

# The current status and distribution of freshwater fishes in the Pacific Islands of Oceania

Compiled by Helen Pippard, IUCN Oceania Regional Office

Economic growth and a rising human population (now approximately 7 million people), is placing ever-increasing demands on the natural resources of Pacific Island countries. Resources are vulnerable to over-harvesting, deforestation, coastal development and agricultural expansion: habitats are being degraded, fragmented, or completely destroyed. Added to this are the increasing impacts of invasive alien species and climate change, which present serious threats to the many rare and endemic species found in the Pacific, and which in turn affect the livelihoods of the people who rely on these species for their livelihoods. There is therefore an urgent need to implement effective conservation measures to safeguard the ecosystem resources of the region. However, the lack of basic data on species, out-of-date information, and poorly studied areas means that very little is known about the majority of species in the region: without this baseline data, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to implement conservation plans.

In 2007, IUCN Oceania, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and Conservation International, initiated a process to build capacity and improve knowledge and information on Pacific Island species. A species' conservation status is one of the most useful signs for assessing the condition of an ecosystem and its biodiversity, and this process would therefore provide much needed baseline data to enable governments, communities and other organizations to implement effective on-the-ground conservation planning and management. Funding was received from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and

the Fonds Pacifique to begin this process, by carrying out biodiversity assessments for freshwater fishes, land snails and reptiles.

The project established a regional network of experts who were trained to carry out biodiversity assessments according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. The resulting species' accounts are based on evaluations made during two IUCN workshops held in Fiji in 2010, and contain information on each species' conservation status, distribution and relative risk of extinction. The accounts are available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (IUCN Red List) website ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)). Major threats and recommendations for conservation action are also identified.

Assessments for freshwater fishes primarily focused on species found in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot as defined by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, with a particular focus on endemic species. The Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot includes the following countries: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna. Where expertise was available, species found in Melanesia (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia and Norfolk Island) and wider-ranging species were also assessed. Freshwater fishes were defined as those species that spend all or a critical part of their life cycle in freshwaters.



*Lentipes kaaea*, LC  
Originally thought to be endemic to New Caledonia, this species has recently been recorded from Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, and Futuna. It is locally common in New Caledonia and Vanuatu and there are currently no major threats known.  
© E. Vigneux

## Results

Assessments were carried out for 167 species of freshwater fishes native to Micronesia, Polynesia and Melanesia. This summary presents the major results of the project and is intended to be read in conjunction with individual species' accounts available on the IUCN Red List website.

### (1) Conservation status of freshwater fishes

The majority of species (91 species, representing 53%) have been assessed as Least Concern (LC) (see Figure 1). Generally, these species are widely distributed with no known major threats impacting them and have a lower risk of extinction. Due to a

lack of information, the extinction risk could not be evaluated for 63 species (39%), which have been categorized as Data Deficient. Of the species for which sufficient data are available, 12 species (8%) are considered to be threatened (in categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) – see Figure 1 and Table 1). Three species (2%) are assessed as Critically Endangered (CR) – the highest level of threat that can be assigned to a species in the wild; eight species (5%) have been assessed as Endangered (EN) and one species is assessed as Vulnerable (VU). A further two species almost meet the thresholds for threatened species and are listed as Near Threatened (NT). The Red List Category of threat assigned to each of the 167 species is given in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Freshwater fishes listed as threatened

Order	Family	Species	Category	Criteria	Country
OSMERIFORMES	GALAXIIDAE	<i>Galaxias neocaledonicus</i>	EN	B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v)	New Caledonia
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Akihito futuna</i>	CR	B1ab(ii,iii)	Wallis and Futuna
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Sicyopterus eudentatus</i>	EN	B1ab(ii,iii,iv)	Federated States of Micronesia
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Sicyopterus rapa</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)	French Polynesia (Tubuai Islands)
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Sicyopterus sarasini</i>	EN	B2ab(ii,iii)	New Caledonia
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Smilosicyopus sasali</i>	EN	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)	Wallis and Futuna
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Stenogobius keletaona</i>	VU	D2	Wallis and Futuna
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Stiphodon discotorquatus</i>	CR (PE)	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)	French Polynesia (Tubuai Islands)
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Stiphodon rubromaculatus</i>	CR	B1ab(ii,iii)	Wallis and Futuna
PERCIFORMES	GOBIIDAE	<i>Stiphodon julieni</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)	French Polynesia (Tubuai Islands)
PERCIFORMES	POMACENTRIDAE	<i>Neopomacentrus aquadulcis</i>	EN	B2ab(ii,iii)	Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands
PERCIFORMES	RHYACICHTHYIDAE	<i>Protogobius attiti</i>	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	New Caledonia

*Stiphodon julieni*, EN.  
Endemic to French Polynesia, this species is known from three locations (3 rivers) on the small island of Rapa. It is experiencing a continuing decline in the quality of its habitat, largely caused by deforestation.  
© E. Vigneux



