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Check List of Deep Sea Fishes



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TD/RES 115

Check lists of the deep sea fishes in the South China Sea and Adjacent Waters

No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
1	ACROPOMATIDAE	<i>Doederlania</i>	<i>berycoides</i>		80 to 200 m	Western Pacific: Japan to Indonesia and northwestern Australia
		<i>Malakichthys</i>	<i>elegans</i>		165 to 208 m	Western Pacific: known from scattered localities from Japan to Australia. There is a new record from the northeastern Indian Ocean.
		<i>Malakichthys</i>	<i>wakiyae</i>		? to 200 m	Northwest Pacific: Peninsula, Japan to the East China Sea.
		<i>Synagrops</i>	<i>japonicus</i>		100 to 500 m	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to Japan, south to northern Australia, including the Arafura Sea.
		<i>Synagrops</i>	<i>philippinensis</i>		186 to 220 m	Indo-West Pacific: India east to Japan and south to the Philippines, the Arafura Sea and northern Australia.
		<i>Synagrops</i>	<i>serratospinosus</i>		176 to 511 m	Western Pacific: Suruga Bay, Japan and the Philippines.
		<i>Synagrops</i>	<i>spinosus</i>		87 to 544 m	Western Pacific: Japan and near Hainan, China.
		<i>Alepisaurus</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>	Lancefishes	Epi- and mesopelagic	Lancefishes have been recorded from surface and shallow waters, but have attributes of deep-sea fishes and have been considered bathypelagic by some; longline capture to at least 325 m. Feed as carnivores on fishes, cephalopods, tunicates, and crustaceans. Synchronous hermaphrodites. Uncommon oceanic fishes taken on tuna longlines, but of no commercial importance.
		<i>Alepisaurus</i>	<i>ferox</i>			
		<i>Omosudis</i>	<i>lowii</i>			
3	ALEPOCEPHALIDAE	<i>Alepocephalus</i>	<i>australis barmardi</i>	Smooth-heads, Slickheads	1,000 to 2,600 m	Circumglobal: In tropical to temperate waters.
		<i>Alepocephalus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		439 to 1,080 m	Indo-Pacific and Andaman Sea
		<i>Alepocephalus</i>	<i>longiceps</i>		1240 to 1,300 m	Northwest Pacific: Ryukyu Trough, Japan.
		<i>Alepocephalus</i>	<i>umbriceps</i>		500 to 2,000 m	Northwest Pacific: Hokkaido, Japan to the East China Sea.
		<i>Bajacalifornia</i>	<i>erimoensis</i>			Northwest Pacific: Japan.
		<i>Leptoderma</i>	<i>retropinnum</i>		600 to 1,100 m	Indian Ocean. Western Pacific: Okinawa Trough and the Philippines.
		<i>Narceus</i>	<i>kamoharai</i>			Northwest Pacific: known only from the Ryukyu Trough.
		<i>Rouleina</i>	<i>guentheri</i>		500 to 1,300 m	Indo-Pacific: including the East China Sea.
		<i>Rouleina</i>	<i>watasei</i>		500 to 1,300 m	Western Pacific: Sagami Bay in Japan, East China Sea and the Philippines.
		<i>Talismania</i>	<i>antillarum</i>		455 to 1,460 m	Circumglobal, tropical and subtropical.
		<i>Talismania</i>	<i>filamentosa</i>			Northwest Pacific: Japan.
		<i>Talismania</i>	<i>okinawaensis</i>			Northwest Pacific: known only from the Ryukyu Trough.
		<i>Xenodermichthys</i>	<i>nodulosus</i>			Western Pacific: Japan and the Philippines.
4	ANACANTHOBATIDAE	<i>Anacanthobatis</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	Borneo legskate	475 to 835 m	Little known ray recorded from the Indo-Chinese continental slope.
		<i>Anacanthobatis</i>	<i>borneensis</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	ANACANTHOBATIDAE	<i>Anacanthobatis</i>	<i>melanosoma</i>	Blackbodied legskate	900 to 1,100 m	East and South China seas off Hong Kong, Philippines, Taiwan Province of China and southern Japan, but probably more broadly ranging within the area.
5	ANOPILOGASTRIDAE	<i>Anoplogaster</i>	<i>cornuta</i>		2 to 4,992 m	Worldwide in tropical to temperate seas. In the western Atlantic it is also known from the Flemish Cap.
6	ARHYNCHOBATIDAE	<i>Notoaraja (Insentiraja)</i>	<i>subtilispinosa</i>	Western looseskin skate	900 to 1,100 m	Occur off northwestern Australia, Indonesia, and the northern Philippines. Likely to be more widely distributed through the Indo-Malay Archipelago.
7	ASTRONESTHIDAE	<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>boulengeri</i>	Snaggleteooths	Mainly mesopelagic adults (some species benthopelagic), juveniles have been caught at the surface at night.	Indo-Pacific: including the Philippine Sea
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>chrysophekadion</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>cyaneus</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>indicus</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>gemmifer</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>leutkeni</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>lucifer</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>lupina</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>martensii</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>indopacifica</i>		100 to 3,178 m	
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>splendidus</i>			
		<i>Astronesthes</i>	<i>trifidulatus</i>			
		<i>Borostomias</i>	<i>elucens</i>			
		<i>Borostomias</i>	<i>mononema</i>			
		<i>Borostomias</i>	<i>elucens</i>			
		<i>Borostomias</i>	<i>pacificus</i>		350 to 1,400 m	Northwest Pacific: known only from Suruga Bay, Japan.
		<i>Heterophotus</i>	<i>ophistoma</i>		790 to 1,420 m	
		<i>Neonesthes</i>	<i>capensis</i>			
		<i>Neonesthes</i>	<i>microcephalus</i>			
8	ATELEPODIDAE	<i>Ateleopus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	Jellynoses (tadpole fishes)	Uncommon benthic or benthopelagic fishes usually taken between 200 and 800 m. Little known of general biology. Some species feed on benthic invertebrates. No commercial importance.	
		<i>Ateleopus</i>	<i>jeponicus</i>			
		<i>Iijimaia</i>	sp.			
		<i>Parateleopus</i>	<i>microstomus</i>			

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
9	BARBOURISIIDAE	<i>Barbourisia</i>	<i>rufa</i>		120 to 2,000 m	Throughout the world ocean in tropical and temperate latitudes. Western Pacific: Japan to New Caledonia, Australia and New Zealand.
10	BATHYCLUPEIDAE	<i>Bathyclupea</i>	<i>argentea</i>		505 to 677 m	Western Atlantic, Northwest Pacific
11	BATHYGADIDAE	<i>Bathygadus</i>	<i>cottoides</i>	Bathygadids	Benthopelagic deep-sea fishes of upper to middle continental-slope depths of 250 to 2,000 m.	Distribution of family worldwide in tropical to subtropical seas, but absent along Pacific coast of New World.
		<i>Bathygadus</i>	<i>dubiosus</i>			
		<i>Bathygadus</i>	<i>entomelas</i>			
		<i>Bathygadus</i>	<i>spongiceps</i>			
		<i>Bathygadus</i>	<i>sulcatus</i>			
		<i>Gadomus</i>	<i>denticulatus</i>			
		<i>Gadomus</i>	<i>filamentosus</i>			
		<i>Gadomus</i>	<i>furvescens</i>			
		<i>Gadomus</i>	<i>intriniger</i>			
		<i>Gadomus</i>	<i>magnifilis</i>			
		<i>Gadomus</i>	<i>multifilis</i>			
12	BATHYLAGIDAE	<i>Bathylagus</i>	<i>nigrigenys</i>	Deepsea smelts	Meso- and bathypelagic. Feed as carnivores on zooplankton. Rare to abundant deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	
13	BATHYSAURIDAE	<i>Dolicholagus</i>	<i>longirostris</i>			
		<i>Bathysaurus</i>	<i>ferox</i>	Deepsea lizardfishes	Bottom-dwelling deep-sea fishes of slope and abyss at depths below 1,000 m. Typical deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	
		<i>Bathysaurus</i>	<i>mollis</i>			
14	BERYCIDAE	<i>Beryx</i>	<i>splendens</i>		25 to 1,300 m	Indo-Pacific: East Africa (including Saya de Malha Bank to Japan, Hawaii, Australia, and New Zealand). The limited number of records in the western Pacific is doubtless the result of limited fishing effort below 200 m.
15	BOTHIDAE	<i>Chascanopsetta</i> <i>Bothus</i>	<i>lugubris</i> <i>myriaster</i>		270 to 400 m 10 to 155 m	Andaman Sea Indo-West Pacific: definitely recorded from Inhambane, Mozambique; throughout the Indian Ocean to Java, Sumatra, Viet Nam, Philippines, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and Lord Howe Island.
		<i>Chascanopsetta</i>	<i>lugubris</i>		270 to 400	Andaman Sea

