

Annotated checklist of the fish species (Pisces) of La Réunion, including a Red List of threatened and declining species

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Abstract

An annotated checklist of the fish species of La Réunion (southwestern Indian Ocean) comprises a total of 984 species in 164 families (including 16 species which are not native). 65 species (plus 16 introduced) occur in freshwater, with the Gobiidae as the largest freshwater fish family. 165 species (plus 16 introduced) live in transitional waters. In marine habitats, 965 species (plus two introduced) are found, with the Labridae, Serranidae and Gobiidae being the largest families; 56.7% of these species live in shallow coral reefs, 33.7% inside the fringing reef, 28.0% in shallow rocky reefs, 16.8% on sand bottoms, 14.0% in deep reefs, 11.9% on the reef flat, and 11.1% in estuaries. 63 species are first records for Réunion. Zoogeographically, 65% of the fish fauna have a widespread Indo-Pacific distribution, while only 2.6% are Mascarene endemics, and 0.7% Réunion endemics.

The classification of the following species is changed in the present paper: *Anguilla labiata* (Peters, 1852) [previously *A. bengalensis labiata*]; *Microphis millepunctatus* (Kaup, 1856) [previously *M. brachyurus millepunctatus*]; *Epinephelus oceanicus* (Lacepède, 1802) [previously *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)]; *Ostorhinchus fasciatus* (White, 1790) [previously *Apogon fasciatus*]; *Mulloidichthys auriflamma* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) [previously *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831)]; *Stegastes luteobrunneus* (Smith, 1960) [previously *S. fasciolatus* (non Ogilby, 1889)].

Due to rapid economic and agricultural development and population growth during the past centuries and decades, the native fish fauna of Réunion is now highly threatened and needs urgent political action to ensure its conservation. The marine fish species of Réunion are threatened by eutrophication/pollution, by overfishing and poaching, by marine aquaculture, and by construction along the shore; additional regional threats include long-ranging marine eutrophication and pollution, destruction of coastal areas, marine acidification, and global warming. Freshwater habitats are threatened by eutrophication and pollution, by the construction of dams, weirs and barrages, water abstraction for irrigation, gravel extraction from river beds, some special fisheries techniques (like 'bichique' fishing, including strong seasonal poaching pressure), introduction of exotic species, and aquaculture.

Out of a total of 968 native fish species of Réunion, 374 species (39.2%) are on the Red List, with 18 species regionally extinct (1.9%), 27 species critically endangered (2.8%), 115 species endangered (11.9%), 160 species vulnerable (16.6%), 32 species near threatened (3.3%), and 26 species threatened migrants (2.7%). An additional 575 species are data deficient (59.4%). 16 species have been introduced and are thus not native; they were not evaluated for the Red List. Only the remaining 10 species in Réunion are not threatened. In addition to the Red List, a list of taxa proposed for the Annexes II, IV and/or V of the EU Habitats Directive is presented. A set of measures for the conservation of the Réunion fish fauna is proposed.

Key words: Checklist, Red List, threatened and declining species, Pisces, marine, freshwater, transitional waters, new records, Réunion, southwestern Indian Ocean, IUCN criteria, EU Habitats Directive, EU Water Framework Directive.

Zusammenfassung

Die Checkliste der Fische von Réunion (südwestlicher Indischer Ozean) enthält 984 Arten in 164 Familien (einschließlich 16 nicht einheimischen Arten). 65 Arten (sowie 16 eingeführte) leben im Süßwasser, mit den Gobiidae als artenreichster Süßwasserfischfamilie. 165 Arten (sowie 16 eingeführte) leben in Übergangsgewässern (Brackwasser). Im Meer werden 965 Arten (sowie eine eingeführte) gefunden, mit den Labridae, Serranidae und Gobiidae als artenreichste Familien. 56,7% dieser Arten leben in seichten Korallenriffen, 33,7% innerhalb des Saumriffes, 28,0% in seichten Felsriffen, 16,8% auf Sandböden, 14,0% in tiefen Riffen, 11,9% auf der Riffplattform, und 11,1% in Ästuaren. 63 Arten werden zum ersten Mal in Réunion gefunden. Zoogeographisch haben 65% der Fischarten eine großräumige indo-pazifische Verbreitung, während nur 2,6% endemisch bei den Maskarenen und 0,7% endemisch in Réunion sind.

Die Klassifikation der folgenden Arten wird in der vorliegenden Arbeit geändert: *Anguilla labiata* (Peters, 1852) [bisher *A. bengalensis labiata*]; *Microphis millepunctatus* (Kaup, 1856) [bisher *M. brachyurus millepunctatus*]; *Epinephelus oceanicus* (Lacepède, 1802) [bisher *E. fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)]; *Ostorhinchus fasciatus* (White, 1790) [bisher *Apogon fasciatus*]; *Mulloidichthys auriflamma* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) [bisher *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831)]; *Stegastes luteobrunneus* (Smith, 1960) [bisher *S. fasciolatus* (non Ogilby, 1889)].

Durch die schnelle ökonomische und landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung und das starke Bevölkerungswachstum in Réunion während der letzten Jahrhunderte und Jahrzehnte ist die Fischfauna inzwischen stark gefährdet und benötigt dringend politische Maßnahmen, um erhalten zu bleiben. Die marine Fischfauna wird durch Verschmut-

zung und Eutrophierung aus einfließenden Flüssen und Küstenstädten gefährdet, sowie durch Überfischung und Fischwilderei, marine Aquakultur (Verschmutzung, Eutrophierung und entwichenes Fischmaterial), Baumaßnahmen entlang der Küste (Hotels und Erweiterung der Küstenstädte sowie Bau von Küstenstraßen), marine Wasserversauerung und globale Erwärmung. Auch im Süßwasser sind die meisten Flüsse in ihren Unterläufen eutrophiert und verschmutzt. Weitere Gefährdungsursachen bestehen im Bau von Wehren und Staudämmen, in Wasserentnahme zur Bewässerung von Feldern, Kiesentnahme, Fischerei und Fischwilderei, Einführen gebietsfremder Arten und Süßwasser-Aquakultur.

Von 968 einheimischen Fischarten von Réunion stehen 378 auf der Roten Liste (39,2%), mit 18 regional ausgestorbenen Arten (1,9%), 27 vom Aussterben bedrohten (2,8%), 115 stark gefährdeten (11,9%), 160 gefährdeten (16,6%), 32 potenziell gefährdeten Arten (3,3%) und 26 gefährdeten Wanderfischen (2,7%). Bei weiteren 575 Arten ist die Datenlage unklar (59,4%); 16 Arten sind nicht heimisch. Nur die übrigen 10 Arten werden derzeit als nicht gefährdet betrachtet. Zusätzlich zur Roten Liste wird eine Liste von Taxa zur Erweiterung der Annexe II, IV und V der EU-FFH-Richtlinie vorgeschlagen. Ebenso werden allgemeine Empfehlungen zum Schutz der Fischfauna von Réunion gegeben.

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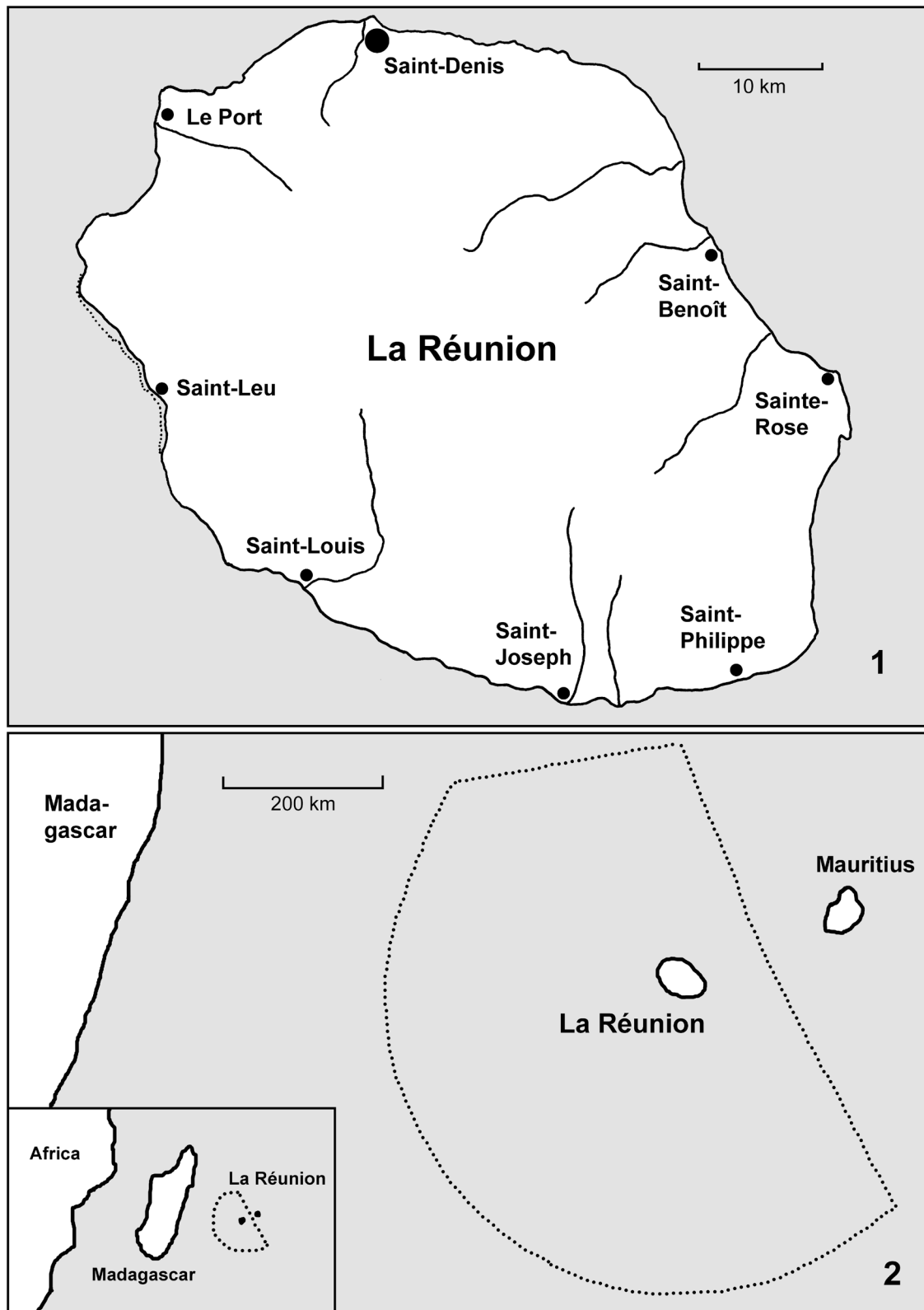
1 Introduction

La Réunion, is the westernmost island of the Mascarenes, situated approximately 800 km east of Madagascar; other Mascarene islands are Mauritius (150 km ENE of Réunion), and Rodrigues (600 km ENE of Mauritius). Réunion (Fig. 1) is a relatively young island with two high volcanic mountain ranges (the southeastern range bearing an active volcano), raising to an altitude of 3070 m, and covering a total area of 2512 km². Except for a few narrow fringing coral reefs in the west and southwest, nowhere further than 500 m from the shore, most shores are either rocky or covered with gravel, often exposed to high surf. As the island is basically a large volcano situated on a submarine hotspot, the island slopes are steeply descending into the deep sea.

Arab sailors formerly called the island Adna Al Maghribain ("Western Island"). The first Europeans to explore the Mascarenes were Portuguese in July 1500 (DIOGO DIAS); the group was named after DON PEDRO MASCARENHAS, another Portuguese explorer who visited the islands in 1512–1516. The Portuguese found the island uninhabited, and named it Santa Apollonia, after Saint Apollonia. The island was then occupied by France, and later administered from Port Louis, Mauritius. Although the French flag was hoisted by FRANÇOIS CAUCHE in 1638, Santa Apollonia was officially claimed by JACQUES PRONIS of France in 1642, when he deported a dozen French mutineers to the island from Madagascar. The convicts were returned to France several years later, and in 1649, the island was named Île Bourbon after the royal house. The island's name was changed into Île de la Réunion in 1793, after the French Revolution, and then again to Île Bonaparte

(1801–1810). After a French-British war in the Indian Ocean (1800–1810), Isle-de-France and Rodrigues (the former now named Mauritius) were given to Britain in 1814 (as a result of the Vienna Congress, 1814/1815, ending the Napoleonic wars), while the Île Bonaparte remained French (again named 'Réunion' since 1848). The latter became a French overseas department (Département d'outre mer) in 1946, and is since 2003 a French overseas region (Région d'outre mer), as an integral part of the European Union.

Since the late 18th century, fish specimens collected in Réunion and Mauritius went to Paris. They were mainly collected by P. COMMERSON (1768–1773), J.-B. L. T. LESCHENAULT DE LA TOUR (1818), L. A. G. BOSCH (1826), T. DELISLE (1829), J. DESJARDINS (1834–1840), and J.-J. DUSSUMIER (1830–1835); biographies see WHITEHEAD & BAUCHOT (1985: 53–64) and BAUCHOT et al. (1990: 53–136). In Paris, the material was principally studied by LACEPÈDE, CUVIER and VALENCIENNES. Many species were described in the five volumes of the *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* by LACEPÈDE (1798–1803), and later in the 22 volumes under the same title by CUVIER & VALENCIENNES between 1828 and 1850. Prior to 1850, the Mascarenes (besides South Africa) were the area ichthyologically known best in the Indian Ocean. The first attempt to publish a checklist of the fishes known from the islands was that of GUICHENOT (1863) who recorded 326 nominal species from Réunion. In their checklist of the fishes of Zanzibar, PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867) listed 103 nominal species from Réunion. BLEEKER (1874) refers to 361 nominal species of fishes from Réunion (including five new species); however, BLEEKER used many synonyms, and his list contained double, triple and quadruple references to single species. SAU-



Figs. 1–2. Study area. – 1. La Réunion, indicating rivers and streams, as well as the coral reef (dotted line). 2. Extent of the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) of La Réunion (based on Anonymus 2006b).

VAGE (1891), in his natural history of the fishes of Madagascar, recorded 87 nominal species of fishes from Réunion.

Since the 1950s, many groups of Indo-Pacific fishes have been revised. As a result, we know that earlier lists included numerous misidentifications of species. There are also several duplications of names due to the older authors not knowing that males and females of some fishes have very different colour phases, and that some juveniles may be strikingly different in colour from adults. Sexual dichromatism is particularly common among the wrasses (Labridae) and the parrotfishes (Scaridae).

BLANC & POSTEL (1958) reported on a collection of fishes from Réunion (71 nominal species), which was re-discovered by the first author of the present monograph in the collection of the MNHN in 1998. GUÉZÉ & FOURMANOIR (1960) and FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a, 1961b, 1962a, 1962b, 1963) compiled a catalogue of 226 nominal, mainly commercially used fish species from Réunion. HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976) listed 258 nominal species of fishes from Réunion. FRICKE (1999) presented an annotated checklist of the fishes of the Mascarenes, recording 868 species from Réunion (including 132 new records), with a total Mascarene ichthyofauna of 1123 species. He also discussed the zoogeography of the Mascarenes. KEITH et al. (1999) revised the freshwater fish fauna of Réunion and distinguished 22 native and five introduced species. LETOURNEUR et al. (2004) published an updated checklist of the marine fishes of La Réunion with 28 new records, including 885 species, and provided an ecological characterisation of the fish species. During an eruption of the Piton de la Fournaise volcano in April 2007, 34 additional species were recorded from the island, including undescribed species (DURVILLE et al. submitted).

The most recent checklists of the other Mascarene islands are by FRICKE (1999) for Mauritius (992 species) and Rodrigues (254 species), and by HEEMSTRA et al. (2004) for Rodrigues (493 species). The relatively low Rodrigues fish species number is partly due to less collecting effort compared with Mauritius and Réunion, but also due to the remote and isolated position of this island.

Several museums hold important collections of fishes from Réunion. The largest collections are housed at the MNHN (Paris), SMNS (Stuttgart), MHN RUN (Saint-Denis), LEMUR (Saint-Denis), and BPBM (Honolulu). Approximately 75 % of the species recorded in the present paper are based on specimens in collections, including material collected by the authors; the remaining species are either based on visual records, published revisions, or (in a few cases) historical checklists.

The present paper provides an updated list of all fish species occurring in Réunion, their distribution, habitats, threat and decline status to form a basis for future conservation in the context of La Réunion regional legislation,

French national legislation, the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive.

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2 Methods and Materials

All species known to occur naturally in La Réunion are listed in the present paper. Introduced species which are not autochthonous to La Réunion are also listed, but are not evaluated for the Red List. The previous checklists of FRICKE (1999) and LETOURNEUR et al. (2004) are taken as a baseline; the taxonomy, however, was updated, and additional records were added. Records from Réunion are based on species names; a first record means that a species is recorded for the first time under this name, even if it was misidentified before. The taxonomic classification mainly follows ESCHMEYER & FRICKE (2008); if not, the source of the classification is given as a remark. Most of the English names follow FROESE & PAULY (2008).

The checklist and Red List of the fishes of Réunion covers the whole area of Réunion including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Fig. 2). All species known from this area are listed, including deep sea species, pelagic offshore species, and introduced species. The native ichthyofauna of La Réunion is here defined as including all species naturally occurring in the area; if a species was introduced by human activities, this is indicated in the list. Specimens which could not be identified to the species level are not included in the checklist, unless they are the

only representatives of their family. Species are grouped under their family names; families are presented in taxonomical order following NELSON (2006), species within a family in alphabetical order. An asterisk notes a species endemic to Réunion. Taxonomic comments are provided as appropriate, including synonyms that were used for the species in Réunion. Subspecies are no longer recognised in the present paper; former subspecific taxa are either considered as valid species or synonymised, in order to fulfil the needs of conservation as subspecific names have previously caused much confusion. In the 'Distribution' section, the distribution of each species around the islands of the southwestern Indian Ocean is indicated, starting with the Mascarenes, then listing Madagascar and the Comores, followed by other islands in a clockwise order towards Cargados Carajos. If a species occurs only occasionally in the area as a migrant or has been introduced, this is indicated as well. The main habitat(s) are indicated for each species, including a depth range for marine species. It is also stated if a species occurs in freshwater, transitional water, and/or marine water, which is of special relevance for the application of the EU Water Framework Directive (Anonymus 2000b) under which freshwater and transitional water fish species are to be regularly monitored. Finally, the geographic distribution of the species outside the southwestern Indian Ocean, habitat and depth are given, based on various sources, including revisions, checklists and own observations. Habitats of the species are also given; in the case of shallow fringing coral reefs, species occurring on the reef flat, in the lagoon and in tidal pools are also separately recorded.

Red list categories were used as published by IUCN (Anonymus 2001, 2003, 2005). The present red list is using the categories EX (extinct) and EW (extinct in the wild; both not relevant for this paper), RE (regionally extinct), CR (critically endangered), EN (endangered), VU (vulnerable), NT (near threatened), LC (least concern), DD (data deficient) and NE (not evaluated); the latter three categories are not considered in Red List evaluations. For marine fishes with large distribution ranges, the additional category TM (threatened migrants) is used, which is defined as a species that would fall under the categories EN or CR but occurs in the area only as a straggler, and where the main threat may occur outside the area. Some threatened migrants have extremely wide distribution ranges and are stragglers throughout their ranges.

For prioritising species that need urgent action, the 'Conservation Cube' model used by OSPAR (Anonymus 2000a) and HELCOM (FRICKE 2007) is applied in the present paper. Threats to the fish species are assessed; they fall into the categories listed and explained in Tab. 1.

The use of the terms 'global importance' and 'local importance' follows OSPAR (Anonymus 2000a) and HELCOM (FRICKE 2007); the terms are defined in Tab. 2. 'Rarity' and 'sensitivity' are defined in Tab. 3. A 'keystone species' is defined as a species which has a controlling influence on a community, following Anonymus (2000a: 10, Appendix 5). For example, members of the family Istiophoridae are here classified as keystone species as their presence has a controlling influence on the population of *Remora brachyptera*, and on several specialised

Tab. 1. Main threats for threatened and declining species of fishes in Réunion, ordered by importance of the criteria.

Threat abbreviation	Description	Definition
FIT	Fishery (target species)	A species that is commercially exploited as a target species.
FIB	Fishery (bycatch)	A species that is not regularly commercially exploited, but frequently caught as bycatch in fisheries.
HAB	Habitat loss	A species that is threatened by a loss of its habitat (silted sand bottoms due to eutrophication, disappearing seagrass beds, coral reef degradation, etc.).
EUT	Eutrophication/pollution	A species that is threatened by effects of eutrophication (nutrient-rich water, oxygen deficiency, etc.), or various effects of organic or inorganic pollution, such as oil spills, various chemicals, hormones etc.
CON	Construction/weirs/dams in rivers and streams	A migratory species that is threatened inland by construction measures in rivers and streams, e. g. weirs, dams.
AQU	Aquaculture/introduction	A species that is threatened by aquaculture or introduction (change of genetics; competition by introduced species).
PRL	Prey loss	A species that is threatened by the loss of the main prey species.
PAR	Parasites	A species that is threatened by health problems due to parasites.
HOS	Loss of host species	A species that is threatened by the loss of the main host species.

Tab. 2. Definitions of localness (global and local importance) and guidance on selection criteria.

Criterion	Definition and Guidance
Global importance	Global importance of the Réunion population(s) for a species. Importance on a global scale, of Réunion, for the species is when a high proportion of a species at any time of the life cycle occurs in Réunion. – 'High proportion' is considered to be more than 75 % (of the world populations), when known.
Local importance	Importance within Réunion, of the regions for the species where a high proportion of the total population of a species within Réunion for any part of its life cycle is restricted to a small number of locations in Réunion. – 'High proportion' is considered to be 90 % of the population in a small number of locations of 50 km × 50 km grid squares. This is dependent on scientific judgement regarding natural abundance, range or extent and adequacy of recording. A different scale may be needed for different taxa.

Tab. 3. Definitions of rarity and sensitivity and guidance on selection criteria.

Rarity criterion	Definition and Guidance
Rare	A species is rare if the total population is small. In case of a species that is sessile or of restricted mobility at any time of its life cycle, a species is rare if it occurs in a limited number of locations in Réunion, and in relatively low numbers. In case of a highly mobile species, the total population size will determine rarity. – ‘A limited number of locations’ could be in a small number of 50 km × 50 km grid squares, but a different scale may be needed for different taxa. This is dependent on scientific judgement regarding natural abundance, range or extent and adequacy of recording.
Sensitivity criteria	
Very sensitive species	A ‘very sensitive’ species is one if very easily adversely affected by a human activity, and/or if affected is expected only to recover over a very long period, or not at all. – A ‘very long period’ may be considered to be more than 25 years. Sensitivity to human activities is measured by (a) life history characteristics; (b) dependence on other specific ecological attributes e. g. restricted/specific habitat requirements
Sensitive species	A ‘sensitive’ species is one if easily adversely affected by a human activity, and/or if affected is expected to recover in a long period. – A ‘long period’ may be considered to be in the range of 5 to 25 years. Sensitivity as above.

Tab. 4. Guidance on decline as a selection criterion for species.

Criterion	Guidance
Extirpated (= Extinct)	A population of a species formerly occurring in aquatic habitats is defined as extirpated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if it was still occurring in the area at any time during the last 100 years. • and if there is a high probability, or it has been proved, that the last individuals have since died or moved away • or if surveys in the area have repeatedly failed to record a living individual in its former range and/or known or expected habitats at appropriate times (taking into account diurnal, seasonal, annual patterns of behaviour) for at least 10 years.
Severe decline	A population of species occurring in aquatic habitats is defined as severely declined <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if individual numbers show an extremely high and rapid decline in the area over an appropriate time frame, or the species has already disappeared from the major part of its former range in the area • or if individual numbers are at a severely low level due to a long continuous and distinct general decline in the past.
Significant decline	Means a considerable decline in number, extent or quality beyond the natural variability and in an appropriate frame for that species
Regional significant decline	Significant decline in two or more Réunion regions, but not in its whole distribution range within Réunion.
Probable decline	High probability of a significant decline in number, extent or quality in the future.

Tab. 5. Application of the ‘Conservation Cube’ approach for the selection of priority species. – Step 2. Species grouped on decline into high (H), medium (M) and low (L) priorities (Anonymus 2000a: 10, Appendix 5).

	Stable population	Probable decline	Regional significant decline	Significant decline	Severe decline	Extinct	Not known
GREEN	L	M	L	L	H	H	L
AMBER	M	M	H	H	H	H	M
RED	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

parasite species. In another example, the deep demersal species *Neoscopeles macrolepidotus* was classified as a keystone species as this common species is a major food item for deep demersal predators, controlling their populations.

An important selection criterion for species that is used to finally classify priorities is decline (Anonymus 2000a: 2, Ap-

pendix 1). Decline here means an observed or indicated significant decline in numbers, extent or quality (quality refers to life history parameters). The decline may be historic, recent or current. ‘Significant’ need not be in a statistical sense. Decline parameters are listed in Tab. 4. If population data of a species are inadequate, but the species is restricted to a certain habitat with

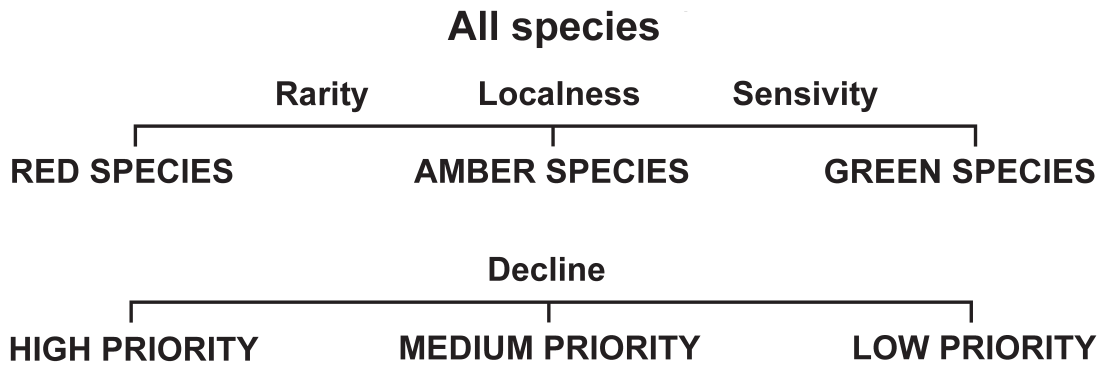


Fig. 3. Application scheme for ‘Conservation Cube’ approach for the selection of species. – Species are first grouped on localness (see Tab. 2), rarity and sensitivity (see Tab. 3) (considering keystone species) into red, amber and green lists (see Fig. 4); they are then grouped on decline into high, medium and low priorities (see Tab. 5) (Anonymus 2000a: 10, Appendix 5).

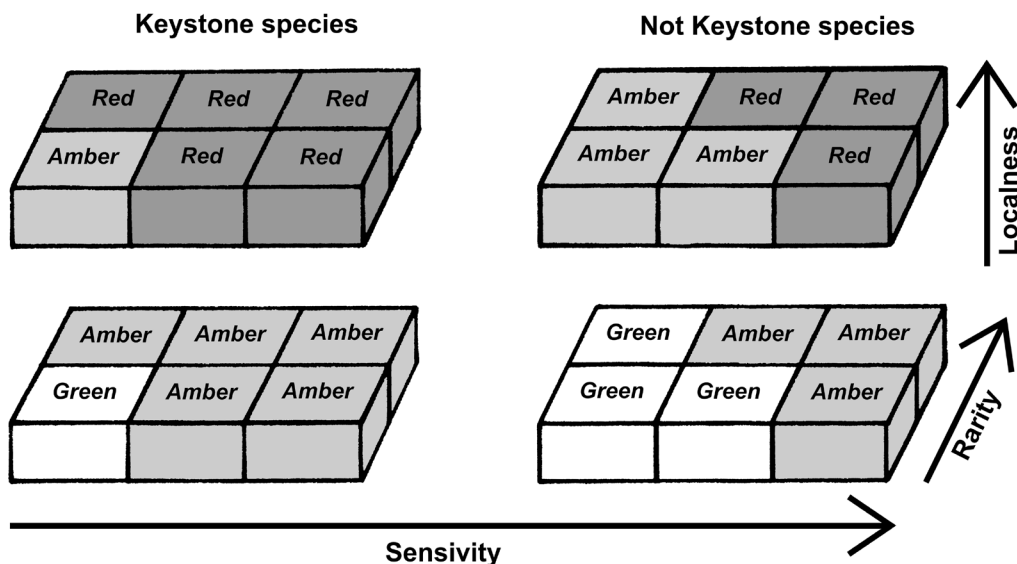


Fig. 4. Application of the ‘Conservation Cube’ approach for the selection of priority species. – Step 1. Grouping of species on localness, rarity and sensitivity (considering keystone species) into red, amber and green lists. Red is represented by dark grey shaded cubes, amber by light grey shaded cubes, green by white cubes (Anonymus 2000a: 10, Appendix 5).

good available decline data, then the decline of the species is estimated from the habitat decline.

The prioritisation procedure follows the scheme used by OSPAR and HELCOM (cited above). Beginning with a list of all species, the selection criteria ‘localness’, ‘rarity’ and ‘sensitivity’ are used together to establish whether a species should be considered to be on a ‘red’, ‘amber’ or ‘green’ list (Figs. 3–4, Tab. 5). Where a species is considered to be a ‘keystone species’ then the probability of being red listed is increased. The criteria decline is then used as the final selector to establish whether a species is listed as a low, medium or high priority for conservation action. The criterion ‘sensitivity to human impacts’ is used to inform what conservation action may be appropriate (in effect ‘ranking’ species on the list). Finally, those species which are of ‘global importance’ are ‘starred’ in a similar fashion to habitats and species listed in the EU Habitats Directive. Testing the criteria will help to refine the priorities used in the decline table, resulting in low, medium or high priorities.

Out of the high priority species, a selection is proposed as candidate species for the Annexes II, IV and/or V of the EU Habitats Directive (Anonymus 1992).

Abbreviations

EU	European Union (http://europa.eu/)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (http://www.fao.org/)
HELCOM	Helsinki Commission (Baltic Sea Environment Protection Commission) (http://www.helcom.fi/)
IUCN	The World Conservation Union (http://www.iucn.org/)
OSPAR	OSPAR (Oslo-Paris) Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (http://www.ospar.org/)

Repositories

BMNH	The Natural History Museum [formerly: British Museum (Natural History)], London, UK
BPBM	Bishop Museum [formerly: Bernice P. Bishop Museum], Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA
LEMUR	Laboratoire d'Écologie Marine, Université de La Réunion, Saint-Denis, La Réunion, France
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland
MHNRUN	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Saint-Denis, La Réunion, France
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NHMI	Natural History Museum and Institute, Port Louis, Mauritius
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan
RMNH	Naturalis – Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum [formerly: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie], Leiden, Netherlands
SAIAB	South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, National Research Foundation, Grahamstown [formerly: Rhodes University, J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology], South Africa
SMF	Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt/Main, Germany
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
USNM	Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington DC, USA
ZMUC	Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark

3 Annotated checklist and Red List of the fish species of Réunion

Alopiidae – Thresher sharks

- Alopias superciliosus* (Lowe, 1841) – Bigeye thresher; Renard à gros yeux
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 15–16).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–500 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIB, PRL. Sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).
- Alopias vulpinus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) – Thintail thresher; Loup de mer (Réunion), faux (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *A. vulpes*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 16), based on MHNRUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic, at depths of 0–550 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Listed as vulnerable by IUCN (FOWLER 2006). Threats: FIB, PRL. Sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Lamnidae – Mackerel sharks

- Carcharodon carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Great white shark; Grand requin blanc
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 14–15).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional water and marine. Found near coral or rocky reefs, or pelagic, also entering estuaries, at depths of 0–1280 m. Outside the area, worldwide in warm temperate seas.
 Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, FIB, PRL. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Listed on Appendix II of the Bern Convention (Anonymus 1979); CITES Appendix III, since 28 May 2003; CMS Appendices I and II (Anonymus 2004). Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive, as a priority species.
- Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810 – Shortfin mako; Taupe bleu
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found near coral or rocky reefs, or pelagic, at depths of 0–750 m, usually in the upper 150 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Triakidae – Smooth-hound sharks

- Mustelus mosis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899 – Hard-nosed smooth-hound; Émissole d'Arabie
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a photographed specimen collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, 200 m depth, 2006 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal, at depths of 20–250 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Sri Lanka.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Carcharhinidae – Requiem sharks

- Carcharhinus albimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1837) – Silvertip shark; Requin pointe blanche
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204). Taxonomic decision of RANDALL (2005: 9).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found inshore and offshore, mainly associated with coral reefs, at depths of 0–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia and Tuamotu Archipelago.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, PRL. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

- Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos* (Bleeker, 1856) – Grey reef shark; Requin dagsit
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 18, 21–22) under the names *C. amblyrhynchos* and *C. wheeleri* Garrick, 1982, based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of RANDALL (2005: 9).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral reefs, often in deeper areas near drop-offs to the open sea, and in shallow lagoons adjacent to areas of strong currents, as well as over deeper rocky reefs, at depths of 1–275 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marquesas and Easter islands, north to South China Sea and Hawaiian Islands, south to Lord Howe and Norfolk islands.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Müller & Henle, 1839) – Spinner shark; Requin tisserand
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found associated with reefs, on continental and insular shelves from close inshore to offshore, at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, in tropical and warm temperate waters of the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Carcharhinus falciformis* (Müller & Henle [ex Bibron], 1839) – Silky shark; Requin soyeux
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens collected by local fishermen 20 miles west of Réunion, in 2005 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Pelagic or near rocky or coral reefs, at depths of 18–500 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical oceans.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Carcharhinus leucas* (Müller & Henle [ex Valenciennes], 1839) – Bull shark; Requin bouledogue
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on visual census in collaboration with local fishermen, in Saint-Paul Bay, at 50 m depth, in 2005 (P. DURVILLE, T. MULOCHAU, E. TESSIER).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Fresh water, transitional water, and marine. In coastal waters, estuaries and lower reaches of rivers. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical oceans.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Carcharhinus limbatus* (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839) – Blacktip shark; Requin bordé
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found inshore and offshore, off river mouths and estuaries, muddy bays, mangrove swamps, lagoons, and coral reef drop-offs, bottom associated or pelagic, at depths of 0–64 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861) – Oceanic whitetip shark; Requin à aileron blanc (Réunion), Requin océanique (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in deep water but sometimes comes close to shore, at depths of 0–180 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical seas.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Blacktip reef shark; Requin à pointes noires
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 20).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in shallow water close inshore on coral reefs and on reef flats, near reef drop-offs and close offshore, also in mangrove areas and in freshwater of estuaries and lower reaches of rivers, at depths of 0–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Regionally extinct in Réunion (RE); not seen since 1995 (LETOURNEUR et al. 2004: 207). Threats: FIT, FIB, PRL. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827) – Sandbar shark; Requin gris
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Walters Shoal. Transitional water and marine. Found inshore and offshore, on continental and insular shelves and adjacent deep water, in bays, river mouths and in harbours, at depths of 0–280 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate waters.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Carcharhinus sorrah (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839) – Spottail shark; Requin tacheté

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found near reefs, sometimes offshore, at depths of 0–140 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Solomon Islands and northern Vanuatu, north to Taiwan, south to New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Galeocerdo cuvier (Péron & LeSueur in LeSueur, 1822) – Tiger shark; Requin tigre

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 22), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in river estuaries, off wharves and jetties in harbours, and in coral lagoons, at depths of 0–140 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Loxodon macrorhinus Müller & Henle, 1839 – Sliteye shark; Requin sagrin

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a photographed specimen collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 100 m depth, in 2006 (P. DURVILLE, T. MULOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal, at depths of 7–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern New South Wales/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Prionace glauca (Linnaeus, 1758) – Blue shark; Requin bleu

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 23), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic but may be found close inshore, at depths of 1–350 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate waters.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Trienodon obesus (Rüppell, 1837) – Whitetip reef shark, blunt-head shark; Requin corail

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoons and seaward reefs where it is often resting in caves or under coral ledges during the day, or on a sand patch, or in a channel. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

S p h y r n i d a e – Hammerhead sharks

Sphyrna mokarran (Rüppell, 1837) – Great hammerhead shark; Grand requin-marteau

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984d: 2 unnumbered pp); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 24–25), based on MHN RUN material. A record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204, underwater observations and photos) was based on a second species of *Sphyrna*, either *S. lewini* (Griffith & Smith, 1834) or *S. zygaena* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, semi-oceanic, found close inshore and well offshore, including reef passes and lagoons, at depths of 1–300 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

D a l a t i i d a e – Sleeper sharks

Centroscymsus crepidater (Barbosa Bocage & Brito Capello, 1864) – Longnose velvet dogfish; Pailona à long nez

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 25), based on MNHN and MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Aldabra. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 230–1500 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Euprotomicrus bispinatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Pygmy shark; Squale pygmée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984e: 90–91); previously listed by BLEEKER (1874: 68), under the name *E. Labordii*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Epi-, meso-, and bathypelagic, migrating vertically, occurring near the surface at night, at depths of 0–1800 m. Outside the area, worldwide in temperate seas, rarely tropical seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Hexanchidae – Cow sharks

Heptranchias perlo (Bonnaterre, 1788) – Sharpnose sevengill shark

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 0–1000 m. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Hexanchus nakamurai Teng, 1962 – Bigeye sixgill shark; Grisét (Réunion), requin vache (France)

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by FRICKE (1999: 12) as *H. vitulus*, by GUICHENOT (1863: C31), LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204) and others as *H. griseus* (non Bonnaterre, 1788). Taxonomic decision of COMPAGNO (2003: 376).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on continental and insular shelves and upper slopes, at depths of 90–600 m, usually on or near bottom, may move to the surface at night. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Remarks. A second species of *Hexanchus* was observed in Réunion, but was not identified to the species level.

Rhincodontidae – Whale sharks

Rhincodon typus (Smith, 1828) – Whale shark; Requin baleine
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COMPAGNO (1984c: 2 unnumbered pp).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–700 m. Rare. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical seas.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIB. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Listed on CMS Appendix II (Anonymus 2004). Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Ginglymostomatidae – Nurse sharks

Nebrius ferrugineus (Lesson, 1831) – Tawny nurse shark; Requin-nourice fauve

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 14), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on or near the bottom in lagoons or along the outer edges of coral and rocky reefs, sandy areas near reefs and off sandy beaches, at depths of 1–70 m. Outside the area, South Africa, Red Sea and islands in western Indian Ocean east to Society Is-

lands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Centrophoridae – Gulper sharks

Centrophorus moluccensis Bleeker, 1860 – Smallfin gulper shark

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RIBES-BEAUDEMOLIN et al. (2002) and LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 125–823 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Squalidae – Dogfish sharks

Cirrhigaleus asper (Merrett, 1973) – Roughskin spurdog; Aiguillat à peau rugueuse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Squalus asper* by FRICKE (1999: 26), based on MHN RUN material. Taxonomic decision of COMPAGNO (1999: 472).

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Aldabra. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the upper slope, at depths of 200–650 m. Outside the area, western Atlantic from North Carolina/USA to northern Gulf of Mexico; South Africa and Mozambique to western Indian Ocean; Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Squalus megalops (Macleay, 1881) – Bluntnose spiny dogfish; Requin aiguillat (Réunion), aiguillat nez court (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 27), based on MHN RUN material; previously listed as *Acanthias vulgaris* (non Risso, 1827) by GUICHENOT (1863: C31), and as *Squalus fernandinus* (non Molina, 1782) by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 367, 370).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Demersal, at depths of 30–750 m. Outside the area, in tropical and temperate areas, discontinuous: southeastern Atlantic, South and East Africa, around southern Australia, New Caledonia and Solomon Islands, Vietnam to Korea and southern Japan.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Pristidae – Sawfishes

Pristis microdon Latham, 1794 – Smalltooth sawfish; Requin-scie

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 28); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *P. antiquorum* (non Latham, 1794).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on sand or mud bottoms of shallow coastal waters, estuaries, river mouths, and

freshwater rivers, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), see LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 208). Threats: FIT, FIB, CON, HAB. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action.

Pristis pectinata Latham, 1794 – Largetooth sawfish; Requin-scie

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 28), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on sand or mud bottoms of shallow coastal waters, estuaries, river mouths, and freshwater rivers, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), see LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 208). Threats: FIT, FIB, CON, HAB. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action.

Torpedinidae – Electric rays

Torpedo fuscomaculata Peters, 1855 – Black-spotted electric ray; Trembleur (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 29), based on MNHN material; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *T. marmorata* (non Risso, 1810), and by BLEEKER (1866a: 171–173) as *Narcarion polleti*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Car-gados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Found on sand near rocky or coral reefs, and in estuaries, at depths of 0–439 m. Outside the area, South Africa (23°S) and islands in western Indian Ocean east to India and Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Rhinobatidae – Guitarfish

Rhynchobatus djiddensis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Giant guitarfish; Raie guitarre (Réunion), poissons paie à pois (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 30), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found inshore and in shallow estuaries, over soft bottom, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Mariana Islands and Samoa, south to northern New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, FIB, CON, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Dasyatidae – Stingrays

Dasyatis thetidis Ogilby in Waite, 1899 – Thorntail stingray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 31), based on MHN RUN material; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Trygon pastinaca* (non Linnaeus, 1758), and by BLEEKER (1874: 68) as *Leiobatis (Trygon) pastinaca* (non Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Réunion. Freshwater, transitional water and ma-

rine. Found in estuaries, lagoons, and around reefs, at depths of 0–440 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa, southern Australia and New Zealand to Lord Howe and Norfolk islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Remark. A second species of *Dasyatis* was observed in Réunion, but was not identified to the species level.

Pteryplatytrygon violacea (Bonaparte, 1832) – Pelagic stingray; Pastenague violette

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204) as *Dasyatis violacea*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic near reefs, at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate waters.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Taeniura meyeni Müller & Henle, 1841 – Black ribbontail ray; Raie noir (Réunion), pastenague éventail (France)

Taxonomy. Recorded from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 32) under the names *T. meyeni* and *T. melanospilos*, based on MHN RUN material. Taxonomic decision of COMPAGNO (1999: 497).