Figure 1: All species assessed by conservation status  
n=167

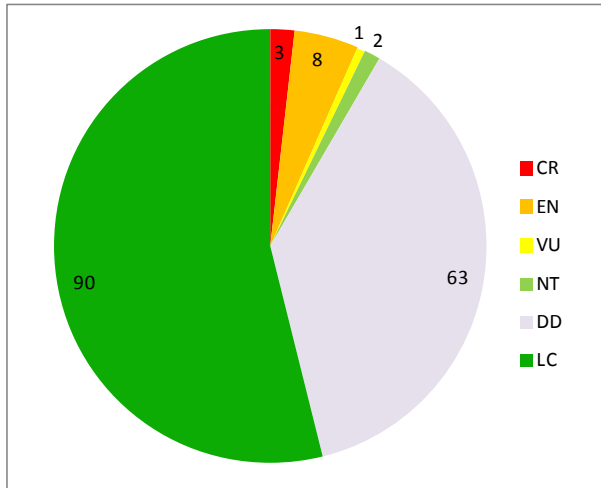


Figure 2: Endemic species assessed by conservation status  
n=43

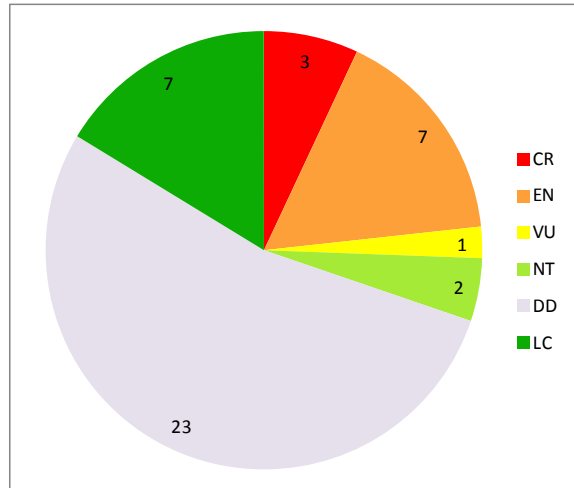
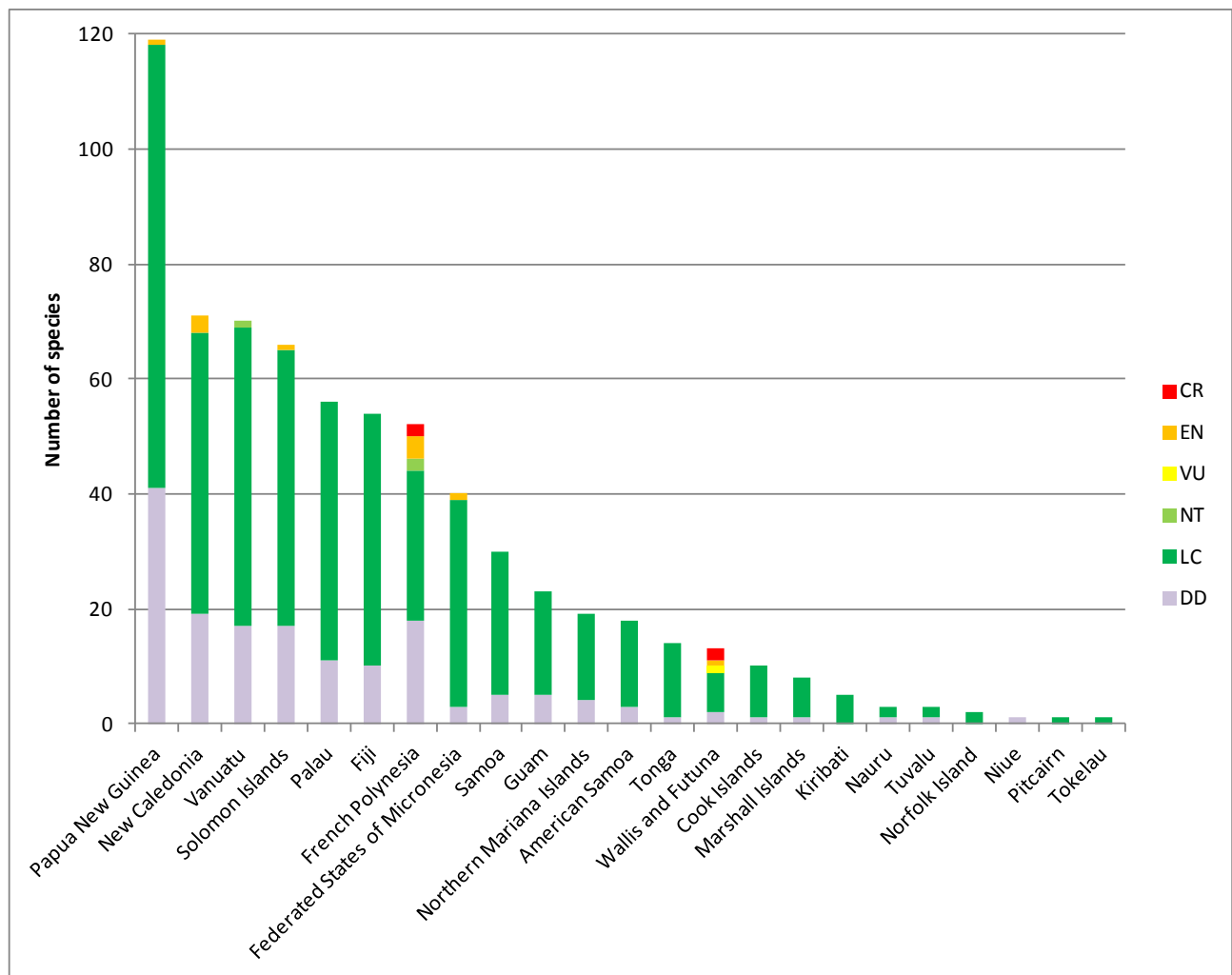


Figure 3: All species assessed by country and conservation status



## (2) Spatial distribution

Geographically, the highest diversity of freshwater fishes is seen in the west of the region (Melanesian countries) and generally declines eastwards from Micronesia into Polynesia. Some of the observed variation in species richness is a result of differences in sampling intensity: Melanesia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna and the Samoan islands have been sampled more frequently in recent years and more data are therefore available. In addition, many of the islands in Micronesia and Polynesia are low-lying and contain fewer river systems, which means that fish diversity is skewed towards the high island countries of the western Pacific. Figure 3 shows the number of species assessed by country and conservation status and Figures 7 and 8 show species richness across the region.

