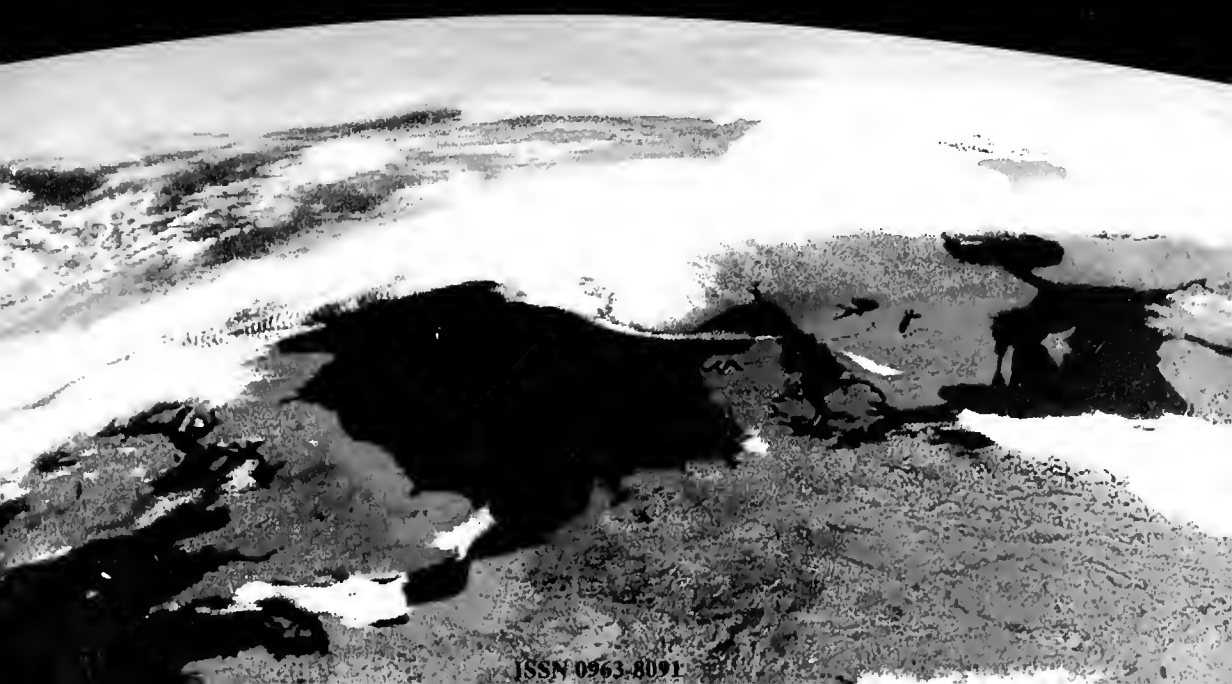
JOINT NATURE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Checklist of fish and invertebrates listed in the CITES appendices

JNCC REPORT



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Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report No. 238

Checklist of fish and invertebrates listed in the CITES appendices

compiled by the

World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Prepared under contract from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee by the **World Conservation Monitoring Centre,** Cambridge, UK. Established in 1988 as a company limited by guarantee with charitable status. WCMC is managed as a joint-venture between the three partners in the *World Conservation Strategy* and its successor *Caring for the Earth*: IUCN - The World Conservation Union, UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme, and WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature. The Centre provides information services on the conservation and sustainable use of species and ecosystems and supports others in the development of their own information systems.

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Contents

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Introduction

In April 1991, the Nature Conservancy Council for England, Countryside Council for Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage acting together through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee were appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as the United Kingdom's Scientific Authority for Animals under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES regulates international trade in wild animals and plants and in products derived from them, to help to ensure their conservation on a worldwide scale.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a taxonomic list of fish and invertebrates included in Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) together with their conservation status category in the *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. Few invertebrates and a small proportion of fishes have received a status assessment, consequently the Red List contains only a small sample of the species from these groups that may in fact be threatened.

This document incorporates additions and amendments to the CITES appendices up to and including those made at the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Florida in November 1994 (effective from 16 February 1995).

Conservation status is provided using the *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. For background material on the rationale of the IUCN threat categories, readers are referred to Groombridge, (1993); for background on the workings of CITES, recommended works are Favre (1989) and Wijnstekers (1992). For information by country on the diversity and status of fish, invertebrates and other taxonomic groups, and for a general review of biodiversity, readers are referred to WCMC (1992) and WCMC (1994).

In a publication of this nature, it is inevitable that users will discover entries that need correcting or updating. The publishers would be grateful if their attention could be drawn to these entries, and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre would be grateful to receive details of such changes so that they can be incorporated in the database from which this publication is produced.

Explanatory notes

Scientific names

The taxonomic scope and sequence of orders follows the system adopted in the Appendices to CITES. For each taxon, the scientific name is given first (as listed in the CITES Appendices), with the most frequently used current synonyms in brackets. No standard nomenclature has been adopted by CITES for fish or invertebrates, with the exception of the birdwing butterflies, for which D'Abrera (1975) is followed.

Fish

Where the CITES nomenclature differs from that used in Nelson (1984) and Parenti (1981), the synonymy used by these works has been noted.

Non-coral invertebrates

The systematics of invertebrates has been the subject of numerous studies, and the nomenclature of the CITES listings may differ from the latest scientific reviews. In particular, there have been extensive revisions of the papilionid tribe Troidini and the pearly mussels of the family Unionidae. Miller (1987) revised the taxonomy of the Troidini, uniting all birdwing butterflies in the single genus *Troides* with two subgenera: *Troides* (including *Troides*, *Ripponia* and *Ornithoptera*) and *Trogonoptera*. Similarly, the Unionidae taxonomy was partly revised by Johnson (1978), reducing many of the *Epioblasma* species to synonymy and reinstating the generic name *Plagiola*. Other species in the same family were reviewed by Johnson (1980). To help address the problems caused by the complexity of the taxonomy of the North American molluscs, Turgeon *et al.* (1988) produced a standard list of common and scientific names for all the fresh water molluscs of the United States and Canada. Wherever possible, the names used in this and the other taxonomic revisions discussed above are cross-referenced in the index.

Black corals

The latest major taxonomic revision of the Antipatharia was made by Opresko (1974), and forms the basis of this list, updated with more recent works. Although some workers have split the Antipatharia into a number of families, Opresko considered that there were only two families, the Antipathidae and the Dendrobrachiidae. Opresko and Bayer (1991) subsequently reclassified the Dendrobrachiidae placing this monotypic family in the Gorgonacea. There are no known records of trade for this family and it is not included in this checklist.

Hard corals

Lists for genera and species of hermatypic reef corals occurring in the Indo-Pacific have been compiled by reference to recent publications by Veron (1985, 1986, 1990a,b,c, 1993) and Veron *et al.* (1976, 1977, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1988, 1989). These studies cover the central Indo-Pacific area and details of additional species occurring outside this area have been obtained, for example, from publications by Cairns and Keller (1993) (South-west Indian Ocean), Sheppard and Sheppard (1991) (Red Sea and Arabian Gulf), and Wells (1972, 1982, 1983) (Central and Eastern Pacific). Lists for genera and species of Western Atlantic reef corals have been compiled by reference to a number of key publications, for example by Cairns (1982a), Laborel (1970) and Wells and Lang (1973). Both reef and non-reef corals of the USA are listed in a booklet produced by the American Fisheries Society (1991). The family Fungiidae was revised by Hoeksema (1989). The taxonomy of deep water (ahermatypic) and temperate water scleractinian and stylasterid corals has been investigated in recent years principally by Cairns (1979, 1982b, 1983a,b,c, 1984, 1985, 1986a,b, 1987a,b, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991a-e, 1994), Zibrowius (1973, 1974a,b, 1980) and Zibrowius *et al.* (1977, 1990, 1992) and these references have been used extensively in the preparation of the checklist.

Reef genera distribution records have been provided as far as possible by country and references are given to relevant publications. Countries cited without reference numbers fall within the distribution range shown in general reviews e.g. Veron (1986) and Wood (1983). However, this assumption will not invariably be true and, in a few instances, the genus may *not* occur. For example, Brunei falls within the range

for many genera and so is listed, but reefs in this country are poorly developed, so the listings may be incorrect. Conversely, some countries (e.g. Pakistan) are not listed, but *may* have coral communities. Exclusively deep water and deep/shallow water genera distribution (e.g. caryophylliids, dendrophyllids and stylasterids) are listed by general geographic area and the lists of countries are often substantially incomplete. Many occur off the edge of the continental shelf.

Common names

The most widely used English common names (and where available French and Spanish) appear on the line immediately following the scientific name and synonyms, below which the geographical range is indicated. The common names used have been taken from a number of standard reference works for fish and invertebrates of particular regions. Secondary common names have been included wherever this was considered useful, including non-English names commonly used by English speakers.

Other information

The three columns headed - CITES, RL and Ref, list the following information for each taxon.

CITES

I, or II in this column refers to the appendix on which the taxon is listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The letters (eq) after an Appendix II entry denote that the population is on Appendix II subject to an export quota.

RL

The status of the listed species is taken from the *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. The Red List is a summary of information on all taxa known to be at risk. Additional information can be found in the *IUCN Red Data Book* Vol. 4: Pisces (Miller, 1977), the *IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book* (Wells *et al.*, 1983), *Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World* (Collins and Morris, 1985), together with unpublished data sheets for North American fish taxa dated 1983, 1984 and 1985 held at the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Red List (RL) threat categories follow those given in the *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*, which also provides explanation of the categories:

Ex	Extinct
E	Endangered
V	Vulnerable
R	Rare
Id	Indeterminate (given as "I" in IUCN Red List, but modified here to avoid confusion with the CITES "I" entry)
K	Insufficiently known
CT	Commercially threatened
-	not listed: note this includes species which have not yet been evaluated for threatened status as well as those which have been evaluated and found not to be threatened.

References

The numbers in the right-hand column refer to entries in the reference list at the end of each section of the document. Many of these are general works relevant to more than one country or concerned with particular groups of species. Single country faunas and more specific references have generally been inserted in brackets after the appropriate country in the listings for geographical range.

Geographical Range

The geographical range of each taxon is given in terms of political units arranged alphabetically. Small island dependencies, are also listed alphabetically. Where appropriate, islands within groups are listed after a colon, e.g. Indonesia: Java. The same principle is applied whenever the distribution of a taxon is given in terms of units smaller than the country concerned.
Place-names and names of countries follow the *Times Atlas* (1990) and United Nations (1993).

It should be noted that, when a country is listed as being a range state of a species, the species may not occur throughout the country, and may even occur in only one or a few localities within the country.

Published records of distribution have been used. Many taxonomic works give the range of a taxon in terms of broad geographical areas, rather than of political units. Individual countries may have a relatively well-known and well-reported fish or invertebrate fauna, but others do not, and inevitably it has not been possible to access all reference works. These factors may occasionally have resulted in some of the geographical ranges given here being incomplete or inaccurate,

although every effort has been made to prevent this.

Distribution notes

A question mark '?' in front of a country indicates some uncertainty over the occurrence of the species in that country.

A country where the species is known to be extinct is denoted by '(ex)'; a country where there is still a possibility that the species survives (for instance because recent searches have been unsuccessful) is denoted as '(ex?)'. Range states where the species is introduced are denoted by '[ ]'.

Names of countries and dependent territories

This checklist has been made as compact as possible by listing some names of countries and dependent territories in the shorter forms given by United Nations (1993). Within the text, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are used to denote the geographic areas as recognised by United Nations (1993). However, changes to the political boundaries within the former USSR have been incorporated in the geographic descriptions.

Countries for which shorter forms of names are used and their shortened form:

Brunei Darussalam	Brunei
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	D.P.R. Korea
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	Falkland Islands
Islamic Republic of Iran	Iran
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao P.D.R.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Libya
Northern Mariana Islands	Northern Marianas
Republic of Korea	Korea Republic
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent
Syrian Arab Republic	Syria
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
United States of America	USA

In the text, parent countries of several island groups are omitted. These are listed below:

American Samoa, USA
Anguilla, United Kingdom
Aruba, Netherlands
Azores, Portugal
Bermuda, United Kingdom
Bouvet Island, Norway
British Antarctic Territory, United Kingdom
British Indian Ocean Territory, United Kingdom
British Virgin Islands, United Kingdom
Canary Islands, Spain
Canton and Enderbury Islands, Kiribati
Cayman Islands, United Kingdom
Channel Islands, United Kingdom
Christmas Island, Australia
Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Australia
Cook Islands, New Zealand
Falkland Islands, United Kingdom
Faeroe Islands, Denmark
Federated States of Micronesia, USA
French Guiana, France
French Polynesia, France
French Southern and Antarctic Territories, France
Gibraltar, United Kingdom
Greenland, Denmark
Guadeloupe, France
Guam, USA
Guernsey, United Kingdom
Hawaiian Islands, USA
Heard and Macdonald Islands, Australia
Hong Kong, United Kingdom
Isle of Man, United Kingdom
Jersey, United Kingdom
Johnston Atoll, USA
Macao, Portugal
Macquarie Island, Australia
Madeira, Portugal
Marshall Islands, USA
Martinique, France
Mayotte, France
Montserrat, United Kingdom
Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands
New Caledonia, France
Niue, New Zealand
Norfolk Island, Australia
Northern Marianas, USA
Palau, USA
Panama Canal Zone, USA
Pitcairn Islands, United Kingdom
Puerto Rico, USA
Queen Maud Land, Norway
Réunion, France
Saint Helena, United Kingdom
Saint Pierre and Miquelon, France
Saint Vincent, United Kingdom
South Orkney Islands, United Kingdom
South Sandwich Islands, United Kingdom
South Georgia, United Kingdom
South Shetland Islands, United Kingdom
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Norway
Tokelau, New Zealand
Tristan da Cunha Islands, United Kingdom
Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom
Virgin Islands of the United States, USA
Wallis and Futuna, France

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Class: SARCOPTERYGII

Order CERATODONTIFORMES

Family CERATODONTIDAE

Neoceratodus forsteri (Krefft 1870) II - 13,14,34,47,65,66,67,68,72, 100
E: Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish; F: Dipneuste; S: Pez Pulmonado Australiano
Australia: Queensland

Order COELACANTHIFORMES

Family LATIMERIIDAE

Latimeria chalumnae Smith 1939 I V 33,56,62,72
E: Coelacanth, Gombessa; F: Coelacanthe; S: Celecanto
Comoros; South Africa (ex)

Class: ACTINOPTERYGII

Order ACIPENSERIFORMES

Family ACIPENSERIDAE

Acipenser brevirostrum LeSueur 1818 I V 21,36,39,42,45,74,84,86,91
E: Shortnose Sturgeon; F: Esturgeon à nez court; S: Esturíon Hociquicorto
Canada [15,20,37,53,63,83]; USA [9,51,64,85,109]

Acipenser oxyrhynchus Mitchell 1814 II - 36,39,45,71,84,91,92,105
E: Atlantic Sturgeon; F: Esturgeon de l'Atlantique; S: Esturíon del Atlántico
Bermuda [104]; Canada [83,97]; USA [9,64,90,93,109]

Acipenser sturio Linnaeus 1758 I E 7,11,24,30,54,55,58,60,80
E: Atlantic Sturgeon, Common Sturgeon; F: Esturgeon commun; S: Esturíon Comun
Albania; Algeria; Belgium (ex?) [78]; Bulgaria (ex?) [10]; Czechoslovakia (former) (ex) [31,32]; Denmark (ex) [57]; Finland (ex?); France [48,94]; Germany: West (ex) [8,22,99]; Greece [25]; Iceland (ex?); Ireland (ex?) [108]; Italy [1,23]; Morocco; Netherlands (ex?) [73]; Norway (ex?) [77]; Poland (ex?) [28,40]; Portugal [2,3]; Romania [102]; Russia Federation [7]; Spain (ex?) [41,43]; Sweden (ex?) [18]; ?Switzerland; Turkey [50,52]; Ukraine [7]; United Kingdom [59,106]; Yugoslavia (former) (ex?)

Family POLYODONTIDAE

Polyodon spathula (Walbaum in Artedi 1792) II V 5
E: Spoonbill Cat, Duckbill Cat, Spadefish
Canada (ex); USA

Osteoglossidae	CITES	RL	Ref

Order OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Family OSTEOGLOSSIDAE

Arapaima gigas (Cuvier 1817)	II	K	29,35,45,69

E: Arapaima, Pirarucu; F: Arapaïma; S: Arapaima
Brazil [4,12,89]; Guyana; Peru [110]

Scleropages formosus (Müller & Schlegel 1844)	I	K	6,16,26,45,46,49,61,82

E: Asian Arowana, Asian Bonytongue; F: Scléropage d'Asie; S: Pez Lengüihueso Malayo
Cambodia [19]; Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra; Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; ?Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand (ex?) [95]; Viet Nam

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Family CYPRINIDAE

Caecobarbus geertsi Boulenger 1921	II	E	27

E: African Blind Barb Fish
Zaire: Bas-Zaïre

Probarbus jullieni Sauvage 1880	I	K	6,45,69,75,98

E: Ikan Temoleh, Pla Eesok; S: Carpilla Ikan Temoleh
Cambodia [19,49]; Lao D.P.R.; Malaysia [44]; Thailand [87]; Viet Nam

Family CATOSTOMIDAE

Chasmistes cujus Cope 1883	I	E	17,45,70,81,88

E: Cui-ui; F: Cui-ui; S: Carpilla Cui-ui
USA: Nevada

Order SILURIFORMES

Family PANGASIIDAE

Pangasianodon gigas Chevey 1930	I	V	6,45,69,72,75,76,79

E: Giant Catfish, Pla Buk; F: Silure de verre géant; S: Siluro Gigante
Cambodia [19,49]; China: Yunnan [38]; Lao D.P.R.; Myanmar; Thailand [87,95]; Viet Nam

Order PERCIFORMES

Family SCIAENIDAE

Cynoscion macdonaldi Gilbert 1890	I	-	45,101,103

E: Totoaba
(Gulf of California)
Mexico

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Phylum: ARTHROPODA

Class: INSECTA

Order LEPIDOPTERA

Family PAPILIONIDAE

Note, for the birdwing butterflies, genera *Ornithoptera, Trogonoptera* and *Troides*, specific and subspecific status follows D'Abrera [70]. Subsequent revisions have been referenced but only totally new taxa have been added. Subspecies are listed where possible as they may occasionally be listed as full species.

Bhutanitis lidderdalii Atkinson 1873 II - 2,18,44,63,84,127,167
E: Bhutan Glory
Bhutan; China: Sichuan, Yunnan; India [158,255]; Myanmar; Thailand

Bhutanitis ludlowi Gabriel 1942 II K 2,63,89
E: Ludlow's Bhutan Swallowtail
Bhutan: Trashiyangsi Valley

Bhutanitis mansfieldi (Riley 1939) II R 2,63,178,184,216
E: Mansfield's Three-tailed Swallowtail
China: Sichuan, Yunnan

Bhutanitis thaidina (Blanchard 1871) II R 2,44,63,178
E: Chinese Three-tailed Swallowtail
China [196]

Ornithoptera aesacus (Ney 1903) II Id 20,63,110
Indonesia: Obi, Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya

Ornithoptera akakeae Kobayashi and Koiwaya 1978 II - 63,110,143
(believed to be a natural hybrid between *O. priamus poseidon* and *O. rothschildi*)
Indonesia: Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya

Ornithoptera alexandrae (Rothschild 1907) I E 20,63,69,110,170,178,191,192
E: Queen Alexandra's Birdwing
Papua New Guinea: Popondetta in Northern Province of New Guinea, Bougainville; Solomon Islands: Malaita [205]

Ornithoptera allottei (Rothschild 1914) II - 63,70
(believed to be a natural hybrid between *O. urvillianus* and *O. victoriae regis*)
E: Abbé Allotte's Birdwing
Papua New Guinea: Bougainville; Solomon Islands: Malaita [205]

Ornithoptera caelestis (Rothschild 1898) II - 20,63,70,103,110,127
Papua New Guinea: Louisiade Archipelago

Ornithoptera chimaera (Rothschild 1904) II Id 20,63,110,170,190,191
(subspecies: *charybdis, chimaera, flavidior*)
E: Chimaera Birdwing
Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea

Papilionidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Ornithoptera croesus Wallace 1859	II	V	20,63,70,110,257
(subspecies: *croesus*, *lydius*)			
Indonesia: Moluccas, Irian Jaya, Moluccas; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea, Goodenough Island			
Ornithoptera goliath Oberthür 1888	II	-	20,63,70,110,170,190
(subspecies: *goliath*, *procus*)			
E: Goliath Birdwing			
Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Moluccas; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea, Goodenough Island			
Ornithoptera meridionalis (Rothschild 1897)	II	V	20,63,76,102,110,170,190,193 194
(subspecies: *meridionalis*, *tarunggarensis*; subspecies *tarunggarensis* may belong to *O. paradisea*)			
Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea			
Ornithoptera paradisea Staudinger 1893	II	Id	20,63,70,102,110,170,190,191
(subspecies: *arfakensis*, *borchi*, *chrysanthemum*, *flavescens*, *paradisea*)			
E: Paradise Birdwing, Tailed Birdwing, Butterfly of Paradise			
Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea			
Ornithoptera priamus (Linnaeus 1758)	II	-	20,62,63,65,103,110,127,143, 167,188,204
(subspecies: *admiralitatus*, *arruana*, *boisduvali*, *bornemanni*, *euphorion*, *gebeensis*, *hecuba*, *miokensis*, *poseidon*, *priamus*)			
E: Priam's Birdwing, Common Birdwing, Common Green Birdwing, New Guinea Birdwing			
Australia: Queensland; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands [205,206]			
Ornithoptera richmondia (Gray 1852)	II	-	20,63,65,103,110,167
E: Richmond Birdwing			
Australia: Queensland, New South Wales			
Ornithoptera rothschildi Kenrick 1911	II	Id	20,63,110,143,190
E: Rothschild's Birdwing			
Indonesia: Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya, Irian Jaya			
Ornithoptera tithonus de Haan 1840	II	K	20,63,78,110,190
(subspecies: *misoolana*, *tithonus*, *waigeuensis*)			
Indonesia: Irian Jaya			
Ornithoptera urvillianus (Guérin-Méneville 1829)	II	-	20,63,103,110
E: D'Urville's Birdwing			
Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville; Solomon Islands [157,206]			
Ornithoptera victoriae Gray 1856	II	-	20,50,63,70,110,170
(subspecies: *archeri*, *epiphanes*, *isabellae*, *reginae*, *regis*, *rubianus*, *victoriae*)			
E: Queen Victoria's Birdwing			
Papua New Guinea: Bougainville; Solomon Islands [157,205,206]			
Papilio chikae Igarashi 1965	I	E	63,72,104,126,141,178,257
E: Luzon Peacock Swallowtail			
Philippines: Luzon			
Papilio homerus Fabricius 1793	I	E	39,63,71,83,178,209,259,281
E: Homerus Swallowtail			
Jamaica			
Papilio hospiton Guenée 1839	I	E	12,63,64,85,86,114,120,178
E: Corsican Swallowtail			
France: Corsica [38]; Italy: Sardinia [217]			

Papilionidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Parnassius apollo (Linnaeus 1758)	II	R	2,12,19,63,94,95,114,115,167 176,178,271

E: Apollo
Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria [91]; ?Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; China: Xinjiang Uygur; Czechoslovakia (former) [28,51]; Europe & Former Soviet Union to China; Finland [166,254]; France [27]; Georgia; Germany: East (ex), West [8,30,146]; Greece; ?Hungary; Iran; Iraq; Italy: including Sicily [35]; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia (ex); Liechtenstein [29]; Lithuania (ex); Mongolia; ?Netherlands; Norway; Poland [73,75,74,185,186]; Romania [207]; Russian Federation; Spain [92]; Sweden [133,132]; Switzerland [49]; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine; Yugoslavia (former); Germany: West

Teinopalpus aureus Mell 1923	II	K	63,72,103,178

E: Golden Kaiser-I-Hind
China: Guangdong [165]; ?Viet Nam

Teinopalpus imperialis Hope 1843	II	R	63,72,84,127,167,178,183

E: Kaiser-I-Hind, Kaiserihind
Bhutan; China: Hubei, Sichuan [165]; India [255]; Myanmar; Nepal [230,231]

Trogonoptera brookiana (Wallace 1856)	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,153,167,189, 257

(subspecies: *albescens*, *brookiana*, *haugumei*, *natunensis*, *trogon*)
E: Rajah Brooke's Birdwing
Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia

Trogonoptera trojana (Honrath 1886)	II	-	20,63,70,72,109,167,257

Philippines: Balabac, Palawan

Troides aeacus (C. and R. Felder 1860)	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,111,167

(subspecies: *aeacus*, *kaguya*, *thomsoni*; subspecies *kaguya* is considered Endangered by Collins and Morris [63])
E: Golden Birdwing, Small Birdwing
?Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China: Sichuan [196]; India; Indonesia: Sumatra; ?Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia [66]; Myanmar; Nepal; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam; Taiwan

Troides amphrysus (Cramer 1782)	II	-	20,63,70,72,167,189,257

(subspecies: *amphrysus*, *andrewei*, *flavicollis*, *niasicus*, *ruficollis*, *vistara*)
E: Golden Birdwing, Malay Birdwing
Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia [66,211]; Myanmar: Mergui Archipelago; Singapore; Thailand [34]

Troides andromache (Staudinger 1892)	II	Id	20,63,70,72,257

(subspecies: *andromache*, *marapokensis*, the latter now regarded as a female form of *andromache*)
?Indonesia: Kalimantan; Malaysia: Sabah, Sarawak [211]

Troides criton (C. and R. Felder 1860)	II	-	20,63,69,70

(subspecies: *celebensis*, *criton*; the former now considered to be unrelated to *T. criton*. Thought either to be a separate species [144] or a natural hybrid of *T. haliphron* and *T. helena* [103])
Indonesia: Moluccas, Sulawesi (*celebensis* only), Java, Sumatra; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; Thailand

Troides cuneifer (Oberthür 1879)	II	-	20,63,72,257

(subspecies: *cuneifer*, *peninsulae*, *sumatranus*)
E: Golden Birdwing
Indonesia: Java, Sumatra; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; Thailand

Troides darsius (Gray 1852)	II	-	20,63,70,72,84,283

Sri Lanka

Troides dohertyi (Rippon 1893)	II	V	20,63,103,110,257

E: Talaud Black Birdwing
Indonesia: Talaud Islands, Sulawesi and southern islands

Papilionidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Troides haliphron (Boisduval 1836) (subspecies: *ariadne*, *ikarus*, *iris*, *haliphron*, *naias*, *pallens*, *pistor*, *socrates*, *staudingeri*) Indonesia: Sulawesi and southern islands	II	-	20,63,70,72,127,257
Troides helena (Linnaeus 1758)	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,84,111,125,167,189,257
(subspecies: *antileuca*, *cerberus*, *ferrari*, *helena*, *heliconoides*, *hephaestus*, *isara*, *maurus*, *mopa*, *moschylus*, *neoris*, *nereides*, *nereis*, *orientis*, *propinquus*, *sagittatus*, *spilotia*, *typhaon*) **E: Common Birdwing, Black and Gold Birdwing** Bangladesh; ?Bhutan; Brunei; ?Cambodia; China: Hainan; Hong Kong [139]; India: including Andaman and Nicobar Islands [16]; Indonesia; Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia [66]; Myanmar; Nepal [230,231]; Singapore; Thailand [34]; Viet Nam			
Troides hypolitus (Cramer 1775) (subspecies: *antiope*, *cellularis*, *hypolitus*, *sulaensis*) Indonesia: Moluccas, Sulawesi	II	-	63,69,72,167,237,257
Troides magellanus (C. and R. Felder 1862) (subspecies: *apoensis*, *magellanus*, *sonani*) Philippines; Taiwan: Lan Yü Island [227]	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,140,257
Troides minos (Cramer 1779) India	II	-	20,63,70,72
Troides miranda (Butler 1869) (subspecies: *miranda*, *neomiranda*) Brunei; Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra; Malaysia: Sabah, Sarawak [211]	II	-	20,63,70,72,125,257
Troides oblongomaculatus (Goeze 1779) (subspecies: *bandensis*, *bouruensis*, *hanno*, *oblongomaculatus*, *papuensis*, *thestius*) Indonesia; Papua New Guinea [204]	II	-	20,26,62,63,69,70,72,257
Troides plateni Staudinger 1888 Philippines: Palawan	II	-	20,63,70,72,103,109,110,257
Troides plato Wallace 1865 Indonesia: Timor, Buru	II	-	20,63,69,70,110,257
Troides prattorum (Joicey and Talbot 1922) **E: Buru Opalescent Birdwing** Indonesia: Buru	II	Id	20,63,69,70
Troides rhadamantus (Lucas 1835) Philippines	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,257
Troides riedeli (Kirsch 1885) Indonesia: Tanimbar Islands, Java, Sumatra	II	-	20,63,69,70,257
Troides vandepolli (Snellen 1890) (subspecies: *honrathiana*, *vandepolli*) Indonesia: Java, Sumatra	II	-	20,72,81,94,257

Class: ARACHNIDA

Order ARANEAE

Family THERAPHOSIDAE

Brachypelma albopilosum Valerio 1980 II -
E: Curly-hair Tarantula
Costa Rica

Brachypelma angustum Valerio 1980 II -
E: Costa Rica Red
Costa Rica

Brachypelma auratum Schmidt 1992 II - 229
E: Flame-knee Tarantula
Mexico

Brachypelma aureoceps Chamberlin 1917 II - 229
E: Florida Golden Chestnut
?USA: ?Florida

Brachypelma baumgarteni Smith 1993 II - 229
E: Michoacan Orange Tarantula
Mexico

Brachypelma boehmei Schmidt 1994 II - 229
E: Guerrero Orange Legs
Mexico

Brachypelma emilia White 1856 II - 229
E: Orange-knee Tarantula, Mexican Red Leg, True Red Leg, Mexican Black-cap
Mexico

Brachypelma epicureanum Chamberlin 1925 II - 229
E: Yucatan Rust Rump Tarantula
Mexico

Brachypelma fossorium Valerio 1980 II -
E: Filadelfia Rusty Brown
Costa Rica

Brachypelma klaasi Schmidt/Krause 1994 II - 229
E: Acapulco Lesser Orange Tarantula
Mexico

Brachypelma pallidum (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) II - 229
(= *Aphonopelma pallida*)
Mexico

Brachypelma sabulosum (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) II -
E: Guatemala Red Rump
Guatemala

Theraphosidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Brachypelma smithi (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) **E: Mexican Red-kneed Tarantula** Mexico	II	-	229,232,281
Brachypelma vagans Ausserer 1875 **E: Red-rumped Tarantula** Belize; Guatemala; Mexico	II	-	229

Order SCORPIONES

Family SCORPIONIDAE

Pandinus dictator (Pocock 1888) Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea including Bioko; ?Gabon	II	-	147
Pandinus gambiensis Pocock 1899 **F: Grand Scorpion du Senegal** Gambia; Senegal	II	-	147
Pandinus imperator (Koch 1842) **E: Emperor Scorpion** Benin; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Sierra Leone; Togo	II	-	147

Phylum: ANNELIDA

Class: HIRUDINEA

Order ARHYNCHOBDELLAE (= ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA)

Family HIRUDINIDAE

Hirudo medicinalis Linnaeus 1758	II	Id	12,15,64,81,150,155,156,220, 221,222,223,224,228,279,281, 282,285

E: Medicinal Leech

Albania; Armenia; Austria; ?Azerbaijan; ?Belarus; Belgium [159]; Bulgaria [214,215]; Czechoslovakia (former) [145]; Denmark [17,24,135]; ?Estonia; Finland; France [77]; Georgia; Germany [116]; Greece [252]; Hungary [142,151]; Ireland (ex) [160]; Italy [168,169]; ?Kazakhstan; ?Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg [122,123,124]; Moldova; Netherlands [79]; Norway [179,260]; Poland [134]; Portugal; Romania [68]; Russian Federation; Spain [136]; Sweden [87]; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom [80,82,225]; Yugoslavia (former) [238]

Phylum: MOLLUSCA

Class: BIVALVIA

Order VENEROIDA

Family TRIDACNIDAE

Hippopus hippopus (Linnaeus 1758)	II	Id	1,36,37,118,174,175,198,212, 266,268

E: Bear Paw Clam, Horse's Hoof Clam, Strawberry Clam
(Indian Ocean: including Bay of Bengal; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean: including East China Sea; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)
American Samoa (ex?); Australia: Queensland [195], Western; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji (ex?); Guam (ex?); ?India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [208]; Indonesia; Japan: Bonin Islands (ex?), Ryukyu Islands (ex?); Kiribati: Gilbert Islands; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43]; Papua New Guinea; ?Paracel Islands; Philippines [4]; Samoa (ex?); Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan (ex?); ?Thailand; Tonga (ex?) [161]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu

Hippopus porcellanus Rosewater 1982	II	Id	11,174,198,268

E: China Clam
(Indopacific: including Flores Sea, South China Sea)
Indonesia [269]; Palau; Philippines: Sulu Archipelago, Masbate Island [4,213]

Tridacna crocea Lamarck 1819	II	K	36,101,121,175,212,266,268, 270,281

E: Crocus Clam, Saffron-coloured Clam, Boring Clam
(Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)
Australia [88,195]; Guam (ex?); Indonesia [40]; Japan: Ryukyu Islands; Malaysia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; ?Tuvalu; ?Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Tridacna derasa (Röding 1798)	II	-	11,36,37,40,117,118,152,172, 174,175,198,212,266,268,270, 280,281,284

E: Southern Giant Clam
(Indopacific; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)
[American Samoa]; Australia: Queensland [88,195]; ?Cocos (Keeling) Islands; [Cook Islands]; [Federated States of Micronesia]; Fiji; ?French Polynesia: Tuamotu Archipelago; Guam (ex?); Indonesia: Irian Jaya [218], Taka Bone Rate in Sulawesi [266]; [Marshall Islands]; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Solomon Islands; Tonga: Tongatapu [161]; ?Tuvalu; ?Vanuatu

Tridacna gigas (Linnaeus 1758)	II	V	1,36,37,40,67,118,121,172, 174,175,198,266,268,269,270, 281

E: Giant Clam
(Indian Ocean; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)
Australia: Queensland [195], Western; Federated States of Micronesia: Lamotrek Atoll, Wesy Fagu; Fiji (ex?); [Guam (ex?)]; [Hawaiian Islands]; Indonesia [218]; Japan: Ryukyu Islands (ex?); Kiribati: Gilbert Islands [173]; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia (ex?); Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Solomon Islands; Taiwan (ex?); Thailand; Tuvalu; [USA]; Vanuatu (ex?)

Tridacnidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Tridacna maxima (Röding 1798)	II	K	36,40,96,174,175,212,266,268 270,281

E: Small Giant Clam
(Indian Ocean: including Bay of Bengal, Red Sea, West coast of Africa; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean: including East China Sea; South Pacific: including Coral Sea, Tasman Sea)
American Samoa; Australia: including Lord Howe Island [88,162,195]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos Archipelago; China; Cook Islands; Egypt; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [219]; Guam; Hong Kong (ex) [266]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [208], Laccadive Islands; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Kiribati: Gilbert Islands, Phoenix, Line Islands; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas; Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Pitcairn Islands: Henderson Island; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [31]; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga [161]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wake Island

Tridacna rosewateri Sirenho & Scarlato 1991	II	-	

Mauritius: Saya de Malha Bank

Tridacna squamosa Lamarck 1819	II	Id	1,36,40,118,121,172,174,175, 218,266,268,270,281

E: Scaly Clam, Fluted Clam
(Indian Ocean: including Bay of Bengal, Red Sea, West coast of Africa; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)
American Samoa; Australia [88,195]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos Archipelago; Egypt; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia: Tuamotu Archipelago; [Guam (ex?)]; [Hawaiian Islands]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [208], Laccadive Islands; Indonesia; Japan (ex?); Kenya; Kiribati: Gilbert Islands [173]; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [105]; Papua New Guinea [274]; Philippines [4]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [31]; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga [161]; Tuvalu; [USA]; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Tridacna tevoroa Lucas, Ledua and Braley 1990	II	K	154

E: Tevoro Clam
(South Pacific)
Fiji: Lau Islands; Tonga: Ha'apai and Vava'u Groups

Order UNIONOIDA

Family UNIONIDAE

The taxonomy of this group, especially the genus here called *Epioblasma* [55], has had many revisions and the names as listed are not necessarily those now considered taxonomically correct. As many recent synonyms as possible are indexed or listed, including those suggested by Turgeon et al (1988) [258], as standard reference names. Distributional information varies between sources and is also confused by synonomy. Where given (up to a maximum of six states) it should be used as a guide only.

Conradilla caelata (Conrad 1834)	I	-	3,6,10,21,33,149,177,210,241 246,247,251

(synonym of *Lemiox rimosus* Rafinesque 1820 [97])
E: Birdwing Pearly Mussel
USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee, Virginia

Cyprogenia aberti (Conrad 1850)	II	Id	45,48,138,243

E: Western Fanshell Mussel, Edible Pearly Mussel
USA: Arkansas, Kansas (ex?), Missouri [37,47], Oklahoma (ex?)

Unionidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Dromus dromas (Lea 1834)	I	E	6,10,21,33,129,149,177,210, 241,246,247
E: Dromedary Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex), Kentucky (ex), Tennessee, Virginia			
Epioblasma curtisi Utterback 1915	I	-	6,33,46,47,137,149,163,180, 210,244,247,263,281
(synonym of *Plagiola florentina* (Lea 1857) [137]) **E: Curtis' Pearly Mussel, Curtis' Riffleshell** USA: Missouri			
Epioblasma florentina (Lea 1857)	I	-	6,33,137,149,210,241,243,244 247,263,281
E: Yellow-blossom Pearly Mussel, Yellow Riffleshell USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee; USA			
Epioblasma sampsonii (Lea 1861)	I	-	6,56,137,149,210,243,244,265 281
E: Wabash Riffleshell, Sampson's Pearly Mussel, Sampson's Riffleshell USA (ex?): Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee			
Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua (Conrad 1836)	I	-	6,7,130,137,149,210,233,263, 281
(synonym of *Dysnomia sulcata* (Lea 1829)[97], synonym of *Plagiola obliquata* (Rafinesque 1820)[137]) **E: White Catspaw Mussel** USA: Indiana, Michigan, ?New York, Ohio			
Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum (Reeve 1865)	I	-	6,10,32,33,137,149,177,210, 244,246,256,263,281
(synonym of *Dysnomia torulosa rangiana* (Lea 1839)[97], synonym of *Plagiola torulosa* (Rafinesque 1820)[137]) **E: Green-blossom Pearly Mussel, Green Riffle Shell** USA: Tennessee, Virginia			
Epioblasma torulosa rangiana (Lea 1839)	II	-	13,33,137,149,210,239,240, 243,247,249,253,281
(synonym of *Plagiola torulosa* (Rafinesque 1820)[137]) **E: Northern Riffleshell, Tan-blossom Pearly Mussel** Canada [53,54]; USA			
Epioblasma torulosa torulosa (Rafinesque 1820)	I	-	6,33,48,137,149,210,240,243, 245,247,251,281
E: Tubercled-blossom Pearly Mussel, Northern Riffle Shell, Turberculed Riffle Shell Canada; USA: Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia			
Epioblasma turgidula (Lea 1858)	I	-	6,32,33,128,137,149,180,210, 241,243,244,247,263,281
E: Turgid-blossom Pearly Mussel, Turgid Riffle Shell USA: Alabama (ex), Arkansas (ex), Missouri (ex), Tennessee, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia			
Epioblasma walkeri (Wilson and Clark 1914)	I	-	9,10,33,137,149,177,210,246, 256,264
(synonym of *Plagiola florentina* (Lea 1857)[137]) **E: Tan Riffleshell, Brown-blossom Pearly Mussel** USA: Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia			

Unionidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Fusconaia cuneolus (Lea 1840)	I	E	3,6,10,33,129,149,177,210, 241,246,247,256
E: Fine-rayed Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex?), Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia			
Fusconaia edgariana (Lea 1841)	I	-	3,6,10,21,33,129,149,177,210 241,246,247
(synonym of *Quadrula cor* (Conrad 1834)[97]) **E: Shiny Pigtoe Pearly Mussel** USA: Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia			
Fusconaia subrotunda (Lea 1831)	II	-	3,129,138,149,177,187,210, 241,245,246
E: Long Solid Mussel Canada; USA			
Lampsilis brevicula (Call 1887)	II	-	47,138,149,210
(synonym of *Villosa reeviana* (Lea 1852)[138]) **E: Ozark Broken-ray Mussel, Ozark Lamp Pearly Mussel** USA: Arkansas, Missouri			
Lampsilis higginsii (Lea 1857)	I	E	6,45,112,113,128,138,149,210 262,263
E: Higgins' Eye Pearly Mussel USA			
Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata (Lea 1836)	I	-	6,138,149,199,210,241,245, 247,263
(synonym of *Lampsilis abrupta* (Say 1831)[97]) **E: Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel** USA			
Lampsilis satur (Lea 1852)	I	-	138,149,210
E: Sandback Pocketbook Mussel, Plain Pocketbook Pearly Mussel USA: Arkansas [137], Louisiana, Texas			
Lampsilis virescens (Lea 1858)	I	E	6,149,210,241,247,263
E: Alabama Lamp Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee (ex)[33]			
Lexingtonia dolabelloides (Lea 1840)	II	Id	3,33,129,149,177,210,241,246 247
E: Slab-sided Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia			
Plethobasus cicatricosus (Say 1829)	I	E	6,33,149,210,241,244,245,247
E: White Warty-back Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Indiana (ex), Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana (ex), Kentucky (ex), Pennsylvania (ex), Tennessee			
Plethobasus cooperianus (Lea 1834)	I	E	6,33,149,210,241,244,245,247
(synonym of *Quadrula striata* (Rafinesque 1820)[97]) **E: Orange-footed Pimpleback Mussel** USA: Alabama, Indiana (ex), Kentucky (ex), Pennsylvania (ex), Tennessee			
Pleurobema clava (Lamarck 1819)	II	E	13,138,149,210,233,239,241, 245,247,249
E: Clubshell Pearly Mussel USA			

Unionidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Pleurobema plenum (Lea 1840) **E: Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel** USA	I	E	6,10,33,56,149,177,210,245, 246,247,263
Potamilus capax (Green 1832) **E: Fat Pocketbook Pearly Mussel** USA	I	E	6,113,138,149,210
Quadrula intermedia (Conrad 1836) **E: Cumberland Monkey-face Pearly Mussel** USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee, Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	3,6,10,33,149,177,210,241, 247,256
Quadrula sparsa (Lea 1841) (synonym of *Orthonymus metanevrus tuberosus* (Lea 1840)[97]) **E: Appalachian Monkey-face Pearly Mussel** USA: Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	6,10,33,149,177,210,248,263
Toxolasma cylindrellus (Lea 1868) (synonym of *Carunculina glans* (Lea 1834)[97]) **E: Pale Lilliput Pearly Mussel** USA: Alabama, Tennessee	I	-	6,33,149,210,244,247,250,263
Unio nickliniana Lea 1837 **E: Nicklin's Pearly Mussel** Guatemala; Mexico	I	-	6,149,210
Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis Lea 1841 (= *Cyrtonaias tampicoensis tecomatensis*) **E: Tampico Pearly Mussel** Mexico; ?USA: Texas [148]	I	-	6,149,210
Villosa trabalis (Conrad 1834) **E: Cumberland Bean Pearly Mussel** USA: ?Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee (ex?), Virginia (ex?)	I	E	6,33,56,149,177,210,241,242, 244,246

Class: GASTROPODA

Order STYLOMMATOPHORA

Family ACHATINELLIDAE

The Hawaiian snails of the genus *Achatinella* from Oahu are collectively known as **Little Agate Shells** or **Oahu Tree Snails**. To avoid repetition the main references and common name are listed here only once. Only references to specific taxa are listed for individual species.

