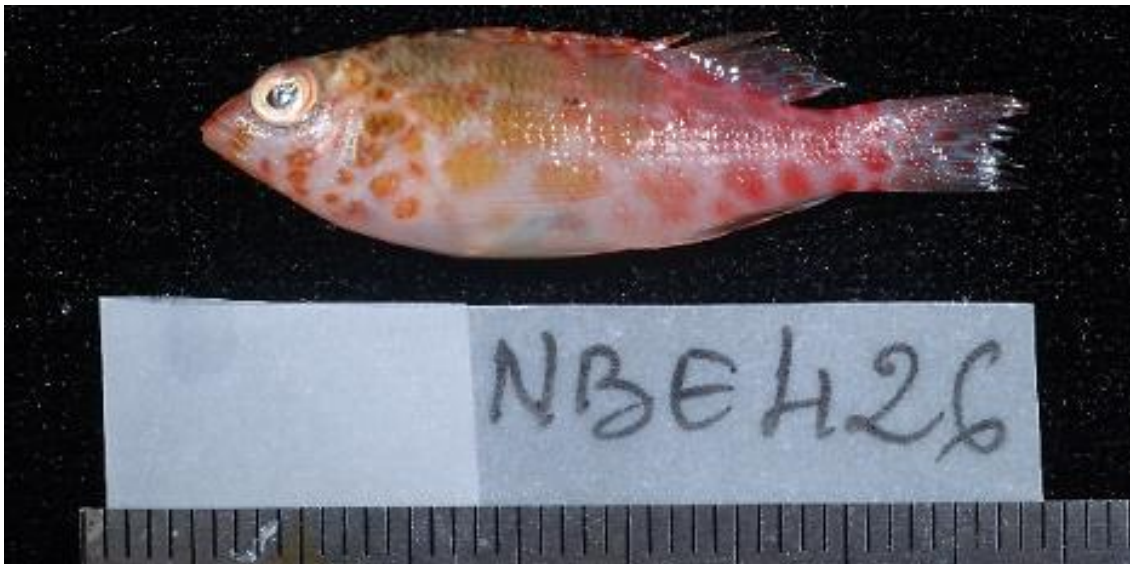


Figure 28. Cirrhitidae, *Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker 1855), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Distribution: Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 2008.4.14.1 (1).

Cirrhites pinnulatus (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster] 1801) – Stocky hawkfish, blackspotted hawkfish; empervier de corail (French); fiantsilavamay (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), lorofihotsoka, erotsa, solosolo (Malagasy, Sakalava), maherimanga, lovofihotsoka, solosolo (Malagasy, northwestern Madagascar), tsimasakatono (Malagasy, Tolagnaro)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 209-210) as *Cirrhites maculatus*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 225) as *Cirrhites maculatus*, from northwestern Madagascar and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Fourmanoir (1957: 139, fig. 102), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222), from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 666), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 353-354), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 76).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Kermadec Islands and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0566 (1); USNM 308022 (1).

Cristacirrhites punctatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Blackspotted hawkfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Cirrhites punctatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 93) as *Cirrhites punctatus*, from Madagascar by Randall (1963: 398) as *Cirrhites punctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 354) as *Cirrhites punctatus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 76).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-2772 (lectotype, as selected by Randall (1963: 399)).

Cyprinocirrhites polyactis (Bleeker 1874) – Swallowtail hawkfish, lyretail hawkfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southern Madagascar by Smith (1951: 647-651, fig. 3); subsequently reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1957: 142, fig. 104), from Madagascar by Randall (1963: 444), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 354-355), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 76).



Figure 29. Cirrhitidae, *Paracirrhites arcatus* (Cuvier [ex Parkinson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia, northern New Zealand and Tonga. Marine.

Oxycirrhites typus Bleeker 1857 – Longnose hawkfish; bécasse à carreaux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 91-92, fig. 5); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108).

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga; in eastern Pacific from Gulf of California to Colombia. Marine.

Paracirrhites arcatus (Cuvier [ex Parkinson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) (Fig. 29) – Arc-eye hawkfish, horseshoe hawkfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Rapa. Marine.

Paracirrhites forsteri (Schneider in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Freckled hawkfish, blackside hawkfish; épervier à tête ponctuée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 140, fig. 103); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 222), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 356-357), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 76), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands

and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Austral Islands. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243183 (2); AMNH 243184 (1); AMNH 249507 (1).

Cepolidae Rafinesque 1815

****Owstonia similis*** Smith-Vaniz & Johnson 2016 – Madagascar bandfish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar in original description by Smith-Vaniz and Johnson (2016: 84).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1766 (holotype).

Owstonia weberi (Gilchrist 1922) – Weber's bandfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz and Johnson (2016: 93).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28137-003 (1); LACM 44750-10 (1); MNHN 1998-0845 (3); MNHN 2004-0098 (2); MNHN 2014-1257 (1); MNHN 2014-1286 (1); MNHN 2014-2933 (1); USNM 308024 (2); ZMUC P.53152 (1).

Cichlidae Bonaparte 1835

Coptodon rendalli (Boulenger 1897) – Redbreast tilapia

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced in 1951) by Daget and Moreau (1981: 691) as *Tilapia rendalli*, and by Elouard (2001: 260) as *T. rendalli*.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in rivers of East Africa. Freshwater, transitional water.

Material: AMNH 97703 (2); AMNH 248838 (15).

Coptodon zillii (Gervais 1848) – Redbelly tilapia; tolapia, lapia (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced in 1955) by Arnoult (1959b: 78-79, 80, pl. 15, figs. 1, 3) as *Tilapia melanopleura* and *T. Zillii*, by Thérézien (1963: 40) as *T. melanopleura*, and by Elouard (2001: 260) as *T. zillii*.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in Jordan River system and rivers of North and West Africa. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88188 SD (1); AMNH 93277 SD (1); AMNH 97690 (2); MNHN 2002-0474 (1); USNM 226899 (1).

****Katria katria*** (Reinthal & Stiassny 1997) – Katria cichlid; trondro mainty (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosivolo River, Tamatave (Toamasina) Province in original description by Reinthal and Stiassny (1997: 362-367, figs. 11-13) as *Ptychochromoides katria*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sparks and Reinthal (2001: 119) as *P. katria*, from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600) as *P. katria*, from eastern Madagascar by Sparks (2004b: 2) as *P. katria*, from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504) as *P. katria*, from northwestern Madagascar by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 52), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9) as *P. katria*, and from eastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 45-46).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 217739 (holotype); AMNH 93700 (212 + 6 C&S); AMNH 93701 (20); AMNH 217740 (17, 9 C&S paratypes); AMNH 217741 (36 paratypes); AMNH 217742 (6 paratypes); BMNH

1997.6.16.1-3 (3); MNHN 2004-1437 (1); USNM 240358 (1); USNM 344606 (1); USNM 344607 (5).

Oreochromis macrochir (Boulenger 1912) – Longfin tilapia; tolapia, lapia (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1951) by Arnoult (1959b: 75-76, pl. 14, fig. 1), by Daget and Moreau (1981: 691) as *Sarotherodon macrochir*, and by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in rivers of East Africa. Freshwater.

Material: AMNH 248796 (1).

Oreochromis mossambicus (Peters 1852) – Mozambique tilapia; tilapia du Mozambique (French); tolapia (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1956) by Arnoult (1959b: 77-78, p. 14, fig. 3), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 150), and by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in rivers of southeastern Africa. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88007 (2); AMNH 97686 (11); AMNH 97689 (51); AMNH 97691 (2); AMNH 226653 (4).

Oreochromis niloticus (Linnaeus 1758) – Nile tilapia; tilapia du Nil (French); tolapia (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 84); subsequently reported from Madagascar (introduced) by Arnoult (1959b: 76-77, pl. 14, fig. 2), and by Daget and Moreau (1981: 691) as *Sarotherodon niloticus*, and by Elouard (2001: 260) as introduced since 1956.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in rivers of Africa. Freshwater, transitional water.

Material: AMNH 97372 (4); AMNH 97688 (3); AMNH 97692 (1).

Oreochromis spilurus (Günther 1894) – Sabaki tilapia; tolapia (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1950) by Arnoult (1959b: 79, pl. 15, fig. 2) as *Tilapia nigra*, and by Elouard (2001: 260) as *O. spilurus niger*.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in rivers of East Africa. Freshwater, transitional water.

****Oxylapia polli*** Kiener & Maugé 1966 – Poll's cichlid; songatana (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 75-77, figs. 16-17, 23[7]); subsequently reported from Marolambo area by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 352), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), from eastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 46), from Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 559), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), from eastern Madagascar by Sparks (2004b: 2), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0317 (holotype, larger specimen); AMNH 97111 (10); AMNH 97150 (4); MNHN 1965-0317 (1 paratype, smaller specimen); MNHN 1966-1034 (2); MNHN 2004-1435 (2); MNHN 2004-1436 (1); MRAC 164794-164795 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 235046 (1).

****Paratilapia polleni*** Bleeker 1868 – Pollen's cichlid; fiamanga, ampirina, trondro marakely, marakely (Malagasy), fony (Malagasy, Antsihanaka)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Ambazoana River, southeastern Madagascar in original description by Bleeker (1868: 308-309); subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 10-11), from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 247), from eastern Madagascar by Bleeker (1878: 193-194) as *Paracara typus*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 44, figs 1-2, pl. 44A, figs 8-10, 44C, fig. 1; 1891a: 438-439, 443-444, 444-445) as *Paracara typus*, *Paratilapia polleni* and *P. bleekeri*, from Mananara, Ambazoana and Imerina rivers by Sauvage (1891b: 192, 195-196) as *Paracara typus*, *Paratilapia Polleni* and *P. Bleekeri*, from Toliara and Mananjary provinces by Pellegrin (1907: 202), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 59) as *Paratilapia Polleni*, *Paracara typus* and *Paratilapia Bleekeri*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 316-316, fig. 208), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Alaotra Lake, Antananarivo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227), from eastern and southwestern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 421), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41), from various localities by Pellegrin (1929a: 253), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1929b: 940), from Ankarana by Pellegrin (1932b: 226), from various localities by Pellegrin (1932c: 293), from Lhorombe Region by Pellegrin (1935: 70), from the high plateau of eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 69-70, pl. 12, fig. 1), by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224), by Kiener and Mauge (1966: 55, 70), by Catala (1977: 31-32, fig. 19), from Madagascar by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 358), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Gerstner (1992: 221, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *P. polleni* and *P. bleekeri*, from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428) as *P. polleni* and *P. bleekeri*, from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 149-150), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256) as *P. bleekeri* and *P. polleni*, from Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 559), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), and from eastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 46).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: RMNH 3934 (2 syntypes); RMNH 4483 (1 syntype); RMNH 6690 (1 syntype); AMNH 11689 (1); AMNH 18842 (1); AMNH 97002 (1); AMNH 97030 (1); AMNH 216068 (25); BMNH 1876.10.3.2-3 (2); BMNH 1882.2.25.75-77 (3); BMNH 1884.8.1.1 (1); BMNH 1887.12.22.57 (1); BMNH 1895.10.29.99-100 (2); BMNH 1895.10.29.102 (1); BMNH 1909.7.27.54 (1); BMNH 1909.7.27.57-58 (2); BMNH 1920.3.2.9-11 (3); BMNH 1920.3.2.12-13 (2); BMNH 1931.8.15.9-16 (8); BMNH 1931.8.15.17 (1); BMNH 1980.2.1.3-4 (2); BMNH 1989.11.16.35-39 (4); BMNH 1989.11.16.40-41 (2); MNHN A.4195 (3); MNHN 1900-0040 (1); MNHN 1902-0263-0264 (2); MNHN 1999-0086 (1); MNHN 2002-0463 (2); MNHN 2004-0552 (1); RMNH 6692 (holotype of *Paracara typus*); UMMZ 235043 (2); UMMZ 235044 (1); UMMZ 235045 (2); USNM 52184 (1); USNM 301515 (4); USNM 344609 (4); USNM.

****Paretroplus* sp.** – Mahajanga cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Mahajanga Province by Sparks and Schelly (2011: 66) as *Paretroplus* n. sp. "anjingo".

Distribution: Endemic to Mahajanga Province, Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 236154 (2); MHNG 2537.44 (7); MHNG 2537.45 (6); UMMZ 233523 (14); UMMZ 235021 (37); UMMZ 235022 (34); UMMZ 239543 (5); UMMZ 240355 (1).

****Paretroplus dambabe*** Sparks 2002 – Kinkony cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Kinkony Lake, northwestern Madagascar in original description by Sparks (2002a: 549-555, figs. 2-3); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Kinkony Lake, northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 238724 (holotype); AMNH 232398 (10 paratypes); MNHN 1960-0579 (3); MNHN 1962-0239 (2); MNHN 1965-0316 (2); MNHN 1996-0123 (1); UMMZ 199406 (3 paratypes); UMMZ 235024 (29 paratypes).

****Paretroplus damii*** Bleeker 1868 – Dami's cichlid; masovoatoaka (Malagasy), damba (Malagasy, northwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Bleeker (1868: 313-314); subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 13-14), from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 247-248), from Nosy Be by Sauvage (1887: pl. 46, fig. 1; 1891a: 446), from Nosy Be by Sauvage (1891b: 196), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 60) as *P. Dami*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 505-506, fig. 350), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1929b: 941) as *P. Dami*, from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *P. Dami*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 115-116, fig. 65) as *P. dami*, from Ampobilava Lake (Nosy Be) by Arnoult (1959b: 72-73, pl. 13, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 62) as *P. dami*, by Catala (1977: 32) as *P. dami*, from northwestern Madagascar by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 359), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428) as *P. dami*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 559) as *P. dami*, from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), and from Madagascar by Sparks and Schelly (2011: 66).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: RMNH 3939 (1 syntype); RMNH 4478 (1 syntype); AMNH 232428 (2); AMNH 232438 (3); AMNH 232445 (3); AMNH 232473 (2); BMNH 1887.12.22.59 (1); BMNH 1969.2.7.1-3 (3); BMNH 1980.2.1.1-2 (2); MHNG 2640.040 (1); MNHN 1902-0265-0266 (2); MNHN 1931-0225 (1); MNHN 1996-0125 (1); UMMZ 233523 (1); UMMZ 235021 (3); UMMZ 235022 (1); UMMZ 235023 (51); UMMZ 239544 (5).

****Paretroplus gymnopreopercularis*** Sparks 2008 – Nude-preopercle cichlid; melemshiska (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Amboabo River, in original description by Sparks (2008: 124-128, figs. 25-26).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 247710 (holotype); AMNH 97365 (4 paratypes); UMMZ 239531 (6 paratypes); UMMZ 239532 (16 paratypes); UMMZ 239533 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 239546 (2 paratypes).

****Paretroplus kieneri*** Arnoult 1960 – Kiener's cichlid; damba (Malagasy, northwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Kinkony Lake, northwestern Madagascar in original description by Arnoult (1960: 305, fig.); subsequently reported), from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 40), from Kamoro area by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 359), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 559), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1960-058 (holotype); BMNH 1969.2.7.4-6 (3); MNHN 1960-0581 (1 paratype); MNHN 1966-1043 (13); UMMZ 235018 (5); UMMZ 236592 (4).

****Paretroplus lamenabe*** Sparks 2008 – Lamena cichlid; lamena, tsimoly, damba (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahajamba River, northwestern Madagascar in original description by Sparks (2008: 129-133, figs. 58-59); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Schelly (2011: 67).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MHNG 2676.030 (holotype); AMNH 238557 (2 paratypes); AMNH 238562 (2 paratypes); AMNH 238565 (2 paratypes); AMNH 238566 (1 paratype); MHNG 2640.039 (10 paratypes).

****Paretroplus loisellei*** Sparks & Schelly 2011 – Loiselle's paretroplus

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahanara River, in original description by Sparks and Schelly (2011: 60-65, figs. 5-7).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251631 (holotype); AMNH 231248 (3 paratypes); AMNH 231257 (4 paratypes); AMNH 232457 (3 paratypes); AMNH 232461 (3 paratypes); AMNH 236145 (1 paratype); AMNH 251632 (1 paratype); UMMZ 249229 (1 paratype).

****Paretroplus maculatus*** Kiener & Maugé 1966 – Spotted paretroplus; damba (Malagasy, northwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 69-70); subsequently reported from Kamoro area by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 359-360), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0315 (2 syntypes); MNHN 1996-0124 (1); UMMZ 235019 (2); UMMZ 235020 (2).

****Paretroplus maromandia*** Sparks & Reinthal 1999 – Maromandia cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Maromandia region, northwestern Madagascar in original description by Sparks and Reinthal (1999: 5-15, figs. 1-3); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 460), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 234790 (holotype); AMNH 227336 (1 paratype).

****Paretroplus menarambo*** Allgayer 1996 – Menarambo cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Lake Sarodrano in original description by Allgayer (1996: 8, figs.); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1996-0121 (1 paratype); MNHN 1996-0122 (1 paratype); UMMZ 233522 (6); UMMZ 235013 (1); UMMZ 235014 (2).

****Paretroplus nourissati*** (Allgayer 1998) – Nourissat's cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mangarahara River, near Mandritsara, northeastern Madagascar, in original description of *Lamena nourissati* by Allgayer (1998: 10-16); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), and from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Schelly (2011: 66-67).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1997-4172 (holotype); AMNH 229554 (2); AMNH 229555 (3); AMNH 229562 (1); AMNH 236158 (4); MNHN 1997-4173 (4 paratypes); UMMZ 235205 (76); UMMZ 235206 (40); UMMZ 239530 (6); UMMZ 239545 (3); UMMZ 240363 (1); UMMZ 243679 (1).

****Paretroplus petiti*** Pellegrin 1929 – Petit's cichlid; masovoatoaka, masontoaka (Malagasy), damba (Malagasy, northwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Maintimaso River, Mahajanga in original description by Pellegrin (1929a: 253-255; 1929b: 941); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 117-118), from Maiontimaso River by Arnoult (1959b: 74-75),), from western Madagascar by Thérézien (1964: 40), from Madagascar by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 65), from Madagascar by Catala (1977: 32), from Kamoro area by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 360), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 560), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1928-0282 (holotype); AMNH 11707 (2); BMNH 1969.2.7.7-9 (3).

****Paretroplus polyactis*** Bleeker 1878 – Big Madagascar cichlid; masovoatoaka (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Manahere, eastern Madagascar in original description by Bleeker (1878: 195-197); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 446-447), from Maenara (Manahere), Soamianina (Soanierana) and Foizona rivers by Sauvage (1891b: 197), from Tamatave (Toamasina) by Pellegrin (1907: 202), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 60), from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 506-507, fig. 351), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 421), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41), from Ambila, Tampina and Vatmandry by Pellegrin (1929a: 253), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1929b: 941), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 116-117, fig. 66), from Ambila-Lemaitso by Petit (1937: 29-31), from eastern and southern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 73-74, pl. 13, fig. 3), by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 63), from Madagascar by Catala (1977: 32; 1979: 125-126, fig. 20), from eastern Madagascar by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 360), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257, 258), from eastern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 503), and from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1882.2.15.81 (1); BMNH 1882.2.26.79-80 (2); BMNH 1887.12.22.58 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.18 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.19-20 (2); BMNH 1920.3.2.21 (1); BMNH 1989.11.16.48-52 (5); MNHN 1996-0126 (1); UMMZ 199407 (3); UMMZ 235015 (10); UMMZ 235016 (15); UMMZ 235017 (1); UMMZ 235593 (1); USNM 301494 (5); USNM 301501 (3); USNM 344604 (3).

****Paretroplus tsimoly*** Stiassny, Chakrabarty & Loiseau 2001 – Tsimoly cichlid; tsimoly (Malagasy, Sakalava)
Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northwestern Madagascar in original description by Stiassny et al. (2001: 34-39, figs. 7, 10); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 548, 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), and from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Schelly (2011: 67).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 229558 (holotype); AMNH 229556 (2); AMNH 229557 (1); AMNH 229559 (2 paratypes); AMNH 238563 (1); AMNH 238564, (1); MNHG 2609.44 (1 paratype); MHNG 2640.038 (2); UMMZ 236893 (1 paratype).

****Ptychochromis curvidens*** Stiassny & Sparks 2006 – Antsiranana cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Antsiranana Province, northern Madagascar by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 28-32, figs. 17-18); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 42), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 89).

Distribution: Endemic to northern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MHNG 2623.082 (holotype); AMNH 237133 (2 paratypes, 1 C&S); MHNG 2623.084 (1 paratype); MHNG 2676.096 (2 paratypes).

****Ptychochromis ernestmagnusi*** Sparks & Stiassny 2010 – Magnus's cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 34, figs. 1-5); subsequently reported by Martinez et al. (2015: 89).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249490 (holotype); AMNH 249488 (9 paratypes, 1 C&S); AMNH 249489 (8 paratypes, 1 C&S); MNHN 1935-0007 (1); MNHN 2009-1674 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 248823 (2 paratypes).

****Ptychochromis grandidieri*** Sauvage 1882 – Grandidier's cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from the high forests of Madagascar in original description by Sauvage (1882: 174); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 44, fig. 3, pl. 44A, fig. 5; 1891a: 441), from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891b: 193-194), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 59), from Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks & Smith (2004b: 504), from eastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 42-47, figs. 23-24), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), from eastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 42), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 89).

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN A.4147 (holotype); AMNH 88018 (4); AMNH 88053 (2); AMNH 88076 (2); AMNH 88090 (3); AMNH 88092 (17); AMNH 88102 (36); AMNH 88117 (18); AMNH 88140 (1); AMNH 88153 (11); AMNH 96999 (52); AMNH 97008 (185); AMNH 97012 (12); AMNH 97028 (7); AMNH 97057 (1); AMNH 228067 (3); AMNH 228072 (6); AMNH 228074 (3); AMNH 231347 (1); AMNH 231352 (4); AMNH 235518 (2); AMNH 248791 (1); MNHN A.310 (1); MNHN A.7896 (2); MNHN 1901-0020-0021 (2); MNHN 1932-0082 (1); MNHN 1932-0083 (13); UMMZ 233524 (17); UMMZ 237311 (22); UMMZ 237312 (3); UMMZ 237495 (5); UMMZ 238453 (2); UMMZ 238471 (1); UMMZ 238472 (11); UMMZ 238476 (7).

****Ptychochromis inornatus*** Sparks 2002 – Mahajanga cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahajanga Province, northwestern Madagascar in original description by

Sparks (2002b: 121-125, figs. 2-3); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), from northwestern Madagascar by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 38-41, figs. 21-22), from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 46), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 89).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 237492 (holotype); AMNH 230746 (2 paratypes); AMNH 230747 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 237063 (5 paratypes, 1 C&S); UMMZ 237064 (5 paratypes, 2 C&S); UMMZ 237065 (1 paratype); UMMZ 237067 (7 paratypes).

****Ptychochromis insolitus*** Stiassny & Sparks 2006 – Mahajanga cichlid; joba, juba (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahajanga Province in original description by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 32-27, figs. 19-20); subsequently reported from Marotandrano by Zimmerman (2014: 17-22), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 90).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 237066 (holotype).

****Ptychochromis loisellei*** Stiassny & Sparks 2006 – Loiselle's cichlid; garaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahanara River, in original description by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 24-28, figs. 15-16); subsequently reported from northeastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 42), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 90).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232462 (holotype); AMNH 231249 (1 paratype); AMNH 231258 (3 paratypes, 1 C&S); AMNH 232458 (1 paratype); AMNH 237135 (5 paratypes); AMNH 251904 (3); MNHG 2676.095 (1 paratype); MNHN 2006-0781 (1 paratype).

****Ptychochromis madagascariensis*** Liénard in Sauvage 1891 – Madagascar cichlid; trondro (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Itasy Lake in original description by Liénard in Sauvage (1887: pl. 48, fig. 4, pl. 44A, fig. 6; 1891a: 442); appeared previously as nomen nudum in Bleeker (1874: 84) as *Tilapia madagascariensis* Blkr.; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 59).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-7896 (2 syntypes).

****Ptychochromis mainty*** Martinez, Arroyave & Sparks 2015 – Mainty cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) Region, southeastern Madagascar in original description by Martinez et al. (2015: 81-89, figs. 2-7).

Distribution: Endemic to southeastern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: AMNH 238825 (holotype); AMNH 241978 (1 paratype); AMNH 241979 (1 paratype); AMNH 265944 (1 paratype).

****Ptychochromis makira*** Stiassny & Sparks 2006 – Makira cichlid; saroy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Antainambalana River, in original description by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 20-24, figs. 13-14); subsequently reported from northeastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 42), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 91).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 237131 (holotype); AMNH 237132 (1 paratype).

**Ptychochromis oligacanthus* (Bleeker 1868) – Sambirano cichlid; tsipoy, saroy (Malagasy), joba (Malagasy, northwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sambirano River and Nosy Be in original description by Bleeker (1868: 309-311) as *Tilapia oligacanthus* and *T. oligacanthus* var. *nossibeensis*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 11-12) as *Tilapia oligacanthus*, from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880a: 158; 1880b: 249-251, pl. 1), from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 45, fig. 1, pl. 44A, fig. 4, pl. 44B, fig. 1; 1891a: 439-441), from Sambirano and Foizona rivers and Nosy Be by Sauvage (1891b: 192-193), from Nosy Be by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 521-522), from Tamatave (Toamasina) and Tongobory by Pellegrin (1907: 202), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 59), from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 258-259, fig.) as *Tilapia oligacanthus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227), from eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 421), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41) as *Tilapia oligacanthus*, from Ambila, Tampina and Maroamalona by Pellegrin (1929a: 253), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1929b: 940), from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226), from various localities by Pellegrin (1932c: 293), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 111-112, fig. 28), from Mananara by Pellegrin (1935: 70), by Arnoult (1959b: 71, pl. 12, fig. 2), from Mahambo by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224), by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 52, 80), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226), by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 491, fig. 4), by Catala (1979: 127, fig. 21), from Madagascar by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 417-418), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428) as *P. oligacanthus* and *P. nossibeensis*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256, 258), from Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 560), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 47-51, figs. 25-26), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), and from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 47).

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: RMNH 3936 (lectotype, designation not researched); AMNH 18841 (1); AMNH 58491 (9); AMNH 215522 (4); AMNH 215523 (15); AMNH 230699 (3); AMNH 232399 (1); AMNH 232415 (3); BMNH 1876.10.3.5-6 (2); BMNH 1882.2.25.71-73 (3); BMNH 1882.2.75.24 (1); BMNH 1887.12.22.56 (1); BMNH 1895.10.29.101 (1); BMNH 1909.7.27.51 (1); BMNH 1909.7.27.52 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.14-15 (2); BMNH 1920.3.2.16 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.17 (1); BMNH 1980.2.1.5-6 (2); BMNH 1989.11.16.42-46 (5); BMNH 1989.11.16.47 (1); MNHN 1962-0322 (1); MNHN 1966-1069 (1); MNHN 1966-1070 (1); MNHN 1966-1071 (11); MNHN 1999-0077 (3); MNHN 1999-0081 (1); UMMZ 236591 (26); UMMZ 237498 (22); UMMZ 237493 (3); UMMZ 237494 (1); UMMZ 237496 (6); UMMZ 237497 (8); UMMZ 237499 (11); USNM 301496 (5); USNM 301516 (5); USNM 344605 (3); USNM 344608 (1).

**Ptychochromis onilahy* Stiassny & Sparks 2006 – Onilahy cichlid; boramany, kotro (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara Province, southwestern Madagascar in original description by Stiassny and Sparks (2006: 14-19, figs. 11-12); subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 46), and from Madagascar by Martinez et al. (2015: 91).

Distribution: Endemic to southwestern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1962-0201 (holotype); AMNH 237130 (1 paratype); MNHN 2006-0780 (3 paratypes).

****Ptychochromoides betsileanus*** (Boulenger 1899) – Betsileo cichlid; trondro mainty (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Betsileo Area in original description of *Tilapia betsileana* by Boulenger (1899: 139, fig.); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 59) as *Ptychochromis betsileanus*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1915: 259-260, fig. 175) as *Tilapia betsileana*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 112-114, fig. 64) as *Ptychochromis betsileanus*, from central Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 71-72, pl. 13, fig. 1) as *Ptychochromis betsileanus*, by Kiener and Maugé (1966: 77), from Madagascar by Catala (1979: 126), from central Madagascar by Maréchal and Gosse in Daget et al. (1991: 419), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Reinthal and Stiassny (1997: 358-362, figs. 5-7), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 256), from Madagascar by Sparks and Reinthal (2001: 119), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from southern-central Madagascar by Sparks (2004b: 2), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), and from southwestern and south-central Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 47).

Distribution: Endemic to western and southwestern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1882.2.25.69 (lectotype, as selected by Reinthal and Stiassny 1997: 358); AMNH 217753 (1); AMNH 217763 (1); BMNH 1882.2.24.70 (1 paralectotype); BMNH 1909.7.27.53 (1); MNHN 1919-0011 (1); MNHN 1960-0255 (1); MNHN 1965-0314 (2); UMMZ 199409 (3); UMMZ 238114 (3); UMMZ 238115 (5 skeletons).

****Ptychochromoides itasy*** Sparks 2004 – Itasy cichlid; trondro mainty (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Itasy Lake in original description by Sparks (2004b: 4-8, figs. 2-3); subsequently reported from Lake Itasy, Antanarivo Region by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 47), and from Sakay River by Sparks et al. (2012: 20, fig. 2).

Distribution: Endemic to Itasy Lake and Sakay River, eastern-central Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 243393 (holotype); AMNH 233643 (1 paratype); MNHN 1919-0011 (1 paratype); UMMZ 199409 (1 paratype).

****Ptychochromoides vondrozo*** Sparks & Reinthal 2001 – Vondrozo cichlid

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fianarantsoa Province in original description by Sparks and Reinthal (2001: 118, figs. 2-3, 4a, 5a, 7-9); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Sparks (2002a: 561), from Madagascar by Sparks (2004a: 600), from southeastern Madagascar by Sparks (2004b: 2), from Madagascar by Sparks and Smith (2004b: 504), from Madagascar by Sparks (2008: 9), and from southeastern Madagascar by Sparks and Stiassny (2010: 48).

Distribution: Endemic to southeastern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 235297 (holotype); AMNH 228488 (2 paratypes); UAZ 2000-1-1 (1 paratype); UMMZ 235293 (1 paratype); UMMZ 235294 (3 paratypes); UMMZ 235295 (1 paratype); UMMZ 235296 (3 paratypes).

Pomacentridae Bonaparte 1831

Remarks: Records of *Heliastes cinerascens* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) from Madagascar by Sauvage 1887: pl. 28, fig. 2; 1891a: 436); of *Glyphidodon bengalensis* (non Bloch 1787) from Mahambo, Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228); of *Pomacentrus melanochir* (non Bleeker 1877) from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 41); of *Amphiprion ephippium* (non Bloch 1790) from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) and Vivien (1974: 428); of *Amphiprion polymnus* (non Linnaeus 1758) from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 201); of *Abudefduf anabatoides* (non Bleeker 1847) from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30), are unidentifiable.

Records of *Chromis xanthochira* (Bleeker 1851) and *Pomacentrus arabicus* Allen 1991 from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) need verification.

Abudefduf natalensis Hensley & Randall 1983 – Natal sergeant

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 74); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Material: AMNH 232485 (1); AMNH 243225 (2).

Abudefduf notatus (Day 1870) – Yellowtail sergeant

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Abudefduf septemfasciatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Banded sergeant, sevenbar damsel; sergent-major (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 194-195); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 364), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 77), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0076 (1); MNHN 1977-0077 (1); MNHN 1977-0078 (7); USNM 171069 (1); USNM 364525 (22); USNM 371915 (47).

Abudefduf sexfasciatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Scissortail sergeant, stripetail damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *Glyphidodon coelestinus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 85) as *G. coelestinus*, from Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *G. coelestinus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 195, fig. 136), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 365), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 77), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoes, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66572 (4); MNHN 1977-0079 (1); MNHN 1977-0080 (1); MNHN 1977-0081 (1); USNM 307629 (3); USNM 307632 (2); USNM 371914 (1); USNM 371989 (29); USNM 399845 (15).

Abudefduf sordidus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Blackspot sergeant, spot damsel; sergent à tache noire (French); fitse ambohony (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahajanga by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 518); subsequently reported

from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460; 1950c: 184) as *Glyphidodon sordidus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 196), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 366), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 77), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 371996 (1).

Abudefduf sparoides (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – False-eye sergeant, false-eye damsel; tsoborokodo (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Sarodrano by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Glyphidodon sparoides*; subsequently reported from Sarodrano by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Glyphidodon sparoides*, from Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *G. sparoides*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 196, fig. 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), probably from Madagascar by Allen in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 672), from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 26), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 366-368), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 77), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39).

Distribution: Kenya south to KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), east to Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243150 (1); AMNH 243257 (2); AMNH 243259 (2); MNHN 1977-0083 (1); MNHN 1977-0084 (1); MNHN 1977-0085 (1); MNHN 1977-0086 (1); USNM 307720 (5); USNM 364508 (9); USNM 371998 (4); USNM 399847 (12).

Abudefduf vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Indo-Pacific sergeant major; sergent-major d'Indo-Pacifique (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 368); also reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 195-196) as *A. saxatilis* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Smith (1960b: 332) as *A. bengalensis* (non Bloch 1787), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *A. saxatilis* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139) as *A. saxatilis* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *A. saxatilis* (non Linnaeus 1758), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 77), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), and northern New Zealand; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant); Hawaiian Islands introduction. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232568 (3); AMNH 243226 (7); MNHN 1966-0762 (1); USNM 307630 (1); USNM 364496 (3); USNM 364499 (2); USNM 364501 (1); USNM 372001 (2); USNM 399844 (12).

Amblyglyphidodon indicus Allen & Randall 2002 – Maldives damselfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 198, fig. 138) as *Abudefduf leucogaster* (non Bleeker 1847), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster* (non Bleeker 1847), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39) as *Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster* (non Bleeker 1847).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243217 (2); USNM 364512 (6).

Remarks: Indian Ocean populations previously identified as *A. leucogaster* (non Bleeker 1847) are referable to *A. indicus* according to Allen and Randall (2002).

Amphiprion akallopisos Bleeker 1853 – Skunk clownfish; poisson-clown mouflette (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1975: 80), from Nosy Be by Allen (1991: 35), from Madagascar by Fautin and Allen (1992: 60), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 160; 2001: 160), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243216 (1); AMNH 243222 (1); MNHN 1963-0153 (2); USNM 204266 (26); USNM 204267 (2).

Amphiprion allardi Klausewitz 1970 – Twobar anemonefish, Allard's anemonefish; poisson-clown d'Allard (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 78); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 201, fig. 141) as *A. bicinctus* (non Rüppell 1830), and from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 91, pl. 4 D) as *A. bicinctus* (non Rüppell 1830).

Distribution: East Africa south to KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), east to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Amphiprion chrysogaster Bleeker 1853 – Mauritian anemonefish; poisson-clown de Maurice (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Astakhov (1996: 843 [804]); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 369-370), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 78).

Distribution: Madagascar; Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 204297 (1).

Amphiprion latifasciatus Allen 1972 (Fig. 30) – Madagascar anemonefish; poisson-clown de Madagascar (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be and Toliara in original description by Allen (1972: 138, figs. 66-67; 1975: 138-141); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 44), from Madagascar by Fautin and Allen (1992: 84), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 76), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Comoros, Éparses Islands, Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 204299 (holotype); USNM 171072 (1); USNM 204298 (1); USNM 204300 (7



Figure 30. Pomacentridae, *Amphiprion latifasciatus* Allen 1972, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

paratypes).

Chromis atripectoralis Welander & Schultz 1951 – Black-axil chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 577), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Maldives east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243215 (1); AMNH 243224 (2); AMNH 249497 (1).

Chromis fieldi Randall & DiBattista 2013 (Fig. 31) – Western Indian Ocean chocolate dip; demoiselle bicolore (French); tsoborokodo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *C. dimidiatus* (non Klunzinger 1871); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 371) as *C. dimidiata* (non Klunzinger 1871), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114) as *C. dimidiata* (non Klunzinger 1871), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *C. dimidiata* (non Klunzinger 1871), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11) as *C. dimidiata* (non Klunzinger 1871), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 78) as *C. dimidiata* (non Klunzinger 1871), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *C. dimidiata* (non Klunzinger 1871), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0395 (3).

Chromis lepidolepis (Bleeker 1877) – Scaly chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114);

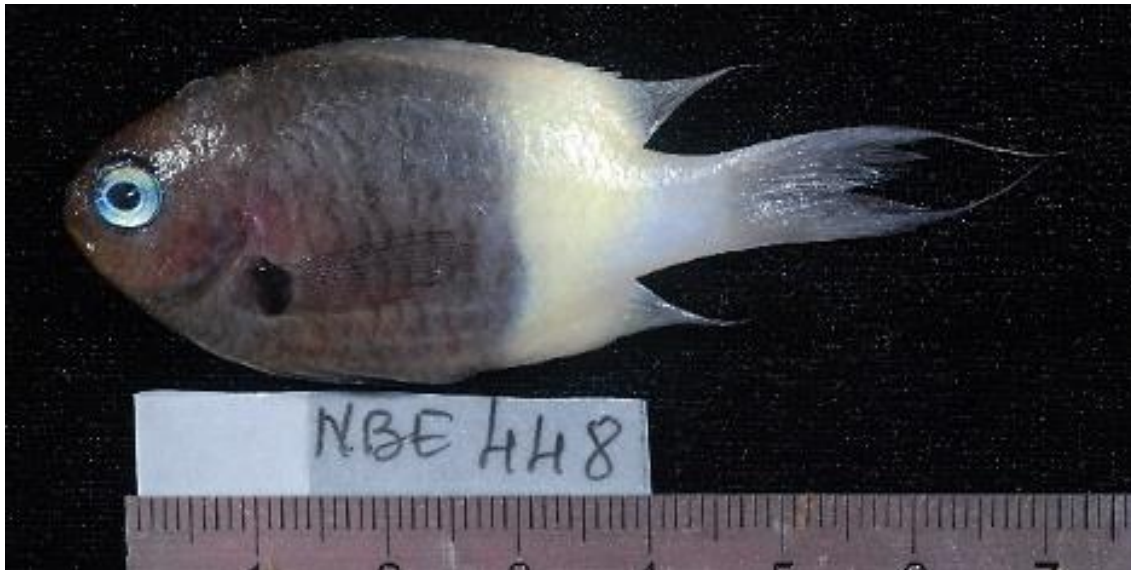


Figure 31. Pomacentridae, *Chromis fieldi* Randall & DiBattista 2013, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Line Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Chromis leucura Gilbert 1905 – Whitetail chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 78); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 372), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 78).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Gambier islands; north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Chromis nigroanalis Randall 1988 – Kenyan chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 583).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia. Marine.

Chromis nigrura Smith 1960 – Blacktail chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *C. nigrurus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 372), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 78), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: Transkei (South Africa) and East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Chromis opercularis (Günther in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Doublebar chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab.

S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Chromis ternatensis (Bleeker 1856) – Golden chromis, bluegreen chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *C. caeruleus* and *C. ternatensis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *C. caeruleus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 373), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérich et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mariana Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-8257 (4).

Chromis viridis Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Green chromis, blue-green chromis; demoiselle bleue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 28, fig. 1; 1891a: 436-437) as *Heliastes frenatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 373-374), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Middleton Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-8255 (5); MNHN 0000-8256 (5).

Chromis weberi Fowler & Bean 1928 – Weber's chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *C. simulans*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307718 (2).

Chromis xutha Randall 1988 – Buff chromis

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114).

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Chrysiptera annulata (Peters 1855) (Fig. 32) – Footballer demoiselle

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 82, pl. 1 B) as *Abudefduf annulatus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 4, fig. 1), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), as *A. annulatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *A. annulatus*, from



Figure 32. Pomacentridae, *Chrysiptera annulata* (Peters 1855), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Madagascar by Allen in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 676), from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 90), from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1991: 41), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 262), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 374), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11), and from Toliara by Lepoint et al. (2016: 22).

Distribution: East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0201 (4); USNM 298854 (6); USNM 298857 (2); USNM 307726 (1); USNM 307735 (2).

Chrysiptera biocellata (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Twin-spot damselfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Glyphidodon antjerius*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *Abudefduf biocellatus* and *A. zonatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *A. biocellatus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404), as *Abudefduf zonatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1960-0291 (1); USNM 364417 (3).

Chrysiptera brownriggii (Bennett 1828) – Surge demoiselle, blueribbon demoiselle

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Glyphidodon xanthozona*;

subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3) as *Abudefduf xanthozonus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *Abudefduf xanthozonus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 375-376) as *C. leucopoma* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39) as *C. leucopoma* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Madagascar by Allen et al. (2015: 17), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0203 (2); USNM 307731 (3); USNM 364124 (6).

Chrysiptera glauca (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Grey demoiselle, blue damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), as *Abudefduf glaucus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 374-375), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Line and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307725 (1); USNM 364005 (100).

Chrysiptera unimaculata (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Onespots demoiselle; demoiselle à une tache (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1991: 45); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 376), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 79), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38), and from Toliara by Lepoint et al. (2016: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Oman, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66589 (6); USNM 307667 (2); USNM 307682 (3); USNM 307687 (8); USNM 307712 (9); USNM 307722 (4); USNM 36396 (49).

Dascyllus abudafur (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) (Fig. 33) – Indian Ocean humbug dascyllus, zebra humbug, whitetail dascyllus; demoiselle à queue blanche (French); bemaso (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), by Bleeker (1874: 85) as *Tetradrachmum aruanum* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 141) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 184) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 201, fig. 142) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Randall and Allen (1977: 356) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758); from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1991: 46) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 376-378) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11; 2010: 218) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Madagascar by Fricke et al.



Figure 33. Pomacentridae, *Dascyllus abudafur* (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

(2009: 80) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11) as *D. aruanus* (non Linnaeus 1758).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Sunda Islands (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88148 (2); AMNH 243149 (2); AMNH 243209 (3); MNHN 0000-8113 (4); MNHN 0000-8114 (3); MNHN 1977-0091 (1); MNHN 1977-0092 (2); USNM 28556 (6); USNM 207844 (8); USNM 207881 (12); USNM 207885 (8).

Dascyllus carneus Fischer 1885 – Twobar humbug, cloudy dascyllus; fitse (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall and Allen (1977: 372); previously reported from Madagascar by Angot (1950c: 184) as *D. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1829), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 202-203) as *D. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1829), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *D. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1829) and *D. reticulatus* (non Richardson 1846), and from Toliara by Vivien 1974: 428 as *D. reticulatus* (non Richardson 1846); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 378), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 80), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0093 (3); MNHN 1977-0094 (1); USNM 207857 (1).

Dascyllus trimaculatus (Rüppell 1829) – Domino, threespot dascyllus; demoiselle à trois taches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 201, fig. 143); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Randall and

Allen (1977: 364), from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1991: 51), from Madagascar by Fautin and Allen (1992: 116), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 378-379), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 114), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédéricich et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 80), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0095 (1); MNHN 1977-0096 (4); USNM 207831 (2); USNM 207846 (2); USNM 207893 (21).

Neoglyphidodon melas (Valenciennes [ex Kuhl and van Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Bowtie damselfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *G. melas*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 198-199, fig. 139) as *Abudefduf melas*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *A. melas* and *A. melanopus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *A. xanthurus* (non Bleeker 1853), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 80), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands and southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 298875 (1).

Neopomacentrus cyanomos (Bleeker 1856) (Fig. 34) – Regal demoiselle

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia; invasive in western Atlantic. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250667 (10); USNM 298888 (15); USNM 363809 (29).

Neopomacentrus fuliginosus (Smith 1960) (Fig. 35) – African demoiselle

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *A. fuliginosus*; also reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Glyphidodon bankieri* (non Richardson 1846), from Madagascar by Smith (1960b: 334) as *Abudefduf bankieri* (non Richardson 1846), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3) as *Abudefduf bankieri*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 379), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Neopomacentrus sororius Randall & Allen 2005 – Twin demoiselle

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be and Nosy Tanikely in original description by Randall and Allen (2005: 77); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115) as *N. azysron* (non Bleeker 1877), from northern Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 607), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *N. azysron* (non Bleeker 1877), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11) as *N. azysron* (non Bleeker 1877), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

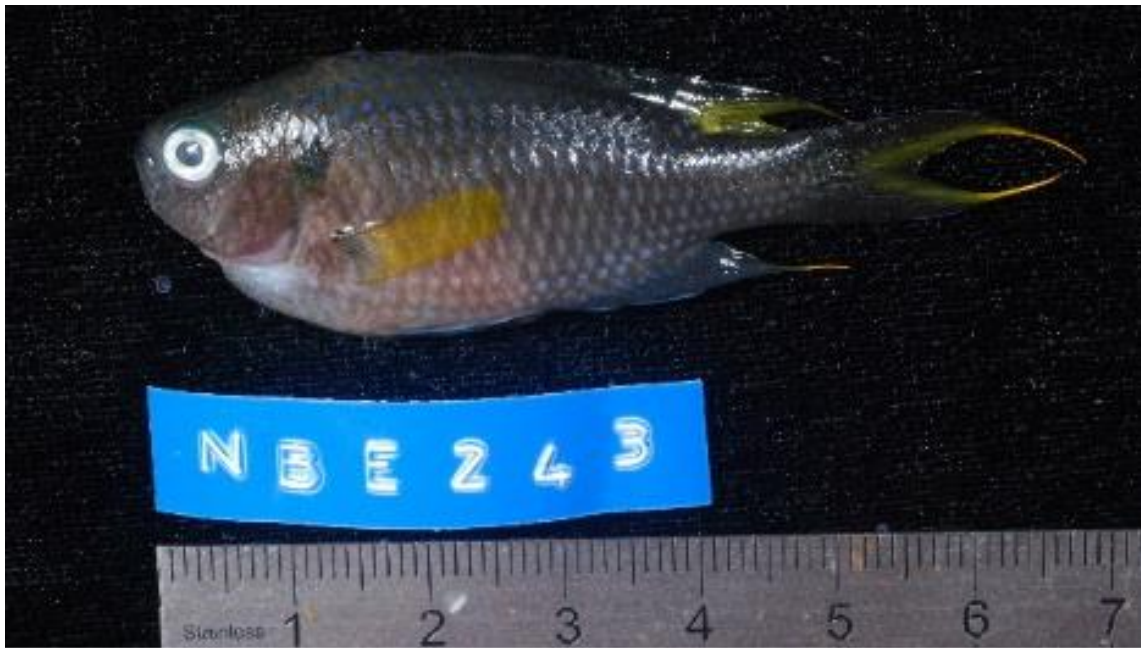


Figure 34. Pomacentridae, *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* (Bleeker 1856), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).



Figure 35. Pomacentridae, *Neopomacentrus fuliginosus* (Smith 1960), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243206 (1); AMNH 243207 (1); AMNH 243218 (6); USNM 301414 (11 paratypes); USNM 363814 (2 paratypes).

Neopomacentrus taeniurus (Bleeker 1856) – Freshwater demoiselle

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *Pomacentrus taeniurus*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Vanuatu and New Caledonia, north to Ryukyu Islands. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5664 (3); MNHN 1965-0200 (2).

Plectroglyphidodon dickii (Liénard 1839) – Narrowbar damselfish, Dick's damselfish, blackbar devil; demoiselle de Dick (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3) as *Abudefduf dicki*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *Abudefduf dicki*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 379-380), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 80), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243213 (1).

Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis (Vaillant & Sauvage 1875) – Brighteye damselfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Minami-tori-shima, Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus Fowler & Ball 1924 – Johnston Island damselfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Mozambique Channel, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands and Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Material: AMNH 251434 (1).

Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – White-spotted devil; bouteur perlée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *Abudefduf lacrymatus*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 80), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38), and from Madagascar by Lepoint et al. (2016: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes to Marshall Islands and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243153 (1); AMNH 243155 (7); AMNH 243164 (2); AMNH 243214 (8); AMNH 243220 (1); AMNH 243221 (8); MNHN 1965-0404 (5); USNM 297394 (1); USNM 363852 (1).

Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus (Bleeker 1859) – Singlebar devil

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 197) as *Abudefduf leucozona*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 3), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *Abudefduf cingulum*, from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *A. cingulum*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marquesas Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88131 (3); MNHN 1965-0202 (3); MNHN 1977-0099 (1); USNM 307650 (6); USNM 307734 (2).

Pomacentrus agassizii Bliss 1883 – Creole damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 136); previously reported from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *P. littoralis* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Madagascar by Smith (1955c: 16) as *P. littoralis* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 192) as *P. littoralis* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 85) as *P. agassizii*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 382), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 81), and from Madagascar by Allen and Wright (2013: 136).

Distribution: Éparses Islands, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0400 (5); MNHN 1977-0115 (1).

Pomacentrus aquilus Allen & Randall 1991 – Dark damsel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be and Ambariote (Nosy Ambariote) in original description by Allen and Randall (1991: 69); previously reported from Nosy Be and Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 194) as *P. tripunctatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 4) as *P. tripunctatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *P. tripunctatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. tripunctatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830), from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 137), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 87), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243247 (58); AMNH 243251 (1); AMNH 243254 (1); AMNH 243255 (1); USNM 216477 (4 paratypes); USNM 301403 (7); USNM 301405 (4); USNM 301408 (2); USNM 301411 (7); USNM 301413 (16); USNM 301449 (1); USNM 363604 (10); ZMA 114.269 (3 paratypes).

**Pomacentrus atriaxillaris* Allen 2002 – Black-axil damsel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Marie Bank, Mitsio Islands, and Andavakalovo Island in original description by Allen (2002: 46-49); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), and from Madagascar by Allen and Wright (2013: 136).

Distribution: Endemic to islands off northwestern Madagascar. Found on rubble bottoms at the base of a coral reef, at depths of 12-27 m. Marine.

Madagascar material: WAM P.32015-001 (holotype); WAM P.32024-01 (2 paratypes)

Pomacentrus baenschii Allen 1991 (Fig. 36) – Baensch's damsel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Chesterfield Island in original description by Allen (1991: 141, 226); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38).

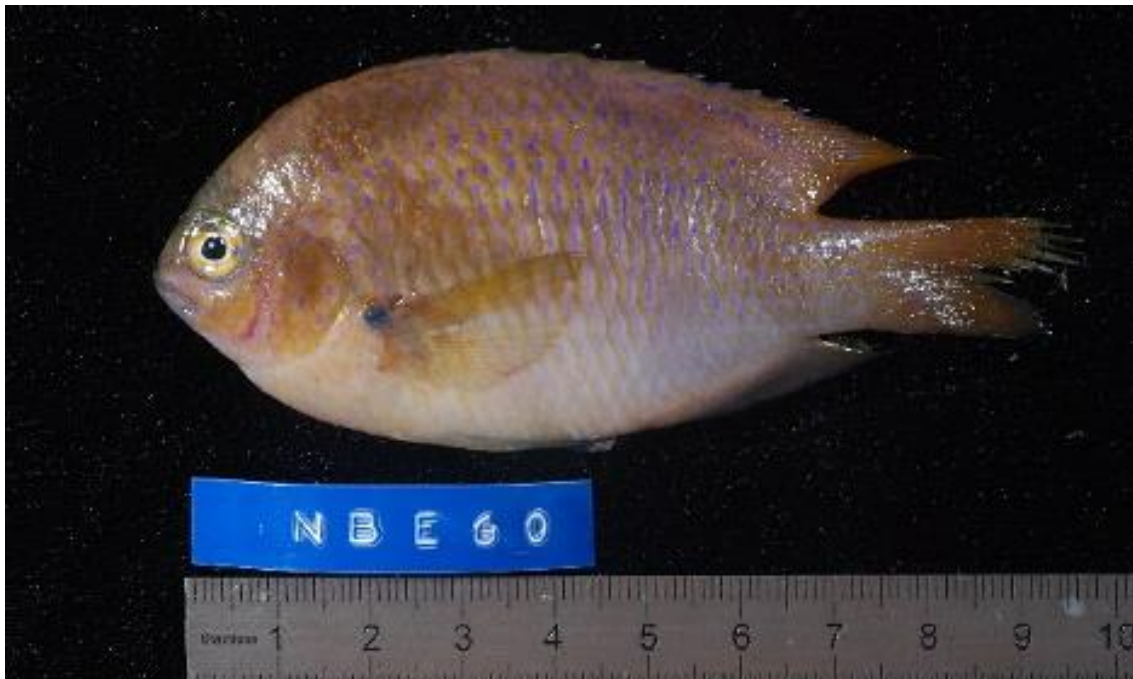


Figure 36. Pomacentridae, *Pomacentrus baenschi* Allen 1991, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Distribution: East Africa to Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243210 (1); AMNH 243250 (1); AMNH 249476 (2); USNM 288350 (5 paratypes).

**Pomacentrus caeruleopunctatus* Allen 2002 – Bluespot damsel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Marie Bank, Mitsio Islands in original description by Allen (2002: 49-52); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), and from Madagascar by Allen and Wright (2013: 136).

Distribution: Endemic to islands off northwestern Madagascar. Found on coral rubble bottoms, at depths of 5-15 m. Marine.

Madagascar material: WAM P.32015-002 (holotype); WAM P.32015-03 (3 paratypes).

Pomacentrus caeruleus Quoy & Gaimard 1825 – Blue pete; bouteur bleu et jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 4) as *P. pulcherrimus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *P. pulcherrimus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. pulcherrimus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 382-383), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérick et al. (2009: 11), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 81), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Maldives. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0162 (1); MNHN 1965-0214 (3); USNM 298877 (1); USNM 298880 (3).

Pomacentrus pavo (Bloch 1787) – Sapphire damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 85), from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 193, fig. 135), from Toliara by Maugé

(1967b: 231), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Kerama Islands (southern Japan), south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Islands, Norfolk Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-3085 (1); USNM 298830 (32).