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
16	CAPROIDAE	<i>Anitgonia</i>	<i>rubicunda</i>		50 to 900 m	Worldwide in subtropical and tropical oceans. Indo-West Pacific: Japan to Australia.
		<i>Anitgonia</i>	<i>rubescens</i>	Boardfish	260 to 270	Andaman Sea
		<i>Anitgonia</i>	<i>capros</i>		50 to 900 m	
		Caproidae	sp.			
17	CARANGIDAE	<i>Carangoides</i>	sp.			
18	CARCHARINIDAE	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	sp.			
19	CENTOMIMIDAE	Centomimidae	sp.			
20	CENTROLOPHIDAE	<i>Psenopsis</i>	<i>obscura</i>	Obscure drifffish	reportedly taken in depths of 200 to 800 m	Molucca Passage in Indonesia, as well as the Indian Ocean (Andaman Islands)
		<i>Psenopsis</i>	<i>anomala</i>		0 to 370 m	Western Pacific: Japan and the East China Sea. Reported from Hong Kong.
		<i>Hyperoglyphe</i>	<i>japonica</i>		150 to 400 m	Northwest Pacific: central and southern Japan. Larvae found in Taiwan Strait.
21	CENTROPHORIDAE	<i>Centrophorus</i>	<i>moluccensis</i>		125 to 823 m	Western Indian Ocean: Western Pacific: Japan (Okinawa), Indonesia (Ambon), Philippines, Australia, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia.
		<i>Deania</i>	<i>calcea</i>		60 to 1,490 m	Western Pacific: southern Honshu in Japan, southern Australia, New Zealand. Occurrence in the Western Central Pacific uncertain.
		<i>Deania</i>	<i>histrucosa</i>		600 to 1,000 m	Northeast Atlantic: Madeira. Northwest Pacific: Japan.
22	CEPOLIDAE	<i>Owstonia</i>	sp.			
23	CHAULIODONTIDAE	<i>Chauliodus</i>	<i>barbatus</i>	Viperfishes	Meso-to bathypelagic, to a maximum depth of 2,800 m, in open ocean; juveniles undergo vertical migration to near surface at night.	
		<i>Chauliodus</i>	<i>danae</i>			
		<i>Chauliodus</i>	<i>dentatus</i>			
		<i>Chauliodus</i>	<i>sloani</i>		473 to 2,800 m	Warm and temperate parts of all oceans. Northern Indian Ocean, Andaman Sea, Eastern Pacific north of the equator.
		<i>Chauliodus</i>	<i>macouni</i>		25 to 4,390 m	
24	CHAUNACIDAE	<i>Chaunax</i>	<i>abei</i>		90 to 500 m	Western Pacific: southern Japan. More recent works report its occurrence in Taiwan and Malaysia.
		<i>Chaunax</i>	<i>tosagensis</i>			Northwest Pacific: southern Japan to the East China Sea

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
25	CHIMAERIDAE	<i>Chimaera</i>	<i>phantasma</i>	Silver chimarea	90 to 540 m	Caught with bottom trawls, utilization uncertain in the area but utilized for fish balls (kamaboko) in Japan. Western Pacific from Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan Province of China, and Philippines. The Philippine representative needs confirmation to species.
		<i>Hydrolegus</i>	<i>ogilbyi</i>		400 to 1,100	Eastern Indian Ocean and Southwest Pacific: endemic to Australia.
		<i>Hydrolegus</i>	<i>deani</i>	Philippine chimarea	469 to 770 m	Known only from the Philippines (Luzon)
26	CHIASMODONTIDAE	<i>Chiasmodon</i>	<i>niger</i>		? to 2,745 m	Indian and Pacific: broadly distributed in tropical and subtropical waters.
	CHIASMODONTIDAE	<i>Pseudoscopelus</i>	<i>sagamianus</i>		200 to 1,700 m	
27	CORYPHAENOIDIDAE	<i>Coelorhynchus</i>	<i>argentatus</i>	Rat-tail	270 to 460 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Coelorhynchus</i>	<i>macrorhynchus</i>		270 to 460 m	Indo-West Pacific, South China Sea
		<i>Coelorhynchus</i>	<i>radcliffei</i>		270 to 460 m	
		<i>Malacocephalus</i>	<i>laevis</i>		250 to 300 m	
28	CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE	<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>acutifrons</i>	Greeneyes	Benthic or benthopelagic outer shelf and slope fishes. Feed as carnivores on bottom-dwelling invertebrates. Synchronous hermaphrodites. Moderately common deep-sea fishes of some commercial importance in Mediterranean as fresh fish and in eastern Atlantic for fish meal.	
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>agassizi</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>albatrossis</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>albimaculatus</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>bicornis</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>corniger</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>legandi</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>nigromarginatus</i>			
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>oblongus</i>		200 to 950 m	Western Pacific: southern Japan to the Philippines.
		<i>Chlorophtalmus</i>	<i>acutifrons</i>			
29	COLOCONGRIDAE	<i>Coloconger</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	Colocongrids	live in fairly deep water, approximately 300 to 1,000 m.	Indo-West Pacific, South China Sea.
		<i>Coloconger</i>	<i>raniceps</i>			
		<i>Coloconger</i>	<i>scholesi</i>			
30	CONGRIDAE	<i>Acromycter</i>	<i>nezumi</i>			Western Pacific: Japan and the South China Sea.
		<i>Ariosoma</i>	<i>meeki</i>			

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	CONGRIDAE	<i>Gnathophis</i> <i>Gnathophis</i> <i>Rhechias</i> <i>Bathycongrus</i>	<i>nystromi</i> <i>xenica</i> <i>retroincta</i> <i>retroinctus</i>		250 to 355 m 150 to 450 m 150 to 450 m	Western Pacific: Japan to the Philippines. Western Pacific: Japan to the Philippines.
31	CYNOGLOSSIDAE	<i>Symphurus</i> <i>Symphurus</i> <i>Symphurus</i> <i>Cynoglossus</i>	<i>hondoensis</i> <i>novemfasciatus</i> <i>strictus</i> sp.		390 to 815 m 392 to 494 m	Northwest Pacific: probably endemic to deep waters off the southern Japanese Archipelago. Northwest Pacific: Taiwan. Indo-Pacific: off Delagoa Bay (Mozambique), Japan, Philippines, and Hawaii.
32	DERICHTHYIDAE	<i>Derichthys</i>	<i>serpentinus</i>	Longneck eels	They spend their entire lives in the open ocean; adults live at depths of several hundred meters.	
33	DIACANTHIDAE	<i>Nessorhamphus</i> <i>Nessorhamphus</i>	<i>danae</i> <i>ingolfianus</i>		0 to 2,000 m	Indo-Pacific: across the Indian Ocean.
34	DICERATIIDAE	<i>Idiacanthus</i> <i>Phrynichthys</i> <i>Diceratiidae</i>	<i>fasciola</i> sp. sp.			
35	DIRETMIDAE	<i>Diretmoides</i> <i>Diretmoides</i>	<i>pauciradiatus</i> <i>argenteus</i>		0 to 600 m	Indonesia, South China Sea, and Kyushu-Palau Ridge (Moore, pers. comm.).
36	EPIGONIDAE	<i>Epigonus</i> <i>Epigonus</i>	<i>atherinoides</i> <i>denticulatus</i>		100 to 1,200 m 130 to 830 m	Pacific Ocean: Philippines and Kyushu-Palau Ridge, near the Hawaiian Islands and the Sala y Gomez Ridge. Western Pacific: southwest coast of Japan, southern Australia and eastern New Zealand. Central Pacific: Hawaiian Ridge.
37	ETMOPTERIDAE	<i>Etmopterus</i>	<i>lucifer</i>		150 to 1,250 m	Western Pacific: Japan to New Zealand. Southeast Pacific: Amber Seamount.
38	EVERMANNELLIDAE	<i>Coccorella</i> <i>Coccorella</i> <i>Evermannella</i> <i>Evermannella</i> <i>Odontostomops</i>	<i>atlantica</i> <i>atrata</i> <i>indica</i> <i>megalops</i> <i>normalops</i>	Sabertooth fishes	Mesopelagic, with most adults from 400 to 800 m and probable vertical migrators.	Synchronous hermaphrodites. Uncommon deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
39	GEMPYLIDAE	Gobiidae <i>Diplospinus</i>	sp. <i>multistriatus</i>		50 to 1,000 m	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in central water masses. Rather rare, but relatively abundant in the northwest and southeast Atlantic and southeast Pacific.
		<i>Lepidocybium</i>	<i>flavobrunneum</i>		200 to 1,100 m	Tropical and temperate seas of the world, but probably not occurring in the northern Indian Ocean.
		<i>Neopinnula</i>	<i>orientalis</i>		200 to 570 m	Indo-West Pacific: off East Africa (Kenya to Natal, South Africa), Saya de Malha Bank, Arabian Sea; eastern North Indian Ocean, Flores, Banda, Arafura Sea, Sulawesi and Sulu seas, off Ryukyu Islands and southern Japan. Reported from Fiji and Tuvalu.
		<i>Nesiarchus</i>	<i>nasutus</i>		200 to 1,200 m	Probably distributed worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas except in eastern Pacific and northern Indian oceans. Large-sized individuals stray in cold-temperate waters off Iceland, Norway, northern Japan and southern New Zealand.
		<i>Promethichthys</i>	<i>prometheus</i>	Roudi escolar	80 to 800 m	Tropical and warm temperate waters of all oceans, but absent from eastern Pacific except at Salay Gomez Ridge.
		<i>Ruvettus</i>	<i>pretiosus</i>		100 to 800 m	Widely distributed in tropical and temperate seas of the world.
		<i>Rexea</i>	<i>prometheoides</i>	Royal escolar	Meso-and bathypelagic from 135 to 540 m	Indo-West Pacific from East Africa to southern Japan and Queensland, Australia.
		<i>Diplospinus</i>	<i>multistriatus</i>	Striped escolar	Mesopelagic, oceanic at depths to 1,000 m	Central water masses of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans
		<i>Gempylus</i>	<i>serpens</i>	Snake mackerel	Strictly oceanic, epi- and mesopelagic from the surface to depths of 200 m and perhaps deeper.	
		<i>Nealotus</i>	<i>tripes</i>	Black snake mackerel	Mesopelagic from the surface to a depth of about 600 m	tropical and temperate waters of all oceans.
		<i>Neopinnula</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Sackfish	Benthopelagic on the upper slopes at depths between 200 and 570 m.	Indian and western Pacific oceans from East Africa to southern Japan and the Philippines.
		<i>Nesiarchus</i>	<i>nasutus</i>	Black gemfish	200 to 1,200 m	worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas, large-sized strays are found in temperate waters, Philippines waters, Sulu Sea, Indonesian waters.
		<i>Rexea</i>	<i>bengalensis</i>	Bengal escolar	Benthopelagic at depths of 143 to 820 m.	the Indian and western Pacific oceans from East Africa to southern Japan and northeastern Australia.
		<i>Ruvettus</i>	<i>pretiosus</i>	Olifish	Oceanic, bathypelagic on continental slope and sea rises at depths of 200 to 700 m.	Widely distributed in tropical and temperate waters of the world.
		<i>Thyrsioideus</i>	<i>marley</i>	Black snoek	Mesobenthopelagic, down to depths of 400 m or more.	tropical Indian and western Pacific oceans from East Africa to southern Japan, New Caledonia, and western Australia.
40	GONOSTOMATIDAE	<i>Cyclothone</i> <i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>atraria</i> <i>braueri</i>	Bristlemouths	Mesopelagic and bathypelagic, oceanic. Gonostomatids are delicate and the skin and photophores are frequently damaged or lost during capture in commercial deep-water trawls.	

