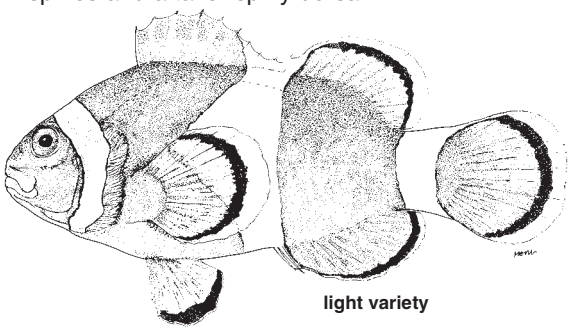
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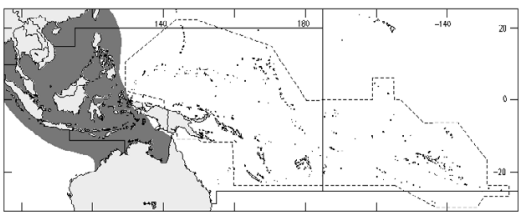
Amphiprion ocellaris (Cuvier, 1830)

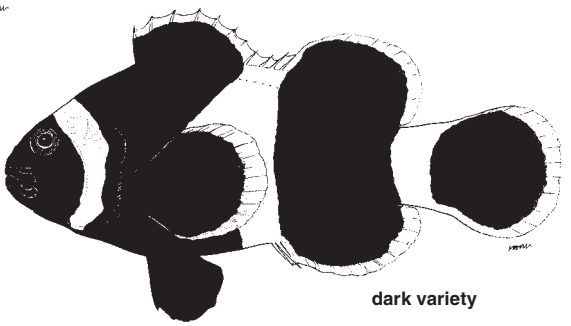
En - False clown anemonefish.

Maximum total length about 8 cm. Coastal and lagoon coral reefs to depths of at least 12 m. Associated with the large anemones, frequently an adult pair and several smaller fish with each anemone. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Easternmost part of Indian Ocean and western edge of the Pacific, including Andaman and Nicobar islands, Indo-Malayan Archipelago, northwestern Australia, Philippines, and northward to Japan. Very similar to *Amphiprion percula*, but usually has XI dorsal-fin spines and a taller spiny dorsal fin.



light variety





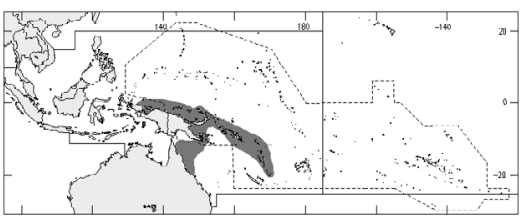
dark variety

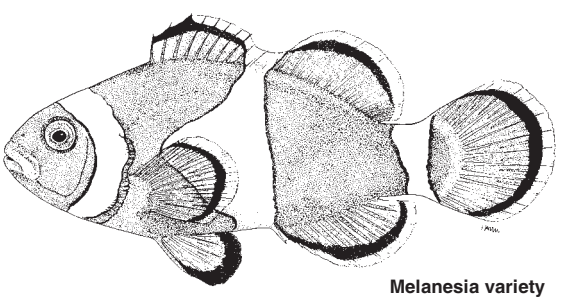
Amphiprion percula (Lacepède, 1802)

En - Clown anemonefish.

Maximum total length about 8 cm. Coastal and lagoon coral reefs to depths of at least 12 m. Associated with the large anemones, frequently an adult pair and several smaller fish with each anemone. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Southwestern Pacific, including northern Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.





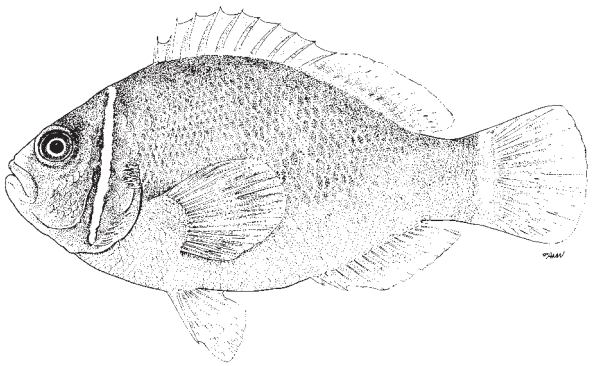


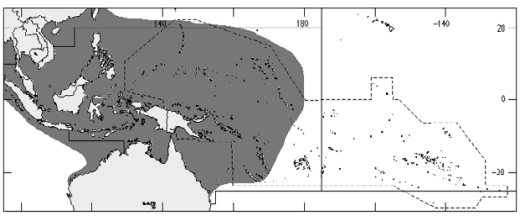
Melanesia variety

Amphiprion perideraion Bleeker, 1855

En - Pink anemonefish.