Pomacentrus sulfureus Klunzinger 1871 – Sulphur damsel

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Pomacentrus Grandidieri* by Steindachner (1891a: 174; 1891b: 372, Pl. 2, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *P. sulphureus*, from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 159), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 384), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 40).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250680 (1); MNHN 1965-0402 (1); NMW 70639 (2 syntypes of *Pomacentrus grandidieri* Steindachner 1891); USNM 298906 (1).

Pomacentrus trichourus Günther in Playfair & Günther 1867 – Yellowtail damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 384-385); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115) as *P. trichorus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 81), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *P. trichourus*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Pomacentrus trilineatus Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830 – Threeline damsel; tsigoagoaka (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 681); previously reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 46, fig. 2; 1891a: 426) and Maugé (1967b: 230, Toliara) as *Pomacentrus littoralis* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 160), from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1991: 86), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 87), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 267), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Toliara by Frédérich et al. (2009: 11), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38), from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11), and from Toliara by Lepoint et al. (2016: 22).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1977-0116 (1); USNM 297911 (2); USNM 298384 (182); USNM 298908 (3); USNM 307719 (1); USNM 31143 (15).

Pomachromis richardsoni (Snyder 1909) – Richardson's reef damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands and

southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Stegastes limbatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Ebony gregory; fiampiady (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 46, fig. 3; 1891a: 429-430) as *Pomacentrus madagascariensis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1960b: 342, pl. 27A) as *P. madagascariensis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *P. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Allen (1991: 178), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 88), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 386-387), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 81).

Distribution: Madagascar; Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-1996 (holotype of *Pomacentrus madagascariensis* Sauvage 1891).

Stegastes luteobrunneus (Smith 1960) – Indian Ocean dark damself

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 230) as *Pomacentrus luteobrunneus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 385-386) as *Stegastes fasciolatus* (non Ogilby 1889), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115) as *Stegastes fasciolatus* (non Ogilby 1889), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *S. fasciolatus* (non Ogilby 1889), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250676 (1); CAS 66587 (4); USNM 307652 (2); USNM 307723 (3).

Stegastes nigricans (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Dusky gregory

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *Pomacentrus nigricans*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Emery (1985: 24), from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1991: 93), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 388-390), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243151 (2); AMNH 243212 (1); AMNH 243256 (1); MNHN 1965-0401 (2); MNHN 1977-0097 (1); USNM 298834 (1).

Stegastes pelicieri Allen & Emery 1985 – Mauritian gregory

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 390-391); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82).

Distribution: Éparses Islands, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Stegastes punctatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Blunt-snouted gregory

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *Pomacentrus punctatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Emery (1985: 22) as *Stegastes lividus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 387-388) as *S. lividus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115) as *S. lividus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88149 (12); USNM 301521 (2).

Teixeirichthys jordani (Rutter 1897) – Jordan's damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1957: 200) as *T. mossambicus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles, Madagascar; northern Australia; People's Republic of China and Taiwan to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307870 (4).

Labridae Cuvier 1816

Remarks: *Bodianus leucosticticus* (Bennett 1832) was erroneously recorded from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 6); in fact, the record is based on Mascarene materials. The Madagascar record could not be verified. *Bodianus perditio* Allen 1973 was recorded from northern Madagascar by Gomon (2006: 89), based on Randall (1986: 688); however, that reference does not report the species from northern Madagascar, but from northern Mozambique instead. The Madagascar record therefore seems unsubstantiated. A record of *PlatyGLOSSUS miniatus* (non Valenciennes [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) is unidentifiable. A record of *Oxycheilinus mentalis* Rüppell 1828 from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117) needs verification.

Anampses caeruleopunctatus Rüppell 1829 – Bluespotted wrasse, blue-spotted tamarin; labre constellé (female), labre bleu (male) (French); fiampihahy (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 45, fig. 3; 1891a: 456-457) as *A. viridis*; subsequently reported from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 185) as *A. taeniatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *A. caeruleopunctatus* and *A. diadematus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 391-392), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake and Line islands and Easter Island, north to southern Japan, south to Rowley Shoals (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Kermadec Islands, and Rapa. Marine.

Anampses lineatus Randall 1972 – Lined wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248952 (1).

Anampses meleagrides Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840 – Yellowtail tamarin; labre à queue jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 393), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1; 2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Anampses twistii Bleeker 1856 – Yellowbreasted wrasse; labre à poitrine jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *A. twistii*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 394), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 82).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Chesterfield Islands (eastern Coral Sea) and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0407 (2).

Bodianus anthioides (Bennett 1832) – Lyretail hogfish; labre lyre (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *Lepidaplois anthioides*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 394-395), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 83), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Randall and Victor (2013: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marshall Islands and Henderson Island (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan, south to Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Bodianus axillaris (Bennett 1832) – Axilspot hogfish, turncoat hogfish; labre à tache pectorale (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1862: 103) as *Cossyphus axillaris*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 82) as *C. axillaris*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 162), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *Lepidaplois albomaculatus* and *L. axillaris*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 395-396), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Madagascar by Gomon (2006: 66), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 83), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Randall and Victor (2013: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands, Marquesas Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1964.5.7.1 (1).

Bodianus bilunulatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Saddleback hogfish; vieille à selle noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Cossyphus bilunulatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 396) as *B. bilunulatus bilunulatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 115), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *B. bilunulatus bilunulatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 83), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1) as *B. perditio* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1834), and from Madagascar by Randall and Victor (2013: 55).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0203 (1).

Bodianus bimaculatus Allen 1973 – Twospot hogfish; labre à deux taches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Gomon (2006: 25-26); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 83).

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes); eastern Indonesia east to Palau and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: BPBM 17936 (1).

Bodianus diana (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Diana's hogfish; labre diane (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 161, fig. 114); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *Lepidaplois diana*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 101), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 397), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 83), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Randall and Victor (2013: 55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Nicobar Islands, Christmas Islands and Cocos-Keeling Islands, and Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0003 (1).

Bodianus macrourus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Black-banded hogfish; labre brassard (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Labrus rubro lineatus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 480-481); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *Lepidaplois hirsutus*, and from Madagascar by Gomon (2006: 85).

Distribution: Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals, Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Bodianus opercularis (Guichenot 1847) – Blackspot hogfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Guichenot (1847: 282-283); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 399), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 6), from Madagascar by Gomon (2006: 31-32, fig. 17), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 83).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-8271 (lectotype, as selected by Gomon 2006: 32); MNHN A-8272 (1 paralectotype).

Bodianus trilineatus (Fowler 1934) – Fourline hogfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *Lepidaplois luteopunctatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and East Africa south to KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa); east to Madagascar. Marine.

Cheilinus chlorourus (Bloch 1791) – Floral wrasse; vieille tachetée (French); varokoke (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *C. punctatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 84) as *C. punctatus*, from southwestern Madagascar by Angot (1950c: 185) as *C. punctatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 400-401), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Éparses Islands, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland

(Australia), Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-8277 (2 syntypes of *Cheilinus punctulatus* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840); AMNH 245641 (1); MNHN 1965-0423 (1).

Cheilinus fasciatus (Bloch 1791) – Red-breasted wrasse; vieille rayée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 228); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 180, fig. 126), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 401-402), as *C. fasciatus fasciatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *C. fasciatus fasciatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 84), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Vanuatu and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1900-0236 (1); MNHN 1999-0079 (1); MNHN 1999-0149 (1).

Cheilinus oxycephalus Bleeker 1853 – Snooty wrasse; vieille à bec pointu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 179-180); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 402), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 84), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0409 (1).

Cheilinus trilobatus Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Tripletail wrasse; vieille triple queue, vieille trilobé (French); fiambondro (Malagasy, Antseraka)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 529, 537, pl. 31, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Madagascar in original description of *Cheilinus sinuosus* by Quoy and Gaimard (1824: 278-279), from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1839: 437) as *Julis trilobatus*, from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1840: 85) as *Cheilinus trilobatus*, from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 84), from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202), from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 228), from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 185), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 179, fig. 125), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 91, pl. 4 C), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 402-403), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 8), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 84), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-2131 (syntype of *Cheilinus sinuosus* Quoy & Gaimard 1824); MNHN 2002-0468 (3); USNM 171077 (1); USNM 307530 (2); USNM 307851 (1).

Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell 1835 – Humphead wrasse; Napoléon (French); tabaka, bahomby, andaso (Malagasy), baomby (Malagasy, Nosy Iranja)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 181, pl. 10B); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 101), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 403), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 84).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia; waifs at Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Cheilio inermis (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Cigar wrasse; longue girelle (French); ambontsy (Malagasy), taraby (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 185); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 160), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 102, pl. 12), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 404-405), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 84), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Easter Island, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245621 (1); AMNH 245622 (1); AMNH 245623 (1); AMNH 251521 (1); CAS 35076 (1); MNHN 2002-0467 (3); USNM 171071 (1).

Choerodon gymnogenys (Günther in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Purple-lined wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 23, fig. 13) as *Paeolopesia gymnogenys*.

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar; Taiwan to southern Japan. Marine.

Choerodon robustus (Günther 1862) – Robust tuskfish; maldague robuste (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off southern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes; Indonesia; Taiwan to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0147 (1).

Cirrhilabrus exquisitus Smith 1957 – Exquisite wrasse

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Smith (1957b: 110); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall and Shen (1978: 17), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Line and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Coris aygula Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Clown coris; clarisse clown (French); lémé ambohony (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 185); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 173-174, fig. 123) as *C. angulata*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 407-408), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 84), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northwestern Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Kermadec Islands and Rapa. Marine.

Coris caudimacula (Quoy & Gaimard 1834) – Spottail coris; girelle à tache caudale (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 408-409), from Nosy Be and Toliara by Randall (1999a: 21), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia and northwestern Australia (south to Shark Bay). Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 137043 (1); MNHN 2002-0470 (7); NMW 25690 (1); UMML 185944 (1); USNM 307481 (1).

Coris cuvieri (Bennett 1831) – African coris; clarisse africaine (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *C. africana*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 406) as *C. africana*, from Toliara by Randall (1999a: 26), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 185593 (1).

Coris formosa (Bennett 1830) – Queen coris; girelle reine (French); lémé tsona (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 136); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 185), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *C. formosa* and *C. frerei*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 409), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85) as *C. frerei*.

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Cymolutes praetextatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1834) – Knife wrasse, knife razorfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *C. lecluse* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824) and *C. praetextatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 410), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to Mariana Islands, south to Western Australia, Norfolk Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 35077 (1); MNHN 2002-0466 (2).



© IH.SM - IRD

Figure 37. Labridae, *Cymolutes torquatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Cymolutes torquatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) (Fig. 37) – Finescale razorfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Caledonia, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Epibulus insidiator (Pallas [ex Schlosser] 1770) – Slingjaw wrasse; epibule gourami (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 410-411), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232495 (1); AMNH 243082 (1); MNHN 1965-0154 (1); MNHN 1965-0413 (3).

Gomphosus caeruleus Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Indian Ocean bird wrasse, birdfish; poisson oiseau (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 165, fig. 117 bis) as *G. caeruleus* and *G. varius* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801); previously reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *G. fuscus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840), by Bleeker (1874: 82) as *Gomphosus varius* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 91, pl. 4 B), from Nosy Be by Arnould and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *G. caeruleus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *G. caeruleus*, *G. tricolor* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824) and *G. varius* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 411-412) as *G. caeruleus caeruleus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *G. caeruleus caeruleus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243138 (1); AMNH 243114 (2); MNHN B-1202 (1); MNHN 1965-0414 (3); MNHN 1966-0784 (4); USNM 307499 (1).

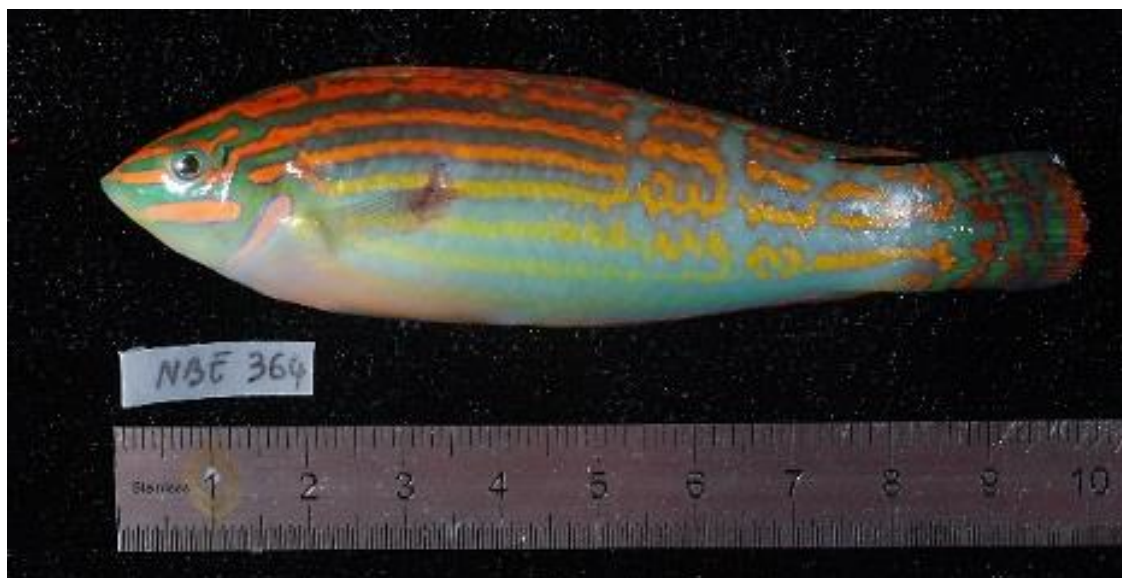


Figure 38. Labridae, *Halichoeres cosmetus* Randall & Smith 1982, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Halichoeres cosmetus Randall & Smith 1982 (Fig. 38) – Adorned wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Thailand and western Indonesia. Marine.

Halichoeres hortulanus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Checkerboard wrasse; lalo damier (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Labrus centriquadrus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 437, 493, 499); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 168-169) as *H. centriquadrus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231, 232) as *H. centriquadrus* and *H. hortulanus*, from Madagascar by Randall and Smith (1982: 4), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 413-414) as *H. hortulanus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243134 (1); AMNH 248942 (2); AMNH 248977 (1); MNHN 1893-0121 (1); MNHN 1999-0070 (1); USNM 307488 (1).

Halichoeres iridis Randall & Smith 1982 – Rainbow wrasse

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Randall and Smith (1982: 17); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 695), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 279), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 414), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 85).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar, western Mascarenes and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: BPBM 18057 (1 paratype).

Halichoeres lamarii (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) – Indian Ocean dusky wrasse; girelle arc-en-ciel (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1835) and *H. notopsis*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1835), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 415-416) as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1835), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116) as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1835), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell 1835), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Seychelles east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243135 (1); AMNH 243144 (1); AMNH 243145 (1); AMNH 248983 (1); AMNH 248987 (3).

Halichoeres lapillus Smith 1947 – Jewelled wrasse; girelle à petits cailloux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Randall and Smith (1982: 14-15); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 695), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 279), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 415), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86).

Distribution: Oman, East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1976-0002 (1); SAIAB 837 (1).

Halichoeres nebulosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) – Nebulous wrasse; girelle nébuleuse (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *H. margaritaceus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) and *H. kawarin* (non Bleeker 1852), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *H. margaritaceus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) and *H. kawarin* (non Bleeker 1852), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 417), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1; this record erroneous according to Hubert et al. 2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Papua New Guinea and Palau, north to southern Japan, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248951 (6); AMNH 248978 (1); AMNH 248979 (1); USNM 307489 (1).

Halichoeres nigrescens (Bloch & Schneider 1801) (Fig. 39) – Bubblefin wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *H. dianthus* and *H. nigrescens*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116) as *H. dussumieri*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1; this record erroneous according to Hubert et al., in press).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf to Indonesia, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Halichoeres scapularis (Bennett 1832) – Zigzag wrasse; girelle en arc-en-ciel (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 169); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232), from Toliara by Vivien (1974:), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 418), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et

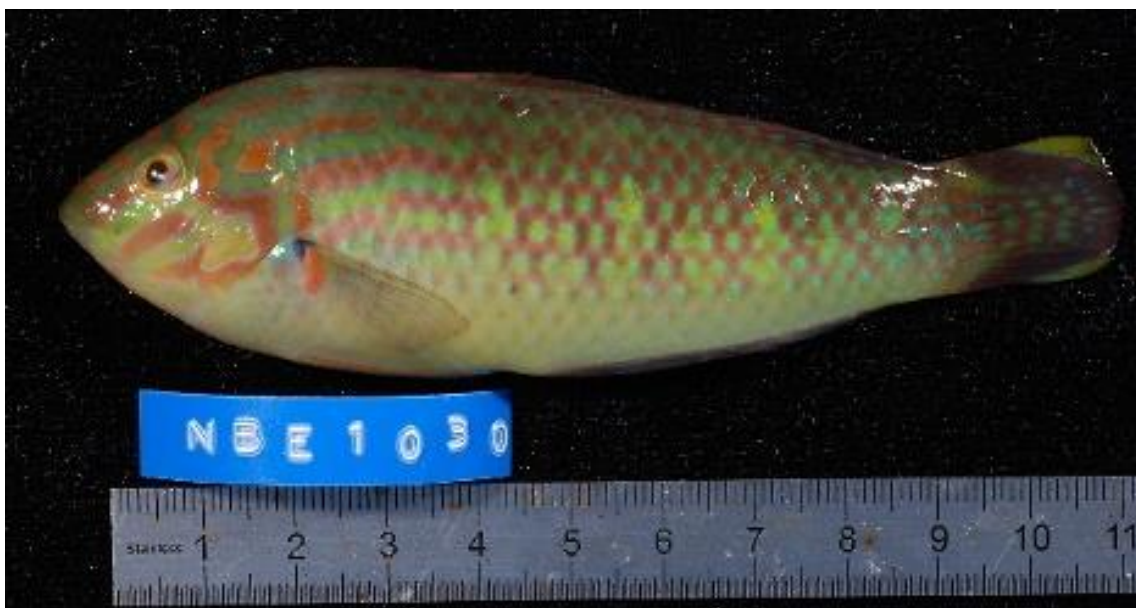


Figure 39. Labridae, *Halichoeres nigrescens* (Bloch & Schneider 1801), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251623 (1); USNM 307524 (6).

Halichoeres trispilus Randall & Smith 1982 – Triplespot wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes), Maldives and Chagos Archipelago to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Halichoeres zeylonicus (Bennett 1833) – Indian Ocean circle-cheek wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *H. bimaculatus*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0785 (1).

Hemigymnus fasciatus (Bloch 1792) – Barred thicklip wrasse; tamarin à bandes noires (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar in original description of *Labrus fuliginosus* by Lacepède (1801: 437, 493, 499-500, pl. 22, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 167, fig. 118), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 419), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Randall (2013b: 10).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243087 (1); MNHN B-2130 (holotype of *Labrus fuliginosus* Lacepède 1801).

Hemigymnus melapterus (Bloch 1791) – Ring wrasse; tamarin vert (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *H. melanopterus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 167-168), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *H. melapeterus* [sic], from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 420), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Madagascar by Randall (2013b: 9).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0114 (1); MNHN 1999-0212 (1).

Hologymnosus annulatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Ring wrasse; labre annelé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 175) as *H. semidiscus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *H. semidiscus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 420-421), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 86), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and Rapa. Marine.

Hologymnosus doliatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Longface wrasse, pastel ringwrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 87).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Pitcairn, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Iniistius griffithsi Randall 2007 – Griffith's razorfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Loky Bay, in original description by Randall (2007: 12, figs. 2-3); previously reported from Banc du Leven by Fourmanoir (1957: 177) as *Hemipteronotus spilonotus* (non Bleeker 1857).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes); probably Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean). Marine.

Iniistius pavo (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Blue razorfish; rason paon (French); vao (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 45, fig. 2; 1891a: 461) as *Novacula (Hemipteronotus) immaculata*; subsequently reported from Banc du Leven by Fourmanoir (1957: 177, fig. 124) as *Hemipterus spilonotus* (non Bleeker 1857), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 447-448) as *Xyrichtys pavo*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 87).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Mexico (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Society Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-8254 (1).

Iniistius pentadactylus (Linnaeus 1758) – Fingerprint razorfish; rason ocelé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 83) as *Hemipteronotus pentadactylus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 448-449), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 90) as *Xyrichtys pentadactylus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Material: AMNH 245619 (1).

Labrichthys unilineatus (Guichenot 1847) – Tubelip wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *L. cyanotaenia*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Labroides bicolor Fowler & Bean 1928 – Bicoloured cleaner wrasse; poisson nettoyeur bicolore (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 422-423), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 116), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 87).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Labroides dimidiatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) – Bluestreak cleaner wrasse; poisson nettoyeur commun (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 173, fig. 122) as *Fissilabrus dimidiatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 423), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 87), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243142 (1); AMNH 248954 (1); MNHN 1965-0417 (1); USNM 307507 (1).

Labropsis xanthonota Randall 1981 – Yellowback tubelip

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Micronesia, Samoa and Tonga, north to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and Loyalty Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Macropharyngodon bipartitus Smith 1957 – Vermiculate wrasse, divided wrasse; girelle diamant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et

al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *M. bipartitus bipartitus*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Macropharyngodon cyanoguttatus Randall 1978 – Bluespotted wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Madagascar to Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Macropharyngodon vivienae Randall 1978 – Madagascar wrasse

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Randall (1978: 764, fig. 6); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 699), from Toliara by Parenti and Randall (2000: 30), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: BPBM 17934 (holotype).

Novaculichthys taeniourus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Rockmover wrasse; rason algue (French); fiampihahy (Malagasy, Nosy Be), fiampilevy (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar in original description of *Sparus brachion* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: pl. 18, fig. 3; 1802: 54, 160; locality as "grand océan équinoxial," based on specimen from Madagascar); subsequently reported from Madagascar in original description of *Sparus hemisphaerium* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: pl. 15, fig. 3; 1802: 53, 160; locality as "grand océan équinoxial", based on specimen from Madagascar), from Madagascar by Valenciennes [ex Commerson] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1840: 57) as *Xyrichthys taeniurus*; previously reported without stated locality in original description as *Labrus taeniourus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 448, 518, 519, pl. 29, fig. 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *X. taeniurus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 83) as *N. taeniurus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Novacula taeniura*, from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Novacula taeniurus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot (1963a: 92), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: pl. 5 C) as *N. taeniurus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232), from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 15), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 425-426), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 32), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 87).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Galapagos Islands and Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Tuamotu Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-2145 (holotype of *Sparus brachion* Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802, and holotype of *Sparus hemisphaerium* Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802); MNHN 1965-0211 (1); MNHN 2002-0478 (5).

Novaculoides macrolepidotus (Bloch 1791) – Seagrass wrasse; fiampihahy (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 177-178) as *Novaculichthys macrolepidotus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *Novaculichthys macrolepidotus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Novaculichthys macrolepidotus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 425) as *Novaculichthys macrolepidotus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117) as *Novaculichthys macrolepidotus*, and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, New Guinea and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 245624 (1).

Oxycheilinus arenatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Speckled maori wrasse; vieille maori pointillée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 426); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Philippines, Taiwan and Mariana Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A-8285 (1).

Oxycheilinus bimaculatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Two-spot wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *Cheilinus bimaculatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *C. bimaculatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 426), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia, and Marquesas Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0469 (2).

Oxycheilinus digramma (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Cheek-lined wrasse, bandcheek wrasse; vieille barbe noire (French); Andasao, tabololoka (Malagasy, Antseraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1840: 100) as *Cheilinus diagrammus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *C. diagramma*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 84) as *C. radiatus*, from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *C. radiatus*, from Antseraka by Angot (1950c: 185) as *C. radiatus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 181-182), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *C. diagrammus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 427) as *O. digrammus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117) as *O. diagrammus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *O. digrammus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88) as *O. digrammus*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Gambier Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Material: AMNH 231399 (1).

Paracheilinus hemitaeniatus Randall & Harmelin-Vivien 1977 – Half-banded flasher wrasse

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Randall and Harmelin-Vivien (1977: 338-342, fig. 4); subsequently reported from Toliara by Randall and Lubbock (1981: 28-29, fig. 1), from Toliara by Parenti and Randall (2000: 34), and from Toliara by Allen et al. (2016: 54, figs. 28-29).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to southwestern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: BPBM 19599 (holotype); BPBM 19600 (1 paratype); MNHN 1975-1144 (1 paratype).

Pseudocheilinus dispilus Randall 1999 – Mascarene sixstripe wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 232) as *P. evanidus* (non Jordan & Evermann 1903), and from northwestern

Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117) as *P. evanidus* (non Jordan & Evermann 1903).

Distribution: Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Pseudocheilinus hexataenia (Bleeker 1857) – Sixstripe wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1869: 197-199, pl. 12, fig. 5) as *Cossyphus echis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 84), from western Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 41A, fig. 2; 1891a: 455), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 428), from Chesterfield Island by Randall (1999b: 21), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 2489604 (1); AMNH 251561 (1); ANSP 137715 (2); MNHN 0000-5673 (2 syntypes of *Cossyphus echis* Guichenot 1869); MNHN 1965-0418 (2).

Pseudocheilinus octotaenia Jenkins 1901 – Eight-lined wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 428); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Ducie (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan, south to Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Pseudocoris occidentalis Randall, Connell & Victor 2015 – Western torpedo wrasse

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Randall et al. (2015: 13).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes), and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Pseudocoris yamashiroi (Schmidt 1931) – Redspot wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall and Walsh (2008: 49).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar, western Mascarenes, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Pseudodax moluccanus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) (Fig. 40) – Chiseltooth wrasse; vieille ciseau (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 429); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Pseudojuloides polackorum Connell, Victor & Randall 2015 – Polack's wrasse

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Connell et al. (2015: 53, fig. 4); reported from Toliara by Randall and Randall (1981: 65) as *Pseudojuloides cerasinus* (non Snyder 1904), from



Figure 40. Labridae, *Pseudodax moluccanus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 429) as *Pseudojuloides cerasinus* (non Snyder 1904), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117) as *Pseudojuloides ceracinus* (non Snyder 1904).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: BPBM 17935 (1); BPBM 17937 (1).

Remarks: This species replaces *P. cerasinus* (Snyder 1904) in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Pteragogus cryptus Randall 1981 – Cryptic wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 716).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Pteragogus flagellifer (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) – Cocktail wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 459) as *Duymaeria coeruleomaculata*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 170, fig. 121) as *Duymaeria flagellifera*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 231) as *D. flagellifera*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *D. flagellifera*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 430), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia and southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0412 (1); MNHN 2002-0465 (6); USNM 171041 (1); USNM 307508 (1).

Pteragogus pelycus Randall 1981 – Sideburn wrasse; labre nain d'herbier (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar in original description by Randall (1981a: 83); also reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 171) as *P. opercularis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *P. opercularis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 430), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 38), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 88).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa to Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.



Figure 41. Labridae, *Stethojulis albovittata* (Bonnaterre [ex Koelreuther] 1788), Toliara (H. Jaonalisson, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Pteragogus taeniops (Peters 1855) – Cheekbar wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (2013a: 39).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa to Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Stethojulis albovittata (Bonnaterre [ex Koelreuther] 1788) (Fig. 41) – Bluelined wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1862: 141); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 82), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *S. albovittata* and *S. phekadopleura* (non Bleeker 1849), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *S. phekadopleura* (non Bleeker 1849), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 431-432), from Nosy Be and Toliara by Randall (2000: 9), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago, possibly Sri Lanka and east to Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243146 (2); ANSP 136229 (5); ANSP 136234 (3); NMW 28468 (1).

Stethojulis interrupta (Bleeker 1851) – Cutribbon wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *S. kalosoma*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 248945 (3); AMNH 248947 (3).

Stethojulis strigiventer (Bennett 1833) – Three-ribbon wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 459) as *Stethojulis Renardi*; also reported from Madagascar by Günther (1862: 142) as *S. axillaris* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 82) as *S. axillaris* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824), and from Madagascar by Maugé (1967b: 233, Toliara) as *S. axillaris* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824); subsequently reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 172), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233), and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *S. axillaris* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824) and *S. strigiventer*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 432-433), from Toliara by

Randall (2000: 31), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Algoa Bay (South Africa), Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago and Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243143 (1); AMNH 245620 (1); ANSP 136163 (38); CAS 35078 (1); MNHN 1965-0419 (77); MNHN 1989-0183 (1); USNM 307490 (2); USNM 307493 (1).

Thalassoma amblycephalum (Bleeker 1856) – Twotone wrasse, blunthead wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *T. amblycephalus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *T. melanochir*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 433-434), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island, northern New Zealand and Tonga. Marine.

Material: AMNH 248948 (1).

Thalassoma genivittatum (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839) – Redcheek wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar based on the original description of *Julis commersoni* by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1839: 418-419), though localities were not mentioned in that description; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 704), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 434-435), from Madagascar by Randall and Smith (2001: 119), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-2144 (2 syntypes of *Julis commersoni* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1839); MNHN B-2159 (2).

Thalassoma hardwicke (Bennett 1830) – Sixbar wrasse; girelle à six bandes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *T. hardwickei*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 435-436), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249098 (2); MNHN A-9192 (1); MNHN 0000-2379 (1); MNHN 1965-0420 (5).

Thalassoma hebraicum (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Goldbar wrasse; fitse (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1839: 425) as *Julis hebraicus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *J. hebraicus*, from Madagascar by Günther (1862: 186) as *J. hebraica*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 82) as *J. hebraica*, from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *J. hebraica*, from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 140) as *Labrus hebraicus*,

from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Julis hebraïca*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 436-437), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243105 (1); AMNH 243133 (2); MNHN A-9178 (1); MNHN 1960-0292 (1); MNHN 1965-0421 (1); MNHN 1999-0195 (1); MNHN 1999-0197 (1).

Thalassoma lunare (Linnaeus 1758) – Moon wrasse; girelle verte (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Julis lunaris*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Line Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago and Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe, Norfolk and Kermadec Islands, northern New Zealand and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248950 (1); AMNH 248976 (1); AMNH 248988 (5); MNHN 1966-0825 (4).

Thalassoma purpureum (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Surge wrasse; girelle hublot (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Julis umbrostigma*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *T. purpureum* and *T. umbrostigma*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 444-445), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 89).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Easter Island, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0194 (2).

Thalassoma quinquevittatum (Lay & Bennett 1839) – Fivestripe wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *T. quinquevittata*.

Distribution: East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Easter Island, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Thalassoma trilobatum (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801) – Ladder wrasse, Christmas wrasse; girelle de Noël (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Labrus fuscus* by Lacepède [ex Commerson] (1801: 437, 493, 499); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Julis trilobatus*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 83) as *J. trilobata*; subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia, Kermadec Islands, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

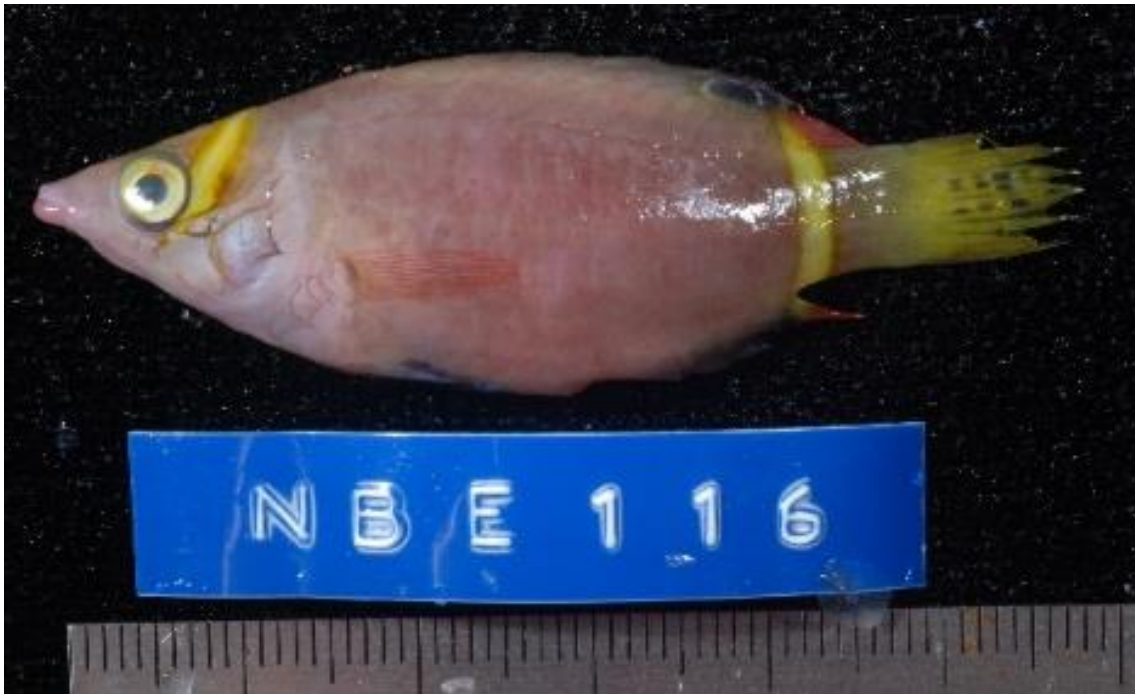


Figure 42. Labridae, *Wetmorella nigropinnata* (Seale 1901), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Wetmorella albofasciata Schultz & Marshall 1954 – Whitebanded sharpnose wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to Philippines, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Wetmorella nigropinnata (Seale 1901) (Fig. 42) – Sharpnose wrasse

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *W. philippina*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (1983: 881), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall and Marquesas islands and Oeno (Pitcairn Group), north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Scaridae Rafinesque 1810

Remarks: Records of *Pseudoscarus collana* (non Rüppell 1835), of *P. singaporensis* (non Bleeker 1852) and of *P. xanthopleura* (non Bleeker 1853) from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 185), and of *Xanophon pentazona* (non Bleeker 1861) from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), cannot be identified.

Calotomus carolinus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Stareye parrotfish, Christmas parrotfish, bucktooth parrotfish; perroquet des Carolines (French); fihambazaha, kongotry, bodolaha (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 102); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 450-451), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 90), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga; also eastern Pacific at Revillagigedo Archipelago (Mexico). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0769 (1).

Calotomus spinidens (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Spinytooth parrotfish; perroquet dentu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 189, fig. 132) as *Cryptotomus spinidens*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Cryptotomus spinidens*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Cryptotomus spinidens*, and from Nosy Be and Toliara by Bruce and Randall (1985: 18).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia, Fiji and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0769 (1); USNM 201505 (13); USNM 201509 (5); USNM 201510 (8).

Cetoscarus ocellatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Red-speckled parrotfish; perroquet à points rouges (French); fiambazaha, kongotry (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 90); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *C. bicolor* (non Rüppell 1829) and *C. pulchellus* (non Rüppell 1835), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 103), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 451) as *C. bicolor* (non Rüppell 1829), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117) as *C. bicolor* (non Rüppell 1829), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188) as *C. bicolor* (non Rüppell 1829), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *C. bicolor* (non Rüppell 1829), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Caroline and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga. Marine.

Chlorurus atrilunula Randall & Bruce 1983 – Bluemoon parrotfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar 1983 from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 107); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117).

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243106 (2).

Chlorurus cyanescens (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840) – Blue humphead parrotfish; perroquet bossu bleu (French); kongotry (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 46, fig. 5; 1891a: 469-470) as *Pseudoscarus cyanescens*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 187; 2001: 188), from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 712) as *Scarus cyanescens*, from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 107) as *Scarus cyanescens* [sic], from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 451), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 52), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar, and Mauritius and Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Chlorurus sordidus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Bullethead parrotfish, daisy parrotfish; perroquet marguerite (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Pseudoscarus erythron*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 187), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Xanophon bipallidus*, *X. erythron* and *X. margaritus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 453-454), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al.

(2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 90), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Lord Howe Island. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248974 (1); AMNH 251620 (1); USNM 202404 (1); USNM 202410 (1).

Chlorurus strongylocephalus (Bleeker 1855) – Steephead parrotfish; poisson-perroquet bleu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 188) as *Callyodon microcheilus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1956a: 16) as *Callyodon strongylocephalus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233, 234) as *C. microcheilus*, *C. gibbus* (non Rüppell 1829), *C. strongylocephalus* and *C. microrhinus* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 454), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 53), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 90).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Hipposcarus harid (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Indian Ocean longnose parrotfish; perroquet pandelamoa (French); fiambazaha, kongotry (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1840: 249) as *Scarus harid*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Pseudoscarus (Scarus) harid*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 81) as *Pseudoscarus harid*, from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Pseudoscarus harid*, from Madagascar by Smith (1956a: 18), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 103), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 454-455), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 117), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago east to Andaman Sea and Java (Indonesia). Marine.

Leptoscarus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Seagrass parrotfish; perroquet marbré (French); fiantsaka (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara and Anakao by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Scarichthys auritus* and *S. caeruleopunctatus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 189), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Nosy Be and Toliara by Bruce and Randall (1985: 27), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 456), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Pitcairn, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, northern New Zealand, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245645 (1); MNHN 1965-0424 (1); USNM 201528 (1); USNM 201532 (26); USNM 201535 (7).

Scarus caudofasciatus (Günther 1862) – Tail-barred parrotfish; perroquet à bandes rouges (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 455-456); subsequently reported from

northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Amirantes, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Maldives and Andaman Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 202667 (4); USNM 203644 (1).

Scarus falcipinnis (Playfair 1868) – Greenbelly parrotfish; perroquet faucille (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *Callyodon falcipinnis* and *C. improvisus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 456), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Scarus festivus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840 – Lunate parrotfish; perroquet fete (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Chagos Archipelago east to Marshall and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Scarus frenatus Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802 – Bridled parrotfish, vermiculate parrotfish; perroquet à six bandes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 187) as *Callyodon frenatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233, 234) as *Callyodon upolensis*, *C. vermiculatus* and *Xanophon frenatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 457), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 188), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Ducie (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Shark Bay (Western Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Scarus ghobban Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775 – Blue-barred parrotfish; perroquet à écailles jaunes (French); fiambazaha, kongotry (Malagasy), fiambaza (Malagasy, Ambatobetanala); bodoloha (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1865: 48) as *Pseudoscarus Dussumieri*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Pseudoscarus (Scarus) Dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 81) as *Pseudoscarus Dussumieri*, from Antsiranana and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 228) as *Pseudoscarus ghobban*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42) as *Callyodon ghobban*, from Ambatobetanala and Soalara by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Pseudoscarus pyrrothetus* and *P. maculosus*, from Madagascar in original description of *Callyodon speigleri* by Smith (1956a: 14), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 186, fig. 130) as *Callyodon guttatus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 138) as *Callyodon ghobban*, and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *Callyodon ghobban*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 104, pl. 14), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 457-458), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama

(eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Rapa; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0769 (1); MNHN 1998-1679 (1); MNHN 1999-0083 (2); MNHN 1999-0085 (1); MNHN 1999-0088 (1).

Scarus globiceps Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840 – Roundhead parrotfish; perroquet globeux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *Callyodon globiceps*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 458-459), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 91), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Line and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Shark Bay (Western Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Material: AMNH 243107 (1).

Scarus niger Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775 – Dusky parrotfish; perroquet dorade (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Pseudoscarus madagascariensis* by Steindachner (1887a: 230; 1887b: 61, pl. 2, fig. 1); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 184-185, pl. 10C, fig. 129) as *Callyodon niger*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 186) as *Callyodon madagascariensis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *C. madagascariensis* and *C. niger*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 459), from Madagascar by Parenti and Randall (2000: 58), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Amirantes, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251549 (2); MNHN 1965-0427 (2); NMW 22792 (1 syntype of *Pseudoscarus madagascariensis* Steindachner 1887).

Scarus psittacus Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775 – Palenose parrotfish; perroquet commun (French); bodoloha (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Pseudoscarus bataviensis*; subsequently reported from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Pseudoscarus octodon* [sic], from Madagascar by Smith (1956a: 6, 7) as *Xanophon bataviensis* and *X. oktodon*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 187-188, fig. 131) as *Callyodon oktodon*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Xanophon carifanus*, *X. oktodon* and *X. parvidens*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay (Western Australia) and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 202519 (1); USNM 202524 (2); USNM 202577 (3).

Scarus rubroviolaceus Bleeker 1847 – Ember parrotfish; perroquet braisé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233, 234) as *Callyodon rubroviolaceus* and

Margaritodon africanus; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 460), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes (Mauritius, Rodrigues) east to Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Middleton Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Scarus russelli Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840 – Eclipse parrotfish; perroquet éclipse (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118) as *S. russelli*; subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *S. russelli*.

Distribution: East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to western Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Material: AMNH 250687 (1).

Scarus scaber Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840 – Dusky-capped parrotfish; perroquet à cinq selles (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *Callyodon scaber* and *C. lazulinus* (non Jordan & Seale 1906); previously reported from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1957: 185-186) as *Callyodon oviceps* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 461), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *S. russelli*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 92), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Scarus tricolor Bleeker 1847 – Tricolour parrotfish; perroquet tricolore (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *S. russelli*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Palau and Line, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to Philippines, south to New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Scarus viridifucatus Smith 1956 – Roundhead parrotfish; perroquet tête ronde (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 233) as *Callyodon malindiensis*.

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Andaman Sea, Cocos-Keeling Islands and Bali (Indonesia). Marine.

Chiasmodontidae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

Chiasmodon niger Johnson 1864 – Black swallower

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 2).

Distribution: Circumglobal in all seas. Marine.

Champsodontidae Jordan & Snyder 1902

Champsodon nudivittis (Ogilby 1895) – Indo-Pacific gaper

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Nemeth (1994: 354, 360); previously reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1957: 16-17, fig. 10) as *C. capensis* (non Regan 1908).

Distribution: Madagascar; Indonesia and Philippines south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I 28137-011 (6); CAS 66553 (4); MNHN 1988-1473 (1); MNHN 1988-1474 (1); MNHN 1988-1475 (1); USNM 307492 (10).

Pinguipedidae Günther 1860

Parapercis albiventer Ho, Heemstra & Imamura 2014 – Whitebelly sandperch

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Vonhire and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Ho et al. (2014: 336); previously reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *P. xanthozona* (non Bleeker 1849), and from Madagascar by Caldwell (1964: 273) as *P. xanthozona* (non Bleeker 1849).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0892 (2 paratypes); SAIAB 97481 (1 paratype); SAIAB 98609 (1 paratype).

Parapercis alboguttata (Günther 1872) – Whitespotted sandperch

Status at Madagascar: New record from western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to South China Sea, south to northwestern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1709 (1).

Parapercis hexophthalma (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Speckled sandperch, spotted sandmelt; pingé pintade (French); volombody (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 187) as *Percis hexophthalma*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 17-18, fig. 11), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 91, pl. 4 A) as *P. hexophthalma*, from Madagascar by Cantwell (1964: 270), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221, 243) as *P. hexophthalma* and *P. cylindrica* (non Bloch 1792), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *P. hexophthalma*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 105) as *P. hexophthalma*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 464), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118) as *P. hexophthalma*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 92), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Sparks and Baldwin (2012: 35, 38, fig. 3).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Fiji and Tonga (possibly also Society Islands), north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0488 (2); UMMZ 185817 (5); UMMZ 185962 (4); USNM 200698 (3).

Parapercis maculata (Bloch & Schneider 1801) (Fig. 43) – Harlequin sandperch

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambody-vahibe Bay by Randall (2008: 169, fig. 12); previously reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30; 1974: 428) as *P. pulchella* (non Temminck & Schlegel 1843); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Baldwin (2012: 35-36).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan. Marine.



Figure 43. Pinguipedidae, *Parapercis maculata* (Bloch & Schneider 1801), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Madagascar material: WAM P.32849-003 (2).

**Parapercis maramara* Sparks & Baldwin 2012 – Madagascar sandperch

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Masoala Peninsula (Saikanosin' Masoala) in original description by Sparks and Baldwin (2012: 32, figs. 1-2).

Distribution: Endemic to northeastern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243241 (holotype); AMNH 243242 (4 paratypes); AMNH 243243 (1 paratype).

Parapercis punctulata (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) – Spotted sandperch, spotted sandsmelt

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 465-466); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 93), and from northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Baldwin (2012: 35).

Distribution: East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1003 (4).

Parapercis robinsoni Fowler 1929 – Barface sandperch; pinge nébuleux (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 466); also reported as from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 78) as *P. nebulosa* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1825), from Madagascar by Cantwell (1964: 261) as *P. nebulosa* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1825), from Madagascar by Randall and Stroud (1985: 96), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 105) as *P. nebulosa* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1825), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 93).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Pakistan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0153 (1).

Trichonotidae Günther 1861

Trichonotus marleyi (Smith 1936) – Marley's sanddiver

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *Taeniolabrus marleyi*.

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Trichonotus setiger Bloch & Schneider 1801 – Spotted sanddiver

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 462-463), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 92).

Distribution: Persian Gulf and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Creediidae Waite 1899***Limnichthys nitidus*** Smith 1958 – Sand submarine

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 464); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) as *Lymnichthys donaldsoni* (non Schultz in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods 1960), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 92).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Percophidae Swainson 1839***Bembrops caudimacula*** Steindachner 1876 – Tailspot duckbill

Status at Madagascar: First record from off southwestern Madagascar at 23°S by Smith (1953: 8).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Madagascar east to eastern Indonesia and Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia at 18°21'S, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0128 (1).

Uranoscopidae Bonaparte 1831***Uranoscopus archionema*** Regan 1921 – Stargazer

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 463); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 92).

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1587 (1).

****Xenocephalus* sp.** – Madagascar elongate stargazer

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Apparently endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0340 (2).

Tripterygiidae Whitley 1931

Remarks: A record of *Tripterygium hemimelas* (non Kner & Steindachner 1867) from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) is unidentifiable.

Enneapterygius abeli (Klausewitz 1960) (Fig. 44) – Abel's triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Holleman and Bogorodsky (2012: 61); previously reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Tripterygion nanus* (non Schulz in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods 1960).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

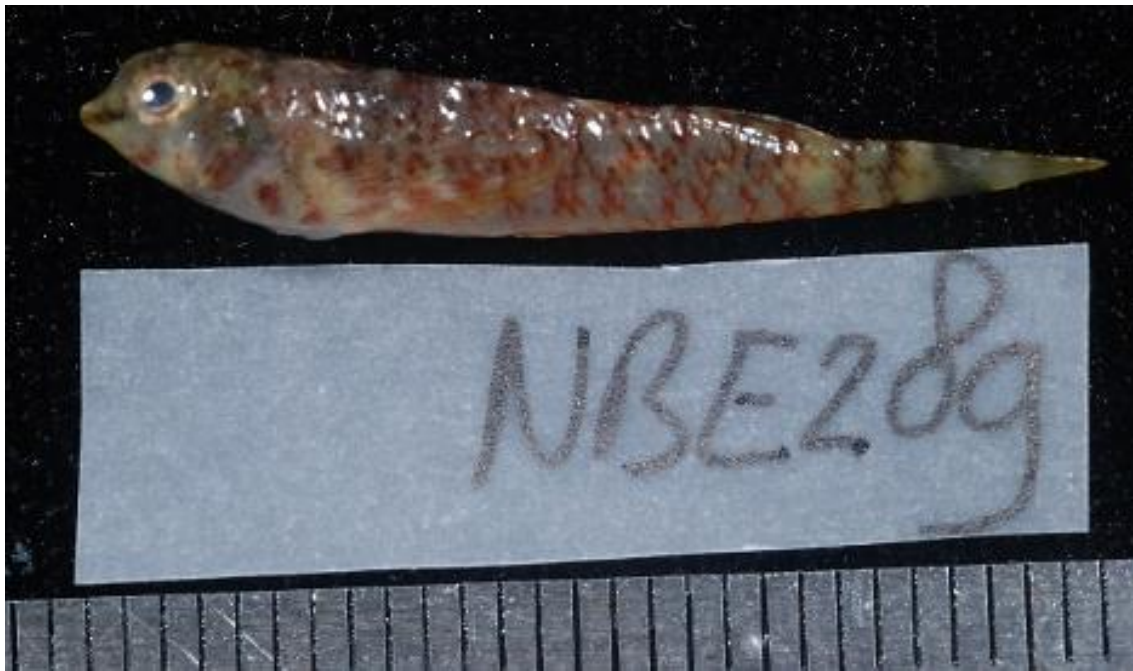


Figure 44. Tripterygiidae, *Enneapterygius abeli* (Klausewitz 1960), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Enneapterygius altipinnis Clark 1980 – Western high hat triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fricke (1997: 349) as *E. tutuilae* (non Jordan & Seale 1906); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 468) as *E. tutuilae* (non Jordan & Seale 1906), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118) as *E. tutuilae* (non Jordan & Seale 1906), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 93) as *E. tutuilae* (non Jordan & Seale 1906), and from Madagascar by Holleman and Bogorodsky (2012: 42).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 297839 (1); USNM 307485 (3).

Enneapterygius clarkae Holleman 1982 – Clark's triplefin

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Chesterfield Island in original description by Holleman (1982: 122).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Madagascar and Cargados Carajos. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 231380 (1 paratype).

Enneapterygius elegans (Peters 1876) – Hourglass triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 467); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 93).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251536 (1); USNM 307941 (4).

Enneapterygius fasciatus (Weber 1909) – Barred triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 267) as *Tripterygion fasciatum*; revised by Fricke (1997: 193-199, fig. 34).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to Solomon Islands. Marine.

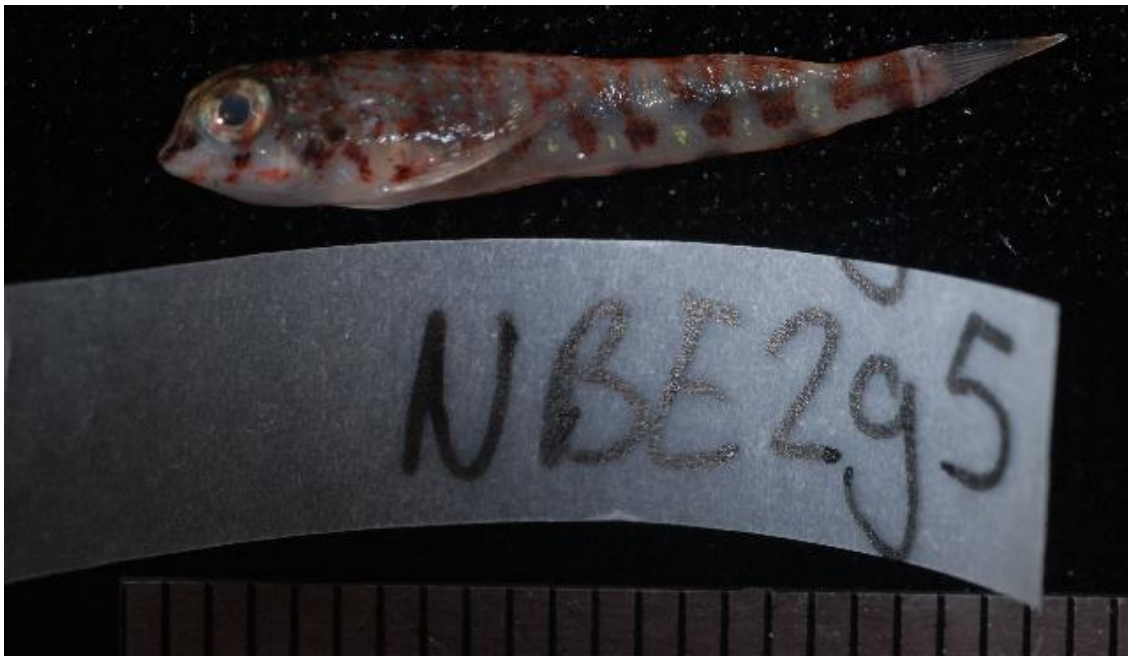


Figure 45. Tripterygiidae, *Helcogramma alkamr* Holleman 2007, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Enneapterygius philippinus (Peters 1868) – Minute triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Tripterygion minutus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Holleman (2005: 19).

Distribution: Seychelles, Comoros, Europa Island, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Niue, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28108-001 (4).

Helcogramma alkamr Holleman 2007 (Fig. 45) – Alkamr triplefin

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Holleman (2007: 56); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 13, Pl. A, 4) as *H. hudsoni* (non Jordan & Seale 1906), and from Nosy Be by Fricke (1997: 465) as *H. obtusirostris* (non Klunzinger 1871).

Distribution: East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to western India. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 228971 (1); USNM 307484 (4); USNM 382859 (3 paratypes).

Helcogramma fuscipinna Holleman 1982 – Darkfin triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from northern Madagascar by Williams and Howe (2003: 158).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250625 (1); AMNH 250632 (1); USNM 222900 (3); USNM 229453 (3).

Helcogramma microstigma Holleman 2006 – Smallspotted triplefin

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Holleman (2006: 92); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Holleman (2007: 67).

Distribution: Mozambique to Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307834 (1 paratype).

Norfolkia brachylepis (Schultz in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods 1960) – Scalyhead triplefin

Status at Madagascar: First record from southern Madagascar by Holleman and Bogorodsky (2012: 58).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Blenniidae Rafinesque 1810

Remarks: *Blennius nigrescens* was originally described by Sauvage (1880: 215 [5]), allegedly from Madagascar; however, the type locality is incorrect, and the species originated from the southeastern Pacific. The species was subsequently reported as *Hypsoblennius nigrescens* by Smith (1959a: 236, fig. 3) and Maugé (1967b: 237, Toliara). Records of *Petroscirtes heyligeri* (non Bleeker 1859) from Mahajanga by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 513), and of *Salarias sinuosus* (non Snyder 1908) from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238), are unidentifiable.

Alloblennius parvus Springer & Spreitzer 1978 – Dwarf blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Springer et al. (1988: 24); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 470).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Comoros, Madagascar, and Mauritius (Mascarenes); Oman. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 308146 (1).

Alticus kirkii (Günther 1868) – Indian Ocean leaping blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Salarias Kirkii*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *Lophalticus kirki*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237, 238) as *L. kirki* and *Alticus saliens* (non Forster 1788), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 470-471).

Distribution: East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to western India. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66575 (1); MNHN 1974-0079 (6); USNM 200603 (10); USNM 308009 (55).