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	GONOSTOMATIDAE	<i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>kobayashii</i>			
		<i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>microdon</i>			
		<i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>pallida</i>			
		<i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>parapallida</i>			
		<i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>pseudopallida</i>			
		<i>Cyclothone</i>	<i>signata</i>			
		<i>Diplophos</i>	<i>australis</i>			
		<i>Diplophos</i>	<i>orientalis</i>			
		<i>Diplophos</i>	<i>pacificus</i>			
		<i>Diplophos</i>	<i>taenia</i>			
		<i>Gonostoma</i>	<i>atlanticum</i>			
		<i>Gonostoma</i>	<i>bathyphilum</i>			
		<i>Gonostoma</i>	<i>ebelingi</i>			
		<i>Gonostoma</i>	<i>elongatum</i>			
		<i>Gonostoma</i>	<i>gracile</i>			
		<i>Gonostoma</i>	<i>longipinnis</i>			
		<i>Manducus</i>	<i>greyi</i>			
		<i>Margrethia</i>	<i>obtusirostra</i>			
		<i>Triplphos</i>	<i>hemingi</i>			
		<i>Signnops</i>	<i>elongatum</i>		25 to 3,385 m	Indo-Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters. Indian Ocean, tropical and subtropical waters.
		<i>Signnops</i>	<i>gracile</i>		0 to 4,389 m	
41	GRAMMICOLEPIDIDAE	<i>Xenolepidichthys</i>	<i>daigleishi</i>		200 to 885 m	Western Pacific: Japan, Philippines, New Caledonia, between Fiji and Tonga Islands, Australia, New Zealand. Indian Ocean.
42	HALOSAURIDAE	<i>Aldrovandia</i>	<i>affinis</i>	Halosaurs	Halosaurs live on or near the bottom in moderate to deep water, usually between about 500 and 3,000 m.	Although they are occasionally taken in deep bottom trawls, halosaurs have no commercial importance.
		<i>Aldrovandia</i>	<i>mediorostris</i>			
		<i>Aldrovandia</i>	<i>phalacra</i>			
		<i>Halosaurus</i>	<i>ridgwayi</i>			
43	HEXANCLIDAE	<i>Heptiranchias</i>	<i>perio</i>	Seven-gill shark	0 to 1,000 m	Western Pacific: Japan to China. Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.
		<i>Hexatrygon</i>	<i>longirostra</i>			Indo-Pacific: South Africa eastward to Japan, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands.
44	HIMANTOLOPHIDAE	<i>Himantolophus</i>	sp.			
45	HISPIDOBERYCIDAE	<i>Hispidoberyx</i>	<i>ambagiosus</i>		560 to 1,019 m	Eastern Indian Ocean and Northwest Pacific: off Sumatra and Java in the eastern Indian Ocean and in the South China Sea.

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
46	HOPLICHTHYIDAE	<i>Hoplichthys</i>	<i>gilberti</i>			Indo-West Pacific: including Pacific coast of southern Japan and the East China Sea.
47	HOWELLIDAE	<i>Howella</i> <i>Howella</i>	<i>sherborni</i> <i>zina</i>			
48	IDIACANTHIDAE	<i>Idiacanthus</i>	<i>antrostomus</i>	Black dragonfishes	Meso-to bathypelagic, recorded to a depth of 2,000 m.	
		<i>Idiacanthus</i> <i>Idiacanthus</i>	<i>atlanticus</i> <i>fasciola</i>			
49	IPNOPIIDAE	<i>Bathypterais</i>	<i>atricolor</i>		250 to 5,150 m	Circumglobal, excluding the western Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: Liberia to Nigeria.
		<i>Bathypterais</i>	<i>guentheri</i>		800 to 1,500 m	Indo-West Pacific: off the east coast of Africa to the northeast Indian Ocean and southern Japan.
		<i>Bathymicrops</i>	<i>belyaninae</i>	Tripod fishes	Bottom-dwelling deep-sea fishes of slope and abyss to below 5,000 m, amongst the deepest living fishes. Feed as zooplankton pickers or carnivores on benthic invertebrates. Synchronous hermaphrodites.	Rare deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.
		<i>Bathymicrops</i> <i>Bathymicrops</i> <i>Bathypterais</i> <i>Bathypterais</i> <i>Bathypterais</i> <i>Bathypterais</i> <i>Bathypterais</i> <i>Bathysauroides</i> <i>Bathysauropsis</i> <i>Ipriops</i> <i>Ipriops</i>	<i>brevianalis</i> <i>multispinis</i> <i>andriasthevi</i> <i>grallator</i> <i>longifilis</i> <i>longipes</i> <i>gigas</i> <i>malayanus</i> <i>agassizi</i> <i>meadi</i>			
50	LIPOGENYIDAE	<i>Lipogenys</i>	<i>gilli</i>	Spiny sucker eels	This species lives on the bottom in approximately 600 to 2,000 m.	Primarily an inhabitant of colder water and is currently known from the western North Atlantic, Japan, and New Zealand. It is included here on the chance that it might extend into the area in deep water. Rarely seen and has no commercial value.
51	LOPHIIDAE	<i>Lophides</i>	sp.			
52	MACROURIDAE			Grenadiers	Deep-sea fishes, almost all benthopelagic in habit, found primarily at upper continental slope depths of 250 to 2,000 m, but a few species recorded from below 5,000 m.	Indo-West Pacific: southern Japan to the East China Sea.

(Continues)

Continued

No. Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
Subfamily MACROUROIDINAE	<i>Macrouroides</i>	<i>infliceps</i>			
	<i>Squalogadus</i>	<i>modificatus</i>			
Subfamily MACROURINAE	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>acantholepis</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>acutirostris</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>argentatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>argus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>carinifer</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>celaenostomus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>cingulatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>commutabilis</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>cylindricus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>dorsalis</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>kamoharai</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>kermadecus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>macrolepis</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>macrorhynchus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>melanobranchus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>parallelus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>platorhynchus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>quincunciatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>raddiffey</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>semaphoreus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>sereti</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>sexradiatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>shcherbachevi</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>smithi</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>spatulatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>spinifere</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>thompsoni</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>triocellatus</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>velifer</i>			
	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	<i>weberi</i>			
	<i>Cetonus</i>	<i>globiceps</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>aequatoris</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>asprellus</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>camarus</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>dubius</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>macrolophus</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>microps</i>			
	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	<i>orthogrammus</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
		Coryphaenoides	<i>paradoxus</i>			
		Coryphaenoides	<i>semiscaber</i>			
		Coryphaenoides	<i>striatulus</i>			
		Coryphaenoides	<i>tydemani</i>			
	Subfamily MACROURINAE	Haplomacrourus	<i>nudirostris</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>adelscottii</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>aterrimus</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>barbatulus</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>gracilis</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>grimaldii</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>kuronumai</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>longibarbis</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>longipes</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>megalops</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>nascens</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>striatissimus</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>s. striatissimus</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>s. torvus</i>			
		Hymenocephalus	<i>punctulata</i>			
		Kumba	<i>macroneuma</i>			
		Kuronezumia	<i>lucifer</i>			
		Lucigadus	<i>microlepis</i>			
		Lucigadus	<i>nigromarginata</i>			
		Lucigadus	<i>vittatus</i>			
		Lucigadus	<i>acrolophus</i>			
		Lucigadus	<i>laevis</i>			
		Malacocephalus	<i>luzonensis</i>			
		Malacocephalus	<i>adustus</i>			
		Mataeocephalus	<i>hyostomus</i>			
		Mataeocephalus	<i>nigrescens</i>			
		Mataeocephalus	<i>aspidentatus</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>oliveri</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>coheni</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>evides</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>infranudis</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>propinqua</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>proxima</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>spinosa</i>			
		Nezumia	<i>parvipes</i>			
		Pseudonezumia	<i>pusillus</i>			
		Pseudonezumia	<i>decimalis</i>			
		Sphagemacrus	<i>pumiliceps</i>			