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found on sand and reef habitats, at depths of 2–500 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe and Norfolk islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Myliobatidae – Mantas, eagle rays

Aetobatus narinari (Euphrasen, 1790) – Spotted eagle ray; Aigle de mer léopard

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Aetobatis narinari*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 33), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Benthopelagic near reefs, also entering estuaries, at depths of 0–80 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate coastal seas.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Manta birostris (Walbaum, 1792) – Giant manta; Mante, diable de mer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 33), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic near reefs, at depths of 0–120 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Mobula tarapacana (Philippi, 1892) – Manta; Mante

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by FRICKE (1999: 33) as *M. diabolus* (non Shaw, 1804).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic, often

near reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical seas.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Myliobatis aquila (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common eagle ray; Aigle de mer commun

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional water and marine. Benthopelagic, also in shallow lagoons, bays and estuaries, at depths of 0–300 m. Outside the area, Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic from British Isles to South Africa.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Elopidae – Tenpounders, ladyfishes

Elops machnata (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Tenpounder, ladyfish; Lubine (Réunion), tarpon grande écaille (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WHITEHEAD (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *E. saurus* (non Linné, 1766).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow coastal waters, and enters lagoons and estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), see LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 208). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action. Restoration of the habitat and reintroduction may be considered.

Megalopidae – Tarpons

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet, 1782) – Oxeye tarpon; Tarpon indo-pacifique

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WHITEHEAD (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 34–35), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Benthopelagic; adults are found at sea, but juveniles inhabit river mouths and freshwater. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Mariana, Tuamotu and Marquesas islands, north to southern Korea, south to New South Wales/Australia at 36°12'S, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 208). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. High priority for conservation action. Restoration of the habitat and reintroduction may be considered.

Albulidae – Bonefishes

Albula glossodonta (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Indo-Pacific bonefish; Banane (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 35–36), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *A. bananus*, and by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 367, 370) as *A. vulpes* (non Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Benthopelagic over shallow soft bottoms, also entering estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Albula oligolepis Hidaka, Iwatsuki & Randall, 2008 – Small-scale bonefish; Banane (Réunion)

Taxonomy. Original description in part from Réunion by HIDAKA et al. (2008: 59–60), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Transitional water and marine. Benthopelagic over shallow soft bottoms, also entering estuaries. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to western Thailand and southeastern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Anguillidae – Freshwater eels

Anguilla bicolor McClelland, 1844 – Shortfin eel; Z'anguille, z'amab (Réunion), anguille à nageoire courte (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by EGE (1939: 151–158) as *A. bicolor bicolor*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 37), based on MHN RUN and ZMUC material. Taxonomic decision of the present paper.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Anadromous migration; spawning in the ocean, but spending most of their life in rivers. Outside the area, South and East African watersheds and islands of western Indian Ocean east to India and Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON, PAR. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. Though adults of this long-lived species may still be reasonably common in parts of its distribution range, the number of arriving postlarvae is severely declining; the species is critically endangered throughout its range. High priority for conservation action.

Anguilla labiata (Peters, 1852) – African mottled eel; Z'anguille, z'amab (Réunion), anguille marbrée africaine (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 29) as *A. nebulosa labiata*; listed by FRICKE (1999: 37) as *A. bengalensis labiata*. Actual presence needs verification according to KEITH et al. (1999: 72–73). Taxonomic decision of the present paper.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Anadromous migration; spawning in the ocean, but spending most of their life in rivers. Outside the area, South and East African watersheds and adjacent waters of Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON, PAR. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. Though adults of this long-lived species may still be reasonably common in parts of its distribution range, the number of arriving postlarvae is severely declining; the species is critically endangered throughout its range. High priority for conservation action.

Anguilla marmorata Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 – Giant mottled eel; Z'anguille, z'amab (Réunion), grande anguille marbrée (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C30); recorded by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 373) as *A. mauritiana*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 37–38), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Anadromous migration; spawning in the ocean, but spending most of their life in rivers. Outside the area, South and East African watersheds and adjacent oceanic waters east to Caroline, Mariana and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to South Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON, PAR. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. Though adults of this long-lived species may still be reasonably common in parts of its distribution range, the number of arriving postlarvae is severely declining; the species is critically endangered throughout its range. High priority for conservation action.

Anguilla mossambica (Peters, 1852) – African longfin eel; Z'anguille, z'amab (Réunion), anguille à longue nageoire, anguille de Mozambique (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by EGE (1939: 89–151); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 38), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Anadromous migration; spawning in the ocean, but spending most of their life in rivers. Outside the area, South and East African watersheds and adjacent oceanic waters.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON, PAR. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. Though adults of this long-lived species may still be reasonably common in parts of its distribution range, the number of arriving postlarvae is severely declining; the species is critically endangered throughout its range. High priority for conservation action.

Moringuinae – Spaghetti eels

Moringua ferruginea Bliss, 1883 – Rusty spaghetti eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 38–39), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Burying in sand, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Easter islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia at 32°S, southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia at 23°30'S, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Moringua javanica (Kaup, 1856) – Java spaghetti eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 39), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Burying in sand, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, East Africa (south to southern Mozambique) east to Mariana and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT.

Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Chlopsidae – False morays

Kaupichthys hyoproroides (Strömmann, 1896) – Plain false moray, common false moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 64); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88) as *K. diodontus* (non Schultz, 1943); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 39–40), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Benthic, in holes and crevices of coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–95 m. Outside the area, widespread in the western Indian Ocean, central and North Pacific and West Atlantic; in the Indo-Pacific, Natal/South Africa and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Muraenidae – Moray eels

Anarchias seychellensis Smith, 1962 – Seychelles moray, marbled reef-eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 42), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found among rubble, coralline algal debris, and coral heads of shallow wave-washed reefs, at depths of 0–35 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Easter islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Kermadec Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

**Channomuraena bauchotae* Saldanha & Quéro, 1994 – Réunion broadbanded moray; Murène anneau de Réunion

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion by SALDANHA & QUÉRO (1994: 308–312); listed by FRICKE (1999: 41, part) as *C. bennettii*, based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of BÖHLKE & SMITH (2002: 157).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthic, in holes and crevices of rocky reefs. Endemic to Réunion.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT. Global importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Echidna nebulosa (Ahl, 1789) – Snowflake moray, floral moray; Murène étoilée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 41–42), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on the reef flat and in coral reefs, often resting during the day under pieces of dead coral, at depths of 0–48 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, Johnston Atoll and Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia at 22°42'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT,

EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Echidna polyzona (Richardson, 1845) – Barred moray; Congre noir (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 6); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 42), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Benthic on reef flats, clear shallow lagoons, and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands and Minami Tori Shima, south to Western Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Enchelycore pardalis (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) – Dragon moray, leopard moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88). A record of *E. bayeri* (Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods, 1953) from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 208) needs verification.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of rocky and coral reefs, at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Chagos Archipelago east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Enchelynassa canina (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Viper moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RIBES-BEAUDEMOULIN et al. (2002) and LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in areas with strong surge such as benches, outer coral reef flats and coral reef fronts, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, Chagos Archipelago east to Panama.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnomuraena zebra (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder, 1797) – Zebra moray; Murène zébrée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 1); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 43), based on visual record.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Secretive on sandy and rocky bottoms, crevices and ledges of seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Galapagos Archipelago, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to North West Cape/Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax buroensis (Bleeker, 1857) – Latticetail moray, vagrant moray; Murène errant

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 1); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 44), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Secretive in

shallow lagoon and seaward reefs, between coralline rocks and corals, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia at 17°30'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax chilospilus Bleeker, 1864 – Lip-spot moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 44), based on SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on shallow coastal coral reef flats and in tidal pools, occasionally also in deep rubble reefs, at depths of 0–45 m. Outside the area, Oman, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, and Rapa, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia and Norfolk Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax elegans Bliss, 1883 – Elegant moray; Congre jaune (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 66); previously described from Réunion by KAUP (1856c: 67) under the name *Muraena flavimarginata*, preoccupied by *M. flavimarginata* Rüppell, 1830; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 44–45), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in crevices of steep drop-offs, and in deep water, at depths of 25–450 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa, north to Ogasawara Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax enigmaticus McCosker & Randall, 1982 – Tiger moray, enigmatic moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 66); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 45), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in shallow coastal coral reefs; juveniles inhabit lagoons, at depths of 0–3 m, occasionally down to 24 m. Outside the area, Gulf of Aden, east Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Samoa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax eurostus (Abbott, 1860) – Salt-and-pepper moray, stout moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 66); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88) as *Lycodontis laysanus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 45–46), based on SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of the coral reef, juveniles in tidal pools; at depths of 0–74 m. Outside the area, Antiequatorial, Transkei/South Africa east to Cocos Island, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, Minami Tori Shima, and Hawaiian, Marquesas and Easter Islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Lord Howe, Kermadec and Austral islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax favagineus Bloch & Schneider, 1801 – Honeycomb moray, laced moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 46), based on an underwater photograph taken by A. DIRINGER.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, on reef flats and outer reef slopes, at depths of 1–45 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 20°46'S and Sydney/New South Wales, Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax fimbriatus (Bennett, 1832) – Fimbriated moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Thyrsoidea bullata*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 46–47), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral reef flats and seaward reefs, prefers protected inshore waters among dead corals, young specimens also in tidal pools; at depths of 0–45 m. Outside the area, east to Mariana, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia at 20°30'S, southern Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus (Rüppell, 1830) – Yellow-edged moray, yellow-margined moray; Congre queue verte, murène à queue verte (Réunion), murène à bord jaune (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 72); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 47), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of coral or rocky areas of reef flats and protected shorelines to seaward reefs; large adults in deeper reefs; young specimens in tidal pools; at depths of 0–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Transkei/South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 24°49'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax griseus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1803) – Geometric moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KAUP (1856a: 64–65) as *Thyrsoidea grisea*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 56–58) as *Siderea grisea*, based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral and rocky reefs and in lagoons, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Transkei/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT,

EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker, 1859) – Giant moray; Murène javanaise

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 48), based on an underwater observation in 1998.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs; juveniles in the intertidal reef flat; at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Mozambique Channel east to Hawaiian Islands, Pitcairn Group and Cocos Island, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax johnsoni (Smith, 1962) – White-spotted moray; Congre tacheté (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 67); previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 7) as *Lycodontis punctatus* (non Bloch & Schneider, 1801); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 48–49), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in crevices of coral and rocky reefs; young specimens in tidal pools; at depths of 0–110 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax margaritophorus Bleeker, 1865 – Trunk-eyed moray, blotch-necked moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 67); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 49), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral reef flats and outer reef slopes, juveniles in shallow reef areas; secretive, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, Transkei/South Africa and East Africa east to Line Islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, southern Queensland/Australia at 23°30'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gymnothorax meleagris (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder, 1795) – Whitemouth moray, Turkey moray; Congre pintade (Réunion), murène voie lactée (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75) as *Lycodontis meleagris*, and by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 1); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 50–51), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs, young specimens in tidal pools; at depths of 0–51 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Algoa Bay/South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Minami Tori Shima, south to Lord Howe and Austral islands.

- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnothorax nudivomer* (Günther in Playfair & Günther, 1867) – Yellowmouth moray, starry moray; Congre tacheté (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 7–8) as *Lycodontis nudivomer*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of coral reefs, at depths of 2–271 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia at 23°30'S and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnothorax pictus* (Ahl, 1789) – Peppered moray, paintspotted moray; Congre (Réunion), murène sidérale (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 73); also listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Siderea pantherina* and *Poecilophis variegatus*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral and rocky reefs, young specimens in tidal pools; at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, central Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands and Minami Tori Shima, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia to 23°30'S and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnothorax pikei* Bliss [ex Steindachner], 1883 – Pike's moray
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a photographed specimen collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 250 m depth, in 2008 (P. DURVILLE, É. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on deep reefs. Endemic to the western Mascarenes.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Regional importance. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnothorax rueppellii* (McClelland, 1844) – Banded moray, yellow-headed moray
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 67); previously listed by CHABANAUD in RIGOTARD (1925: 395) as *G. punctato-fasciatus* (non Bleeker, 1863), HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88) as *Lycodontis petelli*, and HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88) as *Echidna zebra* (non Shaw in Shaw & Nodder, 1797); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 52–53), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of coral reefs, young specimens in shallow water and tidal pools; at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa (south to Bazaruto/Mozambique) east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and Loyalty Islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnothorax undulatus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1803) – Undulated moray, leopard moray; Murène ondulante
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 7, 8) as *Lycodontis undulatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 54–55), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Walters Shoal, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of coral and rocky reefs, on reef flats among rocks, rubble, or debris and also occurs in lagoons and seaward reefs, young specimens in shallow water and tidal pools; at depths of 0–26 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Port Alfred/South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara, Hawaiian and Gambier islands, south to Western Australia at 28°54'S, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnothorax zonipectis* Seale, 1906 – Bar-tailed moray
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 83).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, in ledges and rubble areas of outer reef slopes, secretive during the day; young specimens in shallow reefs; at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Society and Marquesas islands, north to Philippines, south to North West Cape/Western Australia and Great Barrier Reef/Australia at 15°50'S.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Rhinomuraena quaesita* Garman, 1888 – Ribbon eel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs and lagoons; secretive species normally hidden in sand or rubble; at depths of 1–57 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Mariana and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia to 23°30'S and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scuticaria tigrina* (Lesson, 1828) – Tiger reef-eel, tiger snake-moray; Murène tigre récifale
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 65) as *Uropterygius tigrinus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 56), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand in coral reef lagoons and between rocks, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Panama, north to Kerama and Hawaiian islands, south to New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Strophidon sathete* (Hamilton, 1822) – Giant estuarine moray; Murène fil géante
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 68); previously listed as *Thyrsoidea tile* (non Hamil-

ton, 1822) by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Muraena Augusti* (non Kaup, 1856) by BLEEKER (1874: 72), and as *Thyrsoidea macrura* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 9); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 59) as *T. macrura*, based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on mud bottoms and estuarine areas, sometimes in rivers and inner bays, at depths of 1–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Mariana and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Uropterygius concolor Rüppell, 1838 – Uniform reef-eel, unicolor snake moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 9); previously listed as *U. unicolor* by GUICHENOT (1863: C30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 59), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow coral reefs, estuaries and brackish rivers, at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Durban/South Africa east to Mariana and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to North West Cape/Western Australia and Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Uropterygius macrocephalus (Bleeker, 1864) – Large-headed snake moray, long-headed snake moray

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 64–65); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 59–60), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on exposed coral reefs, at depths of 1–14 m. Outside the area, Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean) east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to Loyalty Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Uropterygius xanthopterus Bleeker, 1859 – Freckleface reef eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 65); questionably recorded by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 9) as *U. marmoratus* (non Lacepède, 1803); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 60), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of shallow coral reefs and drop-offs, at depths of 3–56 m. Outside the area, Sodwana Bay/South Africa and East Africa east to Line, Society and Marquesas islands, north to Mariana and Marshall islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Synphobranchiidae – Cutthroat eels

Dysomma anguillare Barnard, 1923 – Shortbelly eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Demersal, at depths of 30–270 m. Outside the area, known from scattered localities in the Western Atlantic, East and South Africa, and Japan; probably more widespread.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Meadia abyssalis (Kamohara, 1938) – Abyssal cutthroat eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLACHE (1975) as *Meadia abyssale*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 60–61), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 100–329 m. Outside the area, Mascarenes east to Hancock Seamount, Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Simenchelys parasitica Gill in Goode & Bean, 1879 – Snub-nosed eel; Anguille à nez court

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a photographed specimen collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 450 m depth, in 2007 (P. DURVILLE, T. MULOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 136–2620 m. Outside the area, worldwide in warm temperate oceans except eastern Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Synphobranchus affinis Günther, 1877 – Grey cutthroat eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 72–73); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 61), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 290–2334 m; the Réunion specimens were collected at depths of 650–800 m, at temperatures of 3.3–11.3 °C (SULAK & SHCHERBACHEV 1997: 1185). Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Synphobranchus brevidorsalis Günther, 1887 – Shortdorsal cutthroat eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 73–74); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 61), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 900–3000 m; the Réunion specimens were collected at depths of 1340–1850 m, at temperatures of 2–11 °C. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans except eastern North Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Ophichthidae – Snake eels

Apterichtus klazingai (Weber, 1913) – Sharpnose snake eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 74–75) as *Apterichthys klazingai*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 61–62), based on MNHN material.

- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found buried on sand or gravel bottoms, at depths of 1–120 m. Outside the area, Durban/South Africa east to Marshall Islands, south to Loyalty Islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Brachysomophis crocodilinus* (Bennett, 1833) – Crocodile snake eel
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RIBES-BEAUDEMOLIN et al. (2002) and LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found buried in lagoon habitats with sand, rock and broken coral substrates, adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Callechelys marmorata* (Bleeker, 1853) – Marbled snake eel
- Taxonomy. Doubtful record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Pisodonophis maculatus*; record probable but needs verification.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found buried in gravel or sand, at depths of 2–37 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Society Islands, north to Taiwan, south to New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Leiuranus semicinctus* (Lay & Bennett, 1839) – Half-banded snake eel, saddled snake eel
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 62–63), based on an underwater observation in 1995.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in burrows in sandy areas and seagrass beds of both lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–70 m. Outside the area, Knysna/South Africa and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia and Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Myrichthys colubrinus* (Boddaert, 1781) – Ringed snake eel, banded snake eel, harlequin snake eel
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 10, fig. 4); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 64–65), based on LEMUR and MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on shallow sand flats and seagrass in coral reef lagoons, at depths of 0–1.5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa (south to Delagoa Bay/Mozambique) east to Johnston and Tuamotu (but not Hawaiian) islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Myrichthys maculosus* (Cuvier, 1816) – Ocellated snake eel, spotted snake eel, tiger snake eel
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 89); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 65–66), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found buried on sand bottoms of sandy areas of reef flats, lagoons, and seaward reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, central Red Sea, East Africa and Transkei/South Africa east to Panama (except for Hawaiian Islands), north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Midway islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Ophichthus bonaparti* (Kaup, 1856) – Napoleon snake eel, saddled snake eel
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 66), based on MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found buried in sand of lagoons adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Indonesia and Marshall and Society islands, north to Penghu Islands/Taiwan, south to New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Ophichthus polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1864 – Many-eyed snake eel; Congre chabouk (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 11, fig. 5) as *Ophichthys polyophthalmus*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found buried in sand of lagoons adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Delagoa Bay/South Africa and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Rare. Threats: FIB, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pisodonophis cancrivorus* (Richardson, 1848) – Longfin snake eel; Serpenton à longue nageoire
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C30). The unused *Ophisurus nigrepinnis* described by LIÉNARD (1843: 90–91) is a senior synonym according to FRICKE (1999: 67) and needs to be suppressed by ICZN.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on sand or mud bottoms in lagoons and estuaries, entering lower reaches of rivers. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Algoa Bay/South Africa east to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Scolecenchelys gymnota* (Bleeker, 1857) – Slender worm-eel
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 74) as *Muraenichthys gymnotus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 63) as *M. gymnotus*, based on MNHN and SMNS material. Taxonomic decision of McCOSKER (2002: 25).
- Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found buried in sand or gravel of coral reef lagoons and sand patches including tidal pools, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and Bredasdorp/South Africa east to Line Is-

lands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Johnston Island, south to Western Australia and Loyalty Islands. Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Scolecenchelys laticaudata (Ogilby, 1897) – Redfin worm-eel
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 88) as *Muraenichthys laticaudata*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 63) as *M. laticaudatus*, based on SMNS and USNM material. Taxonomic decision of CASTLE & McCOSKER (1999: 121).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found buried in sand bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–26 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and East London/South Africa east to Mariana Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Scolecenchelys xorae (Smith, 1958) – Orangehead worm-eel
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 34, unpag. 1) as *Muraenichthys xorae*. Taxonomic decision of CASTLE & McCOSKER (1999: 121).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, southwestern Madagascar. Marine species. Found buried in sand bottoms adjacent to coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 2–26 m. Outside the area, South Africa (Algoa Bay to Natal).

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Yirrkala tenuis (Günther, 1870) – Thin sand-eel
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 29); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 67), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional water and marine. Found buried in sand in coral reef lagoons and estuaries, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa south to Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Colocongridae – Froghead eels

Coloconger raniceps Alcock, 1889 – Froghead eel
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 75–76); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 68), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 300–1134 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Congridae – Conger eels

Ariosoma mauritianum (Pappenheim, 1914) – Blunt-tooth conger
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 68), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 360–800 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Solomon Islands, south to Western Australia at 32°S and New South Wales/Australia at 33°33'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Bathycongrus wallacei (Castle, 1968) – Wallace's conger eel
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 78) as *Rhechias wallacei*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 70–71) as *R. wallacei*, based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of CASTLE & SMITH (1999: 993).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 250–500 m. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa to southern Mozambique, Indonesia and Philippines north to southern Japan, probably more widespread.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Conger cinereus Klunzinger [ex Rüppell], 1830 – Black-edged conger, moustache conger; Congre oiro

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KANAZAWA (1958: 234–243) as *C. cinereus cinereus*; previously described as *C. altipinnis* by KAUP (1856a: 72); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 68–69), based on LEMUR, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material. Authorship as discussed by FRICKE (2008: 15, under *Muraenesox cinereus*).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Found in coral reefs and adjacent lagoons and estuaries, young specimens often in tidal pools; at depths of 0–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Conger wilsoni (Banning in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Cape conger

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 76–78); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 69–70), based on MNHN material. Identity of original description doubtful; neotype and petition to ICZN necessary or petition to ICZN may be necessary to continue usage of name in Congridae.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Transitional water and marine. Found on rocky reefs and adjacent estuaries, young specimens in tidal pools; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Cape of Good Hope/South Africa to southern Mozambique, southern Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and New Zealand east to Kermadec Islands and Tuvalu, possibly Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gorgasia klausewitzi Quéro & Saldanha, 1995 – Klausewitz's garden eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion in original description by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 80–83, figs. 4–5).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in burrows on sand bottom adjacent to coral reefs, at

depths of 3–25 m. Endemic to volcanic islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Heteroconger hassi (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1959) – Spotted garden eel, Hass's garden eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in burrows on sand bottom adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 2–45 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake Atoll, Tonga, Samoa and Line Islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Muraenesocidae – Pike congers

Muraenesox bagio (Hamilton, 1822) – Common pike conger; Murénoce commun

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CASTLE (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously described by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 5–6) as *M. cinereus* (non Forsskal in Niebuhr, 1775).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal waters, including estuaries, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Durban/South Africa and East Africa east to Samoa, north to southern Yellow Sea, south to Western Australia at 27°42'S, New South Wales/Australia at 34°53'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Nemichthyidae – Snipe eels

Nemichthys curvirostris (Strömmann, 1896) – Boxer snipe eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 71), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic with diurnal vertical migrations, at depths of 0–2000 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Serrivomeridae – Sawtooth eels

Serrivomer beanii Gill & Ryder, 1883 – Sawtooth eel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 84); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 72), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Epibenthic-pelagic with diurnal vertical migrations, at depths of 10–5998 m. Outside the area, midwater depths in Indian Ocean and North Atlantic, south to Cape of Good Hope/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Nettastomidae – Duckbill eels

Venefica proboscidea (Vaillant, 1888) – Witch eel, whipsnout sorcerer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & SALDANHA (1995: 84); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 72), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 1500–2200 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical, subtropical and temperate seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Engraulidae – Anchovies

Stolephorus commersonii Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1803 – Commerson's anchovy

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1803: 381–383, pl. 12, fig. 1).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa and Gulf of Aden east to New Guinea, north to South China Sea, south to Western Australia at 21°51'S and Queensland/Australia at 23°51'S.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE); species not observed since the 18th century. Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action. Restoration of the habitat and reintroduction should be considered.

Thryssa baelama (Forsskal in Niebuhr, 1775) – Baelama anchovy, little priest; Anchois-moustache sardine

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Engraulis boelama*, and later by BLEEKER (1874: 102) as *E. polynemoides*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 79), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters near reefs, and in estuaries, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Caroline and Mariana islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 16°30'S, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Clupeidae – Herrings, shads, sardines and menhadens

Amblygaster sirm (Walbaum, 1792) – Spotted sardinella, spotted pilchard; Sardinelle tachetée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WHITEHEAD & WONGRATANA (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters and lagoons, at depths of 1–75 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa 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.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus (Rüppell, 1837) – Bluestripe herring, blueline herring; Sardine (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WHITEHEAD (1985: 81–82); previously described by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1847b: 349–350) as *Clupeonia fasciata*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 73), based on MHNHRUN and MNHN material. Species probably preoccupied by the unused name *Clupea mauritiana* Bennett, 1833 according to FRICKE (1999: 73); this case needs to be solved by petitioning ICZN.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in shallow water near coral reefs, at depths of 0–13 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Algoa Bay/South Africa 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 into Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Herklotsichthys spilurus (Guichenot, 1863) – Réunion herring

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C16–C17, C29); record confirmed by WHITEHEAD (1985: 82–83) and FRICKE (1999: 74), based on the MNHN syntypes.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa, possibly formerly also in Mauritius.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action. Reintroduction should be considered.

Sardinella jussieu (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1803) – Mauritian sardinella; Sardine (Réunion)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1803: 469, 471–475) as *Clupanodon Jussieu*; probably the same species subsequently described by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1847b: 346–349) as *Clupeonia Jussieu*; neotype designation of the holotype of *Clupanodon jussieu* Valenciennes (MNHN A.2208) as the neotype of *Clupanodon jussieu* Lacepède [ex Commerson] or a similar action would be necessary to stabilise current usage.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, India and Sri Lanka, possibly also Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Sardinella melanura (Cuvier, 1829) – Blacktip sardinella; Sardine à queue noire (Réunion)

Taxonomy. Based on an illustration from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1803: pl. 11, fig. 3) as 'Variété de *Clupanodon Jussieu*', which was later named as *Clupea melanura* by CUVIER (1829: 318, footnote); taxonomic usage stabilised by a neotype (MNHN 3233) designated by WHITEHEAD (1967: 62); listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Clupeonia Commersonii*, by BLEEKER (1874: 102) as *Clupea (Harengula) atricauda* (non Günther, 1868), and by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368, 170) as *Harengula vittata*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 75–76), based on MHNHRUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, northern Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to eastern Indonesia and South Pacific east to Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Spratelloides delicatulus (Bennett, 1832) – Blue sprat, delicate round herring; Hareng rond (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WHITEHEAD & WONGRATANA (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters near coral reefs, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 33°37'S, Tasmania/Australia, and New Caledonia, recently immigrated into eastern Mediterranean Sea through Suez Canal.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chaniidae – Milkfish

Chanos chanos (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Milkfish; Chano

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 24); previously listed by BLEEKER (1874: 102) as *C. lubina*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Benthopelagic in offshore marine waters and shallow coastal embayments, but also frequently enter estuaries and occasionally penetrate freshwater streams, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 32°05'S, New South Wales/Australia and Norfolk Island.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), last encountered in the 1960s. Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action.

Gonorynchidae – Beaked sandfish

Gonorynchus gonorynchus (Linné, 1766) – Beaked sandfish; Caduchon

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 58, fig. IIC); previously described by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1847a: 207–212, pl. 568) as *Gonorynchus Gronovii*; record of *Gonorynchus gonorynchus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 82), based on MNHN and SAIAB material.

Distribution. Réunion. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Demersal on sand bottoms, at depths of 0–200 m. Outside the area, Namibia southward around the Cape of Good Hope to Mozambique, Saint Helena.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), last encountered in the 1960s. Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action.

Cyprinidae – Carps and minnows

Carassius auratus (Linnaeus, 1758), golden form – Gold fish; Carassin doré

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 102); previously described by GUICHENOT (1863: C14–C16, C29) as *Cyprinus Maillardi*.

Distribution. Introduced in Réunion (before 1863). Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally central Asia, China and Japan. Introduced throughout the world.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus, 1758 – Common carp; Carpe commune

Distribution. Introduced in Réunion. Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally restricted to European Black Sea watersheds, widely introduced elsewhere.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

Tanichthys albonubes Lin, 1932 – Whitecloud mountain minnow

Distribution. Introduced in Réunion. Freshwater. Outside the area, originally restricted to southern China and northern Vietnam, introduced elsewhere.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

Plotosidae – Eel catfishes

Plotosus lineatus (Thunberg, 1787) – Striped catfish, striped eel catfish; Machouaran (Réunion), balibot rayé (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); listed by BLEEKER (1874: 75) as *P. arab*, and FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 12, fig. 1) as *P. anguillaris*; record of *P. lineatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 85), based on BPBM, MNHN and SMNS material. FORSSKÅL in NIEBUHR, 1775 described this species as [*Silurus*] “Arab. Boa vel Buja”; later authors inferred the name ‘*Plotosus arab*’ as a senior synonym, but ‘arab.’ was not a species name, but an abbreviation for ‘Arabicus’, meaning ‘Arabian language: *Boa* or *Bua*’. FORSSKÅL only gave the genus plus two local Arabian names, and this therefore does not qualify as a binominal species description (discussion see FRICKE 2008: 18).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coral reefs. Also found in estuaries, tide pools and open coasts, at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Algoa Bay/South Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 32°S and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Salmonidae – Salmons and trouts

Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum, 1792) – Rainbow trout; Truite arc-en-ciel

Taxonomy. Recorded from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 87).

Distribution. Introduced in Réunion since 1940, acclimatised

since 1948 (KEITH et al. 1999: 80). Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Outside the area, originally in temperate freshwater streams and coastal seas of the North Pacific, introduced worldwide.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

Gonostomatidae – Bristlemouths

Cyclothone alba Brauer, 1906 – Bristlemouth

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MUKHACHEVA (1974: 192–195).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Mesopelagic, at depths of 300–600 m. Outside the area, in tropical and subtropical waters of all oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Cyclothone braueri Jespersen & Tåning, 1926 – Garrick; Palomine

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MUKHACHEVA (1974: 196–203).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Mesopelagic, adults mainly at depths of 200–900 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical oceans, in the North Atlantic also in temperate waters north to 66°N.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Cyclothone microdon (Günther, 1878) – Veiled anglemouth; Cyclothone jaune

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MUKHACHEVA (1974: 214–217).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Mesopelagic, adults mainly at depths of 200–2700 m. Outside the area, in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters of all oceans, south to 45°S.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Cyclothone pallida Brauer, 1902 – Tan bristlemouth, bicoloured bristlemouth

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MUKHACHEVA (1974: 206–210).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Mesopelagic, adults mainly at depths of 400–1000 m. Outside the area, in tropical and subtropical waters of all oceans, south to 40°S.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Sternoptychidae – Hatchetfishes

Remarks. An *Argyripnus* sp. is recorded by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Argyropelecus aculeatus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850 – Lovely hatchetfish; Hache d’argent à épines (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SAUVAGE (1891: 483).

Record verified by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Mesopelagic, at depths of 200–500 m during the day, diurnal vertical migration to about 150 m depth during the night. Outside the area, in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters of all oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Argyropelecus hemigymnus Cocco, 1829 – Half-naked hatchetfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Mesopelagic, at depths of 250–650 m during the day, diurnal vertical migration to about 100 m depth during the night. Outside the area, in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters of all oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Polyipnus indicus Schultz, 1961 – Indian hatchetfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 50–500 m. Outside the area, western Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Valenciennellus tripunctulatus (Esmark, 1871) – Constellation fish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 100–1000 m. Outside the area, in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters of all oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Phosichthyidae – Lightfishes

Phosichthys argenteus (Hutton, 1872) – Silver lightfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 300–1050 m. Outside the area, Indo-West Pacific and southeastern Atlantic.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Pollichthys maui (Poll, 1953) – Stareye lightfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 100–600 m. Outside the area, tropical and temperate Atlantic Ocean, and western Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Chlorophthalmidae – Greeneyes

Remarks. *Chlorophthalmus* sp. is a **new record** for the family from Réunion, based on a photographed specimen collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 550 m depth, in 2008 (P. DURVILLE, T. MULOCHAU).

Synodontidae – Lizardfishes

Saurida gracilis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Graceful lizardfish, gracile lizardfish; Anoli grêle

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 89); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *S. nebulosa* (in part: non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 91–92), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in sand and silty coral and rocky reefs; in shallow lagoons, reef flats, and sheltered seaward reefs, at depths of 0–135 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Saurida nebulosa Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850 – Clouded lizardfish, nebulous lizardfish; Anoli nuageux

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29, in part). Often confused with *S. gracilis*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra. Transitional water and marine. Benthic on sand, mud, rock and in eel-grass habitats, primarily inshore, also near streams and river mouths; at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Maldives east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Synodus binotatus Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Weiland & Woods, 1953 – Twospot lizardfish; Anoli à deux taches

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 92), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs and adjacent lagoons, at depths of 1–88 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Synodus dermatogenys Fowler, 1912 – Banded lizardfish, sand lizardfish; Anoli bigarré

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DEBELIUS (1999: 53). Often confused with *S. variegatus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Comores. Transitional water and marine. Found on sand or sand-rubble areas of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–97 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Synodus variegatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1803) – Variegated lizardfish; Anoli bigarré

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 89). Previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Saurus cynodus* (non Linnaeus, 1758), and BLEEKER (1874: 102) as *Synodus varius*. In original description by LACEPÈDE (1803: 157) as *Salmo variegatus* and on pp. 224–228, pl. 3, fig. 3 as *Salmo varius*; first reviser QUOY & GAIMARD (1824: 223–224) who chose the name *Saurus variegatus*. Record of *Synodus variegatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 94–95) based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and SMNS material. Often confused with *S. dermatogenys*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in deep lagoon and seaward coral reefs, sometimes on sandy bottoms concealing itself in the sand, at depths of 2–121 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe, Kermadec and Rapa islands, straying to New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Trachinocephalus myops (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Painted lizardfish; Anoli serpent

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Saurus myops*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found on sand bottoms including estuaries, at depths of 1–388 m. Outside the area, circumtropical, north to Red Sea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Knysna/South Africa, Western Australia at 20°18'S, New South Wales/Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Neoscopelidae – Blackchins

Neoscopelus macrolepidotus Johnson, 1863 – Large-scaled lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 300–1180 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans, except most parts of the Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species (as this common species is a major food item for deep demersal predators, controlling their populations). Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Myctophidae – Lanternfishes

Benthosema fibulatum (Gilbert & Cramer, 1897) – Spinycheek lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic and mesopelagic, in the upper 200 m at night, during the day

down to 2000 m. Outside the area, in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Bolinichthys supralateralis (Parr, 1928)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 40–850 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical waters except eastern Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Ceratoscopelus warmingii (Lütken, 1892) – Warming's lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 0–2014 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate waters except eastern Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Diaphus knappi Nafpaktitis, 1978 – Knapp's lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Saya de Malha Bank. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 122–664 m. Outside the area, tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Idiolychnus urolampus (Gilbert & Cramer, 1897) – Tail-light lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 154–582 m. Outside the area, Kyushu-Palau Ridge, Hawaiian Islands, Nazca and Sala-y-Gomez ridges.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Lampanyctus nobilis Tåning, 1928 – Noble lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, found between 475–900 m during the day and between 100–500 m at night. Outside the area, tropical and warm temperate Indian and Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Lampanyctus pusillus (Johnson, 1890) – Pygmy lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, found between 425–850 m during the day and between 40–125 m at night. Outside the area, tropical and temperate Atlantic, southern Indian and South Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT.

Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Symbolophorus rufinus (Tåning, 1928) – Red symbol lanternfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 98), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 425–850 m during the day, and 0–125 m at night. Outside the area, eastern Atlantic from 28°N to 16°S, tropical Indian Ocean, Papua New Guinea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Lampridae – Opahs

Lampris guttatus (Brünnich, 1788) – Spotted opah, kingfish; Lampris

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 98), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic. Oceanic, mainly pelagic, at depths of 10–400 m. Outside the area, worldwide in subtropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Lophotidae – Crestfishes

Lophotus lacepede Giorna, 1809 – Crested oarfish; Lophotes

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RIBES-BEAUDEMOLIN et al. (2002) and LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Mesopelagic, at depths of 0–92 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Trachipteridae – Ribbonfishes

Trachipterus jacksonensis (Ramsay, 1881) – Blackflash ribbon fish, dealfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 98), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–1000 m. Outside the area, South Africa, southern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Polymixiidae – Beardfishes

Polymixia busakhini Kotlyar, 1992 – Pacific beardfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on reexamination of MNHN material listed by FRICKE (1999: 99) under the name *P. berndti* (non Gilbert, 1905); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Neobrama Webbi* (non Valenciennes, 1837), and by BLEEKER (1874: 86) as *Polymixia nobilis*

(non Lowe, 1838). Also MHN RUN material (DURVILLE et al. submitted).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar Ridge. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 410–600 m. Outside the area, Mozambique, eastern Australia, New Zealand. Probably more widespread.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Macrouridae – Grenadiers

Caelorinchus acanthiger Barnard, 1925 – Surgeon grenadier

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 99); previously recorded by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 20, pl. 5) as *Coelorhynchus flabellispinus* (non Alcock, 1894).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 800–1500 m. Outside the area, continental slopes of south-eastern Atlantic, southern Indian Ocean, southern Australia and New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Moridae – Morid cods

Gadella sp.

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Gadella jordani* (non Böhlke & Mead, 1951) by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic. Known only from the area.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Laemonema macronema Meléndez & Markle, 1997

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion by MELÉNDEZ & MARKLE (1997: 638), based on SAIAB and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 300–400 m. Endemic to western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Physiculus argyropastus Alcock, 1894

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 200–300 m. Outside the area, India.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Carapidae – Pearl fishes

Encheliophis gracilis (Bleeker, 1856) – Graceful pearlfish, slender pearlfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 102), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine

species. Benthic, living in starfish and holothurians, at depths of 5–62 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Palau/Belau, Mariana and Society islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, EUT, HOS. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Encheliophis homei (Richardson, 1846) – Silver pearlfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Fierasfer homei*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 101–102) as *Carapus homei*, based on LEMUR and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Benthic, reef-associated, living in holothurians, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian, Society and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, EUT, HAB, HOS. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pyramodon ventralis Smith & Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 184–470 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, EUT, HOS. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ophidiidae – Cuskeels, snake blennies

Acanthonus armatus Günther, 1878 – Bony-eared assfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 100), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 1500–4415 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Remarks. Common name based on FROESE & PAULY (2008).

Bassozetus galathea Nielsen & Merrett, 2000

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by NIELSEN & MERRETT (2000: 26–30); previously listed as *B. glutinosus* (non Alcock, 1890) by FRICKE (1999: 100), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 1530–2040 m. Outside the area, off East Africa to Hawaiian Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Brotula multibarbata Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 – Reef cusk eel, bearded brotula, goatsbeard brotula; Brotule barbe-deboue

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HUBBS (1944: 170–175);

previously described by KAUP (1858: 92) as *B. burbonensis* (locality Réunion not stated, but implied from species name); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 100–101), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoon and seaward reefs and on the shelf and upper slope, at depths of 0–650 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia at 17°56'S and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Holcomycteronus aequatoris (Smith & Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 101), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 1510–4030 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Philippines, north to Taiwan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Neobythites multistriatus Nielsen & Quéro, 1991

Taxonomy. Originally described from off Réunion by NIELSEN & QUÉRO (1991: 194, figs. 1–4).

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 300–490 m. Endemic to Mascarenes.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB. Local importance. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Bythitidae – Viviparous brotulas

Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides Bleeker, 1855

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 89, part) as *Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in holes of coral reefs, at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline (assumed according to habitat decline). Medium priority for conservation action.

Mascarenichthys heemstrai Schwarzhans & Møller, 2007

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SCHWARZHANS & MØLLER (2007: 78–81), based on SMNS material; previously listed from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 102–103, part) as *Brosomphyciops pautzkei* (non Schultz in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods, 1960).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in holes of volcanic rocks adjacent to coral reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Lophiidae – Anglerfishes

Lophiodes mutilus (Alcock, 1894) – Smooth angler; Bandroie marache

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 103), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the upper slope, at depths of 300–760 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Vanuatu and Wallis & Futuna, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Antennariidae – Anglers

Antennarius coccineus (Cuvier in Lesson, 1831) – Scarlet frogfish, freckled angler, freckled frogfish; Grenouille écarlate
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Chironectes coccineus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Demersal, secretive among rocks and sponges, from tidal pools to 75 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Panama and Chile, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Fremantle/Western Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Antennarius commerson (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Anonymus, 1798) – Big angler, giant frogfish, Commerson's frogfish; Grenouille de Commerson

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 71) as *A. commersonii*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 104–105), based on MNHN material. Authorship often attributed to LATREILLE (1804: 73), but name is available from an earlier publication by LACEPÈDE [ex COMMERSON] in Anonymus (1798: 681) (see FRICKE 1999: 105).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal, secretive in lagoon and seaward reefs, on coral, rock or sand, from tidal pools to 45 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara, Hawaiian and Society islands, south to Houtman Abrolhos/Western Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Antennarius hispidus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Hispid frogfish, shaggy angler

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1837: 407–412) as *Chironectes hispidus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 105), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal, secretive in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, on coral, rock, sand or mud, from shallow water to 90 m depth. Outside the area, South and East Africa to Indonesia, Samoa and Tonga, north to Taiwan, south to Broome/Western Australia and Loyalty Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Antennarius nummifer (Cuvier, 1817) – Coin-bearing frogfish, spotfin angler, spotfin frogfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 106), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Demersal, secretive in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, on various substrates, from tidal pools to 293 m depth. Outside the area, Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, St Helena, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Rottneest Island/Western Australia and northern New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Antennarius pictus (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder, 1794) – Painted frogfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PIETSCH & GROBECKER (1987: 79–87); previously listed by DANOIS (1964: 118) as *Phrynelox polyophthalmus*; record of *Antennarius pictus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 106–107), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal, secretive in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, adults mimicking sponges, usually on sponges, open sand or rock, from shallow water to 75 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to Philippines and Midway Islands, south to Ningaloo Reef/Western Australia, Lord Howe and Norfolk islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Antennarius scriptissimus Jordan, 1902 – Calico frogfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PIETSCH & GROBECKER (1987: 123–125) as *Antennarius sarasa*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 107), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Demersal, secretive in rocky reefs, apparently preferring volcanic rock, from shallow water to 185 m depth. Outside the area, Oman east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Antennarius striatus (Shaw in Shaw & Nodder, 1794) – Striated frogfish, striped angler

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PIETSCH & GROBECKER (1987: 54–71); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Chironectes scaber*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 107–108), based on MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal, secretive in rocky or coral reefs on rock, rubble, sand, or among seagrass, from shallow water to 219 m depth. Outside the area, tropical western and eastern Atlantic, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Houtman Abrolhos Islands/Western Australia and northern New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Histrio histrio (Linnaeus, 1758) – Sargassum frogfish, sargassumfish; Sargasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 71, 72)

as *Antennarius histrio* and *A. marmoratus*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Chironectes Mesogallicus* [misspelling for *nesogallicus*]; record of *Histrio histrio* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 108–109), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, adults are associated with floating seaweed and are usually taken near the surface; frequently blown into inshore waters by storms; larvae and postlarvae occur at depths of 50–600 m, but no specimens larger than 4 mm SL were taken below 50 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chaunacidae – Coffinfishes

Chaunax umbrinus Gilbert, 1905

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 110), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Demersal, at depths of 183–400 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical oceans, mainly around volcanic islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Ogcocephalidae – Seabats

Halieutaea coccinea Alcock, 1889 – Spiny seabat

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 110), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths around 500 m. Outside the area, South Africa east to Indonesia, south to Western Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Halieutopsis bathyoreos Bradbury, 1988

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 110), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths around 1500 m. Outside the area, east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Mugilidae – Mullet

Agonostomus telfairii Bennett, 1832 – Fairy mullet; Chitte (Réunion), mullet enchanteur (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: 79) as *Agonostoma telfairi*; previously described as *Nestis cyprinoides* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1836: 167–171); subsequently listed as *Agonostoma dobulooides* by BLEEKER (1874: 79); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 357–358), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Sey-

chelles. Freshwater, transitional and marine water. Mainly found in freshwater, but occasionally in estuaries, larvae in adjacent marine habitats. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, CON. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Chelon melinopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Giantscale mullet, otomebora mullet; Mulet otomebora

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 359).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional and marine water. Found in shallow coastal waters, entering lagoons, estuaries and rivers. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Tuamotu and Marquesas islands, north to Philippines, south to New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Crenimugil crenilabis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Fringelip mullet; Mulet boxeur

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 358), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comores. Transitional and marine water. Found in coastal waters, over sandy or muddy areas of lagoons, reef flats and tide pools; enters estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall, Marquesas and Gambier islands, possibly east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: FIT, CON. Not sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Stable populations. Low priority for conservation action.