Alticus monochrus Bleeker 1869 – Mascarene leaping blenny; voana (Malagasy); tohobika (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka), tsiabitika (Malagasy, Sakalava, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sambirano River in original descriptions by Bleeker (1869a: 234-235, 235-236) as *A. monochrus* and *A. aspilus*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 60-61, 61-62) as *A. monochrus* and *A. aspilus*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (pl. 39, figs. 1-2; 1891a: 391-392), from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 111, fig. 67) as *Salarias monochrous*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 186-187, fig. 101) as *Salarias monochrous*, from Madagascar by Smith (1959a: 240) as *Damania monochrus*, from Madagascar by Bath in Daget et al. (1986: 355), from Madagascar by Stiasny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 94).

Distribution: Madagascar, Mascarenes (Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: RMNH 4474 (holotype); RMNH 4481 (holotype of *Alticus aspilus* Bleeker 1869).

Andamia anjouanae Fourmanoir 1955 – Comoro blenny; tsabibiky (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 187) as *Salarias tridactylus* (non Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider 1801).

Distribution: Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Antennablennius australis Fraser-Brunner 1951 – Moustached rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa south to Port Elizabeth (South Africa), east to Madagascar. Marine.

Antennablennius bifilum (Günther 1861) – Horned rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *Croaltus bifilum*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *A. adenensis* (non Fraser-Brunner 1951) and *Croaltus bifilum*, from Nosy Tanikely by Bath (1983: 55), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 313), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 471), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 94).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Persian Gulf, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to India. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248078 (1); CAS 66786 (4); USNM 224518 (1); USNM 274723 (3); USNM 274724 (3); USNM 274725 (3); USNM 297549 (9); USNM 308417 (23).

Aspidontus dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Lance blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *A. fluctuans* and *A. waniziensis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *A. fluctuans*, and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals and Mascarenes east to Society Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, northern New South Wales (Australia) and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 214414 (1).

Aspidontus tractus Fowler 1903 (Fig. 46) – Mimic blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30); previously reported from Nosy Berafia by Fourmanoir (1957: 265-266) as *Petroscirtes taeniatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1834); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 472) as *A. taeniatus tractus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 94), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Aspidontus taeniatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1834).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 297555 (1); USNM 307501 (1).

Atrosalarias fuscus (Rüppell 1838) – Black blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Blenniella chrysospilos (Bleeker 1857) – Red-spotted blenny; blennie à taches rouges (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Springer and Williams (1994: 85).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 308415 (1).



Figure 46. Blenniidae, *Aspidontus tractus* Fowler 1903, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Blenniella cyanostigma (Bleeker 1849) – Striped rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 12) as *Istiblennius andamanensis*; previously reported from Madagascar by Smith (1959a: 250) as *Salarias bilitonensis* (non Bleeker 1858); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *I. andamanensis*, from Ambatoloaka, Nosy Be and Nosy Komba by Springer and Williams (1994: 38), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 472-473), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 94).

Distribution: East Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: HUI 4711 (2); USNM 285395 (3); USNM 291298 (3); USNM 307716 (1); USNM 308005 (1); USNM 308014 (1).

Blenniella gibbifrons (Quoy & Gaimard 1824) – Picture rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Springer and Williams (1994: 78); reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Salarias Hendriksii* (non Bleeker 1858); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 473), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 94).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Ducie islands, north to Marcus and Midway islands, with a gap in the range around Indonesia, Philippines and northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248077 (1); USNM 308001 (1).

Blenniella periophthalmus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Blue-dashed rockskipper, bullethead rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 263) as *Salarias periophthalmus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Istiblennius periophthalmus*, from Nosy Be and Toliara by Springer and Williams (1994: 68, fig. 21), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 473-474), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 94).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66783 (1); MNHN 1965-428 (9); UMMZ 186188 (26); USNM 296509 (1); USNM 296512 (1); USNM 296513 (1); USNM 307998 (2); USNM 308414 (1).

Cirripectes castaneus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Muzzled rockskipper, chestnut blenny
Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Williams (1988: 29, 31); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 474-475), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 95).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia) and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249503 (1); MNHN 1986-0553 (29); MNHN 1986-0554 (13); USNM 228225 (2); USNM 228327 (1).

Cirripectes filamentosus (Alleyne & Macleay 1877) – Filamentous blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Williams (1988: 23, 37); previously reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Cirripectus variolosus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 118).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Saint Brandon's Shoals east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 228057 (2); USNM 292426 (1).

Cirripectes perustus Smith 1959 – Flaming blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Cirripectus perustus*; subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Williams (1988: 26, 54).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Caroline Islands and Kiribati, north to Philippines, south to Papua New Guinea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0555 (3).

Cirripectes stigmaticus Strasburg & Schultz 1953 – Redstreaked blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Cirripectus cruentus*; subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Williams (1988: 67, 68), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 476), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 95).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248067 (6); AMNH 248068 (14); AMNH 248720 (6); AMNH 248721 (1); AMNH 248722 (5); AMNH 248723 (1); AMNH 248724 (1); MNHN 1986-0556 (12).

Ecsenius midas Stack 1969 (Fig. 47) – Midas blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.



Figure 47. Blenniidae, *Ecsenius midas* Stack 1969, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

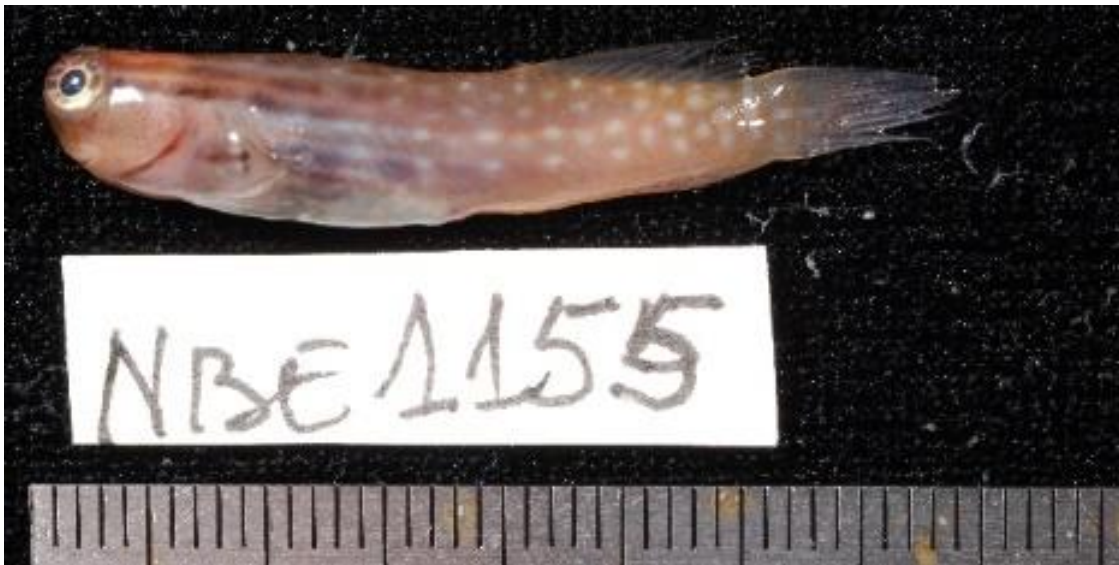


Figure 48. Blenniidae, *Ecsenius nalolo* Smith 1959, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Ecsenius nalolo Smith 1959 (Fig. 48) – Nalolo blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Cargados Carajos east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Entomacrodus epalzeocheilos (Bleeker 1859) – Fringelip rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 479); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Easter Island, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307997 (7).

Entomacrodus lemuria Springer & Fricke 2000 – Mascarene rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Springer and Fricke (2000: 392).

Distribution: Madagascar and western Mascarenes (Réunion, Mauritius). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 357266 (1).

Entomacrodus niuafoouensis (Fowler 1932) – Tattoo-chin rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Springer (1967: 71); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Springer (1972: 11), and from Madagascar by Randall (1982: 205).

Distribution: Madagascar; Ogasawara Islands and Mariana Islands to Kermadec Islands and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN A.6924 (1).

Entomacrodus striatus (Valenciennes [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Pearly rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237); subsequently reported from Nosy Tanikely by Springer (1967: 85), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 480-481), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248074 (1); AMNH 250650 (1); CAS 66590 (2); USNM 199424 (1); USNM 308011 (17).

Entomacrodus thalassinus (Jordan & Seale 1906) – Sea blenny

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Maldives; Philippines east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66785 (1); USNM 357265 (6).

Entomacrodus vermiculatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Vermiculated blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Lenz (1881: 506) as *Salarias reuteri*; subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Salarias vermiculatus*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) and Nosy Be by Springer (1967: 49), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 480).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia and Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1914-0015 (1); USNM 199246 (1); USNM 307976 (4); USNM 308008 (5).

Glyptoparus delicatulus Smith 1959 – Delicate blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 481).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Pohnpei (Micronesia) and Austral Islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia. Marine.

Hirculops cornifer (Rüppell 1830) – Highbrow rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *H. cornifer menos*.

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa south to Pondoland (South Africa), east to Madagascar. Marine.

Istiblennius bellus (Günther 1861) – Imspringer

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *I. bellus impudens*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Springer and Williams (1994: 149), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 481), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Easter Island, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249471 (1); USNM 200610 (5, including 1 C&S); USNM 296004 (2).

Istiblennius dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Streaky rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Manahere, eastern Madagascar by Bleeker (1878: 197-198, pl. 3, fig. 1) as *Salarias striato-maculatus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 264) as *Salarias Dussumieri* and *S. meleagris* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Halmablennius dussumieri*, from Madagascar by Bath in Daget et al. (1986: 356), from Nosy Be by Springer and Williams (1994: 139, fig. 46), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 482), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66781 (1); USNM 200209 (97, including 3 C&S); USNM 291929 (1); USNM 291931 (38); USNM 291932 (22); USNM 296096 (3); USNM 296110 (34); USNM 298911 (1); USNM 323671 (1).

Istiblennius edentulus (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Rippled rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1861: 25) as *Salarias quadricornis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 74) as *Salaris* [sic] *quadricornis*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Salarias quadricornis*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 263-264, fig. 171) as *S. edentulus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238), from Nosy Be and Tankely by Springer and Williams (1994: 124), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 482-483), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66576 (1); CAS 66591 (3); MNHN 2002-0480 (4); USNM 278403 (17); USNM 296009 (25); USNM 296277 (1); USNM 296288 (28); USNM 296007 (2).

Istiblennius spilotos Springer & Williams 1994 – Spotted rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Springer and Williams (1994: 158); reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *Halmablennius flaviumbrinus* (non Rüppell 1830), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238) as *Halmablennius flaviumbrinus* (non Rüppell 1830); subsequently

reported from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 318), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 483), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96).

Distribution: East and South Africa and Arabian Sea to Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249078 (1); SMF 1837 (2); USNM 200208 (45, including 2 C&S); USNM 288491 (1); USNM 296051 (13); USNM 296052 (10); USNM 308013 (32); USNM 308222 (3); USNM 308413 (8); USNM 308902 (1).

Istiblennius steindachneri (Pfeffer 1893) – Steindachner's rockskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Springer and Williams (1994: 98, fig. 31); reported from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Salarias lineatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836), and from Toliara by Maugé 1967b: 238) as *Halmablennius lineatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 483).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles, Éparses Islands, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66782 (1); USNM 296464 (18); USNM 296469 (1); USNM 296472 (11); USNM 308412 (1).

Meiacanthus mossambicus Smith 1959 – Mozambique fangblenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237); subsequently reported from Toliara and Nosy Be by Smith-Vaniz (1976: 98), from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 114), from Nosy Be by Debelius (1999: 201; 2001: 201; figure caption confused with *M. smithi*), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa to Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248070 (1); AMNH 248075 (1); AMNH 248076 (1); AMNH 250624 (2); UMMZ 185821 (1); UMMZ 185968 (1); USNM 201493 (1).

Omobranchus elongatus (Peters 1855) – Cloister blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Springer and Gomon (1975: 33, fig. 15); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 487), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; invasive in Hawaii and Guam. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 201876 (6); USNM 201877 (2); USNM 201878 (6); USNM 201879 (1); USNM 201891 (4); USNM 201892 (3); USNM 209231 (2); USNM 209235 (3); USNM 292994 (1); USNM 293054 (1); USNM 293063 (1).

Omobranchus fasciolatus (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Arab blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 12) as *O. striatus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Springer and Gomon (1975: 38), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 487), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 96).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Pakistan. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 201880 (11); USNM 201890 (1); USNM 201894 (2); USNM 209267 (1).

Omobranchus punctatus (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830) – Muzzled blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *O. japonicus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and southern Queensland (Australia); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant); introduced in western Atlantic from Caribbean Sea to Brazil (especially near ports). Transitional water, marine.

Parenchelyurus hepburni (Snyder 1908) – Hepburn's blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Springer (1981: 706); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 113), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 487).

Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Wallis & Futuna and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 186051 (1).

Petroscirtes breviceps (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836) – Striped poison-fang blenny mimic

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Smith-Vaniz (1976: 42).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands and New Guinea, north to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 292942 (12); USNM 292949 (7); ZMH 11424 (1).

Petroscirtes mitratus Rüppell 1830 – Floral fangblenny; blennechis à dorsale élevée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: Pl. 2 C); subsequently reported from from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 266) as *P. variabilis* (non Cantor 1849), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 13, fig. 7), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Dasson variabilis* (non Cantor 1849) and *P. mitratus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from northwestern and southwestern Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz (1976: 27), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 487-488), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 97), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245635 (1); USNM 199433 (9); USNM 292944 (1); USNM 292946 (3).

Plagiotremus rhinorhynchus (Bleeker 1852) – Twostripe blenny; blennie à bandes bleues (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Petroscirtes rhinorhynchus* and *P. amblyrhynchus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Runula rhinorhynchus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *R. rhinorhynchus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 488), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119) as *P. rhinorhynchus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *P. rhinorhynchus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 97), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall, Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Plagiotremus tapeinosoma (Bleeker 1857) – Mimic blenny, piano blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Runula tapeinosoma*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Smith-Vaniz (1976: 143), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *R. tapeinosoma*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 488-489), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 97), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 11).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to central Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), northern New Zealand, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248713 (1); AMNH 249502 (1); USNM 211118 (1).

Salarias fasciatus (Bloch 1786) – Jewelled blenny; fiampilevina, sabibiky (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 12); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 238), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 489), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 97).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 297617 (9); USNM 297635 (1); USNM 307506 (1).

Xiphasia setifer Swainson 1839 – Hairtail blenny

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Nemophis Lessonii*; also recorded from Morondava River in original description of *Xiphogadus madagascariensis* by Playfair (1868: 11); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 73) as *Nemophis Lessonii*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 47, fig. 6; 1891a: 476) as *N. Lessonii*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 266, fig. 172) as *X. tachypareia*, from northern Madagascar by Smith (1959a: 236), from northern Madagascar by Smith-Vaniz (1976: 72), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 489-490), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 97).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5545 (holotype of *Xiphogadus madagascariensis* Playfair 1868).

Gobiesocidae Bleeker 1859***Lepadichthys coccinotaenia*** Regan 1921 – Eyestripe clingfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1966: 324); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 239).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Callionymidae Bonaparte 1831***Callionymus delicatulus*** Smith 1963 – Delicate ruddertail dragonet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Smith (1966: 321); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1983: 335-338), from Madagascar by Fricke (2002: 18), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago; Palau;

Western Australia; Solomon Islands. Marine.

Callionymus filamentosus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837 – Common filamentous dragonet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Smith (1966: 321); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *C. stigmatipteron*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1983: 335-338).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Taiwan, south to Western Australia and Vanuatu; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1014 (1).

Callionymus marleyi Regan 1919 – Marley's dragonet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Smith (1966: 321); reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 98-99) as *Callionymus sagitta* (non Pallas 1770), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Callionymus* cf. *marleyi* (non Regan 1919), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 352), and from Madagascar by Fricke (2002: 18).

Distribution: Antiequatorial in western Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden to Persian Gulf and India; False Bay (South Africa) to Mozambique and Madagascar. Marine.

Material: AMNH 236068 (1).

Diplogrammus infulatus Smith 1963 (Fig. 49) – Sawspine dragonet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 20, pl. A 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1966: 321) as *Diplogrammus (Climacogrammus) infulatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *D. (Climacogrammus) infulatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *D. (Climacogrammus) infulatus*, from Toliara and Nosy Be by Fricke (1983: 510) as *D. (Climacogrammus) infulatus*, from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 202; 2001: 202), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 493-494), and from Madagascar by Fricke (2002: 47).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 35081 (1); MNHN 1992-1016 (65); ZMH 18309 (1).

**Draculo maugei* Smith 1966 – Maugé's dragonet

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Toliara in original description by Smith (1966: 323-324, fig. 1) as *Clathropus maugei*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221) as *Eleutherochir opercularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Toliara by Fricke (1982: 72; 1983: 535-537, fig. 159), and from southwestern Madagascar by Fricke (2002: 49).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 417 (holotype); MNHN 1965-0457 (3); MNHN 1992-1015 (39); SAIAB 634 (4 paratypes).

Synchiropus monacanthus Smith 1935 – South African bigeye dragonet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (2002: 59).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1477 (1).

Synchiropus stellatus Smith 1963 – Stellate dragonet

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 221).



Figure 49. Callionymidae, *Diplogrammus infulatus* Smith 1963, Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to western Indonesia. Marine.

Eleotridae Bonaparte 1835

Butis butis (Hamilton 1822) – Duckbill sleeper; butis à épaulette noire (French); toho (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 78); subsequently reported from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 244) as *Eleotris butis*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: l. 41A, fig. 2; 1891a: 380-381) as *Eleotris butis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 61) as *E. butis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919a: 267) as *E. butis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919b: 100) as *E. butis*, from Antsirabe and Ivoloina by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *E. butis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 122-123) as *Eleotris butis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1958a: 143), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 89-90) as *E. butis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 494), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2016: 259).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88111 (6); AMNH 232402 (1); MNHN 1966-1000 (10).

Butis koilomatodon (Bleeker 1849) – Mud sleeper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 398) as *Prionobutis koilomatodon*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Prionobutis koilomatodon*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *P. koilomatodon*.

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Calumia godeffroyi (Günther 1877) – Tailface sleeper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *C. biocellata*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and Loyalty Islands. Marine.

Eleotris klunzingerii Pfeffer 1893 – Indian Ocean sleeper; cabot noir (French); toho, amborika, debo, arara (Malagasy), tsimangotsoke (Malagasy, Tongobory), boridao mainty (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Mennesson and Keith (2017: 215); previously reported from Madagascar by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1837: 234) as *E. nigra* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824), from Madagascar by Günther (1861: 125) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *E. nigra* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824); from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 78) as *Culius fuscus* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 244) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 41A, fig. 1; 1891a: 381-382) as *E. (Culius) fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Marovoay by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 509) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Iotry Lake by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 61), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *E. (Culius) fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from the central highlands, Toliara and the east coast by Pellegrin (1919a: 266-267) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919b: 100) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Regan (1920: 422) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 43) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Nosy Lava by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *E. (Culius) fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 129-130) as *E. (Culius) fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Mananara River by Pellegrin (1935: 70) as *E. (Culius) fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Toliara by Angot (1950c: 187) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 87-88, pl. 18, fig. 2) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 42, pl. 2) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Catala (1982: 57), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *E. fuscus* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 494-495) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 150-151) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 98) as *E. fusca* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801).

Distribution: Transkei (South Africa), East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 215521 (1); AMNH 228092 (1); AMNH 248080 (3); BMNH 1920.3.2.38-39 (2); MNHN 1966-0944 (10); MNHN 1966-0945 (3); MNHN 1966-0946 (2); MNHN 1966-0947 (3); MNHN 1992-0962 (1); MNHN 1998-1667 (1); USNM 28523 (1); USNM 337786 (2); USNM 353928 (43).

Eleotris mauritiana Bennett 1832 – Widehead sleeper; cabot noir (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Hoese in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 809) as *E. mauritanus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 495-496) as *E. mauritanus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 98).

Distribution: East and South Africa to Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 12162 (1); AMNH 232404 (1); MNHN 1966-0960 (3); MNHN 1966-0961 (24); MNHN 2000-5012 (1); MNHN 2000-5102 (2).

Eleotris melanosoma Bleeker 1853 – Broadhead sleeper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237); subsequently reported from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 151).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 96904 (1); AMNH 232405 (1); MNHN 1966-0959 (2).

****Eleotris pellegrini*** Maugé 1984 – Pellegrin's sleeper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Maugé (1984: 98) as *E. (Eleotris) pellegrini*; previously reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1932c: 293-294, fig. 1) as *E. (Culius) vittata* (non Duméril 1861) from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 130-131, fig. 73) as *E. (Culius) vittata* (non Duméril 1861), from Madagascar by Smith (1958a: 162) as *E. vittata* (non Duméril 1861), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 88-89, pl. 19, fig. 1) as *E. vittata* (non Duméril 1861), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 393), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257, 259).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0108 (5 syntypes); AMNH 12157 (2); AMNH 230701 (1); MNHN 1990-1499 (5).

****Eleotris vomerodontata*** Maugé 1984 – Toothed sleeper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Maugé (1984: 98) as *E. (Kieneria) vomerodontata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 394) as *E. (Kieneria) vomerodontata*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257, 259).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0803 (holotype).

Hypseleotris cyprinoides (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Tropical carp-gudgeon; vily (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River in original description of *Eleotris tohizonae* by Steindachner (1880b: 245-246, pl. 2, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar in original description of *Eleotris pectoralis* by Regan (1903: 415-416, pl. 13, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 61) as *E. pectoralis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112) as *Eleotris tohizonae*, from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *E. Tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 12) as *Eleotris tohizonæ*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919a: 267-268) as *E. tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919b: 100) as *E. tohizonæ*, from eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 422) as *E. tohizonae*, from various localities by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *E. Tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 123-124, fig. 69) as *E. tohizonae*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1935: 70) as *E. Tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Smith (1958a: 162) as *E. tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 84-85, pl. 17, fig. 1) as *E. tohizonae*, from Fénéfife (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) and Mahambo by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224), Catala (1979: 128, fig. 22) as *E. tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 395) as *H. tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *H. tohizonae*, from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428) as *H. tohizonae*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 496), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257, 259) as *H. tohizonae*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 98).

Distribution: Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to Philippines, south to Queensland (Australia). Freshwater, transitional water.

Madagascar material: MHNG 665.06 (holotype of *Eleotris pectoralis* Regan 1903); AMNH 11700 (5); MNHN 1902-0277-0283 (7); MNHN 1966-0917 (1); MNHN 1991-0153 (1); MNHN 2004-1434 (10); NMW 30914-30917 (4 syntypes of *Eleotris tohizonae* Steindachner 1880); USNM 153781 (1); USNM 301514 (2).

****Ophiocara macrolepidota*** (Bloch 1792) – Madagascar mud gudgeon; toho (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 243-244) as *Eleotris macrolepidotus* var. *tumifrons*; erroneously recorded from Valparaiso, Chile in original description by Bloch (1792: 40); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1914a: 112), from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *E. macrolepidota* var. *tumifrons*, from eastern Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919a: 267) as *E. macrolepidota*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919b: 100) as *E. macrolepidota*, from Nosy Lava and Ivoloina by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *E. macrolepidota*, from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 85-86, pl. 17, fig. 2) as *E. macrolepidota*, and from Tamatave (Toamasina) and Fénérife (Fenoarivo Atsinanana) by Arnoult & Bauchot (1963: 224) as *E. macrolepidota*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 397), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88123 (1); AMNH 228081 (5); AMNH 228095 (1); MNHN 1966-0952 (1).

Ophiocara porocephala (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Flathead sleeper; éléotris à tête poreuse (French); tohomainty (Malagasy), tsimangotsoke (Malagasy, Fiheranana River)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Eleotris madagascariensis* by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1837: 240); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Günther (1861: 111) as *E. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *E. madagascariensis*, from Sambirano River by Bleeker (1871: 102-103) as *E. madagascariensis*, by Bleeker (1874: 46-48) as *E. madagascariensis*, from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 243) as *E. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 18, fig. 1, pl. 38, fig. 8, pl. 41A, figs 3-4; 1891a: 378-379, 379-380) as *E. madagascariensis* and *E. ophiocephalus*, from Nosy Be by Jatzow and Lenz (1898: 509) as *E. madagascariensis*, from Fiheranana River by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *E. ophiocephalus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 60, 61) as *E. ophiocephalus* and *E. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 16-17) as *E. madagascariensis*, from eastern Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919a: 267) as *E. ophiocephalus* and *E. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1919b: 100) as *E. ophiocephalus* and *E. madagascariensis*, from Nosy Lava by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *E. ophiocephalus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 127-129) as *E. ophiocephalus* and *E. ophiocephalus* var. *madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Smith (1958a: 148) as *Ophiocara aporos* (non Bleeker 1854), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 87, pl. 18, figs. 3-4) as *E. ophiocephalus* and *E. ophiocephalus* var. *madagascariensis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 496-497), from Madagascar by Elouard (2016: 259), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 98).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 228096 (3); AMNH 231412 (4); MNHN A-1683 (1 syntype of *Eleotris madagascariensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), A-2709 (2 syntypes of *Eleotris*

madagascariensis Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837); MNHN 1902-0273 (1); MNHN 1992-0960 (1); MNHN 1998-1522 (2); MNHN 2000-5011 (1); MNHN 2000-5158 (1); USNM 342680 (11).

****Ratsirakia legendrei*** (Pellegrin 1919) – Legendre's sleeper; tohofotsy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Alaotra Lake and Antananarivo in original description by Pellegrin (1919a: 270-271; 1919b: 101) as *Eleotris legendrei*; also recorded from Alaotra Lake by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *E. gobioides* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Antananarivo (collected by Sikora) by Pellegrin (1919a: 268-270) as *E. gobioides* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837); subsequently reported from eastern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 422) as *Eleotris legendrei*, from Antananarivo by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *E. Legendrei*, from South Midongy and Antananarivo by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *E. Legendrei*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 125-127, pl. 2, fig. 1) as *E. Legendrei*, from Madagascar by Smith (1958a: 162) as *E. legendrei*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 85-86, pl. 18, fig. 1), by Catala (1979: 128; 1982: 57), as *E. legendrei*, from Madagascar by Maugé (1984: 100, fig. 1), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 398), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1919.9.16.1-2 (2 syntypes); BMNH 1919.8.15.1 (1 syntype); BMNH 1931.8.15.1-5 (5 syntypes); BMNH 1931.8.15.6-7 (2 syntypes); MNHN 1891-0725 (1 syntype); MNHN 1891-0726 (1 syntype); MNHN 1919-0016-0018 (3 syntypes): AMNH 11695 (5); AMNH 12160 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.40-41 (2); BMNH 1920.3.2.42-44 (3); MNHN 1966-0948 (11).

****Typhleotris madagascariensis*** Petit 1933 – Madagascar cave sleeper; fia tsy mana maso (Malagasy, Beheloka)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahafaly Plateau in original description by Petit (1933: 347-348); also reported from Madagascar by Angel (1949: 56-59), from Madagascar by Petit (1938: 491-495), from Madagascar by Smith (1958a: 162), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 90, pl. 19, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Catala (1982: 57-58, fig. 23), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 398), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from southwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), from southwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Chakrabarty (2012: 4-7), and by Rasoloariniaina et al. (2016: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Toliara Province, southwestern Madagascar. Caves. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1933-0060 (lectotype as designated by Bauchot et al. 1991: 17); AMNH 245603 (1); AMNH 245604 (1); AMNH 245605 (1); AMNH 245606 (1); AMNH 245607 (1); AMNH 245608 (1); AMNH 245609 (1); AMNH 245610 (2); AMNH 245611 (1); AMNH 245687 (1); AMNH 245688 (1); BMNH 1981.11.9.21-22 (2); MNHN 1963-0174 (2); MNHN 1966-1097 (6); MNHN 1968-0167 (2).

****Typhleotris mararybe*** Sparks & Chakrabarty 2012 – Mahafaly cave sleeper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Mahafaly Plateau in original description by Sparks and Chakrabarty (2012: 16-23, fig. 7C, 9-10); subsequently reported by Rasoloariniaina et al. (2016: 9).

Distribution: Endemic to Mahafaly Plateau, Madagascar. Caves. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245601 (holotype); AMNH 245602 (1 paratype).

****Typhleotris pauliani*** Arnoult 1959 – Paulian's cave sleeper

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Morombe, in original description by Arnoult (1959a: 134, figs. 2, 3A, 4A); subsequently reported by Arnoult (1959b: 91, pl. 19, fig. 3), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al.

(1986: 398), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from southwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257), and from southwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Chakrabarty (2012: 7-16).

Distribution: Endemic to southwestern Madagascar. Caves. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1960-0258 (holotype); AMNH 245646 (1); AMNH 245647 (1); AMNH 245648 (1); AMNH 245649 (1); AMNH 245650 (1); AMNH 245651 (2); AMNH 245652 (1); AMNH 245653 (1); AMNH 245654 (1); AMNH 245655 (1); AMNH 245656 (1); AMNH 245657 (1); AMNH 245658 (1); AMNH 245659 (1); AMNH 245660 (1); AMNH 245661 (1); AMNH 245662 (1); AMNH 245663 (1); AMNH 245664 (1); AMNH 245665 (1); AMNH 245666 (1); AMNH 245667 (1); AMNH 245668 (1); AMNH 245669 (1); AMNH 245670 (1); AMNH 245671 (1); BMNH 1981.1.9.19-20 (2); MNHN 1960-0259 (6 paratypes); MNHN 1968-0168 (2).

Kraemeriidae Whitley 1935

**Gobitrichinotus arnouldi* Kiener 1963 – Arnould's goby; vilianamalona (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from eastern Madagascar in original description by Kiener (1963: 330, fig. 2); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *G. arnouldi*, from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428) as *G. arnouldi*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257, 259) as *G. arnouldi*.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1968-0165 (holotype); MNHN 1966-0975 (25); MNHN 1968-0166 (10 paratypes).

Kraemeria samoensis Steindachner 1906 – Samoan sand dart; poisson des sables (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244).

Distribution: Red Sea and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Samoa. Transitional water, marine.

Gobiidae Cuvier 1816

Remarks: A species described from Nosy Be as *Oxyurichthys ornatus* by Fourmanoir & Crosnier (1964: 21-22) is not identifiable (see Pezold and Larson 2015: 87). *Cotylopus acutipinnis* (non Guichenot 1863) was erroneously reported by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) and Elouard (2001: 259) from Madagascar. However, the species only occurs at the western Mascarenes, and the only closely related species, *C. rubripinnis* Keith, Hoareau & Bosc 2005 is restricted to the Comoro Islands and Mayotte. Records of *Gobius frenatus* (non Günther 1861) from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 366-367), of *Gobius simplex* (non Sauvage 1880) from Ambongo by Pellegrin (1933: 143-144, fig. 81), and of *Bathygobius petrophilus* (non Bleeker 1853), *Mucogobius liolepis* (non Koumans [ex Bleeker] 1931) and *Quisquilius eugenius* (non Jordan & Evermann 1903) from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235, 236, 237) and Vivien (1974: 429), and *Gobiodon unicolor* (non Castelnau 1873) from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120), cannot be identified. A record of *Pleurosicya elongata* Larson 1990 from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121), needs verification.

Acentrogobius audax Smith 1959 – Mangrove goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 247203 (1).

****Acentrogobius decaryi*** (Pellegrin 1932) – Madagascar green goby; tabololo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Gobius cringer* var. *decaryi* by Pellegrin (1932c: 295-297, fig. 3); subsequently reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1933: 145-146) as *Gobius criniger* var. *decaryi*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 98, pl. 22, fig. 1) as *Gobius criniger* var. *Decaryi*, from Madagascar by Catala (1982: 58) as *Gobius caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 358) as *A. caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), and from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *A. caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0111-0115 (14 syntypes).

Acentrogobius signatus (Peters 1855) – Tusk goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Ctenogobius pavidus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Polunin and Lubbock (1977: 68) as *Yongeichthys pavidus*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *C. pavidus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar to Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 247216 (3).

****Acentrogobius therezieni*** Kiener 1963 – Thérézien's goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Soalala in original description by Kiener (1963: 328-30, fig. 1); subsequently reported by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 491), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 358), from Madagascar by Stiassny & Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1963-0163 (holotype); MNHN 1963-0164 (6 paratypes); MNHN 1966-0884 (3).

Amblyeleotris diagonalis Polunin & Lubbock 1979 – Slantbar shrimp goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Iranja and Nosy Be by Polunin and Lubbock (1979: 245); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 325), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, New Guinea and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1978.2.28.3 (1 paratype); MHNG 1592-49 (1 paratype); MHNG 1592-50 (1 paratype).

Amblyeleotris periophthalma (Bleeker 1853) – Periophthalma prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Amblyeleotris steinitzi (Klausewitz 1974) – Steinitz's prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mitsio Islands by Polunin and Lubbock (1977: 88) as *Cryptocentrus steinitzi*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Yaeyama Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Amblyeleotris wheeleri (Polunin & Lubbock 1977) – Wheeler's prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Amblygobius albimaculatus (Rüppell 1830) – Butterfly goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 20); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 497-498), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes (Mauritius, Rodrigues) east to Philippines (possibly to Gambier Islands), north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0206 (3); USNM 211537 (13).

Amblygobius semicinctus (Bennett 1833) – Half-barred goby; gobie galonne (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be in original description of *Gobius fasciatus* by Fourmanoir (1963a: 82, pl. 1 A); subsequently reported in original description of *Gobius fasciatus* by Fourmanoir & Crosnier (1964: 22, fig. 12), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 99).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0957 (2).

Amblygobius sphynx (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Sphinx goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 204); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1960a: 308), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196) as *Anthygobius* [sic] *sphynx*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 498), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and New Guinea, north to Yaeyama Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248069 (1); AMNH 245618 (1); USNM 339446 (11).

Amblygobius tekomaji (Smith 1959) – Tekomaji goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region, Madagascar by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Mozambique to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Asterropteryx ensifera (Bleeker 1874) – Miller's damsel

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Seychelles and Madagascar east to Marshall and Society islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Asterropteryx semipunctata (Rüppell 1830) – Starry goby, blue-spotted goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Asterropteryx semipunctatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Asterropteryx semipunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 498-499) as *Asterropteryx semipunctatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119) as *Asterropteryx semipunctatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 99), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250619 (1); USNM 307694 (1).

Awaous aeneofuscus (Peters 1852) – Brown river goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Gobius (Awaous) louveli* by Petit (1936: 388-393, figs. 1-2); also reported from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 38, fig. 1; 1891a: 376-377) as *Gobius banana* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1847), subsequently reported from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 242-243) as *Gobius aeneo-fuscus*, from Imerina River by Boulenger (1916: 30-31) as *G. aeneofuscus*, from eastern and southwestern Madagascar by Regan (1920: 422) as *Gobius aeneofuscus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 138-139) as *G. aeneofuscus*, from various localities by Pellegrin (1935: 70) as *G. aeneofuscus*, from Kamoro River, western Madagascar by Petit (1936: 388-393) as *G. (Awaous) louveli*, from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 191; 1960a: 301) as *Platygobius aeneofuscus*, from Madagascar by Catala (1982: 59, fig. 25) as *G. aeneofuscus* [sic] and *G. louveli*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 364) as *Chonophorus aeneofuscus*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Chonophorus aeneofuscus*, from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 151), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Chonophorus aeneofuscus* [sic].

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88093 (12); AMNH 97055 (3); AMNH 215496 (2); AMNH 231414 (1); AMNH 266655 (2); BMNH 1920.3.2.45 (1); MNHN 1966-0976 (11); MNHN 1966-0977 (2); MNHN 1966-0978 (3); MNHN 1966-0979 (1); MNHN 1966-0980 (4); MNHN 1966-0981 (12); MNHN 1992-0961 (1); USNM 301503 (2).

****Awaous hypselosoma*** (Bleeker 1867) – Madagascar river goby; kabo (Malagasy, Tongobory)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sambirano River in original descriptions by Bleeker (1867: 407-409, 409-411, 411-413) as *Gobius hypselosoma*, *G. melanopterus* and *G. isognathus*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 51-52, 52-53, 53-54) as *G. hypselosoma*, *G. melanopterus* and *G. isognathus*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 39, fig. 6, pl. 40, fig. 1, pl. 41, fig. 5; 1891a: 368-369, 371, 374-375) as *G. hypselosoma*, *G. isognathus* and *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Tongobory by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 61, 62) as *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782) and *G. hypselosoma*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 36-37) as *G. hypselosoma* and *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 43) as *Awaous ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Karianga and Rienana River by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *Gobius ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 139-140, 140-141, fig. 79) as *G. hypselosoma* and *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 93-94, 96, pl. 21, figs 1-2) as *G. hypselosoma* and *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet 1782), from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 215) as *G. isognathus*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 373) as *Gobius hypselosoma*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as

Gobius hypselosoma, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Gobius hypselosoma*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 99) as *Awaous commersoni* (non Schneider in Bloch & Schneider 1801).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: RMNH 4485 (2 syntypes); RMNH 4486 (2 syntypes); BMNH 1909.7.27.38 (1); RMNH 4477 (holotype of *Gobius melanopterus* Bleeker 1867); RMNH 4486 (holotype of *Gobius isognathus* Bleeker 1867).

****Awaous macrorhynchus*** (Bleeker 1867) – Largemouth river goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sambirano River in original descriptions by Bleeker (1867: 403-405, 405-407) as *Gobius macrorhynchus* and *G. madagascariensis*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 48-49, 49-51), from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 39, fig. 7, pl. 40, fig. 4; 1891a: 372, 373-374) as *G. macrorhynchus* and *G. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 62) as *G. macrorhynchus* and *G. madagascariensis*, from Sambirano River by Boulenger (1916: 29-30) as *G. madagascariensis* and *G. macrorhynchus*, from Tsibidy River by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *G. macrorhynchus*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 136-138, figs 75-76) as *G. madagascariensis* and *G. macrorhynchus*, from Mananara River by Pellegrin (1935: 70) as *G. macrorhynchus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult (1959: 94-95, pl. 20, figs. 2-3) as *G. madagascariensis* and *G. macrorhynchus*, from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 215) as *G. macrorhynchus* and *G. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Catala (1982: 59, fig. 26) as *G. madagascariensis*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 365) as *Chonophorus macrorhynchus*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Chonophorus macrorhynchus*, from eastern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428) as *C. macrorhynchus*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as *C. macrorhynchus*.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: RMNH 4482 (holotype); RMNH 4487 (holotype of *Gobius madagascariensis* Bleeker 1867).

Barbuligobius boehlkei Lachner & McKinney 1974 – Boehlke's goby

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from northeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 250626 (1).

Bathygobius coalitus (Bennett 1832) – Whitespotted goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 500-501); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 119) as *B. albopunctatus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 99).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Bathygobius cocosensis (Bleeker 1854) – Cocos frillgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 501); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 99).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 229515 (1).

Bathygobius cyclopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Spotted frillgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 502), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 100).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Mariana Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0219 (1); USNM 313049 (2); USNM 314021 (1); USNM 340281 (12).

Bathygobius fuscus (Rüppell 1830) – Dusky frillgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 502), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 100).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to South Korea and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Tonga. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 339986 (2); USNM 340000 (14); USNM 340369 (26); USNM 340370 (12).

Bryaninops amplus Larson 1985 – Large whip goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: Madagascar and Seychelles east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Bryaninops natans Larson 1985 – Redeye goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Marshall and Cook islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Bryaninops yongei (Davis & Cohen 1979) – Whip coral goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: Red Sea, Amirantes, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

Callogobius flavobrunneus (Smith 1958) – Slimy goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Mucogobius flavobrunneus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *M. flavobrunneus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Material: AMNH 249080 (1).

Callogobius irrasus (Smith 1959) – Western ostrich goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Drombus irrasus*.

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Callogobius plumatus (Smith 1959) – Feather goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambavatoby Bay by Fourmanoir (1961a: 98) as *Drombus plumatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *D. plumatus*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Guam and Tonga. Marine.

Callogobius sclateri (Steindachner 1879) – Pacific goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Amirantes, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Coryogalops anomolus Smith 1958 – Anomalous goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404) as *C. anomalus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *C. anomulus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar to Persian Gulf. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0205 (4); USNM 313820 (1).

Coryogalops sordidus (Smith 1959) – Epaulette goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: Pl. 2 B) as *Monishia sordida*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 20, fig. 10), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236), as *Monishia sordida*.

Distribution: East Africa (Kenya to Mozambique) east to Madagascar. Marine.

Croilia mossambica Smith 1955 – Burrowing goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 366) as *Croila mossambica*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Croila mossambica*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Mozambique, South Africa and Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Cryptocentrus fasciatus (Playfair in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Barred prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Tanykely and Toliara by Polunin and Lubbock (1977: 82); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 120), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 507), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 100).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to New Britain, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Cryptocentrus malindiensis (Smith 1959) – Malindi prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Iotogobius malindiensis*.

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Cryptocentrus octofasciatus Regan 1908 – Blue-speckled prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Cryptocentrus strigilliceps (Jordan & Seale 1906) – Target shrimp goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 21) as *Obtortiphagus koumansi*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *O. koumansi*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Ctenogobiops crocineus Smith 1959 – Silverspot shrimpgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mitsio Islands by Polunin and Lubbock (1977: 71); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251568 (1); MNHN 2014-1567 (10); MNHN 2014-1686 (6); 2014-2128 (1).

Drombus key (Smith 1947) – Key goby

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Sarodrano, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN1965-0448 (1); MNHN 1992-0910 (2).

Eviota distigma Jordan & Seale 1906 – Twinspot dwarfgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *E. stigmatypon*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Eviota indica Lachner & Karnella 1980 – Indian Ocean dwarfgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Seychelles, Mozambique Channel, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals; Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Eviota mikiæ Allen 2001 – Miki's dwarfgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 917).

Distribution: Madagascar and Maldives east to Sumatra (Indonesia). Marine.

Eviota nebulosa Smith 1958 – Paslespot dwarfgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Eviota prasina (Klunzinger 1871) – Green bubble goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *E. verna*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *E. verna*, from Toliara by Lachner and Karnella (1980: 81, fig. 46 C-D), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 509-510), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 101), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Palau and Tuamotu Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 186039 (22).

Eviota sebreei Jordan & Seale 1906 – Sebree's dwarfgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga and Samoa. Marine.

Eviota sigillata Jewett & Lachner 1983 – Adorned dwarfgoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Erdmann (2012: 922).

Distribution: Madagascar and Seychelles east to Papua New Guinea, north to Caroline Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Exyrius belissimus Smith 1959 – Mud reef-goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Acentrogobius bellissimus*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120) as *Exyrius bellissimus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Solomon Islands and Samoa, north to Kerama Islands (southern Japan), south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0959 (2).

Favonigobius reichei (Bleeker 1854) – Indo-Pacific tropical sand goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 21) as *Acentrogobius reichei*, and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *A. neilli* and *A. reichei*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1024 (1).

Fusigobius duospilus Hoese & Reader 1985 – Barenape goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to

Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Fusigobius longispinus Goren 1978 – Orange-spotted sand goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120) as *F. longispinis*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Fusigobius maximus (Randall 2001) – Larger fusegoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 101).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, Oman, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes and Sri Lanka east to Philippines, eastern Indonesia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Fusigobius neophytus (Günther 1877) – Sand goby, African fusegoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 506) as *Coryphopterus neophytus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Gambier Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa. Marine.

**Glossogobius* sp. 1

Status at Madagascar: Reported from a subterranean river in Ankarana Special Reserve by Sparks and Chakrabarty (2012: 25-26) as *Glossogobius* n. sp. (subterranean).

Distribution: Apparently endemic to northern Madagascar. Caves. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 245685 (1); AMNH 245686 (1); AMNH uncat. (1).

**Glossogobius* sp. 2

Status at Madagascar: Reported from a subterranean river in Ankarana Special Reserve by Sparks and Chakrabarty (2012: 26) as *Glossogobius* n. sp.

Distribution: Apparently endemic to northern Madagascar. Caves. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH uncat. (1); AMNH uncat. (2).

**Glossogobius ankaranensis* Banister 1974 – Ankarana cave goby

Status at Madagascar: Reported from a subterranean river in Ankarana Special Reserve, northern Madagascar in original description by Banister (1994: 25, pls. 1-4, figs. 1-2); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Rham (1996: 428), and from Ankarana Special Reserve by Sparks and Chakrabarty (2012: 25).

Distribution: Endemic to northern Madagascar. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1994.12.1.1 (holotype); AMNH 245679 (1); AMNH 245680 (1); AMNH 245681 (1); AMNH 245682 (1); AMNH 245683 (1); AMNH 245684 (1); AMNH uncat. (6); AMNH uncat. (5); AMNH uncat. (2); BMNH 1994.12.1.2 (1 paratype).

Glossogobius callidus (Smith 1937) – East African estuarine goby

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Nosy Be, based on AMNH, MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: Namibia, South and East Africa to Aldabra and Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water,

marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88035 (1); AMNH 88050 (1); AMNH 88121 (12 + 2 C&S); MNHN 1966-0987 (8); MNHN 2000-5162 (1); MNHN 2000-5164 (1); USNM 371268 (40); USNM 371269 (91).

Glossogobius giuris (Hamilton 1822) – Tank goby; tohobe, tsimangotroko (Malagasy), tohofoty (Malagasy, Tongabory), tabouaka, tabouana (Malafasy, Sakalava, eastern Madagascar), sary (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar), boridao fotsy (Malagasy, western Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Morondava River in original description of *Gobius grandidierii* by Playfair (1868: 10-11); also reported by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Gobius kokius* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 77) as *Gobius giuris*, from Tohizona (Maroantsetra) River by Steindachner (1880b: 242) as *Gobius giuris*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 37, fig. 3; 1891a: 363-364) as *Gobius giuris*, from Iotry Lake by Pellegrin (1907: 202), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 61) as *Gobius giuris* and *G. Grandidieri*, from Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Gobius giuris*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 43) as *G. giurus*, from various localities by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *Gobius giuris*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) and Ambila Lemaitso by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *Gobius giuris* from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 134-136) as *Gobius giuris*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 93-94, pl. 20, fig. 1) as *Gobius giuris*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 97-98) as *Gobius giuris*, from Kinkony Lake by Thérézien (1964: 42, pl. 2) as *Gobius giuris*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 368), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 511-512), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Glossogobius giurus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 101).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to Philippines, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 11682 (1); AMNH 11691 (7); AMNH 11692 (3); BMNH 1909.7.27.37 (1); BMNH 1920.3.2.46-47 (2); MNHN 1891-0684 (3); MNHN 1966-0982 (2); MNHN 1966-0983 (2); MNHN 1966-0984 (6); MNHN 1966-0985 (1); MNHN 1966-0986 (10); MNHN 1966-0988 (10); MNHN 1992-0576 (2); MNHN 1992-0929 (1); USNM 301498 (2); USNM 301527 (2); USNM 371324 (4).

Gnatholepis anjerensis (Bleeker 1851) – Eye-bar goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 512-513); subsequently reported from Nosy Be and Toliara by Randall and Greenfield (2001: 5), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 101), and from Toliara and Andilana by Larson and Buckle (2012: 15).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Rowley Shoals (Western Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMS I.28108-038 (4); USNM 260667 (19); USNM 327542 (3).

Gnatholepis cauerensis (Bleeker 1853) – Dark eye-bar goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Acentrogobius cauerensis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *A. cauerensis*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12) as *G. scapulostigma*.

Distribution: South and East Africa, Amirantes, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll, Marshall, Line and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Tonga, and Pitcairn Island; Atlantic Ocean immigrant. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0445 (1).

Gobiodon citrinus (Rüppell 1838) – Lemon coral goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 241); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236), from Nosy Be by Debelius (1999: 206; 2001: 206), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Gobiodon prolixus Winterbottom & Harold 2005 – Elongate coral goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, Comoros, Madagascar and Rodrigues (Mascarenes) east to Tuamoutu Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Gobiodon rivulatus (Rüppell 1830) – Rippled coral goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *G. coryphaenula*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 78) as *G. coryphaenula*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 44A, fig. 1; 1891a: 377-378) as *G. coryphaenula*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 404), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 370), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 514), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Globiodon [sic] rivulatus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 120), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 102).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Gambier Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5669 (4).

Heteroleotris nebulofasciatus (Smith 1958) – Barred goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *Chriolopidops nebulofasciatus*; also reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 242) as *Gobius diadematus* (non Rüppell 1830).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar. Marine.

Heteroleotris tentaculata (Smith 1958) – Locusthead

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Dactyleotris tentaculata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *Dactyleleotris tentaculatus*.

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar and Seychelles. Marine.

Heteroleotris vulgaris (Klunzinger 1871) – Klunzinger's goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Lioteres vulgare*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Pakistan. Marine.

Heteroleotris zanzibarensis (Smith 1958) – Goggle goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *Satulinus zanzibarensis*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals and Mascarenes to Maldives. Marine.

Istigobius decoratus (Herre 1927) – Decorated goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Murdy and Hoese (1985: 30); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 516-517), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 102).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Rotuma and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and Australia, and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 248073 (1); AMNH 248079 (1); USNM 254302 (1); USNM 254384 (8).

Istigobius ornatus (Rüppell 1830) – Ornate goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 243) as *Acentrogobius ornatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *A. ornatus*, from Madagascar by Murdy and Hoese (1985: 11), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 339), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Society and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1893-0122-0124 (3); USNM 254296 (55); USNM 254298 (32).

Istigobius spence (Smith 1947) – Pearl goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 21, fig. 11) as *Acentrogobius aestuarius*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *A. aestuarius*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *A. aestuairius*.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia, north to Philippines, south to New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0204 (7).

Koumansetta hectori (Smith 1957) (Fig. 50) – Hector's goby; gobie hector (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Amblygobius hectori*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands, north to Ryukyu and Yaeyama islands, and Taiwan, and south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 339625 (1).

Macrodonogobius wilburi Herre 1936 – Largetooth goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Line Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands,



Figure 50. Gobiidae, *Koumansetta hectori* (Smith 1957), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

south to northern Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Mahidolia mystacina (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Flagfin prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 239-240) as *M. duque*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0217 (2).

Mugilogobius mertoni (Weber 1911) – Chequered mangrove goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Stigmatogobius inhacae*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 397831 (1).

Oligolepis acutipennis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Sharptail goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Tsimianona River by Kiener (1963: 332-333, fig. 6) as *Ctenogobius acutipennis*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *C. acutipennis*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 378), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Oligolepis acutipennis*.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Palau and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1991-0152 (4).

Oplopomus oplopomus (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Spinecheek goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 240); subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Gobius bitelatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *Oplopomus oplopomus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall and Society islands, north to Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Oxyurichthys keiensis (Smith 1938) – Kei River goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Hoese in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 796) as *Oligolepis keiensis*; subsequently reported from Tamatave (Toamasina) by Pezold and Larson (2015: 14).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar and Seychelles. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 97132 (13); AMNH 97133 (9).

Oxyurichthys nuchalis (Barnard 1927) – Indian Ocean maned goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pezold and Larson (2015: 48, figs. 26, 28); previously reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *O. microlepis* (non Bleeker 1849).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1594 (1); MNHN 1988-1595 (1); MNHN 1988-1596 (1); MNHN 1988-1597 (1); MNHN 1988-1599 (1); MNHN 1988-1600 (1); MNHN 1988-1601 (1); MNHN 1988-1602 (1); MNHN 1988-1603 (1); MNHN 1988-1604 (1); MNHN 1988-1606 (1); MNHN 1988-1607 (1); USNM 238966 (6); USNM 238967 (9).

Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema (Bleeker 1856) – Eyebrow goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Pezold and Larson (2015: 52); previously reported from Manakara by Kiener (1963: 331, fig. 4) as *O. tentacularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *O. tentacularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *O. tentacularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 379) as *O. tentacularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *O. tentacularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *O. tentacularis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Micronesia, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232538 (1); LACM 44724-3 (1); MNHN 1966-0803 (4); MNHN 1966-0829 (4); MNHN 2002-0464 (2); UMMZ 185474 (1).

Oxyurichthys papuensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Frogface goby; gobie à tête de grenouille (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Pezold and Larson (2015: 78).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Madagascar east to Philippines and Society Islands (French Polynesia), north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0958 (2); SAIAB 52812 (3).

Oxyurichthys takagi Pezold 1998 – Takagi goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pezold and Larson (2015: 14).

Distribution: East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Palau and Fiji. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ uncat. (1).

Palustrus reticularis Smith 1959 – Reticulate goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *Palustrus reticularis*.

Distribution: East and South Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Rodrigues (Mascarenes); Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 257889 (1).

Paragobiodon echinocephalus (Rüppell 1830) – Redhead coral goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Morondava River, eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 41, fig. 3; 1891a: 352-353) as *Gobius amiciensis*; previously reported from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1874: 78) as *Paragobiodon melanosoma* (non Bleeker 1853); subsequently reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 240-241), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Postel (1965: 405), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 380), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 518), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 102), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia), Lord Howe Island, and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5670 (2); USNM 341314 (4).

Paragobiodon lacunicolus (Kendall & Goldsborough 1911) – Blackfin coral goby

Status at Madagascar: New record from off Nosy Be, based on USNM material.

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 341340 (1).

Paratrypauchen microcephalus (Bleeker 1860) – Comb goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Faly by Fourmanoir (1957: 267) as *Trypauchen microcephalus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *Trypauchen microcephalus*, and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus*.

Distribution: South and East Africa east to Philippines and New Guinea; north to Korea and southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 236065 (1); MNHN 1966-0804 (1); MNHN 1966-0829 (4); MNHN 1988-1593 (1).