Achatinella spp. Swainson 1828	I	-	52,90,98,99,107,108,200,234, 261,281
E: Little Agate Shell, Oahu Tree Snail			
Achatinella abbreviata Reeve 1850 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella apexfulva (Dixon 1789) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	276
Achatinella bellula Smith 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella buddii Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella bulimoides Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	277,278
Achatinella byronii (Wood 1828) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella caesia Gulick 1858 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella casta Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella cestus Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	275
Achatinella concavospira Pfeiffer 1859 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	100
Achatinella curta Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella decipiens Newcomb 1854 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella decora (Férussac 1821) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella dimorpha Gulick 1858 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

Achatinellidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Achatinella elegans Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella fulgens Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella fuscobasis (Smith 1873) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella juddii Baldwin 1895 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella juncea Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella lehuiensis Smith 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella leucorraphe Gulick 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella lila Pilsbry 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	1	E	226
Achatinella livida Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella lorata (Férussac 1824) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	1	E	
Achatinella mustelina Mighels 1845 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	1	E	100,275
Achatinella papyracea Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	1	Ex	
Achatinella phaeozona Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	1	Ex	
Achatinella pulcherrima Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	1	E	
Achatinella pupukanioe Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella rosea Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella sowerbyana Pfeiffer 1855 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	1	E	
Achatinella spaldingi Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella stewartii Green 1827 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

Achatinellidae	CITES	RL	Ref
Achatinella swiftii Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella taeniolata Pfeiffer 1846 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella thaanumi Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella turgida Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
Achatinella valida Pfeiffer 1855 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella viridans Mighels 1845 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella vittata Reeve 1850 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Achatinella vulpina (Férussac 1824) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Family CAMAENIDAE			
Papustyla pulcherrima Rensch 1931 **E: Manus Green Tree Snail** Papua New Guinea: Manus in the Admirality Islands	II	R	58,106,201,281
Family PARYPHANTIDAE (= RHYTIDIDAE)			
New Zealand species of *Paryphanta* were listed in 1975; since then they have been placed in the endemic genus *Powelliphanta* [60]. The genus used by CITES is listed below with the preferred name in parentheses.			
Paryphanta annectens Powell 1936 (= *Powelliphanta annectens*) **E: Oparara Land Snail** New Zealand: West Nelson, Northland	II	-	22,59,164,203,236,272
Paryphanta busbyi (Gray 1840) (= *Powelliphanta busbyi*) **E: Kauri Snail, Pupurangi** New Zealand: Northland	II	R	22,23,59,182,203
Paryphanta fiordlandica Climo 1971 (= *Powelliphanta fiordlandica*) New Zealand: South-west Fiordland	II	-	22,59,61,164,203,236
Paryphanta gilliesi Smith 1880 (= *Powelliphanta gilliesi*) **E: Gillies' Land Snail** New Zealand: North-west Nelson, Nelson, North Westland, North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,164,202,203,236

Paryphantidae	CITES	RL	Ref

Paryphanta hochstetteri (Pfeiffer 1862) II V 22,59,61,164,202,203,236
(= *Powelliphanta hochstetteri*)
E: Hochstetter's Land Snail
New Zealand: Nelson, North Westland, North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington

Paryphanta lignaria Hutton 1888 II V 22,59,61,164,202,203,236,273
(= *Powelliphanta lignaria*)
E: Woodformed Land Snail
New Zealand: North Westland, North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington

Paryphanta marchanti Powell 1932 II - 22,59,61,164,202,203,236
(= *Powelliphanta marchanti*)
E: Marchant's Land Snail
New Zealand: North Island, Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington

Paryphanta rossiana Powell 1930 II V 22,59,61,164,202,203,236
(= *Powelliphanta rossiana*)
E: Ross' Land Snail
New Zealand: Nelson, Westland, Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington

Paryphanta spedeni Powell 1932 II - 22,59,61,164,202,203,236
(= *Powelliphanta spedeni*)
E: Speden's Land Snail
New Zealand: Southland, North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington

Paryphanta superba Powell 1930 II - 22,59,61,164,202,203,236
(= *Powelliphanta superba*)
E: Superb Land Snail
New Zealand: North-west Nelson, Horowhenua in Wellington

Paryphanta traversi Powell 1930 II V 22,59,61,164,202,203,236
(= *Powelliphanta traversi*)
E: Travers' Land Snail
New Zealand: Horowhenua in Wellington

Order MESOGASTROPODA

Family STROMBIDAE

Strombus gigas (Linnaeus 1758) II - 1,14,25,41,42,57,119,131,171 267,281

E: Queen Conch, Pink Conch
(Atlantic Ocean: including Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico)
Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; ?Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize [93]; Bermuda; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Colombia; ?Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada [197]; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; ?Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; ?Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent; Trinidad and Tobago [197]; Turks and Caicos Islands; USA: Florida; Venezuela; Virgin Islands of the United States

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Phylum: CNIDARIA

Class: ANTHOZOA

Order HELIOPORACEA (= COENOTHECALIA)

Family HELIOPORIDAE Moseley 1876

Heliopora Blainville 1830 II -
(Red Sea, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Indonesia; south to Madagascar and north-western Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [75].

American Samoa; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Comoros; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Israel; Japan; Kenya; Madagascar; Malaysia: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [832]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles [845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sudan; Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna

Generally a fairly common coral that occurs in a wide range of reef habitats, especially in shallow areas [761,847].
1 species

Heliopora coerulea (Pallas 1766) Blue Coral

Order STOLONIFERA

Family TUBIPORIDAE Ehrenberg 1828

Tubipora Linnaeus 1758 II -
(Red Sea, East and South Africa [761]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Indonesia; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth Reef (eastern Australia); east to New Caledonia and Vanuatu [761,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [75]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Israel; Japan; Kenya [329]; Madagascar; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Maldives; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique; Nauru; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles [845]; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sudan; Taiwan; Tanzania; Vanuatu; Yemen

A fairly common reef coral [761].
4 nominal species, probably only 1 true species [761]

Tubipora musica Linnaeus 1758 Organ-pipe Coral

Order ANTIPATHARIA Black Corals

Family ANTIPATHIDAE

Allopathes Opresko & Cairns 1994 II CT
(Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico)
China [873]; Guadeloupe [197]; Montserrat [614]; USA

1 species [554]

Allopathes desbonni (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864) II CT
Barbados [612]; China [873]; Cuba [613]; Guadeloupe [197]; Montserrat [614]; USA [613]

Antipathes Pallas 1766 II CT 551,552
(Reported from all oceans [291,293]: Atlantic from north to south [292,552], including the Caribbean [319,551,552], Gulf of Mexico [551] and Mediterranean [292,551,552]; Indo-Pacific [258,319,552,553,834], including Red Sea [552] and Arabian Gulf [258])
Anguilla [552]; Australia [897]; Azores [292,648]; Bahamas [551,552]; Barbados [85,449,551,552]; Bermuda; Brazil [551,552]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Canary Islands [648]; Cape Verde [648]; Chile: including Juan Fernandez [84,551]; China [897]; Colombia [552,834]; Cuba [551]; Dominica [84,551,552]; Dominican Republic [552]; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [479,480,553,640,834]; Fiji [84,319]; France [84,897]; Gibraltar [292,552]; Grenada [551]; Guadeloupe [84,195,551,552]; Guam [834]; Guyana [551]; Hawaiian Islands [317,319,320,834,897]; Honduras [551,552]; Hong Kong [897]; India: including Andaman Islands [84,258]; Indonesia [84,258,380,581,663,897]; Italy [84,301,409,552,897]; Jamaica [548,551,552,794]; Japan [84,680,834]; Korea [685]; Liberia [84]; Madagascar [84,379]; Madeira [84,292,383,552,648]; Maldives [258]; Martinique [84,196,551]; Mauritius: including Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues [84,243,258]; Mexico [132,402,552]; Montserrat [84,551]; Morocco [292,648,897]; Netherlands Antilles [834]; New Zealand [84,287,288,552,737,834]; Palau [319]; Panama [84,551,552,553,781,834]; Philippines [84,258,319,581,897]; Portugal [292]; Puerto Rico [551]; Réunion [243]; Saint Helena [84,552]; Saint Lucia [84,552]; Saint Vincent [84,551]; Saudi Arabia [84,552]; Seychelles: including Amirantes [258]; Sri Lanka [84,258,734]; Suriname [551,552]; Taiwan [84,258,834]; Tonga [319]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [551,794]; USA: Florida, Hawaii [84,154,551,552]; Vanuatu [84]; Venezuela [551,552]; Virgin Islands of the United States [196,551,552,574]

About 96 species

Antipathes abies (Linnaeus 1758) II CT
(Indo-Pacific [258])
India: Andaman Islands [84,258]; Indonesia: Moluccas [380]; Madagascar [379]; Mauritius: including Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues [243,258]; Mozambique [714]; Philippines [258]; Réunion [243]; Seychelles: including Amirantes [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]; Taiwan [258]

Antipathes aculeata Brook 1889 II CT
Indonesia: Aru Islands [84]

Antipathes alata (Brook 1889) II CT
Mauritius [84]

Antipathes americana Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860 II CT
(Known only from the Lesser Antilles and north-west Gulf of Mexico [551])
Grenada [551]; Venezuela [551]; Virgin Islands of the United States: Saint Thomas [84,196,551]

Antipathes aperta Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand [287,288,552,834]

Antipathes arborea Dana 1848 II CT
Fiji [84,309]

Antipathes assimilis (Brook 1889) II CT
?

Antipathidae

Antipathes atlantica Gray 1857 II CT
Jamaica [794]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]

Antipathes barbadensis (Brook 1889) II CT
Barbados [84]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [132]

Antipathes bifaria Brook 1889 II CT
Japan [680]; Taiwan [84]

Antipathes boscii Lamouroux 1821 II CT
Madeira [309]; USA [84]

Antipathes catharinae Pax 1932 II CT
?

Antipathes ceylonensis (Thomson & Simpson 1905) II CT
Seychelles: including Amirantes [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]

Antipathes chamaemorus Pax 1932 II CT
Japan

Antipathes chota Forster Cooper 1904 II CT
Maldives [257,258]

Antipathes columnaris (Duchassaing 1870) II CT
(Throughout the Caribbean but not Gulf of Mexico [552])
Anguilla [552]; Bahamas [552,614]; Barbados [84,614]; Brazil [552]; British Virgin Islands [84,552,614]; Dominica [84,614]; Dominican Republic [552]; Grenadines [84]; Guadeloupe [84,195,552,614]; Martinique [84,614]; Mexico [552]; Saint Lucia [84,552,614]; Saint Vincent [84,552,614]; Suriname [552]; Venezuela: Aves Island [552]

Antipathes contorta (Brook 1889) II CT
?

Antipathes crispa (Brook 1889) II CT
?

Antipathes cupressus Pallas 1766 II CT
Indian Ocean [564]

Antipathes curvata van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Irian Jaya [581]

Antipathes cylindrica Brook 1889 II CT
?

Antipathes delicatula Schultze 1896 II CT
Indonesia: Ternate [663]

Antipathes densa Silberfeld 1909 II CT
Japan [679,680]; Taiwan

Antipathes dichotoma Pallas 1766 II CT
(Indo-West Pacific [319] and eastern Atlantic [292], including the Mediterranean [552,564,897], Bay of Biscay [290] and Josephine Seamount [292])
Australia [897,898]; China [897,898]; Fiji [319]; France [84,897,898]; Guam [898]; Hawaiian Islands [319,320,898]; Hong Kong [897]; India [897,898]; Indonesia [897,898]; Italy [84,301,409,897]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Mexico [132]; Netherlands Antilles: Bonaire [898]; Palau [319]; Philippines [897,898]; Réunion [243]; Tonga [319]

Antipathes dubia (Brook 1889) II CT
Japan [84]

Antipathes elegans (Brook 1889) II CT
?

Antipathes ericoides Pallas 1766 II CT
(Indo-Pacific [84,552] including the Red Sea)
Indonesia: Banda [581], Moluccas [380], Roti [581]; Madagascar [379]

Antipathes erinaceus (Roule 1905) II CT
?

Antipathes eupteridea Lamouroux, Bory de Saint Vincent & Deslongchamps 1824 II CT
Martinique [84,196,552,614]

Antipathes fernandezii Pourtalès 1874 II CT
Chile: Juan Fernandez [84,551,612]

Antipathes fiordensis Grange 1990 II CT
New Zealand [288]

Antipathes flabellum Pallas 1766 II CT
(Indo-Pacific [552])
Indonesia: Ternate [663]; Madagascar [84]

Antipathes fragilis (Brook 1889) II CT
Italy [301]

Antipathes fruticosa Gray 1857 II CT
New Zealand: Stephens Island [84,309]

Antipathes furcata Gray 1857 II CT
(Eastern and western Atlantic; throughout the Caribbean [552])
Bahamas [552]; Barbados [552]; Bermuda; Madeira [84,309,383,552]; Mozambique [714]

Antipathes galapagensis Deichmann 1941 II CT
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [180,479,640,898]

Antipathes gallensis Thomson & Simpson 1905 II CT
Sri Lanka [734]

Antipathes glutinata Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand [737]

Antipathes grandiflora Silberfeld 1909 II CT
Japan [679,680]

Antipathes grandis Verrill 1928 II CT
China [897,898]; Hawaiian Islands [317,319,320,897,898]; Hong Kong [897]; Mexico [132]

Antipathes grayi (Roule 1902) II CT
Azores [648]; Canary Islands [648]; Morocco

Antipathes hirta Gray 1857 II CT
(Throughout the Caribbean [551])
Barbados [84,551,614]; Bermuda; Grenada [84,551,614]; Guyana [551]; Jamaica [551]; Martinique [551]; Puerto Rico [551]; Saint Vincent [551]; Trinidad and Tobago: Tobago [794]; USA [551]; Venezuela [551]

Antipathes hypnoides (Brook 1889) II CT
Mauritius [84]

Antipathes indistincta van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Damar [581]

Antipathes intermedia (Brook 1889) II CT
Hawaiian Islands [320]; Japan [84,898]; Taiwan [898]; USA [154]

Antipathes lata Silberfeld 1909 II CT
(Southern part of the Yellow Sea and western part of the Sea of Japan [685])
Japan [679,680]; Korea [685]

Antipathes lenta Pourtalès 1871 II CT
(Gulf of Mexico, east coast of central and south America and Mediterranean Sea [551])
Barbados [551]; Colombia [551]; Cuba [551]; Honduras [551]; Panama [551]; Saint Vincent [551]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [551]; USA [551]; Venezuela [551]

Antipathes lentipinna Brook 1889 II CT
(Indo-Pacific including Red Sea [552])
Mozambique [714]; Saudi Arabia [84,552]

Antipathes longibrachiata van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Lombok, Moluccas [380]; Japan [679]; Madagascar [379]

Antipathes mediterranea Brook 1889 II CT
(Known only from Gulf of Naples and Mediterranean [84,552])
Italy

Antipathes minor (Brook 1889) II CT
Chile [84]

Antipathes myriophylla Pallas 1766 II CT
(Indo-Pacific [258,552])
Indonesia [258,309,380]; Madagascar [379]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Philippines [84,258,309,581]; Réunion [243]

Antipathes nilanduensis Forsier Cooper 1904 II CT
Maldives [257]

Antipathes panamensis Verrill 1869 II CT
Colombia [898]; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [479,480,553,898]; Panama [84,552,553,781,898]

Antipathes paniculata Esper 1797 II CT
Mauritius [84]; Philippines [84]; Sri Lanka [84]

Antipathes pauroclema Pax 1932 II CT
?

Antipathes pectinata Lamarck 1815 II CT
?

Antipathes pedata Gray 1857 II CT
(Caribbean and Yucatan Peninsula [84,552])
Mexico; Panama [552]; Suriname [552]

Antipathes pennacea Pallas 1766 II CT
(Indo-Pacific, central and south Atlantic, throughout Caribbean [552])
Bahamas [552]; Barbados [449,552]; Dominica [552]; Honduras [552]; Indonesia: Flores, Kalimantan, Roti [581]; Jamaica [548,552]; Martinique [552]; Mexico [552]; Netherlands Antilles [898]; Panama [552]; Philippines [581]; Saint Helena [84,552]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]; USA [552]; Virgin Islands of the United States [552]: Saint Thomas [197]

Antipathes plana Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Indonesia: Solor

Antipathes plantagenista (Forster Cooper 1904) II CT
Maldives [257]

Antipathes pluma Gray 1857 II CT
?

Antipathes pseudodichotoma Silberfeld 1909 II CT
Japan [680]

Antipathes punctata Roule 1905 II CT
Hawaiian Islands [320]

Antipathes reticulata Esper 1797 II CT
(West Indies [309]; Indo-Pacific)
Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Philippines [84]; Réunion [243]

Antipathes rhipidion Pax 1916 II CT
Virgin Islands of the United States: Saint Thomas [574]

Antipathes rigida Pourtalès 1880 II CT
Bahamas [551,614]; Barbados [551]; Colombia [551]; Guadeloupe [84]; Venezuela [551]

Antipathes robillardi Bell 1891 II CT
Mauritius [26]

Antipathes rugosa (Thomson & Simpson 1905) II CT
Sri Lanka [734]

Antipathes salicoides Summers 1910 II CT
Mozambique [714]

Antipathes salix Pourtalès 1880 II CT
(Caribbean [319])
Guadeloupe [551,614]

Antipathes sarothamnoides (Brook 1889) II CT
Vanuatu [84]

Antipathes sarothrum Pax 1932 II CT
?

Antipathes sealarki Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
(?Indian Ocean [258])
?

Antipathes sibogae van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Kalimantan [581], Ternate [663]

Antipathes simplex (Schultze 1896) II CT
Indonesia: Ternate [663]

Antipathes speciosa (Brook 1889) II CT
Chile [84]

Antipathes spinescens Gray 1857 II CT
Liberia [84]

Antipathes spinosa (Carter 1880) II CT
Maldives [257]; Sri Lanka [84]

Antipathes squamosa W. Koch 1886 II CT
(?Rolas (Gulf of Guinea) [84])
?

Antipathes stechowi (Pax 1932) II CT
?

Antipathes strigosa (Brook 1889) II CT
New Zealand [84]

Antipathes subpinnata Ellis and Solander 1786 II CT
(Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay [292], Great Meteor and Josephine Seamounts [292])
Gibraltar [552]; Italy [301,409]; Madeira [309,552]; Portugal [292]

Antipathes tanacetum Pourtalès 1880 II CT
(Throughout Caribbean [551])
Bahamas [551]; Bermuda; Brazil [551]; Colombia [551]; Dominica [84,551,614]; Grenada [84,614]; Grenadines [84,614]; Martinique [84,551,614]; Montserrat [84,551,614]; Saint Vincent [551]; Suriname [551]; USA [551]; Venezuela [551]

Antipathes tenuispina (Silberfeld 1909) II CT
Indonesia: Timor [581]; Japan [679,680]

Antipathes ternatensis Schultze 1896 II CT
Indonesia: Ternate [663]

Antipathes thamnea Warner 1981 II CT
Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]

Antipathes thamnoides Schultze 1896 II CT
Indonesia: Ternate [84]

Antipathes tristis (Duchassaing 1870) II CT
Barbados [84,614,714]; Guadeloupe [84,195,714]; Martinique [84,614,714]; Montserrat [84,614,714]; Mozambique [714]; Saint Lucia [84,614]

Antipathes ulex Ellis & Solander 1786 II CT
Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: Java [84], Solor [581], Solor [581]; Philippines [84]

Antipathes valdiviae Pax 1915 II CT
India: Nicobar Islands

Antipathes verticillata (Brook 1889) II CT
Mauritius [84]

Antipathes viminalis Roule 1902 II CT
China [897]; Hong Kong [897]; Morocco [648,897,898]

Antipathidae

Antipathes virgata Esper 1797 II CT
(Indian Ocean, including Arabian Gulf [84,258,552], Mediterranean [426])
Azores [648]; Cape Verde [648]; Madeira [648]; Mauritius: Cargados Carajos [258]; Philippines [258]

Antipathes wollastoni Gray 1857 II CT
Madeira [84]

Antipathes zoothallus Pax 1932 II CT
?

Aphanipathes Brook 1889 II CT 551,552
(Reported from the Caribbean [551], Gulf of Mexico [551], south-east Atlantic [292] and the Indian Ocean [84])
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Cuba [84,551]; Dominica [84]; Grenada [84,551]; Guadeloupe [84,551]; Indonesia [84,581]; Martinique [84,551]; Mexico [551]; Montserrat [84,551]; Nicaragua [551]; Saint Vincent: including Grenadines [84,551]; Sri Lanka [258]; USA [551]

9 species

Aphanipathes abietina (Pourtalès 1874) II CT
(Throughout the Caribbean and northern Gulf of Mexico [551]; Grand Meteor Seamount [292])
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551]; Martinique [551]; Mexico [551]; Nicaragua [551]; Saint Vincent: Grenadines [551]

Aphanipathes cancellata Brook 1889 II CT
Indonesia: Irian Jaya [581], Kai Islands [84]

Aphanipathes filix (Pourtalès 1867) II CT
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551,614]; Cuba [84,551,609]; Dominica [84,614]; Guadeloupe [84,551,614]; Martinique [84,551]; Montserrat [84,614]; Saint Vincent: including Grenadines [84,551,614]; USA [551]

Aphanipathes hancocki Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]

Aphanipathes humilis (Pourtalès 1867) II CT
Bahamas [551]; Barbados [84,551,614]; Cuba [84,551,609]; Grenada [84,551,614]; Mexico [551]; Montserrat [84,551,614]; Saint Vincent [84,614]; USA [551]

Aphanipathes reticulata van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Roti [581]

Aphanipathes somervillei Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]

Aphanipathes thyoides (Pourtalès 1880) II CT
(Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean [551])
Cuba [551]; Saint Vincent [84,551,614]

Aphanipathes undulata (van Pesch 1914) II CT
(Indo-Pacific [898])
?

Bathypathes Brook 1889 II CT 552,570
(Reported from all oceans [291,293,552], including Antarctic [383,552,570,732]; Atlantic [552,570,571], Caribbean [552] and western shores of Europe [570]; Indian Ocean [258,570], the Arabian Sea [570] and Bay of Bengal [570]; north to south Pacific, including Tasman Sea [570]
Australia [84]; Azores [302]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [570]; Cuba [552]; Falkland Islands [570]; Hawaiian Islands [84,570]; India [258,344,581] including Nicobar Islands [568]; Indonesia [84,568,570]; Mexico [552]; Morocco [570]; Mozambique [570]; New Zealand [737]; Papua New Guinea [84]; Puerto Rico [552]; Russian Federation [258]; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Nevis Island [552]; Seychelles [570]; Sri Lanka [258,568,581]; USA [552]

12 species

Bathypathes alternata Brook 1889 II CT
Hawaiian Islands [84]

Bathypathes bifida Thomson 1905 II CT
(Antarctic (71°22'S 16°34'W) [732])
?

Bathypathes erotema Schultze 1903 II CT
(Antarctic (63°16'S 57°51'E) [383])
?

Bathypathes euantha Pasternak 1958 II CT
?

Bathypathes galatheae Pasternak 1977 II CT
(Gulf of Panama [570])
?