(Continues)

Continued

No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area	
53	MACRUROCYTTIDAE	<i>Sphagemacrurus</i>	<i>richardi</i>				
		<i>Trachonurus</i>	<i>sentipellis</i>				
		<i>Trachonurus</i>	<i>gagates</i>				
		<i>Ventrifossa</i>	<i>atherodon</i>				
		<i>Ventrifossa</i>	<i>divergens</i>				
		<i>Ventrifossa</i>	<i>Johnboborum</i>				
		<i>Ventrifossa</i>	<i>macropogon</i>				
		<i>Ventrifossa</i>	<i>nigrodorsalis</i>				
		<i>Ventrifossa</i>	<i>violenta</i>				
				<i>Zenion</i>	<i>japonicum</i>		200 to 400 m
		<i>Macrurocyttidae</i>	sp.				
54	MAELANONIDAE	<i>Melanonus</i>	<i>zugmayri</i>		100 to 3,000 m	Indian and Pacific: in tropical and temperate waters but rare in the temperate northeast Atlantic.	
		<i>Bregmaceros</i>	sp.				
55	MALACOSTEIDAE	<i>Aristomias</i>	<i>grimaldii</i>	Loosejaws	Meso-to bathypelagic adults, at depths to 4,000 m.		
		<i>Aristomias</i>	<i>lunifer</i>				
		<i>Aristomias</i>	<i>polydactylus</i>				
		<i>Aristomias</i>	<i>tittmanni</i>				
		<i>Aristomias</i>	<i>xenostoma</i>				
		<i>Aristostomias</i>	<i>polydactylus</i>			25 to 1,100 m	Western Pacific: South China Sea, and around Indo-Australian Archipelago; New Zealand.
		<i>Malacosteus</i>	<i>indicus</i>				
		<i>Malacosteus</i>	<i>niger</i>			0 to 3,886 m	Pacific Ocean: South China Sea and Indo-Australian Archipelago; also New Zealand.
			<i>Photostomias</i>	<i>guentheri</i>		? to 3,100 m	Indo-Pacific: in tropical and temperate areas. Southeast Pacific
				<i>longivelis</i>		0 to 1,500 m	Atlantic and Pacific: in tropical waters.
56	MELAMPHAIDAE	<i>Melamphaes</i>	<i>lugubris</i>		50 to 3,400 m		
		<i>Melamphaes</i>	<i>robustus</i>		340 to 2,100 m		
		<i>Scopeloberyx</i>	<i>mizolepis</i>		200 to 2,000 m		
			<i>abarbatus</i>				
			<i>Bathophilus</i>				
57	MELANOSTOMIIDAE			Scaleless dragonfishes	Mainly mesopelagic, occurring in the upper 1,000 m as adults, some species undergoing vertical migration to near surface at night. Specimens have been caught by open nets to depths of up to 4,500 m. Some species apparently benthopelagic as adults.		

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	MELANOSTOMIIDAE					
		<i>Bathophilus</i>	<i>brevis</i>			
		<i>Bathophilus</i>	<i>digitatus</i>			
		<i>Bathophilus</i>	<i>filifer</i>			
		<i>Bathophilus</i>	<i>longipinnis</i>			
		<i>Bathophilus</i>	<i>nigerrimus</i>			
		<i>Bathophilus</i>	<i>pawneeii</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>appositus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>achirus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>australensis</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>bifilis</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>bimargaritoides</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>bulbomatius</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>canciensis</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>cirritus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>crossotus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>dendriticus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>erbarbatus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>gibbsi</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>ioani</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>macronema</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>macrurus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>melanostigma</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>orientalis</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>pacificus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>perplexus</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>satterleei</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>schmidti</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>suluensis</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>teuthidopsis</i>			
		<i>Eustomias</i>	<i>vitiazi</i>			
		<i>Flagellostomias</i>	<i>bournei</i>			
		<i>Leptostomias</i>	<i>gladiator</i>			
		<i>Leptostomias</i>	<i>gracilis</i>			
		<i>Leptostomias</i>	<i>macronema</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>globulifer</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>melanops</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>paucilatermatus</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>pauciradius</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>pollicifer</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>stewarti</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>tentaculatus</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>valdiviae</i>			
		<i>Melanostomias</i>	<i>vierecki</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area	
58	MICROSTOMATIDAE	<i>Opostomias</i>	<i>micripnus</i>				
		<i>Pachystomias</i>	<i>microdon</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>albipennis</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>braueri</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>caerulescens</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>gracilis</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>margarita</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>mirabilis</i>				
		<i>Photonectes</i>	<i>parvimanus</i>				
		<i>Thysanactis</i>	<i>dentex</i>				
		<i>Trigonolampa</i>	<i>micriceps</i>				
			<i>Nansenia</i>	<i>ardesiaca</i>	Microstomatids	Meso-and perhaps bathypelagic.	Uncommon deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.
			<i>Nansenia</i>	<i>pelagica</i>			
			<i>Xenopthalmichthys</i>	<i>danae</i>			
	<i>Lipolagus</i>	sp.					
	<i>Dolicholagus</i>	<i>longirostris</i>					
	Microstomatidae	sp.			200 to 945 m		
	<i>Halargyreus</i>	sp.					
59	MORIDAE	<i>Antimora</i>	<i>rostrata</i>	Moras	Shallow reefs to deep sea, a few species bathypelagic but most bathypelagic. Distribution of family worldwide; a few species very broadly distributed.	A few species of commercial importance in temperate southern-hemisphere waters.	
		<i>Gadella</i>	<i>jordani</i>				
		<i>Gadella</i>	<i>norops</i>				
		<i>Laemonema</i>	<i>rhodochir</i>				
		<i>Physiculus</i>	<i>longifilis</i>				
		<i>Physiculus</i>	<i>luminosa</i>				
		<i>Physiculus</i>	<i>nigrescens</i>				
		<i>Physiculus</i>	<i>peregrinus</i>				
		<i>Physiculus</i>	<i>roseum</i>				
		<i>Physiculus</i>	<i>therosideros</i>				
				<i>fibulatum</i>	Lanternfishes	Mostly mesopelagic, few bathy-or bathypelagic; most species undertake vertical migration to upper 200 m at night. Feeding mode as opportunistic carnivores on crustaceans and rarely pelagic molluscs (Centrobanchus) and small fishes.	Very common oceanic fishes, making up greatest biomass in mesopelagic zone. Few species of some economic importance in a few areas (Electrona in Antarctic, Lampanyctodes in South Africa, and Benthoema in the Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf) for fish meal, oil, and silage, representing a potentially important fishery resource. Research is required to determine if lanternfishes can be utilized in the Western Central Pacific.
			<i>Benthoema</i>				

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	MYCTOPHIDAE	<i>Benthosema</i>	<i>pterotum</i>			
		<i>Benthosema</i>	<i>suborbitale</i>			
		<i>Bolinichthys</i>	<i>distotax</i>			
		<i>Bolinichthys</i>	<i>indicus</i>			
		<i>Bolinichthys</i>	<i>longipes</i>			
		<i>Bolinichthys</i>	<i>nikolayi</i>			
		<i>Bolinichthys</i>	<i>photothorax</i>			
		<i>Bolinichthys</i>	<i>pyrsobolus</i>			
		<i>Centrobranchus</i>	<i>andreae</i>			
		<i>Centrobranchus</i>	<i>nigroocellatus</i>			
		<i>Ceratospopelus</i>	<i>warmingii</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>agassizii</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>aliciae</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>anderseni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>bertelseni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>brachycephalus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>burtoni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>chrysoorhynchus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>dahlgreni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>dehaventi</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>diadematius</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>diademophilus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>drachmanni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>dumerilii</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>erhorni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>faustinoi</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>fragilis</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>fulgens</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>garmani</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>handi</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>impostor</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>jenseni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>lucidus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>lucifrons</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>luetkeni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>malayanus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>megalops</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>metopoclampus</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>mollis</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>nitelseni</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>ostenfeldi</i>			
		<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>parrisi</i>			

(Continues)