Periophthalmus argentilineatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Silverline mudskipper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Periophthalmus sobrinus*; previously reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 11) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 78) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from Mahafaly by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 154-156, fig. 87) as *P. koelreuteri* var. *papilio* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 187) as *P. koelreuteri* var. α , from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 247) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 100-101, pl. 23) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from eastern Madagascar by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *P. koelreuteri* (non Pallas 1770); subsequently reported from

Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *P. koelreuteri africanus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 518-519), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *P. koelreuteri africanus*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 103).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 11698 (4); MNHN 1966-1052 (4); MNHN 1966-1053 (2); MNHN 1974-0082 (34); USNM 171085 (1); USNM 278372 (2); USNM 278373 (1); USNM 279320 (3); USNM 307693 (3).

Phyllogobius platycephalops (Smith 1964) – Slender spongegoby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Solomon Islands, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Pleurosicya fringilla Larson 1990 – Staghorn ghostgoby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Larson (1990: 25); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 519).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Chagos Archipelago east to Gilbert Islands (Kiribati) and Gambier Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Houtman Abrolhos (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 306887 (1 paratype).

Pleurosicya mossambica Smith 1959 – Toothy goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 520); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Chagos Archipelago east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Monte Bello Islands (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Priolepis cincta (Regan 1908) – Girdled goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *P. cinctus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, and New Caledonia. Marine.

Priolepis inhaca (Smith 1949) – Brick goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Quisquilius inhaca*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 295416 (1).

Priolepis semidoliata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Half-barred goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *Zonogobius semidoliatus*; subsequently reported from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles and western Mascarenes east to Johnston Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Norfolk Island, and Austral Islands. Marine.

Psammogobius biocellatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Sleepy goby; gobie biocellé (French); tohovoay (Malagasy, Betsimisaraka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kiener (1963: 331, fig. 3) as *Glossogobius biocellatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *G. biocellatus*, from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *G. biocellatus*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *G. biocellatus*.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Guam and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88071 (1); AMNH 88181 (1); MNHN 1966-0973 (3); MNHN 1966-0974 (4); USNM 371263 (4).

Redigobius balteatus (Herre 1935) – Rhinohorn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Kiener (1963: 332, fig. 5) as *Acentrogobiops balteatops*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 382) as *R. balteatops*.

Distribution: Mozambique, Mayotte and Madagascar east to Micronesia, north to northern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 228062 (1); USNM 316189 (3).

Redigobius bikolanus (Herre 1927) – Speckled goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *R. versicolor*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 257) as *R. versicolo* [sic].

Distribution: Madagascar and Seychelles east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

**Redigobius samberanoensis* (Bleeker 1867) – Sambirano goby

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Sambirano River in original description by Bleeker (1867: 417-418) as *Gobius samberanoensis*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 57-58), from Sambirano River by Sauvage (1887: pl. 39, fig. 5; 1891a: 355-356) as *G. sambiranoensis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 62) as *G. sambiranoensis*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 32-33) as *Gobius samberanensis*, from Ambovombe by Pellegrin (1932c: 293) as *G. sambiranoensis*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 146-147, fig. 84) as *G. samberanoensis*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 93-94, pl. 21, fig. 3) as *G. samberanoensis*, and from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 215) as *G. sambiranoensis*.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0157-0158 (2).

**Redigobius vergeri* (Bleeker 1867) – Verger's goby

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Sambirano River in original description by Bleeker (1867: 418-420) as *Gobius Vergeri*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 58-60) as *G. Vergeri*, from Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 39, fig. 4; 1891a: 354-355) as *G. vergeri*, from Maromandia by Pellegrin (1932c: 293, 295, fig. 2) as *G. vergeri*, and from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 147-148, fig. 85) as *G. vergeri*.

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1932-0120 (1).

****Sicyopterus franouxi*** (Pellegrin 1935) – Franoux's sicyopterus; sicyoptère de Franoux (French); varilava (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Ankondro in original description by Pellegrin (1935: 71-72) as *Sicydium franouxi*; reported from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 153-154, pl. 2, fig. 5) as *Sicydium fasciatum* (non Day 1874), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 99, pl. 22, fig. 2) as *Sicydium fasciatum* (non Day 1874), from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 216) as *Sicyopterus fasciatus* (non Day 1874), from Madagascar by Catala (1982: 60) as *Sicydium fasciatum* (non Day 1874), by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Sicyopterus fasciatus* (non Day 1874), by Catala (1982: 60-61, fig. 27) as *Sicydium franouxi*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 383, 384) as *Sicyopterus fasciatus* (non Day 1874) and *S. lagocephalus* (non Pallas 1770), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Sicyopterus fasciatus* (non Day 1874) and *S. lagocephalus* (non Pallas 1770), from northeastern Madagascar by Stiassny and Harrison (2000: 153) as *Sicydium lagocephalus* (non Pallas 1770), *S. fasciatus* (non Day 1874) and *S. franouxi*, from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *Sicyopterus lagocephalus* (non Pallas 1770), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 522-523) as *Sicyopterus lagocephalus* (non Pallas 1770), from eastern and northwestern Madagascar by Sparks and Nelson (2004: 4-10, figs. 2-3), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 103) as *Sicyopterus lagocephalus* (non Pallas 1770), and from rivers in northern and eastern Madagascar by Keith et al. (2015: 94-95, figs.).

Distribution: Endemic to rivers in northwestern and eastern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1935-0017 (holotype); AMNH 97068 (1); AMNH 97071 (3); AMNH 97080 (7); AMNH 97149 (4); AMNH 215495 (2); MNHN 1891-0731-0734 (4); MNHN 1966-1081 (5); MNHN 1968-0174 (5); UMMZ 234874 (2); UMMZ 234876 (1); UMMZ 234878 (3); UMMZ 234880 (3); UMMZ 236538 (1).

****Sicyopterus punctissimus*** Sparks & Nelson 2004 – Spotted sicyopterus; sicyoptère ponctué (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from northeastern Madagascar in original description by Sparks and Nelson (2004: 10-14, figs 5D, 6D, 7); reported from north eastern Madagascar by Keith et al. (2015: 126-127, figs.).

Distribution: Endemic to rivers on the eastern slope of Masoala Peninsula (Saikanosin' Masoala) in northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: UMMZ 242048 (holotype); AMNH 215498 (3 paratypes); AMNH 226656 (1 paratype); MNHN 1968-0174 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 234877 (1 paratype); UMMZ 234879 (2 paratypes); UMMZ 234881 (1 paratype).

****Sicyopus lord*** Keith, Marquet & Taillebois 2011 – Lord's sicyopus; sicyopus de Lord (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description by Keith et al. (2011: 2729-2741, figs. 1-2); reported from northeastern Madagascar by Keith et al. (2015: 148-149, figs.).

Distribution: Endemic to streams of northeastern Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2010-0925 (holotype); MNHN 2010-0926 (2 paratypes); MNHN 2010-0927 (1 paratype); MNHN 2010-0953 (3 paratypes).

Stenogobius polyzona (Bleeker 1867) – Chinstripe goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Sambirano River in original description by Bleeker (1867: 413-414) as *Gobius polyzona*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 55-56) as *G. polyzona*, from northwestern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 40, fig. 3; 1891a: 370-371) as *G. polyzona*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1908: 62) as *G. polyzona*, from Madagascar by Boulenger (1916: 38-39, fig. 21) as *G. polyzona*, from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 148-149) as *G. polyzona*, from Faraony River, Manakara Province by Pellegrin

(1935: 70) as *G. polyzona*, from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 190) as *S. genivittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Toliara by Vivien (1973: 30) as *S. cf. genivittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *S. cf. genivittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 384) as *S. genivittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *S. genivittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 523), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *S. genivittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 103).

Distribution: Madagascar; Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: RMNH 4484 (2 syntypes); AMNH 88097 (12); AMNH 88108 (1); MNHN 1966-0993 (13); MNHN 1966-0994 (4); USNM 301517 (2).

Taenioides cirratus (Blyth 1860) – Bearded worm goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 221).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Taenioides gracilis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Slender eel goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar in original description of *Taenioides gracilis madagascariensis* by Chabanaud (1927: 414, figs. 10-11); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 221), from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 386), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Taeniodes gracilis*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2016: 259) as *Taeniodes gracilis*.

Distribution: Madagascar east to Cambodia, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1927-0287 (holotype of *Taenioides gracilis madagascariensis* Chabanaud 1927); MNHN 1927-0286 (1 paratype of *Taenioides gracilis madagascariensis* Chabanaud 1927); MNHN 1927-0288 (1 paratype of *Taenioides gracilis madagascariensis* Chabanaud 1927).

Tomiyamichthys fourmanoiri (Smith 1956) – Fourmanoir's goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Smith (1956b: 553-556, fig. 1) as *Flabelligobius fourmanoiri*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 245-246, fig. 160) as *F. fourmanoiri*, from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 205, fig. 22) as *F. fourmanoiri*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 511) as *F. fourmanoiri*.

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar and Mauritius (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 276 (holotype).

Trimma corallinum (Smith 1959) – Polkadot goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Zonogobius corallinus*.

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Trimma flammeum (Smith 1959) (Fig. 51) – Large-eye pygmy goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Hoese (2015: 52); previously reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121) as *T. macrophthalmum* (non Tomiyama 1936), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *T. macrophthalmum* (non Tomiyama 1936), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).



Figure 51. Gobiidae, *Trimma flammeum* (Smith 1959), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Chagos Archipelago and Andaman Islands. Marine.

Trimma haima Winterbottom 1984 – Haima pygmy goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos and Mauritius to Chagos Archipelago. Marine.

Trimma mendelssohni (Goren 1978) – Mendelssohn's goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Villa (2003: 25).

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes to Maldives. Marine.

Trimma naudei Smith 1957 (Fig. 52) – Naude's pygmy goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Hoese (2015: fig. 22B), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *T. mendelssohni* (non Goren 1978), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Comoros and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: WAM P.32022-012 (1).

Trimma sheppardi Winterbottom 1984 – Sheppard's pygmy goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar and Chagos Archipelago east to Papua New Guinea, north to Ryukyu Islands. Marine.

Valenciennesa helsdingenii (Bleeker 1858) (Fig. 53) – Twostripe goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Eleotriodes helsdingeni*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2002-0471 (1).

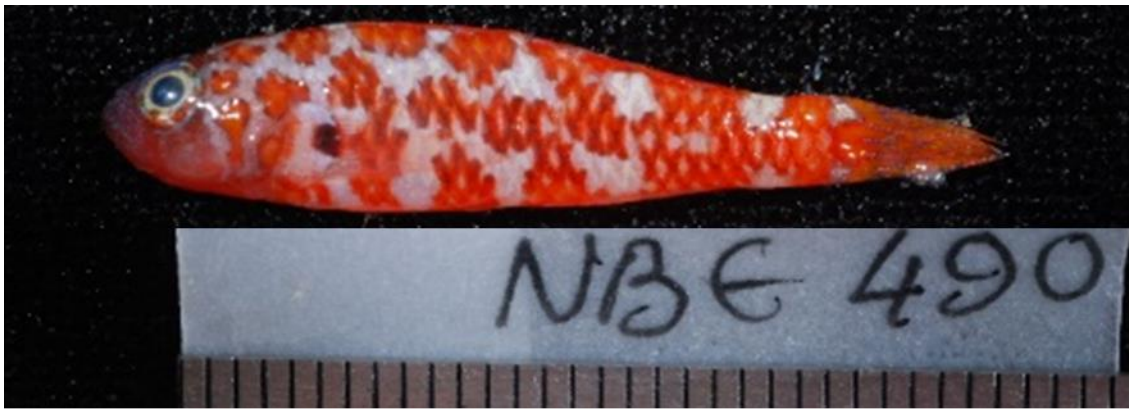


Figure 52. Gobiidae, *Trimma naudei* Smith 1957, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

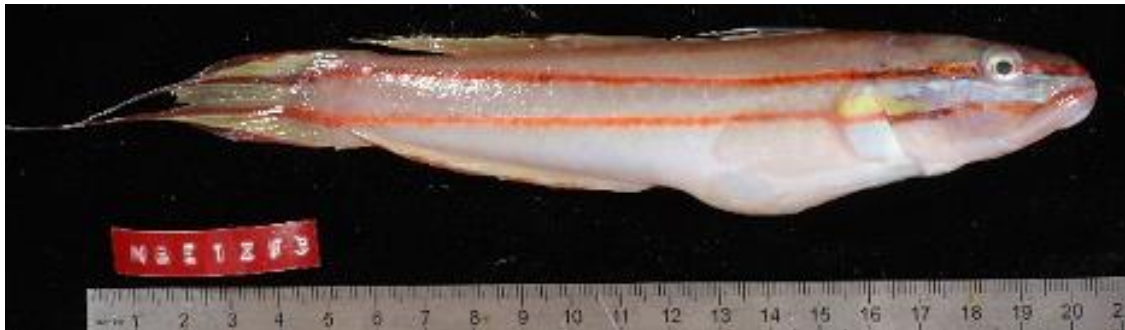


Figure 53. Gobiidae, *Valenciennesa helsdingenii* (Bleeker 1858), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Valenciennesa parva Hoesé & Larson 1994 – Parva goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Seychelles, Madagascar and Maldives to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Valenciennesa puellaris (Tomiyama in Tomiyama & Abe 1956) – Maiden goby; eleotris taché d'orange (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hoesé and Larson (1994: 52); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 344), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 523-524), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Maldives east to Tonga and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 293514 (1).

Valenciennesa sexguttata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) – Six-spot goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 22) as *Eleotriodes sexguttata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Eleotriodes sexguttatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 428) as *E. sexguttatus*, from Nosy Be by Hoesé and Larson (1994: 59), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 524), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 104).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Yaeyama and Ryukyu islands, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 273319 (1); USNM 273321 (3); USNM 273401 (1); USNM 276328 (2); USNM

339603 (7).

Valenciennesa strigata (Broussonet [ex Forster] 1782) – Blueband goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236) as *Eleotriodes strigatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 524-525), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 104), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line, Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0956 (3).

Valenciennesa wardii (Playfair in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Ward's sleeper

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237) as *Eleotriodes wardii*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to New Caledonia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Vanderhorstia ambanoro (Fourmanoir 1957) – Twin-spotted prawn goby, twin-spotted shrimp goby

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Fourmanoir (1957: 245, fig. 159) as *Cryptocentrus ambanoro*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be in original description of *Cryptocentrus fasciiventris* by Smith (1959b: 194, fig. 5A, pl. 9F), from Nosy Be by Randall and Goren (1993: 24), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12) as *V. ambanoro*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Yaeyama Islands, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 264 (holotype of *Cryptocentrus fasciiventris* Smith 1959); SAIAB 875 (1 paratype of *Cryptocentrus fasciiventris* Smith 1959).

Vanderhorstia delagoae (Barnard 1937) – Candystick goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 525).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Vanderhorstia ornatissima Smith 1959 – Ornate prawn goby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara, southwestern Madagascar by Maugé (1967b: 236), and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Rapa. Marine.

Xenisthmus africanus Smith 1958 – Flathead wriggler

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 237).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar, Réunion (Mascarenes), and Saint Brandon's Shoals east to Philippines and New Guinea. Marine.

Material: AMNH 250627 (1).

Yongeichthys nebulosus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Shadow goby; tabololo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1867:415-417) as *Gobius auchenotaenia*; subsequently reported by Bleeker (1874: 56-57) as *G. auchenotaenia*, by Sauvage (1887: pl. 39, fig. 3; 1891a: 361) as *G. auchenotaenia*, from Antsirabe by Pellegrin (1932b: 226) as *Gobius caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 141-142, fig. 80, 144-145) as *Gobius caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) and *G. criniger*, from western and northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 242) as *G. nebulosus*, from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959: 97) as *Gobius criniger*, from Madagascar by Smith (1959b: 201) as *Acentrogobius caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837), from Mananara by Arnoult and Bauchot (1963: 224) as *Gobius criniger*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Ctenogobius nebulosus*, from Madagascar by Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 387), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 248, 259) as *Acentrogobius caninus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1837) and *Yongeichthys nebulosus*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *Acentrogobius nebulosus*.

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa east to Society Islands, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232539 (2); MNHN 1891-0680 (1); MNHN 1891-0681 (1); MNHN 1891-0682 (1); MNHN 1891-0683 (1); MNHN 1966-0939 (1); MNHN 1966-0992 (1).

Microdesmidae Regan 1912

Gunnellichthys copleyi (Smith 1951) – Copley's wormfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-1019 (1).

Gunnellichthys curiosus Dawson 1968 – Curious wormfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 121) as *Gunnellichthys curiosus*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1989-1020 (1).

Gunnellichthys monostigma Smith 1958 – Onespots wormfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 236); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Micronesia, Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Nemateleotris magnifica Fowler 1938 – Fire goby, fire dartfish; poisson de feu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands. Marine.

Parioglossus philippinus (Herre 1945) – Philippine dartfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Rennis and Hoese (1985: 182); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Wang and Winterbottom (2006: 25).

Distribution: Madagascar; India east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Northern Territory (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 261549 (1).

Ptereleotris evides (Jordan & Hubbs 1925) – Blackfin dartfish, scissortail; flèche noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 23) as *P. tricolor*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Randall and Hoese (1985: 13), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Oeno (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 270706 (2).

Ptereleotris microlepis (Bleeker 1856) – Blue gudgeon

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Schindleriidae Giltay 1934***Schindleria pietschmanni*** (Schindler 1931) – Pietschmann's infantfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Sardou (1974: 12, fig. 7).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Schindleria praematura (Schindler 1930) – Schindler's infantfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Sardou (1974: 5-9, fig. 3).

Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar and Laccadives east to Hawaiian Islands, Easter Island, Sala-y-Gomez Ridge and Nazca Ridge (southeastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia); Revillagigedo Archipelago (Mexico). Marine.

Ephippidae Bleeker 1859***Platax boersii*** Bleeker 1853 – Golden spadefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Palau, north to southern Japan, south to New Guinea; waifs reaching Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Platax orbicularis (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Batfish, angelfish; poule d'eau (French); dangira, filaopapango, fiapapandro (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42) as *Platax vespertilio*; subsequently

reported from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Platax vespertilio*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 85), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 528-529), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 187), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 105).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga; introduced into Western Atlantic waters off Florida, U.S.A. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0881 (3); MNHN 1998-1651 (1).

Platax pinnatus (Linnaeus 1758) – Dusky batfish; platax ombré à nageoires jaunes (French); dangira (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 39, fig. 32); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 225), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 529), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 104).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Solomon Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0806 (2).

Platax teira (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) (Fig. 54) – Longfin batfish; baboke (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 94) as *P. arthriticus*; subsequently reported from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 227), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 529-530), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 104).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Northern Marianas, Solomon Islands and New Caledonia, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), Norfolk Island, New Zealand (vagrant); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0963 (5); USNM 171082 (1); USNM 300617 (1).

Tripteron orbis (Playfair in Playfair & Günther 1867) – African spadefish; disque africain (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 40-41); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 95).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Pakistan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1900-0051 (1).

Scatophagidae Gill 1883

Scatophagus tetracanthus (Lacepède 1802) – Scatty; hinta (Malagasy, western Madagascar), hintana (Malagasy, eastern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 145) as *S. fasciatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Playfair (1868: 10), from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 94) as *Cacodoxus tetracanthus*, from Sambirano River by Pellegrin (1932b: 226), from Ranobe River by Pellegrin (1932c: 293), from Madagascar by Pellegrin (1933: 106-107), from western and eastern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 22-23, fig. 16), from Madagascar by Arnoult (1959b: 64-65, pl. 11, fig. 3), from western Madagascar by Thérézien (1964: 40), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 137), by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 496, fig. 9), and by Catala (1977: 27-28, fig. 16), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244), from Madagascar



Figure 54. Ehippidae, *Platax teira* (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

by Arnoult in Daget et al. (1986: 341), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Papua New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88138 (1); AMNH 245676 (5); MNHN 1966-0820 (2); MNHN 1966-1076 (3); MNHN 1966-1077 (1); MNHN 1966-1078 (1); MNHN 1966-1079 (10).

Siganidae Richardson 1837

Siganus argenteus (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Streamlined spinefoot; sigan vermiculé (French); amboramasaka, hinta (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42) as *S. rostratus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 108), from northwestern Madagascar by Woodland (1990: 41, 42), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 530), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 105), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249443 (1); MNHN 1998-1665 (1).

Siganus laqueus Bonde 1934 (Fig. 55) – Star-spotted rabbitfish, brownspotted spinefoot; sigan marguerite (French); henjibato (Malagasy), keleohy, amboramasake (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Woodland (1990: 80) as *S. stellatus laqueus*; also reported from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 184) as *Teuthis guttata* (non Bloch 1787), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 260-261, fig. 170) as *Siganus stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *S. stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) and *S. chrysospilos* (non Bleeker 1852), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *S. stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Bauchot & Bianchi (1984: 108), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 531) as *S. stellatus laqueus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122) as *S. stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *S. stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 105), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *S. stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Singapore. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232551 (2); MNHN 1992-1272 (11); MNHN 1996-1486 (1); MNHN 1999-0072 (1); MNHN 2005-1224 (1); USNM 235297 (1).

Siganus luridus (Rüppell [ex Ehrenberg] 1829) – Squaretail rabbitfish; sigan marguerite (French); moramasake, hinta (Malagasy, Nosy Be), amboramasake (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 35, fig. 7; 1891a: 288-289) as *Teuthis abhortani*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 185) as *Teuthis abhorlani* [sic], from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 530-531), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 105), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa to Aldabra, Comoros and Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius (western Mascarenes); Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0981 (3).

Siganus sutor (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) – Shoemaker spinefoot; sigan cordonnier (French); amboramasaka, hinta, henjy, fiamalandy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 108); previously reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203) as *Teuthis oramin* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Antsiranana, Mahambo, Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *Teuthis oramin* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 259, fig. 169) as *Siganus oramin* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Siganus oramin* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Toliara by Vivien



Figure 55. Siganiidae, *Siganus laqueus* Bonde 1934, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

(1974: 429) as *Siganus oramin* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Woodland in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 825), from Nosy Be by Woodland (1990: 50, 51), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramananarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 532-533), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 106), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Chagos Archipelago east to Andaman Sea and Bali (Indonesia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-1083 (2); MNHN 1992-1273 (9); USNM 235307 (7); USNM 235309 (8); USNM 307912 (3).

Zanclidae Bleeker 1876

Zanclus cornutus (Linnaeus 1758) – Moorish idol; cocher blanc (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 141); subsequently reported from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 186), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 33-34), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *Z. canescens* and *Z. cornutus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 533-534) as *Z. canescens*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *Z. canescens*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 106), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mexico and Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Kermadec islands, and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243178 (1); AMNH 243179 (1); MNHN 1887-0924 (1); MNHN 1992-0867 (2); MNHN 1996-1484 (1).

Acanthuridae Bonaparte 1835

Remarks: A record of *Acronurus anginosus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 97) is based on an unidentifiable acanthurid larva. A record of *Naso caeruleacauda* Randall 1994 from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), needs verification.

Acanthurus blochii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835 – Tailring surgeonfish; chirurgien à queue rayée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 535), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 106).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249441 (1); MNHN 1992-0876 (1).

Acanthurus dussumieri Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835 – Eyestripe surgeonfish; chirurgien de Dussumier (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 535-536), based on USNM material from Toliara; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 106), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Line islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Rowley Shoals (Western Australia), Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307539 (1).

Acanthurus leucosternon Bennett 1833 – Powder-blue surgeonfish; chirurgien poudré (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 536-537), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 106), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Cocos-Keeling Islands, Christmas Island and western Indonesia. Marine.

Acanthurus lineatus (Linnaeus 1758) – Lined surgeonfish; chirurgien à lignes bleues (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 105), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 537), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 106), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307561 (1).

Acanthurus mata (Cuvier 1829) – Elongate surgeonfish; chirurgien élégant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *A. bleekeri*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 534) as *A. bleekeri*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 107).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Acanthurus nigricauda Duncker & Mohr 1929 – Epaulette surgeonfish; chirurgien à queue blanche (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 538); also reported from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *A. gahm* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *A. nigricans* (non Linnaeus 1758), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122) as *A. nigricaudus*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 107), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0875 (1).

Acanthurus nigrofuscus (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Dusky surgeonfish; chirurgien brun (French); angy (Malagasy, Nosy Be, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 97) as *Rhombotides matoïdes*; subsequently reported from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *A. lineolatus*, from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 184), from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 184) as *A. matoïdes*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 250, fig. 161) as *A. lineolatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *A. elongatus* (non Lacepède 1802), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *A. elongatus* (non Lacepède 1802), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 539-540), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 107), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88150 (1); AMNH 249091 (1); AMNH 249092 (2); AMNH 249093 (1); AMNH 249440 (1); MNHN 1992-0873 (1); USNM 430148 (2).

Acanthurus polyzona (Bleeker 1868) – Black-barred surgeonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 540-541); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (2002: 53), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 107).

Distribution: Mayotte (Comoros), Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues (Mascarenes). Marine.

Acanthurus tennentii Günther 1861 – Lieutenant surgeonfish, doubleband surgeonfish; chirurgien fer à cheval (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *A. tennentii*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 541), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122) as *A. tennentii*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *A. tennentii*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 107), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Sri Lanka, Andaman Sea and western Indonesia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1671 (1); MNHN 1998-1674 (2); MNHN 1998-1675 (1); MNHN 2004-0010 (1).

Acanthurus thompsoni (Fowler 1923) – Thompson's surgeonfish; chirurgien chocolat (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Ducie (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Acanthurus triostegus (Linnaeus 1758) – Convict surgeonfish; chirurgien bagnard (French); riadriaka, andrama (Malagasy), andarama (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana, Mahambo and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 227); subsequently reported from Soalara by Angot (1950c: 184), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 252, fig. 163), from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1963a: 82, pl. 1 D), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 106), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 541) as *A. triostegus triostegus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *A. triostegus triostegus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 107), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mexico and Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Kermadec Islands, Rapa and Ducie (Pitcairn Group). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88115 (7); MNHN 1998-1670 (2); MNHN 1998-1673 (2); MNHN 2004-0009 (3); USNM 301502 (2); USNM 307538 (1); USNM 307540 (2).

Acanthurus xanthopterus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835 – Yellowfin surgeonfish; chirurgien aile jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 250-251, fig. 162) as *A. fuliginosus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 226) as *A. fuliginosus*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 107), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 543-544), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 108), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251500 (1); MNHN 1998-1677 (1).

Ctenochaetus binotatus Randall 1955 – Twospot surgeonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Toliara by



Figure 56. R Acanthuridae, *Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus* Randall & Clements 2001, Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Ramahatratra (2014: 39).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Tonga and Rapa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 249438 (1); AMNH 249439 (1).

Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus Randall & Clements 2001 (Fig. 56) – Blue-lipped bristletooth

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: Madagascar; South China Sea east to Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Ctenochaetus striatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Striated surgeonfish; chirurgien strié (French); riadriaka, andrama (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Acanthurus ctenodon*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42) as *Ctenochaetes striatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 106), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 108), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249113 (1); MNHN 1965-0436 (1); MNHN 1992-0926 (1); USNM 307537 (1).

Ctenochaetus truncatus Randall & Clements, 2001 – Goldring bridletooth

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 108); previously reported by Bleeker (1874: 96) as *Acanthurus strigosus* (non Bennett 1828), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *C. strigosus* (non Bennett 1828), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1) as *C. flavicauda* (non Fowler 1938), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 39) as *C. strigosus* (non Bennett 1828).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea, Christmas Island, Cocos Keeling Islands and western Indonesia. Marine.

Naso annulatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) – Whitemargin unicornfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and Tonga; also at Clipperton Island in eastern Pacific. Marine.

Naso brachycentron (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) – Humpback unicornfish; nason bossu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1961a: 99); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), as *N. rigoletto*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar, western Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Naso brevirostris (Cuvier 1829) – Spotted unicornfish, palefin unicornfish; nason à rostre court (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 546), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 108).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Galápagos Archipelago (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Naso elegans (Rüppell 1829) – Indian Ocean orangespine unicornfish, elegant unicornfish; nason bariolé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *Cyphomycter eoume* (non Lesson 1831) and *N. lituratus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 107) as *N. lituratus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 547) as *N. lituratus* (non Forster in Bloch & Schneider 1801), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 122), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 108), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 38) as *N. lituratus* (non Forster in Bloch and Schneider 1801).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Seychelles, Madagascar and western

Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea and western Indonesia, but excluding the northwestern Indian Ocean. Marine.
Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0131 (1).

Naso hexacanthus (Bleeker 1855) – Sleek unicornfish; nason lisse (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Ducie (Pitcairn Group), north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia; Clipperton Island in eastern Pacific. Marine.

Naso tuberosus Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Humpnose unicornfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *Cyphomycter tuberosus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 548), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 109).

Distribution: East Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar, Saint Brandon's Shoals, and Mascarenes. Marine.

Naso unicornis (Forsskål in Niebuhr 1775) – Bluespine unicornfish; nason à épérons bleus (French); fiandandroka (Malagasy), fiantsifa (Malagasy, Nosy Be and Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 203); subsequently reported from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 227) as *Naseus unicornis*, from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 184) as *Naseus unicornis*, from Nosy Iranja and southwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 256, fig. 167), by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *Naseus unicornis*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 106), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 549-550), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 109), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Zealand and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250621 (1); AMNH 251491 (1); MNHN 1966-0868 (1).

Naso vlamingii (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) – Bignose unicornfish; nason zébré (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *N. vlamingi*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 109) as *N. vlamingi*.

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Line Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Australia) and New Caledonia; waifs reaching Galápagos Islands (eastern Pacific). Marine.

Paracanthurus hepatus (Linnaeus 1766) – Palette surgeonfish; chirugien bleu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *P. theuthis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 550-551), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 109), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall and Line

islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Australia), New Caledonia and Samoa; waifs reaching Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0869 (1).

Zebrasoma desjardini (Bennett 1836) – India sail-fin surgeonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123); subsequently reported from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to western Sumatra (Indonesia) and Christmas Island. Marine.

Zebrasoma gemmatum (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1835) – Gem surgeonfish, spotted tang; acanthure à pierreries (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Randall in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 817); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Lieske and Myers (1994: 124), from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 217; 2001: 217), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 551), from Madagascar by Randall (2002: 108), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 109).

Distribution: East and South Africa east to Madagascar and Mascarenes (Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues). Marine.

Zebrasoma scopas (Cuvier 1829) – Brushtail tang, twotone tang; chirurgien à broches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 97) as *Harpurus Rüppelli*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Fowler (1923: 42) as *Z. flavescens* (non Bennett 1828), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227) as *Z. flavescens* (non Bennett 1828), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 551-553), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 110), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa and Pitcairn. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249114 (2); AMNH 249437 (1); MNHN 1992-0925 (1); USNM 171037 (1).

Zebrasoma velifer (Bloch 1795) – Desjardin's sailfin tang; chirurgien à voile (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *Acanthurus velifer*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 227), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 107), as *Z. veliferum*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *Z. veliferum*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 553-554), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 110), from Toliara by Ramahatratra (2014: 37) as *Z. veliferum*, and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia), New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251512 (1); AMNH 251513 (1); MNHN 1992-0924 (1); MNHN 1996-1485 (1); MNHN 1998-1669 (1); MNHN 1998-1672 (1); MNHN 1998-1676 (1); MNHN 1998-1678 (2).

Sphyraenidae Rafinesque 1815

Sphyraena acutipinnis Day 1876 – Sharp-fin barracuda

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 110).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Madagascar east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307873 (5).

Sphyraena africana Gilchrist & Thompson 1909 – Sharpfin barracuda

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Daget (1986: 350); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Daget in Daget et al. (1986: 350), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258).

Distribution: East Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0925 (1); MNHN 2004-1192 (1); MNHN 2004-1193 (1); MNHN 2004-1194 (1); MNHN 2004-1195 (1).

Remarks: This species was recorded from the region by Kiener (1966) as *Sphyraena japonica* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829); it was subsequently reported by authors as *S. acutipinnis* (non Day 1876).

Sphyraena barracuda (Catesby [ex Edwards] 1771) – Great barracuda; barracuda (French); jano, ramanjonona, tsoiky, aloalo (Malagasy), aloalo (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181) as *S. agam* and *S. commersonii*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Nunes-Ruivo and Fourmanoir (1956: 72) as *S. commersonii*, from Madagascar by Smith (1956c: 41) as *Agrioposphyraena barracuda*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 74, fig. 55), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Agrioposphyraena barracuda*, from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 99), from Madagascar by Daget in Daget et al. (1986: 350), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *S. barracuda*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 555), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 258), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 110), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 12).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific (waifs reaching Galapagos Archipelago). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0978 (4); MNHN 2005-1181 (1).

Sphyraena flavicauda Rüppell 1838 – Yellowtail barracuda

Status at Madagascar: First record from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Williams (1959: 101), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Sphyraenella flavicauda*, from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Red Sea and East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0979 (2); MNHN 1992-1019 (2).

Sphyraena forsteri Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Forster's barracuda; bécune de Forster (French); jano, ramanjonona, tseraka, tsoiky, aloalo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 75, pl. 3B); subsequently reported from

Nosy Be by Arnoult & Fourmanoir (1967: 136), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 99).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0878 (2).

Sphyraena jello Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Banded barracuda; barracuda jello (French); jano, ramanjonona, tsoiky, aloalo (Malagasy), mandreandovoke (Malagasy, Soalara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 224); subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 75), from Madagascar by Williams (1959: 120), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 99), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 556), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Fiji and Tonga, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0824 (2).

Sphyraena obtusata Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 – Obtuse barracuda; becune obtuse (French); jano, ramanjonona, tsoiky, aloalo (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 411-412) as *Sphyroena obtusata*; subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 181), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 100), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 556-557), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 110).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to southern Japan and Korea, south to Lord Howe Islands and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0823 (5).

Sphyraena pinguis Günther 1874 – Red barracuda

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 136) as *Sphyraena chrysotaenia*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 235) as *Sphyraenella chrysotaenia*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Japan, south to South Australia; immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249423 (1); AMNH 249424 (1); MNHN 1966-0823 (3).

Remarks: Synonymy and general distribution range following Doiuchi and Nakabo (2005: 143-148).

Sphyraena putnamae Jordan & Seale 1905 – Sawtooth barracuda; becune chevronnée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar in original description of *Sphyraena bleekeri* by Williams (1959: 125).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Fiji and Tuvalu, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251503 (1); MNHN 1966-0878 (2).

Sphyraena qenie Klunzinger 1870 – Blackfin barracuda; becune à queue noire (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 7) as *Sphyraena qenie*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Mexico and Ecuador (eastern Pacific), Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, north to Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga, New Zealand and Rapa. Marine.

Gempylidae Gill 1862

Gempylus serpens Cuvier 1829 – Snake mackerel; escolier serpent (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Radama Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 10); subsequently reported from northern Madagascar by Parin and Becker (1972: 153), and from Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 28).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum (Smith 1843) – Escolar; escolier noir (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 30).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Nealotus tripes Johnson 1865 – Black snake mackerel; escolier reptile (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 31).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Neopinnula orientalis (Gilchrist & Bonde 1924) – Sackfish; escolier oriental (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 34); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 457).

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0343 (3); MNHN 1998-0898 (1); MNHN 1998-0899 (1); MNHN 1998-0900 (1).

Promethichthys prometheus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832) – Roudi escolar; escolier clair (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 219, fig. 150).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0907 (1); MNHN 1998-0908 (1); MNHN 2014-1520 (4); MNHN 2014-1580 (1); MNHN 2014-1715 (1).

Rexea bengalensis (Alcock 1894) – Bengal escolar; escolier bengalais (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 46).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0858 (1); MNHN 1998-0901 (1); MNHN 1998-0902 (1); MNHN 1998-0903 (1); MNHN 1998-0904 (1); MNHN 1998-0905 (1); MNHN 1998-0906 (1).

Rexea prometheoides (Bleeker 1856) – Royal escolar; escolier royal (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Fiji and Tuvalu, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0344 (6).

Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco 1833 – Oilfish; rouvet (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 218); subsequently reported from Antsiranana by Forster et al. (1970: 387-388), and from northwestern Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 53).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Trichiuridae Rafinesque 1810

Benthodesmus elongatus (Clarke 1879) – Elongate frostfish; poisson sabre long (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 74).

Distribution: Circumglobal in the Southern Hemisphere. Marine.

Benthodesmus tuckeri (Clarke 1879) – Tucker's frostfish; poisson sabre ruban (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from southwestern Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 83).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to New Guinea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Lepidopus caudatus (Euphrasen 1788) – Silver scabbardfish; sabre argenté (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-1182 (1); MNHN 2004-196 (4).

Trichiurus lepturus Linnaeus 1758 – Largehead hairtail; poisson sabre commun (French); dandezo (Malagasy, Lovokampy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Lovokampy by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Trichurus haumela*; subsequently reported from off Toliara by Aboussouan (1966: 167), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 109), from Madagascar by Nakamura and Parin (1993: 106), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 559-560).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88128 (1); AMNH 232490 (1); AMNH 243081 (3); MNHN 1966-0828 (3); MNHN 1988-1514 (1); MNHN 1988-1515 (1); USNM 307695 (2).

Scombridae Rafinesque 1815

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832) – Wahoo; thazard-bâtard (French); lamatra (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 226-227, fig. 151 bis) as *Cybium Solandri*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 25), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 109), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 562), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 111).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Allothunnus fallai Serventy 1948 – Slender tuna; thon élégant (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 27).

Distribution: Circumglobal in temperate seas of the Southern Hemisphere. Marine.

Auxis thazard (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1800) – Frigate tuna; thazard (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Collette and Aadland (1996: 433) as *A. thazard thazard*;

subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 563) as *A. thazard thazard*, and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 111).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307773 (1); USNM 307774 (1); USNM 307775 (1).

Euthynnus affinis (Cantor 1850) – Eastern little tuna; thonine orientale (French); angoa, angoho, lamatra, dodrany, belonary, vohy (Malagasy), sabonto (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 33); also reported from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Thynnus thunnina* (non Cuvier 1829), from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 222-223) as *E. alletteratus* (non Rafinesque 1810), by Crosnier and Fourmanoir (1961: 1) as *E. alletteratus* (non Rafinesque 1810), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *E. alleteratus* (non Rafinesque 1810), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 109), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 563), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 112).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249469 (2); MNHN 1999-0140 (1).

Gymnosarda unicolor (Rüppell 1836) – Dogtooth tuna; bonite à gros yeux (French); lamatra (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 224, pl. 14B) as *G. nuda*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Crosnier and Fourmanoir (1961: 1) as *Gymnosarda nuda*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *Gymnosarda nuda*, from off northwestern Madagascar by Collette and Chao (1975: 595, 614), from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 41), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 110), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus 1758) – Skipjack tuna; bonite à ventre rayé (French); lamatra (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Androka by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Thynnus pelamys*; subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 223, pl. 14A) as *Euthynnus pelamis*, by Crosnier and Fourmanoir (1961: 1), from off northern Madagascar by Conand and Richards (1982: 327, fig. 2), from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 43), and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 110).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Rastrelliger kanagurta (Cuvier 1816) – Indian mackerel; macquereau des Indes (French); lamatra, karapaka, marotaolana, mahaloky, sambonto (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description of *Scomber delphinalis* by Cuvier [ex Commerson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes (1832: 53-54); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 146) as *S. delphinalis*, from Madagascar by Günther (1860: 356) and Bleeker (1874: 100) as *S. delphinalis*, from Nosy Be, Besalampy and Morondava by Fourmanoir (1957: 221-222, fig. 151) as *R. brachysoma* (non Bleeker 1851), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244), from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 49), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 110), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999:

564-565), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 112).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 231385 (1); AMNH 232520 (1); AMNH 243089 (1); MNHN 1992-0985 (1); USNM 199727 (1); USNM 307272 (3); USNM 307289 (1).

Sarda orientalis (Temminck & Schlegel 1844) – Striped bonito; bonite oriental (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 565); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 112).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Revillagigedo Archipelago and Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307759 (2); USNM 307776 (1); USNM 307993 (1).

Scomber colias (Gmelin 1789) – Atlantic chub mackerel; maquereau espagnol (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 12) as *S. japonicus* (non Houttuyn 1782).

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Atlantic, and southwestern Indian Ocean from South Africa to southern Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 249070 (1); MNHN A-5313 (3); MNHN A-5314 (4); MNHN 2004-0093 (2); USNM 307269 (17).

Scomberomorus commerson (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1800) – Narrow-banded king mackerel; thazard rayé (French); lamatra angoa, angoho, ango, talafeta (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Cybium Commersoni*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Cybium Commersonii* and *C. guttatum* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801), from Katsepy and Mahajanga by Fourmanoir (1957: 225-226, pl. 14C) as *Cybium Commersoni*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 139) as *S. commersoni*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *S. commersoni*, from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 63), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 111), from Madagascar by Collette and Russo (1985: 621), from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 565-566), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 112).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Palau and Fiji, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0876 (6); USNM 298339 (1); USNM 307770 (1); USNM 307771 (1); USNM 307772 (1).

Scomberomorus plurilineatus Fourmanoir 1966 (Fig. 57) – Kanadi kingfish; thazard kanadi (French); tefo (Malagasy)

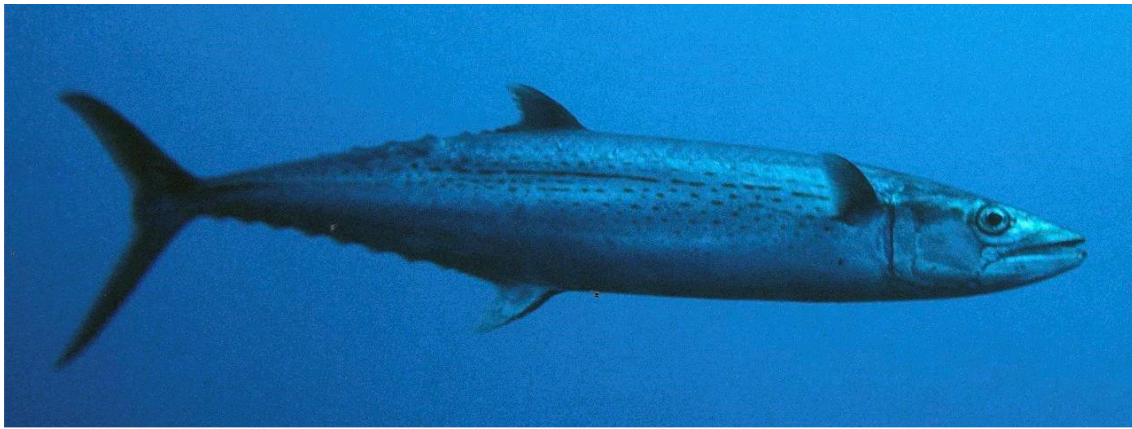


Figure 57. Scombridae, *Scomberomorus plurilineatus* Fourmanoir 1966, Nosy Be (A. Diringer).

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 73); also reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 227) as *Cybium leopardus* (non Shaw 1803), and from Madagascar by Williams (1960: 186) as *Scomberomorus lineolatus* (non Cuvier 1829); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234) as *S. leopardus* (non Shaw 1803); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 111), from Madagascar by Collette and Russo (1985: 641), from Madagascar by Collette in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 836), and from Toliara by Laroche and Ramanarivo (1995: 196).

Distribution: East and South Africa east to Seychelles and Madagascar. Marine.

Material: AMNH 249069 (1).

Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre 1788) – Albacore; germon (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Crosnier and Fourmanoir (1961: 1) as *Germo alalunga*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 81).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre 1788) – Yellowfin tuna; albacore (French); lamatra (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Nosy Lava and Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 227-228) as *Germo albacora*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Crosnier and Fourmanoir (1961: 1) as *Neothunnus macropterus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *Germo albacora*, from off northern Madagascar by Conand and Richards (1982: 330, fig. 4), from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 84), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 111), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 566), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 112); also reported from Nosy Be by Angot (1950c: 186) as *Thynnus thynnus* (non Linnaeus 1758).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 270492 (1).

Thunnus obesus (Lowe 1839) – Bigeye tuna; thon obèse (French); lamatra (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Crosnier and Fourmanoir (1961: 1) as *Parathunnus sibi*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Collette and Nauen (1983: 89), and by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 112).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Xiphiidae Rafinesque 1815

Xiphias gladius Linnaeus 1758 – Swordfish; espadon (French); kimborny, kimborimboritratra (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from eastern Madagascar by Nakamura (1983: 275); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 112), and from Madagascar by Nakamura (1985: 49).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Istiophoridae Rafinesque 1815

Istiopax indica (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832) – Black marlin; makaire noir (French); kimborny, kimborimboritratra (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 12) as *I. indicus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 113) as *I. indicus*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw 1792) – Sailfish; voilier (French)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Scomber gladius* by Bloch [ex Banks] (1793: 83); subsequently reported from Madagascar in original description of *Istiophorus gladifer* by Lacepède [ex Banks] (1801: 374, 375-378), from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 187) as *Histiophorus orientalis*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 220) as *Histiophorus gladius*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *Istiophorus gladius*, from northern and western Madagascar by Nakamura (1983: 285), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 112), and from Madagascar by Nakamura (1985: 25).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Kajikia audax (Philippi 1887) – Striped marlin; marlin rayé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nakamura (1985: 41) as *Tetrapturus audax*.

Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific, straying into southeastern Atlantic. Marine.

Makaira indica (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832) – Black marlin; makaire noir (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nakamura (1985: 28); previously reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 220-221, pl. 13D) as *M. Herschellii* non Gray 1838), from off northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 12) as *M. nigricans* (non Lacepède 1802), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 561).

Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific, straying into eastern Atlantic. Marine.

Makaira mazara (Jordan & Snyder 1901) – Indo-Pacific blue marlin; makaire bleu indo-pacifique (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nakamura (1985: 31).

Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific. Marine.

Tetrapturus angustirostris Tanaka 1915 – Shortbill spearfish; makaire à rostre court (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Nakamura (1985: 39).

Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific, straying into southeastern Atlantic. Marine.

Nomeidae Günther 1860

Nomeus gronovii (Gmelin 1789) – Man-of-war fish; dérivant des physalies (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Parin and Piotrovsky (2004: S50).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Psenes cyanophrys Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833 – Freckled driftfish; angiky (Malagasy, Sakalava)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Madagascar in original description of *Psenes fuscus* by Guichenot (1866: 138-139); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 94) as *P. fuscus*, from eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1887: pl. 31, fig. 1; 1891a: 334-335) as *P. javanicus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 234), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 567-568).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-4163 (3 syntypes of *Psenes fuscus* Guichenot 1866); MNHN 1992-1013 (100).

Ariommatidae Haedrich 1967

Ariomma indicum (Day 1871) – Indian driftfish; ariomme indienne (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 95, fig. 8) as *Psenes indicus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Parin and Piotrovsky (2004: S55).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 232493 (1); MNHN 2004-0024 (6).

Anabantidae Bonaparte 1831

Microctenopoma ansorgii (Boulenger 1912) – Ornate ctenopoma

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced in 1970-1980) by Elouard (2001: 260) as *Ctenopoma ansorgii*.

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from western central Africa. Freshwater.

Material: AMNH 88000 (1); AMNH 88003 (2); AMNH 233646 (8).

Osphronemidae Hoeven 1832

Macropodus opercularis (Linnaeus 1758) – Paradisefish

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced), by Arnoult (1959b: 83, pl. 16, fig. 1), and by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in southern China, Taiwan and northern Vietnam. Freshwater.

Osphronemus goramy Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1801 – Giant gourami; gourami (French); laobazaha (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced since 1857) by Pellegrin (1908: 52) as *Osphromenus olfax*, by Pellegrin (1914a: 112) as *Osphromenus gourami*, by Pellegrin (1933: 201-203), by Arnoult (1959b: 81-83, pl. 16, fig. 2), by Kiener and Richard-Vindard (1972: 496, fig. 10), and by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in northwestern Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Indochina. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 11702 (1); AMNH 97043 (1); MNHN 1913-0354-0355 (2).

Channidae Fowler 1934

Channa maculata (Lacepède 1801) – Blotched snakehead

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced) by Courtenay et al. (2004: 4).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally in southern China and northern Vietnam; introduced elsewhere. Freshwater.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88004 (2); AMNH 88006 (1); AMNH 97041 (3); AMNH 97367 SW (1 C&S); AMNH 231379 (9).

Channa striata (Bloch 1793) – Striped snakehead; tête de serpent strié (French)

Status at Madagascar: Reported from Madagascar (introduced in 1970-1980) by Elouard (2001: 260).

Distribution: Introduced in Madagascar. Originally from Pakistan to China, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Freshwater.

Caproidae Bonaparte 1835

Antigonia capros Lowe 1843 – Deepbody boarfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern Madagascar by Parin and Borodulina (1986: 155).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, except for eastern Pacific Ocean. Marine.

Antigonia rubescens (Günther 1860) – Indo-Pacific boarfish; sanglier indo-pacifique (French)

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Toliara, and from off southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar, Réunion (western Mascarenes) and India east to Hawaiian Ridge, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-0819 (1); MNHN 1998-0820 (1); MNHN 1998-0821 (1); MNHN 1998-0822 (1); MNHN 1998-0823 (1); MNHN 1998-0824 (1); MNHN 1998-0825 (1); MNHN 1998-0826 (1); MNHN 1998-0827 (1).

Antigonia undulata Parin & Borodulina 2005 – Undulated boarfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Parin and Borodulina (2005: 450 [419]); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 452).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarene Ridge. Marine.

Madagascar material: IOM 2594 (4 paratypes); USNM 307979 (4).

Remarks: This species was formerly identified in collections as *Antigonia indica* (non Parin & Borodulina 1986).

Psettodidae Regan 1910

Psettodes erumei (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Indian spiny turbot; turbot epineux indien (French); tsimananila, lamilamy (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 42, fig. 34); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 141), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 113), from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989b: 389), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 354), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 569).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Perth (Western Australia) and Queensland (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88129 (1); AMNH 232549 (1); AMNH 233925 (1); MNHN 1966-0812 (2); MNHN 2014-1641 (1); USNM 320710 (1).

Citharidae Buen 1935

Citharoides macrolepis (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Twospot largescale flounder; feuille double tache (French); lamilamy, tsianila (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 113) as *Paracitharus macrolepis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989b: 389) as *P. macrolepis*.

Distribution: Off southeastern Africa and Madagascar; Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0658 (2); MNHN 2014-1196 (1); MNHN 2014-1537 (9); MNHN 2014-1616 (1); MNHN 2014-1669 (1); MNHN 2014-1680 (1); MNHN 2014-2084 (1); USNM 308017 (4).

Paralichthyidae Regan 1910

Pseudorhombus arsius (Hamilton 1822) – Largetooth flounder, rite dentu (French); pipapipa, tokomaso, sarilela, tsimananila, lamilamy, tsianila, tsimanagila (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 473) as *P. russelii*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be and Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Pseudorhombus Russellii*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 141), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 114), from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 429), from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989b: 389-390), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia). Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0814 (4); MNHN 1999-2059 (1).

Pleuronectidae Rafinesque 1815

Poecilopsetta colorata Günther 1880 – Coloured righteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; India east to Philippines. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-2052 (1).

Poecilopsetta natalensis Norman 1931 – African righteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro et al. (1988: 322-324); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 572), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 114).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Maldives, questionably Taiwan (western North Pacific). Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66552 (4); MNHN 1986-0639 (1); MNHN 1986-0640 (1); MNHN 1986-0641 (1); MNHN 1986-0647 (1); MNHN 1986-0649 (1); MNHN 1988-0349 (4); MNHN 2014-1106 (5); MNHN 2014-1279 (3); MNHN 2014-1587 (1); MNHN 2014-1657 (1); MNHN 2014-1667 (1); MNHN 2014-1923 (1); USNM 307295 (8).

Poecilopsetta vaynei Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1988 – Vayne's righteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) in original description by Quéro et al. (1988: 326-328, fig. 3).

Distribution: Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0653 (holotype).

Bothidae Smitt 1892

Arnoglossus macrolophus Alcock 1889 – Large-crested lefteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 8).

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1160 (3); MNHN 2014-1690 (3); MNHN 2014-2009 (1); MNHN 2014-2149 (4).

Arnoglossus sayaensis Amaoka & Imamura 1990 – Saya de Malha lefteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Madagascar; Saya de Malha Bank. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1625 (1).

Asterorhombus intermedius (Bleeker 1865) – Intermediate flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Hensley (2005: 456).

Distribution: Red Sea, Seychelles, Madagascar and Maldives east to Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 52648 (19); SAIAB 52651 (1).

Bothus mancus (Broussonet 1782) – Flowery flounder, peacock flounder; rombue tropicale (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 570-571), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 114), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Mexico, north to Ryukyu, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Rapa and Ducie (Pitcairn Group). Marine.

Bothus myriaster (Temminck & Schlegel 1846) – Indo-Pacific oval flounder; rombou ovale (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 85); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 571).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Rodrigues (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Bothus pantherinus (Rüppell 1830) – Leopard flounder; rombou léopard (French); pipapipa, tokomaso, sarilela, tsimananila, lamilamy, tsianila (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1862: 436) as *Rhomboidichthys pantherinus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Chabanaud (1939: 9), from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 44), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 113), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 571), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 114), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian,

Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1999-0411 (1); MNHN 1999-2051 (1); MNHN 2000-1090 (3).

Chascanopsetta lugubris Alcock 1894 – Pelican flounder; rombou pélican (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northern and southwestern Madagascar by Bruun (1937: 130, fig. 2); subsequently reported from off southwestern Madagascar by Nielsen (1961: 221, fig. 1) as *C. ?galathea*.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-1043 (1).

Crossorhombus valderostratus (Alcock 1890) – Broadbrow flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 43, fig. 35) as *Engyprosopon valde-rostratus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 141) as *Engyprosopon valde-rostratus*.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0778 (3); MNHN 2014-1705 (4).

Engyprosopon grandisquama (Temminck & Schlegel 1846) – Largescale flounder; perpeire à grandes écailles (French); pipapipa, tokomaso, sarilela, tsimananila, lamilamy, tsianila, tsimanagila (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 8); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 243) as *Arnoglossus poecilurus*, and from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 114) as *E. grandisquamis*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1261 (1); MNHN 2014-1925 (1).