Bathypathes heterorhodzos (Forster Cooper 1909) II CT
(Probably cosmopolitan [552])
Cuba [552]; Russian Federation (74°4'N 79°32'E)

Bathypathes lyra Brook 1889 II CT
(All oceans [291] central Coral Sea [84], southern Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal; Atlantic Ocean [570], including Bay of Biscay [290])
Azores [302]; Hawaiian Islands [570]; India: Lakshadweep [568], Nicobar Islands; Indonesia: Sumatra [568]; Seychelles [570]; Sri Lanka [568]

Bathypathes patula Brook 1889 II CT
(All oceans [291,552], coastal east/south-east Africa, Makassar Strait, Tasman Sea, Kermadec Trench, central east Pacific, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Java trench, western shores of Europe, Antarctic [570], Mid-Atlantic Ridge [571], Bay of Biscay [290])
Azores [648]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [570]; Falkland Islands [570]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam Island [293]; India [258,581]; Indonesia: Banda [84,570]; Mexico [552]; Morocco [570,648]; Mozambique [570]; Papua New Guinea [84]; Puerto Rico [552]; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Nevis Island [570]; Sri Lanka [258,581]; USA: Hawaii [552,570]

Bathypathes platycaulus Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand [737]

Bathypathes quadribrachiata van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Banda

Bathypathes scoparia Totton 1923 II CT
New Zealand

Bathypathes tenuis Brook 1889 II CT
Australia: South Australian Basin [84]

Cirrhipathes Blainville 1898 II CT
(Reported from the Caribbean [898] and Indo-Pacific [898])
Barbados [449]; China [873,897]; Fiji [84]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Hong Kong [897]; Indonesia [84,380,581,897]; Iran [897]; Jamaica [851]; Japan [88]; Korea [685,794]; Maldives [258]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Philippines [319]; Réunion [243]; Seychelles [258]; South Africa [897]; Sri Lanka [84,258,897]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]

13 species

Cirrhipathes aggregata (van Pesch 1914) II CT
Indonesia: Salayar [581]

Cirrhipathes anguina Dana 1848 II CT
Fiji [84]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: including Belitung, Moluccas [84,380]; Korea [685]; Maldives [257,258]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Mozambique [714]; Réunion [243]; Seychelles [258]; Sri Lanka [84,258]; Sri Lanka [84,258]: Taiwan

Cirrhipathes contorta van Pesch 1910 II CT
Indonesia: Banda [581]

Cirrhipathes musculosa van Pesch 1910 II CT
China [897,898]; Hong Kong [897]; Indonesia: Sumbawa [897,898], Salebabu (Talaud) [581]

Cirrhipathes nana van Pesch 1910 II CT
Indonesia: Salebabu (Talaud) [581]

Cirrhipathes rumphii van Pesch 1910 II CT
(Indo-Pacific [552], including east African coast [897])
China [897,898]; Hong Kong [897]; Indonesia: Komodo, Roti, Solor [581,898]; Iran [897,898]; South Africa [897]; Sri Lanka [897]

Cirrhipathes saccula (van Pesch 1914) II CT
(South China Sea [873])
China [873]; Indonesia: Kai Islands [581]

Cirrhipathes semiglabra van Pesch 1914 II CT
?

Cirrhipathes sinensis Zou & Zhou 1984 II CT
China [897]; Hong Kong [897]

Cirrhipathes solorensis (van Pesch 1914) II CT
Indonesia: Solor [581]

Cirrhipathes spiralis (Linnaeus 1758) II CT
(Indo-Pacific [552,851])
Barbados [614]; Cuba [614]; Grenada [614]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: Aru Islands [581], Moluccas [84], Solor, Sumbawa, Waigeu [581]; Japan [680]; Maldives [257]; Martinique [614]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [243]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [714]; Réunion [243]; Saint Vincent [614]; Sri Lanka [84,257]; Sri Lanka [84,257]: Taiwan

Cirrhipathes translucens van Pesch 1910 II CT
Indonesia: Aru Islands [581]

Cirrhipathes variabilis van Pesch 1914 II CT
?

Cladopathes Brook 1889 II CT 552
South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]

1 species

Cladopathes plumosa Brook 1889 II CT
South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]

Hexapathes Kinoshita 1910 II CT 552
(North-west Pacific [552])
Japan [403]

1 species

Hexapathes heterosticha Kinoshita 1910 II CT
Japan [403]

Hillopathes van Pesch 1914 II CT

1 species

Hillopathes ramosa (van Pesch 1910) II CT
?

Leiopathes (Gray 1842) II CT 552
(Reported from the Atlantic [294], including the Bay of Biscay [294], Gulf of Mexico [552] and Mediterranean [294,552])
Azores [294]; Bahamas [552]; Cape Verde [648]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul Island [323]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Italy [301,409]; Madeira [294,383,552,648]; Malta [309]; Morocco [294,648]; USA: Florida, Hawaii [294,552]

3 species

Leiopathes expansa Johnson 1900 II CT
Madeira [383]

Leiopathes glaberrima (Esper 1794) II CT
(North Atlantic, including Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay and Great Meteor Seamount; Gulf of Mexico [294,552])
Azores [294]; Bahamas [552]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul [293]; Italy [301,409]; Madeira [294,383,552]; Morocco [294]; Spain [294]; USA [294,552]

Leiopathes grimaldii Roule 1902 II CT
Cape Verde [648]; Madeira [648]; Morocco [648]

Parantipathes Brook 1889 II CT 552,570
(Reported from all oceans [293]: Atlantic [291,292,571], including Caribbean [551], Bay of Biscay [291], Mediterranean [552]; Indo-Pacific [570,685])
Cape Verde [648]; Faeroe Islands; France; Guyana [551]; Indonesia [570,581]; Italy [84,301,409]; Korea [685]; Malaysia [570]; Martinique [84,196]; Mexico [551]; Morocco [294,648]; New Zealand [737]; Philippines [581]; Puerto Rico [551]; Saint Lucia [551]; USA [84,551]

About 7 species

Parantipathes laricides van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Seram Sea (3°37'S 131°26'E) [581]

Parantipathes larix (Esper 1794) II CT
(Atlantic [291,292,571], including Mediterranean [84,552])
Cape Verde [648]; Faeroe Islands; France [344]; Italy [84,301,409]; Martinique [84,196,197]; Morocco [648]; Philippines [581]

Parantipathes lilliei (Totton 1923) II CT
New Zealand [737]

Parantipathes strigosa (Brook 1889) II CT
(A doubtful species)
?

Parantipathes tetrasticha (Pourtalès 1868) II CT
Guyana [551]; Mexico [551]; Puerto Rico [551]; Saint Lucia [551]; USA [84,551,610]

Parantipathes tristicha van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Seram [581]

Parantipathes wolffi Pasternak 1977 II CT
(Strait of Malacca [570])
?

Schizopathes Brook 1889 II CT 552
(Reported from northern Indian Ocean [258], south Atlantic [258] and northern Pacific: Hawaiian Islands [320])
France; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia [84]; Papua New Guinea [84]; South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]; Uruguay [84]

3 species

Schizopathes affinis Brook 1889 II CT
(North Indian Ocean; south Atlantic [258])
France; Indonesia: Banda [84]; Papua New Guinea [84]

Schizopathes conferta Brook 1889 II CT
Hawaiian Islands [320]; South Africa: Prince Edward Island [84]

Schizopathes crassa Brook 1889 II CT
France [344]; Uruguay [84]

Sibopathes van Pesch 1914 II CT 552
Indonesia: Timor [581]

1 species

Sibopathes gephura van Pesch 1914 II CT
Indonesia: Timor [581]

Stichopathes Brook 1889 II CT
(Atlantic [291,294], including Bay of Biscay [290]; Indo-Pacific [258,291,873], including north-east Pacific [555] and South China Sea [873])
Australia [84,311]; Azores [291,302]; Barbados [449]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; China [873]; Djibouti [414]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; India: Andaman Islands [258]; Indonesia [570,581]; Japan [570,680]; Madagascar [379]; Madeira [84,291,383,648]; Mauritius [84,258]; Morocco [291]; Netherlands Antilles [163]; Philippines [581]; Saint Helena [84]; Seychelles [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]; USA [278]

18 species

Stichopathes abyssicola Roule 1902 II CT
(Atlantic [294], including Bay of Biscay [290]; South China Sea [873])
Azores [291]; China [873]; Madeira [291,648]; Morocco [291,294]

Stichopathes alcocki Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
Sri Lanka [258]

Stichopathes bournei Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
(North Indian Ocean [258], South China Sea [873])
China [873]

Stichopathes ceylonensis Thomson & Simpson 1905 II CT
(South China Sea [873])
China [873]; Indonesia: Kai Islands [581]; Sri Lanka [734]

Stichopathes contorta Thomson & Simpson 1905 II CT
(South China Sea [873])
China [873]; South China Sea [873]; Sri Lanka [734]

Stichopathes echinulata Brook 1889 II CT
(Indian Ocean [258])
Djibouti [414]; Hawaiian Islands [320]; Indonesia: Moluccas [380]; Madagascar [379]; Mauritius [84,258]; Mozambique [714]; Seychelles [258]; Sri Lanka [734]

Stichopathes filiformis (Gray 1868) II CT
(South China Sea [873])
Australia [84,311]; China [873]; Japan [679]; Madeira [648]; Saint Helena [84]

Stichopathes flagellum (Brook 1889) II CT
(South China Sea [873])
China [873]; Madeira [648]; Mozambique [714]

Stichopathes gracilis (Gray 1857) II CT
(Indo-Pacific, Atlantic [291], including Bay of Biscay [290])
Azores [302]; Indonesia: Flores [581]; Fiji [714]; Jamaica [794]; Madeira [84,383]; Mozambique [714]; Netherlands Antilles [163]; Seychelles: Amirantes [258,714]; Sri Lanka [714,734]

Stichopathes longispina Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
Seychelles [258]

Stichopathes lutkeni Brook 1889 II CT
(Northern Indian Ocean; Atlantic [258]; West Indies [84,898])
Barbados [449]; Bermuda; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad [794]

Stichopathes papillosa Thomson & Simpson 1905 II CT
India: Andaman Islands [258]; Sri Lanka [258,734]

Stichopathes paucispina (Brook 1889) II CT
(Eastern north Pacific [555])
Opal Seamount (30°30'N 121°54'W); Philippines [581]

Stichopathes regularis Forster Cooper 1904 II CT
British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [258]; Maldives [257]; Sri Lanka [258]

Stichopathes semiglabra van Pesch 1914 II CT
(South China Sea [873])
China [873]; Indonesia: Sulawesi [581]

Antipathidae

Stichopathes seychellensis Forster Cooper 1909 II CT
Seychelles [258]

Stichopathes spiessi Opresko & Genin 1990 II CT
(Eastern north Pacific [555])
Fieberling Seamount (32°26'N 127°47'W); Jasper Seamount (30°26'N 122°43'W)

Stichopathes variabilis (van Pesch 1914) II CT
Indonesia [570,581]; Japan [570]

Taxipathes Brook 1889 II CT
Saint Helena: Ascension Island [84]

1 species

Taxipathes recta Brook 1889 II CT
Saint Helena: Ascension Island [84]

Tropidopathes Silberfeld 1909 II CT
Japan [679,680]

1 species

Tropidopathes saliciformis Silberfeld 1909 II CT
Japan [679,680]

Order SCLERACTINIA

Family ASTROCOENIIDAE Koby 1890

Actinastrea d'Orbigny 1849 II -
(Antilles)
USA: Florida [151]

1 species

Actinastrea pectinata (Pourtalès 1871)

Stephanocoenia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833] to Brazil [420]; Bermuda [682,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Venezuela; Virgin Islands of the United States

A small or medium-sized coral, occurring on most reefs [847]
1 species

Stephanocoenia michelinii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 Blushing Star Coral

Astrocoeniidae

Stylocoeniella Yabe and Sugiyama 1935 II -
Thorn coral
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean north to Maldives [832] and Mergui Archipelago, south to Madagascar [587], Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands off western Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], south to Lord Howe Island, east to Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244,761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [16,95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Stylocoeniella is unusual because it forms large colonies only on temperate reefs (e.g. southern Australia), near the limit of coral reef distribution. On tropical reefs it is uncommon and forms only small encrusting colonies [761].
3 species

Stylocoeniella armata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Stylocoeniella cocosensis Veron 1990
Stylocoeniella guentheri (Bassett-Smith 1890)

Family POCILLOPORIDAE Gray 1842

Madracis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Cosmopolitan, widely distributed throughout most temperate and tropical seas: 42-160 m. Western Atlantic, Caribbean [101,608,833] to Brazil, Azores, Cape Verde, Gulf of Guinea [420]. Mediterranean. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf [95]. Indian and Pacific Oceans to Hawaiian Islands [186], Galapagos Islands and Pacific coast of America [217])
Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Azores [728]; Bahamas [381]; Bahrain [16,95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Canary Islands [118]; Cape Verde [728]; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia [235]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica [614]; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [826,827]; Equatorial Guinea: Pagalu [273]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [587,591]; Madeira [118] Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [123,807]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [123; Myanmar; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Oman [675]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis [614]; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines [614]; Singapore; Thailand [186,794]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

There are probably 6 species in the Caribbean, where *Madracis* is a fairly common reef-building (hermatypic) coral [847]. In the Indo-Pacific there is probably only one reef-building species (*M. kirbyi*), occurring from Taiwan south to the Philippines [768], Thailand [186,744], Borneo, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea and Australia: Great Barrier Reef [761]. This species is rare and inconspicuous.
Of the ahermatypic species, *Madracis kauaiensis* is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands [186]. There are, in addition, a number of non-reefal species of *Madracis* which occur in temperate waters [761]

12 species

Madracis asanoi Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
Madracis asperula Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Madracis brueggemanni (Ridley 1881)
Madracis decactis (Lyman 1859) Green Cactus Coral

Pocilloporidae

Madracis formosa Wells 1973
Madracis interjecta Marenzeller 1907
Madracis kauaiensis Vaughan 1907
Madracis kirbyi Veron & Pichon 1976
Madracis mirabilis (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860) Yellow Pencil Coral
Madracis myriaster (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Madracis profunda Zibrowius 1980
Madracis senaria Wells 1974

Palauastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1941 II -
(Houtman Abrolhos Islands off western Australia [770], Malaysia [848], Philippines [768], north to Ryukyu Archipelago, east to Palau Islands; south to north-facing coasts of Java, Sumatra, Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea. Great Barrier Reef [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Vanuatu [762]

Restricted to sheltered reef areas on a sandy substratum where it may be common; otherwise not abundant. This coral is often confused underwater with *Porites* and may be more widely distributed [761,847]
1 species

Palauastrea ramosa Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Pocillopora Lamarck 1816 II -
Brown Stem Coral, Cauliflower Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [12,15]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago, south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western tip of Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands and California [691], south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands, east to Pitcairn Islands [761], Easter Island, Galapagos Islands and Colombia [217])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [820]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Djibouti [298]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64,458]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: Gulf of California [464]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A hardy, reef-building coral. *P. damicornis*, *P. verrucosa* and *P. eydouxi* are the commonest and most widely distributed species.
Approximately 35 nominal species; an estimated 7-10 valid species [761]

Pocillopora ankeli Scheer & Pillai 1975
Pocillopora capitata Verrill 1864
Pocillopora clavaria Ehrenberg 1834
Pocillopora damicornis (Linnaeus 1758)
Pocillopora diomedeae Vaughan 1906
Pocillopora eydouxi Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Pocillopora frondosa Verrill 1869

Pocilloporidae

Pocillopora informis Dana 1848
Pocillopora lacera Verrill 1869
Pocillopora ligulata Dana 1848
Pocillopora mauritiana Brüggemann 1878
Pocillopora meandrina Dana 1848
Pocillopora molokensis Vaughan 1907
Pocillopora plicata Dana 1848
Pocillopora porosa Verrill 1869
Pocillopora robusta Verrill 1869
Pocillopora setchelli Hoffmeister 1929
Pocillopora solida Quelch 1886
Pocillopora squarrosa Dana 1848
Pocillopora symmetrica Thiel 1932
Pocillopora verrucosa (Ellis and Solander 1786)
Pocillopora woodjonesi Vaughan 1918

Seriatopora Lamarck 1816 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329], Indian Ocean north to Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, east to Phoenix Islands and Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [820]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore [820]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [820]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

26 nominal species, about 6 valid species [766]

Seriatopora caliendrum Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834
Seriatopora crassa Quelch 1886
Seriatopora hystrix Dana 1848 Needle Coral
Seriatopora lineata (Linnaeus 1758)
Seriatopora spinosa Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Seriatopora stellata Quelch 1886
Seriatopora stricta Brüggemann 1877

Stylophora Schweigger 1819 II -
Hood Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Shark Bay (western Australia). South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan, south to Lord Howe Island, east to Line Islands [761], Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Islands)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea;

Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

24 nominal species; possibly 4 valid species [761]

Stylophora compressa Gardiner 1898
Stylophora kuehlmanni Scheer & Pillai 1983
Stylophora lobata Gardiner 1898
Stylophora mamillata Scheer & Pillai 1983
Stylophora mordax (Dana 1848)
Stylophora pistillata (Esper 1797)
Stylophora rugosa Gardiner 1898
Stylophora stellata Verrill 1864
Stylophora wellsi Scheer 1964

Family ACROPORIDAE Verrill 1902

Acropora Oken 1815 II -
Table Coral, Bush Coral
(Caribbean [608,833]. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean; north to southern Japan, Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [770]; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California, Florida; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Acropora is one of the commonest and most widespread reef-building genera.
There are 368 nominal species but variability within species has led to considerable taxonomic confusion. The true number is unknown, but likely to be in the region of 100 [761]. Only 3 species occur in the western Atlantic [847], the rest in the Indo-Pacific. 76 species have been recognised from Australia [761], of which about one sixth have not been recorded elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific

*nominal species occurring in the Philippines, but taxonomic status not fully investigated [768]

Acropora abrolhosensis Veron 1985
Acropora acervata (Dana 1848)
Acropora aculeus (Dana 1848)
Acropora acuminata (Verrill 1864)
Acropora akajimensis Veron 1990
Acropora alces (Dana 1848)

Acroporidae

Acropora angulata (Quelch 1886)*
Acropora anthocercis (Brook 1893)
Acropora appressa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora aspera (Dana 1848)
Acropora attenuata (Brook 1893)
Acropora austera (Dana 1848)
Acropora azurea Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora brueggemanni (Brook 1891)
Acropora bushyensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora canalis (Quelch 1886)
Acropora capillaris (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora cardenae Wells 1985
Acropora carduus (Dana 1848)
Acropora caroliniana Nemenzo 1976
Acropora cerealis (Dana 1848)
Acropora cervicornis (Lamarck 1816) Staghorn Coral
Acropora ceylonica (Ortmann 1889)
Acropora chesterfieldensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora clathrata (Brook 1891)
Acropora copiosa Nemenzo 1967
Acropora corymbosa (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora crassa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora crateriformis (Gardiner 1898)
Acropora cuneata (Dana 1848)
Acropora cuspidata (Dana 1848)
Acropora cyclopea (Dana 1848)
Acropora cytherea (Dana 1848)
Acropora danai (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora demani (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora dendrum (Bassett-Smith 1890)
Acropora diffusa (Verrill 1864)
Acropora digitifera (Dana 1848)
Acropora diomedeae Vaughan 1906
Acropora divaricata (Dana 1848)
Acropora donei Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora dumosa (Brook 1893)
Acropora echinata (Dana 1848)
Acropora effluens (Dana 1848)
Acropora elegans (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora elliptica (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora elseyi (Brook 1892)
Acropora exquisita Nemenzo 1971
Acropora florida (Dana 1848)
Acropora formosa (Dana 1848)
Acropora forskalii (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora gemmifera (Brook 1892)
Acropora glauca (Brook 1893)
Acropora glochiclados (Brook 1893)
Acropora gonagra (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora grandis (Brook 1892)
Acropora granulosa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora heteroclados (Brook 1893)
Acropora horrida (Dana 1848)
Acropora humilis (Dana 1848)
Acropora hyacinthus (Dana 1848)
Acropora implicata (Dana 1848)
Acropora indica (Brook 1893)

Acropora insignis Nemenzo 1967
Acropora kirstyae Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora latistella (Brook 1892)
Acropora lianae Nemenzo 1967
Acropora listeri (Brook 1893)
Acropora longicyathus (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora loripes (Brook 1892)
Acropora lovelli Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora lutkeni Crossland 1952
Acropora luzonica Verrill 1902*
Acropora magnifica Nemenzo ?
Acropora microclados (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora microphthalma (Verrill 1869)
Acropora millepora (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora mirabilis (Quelch 1886)
Acropora monticulosa (Brüggemann 1879)
Acropora multiacuta Nemenzo 1967
Acropora nana (Studer 1878)
Acropora nasuta (Dana 1848)
Acropora nobilis (Dana 1848)
Acropora ocellata (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora oligocyathus (Brook 1892)
Acropora pagoensis Hoffmeister 1925
Acropora palifera (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora palmata (Lamarck 1816) Elkhorn Coral
Acropora palmerae Wells 1954
Acropora paniculata Verrill 1902
Acropora parilis (Quelch 1886)
Acropora parvistella (Verrill 1864)
Acropora pharaonis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora philippinensis (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora platycyathus (Brook 1893)
Acropora polymorpha (Brook 1891)
Acropora polystoma (Brook 1891)
Acropora profusa Nemenzo 1967
Acropora prolifera (Lamarck 1816) Fused Staghorn Coral
Acropora prostrata (Dana 1848)
Acropora pruinosa (Brook 1893)
Acropora pulchra (Brook 1891)
Acropora pumila (Verrill 1866)
Acropora rambleri (Bassett-Smith 1890)
Acropora ramiculosa (Dana 1848)
Acropora rayneri (Brook 1892)
Acropora retusa (Dana 1848)
Acropora robusta (Dana 1848)
Acropora rosaria (Dana 1848)
Acropora samoensis (Brook 1891)
Acropora sarmentosa (Brook 1892)
Acropora scandens (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora schmitti Wells 1950
Acropora secale (Studer 1878)
Acropora sekiseiensis Veron 1990
Acropora selago (Studer 1878)
Acropora solitaryensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora spicifera (Dana 1848)
Acropora splendida Nemenzo 1967
Acropora squamosa (Brook 1892)
Acropora squarrosa (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Acroporidae

Acropora stigmataria (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora stoddarti Pillai & Scheer 1976
Acropora striata (Verrill 1866)
Acropora studeri (Brook 1893)
Acropora subglabra (Brook 1891)
Acropora subulata (Dana 1848)
Acropora syringodes (Brook 1893)
Acropora tanegashimensis Veron 1990
Acropora tenella (Brook 1892)
Acropora tenuis (Dana 1848)
Acropora teres (Verrill 1866)
Acropora thurstoni (Brook 1893)
Acropora tortuosa (Dana 1848)
Acropora tuberculosa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora tubigera (Horn 1861)
Acropora tubicinaria (Dana 1848)
Acropora tubulosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora tumida (Verrill 1866)
Acropora turbinata (Dana 1848)
Acropora turgida (Verrill 1866)
Acropora valenciennesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora valida (Dana 1848)
Acropora vaughani Wells 1954
Acropora verweyi Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora wallaceae Veron 1990
Acropora willisae Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora yongei Veron & Wallace 1984

Anacropora Ridley 1884 II -
(Aldabra and the Seychelles in the Western Indian Ocean; north to the Maldives, southern India and Mergui Archipelago [761]; south to Cocos (Keeling) Islands and north-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to Ryukyu Islands, south to the Great Barrier Reef and Vanuatu; east to the Marshall Islands and Fiji [761]).