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No. Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
MYCTOPHIDAE	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>perspicillatus</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>philippsi</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>problematicus</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>regani</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>richardsoni</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>schmidti</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>signatus</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>splendidus</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>suborbitalis</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>termophilus</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>thiollierei</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>umbroculus</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>watasei</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>whitleyi</i>			
	<i>Diaphus</i>	<i>wisneri</i>			
	<i>Diogenichthys</i>	<i>atlanticus</i>			
	<i>Diogenichthys</i>	<i>laternatus</i>			
	<i>Diogenichthys</i>	<i>panurgus</i>			
	<i>Electrona</i>	<i>risso</i>			
	<i>Gonichthys</i>	<i>venetus</i>			
	<i>Hygophum</i>	<i>hygomii</i>			
	<i>Hygophum</i>	<i>proximum</i>			
	<i>Hygophum</i>	<i>reinhardtii</i>			
	<i>Hygophum</i>	<i>urolampus</i>			
	<i>Idiolychnus</i>	<i>anomala</i>			
	<i>Lampadena</i>	<i>luminosa</i>			
	<i>Lampadena</i>	<i>urophaos</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>alatus</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>ater</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>festivus</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>hubbsi</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>intricarius</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>macropterus</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>niger</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>nobilis</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>photonotus</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>steinbecki</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>tenuiformis</i>			
	<i>Lampanyctus</i>	<i>turneri</i>			
	<i>Lobianchia</i>	<i>gemellarii</i>			
	<i>Loweina</i>	<i>rara</i>			
	<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>asperum</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	MYCTOPHIDAE	<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>aurilateratum</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>brachygnathum</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>fissunovi</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>lunatum</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>nitidulum</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>obtusirostre</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>selenops</i>			
		<i>Myctophum</i>	<i>spinosum</i>			
		<i>Notolychnus</i>	<i>valdiviae</i>			
		<i>Notoscopelus</i>	<i>caudispinosus</i>			
		<i>Notoscopelus</i>	<i>resplendens</i>			
		<i>Scopelopsis</i>	<i>multipunctatus</i>			
		<i>Symbolophorus</i>	<i>evermanni</i>			
		<i>Taaningichthys</i>	<i>bathophilus</i>			
		<i>Taaningichthys</i>	<i>minimus</i>			
		<i>Taaningichthys</i>	<i>paurolychnus</i>			
		<i>Taaningichthys</i>	<i>nigrescens</i>			
		<i>Triphoturus</i>	<i>taeniola</i>			
61	MURAENESOCIDAE	<i>Gavialiceps</i>	sp.		350 to 1,046 m	Indian Ocean: Arabian Sea, Oman, and Bay of Bengal
		<i>Muraenesox</i>	<i>leptognathus</i>			Western Pacific: Taiwan and Japan to Western Australia and New South Wales.
62	MYXINIDAE	<i>Epiplatretus</i>	sp.			
63	NEMICHTHYIDAE	<i>Avocettina</i>	<i>paucipora</i>	Shipe eels	live in the mid waters of the world ocean, adults are found at depths of several hundred to more than 2,000 m They are of no importance to fisheries.	Southwest Atlantic and southern Indian and Pacific.
		<i>Avocettina</i>	<i>acuticeps</i>			
		<i>Avocettina</i>	<i>infans</i>			
		<i>Avocettina</i>	<i>paucipora</i>			
		<i>Labichthys</i>	<i>carinatus</i>			
		<i>Nemichthys</i>	<i>curvirostris</i>			
		<i>Nemichthys</i>	<i>scolopaceus</i>		91 to 3,656 m	Worldwide in tropical and temperate seas.
64	NEMIPTERIDAE	<i>Parascolopsis</i>	<i>tosensis</i>		150 to 300 m	Western Pacific: including southern Japan, Taiwan, Philippines and eastern Indonesia.
65	NEOSCOPELIDAE	<i>Neoscopelus</i>	<i>macrolepidotus</i>	Neoscopelids	Meso- and bathypelagic (Scopelengys) or benthopelagic. Feeding modes unknown. Rare (Sollvomer) or uncommon deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	Western Pacific: Japan and the East China Sea to the South China Sea.
		<i>Neoscopelus</i>	<i>microchir</i>		250 to 700 m	

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
66	NETTASTOMATIDAE	<i>Neoscopelus</i>	<i>porosus</i>	Lantern fish	300 to 1,120 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Neoscopelus</i>	<i>macrolepidotus</i>			
		<i>Neoscopelus</i>	<i>microchir</i>			
		<i>Neoscopelus</i>	<i>porosus</i>			
		<i>Scopelogadys</i>	<i>tristis</i>		430 to 1,000 m	
		<i>Sollivomer</i>	<i>arenidens</i>			
		<i>Nettastoma</i>	<i>parviceps</i>		60 to 1,190 m	Indo-Pacific: bitemperate distribution, recorded from Japan, Hawaii, eastern Australia, and southeastern Africa. Southeast Pacific.
		<i>Nettastoma</i>	<i>solitarium</i>		415 to 610 m	Indo-West Pacific: Kyushu-Palau Ridge, the Philippines, Australia, and the western Indian Ocean.
		<i>Saurenhelys</i>	<i>fierasfer</i>			Western Pacific: Japan and the East China Sea to the South China Sea.
		<i>Venefica</i>	<i>tentaculata</i>			Western Pacific: off northern Honshu and the Sea of Okhotsk off Hokkaido (Japan).
67	NOMEIDAE	<i>Nettastomatidae</i>	sp.			
		<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>whiteleggii</i>		Most common in 300 to 450 m	Probably widely distributed in warm-temperate and tropical parts of the Indian Ocean (excluding the Red Sea) and the Indo-West Pacific from Japan to central eastern Australia. Potentially valuable food fish in warm-temperate and tropical parts of Indo-Pacific.
		<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>baxteri</i>	Black cigarfish		Atlantic and Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters. A single record to date from the Indian Ocean.
		<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>kotlyari</i>	Kotlyars cigarfish	Collected from off Java, the Philippines, and northwestern Australia by trawl nets in depths of 600 to 725 m.	
		<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>pauciradiatus</i>			Eastern Central Pacific: USA.
		<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>squamiceps</i>		250 to 800 m	Indo-West Pacific: probably occurring throughout the Indian Ocean, extending to Japan.
		<i>Psenes</i>	<i>aralurensis</i>		0 to 40 m	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical waters
		<i>Psenes</i>	<i>maculatus</i>		0 to 300 m	
		<i>Notacanthus</i>	<i>abbotti</i>	Spiny eels	Spiny eels (or notacanthids) live on the bottom at depths of approximately 200 to 3,500 m. Spiny eels are occasionally taken in deep bottom trawls, but they have no commercial value.	Western Pacific: Suruga Bay and the Kumanonada Sea in Japan to the Philippines.
		68	NOTACANTHIDAE	<i>Notacanthus</i>	<i>chemnitzii</i>	
<i>Notacanthus</i>	<i>sexspinis</i>					
<i>Polyacanthonotus</i>	<i>challengeri</i>					