Engyprosopon macrolepis (Regan 1908) – Largescale dwarf flounder

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar and Saint Brandon's Shoals east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1213 (1); MNHN 2014-1228 (1); MNHN 2014-1687 (2).

Engyprosopon maldivensis (Regan 1908) – Olive wide-eyed flounder

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: Red Sea, Madagascar and Maldives east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Western Australia and Chesterfield Islands (New Caledonia). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1270 (1).

Engyprosopon mozambiquensis Hensley 2003 – Mozambique flounder

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Kombe in original description by Hensley (2003: 834-835, fig. 1).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines. Marine.

Madagascar material: SAIAB 52820 (1 paratype).

Engyprosopon natalensis Regan 1920 – Natal flounder

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1293 (6); MNHN 2014-1298 (1).

Laeops nigromaculatus (Bonde 1922) – Black-spotted flounder

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique to Madagascar; southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1660 (1).

Neolaeops microphthalmus (Bonde 1922) – Crosseyed flounder

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251464 (5); MNHN 2014-1832 (1).

Taeniopsetta ocellata (Günther 1880) – Indo-Pacific ocellated flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989b: 390).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar; Philippines and China north to southern Japan, south to New Guinea and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-1042 (2).

Samaridae Jordan & Goss 1889*Samaris cristatus* Gray 1831 – Cockatoo righteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mitsio Islands by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 8).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and to Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2014-1982 (1).

Samaris costae Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1989 – Costa's righteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from southeastern Madagascar in original description by Quéro et al. (1989: 105).

Distribution: Madagascar to Réunion (western Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1986-0656 (1 paratype).

**Samariscus desoutterae* Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1989 – Desoutter's tongue flatfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description by Quéro et al. (1989: 110-112, fig. 4).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0368 (holotype); MNHN 1984-0369 (1 paratype); MNHN 2014-1668 (1).

Samariscus nielseni Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1989 – Nielsen's tongue flatfish

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off western Madagascar in original description by Quéro et al. (1989: 108-110, figs. 2-3).

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar; Papua New Guinea to Solomon Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1984-0367 (holotype).

Samariscus triocellatus Woods in Gosline & Brock 1960 – Three-spot righteye flounder

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Izu Islands (Japan), south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, and Tonga. Marine.

Soleidae Bonaparte 1833

Aesopia cornuta Kaup 1858 – Unicorn sole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 85-86, fig. 3) as *Coryohaesopia cornuta*, an; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Quéro and Desoutter (1990: 105-106).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Western Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0422 (5).

Aseraggodes cyaneus (Alcock 1890) – Blue sole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro and Desoutter (1990: 106-107).

Distribution: Madagascar and Gulf of Aden east to India; Indonesia to Philippines. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0420 (2).

**Bathysolea lagarderae* Quéro & Desoutter 1990 – Lagarder's sole

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from off northwestern Madagascar in original description by Quéro and Desoutter (1990: 107-109, fig. 1).

Distribution: Endemic to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0415 (holotype); MNHN 1988-0416 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1988-0417 (2 paratypes); MNHN 1988-0418 (1 paratype); MNHN 1988-0419 (1 paratype).

Brachirus orientalis (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Oriental sole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 431) as *Synaptura orientalis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *Synaptura orientalis*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 360) as *Euryglossa orientalis*, and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *S. orientalis*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Sri Lanka. Marine.

Microchirus ocellatus (Linnaeus 1758) – Foureyed sole; sole ocellée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro and Desoutter (1990: 109-110).

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara, eastern Atlantic: Spain to Sierra Leone; southwestern Indian Ocean: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0421 (2).

Pardachirus marmoratus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] 1802) – Finless sole; sole de lait (French); lamilamy, loditrovy, tsianila, lenalomby (Malagasy), lamilamy (Malagasy, Toliara), henalaza (Malagasy, eastern

Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Günther (1862: 479); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 77) as *Achirus marmoratus*, from Toliara and eastern Madagascar by Sauvage (1891a: 472-473), from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 202) as *Achirus marmoratus*, from Madagascar by Chabanaud (1939: 21), from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 161), from Nosy Be and Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 86), from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 161), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 114), from Nosy Be by Quéro and Desoutter (1990: 110-111), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 361), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 573-574), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from eastern Madagascar by Randall and Johnson (2007: 6).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Sri Lanka. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1950.9.29.1-2 (2); MNHN 1965-0223 (1); MNHN 1999-0056 (1); MNHN 1999-1933 (1).

Pardachirus morrowi (Chabanaud 1954) – Persian carpet sole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *Aseraggodes morrowi*; also reported from Nosy Be by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Achirus pavoninus* (non Lacepède 1802); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir and Crosnier (1964: 7) as *P. pavoninus* (non Lacepède 1802), from Nosy Be by Quéro and Desoutter (1990: 111), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 115) as *P. pavoninus* (non Lacepède 1802), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 250689 (3); AMNH 250696 (1); MNHN 1988-0470 (1); MNHN 1999-2050 (1).

Pegusa bleekeri (Boulenger 1898) – Indian Ocean blackhand sole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 45, fig. 37) as *Solea bleekeri*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *S. bleekeri*.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Zebrias quagga (Kaup 1858) – Fringefin zebra sole; sole quagga (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 86) as *Synaptura quagga*.

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern China, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Cynoglossidae Jordan 1888

Cynoglossus acaudatus Gilchrist 1906 – Natal tongue-fish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1961a: 85) as *Cynoglossoides ecaudatus* [sic]; subsequently reported from Baie d'Ambaro by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 391).

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1931 (1).

Cynoglossus attenuatus Gilchrist 1904 – Fourline tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from northeastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: South Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251589 (2).

Cynoglossus bilineatus (Lacepède 1802) – Fourlined tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: First record from western and northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 46, fig. 38) as *Arelia bilineata*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220) as *Arelia bilineata*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *A. bilineata*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Cynoglossus gilchristi Regan 1920 – Ripplefin tonguefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Menon (1977: 80, pl. 16 A); subsequently reported from Toliara and Mahajanga by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 391-392), from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 432) as *C. durbanensis* (non Regan 1921) and *C. gilchristi*, from Madagascar by Heemstra in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 866), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139) as *C. durbanensis* (non Regan 1921), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259) as *C. durbanensis* (non Regan 1921).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0940 (3); MNHN 1966-0941 (3); MNHN 1999-2058 (2).

Cynoglossus kopsii (Bleeker 1851) – Shortheaded tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: First record from off western Madagascar by Menon (1977: 45) as *C. kopsii*; subsequently reported from Toliara and Mahajanga by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 392), and from Madagascar by Voronina et al. (2016: 403).

Distribution: Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1932 (3); USNM 203961 (2); USNM 203962 (1).

Cynoglossus lachneri Menon 1977 – Lachner's tonguesole; langue de Lachner (French); loditrovy, fandemba, tsianila, tsimanagila (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: Recorded from Nosy Be in original description by Menon (1977: 40); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 115), from Madagascar by Heemstra in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 867), from Madagascar by Randall (1995: 364), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 575), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 115).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Pakistan. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88026 (4); MNHN 1999-2057 (1); MNHN 2000-1089 (1); USNM 171046 (1 paratype); USNM 203963 (1 paratype); USNM 307966 (2).

Cynoglossus lida (Bleeker 1851) – Roughscale tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: First record from off northwestern Madagascar by Menon (1977: 82); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 392).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251445 (1); AMNH 251476 (2); MNHN B.2665 (1); MNHN 1966-0775 (5); USNM 203932 (2); USNM 203940 (1); USNM 203966 (7); USNM 203973 (1).

Cynoglossus zanzibarensis Norman 1939 – Zanzibar tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 392).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1933 (1); MNHN 1988-1934 (2); MNHN 1988-1935 (3); USNM 203941 (3).

Paraplagusia bilineata (Bloch 1787) – Doublelined tonguesole; langue à deux lignes (French); Ioditrovny, fandemba, tsianila, tsimanagila (Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 147) as *Plagusia bilineata* and *P. marmorata*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 77) as *Paraplagusia bilineata* and *P. marmorata*, from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 43) as *Plagusia bilineata*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950c: 182) as *Plagusia marmorata*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 45), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 220), from Madagascar by Bauchot and Bianchi (1984: 115), from Madagascar by Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 433), from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 393), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 575-576), and from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes (Mauritius, Rodrigues) east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland (Australia). Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88025 (1); AMNH 88130 (2); AMNH 232548 (1); MNHN 1998-1530 (2); MNHN 2000-1088 (2).

Symphurus ocellatus Bonde 1922 – Double-spot tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 393); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 576), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 115).

Distribution: Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, East and South Africa to Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1936 (2); MNHN 1988-1937 (3); MNHN 1988-1938 (1); MNHN 1988-1939 (2).

Symphurus strictus Gilbert 1905 – Blackbelly tonguesole

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Quéro and Maugé (1989a: 393).

Distribution: East Africa to Madagascar; southern Japan; Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1940 (2).

Triacanthodidae Gill 1862***Macrorhamphosodes uradoi*** (Kamohara 1933) – Trumpetsnout

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to New Caledonia, north to southern Japan. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0342 (1).

Paratriacanthodes retrospinis Fowler 1934 – Sawspine spikefish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from southwestern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique and Madagascar; China to southern Japan; eastern Australia to New

Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-0341 (6); MNHN 2004-0174 (1).

Tydemania navigatoris Weber 1913 – Fleshy-lipped spikefish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** from Banc du Leven, and from off western Madagascar, based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0113 (11); USNM 307542 (1).

Balistidae Rafinesque 1810

Remarks: Records of *Balistes vetula* (non Linnaeus 1758) from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) and Bleeker (1874: 70), and of *Balistes armatus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148), cannot be identified.

Abalistes stellaris (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Starry triggerfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Kisimany by Fourmanoir (1961a: 101); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 115) as *A. stellatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Palau, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia); also eastern tropical Atlantic. Marine.

Abalistes stellatus (Anonymous [ex Commerson] in Lacepède 1798) – Starry triggerfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 576-577), based on USNM material from Toliara.

Distribution: Eastern tropical Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Palau, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales (Australia). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251505 (1); MNHN 1992-0579 (1); USNM 320711 (1).

Balistapus undulatus (Park 1797) – Orange-striped triggerfish; baliste ondulé (French); vontranja (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Balistes undulatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 577), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 115), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Aldabra, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands, Marquesas Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0652 (7); USNM 320676 (1).

Balistoides conspicillum (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Clown triggerfish; baliste léopard, baliste clown (French); Tsontso (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Balistes conspicillatus* [sic]; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 71) as *Balistes (Balistapus) conspicillum*, from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 136), from Maromena by Argot (1950c: 158), as *Balistes conspicillum*, from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 285, pl. 16C), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 578), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Balistooides viridescens (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Titan triggerfish; baliste verdâtre (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241); subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 578-579), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 116), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243185 (1); MNHN 1992-0653 (8).

Canthidermis maculata (Bloch 1786) – Rough triggerfish; baliste rude (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *C. rotundatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 579), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 116).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0654 (4).

Melichthys indicus Randall & Klauswitz 1973 – Indian triggerfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, western Mascarenes, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago east to Sumatra, Java and Bali (Indonesia). Marine.

Melichthys niger (Bloch 1786) – Black triggerfish; baliste noir (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 71) as *Balistes (Balistapus) niger*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 579-580), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 116).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-1827 (2).

Odonus niger (Rüppell 1836) – Redtooth triggerfish; baliste dents rouges (French); vontrandra (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 188) as *Balistes erythrodon*; subsequently reported from Nosy Iranja by Fourmanoir (1961a: 101), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 580-581), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 116).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0911 (1).

Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus (Rüppell 1829) – Yellowface triggerfish; baliste face jaune (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara and northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 282, pl. 16B); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *P. flavomarginatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 581), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 116).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia) and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1486 (1); MNHN 1998-1636 (2).

Pseudobalistes fuscus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Yellow-spotted triggerfish; baliste jaune et bleu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 283); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 582-583), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 116).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0657 (1).

Rhinecanthus aculeatus (Linnaeus 1758) – Picassofish; tsontso (Malagasy, Nosy Be)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Antsiranana by Pellegrin (1914d: 230) as *Balistes aculeatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 136) as *Balistes aculeatus*, from Nosy Be by Argot (1950c: 158) as *Balistes aculeatus*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 287-288), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 583-584), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 117), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0651 (14); MNHN 1998-1482 (1); MNHN 1998-1483 (2); MNHN 1998-1558 (1); USNM 171057 (1).

Rhinecanthus cinereus (Bonnaterre [ex Commerson] 1788) – Mauritius picassofish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 584); subsequently reported and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 117).

Distribution: Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes to Maldives. Marine.

Rhinecanthus rectangulus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Wedge picassofish; picasso noir (French); tsontso (Malagasy, Sarodrano)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Mahambo by Pellegrin (1914d: 230) as *Balistes rectangulus*; subsequently reported from Sarodrano by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Balistes rectangulus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 585), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 117).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-1269 (6); MNHN 1998-1485 (2).

Sufflamen bursa (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Boomerang triggerfish; baliste boomerang (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Balistes bursa*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 71) as *Balistes (Balistapus) bursa*, from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 286-287, fig. 183 bis) as *Hemibalistes bursa*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), and from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa. Marine.

Sufflamen chrysopterum (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Halfmoon triggerfish; baliste double-queue (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 286) as *Hemibalistes chrysoptera*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *H. chrysoptera*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 586-587) as *S. chrysopterus*, from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123) as *S. chrysoptera*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189) as *S. chrysopterus*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 117), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 0000-5678 (2); MNHN 1992-0655 (1).

Sufflamen fraenatum (Latreille 1804) – Bridle triggerfish; tsontso (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Balistes frenatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 71) as *Balistes (Balistapus) frenatus*, from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 229) as *Balistes mitis*, from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 188) as *Balistes mitis*, from Madagascar by Winterbottom and Anderson (1997: 24) as *S. fraenatus*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123) as *S. fraenatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN B-1815 (1); MNHN B-1818 (1).

Monacanthidae Nardo 1843

Aluterus monoceros (Linnaeus 1758) – Smooth leatherjacket; ambila (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Iranja and Soalara by Fourmanoir (1957: 281).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Aluterus scriptus (Osbeck 1765) – Scrawled leatherjacket; ambila (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 140); subsequently reported from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 158), as *Monacanthus scriptus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *Osbeckia scripta*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 140) as *Osbeckia scripta*, from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 118) as *Aluterus scriptus*, and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0869 (1); MNHN 1992-0593 (1); MNHN 1992-0598 (2).

Amanses scopas (Cuvier 1829) – Broom filefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *A. scopas* and *A. sandwichiensis* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 590-591), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 118).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0600 (1).

Cantherhines dumerilii (Hollard 1854) – Barred filefish; bourse à taches blanches (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 123); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Randall (2011a: 10).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Mascarenes east to Panama (eastern Pacific), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Rapa and Ducie (Pitcairn Group). Marine.

Cantherhines fronticinctus (Günther in Playfair & Günther 1867) – Spectacled filefish; bourse à lunette (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 591-592); subsequently reported from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 118).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0599 (1).

Cantherhines pardalis (Rüppell 1837) – Honeycomb filefish; bourse rayon de miel (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 592); subsequently reported from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 118), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe and Rapa islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0594 (4); MNHN 1992-0664 (1).

Oxymonacanthus longirostris (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Longnose filefish; poisson lime à taches oranges (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Maugé (1967b: 241); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Debelius (1999: 239; 1999: 239), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 592-593), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 118), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243084 (1); MNHN 1998-1497 (1); MNHN 1998-1559 (3).

Paraluteres prionurus (Bleeker 1851) – False puffer

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Paramonacanthus pusillus (Rüppell 1829) – Faintstripe filefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *Laputa umgazi*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Sri Lanka, to east Indian Region, Japan and Australia. Marine.

Pervagor aspricaudus (Hollard 1854) – Orangetail filefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 594); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 119).

Distribution: Comoros and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia; antiequatorial. Marine.

Pervagor janthinosoma (Bleeker 1854) – Blackbar filefish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *P. melanocephalus* (non Bleeker 1853), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *P. melanocephalus* (non Bleeker 1853), and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Caroline Islands (Micronesia) and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1965-0440 (4).

Pseudalutarius nasicornis (Temminck & Schlegel 1850) – Rhino leatherjacket

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 281, fig. 183); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *Pseudalutarius nasicornis*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 595), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 119), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13) as *Pseudaluttarius nasicornis*.

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0578 (2); MNHN 1992-0592 (3); MNHN 2014-1701 (2); USNM 307911 (1).

Stephanolepis auratus (Castelnau 1861) – Porky

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; previously reported from Ambaro by Fourmanoir (1961a: 101) as *S. freycineti* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824), from Madagascar by Smith (1949: 403, fig. 1142) as *S. freycineti* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824), from Madagascar by Smith (1965b: 403, fig. 1142) as *S. freycineti* (non Quoy & Gaimard 1824).

Distribution: South and East Africa to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307930 (1).

Remarks: The species was considered as indeterminable by Hutchins in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 882); however, the USNM specimens revealed the identity of populations at Madagascar.

Thamnaconus arenaceus (Barnard 1927) – Sandy filefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Hutchins in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 887).

Distribution: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0156 (1).

Thamnaconus fajardoi Smith 1953 – Spotted filefish; bourse tachetée (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Hutchins (1984: MONA THAM 1); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Hutchins in Smith and Heemstra (1986: 887), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 595), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 119).

Distribution: Mozambique to Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1988-1496 (1); MNHN 2004-0153 (1).

Thamnaconus modestoides (Barnard 1927) – Modest filefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Hutchins (1984: MONA Tham 2).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia. Marine.

Ostraciidae Rafinesque 1810

Lactoria cornuta (Linnaeus 1758) – Longhorn cowfish; coffre bouffle (French); ombilahindriake (Maromena and Toliara, Malagasy)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Guichenot (1866: 148) as *Ostracion cornutus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Ostracion cornutus*, from Toliara by Angot (1950b: 138), and from Maromena by Argot (1950c: 158), as *Ostracion cornutus*, from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 295-296, fig. 190) as *L. cornutus*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *L. cornutus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 241) as *L. cornutus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 596), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 119), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to South Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0787 (1); MNHN 1992-0591 (14).

Lactoria fornasini (Bianconi 1846) (Fig. 58) – Thornback cowfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 296); subsequently reported from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 102, fig. 15), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 597) as *L. fornasinii*, and from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Maldives east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: BMNH 1986.6.19.4 (1); MNHN 1992-0597 (1); MNHN 2004-0135 (1); MNHN 2004-0136 (1).



Figure 58. Ostraciidae, *Lactoria fornasini* (Bianconi 1846), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

Ostracion cubicus Linnaeus 1758 – Yellow boxfish; takalo (Malagasy, Maromena and Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 70) as *Ostracion (Acanthostracion) arcus* [sic]; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201), from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 188) as *O. cubicus* var. *α*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 295) as *O. tuberculatus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *O. tuberculatus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 597-598), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 119), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: Tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia, northern New Zealand, Lord Howe Island and Rapa, straying to Hawaiian Islands. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243092 (1); MNHN 1992-0589 (13); USNM 307673 (1); USNM 320712 (1).

Ostracion meleagris Shaw in Shaw & Nodder 1796 – Whitespotted boxfish; coffre pintade (French); takalo (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 70) as *Ostracion (Acanthostracion) punctatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Fourmanoir (1957: 294-295) as *O. sebae*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *O. lentiginosum*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 599-600), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 120).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef (Australia), New Caledonia and Rapa; also eastern Pacific. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0590 (1).

Tetrosomus concatenatus (Bloch 1795) – Triangular boxfish

Status at Madagascar: New record from southern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 2004-0157 (1).

Tetrosomus gibbosus (Linnaeus 1758) – Hunchback boxfish; coffre bossu (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 601).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Tetraodontidae Bonaparte 1831

Remarks: Records of *Arothron reticularis* (non Bloch & Schneider 1801) from the Banc de l'Étoile by Fourmanoir (1961a: 102), and of *Tetraodon Bernieri* (*Stenometopus*) Kaup from Madagascar by Bleeker (1874: 69), are unidentifiable.

Arothron hispidus (Linnaeus 1758) – Whitespotted pufferfish; compère à taches blanches (French); tabokiby antsony (Malagasy, Ambatobetanala), botana (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Tetrodon hispidus*; subsequently reported from Ambatobetanala by Angot (1950c: 188) as *Tetrodon hispidus* var. *α*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 291, fig. 187), from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 602-603), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 120), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: East and South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0768 (2); MNHN 1992-0581 (6); MNHN 1998-0941 (1); MNHN 1998-0942 (1); MNHN 1998-0943 (1).

Arothron immaculatus (Bloch & Schneider [ex Lacepède] 1801) – Immaculate puffer, black-edged puffer

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1879: 69) as *Crayracion immaculatus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fowler (1923: 42) as *Tetrodon immaculatus*, from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460) as *Tetrodon immaculatus* var. *immaculata*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Nosy Be by Randall (1985: 350), from Madagascar by Stiassny and Raminosa (1994: 139), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 603-604), from Madagascar by Elouard (2001: 259), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 120).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 88160 (16); ANSP 72340 (1); ANSP 104861 (1); ANSP 105211 (1); MNHN 1901-0006 (1); MNHN 1966-0908 (1); MNHN 1992-0582 (5); MNHN 1992-1039 (2); RMNH 4417 (1); USNM 199269 (4); USNM 301530 (2); USNM 30760 (1).

Arothron mappa (Lesson 1831) – Map pufferfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to southern Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia. Marine.

Arothron meleagris (Anonymus [ex Lacepède, ex Commerson] 1798) – Guineafowl puffer; compère pintade (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189); subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar east to Mexico and Panama (eastern Pacific), north to Ryukyu, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Easter Island. Marine.

Arothron nigropunctatus (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Blackspotted puffer; compère à taches noires (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1879: 69) as *Crayracion nigropunctatus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 290), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Chesterfield Island by Su and Tyler (1986: 24), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 605), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 189), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Marine.

Madagascar material: ANSP 104722 (1); MNHN 1965-0328 (1); MNHN 1992-0660 (1); MNHN 1999-0209 (1).

Arothron stellatus (Anonymus [ex Lacepède, ex Commerson] 1798) – Star puffer; compère étoilé (French); botana lovo (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Bleeker (1879: 69) as *Crayracion stellatus*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201) as *Tetrodon stellatus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 290, fig. 186) as *A. aerostaticus*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *A. aerostaticus* and *A. stellatus*, from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *A. aerostaticus*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 605-606), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 121).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and northern New Zealand. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0580 (8).

Canthigaster amboinensis (Bleeker 1865) – Spotted toby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 606-607); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 121).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Great Barrier Reef (Queensland, Australia) and

New Caledonia; waifs reaching Galápagos Archipelago (eastern Pacific). Marine.

Canthigaster bennetti (Bleeker 1854) – Exquisite toby; canthigaster delicat (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *C. bennetti*; subsequently reported from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *C. bennetti*, from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 607), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124) as *C. bennetti*, from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 121), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1), and from southwestern Madagascar by Jaonalison et al. (2016: 13).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Taiwan, south to northern New South Wales (Australia); waifs reaching Galápagos Archipelago (eastern Pacific). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243090 (1); MNHN 1992-0587 (6); MNHN 1992-1038 (6); USNM 307684 (1).

Canthigaster janthinoptera (Bleeker 1855) – Honeycomb toby

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *C. janthinopterus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1977: 496), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 607-608), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 122), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Marquesas Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia; a waif from Galápagos Archipelago (eastern Pacific). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243091 (1); AMNH 243191 (1); MNHN 1992-0585 (9).

Canthigaster margaritata (Rüppell 1829) (Fig. 59) – Pearly toby; bontana (Malagasy, Maromena)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 230) as *Tetrodon (Anosmius) margaritatus*; subsequently reported from Soalara Reef by Angot (1950a: 460), from Maromena by Argot (1950c: 188), as *Tetrodon margaritatus*, from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir & Postel (1965: 403), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *C. margaritatus*, and from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429) as *C. margaritatus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Andaman Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1659 (1).

Canthigaster petersii (Bianconi 1854) (Fig. 60) – Indian Ocean spotted sharpnose pufferfish

Status at Madagascar: **New record** of this taxon from Madagascar; also reported from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1977: 482) as *Canthigaster solandri* (non Richardson [ex Solander] 1845), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124) as *C. solandri* (non Richardson [ex Solander] 1845), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190) as *C. solandri* (non Richardson [ex Solander] 1845), from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1) as *C. solandri* (non Richardson [ex Solander] 1845), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2017).

Distribution: East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Andaman Sea. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243189 (1); AMNH 245629 (1); MNHN 1992-0583 (7); USNM 307679 (1).

Remarks: *Canthigaster petersii* (Bianconi 1854) was formerly considered as a junior synonym of *C. solandri* (Richardson [ex Solander] 1845; the Indian Ocean populations formerly assigned to *C. solandri* are now recognized as *C. petersii*, while *C. solandri* is restricted to the western and central Pacific, and a third species, *C. papua* (Bleeker 1848, is found in Indonesia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea, according to Allen and Erdmann (2012: 1095).



Figure 59. Tetraodontidae, *Canthigaster margaritata* (Rüppell 1829), Toliara (H. Jaonalison, IH.SM - IRD). Scale bar 1 cm.

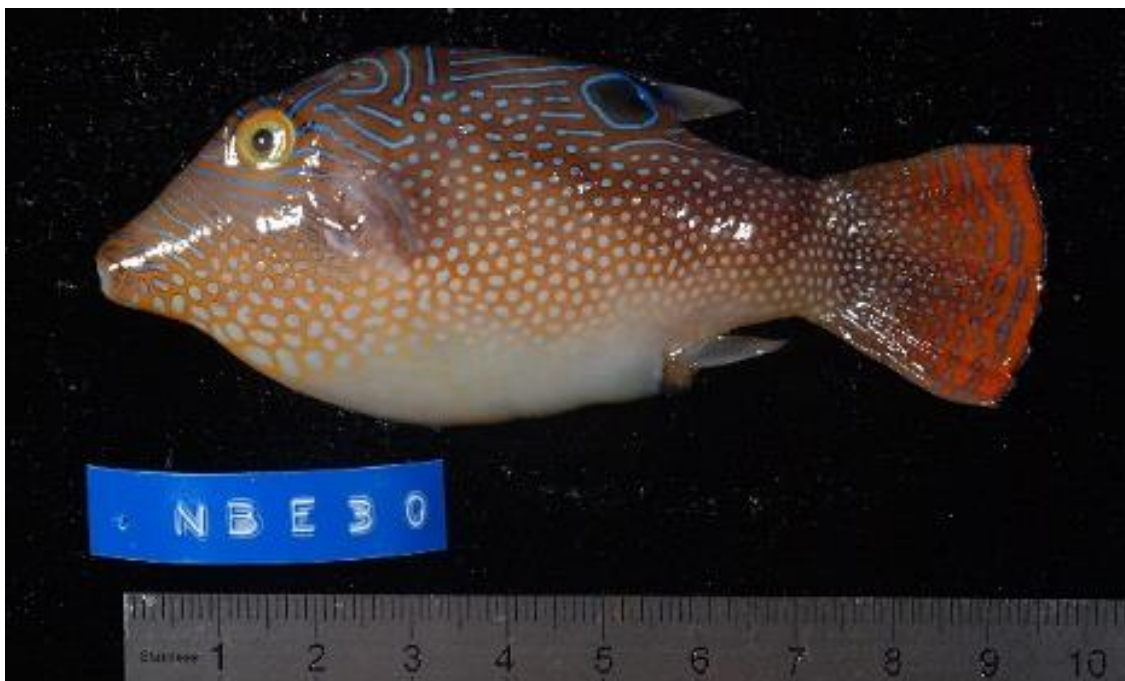


Figure 60. Tetraodontidae, *Canthigaster petersii* (Bianconi 1854), Nosy Be (N. Hubert).

Canthigaster valentini (Bleeker 1853) – Black-saddled toby; canthigaster à selle (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 293, fig. 189); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Toliara by Vivien (1974: 429), from Madagascar by Allen and Randall (1977: 485), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 609-610), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190), from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 122), and from Nosy Be by Hubert et al. (2012: tab. S1).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to South Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and Lord Howe Island; waifs reaching Galápagos Archipelago (eastern Pacific). Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 243093 (1); AMNH 243094 (7); AMNH 243098 (2); AMNH 243099 (1); AMNH 243186 (1); AMNH 243187 (1); AMNH 243188 (2); MNHN 1992-0584 (5); MNHN 1992-0586 (5); USNM 307671 (2).

Chelonodontops patoca (Hamilton 1822) – Milkspotted pufferfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Bleeker (1879: 69) as *Leiodon patoca*; subsequently reported from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 291-292, fig. 188), from Madagascar by Danois (1959: 159, 161) as *Chelonodon bourouensis* and *C. patoca*, from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135), and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244).

Distribution: Madagascar, Arabian Gulf, India and Sri Lanka east to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Freshwater, transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0773 (2); MNHN 1998-1498 (1); MNHN 1998-1657 (1); MNHN 1999-0082 (1).

Geneion honckenii (Bloch 1785) – Evileye blaasop

Status at Madagascar: First record from Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) by Pellegrin (1914d: 230) as *Tetrodon (Gastrophysus) Houckenyi*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Danois (1959: 191).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Micronesia, north to China. Transitional water, marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1351 (2).

Lagocephalus guentheri Miranda Ribeiro 1915 – Diamondback pufferfish

Status at Madagascar: New record from Toliara, based MNHN material.

Distribution: South Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0596 (1).

Lagocephalus inermis (Temminck & Schlegel 1850) – Smooth blaasop

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242).

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Material: AMNH 232546 (1).

Lagocephalus lagocephalus (Linnaeus 1758) – Jughead puffer

Status at Madagascar: First record from western Madagascar by Fourmanoir (1957: 292).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Marine.

Lagocephalus lunaris (Bloch & Schneider 1801) – Moontail puffer; tabokiba ambohony (Malagasy, Anakao)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Anakao by Angot (1950c: 188) as *Tetrodon lunaris* var. *spadiceus*; subsequently reported from Nosy Be by Arnoult and Fourmanoir (1967: 135) as *Gastrophysus lunaris*, and from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *Gastrophysus lunaris*, from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 244) as *Gastrophysus lunaris*, and from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 611).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia. Transitional water and marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0780 (13).

Lagocephalus scleratus (Gmelin [ex Forster] 1789) – Silverstripe puffer

Status at Madagascar: First record from Nosy Be by Fourmanoir (1957: 293); subsequently reported from

Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 611-612), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 122).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Lagocephalus spadiceus (Richardson 1845) – Half-smooth golden pufferfish; tétraodon-lièvre doré (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from southeastern Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East and South Africa and Madagascar east to Taiwan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1353 (1); MNHN 1998-1354 (1).

Leiodon laticeps (Smith 1948) – Bluespotted blaasop

Status at Madagascar: New record from Madagascar, based on MNHN material.

Distribution: East and South Africa to Madagascar; Philippines to New Guinea. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1966-0930 (1); MNHN 1966-0931 (1); MNHN 1966-0932 (2).

Sphoeroides pachygaster (Müller & Troschel 1848) – Blunthead pufferfish; tétodon à tête carrée (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off Cap Saint Vincent (Tanjona Ankaboa) and from north of Toliara, based on CAS and USNM material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: CAS 66551 (2); MNHN 1998-1355 (1); USNM 307615 (4).

Takifugu oblongus (Bloch 1786) – Lattice puffer

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *Torquigener oblongus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 612), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 123).

Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (western Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan and China, south to northern Australia. Transitional water, marine.

Torquigener flavimaculosus Hardy & Randall 1983 – Yellowspotted pufferfish; tétodon constellé (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190).

Distribution: Red Sea, East Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar to Persian Gulf; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 307639 (24).

Torquigener hypselogeneion (Bleeker 1852) – Orange-spotted toadfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Ambato Peninsula by Fourmanoir (1961a: 101-102); subsequently reported from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), as *Amblyrhynchotes hypselogeneion*.

Distribution: South and East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0595 (18).

Tylerius spinosissimus (Regan 1908) – Spiny blaasop

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *Amblyrhynchotes spinosissimus*.

Distribution: Red Sea, South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Indonesia, north to South China Sea, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea

(Red Sea immigrant). Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1998-1352 (2); MNHN 1998-1356 (1); MNHN 1998-1357 (1); MNHN 1998-1358 (1); MNHN 2014-1655 (1); MNHN 2014-1697 (2).

Diodontidae Bonaparte 1835

Cylichthys orbicularis (Bloch 1785) – Birdbeak burrfish; porc-épine bécard (French)

Status at Madagascar: New record from off northeastern Madagascar, based on USNM material.

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to South China Sea and Japan, south to New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 308018 (4).

Diodon eydouxi Brisout de Barneville 1846 – Pelagic porcupinefish

Status at Madagascar: New record from off eastern Madagascar, based on AMNH material.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: AMNH 251608 (1).

Diodon holocanthus Linnaeus 1758 – Balloonfish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 613); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 123).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1982-0588 (2).

Diodon hystrix Linnaeus 1758 – Spotfin porcupinefish; vontrandra (Malagasy, Maromena), moroy (Malagasy, Toliara)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Pellegrin (1907: 201); subsequently reported from Maromena by Angot (1950c: 188), from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242), from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 613-614), from northwestern Madagascar by McKenna and Allen (2005: 124), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 123).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1901-0005 (1).

Diodon liturosus Shaw [ex Lacepède] 1804 – Black-blotched porcupinefish; porc-épic à épines courtes (French)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Andavadoaka Region by Gillibrand et al. (2007: 190).

Distribution: Red Sea, East and South Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia. Marine.

Lophodiodon calori (Bianconi 1854) – Four-bar porcupinefish

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242).

Distribution: East Africa and Madagascar east to Indonesia, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia. Marine.

Madagascar material: MNHN 1992-0662 (1).

Molidae Bonaparte 1835

Ranzania laevis (Pennant 1776) – Oblong sunfish, trunkfish

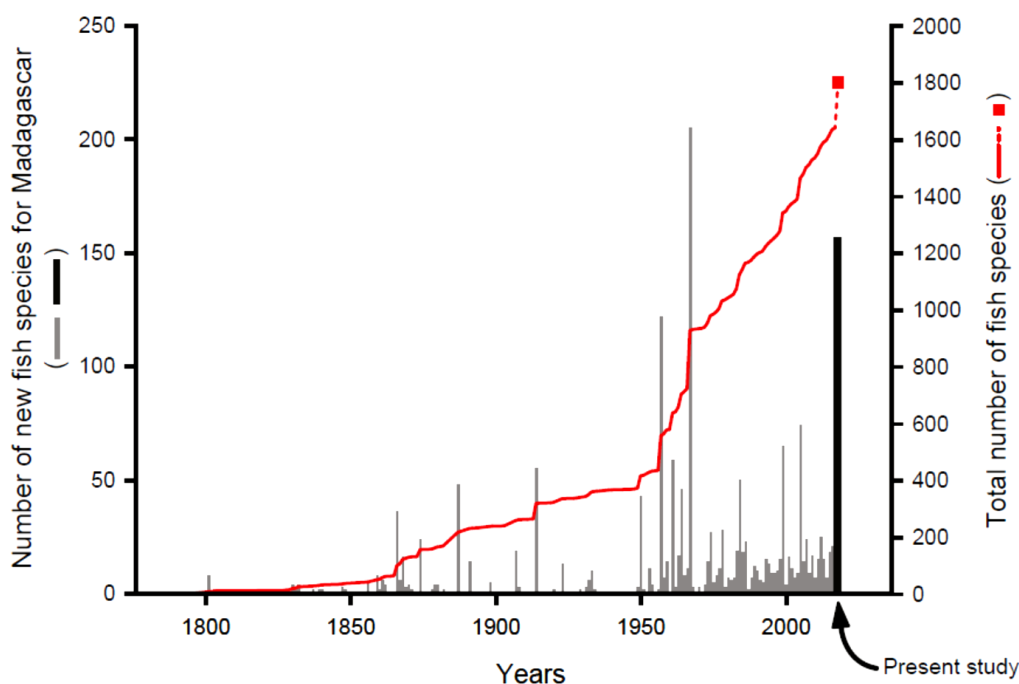


Figure 61. Number of new fish species identified per year as being present in Madagascar and total number of fish species from Madagascar since the end of the 18th century. The contribution of this present study (black bar and red dot) is the second major contribution.

Status at Madagascar: First record from Toliara by Maugé (1967b: 242) as *R. typus*; subsequently reported from Madagascar by Fricke (1999: 615), and from Madagascar by Fricke et al. (2009: 124).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas. Marine.

Latimeriidae Berg 1940

Latimeria chalumnae Smith 1933 – Coelacanth; coelacanth (French); moero (Malagasy, Androka)

Status at Madagascar: First record from Anakao by Heemstra et al. (1996: 150-151); subsequently reported from Madagascar by Heemstra et al. (2006: 447).

Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique east to Comoros and Madagascar. Marine.

Madagascar material: USNM 205871 (1).

Discussion

Fish fauna of Madagascar: The fish fauna of Madagascar EEZ comprises a total of 1,798 species in 247 families and 47 orders. Fish species from Madagascar have been described since the end of the 18th century, *Istiophorus platypterus* being recorded from Madagascar through the original description of *Scomber gladius* by Bloch in 1793. From the end of the 18th century to the middle of the 20th century, the number of species recorded from Madagascar slowly increased (Fig. 61). This is only from 1950 on, that the number of species started to increase sharply. This increase in knowledge was mainly due to publications from the Scientific Research Institute of Madagascar based in Soalara, south of Toliara (Angot 1950, Fourmanoir 1957, among others), and ORSTOM in Nosy Be (Fourmanoir 1963 among others). The number of fish species also increased due to the studies performed by scientists from the Marine Station in Toliara (Maugé 1967), now Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines or IH.SM. The number of fish species present in Madagascar has increased steadily since the middle of the 20th century; this present study adding a total of 158 new records (Fig. 61).

Among the fish species present in Madagascar, the largest order is the Perciformes with 967 species (53.8% of the total, Fig. 62a) followed by Anguilliformes (105 species, 5.8%). The largest family is the Gobiidae with

120 species (6.7% of the total, Fig. 62b) followed by Labridae (83 species, 4.6%). The fauna is mostly marine (95.4% of the total number of native fish species; adults mainly occurring in marine habitats), 90 species (4.5%) being found in freshwater (adults mainly occurring in freshwater), 28 being introduced (Fig. 63). When compared to the size of the country, the number of indigenous fish species found only in freshwater (66, all endemic except the Gonorynchidae with *Gonorynchus gonorynchus* as the only species) can be considered as low. This low number of freshwater species had been already underlined by de Rham (1996) who suggested as explanations the isolation of the island the last 60 million years and the low speciation rate due to extreme drought events.

A total of 28 species, all living in fresh or transitional waters, some being present in marine waters during a part of their life cycle, have been introduced in Madagascar. These introduced species belong to the family Arapaimidae (1 species), Cyprinidae (6), Salmonidae (3), Esocidae (1), Poeciliidae (4), Centrarchidae (2), Cichlidae (6), Anabantidae (1), Osphronemidae (2) and Channidae (2). These introduced species come from almost all the continents: Africa, Europe, Asia, Eastern, North and Central America. *Carassius auratus* is probably the first alien fish species introduced in Madagascar as a gift to the Ranavaloaana Queen in 1869 (Moreau 1979). Escaping from the royal rearing facilities, they invaded the Antananarivo plain. Around 1900-1910, they were observed in Alaotra Lake where they may have induced a decrease of *Paratilapia polleni* in fishermen catches (Moreau 1979). *Coptodon rendalli*, introduced in Madagascar in 1951 for being reared in ponds, was officially released in Alaotra Lake in 1955 where it rapidly formed the majority of fishermen catches (Moreau 1979). In 1958 and 1961 respectively, *Oreochromis macrochir* and *O. niloticus* were introduced in this lake where they rapidly replaced *C. rendalli* (Moreau 1979). Identically, *C. rendalli* has been introduced in the hypersaline Ihotry Lake where an endemic species of the genus *Ptychochromis* had disappeared around 1937 due to an important increase in salinity (Moreau 1980).

Zoogeography: It is difficult to compare the faunas of islands and island groups in the Western Indian Ocean as the sampling effort is highly variable from one island to the next. Restricting the comparison to the coastal species (marine species, found in less than 80 m, excluding oceanic pelagic species) there is a similarity in the ranking of the various families (Table 2). The families with the highest species richness usually include the Gobiidae, Labridae, Serranidae and Pomacentridae, with different ranks. While at Madagascar the Gobiidae was the most speciose family like in most other islands, in Réunion, Mauritius and Europa Island the Labridae are the dominant group. The situation at Madagascar is apparently not much affected by sampling effort, as its ranks are similar to extensively sampled islands.

Seven percent (124 species from 41 families) of the fish fauna of Madagascar is endemic (Fig. 64). Two families are found in Madagascar only: the Bedotiidae (16 species) and Anchariidae (6 species). All the species of Aplocheilidae (6), Glaucostegidae (1), Gurgesiellidae (1), Hemiscylliidae (1), and Narcinidae (1) present in Madagascar are observed in this country only. The family in which endemic species are the most numerous are the Cichlidae with 31 species (Fig. 64).

The fish fauna of Madagascar is typical for a continental fauna in the southwestern Indian Ocean. Zoogeographically, the main element of the marine fish fauna of Madagascar consists of widespread tropical Indo-Pacific species (978 species, 58.3% of the total native marine species). A total of 215 species (12.8%) are found worldwide, either circumtropical or circumtropical including warm temperate zones. An additional 453 species (27.0%) are Indian Ocean endemics, including 233 western Indian Ocean endemics (13.9%), 73 southwestern Indian Ocean endemics (4.4%), 16 species endemic to Madagascar and Mascarenes (1.0%), 4 species endemic to Madagascar and Comoros (0.2%), 3 species endemic to Madagascar and Madagascar Ridge (0.2%), and 37 marine species endemic to Madagascar (2.2%). These figures resemble the zoogeographical relationships of the fish fauna of Réunion (see Fricke et al. 2009). Most of the autochthonous freshwater fishes

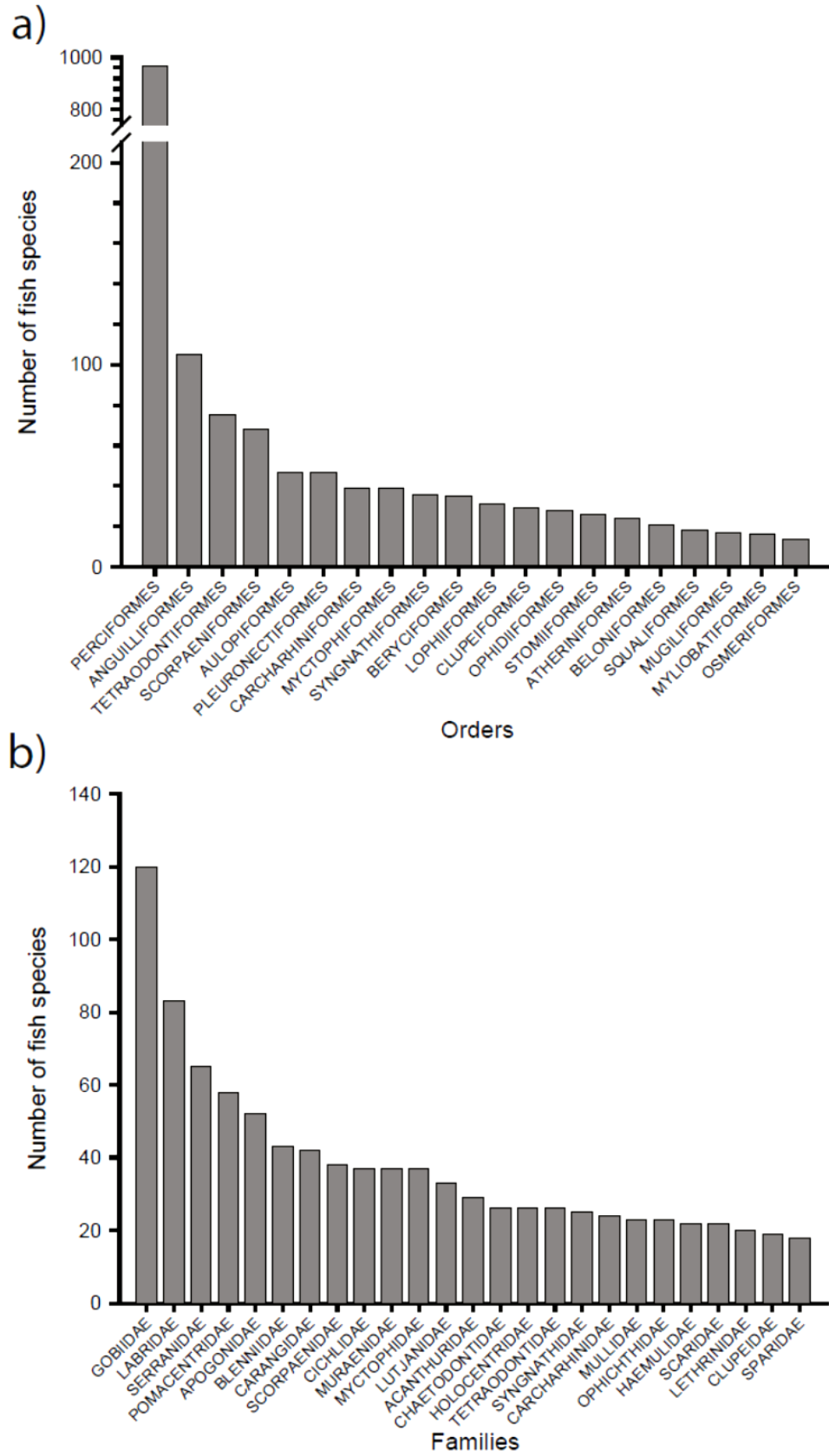


Figure 62. Number of fish species present in Madagascar in the first 20 most speciose orders (a) and 25 most speciose families (b).

Table 2. Proportion (percent of total species number) and rank (in parentheses) of the most speciose families of marine shore fishes around islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean, based on the sources cited under Methods and Materials. Only “shore” fish species are included, i.e. marine species which live in less than 80 m depth and are not found as adults in the oceanic pelagic waters.

	Madagascar	Europa Island	Seychelles	Maldives	Chagos Archipelago	Réunion	Mauritius	Rodrigues
<u>Gobiidae</u>	8.3 (1)	6.2 (4)	9.1 (1)	8.2 (1)	12.6 (1)	6.6 (2)	5.7 (3)	12.9 (1)
<u>Labridae</u>	6.1 (2)	12.1 (1)	7.9 (2)	7.3 (2)	8.2 (2)	7.9 (1)	10.0 (1)	7.9 (2)
<u>Serranidae</u>	4.4 (3)	7.8 (3)	4.4 (4)	6.4 (3)	6.4 (3)	6.2 (3)	6.7 (2)	5.5 (4)
<u>Pomacentridae</u>	4.2 (4)	9.0 (2)	4.8 (3)	4.9 (4)	4.9 (5)	5.5 (4)	4.3 (5)	6.7 (3)
<u>Apogonidae</u>	3.7 (5)	1.8 (16)	4.1 (5)	3.8 (6)	4.2 (6)	2.2 (12)	2.7 (10)	4.1 (5)
<u>Blenniidae</u>	3.2 (6)	4.4 (7)	3.5 (7)	3.4 (7)	3.2 (8)	4.2 (5)	4.5 (4)	3.9 (6)
<u>Carangidae</u>	2.9 (7)	2.8 (9)	3.1 (8)	2.0 (14)	1.9 (14)	4.0 (6)	2.9 (9)	2.2 (11)
<u>Muraenidae</u>	2.7 (8)	2.3 (12)	2.9 (9)	4.0 (5)	5.4 (4)	3.8 (7)	3.9 (6)	2.6 (10)
<u>Scorpaenidae</u>	2.6 (9)	1.3 (22)	2.8 (10)	2.6 (11)	2.7 (11)	2.5 (10)	2.5 (11)	1.6 (14)
<u>Lutjanidae</u>	2.3 (10)	3.9 (8)	2.5 (11)	2.8 (10)	2.6 (12)	2.8 (10)	2.7 (10)	2.8 (9)
<u>Acanthuridae</u>	2.1 (11)	6.2 (4)	3.6 (6)	2.5 (12)	3.9 (7)	3.4 (8)	3.1 (8)	3.5 (8)
<u>Chaetodontidae</u>	1.9 (12)	5.1 (6)	2.2 (13)	3.2 (8)	3.2 (8)	2.8 (9)	2.9 (9)	3.7 (7)
<u>Holocentridae</u>	1.9 (12)	2.3 (12)	2.4 (12)	2.2 (13)	2.8 (10)	2.8 (9)	2.1 (13)	2.0 (12)
<u>Tetraodontidae</u>	1.9 (12)	2.1 (14)	2.4 (12)	2.0 (14)	1.2 (17)	2.6 (11)	2.1 (13)	1.0 (17)
Total species number	1365	389	917	1022	782	835	945	495

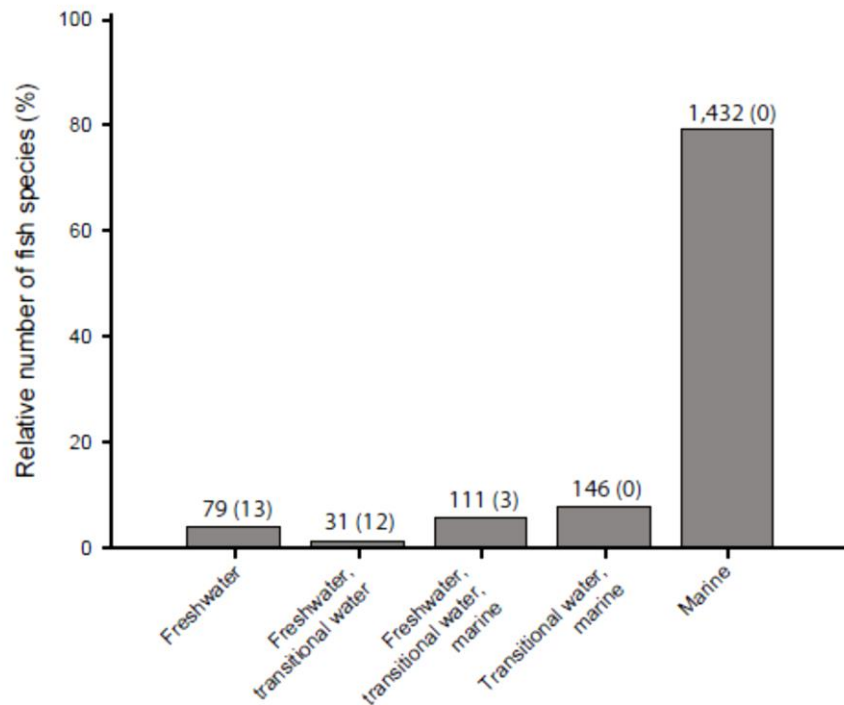


Figure 63. Relative number of fish species (in percent) in the different types of habitats. The corresponding number of fish species are indicated above each bar, the number of introduced species being in brackets.

are endemic to Madagascar (87 species, 96.7% of the native freshwater species).

Fisheries: Like in other East African countries, fisheries in Madagascar are dominated by coastal subsistence and the artisanal sector, which involves <250,000 fishermen (Anonymous 2014b). Along the east coast of the country, the continental shelf is narrow and oceanographic conditions are usually rough. Therefore, fisheries have primarily developed in the southwest and northwest regions, mainly using unpowered traditional pirogues (3-8 m long). The high species and marine habitat diversity, sailing conditions as well as the socio-cultural features among the coastal ethnic groups have shaped a wide variety of fishing techniques and practices. The main fishing gears include seines, gillnets and hand-lines that are typically used in shallow reef and lagoon areas (less than 50 m depth). On the other hand, some specialized fishing vessels use longlines and trawling, targeting pelagic fishes such as sharks and tuna (Scombridae).