### Endemism

A quarter of assessed species are endemic to single countries, and indeed single islands within countries (see Figure 2). For example, *Stiphodon julieni* (EN) is only recorded from the island of Rapa in the Tubuai Islands of French Polynesia and *Akihito vanuatu* (LC) is restricted to two islands in Vanuatu: Ambae and Pentecost. By country, French Polynesia contains the highest number of assessed

endemic species, whilst Wallis and Futuna contains the highest number of threatened endemic species. A further 40% of species are regionally endemic to the Pacific Islands region. In terms of threat status, the number of Least Concern species is far lower for endemics than for freshwater fishes as a whole – 16% of endemics compared to 90% for all assessed fishes. It should also be noted that (aside from *Neopomacentrus aquadulcis*, found in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea) all fishes listed as threatened are endemic to a single country - see Figure 4 and Table 1. These figures are indicative of endemic/restricted range species being more susceptible to threats than wider-ranging species.

### Distribution by habitat

The majority of species live in permanent freshwater rivers, and in estuarine and mangrove areas: 83% inhabit freshwater and/or estuarine habitats, 42% of which are confined solely to freshwaters, and 41% living in freshwater and estuarine habitats. Over half of all assessed species are migratory, moving from freshwater rivers to the sea for spawning. Figure 5 shows the habitat types within each major system that all species are recorded from. The twelve threatened species and most endemic species are also confined to freshwaters and/or estuarine area. As these are restricted range species, found in only a small number of river systems, it is not surprising that any major threats would impact them.

Figure 4: Endemic species by country and conservation status

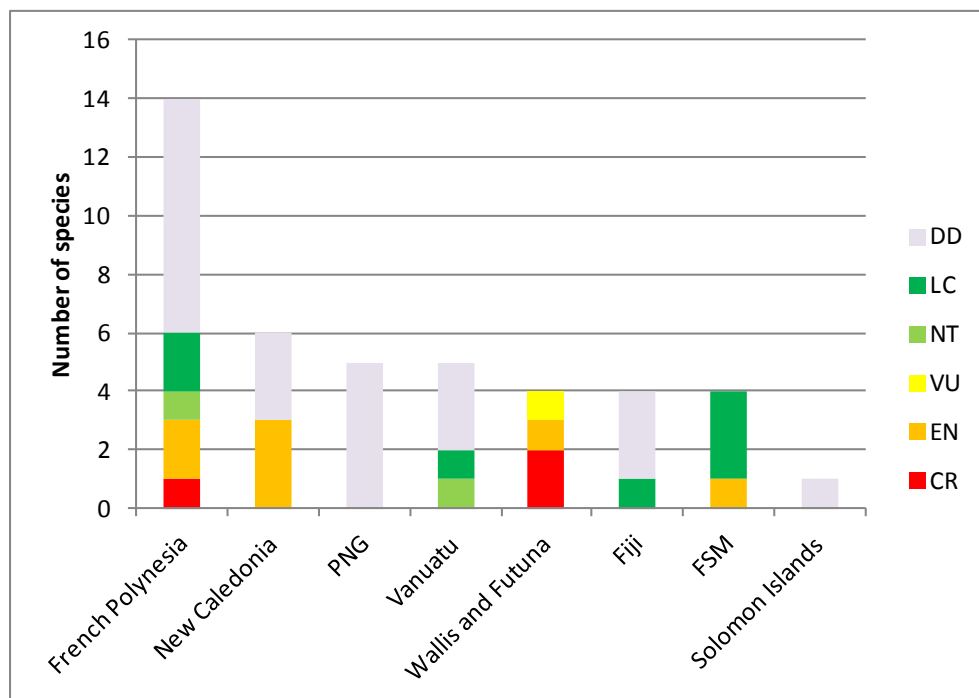
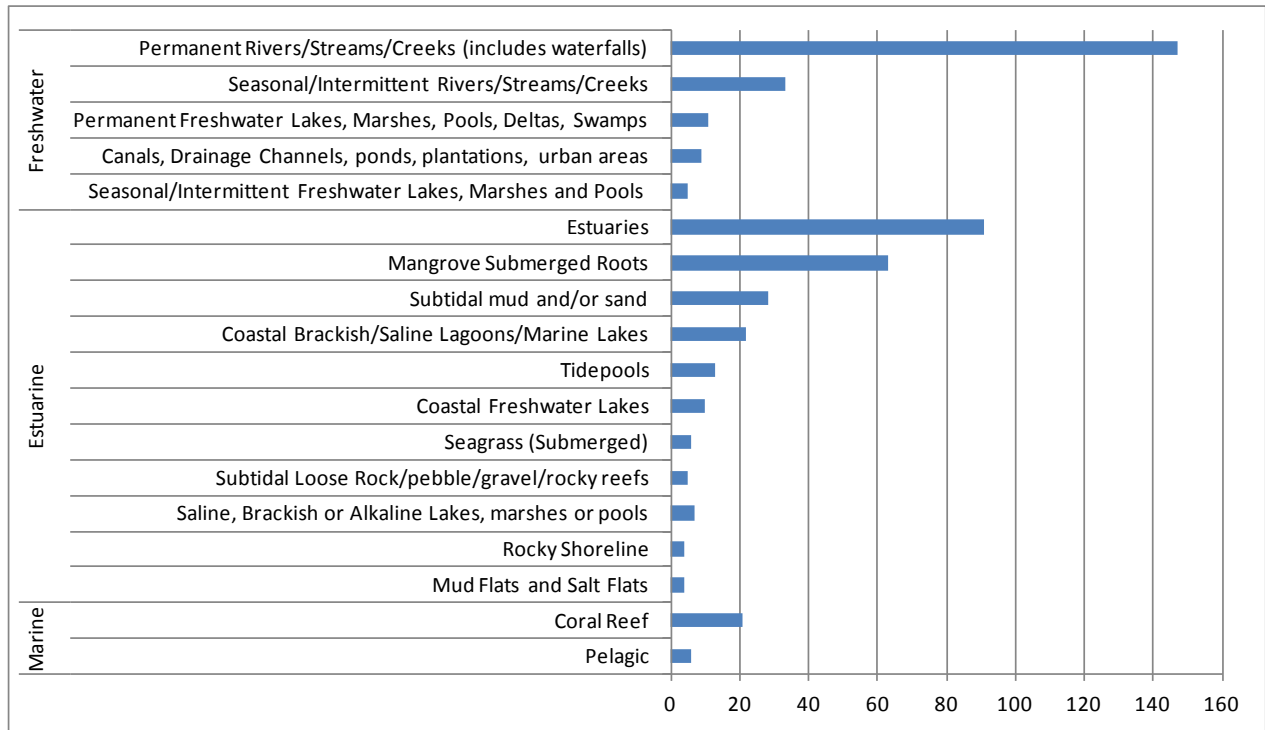