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
69	NOTOSUDIDAE	<i>Ahiesaurus</i>	<i>berryi</i>	Waryfishes	Meso-and bathypelagic, or meso-, bathy- and benthopelagic, or insular epipelagic. Feed as zooplankton pickers and carnivores, with copepods in to machs of juveniles and larger crustaceans and midwater fishes eaten by adults. Synchronous hermaphrodites. Uncommon oceanic or deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	
		<i>Ahiesaurus</i>	<i>brevis</i>			
		<i>Scopelosaurus</i>	<i>gibbsi</i>			
		<i>Scopelosaurus</i>	<i>herwigi</i>			
		<i>Scopelosaurus</i>	<i>hoedti</i>			
		<i>Scopelosaurus</i>	<i>meadi</i>			
		<i>Scopelosaurus</i>	<i>smithii</i>			
		<i>Scopelosaurus</i>	<i>mauli</i>		50 to 815 m	Western Indian and Western Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters.
		<i>Coelophrys</i>	<i>brevicaudata</i>		? to 300 m	Western Pacific: Japan, Philippines and Indonesia.
		<i>Halicmetus</i>	<i>ruber</i>		457 to 549 m	Indo-Pacific: Arabian and Andaman seas, Bay of Bengal, Japan, and the Philippines.
		<i>Halleutopsis</i>	<i>micropa</i>		439 to 1,400 m	Indo-West Pacific: South Africa to the Philippines.
		<i>Malthopsis</i>	sp.			
		Ogcocephalidae				
71	OMOSUDIDAE	<i>Omosudis</i>	<i>lowei</i>	Omosudid	Meso-and bathypelagic. Feed as carnivores on midwater fishes and squids. The vary rare mature specimens are synchronous hermaphrodites (Nielsen and Jespersen, 1986). Uncommon deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	
72	OPHIDIIDAE			Cusk eels	With exception of a few species which occur pelagically at great depths, cusk eels are bottom-living, found from shallow waters to a depth of 8,370 m (the depth record for fishes). Oviparous with pelagic larvae. No special larval stage. A single species from the area commercially important.	Western Pacific: off Japan and the East China Sea. off the Philippines, Taiwan, Celebes to New Caledonia.
	Subfamily BROTULINAE	<i>Brotula</i>	<i>multibarbata</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	Subfamily BROTULOTAENIINAE	<i>Brotulotaenia</i>	<i>nielseni</i>			
	Subfamily OPHIDIINAE	<i>Ophidion</i> <i>Ophidion</i>	<i>genyopus</i> <i>miuraenolepis</i>			
	Subfamily NEOBYTHITINAE	<i>Abyssobrotula</i> <i>Acanthonus</i> <i>Alcockia</i> <i>Barathrodemus</i> <i>Bassozetus</i> <i>Bassozetus</i> <i>Bassozetus</i>	<i>galathea</i> <i>armatus</i> <i>rostratus</i> <i>nasutus</i> <i>compressus</i> <i>elongatus</i> <i>glutinosus</i>			
	Subfamily NEOBYTHITINAE	<i>Bassozetus</i> <i>Bassozetus</i> <i>Bathyonus</i> <i>Dicrolene</i> <i>Dicrolene</i> <i>Dicrolene</i> <i>Dicrolene</i> <i>Enchelybrotula</i> <i>Epitriodus</i> <i>Eretmichthys</i> <i>Glyptophidium</i> <i>Glyptophidium</i> <i>Glyptophidium</i> <i>Glyptophidium</i> <i>Holcomycteronus</i> <i>Homostolus</i> <i>Hoplóbrotula</i> <i>Hypopleuron</i> <i>Lamprogrammus</i> <i>Lamprogrammus</i> <i>Luciobrotula</i> <i>Mastigopterus</i> <i>Mastigopterus</i> <i>Monomitopus</i> <i>Monomitopus</i> <i>Monomitopus</i>	<i>robustus</i> <i>n.sp.</i> <i>caudalis</i> <i>hubrechtii</i> <i>longimana</i> <i>multifiliis</i> <i>tristis</i> <i>paucidens</i> <i>freddyi</i> <i>remifer</i> <i>argenteum</i> <i>japonicum</i> <i>lucidum</i> <i>macropus</i> <i>oceanium</i> <i>aequatoris</i> <i>acer</i> <i>armata</i> <i>caninum</i> <i>brunswigi</i> <i>niger</i> <i>bartschi</i> <i>imperator</i> <i>praetor</i> <i>garmani</i> <i>longiceps</i> <i>microlepis</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
		<i>Monomitopus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>bimaculatus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>bimarginatus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>longiceps</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>longiventralis</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>macrops</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>malayanus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>neocaledoniensis</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>pallidus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>purus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>unimaculatus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>zonatus</i>			
		<i>Neobythites</i>	<i>n.sp.</i>			
		<i>Porogadus</i>	<i>melampeplus</i>			
		<i>Porogadus</i>	<i>miles</i>			
		<i>Pycnocraspedum</i>	<i>squamipinne</i>			
		<i>Sirembo</i>	<i>imberbis</i>			
		<i>Sirembo</i>	<i>jerdoni</i>			
		<i>Sirembo</i>	<i>metachroma</i>			
		<i>Spotobrotula</i>	<i>amaculata</i>			
		<i>Tauredophilium</i>	<i>hextii</i>			
	Subfamily	<i>Typhlonus</i>	<i>nasus</i>			
	NEOBYTHITINAE	<i>Xyelacyba</i>	<i>myersi</i>			
73	OPISTHOPROCTIDAE	<i>Dolichopteryx</i>	<i>longipes</i>	Barreleyes	Meso-and bathypelagic. At least 1 species feeds on siphonophores. Rare deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	
		<i>Opisthoproctus</i>	<i>grimaldii</i>			
		<i>Opisthoproctus</i>	<i>soleatus</i>			
		<i>Winteria</i>	<i>telescopa</i>			
74	ONEIRODIDAE	<i>Bertella</i>	<i>sp.</i>		350 to 1,750 m	Tropical and subtropical parts of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: A single female was recorded north of Madeira. Eastern Pacific: Oregon, USA and British Columbia, Canada. Western Pacific: Japan and Australia.
		<i>Chaenophryne</i>	<i>draco</i>			
		<i>Oneirodes</i>	<i>sp.</i>			
75	OSTRACOBERYCIDAE	<i>Ostracoberyx</i>	<i>dorgyns</i>	Spiny cheek	256 to 711 m	Indo-West Pacific: Zanzibar, Tanzania and Madagascar to southern Japan and the Philippines and Andaman Sea.
		<i>Ostracoberyx</i>	<i>tricornis</i>		400 to 410 m	Andaman Sea.

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
76	PARALEPIDIDAE	Arctozenus	<i>rissoi</i>	Barracudinas	Meso-and bathypelagic; rapid swimmers, mostly known from juveniles, with few adults taken. Feed as carnivores on fishes and crustaceans. Synchronous hermaphrodites. Moderately common deep-sea fishes, rarely found in commercial markets.	Andaman Sea Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical waters of the three major oceans. Northwest Pacific: Japan and China
		<i>Lestidiops</i>	<i>extrema</i>			
		<i>Lestidiops</i>	<i>indopacifica</i>			
		<i>Lestidiops</i>	<i>jayakari</i>			
		<i>Lestidiops</i>	<i>mirabilis</i>			
		<i>Lestidium</i>	<i>barracudina</i>	Naked barracudina	310 to 410 m	
		<i>Lestidium</i>	<i>atlanticum</i>		50 to 1,000 m	
		<i>Lestidium</i>	<i>prolixum</i>		200 to 620 m	
		<i>Lestidium</i>	<i>nudum</i>			
		<i>Lestrolepis</i>	<i>intermedia</i>			
		<i>Lestrolepis</i>	<i>japonica</i>			
		<i>Lestrolepis</i>	<i>luetkeni</i>			
		<i>Macroparalepis</i>	<i>affinis</i>			
		<i>Macroparalepis</i>	<i>danae</i>			
		<i>Magnisudis</i>	<i>atlantica</i>			
		<i>Magnisudis</i>	<i>indica</i>			
		<i>Magnisudis</i>	<i>pronosa</i>			
		<i>Notolepis</i>	<i>rissoi</i>			
		<i>Paralepis</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>			
		<i>Stemonosudis</i>	<i>distans</i>			
		<i>Stemonosudis</i>	<i>elegans</i>			
		<i>Stemonosudis</i>	<i>gracilis</i>			
		<i>Stemonosudis</i>	<i>macrura</i>			
		<i>Stemonosudis</i>	<i>rothschildi</i>			
		<i>Stemonosudis</i>	<i>silliquiventer</i>			
		<i>Sudis</i>	<i>atrox</i>			
		<i>Uncisudis</i>	<i>longirostra</i>			
77	PERCOPHIDAE	<i>Chironema</i>	<i>chlorotaenia</i>			Indo-West Pacific: Tosa Bay, Japan to the East China Sea, and farther south to western Australia.
		<i>Bembrops</i>	<i>caudimacula</i>		186 to 500 m	Indo-West Pacific: Japan and Korea, south to Borneo and northeastern Australia, west to the Andaman Sea and Indian Ocean, and in the Gulf of Aden.
78	PERISTEDIIDAE	<i>Peristedion</i>	<i>liorhynchus</i>	Smooth-nosed searobin	460 m	Andaman Sea

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
79	PHOSICHTHYIDAE	<i>Peristedion</i>	<i>molluccense</i>	Sea robin	420 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Hemiodus</i>	<i>philippinus</i>		200 to 500 m	Western Central Pacific: Philippines.
		<i>Satyrichthys</i>	<i>amiscus</i>		200 to 388 m	Northwest Pacific: southern Japan and the East China Sea. Western Pacific: southern Japan and the South China Sea. Eastern Pacific: Hawaii.
		<i>Satyrichthys</i>	<i>engyceros</i>			Western Pacific: Japan and the South China Sea. Eastern Central Pacific: Hawaii.
		<i>Satyrichthys</i>	<i>hians</i>		360 to 710 m	Western Pacific: Japan, Banda Sea and New Caledonia. Also off Horn of Africa.
		<i>Satyrichthys</i>	<i>murrayi</i>		58 to 295 m	Southeast Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific: Mossel Bay in South Africa to Deleqoa Bay in Mozambique, also from northern Indian Ocean and Taiwan.
		<i>Satyrichthys</i>	<i>adeni</i>			
		<i>Ichthyococcus</i>	<i>elongatus</i>	Lightfishes	Mesopelagic and bathypelagic adults (Yarrella and Polymetme may be benthopelagic). Larvae nearer surface than adults.	
		<i>Ichthyococcus</i>	<i>intermedius</i>			
		<i>Ichthyococcus</i>	<i>ovatus</i>			
80	PLESILOBATIDAE	<i>Phrosichthys</i>	<i>argenteus</i>		165 to 800 m	Indo-West Pacific: Gulf of Aden and East Africa to Japan and the Tasman Sea. Also Atlantic and eastern Pacific.
		<i>Polymetme</i>	<i>corythaeola</i>		? to 350 m	Western Pacific: Japan, East China Sea, and the Philippines.
		<i>Polymetme</i>	<i>elongatus</i>		530 to 1,335 m	Western Pacific: Australia and New Zealand; also Japan.
		<i>Polymetme</i>	<i>surugaensis</i>		44 to 780 m	Indo-Pacific: South Africa, Mozambique, southern India, east to the Philippines, north to Japan and south to Australia. Also reported from the Hawaiian Islands.
		<i>Pollichthys</i>	<i>maui</i>		400 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Vinciguerra</i>	<i>attenuata</i>		160 to 628 m	Western Pacific: Sagami Bay, Japan to the East China Sea; Chesterfield Islands.
		<i>Vinciguerra</i>	<i>luceta</i>			
		<i>Vinciguerra</i>	<i>nimbaria</i>			
		<i>Vinciguerra</i>	<i>poweriae</i>			
		<i>Woodisia</i>	<i>nonsuchae</i>			
81	PLEURONECTIDAE	<i>Plesiobatis</i>	<i>daviesi</i>	Flatfish		
		<i>Poecilopsetta</i>	<i>colorata</i>			
82	POLYMIXIIDAE	<i>Polymixia</i>	<i>japonicus</i>			
		<i>Polymixia</i>	<i>berndti</i>	Beardfishes		