Ellochelon vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Squaretail mullet, yellowtail mullet; Mulet mopiro

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 359), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional and marine water. Found in lagoons, entering estuaries, rivers and streams. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall, Gambier and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: FIT, CON. Not sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Stable populations. Low priority for conservation action.

Moolgarda cunnesius (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Longarm mullet; Mulet, muge (Réunion), mullet longue aile (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 361–362), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional and marine water. Found in coastal waters including lagoons, entering estuaries, rivers and streams. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to New Guinea and Vanuatu, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Moolgarda robusta (Günther, 1861) – Robust mullet; Mulet robuste

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Valamugil robustus* by MARQUET et al. (1997: 30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 362), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional and marine water. Found in coastal waters including lagoons, entering estuaries, rivers and streams. Outside the area, southeastern Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Moolgarda seheli (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Bluespot mullet; Mulet à tache bleue

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368); previously listed as *Mugil axillaris* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27), and as *Mugil coeruleomaculatus* by BLEEKER (1874: 79); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 360), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional and marine water. Found in coastal waters including lagoons, entering estuaries, rivers and streams. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Derby/Western Australia and Norfolk Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus, 1758 – Flathead mullet; Mulet, muge (Réunion), mulet cabot (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by THOMSON & LUTHER (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously described as *M. borbonicus* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1836: 113–114), and listed as *M. cephalotes* by BLEEKER (1874: 79); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 360–361), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional and marine water. Found in coastal waters including lagoons, entering estuaries, rivers and streams. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas, in the Indian Ocean north to Red Sea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Atherinidae – Silversides

Atherinomorus lacunosus (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) – Hardyhead silverside; Athérine tête

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by IVANTSOFF (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.) previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Atherina pectoralis* and BLEEKER (1874: 79) as *Atherina pinguis*; record of *Atherinomorus lacunosus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 111–113), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic, schooling along sandy shorelines and reef margins, at depths of 0–39 m. Outside the area, Indo-West Pacific from Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and Rapa, recently immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Exocoetidae – Flying fishes

Cheilopogon cyanopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847) – Blackwing flyingfish; Exocet cadène

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 7).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling in the upper 20 m of depth, often near the surface. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas, in the Indian Ocean north to Red Sea, south to Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Cheilopogon furcatus (Mitchill, 1815) – Spotfin flyingfish; Exocet tacheté

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 9).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical ocean waters, in the Indian Ocean south to Cape of Good Hope/South Africa and Western Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Cheilopogon nigricans (Bennett, 1840) – African flyingfish; Exocet africain

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 11).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical ocean waters, in the Indian Ocean south to Aldabra and Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Cypselurus naresii (Günther, 1889) – Pharaoh flyingfish; Exocet pharaon

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 15).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Cypselurus poecilopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847) – Yellow-wing flyingfish; Exocet aile jaune

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 19).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake Atoll, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to North-West Cape/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT.

Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Exocoetus monocirrhus Richardson, 1846 – Two-wing flying-fish, barbel flyingfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, East Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Exocoetus volitans Linnaeus, 1758 – Tropical two-wing flying-fish; Exocet volant

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *E. Commersonii* and *E. evolans*, and by BLEEKER (1874: 101) as *E. brachysoma*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 122–123), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters, north to Red Sea, south to Western Australia at 22°S, Queensland/Australia at 17°S, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Parexocoetus brachypterus (Günther, 1866) – Sailfin flying-fish; Exocet voilier

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 123), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga, Panama (East Pacific).

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Prognichthys sealei Abe, 1955 – Sailor flyingfish; Exocet matedlot

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion area by PARIN & GIBBS (1984: 33).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic, schooling near the surface. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, possibly also eastern Pacific.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Hemiramphidae – Halfbeaks

Hemiramphus far (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Black-barred halfbeak; Demi-bec bagnard

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 101) as *Hemiramphus far*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Hemiramphus Commersonii*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 118–119), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in areas rich in vegetation and sand flats, also entering estuaries, at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa, east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to Izu Peninsula/southern Japan, south to Broome/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia, recently immigrated through Suez Canal into Mediterranean Sea.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Hyporhamphus erythrorinchus (LeSueur, 1821) – Mauritius halfbeak; Balaou (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Hemiramphus erythrorhynchus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Cargados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic, at depths of 0–6 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. High priority for conservation action.

Belontiidae – Garpikes, needlefishes

Ablennes hians (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846) – Flat needlefish, barred needlefish; Orphie plate

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 1); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Belone melanostigma*; record of *Ablennes hians* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 116), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in coastal waters near the surface, including estuaries and lower reaches of rivers, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate waters, in Indian Ocean north to Red Sea, south to Algoa Bay/South Africa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Platybelone platyura (Bennett, 1832) – Keeltail needlefish; Orphie carène

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 100) as *Mastacembelus platurus*. Usually treated as a subspecies of *Platybelone argalus* (LeSueur, 1821).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Aldabra, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in inshore and offshore waters near the surface, including estuaries and lower reaches of rivers, at depths of 0–2 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian, Easter and Sala-y-Gomez islands, north to east of central Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Strongylura leiura (Bleeker, 1850) – Yellowfin needlefish; Orphie littorale

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Aldabra, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal

waters near the surface, including estuaries and lower reaches of rivers, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian, Easter and Sala-y-Gomez islands, north to central Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Tylosurus crocodilus (Péron & LeSueur in LeSueur, 1821) – Hound needlefish, crocodile needlefish; Aiguille (Réunion), orphie crocodile (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Belone crocodila*; subsequently listed by BLEEKER (1874: 100) as *Mastacembelus choram* (non Rüppell, 1837); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 117), based on MNHN material. Usually treated as the nominal subspecies of *Tylosurus crocodilus*, with another subspecies, *T. c. fodiator*, in the eastern Pacific.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic over lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–13 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate oceans, except for eastern Pacific.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Poeciliidae – Poeciliids

Gambusia holbrooki Girard in Agassiz, 1859 – Holbrook's mosquitofish

Taxonomy. Recorded from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 114).

Distribution. Introduced into Réunion waters; not native of Réunion. Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally southeastern North America, introduced worldwide in tropical and warm temperate freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme, as the species is not native.

Poecilia reticulata Peters, 1859 – Guppy; Guppy

Taxonomy. Recorded from Réunion by STARMÜHLNER (1979: 671).

Distribution. Introduced into Réunion waters; not native of Réunion. Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally South America from Venezuela and Guayanas to northeastern Brazil, Trinidad and Barbados, introduced worldwide in tropical and warm temperate freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme, as the species is not native.

Xiphophorus hellerii Heckel, 1848 – Green swordtail; Porte-épée

Taxonomy. Recorded from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 29); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 114), based on LEMUR and MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Introduced into Réunion waters; not native of Réunion. Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally Mexico, introduced worldwide into tropical freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme, as the species is not native.

Xiphophorus maculatus (Günther, 1866) – Southern platyfish
Taxonomy. Recorded from Réunion by STARMÜHLNER (1979: 670, 674); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 115), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Introduced into Réunion waters; not native of Réunion. Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally Mexico, introduced worldwide into tropical freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme, as the species is not native.

Monocentridae – Pineapple fishes

Monocentris japonica (Houttuyn, 1782) – Pinecone fish, pineapple fish; Poisson ananas

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 124–125), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found under ledges and in caves of rocky reefs, at depths of 10–200 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to South Australia, Kermadec Islands and northern New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Anomalopidae – Flashlight fishes

Photoblepharon steinitzi Abe & Haneda, 1973 – Blue-lined flashlight fish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 125).

Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Found during the day in deep rock caves at 300–500 m, ascending to the coral reef at 0–20 m during the night. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Maldives.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT, HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Berycidae – Berycids

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Alfonsino; Beryx commun

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 125), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar Ridge, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Bathydemersal on sand and mud bottoms, at depths of 110–1000 m. Outside the area, anti-equatorial in Atlantic and western Indian Oceans, Korea and Japan to Hawaiian Islands, New Guinea and Australia to northern New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Trachichthyidae – Roughies

Remarks. *Hoplostethus* sp. was recorded from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material (**new record** for the family).

Holo-centridae – Squirrelfishes and soldierfishes

Myripristis adusta Bleeker, 1853 – Shadowfin soldier; Marignan ombre

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 237).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of drop-offs and steep channel slopes, and also on rocky reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Line and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Port Hedland/Western Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Myripristis berndti Jordan & Evermann, 1903 – Blotcheye soldierfish, bigscale soldierfish; Cardinal (Réunion), marignan à œillères (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & GUÉZÉ (1981: 12–13); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 127), based on BPBM, LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of subtidal reef flats, channels and margins of outer reef slopes, and also on rocky reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Costa Rica, north to Ryukyu, Ogasawara and Midway islands, south to Western Australia at 22°S, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Myripristis botche Cuvier, 1829 – Blacktip soldierfish; Marignan poklé

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed during a visual census on the outer coral reef, in 2004 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, P. CHABANET).

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 25–71 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Myripristis chryseres Jordan & Evermann, 1903 – Yellowfin soldierfish; Cardinal queue jaune (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1982: 200); previously listed by BLEEKER (1873a: 94–96) as *M. borbonicus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 127–128), based on BPBM, LEMUR, MNHN and RMNH material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found on steep outer reef slopes, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 12–240 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and Natal/South Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara Islands and Midway Atoll, south to Queensland/Australia at 15°50'S.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Myripristis hexagona (Lacepède, 1802) – Doubletooth soldierfish; Marignan à deux dents

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 86) as *M. hexagonus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 128), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia at 20°29'S, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Myripristis kuntee Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Shoulderbar soldierfish, epaulette soldierfish, pearly soldierfish; Marignan ardoisé

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368, 373); previously described as *M. borbonicus* (not *borbonicus* as stated by subsequent authors) by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1831: 489), and listed by SAUVAGE (1891: 5–6) as *M. seychellensis*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 128–129), based on BPBM and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 5–40 m. Outside the area, east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Myripristis murdjan (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Pinecone soldierfish, blotcheye soldier, red soldierfish; Cardinal gros écailles (Réunion), marignan pomme de pin (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 90) as *M. murdjan* and *M. bowditchae*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 129–130), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on subtidal reef flats, channels and margins of outer reef slopes, and also on rocky reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll, Midway Atoll, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Point Quobba/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Myripristis seychellensis Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Seychelles soldier

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & GUÉZÉ (1981: 10–11).

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 2–21 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.

- Myripristis vittata* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Immaculate soldier, white-tipped soldierfish; Cardinal petit écaillés (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75); previously listed by SAUVAGE (1891: 12–15) as *M. seychellensis* (part: non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 131), based on BPBM, MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, hiding in holes and crevices during the day, at depths of 3–80 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Neoniphon aurolineatus* (Liénard, 1839) – Yellow-striped squirrelfish; Marignan à bandes jaunes
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HEEMSTRA (1985: 3–4); previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 7) as *Holocentrus anjouanae*; record of *Neoniphon aurolineatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 131–132), based on BPBM and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Living on outer reef slopes, at depths of 30–160 m, during the day in caves, during the night outside feeding on plankton. Outside the area, Maldives east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Great Barrier Reef/ Australia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Neoniphon opercularis* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831) – Blackfin squirrelfish; Marignan aile noire
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2004 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, P. CHABANET).
 Distribution. Réunion, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Line Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Neoniphon sammara* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Bloodspot squirrelfish; Marignan tacheté
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Holocentrum sammara*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 132–133), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in seagrass beds and hard bottom habitats on lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, often associated with branching *Acropora* coral, at depths of 0–46 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia at 20°33'S, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.
 Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT,
- HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Ostichthys archiepiscopus* (Valenciennes, 1862) – Longsnout soldier; Cardinal (Réunion), marignan cuirassé (France)
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1169–1170); subsequently listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Myripristis japonicus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 133–134), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 146–400 m. Outside the area, Ryukyu, Ogasawara, Hawaiian and Society islands, probably more widespread.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Ostichthys delta* Randall, Shimizu & Yamakawa, 1982 – Red-coat
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by RANDALL et al. (1982: 18, fig. 11); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 134), based on BPBM, MNHN and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, known from depths of 150–200 m. Outside the area, Samoa, probably more widespread.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Local importance. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Ostichthys kaianus* (Günther, 1880) – Kai soldierfish, deepwater soldier; Lancette de creux (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HEEMSTRA in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 426); previously described as *Myripristis (Holotrachys) guezeti* by POSTEL (1962: 158–161, figs. 1–2); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 134), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Living on deep reefs, known from depths of 310–640 m. Outside the area, Indonesia east to Mariana Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia and Loyalty Islands.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Pristilepis oligolepis* (Whitley, 1941) – Spinyface soldierfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HEEMSTRA in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 426–427).
 Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Living on deeper reefs, known from depths of 14–220 m. Outside the area, Western Australia, Japan and Ogasawara Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Lord Howe Island, Easter Island. Probably more widespread.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron caudimaculatum* (Rüppell, 1838) – Silverspot squirrelfish, tailspot squirrelfish; Marignan rouge et argent
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 89) as *Holocentrus caudimaculatus*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in outer coral reef areas, also in lagoons and around drop-offs, at depths of 2–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Transkei/South Af-

- rica 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.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron diadema* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Crown squirrelfish; Soldat couronné
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 90) as *Holocentrus diadema*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 135–137), based on BPBM, MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in shallow coral and rocky reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia at 17°30'S, Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs, and Austral Islands.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron inaequalis* Randall & Heemstra, 1985 – Lattice squirrelfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1998: 34–35, fig. 12); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 137), based on MNHN material. Also MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 6–20 m. Outside the area, Chagos Archipelago, Line Islands. Probably more widespread.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron ittodai* (Jordan & Fowler, 1902) – Samurai squirrelfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HEEMSTRA (1985: 10–11); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 137), based on BPBM and RMNH material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on outer coral reef slopes, at depths of 2–70 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and Natal/South Africa east to Marquesas Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron melanospilos* (Bleeker, 1858) – Blackblotch squirrelfish; Beauclair
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 138), based on MNHN material. Also MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 5–90 m. Outside the area, Comores and Seychelles east to Wake Atoll, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron punctatissimum* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Speckled squirrelfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 90) as *Holocentrus lacteoguttatus*; record of *Sargocentron punctatissimum* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 138–139), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs including lagoon habitats and tidal pools, at depths of 0–183 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Easter islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 17°30'S, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Stable populations. Low priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron seychellense* (Smith & Smith, 1963) – Seychelles squirrelfish, yellow-tipped squirrelfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 139–140); previously described in part from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1802: 253, 273–276) as *Centropomus ruber*, a secondary homonym of *Sciaena rubra* Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in shallow waters of coral reefs and rocky shores, often between branching corals, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Oman, Chagos Archipelago. Endemic to islands in the tropical southwestern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron spiniferum* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Sabre squirrelfish, long-jawed squirrelfish; Cardinal lancette (Réunion), marignan sabre (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 86) as *Holocentrum spiniferum*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Holocentrum leo*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 140–141), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs from reef flats to lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–122 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 17°30'S, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Sargocentron tiere* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Red squirrelfish, blue-lined squirrelfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 1); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 141–142), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found along exposed reef margins and outer reef slopes, at depths of 1–183 m. Outside the area, east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 21°40'S, Queensland/Australia at 15°50'S, New Caledonia, Tonga, and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Sargocentron tiereoides (Bleeker, 1853) – Pink squirrelfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Found on outer reef slopes, on the reef flat and lagoon patch reefs, at depths of 3–46 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian, Line and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu and Wake islands, south to Vanuatu and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Grammicolepididae – Tinsselfishes

Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi Gilchrist, 1922 – Spotted tinsselfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on photographed specimens collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 450 m depth, in 2008 (P. DURVILLE, T. MULOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 200–885 m. Outside the area, tropical Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Pegasidae – Seamoths

Eurypegus draconis (Linné, 1766) – Short dragonfish; Pégase dragon

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Pegasus draco*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 142–143), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in lagoons, often among algal or seagrass beds, mainly on mud or sand bottom and in estuaries, at depths of 1–91 m (Réunion: 1–20 m). Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Dampier Archipelago/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Aulostomidae – Trumpetfishes

Aulostomus chinensis (Linné, 1766) – Chinese trumpetfish; Poisson trompette

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Aulostoma Chinensis*; subsequently listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 8) as *Aulostomus valentini*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 143–144), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 2–122 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa 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.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Syngnathidae – Seahorses and pipefishes

Choeroichthys sculptus (Günther, 1870) – Sculptured pipefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 210), based on a specimen collected in Saint-Gilles Harbour, and kept alive for a year in Saint-Gilles Aquarium.

Distribution. Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on reef flats and seagrass areas, including tidal pools; at depths of 0–9 m. Outside the area, East Africa to Line, Society and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Choeroichthys valencienni (Kaup, 1856) – Indian Ocean short-bodied pipefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GÜNTHER (1870: 187) as *Doryichthys valenciennii*; subsequently listed by BLEEKER (1874: 75) as *Doryichthys brachysoma* (non Bleeker, 1855); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 147) as *Choeroichthys brachysoma* (non Bleeker, 1855), based on SMNS material. Taxonomic decision of KUITER (2000: 144).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes. Marine species. Found in coral reefs and seagrass areas, including tidal pools; at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Corythoichthys flavofasciatus (Rüppell, 1838) – Network pipefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 90) as *Corithoichthys flavofasciatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 147–148), based on SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes. Marine species. Found among algal-matted rock and living corals of lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Indonesia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Corythoichthys haematopterus (Bleeker, 1851) – Bloodspot pipefish, reef-top pipefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 148), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and SMNS material; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *Corythoichthys fasciatus* (sensu Gray, 1830; non Risso, 1810).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow protected areas of rubble and sand, usually semi-silty zones, associated with coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 0–21 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Palau/Belau and Vanuatu north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

- Corythoichthys schultzi* Herald in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welandner & Woods, 1953 – Gilded pipefish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 1); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 90) as *Corythoichthys cf. schultzi*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among corals or sea fans in lagoon and seaward reefs, occasionally also in rocky reefs, at depths of 2–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia and Queensland/Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, HOS, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Doryrhamphus bicarinatus* (Dawson, 1981) – Indian Ocean bluestripe pipefish
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 90) as *D. melanopleura* (non Bleeker, 1858), by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164) as *D. excisus* (non Kaup, 1856), and by FRICKE (1999: 149–150) as *D. excisus excisus* (non Kaup, 1856), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material. Taxonomic decision of KUITER (2000: 92).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Cargados Carajos, Aldabra, Amirantes. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoon and coral and rocky reef areas, including tidal pools; at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Andaman Sea.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Dunckerocampus multiannulatus* (Regan, 1903) – Many-banded pipefish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among coral and in reef caves and crevices, at depths of 3–45 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Sumatera/Indonesia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Halicampus mataafae* (Jordan & Seale, 1906) – Samoan pipefish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DAWSON (1985: 89–90); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 150), based on BPBM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs including tidal pools, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Taiwan and Palau/Belau, south to Queensland/Australia at 15°28'S, Chesterfield Islands and Tonga.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Hippocampus borboniensis* Duméril, 1870 – Réunion seahorse
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by DUMÉRIL (1870: 520); listed by FRICKE (1999: 152) as *H. whitei* (non Bleeker, 1855), based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of LOURIE et al. (1999: 79).
 Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms and on sponges, at depths of 3–60 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Maldives.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT (FIT in other areas). Sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive, as a priority species.
- Hippocampus jayakari* Boulenger, 1900 – Spiny seahorse; Hippocampe épineux
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *H. hystrix* (non Kaup, 1856), by BLEEKER (1874: 76) as *H. guttulatus* (non Cuvier, 1829), and by FRICKE (1999: 151) as *H. hystrix* (non Kaup, 1856), based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of KUITER (2000: 31).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on rubble-algae habitats and on soft bottoms on sponges, at depths of 3–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Maldives.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT (FIT in other areas). Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive, as a priority species.
- Microphis millepunctatus* (Kaup, 1856) – Shorttail pipefish; Syngnathe (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by KAUP (1856b: 60) as *Doryichthys millepunctatus*; subsequently listed by DUMÉRIL (1870: 595–596) as *Microphis brachyurus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 152–153) as *M. brachyurus millepunctatus*, based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. Taxonomic decision (raising the subspecies to species level) of the present paper.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater and transitional water. Found in brackish estuaries and lower reaches of freshwater streams. Outside the area, East and South Africa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Nannocampus pictus* (Duncker, 1915) – Reef pipefish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 153), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on mixed sand and seagrass habitats adjacent to coral reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Queensland/Australia (south to 24°30'S), north to Sri Lanka.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus* (Bleeker, 1857) – Double-ended pipefish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in subtidal lagoon and seaward reefs, usually among algae or seagrass, at depths of 1–42 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Mariana Islands and New Caledonia, north to southern Japan.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Fistulariidae – Flutemouths

Fistularia commersonii Rüppell, 1838 – Blue-spotted cornetfish; Trompette (Réunion), cornette à taches bleues (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *F. tabacaria* (non Linnaeus, 1758); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 144–145), based on MNHN and SMNS material. Also MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, and on sand bottoms adjacent to reefs, at depths of 0–128 m. Outside the area, Ascension Island, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Western Australia at 19°09'S, New Zealand and Rapa, immigrated into the Mediterranean Sea through Suez Canal.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Fistularia petimba Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1803 – Red cornetfish, serrate flutemouth; Trompette (Réunion), cornette rouge (France)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1803: 349–355); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 145), based on MNHN material. Also MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above soft bottoms adjacent to coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 10–200 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Victoria/Australia and New Caledonia; also tropical Atlantic Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Solenostomidae – Ghost pipefishes

Solenostomus cyanopterus Bleeker, 1854 – Ghost pipefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRITZSCHE in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 459); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 145–146), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coastal coral reefs and adjacent lagoons, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Mariana Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Solenostomus paradoxus (Pallas, 1770) – Ghost pipefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 146), based on an underwater photograph.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in or adjacent to coral reefs among branches of gorgonians, floating weeds, or crinoids, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 17°06'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Dactylopteridae – Flying gurnards

Dactyloptena orientalis (Cuvier, 1829) – Common helmet gurnard; Poisson volant (Réunion), grondin volant (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Dactylopterus orientalis* and *Cephalacanthus spinarella* (non Linnaeus, 1758); listed by BLEEKER (1874: 76) as *Corysition volitans* (non Linnaeus, 1758); record of *Dactyloptena orientalis* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 168–169), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Benthic, on sandy substrates adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Dactyloptena peterseni (Nyström, 1887) – Starry helmet gurnard; Poisson volant (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 169), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthic on soft bottoms, at depths of 50–210 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Setarchidae – Deepwater scorpionfishes

Setarches longimanus (Alcock, 1894) – Redsmooth scorpionfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 180–704 m. Outside the area, Andaman Islands east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Scorpaenidae – Scorpionfishes

Caracanthus madagascariensis (Guichenot, 1869) – Spotted croucher

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53, unpag. 2); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 91) as *C. maculatus* (non Gray, 1831).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, associated with and among live *Acropora* corals, at depths of 0–22 m. Outside the area, Sodwana Bay/South Africa and East Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, HOS, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

- Caracanthus unipinna* (Gray, 1831) – Pygmy coral croucher
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 168), based on underwater observations.
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, associated with and among live *Acropora* and *Stylophora* corals, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Great Barrier Reef/Australia at 23°30'S, Loyalty Islands, Tonga and Rapa.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, HOS, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Dendrochirus biocellatus* (Fowler, 1938) – Twinspot lionfish, ocellated lionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PARMENTIER (1988: 1).
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, secretive during the day, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Maldives and Sri Lanka east to Mariana and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to north-western Australian shelf, New Caledonia and Tonga.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Dendrochirus brachypterus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Dwarf lionfish
Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimen observed and photographed during a visual census, in Saint-Paul Bay, at 12 m depth, in 2008 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE).
Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, on reef flats and in shallow lagoons, in areas with weed-covered rocks on sandy substrates, at depths of 0–68 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Dendrochirus zebra* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Zebra lionfish, zebra turkeyfish; Poisson armée (Réunion)
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Pterois zebra*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 155), based on LEMUR, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral, rubble, or rock bottoms of reef flats, also in lagoon habitats, at depths of 2–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Lord Howe and Norfolk islands.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Inimicus filamentosus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Filament-finned stinger; Poisson-pierre béquillard
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Pelor filamentosus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 155–156), based on MNHN material.
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms near coral reefs, at depths of 5–55 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Maldives.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Iracundus signifer* Jordan & Evermann, 1903 – Decoy scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 156), based on underwater photographs.
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Benthic on sand and rubble under ledges of seaward coral reefs, at depths of 10–70 m. Outside the area, South Africa; Taiwan north to southern Japan; Hawaiian Islands; Cook Islands to Pitcairn Group, south to Rapa. Probably more widespread.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Parascorpaena mcadamsi* (Fowler, 1938) – Ocellated scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 156), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Secretive in coral reefs, at depths of 0–70 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Marshall Islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, and New Caledonia.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pontinus tentacularis* (Fowler, 1938) – Tentacled scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 157), based on SAIAB material; previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 19–20) as *Scorpaena* sp. nov.
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Bathydemersal on the slope, at depths of 170–600 m. Outside the area, east to Philippines and Kyushu-Palau Ridge.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Rare. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pterois antennata* (Bloch, 1787) – Spotfin lionfish, broad-barred firefish; Poisson armée (Réunion)
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 157–158), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.
Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in crevices under rocks and coral formations of lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, secretive during the day, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 32°09'S, Sydney/New South Wales, Kermadec Islands and Rapa.
Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828) – Devil firefish; Poisson armée (Réunion)
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: IX); previously listed by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829b: 352–361, part) as *P. volitans* (non Linnaeus, 1758), and on pp. 363–366 as *P. muricata*; record of *P. miles*

- confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 158–159), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coastal waters in sand, mud, lagoon, coral and rocky reef habitats, at depths of 2–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Sumatera/Indonesia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Rhinopias eschmeyeri* Condé, 1977 – Eschmeyer's scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MOTOMURA & JOHNSON (2006: 501–508), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral reef habitats, at depths of 18–55 m. Outside the area, east to Vietnam, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Rhinopias frondosa* (Günther, 1892) – Weedy scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 56) as *Peoropsis frondosus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 159–160), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reef habitats or adjacent sand bottoms, at depths of 13–90 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Caroline Islands, north to southern Japan.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenodes guamensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Guam scorpionfish; Rascasse de Guam
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 160), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in rock crevices on coral and rocky reef flats, shallow lagoons, and channels, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake, Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, Kermadec Islands, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenodes kelloggi* (Jenkins, 1903) – Dwarf scorpionfish, Kellogg's scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 160–161), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Agalega Islands. Marine species. Found in coralline areas from near shore to the outer reef slope, at depths of 0–45 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenodes minor* (Smith, 1958) – Minor scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 161), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in coral reefs including reef flats in coral-rich areas, in areas of mixed sand and rubble, at depths of 0–18 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenodes parvipinnis* (Garrett, 1864) – Coral scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 238); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 161), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in areas of rich coral growth from near shore to the outer reef slope, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–49 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenopsis diabolus* Cuvier, 1829 – Devil scorpionfish, false scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 2); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 161–162), based on LEMUR and MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Benthic on rubble or weedy coralline-rock bottoms of reef flats and lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–70 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to South Korea and southern Japan, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenopsis gibbosa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Humpback scorpionfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 87) as *Scorpaenopsis gibbosus*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Scorpaena Mesogallica*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 162), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, SAIAB and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found benthic, camouflaged among rocks and corals, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Chagos Archipelago.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scorpaenopsis longispina* Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001 – Western raggy scorpionfish
Taxonomy. Original description in part from Réunion by RANDALL & ESCHMEYER (2001: 29–33); previously listed as *S. venosa* (non Cuvier [ex Russell], 1829) by LETOURNEUR (1992:

40, 99, unpag. 2), and FRICKE (1999: 162–163), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Indonesia, Philippines and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Dampier Archipelago/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Sebastapistes mauritiana (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Mauritius scorpionfish, spineblotch scorpionfish; Rascasse de Suez

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25); subsequently described as *Scorpaena megastoma* by SAUVAGE (1878: 127, pl. 1, fig. 7), and listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 91) as *Sebastapistes nuchalis* (non Günther, 1874); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 163–164), based on MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Benthic on rocky and coral reefs, on reef flats and shallow lagoon reefs exposed to wave action, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–120 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake Atoll, Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to New Caledonia and Rapa; immigrated into eastern Mediterranean Sea through the Suez Canal.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Sebastapistes tinkhami (Fowler, 1946) – Dark-spotted scorpionfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 164), based on BPBM and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral reef habitats, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, South Africa, East Coral Sea, Loyalty Islands, Rotuma, Fiji and Wake Atoll east to Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Taenianotus triacanthus Lacepède, 1802 – Leaf scorpionfish; Rascasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40) as *Taenionothus triacanthus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 164–165), based on LEMUR and MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Benthic in coral and rocky reefs, on reef flats, outer reef slopes, current-swept channels, and rarely on lagoon reefs, at depths of 0–134 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Galapagos Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 14°04'S, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Tetraogidae – Waspfishes

Remarks. *Neocentropogon* sp. was recorded from Réunion by

DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material; the species will be described by J.-C. QUÉRO.

Ablabys taenianotus (Cuvier [ex Commerson], 1829) – Cockatoo waspfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 165–166); previously listed by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53) as *A. binotatus* (non Peters, 1855).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in areas with sand, rubble and weed adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 0–78 m. Outside the area, eastern Indonesia east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Taiwan, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, Lord Howe and Norfolk islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Synanceiidae – Stonefishes

Synanceia verrucosa Bloch & Schneider, 1801 – Reef stonefish; Crapaud (Réunion), poisson-pierre commun (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 87); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *S. brachio* and *S. horrida* (non Linné, 1766); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 166–167), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found on coral or rubble areas adjacent to coral or rocky reefs including lagoon habitats, tidal pools and estuaries; secretive, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall, Tuamotu and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 23°30'S, Middleton Reef, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Triglidae – Gurnards

Pterygotrigla guezeti Fourmanoir in Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1963 – Mauritius gurnard; Grondin mauricien

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion by FOURMANOIR in FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 18, fig. 4).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal, on soft bottoms. Endemic to western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Rare. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Peristediidae – Armoured searobins

Paraheminodus murrayi (Günther, 1880) – Murray's armoured gurnard

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 360–710 m. Outside the area, South Africa, Banda Sea north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB,

EUT. Rare. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Satyrichthys investigatoris (Alcock, 1898) – Investigator armoured gurnard

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 550–658 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to India.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Rare. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Platycephalidae – Flatheads

?*Cociella crocodila* (Tilesius, 1812) – Crocodile flathead; Platycéphale crocodile

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 11) as *Platycephalus crocodilus*. The record of this species needs verification according to KNAPP (1996); it may have been based on *Kumococius rodericensis*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found on sand or mud bottoms including estuaries, at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Kumococius rodericensis (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Spiny flathead; Platycéphale cocarde

Taxonomy. Original description in part from Réunion by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829b: 253) as *Platycephalus crocodilus*; subsequently listed by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: X) as *P. scaber* (non Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal on sand and mud bottoms, at depths of 6–75 m. Outside the area, Gulf of Oman east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Remarks. Though this species was originally described from Rodrigues, HEEMSTRA et al. (2004) did not observe it there; they concluded that the type locality was probably erroneous.

Sunagocia otaitensis Cuvier [ex Parkinson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Fringelip flathead

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 2) as *Thysanophrys otaitensis*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 171) as *T. otaitensis*, based on LEMUR material. Taxonomic decision of KNAPP & IMAMURA (2004: 545).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Burying in sand and rubble areas of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Izu and Ogasawara islands, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thysanophrys chiltonae Schultz in Schultz, Woods & Lachner, 1966 – Longsnout flathead; Platycéphale clin d'œil

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KNAPP (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Mariana, Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ambassidae – Glassies

Ambassis ambassis (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Commerson's glassy

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1802: 252, 273–276) as *Centropomus ambassis*; subsequently described as *Ambassis Commersonii* by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1828: 176–181, pl. 25; in part).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lower reaches of streams, estuaries, and in adjacent marine areas. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT, CON. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Ambassis natalensis (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908) – Natal glassy; Ambache, ambache du large (Réunion), ambasse (France)

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously described by MAUGÉ (1984a: 211–218 as *Ambassis gymnocephalus*); record confirmed as *Ambassis gymnocephalus* by FRICKE (1999: 172–173), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. ANDERSON & HEEMSTRA (2003: 200–201, 205–206) concluded that *Ambassis gymnocephalus* is a nomen dubium; they classified the second Mascarene species as *A. dussumieri*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lower reaches of streams, estuaries, and in adjacent marine areas. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Philippines, north to China and Taiwan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Acropomatidae – Splitfin perches

Synagrops japonicus (Döderlein in Steindachner & Döderlein, 1883) – Japanese splitfin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368, 370, 373); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 173), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Bathydemersal on continental slope, at depths of 100–800 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Gilbert islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Symphysanodontidae – Slopefishes

Remarks. *Symphysanodon* sp. was recorded from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted); the species will be described by J.-C. QUÉRO.

Serranidae – Groupers

Aethaloperca rogae (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Redmouth grouper; Vieille roga

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 91).

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal reefs and lagoons, often silty habitats, in or near caves and holes in the reef, including estuaries; at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), see LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 210). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action. A reintroduction might be considered.

Anyperodon leucogrammicus (Cuvier [ex Reinwardt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Slender grouper, slender rockcod; Mérou élégant

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas and clear waters on lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Aulacocephalus temminckii Bleeker, 1854 – Golden-ribbon soapfish; Savon à bande jaune (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 346–347) as *Aulacocephalus temmincki*; previously described as *Centropristis saponaceus* by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1167–1168); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 210–211), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and NMW material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in caves and crevices of rocky reefs, at depths of 20–120 m. Outside the area, antiequatorial distribution from Red Sea and South Africa east to Rapa, north to Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Zealand and Kermadec Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cephalopholis argus Bloch & Schneider, 1801 – Peacock grouper, peacock rockcod; La prude (Réunion), mérou céleste (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 89) as *Epinephelus argus*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus myriaster*; record of *Cephalopholis argus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 175–176), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and NMW material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral and

rocky reefs including tidal pools, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa, recently introduced to Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cephalopholis aurantia (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Golden hind; Rouge batard (Réunion, young specimens), rouge peau dure (Réunion, adult specimens), vieille dorée (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 88) as *Epinephelus aurantius*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus analis*; record of *Cephalopholis aurantia* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 176), based on BPBM, MHN RUN, MNHN and NMW material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal on deeper, steep seaward coral reefs, at depths of 20–250 m, usually below 100 m. Outside the area, South Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cephalopholis boenak (Bloch, 1790) – Chocolate hind; Vieille chocolat

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.) as *Epinephelus boenack*; record of *Cephalopholis boenak* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 176–177), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Transitional water and marine. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–64 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to Shanghai/China, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cephalopholis leopardus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Leopard hind, leopard rockcod; Vieille léopard

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); record confirmed by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204), based on underwater photographs and an aquarium specimen.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon pinnacles, channels, and outer slopes of coral reefs, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Northern Marianas, Line and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 15°50'S, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cephalopholis miniata (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Coral hind, coral rockcod; Ananas batard (Réunion), vieille étoilée (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp).

- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal on various coral reef habitats, at depths of 2–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Fiji and Tonga, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cephalopholis polleni* (Bleeker, 1868) – Harlequin hind, harlequin rockcod; Cabot guignan (Réunion), vieille arlequin (France)
- Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by BLEEKER (1868a: 336–339) as *Epinephelus Polleni*; subsequently listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus formosus* (non Shaw, 1804).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Demersal on deeper coral reefs on the edge of steep drop-offs, rarely in less than 30 m depth, down to at least 120 m. Outside the area, east to Line Islands, north to Guam.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cephalopholis sexmaculata* (Rüppell, 1830) – Sixspot hind, six-blotch rockcod; Rouge l'allié (Réunion), vieille six taches (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1993: 55–56); previously listed by POSTEL et al. (1964: 356) as *Cephalopholis gibbus*, and by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53) as *Cephalopholis leopardus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 179–180), based on MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, usually along deep walls with caves, rich with invertebrate growth such as large sponges or soft corals, at depths of 6–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Line, Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Great Barrier Reef at 23°30'S and Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Tomato hind, tomato rockcod; Rouge ananas, la prude rouge (Réunion), vieille ananas (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 355) as *C. sonnerati* and *C. cyanostigma* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828); previously described as *Epinephelus unicolor* by LIÉNARD in BLEEKER (1874: 89; syntype: NHMI 422 from Mauritius); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 160–161), based on MHN RUN and NMW material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on steep outer slopes of coral reefs; also on rocky reefs; juveniles are usually found near sponges or coral heads; at depths of 10–150 m. Outside the area, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 24°24'S and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cephalopholis spiloparaea* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Tomato grouper; Vieille fraise
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by EICHLER & MYERS (1997: 96).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 15–108 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan, Ogasawara and Wake islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cephalopholis urodeta* (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) – Darkfin hind, dusky rockcod; Cuisinier (Réunion), vieille chinois foncée (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 89) as *Epinephelus urodeta*; previously described as *Serranus erythraeus* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830b: 516), and listed by SAUVAGE (1891: 55–57) as *Epinephelus nigripinnis*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 181–183), based on MNHN, NMW and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Soudan Bank, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs including lagoon habitats, at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake Atoll, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia at 32°01'S, Queensland/Australia at 18°16'S, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus chlorostigma* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Brown-spotted rockcod; Loche pintade
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 377–379); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 181–183), based on MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Found in coral and rocky reefs and associated lagoon habitats, at depths of 4–300 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall, Tongan and Line islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus* (Bloch, 1790) – White-spotted grouper; Loche à taches blanches
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.) as *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs on coral or rock bottom, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–65 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, northern New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

- Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822) – Orange-spotted grouper; Mérou à taches oranges
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HEEMSTRA (1991: 122–125); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 184), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional water and marine. Found on various substrates, from estuaries down to 100 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus flavocaeruleus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Blue-and-yellow grouper; Le plat, platte ailes jaunes (Réunion), mérou faraud (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 88); previously described by QUOY & GAIMARD (1824: 312–313) as *Serranus borbonicus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 186–187), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral and rocky reefs, from shallow water (juveniles) down to 150 m depth. Outside the area, Persian/Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa east to Andaman Islands, western Thailand and Sumatera/Indonesia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Brown-marbled grouper, blotchy rockcod; Mérou marbré
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 188), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral reefs (juveniles in seagrass beds), from shallow water down to 60 m depth. Outside the area, East Africa east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus hexagonatus* (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) – Star-spotted grouper; Maccabit, maccabit gris, risadel (Réunion), mérou mélifère (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus hexagonatus*; subsequently listed by BLEEKER (1874: 89: part) as *Epinephelus merra* (non Bloch, 1793), and on p. 90 as *E. stellans*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 188–190), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, RMNH and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in shallow parts of rocky and coral reefs including lagoons and tidal pools, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake Atoll, northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 23°30'S, New Caledonia and Rapa.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790) – Giant grouper, brindle-bass; Mérou lancéolé
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow coral reefs and adjacent estuaries down to 100 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, northern New Zealand and Tonga.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus longispinis* (Kner, 1864) – Longspine grouper, streaky rockcod; Coulotte de singe, cabot sale (Réunion), mérou à longues épines (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously reported by POSTEL et al. (1964: 370–371) as *Epinephelus fario* (non Thunberg, 1793); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 190–191), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in rocky or coral reefs, on rock and sand, from shallow water to 70 m depth. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to eastern Indonesia, north to Andaman Islands.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus macrospilos* (Bleeker, 1858) – Snubnose grouper, bigspot rockcod, bigspot grouper; Maccabit (Réunion), mérou tapis (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1987: 148–149); previously recorded by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *E. faveatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828), BLEEKER (1874: 89) as *E. merra* (non Bloch, 1793) and LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 2) as *E. faveatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 191), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–44 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus magniscuttis* Postel, Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1964 – Speckled grouper; Cabot grosse écaille, petit nègre, cabot de fond, cabot aux yeux vert (Réunion), mérou à grandes écailles (France)
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 365–368) as *E. magniscuttis* and *E. pseudomorrhua*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in deep water in the vicinity of coral reefs, at depths of 50–300 m. Outside the area, South Africa, Philippines and New Guinea east to Fiji and Tonga, south Western Australia and New Caledonia.

- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Malabar grouper; Grand gueule (Réunion), mérou malabare (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by POSTEL et al. (1964: 369–370) as *E. salmoides*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in a variety of habitats including estuaries, at depths of 5–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Sydney/New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus melanostigma* Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods, 1953 – Oneblotch grouper, oneblotch rockcod; Mérou dossard
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 2).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in shallow coral reefs and lagoons, at depths of 0–7 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Line and Cook islands, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus merra* Bloch, 1793 – Honeycomb grouper, dwarf spotted grouper; Maccabit, maccabit blanc (Réunion), griffin (Réunion, young specimens), plat gris (Réunion, adult specimens), mérou gâteau de cire (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 89, part); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 193–194), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in shallow protected and seaward coral reefs and lagoons, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 22°05'S, New South Wales/Australia at 33°59'S, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus morrhua* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) – Comet grouper, contour rockcod; Cabot noir, cabot de fond (Réunion), mérou comète (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus morrhua*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 195), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on deep reefs at 80–370 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Cook Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at 28°35'S, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus multinotatus* (Peters, 1876) – White-blotched grouper; Plat nègre, cabot nègre (Réunion), mérou plate grise (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 529); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus dermochirus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830), and by POSTEL et al. (1964: 371–372) as *Epinephelus leprosus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 195–196), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found from shallow rocky and coral reef areas (juveniles) to depth of 123 m (adults). Outside the area, East Africa east to Northern Territory/Australia, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus oceanicus* (Lacepède, 1802) – Indian Ocean blacktip grouper; Rougette (Réunion), mérou oriflamme (France)
- Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on MHN RUN and MNHN material [as listed by FRICKE (1999: 184) for *Epinephelus fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)]; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus marginalis* (non Bloch, 1793), and by BLEEKER (1874: 88, 90) as *Epinephelus fasciatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) and *E. tsirimenara* (non Temminck & Schlegel, 1842). Taxonomic decision of the present paper, following GILL & KEMP (2002: 165) who believe that the allegedly widespread species that was previously named *Epinephelus fasciatus* is made up of six different geographically isolated species. *Holocentrus oceanicus* of LACEPÈDE (1802: 345, 389) is the oldest available name for western Indian Ocean populations.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Found on coral reefs and rock bottoms, at depths of 1–160 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Sri Lanka.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus octofasciatus* Griffin, 1926 – Eightbar grouper; Plat, cabot sale, rouge sale, cabot cafre (Réunion), mérou à huit raies (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HEEMSTRA (1991: 217–219); listed by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368, 370, 373) as *E. grammatorphus* (non Boulenger, 1903), and by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 74) as *E. septemfasciatus* (non Thunberg, 1793); described by POSTEL et al. (1964: 364–365) as *E. compressus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 196–197), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, at depths of 150–300 m. Outside the area, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden and South Africa east to Marquesas Islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Rottneest Island/Western Australia, northern New Zealand, Kermadec Islands, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

- Epinephelus poecilonotus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) – Dot-dash grouper, dot-dash rockcod; Mérou morse
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record needs verification.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, at depths of 45–375 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Fiji, north to central Japan and Ogasawara Islands.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus radiatus* (Day, 1868) – Oblique-banded grouper; Mérou zébré
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 197), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, at depths of 18–383 m (adults below 80 m). Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to New Britain/Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus retouti* Bleeker, 1868 – Red-tipped grouper, red-tipped rockcod; Rouge du large, rouge noir (Réunion), mérou rouge (France)
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by BLEEKER (1868a: 339–341).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found on deep rocky and coral reefs, at depths of 18–383 m (adults below 80 m). Outside the area, Madagascar east to Marshall, Line and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus rivulatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Halfmoon grouper, halfmoon rockcod; Cabot sale, rouge sale (Réunion), mérou demi-lune (France)
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830b: 515) as *Serranus rivulatus*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found on coral reefs, rocks, algae and seagrass beds, at depths of 1–150 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Tonga, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia at 32°01'S and northern New Zealand.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus spilotoceps* Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods, 1953 – Foursaddle grouper, foursaddle rockcod; Mérou à quatre selles
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 199), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in rocky and coral reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake, Marshall, Tongan and Cook islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus tauvina* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Greasy grouper, greasy rockcod; Vieille lutre, vieille nègre (Réunion), mérou loutre (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & BEN-TUVIA (1983: 413–416); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 199–200), based on BPBM, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear water areas of rocky and coral reefs, juveniles in tidal pools and on the reef flat; adults deeper, at depths of 5–300 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at 29°47'S, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Epinephelus tukula* Morgans, 1959 – Potato grouper, potato bass; Mérou patate
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 200–201), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Adults found in deep coral reef channels at depths of 10–150 m, juveniles in reef tide pools. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Townsville/Queensland, Australia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Gracila albomarginata* (Fowler & Bean, 1930) – Slenderspine grouper; Vieille (Réunion), mérou bord rouge (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 356–357) as *Aethaloperca albomarginata*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 201), based on BPBM, MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on the outer slope of coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 15–120 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to northern Line and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Grammistes sexlineatus* (Thunberg, 1792) – Sixstripe soapfish, skunkfish; Savonette (Réunion), savon rayes d'or (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 345–346); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *G. orientalis*; record of *G. sexlineatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 211–213), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal waters over corals and rocks, hiding during the day, at depths of 0.5–130 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and East London/South Africa east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB,

EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Liopropoma lunulatum (Guichenot, 1863) – Yellow perch

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C4–C5, C24) as *Grystes lunulatus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal on deep reefs, at depths of 100–350 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Liopropoma susumi (Jordan & Seale, 1906) – Meteor perch

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & TAYLOR (1988: 26–28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 203), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Amirantes, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reef habitats, at depths of 2–34 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia at 23°30'S, Middleton Reef and Loyalty Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Meganthias natalensis (Fowler, 1925) – Gorgeous swallowtail

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 17) as *Holanthias natalensis*; previously described by PELLEGRIN (1935: 51–53) as *H. furcatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 202), based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of RANDALL & HEEMSTRA (2006: 29).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Benthopelagic. Outside the area, South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Odontanthias borbonius (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Checked swallowtail

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1828: 263–264) as *Serranus Borbonius*; subsequently described by GUICHENOT (1868: 86) as *Aylopon mauritianus*. Taxonomic decision of RANDALL & HEEMSTRA (2006: 9).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deep reef habitats, at depths of 70–300 m. Outside the area, South Africa, Comores and Madagascar east to Guam and New Guinea, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Plectropomus laevis (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Black-saddle coral grouper; Mérou selle

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA & RANDALL (1993: 290–292).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 4–100 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Oeno/Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 23°30'S, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LE-TOURNEUR et al. (2004: 210). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very

sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action. Reintroduction into suitable habitats might be considered under scientific guidance.

Pogonoperca ocellata Günther, 1859 – Snowflake soapfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1873b: 109–110) as *Grammistes ocellatus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deeper coral and rocky reefs. Outside the area, Maldives, western Indonesia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pogonoperca punctata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Spotted soapfish; Savon (Réunion), savon barbu (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Grammistes punctatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 213–214), based on MNHRUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral reefs, usually associated with large coral heads, juveniles in lagoons, adults usually below 20 m down to 216 m depth. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa east to Line, Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudanthias bimaculatus (Smith, 1955) – Twospot basslet, purple goldie

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 56) as *Anthias bimaculatus*.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on deep drop-offs of coral reefs, possibly also on dead reefs, at depths of 10–60 m. Outside the area, East Africa, Maldives and Indonesia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudanthias cooperi (Regan, 1902) – Silverstreak goldie, red-bar fairy basslet

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 238) as *Anthias cooperi*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deep drop-offs of coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 10–60 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Line, Tongan and Samoan islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudanthias evansi (Smith, 1954) – Yellowback anthias, yellowtail goldie

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 91) as *Anthias evansi*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 207), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in large schools at upper parts of deep drop-offs of coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 4–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean), north to Andaman Sea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudanthias pulcherrimus (Heemstra & Randall in Smith & Heemstra, 1986) – Resplendent goldie

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed and photographed during a visual census, in Saint-Paul Bay, at 50 m depth, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, A. DIRINGER).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deeper coral reefs, at depths of 30–50 m. Outside the area, east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudanthias squamipinnis (Peters, 1855) – Sea goldie

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 91) as *Anthias squammipinnis*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found above coral outcrops or patch reefs of clear lagoons, channels, or outer reef slopes; also on rocky reefs; at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and Madagascar east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudogramma polyacantha (Bleeker, 1856) – Honeycomb podge

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92) as *Pseudogramma polyacanthum*. The gender of the genus is feminine, therefore the species name must be ‘*polyacantha*’.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Secretive, lives among corals in lagoons and on reef flats, from tidal pools to 61 m depth. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to northern Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to North-West Cape/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Variola albigarginata Baissac, 1953 – Lyretail grouper, white-edged lyretail; Tire bourre (Réunion), croissant queue blanche (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by POSTEL et al. (1964: 349); previously recorded by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus punctulatus* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 208–209), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 4–200 m. Outside the area, Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Variola louti (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Coronation grouper; Druide, rouge grand queue (Réunion), croissant queue jaune (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 89); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 209–210), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and NMW material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on offshore clear water coral reefs, at depths of 3–240 m, usually below 15 m. Outside the area, Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Pseudochromidae – Dottybacks

Anisochromis mascarenensis Gill & Fricke, 2001 – Mascarene annie

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by GILL & FRICKE (2001: 197), based on SMNS material; previously recorded by FRICKE (1999: 214) as *A. kenyae* (non Smith, 1954).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. In coral-rich areas of the fringing reef, associated with *Acropora* corals, at depths of 0–18 m. Endemic to western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Local importance. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Haliophis guttatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – African eel-blenny

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: XIII).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in rock and rubble areas of shallow reefs, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Plesiopidae – Longfins

Plesiops coeruleolineatus Rüppell, 1835 – Red-tipped longfin, crimsontip longfin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 3); previously recorded by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92) as *P. melas* (non Smith, 1954); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 215–216), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found under stones or corals in the lagoon, close to the coral reef, at depths of 0–13 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 23°37'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Terapontidae – Thornfishes

- Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Jarbua, crescent-banded grunter, thornfish; Violon jarbua
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 89) as *Therapon jarbua*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 216–217), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lagoons, in the vicinity of river mouths (including tidal pools), entering estuaries, rivers and streams. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Palau/Belau, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 24°53'S, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 211). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.

Kuhliidae – Flagtails

- Kuhlia caudavittata* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Mascarene flagtail
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368, 373) as *Dules caudavittatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 217–218), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in the lower reaches and estuaries of rivers and streams, occasionally also in the adjacent lagoon and in tide pools. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Kuhlia mugil* (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) – Barred flagtail; Hareng (Réunion), croco drapeau (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1168) as *Dules taeniurus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 218–220), based on BPBM, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in the lower reaches and estuaries of rivers and streams, occasionally also in the adjacent lagoon and in tide pools. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Taiwan and Minami Tori Shima, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa, absent from Easter Island, Pitcairn Group, Marquesas and Hawaiian islands.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Kuhlia rupestris* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Rock flagtail; Doule de roche, poisson plat (Réunion), croco sauvage (France)
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1802: 252, 273–276) as *Centropomus rupestris*; subsequently described by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES

(1829a: 118–119) as *Dules fuscus*, and listed by BLEEKER (1874: 90) as *Moronopsis ciliatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 220–221), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in estuaries and fast-flowing stretches of middle and lower reaches of rivers, occasionally also in adjacent lagoons and tide pools. Outside the area, East Africa east to Caroline and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Priacanthidae – Bigeyes

- Cookeolus japonicus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Longfinned bullseye; Beauclaire longue aile
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
 Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal on hard bottoms in association with holes and ledges, at depths of 40–400 m. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and subtropical oceans.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepède, 1801) – Glasseye; Beau clair du large (Réunion), beau clair de roche (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 5–6) as *Priacanthus cruentatus* and *P. boops*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *P. japonicus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) and SAUVAGE (1891: 119–121) as *P. macropus*, and described by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1168–1169) as *P. alticlarens*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 221–222), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, hidden during the day, at depths of 3–300 m. Outside the area, circumglobal in equatorial and tropical areas.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Moontail bullseye; Cardinal, beau clair (Réunion), beau clair miroir (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 87); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *P. speculum*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 222–223), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on outer slopes of coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 8–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.
 Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Priacanthus sagittarius Starnes, 1988 – Arrowfin bigeye; Beau-claire aile sagitté

Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion by STARNES (1988: 178).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on deeper slopes of rocky or coral reefs, at depths of 60–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Philippines and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northern Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Pristigenys nipponia (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Japanese bigeye; Beau clair du large (Réunion), beau clair bande blanc (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Priacanthus nipponius*; subsequently described as *Myripristis refulgens* by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1169), and listed by SAUVAGE (1891: 131–132) as *Priacanthus meyeri* (non Günther, 1872); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 223–224), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Demersal on deeper reef slopes of 80–262 m depth, possibly also shallower. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to eastern Indonesia, Philippines and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and Loyalty Islands.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Rachycentridae – Cobia

Rachycentron canadum (Linné, 1766) – Cobia; Mafou, cobia

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine and transitional waters. Introduced for marine aquaculture; escaped into the natural environment (LETOURNEUR et al. 2004: 204). Also native of the area. Found in a variety of habitats: over mud, sand and gravel bottoms, over coral reefs, off rocky shores and in mangrove sloughs, inshore around pilings and buoys and offshore around drifting and stationary objects, occasionally in estuaries, at depths of 0–1200 m. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and subtropical oceans.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT, AQU. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline of the native population. Medium priority for conservation action.

Apogonidae – Cardinal fishes

Apogon caudicinctus Randall & Smith, 1988 – Little tailband cardinalfish

Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion by RANDALL & SMITH (1988: 2).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in shallow water in rocky or coral reefs, at depths of 0–12 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, Mauritius east to Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB,

EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Apogon indicus Greenfield, 2001 – Indian Ocean cardinalfish
Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on *A. coccineus* (non Rüppell, 1838) of FRICKE (1999, 226), LEMUR material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in shallow water in rocky or coral reefs, at depths of 0–24 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, east to Palau/Belau and southern Line Islands, north to Philippines, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Apogon semiornatus Peters, 1877 – Oblique-banded cardinalfish, threeband cardinalfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 230), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow water in rocky or rubble reefs, at depths of 0–10 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, Solomon Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 28°35'S, New South Wales/Australia at 35°03'S, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Apogonichthys ocellatus (Weber, 1913) – Ocellate cardinal

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 231–232), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found inshore, in estuaries and lagoons, underneath rocks or between algae, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cheilodipterus lineatus Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Large-toothed cardinalfish, lined cardinalfish, tiger cardinal; Apogon à grandes dents

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Centropomus macrodon* by LACEPÈDE (1802: 252), which is a junior synonym of *Cheilodipterus lineatus* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801; the name was believed by several authors to be a secondary homonym of *Perca lineata* Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775, which is, however, not a species independent from *Perca lineata* Linnaeus, 1758, but a misidentification (see FRICKE 1999: 233, 2008: 30), as both FORSSKÅL and NIEBUHR had the 10th edition of *Systema naturae* by LINNAEUS (1758) readily available (NIEBUHR 1775: 18), but did not give individual credit to the authors of the names they used; record of *Cheilodipterus lineatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 232–233), based on MNHN material. Both names were frequently used, so there is at present no way avoiding to use *Cheilodipterus lineatus* as the valid name for the species recently named *Cheilodipterus macrodon* by other authors (e. g. GON & RANDALL 2003: 32–33).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and

outer reef slopes, at depths of 0.5–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa 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.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828 – Sharptooth cardinalfish, five-lined cardinalfish; *Apogon à cinq branches*

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 233–234), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on reef flats, in lagoon and outer reef slopes, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Coranthus polyacanthus (Vaillant, 1877) – Manyspine cardinalfish

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Cheilodipterus polyacanthus* by VAILLANT (1877: 29).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Benthopelagic. Outside the area, east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Nectamia savayensis (Günther, 1872) – Savaii cardinalfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92) as *Ostorhynchus savayensis*; also listed by FRICKE (1999: 228) as *Apogon fuscus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825); record of *Apogon savayensis* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 230), based on MNHN and USNM material. Taxonomic decision of FRASER (2008: 32–37).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found between corals on lagoon reefs and outer reef slopes, at depths of 0–25 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, East Africa east to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Wake islands, south to northern Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Ostorhinchus angustatus (Smith & Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1911) – Broad-striped cardinalfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92) as *Ostorhynchus angustatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 224) as *Apogon angustatus*, based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear water of seaward coral and rocky reefs, from the reef crest down to 25 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Caroline and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ostorhinchus apogonoides (Bleeker, 1856) – Shirt-tooth cardinalfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282) as *Apogon apogonoides*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 224), based on SAIAB material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on exposed rocky and coral reefs from shallow water down to 60 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa and Seychelles east to Philippines and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia and Loyalty Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ostorhinchus aureus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Band-tail cardinal; *Apogon à queue bandée*

Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1802: 253, 273, 275–276) as *Centropomus aureus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 225–226), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow water in coral reefs, at depths of 1–40 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Society Islands, north to Izu Islands, south to Western Australia at 28°45'S, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Ostorhinchus cookii (Macleay, 1881) – Cook's cardinalfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected during a visual census, in Saint-Paul Bay, at 15 m depth, in 2008 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE). Taxonomic decision of RANDALL (2005: 204)

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, resting in holes during the day, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ostorhinchus fasciatus (White, 1790) – Broad-banded cardinalfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Apogon quadrifasciatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828). Taxonomic decision of the present paper (named *Apogon fasciatus* by other authors).

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in sheltered water, in seagrass beds and near sea anemones, in coral reef lagoons, at depths of 0–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa south to Mozambique, east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ostorhinchus taeniophorus (Regan, 1908) – Reef-flat cardinalfish, ninestripe cardinal

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164) as *Apogon taeniophorus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 230–231), based on BPBM, MNHN and SMNS material. Taxonomic decision of RANDALL (2005: 210).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in caves and holes of outer reef flats exposed to surge, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at 28°39'S, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pristiapogon fraenatus (Valenciennes, 1832) – Bridled cardinalfish, spurcheek cardinal

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 238) as *Apogon fraenatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 227–228), based on MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in relatively clear waters of reef flats and lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–25 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Line and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to North West Cape/Western Australia, Sydney/New South Wales, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pristiapogon kallopterus (Bleeker, 1856) – Iridescent cardinalfish, spinyhead cardinal

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164) as *Apogon kallopterus*; previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92) as *Pristiapogon snyderi*; record of *Apogon kallopterus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 228–229), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material. Taxonomic decision of RANDALL (2005: 211).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in relatively clear and silty waters on reef flats and lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–48 m, hiding during the day. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pristiapogon taeniopterus (Bennett, 1836) – Bandfin cardinalfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens collected during a visual census, on the outer and inner reefs, in 2005 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE). Taxonomic decision of RANDALL (2005: 211).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, resting in holes during the day, at depths of 1–82 m. Outside the area, tropical southern Indian Ocean east to Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean); New Caledonia east to Pitcairn Group; Marianas to Hawaiian and Line

islands. Bipolar west-east distribution; no records from Australia and Indonesia to Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Siphamia mossambica Smith, 1955 – Sea urchin cardinalfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 236), based on *Siphamia* sp. of HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon habitats including tidal pools, between the spines of sea urchins, especially *Diadema* spp., at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Epigonidae – Deepwater cardinalfishes

Epigonus denticulatus Dieuzeide, 1950 – Pencil cardinal

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 236), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Adults are benthic on the slope at depths of 130–830 m; juveniles pelagic at 130–425 m. Outside the area, cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Sphyraenops bairdianus Poey, 1861 – Triplespine deepwater cardinalfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathypelagic, at depths of 200–1750 m. Outside the area, Western Atlantic, north-western Australia, antiequatorial in western Pacific.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Sillaginidae – Sillagos

Sillago sihama (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Silver sillago; Pêche-madame argenté

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 80).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on sand bottom along beaches, in the lagoon and in estuaries and lower reaches of rivers and streams, at depths of 0–1 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 21°09'S and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Malacanthidae – Tilefishes

Branchiostegus doliatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Ribbed tilefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25)

as *Latilus doliatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 237), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms, at depths of 90–400 m. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa to East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Malacanthus brevirostris Guichenot, 1848 – Stripetail tilefish, quakerfish; Matajuel nez court

Taxonomy. Original description in part from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1848: 14–15).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in pairs over rocks or sandy areas adjacent to reefs, at depths of 5–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, northern New Zealand and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Malacanthus latovittatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Blue tilefish, blue blanquillo, striped blanquillo; Matajuel bleu

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 80); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Malacanthus taeniatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 239–240), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms adjacent to outer reef slopes, at depths of 5–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at 32°26'S, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Coryphaenidae – Dolphinfishes

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus, 1758 – Pompano dolphinfish; Coryphène dauphin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 257–258), based on MNHN material; listed as *C. equigalis* by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 211).

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Oceanic, pelagic, near the surface. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus, 1758 – Common dolphinfish; Coryphène

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 97); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 258), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Oceanic, pelagic, near the surface. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation

action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Menidae – Moonfish

Mene maculata (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Moonfish; Luneur
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HEEMSTRA (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 259), based on MHN RUN material. Also described in an earlier, fragmentary, 1800 edition of BLOCH & SCHNEIDER as discussed by FRICKE (1999: 259).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in deeper coastal waters near the bottom, sometimes in estuaries. Outside the area, Durban/South Africa and East Africa east to New Guinea, south to Western Australia and New South Wales/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Echeneidae – Remoras

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus, 1758 – Live sharksucker, shark remora; Pilote (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 98) as *E. naucrates*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 241–242), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Temporarily attached to a variety of hosts including sharks, rays, large bony fishes or sea turtles, whales, dolphins and also to ships; often found free-swimming in shallow inshore areas and around coral reefs. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HOS. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Remora australis (Bennett, 1840) – Whalesucker, whale remora; Rémora des baleines

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 242), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found attached to cetaceans. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR), due to massive decline of host species. Threats: HOS. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.

Remora brachyptera (Lowe, 1839) – Spearfish remora; Rémora des espadons

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SAUVAGE (1891: 321) as *Echeneis brachypterus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 242), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found attached to sailfishes and swordfishes, rarely to other fish species. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU), due to decline of host species. Threats: HOS. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.

Remora remora (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common remora; Pilote (Réunion), rémora (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Echeneis remora*; previously listed as *Echeneis bourboniensis* and *Echeneis remeligo* (nomina nuda) by DUMÉRIL (1858: 377), and described as *Echeneis remeligo* by DUMÉRIL in GUICHENOT (1863: C17–C19, C29) and as *Echeneis Bourboniensis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C19–C20, C 29); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 242–243), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional and marine water. Found attached to sharks but also attaches itself to other large fishes, sea turtles and even ships. Outside the area, circumglobal in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HOS. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Carangidae – Jacks and pompanos

Alectis indica (Rüppell, 1830) – Indian mirrorfish, Indian threadfish; Carangue folle (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SAUVAGE (1891: 324–325) as *Seriolichthys indicus*; previously described as *Hynnus insanus* by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1203), and subsequently listed as *H. momsa* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 10).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Adults found over coral reefs at 60–100 m depth, juveniles in shallow water of estuaries and coral reef lagoons. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia at 28°50'S and New South Wales/Australia at 34°26'S.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Atule mate (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) – Yellowtail scad; Carangue maté

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 3) as *Caranx mate*.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in estuaries and coastal bays, adjacent to coral reefs. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at 29°26'S, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Carangoides armatus (Rüppell, 1830) – Longfin trevally, longfin kingfish; Carangue sap-sap

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 244), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow coastal waters near rocks or corals; juveniles may enter estuaries. Outside the area, East London/South Africa and East Africa east to Gulf of Thailand and southern China, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Carangoides chrysophrys (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Longnose trevally, longnose kingfish; Carangue cochon (Réunion), carangue tapir (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 9–10) as *Caranx chrysophrys* and *Caranx malabaricus* (non Bloch & Schneider, 1801).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found over coastal reefs; juveniles may enter estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Carangoides coeruleopinnatus (Rüppell, 1830) – Coastal trevally, coastal kingfish; Carangue cochon (Réunion), carangue tapir (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Caranx caeruleo pinnatus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found over coastal reefs, at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Carangoides ferdau (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Blue trevally; Carangue tachtée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coastal waters over sand bottom near coral reefs, at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa eastward to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Norfolk Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Carangoides fulvoguttatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Yellow-spotted trevally, yellow-dotted trevally; Carangue pailletée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on rocky and coral reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Palau/Belau and Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia at 30°30'S, South Solitary Island/New South Wales, Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Carangoides gymnostethus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) – Bludger; Carangue blanc (Réunion), carangue balo (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 9) as *Caranx gymnostethoides*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deep offshore reefs close

to corals or rocks. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Carangoides hedlandensis (Whitley, 1934) – Bumpnose trevally; Carangue à longues nageoires

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 74); record confirmed by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 211).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal waters near coral and rocky reefs; juveniles may enter estuaries. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Carangoides oblongus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) – Coachwhip trevally; Carangue oblongue

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal waters near coral and rocky reefs; juveniles may enter estuaries. Outside the area, Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Carangoides orthogrammus (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882) – Island trevally; Carangue des Îles

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected during a visual census, in Saint-Gilles harbour, in 2005 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic near coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 3–180 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Revillagigedo islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Caranx heberi (Bennett, 1830) – Blacktip trevally, blacktip kingfish; Carangue cocole

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 247), based on an underwater observation by Y. LETOURNEUR.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in clear coastal waters over rocky reefs, occasionally also in lagoons or estuaries. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Caranx ignobilis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Giant trevally; Carangue grosse tête (Réunion), carangue tête (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ

(1962a: 9); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 247), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Adults are found over clear lagoon and seaward coral reefs, juveniles in estuaries. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Caranx lugubris Poey, 1860 – Black kingfish, black jack; Carangue noire (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 247), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on clear oceanic coral reefs or near drop-offs, at depths of 5–354 m. Outside the area, circum-tropical, widespread but mostly restricted to oceanic insular habitats.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Caranx melampygus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833 – Bluefin trevally, bluefin kingfish; Carangue bleu (Réunion), carangue aile bleue (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 8); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 248), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Adults found on coral or rocky reefs, juveniles inshore in sandy lagoons. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Izu and Ogasawara islands, south to Dampier Archipelago/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Norfolk Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Caranx papuensis Alleyne & Macleay, 1877 – Brassy trevally, brassy kingfish; Carangue bronze

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 248–249), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, occasionally entering rivers and streams. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Timor Sea/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia at 27°23'S, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT, CON. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 – Bigeye trevally, bigeye kingfish; Carangue (Réunion), carangue vorace (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by BLEEKER (1874) as

- Carangus hippos* (non Linné, 1766), and by SAUVAGE (1891: 323) as *Caranx carangus* (non Bloch, 1793); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 249–250), based on MNHN and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, occasionally entering rivers and streams. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, south to Point Quobba/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Norfolk and Austral islands; Galapagos Islands and Mexico to Ecuador.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT, CON. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Decapterus kurroides* Bleeker, 1855 – Redtail scad; Comète maouane
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found near reefs along slopes in deep water. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Onslow/Western Australia at 19°27'S.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Decapterus macarellus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) – Mackerel scad; Bancloche (Réunion), comète macquereau (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *D. macrosoma* (non Bleeker, 1851) and *D. russelli* (non Rüppell, 1830) by FOUR-MANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 3, 5); record of *D. macarellus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 250), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found near clear reefs from shallow water to 20 m depth. Outside the area, circumtropical.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Rainbow runner; Saumon, dauphin (Réunion), comète saumon (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously described as *Irex indicus* by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1205); record of *Elagatis bipinnulata* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 250–251), based on MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Associated with coral or rocky reefs. Outside the area, circumtropical.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Gnathanodon speciosus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Golden kingfish, golden trevally; Carangue royale jaune
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found over sand bottom associated to seaward coral reefs. Juveniles live among the tentacles of jellyfish. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu and Hawaiian islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at Sydney, New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Naucrates ductor* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Pilotfish; Poisson pilote
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 98); previously listed as *N. indicus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, oceanic species with a semi-obligate commensal relationship with sharks, rays, larger bony fishes and turtles; juveniles usually associated with jellyfish and drifting seaweed. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, HOS. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Parastromateus niger* (Bloch, 1795) – Black pomfret; Castagnoline noire
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH-VANIZ (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Inhabits coastal areas with muddy substrate; found near the bottom during daytime and near the surface at night; enters estuaries. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate seas. South and East Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pseudocaranx dentex* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – White trevally, white kingfish; Carangue dentue
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 253), based on MHN RUN material. FRICKE (1999: 253) dated this species to an 1800 edition of BLOCH & SCHNEIDER of which only a fragment of the text remains (see FRICKE 1999: 666); that edition should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected Works according to ESCHMEYER & FRICKE (2008).
- Distribution. Réunion. Transitional water and marine. Found in bays and coastal waters close to coral reefs, also entering estuaries (especially juveniles). Outside the area, South Africa, southern Australia; eastern Australia east to Easter Island, south to Lord Howe Island, northern New Zealand and Rapa; Japan, Hawaiian Islands, tropical and warm temperate Atlantic Ocean including Mediterranean Sea.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scomberoides commersonianus* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Talang queenfish; Lubine, sauteur talang
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 98); previously listed as *Chorinemus Commersonii* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal waters, often near coral reefs, also entering estuaries. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, Sydney/New South Wales and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB,

- EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scomberoides lysan* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Double-spotted queenfish, leatherback; Pompre, sauteur sabre
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 13, 14) as *Chorinemus lysan*, *C. sanctipetri* and *C. tol* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832); previously listed as *C. sancti Petri* and *C. mauritanus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 254–255), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion. Transitional water and marine. Adults found in clear lagoon and seaward coral reefs, juveniles inshore and in estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at Sydney, New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793) – Bigeye scad; Pêche cavale du large, chinard (Réunion), selar coulisou (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 99) as *Caranx crumenophthalmus*; previously listed as *C. Mauritanus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 255), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic in clear oceanic water close to islands. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas.
 Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, EUT. Annual catch in Réunion estimated at 100 tonnes (ROUX & CONAND 2000: 173). Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833 – Yellowtail amberjack; L'Amoureuse grosse (Réunion), sérieole chicard (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 74).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Amsterdam Island, Walters Shoal, Comores. Transitional water and marine. Pelagic in coastal waters near coral reefs, sometimes entering estuaries. Outside the area, South Africa east to southern Australia, Western Australia north to Shark Bay, southern Japan, Hawaiian Islands, eastern Australia east to Easter Island, Nazca and Sala-y-Gomez ridges.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Seriola rivoliana* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833 – Almaco jack, longfin yellowtail; Sérieole limon
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 256); previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 11) as *S. songoro*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic near outer coral reef slopes at depths of 5–160 m; juveniles associated with floating objects. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Dampier Archipelago/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Tonga.
 Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829) – Black-banded trevally; L'Amoureuse petite (Réunion), sérieole amourez (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962a: 12).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic above rock bottoms, at depths of 20–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Trachinotus baillonii* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Small-spotted pompano; Lime (Réunion), pompaneau muscadin (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *T. Bailloni*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 257), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found near the surface in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, occurring in schools near the edge of the surf. Outside the area, East Africa 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.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Trachinotus blochii* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Snub-nose pompano; Pompaneau lune
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369, 373) as *T. Blochi*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found near the surface in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, occurring in schools near the edge of the surf. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Uraspis uraspis* (Günther, 1860) – Whitetongue jack; Carangue paia
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
 Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic on the continental shelf, at depths of 20–130 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Leionathidae – Ponyfishes

- Gazza dentex* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – Ovoid toothpony; Ambache blanc (Réunion), sapsap dentu (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26)

as *Equula dentex*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 259–260), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found over sandy or muddy bottoms, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, east to Indonesia, north to Thailand, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Leiognathus dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – Dussumier’s ponyfish; Sapsap vaguelette

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by JAMES et al. (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found over coral sand bottoms in inshore waters, but also entering estuaries. Outside the area, India east to Indonesia and Philippines.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Leiognathus equulus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Common ponyfish, slimy, common slipmouth; Sapsap commun

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by JAMES (1975: 145–147); previously listed as *Equula ensifera* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26), and as *L. edentulus* by BLEEKER (1874: 98); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 260), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in river mouths and muddy inshore areas, often in mangrove areas, and on soft bottoms down to 70 m depth. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa east to eastern Caroline Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia at Broome, Queensland/Australia at Townsville, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Leiognathus longispinis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed and photographed during a visual census, in collaboration with local fishermen, in Saint-Gilles harbour, in 2008 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coastal waters near the substrate, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, India east to Palawan/Philippines, north to Gulf of Thailand, south to Onslow/Western Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

B r a m i d a e – Pomfrets

Brama dussumieri Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Lesser bream; Castagnole mignonne

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HAEDRICH (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 1–300 m. Outside the area, circumtropical.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline.

Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Brama orcini Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Bigtooth pomfret

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on photographed specimens collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 450 m depth, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 1–1229 m. Outside the area, widespread in tropical and warm temperate parts of Indian and Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Eumegistus illustris Jordan & Jordan, 1922 – Brilliant pomfret; Castagnole mignonne

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Eurybenthic and benthopelagic, at depths of 1–520 m. Outside the area, western Indian Ocean and western and central Pacific.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Pteraclis velifera (Pallas, 1770) – Spotted fanfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 262–263); previously listed as *Pteraclis trichipterus* by BLEEKER (1874: 98).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Walters Shoal, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic species found in open, offshore water. Outside the area, South Africa to Mozambique.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Pterycombus petersii (Hilgendorf, 1877) – Prickly pomfret

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic species found in open, offshore water. Outside the area, widespread in tropical and temperate waters of Indian and Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Taractichthys steindachneri (Döderlein in Steindachner & Döderlein, 1883) – Sickle pomfret

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 263), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic species found in open, offshore water. Outside the area, widespread in tropical and warm temperate Indian and Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action. Highly migratory spe-

cies, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

L u t j a n i d a e – Snappers

Aphareus furca (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Blue small-tooth jobfish; Lantanier noir (Réunion), vivaneau tidents (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 91) as *A. furcatus*; previously listed as *A. caeruleus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C25); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 263–264), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoons, coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–122 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to northern Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Aphareus rutilans Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Red smalltooth jobfish, rusty jobfish; Vivaneau lantanier (Réunion), vivaneau rouillé (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found over coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 50–350 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Aprion virescens Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Green jobfish; Thazard blanc (Réunion), vivaneau job (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 264–265), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in open waters of deep lagoons, channels, or seaward reefs, at depths of 1–180 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Port Hedland/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Etelis carbunculus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828 – Ruby snapper; Vivaneau rouge (Réunion), vivaneau rubis (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23); listed as *Etelis Marshi* by GUÉZÉ & FOURMANOIR (1960: 8, 19); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 265), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above rock bottoms, at depths of 90–350 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian,

Kiribati/Line and Austral islands, north to southern Japan, south to off Kimberleys/Western Australia, northern New Zealand, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Etelis coruscans Valenciennes, 1862 – Flame snapper; Vivaneau flamme

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23); listed as *E. oculatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) by VAILLANT (1873: 71); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 265–266), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above rock bottoms, at depths of 90–350 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Etelis radiosus Anderson, 1981 – Scarlet snapper; Vivaneau écarlate

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on photographed specimens collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 370 m depth, in 2005 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULLOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on rocky bottoms, at depths of 90–360 m. Outside the area, Sri Lanka east to Caroline Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – River snapper, mangrove red snapper; Vivaneau des mangroves (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN & TALBOT (1985: 19–21); listed as *Mesoprion griseoides* by GUICHENOT (1863: C2–C3, C23); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 265–266), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Juveniles and young adults occur in estuaries, the lower reaches of freshwater streams and tidal creeks; adults are often found in groups around coral or rocky reefs; at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Kiribati/Line and Society islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Derby/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, and Tonga, immigrated through the Suez Canal into the eastern Mediterranean.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lutjanus bengalensis (Bloch, 1790) – Bengal snapper; Jaune de côte (Réunion), vivaneau du Bengale (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 27–32, 35–37, 90) as *Lutjanus bengalensis* and *L. octovittatus*; previously listed as *Diacope octolineata* by GUICHENOT (1863: C23).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found over rocky and coral reefs, at depths of

- 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Sumatera/Indonesia, north to Gulf of Oman.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus bohar* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Twinspot snapper; Vara-vara (Réunion), vivaneau chien rouge (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 90); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 268), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs including lagoons, at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to off northern Western Australia, Lord Howe and Austral islands.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Dory snapper, blackspot snapper; Vivaneau gibelot (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368) as *Lutianus fulviflamma*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 268–269), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in coral reefs including sheltered lagoons, estuaries and lower reaches of rivers and streams, at depths of 0–35 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus fulvus* (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Yellow striped snapper, flametail snapper; Dorée (Réunion), vivaneau queue noire (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN et al. (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *Diacope analis* and *D. marginata* by Guichenot (1863: C23), and as *Lutjanus vaigiensis* by FOURMANOIR & GUEZÉ (1962b: 12); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 269–270), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lagoon and semi-protected seaward coral and rocky reefs; juveniles sometimes in estuaries and the lower parts of freshwater streams; at depths of 0–75 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Kiribati/Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia, Norfolk Island and Rapa, introduced to Hawaiian Islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Humpback snapper; Marie-Thérèse (Réunion), vivaneau pagaie (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN et al. (1984: 2 unnumbered pp).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 0–100 m, juveniles in seagrass beds or mixed sand and coral habitats. Outside the area, East Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Blue-banded snapper, blue-lined snapper; Le petite jaune (Réunion), vivaneau à raies bleues (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 271–272), based on MNHN material. Also MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–100 m, juveniles in seagrass beds or patch reefs. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to off Western Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus monostigma* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Onespotsnapper; Vivaneau égéfin
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN et al. (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 1–60 m, usually close to shelter. Outside the area, East Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands and Pitcairn, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus notatus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Blue-striped snapper; Jaune de fond (Réunion), vivaneau à raies bleues (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN & TALBOT (1985: 62–63); previously listed as *Diacope duodecimlineata* and *D. decemlineata* by GUICHENOT (1863: C23), and as *Lutjanus quinquelineatus* (non Bloch, 1790) by BLEEKER (1874: 33–35, 91); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 273–274), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 5–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa to Durban/South Africa.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828) – Scribbled snapper, speckled snapper; Lèvre de bœuf, bonhomme tombé (Réunion), vivaneau maori (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Diacope rivulata* and *D. albo-guttata*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Occasionally encountered in coral reefs or shallow inshore flats; adults on deep coastal slopes, down to 100 m depth, juve-

niles on shallow algae-reef flats, often near freshwater run-offs. Outside the area, East Africa east to Palau/Belau and Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Lutjanus russellii (Bleeker, 1849) – Russell's snapper; Doret batard (Réunion), vivaneau hublot (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 74); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 275), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Inhabits offshore coral reefs and also inshore rocky and coral reefs, at depths of 0–80 m; juveniles in estuaries and lower reaches of freshwater streams. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lutjanus sebae (Cuvier, 1816) – Emperor snapper; Vivaneau bourgeois

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Diacope sebae*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in the vicinity of coral or rocky reefs, often over adjacent sand flats and gravel patches, also in deeper water on relatively flat bottoms; juveniles frequently commensal with sea urchins. Outside the area, southern Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Macolor niger (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Black snapper, black-and-white snapper; Vivaneau plate

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 93).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on steep outer walls of lagoon, channel and seaward coral reef slopes, at depths of 1–90 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Paracaesio xanthura (Bleeker, 1869) – Yellowtail blue snapper, yellowtail fusilier; Cendré, batavia noir (Réunion), vivanette queue jaune (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368, 369, 370, 373) as *Caesio xanthurus* and *Aetiasis cantharoides*; previously listed as *Apsilus fuscus* (non Valenci-

ennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 276–277), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms and coral reefs, at depths of 5–250 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe, Kermadec and Austral islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832) – Ornate jobfish; Vivaneau rayé, cerf volant (Réunion), colas orné (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus argyro-grammicus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 277), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms, at depths of 70–350 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pristipomoides auricilla (Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927) – Goldflag jobfish; Colas drapeau

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 277), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Comores. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms, at depths of 90–360 m. Outside the area, Andaman Sea east to Hawaiian Islands and Rapa, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pristipomoides filamentosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Rosy jobfish, blue-spotted jobfish, crimson jobfish; Vivaneau commun, vivaneau blanc (Réunion), colas fil (France)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Serranus filamentosus* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830b: 509–509), and listed as *Aprion brevirostris* by VALENCIENNES in GUICHENOT (1863: C24, nomen nudum) and BLEEKER (1874: 90), and *Aprion (Aprion) microlepis* by BLEEKER (1874: 26–27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 278), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms, at depths of 40–400 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, New South Wales/Australia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pristipomoides multidentis (Day, 1871) – Gold-banded jobfish; Colas à bandes dorées

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in areas of hard, rocky and uneven sea floor and steep off islands, schooling, at depths of 40–245 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pristipomoides sieboldii* (Bleeker, 1854) – Siebold's jobfish; Vivaneau gris (Réunion), colas lavande (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUÉZÉ & FOURMANOIR (1960: 13–14) as *P. Sieboldi*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 279), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms, at depths of 100–360 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Arafura Sea off Northern Territory/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga, Vema Seamount in southeastern Atlantic.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pristipomoides typus* Bleeker, 1852 – Sharptooth jobfish; Vivaneau grosse écaille (Réunion), colas dentu (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUÉZÉ & FOURMANOIR (1960: 7, 12, 20–21); western Indian Ocean records need verification.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms, at depths of 40–120 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to New Guinea, south to North-West Cape/Western Australia and New South Wales/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pristipomoides zonatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Oblique-banded snapper; Jaune de creux, jaune de large, toma, vivaneau rayé (Réunion), colas bagnard (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C23) as *Serranus zonatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 279–280), based on MHNRUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above rocky bottoms, at depths of 70–350 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Caesionidae – Fusiliers**
- Caesio caerulaurea* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Scissor-tailed fusilier; Maquereau (Réunion), caesio azuror (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830b: 434–437) as *C. caerulaureus*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in schools along seaward coral reefs, at depths of 5–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall, Tuamotu and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Caesio lunaris* Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Blue fusilier; Caesio à croissant
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CARPENTER (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in schools along seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Caesio teres* Seale, 1906 – Beautiful fusilier, yellowtail fusilier; Caesio à dos jaune et bleu
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 238).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in schools in lagoons and deep channels of coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 5–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to off northwestern Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Caesio xanthonota* Bleeker, 1853 – Yellowback fusilier; Caesio à dos jaune
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282).
- Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in schools in deep lagoons and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Indonesia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gymnocaesio gymnoptera* (Bleeker, 1856) – Slender fusilier; Fusilier élégant
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 93) as *G. gymnopterus*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in schools along seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to eastern Indonesia, Philippines and Fiji, south to Loyalty Islands.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Ptercaesio marri* Schultz in Schultz, Herald, Lachner, Welander & Woods, 1953 – Marr's fusilier; Fusilier de Marr
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in schools around coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara

Islands, south to southern Indonesia, New Guinea and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ptercaesio tile (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Blue-streak fusilier, dark-banded fusilier; Fusilier à ligne olive
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CARPENTER (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in schools around coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–60 m, juveniles in lagoons and on reef flats. Outside the area, East Africa east to Kiribati/Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to off northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gerreidae – Pursemouths

Gerres filamentosus Cuvier [ex Russell], 1829 – Threadfin pursemouth, filamentous mojarra; Blanche fil

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WOODLAND (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 284), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Adults on shallow soft bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, also entering lower reaches of rivers and streams, juveniles in estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gerres longirostris (Lacepède, 1801) – Longtail silver-biddy; Blanche gouvernail

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on MHN RUN and MNHN material listed by FRICKE (1999: 283–284) under the name *G. acinaces*; listed as *G. acinaces* by WOODLAND (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Juveniles often in estuaries or lagoons influenced by freshwater; adults prefer shallow water over sandy bottoms, down to 50 m depth, from coral reefs to brackish water. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Palau/Belau and Marquesas Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gerres oeyena (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Common silver-biddy, common mojarra; Blanche commune

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *G. oeyena* and *G. argyreus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 284) as *G. argyreus*, based on MNHN material. Spelling of species name according to FRICKE (2008: 35–36).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on inshore soft bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, in estuaries and lower reaches of rivers and streams. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Lobotidae – Tripletails

Lobotes surinamensis (Bloch, 1790) – Atlantic tripletail

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Adults found in bays, muddy estuaries and lower reaches of large rivers; offshore often floating near the surface in the company of floating objects, occasionally drifting over reefs; juveniles may occur in floating *Sargassum* and mimic a floating leaf. Outside the area, Mediterranean Sea, tropical and warm temperate waters of Atlantic Ocean, southwestern Indian Ocean, southern Japan, New Caledonia to Tuvalu.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT, CON. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Haemulidae – Rubberlips, sweetlips, grunts

Diagramma picta (Thunberg, 1792) – Sailfin rubberlip; Diagramme voilier

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *D. pictum* by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282). The gender of the genus name is feminine, as based on γραμμή (line), not γραμμα (letter), therefore the species name must be '*picta*'.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found on open muddy or silty substrates in protected bays or estuaries, or in shallow coastal areas and coral or rocky reefs, juveniles are found among seagrass. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Indonesia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Plectorhinchus gaterinus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Black-spotted sweetlips; Gueule pavée (Réunion), diagramme moucheté (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Diagramma gaterina*; subsequently listed as *D. lineatus* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 12).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found on coastal coral reefs, sand bottoms and near estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa, Gulf of Oman south to 30°S.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 212). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. High priority for conservation action.