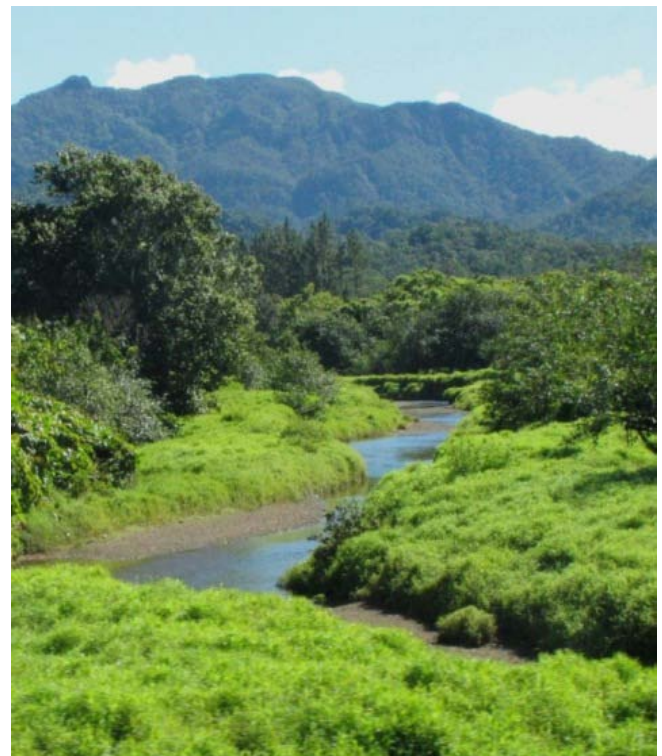
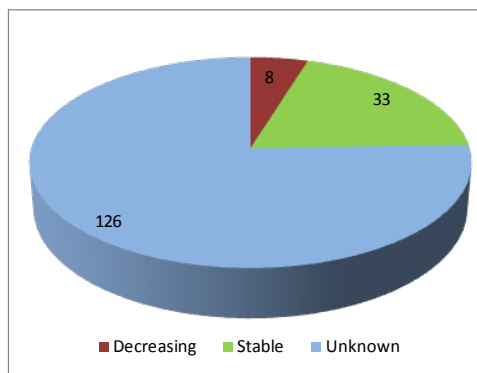
Figure 5: Major habitat types for freshwater fishes



### (3) Population trends

Being able to determine a species' population trend is critical to assessing a species' conservation status. Approximately 5% of the freshwater fish species assessed are thought to be declining; 20% are considered stable, and no populations were thought to be increasing – see Figure 6. However, due to the large number of species for which there are no population data on size or trends, the trends for three quarters of the fishes assessed are unknown.