Maximum total length about 10 cm. Coral reefs of lagoons and seaward reefs to depths of at least 20 m. Associated with the large anemones, frequently an adult pair and several smaller fish with each anemone. Feeds mainly on algae, but also consumes zooplankton. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Easternmost Indian Ocean and western Pacific, including Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, and Indo-Australian Archipelago northwards to Micronesia and Japan.



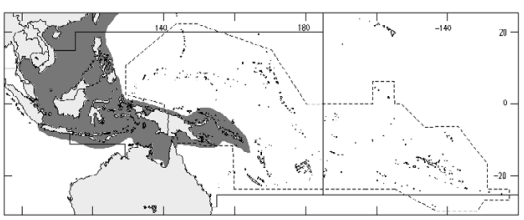


Amphiprion polymnus (Linnaeus, 175)

En - Saddleback anemonefish.

Maximum total length about 12 cm. Sand bottoms adjacent to coastal, lagoon, and seaward coral reefs to depths of at least 30 m. Associated with the large anemones, frequently an adult pair and several smaller fish with each anemone. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. Sometimes seen in the aquarium trade; caught with hand nets. Indo-Malayan Archipelago northwards to the Ryukyu Islands; also reported from the Northern Territory, Australia.

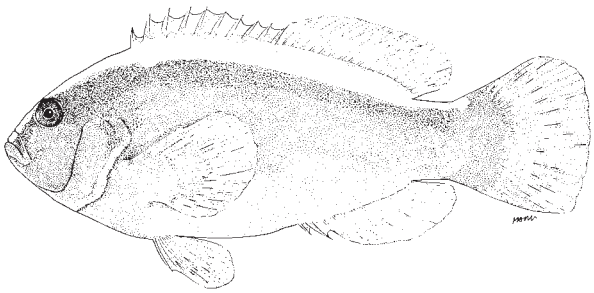


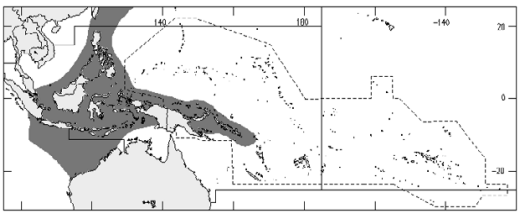


Amphiprion sandaracinos Allen, 1972

En - Orange anemonefish.

Maximum total length about 13 cm. Coral reefs of lagoons and seaward reefs to depths of at least 15 m. Associated with the large anemones, frequently an adult pair and several smaller fish with each anemone. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Easternmost part of Indian Ocean at Christmas Island and Western Australia, also Indonesia, Melanesia, Philippines, and northwards to the Ryukyu Islands.

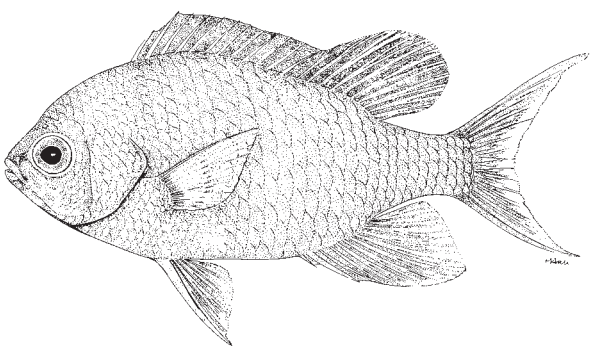


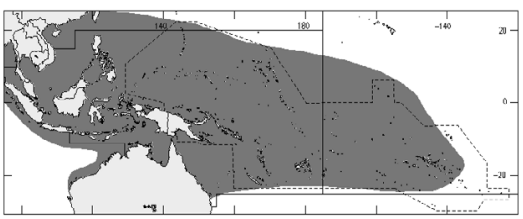


Chromis viridis (Cuvier, 1830)

En - Bluegreen chromis.