An overall estimate of marine fishing effort in southwestern Madagascar included the harvesting of 37 fish

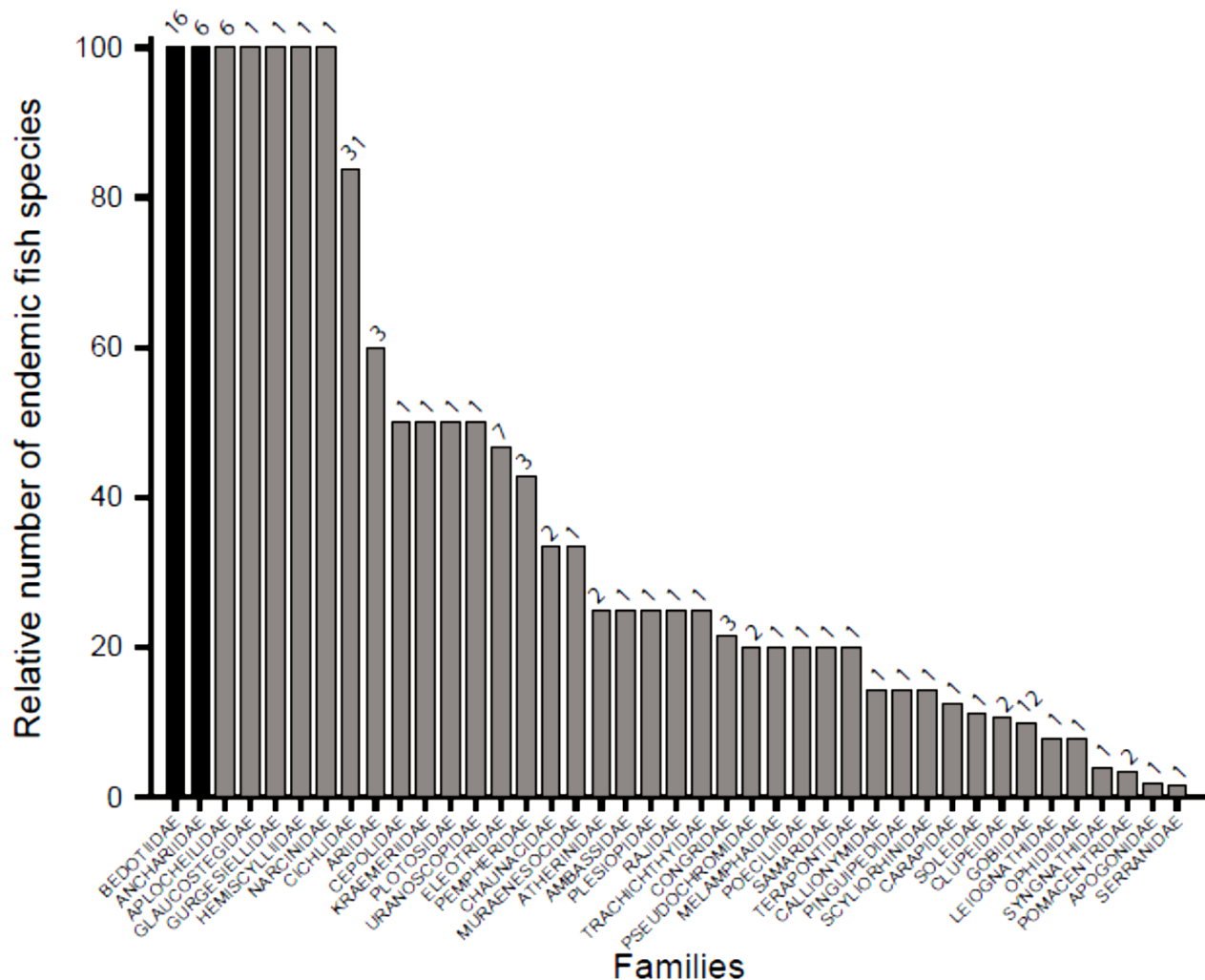


Figure 64. Relative number of endemic fish species of Madagascar in the 41 families where they are present. Bedotiidae and Anchariidae (black vertical bars) are only found in Madagascar. The family in which endemic species are the most numerous are the Cichlidae with 31 species.

families with more than 100 species (Laroche et al. 1995). This diversity was probably even underestimated due to the facts that most catches are unreported and/or unidentified at the species level in fishery surveys, that various juvenile and small fishes are increasingly targeted using small hooks and small mesh nets, particularly off the southwest coast (Laroche et al. 1997). The number of harvest fish species has markedly increased during the past decades, which is at least in part a result of the increasing fishing pressure in coastal waters and the resulting switching to species with a low trophic level (Elst 2004). The main species caught in inland fisheries are tilapias, carps, and black-bass. Several exotic fresh fish species were introduced during colonial period in the 1950s.

Madagascar indeed faces recurrent and tremendous socioeconomic challenges, while ranking among the poorest countries in the world. Although the coastal population strongly depends on fish resources for their daily food supply, job opportunities, and livelihood, the decrease of fish resources was already reported 20 years ago by Laroche et al. (1997). In the meantime, problems increase due to continuous demographic growth in coastal areas and major sedimentation impact on coral reefs (Maina et al. 2013). Climate change due to global warming is increasing the pressure on coastal ecosystems, especially mangrove and coral reef habitats, which are essential habitats for many fish species.

Collective actions of communities together with the support of governmental and non-governmental

organizations might represent effective initiatives for mitigating fishing pressure on fish resources in designated areas (Cinner et al. 2009, Harris 2011). It is expected that a better knowledge of fish species such as that provided in this paper will also contribute to improve our understanding of biological and ecological processes affecting the resource dynamics, and thus provide guidance for management and conservation.

Conclusion: This checklist is the second major contribution to the increase in the number of fish species present in Madagascar. This checklist will be useful for all the scientists, NGOs, and managers working in Madagascar. It will be also useful for scale biogeography studies which are mainly based on marine rapid biodiversity assessment performed in Malagasy waters (see for example Mouillot et al. 2013, Table S1 References). Rapid biodiversity assessment may be efficient for coral reef fish species easily identified by underwater visual censuses, but Mouillot et al. (2013) identified only 154 species within the families Chaetodontidae, Pomacentridae and Labridae while this present checklist comprises 167 species. This difference may seem too small to impact their results, but biogeographic studies based on more families need complete checklists of species in different countries.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to D. A. Ebert (Pacific Shark Research Center, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, Moss Landing, CA 95039, USA) who reviewed the chondrichthyan accounts, to Nicolas Hubert (IRD, Montpellier, France) who provided access to an unpublished manuscript and gave permission to reproduce some images of fishes of Madagascar collected at Nosy Be, and to Sergey Bogorodsky (Station of Naturalists, Omsk, Russia) for providing information on *Plicofollis* (Ariidae). We appreciate the support of A. Diringer (La Réunion) who provided an underwater fish image which is reproduced in the present paper.

Literature cited

- Aboussouan A. 1966. Sur quelques larves pélagiques de Téléostéens récoltés à Tuléar. Annales de l'Université de Madagascar, Série des Sciences Naturelles et Mathématiques 4: 159-174.
- Ahl E. 1923. Zur Kenntnis der Knochenfischfamilie Chaetodontidae insbesondere der Unterfamilie Chaetodontinae. Archiv für Naturgeschichte Berlin (N.F.)89(A,5): 1-205.
- Allen G.R. 1972. The Anemonefishes. Their classification and biology. [1st edition.] T.F.H. Publications, Neptune City, NJ. 288 p.
- Allen G.R. 1975. The Anemonefishes. Their classification and biology. 2nd edition. T.F.H. Publications, Neptune City, NJ. pp: 1-272, i-xii, 285-352.
- Allen, G.R. 1979. Falter- und Kaiserfische. Band 2. Mergus, Melle. pp: 149-352.
- Allen G.R. 1984. Lutjanidae. In: W. Fischer, G. Bianchi (Eds.). FAO Species Identification Sheets. Western Indian Ocean. Volume 3. FAO, Rome.
- Allen G.R. 1985. FAO species catalogue. Volume 6. Snappers of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of lutjanid species known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125(6): 1-208.
- Allen G.R. 1991. Riffbarsche der Welt. Mergus, Melle. 272 p.
- Allen G.R. 2002. Descriptions of two new species of damselfishes (Pomacentridae: *Pomacentrus*) from Madagascar. aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 6(2): 45-52.
- Allen G.R., Emery A.R. 1985. A review of the pomacentrid fishes of the genus *Stegastes* from the Indo-Pacific, with descriptions of two new species. Indo-Pacific Fishes 3: 1-31.
- Allen G.R., Erdmann, M.V. 2006. *Pterocaesio flavifasciata*, a new species of fusilier (Teleostei: Caesionidae) from Sumatra, Indonesia. Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 12: 27-30.
- Allen G.R., Erdmann, M.V. 2012. Reef fishes of the East Indies. Volumes 1-3. Tropical Reef Research, Perth. Volume 1, pp: 1-424; volume 2, pp: 425-855; volume 3, pp: 857-1260.

- Allen G.R., Erdmann M.V., Kurniasih E. 2015. *Chrysiptera caesifrons*, a new species of damselfish (Pomacentridae) from the south-western Pacific Ocean. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 15: 16-32.
- Allen G.R., Erdmann M.V., Yusmalinda N.L.A. 2016. Review of the Indo-Pacific flasherwasses of the genus *Paracheilinus* (Perciformes: Labridae), with descriptions of three new species. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 19: 18-90.
- Allen G.R., Randall J.E. 1977. Review of the sharpnose pufferfishes (subfamily Canthigasterinae) of the Indo-Pacific. *Records of the Australian Museum* 30(17): 475-517.
- Allen G.R., Randall J.E. 1981. A review of the damselfishes (Teleostei: Pomacentridae) of the Red Sea. *Israel Journal of Zoology* 29(1/3)(for 1980): 1-98.
- Allen G.R., Randall J.E. 2002. A review of the *leucogaster* species complex of the Indo-Pacific pomacentrid genus *Amblyglyphidodon*, with descriptions of two new species. *Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology* 5: 139-152.
- Allen G.R., Steene R., Allen M. 1998. A guide to angelfishes & butterflyfishes. Perth (Odyssey Publishing). 250 p.
- Allen G.R., Talbot F.H. 1985. Review of the snappers of the genus *Lutjanus* (Pisces: Lutjanidae) from the Indo-Pacific, with the description of a new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 11: 1-87.
- Allen G.R., White W.T., Erdmann M.V. 2013. Two new species of snappers (Pisces: Lutjanidae: *Lutjanus*) from the Indo-West Pacific. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 6: 33-51.
- Allen G.R., Wright J.E. 2003. Description of a new species of damselfish (Pomacentridae: *Pomacentrus*) from Rodrigues Island, Indian Ocean. *aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology* 7(4): 133-138.
- Allgayer R. 1996. Description d'une espèce nouvelle du genre *Paretroplus* Bleeker (Teleostei: Cichlidae) de Madagascar. *Revue Française des Cichlidophiles* 159: 6-20.
- Allgayer R. 1998. Descriptions de *Lamena nourissati* sp. n. genre et espèce nouveaux, endémiques de Madagascar (Teleostei: Etroplinae). *Revue Française des Cichlidophiles* 179: 7-17.
- Anderson M.E., Heemstra P.C. 2003. Review of the glassfishes (Perciformes: Ambassidae) of the western Indian Ocean. *Cybius* 27(3): 199-209.
- Anderson R.C., Randall J.E., Kuitert R.H. 1998. Additions to the fish fauna of the Maldives Islands. Part 2: New records of fishes from the Maldives Islands, with notes on other species. *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 67: 20-32.
- Andréfouët S., Chagnaud N., Kranenburg C. 2009. Atlas des récifs coralliens de l'Océan Indien Ouest. Atlas of Western Indian Ocean coral reefs. Centre IRD de Nouméa, Nouméa. 102 p.
- Angel F. 1949. Contribution à l'étude de *Typhleotris madagascariensis*, poisson aveugle, cavernicole, du sud-ouest de Madagascar. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* (2)21(1): 56-59.
- Angel F., Bertin L., Guibé J. 1946. Note relative à la nomenclature d'un amphibien et d'un poisson. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* (2)18(6): 473-474.
- Angot M. 1950a. Aspect physique et étude ichthyologique du récif de Soalara. *Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar* (A)4(2): 455-462.
- Angot M. 1950b. Poissons de récifs. *Naturaliste Malgache* 2(2): 135-142.
- Angot M. 1950c. Poissons littoraux de Soalara. *Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar* (A)4(1): 175-196.
- Anonymous 2014a. INSTAT Madagascar 2014. Madagascar en chiffres. Available from: <https://www.instat.mg/madagascar-en-chiffre> (accessed on 1 June 2017).
- Anonymous 2014b. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014. FAO, Rome. 223 p.
- Anonymous 2015a. Ressources en eau - Madagascar. Rome (FAO). Available from: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/Profile_segments/MDG-WR_fra.stm, (accessed on 1 June 2017).
- Anonymous 2015b. Madagascar Mangrove Cover, Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) Geoportal Available from: http://geoportal.rcmr.org/layers/servir%3Amadagascar_mangrove_cover (accessed on 1 June 2017).
- Arnoult J. 1959a. Une nouvelle espèce de poisson aveugle de Madagascar: *Typhleotris pauliani* n. sp. *Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar*, (A) Biologie Animale 13: 133-138.
- Arnoult J. 1959b. Faune de Madagascar. X. Poissons des eaux douces. Institut de Recherche Scientifique, Tananarive-

- Tzimbazaza. 163 p.
- Arnoult J. 1960. Sur une nouvelle espèce de poisson Malgache (Cichlidae), *Paretroplus kieneri* n. sp. Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (2)32(4): 305-307.
- Arnoult J. 1963. Un Oryziiné (Pisces, Cyprinodontidae) nouveau de l'est de Madagascar. Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (2)35(3): 235-237.
- Arnoult J., Bauchot R. 1963. Compte rendu du mission à Madagascar (octobre 1962 - janvier 1963). Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (2)35(3): 219-227.
- Arnoult J., Fourmanoir P. 1967. Sur une collection de poissons marins et de reptiles, provenant de l'île de Nossi-Bé (Malagasy). Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (2)39(1): 134-142.
- Astakhov D.A. 1996. Discovery of *Amphiprion chrysogaster* (Pomacentridae) on the barrier reef of Tulear (Malagasy, southwestern Madagascar). Voprosy Ikhtiologii 36(6): 843-846. [In Russian. English translation in Journal of Ichthyology 36(9): 804-807.]
- Baird R.C. 1971. The systematics, distribution, and zoogeography of the marine hatchetfishes (family Sternoptychidae). Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 142(1): 1-128.
- Baldwin Z.H., Sparks J.S. 2011. A new species of *Secutor* (Teleostei: Leiognathidae) from the western Indian Ocean. Zootaxa 2998: 39-47.
- Banister K.E. 1994. *Glossogobius ankaranensis*, a new species of blind cave goby from Madagascar (Pisces: Gobioidi: Gobiidae). aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 1(3): 25-28.
- Barnes-Mauthe M., Oleson K.L.L., Zafindrasilivonona, B. 2013. The total economic value of small-scale fisheries with a characterization of post-landing trends: an application in Madagascar with global relevance. Fisheries Research 147: 175-185.
- Bath H. 1983. Revision der Gattung *Antennablennius* Fowler 1931 mit Beschreibung einer neuen Art und Untersuchung der taxonomischen Stellung von *Antennablennius anuchalis* Springer & Spreitzer 1978. Senckenbergiana Biologica 64(1/3): 47-80.
- Bauchot M.-L. 1963a. Catalogue critique des types de poissons du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. I.--Famille des Labridae. Publications of the National Museum of Natural History 20: 1-113, 180-195.
- Bauchot M.-L. 1963b. Catalogue critique des types de poissons du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. II.--Familles des Chaetodontidae, Scatophagidae, Toxotidae, Monodactylidae, Ephippidae, Scorpidae, Pempheridae, Kyphosidae, Girellidae. Publications of the National Museum of Natural History 20: 115-195.
- Bauchot M.-L., Bauchot R. 1983. Les *Pagellus* de l'océan indien (Pisces, Perciformes, Sparidae). Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (4)5(A,4): 1123-1138.
- Bauchot M.-L., Bianchi G. 1984. Guide des poissons commerciaux de Madagascar (espèces marines et d'eaux saumâtres). In: Fiches FAO d'identification des espèces pour les besoins de la pêche. FAO, Rome. 135 p.
- Bauchot M.-L., Desoutter M., Hoese D.F., Larson H.K. 1991. Catalogue critique des types de Poissons du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. (Suite) Sous-ordre des Gobioidi. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Série 4 (A: Zoologie, Biologie et Écologie Animales) 13(1-2, supplément): 1-82.
- Becker V.E. 1964. Slendertailed myctophids (genera *Loweina*, *Tarletonbeania*, *Gonichthys* and *Centrobranchus*) of the Pacific and Indian oceans. Systematics and Distribution: In: Biology of fishes of the Pacific and Indian oceans. [In Russian; with English summary.] Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 73: 11-75.
- Becker V.E., Borodulina O.D. 1976. Taxonomy and distribution of the lanternfishes of the genus *Myctophum* (materials to the revision of the genus). [In Russian, with English summary.] Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 104: 113-143.
- Becker V.E., Borodulina O.D. 1978. "*Myctophum asperum*" species-group with description of a new species, and *Myctophum selenops* Tåning (Myctophidae, Osteichthyes). Taxonomy and Distribution. [In Russian, with English summary.] Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 111: 108-128.
- Belyanina T.N. 1974. Materials on development, taxonomy, and distribution of the fishes of the family Bregmacerotidae. Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 96: 143-188.
- Bennett E.T. 1827. Observations on the fishes contained in the collection of the Zoological Society. Zoological Journal,

- London 3(11, 37): 371-378.
- Bertelsen E., Krefft G., Marshall N.B. 1976. The fishes of the family Notosudidae. Dana Report 86: 1-114.
- Bertelsen, E. & Marshall, N.B. 1956. The Miripinnati, a new order of teleost fishes. Dana Report 42: 1-34.
- Bertelsen E., Pietsch T.W. 1998. Revision of the deepsea anglerfish genus *Rhynchactis* Regan (Lophiiformes: Gigantactinidae), with descriptions of two new species. *Copeia* 1998(3): 583-590.
- Bertelsen E., Pietsch T.W., Lavenberg R.J. 1981. Ceratioid anglerfishes of the family Gigantactinidae: morphology, systematics, and Distribution. *Contributions in Science (Los Angeles)* 332: 1-74.
- Bertin L. 1940. Catalogue des types de poissons du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. 2e partie. Dipneustes, Chondrostéens, Holostéens, Isospondyles. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2)*12(6): 244-322.
- Bertin L., Dollfus R.-P. 1948. Révision des espèces du genre *Decapterus* (Téléostéens Scombriformes). *Memoires du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris N.S.* 26(1): 1-29.
- Blanc M., Hureau J.-C. 1972. Catalogue critique des types de poissons du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. (Suite) (Mugiliformes et Polynémiformes). *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 3: Zoologie)* 15(for 1971): 673-735.
- Bleeker P. 1867. Description de quelques espèces nouvelles de *Gobius* de Madagascar. *Archives Néerlandaises des Sciences Exactes et Naturelles* 2: 403-420.
- Bleeker P. 1868. Description de trois espèces inédites de Chromidoïdes de Madagascar. *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Natuurkunde (Serie 2)* 2: 307-314.
- Bleeker P. 1869a. Description de deux espèces inédites d'*Alticus* de Madagascar. *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Natuurkunde (Serie 2)* 3: 234-236.
- Bleeker P. 1869b. Description d'une espèce inédite de *Caesio* de l'île de Nossibé. *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Natuurkunde (Serie 2)* 3: 78-79.
- Bleeker P. 1871. Description de quelques espèces de poissons de l'île de la Réunion et de Madagascar. *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde* 4: 92-105.
- Bleeker P. 1874. Poissons de Madagascar et de l'île la Réunion des collections de MM. Pollen et van Dam. In: *Recherches sur la faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances d'après les découvertes de François P.L. Pollen et D.C. van Dam.* 4^e partie. E.J. Brill, Leide. 104 + 2 p. [Publication date see Kottelat (2013: 281).]
- Bleeker P. 1878. Sur deux espèces inédites de Cichloïdes de Madagascar. *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Natuurkunde (Serie 2)* 12: 192-198, pl. 3.
- Bloch M.E. 1792. *Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische.* Sechster Theil. J. Morino & Co., Berlin. 126 p.
- Bloch M.E. 1793. *Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische.* Siebenter Theil. J. Morino & Co., Berlin. 144 p.
- Böhlke E.B. 1997. Notes on the identity of elongate unpatterned Indo-Pacific morays, with description of a new species (Muraenidae, Subfamily Muraninae). *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 147: 89-109.
- Böhlke E.B. 2000. Notes on the identity of small, brown, unpatterned Indo-Pacific moray eels, with descriptions of three new species (Anguilliformes: Muraenidae). *Pacific Science* 54: 395-416.
- Böhlke E.B., Randall J.E. 2000. A review of the moray eels (Anguilliformes [sic]: Muraenidae) of the Hawaiian Islands, with descriptions of two new species. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 150: 203-278.
- Böhlke E.B., Smith D.G. 2002. Type catalogue of Indo-Pacific Muraenidae. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 152: 89-172.
- Borodulina O.D. 1978. Materials on the systematics and distribution of the oceanic hatchet fishes genera *Argyropelecus* and *Sternoptyx* (Sternoptychidae, Osteichthyes). *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 111: 28-60.
- Bourjon P., Fricke R. 2016. First record of the seagrass wrasse, *Novaculoides macrolepidotus* (Actinopterygii: Perciformes: Labridae), from Reunion Island, southwestern Indian Ocean, with a brief description of its colour pattern variation, escape and reproductive behaviour. *Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria* 46(2): 109-114.
- Boulenger G.A. 1899. A revision of the African and Syrian fishes of the family Cichlidae. Part II. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1899(1): 98-143 [1-47].
- Boulenger G.A. 1911. *Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History).* Volume 2. British Museum (Natural History), London. 529 p.

- Boulenger G.A. 1915. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). Volume 3. British Museum (Natural History), London. 526 p.
- Boulenger G.A. 1916. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). Volume 4. British Museum (Natural History), London. 392 p.
- Breuil C., Grima D. 2014. Baseline report Madagascar. SmartFish Programme of the Indian Ocean Commission. Indian Ocean Commission, Ebene, Mauritius. 36 p.
- Britz R. 2017. Book review. Fishes of the world, fifth edition. By J.S. Nelson, T.C. Grande & M.V.H. Wilson. 752 pp. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A., 2016. Price £110.00. ISBN: 978-1-118-34233-6. *Journal of Fish Biology* 90(1): 451-459.
- Bruce R.W., Randall J.E. 1985. Revision of the Indo-Pacific parrotfish genera *Calotomus* and *Leptoscarus*. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 5: 1-32.
- Bruun A.F. 1937. *Chascanopsetta* in the Atlantic; a bathypelagic occurrence of a flat-fish, with remarks on distribution and development of certain other forms. *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening, Kjøbenhavn* 101: 125-136.
- Burgess W.E. 1978. Butterflyfishes of the World. A monograph of the family Chaetodontidae. T.F.H. Publications, Neptune City, New Jersey, U.S.A. 832 p.
- Cantwell G.E. 1964. A revision of the genus *Parapercis*, family Mugiloididae. *Pacific Science* 18(3): 239-280.
- Carpenter K.E. 1987. Revision of the Indo-Pacific fish family Caesionidae (Lutjanoidea), with descriptions of five new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 15: 1-56.
- Carpenter K.E. 1988. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 8. Fusilier fishes of the World. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of caesionid species known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (8): 1-75.
- Carpenter K.E., Allen G.R. 1989. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 9. Emperor fishes and large-eye breams of the world (family Lethrinidae). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of lethrinid species known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (9): 1-118.
- Caruso J.H. 1981. The systematics and distribution of the lophiid anglerfishes: I. A revision of the genus *Lophiodes* with the description of two new species. *Copeia* 1981(3): 522-549.
- Caruso J.H. 1989. Systematics and distribution of Atlantic chaunacid anglerfishes (Pisces: Lophiiformes). *Copeia* 1989(1): 153-165.
- Carvalho M.R., de Séret B., Compagno L.J.V. 2002. A new species of electric ray of the genus *Narcine* Henle, 1834 from the south-western Indian Ocean (Chondrichthyes: Torpediniformes: Narcinidae). *South African Journal of Marine Science* 24: 135-149.
- Castle P.H.J., Randall J.E. 1999. Revision of Indo-Pacific garden eels (Congridae: Heterocongrinae), with descriptions of five new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 30: 1-52.
- Castle P.H.J., Raju N.S. 1975. Some rare leptocephali from the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific oceans. *Dana Report* 85: 1-25.
- Castle P.H.J., Smith D.G. 1999. A reassessment of the eels of the genus *Bathycongrus* in the Indo-West Pacific. *Journal of Fish Biology* 54(5): 973-995.
- Castle P.H.J., Williamson G.R. 1975. Systematics and distribution of eels of the Muraenesox group (Anguilliformes, Muraenesocidae). The J.L.B Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Special Publication 15: 1-9.
- Catala R. 1975. Poissons d'eau douce de Madagascar (Suite). *Revue Française d'Aquariologie* 1(2): 63.
- Catala R. 1977. Poissons d'eau douce de Madagascar (Suite). *Revue Française d'Aquariologie* 4(1): 27-32.
- Catala R. 1979. Poissons d'eau douce de Madagascar (Suite). *Revue Française d'Aquariologie* 6(4): 125-128.
- Catala R. 1982. Poissons d'eau douce de Madagascar (Suite et fin). *Revue Française d'Aquariologie* 9(2): 57-64.
- Chabanaud, P. 1927. Sur diverses espèces du genre *Taenioides* Lacep. [Poissons Gobiformes]. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 52: 404-415.
- Chabanaud P. 1929. Description d'un nouvel élasmobranche batoïde de Madagascar. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2)* 1(6): 365-369.
- Chabanaud P. 1939. Catalogue systématique et chorologique des Téléostéens dyssymétriques du Globe. *Bulletin de*

- l'Institut Océanographique (Monaco) 763: 1-31.
- Cinner J., Fuentes M.M.P.B., Randriamahazo H. 2009. Exploring social resilience in Madagascar's marine protected areas. *Ecology and Society* 14(1)(41): 1-20.
- Clarke T.A. 1999. Pelagic fishes of the genus *Eustomias* (Melanostomiidae) similar to *Eustomias dendriticus* Regan and Trewavas with the description of seven new species. *Copeia* 1999(4): 1002-1013.
- Cohen D.M., Inada T., Iwamoto T., Scialabba N. 1990. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 10. Gadiform fishes of the world (order Gadiformes). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of cods, hakes, grenadiers and other gadiform fishes known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (10): 1-442.
- Cohen D.M., Nielsen J.G. 1978. Guide to the identification of genera of the fish order Ophidiiformes with a tentative classification of the order. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Technical Report NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) Circular 417: 1-72.
- Collette B.B. 1974. The garfishes (Hemiramphidae) of Australia and New Zealand. *Records of the Australian Museum* 29(2): 11-105.
- Collette B.B., Aadland C.R. 1996. Revision of the frigate tunas (Scombridae, *Auxis*), with descriptions of two new subspecies from the eastern Pacific. *Fishery Bulletin* 94(3): 423-441.
- Collette B.B., Chao L.N. 1975. Systematics and morphology of the bonitos (*Sarda*) and their relatives (Scombridae, Sardini). *Fishery Bulletin* 73(3): 516-625.
- Collette B.B., Greenfield, D.W. 2009. *Batrachus uranoscopus* Guichenot, 1866 supposedly from Madagascar, is not a threatened species of toadfish (Batrachoididae). *Cybium* 33(1): 79-80.
- Collette B.B., Nauen C.E. 1983. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 2. Scombrids of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of tunas, mackerels, bonitos and related species known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125: 1-137.
- Collette B.B., Parin N.V. 1991. Shallow-water fishes of Walters Shoals, Madagascar Ridge. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 48(1): 1-22.
- Collette B.B., Russo J.L. 1985. Morphology, systematics, and biology of the Spanish mackerels (*Scomberomorus*, Scombridae). *United States National Marine Fisheries Service Fishery Bulletin* 82(4): 545-692.
- Compagno L.J.V. 1984a. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 4. Sharks of the World. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Part 1 - Hexanchiformes to Lamniformes. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (4,1): 1-249.
- Compagno L.J.V. 1984b. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 4. Sharks of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Part 2. Charcharhiniformes. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (4,2): 251-655.
- Compagno L.J.V. 1988. Sharks of the order Carcharhiniformes. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ. 486 p.
- Compagno L.J.V. 2001. Sharks of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Volume 2. Bullhead, mackerel and carpet sharks (Heterodontiformes, Lamniformes and Orectolobiformes). FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes 1 (2): 1-269.
- Compagno L.J.V., Ebert D.A. 2007. South African skate biodiversity and Distribution. *Environmental Biology of Fishes* 60: 125-145.
- Compagno L.J.V., Ebert D.A., Smale M.J. 1989. Guide to the sharks and rays of southern Africa. Struik, Cape Town. 160 p.
- Compagno L.J.V., Smale M.J. 1985. *Paragaleus leucolomatus*, a new shark from South Africa, with notes on the systematics of hemigaleid sharks (Carcharhiniformes: Hemigaleidae). *The J.L.B Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Special Publication* 37: 1-21.
- Compagno L.J.V., Stehmann M.F.W., Ebert D.A. 1990. *Rhinochimaera africana* sp. n., a new longnosed chimaera from southern Africa, with comments on the systematics and distribution of the genus *Rhinochimaera* Garman, 1901 (Chondrichthyes, Chimaeriformes, Rhinochimaeridae). *South African Journal of Marine Research* 9: 201-222.
- Conand F., Richards W.J. 1982. Distribution of tuna larvae between Madagascar and the equator, Indian Ocean. *Biological Oceanography* 1(4): 321-336.

- Connell A.D., Victor B.C., Randall J.E. 2015. A new species of *Pseudojuloides* (Perciformes: Labridae) from the south-western Indian Ocean. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 14: 49-56.
- Connorton J.G. 1892. A list of the most common fishes, Mollusca and Crustacea of the south-east coast of Madagascar. *The Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine* 1892: 459-463.
- Courtenay Jr., W.R., Williams J.D., Britz R., Yamamoto M.N., Loiselle P.V. 2004. Identity of introduced snakeheads (Pisces, Channidae) in Hawai'i and Madagascar, with comments on ecological concerns. *Occasional Papers Bishop Museum* 77: 1-13.
- Cowley P.D., Compagno L.J.V. 1993. A taxonomic re-evaluation of the blue stingray from southern Africa (Myliobatiformes: Dasyatidae). *South African Journal of Marine Science* 13: 135-149.
- Craig M.T. 2008. The goldrim surgeonfish (*Acanthurus nigricans*; Acanthuridae) from Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago: first record from the central Indian Ocean. *Zootaxa* 1850: 65-68.
- Craig M.T., Sadovy de Mitcheson Y.J., Heemstra P.C. 2011. *Groupers of the world. A field and market guide*. NISC (Pty) Ltd, Grahamstown, South Africa. 356 p.
- Crosnier A., Fourmanoir P. 1961. La pêche du thon à Madagascar. *Bulletin de Madagascar* 185: 1-25.
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1828. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome second. Livre Troisième. Des poissons de la famille des perches, ou des percoïdes*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 490 p. [Valenciennes author of pp. 238-249, 262-386, Cuvier the remainder.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1829. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quatrième. Livre quatrième. Des acanthoptérygiens à joue cuirassée*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 518 p. [Cuvier authored volume.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1830a. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome cinquième. Livre cinquième. Des Sciénoïdes*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 499 p. [Cuvier authored volume.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1830b. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome Sixième. Livre sixième. Partie I. Des Sparoïdes; Partie II. Des Ménides*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 559 p. [Valenciennes is author of pp. 1-425, 493-559; Cuvier 426-491.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1831. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome septième. Livre septième. Des Squamipennes. Livre huitième. Des poissons à pharyngiens labyrinthiformes*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 531 p. [Cuvier authored pp. 1-440, Valenciennes 441-531.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1832. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome huitième. Livre neuvième. Des Scombéroïdes*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 509 p. [Cuvier authored pp. 1-470; Valenciennes 471-509.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1833. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome neuvième. Suite du livre neuvième. Des Scombéroïdes*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 512 p. [Cuvier authored pp. 1-198, 330-359, 372-427; Valenciennes the balance.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1837. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioides. Livre quinzième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 507 p. [Valenciennes authored volume.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1839. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome treizième. Livre seizième. Des Labroïdes*. F.G. Levrault, Paris. 505 p. [Valenciennes authored volume.]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1840. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quatorzième. Suite du livre seizième. Labroïdes. Livre dix-septième. Des Malacoptérygiens. Pitois-Levrault, Paris. 464 p. authored volume. Published as 1839.*
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1847a. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome dix-neuvième. Suite du livre dix-neuvième. Brochets ou Lucioïdes. Livre vingtième. De quelques familles de Malacoptérygiens, intermédiaires entre les Brochets et les Clupes*. P. Bertrand, Paris. 544 p. [Valenciennes authored volume. Published as "1846".]
- Cuvier G., Valenciennes A. 1847b. *Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome vingtième. Livre vingt et unième. De la famille des Clupéoïdes*. P. Bertrand, Paris. 472 p. [Valenciennes authored volume.]
- Daget J. 1986. Sphyraenidae. In: J. Daget, J.P. Gosse, D.F.E. Thys van den Audenaerde (Eds.). *Check-list of the freshwater fishes of Africa. Volume 2. CLOFFA*. ISBNB, Bruxelles, MRAC, Tervuren, ORSTOM, Paris. pp: 350-351.
- Daget J., Gosse J.-P., Thys van den Audenaerde D.F.E. 1984. *Check-list of the freshwater fishes of Africa. CLOFFA. Volume 1*. ORSTOM, Paris and MRAC, Tervuren. 410 p.
- Daget J., Gosse J.-P., Thys van den Audenaerde D.F.E. 1986. *Check-list of the freshwater fishes of Africa. CLOFFA. Volume 2*. ISBNB, Bruxelles, MRAC, Tervuren and ORSTOM, Paris. 520 p.

- Daget J., Grosse J.-P., Teugels G.G., Thys van den Audenaerde D.F.E. 1991. Check-list of the freshwater fishes of Africa. CLOFFA. Volume 4. ISNB, Bruxelles, MRAC, Tervuren and ORSTOM, Paris. 740 p.
- Daget J., Moreau J. 1981. Hybridation introgressive entre deux espèces de *Sarotherodon* (Pisces, Cichlidae) dans un lac de Madagascar. Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, (Série 4) 3(A,2): 689-703.
- Danois Y.Le. 1959. Étude ostéologique, myologique et systématique des poissons du sous-ordre des orbiculates. Annales de l'Institut Océanographique, Monaco (Nouvelle Série) 36(1): 1-274.
- Danois Y.Le. 1964. Étude anatomique et systématique des Antennaires, de l'ordre des Pédiculates. Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Nouvelle Série) (Série A, Zoologie) 31(1): 1-162.
- Danois Y. Le 1975. Étude ostéo-myologique et révision systématique de la famille des Lophiidae (pédiculates haploptérygiens). Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Série A Zoologie 91(for 1974): 1-127.
- Danois Y. Le 1979. Révision systématique de la famille des Chaunacidae (Pisces Pediculati). Uo (Japanese Society of Ichthyologists) 30: 1-76.
- Dawson C.E. 1967. *Paragunnellichthys seychellensis*, a new genus and species of gobioid fish (Microdesmidae) from the western Indian Ocean. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 80: 73-81.
- Dawson C.E. 1968. Two new wormfishes (Gobioidea: Microdesmidae) from the Indian Ocean. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 81: 53-67.
- Dawson C.E. 1976. Review of the Indo-Pacific pipefish genus *Choeroichthys* (Pisces: Syngnathidae), with descriptions of two new species. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 89(3): 39-65.
- Dawson C.E. 1977a. Review of the pipefish genus *Corythoichthys* with description of three new species. Copeia 1977(2): 295-338.
- Dawson C.E. 1977b. Synopsis of syngnathine pipefishes usually referred to the genus *Ichthyocampus* Kaup, with description of new genera and species. Bulletin of Marine Science 27(4): 595-650.
- Dawson, C.E. 1978. Review of the Indo-Pacific pipefish genus *Hippichthys* (Syngnathidae). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 91(1): 132-157.
- Dawson C.E. 1979. Review of the polytypic doryrhamphine pipefish *Oostethus brachyurus* (Bleeker). Bulletin of Marine Science 29(4): 465-480.
- Dawson C.E. 1982. Review of the genus *Micrognathus* Duncker (Pisces: Syngnathidae), with description of *M. natans*, n. sp. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 95(4): 657-687.
- Dawson C.E. 1984. Revision of the genus *Microphis* Kaup (Pisces, Syngnathidae). Bulletin of Marine Science 35(2): 117-181.
- Dawson C.E. 1985. Indo-Pacific Pipefishes (Red Sea to the Americas). Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Ocean Springs, Mississippi. 230 p.
- Dawson C.E., Allen G.R. 1978. Synopsis of the 'finless' pipefish genera (*Penopteryx*, *Apterygocampus* and *Enchelyocampus*, gen. nov.). Records of the Western Australian Museum 6(4): 391-411.
- Debelius H. 1999. Indian Ocean reef guide. Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, East Africa, Seychelles. IKAN Unterwasserarchiv, Frankfurt am Main. 321 p.
- Debelius H. 2001. Indian Ocean reef guide. Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, East Africa, Seychelles. Second revised edition. IKAN Unterwasserarchiv, Frankfurt am Main. 321 p.
- Doiuchi R., Nakabo T. 2005. The *Sphyaena obtusata* group (Perciformes: Sphyaenidae) with a description of a new species from southern Japan. Ichthyological Research 52(2): 132-151.
- Dooley J.K. 1978. Systematics and biology of the tilefishes (Perciformes: Branchiostegidae and Malacanthidae), with descriptions of two new species. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Technical Report NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) Circular 411: 1-78.
- Duhamel G. 1995. Révision des genres *Centriscops* et *Notopogon*, Macroramphosidae des zones subtropicale et tempérée de l'hémisphère sud. Cybium 19(3): 261-303.
- Duhamel G. 1997. *Notopogon xenosoma* Regan 1914 (Teleostei, Macroramphosidae) en limite de distribution subtropicale aux abords de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et de Madagascar. In: Resultats des campagnes MUSORSTOM, volume 17. Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris 174: 83-89.

- Duméril A.H.A. 1861. Poissons de la côte occidentale d'Afrique. Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris 10(for 1858): 241-268.
- Duméril A.H.A. 1870. Histoire naturelle des poissons; ou, ichthyologie générale. Tome Second. Ganoïdes, Dipnés, Lophobranches. Roret, Paris. 624 p.
- Duncker G. 1915. Revision der Syngnathidae. Erster Teil. Mitteilungen aus dem Naturhistorischen (Zoologischen) Museum in Hamburg 32: 9-120.
- Ebeling A.W. 1962. Melamphaidae I. Systematics and zoogeography of the species in the bathypelagic fish genus *Melamphaes* Günther. Dana Report 58: 1-164.
- Ebert D.A. 2013. Deep-sea cartilaginous fishes of the Indian Ocean. FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes 8 (1). FAO, Rome. 256 p.
- Ebert D.A., Clerkin P.J. 2015. A new species of deep-sea catshark (Scyliorhinidae: *Bythaelurus*) from the southwestern Indian Ocean. Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation 15: 53-63.
- Ebert D.A., Compagno L.J.V. 2007. Biodiversity and systematics of skates (Chondrichthyes: Rajiformes: Rajoidei). Environmental Biology of Fishes 80: 111-124.
- Ebert D.A., Gon O. 2017. *Rhinobatos austini* n. sp., a new species of guitarfish (Rhinopristiformes: Rhinobatidae) from the southwestern Indian Ocean. Zootaxa 4276(2): 204-214.
- Ebert D.A., Straube N., Leslie R.W., Weigmann S. 2016. *Etmopterus alphas* n. sp.: a new lanternshark (Squaliformes: Etmopteridae) from the south-western Indian Ocean. African Journal of Marine Science 38(3): [1-12] 329-340. [First appeared electronically, p. 1-12; printed version with journal and page numbers appeared later.]
- Ege V. 1933. On some new fishes of the families Sudidae and Stomiidae. Preliminary note. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening, Kjøbenhavn 94: 223-236.
- Ege V. 1934. The genus *Stomias* Cuv., taxonomy and bio-geography (based on adolescent and adult specimens. Dana Report 5: 1-58.
- Ege V. 1939. A revision of the genus *Anguilla* Shaw. A systematic, phylogenetic and geographical study. Dana Report 16: 1-257, pls. 1-6.
- Ege V. 1948. *Chauliodus* Schn., bathypelagic genus of fishes. A systematic, phylogenetic and geographical study. Dana Report 31: 1-148.
- Ege V. 1953. Paralepididae I (*Paralepis* and *Lestidium*). Taxonomy, ontogeny, phylogeny and Distribution. Dana Report 40: 1-184.
- Ege V. 1957. Paralepididae II (*Macroparalepis*). Taxonomy, ontogeny, phylogeny and Distribution. Dana Report 43: 1-101.
- Ege V. 1958. *Omosudis* Günther, bathypelagic genus of fish. Dana Report 47: 1-19.
- Elouard J.-M. 2001. Poissons. In: J.-M. Elouard, F.-M. Gibon (Eds.). Biodiversité et biotypologie des eaux continentales de Madagascar. IRD, Montpellier and Antananarivo. pp: 255-266.
- Elst R. van der, Everett B., Jiddawi N., Mwatha G., Afonso P.S., Boule D. 2004. Fish, fishers and fisheries of the Western Indian Ocean: their diversity and status. A preliminary assessment. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A 363(for 2005): 263-284.
- Eschmeyer W.N., Fricke R., van der Laan R. 2017. Catalog of Fishes, electronic version [updated 28 April 2017]. <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>
- Eschmeyer W.N., Rama-Rao K.V., Hallacher L.E. 1979. Fishes of the scorpionfish subfamily Choridactylinae from the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 41(21): 475-500.
- Esmark L. 1871. Om tvende nye fiske-arter: *Argyropelecus elongatus* E. og *Maurolicus tripunctulalatus* [sic] E. Forhandling i Videnskabs-selskabet i Christiania 1870: 488-490.
- Fautin D.G., Allen G.R. 1992. Field guide to anemonefishes and their host sea anemones. Western Australian Museum, Perth. 160 p.
- Fernandez-Silva I., Ho H.-C. 2017. Revision of the circumtropical glass-eye fish *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Perciformes: Priacanthidae), with resurrection of two species. Zootaxa 4273(3): 341-361.
- Feutry P., Castelin M., Grondin H., Cruaud C., Couloux A., Keith P. 2012. First record of *Kuhlia sauvagii* Regan, 1913

- (Perciformes) in Mayotte and Réunion islands, western Indian Ocean. *Cybiurn* 36(3): 493-494.
- Fischer W., Bianchi G. 1984. FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes: Western Indian Ocean. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- Forster G.R., Badcock J.R., Longbottom N.R., Merrett N.R., Thomson K.S. 1970. Results of the Royal Society Indian Ocean Deep Slope Fishing Expedition, 1969. *Proc. Roy. Soc. London B* 175: 367-404.
- Fourmanoir P. 1957. Poissons Téléostéens des eaux malgaches du canal de Mozambique. *Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, Série F, Océanographie* 1: 1-316.
- Fourmanoir P. 1959. *Lutjanus guilcheri*, nouvelle espèce de Lutjanide capturée dans le Nord-Ouest de Madagascar. *Naturaliste Malgache* 10(1-2)(for 1958): 129-130, pl. 3.
- Fourmanoir P. 1961a. Liste complémentaire des poissons du Canal de Mozambique. *Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, Série F, Océanographie* 4: 83-107.
- Fourmanoir P. 1961b. Requins de la cote ouest de Madagascar. *Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, Série F, Océanographie* 4: 1-81.
- Fourmanoir P. 1963a. Distribution écologique des poissons des récifs coralliens et d'herbiers de la cote ouest de Madagascar. *La Terre et la Vie* 1963(1): 81-100.
- Fourmanoir P. 1963b. *Epinephelus fuscus* nouvelle espèce de Serranidé trouvée dans les eaux Malgaches. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2)* 35(2): 140-142.
- Fourmanoir P. 1963c. Raies et requins-scie de la cote ouest de Madagascar (ordre des Batoidei). *Cahiers ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer), Série Océanographie* 6: 33-58.
- Fourmanoir P., Crosnier A. 1964. Deuxième liste complémentaire des poissons du canal de Mozambique. Diagnoses préliminaire de 11 espèces nouvelles. *Cahiers ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer) Série Océanographie* 6(for 1963): 2-32.
- Fourmanoir P., Do-Thi N.-N. 1965. Liste complémentaire des poissons marins de Nha-Trang. *Cahiers ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer), Série Océanographie, Special Issue*, 1965: 1-114
- Fourmanoir P., Guézé P. 1967. Poissons nouveaux ou peu connus provenant de la Réunion et de Madagascar [with subtitles]. *Cahiers ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer), Série Océanographie* 5(1): 47-58.
- Fourmanoir P., Postel E. 1965. Sur une petite collection de poissons rapportée de Madagascar par M. G. Cherbonnier. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*, (2)37(3): 403-406.
- Fowler H.W. 1923. Fishes from Madeira, Syria, Madagascar, and Victoria, Australia. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 75: 33-45.
- Fowler H.W. 1933. Contributions to the biology of the Philippine Archipelago and adjacent regions. The fishes of the families Banjosidae...Enoplosidae collected by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer "Albatross," chiefly in Philippine seas and adjacent waters. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum* (100)12: 1-465.
- Fraser T.H. 2000. A new species of *Apogon* (Perciformes: Apogonidae) from the Saya de Malha Bank, Indian Ocean, with redescriptions of *Apogon regani* Whitley, 1951, *A. gardineri* Regan, 1908, and *A. heraldi* (Herre, 1943). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 113(1): 249-263.
- Fraser T.H. 2005. A review of the species in the *Apogon fasciatus* group with a description of a new species of cardinalfish from the Indo-West Pacific (Perciformes: Apogonidae). *Zootaxa* 924: 1-30.
- Fraser T.H. 2008. Cardinalfishes of the genus *Nectamia* (Apogonidae, Perciformes) from the Indo-Pacific region with descriptions of four new species. *Zootaxa* 1691: 1-52.
- Fraser T.H. 2013. A new genus of cardinalfish (Apogonidae: Percomorpha), redescription of *Archamia* and resemblances and relationships with *Kurtus* (Kurtidae: Percomorpha). *Zootaxa* 3714(1): 1-63.
- Fraser T.H., Allen G.R. 2001. A new species of cardinalfish in *Neamia* (Apogonidae, Perciformes) from Mauritius, Indian Ocean, with a review of *Neamia octospina*. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* 20: 159-165.
- Fraser T.H., Allen G.R. 2010. Cardinalfish of the genus *Apogonichthyoides* Smith, 1949 (Apogonidae) with a description of a new species from the West-Pacific region. *Zootaxa* 2348: 40-56.
- Fraser T.H., Lachner E.A. 1985. A revision of the cardinalfish subgenera *Pristiapogon* and *Zoramia* (genus *Apogon*) of

- the Indo-Pacific region (Teleostei: Apogonidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 412: 1-47.
- Fraser T.H., Randall J.E. 2011. Two new species of *Foa* (Apogonidae) from the Pacific Plate, with redescription of *Foa brachygramma* and *Foa fo*. *Zootaxa* 2988: 1-27.
- Frédérich B., Fabri G., Lepoint G., Vandevaille P., Parmentier E. 2009. Trophic niches of thirteen damselfishes (Pomacentridae) at the Grand Récif of Toliara, Madagascar. *Ichthyological Research* 56(1): 10-17.
- Frédérich B., Lehane O., Vandevaille P., Lepoint G. 2010. Trophic niche width, shift, and specialization of *Dascyllus aruanus* in Toliara lagoon, Madagascar. *Copeia* 2010(2): 218-226.
- Frédérich B., Michel L.N., Zaeytydt E., Bolaya R.L., Lavitra T., Parmentier E., Lepoint G. 2017. Comparative feeding ecology of cardinalfishes (Apogonidae) at Toliara Reef, Madagascar. *Zoological Studies* 56(10): 1-14.
- Fricke H.W. 1970. Erste Funde junger Röhrenaale von *Gorgasia sillneri* Klausewitz und *Taenioconger hassi* (Klausewitz & Eibesfeldt) (Pisces: Apodes: Heterocongridae). *Senckenbergiana Biologica* 51(5/6): 307-310.
- Fricke R. 1982. Nominal genera and species of dragonets (Teleostei: Callionymidae, Draconettidae). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria'* 84: 53-92.
- Fricke R. 1983. Revision of the Indo-Pacific genera and species of the dragonet family Callionymidae (Teleostei). J. Cramer, Braunschweig. 774 p.
- Fricke R. 1997. Tripterygiid fishes of the western and central Pacific, with descriptions of 15 new species, including an annotated checklist of world Tripterygiidae (Teleostei). Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein. 607 p.
- Fricke R. 1999. Fishes of the Mascarene Islands (Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez). An annotated checklist, with descriptions of new species. Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein. 759 p.
- Fricke R. 2002. Annotated checklist of the dragonet families Callionymidae and Draconettidae (Teleostei: Callionymoidei), with comments on callionymid fish classification. *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde (A)*645: 1-103.
- Fricke R. 2009. *Callionymus aagilis* Fricke, redescription and new record from Mauritius (Teleostei: Callionymidae). *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, N.S. 2*: 169-175.
- Fricke R., Cadet C., Mulochau T. 2016. First record of the sawspine dragonet, *Diplogrammus infulatus* Smith, 1963 (Actinopterygii: Perciformes: Callionymidae), from La Réunion, south-western Indian Ocean. *Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria* 45(4)(for 2015): 407-410.
- Fricke R., Durville P., Bernardi G., Borsa P., Mou-Tham G., Chabanet P. 2013. Checklist of the shore fishes of Europa Island, Mozambique Channel, southwestern Indian Ocean, including 302 new records. *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, A, N.S. 6*: 247-276.
- Fricke R., Durville P., Mulochau T. 2013. *Scorpaenopsis rubrimarginatus*, a new species of scorpionfish from Réunion, southwestern Indian Ocean (Teleostei: Scorpaenidae). *Cybium* 37(3): 207-215.
- Fricke R., Mulochau T., Durville P., Chabanet P., Tessier E, Letourneur Y. 2009. Annotated checklist of the fish species (Pisces) of La Réunion, including a Red List of threatened and declining species. *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, N.S. 2*: 1-168.
- Fukui Y., Motomura H. 2016. *Terebrabrus flavocephalus* sp. nov., a new hogfish (Perciformes: Labridae) from the Maldives, Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Research* 63(4): [1-7] 529-535. [First published online, p. 1-7, on 27 Apr. 2016. Printed version published in Oct. 2016]
- Garrick J.A.F. 1967. Revision of sharks of genus *Isurus* with description of a new species (Galeoidea, Lamnidae). *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 118(3537): 663-690.
- Garrick J.A.F. 1982. Sharks of the genus *Carcharhinus*. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Technical Report NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) Circular 445: 1-194.
- Gibbs Jr., R.H. 1969. Taxonomy, sexual dimorphism, vertical distribution, and evolutionary zoogeography of the bathypelagic fish genus *Stomias* (family Stomiidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 31: 1-25.
- Gibbs Jr., R.H., Amaoka K., Haruta C. 1984. *Astronesthes trifibulatus*, a new Indo-Pacific stomioid fish (family Astronesthidae) related to the Atlantic *A. similis*. *Japanese Journal of Ichthyology* 31(1): 5-14.
- Gibbs Jr., R.H., Clarke T.A., Gomon J.R. 1983. Taxonomy and distribution of the stomioid fish genus *Eustomias* (Melanostomiidae), I: subgenus *Nominostomias*. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 380: 1-139.

