**Remora remora** (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Brown remora  
Local Name: Attamas  
Size: Max. 62 cm  

**Family:** ECHENEIDAE  
**Order:** Perciformes  
**Specimen:** MRS/0016/86


**Colour:** Uniform dusky brown to almost black.

**Habitat and Biology:** In coastal and oceanic waters. Brown remoras attach themselves to a variety of fishes including sharks, marlins and turtles. They feed mainly on scraps that result from the feeding activities of their host. In addition, they sometimes eat parasitic cnistaceans that attach on their host.

**Distribution:** Circumtropical.

**Remarks:** The remoras (like *Remora remora*) are easily distinguished by the sucking disc on the top of the head, which represents a modification of the spinous dorsal fin.
**Remorina albescens** (Temminck and Schiegel, 1845)

| English Name: | White remora |
| Local Name:   | Hudhu attamas |
| Size:         | Max. 30 cm |
| Family:       | ECHENEIDAE |
| Order:        | Perciformes |
| Specimen:     | MRS/0367/91 |


**Colour:** Pale grey to white.

**Habitat and Biology:** Usually associated with manta rays (family Mobulidae), attaching near mouth, in mouth cavity and gill chambers.

**Distribution:** Circumglobal.

**Remarks:** The white remora, *Remorina albescens*, is probably fairly common in the Maldives, but it is almost never seen, by either divers or fishermen, because it usually lives in the mouth cavities of manta rays. The specimen on which this record is based was taken from a manta ray caught during an offshore fishing survey, on 26 November 1988.