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Federated States of Micronesia; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Myanmar; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]

Anacropora appears to be restricted to soft substrata on coral reefs, and is uncommon or rare. *A. reticulata*, known only from the central Great Barrier Reef, is reported to be very rare [761].
10 nominal species, possibly 6 valid species, of which 4 occur in Australia [761]

Anacropora forbesi Ridley 1884
Anacropora gracilis Quelch 1886
Anacropora matthai Pillai 1973
Anacropora puertogalerae Nemenzo 1964
Anacropora reticulata Veron & Wallace 1984
Anacropora spinosa Rehberg 1892

Astreopora Blainville 1830 II -
Porous Star Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231]; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Acroporidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A. myriophthalma is the commonest and most widespread species, other species are mostly uncommon or rare [761].
10 species recognized by Lamberts [429], and 4 described subsequently

Astreopora cucullata Lamberts 1980
Astreopora elliptica Yabe & Sugiyama 1941
Astreopora expansa Brüggemann 1877
Astreopora explanata Veron 1985
Astreopora gracilis Bernard 1896
Astreopora lambertsi Moll & Best 1984
Astreopora listeri Bernard 1896
Astreopora macrostoma Veron & Wallace 1984
Astreopora moretonensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Astreopora myriophthalma (Lamarck 1816)
Astreopora ocellata Bernard 1896
Astreopora randalli Lamberts 1980
Astreopora scabra Lamberts 1982
Astreopora suggesta Wells 1954

Montipora Blainville 1830 II -
Pore Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep [602] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia, north to Japan, Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands; east to Marquesas [244] and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermedec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Sri Lanka [558]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Montipora is an important and widespread reef coral. Collected for use as curios.
There are 211 nominal species, but variability within species has led to considerable taxonomic confusion. The number of valid species is unknown. At least 38 have been recognised from Australia, of which about one sixth have not been recorded from elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific [761].

Montipora acutata Bernard 1897
Montipora aequituberculata Bernard 1897

Montipora altasepta Nemenzo 1967
Montipora alveopora Bernard 1897
Montipora angulata (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora aspera Verrill 1872
Montipora australiensis Bernard 1897
Montipora bernardi Vaughan 1907
Montipora berryi Hoffmeister 1925
Montipora bilaminata Bernard 1897
Montipora cactus Bernard 1897
Montipora calcarea Bernard 1897
Montipora caliculata (Dana 1848)
Montipora capitata (Dana 1848)
Montipora capricornis Veron 1985
Montipora cebuensis Nemenzo 1976
Montipora circumvallata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora cocosensis Vaughan 1918
Montipora columnaris Bernard 1898
Montipora complanata (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora confusa Nemenzo 1967
Montipora corbettensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Montipora crassituberculata Bernard 1897
Montipora cristagalli (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora danae Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Montipora digitata (Dana 1848)
Montipora dilatata Studer 1901
Montipora edwardsi Bernard 1897
Montipora efflorescens Bernard 1897
Montipora effusa (Dana 1848)
Montipora ehrenbergii Verrill 1872
Montipora elschneri Vaughan 1918
Montipora explanata Brüggemann 1879
Montipora exserta Quelch 1886
Montipora flabellata Studer 1901
Montipora florida Nemenzo 1967
Montipora floweri Wells 1954
Montipora foliosa (Pallas 1766) Leaf Coral
Montipora foveolata (Dana 1848)
Montipora fragosa Verrill 1869
Montipora friabilis Bernard 1897
Montipora fruticosa Bernard 1897
Montipora gaimardi Bernard 1897
Montipora gracilis Klunzinger 1879
Montipora grandifolia (Dana 1848)
Montipora granifera Bernard 1897
Montipora granulosa Bernard 1897
Montipora grisea Bernard 1897
Montipora hirsuta Nemenzo 1967
Montipora hispida (Dana 1848)
Montipora hoffmeisteri Wells 1954
Montipora incognita Bernard 1897
Montipora incrassata (Dana 1848)
Montipora informis Bernard 1897
Montipora lichen (Dana 1848)
Montipora lobulata Bernard 1897
Montipora mactanensis Nemenzo 1979
Montipora malampaya Nemenzo 1967
Montipora maldivensis Pillai & Scheer 1976
Montipora manauliensis Pillai 1969

Montipora marshallensis Wells 1954
Montipora millepora Crossland 1952
Montipora mollis Bernard 1897
Montipora monasteriata (Forskål 1775)
Montipora multipapillosa Nemenzo 1983
Montipora nodosa (Dana 1848)
Montipora orientalis Nemenzo 1967
Montipora palmata (Dana 1848)
Montipora papillosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora patula Verrill 1869
Montipora peltiformis Bernard 1897
Montipora perforata Bernard 1897
Montipora poritiformis Verrill 1866
Montipora profunda Bernard 1897
Montipora rigida Verrill 1866
Montipora samarensis Nemenzo 1967
Montipora saxea Bernard 1897
Montipora scabricula (Dana 1848)
Montipora setosa Nemenzo 1976
Montipora sinuosa Pillai & Scheer 1976
Montipora solanderi (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Montipora spongiosa (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora spongodes Bernard 1897
Montipora spumosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora stellata Bernard 1897
Montipora stilosa (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora studeri Vaughan 1907
Montipora sulcata Crossland 1952
Montipora sumilonensis Nemenzo 1979
Montipora suvadivae Pillai & Scheer 1976
Montipora tenuicaulis Vaughan 1907
Montipora tenuissima Bernard 1897
Montipora trabeculata Bernard 1897
Montipora tuberculosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora turgescens Bernard 1897
Montipora turtlensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Montipora undata Bernard 1897
Montipora venosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora verrucosa (Lamarck 1816)

Family PORITIDAE Gray 1842

Alveopora Blainville 1830 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to the Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [602]; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Poritidae

In general a fairly sparsely distributed, uncommon coral, although may be locally common.
27 nominal species, an estimated 16 valid species, of which 8 are recognised from Australia [761].

Alveopora allingi Hoffmeister 1925
Alveopora catalai Wells 1968
Alveopora daedalea (Forskål 1775)
Alveopora excelsa Verrill 1864
Alveopora explanata Hoffmeister 1945
Alveopora fenestrata (Lamarck 1816)
Alveopora gigas Veron 1985
Alveopora japonica Eguchi 1968
Alveopora marionensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Alveopora ocellata Wells 1954
Alveopora retusa Verrill 1864
Alveopora spongiosa Dana 1848
Alveopora superficialis Pillai & Scheer 1976
Alveopora tizardi Bassett-Smith 1890
Alveopora verrilliana Dana 1872
Alveopora viridis Quoy & Gaimard 1833

Goniopora Blainville 1830 II -
Sunflower Coral, Daisy Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to the Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231]; south to Lord Howe Island, east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Goniopora is an important and common reef-building coral and often occurs in turbid water. Many species have a widespread distribution, although some are more restricted (e.g. *G. pendulus*, which is known only from the west coast of Australia [761]).
39 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species. Fourteen species have been recognised from Australia [761].

Goniopora arbuscula Umbgrove 1939
Goniopora bernardi Faustino 1927
Goniopora burgosi Nemenzo 1955
Goniopora cellulosa Veron 1990
Goniopora columna Dana 1848
Goniopora crassa Crossland 1948
Goniopora djiboutiensis Vaughan 1907
Goniopora eclipsensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora fruticosa Kent 1891
Goniopora gracilis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Goniopora granulosa Pillai & Scheer 1976
Goniopora klunzingeri Marenzeller 1906
Goniopora lobata Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Goniopora minor Crossland 1952

Goniopora muscosa Wells 1954
Goniopora norfolkensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora palmensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora pandoraensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora parvistella Ortmann 1888
Goniopora pedunculata Quoy & Gaimard 1833
Goniopora pendulus Veron 1985
Goniopora planulata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Goniopora polyformis Zou 1980
Goniopora pulvinula Wells 1954
Goniopora sagamiensis Eguchi 1968
Goniopora samoa Bernard 1903
Goniopora savignyi Dana 1848
Goniopora somaliensis Vaughan 1907
Goniopora stokesi Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Goniopora stutchburyi Wells 1955
Goniopora tenella (Quelch 1886)
Goniopora tenuidens Quelch 1886
Goniopora traceyi Wells 1954
Goniopora viridis (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)
Goniopora wotouensis Zou 1975

Porites Link 1807 II -
Hump Coral
(Caribbean [608,833] to Bermuda [682,847]; south to Brazil. São Tomé, Cape Verde Islands, Gulf of Guinea and Angola [728]. Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands [761]; east to California [691], Galapagos Islands [217] and Easter Island)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Angola [27]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [27]; Cayman Islands; Chile: Easter Island [820]; Christmas Island; China [894,895]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [68,217,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Gabon [141]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [107,464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Liberia [421]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe [27]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California, Florida [381]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Porites is one of the most important reef-building genera, often forming very large colonies. It occurs widely elsewhere, and is one of the most tolerant of all corals to turbid water.
Approximately 122 nominal species, the majority of which are invalid [761]. The number of valid species is unknown; 16 have been recorded from Australia [761] and probably 5 occur in the Atlantic [847].

Porites annae Crossland 1952
Porites aranetai Nemenzo 1955
Porites astreoides Lamarck 1816 Mustard Hill Coral
Porites attenuata Nemenzo 1955
Porites australiensis Vaughan 1918
Porites baracoensis Vaughan 1919
Porites bernardi Vaughan 1907
Porites branneri Rathbun 1887
Porites brighami Vaughan 1907
Porites californica Verrill 1869
Porites cocosensis Wells 1950
Porites colonensis Zlatarski 1990
Porites columnaris Klunzinger 1879
Porites compressa Dana 1848
Porites cribripora Dana 1848
Porites cumulatus Nemenzo 1955
Porites cylindrica Dana 1848
Porites danae Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Porites deformis Nemenzo 1955
Porites densa Vaughan 1918
Porites duerdeni Vaughan 1907
Porites echinulata Klunzinger 1879
Porites eridani Umbgrove 1940
Porites erosa Dana 1848
Porites evermanni Vaughan 1907
Porites exilis Gardiner 1898
Porites exserta Pillai 1969
Porites faustinoi Hoffmeister 1925
Porites favosa Dana 1848
Porites gaimardi Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Porites galeata Nemenzo 1955
Porites hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Porites heronensis Veron 1985
Porites horizontalata Hoffmeister 1925
Porites irregularis (Verrill 1864)
Porites latistellata Quelch 1886
Porites lichen Dana 1848
Porites limosa Dana 1848
Porites lobata Dana 1848
Porites lutea Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Porites mannarensis Pillai 1969
Porites matthaii Wells 1954
Porites mayeri Vaughan 1918
Porites minicoiensis Pillai 1969
Porites mordax Dana 1848
Porites mucronata Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Porites murrayensis Vaughan 1918
Porites myrmidonensis Veron 1985
Porites negrosensis Veron 1990
Porites nigrescens Dana 1848
Porites nodifera Klunzinger 1879
Porites nodulosa Verrill 1869
Porites okinawensis Veron 1990
Porites palmata Dana 1848
Porites parvistellata Quelch 1886
Porites porites (Pallas 1766) Club Finger Coral
Porites portoricensis (Vaughan 1919)
Porites profundus Rehberg 1892

Poritidae

Porites pukoensis Vaughan 1907
Porites rus (Forskål 1775)
Porites saccharata Brüggemann 1878
Porites sillimaniani Nemenzo 1976
Porites solida (Forskål 1775)
Porites somaliensis Gravier 1910
Porites stephensoni Crossland 1952
Porites studeri Vaughan 1907
Porites superflua Gardiner 1898
Porites sverdrupi Durham 1947
Porites tenuis Verrill 1866
Porites trimurata Gardiner 1898
Porites umbellifera Gardiner 1898
Porites vaughani Crossland 1952
Porites waylandi Foster 1986

Stylaraea Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar, Aldabra, southern Philippines, Palau Islands, Micronesia, south to Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea, New Britain and the Great Barrier Reef [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Israel; Kenya; Madagascar; Mozambique [68]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles: Aldabra; Sudan; Tanzania

1 species. Very rare, and restricted to shallow-water environments uninhabited by other corals [761].

Stylaraea punctata (Linnaeus 1758)

Family SIDERASTREIDAE Vaughan & Wells 1943

Anomastraea Marenzeller 1901 II -
Crisp Pillow Coral
(Persian Gulf and Arabian Gulf [95]. East and South Africa [68,329])
Kenya [68]; Mozambique [329]; Oman [675]; South Africa [845]; Tanzania [68]; United Arab Emirates [95]

A small, uncommon coral.
1 species [847]

Anomastraea irregularis Marenzeller 1901

Coscinastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Wrinkle Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and east to Australia, including the entire south coast [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [464], south to south-east Australia; east to the Tuamotu Archipelago [244]).

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186,848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845];

Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Coscinastrea is unusual in that two species (*C. mcneilli* and *C. marshae*) are restricted to southern temperate waters and never found on tropical coral reefs. Most species are relatively uncommon, except for *C. exesa* [761]. The name of the genus is frequently spelt *Coscinar(a)ea* but this is an incorrect emendation of the original spelling.
Approximately 14 nominal species. 8 or 9 valid species, of which 6 occur in Australia [761]

Coscinastrea bottae Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coscinastrea columna (Dana 1848)
Coscinastrea crassa Veron & Pichon 1980
Coscinastrea exesa (Dana 1848)
Coscinastrea hahazimaensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
Coscinastrea marshae Wells 1962
Coscinastrea mcneilli Wells 1962
Coscinastrea monile (Forskål 1775)
Coscinastrea wellsi Veron & Pichon 1980

Horastrea Pichon 1971 II -
(East Africa; Madagascar and central Indian Ocean [761])
British Indian Ocean Territory [151]; Madagascar; Mauritius [674]; Mozambique [674,845]; Réunion [674]

An inconspicuous coral, although relatively common within its range [761]
1 species

Horastrea indica Pichon 1971

Plesioseris Duncan 1884 II -
(Red Sea, Indo-Pacific east to Polynesia [151])
Australia

About 3 species

Plesioseris australiae (Rousseau 1854)

Psammocora Dana 1848 II -
Sandpaper Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [761]; east to California, Easter Island, Galapagos Islands and Colombia)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [217]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Djibouti; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [38,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Siderastreidae

The genus has previously been included in the family Thamnasteriidae, but a recent revision [761] placed *Psammocora* close to *Coscinastrea* in the family Siderastreidae. A relatively common, widespread reef coral, although some of the species are rare.
27 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species. 7 have been recognised from Australia [761].

Psammocora brighami (Vaughan 1907)
Psammocora contigua (Esper 1797)
Psammocora decussata Yabe & Sugiyama 1937
Psammocora digitata Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Psammocora explanulata van der Horst 1922
Psammocora folium Umbgrove 1939
Psammocora haimiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Psammocora nierstraszi van der Horst 1921
Psammocora obtusangula (Lamarck 1816)
Psammocora profundacella Gardiner 1898
Psammocora stellata (Verrill 1866)
Psammocora superficialis Gardiner 1898
Psammocora vaughani Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
Psammocora verrilli Vaughan 1907

Pseudosiderastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1935 II -
False Pillow Coral
(Eastern Indian Ocean; Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Malaysia, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Philippines north to Taiwan, south to Dampier (north-west Australia) and Great Barrier Reef [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; India [598,602]; Indonesia [867]; Malaysia [186]; Myanmar; Oman [675]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]

A small, inconspicuous and uncommon reef coral [148].
3 nominal species, 1 valid species [761].

Pseudosiderastrea tayamai Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

Siderastrea Blainville 1830 II -
African Pillow Coral
(Caribbean [608,833], south to Brazil. Bermuda [118]. Gulf of Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and Senegal [728]. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf [95], East and South Africa [68,329], India and Myanmar [674])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cape Verde [27]; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guinea [141]; Haiti [776]; Honduras; India [598,602]; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Oman [675]; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; São Tomé and Príncipe [27]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Senegal [27]; Seychelles [845]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Tanzania [329]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Yemen

In the western Atlantic, *Siderastrea* is common and occurs on most reefs [847]. Elsewhere in its range it is inconspicuous and uncommon. Three species occur in the Western Atlantic, of which one, *S. stellata* is endemic to Brazil [420]. There is probably only a single species in the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean, *S. savignyana*.

Siderastreidae

5 species

Siderastrea glynni Budd & Guzmán 1994
Siderastrea radians (Pallas 1766) Rough Starlet Coral
Siderastrea savignyana Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Siderastrea siderea (Ellis & Solander 1786) Smooth Starlet Coral
Siderastrea stellata Verrill 1868

Family AGARICIIDAE Gray 1847

Agaricia Lamarck 1801 II -
(Caribbean [608,833] south to Brazil; Bermuda [682,847]; eastern Atlantic [766])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti [776]; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

A common coral occurring in most reef habitats; grows on deep reefs in low light conditions.
Probably 7 species.

Agaricia agaricites (Linnaeus 1758) Leaf Coral
Agaricia fragilis (Dana 1848) Fragile Saucer Coral
Agaricia grahamae Wells 1973
Agaricia humilis Verrill 1901
Agaricia lamarcki Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 Sheet Coral
Agaricia tenuifolia Dana 1848 Ribbon Coral
Agaricia undata (Ellis & Solander 1786) Scroll Coral

Coeloseris Vaughan 1918 II -
(East Africa. Andaman and Nicobar Islands. South-east Asia, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rowley Shoals (northern Australia) and Middleton Reef (eastern Australia); east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [754]; Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Solomon Islands [513]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

May be locally common, especially on the reef rim, but generally the species has a scattered distribution [761, 847].
3 nominal species, 1 valid species

Coeloseris mayeri Vaughan 1918

Gardineroseris Scheer & Pillai 1974 II -
(Red Sea [661], East Africa. Indian Ocean, north to the Maldives [761], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Guam, Phoenix Islands [761], Tubuai Islands; south to Solitary Islands (eastern Australia) and Tonga; east to Galapagos Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

1 widely distributed species; possibly a second, undescribed, from Thailand [766]

Gardineroseris planulata (Dana 1848)

Leptoseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
Slender Lettuce Coral
(Caribbean [847]. Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to the Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [770]. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Panama, Colombia, Galapagos Islands and Easter Island [820])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [612]; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Chile: including Easter Island [185]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic [185]; Ecuador: including Galapagos Islands [217]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius [185]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico [185]; Réunion [185]; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; USA: California, Florida; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States [185]; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The presence of this genus in the western Atlantic has only fairly recently been recognised [185]. *Leptoseris* forms delicate, often leafy colonies, particularly on lower reef slopes and walls.
11 species recognized (and 2 others of indeterminate status) by Dinesen [185], and 1 described subsequently [714]. *L. explanata* was synonymized with *L. scabra* by Dinesen but Veron [766] continued to recognize it.

Leptoseris amitoriensis Veron 1990
Leptoseris cailleti (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)
Leptoseris cucullata (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Leptoseris explanata Yabe & Sugiyama 1941
Leptoseris foliosa Dinesen 1980
Leptoseris fragilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Leptoseris gardineri van der Horst 1921
Leptoseris glabra Dinesen 1980
Leptoseris hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Leptoseris incrustans (Quelch 1886)
Leptoseris mycetoseroides Wells 1954
Leptoseris papyracea (Dana 1848)
Leptoseris scabra Vaughan 1907

Agariciidae

Leptoseris solida (Quelch 1886)
Leptoseris tenuis van der Horst 1921
Leptoseris yabei (Pillai & Scheer 1976)

Pachyseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739], Guam, Marshall Islands [807] and Line Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Marquesas and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A relatively common reef coral, occurring in a range of reef habitats.
12 nominal species.

Pachyseris carinata Brüggemann 1879
Pachyseris foliosa Veron 1990
Pachyseris gemmae Nemenzo 1955
Pachyseris rugosa (Lamarck 1801)
Pachyseris speciosa (Dana 1848)

Pavona Lamarck 1801 II -
Leaf Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to southern Japan [231], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe and Pitcairn Islands; east to California [691], Galapagos Islands and Colombia [217])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [9. 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Djibouti [298]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [38,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California [691]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Pavona is a fairly common coral that occurs in most reef habitats.
Approximately 50 nominal species, but there is great variability in the genus, and there are probably only around 15 valid species, of which 8 are known from Australia [761]

Pavona acuticarinata (Umbgrove 1940)
Pavona bipartita Nemenzo 1980
Pavona cactus (Forskål 1775)
Pavona calicifera Gardiner 1898
Pavona clavus (Dana 1848)
Pavona complanata (Verrill 1866)
Pavona danai Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Pavona decussata (Dana 1848)
Pavona diffluens (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona divaricata (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona duerdeni Vaughan 1907
Pavona explanulata (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona foliosa (Verrill 1866)
Pavona formosa (Dana 1848)
Pavona frondifera (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona galapagensis Durham & Barnard 1952
Pavona gigantea (Verrill 1869)
Pavona intermedia Gardiner 1898
Pavona maldivensis (Gardiner 1905)
Pavona minor Brüggemann 1879
Pavona minuta Wells 1954
Pavona repens (Brüggemann 1878)
Pavona varians (Verrill 1864)
Pavona venosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Pavona xarifae Scheer & Pillai 1974
Pavona yamanarii (Yabe & Sugiyama 1933)

Family MICRABACIIDAE Vaughan 1905

Leptopenus Moseley 1881 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica. 682-5,000 m [116])
Argentina [123]; Cuba [123]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Crozet Island [123]; Indonesia [123]; USA: California [123]

6 species are known, of which 4 are named and probably valid [116,123]

Leptopenus antarcticus Cairns 1989
Leptopenus discus Moseley 1881
Leptopenus hypocoelus Moseley 1881
Leptopenus solidus Keller 1977

Letepsammia Yabe & Eguchi 1932 II -
(Indo-West Pacific. 55-828 m)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Madagascar [123]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]

1 species recognized by Cairns [116,123] and 1 described subsequently.

Letepsammia formosissima (Moseley 1876)
Letepsammia franki Owens 1994

Micrabacia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Indian Ocean, Western Pacific Ocean [151]. 91-328 m)

About 2 species

?