- Gill A.C. 2004. Revision of the Indo-Pacific dottyback fish subfamily Pseudochrominae (Perciformes: Pseudochromidae). *Smithiana Monographs* 1: 1-213.
- Gill A.C., Edwards A.J. 2004. Revision of the Indian Ocean dottyback fish genera *Chlidichthys* and *Pectinochromis* (Perciformes: Pseudochromidae: Pseudoplesiopinae). *Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity* 3: 1-46.
- Gill A.C., Fricke R. 2001. Revision of the western Indian Ocean fish subfamily Anisochrominae (Perciformes, Pseudochromidae). *Bulletin of the Natural History Museum London (Zoology)* 67: 191-207.
- Gillibrand C.J., Harris A.R., Mara E. 2007. Inventory and spatial assemblage study of reef fish in the area of Andavadoaka, south-west Madagascar (western Indian Ocean). *Western Indian Ocean Journal of Marine Science* 6(2): 183-197.
- Golani D. 1984. *Sargocentron macrosquamis* a new squirrelfish from the Amirantes Islands and the Red Sea (Holocentridae, Pisces). *Cybiurn* 8(2): 39-43.
- Gomon M.F. 2006. A revision of the labrid fish genus *Bodianus* with descriptions of eight new species. *Records of the Australian Museum, Supplement* 30: 1-133.
- Gon O. 1997. Revision of the cardinalfish subgenus *Jaydia* (Perciformes, Apogonidae, Apogon). *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 51(for 1996): 147-194.
- Gon O., Allen G.R. 2012. Revision of the Indo-Pacific cardinalfish genus *Siphamia* (Perciformes: Apogonidae). *Zootaxa* 3294: 1-84.
- Gon O., Randall J.E. 2003. Revision of the Indo-Pacific cardinalfish genus *Archamia* (Perciformes: Apogonidae), with description of a new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 35: 1-49.
- Greenfield D.W. 1974. A revision of the squirrelfish genus *Myripristis* Cuvier (Pisces: Holocentridae). *Science Bulletin, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County* 19: 1-54.
- Greenfield D.W. 2001. Revision of the *Apogon erythrinus* complex (Teleostei: Apogonidae). *Copeia* 2001(2): 459-472.
- Greenfield D.W. 2014. A new toadfish species from Somalia (Teleostei: Batrachoididae). *Copeia* 2014(4): 668-672.
- Greenfield D.W., Langston, R.C. & Randall, J.E. 2005. Two new cardinalfishes of the Indo-Pacific fish genus *Zoramia* (Apogonidae). *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 56(33): 625-637.
- Greenfield D.W., Smith W.L. 2004. *Allenbatrachus meridionalis*, a new toadfish (Batrachoididae) from Madagascar and Reunion. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 55(30): 568-572.
- Griffiths M.H., Heemstra P.C. 1995. A contribution to the taxonomy of the marine fish genus *Argyrosomus* (Perciformes: Sciaenidae), with description of two new species from southern Africa. *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 65: 1-40.
- Guichenot A. 1847. Description de deux nouvelles espèces de Cossyphes. *Revue Zoologique par la Société Cuvierienne (Paris)* 10: 282-284.
- Guichenot A. 1848. Sur une nouvelle espèce de malacanthé. *Revue Zoologique par la Société Cuvierienne (Paris)* 11: 14-15.
- Guichenot A. 1865. Catalogue des Scaridés de la collection du Musée de Paris. *Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg* 11 (= Série 2, tome 1): 1-75.
- Guichenot A. 1866. Catalogue des poissons de Madagascar de la Collection du Musée de Paris avec la description de plusieurs espèces nouvelles. *Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg* 12: 129-148.
- Guichenot A. 1869. Notice sur quelques poissons inédits de Madagascar et de la Chine. *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* 5(3): 193-206.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1859. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 1. Catalogue of the acanthopterygian fishes in the collection of the British Museum. Gasterosteidae, Berycidae, Percidae, Aphredoderidae, Pristipomatidae, Mullidae, Sparidae. *British Museum, London*. 524 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1860. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 2. Catalogue of the acanthopterygian fishes in the collection of the British Museum. Squamipinnes, Cirrhitidae, Triglidae, Trachinidae, Sciaenidae, Polynemidae, Sphyraenidae, Trichiuridae, Scombridae, Carangidae, Xiphiidae. *British Museum, London*. 548 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1861. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 3. Catalogue of the acanthopterygian fishes in the collection of the British Museum. Gobiidae, Discoboli, Pediculati, Blenniidae, Labyrinthici, Mugilidae,

- Notacanthi. British Museum, London. 586 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1862. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 4. Catalogue of the Acanthopterygii, Pharyngognathi and Anacanthini in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London. 534 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1864. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 5. Catalogue of the Physostomi, containing the families Siluridae, Characinidae, Haplochitonidae, Sternoptychidae, Scopelidae, Stomiidae in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London. 455 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1866. Catalogue of fishes in the British Museum. Volume 6. Catalogue of the Physostomi, containing the families Salmonidae, Percopsidae, Galaxidae, Mormyridae, Gymnarchidae, Esocidae, Umbridae, Scombresocidae, Cyprinodontidae, in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London. 368 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1868. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 7. Catalogue of the Physostomi, containing the families Heteropygii, Cyprinidae, Gonorhynchidae, Hyodontidae, Osteoglossidae, Clupeidae,... [thru]... Halosauridae, in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London. 512 p.
- Günther A.[C.L.G.] 1870. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Volume 8. Catalogue of the Physostomi, containing the families Gymnotidae, Symbranchidae, Muraenidae, Pegasidae, and of the Lophobranchii, Plectognathi, Dipnoi, ...[thru] ... Leptocardii, in the British Museum. British Museum, London. 549 p.
- Harmelin-Vivien M.L., Bouchon C. 1976. Feeding behavior of some carnivorous fishes (Serranidae and Scorpaenidae) from Tuléar (Malagasy). *Marine Biology* 37: 329-340.
- Harold A.S., Lancaster K. 2003. A new species of the hatchetfish genus *Argyripnus* (Stomiiformes: Sternoptychidae) from the Indo-Pacific. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 116(4): 883-891.
- Harris A.R. 2011. Out of sight but no longer out of mind: a climate of change for marine conservation in Madagascar. *Madagascar Conservation and Development* 6(1): 7-14.
- Harrison I.J., Senou H. 1999. Order Mugiliformes. Mugilidae. Mulletts. In: K.E. Carpenter, V.E. Niem (Eds.). *Species identification guide for fisheries purposes. The living marine resources of the western central Pacific. Volume 4. Bony fishes part 2 (Mugilidae to Carangidae)*. FAO, Rome. pp: 2069-2108.
- Heemstra E., Heemstra P.C., Smale M.J., Hooper T., Pelicier D. 2004. Preliminary checklist of coastal fishes from the Mauritian island of Rodrigues. *Journal of Natural History* 38: 3315-3344.
- Heemstra P.C., Akhilesh K.V. 2012. A review of the anthiine fish genus *Pseudanthias* (Perciformes: Serranidae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species and a key to the species. *aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology* 18(3): 121-164.
- Heemstra P.C., Freeman A.L.J., Wong H.Y., Hensley D.A., Rabesandratana H.D. 1996. First authentic capture of a coelacanth, *Latimeria chalumnae* (Pisces: Latimeriidae), off Madagascar. *South African Journal of Science* 92: 150-151.
- Heemstra P.C., Hissmann K., Fricke H., Smale M.J., Schauer J. 2006. Fishes of the deep demersal habitat at Ngazidja (Grande Comoro) Island, Western Indian Ocean. *South African Journal of Science* 102: 444-460.
- Heemstra P.C., Randall J.E. 1993. *Groupers of the World (Family Serranidae, Subfamily Epinephelinae); an annotated and illustrated catalogue of the grouper, rockcod, hind, coral grouper and lyretail species known to date*. FAO Species Catalogue 16. FAO, Rome. 382 p.
- Heemstra P.C., Randall J.E. 2009. A review of the anthiine fish genus *Plectranthias* (Perciformes: Serranidae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species, and a key to the species. *Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin* 10: 3-17.
- Hensley D.A. 2003. On the status of *Rhombus cocosensis* Bleeker, and description of a new species of *Engyprosopon* based on misidentification of this species (Pleuronectiformes: Bothidae). *Copeia* 2003(4): 833-837.
- Hensley D.A. 2005. Revision of the genus *Asterorhombus* (Pleuronectiformes: Bothidae). *Copeia* 2005(3): 445-460.
- Ho H.-C. 2013. Two new species of the batfish genus *Malthopsis* (Lophiiformes: Ogcocephalidae) from the Western Indian Ocean. *Zootaxa* 3716(2): 289-300.
- Ho H.-C., Heemstra P.C., Imamura H. 2014. A new species of the sandperch genus *Parapercis* from the western Indian Ocean (Perciformes: Pinguipedidae). *Zootaxa* 3802(3): 333-345.
- Ho H.-C., Last P.R. 2013. Two new species of the coffinfish genus *Chaunax* (Lophiiformes: Chaunacidae) from the Indian

- Ocean. *Zootaxa* 3710(5): 436-448.
- Ho H.-C., Ma W.-C. 2016. Revision of southern African species of the anglerfish genus *Chaunax* (Lophiiformes: Chaunacidae), with description of three new species. *Zootaxa* 4144(2): 175-194.
- Ho H.-C., Shao K.-T. 2008. The batfishes (Lophiiformes Ogocephalidae) of Taiwan, with descriptions of eight new records. *Journal of the Fisheries Society of Taiwan* 35(4): 289-313.
- Ho H.-C., Shao K.-T. 2010. A review of *Malthopsis jordani* Gilbert, 1905, with description of a new batfish from the Indo-Pacific Ocean (Lophiiformes: Ogocephalidae). *Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science (Series A) Supplement* 4: 9-19.
- Ho H.-C., Smith D.G., Tighe K.A. 2015. Review of the arrowtooth eel genera *Dysomma* and *Dysommia* in Taiwan, with the description of a new species (Anguilliformes: Synphobranchidae: Ilyophinae). *Zootaxa* 4060(1): 86-104.
- Hoese D.F., Larson H.K. 1994. Revision of the Indo-Pacific gobiid fish genus *Valenciennesa*, with descriptions of seven new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 23: 1-71.
- Hoese D.F., Reader S. 1985. A new gobiid fish, *Fusigobius duospilus*, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. *Special Publication, J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 36: 1-9.
- Holleman W. 1982. Three new species and a new genus of tripterygiid fishes (Blennioidei) from the Indo-West Pacific Ocean. *Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums (Natural History)* 14(4): 109-137.
- Holleman W. 2005. A review of the triplefin fish genus *Enneapterygius* (Blennioidei: Tripterygiidae) in the western Indian Ocean, with descriptions of four new species. *Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin* 5: 1-25.
- Holleman W. 2006. Fishes of the *Helcogramma steinitzi* species group (Blennioidei: Tripterygiidae) from the Indian Ocean, with descriptions of two new species. *aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology* 11(3): 89-104.
- Holleman W. 2007. Fishes of the genus *Helcogramma* (Blennioidei: Tripterygiidae) in the western Indian Ocean, including Sri Lanka, with descriptions of four new species. *Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin* 7: 51-81.
- Holleman W., Bogorodsky S.V. 2012. A review of the blennioid fish family Tripterygiidae (Perciformes) in the Red Sea, with description of *Enneapterygius qirmiz*, and reinstatement of *Enneapterygius altipinnis* Clark, 1980. *Zootaxa* 3152: 36-60.
- Holleman W., Connell A.D., Carpenter K.E. 2013. *Caesio xanthalytos*, a new species of fusilier (Perciformes: Caesionidae) from the Western Indian Ocean, with records of range extensions for several species of Caesionidae. *Zootaxa* 3702(3): 262-272.
- Holly M. 1928. Zwei noch nicht beschriebene Fischformen aus Afrika. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 76(11/12)(9): 312-314.
- Hubert N., Dettai A, Pruvost P., Kulbicki M., Myers R., Borsa P. 2017. Geography and life history traits account for the accumulation of cryptic diversity among Indo-West Pacific coral reef fishes. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 583: 179-193
- Hubert N., Meyer C.P., Bruggemann H.J., Guérin F., Komono R.J.L., Espiau B., Causse R., Williams J.T., Planes S. 2012. Cryptic diversity in Indo-Pacific coral-reef fishes revealed by DNA-barcoding provides new support to the centre-of-overlap hypothesis. *PLoS ONE* 7(3)(e28987): 1-8. [A supplementary Tab. S1 was also posted online.]
- Humber F., Andriamahaino E.T., Beriziny T., Botosoamananto R., Godley B.J., Gough C., Pedron S., Ramahery V., Broderick A.C. 2017. Assessing the small-scale shark fishery of Madagascar through community-based monitoring and knowledge. *Fisheries Research* 186: 131-143.
- Hutchins J.B. 1984. Monacanthidae. Pp. 1-6 + 14 unnumbered pp., In: W. Fischer, G. Bianchi (Eds.). *FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes: Western Indian Ocean. Volume 3.* FAO, Rome.
- Ivantsoff W. 1984. Atherinidae. Silversides. 9 unnumbered pp. In: W. Fischer, G. Bianchi (Eds.). *FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes: Western Indian Ocean. Volume 1.* FAO, Rome.
- Iwamoto T., Anderson M.E. 1994. Review of the grenadiers (Teleostei: Gadiformes) of southern Africa, with descriptions of four new species. *Ichthyological Bulletin, J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 61: 1-28.
- Iwamoto T., Shcherbachev Yu.N. 1991. Macrourid fishes of the subgenus *Chalinura*, genus *Coryphaenoides*, from the Indian Ocean. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 47(7): 207-233.
- Iwatsuki Y., Al-Mamry J.M., Heemstra P.C. 2016. Validity of a blue stripe snapper, *Lutjanus octolineatus* (Cuvier 1828) and a related species, *L. bengalensis* (Bloch 1790) with a new species (Pisces; Lutjanidae) from the Arabian Sea.

- Zootaxa 4098(3): 511-528.
- Iwatsuki Y., Heemstra P.C. 2001. *Gerres phaiya*: a new species of gerreid fish (Teleostei: Perciformes: Gerreidae) from India, with comments on *Gerres poieti* and the *Gerres erythrourus* complex. Copeia 2001(4): 1043-1049.
- Iwatsuki Y., Heemstra P.C. 2011. A review of the *Acanthopagrus bifasciatus* species complex (Pisces: Sparidae) from the Indian Ocean, with redescrptions of *A. bifasciatus* (Forsskål 1775) and *A. catenula* (Lacepède 1801). Zootaxa 3025: 38-50.
- Iwatsuki Y., Heemstra P.C. 2015. Redescrptions of *Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus* (Klunzinger 1870) and *P. lineopunctatus* (Boulenger 1903), with two new species from western Indian Ocean. Zootaxa 4059(1): 133-150.
- Iwatsuki Y., Kimura S. 1997. *Gerres methueni* Regan, 1920, a senior synonym of *G. rappi* (Barnard, 1927) (Perciformes: Gerreidae). Ichthyological Research 44(1): 1-7.
- Iwatsuki Y., Kimura S., Yoshino T. 1998. Redescription of *Gerres erythrourus* (Bloch, 1791), a senior synonym of *G. abbreviatus* Bleeker, 1850 (Teleostei: Perciformes: Gerreidae). Copeia 1998(1): 165-172.
- Iwatsuki Y., Kimura S., Yoshino T. 2001. Redescription of *Gerres longirostris* (Lacepède, 1801) and *Gerres oblongus* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830, included in the *Gerres longirostris* complex (Perciformes: Gerreidae). Copeia 2001(4): 954-965.
- Iwatsuki Y., Matsuda T., Starnes W.C., Nakabo T., Yoshino T. 2012. A valid priacanthid species, *Pristigenys refulgens* (Valenciennes 1862), and a redescription of *P. niphonia* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829) in the Indo-West Pacific (Perciformes: Priacanthidae). Zootaxa 3206: 41-57.
- James P.S.B.R. 1978. A systematic review of the fishes of the family Leiognathidae. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India 17(1)(for Apr. 1975): 138-172.
- Jaonalison H., Mahafina J., Ponton D. 2016. Fish post-larvae assemblages at two contrasted coral reef habitats in southwest Madagascar. Marine Science 2016: 1-30. [Electronic prepublication.]
- Jatzow R., Lenz H. 1898. Fische von Ost-Afrika, Madagaskar und Aldabra. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft 21: 497-531.
- Johnson J.W., Wilmer J.W. 2015. *Plectorhinchus caeruleonothus*, a new species of sweetlips (Perciformes: Haemulidae) from northern Australia and the resurrection of *P. unicolor* (Macleay, 1883), species previously confused with *P. schotaf* (Forsskål, 1775). Zootaxa 3985(4): 491-522.
- Johnson R.K. 1974a. Five new species and a new genus of alepisauroid fishes of the Scopelarchidae (Pisces: Myctophiformes). Copeia 1974(2): 449-457.
- Johnson R.K. 1974b. A revision of the alepisauroid family Scopelarchidae (Pisces: Myctophiformes). Fieldiana Zoology 66: 1-249.
- Johnson R.K. 1982. Fishes of the families Evermannellidae and Scopelarchidae: systematics, morphology, interrelationships, and zoogeography. Fieldiana Zoology (New Series) 12: 1-252.
- Johnson R.K., Bertelsen E. 1991. The fishes of the family Giganturidae: systematics, distribution and aspects of biology. Dana Report 91: 1-45.
- Jonahson M., Harding S. 2007. Occurrence of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) in Madagascar. Fisheries Research 84: 132-135.
- Jones C.C., Smith W.L., Sparks J.S. 2010. A new species of rainbowfish (Teleostei: Melanotaenioidae: Bedotiidae) from the Makira Region of northeastern Madagascar. Copeia 2010(2): 284-291.
- Jubb R.A. 1963. First record of the African mottled eel, *Anguilla nebulosa labiata* Peters, from the inland waters of Madagascar. South African Journal of Science 59: 421.
- Juillerat E. 1880. Note sur un lophobranch du genre *Coelonotus*. Bulletin de la Société Philomathique de Paris (Série 7) 4: 176.
- Kaga T., Heemstra E. 2012. First record of a rare sand whiting, *Sillago caudicula* (Perciformes: Sillaginidae), from Madagascar. Marine Biology Research 9(for 2013): 316-320.
- Karmovskaya E.S. 1985. Mesopelagic eels of family Derichthyidae (Anguilliformes). Voprosy Ikhtiologii 25(6): 883-898. [In Russian. English translation appeared in Journal of Ichthyology 25(6):119-134.]
- Karmovskaya E.S. 1990. Leptocephali of eels of the genus *Nemichthys* (Nemichthyidae, Osteichthyes). [English

- translation.] *Journal of Ichthyology* 30(4): 28-42.
- Karmovskaya E.S. 1991. The new species of conger eels (Congridae) from the western Indian Ocean. [In Russian.] *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 3 (6): 891-897. [English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 32(3), 1992: 1-8.]
- Karmovskaya E.S. 1993. Systematics and distribution of the eel genus *Gavialiceps* (Congridae) in the Indo-West Pacific. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 33(6): 742-752. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 34(3): 73-89.]
- Karrer C. 1983. Anguilliformes du Canal de Mozambique (Pisces, Teleostei). *Faune Tropicale* 23(for 1982): 1-116.
- Karrer C., Smith D.G. 1980. A new genus and species of congrid eel from the Indo-west Pacific. *Copeia* 1980(4): 642-648.
- Kaup J.J. 1853. Uebersicht der Lophobranchier. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 19 (1): 226-234.
- Kaup J.J. 1856a. Catalogue of the apodal fish in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London. 163 p.
- Kaup J.J. 1856b. Catalogue of lophobranchiate fish in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London. 76 p.
- Kawai T. 2016. *Peristedion richardsi* sp. nov. (Actinopterygii: Teleostei: Peristediidae) from Indonesian waters, with synonymy between *Peristedion riversandersoni* Alcock, 1894 and *Peristedion nierstraszi* Weber, 1913. *Zootaxa* 4171(2): 335-346.
- Keith P., Bosc P., Valade P. 2004. A new species of *Parioglossus* (Gobioidei, Ptereleotridae) from Seychelles Islands. *Cybium* 28(4): 341-344.
- Keith P., Lord C., Maeda, K. 2015. Indo-Pacific Sicydiine gobies biodiversity, life traits and conservation. *Société Française d'Ichtyologie*, Paris. 256 p.
- Keith P., Marquet G., Taillebois L. 2011. Discovery of the freshwater genus *Sicyopus* (Teleostei: Gobioidei: Sicydiinae) in Madagascar, with a description of a new species and comments on regional dispersal. *Journal of Natural History* 45(43-44): 2725-2746.
- Kiener A. 1963. Gobioidei (Pisces) nouveaux ou rares de Madagascar. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2)* 35(4): 328-333.
- Kiener A., Maugé A.L. 1966. Contributions à l'étude systématique et écologique des poissons Cichlidae endémiques de Madagascar. *Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Série A, Zoologie* 40(2): 51-99.
- Kiener A., Richard-Vindard G. 1972. Fishes of the continental waters of Madagascar. In: R. Battistini, G. Richard-Vindard (Eds.). *Biogeography and ecology in Madagascar*. W. Junk, The Hague. pp: 477-499.
- Kim B.-J., Amaoka K. 2001. A new species, *Parupeneus procerigena*, from the Saya de Malha Bank in the western Indian Ocean (Perciformes: Mullidae). *Ichthyological Research* 48(1): 45-50.
- Kimura S., Iwatsuki Y., Yoshino T. 2001. Redescriptions of the Indo-West Pacific atherinid fishes, *Atherinomorus endrachtensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825) and *A. duodecimalis* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835). *Ichthyological Research* 48(2): 167-177.
- Klausewitz W. 1971. *Poecilconger fasciatus* Günther, ein Neunachweis für Madagascar (Pisces: Apodes: Congridae). *Senckenbergiana Biologica* 52(3/5): 197-200.
- Knapp L.W. 1996. Review of the genus *Cociella* Whitley (Teleostei: Platycephalidae) with the description of three new species. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 109(1): 17-33.
- Knapp L.W. 2013. Descriptions of four new species of *Thysanophrys* (Scorpaeniformes: Platycephalidae) from the Western Indian Ocean. *Zootaxa* 3608(2): 127-136.
- Knapp L.W., Heemstra, P.C. 2011. *Sorsogona humerosa*, a new flathead fish (Scorpaeniformes: Platycephalidae) from the western Indian Ocean. *Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity* 13: 75-78.
- Knudsen S.W., Clements K.D. 2013. Revision of the family Kyphosidae (Teleostei: Perciformes). *Zootaxa* 3751(1): 1-101.
- Kobyliansky S.G. 2013. Two new species of green eyes of the genus *Chlorophthalmus* (Chlorophthalmidae, Aulopidae) from the continental slope and submarine rises of the western tropical part of the Indian Ocean. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 53(4): 381-388. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 53(6): 373-379.]
- Koeda K., Yoshino T., Imai H., Tachihara K. 2014. A review of the genus *Pempheris* (Perciformes, Pempheridae) of the Red Sea, with description of a new species. *Zootaxa* 3793(3): 301-330.

- Kotlyar A.N. 1986a. Classification and distribution of fishes of the family Anoplogasteridae (Beryciformes). *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 26(4): 531-551. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 27(1), 1987: 133-153.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 1986b. Systematics and distribution of species of the genus *Hoplostethus* Cuvier (Beryciformes, Trachichthyidae). [In Russian, English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 121: 97-140.
- Kotlyar A.N. 1992. A new species of the genus *Polymixia* from the submarine Kyushu-Palau Ridge, and notes on other representatives of the genus (Polymixiidae, Beryciformes). *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 32(6): 11-26. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 33(3), 1993: 30-49.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 1993. Beryciform fishes from the western Indian Ocean collected in cruise of R/V "Vityaz". *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 128: 179-198.
- Kotlyar A.N. 1996. Beryciform fishes of the world ocean. [In Russian.] VNIRO Publishing, Moscow. 368 p.
- Kotlyar A.N. 2001. A rare zeid species - *Parazen pacificus*: osteology, systematics, and distribution (Parazenidae, Zeiformes). *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 41(6): 725-736. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 41(2):687-697.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 2008a. Revision of the genus *Poromitra* (Melamphaidae): Part 1. Species of group *P. crassiceps*. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 48(4): 437-450. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 48(7): 479-492.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 2008b. Revision of the genus *Poromitra* (Melamphaeidae): Part 2. New species of the group *P. crassiceps*. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 48(5): 581-592. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 48(8): 553-564.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 2015. Revision of the genus *Melamphaes* (Melamphaidae): 4. Oligo-raker species: *M. parvus* Ebeling, *M. janae* Ebeling, *M. lentiginosus* sp. n., *M. shcherbachevi* sp. n. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 55(6): 636-649. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 55(6): 765-777.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 2016a. Revision of the genus *Melamphaes* (Melamphaidae): 5. Oligo-raker species: *M. indicus*, *M. eurous*, and *M. typhlops*. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 56(1): 22-33. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 56(1):19-30.]
- Kotlyar A.N. 2016b. Revision of the genus *Melamphaes* (Melamphaidae): 7. Oligo-raker species: *M. danae* and *M. pumilis*. [In Russian.] *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 56(4): 379-390. [English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 56(4): 477-487.]
- Kottelat M. 2013. Dates of publication of Bleeker's Atlas ichthyologique and Poissons de Madagascar. *Zootaxa* 3681(3): 281-285.
- Kovačić M., Bogorodsky S.V. 2013. Two new species of *Cabillus* (Perciformes: Gobiidae) and the first record of *Cabillus macrophthalmus* from the Western Indian Ocean. *Zootaxa* 3717(2): 179-194.
- Kuiter R.H. 2009. Seahorses and their relatives. Aquatic Photographics, Seaford, Victoria, Australia. 333 p.
- Kuiter R.H., Debelius H. 1999. Description of a new butterflyfish, *Chaetodon andamanensis*, from the eastern Indian Ocean. *Senckenbergiana Biologica* 79(2): 231-235.
- Kukuev E.I. 1998. Systematics and distribution in the World Ocean of daggertooth fishes of the genus *Anopterus* (Anopteridae, Aulopiformes). *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 38(6): 745-759. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 38(9): 716-729.]
- Lacepède B.G.E. 1801. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome troisième. Plassan, Paris. 558 p.
- Lacepède B.G.E. 1802. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quatrième. Plassan, Paris. 728.
- Lacepède B.G.E. 1803. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome cinquième. Plassan, Paris. 803 p.
- Lachner E.A., Karnella S.J. 1978. Fishes of the genus *Eviota* of the Red Sea with descriptions of three new species (Teleostei: Gobiidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 286: 1-23.
- Lachner E.A., Karnella S.J. 1980. Fishes of the Indo-Pacific genus *Eviota* with descriptions of eight new species (Teleostei: Gobiidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 315: 1-127.
- Laroche J., Ramanarivo N. 1995. A preliminary survey of the artisanal fishery on coral reefs of the Tuléar Region (southwest Madagascar). *Coral Reefs* 14: 193-200.
- Laroche J., Razanoelisoa J., Fauroux E., Rabenavanana M.W. 1997. The reef fisheries surrounding the south-west coastal cities of Madagascar. *Fisheries Management and Ecology* 4(4): 285-299.

- Larson H.K. 1990. A revision of the commensal gobiid genera *Pleurosicya* and *Luposicya* (Gobiidae), with descriptions of eight new species of *Pleurosicya* and discussion of related genera. The Beagle, Records of the Northern Territory Museum of Arts and Sciences 7(1): 1-53.
- Larson H.K., Buckle D.J. 2012. A revision of the goby genus *Gnatholepis* Bleeker (Teleostei, Gobiidae, Gobionellinae), with description of a new species. Zootaxa 3529: 1-69.
- Last P.R., White W.T., Carvalho M.R. de, Séret B., Stehmann M.F.W., Naylor G.J.P. 2016. Rays of the world. Clayton South, Victoria, Australia (CSIRO Publishing). 790 p.
- Lea J.S.E., Humphries N.E., Clarke C.R., Sims D.W. 2015. To Madagascar and back: long-distance, return migration across open ocean by a pregnant female bull shark *Carcharhinus leucas*. Journal of Fish Biology 87: 1313-1321.
- Lenz H. 1881. Ein neuer Fisch und zwei neue Myriapoden von Nossi-Bé. Gesammelt von Herrn Carl Reuter. Zoologischer Anzeiger 4(93): 506-508.
- Lepoint G., Michel L.N., Parmentier E., Frédéric B. 2016. Trophic ecology of the seagrass-inhabiting footballer demoiselle *Chrysiptera annulata* (Peters, 1855); comparison with three other reef-associated damselfishes. Belgian Journal of Zoology 146(1): 21-32.
- Lieske E., Myers R.F. 1994. Coral reef fishes. Indo-Pacific & Caribbean. Harper Collins, London. 400 p.
- Loiselle P.V. 2006. A review of the Malagasy *Pachypanchax* (Teleostei: Cyprinodontiformes, Aplocheilidae), with descriptions of four new species. Zootaxa 1366: 1-44.
- Loiselle P.V., Rodriguez D. 2007. A new species of *Bedotia* (Teleostei: Atherinomorpha: Bedotiidae) from the Rianila drainage of eastern Madagascar, with redescription of *Bedotia madagascariensis* and *Bedotia geayi*. Zootaxa 1520: 1-18.
- Loiselle P.V., Stiassny M.L.J. 2007. Rehabilitation of the Malagasy endemic *Kuhlia sauvagii* Regan, 1913 (Teleostei: Perciformes), with the designation of a neotype for *Centropomis rupestris* Lacépède [sic], 1802. American Museum Novitates 3561: 1-13.
- Losse G.F. 1968. A new record of the anchovy *Stolephorus heterolobus* (Rüppell) from the coast of Madagascar. Cahiers ORSTOM, Série Océanographie 6(2): 117-119.
- Mabuchi K., Fraser T.H., Song H., Azuma Y., Nishida M. 2014. Revision of the systematics of the cardinalfishes (Percomorpha: Apogonidae) based on molecular analyses and comparative reevaluation of morphological characters. Zootaxa 3846(2): 151-203.
- Mailliet C., Saunders A. 2004. Review of recent work on *Bedotia* spp. (Teleostei: Atheriniformes), both described and recently collected. Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 9(2): 45-64.
- Maina J., Moel H. de, Zinke J., Madin J., McClanahan T., Vermaat J.E. 2013. Human deforestation outweighs future climate change impacts of sedimentation on coral reefs. Nature Communications 4(1986): 1-7.
- Mandrytsa S.A. 1992. The new species and new records of fishes from the genera *Phenacoscorpius* and *Plectrogenium* in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans. Voprosy Ikhtiologii 32(4): 10-17. [In Russian. English translation appeared in Journal of Ichthyology 32(7):100-109.]
- Marceniuk A.P., Bogorodsky S.V., Mal A.O., Alpermann T.J. 2017. Redescription of the blacktip sea catfish *Plicofollis dussumieri* (Valenciennes) (Siluriformes: Ariidae), with a new record from the Red Sea and notes on the diversity and distribution of *Plicofollis* spp. Marine Biodiversity 2017: 1-12. [Early online version, published 12 July 2017.]
- Markle D.F., Olney J.E. 1990. Systematics of the pearlfishes (Pisces: Carapidae). Bulletin of Marine Science 47(2): 269-410.
- Martinez C.M., Arroyave J., Sparks J.S. 2015. A new species of *Ptychochromis* from southeastern Madagascar (Teleostei: Cichlidae). Zootaxa 4044 (1): 79-92.
- Matsunuma M., Motomura H. 2014a. A new species of scorpionfish, *Ebosia saya* (Scorpaenidae: Pteroinae), from the western Indian Ocean and notes on fresh coloration of *Ebosia falcata*. Ichthyological Research 62(3): [1-20] 293-312. [First published online in 2014, p. 1-20; printed version with final page numbers appeared on 30 Apr. 2015.]
- Matsunuma M., Motomura H. 2014b. *Pterois paucispinula*, a new species of lionfish (Scorpaenidae: Pteroinae) from the western Pacific Ocean. Ichthyological Research 62(3): [1-20] 327-346. [First published online in 2014, p. 1-20; printed version with final page numbers appeared on 30 Apr. 2015.]

- Matsunuma M., Motomura H. 2015a. A new species of scorpionfish, *Ebosia vespertina* (Scorpaenidae: Pteroinae), from the southwestern Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Research* 63(1): [1-11] 110-120. [First published online in 2015, p. 1-11; printed version with final page numbers appeared in Jan. 2016.]
- Matsunuma M., Motomura H. 2015b. Redescriptions of *Pterois radiata* and *Pterois cincta* (Scorpaenidae: Pteroinae) with notes on geographic morphological variations in *P. radiata*. *Ichthyological Research* 63(1): [1-28] 145-172. [First published online in 2015, p. 1-28; printed version with final page numbers appeared in Jan. 2016.]
- Matsunuma M., Motomura H., Bogorodsky S.V. 2017. Review of Indo-Pacific dwarf lionfishes (Scorpaenidae: Pteroinae) in the *Dendrochirus brachypterus* complex, with description of a new species from the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Research* 2017: 1-46. [First published online on 20 Apr. 2017.]
- Matsunuma M., Sakurai M., Motomura H. 2013. Revision of the Indo-West Pacific genus *Brachypterois* (Scorpaenidae: Pteroinae), with description of a new species from northeastern Australia. *Zootaxa* 3693(4): 401-440.
- Maugé A.L. 1967. Contribution préliminaire à l'inventaire ichthyologique de la région de Tuléar. *Recueil des Travaux de la Station Marine d' Endoume, Supplément 7*: 101-132. [Also published in *Annales de la Faculté des Sciences, Université de Madagascar*, 5, 1967: 215-246.]
- Maugé A.L. 1978. Statut de deux syngnathidées signalées par H. Sauvage dans la région de Madagascar en 1891. *Cybium* (3)3: 95-99.
- Maugé A.L. 1981. *Syngnathus lumbricoides*, espèce nouvelle de syngnathe de l'Océan Indien occidental (Pisces, Teleostei, Syngnathidae). *Cybium* (3e série) 5(1): 61-64.
- Maugé A.L. 1984. Diagnoses préliminaires d'Eleotridae des eaux douces de Madagascar. *Cybium* 8(4): 98-100.
- Maugé A.L., Bardach J.E. 1985. Congrogadinae de Madagascar (Pisces, Pseudochromidae) description d'*Halimuraenoides isostigma* n. g. et n. sp. *Cybium* 9(4): 375-384.
- McCosker J.E. 2010. Deepwater Indo-Pacific species of the snake-eel genus *Ophichthus* (Anguilliformes: Ophichthidae), with the description of nine new species. *Zootaxa* 2505: 1-39.
- McCosker J.E., Randall J.E. 2001. Revision of the snake-eel genus *Brachysomophis* (Anguilliformes: Ophichthidae), with description of two new species and comments on the species of *Mystriophis*. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 33: 1-32.
- McKay R.J. 1985. A revision of the fishes of the family Sillaginidae. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 22(1): 1-73.
- McKay R.J. 1992. Sillaginid fishes of the world. (Family Sillaginidae). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of the Sillago, Smelt or Indo-Pacific whiting species known to date. *FAO Species Catalogue*. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (14): 1-87.
- McKenna S.A., Allen G.R. 2005. A rapid marine biodiversity assessment of the coral reefs of northwest Madagascar. *Bulletin of the Rapid Assessment Program* 31: 1-124.
- McVean A.R., Walker R.C.J., Fanning A. 2006. The traditional shark fisheries of southwest Madagascar: A study in the Toliara Region. *Fisheries Research* 82: 280-289.
- Mead G.W. 1972. Bramidae. *Dana Report* 81: 1-166.
- Menon A.G.K. 1977. A systematic monograph of the tongue soles of the genus *Cynoglossus* Hamilton-Buchanan (Pisces: Cynoglossidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 238: 1-129.
- Mennesson M.I., Keith P. 2017. Evidence of two species currently under the name of *Eleotris fusca* (Teleostei: Gobioidi: Eleotridae) in the Indian Ocean. *Cybium* 41(2): 213-220.
- Merrett N.R. 1973. A new shark of the genus *Squalus* (Squalidae: Squaloidea) from the equatorial western Indian Ocean; with notes on *Squalus blainvillei*. *Journal of Zoology (London)* 171(1): 93-110.
- Mooi R.D. 1995. Revision, phylogeny, and discussion of biology and biogeography of the fish genus *Plesiops* (Perciformes: Plesiopidae). *Royal Ontario Museum Life Science Contributions* 159: 1-107.
- Møller P.R., Schwarzhans W. 2008. Review of the Dinematichthyini (Teleostei: Bythitidae) of the Indo-Pacific. Part IV. *Dinematichthys* and two new genera with descriptions of nine new species. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 24: 87-146.
- Moreau J. 1979. Le lac Alaotra à Madagascar: cinquante ans d'aménagement des pêches. *Cahiers de l'ORSTOM, Série Hydrobiologie* 13: 171-179.
- Moreau J. 1980. Le lac Ihotry, lac plat hypersalé (Madagascar). *Revue d'Hydrobiologie Tropicale* 15: 71-80.

- Moreau J. 1987. Région 9: Madagascar. In: M. J. Burgis, J.J. Simoens (Eds.). African wetlands and shallow water bodies. Zones humides et lacs peu profonds d'Afrique. ORSTOM, Paris. pp: 469-485.
- Moreau J., Moreau I. 1982. Étude du cycle annuel de la gamétogenèse chez *Heterotis niloticus* au lac Ivakoina (zone des Pangalanes) Madagascar. Revue d'Hydrobiologie Tropicale 15(3): 271-280.
- Motomura H. 2002. Revision of the Indo-Pacific threadfin genus *Polydactylus* (Perciformes, Polynemidae) with a key to the species. Bulletin of the National Science Museum Series A (Zoology) 28(3): 171-194.
- Motomura H. 2004. Threadfins of the world (Family Polynemidae). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of polynemid species known to date. FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes 3: 1-117.
- Motomura H., Béarez P., Causse R. 2011. Review of Indo-Pacific specimens of the subfamily Scorpaeninae (Scorpaenidae), deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, with description of a new species of *Neomerinthe*. Cybium 35(1): 55-73.
- Motomura H., Causse R., Struthers C.D. 2012. *Phenacoscorpius longilineatus*, a new species of deepwater scorpionfish from the southwestern Pacific Ocean and the first records of *Phenacoscorpius adenensis* from the Pacific Ocean (Teleostei: Scorpaenidae). Species Diversity 17(2): 151-160.
- Motomura H., Iwatsuki Y. 2001a. A new genus, *Leptomelanosoma*, for the polynemid fish previously known as *Polydactylus indicus* (Shaw, 1804) and a redescription of the species. Ichthyological Research 48(1): 13-21.
- Motomura H., Iwatsuki Y. 2001b. Review of *Polydactylus* species (Perciformes: Polynemidae) characterized by a large black anterior lateral line spot, with descriptions of two new species. Ichthyological Research 48(4): 337-354.
- Motomura H., Iwatsuki Y., Yoshino T. 2001. A new species, *Polydactylus siamensis*, from Thailand and redescription of *P. plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782) with designation of a neotype (Perciformes: Polynemidae). Ichthyological Research 48(2): 117-126.
- Motomura H., Johnson J.W. 2006. Validity of the poorly known scorpionfish, *Rhinopias eschmeyeri*, with redescriptions of *R. frondosa* and *R. aphanes* (Scorpaeniformes: Scorpaenidae). Copeia 2006(3): 500-515.
- Motomura H., Sakurai Y., Senou H., Ho H.-C. 2009. Morphological comparisons of the Indo-Pacific scorpionfish, *Parascorpaena aurita* with a closely related species, *P. picta*, with first records of *P. aurata* from East Asia (Scorpaeniformes: Scorpaenidae). Zootaxa 2191: 41-57.
- Mouillot D., De Bortoli J., Leprieur F., Parravicini V., Kulbicki M., Bellwood D.R. 2013. The challenge of delineating biogeographical regions: nestedness matters for Indo-Pacific coral reef fishes. Journal of Biogeography 40: 2228-2237.
- Mukhacheva V.A. 1974. Cyclothones (gen. *Cyclothone*, fam. Gonostomatidae) of the world ocean and their distribution. [In Russian, with English summary.] Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova 96: 189-254.
- Müller J., Henle F.G.J. 1838-1841. Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen. Veit und Comp, Berlin. + 200 p. [pp. 1-28 published in 1838, reset pp. 27-28, 29-102 in 1839, i-xxii + 103-200 in 1841.]
- Murdy E.O., Hoese D.F. 1985. Revision of the gobiid fish genus *Istigobius*. Indo-Pacific Fishes 4: 1-41.
- Myers G.S. 1933. *Pachypanchax*, a new genus of cyprinodont fishes from the Seychelles Islands and Madagascar. American Museum Novitates 592: 1.
- Myers R.F. 1999. Micronesian reef fishes. A comprehensive guide to the coral reef fishes of Micronesia. 3rd revised edition. Coral Graphics, Barrigada, Guam. 330 p.
- Nafpaktitis B.G. 1978. Systematics and distribution of lanternfishes of the genera *Lobianchia* and *Diaphus* (Myctophidae) in the Indian Ocean. Science Bulletin, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County 30: 1-92.
- Nakamura I. 1983. Systematics of the billfishes (Xiphiidae and Istiophoridae). Publications of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory 28(5/6): 255-396.
- Nakamura I. 1985. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 5. Billfishes of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of marlins, sailfishes, spearfishes and swordfishes known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (5): 1-65.
- Nakamura I., Parin N.V. 1993. FAO species catalogue. Snake mackerels and cutlassfishes of the world (families Gempylidae and Trichiuridae). FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125 (15): 1-136.
- Nakaya K., Sato K., Kawauchi J., Stewart A.L. 2015. Family Scyliorhinidae. In: C.D. Roberts, A.L. Stewart, C.D.

- Struthers (Eds.). Fishes of New Zealand. Volume Two. Wellington (Te Papa Press). pp: 75-89.
- Nekrasov V.V. 1970. Mackerels (Carangidae family) of the eastern coasts of Africa. [In Russian.] Trudy Azovsko-Černomorskoj Naučno-Promyslovoj Ėkspedicii 29: 89-138.
- Nelson J.S. 2006. Fishes of the world. Fourth edition. J. Wiley, Hoboken, New Jersey. 601 p.
- Nelson J.S., Grande T.C., Wilson M.V.H. 2016. Fishes of the world. Fifth edition. J. Wiley, Hoboken, New Jersey. 707 p.
- Nemeth D. 1994. Systematics and distribution of fishes of the family Champsodontidae (Teleostei: Perciformes), with descriptions of three new species. Copeia 1994(2): 347-371.
- Neumann W. 2015. Überlegungen zum Artenproblem bei Eierlegenden Zahnkarpfen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Vertreter der Gattung *Pachypanchax* von Madagaskar. DKG-Journal 47(1): 1-28.
- Ng H.H., Sparks J.S. 2002. *Plotosus fisadoha*, a new species of marine catfish (Teleostei: Siluriformes: Plotosidae) from Madagascar. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 115(3): 564-569.
- Ng H.H., Sparks J.S. 2003. The ariid catfishes (Teleostei: Siluriformes: Ariidae) of Madagascar, with the description of two new species. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan 735: 1-21.
- Ng H.H., Sparks J.S. 2005. Revision of the endemic Malagasy catfish family Anchariidae (Teleostei: Siluriformes), with descriptions of a new genus and three new species. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 16(4): 303-323.
- Ng H.H., Sparks J.S., Loisel P.V. 2008. A new species of catfish of the genus *Gogo* from northeastern Madagascar (Siluriformes: Anchariidae). Copeia 2008(2): 395-400.
- Nichols J.T., La Monte F.R. 1931. *Rheocloides*, a new atherinid fish from Madagascar. American Museum Novitates 508: 1-2.
- Nielsen J.G. 1961. Heterosomata (Pisces). Galathea Report 4: 219-226.
- Nielsen J.G. 1995. A review of the species of the genus *Neobythites* (Pisces: Ophidiidae) from the western Indian Ocean, with descriptions of seven new species. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 62: 1-19.
- Nielsen J.G. 2002. Revision of the Indo-Pacific species of *Neobythites* (Teleostei, Ophidiidae), with 15 new species. Galathea Report 19: 5-104.
- Nielsen J.G. 2015. Revision of the aphyonid genus *Aphyonus* (Teleostei, Ophidiiformes) with a new genus and two new species. Zootaxa 4039(2): 323-344.
- Nielsen J.G., Cohen D.M., Markle D.F., Robins C.R. 1999. FAO species catalogue. Volume 18. Ophidiiform fishes of the world (Order Ophidiiformes). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of pearlfishes, cusk-eels, brotulas and other ophidiiform fishes known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125: 1-178.
- Nielsen J.G., Machida Y. 1988. Revision of the Indo-west Pacific bathyal fish genus *Glyptophidium* (Ophidiiformes, Ophidiidae). Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 35(3): 289-319.
- Nielsen J.G., Merrett N.R. 1992. Taxonomy and biology of *Bathymicrops* Hjort & Koefoed, 1912 (Pisces, Ipnopidae) with description of two new species. Steenstrupia 18(9): 149-167.
- Nielsen J.G., Merrett N.R. 2000. Revision of the cosmopolitan deep-sea genus *Bassozetus* (Pisces: Ophidiidae) with two new species. Galathea Report 18: 7-56.
- Nielsen J.G., Møller P.R. 2011. Revision of the bathyal cusk-eels of the genus *Bassogigas* (Ophidiidae) with description of a new species from off Guam, west Pacific Ocean. Journal of Fish Biology 78: 783-795.
- Nielsen J.G., Schwarzhans W., Cohen D.M. 2012. Revision of *Hastatobythites* and *Saccogaster* (Teleostei, Bythitidae) with three new species and a new genus. Zootaxa 3579: 1-36.
- Nielsen J.G., Smith D.G. 1978. The eel family Nemichthyidae (Pisces: Anguilliformes). Dana Report 88: 1-71, pls. 1-2.
- Notarbartolo-di-Sciara G. 1987. A revisionary study of the genus *Mobula* Rafinesque, 1810 (Chondrichthyes: Mobulidae) with the description of a new species. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 91(1): 1-91.
- Nunes-Ruivo L., Fourmanoir P. 1956. Copepodes parasites de poissons de Madagascar. I. Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar (A)10: 69-80.
- Okamoto M., Motomura H. 2012. *Epigonus exodon*, a new species of deepwater cardinalfish (Teleostei: Perciformes: Epigonidae) from Réunion, western Indian Ocean. Zootaxa 3453: 84-88.

- Okamoto M., Golani D. 2017. Three new species of the genus *Acropoma* (Perciformes: Acropomatidae) from the Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Research* 1-14.
- Palsson W.A., Pietsch T.W. 1989. Revision of the acanthopterygian fish family Pegasidae (Order Gasterosteiformes). *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 18: 1-38.
- Parenti P., Randall J.E. 2000. An annotated checklist of the species of the labroid fish families Labridae and Scaridae. *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 68: 1-97.
- Parin N.V. 1964. Taxonomic status, geographic variability, and distribution of the oceanic halfbeak *Euleptorhamphus viridis* (van Hasselt) (Pisces, Hemirhamphidae). [In Russian, with English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 73: 185-203.
- Parin N.V. 1967. Review of marine belonids of the western Pacific and Indian oceans. [In Russian, with English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 84: 3-83.
- Parin N.V. 1996. On the species composition of flying fishes (Exocoetidae) in the west-central part of tropical Pacific. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 36(3): 300-307. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 36(5): 357-364.]
- Parin N.V., Abramov A.A. 1986. Materials for a revision of the genus *Epigonus* Rafinesque (Perciformes, Epigonidae): species from the submarine ridges of the southern East Pacific and preliminary review of the "*Epigonus robustus* species-group." [In Russian, with English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 121: 173-194.
- Parin N.V., Becker V.E. 1972. Materials on taxonomy and distribution of some trichiuroid fishes (Pisces, Trichiuroidae: Scombrabrachidae, Gempylidae, Trichiuridae). [In Russian, with English abstract.] In: *Ichthyoplankton and the deep-sea fishes of the world ocean*. *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 93: 110-204.
- Parin N.V., Belyanina T.N. 1998. Age and geographic variability and distribution of the flying fish *Cheilopogon furcatus* (Exocoetidae, Beloniformes), with a description of two new subspecies. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 38(5): 581-597. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 38(8): 557-573.]
- Parin N.V., Belyanina T.N. 2007. On the distribution of *Glossanodon mildredae* (Argentinidae) in the Indian Ocean. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 47(3): 425-426. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 47(5): 408-409.]
- Parin N.V., Borodulina O.D. 1986. Preliminary review of the bathypelagic fish genus *Antigonia* Lowe (Zeiformes, Caproidae). [In Russian, English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 121: 141-172.
- Parin N.V., Borodulina O.D. 1990. Survey of the genus *Polymetme* (Photichthyidae) with a description of two new species. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 30(5): 733-743. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 30(6): 108-121.]
- Parin N.V., Borodulina O.D. 1996. Revision of the *Astronesthes indicus* species group (Astronesthidae), with descriptions of five new species. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 36(5): 581-596. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 36(8): 551-565.]
- Parin N.V., Borodulina O.D. 1997. Review of the "*Astronesthes cyaneus* species group" (Astronesthidae), with description of two new species. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 37(6): 772-784. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 37(9): 737-748.]
- Parin N.V., Borodulina O.D. 2002. Preliminary review of species group *Astronesthes niger* (Astronesthidae, Stomiiformes) with description of six new species from the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 42(4): 437-458. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 42(7): 495-515.]
- Parin N.V., Borodulina O.D. 2005. *Antigonia* (Caproidae) from the western Indian Ocean: 1. Species with nine spiny rays in the dorsal fin. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 45(4): 448-459. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 45(6): 417-428.]
- Parin N.V., Collette B.B., Shcherbachev Yu.N. 1980. Preliminary review of the marine halfbeaks (Hemiramphidae, Beloniformes) of the tropical Indo-West-Pacific. [In Russian, with English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 97: 7-173.
- Parin N.V., Novikova N.S. 1974. Taxonomy of viperfishes (Chauliodontidae, Osteichthyes) and their distribution in the world ocean. [In Russian, English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 96: 255-315.

- Parin N.V., Piotrovsky A.S. 2004. Stromateoid fishes (suborder Stromateoidei) of the Indian Ocean (species composition, distribution, biology, and fisheries). *Journal of Ichthyology* 44(Supplement 1): S33-S62.
- Parmentier E., Bailly N. 2002. New record of *Carapus dubius* (Carapidae) off Madagascar? *Cybium* 26(1): 79-80.
- Paulin C.D. 1989. Review of the morid genera *Gadella*, *Physiculus*, and *Salilota* (Teleostei: Gadiformes) with descriptions of seven new species. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 16: 93-133.
- Pegg J., Steer M., Belle E.M.S. 2012. A survey of cardinalfish (Apogonidae) of Antsiranana Bay, Madagascar. *Conservation & Development* 7(3): 120-135.
- Pellegrin J. 1907. Liste des poissons recueillis à Madagascar par M. F. Geay. Description d'une espèce nouvelle. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 1)* 13(3): 201-206.
- Pellegrin J. 1908. Les poissons de'eau douce de Madagascar. *Bulletin de la Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France* 58: 48-62.
- Pellegrin J. 1914a. Sur une dernière collection de poissons recueillie à Madagascar par feu F. Geay. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 1)* 20: 111-113.
- Pellegrin J. 1914b. Sur une Athérine nouvelle des eaux douces de Madagascar. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 39: 46-47.
- Pellegrin J. 1914c. Sur un Athérinidé nouveau de Madagascar appartenant au genre *Bedotia*. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 39: 178-180.
- Pellegrin J. 1914d. Sur une collection de poissons de Madagascar. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 39: 221-234.
- Pellegrin J. 1914e. Sur un Sparidé nouveau de Madagascar appartenant au genre *Pachymetopon*. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 39: 264-266.
- Pellegrin J. 1919a. Sur les *Eleotris* des eaux douces de Madagascar. Description d'une espèce nouvelle. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 44: 266-271.
- Pellegrin J. 1919b. Sur les *Eleotris* des eaux douces de Madagascar. Description d'une espèce nouvelle. *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 169: 99-101.
- Pellegrin J. 1929a. Cichlidés de Madagascar recueillis par M. Georges Petit. Description d'une espèce nouvelle. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 54: 252-255.
- Pellegrin J. 1929b. Les cichlidés de Madagascar. *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 188: 939-941.
- Pellegrin J. 1932a. Athérinidé nouveau de Madagascar appartenant au genre *Bedotia*. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 57: 84-86.
- Pellegrin J. 1932b. Poissons de Madagascar recueillis par M. Waterlot. Description d'une variété nouvelle. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 57: 225-228.
- Pellegrin J. 1932c. Poissons de Madagascar recueillis par M. Decary. Description d'une variété nouvelle. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 57: 291-297.
- Pellegrin J. 1932d. Poissons nouveaux de Madagascar recueillis par M. Catala. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 57: 424-426.
- Pellegrin J. 1933. Les poissons des eaux douces de Madagascar et des îles voisines (Comoros, Seychelles, Mascareignes). G. Pitot, Tananarive. 223 p.
- Pellegrin J. 1935. Poissons de Madagascar recueillis par M. Catala description d'un *Sicydium* nouveau. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 60: 69-73.
- Pertzeva-Ostroumova T.A. 1974. New data on lanternfish-larvae (Myctophidae, Pisces) with oval eyes from the Indian and Pacific oceans. [In Russian, with English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 96: 77-142.
- Peters W.C.H. 1881. Über vier neue Fische. *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* 1881: 17-19.
- Petit G. 1931. Une espèce nouvelle du genre *Foa* présentant un cas d'incubation bucco-branchiale. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2)* 3(1): 91-95.
- Petit G. 1933. Un poisson cavernicole aveugle des eaux douces de Madagascar: *Typhleotris madagascariensis* gen. et sp.

- nov. Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences 197(4): 347-348.
- Petit G. 1934. Un *Fierasfer* nouveau de Madagascar. Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2) 6(4): 393-397.
- Petit G. 1936. Un *Gobius* nouveau de Madagascar. Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2) 8(5): 388-393.
- Petit G. 1937. Une collection de poissons d'eau douce de Madagascar. - Étude critique. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France 62: 25-38.
- Petit G. 1938. Sur *Typhleotris madagascariensis* Petit. Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2) 10(5): 491-495.
- Pezold F.L., Larson H.K. 2015. A revision of the fish genus *Oxyurichthys* (Gobioidei: Gobiidae) with descriptions of four new species. Zootaxa 3988(1): 1-95.
- Pietsch T.W. 2009. Oceanic anglerfishes. Extraordinary diversity in the Deep Sea. University of California Press, Berkeley. 557 p.
- Pietsch T.W., Grobecker D.B. 1987. Frogfishes of the world: Systematics, zoogeography, and behavioral ecology. Stanford University Press, Stanford. 420 p.
- Pietsch T.W., Ho H.-C., Chen H.-M. 2004. Revision of the deep-sea anglerfish genus *Bufoceratias* Whitley (Lophiiformes: Ceratioidei: Diceratiidae), with description of a new species from the Indo-West Pacific Ocean. Copeia 2004(1): 98-107.
- Pinault M., Fricke R., Wickel J., Péneau C., Quod J.-P. 2015. First record of the chocolate shrimp-goby (Gobiidae: *Cryptocentrus malindiensis*) from Réunion Island with a brief description of its natural habitat. Cybium 39(3): 237-239.
- Pinault M., Wickel J., Guyomard D., Fricke R., Quod J.-P. 2015. Premier signalement de *Pseudanthias bicolor* (Serranidae) sur différents habitats artificiels à La Réunion. Cybium 38(4)(for 2014): 255-259.
- Playfair R.L. 1868. On a collection of fishes from Madagascar. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1868(1): 9-12.
- Pogoreutz C., Vitecek S., Ahnelt H. 2013. A new species of *Satyrichthys* (Teleostei: Peristediidae) from the Maldives Archipelago (Indian Ocean). Zootaxa 3694(2): 153-160.
- Polunin N.V.C., Lubbock R. 1977. Prawn-associated gobies (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the Seychelles, western Indian Ocean: systematics and ecology. Journal of Zoology, London 183: 63-101.
- Polunin N.V.C., Lubbock R. 1979. Five new prawn-associated gobies (Teleostei: Gobiidae) of the genus *Amblyeleotris*. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 36(4): 239-249.
- Prokofiev A.M., Schwarzshans W. 2015. Range extension and re-description of *Synagrops argyreus* (Perciformes, Acropomatidae). Cybium 39(2): 83-90.
- Quéro J.-C., Desoutter M. 1990. Soleidae de Madagascar. Cybium 14(2): 105-112.
- Quéro J.-C., Hensley D.A., Maugé A.L. 1988. Pleuronectidae de l'île de la Réunion et de Madagascar. I. *Poecilopsetta*. Cybium 12(4): 321-330.
- Quéro J.-C., Hensley D.A., Maugé A.L. 1989. Pleuronectidae de l'île de la Réunion et de Madagascar. II. Genres *Samaris* et *Samariscus*. Cybium 13(2): 105-114.
- Quéro J.-C., Maugé A.L. 1989a. Cynoglossidae de l'île de la Réunion et de Madagascar. Cybium 13(4): 391-394.
- Quéro J.-C., Maugé A.L. 1989b. Psettodidae, Citharidae et Paralichthyidae de Madagascar. Cybium 13(4): 389-390.
- Quéro J.-C., Spitz J. 2012. Premier signalement d'*Aulotrachichthys sajademalensis* (Kotylar, 1979) à l'île de la Réunion (océan Indien). Cybium 36(4): 589-590.
- Quéro J.-C., Spitz J., Vayne J.-J. 2009a. *Symphysanodon pitondelafournaisei*: une nouvelle espèce de Symphysanodontidae (Perciformes) de l'île de La Réunion (France, océan Indien). Cybium 33(1): 73-77.
- Quéro J.-C., Spitz J., Vayne J.-J. 2009b. *Argyripnus hulleyi*: une nouvelle espèce de Sternoptychidae (Stomiiformes) de l'île de la Réunion (France, océan Indien). Cybium 33(1): 39-43.
- Quéro J.-C., Spitz J., Vayne J.-J. 2010. *Chromis durvillei*: une nouvelle espèce de Pomacentridae de l'île de la Réunion (France, océan Indien) et premier signalement pour l'île de Chromis axillaris. Cybium 33(4)(for 2009): 321-326.