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	POLYMIXIIDAE	<i>Polymixia</i> <i>Polymixia</i>	<i>busakhini</i> <i>japonicus</i>	Stout beardfish	290 to 300 m	Andaman Sea
83	RAJIDAE	<i>Gurgesiella</i> <i>Raja (Dipturus)</i>	<i>sibogae</i> sp.	Siboga skate Weng's skate	Continental slope at a depth of 290 m Occur on the continental slope off tropical and temperate Australia in depths of 400 to 1,030 m.	The tropical Indo-West Pacific, Bali Sea (Indonesia) . Wide ranging in the Indo-Pacific from eastern Australia between northern Queensland and Tasmania and off western Australia between Port Hedland and Geraldton. A similar form occurs along the continental slope off the northern Philippines (Luzon).
		<i>Raja (Rajella)</i>	<i>annandalei</i>	Annandale's skate	Occurrence from 400 to 830 m	tropical eastern Indian Ocean, Occurs on the continental slope off eastern Indonesia (Halmahera Sea)
		<i>Anacanthobatis</i>	<i>borneensis</i>		800 to 1,100 m	Western Pacific: Ryukyu Trough, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Borneo. Indo-West Pacific: Indonesia.
		<i>Bathyraja</i> <i>Dipturus</i> <i>Okamejei</i>	sp. sp. sp.			
84	RHINOCHIMAERIDAE	<i>Rhinochimaera</i> <i>Rhinochimaera</i>	<i>africana</i> <i>pasifica</i>		549 to 1,450 m 330 to 1,490 m	Southeast Atlantic Pacific Ocean: Japanese Archipelago to the South China Sea, and off Australasia.
85	RONDELETIIDAE	<i>Rondeletia</i>	<i>loricata</i>		100 to 1,500 m	World wide in tropical to temperate seas.
86	SCOPELARCHIDAE	<i>Benthalbella</i>	<i>infans</i>	Pearleyes	Mesopelagic, with most adults from 500 to 1,000 m and possible vertical migrators. Adults feed as carnivores on mesopelagic fishes. Synchronous hermaphrodites. Uncommon deep-sea fishes of no commercial importance.	
		<i>Rosenblattichthys</i> <i>Scopelarchoides</i> <i>Scopelarchoides</i> <i>Scopelarchoides</i> <i>Scopelarchus</i> <i>Scopelarchus</i> <i>Scopelarchus</i>	<i>alatus</i> <i>climax</i> <i>danae</i> <i>signifer</i> <i>analis</i> <i>guentheri</i> <i>michaelsarsi</i>			
87	SCIAENIDAE	<i>Nibea</i>	sp.			
88	SCOMBROLABRACIDAE	<i>Scombrabrax</i>	<i>heterolepis</i>		100 to 900 m	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: widespread in tropical and subtropical areas. Not occurring in the eastern Pacific and southeast Atlantic.

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
89	SCOPELARCHIDAE	<i>Scopelarchoides</i>	<i>danae</i>		0 to 800 m	Circumglobal: In tropical to subtropical waters; Western Central Pacific.
90	SCORPAENIDAE	<i>Ectreposebasters</i> <i>Setarches</i>	<i>imus guentheri</i>		150 to 732 m	Indo-West Pacific: India and Sri Lanka to the Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea, north to Japan, south to the Philippines, Indonesia and western Australia.
		<i>Setarches</i>	<i>longimanus</i>		180 to 704 m	Indo-West Pacific: Indian Ocean east to Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, south to Australia. Reported from the Arafura Sea.
91	SCYLLORHINIDAE	<i>Scorpaenidae</i>	sp.			
		<i>Apristurus</i>	sp.			
		<i>Halaelurus</i>	<i>hispidus</i>	Dog fish	190 to 320 m	Andaman Sea
92	SERRANIDAE	<i>Chelidoperca</i>	sp.			
93	SERRIVOMERIDAE	<i>Serrivomer</i>	<i>bertini</i>	Sawtooth eels	midwater eels, found mainly at depths of 500 to 1,000 m.	
		<i>Serrivomer</i>	<i>jesperseni</i>			
		<i>Serrivomer</i>	<i>neocaledoniensis</i>			
		<i>Serrivomer</i>	<i>samoensis</i>			
		<i>Serrivomer</i>	<i>sector</i>			
		<i>Stenonidium</i>	<i>hypomelas</i>			
94	SOMNIOSIDAE	<i>Zameus</i>	<i>squamulosus</i>		0 to 2,200 m	Western Pacific: Japan, South China Sea, New Zealand, and Australia.
95	SQUALIDAE	<i>Etmopterus</i>	<i>spinax</i>	Lantern shark	450 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Squalus</i>	<i>fernandinus</i>	Spiny digshark	200 to 270	Andaman Sea
		<i>Squalus</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>		? to 130 m	Western Pacific: southern Japan to the South China Sea.
		<i>Squatina</i>	<i>tergocellatooides</i>			Northwest Pacific: Taiwan Straits.
96	STERNOPTYCHIDAE	<i>Argyropelecus</i>	<i>affinis</i>		1 to 3,872 m	Indo-West Pacific: Indonesia.
		<i>Argyropelecus</i>	<i>hemigymnus</i>		0 to 1,500 m	
		<i>Argyropelecus</i>	<i>offersi</i>	Hatchet-fish	460 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Argyropelecus</i>	<i>sladeni</i>		0 to 2,926 m	
		<i>Polyipnus</i>	<i>spinosus</i>	Hatchet-fish	420 m	Andaman Sea
		<i>Sternoptyx</i>	sp.			
97	STOMIIDAE	<i>Stomias</i>	<i>affinis</i>	Scaly dragonfishes	Mainly mesopelagic (to 1,000 m) as adults, with some species bathypelagic, to 2,000 m. Migration to near surface at night in some species.	

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	STOMIIDAE	<i>Stomias</i>	<i>boa</i>			
		<i>Stomias</i>	<i>danae</i>			
		<i>Stomias</i>	<i>longibarbatulus</i>			
		<i>Stomias</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>			
98	SYNAPHOBRANCHIDAE			Cutthroat eels	Inhabitant of cooler water and can be expected at the northern and southern extremities of the area. Subfamily Synphobranchinae live in fairly deep water. With a few exceptions, species of the Ilyophinae are rare and seldom seen.	
	Subfamily ILYOPHINAE	<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>anguillare</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>brevirostre</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>bucephalus</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>dolichosomatium</i>			
	Subfamily ILYOPHINAE	<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>fuscoventralis</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>gostineii</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>melanurum</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>muiciparus</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>opisthoproctus</i>			
		<i>Dysomma</i>	<i>polycatodon</i>			
		<i>Dysommima</i>	<i>rugosa</i>			
		<i>Ilyophis</i>	<i>arx</i>			
		<i>Ilyophis</i>	<i>brunneus</i>			
		<i>Meadia</i>	<i>abyssalis</i>			
		<i>Meadia</i>	<i>roseni</i>			
		<i>Thermobiotes</i>	<i>mytelogeiton</i>			
	Subfamily SIMENCHELYINAE	<i>Simenchelys</i>	<i>parasitica</i>			
	Subfamily SYNAPHOBRANCHINAE	<i>Synphobranchus</i>	<i>affinis</i>			
		<i>Synphobranchus</i>	<i>bathybius</i>			
		<i>Synphobranchus</i>	<i>brevidorisalis</i>			
		<i>Synphobranchus</i>	<i>bruuni</i>			
		<i>Synphobranchus</i>	<i>capensis</i>			
		<i>Synphobranchus</i>	<i>kaupi</i>			

(Continues)