Micrabaciidae

Rhombopsammia Owens 1986 II -
(China Sea and Philippine Sea. 424-1,401 m)
Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Rhombopsammia niphada Owens 1986
Rhombopsammia squiresi Owens 1986

Stephanophyllia Michelin 1841 II -
(Indo-West Pacific. 15-635 m)
British Indian Ocean Territory [123]; Hong Kong [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Maldives [123,605]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]

3 species recognized by Cairns [116]

Stephanophyllia complicata Moseley 1876
Stephanophyllia fungulus Alcock 1902
Stephanophyllia neglecta Boschma 1923

Family FUNGIACYATHIDAE Chevalier 1987

Fungiacyathus Sars 1872 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [116])
Australia [123]; Bahamas [123]; Barbados [612]; Colombia [123]; Cuba [123]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hong Kong; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Madagascar [123]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [123]; Norway: Lofoten Islands [610]; Peru [123]; Philippines [123]; Portugal [151]; Réunion [123]; Saint Lucia [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA: Aleutian Islands, California [123]

Solitary; free living. 55-6,328 m. Until recently, included in the Family Fungiidae.

18 species were recognized as valid by Cairns [116], *F. stabilis* was synonymized by Cairns [123], and 1 species has been described subsequently [126].

Fungiacyathus aleuticus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus crispus (Pourtalès 1871)
Fungiacyathus dennanti Cairns & Parker 1992
Fungiacyathus durus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus fissilis Cairns 1984
Fungiacyathus fragilis Sars 1872
Fungiacyathus granulosus Cairns 1989
Fungiacyathus hydra Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Fungiacyathus marenzelleri (Vaughan 1906)
Fungiacyathus paliferus (Alcock 1902)
Fungiacyathus pliciseptus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus pseudostephanus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus pusillus (Pourtalès 1868)
Fungiacyathus sibogae (Alcock 1902)
Fungiacyathus stephanus (Alcock 1893)
Fungiacyathus symmetricus (Pourtalès 1871)
Fungiacyathus turbinolioides Cairns 1989
Fungiacyathus variegatus Cairns 1989

Family FUNGIIDAE Dana 1848

Cantharellus Hoeksema 1989 II -
(Gulf of Aqaba, New Caledonia)
Egypt [354]; Israel [354]; New Caledonia [354]

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Cantharellus doederleini (Marenzeller 1907)
Cantharellus noumeae Hoeksema & Best 1984

Ctenactis Verrill 1864 II -
(Red Sea, Indian Ocean, South-East Asia, Australia to mid-Pacific Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [354]; Brunei; Myanmar; Cocos (Keeling Islands) [354]; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam [354]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [354]; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kiribati; Malaysia [36,354,848]; Maldives [354,605,674]; Marshall Islands [354,807]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Niue; Palau [221,354]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [354,796]; Sudan [661]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

3 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Ctenactis albitentaculata Hoeksema 1989
Ctenactis crassa (Dana 1848)
Ctenactis echinata (Pallas 1766)

Fungia Lamarck 1801 II -
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to the Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and north-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Hawaiian Islands [464]; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [761]; east to California, Galapagos Islands, Easter Island and Colombia)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Andaman Islands [354]; Australia [80,354]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [820]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [38,354,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam [354]; Hawaiian Islands [354,464]; Hong Kong [354,668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [354]; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [354,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [354,587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [354,605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mexico [354]; Mozambique [68,354]; Myanmar [331]; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221,354]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [354,768]; Pitcairn Islands [354,572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa [354]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [354,606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [72,558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329,354]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga [354]; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fungia is widely distributed on and around reefs. A few species are rare (e.g. *F. scabra*), but the majority are common [148].
Eight subgenera are generally recognised, *Pleuractis*, *Ctenactis*, *Verillafungia*, *Danafungia*, *Fungia*, *Cycloseris*, *Wellsofungia* and *Lobactis* [148,186,354].
23 species recognized by Hoeksema [354] and 1 described subsequently [357].

Fungiidae

Fungia concinna Verrill 1864
Fungia costulata Ortmann 1889
Fungia curvata Hoeksema 1989
Fungia cyclolites Lamarck 1816
Fungia distorta Michelin 1842
Fungia fragilis (Alcock 1893)
Fungia fralinae Nemenzo 1955
Fungia fungites (Linnaeus 1758) Mushroom Coral
Fungia granulosa Klunzinger 1879
Fungia gravis Nemenzo 1955
Fungia hexagonalis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Fungia horrida Dana 1848
Fungia moluccensis van der Horst 1919
Fungia paumotensis Stutchbury 1833
Fungia repanda Dana 1848
Fungia scabra Döderlein 1901
Fungia scruposa Klunzinger 1879
Fungia scutaria Lamarck 1801
Fungia sinensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851)
Fungia somervillei Gardiner 1909
Fungia spinifer Claereboudt & Hoeksema 1987
Fungia taiwanensis Hoeksema & Dai 1991
Fungia tenuis Dana 1848
Fungia vaughani Boschma 1923

Halomitra Dana 1848 II -
(East Africa [329], Red Sea. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832] and Thailand [354]; south to Madagascar and Chagos Archipelago [661]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Guam and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Comoros; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [354]; Guam [354]; Indonesia [354]; Japan [354]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [354,465,807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [354,768]; Réunion; Samoa [354]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga [354]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Free living corals; relatively uncommon. *H. pileus* occurs throughout the range of the genus; *H. clavator* is known only from the Philippines and Indonesia.
2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Halomitra clavator Hoeksema 1989
Halomitra pileus (Linnaeus 1758)

Heliofungia Wells 1966 II -
(Ryukyu Islands, south to Philippines, Borneo, Java, northern Australia and Great Barrier Reef; east to Caroline Islands, Solomon Islands and New Caledonia [104,148,244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [354]; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia [354]; Japan [354,765]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [354,848]; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Palau [221,354]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [354,796]; Vanuatu [762]

1 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Heliofungia actiniformis (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Fungiidae

Herpolitha Eschscholtz 1825 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Thailand [354]; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara-gunto Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [102,148])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [354,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [354,587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Free-living corals.
1 species recognised by Hoeksema [354]

Herpolitha limax (Esper 1797) Slipper Coral

Lithophyllon Rehberg 1892 II -
(Mergui Archipelago, south to Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Brunei; China [354]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [354,765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [354]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa [354]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

An attached, colonial coral. Found on reef slopes, but always uncommon.

2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Lithophyllon mokai Hoeksema 1989
Lithophyllon undulatum Rehberg 1892

Podabacia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Sri Lanka and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Northern Marianas; south to Great Barrier Reef [761] and New Caledonia [850]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fungiidae

An attached fungiid, found in most reef habitats, but relatively uncommon.
1 species recognized by Hoeksema [354] and 1 species described subsequently [764]

Podabacia crustacea (Pallas 1766)
Podabacia motuporensis Veron 1990

Polyphyllia Quoy & Gaimard 1833 II -
(East Africa [354]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands and Northern Marianas; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa and Tonga [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [80,354]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam [354]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [354]; Japan [354,765]; Madagascar [354,587,591]; Malaysia [36,354]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea [354]; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa [354]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [354,796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Free-living and often occurring with *Fungia*.
2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Polyphyllia novaehiberniae (Lesson 1831)
Polyphyllia talpina (Lamarck 1801)

Sandalolitha Quelch 1884 II -
(Maldives, Mergui Archipelago, south to Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [148]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Kyushu Islands and Marshall Islands [807]; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Line Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia [354]; Bahrain [95,677]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [354,765]; Kiribati; Malaysia [36,354]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [354,605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [354,850]; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [513]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]

Free-living and relatively common throughout the range of the genus.
2 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Sandalolitha dentata Quelch 1884
Sandalolitha robusta (Quelch 1886) Basket Coral

Zoopilus Dana 1848 II -
(Malaysia, eastern Indonesia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Guinea; east to Marshall Islands and Fiji [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia [354]; Fiji [354]; Japan [354,765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [354]; Mauritius; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu [762]

Free-living on soft substrata on and around reefs; an uncommon coral.
1 species recognized by Hoeksema [354]

Zoopilus echinatus Dana 1848

Family RHIZANGIIDAE d'Orbigny 1851

This family is listed by Chevalier [151] as Astrangiidae Milne Edwards & Haime 1857, but is retained as Rhizangiidae by Cairns [118]. Rhizangiid corals are probably widely distributed, but are small and under-recorded.

Astrangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Widespread in many seas [582]. Caribbean [608,833], western Atlantic to Brazil [107] and Indo-Pacific, including California [691,761])
Barbados [448]; Bermuda; Brazil [420]; Cocos Island [118,118]; Colombia [235]; Cuba [416]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Polynesia [554]; Ghana [141]; Guinea [141]; Haiti [776]; Malaysia [186]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [118,123]; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua [782]; Panama [118,123]; Peru [123]; Puerto Rico [141]; Senegal [141]; Sierra Leone [141]; USA: California [123,141]; Virgin Islands of the United States [776]

Solitary corals which occur in shallow water, mostly in caves or on vertical faces on rocks or reefs [761].
30 or more nominal species, but the genus has never been properly reviewed [582]. An unknown number of valid species

Astrangia browni Palmer 1928
Astrangia caboensis Durham 1947
Astrangia californica Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia concepcionensis Durham 1947
Astrangia concinna Verrill 1866
Astrangia cortezi Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia costata Verrill 1866
Astrangia dentata Verrill 1866
Astrangia epithecata Duncan 1876
Astrangia equatorialis Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia haimei Verrill 1866
Astrangia hancocki Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia howardi Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia macrodentata Thiel 1940
Astrangia minuta Duncan 1876
Astrangia oaxacensis Palmer 1928
Astrangia pedersenii Verrill 1869
Astrangia poculata (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Astrangia pulchella Verrill 1866
Astrangia rathbuni Vaughan 1906
Astrangia sanfelipensis Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia solitaria (Lesueur 1817)
Astrangia tangolaensis Durham 1947
Astrangia woodsi Wells 1955

Cladangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(West Africa, Indo-Pacific)
India [602]; Senegal [141]

Possibly 2 species

Cladangia exusta Lütken 1873
Cladangia gemmans Chevalier 1966

Coenangia Verrill 1869 II -
Mexico

1-2 species

Coenangia conferta (Verrill 1869)

Rhizangiidae

Colangia Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])
Bermuda; Netherlands Antilles [653]; USA: Florida [151]

Possibly 2 species

Colangia immersa Pourtalès 1871

Culicia Dana 1848 II -
(Red Sea [661], Indo-Pacific, including temperate zones such as New Zealand. 5-636 m)
Australia [125]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [123]; French Polynesia [554]; Japan [123]; Malaysia [186]; Maldives [268]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [624]; Oman [675]; Singapore; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [329]

Small corals which occur in shallow water, mostly in caves or on vertical faces on rocks or reefs [761].
About 12 nominal species, of which possibly 6 are valid.

Culicia australiensis Hoffmeister 1933
Culicia cuticulata Klunzinger 1879
Culicia excavata (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Culicia hoffmeisteri Squires 1966
Culicia japonica Yabe & Eguchi 1936
Culicia rubeola (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)
Culicia smithii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Culicia stellata Dana 1848
Culicia tenella Dana 1848
Culicia truncata Dana 1848
Culicia verreauxii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Oulangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific, 0-135 m)
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [827]; India; Japan [739]; Rep. Korea [123]; Mexico [123]; Panama [123]; Philippines [151]

An unknown number of species

Oulangia bradleyi (Verrill 1866)
Oulangia stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Phyllangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Antarctica [103], Caribbean [608,833], Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean [881], Brazil, Gulf of Guinea [420], Red Sea [661], Pacific, including Gulf of California [691]. About 5.5-100 m depth)
Colombia [235]; Cuba [889]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Martinique [70]; Nicaragua; Oman [675]; Panama [757]; São Tomé and Príncipe [141]; Senegal [141]; USA: California [141]

Phyllangia is considered by some e.g. Cairns [118] to belong in the family Caryophylliidae, but is traditionally included in the Rhizangiidae.
10 nominal species. Approximately 8 recent species

Phyllangia americana Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Phyllangia consagensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Phyllangia dispersa Verrill 1864
Phyllangia fuegoensis Squires 1963
Phyllangia granulata W. Koch 1886
Phyllangia hayamaensis (Eguchi 1968)
Phyllangia mouchezii (Lacaze-Duthiers 1897)
Phyllangia papuensis Studer 1878

Family OCULINIDAE Gray 1847

Acrhelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Sabah north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Vanuatu [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia: Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [807]; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Solomon Islands; Taiwan; Tonga; Vanuatu [762]; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A delicate, uncommon reef coral [761,847]
1 species

Acrhelia horrescens (Dana 1848)

Amphelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
Brazil [141]; Cape Verde [141]; Dominica [614]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Japan [141]; Martinique [614]; Mexico [141]; Saint Vincent [614]; Senegal [141]

About 12 species

Amphelia atlantica (Duncan 1870)
Amphelia oculata (Linnaeus 1758)
Amphelia ornata (Duncan 1870)

Archohelia Vaughan 1919 II -
(Known only from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia [761])

1 species, occurring in shallow water [761]

Archohelia rediviva Wells & Alderslade 1979

Bathelia Moseley 1881 II -
(Atlantic. 500-1,250 m depth)
Azores [151]

1 species

Bathelia candida Moseley 1881

Cyathelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Indo-Pacific 15-1,509 m)
Australia [761]; Indonesia; Japan [123]

Probably 2 species

Cyathelia axillaris (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Galaxea Oken 1815 II -
Starburst Coral
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the general distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The most frequently encountered species is *G. fascicularis*, which is very common in a wide range of reef habitats.
24 nominal species, probably 5 valid species, 2 in Australia [761].

Galaxea alta Nemenzo 1980
Galaxea astreata (Lamarck 1816)
Galaxea fascicularis (Linnaeus 1758)
Galaxea lauensis Hoffmeister 1945
Galaxea paucisepta Claereboudt 1990

Madrepora Linnaeus 1758 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [876]. 80-1,554 m)
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam, St Paul [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India: Lakshadweep [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [123,413]; Somalia [123]; Tanzania [123]

An unknown number of species; 3 are recognised from Australia [761]

Madrepora arbuscula (Moseley 1881)
Madrepora candida (Moseley 1881)
Madrepora carolina (Pourtalès 1871)
Madrepora exigua (Pourtalès 1871)
Madrepora formosa (Alcock 1898)
Madrepora kauaiensis Vaughan 1907
Madrepora oculata Linnaeus 1758

Neohelia Moseley 1881 II -
(West and central Pacific [151]. 91-115 m)
Vanuatu [151]

1 species

Neohelia porcellana Moseley 1881

Oculina Lamarck 1816 II -
(Mediterranean, Western Atlantic, West Africa [728], New Zealand, Galapagos Islands. 0-91 m)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [28,118]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Liberia [27]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [681]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [381]; New Zealand [624]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; São Tomé & Príncipe [27]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: California [123], Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Oculinidae

Approximately 20 nominal species. 9 are listed below which are reasonably well-established. The common shallow water species found in the Caribbean is *O. diffusa*; other species occur in deeper water [847].

Oculina banksi Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Oculina diffusa Lamarck 1816 Ivory Bush Coral
Oculina patagonica Angelis 1907
Oculina profunda Cairns 1991
Oculina robusta Pourtalès 1871
Oculina tenella Pourtalès 1871
Oculina valenciennesi Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 Ivory Tree Coral
Oculina varicosa Lesueur 1820
Oculina virgosa Squires 1958

Schizoculina Wells 1937 II -

Angola [421]; Brazil [141]; Cameroon [141]; Côte d'Ivoire [421]; Gabon [421]; Ghana [421]; São Tomé and Príncipe [421]; Sierra Leone [421]

2-3 species

Schizoculina africana (Thiel 1928)
Schizoculina arbuscula (L. Agassiz 1864)
Schizoculina fissipara (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Sclerhelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1850 II -
(Atlantic; Indo-Pacific)

Saint Helena [151]

5 nominal species

Sclerhelia dubia Nemenzo 1980
Sclerhelia hirtella (Pallas 1766)

Simplastrea Umbgrove 1939 II -

Indonesia [691]
1 species

Simplastrea vesicularis Umbgrove 1939

Family PECTINIIDAE Vaughan & Wells 1943

Echinophyllia Klunzinger 1879 II -
Flat Lettuce Coral
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231] and Marshall Islands; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia

[15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Tanzania; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Found in a wide range of reef habitats and fairly common.
Probably 7 valid species

Echinophyllia aspera (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Echinophyllia echinata (Kent 1871)
Echinophyllia echinoporoides Veron & Pichon 1980
Echinophyllia hirsuta Nemenzo 1980
Echinophyllia maxima Moll & Best 1984
Echinophyllia nishihirai Veron 1990
Echinophyllia orpheensis Veron & Pichon 1980
Echinophyllia patula (Hodgson & Ross 1982)
Echinophyllia subglabra Nemenzo 1979

Mycedium Oken 1815 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to southern Japan [739] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tubuai Islands [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [776]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

3 nominal species; 2 valid species

Mycedium elephantotus (Pallas 1766)
Mycedium mancaoi Nemenzo 1979
Mycedium robokaki Moll & Best 1984

Oxypora Kent 1871 II -
Porous Lettuce Coral
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton reefs (east Australia) [761]; east to Tubuai Islands [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Tanzania; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Relatively common on reef slopes.

Pectiniidae

5 nominal species, probably 3 are valid

Oxypora crassispinosa Nemenzo 1980
Oxypora glabra Nemenzo 1959
Oxypora lacera (Verrill 1864)
Oxypora titizimaensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Pectinia Oken 1815 II -
(East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832], Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan (9) and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Line Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Vanuatu [762]

The genus is usually well represented on reefs, especially in turbid water. However, some species are rare, for example, *P. teres*, known only from the Philippines and Australia [761].
14 nominal species; 4 valid species from Australia [761]

Pectinia alcicornis (Kent 1871)
Pectinia elongata (Rehberg 1892)
Pectinia lactuca (Pallas 1766) Carnation Coral
Pectinia laxa Nemenzo 1983
Pectinia paeonia (Dana 1848)
Pectinia symphylloides (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)
Pectinia teres Nemenzo & Montecillo 1981

Physophyllia Duncan 1885 II -
(East Africa; Maldives; South-east Asia; southern Japan; south to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Malaysia; Maldives [605]; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Seychelles [674,845]; Solomon Islands [796]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]

3 nominal species, but possibly only 1 valid species.

Physophyllia ayleni Wells 1935

Family MUSSIDAE Ortmann 1890

Acanthastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Starry Cup Coral
(Red Sea [661]. Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [19]; south to Middleton Reef (south-east Australia) and Lord Howe island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244] and Pitcairn Islands [761])

Mussidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [895,894]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common reef coral, occurring in a wide range of habitats [148].
Approximately 13 nominal species; probably 9 valid species.

Acanthastrea amakusensis Veron 1990
Acanthastrea bowerbanki Milne Edwards & Haime 1857
Acanthastrea echinata (Dana 1848)
Acanthastrea hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acanthastrea hillae Wells 1955
Acanthastrea ishigakiensis Veron 1990
Acanthastrea lordhowensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Acanthastrea maxima Sheppard & Salm 1988
Acanthastrea minuta Moll & Best 1984
Acanthastrea rotundoflora Chevalier 1975
Acanthastrea simplex (Crossland 1952)

Australomussa Veron 1985 II -
Australia; Myanmar: Mergui Archipelago; Japan; Philippines; Thailand [761]

A rare reef coral.
1 species [760]

Australomussa rowleyensis Veron 1985

Blastomussa Wells 1968 II -
Branched Cup Coral
(Red Sea [661]. Indian Ocean, Aldabra north to Arabian Gulf [95] the Maldives and Mergui Archipelago. South-east Asia (excluding east coast of West Malaysia and west coast of Borneo). Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761], New Caledonia [850] and Fiji; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458]; Japan [765]; Malaysia; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Solomon Islands; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]

Generally an uncommon coral, except in some reef slope habitats.
3 species recognized by Head [334]

Blastomussa loyae Head 1978
Blastomussa merleti (Wells 1961)
Blastomussa wellsi Wijsman-Best 1973

Mussidae

Cynarina Brüggemann 1877 II -
(Red Sea [661]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832], southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Guam; south to the Great Barrier Reef; east to the Kermadec Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Thailand [186,744]

A large, solitary reef coral which may be attached or free-living. Uncommon [691,848].
9 nominal species, probably only 1 valid species

Cynarina lacrymalis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Indophyllia Gerth 1921 II -
Indonesia [33]

A rare coral.
1 species recognized by Best and Hoeksema [33]

Indophyllia macassarensis Best & Hoeksema 1987

Isophyllastrea Matthai 1928 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381,682,847]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

1 species, generally found in fairly shallow reef habitats [847]

Isophyllastrea rigida (Dana 1848)

Isophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381,682,847]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

2 species are recognised; both are fairly common, especially in shallow reef habitats [847]

Isophyllia multiflora Verrill 1901
Isophyllia sinuosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Lobophyllia Blainville 1830 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [602] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [587] and south-west Australia [770]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Guam, the Marshall Islands and Line Islands; south to Flinders Reef (eastern Australia) [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau [221,871]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Most species are relatively common, and are important reef-builders, occurring in a wide range of habitats [847]. *L. diminuta* is very rare and known only from Swain Reefs (Great Barrier Reef), and *L. hataii* is also rare, although more widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific [761].
27 nominal species; 5 valid species [761].

