

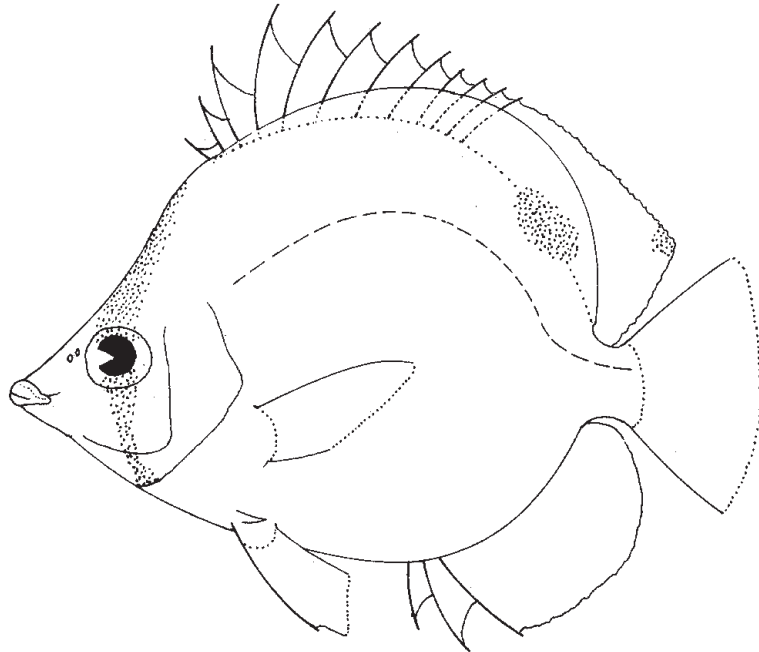
CHAETODONTIDAE

Butterflyfishes

by R. Pyle

Diagnostic characters:

Oval-shaped (excluding fins), deep-bodied, highly compressed percoid fishes (size to about 30 cm). Head length roughly equal to head height; **preopercle smooth, without prominent spines.** **Eye** moderately small, **located just on or slightly above longitudinal axis from tip of snout to middle of caudal fin.** Snout length highly variable, ranging from very short to extremely elongate (*Forcipiger*). Mouth small, terminal, protractile, gape not extending to anterior rim of orbit. Teeth bristle-like, curved, arranged in rows or bands across jaws; vomer and palatines without teeth. Pseudobranchiae present; 6 or 7 branchiostegal rays. Gill rakers short, ranging from 9 to 25 in number. **A single dorsal fin, continuous**



and relatively smooth in most species; usually with X to XIV strong, stout spines (but as few as VI in *Parachaetodon* and as many as XV or XVI in some species of *Chaetodon* and *Hemitaenichthys*), first few to several interspinous membranes deeply incised, species of *Heniochus* with extremely elongate and filamentous fourth dorsal-fin spine; no notch between spinous and soft dorsal fin; soft dorsal fin with 15 to 30 branched rays, some species with short horizontal filamentous extension of 1 or more soft dorsal-fin rays at dorsoposterior margin of fin. Anal fin with III to V strong, stout spines (usually III), interspinous membranes deeply incised; soft anal fin with 14 to 23 branched rays, margin usually rounded but sometimes angular. Pectoral fins transparent with 13 to 15 soft rays. Pelvic fins with I stout spine and 5 branched rays; **scaly axillary process at upper base of pelvic fins.** Caudal fin rounded to slightly emarginate, usually with 15 branched rays. Scales ctenoid, covering head, body, and median fins; largest in centre of body, smaller on head, thorax, belly, caudal peduncle, and median fins; number of lateral-line scales variable, ranging from 20 to 90 (depending on the genus). Vertebrae 11+13. Supraoccipital crest, predorsal bones, and first dorsal pterygiophore articulated. **Colour: most species very brightly coloured with complex and varied colour patterns;** most frequent colours include shades of yellow, orange, black, and white; patterns usually include broad vertical bars, thin vertical stripes, cross-hatching patterns, spots, and dark soft dorsal- and anal-fin margins; almost without exception, the **eye is obscured within a darkly coloured vertical ocular bar or dark region on the head; many species with a dark ocellate "false-eye" spot on the posterior portion of the body.**

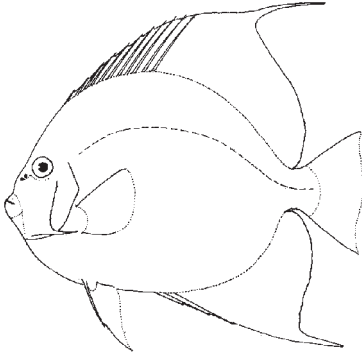
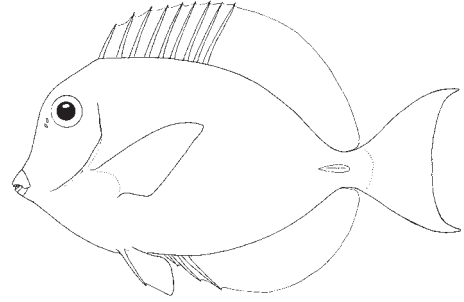
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Mostly on shallow coral reefs, but also common in lagoons and outer reef slopes to depths of 60 m or more. Species of the genera *Roa* and *Prognathodes*, and of the *Chaetodon* subgenus *Roaops* usually restricted to depths in excess of 60 m. Juveniles of many species frequently found in estuaries. Most species closely associated with the substratum, feeding on corals and other marine invertebrates; some species (particularly species of *Hemitaenichthys*) aggregate in midwater and feed on plankton. Although sometimes harvested as food fishes, the primary fishery value of chaetodontids is through the ornamental marine aquarium trade, where they are the third most frequently exported fish by number, and second highest in total value of all families of aquarium fishes in trade.