Figure 6: Population trends



River system on the high island of Viti Levu, Fiji © Helen Pippard

Figure 7: Species Richness in Melanesia and Micronesia

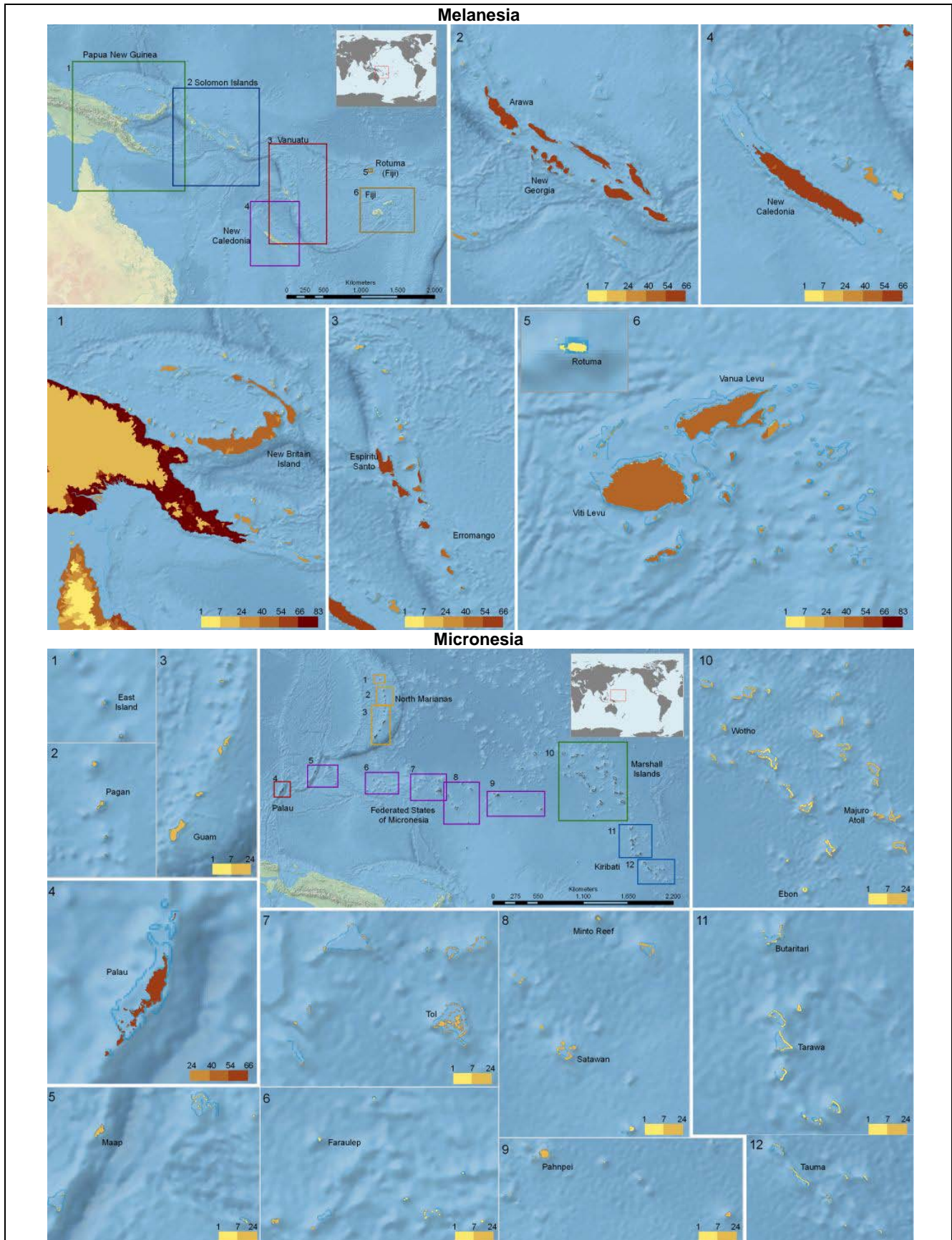
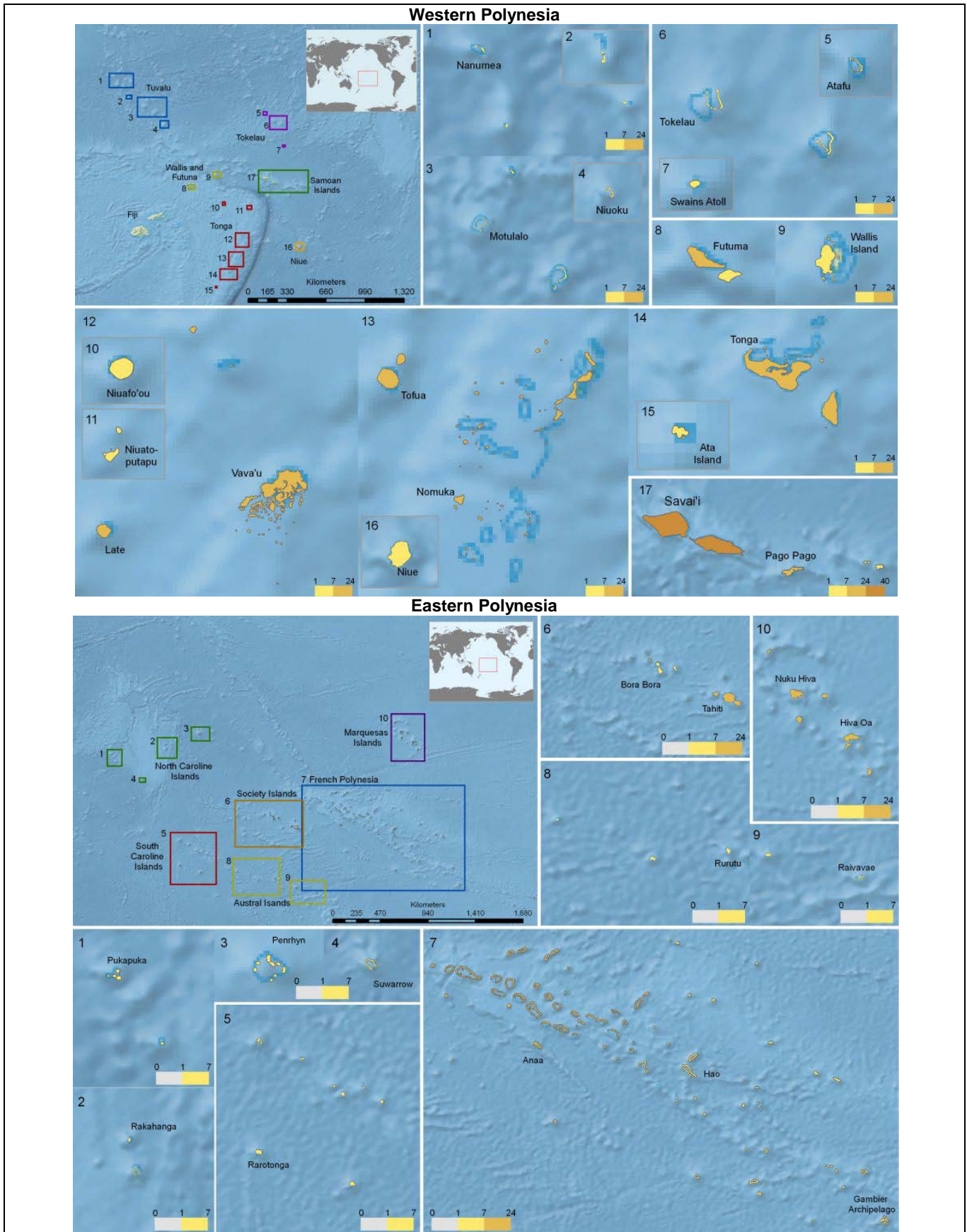