- Quéro J.-C., Spitz J., Vayne J.-J. 2011. Une éruption volcanique débusque *Neocentropogon profundus* (Tetrarogidae, Scorpaenoidei) à l'île de la Réunion (océan Indien). *Cybium* 35(2): 99-103.
- Quoy J.R.C., Gaimard J.P. 1824-1825. Description des Poissons. Chapter IX. In: L. de Freycinet: Voyage autour du Monde...exécuté sur les corvettes de L.M. "L'Uranie" et "La Physicienne," pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820. Pillet Ainé, Paris. pp: 192-401.
- Ramahatratra F. 2014. Étude de la capacité de résilience du Grand Récif de Toliara et de sa gestion durable (facteur: poissons herbivores). PhD Dissertation, Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, Université de Toliara. 128 p.
- Randall H.A., Allen G.R. 1977. A revision of the damselfish genus *Dascyllus* (Pomacentridae) with the description of a new species. *Records of the Australian Museum* 31(9): 349-385.
- Randall J.E. 1963. Review of the hawkfishes (family Cirrhitidae). *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 114(3472): 389-451.
- Randall J.E. 1978. A revision of the Indo-Pacific labrid fish genus *Macropharyngodon*, with descriptions of five new species. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 28(4): 742-770.
- Randall J.E. 1980. Revision of the fish genus *Plectranthias* (Serranidae: Anthiinae) with descriptions of 13 new species. *Micronesica* 16(1): 101-187.
- Randall J.E. 1981a. Two new species and six new records of labrid fishes from the Red Sea. *Senckenbergiana Maritima* 13(1/3): 79-109.
- Randall J.E. 1982. Examples of antitropical and antiequatorial distribution of Indo-West-Pacific fishes. *Pacific Science* 35(3)(for 1981): 197-209.
- Randall J.E. 1983. Revision of the Indo-Pacific labrid fish genus *Wetmorella*. *Copeia* 1983(4): 875-883.
- Randall J.E. 1985. On the validity of the tetraodontid fish *Arothron manilensis* (Procé). *Japanese Journal of Ichthyology* 32(3): 347-354.
- Randall J.E. 1987. A preliminary synopsis of the groupers (Perciformes: Serranidae: Epinephelinae) of the Indo-Pacific region. In: J.J. Polovina, S. Ralston (Eds.). *Tropical snappers and groupers. Biology and fisheries management*. Boulder, London (Westview Press). pp: 89-188.
- Randall J.E. 1995. *Coastal fishes of Oman*. Crawford, Bathurst, NSW, Australia. 439 p.
- Randall J.E. 1998. Revision of the Indo-Pacific squirrelfishes (Beryciformes: Holocentridae: Holocentrinae) of the genus *Sargocentron*, with descriptions of four new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 27: 1-105.
- Randall J.E. 1999a. Revision of Indo-Pacific labrid fishes of the genus *Coris*, with descriptions of five new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 29: 1-74.
- Randall J.E. 1999b. Revision of the Indo-Pacific labrid fishes of the genus *Pseudochelinus*, with descriptions of three new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 28: 1-34.
- Randall J.E. 1999c. *Paracheilinus attenuatus*, a new labrid fish from the western Indian Ocean, with a redescription of *P. piscilineatus*. *Journal of South Asian Natural History* 4(1): 29-38.
- Randall J.E. 2000. Revision of the Indo-Pacific labrid fishes of the genus *Stethojulis*, with descriptions of two new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 31: 1-42.
- Randall J.E. 2001. Five new Indo-Pacific gobiid fishes of the genus *Coryphopterus*. *Zoological Studies* 40: 206-225.
- Randall, J.E. 2002. *Surgeonfishes of the world*. Mutual Publishing, Honolulu. 123 p.
- Randall J.E. 2004. Revision of the goatfish genus *Parupeneus* (Perciformes: Mullidae), with descriptions of two new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 36: 1-64.
- Randall J.E. 2007. *Iniistius griffithsi*, a new razorfish (Perciformes: Labridae) from Mauritius. *Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity* 7: 9-13.
- Randall J.E. 2008. Six new sandperches of the genus *Parapercis* from the western Pacific, with description of a neotype for *P. maculata* (Bloch & Schneider). *Raffles Bulletin of Zoology, Supplement* 19: 159-178.
- Randall J.E. 2011a. Review of the circumtropical monacanthid fish genus *Cantherhines*, with descriptions of two new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 40: 1-30.
- Randall J.E. 2011b. Two new serranid fishes of the genus *Pseudanthias* from the western Indian Ocean. *Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin* 13: 79-87.

- Randall J.E. 2013a. Seven new species of labrid fishes (*Coris*, *Iniistius*, *Macropharyngodon*, *Novaculops*, and *Pteragogus*) from the western Indian Ocean. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 7: 1-43.
- Randall J.E. 2013b. Review of the Indo-Pacific labrid fish genus *Hemigymnus*. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 6: 2-18.
- Randall J.E. 2014. The goatfishes *Parupeneus cyclostomus*, *P. macronemus* and freeloaders. *Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology* 20(2): 61-66.
- Randall J.E., Allen G.R. 2005. *Neopomacentrus sororius*, a new species of damselfish from the Indian Ocean, with description of a neotype for its sister species, *N. azysron* (Bleeker). *Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology* 10(2): 73-80.
- Randall J.E., Anderson R.C. 1993. Annotated checklist of the epipelagic and shore fishes of the Maldivian Islands. *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 59: 1-47.
- Randall J.E., Baldwin C.C. 1997. Revision of the serranid fishes of the subtribe Pseudogrammina, with descriptions of five new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 26: 1-56.
- Randall J.E., Bineesh K.K. 2014. Review of the fishes of the genus *Pempheris* (Perciformes: Pempheridae) of India, with description of a new species and a neotype for *P. mangula* Cuvier. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 10: 20-40.
- Randall J.E., Bogorodsky S.V. 2016. Preliminary review of the pempherid fish genus *Parapriacanthus* of the western Indian Ocean, with descriptions of five new species. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 20: 1-24.
- Randall J.E., Bogorodsky S.V., Alpermann T.J., Satapoomin U., Mooi R.D., Mal A.O. 2014. *Pempheris flavicycla*, a new pempherid fish from the Indian Ocean, previously identified as *P. vanicolensis* Cuvier. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 9(for 2013): 1-23.
- Randall J.E., Bogorodsky S.V., Mal A.O. 2013. Four new soles (Pleuronectiformes: Soleidae) of the genus *Aseraggodes* from the western Indian Ocean. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 8: 1-17.
- Randall J.E., Clements K.D. 2001. Second revision of the surgeonfish genus *Ctenochaetus* (Perciformes: Acanthuridae), with descriptions of two new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 32: 1-33.
- Randall J.E., Connell A.D., Victor B.C. 2015. Review of the labrid fishes of the Indo-Pacific genus *Pseudocoris* with a description of two new species. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 16: 1-55.
- Randall J.E., Earle J.L. 2008. Two new Indo-Pacific sand lances of the genus *Ammodytoides* (Perciformes: Ammodytidae). *Pacific Science* 62: 603-612.
- Randall J.E., Egmont J. van 1994. Marine fishes from the Seychelles: 108 new records. *Zoologische Verhandlungen* 297: 43-83.
- Randall J.E., Eschmeyer W.N. 2001. Revision of the Indo-Pacific scorpionfish genus *Scorpaenopsis*, with descriptions of eight new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 34(for 2000): 1-79.
- Randall J.E., Fraser T.H., Lachner E.A. 1990. On the validity of the Indo-Pacific cardinalfishes *Apogon aureus* (Lacepède) and *A. fleurieu* (Lacepède), with description of a related new species from the Red Sea. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 103(1): 39-62.
- Randall J.E., Gon O. 2006. Review of the soles of the genus *Aseraggodes* of the western Indian Ocean, with descriptions of three new species. *Israel Journal of Zoology* 51: 165-190.
- Randall J.E., Goren M. 1993. A review of the gobioid fishes of the Maldives. *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 58: 1-37.
- Randall J.E., Greenfield D.W. 1996. Revision of the Indo-Pacific holocentrid fishes of the genus *Myripristis*, with descriptions of three new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 25: 1-61.
- Randall J.E., Greenfield D.W. 2001. A preliminary review of the Indo-Pacific gobiid fishes of the genus *Gnatholepis*. *Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology* 69: 1-17.
- Randall J.E., Guézé P. 1981. The holocentrid fishes of the genus *Myripristis* of the Red Sea, with clarification of the murdjan and hexagonus complexes. *Contributions in Science (Los Angeles)* 334: 1-16.
- Randall J.E., Harmelin-Vivien M.L. 1977. A review of the labrid fishes of the genus *Paracheilinus* with description of two new species from the western Indian Ocean. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 3: Zoologie)*

- (436) Zoologie (306): 329-342.
- Randall J.E., Heemstra P.C. 1985. A review of the squirrelfishes of the subfamily Holocentrinae from the western Indian Ocean and Red Sea. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 49: 1-27, pls. 1-2.
- Randall J.E., Heemstra E. 2009. Three new goatfishes of the genus *Parupeneus* from the western Indian Ocean, with resurrection of *P. seychellensis*. Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity 10: 37-50.
- Randall J.E., Heemstra P.C. 1985. A review of the squirrelfishes of the subfamily Holocentrinae from the western Indian Ocean and Red Sea. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 49: 1-27.
- Randall J.E., Heemstra P.C. 2006. Review of the Indo-Pacific fishes of the genus *Odontanthias* (Serranidae: Anthiinae), with descriptions of two new species and a related genus. Indo-Pacific Fishes 38: 1-32.
- Randall J.E., Hoese D.F. 1985. Revision of the Indo-Pacific dartfishes, genus *Ptereleotris* (Perciformes: Gobioidi). Indo-Pacific Fishes 7: 1-36.
- Randall J.E., Hoese D.F. 1986. Revision of the groupers of the Indo-Pacific genus *Plectropomus* (Perciformes: Serranidae). Indo-Pacific Fishes 13: 1-31.
- Randall J.E., Johnson J.W. 2007. Revision of the soleid fish genus *Pardachirus*. Indo-Pacific Fishes 39: 1-22.
- Randall J.E., King D.R. 2009. *Parupeneus fraserorum*, a new species of goatfish (Perciformes: Mullidae) from South Africa and Madagascar. Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity 10: 31-35.
- Randall J.E., Lourie S.A. 2009. *Hippocampus tyro*, a new seahorse (Gasterosteiformes: Syngnathidae) from the Seychelles. Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin 10: 19-21.
- Randall J.E., Lubbock R. 1981. Labrid fishes of the genus *Paracheilinus*, with descriptions of three new species from the Philippines. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 28(1): 19-30.
- Randall J.E., Randall H.A. 1981. A revision of the labrid fish genus *Pseudojuloides*, with descriptions of five new species. Pacific Science 35(1): 51-74.
- Randall J.E., Randall, H.A. 2001. Review of the fishes of the genus *Kuhlia* (Perciformes: Kuhliidae) of the Central Pacific. Pacific Science 55(3): 227-256.
- Randall J.E., Schultz J.K. 2008. *Cirrhitops mascarenensis*, a new species of hawkfish from, the Mascarene Islands, southwestern Indian Ocean. Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity 9: 15-20.
- Randall J.E., Shen S.-C. 1978. A review of the labrid fishes of the genus *Cirrhilabrus* from Taiwan, with description of a new species. Bulletin of the Institute of Zoology Academia Sinica (Taipei) 17(1): 13-24.
- Randall J.E., Smith D.G. 2001. *Thalassoma mascarenum* Fricke, 1999 (Perciformes: Labridae), a synonym of *T. genivittatum* (Valenciennes, 1839). Journal of South Asian Natural History 5: 117-120.
- Randall J.E., Smith M.M. 1982. A review of the labrid fishes of the genus *Halichoeres* of the western Indian Ocean, with descriptions of six new species. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 45: 1-26.
- Randall J.E., Stroud G.J. 1985. On the validity of the mugiloidid fish *Parapercis robinsoni* Fowler. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 32(1): 93-99.
- Randall J.E., Taylor Jr., L.R. 1988. Review of the Indo-Pacific fishes of the serranid genus *Liopropoma*, with descriptions of seven new species. Indo-Pacific Fishes 16: 1-47.
- Randall J.E., Victor B.C. 2013. *Bodianus atrolumbus* (Valenciennes 1839), a valid species of labrid fish from the southwest Indian Ocean. Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation 8: 44-61.
- Randall J.E., Victor B.C. 2014. Four new fishes of the genus *Pempheris* (Perciformes: Pempheridae) from the western Indian Ocean. Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation 12: 61-83.
- Randall J.E., Victor B.C. 2015. Descriptions of thirty-four new species of the fish genus *Pempheris* (Perciformes: Pempheridae), with a key to the species of the western Indian Ocean. Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation 18: 1-77.
- Randall J.E., Victor B.C., Alpermann T.J., Bogorodsky S.V., Mal A.O., Satapoomin U., Bineesh K.K. 2014. Rebuttal to Koeda, Yoshino, Imai & Tachihara (2014) on the Red Sea fishes of the perciform genus *Pempheris*. Zootaxa 3887(3): 377-392.
- Randall J.E., Walsh F. 2008. A pictorial review of the Indo-Pacific labrid genus *Pseudocoris*, with description of a new species from the Coral Sea. Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 14(2): 45-58.

- Randall J.E., Williams, J.T. & Rocha, L.A. 2008. The Indo-Pacific tetraodontid fish *Canthigaster coronata*, a complex of three species. *Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin* 9: 3-13.
- Rasoloariniaina J.R., Ganzhorn J.U., Riemann J.C., Raminosoa N. 2016. Water quality and biotic interaction of two cavefish species: *Typhleotris madagascariensis* Petit, 1933 and *Typhleotris mararybe* Sparks & Chakrabarty, 2012, in the Mahafaly Plateau groundwater system, Madagascar. *Subterranean Biology* 18: 1-16.
- Regan C.T. 1903. Descriptions de poissons nouveaux faisant partie de la collection du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 11(2): 413-418.
- Regan C.T. 1913. A revision of the fishes of the genus *Kuhlia*. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1913(3): 374-381.
- Regan C.T. 1920. Freshwater fishes from Madagascar. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 9)* 5(29)(56): 419-424.
- Reinthal P.N., Stiassny M.L.J. 1997. Revision of the Madagascan genus *Ptychochromoides* (Teleostei: Cichlidae), with description of a new species. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 7(4): 353-368.
- Rennis D.S., Hoese D.F. 1985. A review of the genus *Parioglossus*, with descriptions of six new species (Pisces, Gobioidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 36(4): 169-201.
- Rham P.H. de 1996. Poissons des eaux intérieures de Madagascar. In: W.R. Lourenço (Ed.). *Biogéographie de Madagascar, Actes du Colloque International Biogéographie de Madagascar, 26-28 septembre 1995, Paris. ORSTOM, Paris.* pp: 423-440.
- Richards W.J. 1992. Comments on the genus *Lepidotrigla* (Pisces: Triglidae) with descriptions of two new species from the Indian and Pacific oceans. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 51(1): 45-65.
- Richards W.J., Yato T. 2014. Revision of the subgenus *Parapterygotrigla* (Pisces, Triglidae, *Pterygotrigla*). *Zootaxa* 3768(1): 23-42.
- Richardson J. 1844-1848. Ichthyology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror, ... In: Richardson, J. & Gray, J.E. (eds.). *The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. "Erebus & Terror," under the command of Captain Sir J.C. Ross ... during ... 1839-43. Volume 2 (2). London. 139 p. [Publication dates: 1844: pp. 1-16; 1845: pp. 17-52; 1846: pp. 53-74; 1848: pp. i-viii + 75-139.]*
- Robinson L., Sauer W.H.H. 2013. A first description of the artisanal shark fishery in northern Madagascar: implications for management. *African Journal of Marine Science* 35(1): 9-15.
- Rosen D.E. 1965. *Oryzias madagascariensis* Arnoult redescribed and assigned to the East African fish genus *Pantanodon* (Atheriniformes, Cyprinodontoidei). *American Museum Novitates* 2240: 1-10.
- Russell B.C. 1986. Review of the western Indian Ocean species of *Nemipterus* Swainson 1839, with description of a new species. *Senckenbergiana Biologica* 67(1/3): 19-35.
- Russell B.C. 1990. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 12. Nemipterid fishes of the world (Threadfin breams, whiptail breams, monocle breams, dwarf monocle breams, and coral breams). Family Nemipteridae. An annotated and illustrated catalog of Nemipterid species known to date. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125: 1-149.
- Russell B.C., Golani D., Tikochinski Y. 2015. *Saurida lessepsianus* a new species of lizardfish (Pisces: Synodontidae) from the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea, with a key to *Saurida* species in the Red Sea. *Zootaxa* 3956(4): 559-568.
- Sakai K., Nakabo T. 2004. Two new species of *Kyphosus* (Kyphosidae) and a taxonomic review of *Kyphosus bigibbus* Lacepède from the Indo-Pacific. *Ichthyological Research* 51(1): 20-32.
- Sakai K., Nakabo T. 2006. Taxonomic reviews of two Indo-Pacific sea chubs, *Kyphosus cinerascens* (Forsskål, 1775) and *Kyphosus sydneyanus* (Günther, 1886). *Ichthyological Research* 53(4): 337-356.
- Sardou J. 1973. Note préliminaire sur les Engraulidae de la région Baie d'Ambaro-Nosy Bé (nord-ouest de Madagascar). Contribution à l'étude d'une baie eutrophique tropicale. *Cahiers de l'ORSTOM, Série Océanographie* 11(3): 367-371.
- Sardou J. 1974. Contribution à la connaissance de la faune ichthyologique malgache: Découverte de poissons de la famille des Schindleriidae dans le canal de Mozambique, à Nosy Bé et étude d'une collection de *Schindleria*. *Cahiers de l'ORSTOM, Série Océanographie* 12(1): 3-15.
- Sasaki K. 1997. Resurrection of two East African species of *Johnius* (Perciformes, Sciaenidae). *Ichthyological Research*

- 44(3): 311-315.
- Sasaki D., Kimura S. 2014. Taxonomic review of the genus *Hypoatherina* Schultz 1948 (Atheriniformes: Atherinidae). Ichthyological Research 61(3): 207-241 [1-35]. [First published online; volume and page numbers supplied later. Erratum published in Ichthyological Research 61(3), 2014:242.]
- Sauvage H.-E. 1873. Notice sur quelques poissons d'espèces nouvelles ou peu connues provenant des mers de l'Inde et de la Chine. Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris 9(2): 49-62.
- Sauvage H.-E. 1880. Description de quelques Blennioïdes de la collection du Muséum d'histoire naturelle. Bulletin de la Société philomathique de Paris (7e Série) 4: 215-220. [Also appeared as a separate, pp. 5-10, combined with other references.]
- Sauvage H.-E. 1882. Description de quelques poissons de la collection du Muséum d'histoire naturelle. Bulletin de la Société philomathique de Paris (7e Série) 6: 168-176.
- Sauvage H.-E. 1887. Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar. Volume XVI. Histoire naturelle des poissons. 2e partie. Paris (Imprimerie nationale): pls. 1-50, 25A.
- Sauvage H.-E. 1891a. Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar. Volume XVI. Histoire naturelle des poissons. 2e partie, atlas. Imprimerie nationale, Paris. 543 p.
- Sauvage H.-E. 1891b. Les chromidés des eaux douces de Madagascar. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France 16: 190-197.
- Sazonov Yu.I. 1976. Materials on the systematics and distribution of fishes of the family Searsiidae (Salmoniformos [sic], Alepocephalidae). [In Russian, with English summary.] Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova 104: 26-72.
- Sazonov Yu.I. 1995. Three rare species of slickheads (Alepocephalidae), found for the first time in the Indian Ocean, with remarks about the status of *Microphotolepis schmidti*. Voprosy Ikhtiologii 35(3): 275-281. [In Russian. English translation appeared in Journal of Ichthyology 35(6): 130-139].
- Sazonov Yu.I. 1998. A brief review of the genus *Narctetes* (Alepocephalidae) with a description of the genus type *N. erimelas*. Voprosy Ikhtiologii 38(4): 448-457. [In Russian. English translation appeared in Journal of Ichthyology 38(7): 491-500.]
- Sazonov Yu.I., Shcherbachev Yu.N. 2000. A review of the Indian Ocean species from the genus *Gadella* (Gadiformes, Moridae), with a description of two new species. Journal of Ichthyology 40, supplement 1: S64-S73.
- Schwarzahns W. 2013. A comparative morphological study of recent otoliths of the genera *Diaphus*, *Idiolychnus* and *Lobianchia* (Myctophidae). Palaeo Ichthyologica 13: 41-82.
- Schwarzahns W., Møller P.R. 2007. Review of the Dinematchthyini (Teleostei: Bythitidae) of the Indo-west Pacific. Part III. *Beaglichthys*, *Brosmolus*, *Monothrix* and eight new genera with description of 20 new species. The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory 23: 29-110.
- Schwarzahns W., Møller P.R. 2011. New Dinematchthyini (Teleostei: Bythitidae) from the Indo-West Pacific, with the description of a new genus and five new species. The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory 27: 161-177.
- Schwarzahns W., Møller P.R., Nielsen J.G. 2005. Review of the Dinematchthyini (Teleostei: Bythitidae) of the Indo-West Pacific. Part I. *Diancistrus* and two new genera with 26 new species. The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory 21: 73-163.
- Schwarzahns W., Prokofiev A.M. 2017. Reappraisal of *Synagrops* Günther, 1887 with rehabilitation and revision of *Parascombrops* Alcock, 1889 including description of seven new species and two new genera (Perciformes: Acropomatidae). Zootaxa 4260(1): 1-74.
- Séret B. 1986a. Deep water skates from Madagascar (Chondrichthys, Rajoidei). In: T. Uyeno, R. Arai, T. Taniuchi, K. Matsuura (Eds.). Indo-Pacific fish biology: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Indo-Pacific Fishes. Ichthyological Society of Japan, Tokyo. pp: 256-260.
- Séret B. 1986b. Deep water skates of Madagascar. Part I. Anacanthobatidae (Pisces, Chondrichthys, Batoidea), second record of the skate *Anacanthobatis ori* (Wallace, 1967) from off Madagascar. Cybium 10(4): 307-326.
- Séret B. 1987. *Halaelurus clevai*, sp. n., a new species of catshark (Scylliorhinidae) from off Madagascar, with remarks on the taxonomic status of the genera *Halaelurus* Gill and *Galeus* Rafinesque. The J.L.B Smith Institute of Ichthyology

Special Publication 44: 1-27.

- Séret B. 1989a. Deep water skates of Madagascar. Part 2. Rajidae. *Gurgesiella (Fenestraja) maceachrani* sp. n. *Cybiurn* 13(1): 55-64.
- Séret B. 1989b. Deep water skates of Madagascar. Part 3. Rajidae (Pisces, Chondrichthyes, Batoidea). *Raja (Dipturus) crosnieri* sp. n. *Cybiurn* 13(2): 115-130.
- Shakhovskoy I.B. 2011. The first finding of the flying fish *Exocoetus gibbosus* (Beloniformes, Exocoetidae) in the Indian Ocean. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 51(5): 700-702. [In Russian. English translation appeared in *Journal of Ichthyology* 51(8): 675-677.]
- Shaw G. 1804. *General zoology or systematic natural history...* Volume 5. Pisces. G. Kearsley, London. (Pt 1) pp. i-v + 1-25, pls. 93-132, 43+, 65+, 6+, 74+; (pt 2): pp. i-vi + 251-463, pls. 132-182, 158+.
- Shcherbachev Yu.N. 1981. Preliminary review of the Indian Ocean species of the Chlorophthalmidae (Myctophiformes, Osteichthyes). [In Russian, English abstract.] In: N.V. Parin (Ed). *Fishes of the open ocean*. P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moskwa. pp: 47-67.
- Shcherbachev Yu.N. 1993. Preliminary review of the genus *Physiculus* (Moridae, Gadiformes) in the Indian Ocean and adjacent waters of the South Atlantic. *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 128: 147-178.
- Shcherbachev Yu.N., Novikova N.S. 1976. Materials on distribution and taxonomy of the mesopelagic fishes of the family Stomiidae (Osteichthyes). [In Russian, with English summary.] *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova* 104: 92-112.
- Smith M.M., Heemstra P.C. 1986. *Smiths' Sea Fishes*. Macmillan South Africa, Johannesburg. 1047 p.
- Smith J.L.B. 1935. The "Galjoen" fishes of South Africa. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 23(3): 265-276.
- Smith J.L.B. 1938. The South African fishes of the families Sparidae and Denticidae. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 26(3): 225-305.
- Smith J.L.B. 1941. The genus *Gymnocranius* Klunzinger, with notes on certain rare fishes from Portuguese East Africa. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 28(5): 441-452.
- Smith J.L.B. 1947. New species and new records of fishes from South Africa. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 11)* 13(108)(77): 793-821.
- Smith J.L.B. 1949. *The sea fishes of southern Africa*. First edition. Central News Agency, Cape Town. 550 p.
- Smith J.L.B. 1951. The fishes of the family Cirrhitidae of the western Indian Ocean. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12)* 4(43)(60): 625-652.
- Smith J.L.B. 1953. Os peixes apanhados no canal de Mocambique pelo Sr. Mussolini P. Fajardo. *Memorias do Museu Dr. Alvaro de Castro* 2: 3-20.
- Smith J.L.B. 1955a. The fishes of the family Anthiidae of the western Indian Ocean. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12)* 8(89)(42): 337-350.
- Smith J.L.B. 1955b. The fishes of the family Carapidae in the western Indian Ocean. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12)* 8(90)(51): 401-416.
- Smith J.L.B. 1955c. New species and new records of fishes from Moçambique. Part I. *Memorias do Museu Dr. Alvaro de Castro* 3: 3-27.
- Smith J.L.B. 1955d. The fishes of the family Pomacanthidae in the western Indian Ocean. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12)* 8(89)(46): 377-384.
- Smith J.L.B. 1956a. The parrot fishes of the family Callyodontidae of the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University* 1: 1-23.
- Smith J.L.B. 1956b. An interesting new gobioid fish from Madagascar, with a note on *Cryptocentrus oni* Tomiyama, 1936. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12)* 9(104)(67): 553-556.
- Smith J.L.B. 1956c. The fishes of the family Sphyrænidae in the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University* 3: 37-46.
- Smith J.L.B. 1957a. The fishes of the family Scorpaenidae in the western Indian Ocean. Part I. The sub-family Scorpaeninae. *Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University* 4: 49-72.

- Smith J.L.B. 1957b. List of the fishes of the family Labridae in the western Indian Ocean with new records and five new species. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 7: 99-114.
- Smith J.L.B. 1958a. The fishes of the family Eleotridae in the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 11: 137-163.
- Smith J.L.B. 1958b. Fishes of the families Tetraogonidae, Caracanthidae and Synanciidae, from the western Indian Ocean with further notes on scorpaenid fishes. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 12: 167-181.
- Smith J.L.B. 1959a. Fishes of the families Blenniidae and Salariaeidae of the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 14: 229-252.
- Smith J.L.B. 1959b. Gobioid fishes of the families Gobiidae, Periophthalmidae, Trypauchenidae, Taenioididae and Kraemeriidae of the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 13: 185-225.
- Smith J.L.B. 1960a. Fishes of the family Gobiidae in South Africa. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 18: 299-314.
- Smith J.L.B. 1960b. Coral fishes of the family Pomacentridae from the western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 19: 317-349.
- Smith J.L.B. 1961. Fishes of the family Apogonidae of the western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 22: 373-418.
- Smith J.L.B. 1962a. Fishes of the family Gaterinidae of the western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea with a résumé of all known Indo-Pacific species. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 25: 469-502.
- Smith J.L.B. 1962b. The moray eels of the western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 23: 421-444.
- Smith J.L.B. 1962c. Sand-dwelling eels of the Western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 24: 447-466.
- Smith J.L.B. 1963. Fishes of the family Syngnathidae from the Red Sea and the western Indian Ocean. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 27: 515-543.
- Smith J.L.B. 1965a. Fishes of the family Atherinidae of the Red Sea and the western Indian Ocean with a new freshwater genus and species from Madagascar. *Ichthyological Bulletin*, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University 31: 601-632.
- Smith J.L.B. 1965b. The sea fishes of southern Africa. Fifth edition. Central News Agency, Cape Town. 580 p.
- Smith J.L.B. 1966. An interesting new callionymid fish from Madagascar and the first record of a clingfish from there. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13)* 8(90)(for 1965): 321-324.
- Smith J.L.B., Smith M.M. 1963. The fishes of Seychelles. Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown. 215 p.
- Smith M.M., Heemstra P.C. 1986. *Smiths' Sea Fishes*. Macmillan South Africa, Johannesburg. 1047 p.
- Smith-Vaniz W.F. 1976. The saber-toothed blennies, tribe Nemophini (Pisces: Blenniidae). *Monographs of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 19: 1-196.
- Smith-Vaniz W.F. 1983. *Opisthognathus margaretae*, a new species of jawfish (Perciformes: Opisthognathidae) from the Indian Ocean, with notes on *O. nigromarginatus* Rüppell and *O. muscatensis* Boulenger. The J.L.B Smith Institute of Ichthyology Special Publication 30: 1-10.
- Smith-Vaniz W.F. 2010. New species of Indo-Pacific jawfishes (*Opisthognathus*: Opisthognathidae) from the western Indian Ocean and Red Sea. *Smithiana, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity, Bulletin* 12: 39-54.
- Smith-Vaniz W.F., Bauchot M.-L., Desoutter M. 1979. Catalogue critique des types de poissons du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. (Suite) (Familles des Carangidae et des Nematistiidae). *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle Série 4: Section A: Zoologie, Biologie et Écologie Animales* 1(2)(supplément): 1-66.
- Smith-Vaniz W.F., Johnson G.D. 2016. Hidden diversity in deep-water bandfishes: review of *Owstonia* with descriptions of twenty-one new species (Teleostei: Cepolidae: Owstoniinae). *Zootaxa* 4187(1): 1-103.
- Smith-Vaniz W.F., Staiger J.C. 1973. Comparative revision of *Scomberoides*, *Oligoplites*, *Parona*, and *Hypacanthus* with

- comments on the phylogenetic position of *Campogramma* (Pisces: Carangidae). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 39(13): 185-256.
- Spalding M., Ravilious C., Green E.P. 2001. World Atlas of Coral Reefs. Prepared at the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. University of California Press, Berkeley. 432 p.
- Sparks J.S. 2001. *Bedotia masoala*: a new species of atherinoid rainbowfish (Teleostei: Bedotiidae) from the Masoala Peninsula (Saikanosin' Masoala), northeastern Madagascar. Copeia 2001(2): 482-489.
- Sparks J.S. 2002a. *Paretroplus dambabe*, a new cichlid fish (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from northwestern Madagascar, with a discussion on the status of *P. petiti*. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 115(3): 546-563.
- Sparks J.S. 2002b. *Ptychochromis inornatus*: a new cichlid (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from northwestern Madagascar, with a discussion of intrageneric variation in *Ptychochromis*. Copeia 2002(1): 120-130.
- Sparks J.S. 2004a. Molecular phylogeny and biogeography of the Malagasy and South Asian cichlids (Teleostei: Perciformes: Cichlidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 30: 599-614.
- Sparks J.S. 2004b. A new and presumably extinct species of *Ptychochromoides* (Teleostei: Perciformes: Cichlidae) from central Madagascar. Zootaxa 524: 1-15.
- Sparks J.S. 2006. A new species of ponyfish (Teleostei: Leiognathidae: *Photoplagios*) from Madagascar, with a phylogeny for *Photoplagios* and comments on the status of *Equula lineolata* Valenciennes. American Museum Novitates 3526: 1-20.
- Sparks J.S. 2008. Phylogeny of the cichlid subfamily Etroplinae and taxonomic revision of the Malagasy cichlid genus *Paretroplus* (Teleostei, Cichlidae). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 314: 1-151.
- Sparks J.S., Baldwin Z.H. 2012. A new species of *Parapercis* (Teleostei: Pinguipedidae) from Madagascar. Zootaxa 3204: 31-39.
- Sparks J.S., Chakrabarty, P. 2012. Revision of the endemic Malagasy cavefish genus *Typhleotris* (Teleostei: Gobiiformes: Milyeringidae), with discussion of its phylogenetic placement and description of a new species. American Museum Novitates 3764: 1-28.
- Sparks J.S., Loisel P.V., Baldwin Z.H. 2012. Rediscovery and phylogenetic placement of the endemic Malagasy cichlid *Ptychochromoides itasy* (Teleostei: Cichlidae: Ptychochrominae). Zootaxa 3352: 17-24.
- Sparks J.S., Nelson D.W. 2004. Review of the Malagasy sicydiine gobies (Teleostei: Gobiidae), with description of a new species and comments on the taxonomic status of *Gobius lagocephalus* Pallas, 1770. American Museum Novitates 3440: 1-20.
- Sparks J.S., Reinthal P.N. 1999. *Paretroplus maromandia*, a new cichlid fish from the northwest of Madagascar. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan 727: 1-18.
- Sparks J.S., Reinthal P.N. 2001. A new species of *Ptychochromoides* from southeastern Madagascar (Teleostei: Cichlidae), with comments on the monophyly and relationships of the ptychochromine cichlids. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 12(2): 115-132.
- Sparks J.S., Rush L.M.R. 2005. A new rainbowfish (Teleostei: Melanotaenioidei: Bedotiidae) from the southeastern highlands of Madagascar, with comments on the biogeography of *Bedotia*. Zootaxa 1051: 39-54.
- Sparks J.S., Schelly R.C. 2011. A new species of *Paretroplus* (Teleostei: Cichlidae: Etroplinae) from northeastern Madagascar, with a phylogeny and revised diagnosis for the *P. damii* clade. Zootaxa 2768: 55-68.
- Sparks J.S., Smith W.L. 2004a. Phylogeny and biogeography of the Malagasy and Australasian rainbowfishes (Teleostei: Melanotaenioidei): Gondwanan vicariance and evolution in freshwater. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 33: 719-734.
- Sparks J.S., Smith W.L. 2004b. Phylogeny and biogeography of cichlid fishes (Teleostei: Perciformes: Cichlidae). Cladistics 20: 501-517.
- Sparks J.S., Stiassny M.L.J. 2010. A new species of *Ptychochromis* from northeastern Madagascar (Teleostei: Cichlidae), with an updated phylogeny and revised diagnosis for the genus. Zootaxa 2341: 33-51.
- Springer V.G. 1964. A revision of the carcharhinid shark genera *Scoliodon*, *Loxodon*, and *Rhizoprionodon*. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 115(3493): 559-632.
- Springer V.G. 1967. Revision of the circumtropical shorefish genus *Entomacrodus* (Blenniidae: Salariae). Proceedings

- of the United States National Museum 122(3582): 1-150.
- Springer V.G. 1972. Additions to revisions of the blennioid fish genera *Ecsenius* and *Entomacrodus*, with descriptions of three new species of *Ecsenius*. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 134: 1-13.
- Springer V.G. 1981. Notes on blennioid fishes of the tribe Omobranchini, with descriptions of two new species. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 94 (3): 699-707.
- Springer V.G., Bath H., Randall J.E. 1998. Remarks on the species of the Indian Ocean fish genus *Alloblennius* Smith-Vaniz & Springer 1971, (Blenniidae). Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 3(1): 19-24.
- Springer V.G., Fricke R. 2000. Description of two new blennioid fish species: *Entomacrodus lemuria* from the western Indian Ocean and *E. williamsi* from the western Pacific Ocean. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 113: 386-396.
- Springer V.G., Gomon M.F. 1975. Revision of the blennioid fish genus *Omobranchus* with descriptions of three new species and notes on other species of the tribe Omobranchini. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 177: 1-135.
- Springer V.G., Williams J.T. 1994. The Indo-Pacific blennioid fish genus *Istiblennius* reappraised: a revision of *Istiblennius*, *Blenniella*, and *Paralticus*, new genus. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 565: 1-193.
- Starck II W.A. 1969. *Ecsenius (Anthioblennius) midas* a new subgenus and species of mimic blenny from the western Indian Ocean. Notulae Naturae 419: 1-9.
- Stehmann M.F.W. 1976. Revision der Rajoiden-Arten des nördlichen Indischen Ozean und Indopazifik (Elasmobranchii, Batoidea, Rajiformes). Beaufortia 24(315): 133-175.
- Stehmann M.F.W. 2005. *Bathyraja tunae* n. sp., a new deep-water skate from the western Indian Ocean (Chondrichthyes, Rajiformes, Rajidae). Journal of Ichthyology 45(Supplement 1): S23-S38.
- Steindachner F. 1876. Ichthyologische Beiträge (V). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 74(1): 49-240.
- Steindachner F. 1880a. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Flussfische Südamerikas (II) und Ichthyologische Beiträge (IX). Anzeiger der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 17(19): 157-159.
- Steindachner F. 1880b. Ichthyologische Beiträge (IX). I. Über eine Sammlung von Flussfischen von Tohizona auf Madagascar. II. Über zwei neue *Agonus*-Arten aus Californien. III. Über einige Fischarten aus dem nördlichen Japan, gesammelt von Professor Dybowski. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 82(1,2): 238-266.
- Steindachner F. 1887a. Ichthyologische Beiträge (XIV). Anzeiger der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 24(19): 230-231.
- Steindachner F. 1887b. Ichthyologische Beiträge (XIV). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 96(1): 56-68.
- Steindachner F. 1891a. Über einige neue und seltene Fische von dem Canarischen Archipel, aus den Flüssen Südamerikas und von Madagascar unter dem Titel: 'Ichthyologische Beiträge' (XV). Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien 28(18): 171-174.
- Steindachner F. 1891b. Ichthyologische Beiträge (XV). I. Über einige seltene und neue Fischarten aus dem canarischen Archipel. II. Über einige Characinen-Arten aus Südamerika. III. *Pomacentrus grandidieri*, n. sp. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 100(1)(5): 343-374.
- Stewart A.L. 2015. Family Macroramphosidae. In: C.D. Roberts, A.L. Stewart, C.D. Struthers (Eds.). The Fishes of New Zealand. Volume Three. Te Papa Press, Wellington. pp: 1068-1072.
- Stiassny M.L.J. 1990. Notes on the anatomy and relationships of the bedotioid fishes of Madagascar, with a taxonomic revision of the genus *Rheocles*. (Atherinomorpha, Bedotiidae). American Museum Novitates 2979: 1-33.
- Stiassny M.L.J. 2002. Revision of *Sauvagella* Bertin (Clupeidae; Pellonulinae; Ehiravini) with a description of a new species from the freshwaters of Madagascar and diagnosis of the Ehiravini. Copeia 2002(1): 67-76.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Chakrabarty P., Loiselle P.V. 2001. Relationships of the Madagascan cichlid genus *Paretroplus*, with description of a new species from the Betsiboka River drainage of northwestern Madagascar. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 12(1): 29-40.

- Stiassny M.L.J., Gerstner C.L. 1992. The parental care behaviour of *Paratilapia polleni* (Perciformes, Labroidei), a phylogenetically primitive cichlid from Madagascar, with a discussion of the evolution of maternal care in the family Cichlidae. *Environmental Biology of Fishes* 34: 219-233.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Harrison I.J. 2000. Chapter 8. Notes on a small collection of fishes from the Parc National de Marojejy, northeastern Madagascar, with a description of a new species of the endemic genus *Bedotia* (Atherinomorpha: Bedotiidae). In: S.M. Goodman (Ed.). A floral and faunal inventory of the Parc national de Marojejy, Madagascar: with reference to elevational variation. *Fieldiana Zoology (New Series)* 97: 143-156.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Raminosa N. 1994. The fishes of the inland waters of Madagascar. In: G.G. Teugels et al. (Eds.). Biological diversity in African fresh- and brackish-water fishes. *Annales du Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Série Sciences Zoologiques* 275: 133-149.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Reinthal P.N. 1992. Description of a new species of *Rheocles* (Atherinomorpha, Bedotiidae) from the Nosivolo tributary, Mangoro River, eastern Malagasy Republic. *American Museum Novitates* 3031: 1-8.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Rodriguez D.M. 2001. *Rheocles derhami*, a new species of freshwater rainbowfish (Atherinomorpha: Bedotiidae) from the Ambombo River in northeastern Madagascar. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 12(2): 97-104.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Rodriguez D.M., Loïsele P.V. 2002. *Rheocles vatsoa*, a new species of freshwater rainbowfish (Atherinomorpha: Bedotiidae) from the Lokoho river basin in northeastern Madagascar. *Cybiurn* 26(1): 71-77.
- Stiassny M.L.J., Sparks J.S. 2006. Phylogeny and taxonomic revision of the endemic Malagasy genus *Ptychochromis* (Teleostei: Cichlidae), with the description of five new species and a diagnosis for *Katria*, new genus. *American Museum Novitates* 3535: 1-55.
- Su J.-X., Tyler J.C. 1986. Diagnoses of *Arothron nigropunctatus* and *A. meleagris*, two extremely polychromatic Indo-Pacific pufferfishes. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 138: 14-32.
- Sulak K.J. 1977. The systematics and biology of *Bathypterois* (Pisces, Chlorophthalmidae) with a revised classification of benthic myctophiform fishes. *Galathea Report* 14: 49-108.
- Sulak K.J., Shcherbachev Yu.N. 1997. Zoogeography and systematics of six deep-living genera of synphobranchid eels, with a key to taxa and description of two new species of *Ilyophis*. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 60(3): 1158-1194.
- Sylvá D.P. de., Eschmeyer W.N. 1977. Systematics and biology of the deep-sea fish family Gibberichthyidae, a senior synonym of the family Kasidoroidae. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4)* 41(6): 215-231.
- Taniuchi T., Ishihara H., Tanaka S., Hyodo S., Murakami M., Séret B. 2003. Occurrence of two species of elasmobranchs, *Carcharhinus leucas* and *Pristis microdon*, in Betsiboka River, west Madagascar. *Cybiurn* 27(3): 237-241.
- Thérézien Y. 1963. Régime alimentaire de plusieurs espèces de poissons des lacs Kinkony, Sahapy et autres étangs de la région nord-ouest de Madagascar. *Bulletin Français de Pisciculture* 36(211): 37-48.
- Thérézien Y. 1976. Données sur *Chanos chanos* Forskål 1775 (famille des Chanidae) a Madagascar. *Bulletin du Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques de Biarritz* 11(1): 35-52.
- Thomson J.M. 1997. The Mugilidae of the World. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 41(3): 457-562.
- Tyler J.C. 1966. A new species of serranoid fish of the family Anthidae from the Indian Ocean. *Notulae Naturae* 389: 1-6.
- Uiblein F. 2011. Taxonomic review of western Indian Ocean goatfishes of the genus *Mulloidichthys* (Family Mullidae), with description of a new species and remarks on colour and body form variation in Indo-West Pacific species. *Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity* 13: 51-73.
- Uiblein F., Gouws G. 2014. A new goatfish species of the genus *Upeneus* (Mullidae) based on molecular and morphological screening and subsequent taxonomic analysis. *Marine Biology Research* 10(7): 655-681.
- Uiblein F., Gouws G. 2015. Distinction and relatedness - taxonomic and genetic studies reveal a new species group of goatfishes (*Upeneus*; Mullidae). *Marine Biology Research* 11(10): 1021-1042.
- Uiblein F., Gouws G., Gledhill D.C., Stone K. 2016. Just off the beach: intrageneric distinctiveness of the bandtail goatfish *Upeneus taeniopterus* (Mullidae) based on a comprehensive alpha-taxonomy and barcoding approach. *Marine Biology Research* 2016: 1-20.
- Uiblein F., Heemstra P.C. 2010. A taxonomic review of the western Indian Ocean goatfishes of the genus *Upeneus* (Family

- Mullidae), with descriptions of four new species. *Smithiana Bulletin, Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity* 11: 35-71.
- Uiblein F., Heemstra P.C. 2011a. Description of a new goatfish species, *Upeneus randalli* n. sp. (Mullidae), from the Persian Gulf, with remarks and identification keys for the genus *Upeneus*. *Scientia Marina* 75(3): 585-594.
- Uiblein F., Heemstra P.C. 2011b. A new goatfish, *Upeneus seychellensis* sp. nov. (Mullidae), from the Seychelles Bank, with remarks on *Upeneus guttatus* and a key to western Indian Ocean *Upeneus* species. *Marine Biology Research* 7(7): 637-650.
- Uiblein F., Lisher M. 2013. A new goatfish of the genus *Upeneus* (Mullidae) from Angoche, northern Mozambique. *Zootaxa* 3717(1): 85-95.
- Uiblein F., McGrouther M. 2012. A new deep-water goatfish of the genus *Upeneus* (Mullidae) from northern Australia and the Philippines, with a taxonomic account of *U. subvittatus* and remarks on *U. mascarensis*. *Zootaxa* 3550: 61-70.
- Vaillant L.L. 1894. Note sur les poissons de la famille des Siluridées appartenant à la faune madécasse et description d'une espèce nouvelle. *Bulletin de la Société philomathique de Paris (8è Série)* 6: 75-80.
- Vari R.P. 1992. Redescription of *Mesopristes elongatus* (Guichenot, 1866), an endemic Malagasy fish species (Pisces, Terapontidae). *American Museum Novitates* 3039: 1-7.
- Viana S.T. de F.L., Lisher, M.W., Carvalho M.R. de 2017. Two new species of short-snouted dogfish sharks of the genus *Squalus* Linnaeus, 1758, from southern Africa (Chondrichthyes: Squaliformes: Squalidae). *Marine Biodiversity* 2017: 1-28.
- Victor B.C. 2016a. *Halichoeres gurrobyi*, a new labrid fish (Teleostei: Labridae) from Mauritius in the southeastern Indian Ocean, with a review of the *H. zeylonicus* species complex. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 22: 10-27.
- Victor B.C. 2016b. Two new species in the spike-fin fairy-wrasse species complex (Teleostei: Labridae: *Cirrhilabrus*) from the Indian Ocean. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 23: 21-50.
- Vivien M.L. 1973. Note sur quelques poissons signalés pour la première fois à Tuléar (S W de Madagascar). *Comptes Rendus des Séances, Société Biogéographique, Paris* 49(425-433): 28-37.
- Vivien M.L. 1974. Ichtyofaune des herbiers de phanérogames marines du Grand Récif de Tuléar (Malagasy). 1. Les peuplements et leur distribution écologique. *Tethys* 5(2-3)(for 1973): 425-436.
- Voronina E.P., Prokofiev A.M., Prirodina V.P. 2016. Review of the flatfishes of Vietnam in the collection of Zoological Institute, Saint Petersburg. *Proceedings of the Zoological Institute RAS* 320(4): 381-430.
- Wang R., Winterbottom R. 2006. Osteology and phylogeny of *Parioglossus* (Teleostei, Gobioidi), with a revised key to the species. *Zootaxa* 1131: 1-32.
- Weigmann S., Ebert D.A., Clerkin P.J., Stehmann M.F.W., Naylor G.J.P. 2016a. *Bythaelurus bachi* n. sp., a new deep-water catshark (Carcharhiniformes, Scyliorhinidae) from the southwestern Indian Ocean, with a review of *Bythaelurus* species and a key to their identification. *Zootaxa* 4208(5): 401-432.
- Weigmann S., Vaz D.F.B., White W.T., Carvalho M.R. de., Thiel R. 2016b. Distribution and comments on the morphology of *Centroscymnus owstonii* Garman, 1906 (Squaliformes: Somniosidae), with focus on its occurrence in the Indian Ocean. *Marine Biodiversity* 46: 641-653.
- White W.T. 2012. A redescription of *Carcharhinus dussumieri* and *C. sealei*, with resurrection of *C. coatesi* and *C. tjtjot* as valid species (Chondrichthyes: Carcharhinidae). *Zootaxa* 3241: 1-34.
- White W.T., Weigmann S. 2014. *Carcharhinus humani* sp. nov., a new whaler shark (Carcharhiniformes: Carcharhinidae) from the western Indian Ocean. *Zootaxa* 3821(1): 71-87.
- White W.T., Eber D.A., Naylor G.J.P. 2014. Revision of the genus *Centrophorus* (Squaliformes: Centrophoridae): Part 2 -- Description of two new species of *Centrophorus* and clarification of the status of *Centrophorus lusitanicus* Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello, 1864. *Zootaxa* 4344(1): 86-114.
- Whitehead P.J.P. 1963. A revision of the recent round herrings (Pisces: Dussumieriidae). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology* 10(6): 305-380.
- Whitehead P.J.P. 1968. Indian Ocean anchovies collected by the Anton Bruun and Te Vega, 1963-64. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India* 9(1): 13-37.
- Whitehead P.J.P. 1985. FAO species catalogue. Clupeoid fishes of the world (suborder Clupeoidei). Part 1 - Chirocentridae, Clupeidae and Pristigasteridae. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

- Fisheries Synopsis 125(7, 1): 1-303.
- Whitehead P.J.P., Bauchot M.-L. 1985. Catalogue critique des types de Poissons du Museum national d'Histoire naturelle. (Suite). Ordre des Clupeiformes (Familles des Clupeidae, Engraulididae et Denticipitidae). Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Série 4: Section A: Zoologie, Biologie et Écologie Animales 7(4, supplément): 1-77.
- Whitehead P.J.P., Nelson G.J., Wongratana T. 1988. FAO species catalogue. Clupeoid fishes of the world (Suborder Clupeoidei). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of the herrings, sardines, pilchards, sprats, anchovies and wolf-herrings. Part 2. Engraulididae. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis 125(7, 2): 305-579.
- Wickel J., Jamon A., Pinault M., Durville P., Chabanet P. 2014. Composition et structure des peuplements ichthyologiques marins de l'île de Mayotte (sud-ouest de l'océan Indien). Cybium 38(3): 179-203.
- Wickel J., Pinault M., Fricke R. 2016. First record of a western Mascarene endemic, *Halichoeres pelicierii* (Actinopterygii: Perciformes: Labridae), from Reunion Island. Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria 46(1): 33-35.
- Williams F. 1958. Fishes of the family Carangidae in British East African waters. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13) 1(6): 369-430.
- Williams F. 1959. The barracudas (genus *Sphyraena*) in British East African waters. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13) 2(14): 92-128.
- Williams F. 1960. On *Scomberomorus lineolatus* (C.V.) 1831, from British East African waters (Pisces, Scombridae). Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13) 3(27): 183-192.
- Williams F., Heemstra P.C., Shameem A. 1980. Notes on Indo-Pacific carangid fishes of the genus *Carangoides* Bleeker. II. The *Carangoides armatus* group. Bulletin of Marine Science 30(1): 13-20.
- Williams J.T. 1988. Revision and phylogenetic relationships of the blennioid fish genus *Cirripectes*. Indo-Pacific Fishes 17: 1-78.
- Williams J.T., Howe J.C. 2003. Seven new species of the triplefin fish genus *Helcogramma* (Tripterygiidae) from the Indo-Pacific. Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 7(4): 151-176.
- Winterbottom R. 1980. Two new species of the Congrogadidae (Pisces: Perciformes) from the Indo-West Pacific. Copeia 1980(3): 396-402.
- Winterbottom R. 1985. Revision of the congrogadid *Haliophis* (Pisces: Perciformes), with the description of a new species from Indonesia, and comments on the endemic fish fauna of the northern Red Sea. Canadian Journal of Zoology 63(2): 209-217.
- Winterbottom R. 1986. Revision and vicariance biogeography of the subfamily Congrogadinae (Pisces: Perciformes: Pseudochromidae). Indo-Pacific Fishes 9(for Oct. 1985): 1-34.
- Winterbottom R., Anderson R.C. 1997. A revised checklist of the epipelagic and shore fishes of the Chagos Archipelago, Central Indian Ocean. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 66: 1-28.
- Winterbottom R., Hoese D.F. 2015. A revision of the Australian species of *Trimma* (Actinopterygii, Gobiidae), with descriptions of six new species and redescriptions of twenty-three valid species. Zootaxa 3934(1): 1-102.
- Winterbottom R., Villa C.A. 2003. A new species of the *Trimma caesiura* species complex (Teleostei: Gobiidae) from the north-eastern margin of the Australian Plate, with a redescription of the other nominal species in the complex. Aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology 7(1): 13-28.
- Woodland D.J. 1990. Revision of the fish family Siganidae with descriptions of two new species and comments on distribution and biology. Indo-Pacific Fishes 19: 1-136.
- Woodland D.J., Anderson R.C. 2014. Description of a new species of rabbitfish (Perciformes: Siganidae) from southern India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Zootaxa 3811(1): 129-136.
- Yamanoue Y. 2016. Revision of the genus *Verilus* (Perciformes: Acropomatidae) with a description of a new species. Journal of Fish Biology 89(5): 2375-2398.
- Yamashita T., Kimura S., Iwatsuki Y. 1998. Validity of the leiognathid fish, *Gazza dentex* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1835), with designation of a lectotype, and redescription of *G. minuta* (Bloch, 1795). Ichthyological Research 45(3): 271-280.
- Yearsley G.K., Last P.R. 1998. *Neocyttus psilorhynchus*, a new oreosomatid (Pisces, Zeiformes) from southern Australia

and New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 32: 555-579.

Zimmerman B. 2014. In search of the Mangarahara cichlid. *IUCN FFSG Newsletter* 2014(4): 17-22.