Remarks: Dichotomous keys are seldom used for identifying species of chaetodontids, as species in this family exhibit highly conspicuous and distinctive colour patterns (the primary components of which usually remain evident in preservative). Nevertheless, keys to genera and species of chaetodontids are included here for purposes of consistency and clarity. Keys are more reliable when used for adult specimens.

Similar families occurring in the area

Pomacanthidae: similar in general body shape and colour pattern to Chaetodontidae, but easily distinguished in having at least 1 prominent spine at the angle of preopercle. Also, Pomacanthidae lack the scaly axillary process at the base of pelvic fins, lack the ocular bands and false-eye spots (except for a few species), do not have produced snouts, and have 16 to 21 pectoral-fin rays.

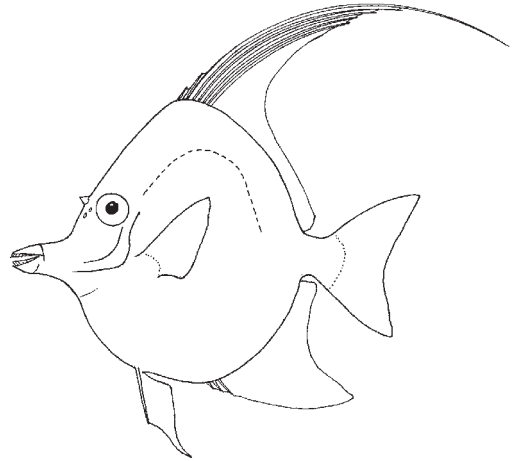
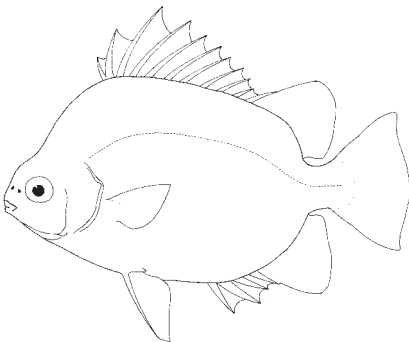
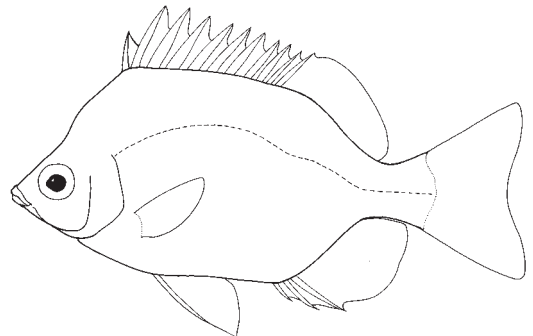
Acanthuridae: similar general body shape and some species with bright colours, but can easily be distinguished by the presence of a fixed or retractable sharp spine on the caudal peduncle, and typically have fewer dorsal-fin spines (IV to IX) than most species of Chaetodontidae.

**Pomacanthidae****Acanthuridae**

Scatophagidae: distinguished from Chaetodontidae by a deep notch between the spinous and soft portion of the dorsal fin, and in having IV anal-fin spines.

Zanclidae: the monotypic *Zanclus cornutus* closely resembles some species of *Heniochus*, but is easily distinguished by a strongly produced snout, bony supraocular projections (in adults), and only VII dorsal-fin spines.

Microcanthidae: a single species, *Microcanthus strigatus*, likely to be confused with Chaetodontidae; it is most easily distinguished by its distinctive horizontally striped colour pattern.

**Zanclidae****Scatophagidae****Microcanthidae**

Key to the genera of Chaetodontidae occurring in the area

Note: species names are given when a genus is represented by a single species in the area.

- 1a.** Lateral line incomplete, ending in vicinity of last rays of dorsal fin → 2
- 1b.** Lateral line complete, ending at base of caudal fin → 5
- 2a.** Dorsal-fin spines VI *Parachaetodon ocellatus*
- 2b.** Dorsal-fin spines X to XVI → 3
- 3a.** Third to fifth dorsal-fin spines not distinctly longer than others; body lacking vertical bars, more than 2 vertical bars on body, or bars not extending entire depth of body. *Chaetodon*
- 3b.** Third to fifth dorsal-fin spines distinctly longer than others; body colour pale to white with 2 broad dark vertical bars extending entire depth of body → 4
- 4a.** Snout length 2.7 to 3.7 times in head length; dark bars on body orangish brown; prominent black ocellate spot on soft dorsal fin; ocular bar continuing ventral to eye *Roa modestus*
- 4b.** Snout length 2.5 times in head length; dark bars on body black; no ocellate spot on soft dorsal fin; ocular bar not continuing ventral to eye, instead extending anteriorly along snout *Prognathodes guezeti*
- 5a.** Fourth dorsal-fin spine elongate to filamentous; supraorbital of adults with spines or horns; nape of adults usually with hump or strong bony projection *Heniochus*
- 5b.** Fourth dorsal-fin spine normal or only slightly elongate; no horns on supraorbital; normally no hump or projection at nape (some species with slight prominence or hump on nape but fourth dorsal-fin spine normal) → 6
- 6a.** More than 65 scales in lateral line; pectoral fins elongate, falcate → 7
- 6b.** Less than 60 scales in lateral line; pectoral fins not elongate, rounded → 8
- 7a.** Snout not elongate, not tubular *Hemitaurichthys*
- 7b.** Snout elongate, tubular *Forcipiger*
- 8a.** Normally XII dorsal-fin spines *Amphichaetodon howensis*
- 8b.** Normally VIII to X dorsal-fin spines → 9
- 9a.** Snout elongate, tubular *Chelmon*
- 9b.** Snout short, not tubular *Coradion*