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
99	STYLEPHORIDAE	<i>Stylephorus</i>	<i>chordatus</i>	Tube-eyes	The only known species in this family, <i>Stylephorus chordatus</i> , is mesoor bathypelagic (captured at depths of 300 to 800 m) and rare, but with a worldwide distribution. It feeds on small crustaceans, and is thought to capture prey while swimming in a vertical, head-up position. Little is known of its habits or reproduction, and there is no fishery for the species.	
100	SYNAPHOBANCHIDAE	<i>Dysoma</i> <i>Ilyophis</i> <i>Meadia</i> <i>Synaphobranchus</i> <i>Synaphobranchus</i>	<i>anguillera</i> <i>brunneus</i> <i>abyssalis</i> <i>brevadorsalis</i> <i>kaupii</i>		450 to 3,120 m 100 to 329 m 900 to 3,000 m 120 to 4,800 m	Indian and Pacific. Circumtropical, except the Northeast Pacific. Indo-Pacific: Reunion, Mauritius, southern Japan, Hancock Seamount, and the Hawaiian and Society islands. Indo-Pacific: Zanzibar and Maldives, Japan and Australia. Indo-West Pacific: Japan and Australia; Hawaii and the Indian Ocean.
101	SYNODONTIDAE	<i>Harpadon</i> <i>Saurida</i> <i>Saurida</i> <i>Saurida</i> <i>Saurida</i> <i>Saurida</i>	<i>microchir</i> <i>filamentosa</i> <i>grandisquamis</i> <i>longimanus</i> <i>undosquamis</i>	Smallfinned Bombay duck Filamentous saury Grey saury Longfin lizardfish Brushtooth lizardfish	Inhabits soft bottoms in deep water. No importance to fisheries. Occurs on mud and sand bottoms in depths of 140 to 220 m. Occurs on sand and mud bottoms in depths of 20 to 265 m. Often taken in trawls, but only of minor importance to fisherie. Occurs on sand and mud bottoms in depths of 55 to 280 m. Occasionally taken in bottom trawls, but of minor importance to fisheries. Occurs on sand and mud bottoms in depths of 20 to 350 m. Often taken in trawl catches, but of minor importance to fisheries.	Known from Japan, northeastern Philippines, and southern Indonesia. Widespread in the West Pacific from the East China Sea to eastern Australia. Widespread in the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Oman to southern Indonesia, northwestern Australia and the Arafura Sea. Widespread in the West Pacific from Japan to northwestern Australia.
		<i>Synodus</i>	<i>doaki</i>	Doak's lizardfish	A benthic species, frequently occurs in pairs on sandy bottoms adjacent to rock and coral in depths of 19 to 250 m. Occasionally taken in bottom trawls, of minor importance to fisheries.	Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, including the Red Sea, to Hawaii.
		<i>Synodus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	Indian lizardfish	A benthic species, occurring on soft bottoms in depths of 20 to 100 m. No importance to fisheries.	Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, not including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, to the Philippines.

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	SYNODONTIDAE	<i>Synodus</i>	<i>jaculum</i>	Lighthouse lizardfish	A benthic species, frequently found swimming high above the substrate on mixed sand and coral rubble bottoms in depths of 10 to 100 m. Occasionally taken in bottom trawls. Of minor importance to fisheries.	Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, not including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, to the Marquesa Islands.
		<i>Synodus</i>	<i>kaianus</i>	Kaianus lizardfish	A species of deeper waters, found on soft bottoms in depths between 200 and 300 m. No importance to fisheries.	Widespread in the West Pacific from the South China Sea to Hawaii.
		<i>Synodus</i>	<i>macrocephalus</i>	Largehead lizardfish	Occurs on soft bottoms in depths of 75 to 175 m. Occasionally taken in shrimp trawls. Of little importance to fisheries.	
		<i>Synodus</i>	<i>macrops</i>		A benthic species, occurring on soft bottoms in depths of 35 to 173 m.	Widespread in the Indian Ocean from Somalia to southern Indonesia.
		<i>Trachinocephalus</i>	<i>nyops</i>	Bluntnose lizardfish	A benthic species, occurring on soft bottoms in estuaries, bays and coastal waters in depths to 200 m.	
102	TORPEDINIDAE	<i>Torpedo</i>	<i>tokionis</i>			Northwest Pacific: Japan
103	TRACHICHTHYIDAE	<i>Gephyroberyx</i>	<i>darwinii</i>		9 to 1210 m	Indo-Pacific: off Natal (South Africa), Bay of Bengal, southern Australia, Chatham Plateau around New Zealand, and the Philippines.
		<i>Hoplostethus</i> <i>Hoplostethus</i>	<i>rubellopterus</i> <i>crassispinus</i>		800 to 875 m 280 to 600 m	Indian Ocean: Indonesia. Northwest Pacific: Kyushu-Palau Ridge and Hawaii. Could possibly be off Viet Nam.
104	TRIACANTHODIDAE	<i>Atrophacanthus</i> <i>Bathypylax</i>	<i>japonicus</i> <i>bombifrons</i>		300 to 2,000 m 600 to 615 m	Indo-West Pacific: Japan, the Philippines, Celebes Sea. Indo-West Pacific: Kenya and Hong Kong. Also recorded from the South China Sea and the Chesterfield and Bellona plateaus.
		<i>Halmochirurgus</i>	<i>alcocki</i>		390 to 610 m	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to Japan, south to the Philippines and Indonesia.
		<i>Macrorhamphosodes</i> <i>Triacanthodes</i>	<i>uradai</i> <i>anomalus</i>		50 to 675 m	Indo-West Pacific: Kenya to Japan and New Zealand. Northwest Pacific: Pacific coast of southern Japan, southern Korean Peninsula, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.
		<i>Tydemania</i>	<i>navigatoris</i>		50 to 607 m	Indo-West Pacific: east coast of Africa to Japan, the Philippines, and Indonesia.
105	TRIAKIDAE	<i>Hemitriakis</i>	sp.			
106	TRICHIURIDAE	<i>Aphanopus</i>	<i>arigato</i>		0 to 1,350 m	Western Pacific: Japan, Kuril Islands, NW Ridge (Kinmei Seamount).

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No.	Family/Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	Life history (Habitat, Depth of occurrence)	Distribution area
	TRICHIURIDAE	<i>Aphanopus</i> <i>Trichiurus</i>	<i>microphthalmus</i> <i>lepturus</i>	Smalleye Largehead hairtail	Benthopelagic at depths of 810 to 1,020 m. dwells on the continental shelf to a depth of 350 m or more.	Indian Ocean and South China Sea (recorded from off Viet Nam) Throughout tropical and temperate waters of the world.
		<i>Benthodesmus</i> <i>Benthodesmus</i> <i>Benthodesmus</i> <i>Benthodesmus</i>	<i>elongatus</i> <i>macrophthalmus</i> <i>suluensis</i> <i>tenuis</i>	Bigeye frostfish Philippine frostfish Slender frostfish	178 to 950 m Benthopelagic at depths of 320 to 600 m. Probably benthopelagic, juveniles mesopelagic at depths of 200 to 500 m. Benthopelagic at depths of 200 to 850 m.	Indo-West Pacific: Indonesia. Known from the Arafura Sea and the Indian Ocean off Java. Known from the Sulu Sea (Philippines). In the Pacific from the Emperor Seamounts, Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Viet Nam, and the Sulu Sea; in the Indian Ocean off southern Java.
		<i>Benthodesmus</i>	<i>tuckeri</i>	Tucker's frostfish	Benthopelagic at depths of 550 to 790 m.	Distributed in the western Pacific Ocean from the Philippines, Viet Nam, Molucca Islands, and southeastern Australia; in the Indian Ocean from Socotra Island, Saya de Malha Bank, Mozambique Channel, and south of Java.
		<i>Benthodesmus</i>	<i>vityazi</i>	Vityaz' frostfish	Benthopelagic at depths of 640 to 820 m.	Known from the western and Central Pacific, seas of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, northeastern and northwestern Indian Ocean.
		<i>Trichiurus</i>	<i>auriga</i>	Pearly hairtail	Benthopelagic, in deep waters at depths of 250 to 350 m.	Distributed in the Red, Arabian, and Timor seas.
107	TRIGIIDAE	<i>Pterygotrigia</i> <i>Lepidotrigia</i>	<i>hemisticta</i> sp			
108	URANOSCOPIDAE	<i>Xenocephalus</i>	<i>elongatus</i>		35 to 440 m	Indo-West Pacific: Japan and the Ryukyu Islands to the East China Sea. Also found in Indonesia.
		<i>Urolophus</i>	<i>bucculentus</i>	Sandyback stingaree	100 to 230 m	southeastern coast of Australia, from South Australia (Beachport), Victoria, Tasmania (south to Hippolyte Rocks), New South Wales, and Queensland (Stradbroke Island).
		<i>Urolophus</i>	<i>javanicus</i>	Java stingaree	A rare stingaree, with biology virtually unknown.	Occurs off Java (Jakarta) in the area.
		<i>Urolophus</i>	<i>kalanus</i>	Kai stingaree	occurs in a depth of 236 m on blue mud bottom.	A little-known deep-water stingaree that occurs off the Kai Islands, Indonesia.
109	XIPHIIDAE	<i>Xiphias</i>	<i>gladius</i>		0 to 800 m	Indo-West Pacific: Indonesia.
110	ZEIDAE	<i>Cyttomimus</i> <i>Cyrtopsis</i> <i>Zenopsis</i>	<i>affinis</i> <i>rosea</i> <i>conchifer</i>		150 to 730 m 50 to 600 m	Western Pacific: Japan, Arafura Sea, and Australia. Western Indian Ocean: India to South Africa. Reported from Indonesia but not in the Pacific Ocean.

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