- Plectorhinchus gibbosus* (Lacepède, 1802) – Harry hotlips; Diagramme noire
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 287–288), based on MNHN material; previously listed as *Pseudopristipoma nigrus* (non Cuvier [ex Mertens] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on coastal coral reefs, sand bottoms and near estuaries, entering lower reaches of rivers and streams, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Caroline and Society islands, north to Taiwan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia and Norfolk Island.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Plectorhinchus picus* (Cuvier in Guérin-Méneville, 1828) – Painted sweetlips; Perche peinte
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, adults usually under coral heads or in caves, juveniles in shallow lagoons; at depths of 3–50 m. Outside the area, east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Plectorhinchus sordidus* (Klunzinger, 1870) – Black sweetlips, redlip rubberlips; Diagramme à lèvres rouges
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 238).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above rocks and corals, and in seagrass areas, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa to Transkei/South Africa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Plectorhinchus vittatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Oriental sweetlips; Cabot rayé (Réunion), diagramme oriental (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 289–290); previously listed by MCKAY (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.) as *P. orientalis*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above coral reefs or inshore rocky coral reefs, juveniles in the lagoon. Outside the area, East Africa east to Guam and Society Islands, south to New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pomadasys furcatum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Banded grunt; Coin-coin (Réunion), goret à six bandes (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 290), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material; previously described as *Pristipoma anas* by VALENCIENNES (1862: 8).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found inshore, on sandy bottoms near rocks. Outside the area, South and East Africa.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- S p a r i d a e – Seabreams, porgies
- Acanthopagrus bifasciatus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Two-bar seabream; Pagre double bande
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1995: 223).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Transitional and marine water. Found in coastal waters, mainly around coral reefs; entering estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea, Persian/Arabian Gulf and East Africa south to Natal/South Africa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Argyrops filamentosus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Soldier bream; Aigrette (Réunion), spare soldat (France)
 Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion as *Pagrus filamentosus* by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830b: 158–159).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Argyrops spinifer* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – King soldier-bream; Spare royal
 Taxonomy. Record from Réunion by BAUCHOT & SMITH (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 292), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found over soft bottom, rocks and coral reefs, at depths of 1–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Indonesia, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Cheimerius nufar* (Valenciennes [ex Ehenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Santer seabream; Denté nufar
 Taxonomy. Record from Réunion by BAUCHOT & SMITH (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found over rock bottom at depths of 1–100 m; juveniles in estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa south to Cape Province/South Africa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Rhabdosargus sarba* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Natal stumpnose, gold-lined seabream; Gueule pavée (Réunion), sargue doré (France)
 Taxonomy. Record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 92) as *Sparus sarba*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 294), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found over various substrates, at depths of 0–60 m, often entering estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to

Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Rhabdosargus thorpei Smith, 1979 – Bigeye stumpnose

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen photographed by A. DIRINGER on the west coast of La Réunion.

Distribution. Réunion, Europa Island, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found on coastal reefs, including estuaries. Outside the area, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

L e t h r i n i d a e – Emperors

Gnathodentex aureolineatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Yellowspot emperor, glowfish; Petit clair (Réunion), empereur strié (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 295–296), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Soudan Bank, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoons, on reef flats and in seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Point Quobba/Western Australia, eastern Australia, Norfolk Island, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Gymnocranius grandoculis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Blue-lined large-eye seabream; Capitaine (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 239); previously described from Réunion as *Pentapus curtus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C5–C6, C25) and *P. dux* by VALENCIENNES (1862: 1203); listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 11) as *Gymnocranius griseus* and *G. rivulatus*, and by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204) as *G. griseus* (non Temminck & Schlegel, 1843); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 296–297), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above offshore coral reefs and rock bottom, juveniles inshore in silty areas. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Coral Bay/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus borbonicus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Snubnose emperor

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830b: 303–304); subsequently listed by BLEEKER (1874: 91) as *L. mahsenoides* (non Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 297), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found during the day on sandy areas near coral reefs, at night on the reef flat. Outside the area, Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus crocineus Smith, 1959 – Yellowtail emperor; Empereur à queue jaune

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 10).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coastal waters and coral reef areas. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus harak (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Blackspot emperor, thumbprint emperor; Empereur Saint-Pierre

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 298), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on various soft substrates associated with coral reefs. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Timor Sea/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus mahsena (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Sky emperor, mahsena emperor; Capitaine (Réunion), empereur mahsena (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above coral reefs and adjacent sand and seagrass areas. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus microdon Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Smalltooth emperor; Gueule de vin (Réunion), empereur tidents (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 91) as *Gymnocranius microdon*; subsequently listed as *Lethrinus conchyliatus* (non Smith, 1959) by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 299–300), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found above sandy areas near coral reefs, at depths of 1–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus nebulosus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Spangled emperor; Capitaine blanc (Réunion), empereur moris (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 10); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 300), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, lagoons, seagrass beds and coastal sand and rock areas, juveniles also in tidal pools; at depths of 0–75 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Samoa, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus rubrioperculatus Sato 1978 – Spotcheek emperor, redgill emperor; Béquine (Réunion), empereur honteux (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Soudan Bank, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found above sand and rubble areas on outer coral reef slopes, at depths of 10–198 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake, Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus variegatus Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Variegated emperor; Kaya, baxou (Réunion), empereur bas cou (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in sand and seagrass areas near coral reefs, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Malaysia and Indonesia east to Palau/Belau and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia and Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lethrinus xanthochilus Klunzinger, 1870 – Yellowlip emperor; Empereur bec de cane

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 10) as *L. xanthocheilus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in sand and seagrass areas near coral reefs, at depths of 0–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Monotaxis grandoculis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Bigeye emperor, bigeye barenose; Gueule pavée (Réunion), empereur bossu (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 93).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble areas near coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia and Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Austral and Gambier islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

N e m i p t e r i d a e – Butterfly breams, spinecheeks

Scolopsis frenatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Bridled spinecheek; Mamile de Seychelles

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 303–304), based on MHN RUN material; previously listed as *Scolopsides phoeops* by SAUVAGE (1891: 176–177).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

S c i a e n i d a e – Drums and croakers

Sciaenops ocellatus (Linné, 1766) – Red drum; Tambour rouge

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).

Distribution. Réunion. Transitional water and marine. Found over sand and sandy mud bottoms in coastal waters and estuaries, at depths of 0–20 m. Introduced for aquaculture, escaped into natural environment (LETOURNEUR et al. 2004: 204); not native of Réunion. Outside the area, originally western Atlantic, from Massachusetts/USA to northern Mexico.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

Umbrina canariensis Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1843 – Canary drum; Ombrine bronze

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 304), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on sand or mud bottoms on the insular shelf or upper slope. Outside the area, eastern Atlantic from Morocco south to Cape of Good Hope/South Africa, western Indian Ocean from South Africa to Pakistan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

P o l y n e m i d a e – Threadfins

Leptomelanosoma indicum (Shaw, 1804) – Indian threadfin; Barbure indien

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MENON & BABU RAO (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on inshore mud and

sand bottoms including tidal pools, estuaries and lower reaches of rivers and streams. Outside the area, Pakistan east to New Guinea, possibly also East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Polydactylus plebeius (Broussonet, 1782) – Striped threadfin; Barbé, barbue (Réunion), barbure rayé (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24) as *Polynemus plebeius*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 305–306), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found on mud bottoms from estuaries down to 122 m depth. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Philippines, Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Port Stephens/New South Wales and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

M u l l i d a e – Goatfishes

Mulloidichthys auriflamma (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Indian Ocean yellowfin goatfish, Indian Ocean flame goatfish; Capucin queue jaune

Taxonomy. Taxonomic decision of the present paper (due to fewer gill rakers than Pacific *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*, and different juvenile colour pattern), and **new record** from Réunion, based on MNHN, SMNS and USNM material listed by FRICKE (1999: 309) as *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*; previously listed as *Mulloides vanicolensis* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831) by KUMARAN & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found over reef flats and sand adjacent to coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 0–110 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa east to western Indonesia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Mulloidichthys flavolineatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Yellowstripe goatfish; Capucin (Réunion), capuciva à bande jaune (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829a: 456–459) as *Upeneus flavolineatus*; subsequently listed as *Mulloidichthys auriflamma* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369, 373); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 307–309), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Europa Island, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found over sand adjacent to coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–35 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Joseph Bonaparte Gulf/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia at 36°S, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Mulloidichthys pfluegeri (Steindachner, 1900) – Orange goatfish; Capuciva orange

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MYERS (1989: 148) as *Mulloides pfluegeri*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 309), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found over sand and limestone adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 30–110 m. Outside the area, eastern Indonesia east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Parupeneus barberinus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Dash-and-dot goatfish; Capucin sergent (Réunion), rouget-barbet barberin (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94) as *Parupaeneus barberinus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 310–311), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found over sand and rubble adjacent to coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Line, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Parupeneus ciliatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Whitesaddle goatfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 313), based on MNHN and SMNS material; previously listed as *Upeneus chryseredros* by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829a: 470–472, part), and as *U. cyprinoides* by GUICHENOT (1863: C24).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in seagrass beds, lagoons, and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–91 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to Joseph Bonaparte Gulf/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Parupeneus cyclostomus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Yellowsaddle goatfish; Capucin malbar (Réunion), rouget-barbet doré (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KUMARAN & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *P. chryseredros* by BLEEKER (1874: 80); record of *P. cyclostomus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 313–314), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral, rocky, or rubble bottoms of reef flats, lagoons, and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Point Quobba/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and Rapa.

- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- *Parupeneus diagonalis* Randall, 2004 – Diagonal goatfish; Rouget-barbet diagonal
- Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion by RANDALL (2004: 25, fig. 5, pl. IV B).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms close to coral reefs. Endemic to Réunion.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Global importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. High priority for conservation action.
- Parupeneus heptacanthus* (Lacepède, 1802) – Redspot goatfish, cinnabar goatfish; Rouget-barbet cinnabare
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 315); previously listed as *P. cinnabarinus* by KUMARAN & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found over muddy, sandy, rubble, or seagrass bottoms of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 12–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw [ex Russell], 1803) – Indian goatfish; Rouget-barbet indien
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 80); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 315), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sandy or silty areas of coastal and inner lagoon coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Marshall and Austral islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Joseph Bonaparte Gulf/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Parupeneus macronemus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Longbarbel goatfish, band-dot goatfish; Rouget-barbet bandeau
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 80) as *P. macronema*; previously listed as *Upeneus lateristriga* by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 315–317), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms adjacent to coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines and New Guinea.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Parupeneus pleurostigma* (Bennett, 1831) – Blackspot goatfish, sidespot goatfish; Rouget-barbet pastille
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KUMARAN & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 317), based on BPBM and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Soudan Bank, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on various substrates associated with coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–46 m. Outside the area, East Africa, Andaman Sea east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Point Quobba/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- *Parupeneus posteli* Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1967 – Postel's goatfish; Rouget-barbet de Postel
- Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 47–49).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms close to reefs, at depths of 150–250 m. Endemic to Réunion.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, EUT. Global importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. High priority for conservation action.
- Parupeneus rubescens* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Blacksaddle goatfish, rosy goatfish; Rouget-barbet sellé
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MAUGÉ & GUÉZÉ (1984: 498–502) as *Mullus rubescens*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 318), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms near coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Mossel Bay/South Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Parupeneus trifasciatus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Two-barred goatfish; Capucin (Réunion), rouget-barbet double-tache (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MAUGÉ & GUÉZÉ (1984: 491) as *Mullus trifasciatus*; previously listed by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829a: 468–470) as *M. bifasciatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 311–312) as *Parupeneus bifasciatus*, but with discussion that *P. trifasciatus* would be the valid name due to selection by GÜNTHER (1859: 407–408) who acted as the first reviser; based on LEMUR, MHNRRUN, MNHN and SMNS material. Taxonomic decision based here on prevailing usage.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Juveniles are found on the reef flat, adults around steep slopes of coral or rocky reefs at depths of 1–80 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to western Indonesia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- *Upeneus mascarensis* Fourmanoir & Guézé, 1967 – Mascarene goatfish; Rouget-barbet des Mascareines
- Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 50–51). Also MHNRRUN material (DURVILLE et al. submitted).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms. Endemic to Réunion.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB,

HAB, EUT. Global importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.

Upeneus sulphureus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Sunrise goatfish; Rouget souris aurore
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SAUVAGE (1891: 217–218) as *Upeneoides sulphureus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found on inshore soft bottoms at depths of 0–90 m, enters estuaries. Outside the area, southern Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Joseph Bonaparte Gulf/Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Upeneus vittatus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Yellow-banded goatfish, striped goatfish; Rouget souris orangé

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); subsequently listed as *U. tragula* (non Richardson, 1846) by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53); record of *U. vittatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 319–320), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found on inshore soft bottoms at depths of 0–90 m, enters estuaries. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

P e m p h e r i d a e – Sweepers

Parapriacanthus ransonneti Steindachner, 1870 – Slender sweeper, pygmy sweeper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 320).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in large schools under overhanging corals and in caves of the coral reef, at depths of 0.5–72 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pempheris adusta Bleeker, 1877 – Dusky sweeper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 84).

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in large schools under overhanging corals and in caves of coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Transkei/South Africa and East Africa east to New Guinea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pempheris mangula Cuvier [ex Russell], 1829 – Black-edged sweeper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 54, 84).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Sey-

chelles. Marine species. Found in large schools under overhanging corals and in caves of the coral reef, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa, south to New South Wales/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pempheris nesogallica Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Mauritius sweeper

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU). Reported by authors as *Pempheris vanicolensis* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831). Taxonomic decision of HEEMSTRA & HEEMSTRA (2004: 327).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 0–10 m. Endemic to the western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Regional importance. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pempheris oualensis Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Bronze sweeper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 321), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in large schools under overhanging corals and in caves of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–36 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa to Line and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rottneest Island/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pempheris schwenkii Bleeker, 1855 – Blackstripe sweeper

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos. Fresh water, transitional water and marine. Found in coral and rocky reefs, hiding in caves during the day; also entering estuaries and freshwater streams; at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tonga, north to Penghu Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.

K y p h o s i d a e – Sea chubs

Kyphosus bigibbus Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Grey chub, brown chub

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 322–323), based on MHN RUN material; previously listed as *Pimelepterus fuscus* by BLEEKER (1874: 94).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow water around exposed seaward coral reefs. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Cape of Good Hope/South Africa east to western Indonesia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT,

HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Kyphosus cinerascens (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Blue sea-chub, lowfin rudderfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 92); previously described as *Pimelepterus altipinnis* by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1831: 270–273), and by GUICHENOT (1863: C7–C8) as *P. altipinnoides*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 323–324), based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of and neotype designation for *Sciaena cinerascens* Forsskål by SAKAI & NAKABO (2006: 338–348); see also FRICKE (2008: 44).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found over hard bottoms covered with algae, on exposed reef flats and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–24 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian, Line and Easter islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe and Austral islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Brassy chub

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 324), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found over hard bottoms covered with algae, on exposed reef flats and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–24 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to central Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, northern New Zealand, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Drepanidae – Sicklefishes

Drepane punctata (Linnaeus, 1758) – Spotted sicklefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MAUGÉ (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 212).

Distribution. Réunion. Transitional water and marine. Found in various inshore habitats: sand or mud bottoms, reefs, estuaries and harbours, at depths of 1–49 m. Outside the area, east to Philippines, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 212). Threats: FIT, FIB. Sensitive to human activities. High priority for conservation action.

Monodactylidae – Moonies

Monodactylus argenteus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Silver moony, mono, Natal moony; Poisson lune argenté

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 94); previously listed as *Psettus rhombeus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 324–325), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and ma-

rine. Found in bays, estuaries, tidal creeks, and lower reaches of freshwater streams, occasionally in silty coastal reefs. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Caroline and Mariana islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Port Hedland/Western Australia, Australian Capital Territory at Jervis Bay/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: FIB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Stable populations. Medium priority for conservation action.

Monodactylus falciformis Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Cape moony, full moony; Lune pleine

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: IX); previously listed as *Psettus Commersonii* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in bays, estuaries, tidal creeks, and lower reaches of freshwater streams, occasionally in silty coastal reefs. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa south to Cape Province/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chaetodontidae – Butterflyfishes

Chaetodon auriga Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775 – Threadfin butterflyfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 95) as *Tetragonopterus auriga*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 326–327), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in live and dead coral reef and lagoon habitats, also on rocky reefs, at depths of 0–35 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and northern Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon blackburnii Desjardins in Liénard, 1836 – Blackburn's butterflyfish, brownburnie

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94) as *C. blackburni*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 327–328), based on BPBM and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on outer coral reef slopes with moderate coral growth, also on rocky reefs, at depths of 5–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa (Kenya to 33°S).

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon dolosus Ahl, 1923 – African butterflyfish, black-edged butterflyfish; Chétodon à demi-deuil

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 328), based on MNHN material. Also MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deep offshore reefs over rocks and

- coral rubble, at depths of 40–200 m. Outside the area, East Africa from Somalia south to Natal/South Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chaetodon guttatissimus* Bennett, 1833 – Peppered butterflyfish, spotted butterflyfish, gorgeous gussy; Chétodon moucheté
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 329–330), based on BPBM and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found between live *Acropora* corals in lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Durban/South Africa east to Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean), Sri Lanka and Andaman Sea coast of Thailand.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Chaetodon interruptus* Ahl, 1923 – Teardrop butterflyfish, limespot butterflyfish; Chétodon à tache de citron
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 337–338), based on BPBM and MNHN material; previously listed as *C. unimaculatus* (non Bloch, 1787) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found from coral reef flats down to deep slopes. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to western Indonesia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Chaetodon kleinii* Bloch, 1790 – Klein's butterflyfish, white-spotted butterflyfish; Papillon (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 95) as *Tetragonopterus Kleini*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 330–331), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 2–61 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Chaetodon lineolatus* Cuvier [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Lined butterflyfish; Chétodon linéolé
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992, unpag. 4); record confirmed by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian, Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe and Gambier islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chaetodon lunula* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Racoon butterflyfish, halfmoon butterflyfish; Chétodon à croissant
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25, C26) as *C. lunula*, *C. biocellatus* and *C. maculatus*; subsequently listed as *Tetragonopterus fasciatus* (non Forskål in Niebuhr, 1775) by BLEEKER (1874: 95); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 332–333), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on reef flats in lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chaetodon madagaskariensis* Ahl, 1923 – Pearly butterflyfish; Chétodon de Madagascar
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992, unpag. 4); previously listed as *C. chrysurus* (non Bloch & Schneider, 1801) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 333–334), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on outer seaward coral and rocky reef habitats, at depths of 10–40 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean), north to Sri Lanka.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Chaetodon melannotus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 – Black-backed butterflyfish; Chétodon à dos noir
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *C. melannotus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 334), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of reef flats, lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia and New South Wales/Australia.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Chaetodon meyeri* Schneider [ex Renard] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801 – Meyer's butterflyfish, scrawled butterflyfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 2–25 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Caroline, Line and Phoenix islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats:

PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon mitratus Günther, 1860 – Indian butterflyfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1979: 206–207); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 335), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Amirantes, Cosmoledo. Marine species. Found on steep outer reef drop-offs in rubble areas or among groups of black corals and sea fans, at depths of 30–70 m. Outside the area, Chagos, Maldives, Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean).

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon trifascialis Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 – Chevroned butterflyfish, rightangle butterflyfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 336), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoon and semi-protected seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–30 m; associated with *Acropora* corals. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to northern Line and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Exmouth Gulf/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.

Chaetodon trifasciatus Park, 1797 – Redfin butterflyfish, purple butterflyfish, melon butterflyfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95); previously listed as *Tetragonopterus vittatus* by BLEEKER (1874: 95); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 336–337), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich lagoons and semi-protected seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Sumatera and Java (Indonesia). The species is replaced in the western Pacific by *Chaetodon lunulatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon vagabundus Linnaeus, 1758 – Vagabond butterflyfish; Chétodon à vagabond

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *C. vagabundus* and *C. mesogallicus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 338–339), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found on coral and rocky reefs, including areas with freshwater runoff, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall, northern Line and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Kimberleys/Western Australia, Lord Howe and Austral islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon xanthocephalus Bennett, 1833 – Yellowhead butterflyfish; Chétodon à tête jaune

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95); *C. nigripinnatus* Liénard [ex Desjardins], 1836 (LIÉNARD 1836: 57, holotype: NHMI uncat., dry specimen) is a junior synonym; record of *C. xanthocephalus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 340), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found around isolated coral heads, occasionally also on rocky reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa (Somalia to 30°S) east to Chagos Archipelago and Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Chaetodon zanzibarensis Playfair in Playfair & Günther, 1867 – Zanzibar butterflyfish; Chétodon de Zanzibar

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 340), based on an underwater observation in 1995.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found associated with *Acropora* or *Goniopora* thickets in coral reefs, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa (Somalia to 30°S) east to Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Forcipiger flavissimus Jordan & McGregor in Jordan & Evermann, 1898 – Long-nosed butterflyfish; Papillon longnez

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 239); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 341), based on USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and exposed seaward coral reefs, occasionally also on rocky reefs, at depths of 1–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to tropical eastern Pacific, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Forcipiger longirostris (Broussonet, 1782)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 14).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found on seaward coral reefs, at depths of 3–70 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, and Tonga.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Hemitaurichthys zoster (Bennett, 1831) – Black pyramid butterflyfish, brushtooth butterflyfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 239); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 342), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in open water off coral or rocky reef edges, at depths of 1–35 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Andaman Sea, north to India, south to 28°S.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Heniochus acuminatus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Coachman, longfin bannerfish; Pavillon (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 14); previously listed as *H. macrolepidotus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 342–344), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in deep, protected lagoons and channels, and outer coral or rocky reef slopes, at depths of 2–178 m. Outside the area, East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Wake and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, and Lord Howe, Tongan and Austral islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Heniochus diphreutes Jordan, 1903 – Schooling bannerfish, schooling coachman

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 344).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found along outer coral or rocky reef slopes, in current channels, at depths of 15–210 m; juveniles shallower, in aggregations around isolated patch reefs, adults in large schools well above the bottom. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia and Kermadec Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Heniochus monoceros Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 – Masked bannerfish, masked coachman; Pavillon (Réunion), hénioche cornu (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 344–345), based on BPBM, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs with rich coral growth, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Henderson/Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Norfolk and Gambier islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Prognathodes guezei (Maugé & Bauchot, 1976) – Guézé's butterflyfish; Chétodon à demi-deuil

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by MAUGÉ & BAUCHOT (1976: 89–100) as *Chaetodon guezei*. Also MHN RUN material (DURVILLE et al. submitted).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found on deep reefs. Endemic to volcanic islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Local importance. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pomacanthidae – Angelfishes

**Apolemichthys guezei* (Randall & Maugé, 1978) – Réunion angelfish

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by RANDALL & MAUGÉ (1978: 298–302) as *Holacanthus guezei*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 345), based on BPBM and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in deeper coral reef habitats, at depths of 60–80 m. Endemic to Réunion.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIB, EUT. Global importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.

Apolemichthys trimaculatus (Cuvier [ex Lacepède] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831) – Threespot angelfish, flagfin angelfish; Poisson-ange à trois taches

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Holacanthus trimaculatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 345–346), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reef habitats, at depths of 2–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Apolemichthys xanthurus (Bennett, 1833) – Indian yellowtail angelfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 346).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in coral-rich reef habitats, at depths of 3–20 m. Outside the area, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Centropyge acanthops (Norman, 1922) – African pygmy angelfish, jumping bean, orangeback angelfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 4).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral rubble areas adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 6–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Centropyge bispinosa (Günther, 1860) – Coral beauty

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 94) as *C. bispinosus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 347) as *C. diacanthus* [which was replaced as a secondary homonym of *Chaetodon diacanthus* Boddaert, 1782 by GÜNTHER (1860: 48, 516), and is invalid according to Art. 59.3 of the ICZN Code], based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on steep outer coral or rocky reef slopes, at depths of 5–45 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to

Izu Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Centropyge debelius Pyle, 1990 – Blue Mauritius angelfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DEBELIUS (1993: 166); previously listed by RANDALL (1982: 205) as *C. interruptus* (non Tanaka, 1918); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 346–347), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in seaward slopes of coral reefs, at depths of 46–90 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HAB, EUT. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. High priority for conservation action.

Centropyge multispinis (Playfair in Playfair & Günther, 1867) – Dusky angelfish, dusky cherub

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 239); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 348), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral-rich and coral rubble areas of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa and East Africa east to Andaman Sea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Genicanthus caudovittatus (Günther, 1860) – Zebra angelfish, swallowtail angelfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 348), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in seaward coral reefs, at depths of 30–200 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Maldives.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pomacanthus imperator (Bloch, 1787) – Emperor angelfish; Poisson-ange impérial

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 349), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Juveniles found in semi-protected channels and on outer reef flats; adults under ledges and in caves of coral-rich lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs; at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe, Tongan and Austral islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Pomacanthus semicirculatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831) – Semicircle angelfish; Poisson-ange bleu

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Juveniles found in tidal pools, semi-protected channels and on outer reef flats; adults under ledges and in caves of coral-rich lagoon and seaward reefs; at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 208). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. High priority for conservation action. Reintroduction into suitable habitats might be considered under scientific guidance.

Pentacerotidae – Armourheads

Histiopertus typus Temminck & Schlegel, 1844 – Sailfin armourhead

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 351), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Found on deep rocky reefs, at depths of 40–400 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines and New Britain/Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pentaceros capensis Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Cape armourhead

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on deep rocky reefs, at depths of 70–300 m. Outside the area, southeastern Atlantic and temperate southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cirrhitidae – Hawkfishes

Amblycirrhitus bimaculatus (Jenkins, 1903) – Twospot hawkfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed during a visual census, on the outer coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU, P. CHABANET).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Secretive in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to Taiwan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cirrhitichthys guichenoti (Sauvage, 1880) – Guichenot's hawkfish; Niche-madame (Réunion)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by SAUVAGE (1880: 221–222) as *Cirrhites Guichenoti*; previously listed as *Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus* (non Bleeker, 1855) by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); subsequently listed as *Cirrhitichthys aprinus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) by BLEEKER (1874: 93).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, asso-

- ciated with live corals, at depths of 20–260 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Local importance. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cirrhites fasciatus* Bennett, 1828 – Redbar hawkfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282) as *Cirrhites fasciatus*; previously listed as *Cirrhites cinctus* by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 352–353), based on BPBM and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in seaward coral reefs in areas of moderate to rich coral growth, at depths of 2–30 m. Outside the area, southern Japan; Hawaiian Islands. Anti-equatorial and east-west disjunct distribution according to RANDALL (1982: 424–425).
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cirrhites pinnulatus* (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) – Stocky hawkfish; Domingue (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 11) as *Cirrhites pinnulatus*; previously listed as *Cirrhites maculatus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C24), and as *Cirrhites marmoratus* by BLEEKER (1874: 93); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 353–354), based on MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in rocky and coral reefs exposed to moderate to strong surge, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, East Africa to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Kermadec Islands and Rapa.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Cristacirrhites punctatus* Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Black-spotted hawkfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1866b) as *Cirrhites punctatus*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on coral or rocky reefs in shallow waters. Outside the area, South Africa to Mozambique.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Cyprinocirrhites polyactis* (Bleeker, 1875) – Swallowtail hawkfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 354–355), based on MNHN and SAIAB material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on steep slopes of coral or rocky reefs, and around small coral heads exposed to currents, at depths of 10–132 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, northern New Zealand and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Oxycirrhites typus* Bleeker, 1857 – Longnose hawkfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 355), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on steep outer coral reef slopes exposed to strong currents where it lives on large gorgonians and black corals, at depths of 10–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and Seychelles east to Panama, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Paracirrhites arcatus* (Cuvier [ex Parkinson] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Arc-eye hawkfish, horseshoe hawkfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 93); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 355–356), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–33 m, on heads of small branching corals including *Stylophora*, *Pocillopora*, *Acropora*. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Norfolk Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Paracirrhites forsteri* (Schneider in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Freckled hawkfish, blackside hawkfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 93) as *P. Forsteri*; previously recorded as *Cirrhites pantherinus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 356–357), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs at depths of 1–33 m, among outer branches of *Stylophora*, *Pocillopora* or *Acropora* corals. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Austral islands.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cichlidae – Cichlids

- Amatitlania nigrofasciata* (Günther, 1867) – Convict cichlid
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Archocentrus nigrofasciatus* by VALADE (2008: 5).
- Distribution. Réunion. Introduced. Freshwater. Outside the area, originally Pacific slope of Central America. Introduced worldwide into tropical freshwater habitats.
- Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme in favour of this species, as it is not native.
- Oreochromis macrochir* (Boulenger, 1912) – Longfin tilapia
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KEITH et al. (1999: 102). Discussion about hybridisation with three other introduced cichlid species see KEITH et al. (1999: 102).
- Distribution. Réunion. Introduced since between 1950 and 1956 (KEITH et al. 1999: 102). Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally western Africa in Kafue, upper

Zambezi, and Congo River systems. Widely introduced into tropical freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme in favour of this species, as it is not native.

Oreochromis mossambicus (Peters, 1852) – Mozambique tilapia
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KEITH et al. (1999: 102). Discussion about hybridisation with three other introduced cichlid species see KEITH et al. (1999: 102).

Distribution. Réunion. Introduced since between 1950 and 1956 (KEITH et al. 1999: 102). Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally southeastern and southern Africa. Introduced worldwide into tropical freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme in favour of this species, as it is not native.

Oreochromis niloticus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Nile tilapia; Lapia, petit lapia (Réunion), tilapia (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 362), based on MNHN material. Discussion about hybridisation with three other introduced cichlid species see KEITH et al. (1999: 102).

Distribution. Réunion. Introduced since between 1950 and 1956 (KEITH et al. 1999: 102). Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally Nile River and adjacent watersheds. Introduced worldwide into tropical fresh and brackish water habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme in favour of this species, as it is not native.

Tilapia zillii (Gervais, 1848) – Redbelly tilapia

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by KEITH et al. (1999: 102). Discussion about hybridisation with three other introduced cichlid species see KEITH et al. (1999: 102).

Distribution. Réunion. Introduced since between 1950 and 1956 (KEITH et al. 1999: 102). Freshwater and transitional water. Outside the area, originally northern and western Africa northeast to Jordan system. Introduced worldwide into tropical freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). No conservation scheme in favour of this species, as it is not native.

Pomacentridae – Damsel fishes

Abudefduf margariteus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Pearly sergeant

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Glyphisodon margariteus*; subsequently described as *Glyphidodon rhyncholepis* by BLEEKER (1869: 230–232); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 363–364), based on RMNH, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found on rocky and coral reefs in shallow water, including the reef flat and tidal pools. Endemic to Mascarenes.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.

Abudefduf septemfasciatus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Banded sergeant, sevenbar damsel; Sergeant-major

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *A. septemfasciatus* and *A. saxatilis* (non Linnaeus, 1758); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 364), based on MHN RUN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Al-

dabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoon and outer coral reefs exposed to mild or moderate surge. Outside the area, East Africa east to Line and Gambier islands, north to Izu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Abudefduf sexfasciatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Scissortail sergeant, stripetail damsel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 13); previously listed as *Glyphisodon celestinus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C25); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 365), based on MHN RUN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on inshore and offshore coral reefs and reef flats, including lagoon habitats, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Abudefduf sordidus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Blackspot sergeant, spot damsel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Glyphisodon sordidus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 366), based on SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in rocky lagoons, dead coral, reef flat shorelines and piers subject to mild surge; juveniles are common in tide pools; at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Stable populations. Medium priority for conservation action.

Abudefduf sparoides (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – False-eye sergeant, false-eye damsel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Glyphisodon sparoides*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 366–368), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on rocky and coral reefs including reef flats and tidal pools, at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Kenya south to Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Abudefduf vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Indo-Pacific sergeant

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53); listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *A. saxatilis* (non Linnaeus, 1758); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 368), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on inshore rocky reefs and lagoons and outer reef slopes, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Sa-

moa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, and northern New Zealand.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Amphiprion allardi Klausewitz, 1970 – Twobar anemonefish, Allard's anemonefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 368–369); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *A. trifasciatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830), and by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 13) as *A. polynnus* (non Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoons and outer coral reefs, associated with anemones, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa south to Durban/South Africa. Endemic to southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Amphiprion chrysoaster Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Mauritian anemonefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoons and outer coral or rocky reefs, associated with anemones, at depths of 0–40 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chromis agilis Smith, 1960 – Reef chromis, agile chromis

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830a: 400–401); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 369–370), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in clear lagoons and seaward reefs, near branching corals, often associated with caves and ledges, at depths of 1–65 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Elizabeth Reef, Tonga and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chromis atripectoralis Welander & Schultz, 1951 – Black-axil chromis

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 370), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoons, passages and seaward coral reefs, around thick packages of live or dead corals, at depths of 0–29 m. Outside the area, Maldives east to Tuamotu and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chromis axillaris (Bennett, 1831) – Grey chromis

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Walters Shoal. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, at depths of 40–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

*Chromis chrysur*a (Bliss, 1883) – Stout-body chromis

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1991: 64); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 370–371), based on BPBM material. Also MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in outer coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 6–45 m. Outside the area, east to Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chromis dimidiata (Klunzinger, 1871) – Chocolate dip

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 96); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 371), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 0–36 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Andaman Sea and Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean).

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chromis leucura Gilbert, 1905 – Whitetail chromis

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1991: 72).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on outer coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 20–119 m. Outside the area, Hawaiian, Marquesas and Gambier islands, Ryukyu Islands, eastern Indonesia, New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chromis nigrura Smith, 1960 – Blacktail chromis

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 240); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 372), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on the outer reef, in coral-rich areas, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, Transkei/South Africa and East Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chromis opercularis (Günther in Playfair & Günther, 1867) – Doublebar chromis

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected during a visual census, on the outer coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU, P. CHABANET). Listed from Réunion as *Chromis* cf. *opercularis* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 96).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on reef slopes, at depths of 4–40 m. Outside the area, East and

- South Africa east to Andaman Sea and Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean).
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856) – Golden chromis, blue-green chromis
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 96) as *C. caeruleus* and *C. simulans* (non Smith, 1960).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found around branching corals in clear lagoon reefs and outer reef slopes, at depths of 1–36 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Mariana Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Chromis viridis* Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830 – Green chromis, blue-green chromis; Petit cafre (Réunion), demoiselle bleue (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 109); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C25) as *Helias-tes cinerascens* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 373–374), based on MHN RUN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in large aggregations above thickets of branching *Acropora* corals in sheltered areas of subtidal reef flats and lagoons, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake Atoll, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Middleton Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Chromis weberi* Fowler & Bean, 1928 – Weber's chromis
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed during a visual census, on the outer coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU, P. CHABANET).
 Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands. Marine species. Found on reef slopes, at depths of 3–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa to the Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chromis xanthurus* (Bleeker, 1854) – Paletail chromis, variable chromis
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282) as *C. xanthurus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 374), based on BPBM material.
 Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found above steep outer coral or rocky reef slopes and shallow coastal reef flats, sometimes forming large aggregations feeding on zooplankton several metres above the bottom, at depths of 3–40 m. Outside the area, Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands (eastern Indian Ocean) east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chrysiptera annulata* (Peters, 1855) – Footballer demoiselle
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1991: 90).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and inshore seagrass and sand flats adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Durban/South Africa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chrysiptera brownriggii* (Bennett, 1828) – Surge demoiselle, blueribbon demoiselle
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed as *Abudedefduf biocellatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825), *A. xanthozonus*, and *A. zonatus* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95), and as *Chrysiptera leucopoma* by FRICKE (1999: 375–376), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on rubble-strewn surge channels, the outermost reaches of exposed reef flats, and the upper submarine terrace, at depths of 0–12 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Wake and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chrysiptera glauca* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Grey demoiselle, blue damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *Abudedefduf glaucus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 374–375), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found among rubble or consolidated reef rock of exposed intertidal reef flats and sandy beaches, subject to mild surge; also near freshwater run-offs, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Wake, Line and Gambier islands, north to Izu Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Chrysiptera unimaculata* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Onespots demoiselle
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 376), based on MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found solitarily or in small groups among coastal algal reefs, rubble or over open beach-rock of reef flats exposed to moderate surge, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Oman east to Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

- Dascyllus aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Humbug dascyllus, zebra humbug, whitetail dascyllus
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 376–378), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Cargados Carajos, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoon and subtidal reef flats, forming large aggregations above staghorn *Acropora* thickets or smaller groups above isolated coral heads, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Dascyllus carneus* Fischer, 1885 – Twobar humbug, cloudy dascyllus
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & ALLEN (1977: 368–372).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among branching corals on inshore and offshore reefs, occasionally also on rocky reefs, at depths of 4–40 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Andaman and Java seas.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Dascyllus trimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1829) – Domino, threespot dascyllus; Demoiselle à trois taches
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 14).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, juveniles often commensal with large sea anemones, sea urchins, or small coral heads; at depths of 0–55 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Austral islands.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Neoglyphidodon melas* (Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Bowtie damselfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs and usually associated with soft corals on which it feeds, at depths of 0–12 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Plectroglyphidodon dickii* (Liénard, 1839) – Narrowbar damsel, Dick's damsel, blackbar devil
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 379–380), based on BPBM, LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich and surge areas of clear lagoon and seaward reefs, commonly associated with *Pocillopora* or *Acropora* corals, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Wake, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis* (Sauvage in Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875) – Brighteye damsel, stop-start damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *Abudefduf imparipennis*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 380), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich and surge areas of clear lagoon and seaward reefs, commonly associated with *Pocillopora* or *Acropora* corals, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Minami-tori-shima, Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia and Austral Islands.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus* Fowler & Ball, 1924 – Johnston damsel, widebar damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 5); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 96) as *P. nitidus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 381), based on BPBM, LEMUR and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in inner to outer reef crests in rich coral habitat, frequently associated with *Acropora*, *Stylophora*, or *Pocillopora* coral heads, at depths of 0–18 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – White-spotted devil
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU, P. CHABANET).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius (new record, based on USNM 298871 and USNM 346039), Madagascar, Amirantes, Farquhar Islands, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, in areas with mixed coral and rubble or dead coral rocks, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa to Marshall and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe and Rapa islands.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

- Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis* (Schultz, 1943) – Phoenix devil
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis* by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record verified through a specimen collected during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2004 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU, P. CHABANET).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius (new record, based on USNM 346043). Marine species. Found in the surge zone of coral reefs, in or near *Acropora* or *Pocillopora* coral patches, at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu Islands.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Plectroglyphidodon randalli* Allen, 1991 – Mauritian damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 381–382), based on SMNS material; previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *Abudefduf cingulum* (non Klunzinger, 1871), and by LETOURNEUR (1992: 46, 6, 68, 109 as *Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus* (non Bleeker, 1859).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on rocky reefs exposed to wave action, occasionally also on coral reef flats, at depths of 0–4 m. Endemic to western Mascarenes.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pomacentrus agassizii* Bliss, 1883 – Creole damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1991: 136); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95, 96) as *P. tripunctatum* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830), and as *Abudefduf melas* (non Cuvier [ex Kuhl & Hasselt] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 382), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoon and inshore coral reefs, at depths of 0–4 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pomacentrus caeruleus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 – Blue pete
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C25); subsequently listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 96) as *P. pulcherrimus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 382–383), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and outer coral or rocky reef slopes, usually over rubble near base of reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Maldives.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pomacentrus pikei* Bliss, 1883 – Blacklip damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1991: 155, 250).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found on inshore coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–6 m. Endemic to Mascarenes.
 Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HAB, EUT. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities.
- Probable decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Pomacentrus trichrourus* Günther in Playfair & Günther, 1867 – Yellowtail damsel, paletail damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 384–385), based on SMNS material; previously listed by LETOURNEUR (1992: 84, unpag 5) as *P. cf. chrysurus*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on inshore coral reefs, at depths of 0–43 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa south to Sodwana Bay/South Africa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Pomachromis richardsoni* (Snyder, 1909) – Richardson's damsel
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 385).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs exposed to ocean swells, at depths of 2–25 m. Outside the area, east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia and Loyalty Islands.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Stegastes albifasciatus* (Schlegel & Müller, 1839) – Whitebar gregory
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MYERS (1989: 175); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 385), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on reef flats, in shallow lagoons, and on semi-sheltered coral or rocky reef margins; common among patches of rubble or porous reef rock, surrounded by live coral, particularly in areas of mild surge, at depths of 0–4 m. Outside the area, east to Wake, Line and Tuamotu islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Stegastes limbatus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830) – Ebony gregory
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Glyphisodon limbatus* by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1830a: 477–478); subsequently listed as *Pomacentrus pristiger* by GUICHENOT (1863: C25), and as *P. madagascariensis* by SMITH (1960: 342, pl. 27 A); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 386–387), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in the surge zone of inshore boulder areas, at depths of 0–2 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
 Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Stable populations. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Stegastes luteobrunneus* (Smith, 1960) – Indian Ocean dark damsel
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on LEMUR, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material listed by FRICKE (1999: 385–385) as *S. fasciolatus* (non Ogilby, 1889); previously

listed by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164) as *S. fasciolatus* (non Ogilby, 1889). *Stegastes fasciolatus* is restricted to Pacific Ocean (RANDALL 2005: 384–385). Taxonomic decision of the present paper (*Pomacentrus luteobrunneus* Smith, 1960 is the oldest available name for the Indian Ocean populations).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Amirantes, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on rocky and coral reefs exposed to mild to moderate surge, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Gulf of Aden, East Africa and Durban/South Africa east to Cocos-Keeling Islands.

Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Stable populations. Low priority for conservation action.

Stegastes nigricans (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Dusky gregory

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Holocentrus nigricans* by LACEPÈDE (1802: 332, 367, 370); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 388–390), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on reef flats and lagoon reefs, frequently occurring in groups associated with live or dead branching staghorn coral (*Acropora*), at depths of 0–12 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Wake Atoll, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Stegastes pelicierii Allen & Emery, 1985 – Mauritian gregory

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN (1991: 181, 254); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 95) as *Abudefduf lacrymatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 390–391), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on rocky reefs with little coral and found near crevices and holes, at depths of 0–20 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Stegastes punctatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Bluntnout gregory, farmerfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on SMNS material listed by FRICKE (1999: 387–388) as *S. lividus* (non Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801), and LETOURNEUR (1992: 25, unpag. 5). *S. lividus* (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) is restricted to Marquesas Islands according to RANDALL (2005: 385).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reef areas with dead staghorn corals, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Labridae – Wrasses

Anampses caeruleopunctatus Rüppell, 1829 – Blue-spotted wrasse, blue-spotted tamarin; Labre constellé (female), labre bleu (male)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *A. caeruleo-punctatus*; subsequently listed as *A. diadematus* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 12); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 391–392), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in the surge zone of coral reefs or rocky coasts, at depths of 3–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake, Line and Easter islands, north to southern Japan, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Anampses lineatus Randall, 1972 – Lined tamarin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53); previously listed as *A. Cuvieri* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) by GUICHENOT (1863: C28), and as *A. melanurus* (non Bleeker, 1857) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 10–42 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa south to Natal/South Africa, east to Maldives.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Anampses meleagrides Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 – Yellowtail tamarin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 393–394), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in areas of mixed coral, rubble, consolidated limestone, and sand of seaward coral reefs, or in soft coral or sponge habitats, at depths of 3–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Samoa and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Anampses twistii Bleeker, 1856 – Yellow-breasted wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97) as *A. twistii*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral reefs, usually in areas with mixed rubble, coral, or rock and sand, at depths of 5–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Chesterfield Islands and Rapa.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

- Bodianus anthioides* (Bennett, 1832) – Lyretail hogfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 240).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs rich with invertebrates such as gorgonians, seawhips and black corals, common on steep outer slopes, at depths of 6–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake and Marshall islands, and Henderson/Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus axillaris* (Bennett, 1832) – Axilspot hogfish, turncoat hogfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 240); previously listed as *B. albimaculatus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 2–80 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus bilunulatus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Sadleback hogfish; Vieille à selle noire
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Cossyphus bilunulatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 396) as *Bodianus bilunulatus bilunulatus*, based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of GOMON (2006: 77–79).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deep coral and rocky reef slopes rich with invertebrates such as sponges and seawhips, but young adults occasionally seen much shallower; at depths of 8–120 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Houtman Abrolhos/Western Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus bimaculatus* Allen, 1973 – Twospot hogfish; Labre à deux taches
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205). Taxonomic decision of GOMON (2006: 24–26).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found around rubble and sand in steep outer coral reef slopes and drop-offs, usually adjacent to very deep water, at depths of 30–60 m. Outside the area, east to Palau/Belau and New Caledonia, north to southern Japan, south to northern New Zealand.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus diana* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Diana's hogfish; Labre diane
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C13–C14, C28) as *Cossyphus diana* and *C. spilotes*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 397), based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of GOMON (2006: 56–59).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of seaward coral reefs, at depths of 5–100 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Nicobar and Cocos-Keeling Islands.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus leucosticticus* (Bennett, 1832) – Lined hogfish, four-line hogfish; Labre pointillé
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 688); previously listed as *Cossyphus bodianus* (non Bloch, 1790) by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *C. rufus* (non Linnaeus, 1758) by BLEEKER (1874: 82), and described as *Lepidaplois Bourboni* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 7, fig. 1); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 397–398), based on SAIAB material. Taxonomic decision of GOMON (2006: 49–52).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral reefs. Outside the area, southern Japan to Taiwan.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus macrourus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Mauritius hogfish, black-banded hogfish; Chien (Réunion), labre brassard (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 82) as *Cossyphus macrourus*; previously listed as *C. maldat* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); subsequently listed as *Bodianus hirsutus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 398–399), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of GOMON (2006: 85–87).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on exposed seaward coral reefs with sand patches, at depths of 10–40 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus opercularis* (Guichenot, 1847) – Blackspot hogfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Cossyphus opercularis*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on rubble bottoms of steep outer coral reefs, at depths of 42–61 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Christmas Island (eastern Indian Ocean).
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bodianus perditio* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) – Goldspot hogfish, goldsaddle hogfish, golden-spot hogfish; Labre de la perdition
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 7) as *Lepidaplois perditio*; previously listed as *Cossyphus atrolumbus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 400), based on MNHN material. Taxonomic decision of GOMON (2006: 87–90).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in the vicinity of coral and rocky reefs, often over sand or rubble, from 9 m depth (juveniles) to deeper water. Outside the area, anti-equatorial from South

Africa east to Tuamotu and Gambier islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa, Taiwan north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cheilinus chlorourus (Bloch, 1791) – Floral wrasse; Vieille tchetée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and coastal coral reefs, in areas with mixed sand, rubble, and coral, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Wake, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cheilinus fasciatus (Bloch, 1791) – Red-breasted wrasse; Vieille rayée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 pp.) as *C. fasciatus fasciatus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, usually in areas with mixed coral, sand, and rubble, at depths of 3–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake and Marshall islands, Samoa and Tonga, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cheilinus oxycephalus Bleeker, 1853 – Snooty wrasse; Vieille à bec pointu

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 402), based on USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Cheilinus trilobatus Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Triple-tail wrasse; Lachaux (Réunion), vieille triple queue, vieille trilobé (France)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1801: 529, 537–538, pl. 31, fig. 3); subsequently listed as *C. lunulatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 402–403), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found along shallow reef margins with good coral cover, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Wake and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell, 1835 – Humphead wrasse; Napoléon

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on steep outer reef slopes, channel slopes, and lagoon reefs; juveniles are encountered in coral-rich areas of lagoon reefs, where staghorn *Acropora* corals abound; also in algal reefs or seagrass; adults rove across the reefs by day and rest in reef caves and under coral ledges at night; at depths of 1–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chelilio inermis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Cigar wrasse; Banane (Réunion), longue girelle (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 83); subsequently listed as *Chelio cyano-chloris* and *C. auratus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 404–405), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in seagrass beds and algal-covered flats, adjacent to lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Easter islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Choerodon robustus (Günther, 1862) – Robust tuskfish; Chien, lachaux (Réunion), maldaque robuste (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 pp.); previously described as *Cossyphus maxillosus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28), and as *Choerops dodecakanthus* by BLEEKER (1868b: 275–277); record of *Choerodon robustus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 405–406), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on deeper coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 40–70 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa, Indonesia, southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Coris aygula Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Clown coris; Loupe côte (Réunion), clarisse clown (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 83); previously listed as *Julis Coris* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record of *Coris aygula* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 407–408), based on MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in the vicinity of sand or rubble patches of exposed outer reef flats, lagoon reefs, and seaward coral reefs,

- often in semi-exposed surge zones, juveniles common in shallow tide pools; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake and Line islands, and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northwestern Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Coris caudimacula* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) – Spottail coris; Girelle à tache caudale
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1873a: 98–100) as *Hemicoris caudimacula*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in sandy or algal-rich areas near coral or rocky reefs or in seagrass beds, at depths of 0–57 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and eastern South Africa east to western Indonesia and northwestern Australia, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Coris cuvieri* (Bennett, 1831) – African coris; Clarisse africaine
- Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed as *C. Gaimard* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) by FOURMANOIR & GUEZÉ (1961a: 14), and as *C. africana* by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 406), based on LEMUR and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in exposed outer reef flats and lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, in areas of mixed sand, coral and rubble, at depths of 1–20 m; juveniles occur in small tide pools, exposed reef flats with algae-rubble. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Andaman Sea.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Coris frerei* (Günther in Playfair & Günther, 1867) – Queen coris; Girelle reine
- Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed as *C. formosa* by GOMON (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 409–410) as *C. formosa*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Adults found in seagrass, rock and coral areas; juveniles in shallow tide pools. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Sri Lanka.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) – Knife wrasse, knife razorfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40, 99, unpag. 5).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on reef flats and in shallow lagoons, in sandy, current-swept areas with rubble and seagrass, at depths of 1–6 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Society Islands, north to Mariana Islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia, Norfolk Island and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Epibulus insidiator* (Pallas, 1770) – Slingjaw wrasse; Epibule gourami
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 410–411), based on LEMUR material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 9–42 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Gomphosus caeruleus* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Indian Ocean bird wrasse, birdfish; Poisson oiseau
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1840: 29–32); subsequently listed as *G. fuscus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28), and as *G. varius* (non Lacepède, 1801) by BLEEKER (1874: 82); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 411–412), based on LEMUR, MHNRRUN, MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs, and in rocky reefs, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Andaman Sea.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Halichoeres cosmetus* Randall & Smith, 1982 – Adorned wrasse; Girelle à raies d’or
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & SMITH (1982: 15–17); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 412–413), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–31 m. Outside the area, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Halichoeres hortulanus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Checkerboard wrasse; Bonpartère (Réunion), lalo damier (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Julis hortulanus*; previously described as *Labrus centiquadrus* by LACEPÈDE (1801: 437–438, 492–500).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on sand patches of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, also on slopes to moderate depths along drop-offs, juveniles at the bottom of surge channels; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB,

EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Halichoeres iridis Randall & Smith, 1982 – Rainbow wrasse
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 414–415), based on an underwater photograph taken by J. CARANTINI.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in steep seaward coral reefs, in sand and rubble areas, at depths of 6–43 m. Outside the area, Yemen/southern Red Sea, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Halichoeres lamarii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839 – Indian Ocean dusky wrasse; Girelle arc-en-ciel

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell, 1835) by RANDALL & SMITH (1982: 5–6), and described as *H. virescens* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 13); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 415–416) as *H. marginatus* (non Rüppell, 1835), based on LEMUR, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on lagoon and seaward reefs, along the upper edges of coral-rich areas, juveniles are encountered in exposed outer reef flats; at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Halichoeres lapillus Smith, 1947 – Jewelled wrasse; Girelle à petits cailloux

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 241).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on rocky bottoms or coral reefs rich in algae, at depths of 5–15 m. Outside the area, Oman south to Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Halichoeres nebulosus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839) – Nebulous wrasse, picture wrasse; Girelle nebulouse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously listed as *H. kawarin* (non Bleeker, 1852) and as *H. melanurus* (non Bleeker, 1851) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 97, 98); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 417), based on LEMUR material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in seagrass areas of reef flats, along reef margins and rocky shores, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Halichoeres scapularis (Bennett, 1832) – Zigzag wrasse; Girelle en arc-en-ciel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 83) as *Güntheria scapularis*; previously described as *Julis Leschenaulti* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES

(1839: 453–454); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 418), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoons or bays, usually over sand, rubble, or seagrass bottom, rather than on coral reef, at depths of 1–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Hemigymnus fasciatus (Bloch, 1792) – Barred thicklip wrasse; Chien noir (Réunion), tamarin à bandes noires (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 82); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 419–420), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral reefs and reef flats, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Hemigymnus melapterus (Bloch, 1791) – Blackedge thicklip wrasse; Tamarin vert

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record needs verification.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on subtidal reef flats, lagoon and seaward reefs, among branching corals while adults found in areas of mixed sand, rubble, and coral, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.

Hologymnosus annulatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Ring wrasse; Labre annelé

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Julis annulatus*; subsequently listed as *Hologymnosus semidiscus* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 14).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral reefs and rocky substrates, at depths of 2–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Victoria/Australia, and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Hologymnosus doliatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Longface wrasse, ringed wrasse, pastel wrasse; Tongole (Réunion), colombine pastel (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Julis doliatus*; subsequently listed as *Hologymnosus fasciatus* by BLEEKER (1874: 83, part), and as *H. oxyrhynchus* by

- HARME LIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 421–422).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coral reefs and rocky substrates, at depths of 2–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to Victoria/Australia, and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Iniistius pavo* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) – Indianfish (juvenile), blue razorfish (adult), peacock wrasse; Vieux monde (Réunion), rason paon (France)
- Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion (in part) by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1840: 61–63, pl. 394) as *Xyrichtys pavo*; subsequently listed as *Julis vittatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 447–448) as *Xyrichtys pavo*, based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Usually found solitary in lagoon and seaward reef areas with fine to loose, coarse sand bottoms (dives into the sand when threatened); juveniles sometimes in shallow estuaries; adults rare in less than 20 m; at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Mexico, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Lord Howe and Society islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Labrichthys unilineatus* (Guichenot, 1847) – Tubelip wrasse
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 422); previously listed as *L. cyanoaenia* by HARME LIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in lagoon and semi-protected seaward coral reefs with high coral cover, near branching corals, particularly staghorn *Acropora*; feeds on coral polyps, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Society Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Labroides bicolor* Fowler & Bean, 1928 – Bicoloured cleaner wrasse; Poisson nettoyeur bicolore
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARME LIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98) as *Labroides bicolor* and *Fowlerella bicolor*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, territorial around prominent coral or rock formations called ‘cleaning stations’, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa and East Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe and Austral islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Labroides dimidiatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839) – Bluestreak cleaner wrasse; Poisson nettoyeur commun
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARME LIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 423), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of inner lagoons and subtidal reef flats to seaward coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Labropsis xanthonota* Randall, 1981 – Wedge-tailed wrasse
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 241); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 424), based on SAIAB material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of clear outer lagoon and seaward reefs, feeds on coral polyps, at depths of 7–55 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Micronesia, Samoa and Tonga, south to Western Australia and Loyalty Islands.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Macropharyngodon bipartitus* Smith, 1957 – Vermiculate wrasse, divided wrasse; Girelle diamant
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 424) as *M. bipartitus bipartitus*, based on BPBM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and sheltered seaward coral or rocky reefs, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Macropharyngodon cyanoguttatus* Randall, 1978 – Indian Ocean black-spotted wrasse
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 699); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 424–425), based on BPBM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 10–40 m. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Novaculichthys taeniourus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Dragon wrasse, rockmover wrasse; Rason algue
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *N. taeniourus* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 15–16, fig. 5); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 425–426), based on LEMUR material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in semi-exposed reef flats and lagoon and seaward coral reefs; common in areas of mixed sand, and rubble that are subject to mild surge; juveniles shallow on rubble amongst large bommies or protected open patches on reef crests and swim as if were a leaf floating along the bottom; large adults move along over large reef section, usually in pairs and typically turn or shift large pieces of rubble or debris; at depths of 3–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and Natal/South

Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to Lord Howe and Tuamotu islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Oxycheilinus arenatus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 – Speckled maori wrasse; Vieille maori pointillée

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Cheilinus arenatus* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1840: 101–102, pl. 397); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 426), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in caves of steep outer coral reef drop-offs with rich invertebrate growth such as large gorgonians or soft corals, at depths of 25–46 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Philippines and Mariana Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Oxycheilinus bimaculatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) – Twospot wrasse; Labre à queue de comète

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected during a visual census, near La Possession, at 15 m depth, in 2006 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on outer reef slopes or deep clear lagoons among rubble or clumps of algae, also in seagrass beds, including estuaries, at depths of 1–110 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Oxycheilinus digrammus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Cheek-lined wrasse, bandcheek wrasse; Vieille barbe noire

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Cheilinus digrammus*; subsequently listed by BLEEKER (1874: 84) as *C. radiatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 427), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and sheltered seaward coral reefs in coral-rich areas, at depths of 3–50 m, possibly deeper; juveniles more inshore on sheltered reef crests or slopes, usually amongst soft corals or stinging hydrozoans. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Wake and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Pseudocheilinus dispilus Randall, 1999 – Mascarene sixstripe wrasse

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by RANDALL (1999: 10, fig. 1, pl. 1 B); previously listed as *P. hexataenia* (non Bleeker, 1857) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98), and by FRICKE (1999: 427–428) as *P. evanidus* (non Jordan & Evermann, 1903), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in seaward coral reefs among coral branches, also in clear coastal waters, dense coral habitats on shallow reef

crest or slopes, at depths of 0–37 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Pseudocheilinus octotaenia Jenkins, 1901 – Eightstripe wrasse, eightline wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found among rubble or live corals of seaward coral reefs, usually in caves and crevices with rich invertebrate growth; at depths of 2–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Hawaiian and Ducie islands, north to Yaeyama and Ogasawara islands, south to Tonga and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Pseudocoris yamashiroi (Schmidt, 1931) – Redspot wrasse

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed during a visual census, on the outer coral reef, in 2004 (T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, P. CHABANET).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in lagoons and coral reefs, often on open sand flats with large remote bommies, at depths of 5–25 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall and Samoan islands, north to southern Japan, south to Kermadec Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pseudodax moluccanus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) – Chiseltooth wrasse; Vieille ciseau

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Pseudodax Mollucanus*; previously described as *Odax Borbonicus* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1840: 306–307) [both FRICKE (1999: 429; 10 September 1999) and RANDALL & PARENTI (1999: 31; 6 December 1999) acted as first reviewers to choose *Odax moluccanus* as the senior synonym over *O. borbonicus*]; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 429), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear channels and seaward coral reefs; juveniles common along drop-offs below 18 m; adults usually near caves while juveniles frequently live inside them; at depths of 3–60 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Pteragogus pelycus Randall, 1981 – Sideburn wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 430–431); previously listed as *Pteragogus opercularis* by BLEEKER (1874: 81).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in quiet seagrass beds and algal flats adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB,

EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Stethojulis albovittata (Bonnaterre [ex Koelreuther], 1788) – Blue-lined wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 82); previously listed as *Julis balteatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) and *J. axillaris* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 431–432), based on BPBM, LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in reef flats and clear lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa and Natal/South Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago, possibly Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Stethojulis strigiventer (Bennett, 1832) – Threeribbon wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 432–433), based on USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in seagrass beds and areas of mixed sand, rubble, and algae of inner coral reef flats and shallow lagoons, at depths of 1–15 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall, Tuamotu and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia, Tonga and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thalassoma amblycephalum (Bleeker, 1856) – Twotone wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98) as *T. amblycephalus*; subsequently listed as *T. melanochir* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 11); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 433–434), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in aggregations over shallow lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs and on reef flats, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, Transkei/South Africa and East Africa east to Line, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, northern New Zealand and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thalassoma genivittatum (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839) – Redcheek wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously listed as *Julis Commersonii* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); subsequently described as *Thalassoma mascarenum* by FRICKE (1999: 437–444, figs. 6A, 7A), based on MNHN and SMNS material; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 434–435) as *T. genivittatum*, based on USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in small groups above rocky reefs with little coral cover, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thalassoma hardwicke (Bennett, 1830) – Sixbar wrasse; Girelle à six bandes

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 98); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 435–436), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in small groups on coral reefs, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Wake and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe, Tongan and Austral islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Thalassoma hebraicum (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Goldbar wrasse

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 82, part) as *Julis hebraica*; listed by FRICKE (1999: 445) as *Thalassoma quinquevittatum* (non Lay & Bennett, 1839), based on USNM material; record of *T. hebraicum* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 436–437), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, usually on patch reefs or rocks, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Thalassoma purpureum (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Surge wrasse; Girelle hublot

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369, 373); previously listed as *Julis umbrostigma* by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: XI); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 444–445), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found almost exclusively in the surge zone of outer reef flats, coral reef margins, and rocky coastline, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Easter islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe and Kermadec islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thalassoma trilobatum (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801) – Ladder wrasse, Christmas wrasse; Calonnier côte (Réunion), girelle de Noël (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28) as *Julis trilobatus*; previously described as *Labrus fuscus* by LACEPÈDE (1801: 437, 492–500), and listed as *Julis formosus*, *J. aeruginosus* and *J. Souleyeti* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 446–447), based on MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow exposed reef flats, usually with rock-base and mixed coral and algae, also in surge-swept reef flats, coral reef margins, and clear rocky shorelines, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Transkei/South Africa and East

Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Kermadec Islands and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Xyrichtys pentadactylus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Fingerprint razorfish; Rason ocellé

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GOMON (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 448–449), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found over sandy bottoms, and in areas with some seagrass or algae, at depths of 1–18 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines, north to Taiwan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Scaridae – Parrotfishes

Calotomus carolinus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) – Stareye parrotfish, Christmas parrotfish, bucktooth parrotfish; Perroquet des Carolines

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); previously described as *Cryptotomus albimarginatus*, and listed as *C. spinidens* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 18, 19, fig. 6).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found over subtidal reef flats, and lagoon and seaward coral reefs, in coral, rubble and seagrass areas, at depths of 0–27 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Cetoscarus ocellatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) – Bicoloured parrotfish; Perroquet à points rouges

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed as *C. bicolor* (non Rüppell, 1829) by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Caroline and Gambier islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Chlorurus enneacanthus (Lacepède, 1802) – Green parrotfish, captain parrotfish; Perroquet (Réunion), perroquet capitaine (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Scarus enneacanthus* by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); previously listed as *S. capitatus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record con-

firmed by FRICKE (1999: 451–452), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on shallow fringing coral reefs, usually in areas with dead coral and rubble, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Mozambique east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chlorurus japanensis (Bloch, 1789) – Pale bullethead parrotfish; Perroquet à joue pale

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Scarus japanensis* by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); previously listed as *S. Blochii* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28), and as *Pseudoscarus viridis* by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: XII); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 452), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on seaward coral and rocky reefs, usually on inner reefs with rich coral habitat, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chlorurus sordidus (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Bullethead parrotfish, daisy parrotfish; Perroquet marguerite

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Scarus sordidus* by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 453–454), based on LEMUR and MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in both coral-rich and open pavement areas of shallow reef flats and lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, as well as along drop-offs; juveniles in coral rubble areas of reef flats and lagoons; at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Chlorurus strongylocephalus (Bleeker, 1854) – Steephead parrotfish; Perroquet vert (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 454), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *Pseudoscarus striatus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839) by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: XII), and as *Scarus gibbus* (non Rüppell, 1829) by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–35 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to southwestern Indonesia, north to Andaman Sea.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

- Hipposcarus harid* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Candelamoa parrotfish
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed during a visual census, in the inner reef at Saint-Leu, in 2007 (E. TESSIER); authorship see FRICKE (2008: 50).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs including the reef flat, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Java/Indonesia.
 Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Leptoscarus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Seagrass parrotfish, marbled parrotfish; Perroquet marbré
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GÜÉZÉ (1961a: 18).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Farquhar Islands, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in sheltered areas and lagoons, in seagrass areas or areas with hard substrates with thick algal cover adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 1–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Pitcairn, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Scarus caudofasciatus* (Günther, 1862) – Tail-barred parrotfish; Perroquet à bandes rouges
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp., pl. II); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 455–456), based on MNHRUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Amirantes. Marine species. Found on steep outer coral reef slopes, at depths of 8–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa, south to Mozambique, east to Maldives.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scarus falcipinnis* (Playfair, 1868) – Greenbelly parrotfish; Perroquet faucille
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp., pl. IV); record confirmed by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 214).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on steep outer coral reef slopes, at depths of 2–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Chagos Archipelago.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scarus frenatus* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802 – Bridled parrotfish, vermiculate parrotfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 457), based on USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on exposed outer coral reefs, sometimes in very shallow water; juveniles occur among coral and rubble of lagoon reefs; at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Line Islands and Ducie/Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scarus ghobban* Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775 – Blue-barred parrotfish; Perroquet bleu (Réunion), perroquet à écailles jaunes (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Callyodon ghobban* by SMITH (1956: 10, pl. 43, fig. H); also described as *C. speigleri* by SMITH (1956: 14); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 457–458), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in lagoon and seaward coral reefs, on slopes and drop-offs; small juveniles inshore on algae reef habitat; entering silty, murky environments; at depths of 1–36 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scarus globiceps* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 – Violet-lined parrotfish, roundhead parrotfish, globehead parrotfish; Perroquet globeux
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, more common in outer coral reef habitats than in protected waters, at depths of 1–12 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Wake, Line and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Scarus psittacus* Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775 – Palenose parrotfish, common parrotfish; Perrouche (Réunion), perroquet commun (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BRUCE & RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *S. venosus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 459–460), based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on reef flats and in lagoon and seaward reefs, over corals, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Shark Bay/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Scarus scaber Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 – Dusky-capped parrotfish; Perroquet marron (Réunion), perroquet à cinq celles (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C28); subsequently listed as *Callyodon oviceps* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961a: 19); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 461–462), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow lagoon coral reefs, in areas with dense coral cover, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Trichonotidae – Sand divers

Trichonotus setiger Bloch & Schneider, 1801 – Spotted sand-diver

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 462–463).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in steep sand slopes in large aggregations; hovers above clean sandy bottoms, darts into the sand when disturbed; usually slightly silty habitat, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Persian/Arabian Gulf and East Africa east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Uranoscopidae – Stargazers

Uranoscopus archionema Regan, 1921 – Stargazer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 463), based on MNHN material; previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 5, fig. 4) as *Uranoscopus* sp. and *U. oligolepis* (non Bleeker, 1878).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms near coral reefs, at depths of 30–150 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Uranoscopus sulphureus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832 – White-margined stargazer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on reef flats and sand bottoms near coral reefs, at 10–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Creediidae – Sand burrowers

Chalixodytes tauensis Schultz, 1943 – Sand dart

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by

FRICKE (1999: 463) as *C. chameleontoculis*, based on BPBM and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow sand and gravel bottoms, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Pitcairn Group, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Limnichthys nitidus Smith, 1958 – Sand submarine

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 464), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in shallow sand and gravel bottoms, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan, south to Middleton Reef, Loyalty Islands, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pinguipedidae – Sandmelts, crocodilefishes

Parapercis hexophthalma (Cuvier [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Speckled sandperch, spotted sand-smelt; Pinge pintade

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 78) as *P. hexophthalmus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms of shallow lagoon and protected seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–22 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Fiji and Tonga, possibly also Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Parapercis maculata (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Harlequin sandsmelt, harlequin sandperch; Pinge arlequin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 22), based on MNHN material; previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 464) as *P. pulchella*.

Distribution. Réunion, Comores. Marine species. Found in shallow estuaries and protected coastal bays near coral reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Parapercis punctata (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Réunion sandsmelt

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C24); subsequently described as *P. guezeti* by FOURMANOIR (1966: 218–221, fig. 2); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 465), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on coral rubble bottom of coral reefs, at depths of 1–10 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HAB,

EUT. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.

Parapercis punctulata (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) – Spotted sandperch, spotted sandmelt

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 78).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Amirantes. Marine species. Found on rubble bottoms of coral reefs, at depths of 1–15 m. Outside the area, East Africa south to Natal/South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Parapercis robinsoni Fowler, 1929 – Barfaced sandperch, small-scale grubfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 466), based on MNHN material; previously listed by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829a: 260–264) as *P. nebulosa* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825).

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on rubble bottoms of coral reef slopes, at depths of 6–55 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Pakistan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Tripterygiidae – Triplefins

Enneapterygius elegans (Peters, 1877) – Hourglass triplefin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1994: 203–208); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 467), based on MNHN, SMF and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Agalega Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coralline rock, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, East Africa to Sri Lanka, Taiwan to Ryukyu Islands, Cocos Keeling Islands, New Guinea and New Caledonia to Samoa and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Enneapterygius gruschkae Holleman, 2005 – Gruschka's triplefin

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on BPBM and SMNS material; previously listed as *Tripterygium* cf. *fasciatum* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100), and as '*Enneapterygius* sp. (to be described by HOLLEMAN & FRICKE)' by FRICKE (1999: 466).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on rock bottoms, at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Enneapterygius philippinus (Peters, 1869) – Minute triplefin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1997: 274–288); previously listed as *Tripterygion minutus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 467), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coralline beach rock or

reef flats, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–8 m (rarely below 2 m). Outside the area, east to Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Niue, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Enneapterygius tutuilae Jordan & Seale, 1906 – High hat triplefin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 468).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comores, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coralline rock, associated with coral reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–32 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall, Line and Society islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Western Australia, Moreton Bay/Queensland, Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Helcogramma fuscipinna Holleman, 1982 – Blackfin triplefin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 468–469), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coralline rock, associated with coral reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa east to Maldives and Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Helcogramma obtusirostris (Klunzinger, 1871) – Hotlips triplefin, Klunzinger's triplefin

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 468–469, as *H. obtusirostre*), based on SMNS material. The correct species name is '*obtusirostris*' as the gender of *Helcogramma* is feminine, based on the Greek γραμμή (line), not γραμμα (letter) (see ESCHMEYER & FRICKE 2008).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coralline rock, associated with coral reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Ascension Island and Saint Helena, South and East Africa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Clinidae – Klipfishes

Springeratus polyporatus Fraser, 1972 – Mascarene klipfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 469–470), based on USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in rocky habitats among algae, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Endemic to western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Blenniidae – Blennies

Alticus monochrus (Bleeker, 1869) – Mascarene leaping blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BATH (1986: 355); listed as *Alticus kirkii* (non Günther, 1868) by FRICKE (1999: 470–471), based on BPBM, MNHN and SMNS material; previously listed as *Salarias alticus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) by GUICHENOT (1863: C27), as *S. tri-dactylus* (non Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: X), as *Alticus saltatorius* (non Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1800) by BLEEKER (1874: 74), and as *A. saliens* (non Forster, 1788) by SMITH (1959b: 239). Taxonomic decision of BATH (1986: 355).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on rocks of the intertidal zone, at depths of 0–1 m, often climbing out of the water. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Antennablennius bifilum (Günther, 1861) – Horned rockskipper
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 99) as *Croaltus bifilum*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 471), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on coralline rock, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, Persian Gulf, East and South Africa east to India.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Aspidontus dussumieri (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Floating blenny, lance blenny

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion as *Blennechis dussumieri* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1836: 282–283); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 471–472), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs and rocky areas, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Society and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, northern New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Aspidontus tractus Fowler, 1903 – Mimic blenny

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 472), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *Petroscirtes filamentosus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 99), and as *Aspidontus taeniatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) by LETOURNEUR (1998: 282). *Petroscirtes rostratus* Bleeker [ex Solander], 1857 is an unused senior synonym.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands. Marine species. Found in coral reefs and rocky areas, at depths of 1–20 m; mimics *Labroides dimidiatus*. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Blenniella chrysoipilos (Bleeker, 1857) – Red-spotted blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 472), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on reef flats, often in exposed habitats, usually where algal growth is prolific, at depths of 0–6 m, rarely below 2 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Society Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Blenniella cyanostigma (Bleeker, 1849) – Striped rockskipper
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 472–473), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on coastal reef flats, often in exposed habitats, usually where algal growth is prolific, at depths of 0–6 m, rarely below 2 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to western Indonesia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Blenniella gibbifrons (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) – Picture rockskipper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 473), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *Istiblennius gibbifrons insolitus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 99).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coastal reef flats, often in exposed habitats, usually where algal growth is prolific, at depths of 0–1.5 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Ducie islands, with a gap in the Indo-Australian triangle.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Blenniella periophthalmus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Blue-dashed rockskipper, bullethead rockskipper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); subsequently listed as *Salarias meleagris* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: X); record of *Blenniella periophthalmus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 473–474), based on MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coastal reef flats, often in exposed habitats, usually where algal growth is prolific, at depths of 0–1.5 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Gambier islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cirripectes castaneus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Muzzled rockskipper, chestnut blenny

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WILLIAMS (1988: 27–31); previously listed as *C. variolosus* (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) by SMITH (1959b: 238); record

- confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 474–475), based on BPBM and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on wave-swept algal ridges of outer reef flats, or on rocky and coralline substrates, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Kapingamarangi/Micronesia and Samoa, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Cirripectes polyzona* (Bleeker, 1868) – Barred blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 6); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 475), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on algal ridge and ridge crests between surge channels of exposed seaward reefs, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Johnston, Line and Samoan islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Cirripectes quagga* (Fowler & Ball, 1924) – Squiggly blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WILLIAMS (1988: 57–60); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 475), based on BPBM and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on algal ridge and crests between surge channels of exposed seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–19 m, usually shallow. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Cirripectes randalli* Williams, 1988 – Randall’s blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 475–476), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on volcanic rocks with some algal cover, at depths of 0–5 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Cirripectes stigmaticus* Strasburg & Schultz, 1953 – Reticulated blenny, red-streaked blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 476), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coastal reef flats with rich coral and algae habitats, also on rocky and coralline structures, among *Acropora* and *Pocillopora* corals of surf-swept algal ridge, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Dodekablennos fraseri* Springer & Spreitzer, 1978 – Fraser’s blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 476), based on SMF material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on volcanic rocks including tidal pools, at depths of 0–4 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Ecsenius lineatus* Klausewitz, 1962 – Linear blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MCKINNEY & SPRINGER (1976: 7); record questionably confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 477–478), based on BPBM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in clear coastal to outer reef crests with rich coral growth, at depths of 2–28 m. Outside the area, Maldives east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Ecsenius midas* Starck, 1969 – Persian blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, from clear coastal to outer reef walls, usually where currents are moderate, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marquesas Islands.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Enchelyurus kraussii* (Klunzinger, 1871) – Krauss’ blenny
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 478), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among coral and rubble on reef flats and upper portion of seaward reefs, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Mariana Islands and Tonga, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Entomacrodus epalzeocheilos* (Bleeker, 1859) – Fringelip rock-skipper
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 479), based on BPBM and SMNS material.

- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in exposed intertidal areas and the upper subtidal, on rocks with algae, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Easter Island, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Entomacrodus lemuria* Springer & Fricke, 2000 – Lemur blenny
- Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by SPRINGER & FRICKE (2000: 391, figs. 3–4), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *Entomacrodus* sp. by FRICKE (1999: 478).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in an intertidal area with volcanic rocks partially covered with algae, at depths of 0–1 m. Endemic to western Mascarenes.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HAB, CON. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Entomacrodus striatus* (Valenciennes [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Pearly rockskipper
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SMITH (1959b: 241); previously listed as *Salaria frenatus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record of *Entomacrodus striatus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 479–480), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in the intertidal zone of lagoons and wave-swept seaward reefs, at depths of 0–1 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands and Minami Tori Shima, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Exallias brevis* (Kner, 1868) – Shortbodied blenny, leopard blenny, leopard rockskipper
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 99); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 480–481), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear coastal reefs, often in bays and semi-exposed habitats, among corals like *Acropora*, *Pocillopora*, *Seriatopora*, *Porites*, and *Millepora* where they feed on coral tissues; at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Henderson Island/Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Istiblennius bellus* (Günther, 1861) – Imspringer
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SPRINGER & WILLIAMS (1994: 143–149); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 481), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in exposed rockpools or on exposed rocky shores, at depths of 0–2 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Marquesas and Easter islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Istiblennius dussumieri* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Dussumier's rockskipper
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Blennioides Dussumieri*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found along sheltered and semi-exposed rocky shorelines, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Society Islands, north to Taiwan, south to New South Wales/Australia and Norfolk Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Istiblennius edentulus* (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Rippled rockskipper
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 99); previously listed as *Salaria quadricornis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 482–483), based on MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in rubble or rock areas, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa 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.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Istiblennius spilolus* Springer & Williams, 1994 – Rockskipper
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 99); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 483), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on exposed and semi-exposed rocky shores, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Arabian Sea south to South Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- **Mimoblennius lineathorax* Fricke, 1999 – Lined-throat blenny
- Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 484–486, fig. 8), based on MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on exposed volcanic rocks covered with algae, at depths of 0–1.5 m. Endemic to Réunion.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: HAB, CON. Global importance. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Omobranchus fasciolatus* (Valenciennes [ex Ehrenberg] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) – Arab blenny
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 487), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in shallow rocky areas, including tidal pools, at depths of

- 0–3 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Pakistan.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Petroscirtes mitratus* Rüppell, 1830 – Highfin fangblenny, floral fangblenny
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992, unpag. 6).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in protected lagoons and reef flats with algal and seagrass clumps, juveniles often in floating *Sargassum*; at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Perth/Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, and New Caledonia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos* (Bleeker, 1852) – Twostripe blenny
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 283).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear, coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs, hiding in deserted worm tubes or other small holes when alarmed; at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Marshall, Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Plagiotremus tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1857) – Piano blenny
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward reefs; hiding in deserted worm tubes when alarmed; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa 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.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Salarias fasciatus* (Bloch, 1786) – Jewelled rockskipper
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 74); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 489), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in areas of mixed coral, sand, and rubble, or on coralline rock, at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Stanulus seychellensis* Smith, 1959 – Seychelles blenny
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 489), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in surge areas of exposed outer reef flats and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Caroline Islands and eastern Australia east to Marshall Islands and Henderson/Pitcairn Group, north to southern Taiwan, south to Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Xiphasia setifer* Swainson, 1839 – Snake blenny
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen observed and photographed during a visual census, at Saint-Paul, at 40 m depth, in 2005 (P. DURVILLE).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on open soft-bottom and mud habitats, at depths of 2–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Vanuatu, north to southern Japan.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Gobiesocidae – Clingfishes

- Lepadichthys minor* Briggs, 1955 – Dwarf clingfish, minor clingfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 111), based on SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on coral reef flats, attached to coralline rock in lagoons, and in tidal pools, at depths of 0–4 m. Outside the area, Indonesia to Cook Islands, south to New Caledonia and Tonga.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Callionymidae – Dragonets

- Callionymus aagilis* Fricke, 1999 – Slow dragonet
 Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 491–493, fig. 9), based on the holotype (MNHN 1966-0833).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius [new record by FRICKE (2009: 170), based on BMNH 2002.6.30.1302]. Marine species. Sand bottom, probably adjacent to rocks and corals, at depths around 30 m, possibly also deeper. Endemic to western Mascarenes.
 Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Synchiropus stellatus* Smith, 1963 – Starry dragonet
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion and the Mascarenes by FRICKE (1999: 494).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in protected reefs on rubble or algal covered rocks, at depths of 5–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to western Indonesia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Eleotridae – Sleepers

Butis butis (Hamilton, 1822) – Duckbill sleeper

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by SAUVAGE (1891: 380–381, pl. 41A, fig. 2); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 494), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in brackish estuaries and lower reaches of freshwater streams, usually on mud bottoms; also in lagoons, particularly where there is vegetation. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to New Guinea, north to South China Sea, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Eleotris fusca (Schneider [ex Forster] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Dusky sleeper; Cabot noir (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 370); previously listed as *E. niger* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 494), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lagoons, estuaries and freshwater; occurs in the lower reaches of freshwater streams, usually on mud bottoms. Outside the area, Transkei/South Africa and East Africa east to Gambier and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Eleotris mauritiana Bennett, 1832 – Widehead sleeper; Cabot noir (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 495–496), based on MHNRUN, MNHN and SAIAB material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in lagoons, estuaries and freshwater; occurs in the lower reaches of freshwater streams, usually on mud bottoms. Outside the area, South and East Africa.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Hypseleotris cyprinoides (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) – Tropical carp-gudgeon; Éléotris cyprin (France)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1837: 248–249) as *Eleotris cyprinoides*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 496), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater and transitional water. Found in lower reaches of freshwater streams. Outside the area, east to New Guinea, north to Philippines, south to Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE); not found since 1822 (see KEITH et al. 1999: 108). Threats: EUT, CON. Very sensitive to human activities. High priority for conservation action.