Key to the species of Chaetodon occurring in the area

- 1a.** Anal-fin spines IV (rarely V) → 2
- 1b.** Anal-fin spines III → 3
- 2a.** Lateral-line scales 22 to 29; gill rakers 23 to 27; body elongate (depth 1.7 to 2.2 times in standard length), pale with dark forward-facing chevron markings; dorsal and anal fins orangish yellow; soft dorsal fin pointed at dorsoposterior margin *Chaetodon trifascialis*
- 2b.** Lateral-line scales 36 to 41; gill rakers 19 to 24; body oval (depth 1.6 to 1.7 times in standard length), yellow with longitudinal orange line; prominent black ocellate spot at caudal peduncle; prominent longitudinal blue blotch just dorsal to centre of body *Chaetodon plebius*
- 3a.** Dorsal-fin spines XI → 4
- 3b.** Dorsal-fin spines XII or more → 8

- 4a.** Dorsal-fin rays 24 or 25; anal-fin rays 20 to 22 → **5**
4b. Dorsal-fin rays 19 to 22; anal-fin rays 16 to 18 → **6**
- 5a.** White or off-white chevron marking on caudal fin *Chaetodon triangulum*
5b. No such marking on caudal fin *Chaetodon baronessa*
- 6a.** Dorsal-fin rays 19; anal-fin rays 15 to 17; 8 narrow black bars on head, body, and fins (usually in sets of 2) *Chaetodon octofasciatus*
6b. Dorsal-fin rays 21 or 22; anal-fin rays 17 or 18; body with some bar patterns, but without narrow black bars → **7**
- 7a.** Body with 2 prominent orange-margined bars in addition to a single narrow orange bar just posterior to operculum *Chaetodon rainfordi*
7b. Body mostly uniform in colour except for ocular bar and a single narrow orange bar just posterior to operculum *Chaetodon aureofasciatus*
- 8a.** Body yellow or whitish yellow with a single prominent dark spot or blotch just dorsal to centre of body → **9**
8b. Body not yellow or whitish yellow, or lacking a dark spot, single prominent dark spot, or blotch just dorsal to centre of body → **11**
- 9a.** Dorsal-fin rays 21 to 23; anal-fin rays 19 *Chaetodon unimaculatus*
9b. Dorsal-fin rays 16 or 17; anal-fin rays 15 or 16 → **10**
- 10a.** Prominent spot on side of body ocellate; 2 pale blue curved lines on side of body, 1 above pectoral fins, 1 below, converging at or near origin of lateral line; ocular bar dark orange with pale blue margins; usually 15 (rarely 14 or 16) pectoral-fin rays *Chaetodon bennetti*
10b. Prominent spot not ocellate; no pale lines on side of body; ocular bar dark brownish black and without margins; usually 14 (rarely 13) pectoral-fin rays *Chaetodon speculum*
- 11a.** Snout not produced; head profile around mouth smooth and/or rounded → **12**
11b. Snout slightly to moderately produced; head profile around mouth angular → **15**
- 12a.** Dorsal-fin spines XIII, dorsal-fin rays 20 to 22 (usually 21); lateral-line scales 30 to 39; scale rows above lateral line to base of dorsal fin 4 to 6 *Chaetodon trifasciatus*
12b. Dorsal-fin spines XII, dorsal-fin rays 23 to 28; lateral-line scales 45 to 55; scale rows above lateral line to base of dorsal fin 7 to 11 → **13**
- 13a.** Body colour pattern reticulated, a large whitish spot on each scale; pelvic fins black *Chaetodon reticulatus*
13b. Body colour pattern consisting of lines or stripes, not reticulated or spotted; pelvic fins light → **14**
- 14a.** Dorsal-fin rays 23 or 24; anal-fin rays 19 or 20 *Chaetodon meyeri*
14b. Dorsal-fin rays 26 to 28; anal-fin rays 21 to 23 *Chaetodon ornatus*
- 15a.** Body with a relatively straight, sharp colour demarcation extending diagonally from near origin of dorsal fin ventroposteriorly to middle of soft anal fin; colour ventroanterior to demarcation mostly white or very pale yellow, usually with black spot on most of scales; colour dorsoposterior to demarcation black or brownish orange → **16**
15b. Colour not as above → **19**

- 16a.** Body colour dorsoposterior to demarcation brownish orange *Chaetodon declivis*
16b. Body colour dorsoposterior to demarcation black → 17
- 17a.** No prominent band across nape *Chaetodon tinkerii*
17b. Prominent black or yellow band across nape → 18
- 18a.** Nape band black *Chaetodon burgressi*
18b. Nape band yellow *Chaetodon flavocoronatus*
- 19a.** Scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 24 to 30 *Chaetodon smithi*
19b. Scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 11 to 21 → 20
- 20a.** Prominent bump on nape; body colour uniformly dark *Chaetodon flavirostris*
20b. No prominent bump on nape or slight bump, but body colour not uniformly dark → 21
- 21a.** Most of body colour grey except for the dorsoposterior quadrant and soft dorsal fin, which is black, black region separated from grey region by a broad white margin; snout, head beneath eye, and thorax bright orange in life *Chaetodon ephippium*
21b. Colour not as above → 22
- 22a.** No distinct ocular band (except in very small juveniles) *Chaetodon nippon*
22b. Distinct ocular band, either partial or complete → 23
- 23a.** Proximal portion of caudal fin and posterior portion of caudal peduncle white → 24
23b. Caudal fin colour not as above → 26
- 24a.** Distal portion of caudal fin black and transparent white; broad black bar on posterior portion of body; ocular band reduced to a small black spot above the eye . . . *Chaetodon argentatus*
24b. Distal portion of caudal fin orange (except for a thin transparent margin); broad orange bar on posterior portion of body; ocular band extending ventral to the eye → 25
- 25a.** Scales on body white with black margins; distinct black spot with white margin on nape; broad orange bar on posterior portion of body not reaching spinous portion of dorsal fin *Chaetodon xanthurus*
25b. Body white with black chevrons; spot on nape absent or faint with no distinct white margin; broad orange bar on posterior portion of body reaches spinous portion of dorsal fin *Chaetodon mertensii*
- 26a.** Ocular bar orange with black margins → 27
26b. Ocular bar black → 30
- 27a.** Dorsal half of body dark brown with 2 prominent white spots *Chaetodon quadrimaculatus*
27b. Body colour pale with dark spots or bands → 28
- 28a.** Caudal peduncle entirely orange; a dark spot at centre of each scale, but no obvious vertical or diagonal bands on body, ocular bar extending vertically to origin of dorsal fin and joined across nape *Chaetodon guttatissimus*
28b. Caudal peduncle not entirely orange; body with vertical or diagonal parallel bands, ocular bar not joined across nape and not reaching dark spot at origin of dorsal fin → 29