Lobophyllia corymbosa (Forskål 1775)
Lobophyllia diminuta Veron 1985
Lobophyllia hataii Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936
Lobophyllia hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Lobophyllia pachysepta Chevalier 1975
Lobophyllia robusta Yabe & Sugiyama 1936

Mussa Oken 1815 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

1-3 species, occurring in most reef habitats

Mussa angulosa (Pallas 1766) Large Flower Coral
Mussa cactus Dana 1848
Mussa cerebriformis Dana 1848

Mussismilia Ortmann 1890 II -
Barbados [448]; Brazil [420]

3 species are recognised, occurring in a range of reef habitats [420,847]

Mussismilia braziliensis (Verrill 1868)
Mussismilia harttii (Verrill 1868)
Mussismilia hispida (Verrill 1901)

Mussidae

Mycetophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Generally a widespread and common reef coral [847].
Probably 5 species

Mycetophyllia aliciae Wells 1973
Mycetophyllia daniana Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Mycetophyllia ferox Wells 1973
Mycetophyllia lamarckiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Mycetophyllia reesi Wells 1973

Scolymia Haime 1852 II -
(Caribbean, south to Brazil [420]. Red Sea (doubtful record) [661], Chagos Archipelago, north to Mergui Archipelago; south to southern coast of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739], Guam and the Marshall Islands; south to south-east Australia and Lord Howe Island; east to Pitcairn Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [381]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Christmas Island; Colombia [235]; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Honduras; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands; Martinique [70]; Mauritius [674]; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; Nicaragua; Niue; Palau; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Réunion [674]; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna

Generally an uncommon coral, although it occurs in a wide range of reef and non-reefal habitats [761,847]. *Scolymia* was originally thought to be confined to the western Atlantic, with *Parascolymia* its tropical Indo-Pacific homologue. A third genus, *Homophyllia*, was used to describe a species from southern Australia.
8 nominal species, 2 valid species in the Indo-Pacific, probably 2 in the Caribbean

Scolymia australis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Scolymia cubensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849) Solitary Disk Coral
Scolymia vitiensis Brüggemann 1877

Symphyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Larger Brain Coral
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (northern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Tonga; east to Samoa [761])

Mussidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-building coral occurring in a wide range of habitats. *S. valenciennesii* is probably the rarest species, although it has a wide geographic distribution [761,847].
13 nominal species [761]; at least 6 valid species

Symphyllia agaricia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Symphyllia erythraea (Klunzinger 1879)
Symphyllia radians Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Symphyllia recta (Dana 1848)
Symphyllia simplex Crossland 1948
Symphyllia valenciennesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Symphyllia wilsoni Veron 1985

Family MERULINIDAE Verrill 1866

Boninastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1935 II -
Indonesia [185]; Japan [761]; Taiwan [761]

Little is known of the status and distribution of this coral, which may be an aberrant form of *Merulina* [761].
1 species

Boninastrea boninensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

Hydnophora Fischer de Waldheim 1807 II -
Spine Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs (eastern Australia) and Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Hydnophora is a fairly common coral found in a range of reef habitats [847]. This genus has traditionally been included in the family Faviidae, but has always been confused with *Merulina*, with which it has a close affinity. Approximately 22 nominal species [761]; probably 6 valid species

Merulinidae

Hydnophora bonsai Veron 1990
Hydnophora exesa (Pallas 1766)
Hydnophora grandis Gardiner 1904
Hydnophora microconos (Lamarck 1816)
Hydnophora pilosa Veron 1985
Hydnophora rigida (Dana 1848)

Merulina Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, Lord Howe Island, Fiji and Samoa; east to Line Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A relatively common coral, occurring in a wide range of reef habitats [847].
6 nominal species [761]; at least 3 valid species

Merulina ampliata (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Merulina scabricula Dana 1848
Merulina scheeri Head 1983
Merulina togianensis Umbgrove 1940

Paraclavarina Veron 1985 II -
Australia [772]; Indonesia [185]

Usually uncommon, although locally common in some reef lagoons with soft substrata [761]. The taxonomic status of this genus is still under debate; it may belong in *Merulina* [185].
1 species

Paraclavarina triangularis (Veron & Pichon 1980)

Scapophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia, south to Houtman Abrolhos (south-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Fiji [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; China [894,895]; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia [185]; Iran; Japan [765]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]

Uncommon, and usually found in slightly turbid water (e.g. lagoons) [761,847].
1-2 species

Scapophyllia cylindrica Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Family FAVIIDAE Gregory 1900

Astraeosmilia Ortmann 1892 II -
British Indian Ocean Territory [761]; Tanzania [560]

1 species, known from only a few specimens [761]

Astraeosmilia connata Ortmann 1892

Australogyra Veron & Pichon 1982 II -
Australia; Vanuatu [761]

Generally rare, and mostly restricted to turbid waters around high islands [761].

1 species

Australogyra zelli (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)

Barabattoia Yabe & Sugiyama 1941 II -
(South-east Asia, south to south-western Australia and the Great Barrier Reef on the east [761]. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands and Marshall Islands; south to New Caledonia; east to Samoa and Tonga [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [554]; Hong Kong [668]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Marshall Islands [807]; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

An uncommon reef coral. Recent work [761,774] suggests that *Bikiniastrea* is synonymous, although it is sometimes considered as a separate genus [847]
Probably 4 nominal species and 1-3 valid species.

Barabattoia amicorum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Barabattoia laddi (Wells 1954)
Barabattoia mirabilis Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Caulastraea Dana 1848 II -
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [832] and Java; south to Madagascar and Dampier (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia [850] and Tonga; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [776]; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Generally an uncommon coral, with the exception of *C. furcata*, which is usually found on reef slopes [691,847]

8 nominal species, probably 4 valid species

Caulastraea curvata Wijsman-Best 1972
Caulastraea echinulata (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Caulastraea furcata Dana 1848
Caulastraea plana Hodgson & Ross 1982
Caulastraea tumida Matthai 1928

Faviidae

Cladocora Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], South Africa, Galapagos Islands)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cape Verde [141]; Cayman Islands; Cocos Island [119]; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [68,827]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Italy [141]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [853]; Madeira [501]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [681]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [381]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Senegal [141]; South Africa [68]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

There is a single shallow water species in the Caribbean, *C. arbuscula* [847]. This normally occurs on soft substrata in turbid water. Other species occur in deeper water. 0-274 m.
4 species are recognized by Cairns [118]

Cladocora arbuscula (Lesueur 1820) Ivory Tube Coral
Cladocora cespitosa (Linnaeus 1767)
Cladocora debilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Cladocora pacifica Cairns 1991

Coelastrea Verrill 1866 II -
Hawaiian Islands [778]

1 species

Coelastrea tenuis Verrill 1866

Colpophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Widespread and important reef-builders [847]. *Colpophyllia* is sometimes included in the family Trachyphylliidae.
2 species

Colpophyllia amaranthus (O. F. Müller 1775)
Colpophyllia natans (Houttuyn 1772)

Cyphastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Lesser Knob Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch (north-eastern India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [833], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [464], south to Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Faviidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahamas [786]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763,806]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common coral, occurring in a range of reef habitats [761,847].
26 nominal species; possibly 8 or 9 valid species [761]

Cyphastrea agassizi (Vaughan 1907)
Cyphastrea chalcidicum (Forskål 1775)
Cyphastrea decadia Moll & Best 1984
Cyphastrea japonica Yabe & Sugiyama 1932
Cyphastrea microphthalma (Lamarck 1816)
Cyphastrea nodulosa Verrill 1901
Cyphastrea ocellina (Dana 1848)
Cyphastrea serailia (Forskål 1775)
Cyphastrea tanabensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1932
Cyphastrea zhongjianensis Zou 1980

Dendrocora Duncan 1876 II -
(West Africa)

Dendrocora fissipara Duncan 1876

Diploastrea Matthai 1914 II -
(Red Sea [661]. Aldabra and Madagascar in the western Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to north-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Micronesia; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Samoa [761,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Relatively uncommon, although forms large colonies in a wide range of habitats [761].
1 species

Diploastrea heliopora (Lamarck 1816)

Faviidae

Diploria Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847])

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [118,381]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Diploria is an important reef-building coral, found in a wide range of habitats [682,847].
Aproximately 12 nominal species; probably only 3 valid species

Diploria clivosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Diploria labyrinthiformis (Linnaeus 1758) Brain Coral
Diploria strigosa (Dana 1848)

Echinopora Lamarck 1816 II -
Hedgehog Coral
(Red Sea [661], East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to the Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [739,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore [776]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common coral [847]. However, *E. hirsutissima*, although widely distributed, is very rare [761]. Collected for use as a curio.
Approximately 30 nominal species, possibly 8 valid species

Echinopora ashmorensis Veron 1990
Echinopora forskaliana (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Echinopora gemmacea (Lamarck 1816)
Echinopora hirsutissima Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Echinopora horrida Dana 1848
Echinopora lamellosa (Esper 1797)
Echinopora mammiformis (Nemenzo 1959)
Echinopora pacificus Veron 1990

Erythrastrea Scheer & Pillai 1983 II -
Egypt: Gulf of Aqaba [661])

1-2 species

Erythrastrea flabellata Scheer & Pillai 1983
Erythrastrea wellsi (Ma 1959)

Favia Oken 1815 II -
Knob Coral
(Caribbean [608,833] south to Brazil. Eastern Atlantic south to Ascension, east to Gulf of Guinea [148,728]. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [761]; east to Marquesas and Easter Island [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [31]; Azores [786]; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [728]; Cayman Islands; Chile: Easter Island [761]; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [661]; Equatorial Guinea: Pagalu [141]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe [141]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: California, Florida [464]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Favia forms only small colonies in the Atlantic and is relatively uncommon [847]. In the Indo-Pacific it is an important reef-builder, occurring in all reef habitats. Some species are rare (e.g. *F. helianthoides* and *F. maritima*), but most are common and occur in a wide range of habitats. *F. pallida* is the most common and widespread species [761].
Approximately 70 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species. 11 valid species are recorded from Australia [761], 1 from the Caribbean (*F. fragum*). *F. leptophylla* is endemic to Brazil [420]; *F. gravida* also occurs in the western Atlantic and Gulf of Guinea [420]

Favia affinis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Favia danae Verrill 1872
Favia danai Milne Edwards & Haime 1857
Favia favus (Forskål 1775)
Favia fragum (Esper 1795) Golfball Coral
Favia gravida Verrill 1868
Favia helianthoides Wells 1954
Favia laxa (Klunzinger 1879)
Favia leptophylla Verrill 1868
Favia lizardensis Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977
Favia lylei Nemenzo 1984
Favia maritima (Nemenzo 1971)
Favia matthaii Vaughan 1918
Favia maxima Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977
Favia pallida (Dana 1848)
Favia rotulosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Favia rotumana (Gardiner 1899)
Favia rotundata (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)
Favia speciosa (Dana 1848)
Favia stelligera (Dana 1848)
Favia valenciennesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Faviidae

Favia veroni Moll & Best 1984
Favia whitfieldi Verrill 1901
Favia wisseli Scheer & Pillai 1983

Favites Link 1807 II -
Larger Star Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95] Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Cocos-Keeling Islands and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands, south to Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling Islands) [806]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; South Africa [845]; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Favites is an important reef-builder, but also occurs widely in non-reefal habitats. Most species are common and widespread [761,847].

Approximately 23 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species.

Favites abdita (Ellis & Solander 1786) Honeycomb Coral
Favites chinensis (Verrill 1866)
Favites complanata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Favites flexuosa (Dana 1848)
Favites halicora (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Favites melicerum (Ehrenberg 1834)
Favites pentagona (Esper 1794)
Favites peresi Faure & Pichon 1978
Favites polarensis (Yabe & Sugiyama 1936)
Favites rufa Wijsman-Best 1972
Favites russelli (Wells 1954)
Favites stylifera Yabe & Sugiyama 1937

Goniastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Cuba [889]; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845];

Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; United States minor outlying islands: Wake Islands; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-builder, but also occurs widely in non-reefal habitats. Most species are common and widespread [761,847].
Approximately 34 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species

Goniastrea aspera (Verrill 1866)
Goniastrea australensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1857)
Goniastrea columella Crossland 1948
Goniastrea deformis Veron 1990
Goniastrea edwardsi Chevalier 1972
Goniastrea favulus (Dana 1848)
Goniastrea palauensis (Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936)
Goniastrea pectinata (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)
Goniastrea retiformis (Lamarck 1816)
Goniastrea spectabilis (Verrill 1872)
Goniastrea varia (Dana 1848)

Leptastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Crust Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs (south-east Australia); east to Line Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Islands)

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Most species, and particularly *L. purpurea* are common and occur in a wide range of reef habitats [761].
16 nominal species; possibly 6 valid species, of which 5 are reported from Australia [761]

Leptastrea bewickensis Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977
Leptastrea bottae (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Leptastrea humilis Duncan 1889
Leptastrea inaequalis Klunzinger 1879
Leptastrea pruinosa Crossland 1952
Leptastrea purpurea (Dana 1848)
Leptastrea solidocolumella Latypov 1987
Leptastrea transversa Klunzinger 1879

Leptoria Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Brain Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and north-west Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [761]; east to Tubuai Islands)

Faviidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-building coral occurring in a wide range of habitats [691,847].
2 species

Leptoria irregularis Veron 1990
Leptoria phrygia (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Manicina Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Manicina occurs attached, on reefs, or free-living in muddy or sandy areas [847]
1-2 species

Manicina areolata (Linnaeus 1758) Rose Coral

Montastrea Blainville 1830 II -
(Western Atlantic, Caribbean [608,833] to Brazil; Bermuda. Eastern Atlantic. Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East Africa and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Sea, southern India and Mergui Archipelago [761]; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Line Islands; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [30])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682], Veron [761] or Wood [847]

American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [31]; Bahamas [690]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti [298]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [413]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe [728]; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles

[674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; United States: Florida; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

In the western Atlantic *Montastrea* is a common and important reef-buiding coral [833,847]. In the Indo-Pacific only *M. curta* is common; the other species are generally uncommon, although they occur in a range of reef habitats [761,847].
Approximately 15 nominal species, 2 valid species in the western Atlantic, at least 5 in the Indo-Pacific

Montastrea annularis (Ellis & Solander 1786) Mountainous Star Coral
Montastrea annuligera (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Montastrea cavernosa (Linnaeus 1766) Cavernous Star Coral
Montastrea curta (Dana 1848)
Montastrea forskaelana (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Montastrea magnistellata Chevalier 1972
Montastrea multipunctata Hodgson 1985
Montastrea valenciennesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Moseleya Quelch 1884 II -
(Philippines, south to Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia) and Great Barrier Reef (eastern Australia) [761])

Usually uncommon and restricted to turbid, shallow water [761]
1-2 species

Moseleya latistellata Quelch 1884

Oulastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(South-east Asia [847], south to northern Australia [31]. Western Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, south to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [36,848]; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Thailand [186,744]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

This genus is generally restricted to shallow, often muddy water, in back reef areas [761,847]. Sometimes included in the family Siderastreidae [151].
3 nominal species; 1 valid species

Oulastrea crispata (Lamarck 1816)

Oulophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [739] and Marshall islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Fiji; east to Phoenix Islands and Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [31]; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore;

Faviidae

Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Occurs in most reef habitats, but generally uncommon. *O. crispa* is the most widely distributed species [761, 847].
Approximately 11 nominal species, at least 2 valid species [761]

Oulophyllia bennettae (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)
Oulophyllia crispa (Lamarck 1816)

Parasimplastrea Sheppard 1985 II -
Oman [675]

Sometimes placed in the family Oculinidae [675]
1 species

Parasimplastrea simplicitexta (Umbgrove 1939)

Platygyra Ehrenberg 1834 II -
Brain Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Lakshadweep, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [833] and Line Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji [359]; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [606,674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

P. daedalea is the commonest species, the others are generally less common, although they occur in a wide range of reef habitats [761,847].
Approximately 26 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species. 8 listed here, of which 5 are recognised from Australia [761]

Platygyra contorta Veron 1990
Platygyra daedalea (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Platygyra lamellina Ehrenberg 1834
Platygyra pini Chevalier 1975
Platygyra ryukyuensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
Platygyra sinensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)
Platygyra verweyi Wijsman-Best 1976
Platygyra yaeyamaensis (Eguchi & Shirai 1977)

Plesiastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Small Knob Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and entire south coast of Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [833] and Line Islands; south to south-east tip of Australia and Lord Howe Island [761]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [244] and Pitcairn Islands)

Faviidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Widely distributed, occurring in a wide range of non-reefal habitats where it may form large colonies. It is less conspicuous on tropical reefs, but occurs in most habitats [848].
9 nominal species; 1-2 valid species

Plesiastrea lilli Wells 1954
Plesiastrea versipora (Lamarck 1816)

Solenastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

This coral forms small colonies and tends to occur on deeper reefs [847]
1-3 species

Solenastrea hyades (Dana 1848) Lobed Star Coral

Family TRACHYPHYLLIIDAE Verrill 1901

Trachyphyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [68]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and Dampier (north-west Australia) [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; New Caledonia [850]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sudan [661]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Yemen

A free-living coral, rare on reefs, but may be common in shallow, sandy areas between coral outcrops [847].
Probably 6 nominal species; possibly only 1 species

Trachyphyllia geoffroyi (Audouin 1826)

Family MEANDRINIIDAE Gray 1847

Ctenella Matthai 1928 II -
(Western Indian Ocean)
Chagos Archipelago [116]

1-2 species

Ctenella chagius Matthai 1928
Ctenella laxa Matthai 1928

Dendrogyra Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Caribbean [231])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

A relatively uncommon coral, but forms large colonies [847].
1 species

Dendrogyra cylindrus (Ehrenberg 1834) Pillar Coral

Dichocoenia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [608,833], Bermuda [682,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Fairly common, especially on deeper reefs [847].
2-3 species

Dichocoenia stellaris Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 Elliptical Star Coral
Dichocoenia stokesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Meandrina Lamarck 1801 II -
(Western Atlantic, Caribbean [608,833] to Brazil; Bermuda [682,847])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [381]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

This and some specimens of the Caribbean species are unattached and live on soft substrata around reefs. Attached colonies are larger and occur in a variety of habitats [847].

Meandrinidae

At least 2 species

Meandrina alveolus (Duncan 1863)
Meandrina meandrites (Linnaeus 1758)
Meandrina memorialis (Wells 1974)
Meandrina spinulosa (Dana 1848)

Family ANTHEMIPHYLLIIDAE Vaughan 1907

Anthemiphyllia Pourtalès 1878 II -
(West Indies, Japan [231], Pacific Ocean [761])
Australia [123]; Cuba [151,613]; Hawaiian Islands [848]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Maldives [123]; Philippines [123]

Solitary; free living. Deep water, approximately 50-700 m [848].
4 species recognized by Cairns [123]

Anthemiphyllia dentata (Alcock 1902)
Anthemiphyllia frustum Cairns 1994
Anthemiphyllia pacifica Vaughan 1907
Anthemiphyllia patera Pourtalès 1878

Family CARYOPHYLLIIDAE Gray 1847

The family is sometimes separated into the families Caryophylliidae, Desmophyllidae, Parasmilidae, Turbinoliidae and Eusmilidae [151], but these are maintained as subfamilies by other (recent) authorities [e.g. 25,761,881]. The majority of genera in this family are non-reefal, ahermatypic, solitary corals, often from deep water. They may be attached or free-living. In most cases their distribution and the status of populations is poorly known (relying on dredge samples).

Alatotrochus Cairns 1994 II -
(193-422 m)
Indonesia; Japan [123]

1 species

Alatotrochus rubescens (Moseley 1876)

Anomocora Studer 1878 II -
(Western Atlantic; Red Sea; 55-540 m [118])
Barbados [448]; Dominica [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands; Indonesia: Sumatra; Japan [123]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Saint Vincent [614]

2 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Anomocora carinata Cairns 1991
Anomocora fecunda (Pourtalès 1871)

Asterosmilia Duncan 1868 II -
(Atlantic [185]. Indian Ocean. Approximately 32-311 m depth)
Barbados [614]; Gabon [123]; Grenada [614]; Japan; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; South Africa; Tanzania [123]; USA: Florida [151]

2-3 species

Asterosmilia marchadi (Chevalier 1966)
Asterosmilia prolifera (Pourtalès 1871)

Caryophylliidae

Aulocyathus Marenzeller 1904 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [103,761,881]. Approximately 84-1,300 m depth)
Australia [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Tanzania [123]

1 species has been recorded from the north-east Atlantic [881]; 1 species from Australia

Aulocyathus atlanticus Zibrowius 1980
Aulocyathus juvenescens Marenzeller 1904
Aulocyathus matricidus (Kent 1871)
Aulocyathus recidivus (Dennant 1906)

Australocyathus Cairns & Parker 1992 II -

1 species

Australocyathus vincentinus (Dennant 1906)

Bourneotrochus Wells 1984 II -
(Deep to very deep water)
Australia; Hawaiian Islands; Vanuatu

1 species

Bourneotrochus stellulatus (Cairns 1984)

Caryophyllia Lamarck 1801 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [28]. 0-3,200 m)
Aleutian Islands [123]; Australia [141]; Azores [141]; Barbados [448,612]; Cape Verde [141]; Cocos Island [119]; Cuba [889]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [123,554]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam, St Paul [123]; Ghana [141]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India: Lakshadweep [123]; Indonesia [123]; Ireland [141]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Liberia [141]; Madagascar [123]; Madeira [208]; Maldives [123]; Marshall Islands [807]; Morocco [123]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [141]; Panama [123]; Philippines [123]; Senegal [141]; Solomon Islands [513]; South Africa [141]; South Korea [123]; Taiwan [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA: Alaska, California [123]

53 species were recognized by Cairns [118]; there are 2 additional species in the subgenus *Acanthocyathus* and 3 species were added when *Premocyathus* was subsumed [123]; 1 new species was described by Zibrowius and Gili [886]

Caryophyllia abyssorum Duncan 1873
Caryophyllia alaskensis Vaughan 1941
Caryophyllia alberti Zibrowius 1980
Caryophyllia ambrosia Alcock 1898
Caryophyllia antarctica Marenzeller 1904
Caryophyllia antillarum Pourtalès 1874
Caryophyllia arnoldi Vaughan 1900
Caryophyllia atlantica (Duncan 1873)
Caryophyllia balaenacea Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Caryophyllia barbadensis Cairns 1979
Caryophyllia berteriana Duchassaing 1850
Caryophyllia burchae (Cairns 1984)
Caryophyllia calveri Duncan 1873
Caryophyllia capensis Gardiner 1904
Caryophyllia clavus Scacchi 1835
Caryophyllia compressa Yabe and Eguchi 1942
Caryophyllia cornuformis Pourtalès 1868
Caryophyllia corrugata Cairns 1979
Caryophyllia cultrifera Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia cyathus (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Caryophyllia dentiformis (Alcock 1902)
Caryophyllia diomedeae Marenzeller 1904
Caryophyllia elongata Cairns & Keller 1993
Caryophyllia eltaninae Cairns 1982
Caryophyllia ephyala Alcock 1891
Caryophyllia epithecata Gardiner 1904
Caryophyllia foresti Zibrowius 1980
Caryophyllia grandis Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Caryophyllia grayi (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Caryophyllia hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Caryophyllia horologium Cairns 1977
Caryophyllia inornata (Duncan 1878)
Caryophyllia japonica Marenzeller 1888
Caryophyllia jogashimaensis Eguchi 1968
Caryophyllia lamellifera Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia mabahithi Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Caryophyllia marmorea Cairns 1984
Caryophyllia octopali Vaughan 1907
Caryophyllia panda Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia paradoxus Alcock 1898
Caryophyllia parvula Cairns 1979
Caryophyllia paucipalata Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia pauciseptata Yabe & Eguchi 1932
Caryophyllia perculta Cairns 1991
Caryophyllia planilamellata Dennant 1906
Caryophyllia polygona Pourtalès 1878
Caryophyllia profunda Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia quadragenaria Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia rugosa Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia sarsiae Zibrowius 1974
Caryophyllia scillaemorpha Alcock 1894
Caryophyllia scobinosa Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia seguenzae Duncan 1873
Caryophyllia sewelli Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Caryophyllia smithii Stokes & Broderip 1828 Devonshire Cup Coral
Caryophyllia solida Cairns 1991
Caryophyllia spiniger Kent 1871
Caryophyllia squiresi Cairns 1982
Caryophyllia transversalis Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia valdiviae Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Caryophyllia zopyros Cairns 1979