Maximum total length about 7 cm. Blue to pale green, depending on viewing angle. Lagoons and sheltered reefs to depths of about 12 m. Forms aggregations around coral heads, especially branching *Acropora*. Feeds on zooplankton. Sometimes captured for the aquarium trade; caught with hand nets and surround nets. Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and the Red Sea to the Line Islands and southeastern Polynesia, northward to southern Japan.

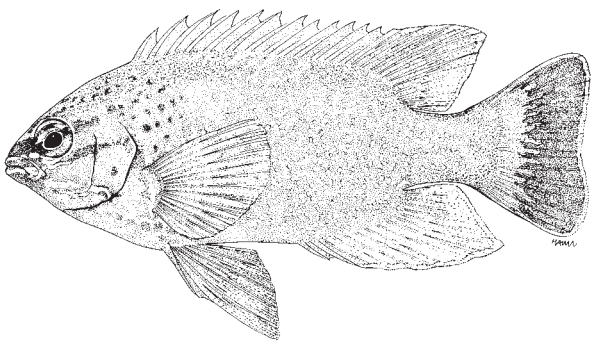


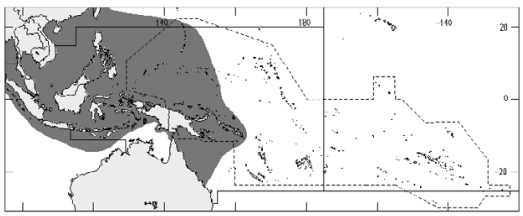


Chrysiptera cyanea (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

En - Blue devil.

Maximum total length about 8 cm. Generally bright blue. Coral reefs of lagoons and protected coastal reefs to a depth of about 10 m; forms aggregations with 1 male to several females. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets and surround nets. At most localities mature males have an orange tail. Females have a bluish to translucent tail and a black spot at the base of the last dorsal-fin rays. Western Pacific and the eastern edge of the Indian Ocean, including Western Australia, Great Barrier Reef, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Islands, Mariana and Caroline islands, Indo-Malayan Archipelago, Philippines, Taiwan Province of China, and Ryukyu Islands. *Chrysiptera taupou* from the Coral Sea to Samoa is similar but has a yellow belly and tail.

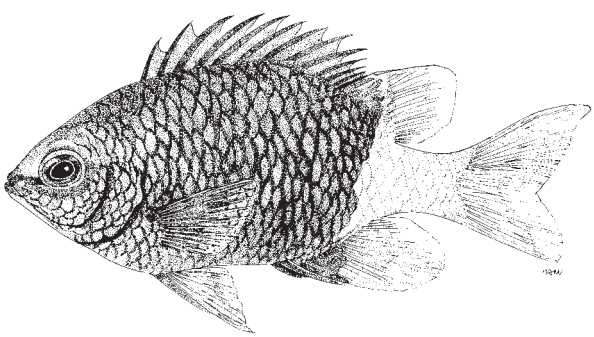


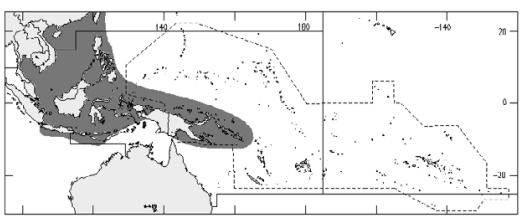


Chrysiptera parasema (Fowler, 1918)

En - Goldtail demoiselle.

Maximum total length about 6 cm. Generally bright blue, abruptly yellow on posteriormost part of body including tail. Coral reefs of lagoons and sheltered inshore reefs to depths of at least 16 m. Occurs in aggregation amongst rich coral growth. Feeds mainly on zooplankton. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets and surround nets. Western Pacific including Solomon Islands, northern New Guinea, Indonesia, Philippines, and Solomon Islands. Several similar species in the area, including *C. hemicyanea* (yellow belly), *C. springeri* (entirely deep blue, usually with XII dorsal-fin spines) and *C. sinclairi* (entirely blue, usually with XIII dorsal-fin spines).