- 29a.** Dark parallel bands on body diagonal, extending dorsoposteriorly from midbody to base of soft dorsal fin *Chaetodon pelewensis*
- 29b.** Dark bands on body vertical *Chaetodon punctatofasciatus*
- 30a.** Thin white band on caudal peduncle → 31
- 30b.** No thin white band on caudal peduncle → 32
- 31a.** Pectoral-fin rays 14 *Chaetodon kleinii*
- 31b.** Pectoral-fin rays 15 *Chaetodon trichrous*
- 32a.** Caudal peduncle black, or with black spots or markings. → 33
- 32b.** Caudal peduncle orange or yellow → 41
- 33a.** Body ground colour mostly brownish yellow *Chaetodon lunula*
- 33b.** Body ground colour mostly white → 34
- 34a.** Body with a series of faint yellow dots in parallel diagonal rows extending dorsoposteriorly across body; no vertical or diagonal black lines on body *Chaetodon selene*
- 34b.** No series of faint yellow dots in parallel diagonal rows; distinct vertical or diagonal lines on body → 35
- 35a.** Dorsal-fin rays 18 to 20, anal-fin rays 17 or 18 → 36
- 35b.** Dorsal-fin rays 22 to 27, anal-fin rays 18 to 22 → 37
- 36a.** Black diagonal lines on body joining a prominent black crescent band at base of soft dorsal fin that extends onto caudal peduncle; lateral-line scales 33 to 39; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 6 or 7; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 15 to 17 *Chaetodon melannotus*
- 36b.** No prominent black crescent at base of soft dorsal fin, a distinct black (usually ocellate) spot on caudal peduncle; lateral-line scales 29 to 34; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 5 or 6; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 13 or 14 *Chaetodon ocellicaudus*
- 37a.** Dorsal-fin spines XIII; black lines on body diagonal in 2 sets perpendicular to each other → 38
- 37b.** Dorsal-fin spines XII; black lines on body vertical in a single set → 39
- 38a.** Soft portions of dorsal and anal fins mostly yellow (with some thin black lines). *Chaetodon vagabundus*
- 38b.** Soft portions of dorsal and anal fins mostly black (with some thin yellow lines). *Chaetodon decussatus*
- 39a.** Two large black saddle-shape markings on side of body *Chaetodon ulietensis*
- 39b.** A single large black crescent or diagonal band at base of soft dorsal fin → 40
- 40a.** Large black band at base of soft dorsal fin extends well into base of soft anal fin; ocular bar continuous and connected across nape, a white spot within it at nape . . . *Chaetodon lineolatus*
- 40b.** Large black band at base of soft dorsal fin does not extend below caudal peduncle; ocular bar discontinuous, a separate prominent black spot on nape *Chaetodon oxycephalus*
- 41a.** Dorsal-fin spines XII *Chaetodon collare*
- 41b.** Dorsal-fin spines XIII or XIV (rarely XII). → 45

- 42a.** Body ground colour white or dirty white *Chaetodon adiergastos*
- 42b.** Body ground colour brown or brownish yellow → 43
- 43a.** Body colour dark brown with light brown spots on each scale; caudal fin bright orange; pelvic fins black *Chaetodon collare*
- 43b.** Body colour brownish yellow with dull orange horizontal or diagonal lines; caudal fin brownish yellow with or without a prominent black bar; pelvic fins brownish yellow → 44
- 44a.** Lines on body diagonal, extending dorsoposteriorly across body; ocular bar broad and short, separated from a prominent black nape marking by a broad white area; prominent black bar on caudal fin *Chaetodon weibelii*
- 44a.** Lines on body horizontal, reduced to rows of ascending spots anteriorly above lateral line; ocular bar vertical, relatively narrow, and complete; no prominent black bar on caudal fin *Chaetodon auripes*
- 46a.** Body white with 2 sets of diagonal black lines perpendicular to each other, ocular bar broad ventral to eye and faint or absent dorsal to eye; prominent black spot on soft dorsal fin of juveniles and adults *Chaetodon auriga*
- 46b.** Body yellow or pale yellow with black dots or dark scale margins; ocular bar narrow both dorsal and ventral to eye; no black spot on soft dorsal fin of adults → 47
- 47a.** Prominent black bar on caudal fin; scales on body with dark margins; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 4 or 5 *Chaetodon rafflesii*
- 47b.** No black bar on caudal fin; a single dark spot in the centre of each body scale (but no dark margins); scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 6 to 8 → 48
- 48a.** Broad black crescent bands at base of soft dorsal and soft anal fins; nape blue; a long filament extending posteriorly from soft dorsal fin of adults *Chaetodon semeion*
- 48b.** No broad black crescent bands at base of soft dorsal or soft anal fins; no blue on nape; no filament on soft dorsal fin → 49
- 49a.** Dorsal-fin spines XIII, thin black submarginal line on entire edge of anal fin . . . *Chaetodon guentheri*
- 49b.** Dorsal-fin spines XIV, broad black margin on ventral edge of anal fin *Chaetodon citrinellus*