Ophiocara porocephala (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) – Flathead sleeper; Cabot marare (Réunion), éléotris à tête poreuse (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Eleotris porocephala*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in brackish estuaries, river mouths and freshwater creeks, also in the lower courses of rivers, often upstream from the tidal zone. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Gobiidae – Gobies

Amblyeleotris aurora (Polunin & Lubbock, 1977) – Pinkbar goby

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, in the outer and inner coral reef, in 2006 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, in symbiosis with the alpheid shrimp *Alpheus randalli*, at depths of 1–35 m. Outside the area, South Africa east to Andaman Sea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Amblyeleotris latifasciata Polunin & Lubbock, 1979 – Broadband prawn-goby

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, at Saint-Paul, at 40 m depth, in Aug. 2008 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, in symbiosis with alpheid shrimps, at depths of 10–40 m. Outside the area, east to Philippines.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Amblyeleotris periophthalma (Bleeker, 1853) – Periophthalma prawn-goby

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, in the outer and inner coral reef, in 2006 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius (new record, based on USNM 347790–347791). Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, in symbiosis with alpheid shrimps, at depths of 5–35 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Amblyeleotris steinitzi (Klausewitz, 1974) – Steinitz's prawn-goby

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, on the

- outer and inner coral reef, in Aug. 2008 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).
- Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, in symbiosis with alpheid shrimps, at depths of 1–43 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Marshall and Samoan islands, north to Yaeyama Islands, south to Chesterfield Islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Amblyeleotris wheeleri* (Polunin & Lubbock, 1977) – Gorgeous goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 497), based on underwater photographs.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in rubble areas near or within coral reefs and in symbiotic association with alpheid shrimps, at depths of 3–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to northwestern Australia and Great Barrier Reef/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Amblygobius semicinctus* (Bennett, 1833) – Halfstreak goby
- Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2006 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Found in protected, silty lagoons and estuaries, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to eastern Indonesia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Low priority for conservation action.
- Amoya signata* (Peters, 1855) – Tusk goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 498); previously listed as *Ctenogobius pavidus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on the reef crest and in the lagoon adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, East Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Asterropteryx semipunctata* Rüppell, 1830 – Starry goby, starryfin goby, blue-spotted goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100); record confirmed as *Asterropteryx semipunctata* by FRICKE (1999: 498–499), based on SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on algal-coated reef rock and rubble of inner flats and turbid coral reef lagoons, at depths of 0–12 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll, Hawaiian and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Awaous commersoni* (Schneider in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – River goby, Commerson's freshwater goby; Loche, cabot (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Gobius commersonii* by SMITH (1959a: 215); previously described as *G. nigripinnis* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1837: 101), and listed as *G. ocellaris* (non Broussonet, 1782) by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 499–500), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Freshwater and transitional water. Found in slow to fast current waters from the estuary to 250 m altitude, usually occurring in clear waters with sand, gravel or rock bottom. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Bathygobius coalitus* (Bennett, 1832) – White-spotted goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 500–501), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *Gobius albopunctatus* by BLEEKER (1874: 500).
- Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon, rockpool and intertidal areas with coralline rock adjacent to sand or mud areas, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bathygobius cocosensis* (Bleeker, 1854) – Cocos frillgoby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 501), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among rubble, in sand pockets, or on coralline rock, abundant on silty intertidal reef flats, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Pitcairn, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Bathygobius cotticeps* (Steindachner, 1880) – Cheek-scaled frillgoby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 501), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in reef and lagoon areas with rocks and gravel, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Bathygobius cyclopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) – Spotted frillgoby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 502), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on intertidal seaward reef flats and adjacent reefs including tidal pools, in habitats with coralline rock adjacent to gravel or sand, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Mariana and Samoan islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Bathygobius fuscus (Rüppell, 1830) – Dusky frillgoby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MARQUET et al. (1997: 30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 502), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in shallow rocky areas, often in tidal pools; also in estuaries, and ascending into freshwater streams; at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake, Gambier and Marquesas islands, north to South Korea and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, Norfolk Island and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Bathygobius smithi Fricke, 1999 – Black minigoby

Taxonomy. Alternative name *Bathygobius niger* (Smith, 1960), if the West African species *Gobius nigri* Günther, 1861 is not in *Bathygobius*. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 502), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in shallow rocky areas, often in pools of the intertidal zone, with rocks, gravel and sand, at depths of 0–4 m. Outside the area, South Africa, India to Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Cabillus tongarevae (Fowler, 1927) – Tongareva goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 504), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius(?), Aldabra. Marine species. Found on sandy bottoms of lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0.5–9 m. Outside the area, east to Hawaiian, Line and Phoenix islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Chesterfield Islands, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Callogobius flavobrunneus (Smith, 1958) – Slimy goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 504), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *Mucogobius* sp. by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found associated with lagoon and seaward reefs, usually under coralline rocks or in caves, at depths of 0.5–5 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB,

EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Callogobius sclateri (Steindachner, 1879) – Pacific goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 504–505), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Amirantes, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in crevices and caves of the coral reef, usually under loose debris, at depths of 0.5–35 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Gambier and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cotylopus acutipinnis Guichenot, 1863 – Mascarene goby; Cabot à bouche ronde, cabot de cascade, bichique, gobie (Réunion)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C10–C11, C27); also described as *C. parvipinnis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C11–C13, C27); WATSON (1995: 65–68) acted as the first reviewer choosing *Cotylopus acutipinnis* as the senior synonym; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 506–507), based on MHNRUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in swift clear rainforest streams; hatching and larval stages in the sea, post-larvae and adults in freshwater. Endemic to western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT, CON. Rare. Local importance. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Cryptocentrus fasciatus (Playfair in Playfair & Günther, 1867) – Barred prawn goby, Y-bar shrimp goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 507).

Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on sand near patch reefs, in burrows with alpheid shrimps, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Indonesia and New Guinea, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Eviota distigma Jordan & Seale, 1906 – Twospot pygmy goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 508), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on and among live corals in lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Eviota indica Lachner & Karnella, 1980 – Indian Ocean pygmy goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 508), based on SMNS material.

- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on and among live corals in lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–5 m. Endemic to islands in the western Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Eviota nigripinna* Lachner & Karnella, 1980 – Blackfin pygmy goby
- Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion by LACHNER & KARNELLA (1980: 37–39); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 509), based on BPBM and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Agalega Islands. Marine species. Found among live corals in exposed reefs, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago. Endemic to islands in the western and central Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Eviota prasina* (Klunzinger, 1871) – Green bubble goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 509–510), based on SMNS material; previously listed as *E. verna* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on coralline rock of reef flats, lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–65 m, including tidal pools. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Palau/Belau and Tuamotu Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Eviota sebreei* Jordan & Seale, 1906 – Striped pygmy goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 510), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on and among live corals in exposed reefs, at depths of 0.5–6 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Marshall and Samoan islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Fusigobius maximus* (Randall, 2001) – Larger fusegoby
- Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on SMNS 21017 (1) and SMNS 21174 (1); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100) as *Fusigobius neophytus* (non Günther, 1877), and by FRICKE (1999: 506) as *Coryphopterus neophytus* (non Günther, 1877).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coral reef lagoon habitats, at depths of 0–21 m. Outside the area, southern Red Sea, Oman and Sri Lanka east to eastern Indonesia, Philippines and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822) – Tank goby; Loche, gobie (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 77) as *Gobius giuris*; record confirmed as *Glossogobius giuris* by FRICKE (1999: 511–512), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found mainly in freshwater and estuaries, but may enter the sea; also found in canals, ditches and ponds, in clear to turbid streams with rock, gravel or sand bottoms. Outside the area, southern Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Society Islands, north to Philippines, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Glossogobius kokius* (Valenciennes [ex Russell] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Gobius kokius*. May be conspecific with *Glossogobius giuris*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found mainly in freshwater and estuaries, but also enters the sea. Outside the area, India.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gnatholepis anjerensis* (Bleeker, 1851) – Anjer goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 512–513), based on LEMUR, MNHN and SMNS material. Taxonomic decision of RANDALL & GREENFIELD (2007: 3–6).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow coastal bays and estuaries on silty sandy substrates, including coral reef lagoons, with sparse algae or seagrass, at depths of 0–26 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Least concern in Réunion (LC). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Stable populations. Low priority for conservation action.
- Gnatholepis cauerensis* (Bleeker, 1853) – Eyebar goby, shoulderspot goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100) as *Acentrogobius cauerensis*; subsequently listed by FRICKE (1999: 512–513) as *Gnatholepis scapulostigma*, based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Rodrigues, Comores, Agalega Islands. Marine species. Found in sheltered sandy areas from reef flats and lagoons to seaward coral reefs; over sandy bottoms near pieces of rubble, rock, or coral, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Wake, Marshall, Line and Gambier islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Gobiodon citrinus* (Rüppell, 1838) – Lemon coral goby
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN

- (1976: 100); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 514), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found associated with colonies of broadly branched corals (*Acropora* spp.), at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East and South Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Gobiodon rivulatus* (Rüppell, 1830) – Rippled coral goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 514), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found associated with tabletop *Acropora* corals but also recorded from pools, freshwater streams or lagoon mouths; at depths of 0–8 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake and Gambier islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Heteroleotris apora* (Hoese & Winterbottom, 1979) – Poreless goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 514), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found associated with volcanic rocks, mainly in tidal rockpools, at depths of 0–3 m. Outside the area, South Africa to Chagos Archipelago.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Heteroleotris georgegilli* Gill, 1998 – Gill's goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 515), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found associated with volcanic rocks, including tidal rockpools, at depths of 0–10 m. Endemic to Mascarenes.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Heteroleotris kenya* Smith, 1958 – Kenya goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 515), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found associated with coralline rock in lagoon reefs, including the reef flat, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, East Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Heteroleotris margaretae* Hoese, 1986 – Smoothscale goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 515), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found associated with coralline rock in lagoon reefs, including the reef flat, at depths of 0–5 m. Outside the area, Sodwana Bay/South Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Heteroleotris zanzibarensis* (Smith, 1958) – Goggle goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 516), based on SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found associated with coralline rock in lagoon reefs, including the reef flat, at depths of 0–4 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Maldives.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- Istigobius decoratus* (Herre, 1927) – Decorated goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 516–517), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on sand of clear lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Rotuma and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.
- ?*Myersina filifer* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) – Filamentous goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Gobius filifer* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); recorded as *Cryptocentrus filifer* by FRICKE (1999: 507). The record from Réunion needs confirmation according to WINTERBOTTOM (2002: 70).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms. Outside the area, Arabian/Persian Gulf east to Pakistan, southern China north to Korea and Japan.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- **Oxyurichthys guibei* Smith, 1959 – Guibé's goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 517), based on MNHN holotype which was erroneously described by SMITH (1959a: 215) from Mauritius.
- Distribution. Réunion. Transitional water and marine. Found on soft bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, including estuaries. Endemic to Réunion.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Global importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Rüppell, 1830) – Redhead coral goby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among branches of live *Stylophora* coral, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Tuamotu and Marquesas islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS,

HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Paragobiodon modestus (Regan, 1908) – Warthead goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 518), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found among the branches of live *Pocillopora* corals, at depths of 0–9 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marshall and Society islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Periophthalmus kalolo Lesson, 1831 – Common mudskipper; Cabot (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water or marine. Amphibious air-breather that spends most of its time out of the water; able to meet its oxygen requirements as long as it stays wet; typically resting on mud, or rocks, with their tails dipped in the water; at depths of 0–2 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Samoa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT, CON. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Pleurosicya micheli Fourmanoir, 1971 – Michel's ghost goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 519), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Amirantes. Marine species. Found on live hard corals, sometimes on the mantle of clams, and eggs are usually laid on ascidians, at depths of 1–38 m. Outside the area, east to Hawaiian Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HOS, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Priolepis cinctus (Regan, 1908) – Girdled goby, convict goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 520 as *Priolepis cincta*), based on SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Agalega Islands, Aldabra, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in caves and crevices, also among corals or rock, at depths of 0–78 m. Outside the area, Red Sea east to Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Priolepis semidoliata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) – Half-barred goby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WINTERBOTTOM & BURRIDGE (1993: 508–511); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 521), based on SAIAB and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in caves and crevices, also among corals or rock, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the

area, Red Sea east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, south to Western Australia, Norfolk, Tongan and Austral islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Sicyopterus lagocephalus (Pallas, 1770) – Bichique; Cabot lézard, cabot à bouche ronde, bichique

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Sicydium lagocephalum* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1837: 174–176); previously described as *Gobius caeruleus* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1800 by LACEPÈDE (1800: 537, 560–561); also described as *Sicydium laticeps* Valenciennes (VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES 1837: 177); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 522–523), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. SMITH & SPARKS (2007: 103–107) proposed to suppress the name *Gobius lagocephalus* Pallas, 1770; this proposal was objected by KOTTELAT et al. (2008: 57–60) and others.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in fast-flowing sections of clear rainforest streams over rocky bottoms, up to 800 m altitude; hatching in freshwater, larval stage migrating to sea, postlarval stage to adult in freshwater. Outside the area, on islands east to French Polynesia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT, CON. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Stenogobius polyzona (Bleeker, 1867) – Chinestripe goby; Cabot rayé (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Gobius polyzona* by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 370); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 523), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Freshwater, transitional water and marine. Found in freshwater streams and rivers, preferring estuaries and slow-flowing water; hatching and larval stages occur at sea. Outside the area, endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT, CON. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Stenogobiops dracula Polunin & Lubbock, 1977 – Dracula shrimp-goby

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, at Saint-Paul, at 40 m depth, in Aug. 2008 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms adjacent to coral reefs, in symbiosis with the alpheid shrimp *Alpheus randalli*, at depths of 15–37 m. Outside the area, Maldives.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Valenciennea helsdingenii (Bleeker, 1858) – Twostripe goby, railway glider

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 523).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found singly but usually in pairs over silty flat sand patches, or rubble substrates, on outer reefs at the bottom of coral or rocky drop-offs, rarely in lagoons, at depths of 1–45 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Line and Marquesas is-

lands, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Valenciennea sexguttata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) – Sixspot goby, ladder glider

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53); previously described from Réunion as *Eleotris lantzii* by THOMINOT (1878: 256); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 524), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Farquhar Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in silty or sandy areas of lagoons and bays, usually in pairs and lives in a burrow under rocks, at depths of 0–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Yaeyama and Ryukyu islands, south to Western Australia and Queensland/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Valenciennea strigata (Broussonet [ex Forster], 1782) – Blue-streak goby, pennant glider

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 241).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear outer lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, over hard bottoms as well as over sand and rubble; usually in pairs, hovering near their burrow; at depths of 0–24 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Line, Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Vanderhorstia ornatissima Smith, 1959 – Ornate prawn-goby

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, in the inner and outer coral reef, in 2006 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).

Distribution. Réunion, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sandy areas among seagrass and in silty lagoons amongst rubble, in symbiosis with alpheid shrimps, at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Marquesas Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Microdesmidae – Microdesmids

Gunnellichthys curiosus Dawson, 1968 – Curious wormfish

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in Aug. 2008 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, T. CADET).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Found over sand and rubble slopes or mud bottoms, takes refuge in burrows, at depths of 9–60 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Nemateleotris decora Randall & Allen, 1973 – Elegant firefish
Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on specimens observed and photographed during a visual census, on the outer coral reef, in 2006 (A. DIRINGER, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottom adjacent to coral reefs, at depths of 25–70 m. Outside the area, east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Nemateleotris magnifica Fowler, 1938 – Fire goby, fire dartfish
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Nemateleotris magnificus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 100); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 525–526), based on SAIB material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in upper portions of outer coral or rocky reef slopes; hovers above the bottom at depths of 6–70 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and Austral Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ptereleotris evides (Jordan & Hubbs, 1925) – Blackfin dartfish, scissortail

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HOESE (1985: 11–13); previously listed as *Ptereleotris tricolor* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 526), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Agalega Islands, Amirantes, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in outer coral or rocky reef slopes, also inhabits lagoons and bays; hovers 1–2 m above the bottom at depths of 2–15 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll and Oeno/Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales/Australia, Lord Howe Island and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ptereleotris heteroptera (Bleeker, 1855) – Dartfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & HOESE (1985: 16–17); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 526), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoons or bays, in passes, or on outer coral or rocky reef slopes; over hard substrate as well as patches of rubble or sand, usually at the base of the reef, at depths of 3–46 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Society and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ptereleotris zebra (Fowler, 1938) – Zebra dartfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 527).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species.

Found in exposed seaward coral reefs in relatively shallow water, over hard bottoms, at depths of 2–31 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Line and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Xenisthmidae – Wrigglers

Xenisthmus africanus Smith, 1958 – Flathead wriggler

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101).

Distribution. Réunion, Aldabra, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on the sandy fringe of coral reefs, at depths of 2–10 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Philippines and New Guinea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ephippidae – Batfishes

Platax orbicularis (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Orbicular batfish, circular spadefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by MAUGÉ & HEEMSTRA (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *P. blochii* by GUICHENOT (1863: C26), and as *P. vespertilio* by BLEEKER (1874: 94); record of *P. orbicularis* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 528–529), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow protected coastal waters to deep, somewhat silty habitats; juveniles occur singly or in small groups among inner sheltered lagoons while adults move out to open waters over sandy areas of deep lagoons, channels, and seaward coral reefs; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, and Tonga. Introduced into West Atlantic waters off Florida, USA.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Platax pinnatus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Dusky batfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 529), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Cargados Carajos. Transitional water and marine. Adults are found solitary, under overhangs of steep outer coral reef slopes; juveniles among inner sheltered reefs where they seek shelter in caves or under ledges; at depths of 2–30 m. Outside the area, east to Solomon Islands.

Conservation. Extinct in Réunion (RE), according to LE-TOURNEUR et al. (2004: 212). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. High priority for conservation action.

Platax teira (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Longfin batfish, longfin spadefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 239); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 529–530), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Adults are found in sheltered bays as well as deep offshore, associated with coral reefs; juveniles with floating debris and form aggregations; at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Northern Marianas, Solomon and Loyalty islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia and Norfolk Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT, CON. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Siganiidae – Spinefeet, rabbitfishes

Siganus argenteus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Silver rabbitfish, streamlined spinefoot; Sigan vermiculé

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by WOODLAND (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found on coastal and inner reef slopes and lagoons, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Siganus laqueus Bonde, 1934 – Star-spotted rabbitfish, brown-spotted spinefoot; Sigan marguerite

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *S. stellatus laqueus* by FRICKE (1999: 531); previously listed as *S. stellatus* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) by WOODLAND (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coral reefs; juveniles enter weedy estuaries; at depths of 0–15 m. Outside the area, South and East Africa east to Singapore.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Siganus luridus (Rüppell [ex Ehrenberg], 1829) – Squaretail rabbitfish, dusky spinefoot; Marguerite du large (Réunion), sigan sombre (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Amphacanthus luridus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); subsequently described as *Siganus spinus* (non Linnaeus, 1758) by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1961b: 13–14, fig. 7); record of *S. luridus* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 530–531), based on BPBM and MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on hard bottom of compacted sand with rock or coral debris associated with coral reefs, at depths of 0–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa, recently immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Siganus sutor (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – African white-spotted rabbitfish, shoemaker spinefoot; *Sigan cordonnier*

Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion as *Amphacanthus sutor* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1835: 148–150); subsequently listed as *Teuthis fuscescens* (non Houttuyn, 1782) by BLEEKER (1874: 96), and as *Siganus oramin* (non Schneider in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369); record of *S. sutor* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 532–533), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in inshore areas and inner reefs, often among seagrass, at depths of 5–50 m. Outside the area, Gulf of Aden, East and South Africa east to Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Zanclidae – Moorish idols

Zanclus cornutus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Moorish idol; Cocher blanc

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Chaetodon cornutus* by LACEPÈDE (1802: 453, 471–477); subsequently recorded as *Zanclus canescens* by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 533–534), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in turbid inner lagoons, reef flats, and clear seaward rocky and coral reefs, at depths of 3–182 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia, Lord Howe and Kermadec islands, and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Acanthuridae – Surgeonfishes, unicornfishes

Acanthurus blochii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835 – Tailring surgeonfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously listed as *A. annularis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in outer lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–12 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Society islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Acanthurus dussumieri Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835 – Eyestripe surgeonfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 535–536), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in deep coastal reef slopes and outer reef walls, juveniles in algae on rocky reefs; at depths of 4–131 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Line islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Rowley Shoals/Western Australia, Lord Howe Island and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Acanthurus guttatus Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801 – White-spotted surgeonfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 536), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in the surge zone of clear seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–6 m. Outside the area, Maldives and Chagos Archipelago east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Acanthurus leucosternon Bennett, 1833 – Powder-blue surgeonfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 536–537), based on observations by P. DURVILLE and E. TESSIER.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear coral reefs, usually found on reef flats and along upper seaward slopes, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Indonesia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Acanthurus lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Lined surgeonfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 537), based on a visual record (at Boucan-Canot, 1999).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Europa Island, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear coral reefs, usually found on reef flats and along upper seaward slopes, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia and New Caledonia.

- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus mata* Russell in Cuvier, 1829 – Elongate surgeonfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *A. mataa* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); subsequently recorded as *A. bleekeri* by RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 534, 538) as *A. bleekeri* and *A. mata*.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on steep slopes, often in turbid waters, generally in the vicinity of coral reefs or rocky bottoms, at depths of 3–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu and Marquesas islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus nigricauda* Duncker & Mohr, 1929 – Epaulette surgeonfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously recorded as *Acanthurus gahm* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) and *A. nigricans* (non Linnaeus, 1758) by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 538–539), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs around isolated coral heads; prefers sandy bottoms of bays and lagoons, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus nigrofuscus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Dusky surgeonfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1835: 214–215); subsequently recorded as *A. orbicularis* (non Valenciennes [ex Quoy & Gaimard] in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) by GUICHENOT (1863: C27), as *A. lineolatus* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9), and as *A. elongatus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 539–540), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on hard substrates of shallow lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus polyzona* (Bleeker, 1868) – Black-barred surgeonfish
 Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion by BLEEKER (1868c: 277–278) as *Rhombotides polyzona*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 540–541), based on BPBM, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Mayotte, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on rocky reefs subjected to cool upwelling waters, including tidal pools, at depths of 0–10 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Local importance. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus tennentii* Günther, 1861 – Lieutenant surgeonfish, doubleband surgeonfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously recorded as *A. olivaceus* (non Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Sri Lanka and western Indonesia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus thompsoni* (Fowler, 1923) – Chocolate surgeonfish
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 283).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on steep outer coral and rocky reef slopes and drop-offs, over coral and sand, at depths of 4–119 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Ducie islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus triostegus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Convict surgeonfish; Cordonnier (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 542–543), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs with hard substrate; juveniles abundant in tide pools; at depths of 0–90 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Pan-

- ama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe, Kermadec, Rapa and Ducie islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Acanthurus xanthopterus* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835 – Yellowfin surgeonfish; Chirurgien (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); also described as *A. gahmoides* by GUICHENOT (1863: C8–C9, C27); subsequently listed as *A. matoides* by BLEEKER (1874: 97), and *A. fuliginosus* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 543–544), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in various coral reef habitats, sand slopes and lagoons, at depths of 0–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland/Australia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) – Striated surgeonfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 544–545), based on LEMUR, MNHN and USNM material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on reef flats and in lagoon and seaward reefs, over coral, rock, pavement, or rubble substrates, at depths of 3–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Ctenochaetus truncatus* Randall & Clements, 2001 – Goldring bridletooth
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL & CLEMENTS (2001: 25); previously recorded as *Acanthurus strigosus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) by BLEEKER (1874: 96); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 545) as *Ctenochaetus strigosus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found among inner reef crests and slopes, usually near large coral heads or in gutters, at depths of 1–21 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Indonesia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso brachycentron* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – Humpback unicorn
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1998: 283); previously recorded as *N. rigoletto* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in deep coral reef, on seaward coral reef slopes, and on rocky shores, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso brevirostris* (Cuvier, 1829) – Spotted unicornfish, palefin unicornfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Naseus brevirostris*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 546), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found benthopelagic along steep seaward reef drop-offs, also along rocky shores, at depths of 1–122 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Galapagos Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso elegans* (Rüppell, 1829) – Indian Ocean orangespine unicornfish
- Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed as *N. lituratus* (non Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9); record confirmed as *N. lituratus* by FRICKE (1999: 547), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. *Naso lituratus* (Bloch & Schneider [ex Forster], 1801) is restricted to the Pacific Ocean (see RANDALL 2002: 84).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in areas of coral, rock, or rubble of lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–90 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to western Indonesia, excluding the northern Indian Ocean.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855) – Sleek unicornfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL (1984: 2 unnumbered pp); previously listed as *N. tapeinosoma* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 547), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon reefs and seaward reef slopes, at depths of 6–150 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Ducie islands, north

- to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso thynnoides* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – Oneknife unicornfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 548), based on BPBM and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in steep outer lagoon and seaward coral reef slopes, at depths of 2–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Caroline Islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso tuberosus* Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Humpnose unicornfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); previously listed as *N. tuber* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral reefs, at depths of 2–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso unicolor* (Günther [ex Liénard], 1861) – Slender unicornfish; Licorne (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75) as *Naso minor*; previously listed as *Axinurus dipeltis* and *A. leptopeltis* [nomina nuda] by GUICHENOT (1863: C27). *Naso minor* was placed in the synonymy of *N. unicolor* by FRICKE (1999: 549); RANDALL (2001: 171) disagreed and treated *N. unicolor* as indeterminable.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on coastal to outer coral reef slopes, at depths of 8–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso unicornis* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) – Bluespine unicornfish; Licorne (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: IX) as *Naseus unicornis*; previously listed as *Naseus fronticornis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C27); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 549–550), based on LEMUR, MHNURUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in channels, moats, lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs with strong surge, at depths of 1–180 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Naso vlamingi* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – Bignose unicornfish; Nason zébré
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205).
- Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in mid-water aggregations along seaward coral reefs, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Line, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Paracanthurus hepatus* (Linné, 1766) – Palette surgeonfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 101); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 550–551), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear, current-swept terraces of seaward reefs; observed in loose aggregations 1–2 m above the bottom; juveniles and subadults typically in groups near isolated *Pocillopora* coral heads; at depths of 2–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marshall and Line islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia, New Caledonia and Samoa.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Zebrasoma gemmatum* (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835) – Gem surgeonfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, juveniles in reef lagoons; at depths of 1–61 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Zebrasoma scopas* (Cuvier, 1829) – Brushtail tang
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously listed as *Harpurus rhombeus* (non Kittlitz,

1834) and *H. Rüppelli* by BLEEKER (1874: 97), and as *Zebra-soma flavescens* (non Bennett, 1828) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 551–553), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear, current-swept terraces of seaward reefs; observed in loose aggregations 1–2 m above the bottom; juveniles and subadults typically in groups near isolated *Pocillopora* coral heads; at depths of 2–40 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe and Rapa islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Zebrosoma velifer (Bloch, 1795) – Desjardin’s sailfin tang

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C27) as *Acanthurus velifer*; subsequently listed as *Zebrosoma veliferum* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 9); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 554–555), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs from the lower surge zone; solitary juveniles found among rocks or coral of shallow protected, sometimes turbid reefs; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIB, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Sphyraenidae – Barracudas

Sphyraena acutipinnis Day, 1876 – Sharp-fin barracuda

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 555); previously described as *S. obtusata* (part: non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829a: 350–352).

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Sphyraena barracuda (Catesby [ex Edwards], 1771) – Great barracuda; Barracuda (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 17); previously described as *S. Dussumieri* by VALENCIENNES in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1831: 508–509); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 555), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Juveniles occur in estuaries and shallow sheltered inner reef areas; adults are found in a

wide range of habitats from murky inner harbours to open seas; at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, in all tropical oceans except the eastern Pacific.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, FIB, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Sphyraena obtusata Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829 – Yellowstripe barracuda; Bécune (Réunion), bécune obtuse (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1829a: 350–352, part), supported by DOUICHI & NAKABO (2005: 137–143); subsequently listed as *S. obtusa* by BLEEKER (1874: 79), as *S. chrysotaenia* (non Klunzinger, 1884) by SYLVIA & WILLIAMS in SMITH & HEEMSTRA (1986: 723), and as *S. Commersoni* by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 368–373); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 556–557), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in bays and estuaries, in seagrass beds and rocky reefs, at depths of 10–120 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Samoa, north to southern Japan and Korea, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Gempylidae – Snake mackerels

Gempylus serpens Cuvier, 1829 – Snake mackerel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Oceanic; adults migrate to the surface at night while larvae and juveniles are found near the surface during the day; at depths of 0–600 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical, subtropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum (Smith, 1843) – Escolar

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found over the continental slope; migrates upward at night, at depths of (0–)200–885 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical oceans.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Prometichthys prometheus (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832) – Roudi escolar

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Gempylus prometheus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found on continental and island slopes, migrates to midwater at night, at depths of 80–800 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB,

EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Rexea promethoides (Bleeker, 1856) – Royal escolar

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA & PARIN (1993: 48–49); previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 55–56) as *R. solandri* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 135–540 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Fiji and Tuvalu, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco, 1833 – Oilfish; Rouvet (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 56); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 558–559), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores. Marine species. Benthopelagic or pelagic, over the continental shelf, sometimes in oceanic waters; usually solitary or in pairs near the bottom, at depths of 100–800 m. Outside the area, in all tropical, subtropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thyrsitoides marleyi Fowler, 1929 – Black snoek; Escolier gracile (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1967: 55); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 559), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Mesobenthopelagic, at depths of 0–400 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Vanuatu, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Trichiuridae – Cutlassfishes

Benthodesmus elongatus (Clarke, 1879) – Elongate frostfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted).

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar Ridge. Marine species. Benthopelagic, juveniles mesopelagic, at depths of 178–950 m. Outside the area, temperate oceans of the southern hemisphere.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Evoxymetopon poeyi Günther, 1887 – Poey's scabbardfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA & PARIN (1993: 88–89).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 0–400 m. Outside the area, southern Japan to Kyushu-Palau Ridge.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Trichiurus lepturus Linnaeus, 1758 – Cutlassfish; Poisson sabre commun (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 8–9); previously listed as *T. savala* (non Cuvier, 1829) by GUICHENOT (1863: C26); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 559–560), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 0–350 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate waters.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Scombridae – Mackerels and tunas

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831) – Wahoo; Thon banane (Réunion), thazard-batard (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 6).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–12 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Allothunnus fallai Serventy, 1948 – Slender tuna; Thon élégant (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COLLETTE (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, worldwide in oceans between 20°S and 50°S.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

Auxis rochei (Risso, 1810) – Bullet tuna

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COLLETTE & NAUEN (1983: 29–30); recorded by FRICKE (1999: 563) as *A. rochei rochei*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, in tropical and warm temperate waters of the Atlantic, Indian and West Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Auxis thazard (Lacepède, 1800) – Frigate tuna; Thazard

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COLLETTE & NAUEN (1983: 30–31); recorded by FRICKE (1999: 563) as *A. thazard thazard*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 20–50 m. Outside the area, in tropical and warm temperate waters of the Atlantic, Indian and West Pacific oceans.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.

- Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1850) – Eastern little tuna; Bonite la côte (Réunion), thonine orientale (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 16, 74); previously listed as *Thynnus thunnina* (non Cuvier, 1829) by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Euthynnus yaito* by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369), and as *E. alletteratus* (non Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810) by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 4); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 563), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–200 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Gymnosarda unicolor* (Rüppell, 1836) – Dogtooth tuna; Thon dents à chien (Réunion), bonite à gros yeux (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369, 370, 373); subsequently listed as *G. nuda* by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 4).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores. Marine species. An offshore species mainly found around coral reefs, at depths of 10–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Rapa.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, FIB, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Skipjack tuna; Bonite kalou (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 4).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic offshore, at depths of 0–260 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical oceans.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier [ex Russell], 1816) – Indian mackerel; Macquereau des Indes
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 564–565), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in coastal bays, harbours and deep lagoons, usually in some turbid plankton-rich waters, at depths of 20–90 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northwestern Australia.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action.
- Sarda orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) – Striped bonito; Bonite (Réunion), bonite oriental (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 565); previously listed as *Pelamys sarda* (non Bloch, 1793) by GUICHENOT (1863: C26).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Coastal pelagic, at depths of 1–167 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1800) – King mackerel; Thon blanc (Réunion), thazard rayé (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Cybium Commersonii*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 565–566), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, from shallow water to edge of continental shelf, at depths of 10–70 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Palau/Belau and Fiji, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia, New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island, recently immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal.
 Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788) – Albacore; Thon batard (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 6) as *Germo alalungà*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C26) as *Thynnus vulgaris* (non Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832), and by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: X) as *Thynnus thynnus* (non Linnaeus, 1758).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Oceanic, pelagic, at depths of 0–600 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters.
 Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788) – Yellowfin tuna; Thon jaune (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COLLETTE (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 6) as *Neothunnus macropterus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 566), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Oceanic, pelagic, at depths of 0–250 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters.
 Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.
- Thunnus obesus* (Lowe, 1839) – Bigeye tuna; Thon gros yeux (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by COLLETTE (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 566–567), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Oceanic, pelagic, at depths of 0–250 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical water.
 Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Key-

stone species. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Xiphidae – Swordfishes

- Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758 – Swordfish; Espadon (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA (1984c: 2 unnumbered pp.) and BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 16, 74).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–800 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate waters.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Istiophoridae – Sailfishes

- Istiompax indicus* (Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832) – Black marlin; Makaïre noir
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 4) as *Istiompax indicus*. Taxonomic decision of COLLETTE et al. (2006: 465).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–915 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).
- Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw & Nodder [ex Shaw], 1792) – Sailfish; Voilier (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.) and BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 16, 74, *Xiphias platypterus*); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 560), based on MHN RUN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–200 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).
- Kajikia audax* (Philippi, 1887) – Striped marlin; Marlin rayé (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 1, pl. 1, fig. 2) as *Makaira audax*. Taxonomic decision of COLLETTE et al. (2006: 465).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–1830 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Panama.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conser-

vation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

- Makaira nigricans* Lacepède, 1802 – Blue marlin; Marlin bleu (Réunion), makaïre bleu (France)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *M. nigricans* (non Lacepède, 1802) by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1963: 1, pl. 1, fig. 2); record confirmed as *Makaira mazara* by FRICKE (1999: 561), based on MHN RUN material. Taxonomic decision of COLLETTE et al. (2006: 465).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–200 m. Outside the area, tropical, subtropical and temperate waters of the Indo-Pacific.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

- Tetrapturus angustirostris* Tanaka, 1914 – Shortbill spearfish; Marlin rostre court (Réunion)
 Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by NAKAMURA (1984b: 2 unnumbered pp.) and BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 74).
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–1830 m. Outside the area, antiequatorial in tropical and subtropical waters of the Indo-Pacific, straying into the southeastern Atlantic.
 Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIT, PRL, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Highly migratory species, listed on Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Anonymus 1994).

Nomidae – Driftfishes

- Cubiceps capensis* (Smith, 1845) – Cape fathead
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a specimen collected by local fishermen, off Saint-Paul, at 350 m depth, in 2006 (P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER, T. MULOCHAU).
 Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–350 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.
- Cubiceps whiteleggi* (Waite, 1894) – Indian driftfish; Dérivant indien
 Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion; previously listed by HAEDRICH & NZIOKA (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.) as *Psenes squamiceps*, by FRICKE (1999: 562) as *P. squamiceps*, and by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205) as *Cubiceps* sp., based on MNHN material.
 Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found on deep water on the continental slope, at depths of 250–800 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Japan, south to eastern Australia.
 Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

O s p h r o n e m i d a e – Gouramis

Osphronemus goramy Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1801 – Gourami; Gouramier (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LACEPÈDE (1801: 117–121), locality erroneously given as Isle de France/Mauritius; previously described by COMMERSON (1767–1771a: “Faun. Borb. 127, Le poisson Gourami”) from Saint-Denis; subsequently described as *Osphronemus olfax* by CUVIER in CUVIER & VALENCIENNES (1831: 377–387), locality again erroneously given as Isle de France/Mauritius; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 568–569), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion (introduced in the mid 17th century), Mauritius (introduced). Freshwater species. Found naturally in swamps, lakes and rivers with vegetation, introduced for aquaculture purposes. Outside the area, originally limited to Sumatera, Borneo and Java, the Malay Peninsula, Thailand and Indochina.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

Trichogaster trichopterus (Pallas, 1770) – Threespot gourami

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by VALADE (2008: 3). Distribution. Réunion (introduced). Freshwater species. Found in marshes, swamps and canals. Outside the area, originally Southeast Asia. Introduced into tropical freshwater habitats.

Conservation. Not evaluated in Réunion (NE). Not native of Réunion. No conservation action in favour of this species advisable.

C a p r o i d a e – Boarfishes

Antigonia capros Lowe, 1843 – Deepbody boarfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 204). Also MHN RUN material (DURVILLE et al. submitted).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Adults are found close to bottom while juveniles occur in mid water; at depths of 50–900 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Antigonia rubescens (Günther, 1860) – Indo-Pacific boarfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Benthopelagic, at depths of 50–750 m. Outside the area, India east to Philippines, north to Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitivity to human activities unknown. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

P l e u r o n e c t i d a e – Flounders

Poecilopsetta natalensis Norman, 1931 – African righteye flounder

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 572), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on

soft bottoms, at depths of 250–450 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Maldives, questionably Taiwan.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

S a m a r i d a e – Crested flounders

Samaris costae Quéro, Hensley & Maugé, 1989 – Costa’s crested flounder

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion by QUÉRO et al. (1989: 105–107); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 572), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on soft bottoms, at depths of 90–227 m. Known only from Réunion.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Global importance. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

B o t h i d a e – Lefteyed flounders

Bothus mancus (Broussonet, 1782) – Peacock flounder; Sole (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 99); previously listed as *Rhombus Bourbonnensis* (nomen nudum) and *R. lunatus* (non Linnaeus, 1758) by GUICHENOT (1863: C29); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 570–571), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material. DESOUTTER et al. (2001: 346) consider *Rhombus Bourbonnensis* as unidentifiable, and not identical with *Bothus mancus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms near coral reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Mexico, north to Ryukyu, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Lord Howe, Rapa and Ducie islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

Bothus pantherinus (Rüppell, 1830) – Leopard flounder; Sole (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FOURMANOIR & GUÉZÉ (1962b: 1); subsequently listed as *B. mancus* (non Broussonet, 1782) by CHABANET (1994: 242); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 571), based on LEMUR, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms near coral reefs, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action.

S o l e i d a e – Soles

Aseraggodes diringeri (Quéro, 1997) – Diringer’s sole

Taxonomy. Original description from Réunion as *Pardachirus diringeri* by QUÉRO (1997: 320–323); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 572), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on

sand bottoms in coral reef environments, at depths of 0–35 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Chagos Archipelago.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Aseraggodes guttulatus Kaup, 1858

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANAUD (1931: 301).

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on sand bottoms. Outside the area, Maldives east to South China Sea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pardachirus pavoninus (Lacepède [ex Commerson], 1802) – Peacock sole

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C29) as *Achirus marmoratus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 573–574), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found on sand and mud bottoms of lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–40 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Onslow/Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Soleichthys tubifera (Peters, 1877) – Mascarene tubesole

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 574–575), based on MHNG material; previously described as *Solea borbonica* by REGAN (1905: 393, pl. 6, fig. 2).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Demersal on soft bottoms. Endemic to western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Near threatened in Réunion (NT). Threats: FIT, EUT. Local importance. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cynoglossidae – Tongue soles

Cynoglossus lachneri Menon, 1977 – Lachner's tonguesole

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO (1997: 327); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 575), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Demersal on shallow sand or mud bottoms, at depths of 1–15 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIT, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Symphurus ocellatus Bonde, 1922 – Doublespot tonguesole

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by QUÉRO & MAUGÉ (1989: 393); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 576), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Bathydemersal on soft bottoms, at depths of 430–640 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Medium priority for conservation action.

Balistidae – Triggerfishes

Abalistes stellatus (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Anonymus, 1798) – Starry triggerfish; Bourse mullet (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 576–577), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found on mud and silt sand bottoms; adults on deep coral reef slopes and usually seen swimming high above the bottom, sometimes found in estuaries; juveniles in sheltered coastal bays and estuaries with outcrops of rubble or debris on open substrates; at depths of 1–350 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Palau/Belau, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia; also eastern tropical Atlantic.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Balistapus undulatus (Park, 1797) – Orange-striped triggerfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 577), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Agalega Islands. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of seaward reefs, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Line, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Balistoides conspicillum (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Clown triggerfish; Bourse piastre, bourse pièce (Réunion), baliste léopard, baliste clown (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Balistes conspicillum*; subsequently listed as *Balistoides conspicillum* by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992: 75); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 578), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear seaward coral and rocky reefs adjacent to steep drop-offs, at depths of 1–75 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Samoa, north to southern Hokkaido/Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Balistoides viridescens (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Titan triggerfish; Bourse jaune (Réunion), baliste verdâtre (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BIAIS & TAQUET (1992:

- 45); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 578–579), based on MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward reefs and sheltered inner coral and rocky reef slopes; juveniles often associated with isolated patches of branching coral or rubble of shallow sandy protected areas, including tidal pools; adults occur singly or in pairs on the slopes of deep lagoon or seaward reefs; at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Canthidermis maculata* (Bloch, 1786) – Rough triggerfish; Bourse (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 10) as *Balistes (Canthidermis) maculatus*; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *B. angulosus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 579), based on MHN RUN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Marine species. Epipelagic in shallow coastal and offshore waters, at depths of 1–110 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Melichthys indicus* Randall & Klausewitz, 1973 – Indian Ocean triggerfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 579); previously listed as *Balistes (Balistapus) niger* (non Bloch, 1786) by BLEEKER (1874: 71, in part).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral-rich seaward coral reef slopes, at depths of 2–30 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Sumatera/Indonesia.
- Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Melichthys niger* (Bloch, 1786) – Black triggerfish; Balistes noir
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Balistes niger*.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra. Marine species. Found in clear seaward coral reefs, on inner and outer reef crests, usually near the slope or drop-off to deeper water; at depths of 0–75 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical oceans.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Melichthys vidua* (Richardson [ex Solander], 1845) – Pinktail triggerfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102).
- Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in seaward coral reefs with rich invertebrate growth, at depths of 4–60 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian, Line, Marquesas and Gambier islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.
- Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Odonus niger* (Rüppell, 1836) – Redtooth triggerfish; Bourse noire (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HUTCHINS (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously described by COMMERSON (1767–1771b: “Faun. Borb. No. 13, Le Bourse noire de l’île de Bourbon”); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 580–581), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in current-swept seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 5–40 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia, and Tonga.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1829) – Yellowface triggerfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40, 83).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal to inner coral and rocky reefs and estuaries, often in silty habitats, at depths of 2–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef/Australia and New Caledonia.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Pseudobalistes fuscus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Blue triggerfish, rippled triggerfish; Bourse (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40); previously described as *Balistes reticulatus* by HOLLARD (1854: 312); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 582–583), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in clear shallow lagoons and seaward coral and rocky reefs; sandy areas near reef patches of reef edge are preferred; at depths of 5–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa

- east to Marshall and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia.
- Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Rhinecanthus aculeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Picassofish; Bourse revolver (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Balistes aculeatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 583–584), based on MNHN and SMNS material. Also MHN RUN material (DURVILLE et al. submitted).
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in subtidal reef flats and shallow protected coral reef lagoons, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Rhinecanthus cinereus* (Bonnaterre [ex Commerson], 1788) – Mask picasso fish; Bourse (Réunion)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Balistes cinereus* and *B. arcuatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 584), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoon and rocky reef habitats, at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Maldives.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Rhinecanthus rectangulus* (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Wedge picasso fish; Bourse (Réunion), picasso noir (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369); previously listed as *Balistes assasi* (non Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 585), based on MNHN and SMNS material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in algal reefs and shallow outer coral reefs subject to surge, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Pitcairn Group, north to Izu and Ogasawara islands, south to Lord Howe and Kermadec islands.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Sufflamen bursa* (Lacepède [ex Commerson] in Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Boomerang triggerfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 71) as *Balistes (Balistapus) bursa*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 586), based on MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear inner and outer coral and rocky reef habitats from exposed algae reef flats to deep along drop-offs, at depths of 3–90 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Wake Atoll and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Sufflamen chrysopterum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Halfmoon triggerfish; Baliste double-queue
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102) as *Hemibalistes chrysoptera*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 586–587) as *Sufflamen chrysopterus*, based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Europa Island, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coastal to outer coral and rocky reefs, from silty lagoons to pristine outer reef walls, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Samoa, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Sufflamen fraenatum* (Latreille, 1804) – Masked triggerfish; Bourse (Réunion), baliste masqué (France)
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Balistes frenatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 586–587) as *Sufflamen fraenatus*, based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.
- Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found on coastal coral and rocky reefs, often in silty habitats and in lagoons on open sand, at depths of 8–186 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.
- Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.
- Xanthichthys auromarginatus* (Bennett, 1832) – Gilded triggerfish
- Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL et al. (1978: 696–698); previously described as *Balistes gutturosus* by HOLLARD (1854: 63–65), and as *B. calolepis* by HOLLARD (1854: 67–69); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 588), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in current-swept seaward drop-offs and ledges with rich invertebrate growth, at depths of 8–150 m. Outside the area, Chagos Archipelago east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to southern Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Xanthichthys lineopunctatus (Hollard, 1854) – Lined triggerfish; Bourse (Réunion)

Taxonomy. Originally described from Réunion as *Balistes lineopunctatus* by HOLLARD (1854: 65–67), and listed as *B. (Parabalistes) ringens* (non Linnaeus, 1758) by BLEEKER (1874: 70); recorded as *Xanthichthys lima* by FRICKE (1999: 589), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material. *Balistes lima* Bennett, 1832 is an unused senior synonym. Observed at Saint-Paul, at 150 m depth, in 2006 (T. MULOCHEAU, P. DURVILLE).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found on coastal reefs and rocky coasts, at depths of 5–150 m. Outside the area, antiequatorial, southeastern Africa.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Keystone species. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Monacanthidae – Leatherjackets

Aluterus monoceros (Linnaeus, 1758) – Unicorn leatherjacket; Bourse loulou

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 205).