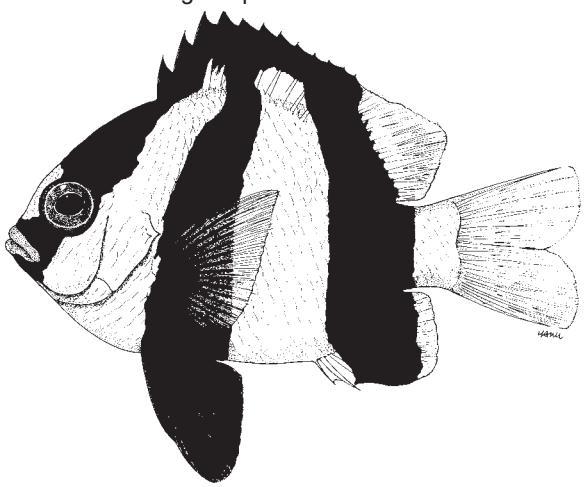


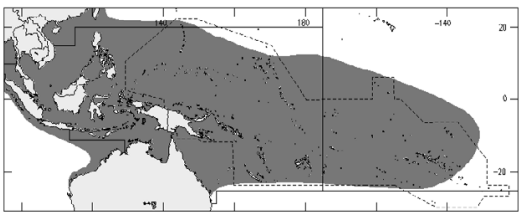


Dascyllus aruanus (Linnaeus, 1758)

En - Humbug dascyllus.

Maximum total length about 7 cm. Coral reefs of lagoons and sheltered inshore reefs to depths of about 12 m. Forms aggregations around small coral heads. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and the Red Sea to the Line Islands and southeastern Polynesia, northward to southern Japan. Another species in the area, *Dascyllus melanurus*, is similar, but differs in having the posterior half of the caudal fin black.

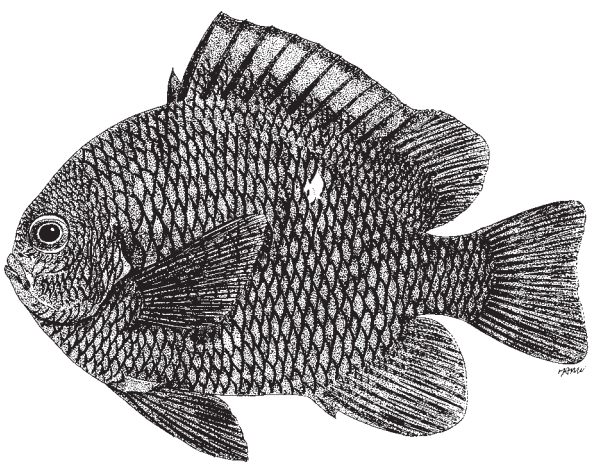


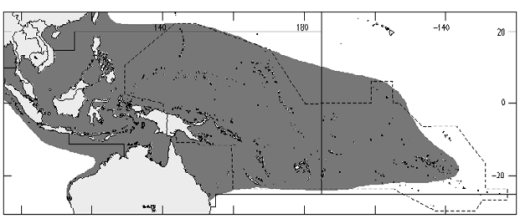


Dascyllus trimaculatus (Rüppell, 1928)

En - Threespot dascyllus.

Maximum total length about 14 cm. Coral reefs of lagoons and seaward reefs to depths of at least 55 m. Juveniles frequently associated with the large anemones with *Amphiprion*. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and the Red Sea to Polynesia and Australia, northwards to Japan.

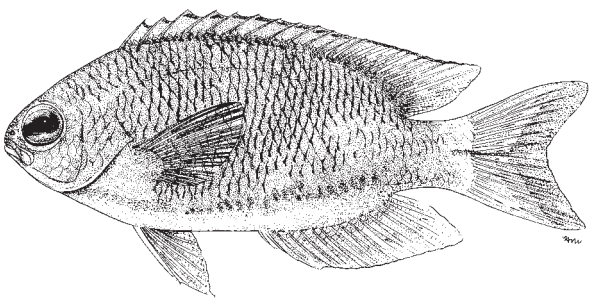


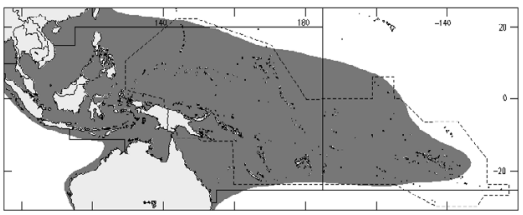


Pomacentrus coelestis Jordan and Starks, 1901

En - Neon damselfish.