Key to the species of *Chelmon* occurring in the area

- 1a.** Snout short, 2.6 to 3 times in head length, 4.8 to 4.9 times in body depth; central body bar broad, brownish in preservative; pelvic fins black; dorsal fin with IX spines and 26 soft rays *Chelmon muelleri*
- 1b.** Snout longer, 1.7 to 2.1 times in head length, 2.4 to 3.4 times in body depth; central body bar not broad, light with dark borders or absent; barred pattern continuing onto pelvic fins, part greyish to white, part yellowish or hyaline → 2
- 2a.** Central body bar absent; spot in soft portion of dorsal fin normally faint, not ocellate; snout length 3.1 to 3.4 times in body depth; interorbital width 4.4 to 4.8 times in head length; caudal-peduncle depth 8.5 to 9.1 times in standard length; dorsal fin with IX spines and 30 or 31 soft rays *Chelmon marginalis*
- 2b.** Central body bar evident; spot in dorsal fin obvious, ocellate; snout length 2.4 to 3.1 times in body depth; interorbital width 4.4 to 4.8 times in head length; caudal-peduncle depth 9.1 to 11.3 times in standard length; dorsal fin with IX spines and 28 or 29 soft rays *Chelmon rostratus*

Key to the species of *Coradion* occurring in the area

- 1a.** Dorsal fin with VIII spines and 31 or 32 soft rays; soft dorsal fin elevated; median snout stripe ending at upper lip; eyelids not continuous on isthmus; dorsal-fin ocellus absent (sometimes faded spot evident); never an ocellus in anal fin *Coradion altivelis*
- 1b.** Dorsal fin with IX or X spines and less than 30 soft rays → 2
- 2a.** Dorsal fin with IX spines and 28 or 29 soft rays; soft dorsal fin rounded, not elevated; median snout stripe not continuous on chin as stripe (although spot or blotch may be present); eyebands joined at isthmus and extended toward, but do not reach, insertion of pelvic fins; dorsal fins always with ocellated spot; anal fin without ocellated spot *Coradion chrysozonus*
- 2b.** Dorsal fin with X spines and 24 to 27 (usually 25) soft rays; soft dorsal fin squarish in shape; median snout stripe continuous on chin; eyebands not continuous on isthmus; both dorsal and anal fins with well-developed ocellus *Coradion melanopus*

Key to the species of *Forcipiger* occurring in the area

- 1a.** Dorsal fin with XII spines; lateral-line scales 74 to 80; snout length 1.6 to 2.1 times in body depth; mouth opening slightly gaping; ventroposterior margin of operculum curved *Forcipiger flavissimus*
- 1b.** Dorsal-fin spines XI; lateral-line scales 66 to 75; snout length 1.1 to 1.5 times in body depth; mouth opening very small; ventroposterior margin of operculum angular *Forcipiger longirostris*

Key to the species of *Hemitaurichthys* occurring in the area

- 1a.** Dorsal and anal fins orange, centre of body and caudal fin white *Hemitaurichthys polylepis*
- 1b.** Body colour uniformly dark brownish, centre of body white → 2
- 2a.** Dorsal fin with XVI spines and 18 to 20 soft rays; anal fin with V spines and 15 soft rays *Hemitaurichthys multispinosus*
- 2b.** Dorsal fin with XII spines and 26 soft rays; anal fin with III spines and 20 or 21 soft rays *Hemitaurichthys thompsoni*



















































Key to the species of *Heniochus* occurring in the area

- 1a.** First dark band includes eyes as well as pectoral and pelvic fins *Heniochus chrysostomus*
- 1b.** First dark band does not include eyes but does include pectoral and pelvic fins → 2
- 2a.** Dark band includes pectoral and pelvic fins and first 3 spines of dorsal fins → 3
- 2b.** Dark band which includes pectoral and pelvic fins can include 1 or more dorsal-fin spines but always posterior to first 3 dorsal-fin spines → 4
- 3a.** Dark band which passes through eye extends below to edge of interopercle; a black band encircles snout; a white streak crosses under chin *Heniochus singularis*
- 3b.** Dark band which passes through eye does not continue below it to interopercle; no black band encircling snout; no white streak crossing under chin *Heniochus acuminatus*
- 4a.** Dark band which includes pectoral and pelvic fins does not include elongate (fourth) dorsal-fin spine *Heniochus monoceros*
- 4b.** Dark band which includes pectoral and pelvic fins includes elongate (fourth) dorsal-fin spine → 5

- 5a. Body bands merge at centre part of body so that entire body from insertion of pelvic fins to end of anal fin is uniformly dark coloured *Heniochus varius*
- 5b. Body bands merging only in upper part of body, leaving a white triangular space in midventral portion of body *Heniochus pleurotaenia*

List of species occurring in the area

The symbol  is given when species accounts are included.

-  *Amphichaetodon howensis* (Waite, 1903)
-  *Chaetodon adiergastos* Seale, 1910
-  *Chaetodon argentatus* Smith and Radcliffe, 1911
-  *Chaetodon aureofasciatus* Macleay, 1878
-  *Chaetodon auriga* Forsskål, 1775
-  *Chaetodon auripes* Jordan and Snyder, 1901
-  *Chaetodon baronessa* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon bennetti* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon burgessi* Allen and Starck, 1973
-  *Chaetodon citrinellus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon collare* Bloch, 1787
-  *Chaetodon declivis* Randall, 1975
-  *Chaetodon decussatus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon ephippium* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon flavirostris* Günther, 1873
-  *Chaetodon flavocoronatus* Myers, 1980
-  *Chaetodon guentheri* Ahl, 1913
-  *Chaetodon guttatissimus* Bennett, 1832
-  *Chaetodon kleinii* Bloch, 1790
-  *Chaetodon lineolatus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon lunula* (Lacepède, 1803)
-  *Chaetodon melannotus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801
-  *Chaetodon mertensii* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon meyeri* Bloch and Schneider, 1801
-  *Chaetodon nippon* Steindachner and Döderlein, 1884
-  *Chaetodon ocellicaudus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon octofasciatus* Bloch, 1787
-  *Chaetodon ornatissimus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853
-  *Chaetodon pelewensis* Kner, 1868
-  *Chaetodon plebeius* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon punctatofasciatus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon quadrimaculatus* Gray, 1831
-  *Chaetodon rafflesii* Bennett, 1830
-  *Chaetodon rainfordi* McCulloch, 1923
-  *Chaetodon reticulatus* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon selene* Bleeker, 1853
-  *Chaetodon semion* Bleeker, 1855
-  *Chaetodon smithi* Randall, 1975
-  *Chaetodon speculum* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon tinkeri* Schultz, 1951
-  *Chaetodon triangulum* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon trichrous* Günther, 1874
-  *Chaetodon trifascialis* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824
-  *Chaetodon trifasciatus* Park, 1797
-  *Chaetodon ulietensis* Cuvier, 1831
-  *Chaetodon unimaculatus* Bloch, 1787
-  *Chaetodon vagabundus* Linnaeus, 1758
-  *Chaetodon wiebeli* Kaup, 1863
-  *Chaetodon xanthurus* Bleeker, 1857