Distribution. Réunion, Seychelles. Marine species. Occasionally in shallow water by steep drop-offs in coral and rocky reefs; solitary or in pairs; juveniles are pelagic, seen under floating objects; at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, circumtropical.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Aluterus scriptus (Osbeck, 1765) – Scrawled leatherjacket

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by BLEEKER (1874: 71); previously listed as *Aleuterus laevis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 590), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, occasionally under floating objects; juveniles may travel with weed rafts in open ocean for a long time; at depths of 3–120 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Amanses scopas (Cuvier, 1829) – Broom filefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN

(1976: 102); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 590–591), based on LEMUR material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear coastal to outer reefs, usually in rich coral areas with rubble patches or gutters, at depths of 1–18 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Hawaiian and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cantherhines dumerilii (Hollard, 1854) – Barred filefish; Bourse à taches blanches

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HUTCHINS & TYLER (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.); previously listed as *Amanses sandwichiensis* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) by BLANC & POSTEL (1958: 369); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 591), based on MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores. Marine species. Found in offshore coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–35 m. Outside the area, Red Sea and East Africa east to Mexico, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe, Rapa and Ducie islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Cantherhines fronticinctus (Günther in Playfair & Günther, 1867) – Spectacled filefish; Bourse à lunette

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HUTCHINS & RANDALL (1982: 176–179); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 591–592), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in seaward reefs, usually in rich coral with various other mixed-invertebrate habitat, at depths of 0–43 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Cantherhines pardalis (Rüppell, 1837) – Honeycomb filefish; Bourse rayon de miel

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HUTCHINS & TYLER (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 592), based on LEMUR and MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in outer coral and rocky reef slopes, often in silty habitat, sometimes with drifting seagrass, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marquesas Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe and Rapa islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Oxymonacanthus longirostris (Bloch & Schneider [ex Seba], 1801) – Harlequin filefish; Poisson lime à taches oranges

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 592–593), based on LEMUR material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon

and seaward reefs with live *Acropora* corals, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to southern Great Barrier Reef/Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: PRL, HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Severe decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Paraluteres prionurus (Bleeker, 1851) – Blacksaddle mimic; Faux poisson coffre

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 40); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 593–594), based on LEMUR and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marshall Islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Paramonacanthus pusillus (Rüppell, 1829) – Pygmy filefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 594), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on rocky or coral reefs, at depths of 1–73 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Sri Lanka.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pervagor aspricaudus (Hollard, 1854) – Orangetail filefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by CHABANET (1994: 242); previously listed as *P. melanocephalus* (non Bleeker, 1853) by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 594), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 1–25 m. Outside the area, antiequatorial in Indo-West Pacific, east to Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Pervagor janthinosoma (Bleeker, 1854) – Blackbar filefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 595), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of clear lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 1–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Caroline and Tongan islands, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to New South Wales/Australia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Pseudalutarius nasicornis (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850) – Rhino leatherjacket

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Pseudaluteres nasicornis* by BLEEKER (1874: 71); previously listed as *Aluteres rhinoceros* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in coastal reefs and entering estuaries; often in silty habitat and usually on slopes with low rubble reef and rich invertebrate growth, at depths of 1–55 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Thamnaconus fajardoi Smith, 1953 – Spotted filefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HUTCHINS & TYLER (1984a: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 216).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Mozambique Channel, Madagascar. Marine species. Demersal, at depths of 130–150 m. Endemic to islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Thamnaconus modestoides (Barnard, 1927) – Modest filefish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, at depths of 73–200 m. Outside the area, South Africa east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northwestern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action.

Ostraciidae – Boxfishes

Lactoria cornuta (Linnaeus, 1758) – Longhorn cowfish; Coffre (Réunion), coffre boufle (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Ostracion cornutus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); *Ostracion horridus* Desjardins in Lienard, 1836 (LIÉNARD 1836: 64, holotype: NHMI uncat., dry specimen) is a junior synonym; record of *Lactoria cornuta* confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 596), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found inshore on coastal muddy or sandy habitats in still bays, common in harbours and estuaries, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to South Korea, central Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Ostracion cubicus Linnaeus, 1758 – Yellow boxfish; Coffre jaune

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); subsequently listed as *Ostracion (Ostracion) tetragonus* and *O. (Acanthostracion) argus* by BLEEKER (1874: 70), and as *O. tuberculatus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 597–599), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and semi-sheltered seaward reefs; juveniles often among *Acropora* corals; at depths of 0–280 m. Outside the

area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to northern New Zealand, Lord Howe and Rapa islands, straying to Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Ostracion meleagris Shaw in Shaw & Nodder, 1796 – White-spotted boxfish; Coffre pintade

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1991: 164); previously listed as *O. punctatus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31), and as *O. sebae* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 102); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 599–600), based on LEMUR, MHNURUN, MNHN, SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward reefs; juveniles among rocky boulders, adults on reef crests and slopes; at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Mexico, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Great Barrier Reef/Australia, New Caledonia and Rapa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action.

Ostracion trachys Randall, 1975 – Roughskin trunkfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR et al. (2004: 216), based on a specimen observed by E. TESSIER.

Distribution. Mauritius. Marine species. Found in holes and crevices of coral reefs, at depths of 10–20 m. Endemic to the western Mascarenes.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Tetrosomus concatenatus (Bloch, 1786) – Triangular boxfish; Coffre (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Ostracion concatenatus* and *O. triquetra* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 600–601), based on MHNURUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in shallow water, entering muddy bays or estuaries, usually with large remote sponges, at depths of 0–60 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Triodontidae – Threetooth pufferfishes

Triodon macropterus Lesson, 1831 – Threetooth puffer; Bourse de fond

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 601), based on MHNURUN material; previously listed as *T. bursarius* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional water and marine. Found inshore on coastal muddy or sandy habitats in still bays, common in estuaries, at depths of 1–100 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT.

Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Tetraodontidae – Pufferfishes

Arothron caeruleopunctatus Matsuura, 1994 – Blue-spotted puffer

Taxonomy. Originally described in part from Réunion by MATSUURA (1994: 29–32); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 602), based on NSMT material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 2–50 m. Outside the area, Maldives east to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Coral Sea.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Arothron hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758) – White-spotted puffer; Bouvetanne (Réunion), compère à taches blanches (France)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Dilobomyxterus hispidus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 602–603), based on MHNURUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in outer coral reef slopes, inner reef flats and lagoons; juveniles seagrass areas including estuaries; at depths of 1–50 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara and Hawaiian islands, south to Lord Howe and Rapa islands.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. Low priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Arothron immaculatus (Bloch & Schneider [ex Lacepède, ex Commerson], 1801) – Immaculate puffer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Tetrodon immaculatus* by PLAYFAIR & GÜNTHER (1867: 132); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Dilobomyxterus sordidus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 603–604), based on MNHN and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Transitional water and marine. Found in lagoon habitats with seagrass beds adjacent to coral reefs, often entering estuaries, at depths of 0–17 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Arothron mappa (Lesson, 1831) – Map puffer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 604), based on an underwater photograph.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and sheltered seaward reefs; adults usually

along deep drop-offs, at depths of 1–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to southern Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Critically endangered in Réunion (CR). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Arothron meleagris (Anonymus [ex Lacepède, ex Commerson], 1798) – Guineafowl puffer; Compère pintade

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 103).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Agalega Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral-rich areas of clear lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 2–24 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Panama, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south to Lord Howe and Easter islands.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Arothron nigropunctatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) – Black-spotted puffer; Compère à taches noires

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 103); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 605), based on LEMUR, MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coastal to outer reef crest and slope habitats with rich invertebrate growth, at depths of 3–25 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Line and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands, south New South Wales/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Arothron stellatus (Anonymus [ex Lacepède, ex Commerson], 1798) – Star puffer; Compère étoilé

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 103); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 605–606), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Cargados Carajos, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in patch reefs and coral reef slopes near sandy areas of clear lagoon and seaward reefs; juveniles occur in sandy and seagrass inner reefs; at depths of 1–58 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island and northern New Zealand.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Proposed for Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster amboinensis (Bleeker, 1865) – Spotted toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 8); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 103) as *C. margaritatus* (non Rüppell, 1829); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 606–607), based on BPBM, MNHN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral and rocky reefs, often in high energy zones, at depths of 0–16 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Galapagos Archipelago, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands, south to Great Barrier Reef/Australia and Society Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster bennetti (Bleeker, 1854) – Exquisite toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: unpag. 8); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 607), based on SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on coral and rocky reefs, often in high energy zones, at depths of 0–16 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Taiwan, south to northern New South Wales/Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster cyanospilota Randall, Williams & Rocha, 2008 – Crowned toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by RANDALL et al. (2008: 7–10), recorded as *C. coronata* (non Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875) by FRICKE (1999: 607), based on BPBM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on sand and rubble bottoms of seaward reefs, at depths of 6–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa. *Canthigaster coronata* (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875) is now restricted to the Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster inframacula Allen & Randall, 1977 – Spotbelly toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found on deep reefs, at depths of 124–274 m. Outside the area, southern Japan; Hawaiian Islands.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster janthinoptera (Bleeker, 1855) – Honeycomb toby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *C. janthinopterus* by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 103); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 607–608), based on LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Agalega Islands, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Marquesas and Pitcairn islands, north to Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster natalensis (Günther, 1870) – Natal toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by ALLEN & RANDALL (1977: 500–501); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 608), based on SMNS and USNM material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in clear lagoon and seaward coral reefs, at depths of 0–30 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster rivulata (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850) – Double-line toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 608); previously listed by HARMELIN-VIVIEN (1976: 103) as *C. caudofasciatus*.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Agalega Islands, Seychelles, Cargados Carajos. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 0–350 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to South Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster smithae Allen & Randall, 1977 – Bicoloured toby
Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 53).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on outer reef slopes, at depths of 20–37 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Maldives.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Canthigaster solandri (Richardson [ex Solander], 1845) – Spotted sharpnose

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LETOURNEUR (1992: 121); record verified based on specimens observed and pho-

tographed during a visual census, on the outer and inner coral reef, in 2007 (T. CADET, T. MULOCHAU, P. DURVILLE, E. TESSIER).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on sheltered rocky and coral reefs and in lagoons, including intertidal areas, at depths of 0–36 m. Outside the area, East Africa east to Hawaiian and Tuamotu islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Rare. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action.

Canthigaster valentini (Bleeker, 1853) – Black-saddled toby

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Canthogaster Valentini* by BLEEKER (1874: 69); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Rhynchotus Gronovii*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 609–611), based on BPBM, LEMUR and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in coastal reefs and lagoon habitats, at depths of 0–55 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to South Korea, southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Lagocephalus lagocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Oceanic puffer

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Promecocephalus lagocephalus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 611), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Transitional waters and marine. An oceanic, pelagic species which may come inshore and enter estuaries; at depths of 0–476 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans, except for Red Sea.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: FIB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Lagocephalus sceleratus (Gmelin [ex Forster], 1789) – Silver-stripe puffer; Ballon à bande argentée

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Tetrodon sceleratus* by BLEEKER (1874: 69); previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C31) as *Promecocephalus argentatus*; record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 611–612), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aldabra, Seychelles. Marine species. Found on offshore coral reefs, at depths of 18–100 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to southern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Takifugu oblongus (Bloch, 1786) – Lattice puffer; Bouvetanne (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Amblyrhynchotes oblongus* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 612), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Madagascar. Transitional waters and marine. Found in shallow coastal waters, entering brackish water, at depths of 0–20 m. Outside the area, East and South Africa east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Tylerius spinosissimus (Regan, 1908) – Spiny blaasop

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Bathydemersal, at depths of 250–435 m. Outside the area, South Africa to Indonesia, north to South China Sea, south to northwestern Australia, Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Diodontidae – Porcupinefishes

Chilomycterus reticulatus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Spotfin burrfish; Bouvetanne (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 612), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material; previously listed by GUICHENOT (1863: C30) as *C. tigrinus*; record confirmed by LEIS (2006: 80–81).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Comores. Marine species. Found in coral reefs and over soft bottoms, juveniles in floating seagrass; at depths of 10–140 m. Outside the area, worldwide in warm temperate oceans.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Cyclichthys orbicularis (Bloch, 1785) – Birdbeak burrfish; Bouvetanne (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Diodon orbicularis* by GUICHENOT (1863: C30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 613), and LEIS (2006: 82).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found in clear protected coral reefs with sponge and algal habitats, at depths of 9–170 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to South China Sea, south to Lord Howe Island.

Conservation. Endangered in Réunion (EN). Threats: HAB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Cyclichthys spilostylus (Leis & Randall, 1982) – Spotbase burrfish

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by DURVILLE et al. (submitted), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion. Marine species. Found in coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 3–90 m. Outside the area, Red Sea, East and South Africa east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Queensland/Australia and New Caledonia, immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Decline unknown. Low priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Diodon holocanthus Linnaeus, 1758 – Balloon porcupinefish; Porc-épic ballon

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by LEIS (1984: 2 unnumbered pp.); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 613), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Found in shallow coral reefs to open, soft bottoms, at depths of 0–200 m. Outside the area, nearly circumtropical.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Diodon hystrix Linnaeus, 1758 – Porcupinefish; Bouletangue (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by GUICHENOT (1863: C30); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 613–614), based on MHN RUN and MNHN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles. Marine species. Found in lagoon and seaward coral or rocky reefs, often in caves and holes in shallow reefs, at depths of 0–50 m. Outside the area, in all tropical oceans.

Conservation. Data deficient in Réunion (DD). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Probable decline. Medium priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Diodon liturosus Shaw [ex Lacepède, ex Commerson], 1804 – Black-blotched porcupinefish; Porc-épic tacheté

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 614); previously listed by GÜNTHER (1870: 307–308, part, var. d) as *D. maculatus*; record confirmed by LEIS (2006: 88).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Found on coral reef edges and slopes, often in caves and holes in shallow reefs, juveniles in lagoon habitats; at depths of 0–90 m. Outside the area, South Africa east to Society Islands, north to southern Japan.

Conservation. Vulnerable in Réunion (VU). Threats: HAB, EUT. Sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Molidae – Sunfishes

Masturus lanceolatus (Liénard, 1840) – Sharptail mola

Taxonomy. **New record** from Réunion, based on a photographed specimen collected by a local fisherman, 10 miles west of Réunion, in 2005 (P. DURVILLE, T. MULOCHAU).

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 50–670 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and warm temperate oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Mola mola (Linnaeus, 1758) – Ocean sunfish; Lune (Réunion)

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion as *Orthogoriscus mola* by GUICHENOT (1863: C31); record confirmed by FRICKE (1999: 615), based on MHN RUN material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 10–480 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

Ranzania laevis (Pennant, 1776) – Trunkfish; Ranzania

Taxonomy. First record from Réunion by FRICKE (1999: 615), based on MHN RUN and SMNS material.

Distribution. Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar. Marine species. Pelagic, at depths of 0–140 m. Outside the area, worldwide in tropical and temperate oceans.

Conservation. Threatened migrant in Réunion (TM). Threats: FIB, EUT. Very sensitive to human activities. Significant decline. High priority for conservation action. Banned from commercial exploitation in La Réunion due to Arrêté n° 06-2412/SG/DRCTCV (Anonymus 2006a), as to avoid ciguatera poisoning.

4 The fish fauna of Réunion and its endemism

The fish fauna of Réunion comprises a total of 984 species in 164 families. 16 of these species are not native, but have been introduced. 6 fish families are represented only by introduced species. The native fish fauna of Réunion therefore consists of 968 species in 158 families. The largest families are the Labridae (63 native species, 6.5 % of the native species), Serranidae (54 native species, 5.6 %), Gobiidae (53 native species, 5.5 %), Pomacentridae (45 native species, 4.7 %), Blenniidae (34 native species, 3.5 %), Carangidae (33 native species, 3.4 %), Muraenidae (32 native species, 3.3 %), Acanthuridae (28 native species, 2.9 %), Lutjanidae (27 native species, 2.8 %), and Chaetodontidae, Holocentridae and Scorpaenidae and Holocentridae (24 native species each, 2.5 %). Typically for tropical volcanic islands, the freshwater fish fauna is dominated by the families Gobiidae, Eleotridae and Anguillidae;

the most speciate marine fish groups are the Labridae, Serranidae and Gobiidae. A total of 63 fish species are recorded for the first time from Réunion.

The fish fauna of Réunion includes a total of 65 species occurring in freshwater (plus 16 introduced species, 23.1 % of the total freshwater fish species), 165 species of transitional waters (plus 16 introduced species, 9.7 % of the total transitional water species) and 965 species in marine habitats (plus two introduced species, 0.2 % of the total marine species). The freshwater element includes 41 riverine species (4.2 % of the naturally occurring species of Réunion), four katadromously migrating eels (0.4 %), and 13 oceanic stragglers (1.3 %). In transitional waters, 107 species are estuarine (11.1 %), four are katadromously migrating eels (0.4 %), 28 are oceanic stragglers (2.9 %) and six are freshwater stragglers (0.6 %). The marine habitats are most diverse; 549 species (56.7 %) are found in one of the smallest habitats, e. g. shallow coral reefs (0–80 m depth), 115 species (11.9 %) on the reef flat/reef crest, 271 species (28.0 %) occur in shallow rocky reefs, 82 species (8.5 %) in tidal pools, and 136 species (14.0 %) are known from deep reefs; 326 species (33.7 %) live inside the fringing reef, 163 species (16.8 %) on sand bottom, 74 species (7.6 %) on seagrass/algae, 74 species (7.6 %) on coral rubble/gravel, and 57 species (5.9 %) on mud bottoms; 26 species (2.7 %) are found demersal, 32 species (3.3 %) bathydemersal, 73 species (7.5 %) oceanic pelagic, 49 species (5.1 %) coastal pelagic, 20 species (2.1 %) are known benthopelagic, and 16 species (1.7 %) bathypelagic. Obviously, the deep water and deep sea fish fauna of Réunion is still very incompletely known.

Zoogeographically, the main element of the fish fauna of Réunion consists of widespread tropical Indo-Pacific species (631 species, 65 % of the total naturally occurring species), of which 576 species (60 %) have a typical Indo-West Pacific distribution, 46 species (4.8 %) an Indo-Pacific distribution including the East Pacific, and 10 species (1.0 %) an antitropical/antiequatorial distribution. A total of 121 species (12.5 %) are found worldwide, either circumtropical (103 species, 10.7 %), antitropical (seven species, 0.7 %), or Southern Hemisphere temperate (seven species, 0.7 %). Five species (0.5 %) are found in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. An additional 202 species (20.9 %) are Indian Ocean endemics, including 83 western Indian Ocean endemics (8.6 %), 44 southwestern Indian Ocean endemics (4.5 %), 12 species (1.2 %) endemic to the Mascarenes, Madagascar and Comores, and 25 Mascarene Islands endemics (2.6 %). Seven species are only known from Réunion (*Apolemichthys guezeti*, *Channomuraena bauchotae*, *Mimoblennius lineathorax*, *Oxyurichthys guibei*, *Parupeneus diagonalis*, *Parupeneus posteli*, *Upeneus mascarensis*), which results in an endemism rate of 0.7 %; 18 species (1.9 %) are Mascarene endemics excluding those species only occurring in Réunion (*Abudefduf mar-*

gariteus, *Anisochromis mascarenensis*, *Callionymus aagilis*, *Cotylopus acutipinnis*, *Dodekablennos fraseri*, *Entomacrodus lemuria*, *Heteroleotris georgegilli*, *Hyporhamphus erythrorinchus*, *Laemonema macronema*, *Neobythites multistriatus*, *Plectroglyphidodon randalli*, *Pomacentrus pikei*, *Pterygotrigla guezeti*, *Soleichthys tubifera*, *Springeratus polyporatus*). The Mascarenes are considered as an endemism centre (FRICKE 1999: 616). The relatively low endemism rate of Réunion (compared with Mauritius) is probably due to the geological youth of the island, which existed only for approximately 2.1 million years. When compared with other Indian Ocean islands, the endemism rate is still relatively high (e. g. 0.4% endemics at Chagos Archipelago according to WINTERBOTTOM & ANDERSON 1997: 26). It is expected that some of the western Mascarene endemics originated in Mauritius and migrated to Réunion; the shelves of the two islands are only 170 km apart. Though the main current (southern Indian Ocean equatorial current) is running from Mauritius to Réunion most of the time, there may be an anomalous current reversal.

5 Conservation

The following chapter is an attempt to summarise the conservation status of fish species and aquatic habitats in Réunion.

While Réunion was found pristine and mostly untouched by humans in 1513, the terrestrial fauna of the island heavily suffered from overexploitation and settlement activities since the 17th century. The population has meanwhile raised to 793,000 (2007), with an overall population density of 393 inhabitants per km²; the actual population pressure on the fragile coastal habitats is even higher, as most of the inhabitants live along the northern and western shores of the island, leaving much of the centre and the southeastern parts uninhabited. A larger number of endemic birds, reptiles, molluscs and mammals was extirpated in the 17th and 18th centuries (e. g. COWLES 1994: 87–93, MICKLEBURGH et al. 2004).

Due to rapid economic and agricultural development and population growth during the past centuries and decades, the native fish fauna of Réunion is now highly threatened and needs urgent political action to ensure its conservation. The marine fish species of Réunion are generally threatened by eutrophication/pollution out of inflowing rivers and coastal towns, by overfishing and poaching, and by construction along the shore, especially hotels in tourist areas. Additional threats include the expansion of coastal cities, the construction of coastal roads, and marine aquaculture which pollutes and eutrophicates the surrounding marine waters, and threatens native marine species by escaping aquaculture fish material. Anony-

mus (2006b) estimates the 2005 aquaculture production at 150 tonnes of fish, with 20% marine, i. e. 30 tonnes. Additional regional threats include long-ranging marine eutrophication and pollution, with sources in Indian Ocean abutting nations like Australia, India or Indonesia; also the destruction of coastal areas, marine acidification (which poses a threat to corals and some fish species), and global warming (threatening cool water species).

The marine fauna was mainly exploited since the 19th century, with continuously increasing exploitation levels. In 2000, the total marine fisheries of Réunion was estimated at over 10000 tonnes a year, in 2004, at over 11500 tonnes (Anonymus 2006b). The Réunion fishing fleet (Anonymus 2006b) comprises 300 relatively new vessels (2004 data); the main fisheries consists of small scale coastal fisheries, longline fisheries of large pelagic fish, and ‘Southern Ocean’ fishing. In the coastal fisheries, the annual declared catches range totals between 1500 and 2500 tonnes, but the total catch is most likely higher; there is no accurate gauging of the fishing effort and it is clear that stocks in the coastal regions are being over-fished. For the pelagic longline fisheries, the annual catch is estimated at approximately 3000 tonnes. South of Réunion, the total fishing effort is approximately 6000 tonnes per year. There is a substantial swordfish and tuna fishing by foreign vessels, accounting for 0.25% of the Indian Ocean’s tuna catches, the Réunion fleet plays but a marginal role in this over-fishing.

The coral reefs, as the marine habitat with highest diversity, suffered from a number of anthropogenic factors, including legal fishing and poaching on protected areas and/or on protected species, walking on the reef crest, eutrophication, marine pollution, marine acidification and global warming. AHAMADA et al. (2002: 86–87) discussed the status of the coral reefs of La Réunion. Between 1999 and 2002, they observed a relative stability of the coral reef habitats in 14 monitoring stations (40–50% coral cover in February 2002), and found a balance between the degradation from human activities and new coral growth, but a slight decrease in the coral cover on the outer slopes. They observed that the fish populations were relatively stable, with a low level of predatory fish, which showed, even in protected zones, continued fishing pressures. CARPENTER et al. (2008), however, found a high percentage of reef-building corals facing elevated extinction levels, and concluded that coral reef habitats are in urgent need of conservation efforts.

Meanwhile, several species of fishes have been banned from commercial exploitation due to the risk of ciguatera infection (Anonymus 2006a). Furthermore, a marine reserve was established in La Réunion on 21 February 2007 (Anonymus 2007). In the marine reserve, the introduction of non-domestic species, poaching, disturbing the ecosystems acoustically or with light, use of toxic substances for

fishing, fishing methods that affect corals, trawling and dredging, sand, coral or rock extraction or collection, etc. are forbidden, and there are several additional restrictions. Within the reserve, 197 hectares of special marine protected areas (MPA) were established for coral reef habitats, where any activities are forbidden (Trois Châteaux à l'Hermitage, Trou d'Eau, Pointe des Châteaux, Varangue, l'Étang Salé).

Freshwater habitats are supported by rainfall which may be extremely heavy at times, such as during hurricanes. The island of Réunion is divided by its high moun-

tains in two climatic halves; the windward eastern, wetter half (Côte au Vent), and the leeward western, dry half (Côte sous le Vent). Streams and rivers are usually relatively steep and fast-flowing; some of those on the leeward side are seasonal only. There are generally two seasons: a wet season from December to April, and a dry season from May to November. Since a lot of agriculture and habitation is located in the dry region, there has been a long history of irrigation and water abstraction out of streams and rivers. Water management in the western part has been beyond sustainable levels for a long time. There-

Tab. 6. Red List of fish species of Réunion, in taxonomic order. – An asterisk notes a species endemic to Réunion.

RE (Regionally extinct)		
<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	<i>Herklotsichthys spilurus</i>	<i>Terapon jarbua</i>
<i>Pristis microdon</i>	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	<i>Plectorhinchus gaterinus</i>
<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	<i>Gonorynchus gonorynchus</i>	<i>Drepane punctata</i>
<i>Elops machnata</i>	<i>Hyporhamphus erythrorinchus</i>	<i>Pomacanthus semicirculatus</i>
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	<i>Aethaloperca rogaa</i>	<i>Hypseleotris cyprinoides</i>
<i>Stolephorus commersonii</i>	<i>Plectropomus laevis</i>	<i>Platax pinnatus</i>
CR (Critically endangered)		
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	<i>Chaetodon meyeri</i>	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	<i>Chaetodon trifasciatus</i>	<i>Allothunnus fallai</i>
<i>Anguilla bicolor</i>	<i>Chaetodon zanzibarensis</i>	<i>Auxis rochei</i>
<i>Anguilla labiata</i>	<i>Forcipiger longirostris</i>	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
<i>Anguilla marmorata</i>	<i>Cirrhitichthys guichenoti</i>	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
<i>Anguilla mossambica</i>	<i>Cirrhitops fasciatus</i>	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
<i>Remora australis</i>	<i>Paracirrhites arcatus</i>	<i>Melichthys indicus</i>
<i>Chaetodon guttatissimus</i>	<i>Paracirrhites forsteri</i>	<i>Oxymonacanthus longirostris</i>
<i>Chaetodon melannotus</i>	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	<i>Arothron mappa</i>
EN (Endangered)		
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	<i>Gymnocaesio gymnoptera</i>	<i>Chlorurus strongylocephalus</i>
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	<i>Lethrinus borbonicus</i>	<i>Scarus caudofasciatus</i>
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	<i>Chaetodon trifascialis</i>	<i>Scarus falcipinnis</i>
<i>Albula glossodonta</i>	<i>*Apolemichthys guezei</i>	<i>Scarus frenatus</i>
<i>Sardinella jussieu</i>	<i>Dascyllus carneus</i>	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>
<i>Sardinella melanura</i>	<i>Neoglyphidodon melas</i>	<i>Scarus globiceps</i>
<i>Antennarius coccineus</i>	<i>Plectroglyphidodon dickii</i>	<i>Scarus psittacus</i>
<i>Antennarius commerson</i>	<i>Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis</i>	<i>Scarus scaber</i>
<i>Hippocampus borboniensis</i>	<i>Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus</i>	<i>Enneapterygius tutuilae</i>
<i>Hippocampus jayakari</i>	<i>Bodianus diana</i>	<i>Helcogramma fuscipinna</i>
<i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	<i>Bodianus leucosticticus</i>	<i>Ecsenius lineatus</i>
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i>	<i>Ecsenius midas</i>
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	<i>Cheilinus oxycephalus</i>	<i>Exallias brevis</i>
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	<i>Plagiotremus rhinorhynchus</i>
<i>Variola louti</i>	<i>Epibulus insidiator</i>	<i>Plagiotremus tapeinosoma</i>
<i>Kuhlia caudavittata</i>	<i>Gomphosus caeruleus</i>	<i>Cotylopus acutipinnis</i>
<i>Carangoides coeruleopinnatus</i>	<i>Halichoeres hortulanus</i>	<i>Eviota distigma</i>
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	<i>Halichoeres iridis</i>	<i>Eviota indica</i>
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i>	<i>Eviota nigripinna</i>
<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	<i>Labrichthys unilineatus</i>	<i>Eviota sebreei</i>
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	<i>Labropsis xanthonota</i>	<i>Gobiodon citrinus</i>
<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>	<i>Macropharyngodon cyanoguttatus</i>	<i>Gobiodon rivulatus</i>
<i>Trachinotus baillonii</i>	<i>Oxycheilinus digrammus</i>	<i>Paragobiodon echinocephalus</i>
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	<i>Pseudocheilinus dispilus</i>	<i>Paragobiodon modestus</i>
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	<i>Pseudocheilinus octotaenia</i>	<i>Periophthalmus kalolo</i>
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	<i>Pseudodax moluccanus</i>	<i>Pleurosicya micheli</i>
<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	<i>Thalassoma hardwicke</i>	<i>Sicyopterus lagocephalus</i>
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	<i>Cetoscarus ocellatus</i>	<i>Stenogobius polyzona</i>

Acanthurus leucosternon
Acanthurus lineatus
Paracanthurus hepatus
Zebrasoma scopas
Zebrasoma velifer
Sphyaena acutipinnis
Gempylus serpens
Lepidocybium flavobrunneum
Auxis thazard
Euthynnus affinis
Gymnosarda unicolor

Katsuwonus pelamis
Rastrelliger kanagurta
Sarda orientalis
Scomberomorus commerson
Balistapus undulatus
Melichthys niger
Melichthys vidua
Xanthichthys auromarginatus
Amanses scopas
Cantherhines fronticinctus
Pervagor janthinosoma

Ostracion cubicus
Ostracion meleagris
Arothron caeruleopunctatus
Arothron meleagris
Arothron nigropunctatus
Arothron stellatus
Canthigaster janthinoptera
Canthigaster natalensis
Cylichthys orbicularis

VU (Vulnerable)

Carcharhinus albimarginatus
Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos
Carcharhinus brevipinna
Carcharhinus falciformis
Carcharhinus limbatus
Carcharhinus longimanus
Carcharhinus plumbeus
Triaenodon obesus
Nebrius ferrugineus
Dasyatis thetidis
Strophidon sathete
Thryssa baelama
Amblygaster sirm
Dinematichthys ilucoeteoides
Agonostomus telfairii
Cheilopogon cyanopterus
Cheilopogon furcatus
Cheilopogon nigricans
Cypselurus naresii
Cypselurus poecilopterus
Exocoetus monocirrhus
Exocoetus volitans
Parexocoetus brachypterus
Prognichthys sealei
Ablennes hians
Platybelone platyura
Strongylura leiura
Tylosurus crocodilus
Myripristis adusta
Myripristis berndti
Myripristis botche
Myripristis chryseres
Myripristis hexagona
Myripristis kuntee
Myripristis seychellensis
Myripristis vittata
Neoniphon aurolineatus
Sargocentron inaequalis
Sargocentron melanospilos
Sargocentron seychellense
Sargocentron spiniferum
Sargocentron tiere
Sargocentron tiereoides
Halicampus mataaefae
Caracanthus madagascariensis
Scorpaenodes parvipinnis
Ambassis ambassis
Ambassis gymnocephalus
Cephalopholis argus
Cephalopholis aurantia
Cephalopholis boenak
Cephalopholis leopardus
Cephalopholis miniata
Cephalopholis polleni

Cephalopholis sexmaculata
Cephalopholis sonnerati
Cephalopholis spiloparaea
Cephalopholis urodeta
Epinephelus chlorostigma
Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus
Epinephelus flavocaeruleus
Epinephelus hexagonatus
Epinephelus longispinis
Epinephelus macrospilos
Epinephelus melanostigma
Epinephelus morrhua
Epinephelus multinotatus
Epinephelus rivulatus
Epinephelus spilotoceps
Epinephelus tauvina
Epinephelus tukula
Gracila albomarginata
Pseudanthias pulcherrimus
Variola albimarginata
Kuhlia mugil
Kuhlia rupestris
Cookeolus japonicus
Heteropriacanthus cruentatus
Priacanthus sagittarius
Rachycentron canadum
Cheilodipterus lineatus
Nectamia savayensis
Ostorhinchus aureus
Sillago sihama
Echeneis naucrates
Remora brachyptera
Alectis indica
Atule mate
Carangoides armatus
Carangoides chrysophrys
Carangoides gymnostethus
Decapterus macarellus
Elagatis bipinnulata
Pseudocaranx dentex
Scomberoides commersonianus
Aphareus furca
Aphareus rutilans
Lutjanus argentimaculatus
Lutjanus bengalensis
Lutjanus notatus
Lutjanus russellii
Lutjanus sebae
Paracaesio xanthura
Plectorhinchus gibbosus
Pomadasyus furcatus
Argyrops filamentosus
Rhabdosargus sarba
Gnathodentex aureolineatus

Gymnocranius grandoculis
Lethrinus crocineus
Lethrinus harak
Lethrinus microdon
Lethrinus nebulosus
Lethrinus variegatus
Lethrinus xanthochilus
Monotaxis grandoculis
Parupeneus indicus
Parupeneus macronemus
Pempheris nesogallica
Chaetodon auriga
Chaetodon blackburnii
Chaetodon interruptus
Chaetodon kleinii
Chaetodon madagaskariensis
Chaetodon vagabundus
Chaetodon xanthocephalus
Forcipiger flavissimus
Hemitaurichthys zoster
Heniochus acuminatus
Heniochus monoceros
Apolemichthys trimaculatus
Pomacanthus imperator
Cirrhitis pinnulatus
Cristacirrhitis punctatus
Abudefduf margariteus
Chromis atripectoralis
Chromis dimidiata
Chromis nigrura
Chromis ternatensis
Chromis viridis
Dascyllus aruanus
Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis
Bodianus anthioides
Novaculichthys taeniourus
Thalassoma hebraicum
Calotomus carolinus
Hippocampus harid
Helcogramma obtusirostris
Butis butis
Eleotris mauritiana
Ophiocara porocephala
Awaous commersoni
Sphyaena barracuda
Sphyaena obtusata
Bothus mancus
Bothus pantherinus
Pseudobalistes fuscus
Arothron hispidus
Chilomycterus reticulatus
Diodon liturosus

NT (Near threatened)

Squalus megalops
Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus
Encheliophis gracilis
Encheliophis homei
Pyramodon ventralis
Hemiramphus far
Myripristis murdjan
Neoniphon sammara
Sargocentron caudimaculatum
Sargocentron diadema
Priacanthus hamrur

Pristigenys nipponia
Malacanthus brevivostis
Malacanthus latovittatus
Remora remora
Naucrates ductor
Selar crumenophthalmus
Seriolina rivoliana
**Parupeneus diagonalis*
**Parupeneus posteli*
**Upeneus mascarensis*
Centropyge debelius

Pomacentrus pikei
Stegastes pelicierei
Anampses twistii
Parapercis punctata
Cirripectes randalli
Entomacrodus lemuria
**Mimoblennius lineathorax*
Callionymus aagilis
Acanthurus polyzona
Soleichthys tubifera

TM (Threatened migrants)

Isurus oxyrinchus
Prionace glauca
Sphyrna mokarran
Pteryplatytrygon violacea
Aetobatus narinari
Manta birostris
Mobula tarapacana
Myliobatis aquila
Lampris guttatus

Coryphaena equiselis
Coryphaena hippurus
Brama dussumieri
Brama orcini
Eumegistus illustris
Pteraclis velifera
Pterycombus petersii
Taractichthys steindachneri
Xiphias gladius

Istiompax indicus
Istiophorus platypterus
Kajikia audax
Makaira nigricans
Tetrapturus angustirostris
Masturus lanceolatus
Mola mola
Ranzania laevis

fore, in recent years substantial works have been undertaken to collect water on the wetter windward side and transport it to the dry western side of the island, implying a significant decrease of water flow on eastern rivers.

Rivers and streams in Réunion are threatened by eutrophication and pollution in lower ranges, and especially by the construction of dams, weirs and barrages, which pollute downstream stream and river areas, abstract water from rivers which may become dry, and prevent fish migration. Gravel extraction from river beds may result in heavy sediment freight and destruction of fish spawning grounds. In several freshwater areas, extensive aquaculture projects threaten the native fish fauna by additional eutrophication, pollution, and competition/predation. Freshwater aquaculture, mainly of tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), was estimated in 2005 at 120 tonnes (Anonymus 2006b). In addition, there is a fishing pressure in some freshwater habitats, especially on migrating goby larvae (e. g. 'bichique' *Sicyopterus lagocephalus*).

The Red List status of the fishes of Réunion is summarised in Tab. 6. At present, a total of 968 native fish species is known from La Réunion. Out of these species, a total of 378 species is listed on the Red List (39.2 % of the native species), with no species globally extinct (as far as known), 18 species regionally extinct (1.9 %), 27 species critically endangered (2.8 %), 115 species endangered (11.9 %), 160 species vulnerable (16.6 %), 32 species near threatened (3.3 %), and 26 species threatened migrants (2.7 %). An additional 575 species are data deficient (59.4 %). 16 species have been introduced and are thus not native; they were not evaluated for the Red List. This

means that only the remaining 10 species of fishes in Réunion are not threatened.

Out of the total of 965 species of fishes at Réunion, 290 have a high priority requiring immediate political action (30.0 %), mainly species of the coral reef and of freshwater habitats; 489 species have a medium priority (50.5 %), 173 species a low priority not needing immediate action (17.9 %), and 16 introduced species were not evaluated (1.6 %).

La Réunion, as an overseas region in the European Union, is at present not represented by habitats or species on the Annexes of the EU Habitats Directive. Considering the highly diverse fish fauna with a high degree of endemism, a list of species suitable for the annexes is proposed in Tab. 7; this set of species would be scientifically adequate covering all important watersheds and habitats, and would be sufficient for the fulfilment of the Directive, in order to treat Réunion equally to other EU regions.

Though in recent years substantial efforts have been undertaken by the authorities to establish marine reserves and protected areas, the conservation of fish fauna and aquatic habitats requires special attention in Réunion. As the distribution and even the fish species composition is still far from well-known, it is strongly recommended to establish a programme for the monitoring and mapping of the fish fauna and environmental quality of aquatic habitats. General recommendations for the management and conservation of marine, transitional and freshwater habitats of Réunion would include the following items:

- 1) Improving sewage treatment facilities in Réunion and neighbouring island states;
- 2) It is proposed to establish a set of conservation areas

Tab. 7. Fish species proposed for Annexes II, IV and/or V of the EU Habitats Directive.

Species	Proposed for Annexes of EU Habitats Directive
<i>Abudefduf margariteus</i>	II, IV
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	V
<i>Agonostomus telfairii</i>	II, V
<i>Aphareus furca</i>	II
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	II
<i>Apolemichthys guezeti</i>	II, IV
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	V
<i>Awaous commersoni</i>	II, IV
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	II, IV priority species
<i>Chaetodon guttatissimus</i>	II, IV
<i>Chaetodon melannotus</i>	II, IV
<i>Chaetodon trifascialis</i>	II, IV
<i>Cheilinus oxycephalus</i>	II
<i>Cotylopus acutipinnis</i>	II
<i>Dascyllus carneus</i>	II, IV
<i>Eleotris mauritiana</i>	II
<i>Entomacrodus lemuria</i>	II
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	V
<i>Gobiodon citrinus</i>	II
<i>Gobiodon rivulatus</i>	II
<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	II, IV priority species
<i>Kuhlia caudavittata</i>	II, V
<i>Paracaesio xanthura</i>	II, V
<i>Paragobiodon echinocephalus</i>	II
<i>Paragobiodon modestus</i>	II
<i>Periophthalmus kalolo</i>	II
<i>Plectroglyphidodon dickii</i>	II, IV
<i>Pomacentrus pikei</i>	II
<i>Pomadasys furcatus</i>	II, V
<i>Remora australis</i>	II, IV
<i>Remora brachyptera</i>	II, IV
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	V
<i>Sardinella jussieu</i>	II, V
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	V
<i>Squalus megalops</i>	II, V
<i>Stenogobius polyzona</i>	II
<i>Strophidon sathete</i>	II, V
<i>Thalassoma hardwicke</i>	II
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	V
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	V
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	V

for fish species and aquatic habitats in a set of rivers and streams, as well as in additional marine areas including the rocky coast, sand bottom habitats and estuaries. Sites should be established at least for the species listed on Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive, and for the species proposed in the present paper (Tab. 7). For areas where migratory species occur but do not permanently live, sites as stepping stones (resting areas for adult upstream and juvenile downstream migration) according to

the present usage in the EU member states should be established.

3) In order to assist successful conservation programmes for fishes and their habitats in Réunion, environmental education of the public (regarding water cycle, saving water, importance of healthy aquatic environments, impact of fisheries, threats and conservation) should be intensified.

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