Maximum total length about 10 cm. Generally neon blue with whitish to clear (occasionally pale yellow) anal fin and tail. Coral reefs of lagoons and seaward reefs to depths of about 12 m. Forms aggregations on rubble bottoms. Feeds mainly on zooplankton. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Widespread in the eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific including the Andaman Sea, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, Indo-Australian Archipelago, and Oceania in general as far east as the Line Islands and Tuamotus, and northward to Japan. Similar species in the area include *Pomacentrus alleni* (yellow anal fin and black streak on lower edge of caudal fin) and *P. auriventris* (yellow on lower half of body).

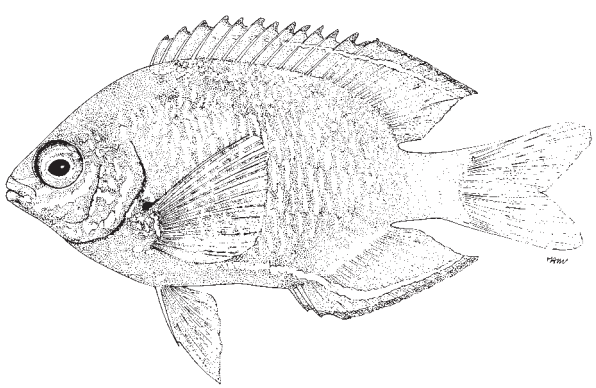


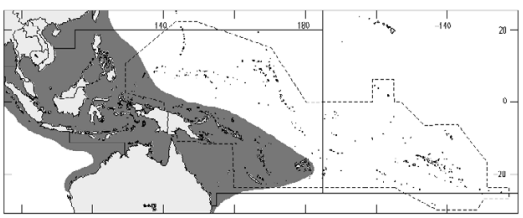


Pomacentrus moluccensis Bleeker, 1853

En - Lemon damselfish.

Maximum total length about 7.5 cm. Bright yellow with small black spot, at upper pectoral-fin base. Coral reefs of lagoons and seaward reefs to depths of at least 12 m. Found in areas of rich coral growth. Feeds mainly on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. Fiji fish are variably dusky purplish. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets and surround nets. Eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific including the Andaman Sea, Indo-Australian Archipelago east to Fiji, and northwards to the Ryukyu Islands.

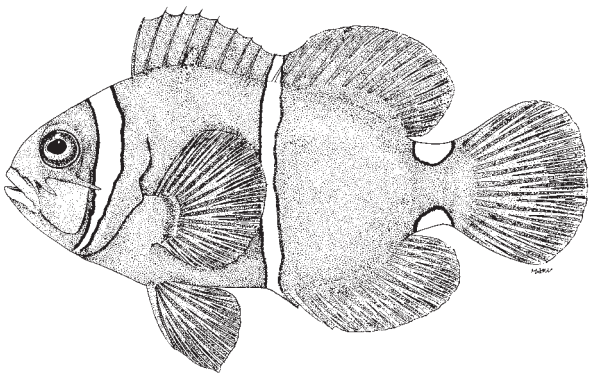


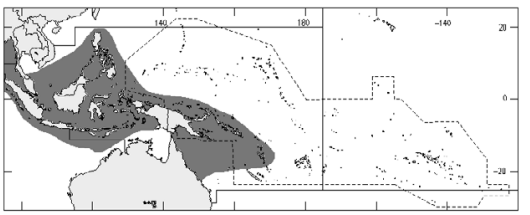


Premnas biaculeatus (Bloch, 1790)

En - Spinecheek anemonefish.

Maximum total length about 16 cm. Sheltered inshore reefs, lagoons, and seaward reefs to depths of at least 52 m. Occurs in pairs associated with the large anemones, male fish usually less than half as large as female. Feeds on zooplankton, small benthic invertebrates, and algae. An important aquarium fish; caught with hand nets. Indo-Australian Archipelago.





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