- *Chelmon marginalis* Richardson, 1842
- *Chelmon muelleri* (Klunzinger, 1879)
- *Chelmon rostratus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *Coradion altivelis* McCulloch, 1916
- *Coradion chryzozonus* (Kuhl and Van Hasselt in Cuvier, 1831)
- *Coradion melanopus* (Cuvier, 1831)
- *Forcipiger flavissimus* Jordan and McGregor, 1898
- *Forcipiger longirostris* (Broussonet, 1782)
- *Hemitaurichthys multispinosus* Randall, 1975
- *Hemitaurichthys polylepis* (Bleeker, 1857)
- *Hemitaurichthys thompsoni* Fowler, 1923
- *Heniochus acuminatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *Heniochus chrysostomus* Cuvier, 1831
- *Heniochus monoceros* Cuvier, 1831
- *Heniochus pleurotaenia* Ahl, 1923
- *Heniochus singularis* Smith and Radcliffe, 1911
- *Heniochus varius* (Cuvier, 1829)
- *Parachaetodon ocellatus* (Cuvier, 1831)
- *Prognathodes guezeti* (Maugé and Bauchot, 1976)
- *Roa modestus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1842)

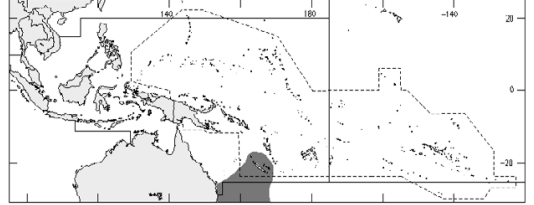
References

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- Allen, G.R., R.C. Steene, and M. Allen. 1998. *A guide to angelfishes and butterflyfishes*. Odyssey Publishing/Tropical Reef Research, 250 p.
- Burgess, W.E. 1978. *Butterflyfishes of the world. A monograph of the Family Chaetodontidae*. Neptune City, New Jersey, T.F.H. Publications, 832 p.
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***Amphichaetodon howensis* (Waite, 1903)**

En - Lord Howe coralfish.

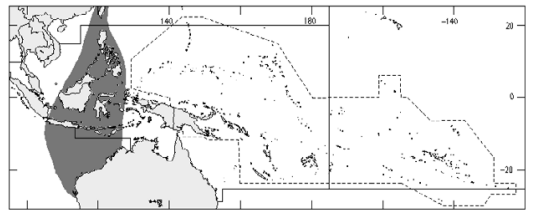
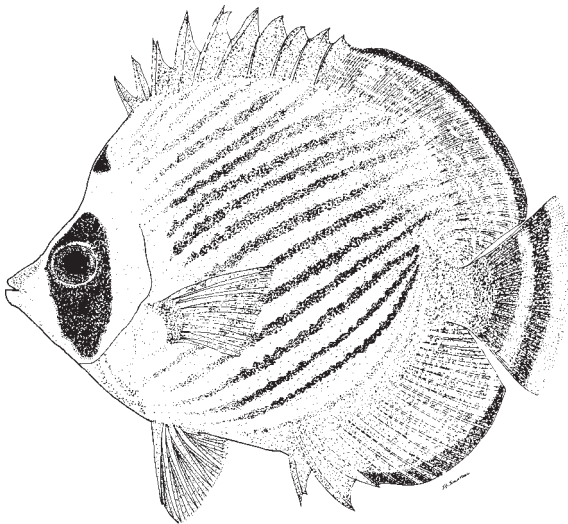
Maximum total length about 20 cm. Inhabits coral reefs at depths of 10 to 50 m. Omnivorous; forms pairs. Almost never exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, from New Caledonia to southern Australia and New Zealand.



***Chaetodon adiergastos* Seale, 1910**

En - Philippine butterflyfish.

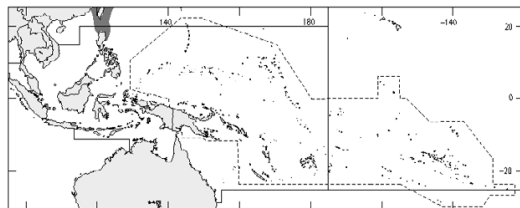
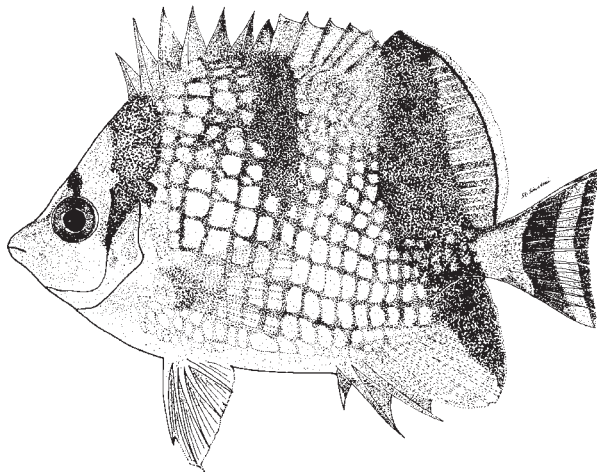
Maximum total length about 15 cm. Inhabits coral reefs and reef slopes at depths of 3 to 30 m. Feeds on corals, crabs, worms, and other invertebrates; forms pairs or small groups. Rarely exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed from northwestern Australia to Java, Philippines, Taiwan Province of China, and the Ryukyu Islands.



