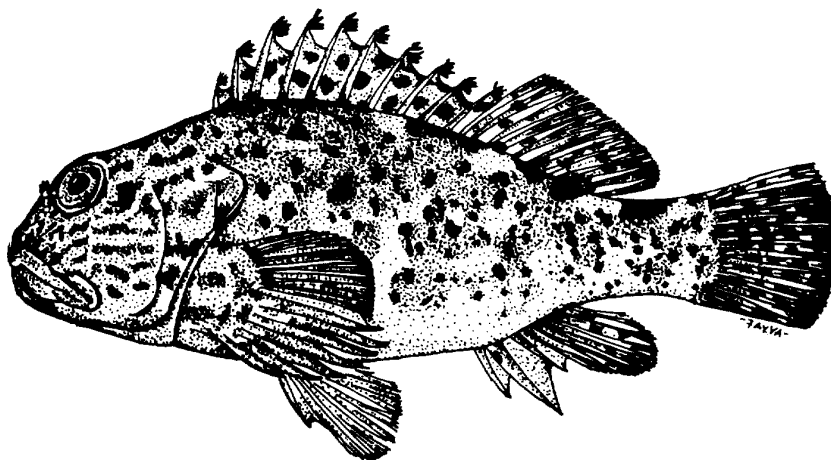


Cirrihitus pinnulatus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)



English Name: Stocky hawkfish
Local Name: Fala gaaboa
Size: **Max.** 28 cm

Family: CIRRHITIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/0222/88

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 6 rays. Pectoral fin with 14 rays. Body depth 2.6-3.0 in standard length. Body robust. Pectoral fin short, not reaching tips of pelvic fins. A tuft of cirri from near tip of each dorsal spine.

Colour: Body brown to olive, shading to white ventrally, with scattered large white and dark brown spots; small reddish spots on head.

Habitat and Biology: Lives inshore on reefs or rocky bottoms exposed to surge. Feeds mainly on crabs but also other crustaceans and fishes.

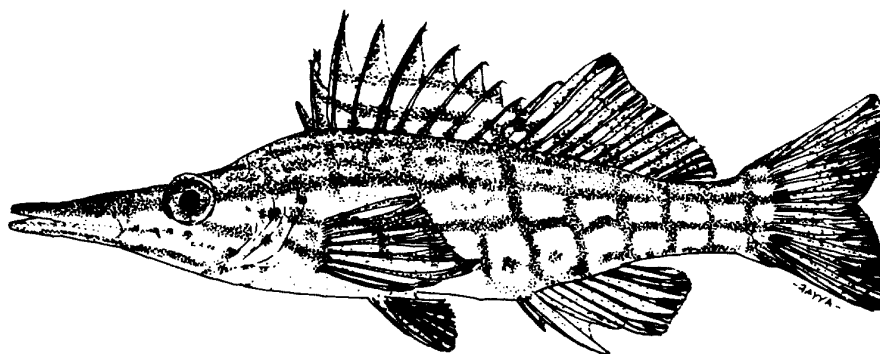
Distribution: Indo-Pacific.

Remarks: *Cirrihitus pinnulatus*, like other hawkfishes, is a lie-and-wait predator. It perches on towering blocks of coral or on the walls of surge channels where it lurks motionless in wait for its prey.

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Oxycirrhites typus Bleeker, 1857



English Name: Longnose hawkefish
Local Name: Thundhigu gaaboa
Size: Max. 13 cm

Family: CIRRHITIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/0369/91

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 7 rays. Pectoral fin with 14 rays. Lower 5 or 6 pectoral rays unbranched. Body depth 4.4-4.6 in standard length. Snout extremely long. 2 or 4 cirri from membrane near tip of each dorsal spine.

Colour: Whitish with horizontal and near-vertical red bands forming a cross-hatch pattern. Males sometimes have a black border to the pelvic and caudal fins.

Habitat and Biology: Generally seen perched on black coral or gorgonians, usually at depths greater than 30 m. Feeds mainly on crustaceans, both benthic and planktonic.

Distribution: Indo-Pacific and Eastern Pacific.

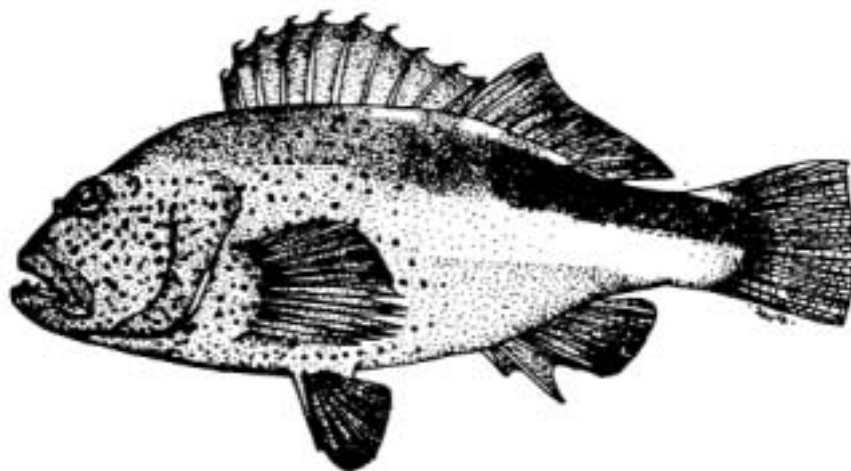
Remarks: Unlike other hawkfishes *Oxvirrhilus tipus* is easily distinguished by its extremely elongated snout. A very popular aquarium fish.

موسم سرما

[illegible]

3 رُفْعَاتُ دُؤَانِ 7 خُفْيَاتُ دُؤَانِ 14 خُفْيَاتُ دُؤَانِ جِهَ حُرُوفِ نَبَدِ دُؤَانِ دُؤَانِ حُرُوفِ
دُؤَانِ خُفْيَاتُ دُؤَانِ 10 رُفْعَاتُ دُؤَانِ 13 خُفْيَاتُ دُؤَانِ حُرُوفِ نَبَدِ دُؤَانِ دُؤَانِ حُرُوفِ

Paracirrhites forsteri (Schneider, 1801)



English Name: Black side hawkfish

Local Name: Thijjehi gaahoa

Size: Common to 14 cm: max. 22.5 cm

Family: CIRRHTIDAE

Order: Perciformes

Specimen: MRS/OI 10/87

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 6 rays. Pectoral fin rays 14 (uppermost and lower 7 rays unbranched). Body depth 2.6-2.9 in standard length. Palatine teeth absent. Interorbital space and almost all of snout scaly. A single cirrus from membrane near tip of each dorsal spine. 5 or 6 rows of scales on cheek.

Colour: Body yellowish with a broad blackish stripe on upper side (faint on some individuals, broken into large spots on others: often restricted to rear half of hod). Head and front of body with numerous small dark reddish spots. Occasional individuals dark brown with orange-red spots anteriorly.

Habitat and Biology: Generally found on reef edge, often seen resting on live coral. Feeds heavily on small fishes, occasionally on crustaceans.

Distribution: Indo-Pacific.

Remarks: *is a conimum hawkfish in the Maldivian reefs. It is otten seen “sitting” on the outer most branches of Pocillopora or Acropora coral heads.*

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