Figure 8: Species Richness in Western and Eastern Polynesia



#### (4) Major threats

The major threats to each species were coded using the IUCN Threats Classification Scheme (see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classificationschemes>) and are discussed in each species' account. Major threats identified include the following:

**Sedimentation from deforestation and agriculture** The removal of forest cover, the conversion of land to agriculture (small and large scale), and farming, results in sedimentation which is a serious threat to many fish species. Many fishes are migratory and some (e.g. gobies) require clear rocks and river bottoms to physically move along the river bed – sedimentation interferes with this passage.

**Pollution from agriculture and mining** Pollution often results from the use of herbicides and pesticides in small holder farming and subsistence farming, for example in the production of Taro (Wallis and Futuna) and for Sakau (Federated States of Micronesia). The effects of this can have a detrimental impact on the overall health of river systems, and directly cause injury or mortality to fish populations. Some river systems (e.g. in New Caledonia) are currently at risk from mining: waste material can result in a rise in the level of river beds, clogging of stream beds, and cause flooding downstream. Run-off from pesticides, herbicides and mining effluents

**The existence or construction of dams** Many fishes require long distance migrations to fulfill their life cycle, and the existence of dams can block the movement down or upstream.

**Overharvesting** Although not seen as a major threat to many species, the harvesting of fishes for subsistence or for the aquarium trade is something that should be monitored in the future. A number of fishes are currently caught by humans for food, often as small fry during their upstream migration.

**Introduction of alien invasive species** Whilst alien fish species pose a major threat to indigenous fish populations in many parts of the world, their impacts are not well known in the Pacific. The invasive species most often seen in the Pacific are Tilapia (*Oreochromis spp*), which have been introduced in order to enhance fisheries.

#### (5) Research and conservation needs

As part of each species assessment, research and conservation actions were identified for each species: these are summarized in Figures 9 and 10. Almost every species requires further information on population size, distribution and trends (161 out of 167 species). Just over a quarter of all species require further taxonomic work. Improving our understanding of basic ecology, life history, and threats is vital to enable us to conserve and protect freshwater fishes and their habitats. The number of identified conservation actions is low, because it is difficult to assess such requirements without the existence of species-specific data.

Figure 9: Identified research and monitoring needs

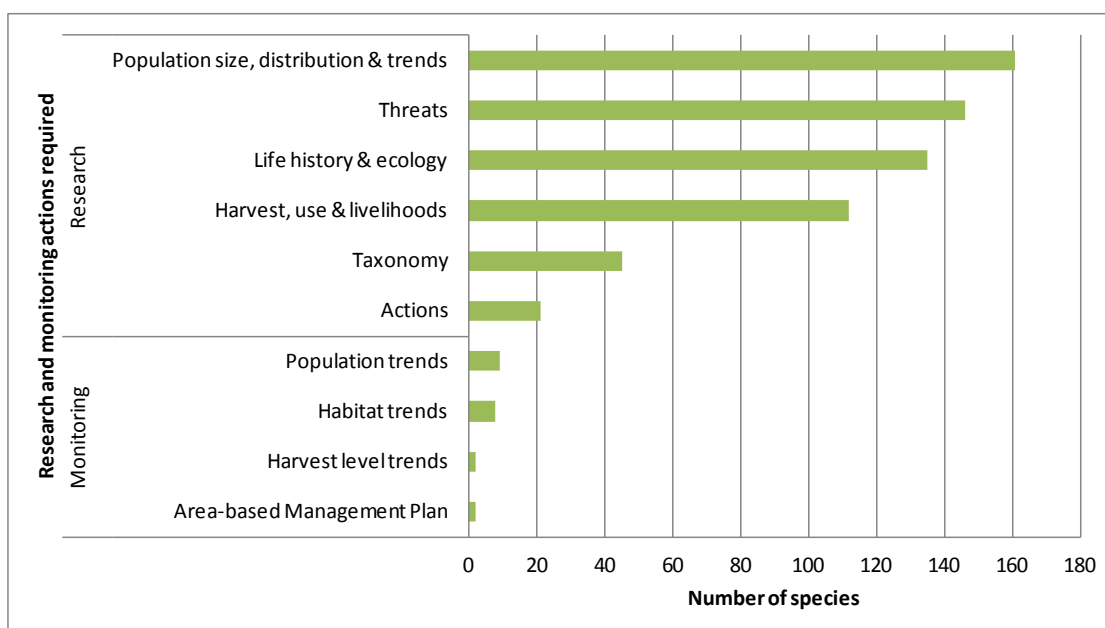
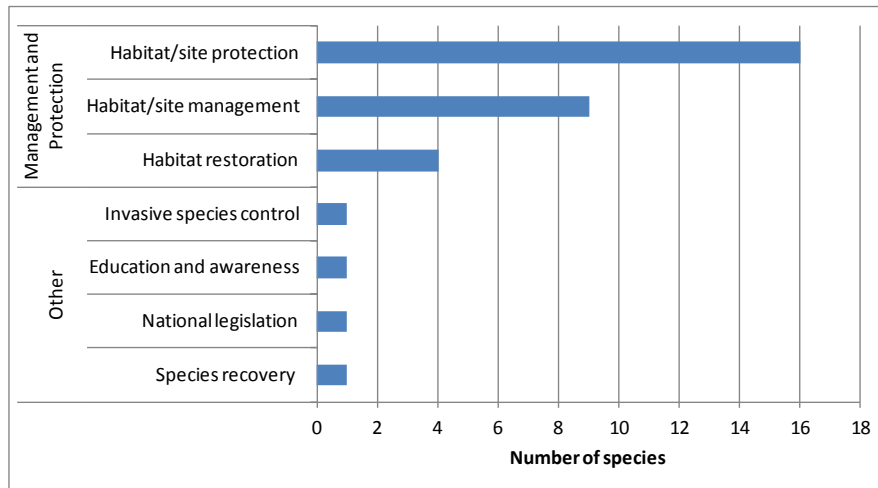