***Chaetodon argentatus* Smith and Radcliffe, 1911**

En - Asian butterflyfish.

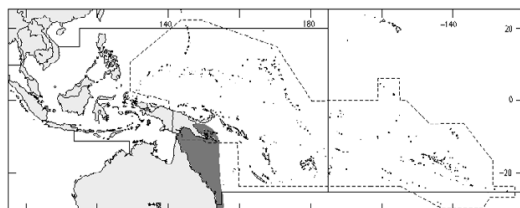
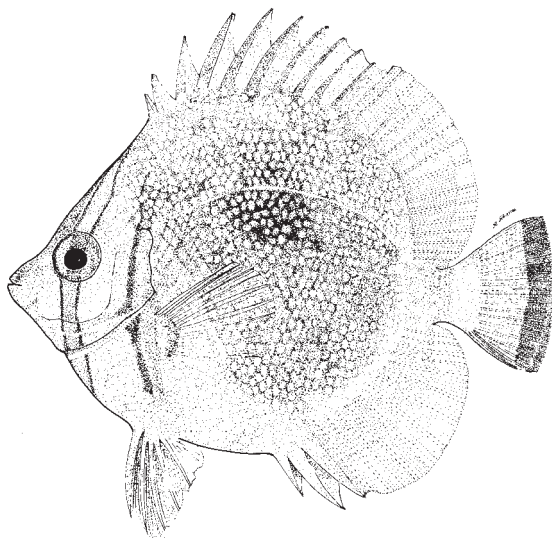
Maximum total length about 20 cm. Inhabits outer reef slopes and drop-offs at depths of 5 to 20 m. Omnivorous; forms pairs or small groups. Occasionally exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed from the northern Philippines and Taiwan Province of China to southern Japan.



***Chaetodon aureofasciatus* Macleay, 1878**

En - Goldenstriped butterflyfish.

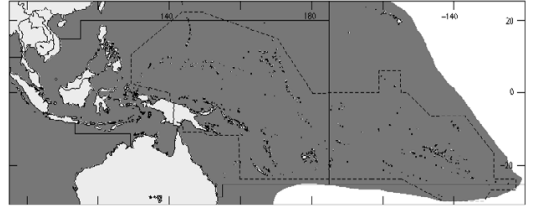
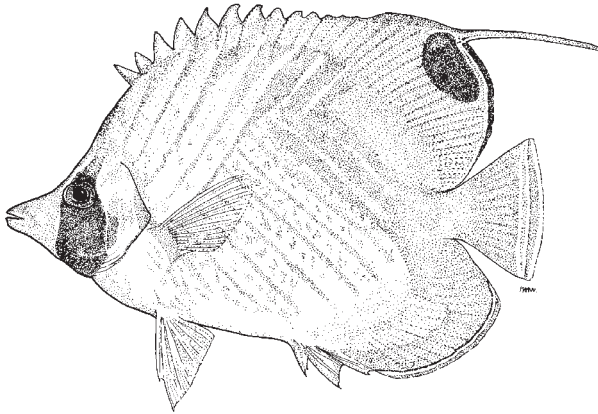
Maximum total length about 13 cm. Inhabits coral reefs at depths of 5 to 15 m. Feeds on corals; solitary or in pairs. Occasionally exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed from eastern Australia and Great Barrier Reef to Papua New Guinea.



Chaetodon auriga Forsskål, 1775

En - Threadfin butterflyfish; **Fr** - Chétodon cocher.

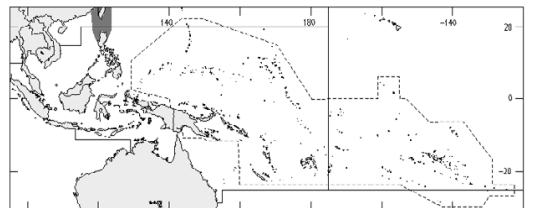
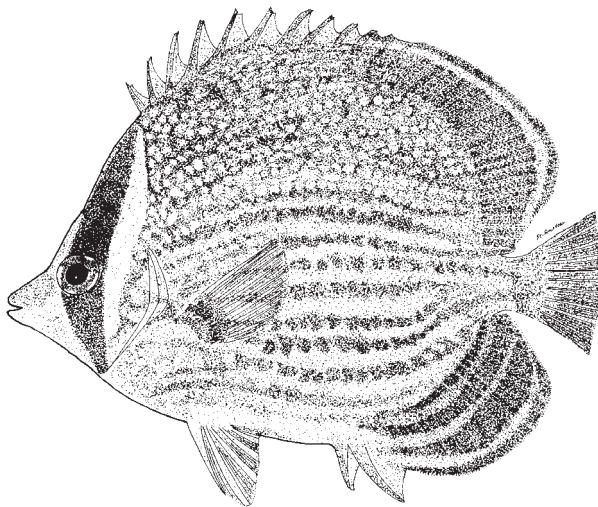
Maximum total length about 23 cm. Inhabits a wide variety of habitats at depths of 3 to 20 m. Feeds on crabs, worms, and other invertebrates; solitary or in pairs. Frequently exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed throughout the tropical Indo-Pacific region.



Chaetodon auripes Jordan and Snyder, 1901

En - Oriental butterflyfish.

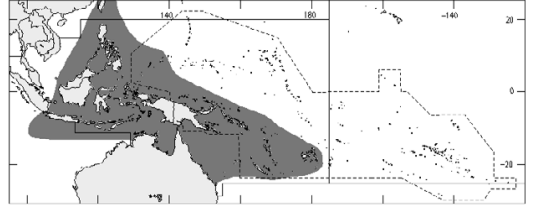
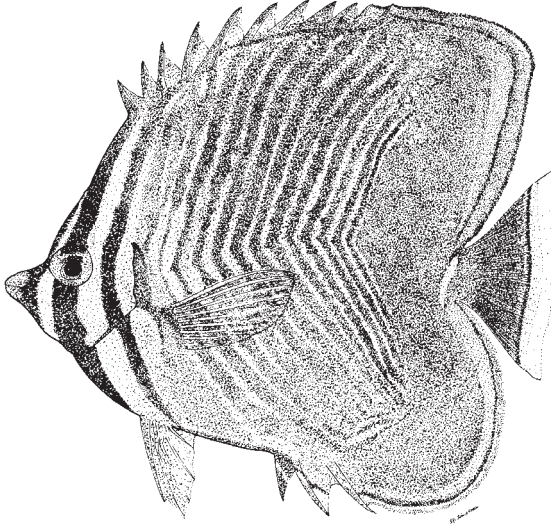
Maximum total length about 20 cm. Natural diet unknown. Rarely exported through the aquarium trade. Inhabits rocky reefs at depths of 4 to 25 m. Distributed from the northern Philippines and Taiwan Province of China to southern Japan.



Chaetodon baronessa Cuvier, 1831

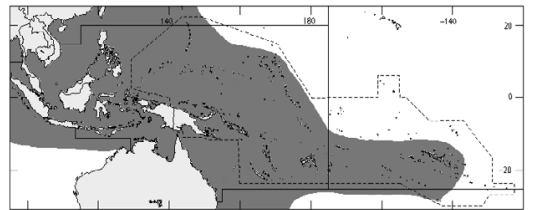
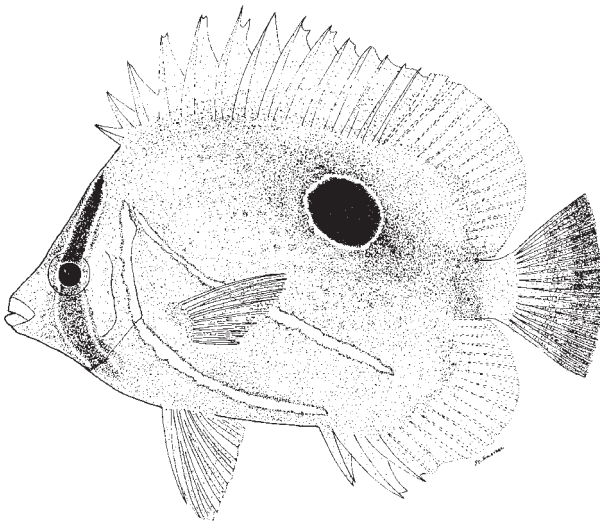
En - Baroness butterflyfish; **Fr** - Chétodon baronne.

Maximum total length about 13 cm. Inhabits coral reefs at depths of 3 to 15 m. Feeds on corals; forms pairs. Occasionally exported through the aquarium trade. Usually starves when kept in captivity. Distributed from Cocos-Keeling in the eastern Indian Ocean through Indonesia, New Guinea, and Philippines north to southern Japan, east to Fiji.

***Chaetodon bennetti*** Cuvier, 1831

En - Bennett's butterflyfish; **Fr** - Chétodon de Bennett.

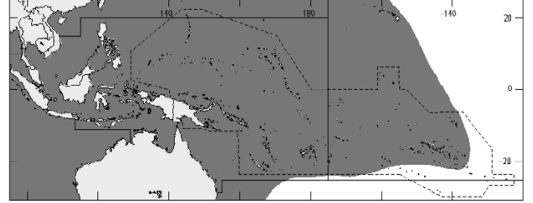
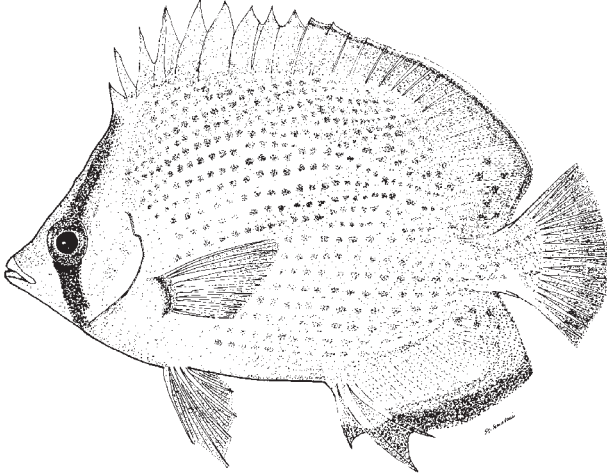
Maximum total length about 18 cm. Inhabits coral reefs at depths of 5 to 30 m. Feeds on corals; solitary or in pairs. Occasionally exported through the aquarium trade. Usually starves when kept in captivity. Distributed throughout the Indian Ocean and western and southern Pacific Ocean.



***Chaetodon citrinellus* Cuvier, 1831**

En - Speckled butterflyfish; **Fr** - Chétodon citron.

Maximum total length about 13 cm. Inhabits lagoons and coral reefs at depths of 2 to 15 m. Omnivorous; forms pairs. Occasionally exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed throughout the Indo-Pacific, except the southeastern Pacific Ocean.



***Chaetodon collare* Bloch, 1787**

En - Collare butterflyfish; **Fr** - Chétodon à collier.

Maximum total length about 16 cm. Inhabits coral reefs and aggregates in midwater at depths of 3 to 15 m. Feeds on corals, crabs, worms, and other invertebrates; forms pairs or small to large groups. Occasionally exported through the aquarium trade. Distributed from the Maldive Islands to the Indo-Malayan region and the Philippines.