Figure 10: Conservation Actions identified from species assessments



## (6) Conclusions

Despite a lack of data for many species, by analyzing the identified threats, actions can be suggested to enable us to move towards better protection of freshwater fishes and their habitats in the Pacific. The following conservation recommendations are suggested:

- **Modification of habitat, including agriculture**  
To protect species and habitats from sedimentation, regeneration of vegetation should be promoted. Planting of natural vegetation adjacent to river systems will stabilize and protect river margins from run-off due to deforestation and agriculture
- **Pollution from agriculture and mining**  
Pollution laws should be enacted and enforced, best agricultural practices should be adopted, and effluent treatment plants be constructed for industry such as mining
- **Dams** Any new dam construction should be managed to ensure the provision of fish passage, and the option of fish ladders should be investigated for existing and new dams
- **Overharvesting** Stakeholders should be educated in sustainable biological resource use, and relevant legislation to protect and conserve freshwater fishes and their habitats should be developed and implemented.
- **Invasive species** Future introductions of invasive species should be prevented by imposing strict legislation covering rivers and lakes where they are not native.

### Application of Results and Future Work

The information gathered for each species is freely available to download from the IUCN Red List

website ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)). The data in each species account provides a key resource for decision-makers, policy-makers, resource managers, environmental planners and NGOs. It is anticipated that this information will be used to enable monitoring and conservation action at country, regional and international levels: data can be applied to inform legislation and policies, to identify priority sites for biodiversity conservation and to prepare and implement species recovery plans for threatened freshwater fishes.

In the future, stakeholders should work to:

- Carry out further research on population, threats, ecological requirements and taxonomy, in order to complete assessments for fishes not included in this project and for threatened and Data Deficient species. This will enable the production of a comprehensive dataset for freshwater fishes across the Pacific Islands.
- Regularly revise the data for freshwater fishes assessed, in order to monitor the changing status of populations and to ascertain whether any recommended conservation measures put in place are working.
- Examine species' distributions in more detail in order to identify key priority areas for conservation and protection of freshwater fishes and their habitats.

This project is the beginning of a process that aims to comprehensively assess species of the Pacific Islands, according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This first stage has focused on Red List assessments for freshwater fishes, land snails, and reptiles in the Pacific Islands of Oceania. Future work is planned on other taxonomic groups such as select invertebrates, plants and coral reef fishes in order to create a comprehensive dataset to guide conservation actions in the Pacific Islands.

**Appendix 1: Red List status of Pacific Island Freshwater Fishes**

Order	Family	Species	Red List Category	Criteria	Endemic to region	Endemic to single country
Anguilliformes	Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax polyuranodon</i>	LC			
Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	<i>Lamnostoma orientalis</i>	LC			
Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	<i>Lamnostoma polyophthalma</i>	LC			
Atheriniformes	Atherinidae	<i>Bleheratherina pierucciae</i>	DD			New Caledonia
Beloniformes	Hemiramphidae	<i>Zenarchopterus caudovittatus</i>	DD		Yes	
Beloniformes	Hemiramphidae	<i>Zenarchopterus dispar</i>	LC			
Beloniformes	Hemiramphidae	<i>Zenarchopterus gilli</i>	LC			
Elopiformes	Megalopidae	<i>Megalops cyprinoides*</i>	DD			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Cestraeus goldiei</i>	DD			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Cestraeus oxyrhincus</i>	DD			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Cestraeus plicatilis</i>	DD			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Chelon macrolepis</i>	LC			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Chelon melinopterus</i>	LC			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	LC			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Crenimugil heterocheilos</i>	LC			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Liza tade</i>	DD			
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	LC			
Osmeriformes	Galaxiidae	<i>Galaxias neocaledonicus</i>	EN	B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v)		New Caledonia
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis interrupta</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis macracanthus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis miops</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis nalua</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis urotaenia</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis vachellii</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon amboinensis</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Apogon hyalosoma</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Apogonidae	<i>Ostorhinchus lateralis</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Meiacanthus anema</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Omobranchus ferox</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Blenniidae	<i>Omox biporos</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Belobranchus belobranchus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Bostrychus sinensis*</i>	LC			

Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Bostrychus zonatus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Bunaka gyrinoides</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Butis amboinensis</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Butis butis</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Eleotris acanthopoma</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Eleotris fusca</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Eleotris melanosoma</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Giuris margaritacea</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris cyprinoides</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Eleotridae	<i>Ophiocara porocephala</i> *	LC			
Perciformes	Gerreidae	<i>Gerres filamentosus</i> *	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Akihito futuna</i>	CR	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)		Wallis and Futuna
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Akihito vanuatu</i>	LC			Vanuatu
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Awaous acritosus</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Awaous guamensis</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Awaous ocellaris</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Caragobius urolepis</i> *	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Drombus halei</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Exyrias puntang</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Glossogobius aureus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Glossogobius bicirrhosus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Glossogobius celebius</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Glossogobius giurus</i> *	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Lentipes kaaea</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Lentipes rubrofasciatus</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Lentipes solomonensis</i>	DD			Solomon Islands
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Lentipes venustus</i>	DD		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Mangarinus waterousi</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Mugilogobius cavifrons</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Mugilogobius fuscus</i>	DD			Papua New Guinea
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Mugilogobius notospilus</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Mugilogobius platystoma</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Oligolepis acutipennis</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Oligolepis stomias</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Psammogobius biocellatus</i>	LC			

Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Pseudogobius poicilosoma</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius balteatus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius bikolanus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius chrysosoma</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius lekutu</i>	DD			Fiji
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius leveri</i>	DD			Fiji
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius oyensi</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius tambujon</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Schismatogobius fulgimentus</i>	DD			New Caledonia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Schismatogobius vanuatuensis</i>	DD			Vanuatu
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Schismatogobius vitiensis</i>	LC			Fiji
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus aiensis</i>	NT			Vanuatu
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus cynocephalus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus eudentatus</i>	EN	B1ab(ii,iii,iv)		Federated States of Micronesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus lagocephalus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus lividus</i>	LC			Federated States of Micronesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus longifilis</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus marquesensis</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus micrurus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus ouwensi</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus pugnans</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus rapa</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)		French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopterus sarasini</i>	EN	B2ab(ii,iii)		New Caledonia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopus discordipinnis</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopus nigriradiatus</i>	LC			Federated States of Micronesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Sicyopus zosterophorus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Smilosicyopus bitaeniatus</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Smilosicyopus chloe</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Smilosicyopus fehlmanni</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Smilosicyopus leprurus</i>	DD		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Smilosicyopus sasali</i>	EN	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)		Wallis and Futuna
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius alleni</i>	DD			Papua New Guinea

Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius beauforti</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius caudimaculosus</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius fehlmanni</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius genivittatus</i>	LC			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius hoesei</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius keletaona</i>	VU	D2		Wallis and Futuna
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius laterisquamatus</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius marqueti</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius psilosinionus</i>	DD		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius randalli</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius squamosus</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius watsoni</i>	DD			Papua New Guinea
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stenogobius yateiensis</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon astilbos</i>	DD			Vanuatu
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon atratus</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon birdsong</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon caeruleus</i>	LC			Federated States of Micronesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon discotorquatus</i>	CR	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)		French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon elegans</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon hydroreibatus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon julieni</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)		French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon kalfatak</i>	DD			Vanuatu
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon larsen</i>	DD			Papua New Guinea
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon mele</i>	DD		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon oatea</i>	NT			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon pelewensis</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon percnopterygionus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon rubromaculatus</i>	CR	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)		Wallis and Futuna
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon rutilaureus</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon sapphirinus</i>	LC		Yes	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon semoni</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Stiphodon tuivi</i>	LC			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Taenioides cirratus</i>	DD			

Perciformes	Haemulidae	<i>Plectorhinchus gibbosus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Haemulidae	<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia malo</i>	DD			French Polynesia
Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia marginata</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia munda</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia rupestris</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia salelea</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Leiognathidae	<i>Aurigequula fasciata</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Leiognathidae	<i>Eubleekeria splendens</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Leiognathidae	<i>Gazza minuta</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Leiognathidae	<i>Leiognathus equulus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Neopomacentrus aquadulcis</i>	EN	B2ab(ii,iii)	Yes	
Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Neopomacentrus taeniurus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus formosus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus lineatus</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus neocaledonicus</i>	DD			New Caledonia
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus palustris</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus rainfordi</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus raoi</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus taeniatus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Ptereleotridae	<i>Parioglossus triquetrus</i>	DD			Fiji
Perciformes	Rhyacichthyidae	<i>Protogobius attiti</i>	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		New Caledonia
Perciformes	Rhyacichthyidae	<i>Rhyacichthys aspro</i>	DD			
Perciformes	Rhyacichthyidae	<i>Rhyacichthys quiliberti</i>	DD		Yes	
Perciformes	Siganidae	<i>Siganus vermiculatus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Terapontidae	<i>Mesopristes argenteus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Terapontidae	<i>Mesopristes cancellatus</i>	LC			
Perciformes	Toxotidae	<i>Toxotes jaculatrix</i>	LC			
Pleuronectiformes	Soleidae	<i>Pardachirus poropterus</i>	DD			
Scorpaeniformes	Tetrarogidae	<i>Tetraroge niger</i>	LC			
Syngnathiformes	Syngnathidae	<i>Hippichthys spicifer</i>	LC			
Syngnathiformes	Syngnathidae	<i>Microphis leiaspis</i>	LC			
Syngnathiformes	Syngnathidae	<i>Microphis spinachioides</i>	DD			Papua New Guinea

\*Wide-ranging species submitted to the Red List by IUCN's Freshwater or Marine team in 2012