Catalaphyllia Wells 1972 II -
(Seychelles, east to Dampier (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], east to Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia [761])
Australia; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Samoa; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Thailand [186,744]

Uncommon and occurs only in turbid water habitats.
1-4 species

Catalaphyllia jardinei (Kent 1893)
Catalaphyllia okinawensis Eguchi & Shirai 1977
Catalaphyllia plicata (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Catalaphyllia sabiuraensis (Eguchi 1973)

Ceratotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Mediterranean [881]; Indo-Pacific. Approximately 7-400 m depth)
Hawaiian Islands; Japan; South Africa [68]; USA: Gulf of California

About 3 species [116]

Ceratotrochus franciscana Durham & Barnard 1952
Ceratotrochus laxus Vaughan 1907
Ceratotrochus magnaghii Cecchini 1914

Coenocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Mediterranean, North Atlantic [881]; California, Japan. Approximately 100-300 m depth)
Bermuda; Cape Verde [141]; Japan [151]; Senegal [141]; USA: California [123]

6-8 species; 2 are reported from the north-east Atlantic [881]

Coenocyathus anthophyllites Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coenocyathus bowersi Vaughan 1906
Coenocyathus cylindricus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coenocyathus dohrni Döderlein 1913
Coenocyathus giesbrechti Döderlein 1913
Coenocyathus goreaui Wells 1972
Coenocyathus sagamiensis Eguchi 1968
Coenocyathus zelandiae Duncan 1876

Coenosmilia Pourtalès 1874 II -
(Pacific Ocean. 109-622 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Hawaiian Islands; ?Japan [123]

1 species

Coenosmilia inordinata Cairns 1984

Concentrotheca Cairns 1979 II -
(Atlantic; east Pacific. 183-800 m [101])
Azores; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Mexico; USA: Florida

2 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Concentrotheca laevigata (Pourtalès 1871)
Concentrotheca vaughani Cairns 1991

Conocyathus d'Orbigny 1849 II -
(Persian Gulf; Indo-Pacific [761]. Shallow water)
Australia [761]; New Zealand [151]

2-3 species

Conocyathus compressus Tenison-Woods 1878
Conocyathus fenestratus Tenison-Woods 1878
Conocyathus zelandiae Duncan 1876

Conotrochus Seguenza 1864 II -
(Indo-Pacific to Hawaiian Islands [464]. 110-1,089 m)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123,520]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [125]; Maldives [123]

Conotrochus brunneus (Moseley 1881)
Conotrochus funicolumna (Alcock 1902)

Caryophylliidae

Crispatotrochus Tenison-Woods 1878 II -
(Indo-Pacific [761]. Western Atlantic [101]. 104-1,097 m depth)
Australia [766]; Barbados [448]; Christmas Island [123]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Polynesia [554]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea; Philippines [123]; USA: Channel Islands [123]

10 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Crispatotrochus cornu (Moseley 1881)
Crispatotrochus foxi (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Crispatotrochus galapagensis Cairns 1991
Crispatotrochus inornatus Tenison-Woods 1878
Crispatotrochus irregularis (Cairns 1982)
Crispatotrochus niinoi (Yabe & Eguchi 1942)
Crispatotrochus rubescens (Moseley 1881)
Crispatotrochus squiresi (Cairns 1979)
Crispatotrochus tydemani (Alcock 1902)
Crispatotrochus woodsi (Wells 1964)

Cryptotrochus Cairns 1988 II -

2 species recognized by Cairns [115]

Cryptotrochus carolinensis Cairns 1988
Cryptotrochus javanus Cairns 1988

Dactylotrochus Wells 1954 II -
(Red Sea, Indo-Pacific [661]. Deep water)
Marshall Islands [151,807]; Philippines [151]

1 species

Dactylotrochus cervicornis (Moseley 1881)

Dasmosmilia Pourtalès 1880 II -
(Atlantic Ocean; West Africa; Red Sea; possibly Pacific Ocean. Approximately 70-500 m depth)
Azores [123]; Brazil [123,612]; Cape Verde [141]; Grenada [614]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; USA [123]; Venezuela [123]

Unknown number of species; 2 are reported from the Red Sea and 2 from the north-east Atlantic [881]. *Parasmilia* is probably synonymous [881]

Dasmosmilia lymani (Pourtalès 1871)
Dasmosmilia pacifica (Yabe & Eguchi 1932)
Dasmosmilia valida Marenzeller 1907
Dasmosmilia variegata (Pourtalès 1871)

Deltocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [101]. Approximately 80-2,300 m depth)
Australia [123]; Barbados [612]; Indonesia: Moluccas [123]; Japan [123]; Maldives [605]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Sulu Archipelago [123]; South Africa [123]; Sri Lanka [123]; Tanzania [123]

6 species recorded from Curaçao [101]; 3 from north-east Atlantic [881]; 3 from Australia [761]

Deltocyathus agassizii Pourtalès 1867
Deltocyathus andamanicus Alcock 1898
Deltocyathus calcar Pourtalès 1874
Deltocyathus conicus Zibrowius 1980
Deltocyathus eccentricus Cairns 1979

Caryophylliidae

Deltocyathus italicus (Michelotti 1838)
Deltocyathus magnificus Moseley 1876
Deltocyathus moseleyi Cairns 1979
Deltocyathus murrayi Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Deltocyathus nascornatus (Gardiner & Waugh 1938)
Deltocyathus ornatus Gardiner 1899
Deltocyathus pourtalesi Cairns 1979
Deltocyathus rotulus (Alcock 1898)
Deltocyathus sarsi (Gardiner & Waugh 1938)
Deltocyathus varians Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Deltocyathus vaughani Yabe & Eguchi 1932
Deltocyathus vincentinus Dennant 1904

Desmophyllum Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Cosmopolitan, widely distributed in Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, except off continental Antarctica [118]. Approximately 35-2,600 m depth)
Barbados [614]; Cocos (Keeling Islands) [123]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Marshall Islands [807]; Martinique [614]; Mexico [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]

4 valid species listed, probably others occur

Desmophyllum dianthus (Esper 1794)
Desmophyllum reesei Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864
Desmophyllum striatum Cairns 1979
Desmophyllum tenuescens Gardiner 1899

Dunocyathus Tenison-Woods 1878 II -
(Known only from Australia (southern Queensland to Tasmania) [761]. Deep water)

The genus is sometimes included in the family Rhizangiidae [151].
1 species

Dunocyathus parasiticus Tenison-Woods 1878

Edwardsotrochus Chevalier 1961 II -
(North Atlantic, South Africa, Indonesia, California)

About 4 spp

Endocyathopora Cairns 1989 II -
Philippines. 46-70 m [116]

1 species [116]

Endocyathopora laticostata Cairns 1989

Euphyllia Dana 1848 II -
Vase Coral, Bouquet Coral, Zigzag Coral, Grape Coral, Frogspawn Coral
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Andaman Islands; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231] and Marshall Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Fiji; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Japan [765]; Kenya [329]; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68];

Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna

Euphyllia is found in a wide range of reef habitats, and is a relatively common coral [242].
At least 8 valid species [761,764]

Euphyllia ancora Veron & Pichon 1980 Anchor Coral
Euphyllia cristata Chevalier 1971
Euphyllia divisa Veron & Pichon 1980
Euphyllia glabrescens (Chamisso & Eysenhardt 1821)
Euphyllia paraancora Veron 1990
Euphyllia paradivisa Veron 1990
Euphyllia paraglabrescens Veron 1990
Euphyllia picteti Bedot 1907 Tooth Coral, Elegance Coral
Euphyllia yaeyamaensis (Shirai 1980)

Eusmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [833])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [682] and Wood [847]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [690]; Barbados [448]; Belize [102]; Brazil [420]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [235,615]; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [833]; Martinique [70]; Mexico [241]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Nicaragua; Panama [608]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [381]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

3 species

Eusmilia aspera (Dana 1848)
Eusmilia fastigiata (Pallas 1766) Flower Coral

Goniocorella Yabe & Eguchi 1932 II -
(West Pacific Ocean, off New Zealand [103]. 100-760 m)
Indonesia [151]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; South Africa [123]

1 species

Goniocorella dumosa (Alcock 1902)

Gyrosmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Red Sea, Indian Ocean, western Pacific)
Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Israel [458]; Mauritius; Japan [765]; Réunion; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles: Aldabra; Somalia; Sudan; Yemen [674]

1 species

Gyrosmilia interrupta (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834)

Heterocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Striped Shoe Coral
(Red Sea, Arabian Gulf [95], probably widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific. May be abundant on soft substrata around deeper reefs [761])
Japan [95]; Maldives [270]; Myanmar [331]; Oman [675]; Seychelles [845]; South Africa [68]

Caryophylliidae

11 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species [761]

Heterocyathus aequicostatus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Heterocyathus alternatus Verrill 1865
Heterocyathus sulcatus (Verrill 1866)

Holcotrochus Dennant 1902 II -
Known only from Australia [761]

Two species have been recorded. Deep water.

Holcotrochus crenulatus Dennant 1904
Holcotrochus scriptus Dennant 1902

Hoplangia Gosse 1860 II -
(Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [881]. 300-2,600 m depth)
United Kingdom

Possibly only a single species [881]

Hoplangia durotrix Gosse 1860

Idiotrochus Wells 1935 II -
(West Pacific. 82-645 m)
Japan [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Idiotrochus kikutii (Yabe & Eguchi 1941)
Idiotrochus perexigua (Dennant 1906?)

Kionotrochus Dennant 1906 II -
New Zealand [183]

1 species

Kionotrochus suteri Dennant 1906

Labyrinthocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic; western Indian Ocean; east Pacific; New Zealand region. Approximately 155-1000 m depth)
Madagascar; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [101]; South Africa [123]; USA: California [123]

About 7 species

Labyrinthocyathus delicatus (Marenzeller 1904)
Labyrinthocyathus facetus Cairns 1979
Labyrinthocyathus kondoi (Wells 1977)
Labyrinthocyathus langi Cairns 1979
Labyrinthocyathus limatulus (Squires 1964)
Labyrinthocyathus quaylei (Durham 1947)

Lochmaeotrochus Alcock 1902 II -
Indonesia [151]

1 species

Lochmaeotrochus oculeus Alcock 1902

Lophelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean [881], South Africa [68]. Approximately 60-2,170 m depth)
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands [123]; Grenada [614]; Madagascar [123]; Mexico [123]; South Africa [123]; USA: California

There is possibly only a single, widely distributed species [118]

Lophelia pertusa (Linnaeus 1758)

Montigyra Matthai 1928 II -
Known only from the Lacépède Islands, north-western Australia [761]

1 species, known from only a single specimen. Sometimes included in Trachyphylliidae [151].

Montigyra kenti Matthai 1928

Nomlandia Durham & Barnard 1952 II -
(Pacific Ocean [102])
USA: California [123]

1 species

Nomlandia californica Durham & Barnard 1952

Notocyathus Tenison-Woods 1880 II -
(West Pacific. 34-923 m depth [116])
Indonesia [123]: Japan [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Notocyathus conicus (Alcock 1902)
Notocyathus venustus (Alcock 1902)

Odontocyathus Moseley 1881 II -
(Caribbean, western Atlantic, western Pacific [151])
Indonesia [101]; USA: Florida [151]

About 4 species

Odontocyathus coronatus (Pourtalès 1867)
Odontocyathus sexradiis Alcock 1902
Odontocyathus stella Alcock 1902

Oryzotrochus Wells 1959 II -
(Murray Islands, Australia [761]. Shallow water)

1 species

Oryzotrochus stephensoni Wells 1959

Oxysmilia Duchassaing 1870 II -
(Caribbean and Bahamas; Gulf of Mexico [101]. Depth 46-640 m)
Bahamas; Barbados [612]; Dominica [614]; Montserrat [614]; Saint Vincent [614]

2 species

Oxysmilia portoricensis (Vaughan 1901)
Oxysmilia rotundifolia (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Caryophylliidae

Paraconotrochus Cairns & Parker 1992 II -

1 species

Paraconotrochus zeidleri Cairns & Parker 1992

Paracyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica. Mostly deep water, but also occurs in shallow water. Approximately 40-540 m)
Barbados [448]; Cape Verde [141]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Japan; Madeira [141]; Malaysia [186]; Marshall Islands [807]; Martinique [614]; Mauritius [141]; Mexico [123]; Montserrat [614]; Oman [675]; Senegal [141]; USA: California [123]

2 species recorded from north-east Atlantic [881]; 4 species from Australia [761]; 6 species from east Pacific [118]. At least 14 valid species

Paracyathus andersoni Duncan 1889
Paracyathus arcuatus Lindström 1877
Paracyathus caeruleus Duncan 1889
Paracyathus cavatus Alcock 1893
Paracyathus clathra Verrill 1869
Paracyathus conceptus Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Paracyathus coronatus Duncan 1876
Paracyathus ebonensis Verrill 1867
Paracyathus fulvus Alcock 1893
Paracyathus humilis Verrill 1869
Paracyathus indicus Duncan 1889
Paracyathus laxus Pourtalés 1880
Paracyathus merguiensis Duncan 1889
Paracyathus molokensis Vaughan 1907
Paracyathus montereyensis Durham 1947
Paracyathus persicus Duncan 1876
Paracyathus porphyreus Alcock 1893
Paracyathus profundus Duncan 1889
Paracyathus pruinosus Alcock 1902
Paracyathus pulchellus (Philippi 1842)
Paracyathus stearnsii Verrill 1869
Paracyathus stokesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Paracyathus vittatus Dennant 1906

Parasmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Antilles [151])

1-2 species

Parasmilia poculum Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Peponocyathus Gravier 1915 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Shallow to very deep water [101,881], 30-635 m)
Australia [123]; Cuba [613]; Japan [123]; New Zealand [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA [123]

2 species recognized by Cairns [116]

Peponocyathus australiensis (Duncan 1870)
Peponocyathus folliculus (Pourtalès 1868)

Phacelocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Caribbean; Gulf of Mexico, Brazil [101]. Approximately 22-560 m depth)
Cuba [613]

An unknown number of species

Phacelocyathus flos (Pourtalès 1878)

Physogyra Quelch 1884 II -
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and north-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mauritius; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

At least 2 valid species

Physogyra astraeiformis Umbgrove 1940
Physogyra exerta Nemenzo & Ferraris 1982
Physogyra gravieri Vaughan 1907
Physogyra lichtensteini (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851) Bubble Coral
Physogyra somaliensis Vaughan 1907

Platycyathus Fromentel 1863 II -
(Pacific [151])

Unknown number of species

Platytrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific [761]. Shallow to deep water)

Two species recorded from Australia [761]

Platytrochus compressus (Tenison-Woods 1878)
Platytrochus hastatus Dennant 1902
Platytrochus laevigatus Cairns & Parker 1992
Platytrochus parseptatus Cairns & Parker 1992
Platytrochus stokesi Lea 1833

Plerogyra Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Pearl Coral
(Red Sea [661], East Africa [329]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman Islands; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia, east to Phoenix Islands [761])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia [770]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; New Caledonia [850]; Northern Marianas;

Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fairly common and widespread on reefs, although restricted mostly to vertical faces [847].
At least 4 species

Plerogyra eurysepta Nemenzo 1960
Plerogyra simplex Rehberg 1892
Plerogyra sinuosa (Dana 1848)
Plerogyra turbida (Hodgson & Ross 1982)

Polycyathus Duncan 1876 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Shallow water)
Australia [761]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Malaysia [186]; Myanmar [141]; New Caledonia [838]; Oman [675]; Panama [123]; Philippines [123]; Saint Helena; Senegal [142]; Seychelles [845]; Suriname [838]

1 species recorded from Mediterranean and north-East Atlantic [881]; 1 unnamed species from Australia [761]. 3 species described from the Indian Ocean and Philippines [758]; 2 species from east Pacific [118]; 3 from the Red Sea [661].
About 17 species

Polycyathus andamanensis Alcock 1893
Polycyathus atlanticus Duncan 1876
Polycyathus banyulensis Best 1968
Polycyathus conceptus Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Polycyathus difficilis Duncan 1889
Polycyathus fulvus Wijsman-Best 1970
Polycyathus furanaensis Verheij & Best 1987
Polycyathus fuscomarginatus (Klunzinger 1879)
Polycyathus hodgsoni Verheij & Best 1987
Polycyathus hondaensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Polycyathus isabela Wells 1982
Polycyathus marigondoni Verheij & Best 1987
Polycyathus mediterraneus Best 1968
Polycyathus muellerae (Abel 1959)
Polycyathus palifera (Verrill ?)
Polycyathus pallidus (Klunzinger 1879)
Polycyathus senegalensis Chevalier 1966
Polycyathus verrilli Duncan 1889

Pourtalosmilia Duncan 1885 II -
(Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [881], Gulf of Guinea [151]. Approximately 200-300 m depth)

Probably 2 species

Pourtalosmilia anthophyllites (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Pourtalosmilia conferta Cairns 1978

Pseudocyathoceras Cairns 1991 II -
(Eastern Pacific. 91-183 m [118])
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]

1 species recognized by Cairns [118]

Pseudocyathoceras avis (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Rhizosmilia Cairns 1978 II -
(Western Atlantic [101], Caribbean, western Indian Ocean, Japan. Approximately 60-636 m)
Colombia [235]; Cuba [889]; Japan [123]; South Africa [123]; USA: Florida

3 species recognized by Cairns [123]

Rhizosmilia gerdae Cairns 1978
Rhizosmilia maculata (Pourtalès 1874)
Rhizosmilia robusta Cairns & Keller 1993

Solenosmilia Duncan 1873 II -
(Atlantic, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, south-east Australia; circum-Subantarctic. Approximately 220-2,165 m depth)
Barbados [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; India [123]; Montserrat [614]; Portugal [151]; Saint Lucia [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; Somalia [123]; South Africa [123]

2 species

Solenosmilia variabilis Duncan 1873

Sphenotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761], including Antarctica. 9-403 m)
Australia [766]; Brazil [612]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Mozambique [123]; New Zealand [116]; Philippines [123]; Senegal [141]; South Africa [123]; USA: California [123]

8 species recognized by Cairns [116] and 2 described subsequently [123]

Sphenotrochus andrewianus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Sphenotrochus aurantiacus Marenzeller 1904
Sphenotrochus auritus Pourtalès 1874
Sphenotrochus evexicostatus Cairns & Keller 1993
Sphenotrochus excavatus Tenison-Woods 1878
Sphenotrochus gardineri Squires 1961
Sphenotrochus gilchristi Gardiner 1904
Sphenotrochus hancocki Durham & Barnard 1952
Sphenotrochus imbricatocostatus Cairns & Keller 1993
Sphenotrochus ralphae Squires 1964

Stephanocyathus Seguenza 1864 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Approximately 106-2,200 m depth)
Australia [123]; Azores [123]; Brazil [123]; Colombia [236]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; Namibia [123]; Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao; New Zealand [69c]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; United Kingdom [123]

4 species recorded from Curaçao [101]; 3 species from the north-east Atlantic [881]

Stephanocyathus campaniformis (Marenzeller 1904)
Stephanocyathus crassus (Jourdan 1895)
Stephanocyathus diadema (Moseley 1876)
Stephanocyathus discoides (Moseley 1876)
Stephanocyathus explanans (Marenzeller 1904)
Stephanocyathus laevifundus Cairns 1977
Stephanocyathus moseleyanus Sclater 1886
Stephanocyathus nobilis (Moseley 1876)
Stephanocyathus paliferus Cairns 1977
Stephanocyathus platypus (Moseley 1876)
Stephanocyathus spiniger (Marenzeller 1888)
Stephanocyathus weberianus (Alcock 1902)

Tethocyathus Kühn 1933 II -
(Atlantic [102], Indian Ocean, west Pacific)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]; Indonesia [151]

About 10 species [151]

Tethocyathus cylindraceus (Pourtalès 1868)
Tethocyathus minor (Gardiner 1899)
Tethocyathus recurvatus (Pourtalès 1878)
Tethocyathus variabilis Cairns 1979

Thalamophyllia Duchassaing 1870 II -
(Caribbean, Mediterranean, north-east Atlantic [881]. Approximately 18-1,317 m depth)
Dominica [614]; Guadeloupe [151]; Madeira [151]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao [101]

At least 3 species

Thalamophyllia gasti (Dõderlein 1913)
Thalamophyllia gombergi Cairns 1979
Thalamophyllia rusei (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860)

Thrypticotrochus Cairns 1989 II -
(South China Sea [116]. 130-925 m)
Australia: Queensland; Madagascar [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]

2 species [116]

Thrypticotrochus multilobatus Cairns 1989
Thrypticotrochus petterdi (Dennant 1906)

Trematotrochus Tenison-Woods 1877 II -
(Australia, New Zealand and the Caribbean [101,761]. Shallow to deep water)
Cuba [151]

4 species

Trematotrochus alternans Cairns & Parker 1992
Trematotrochus corbicula (Pourtalès 1878)
Trematotrochus hedleyi Dennant 1906
Trematotrochus verconis Dennant 1904

Trochocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Approximately 70-2,500 m depth)
Australia; Azores; Barbados [612]; Brazil [123]; Hawaiian Islands; Indonesia [151]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; USA [123]

2 species recorded from north-east Atlantic [881]; 4 from Australia [761]; 2 from Japan; 5 from Hawaiian Islands [464]. 18 species listed, possibly 20 are valid

Trochocyathus aithoseptatus Cairns 1984
Trochocyathus caryophylloides Alcock 1902
Trochocyathus cooperi (Gardiner 1905)
Trochocyathus decamera Cairns 1994
Trochocyathus fasciatus Cairns 1979
Trochocyathus fossulus Cairns 1979
Trochocyathus gardineri (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus japonicus Eguchi 1968
Trochocyathus mauiensis (Vaughan 1907)

Trochocyathus mediterraneus Zibrowius 1980
Trochocyathus meridionalis Duncan 1870
Trochocyathus oahensis Vaughan 1907
Trochocyathus rawsonii Pourtalès 1874
Trochocyathus rhombocolumna Alcock 1902
Trochocyathus spinosocostatus Zibrowius 1980
Trochocyathus tenuicalyx (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus victoriae Duncan 1870
Trochocyathus virgatus Alcock 1902

Tropidocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-West Pacific 62-522 m)
Australia [123]; Indonesia [151]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Somalia [123]; South Africa [123]; Sri Lanka [72]; Tanzania [123]

3 species were recognized by Cairns [116], but *T. nascornatus* has subsequently been transferred to *Deltocyathus* [123]

Tropidocyathus lessonii (Michelin 1842)
Tropidocyathus pileus (Alcock 1902)

Vaughanella Gravier 1915 II -
(North-east Atlantic [881]. Approximately 825-1,600 m depth)

1-2 species

Vaughanella concinna Gravier 1915
Vaughanella margaritata (Jourdan 1895)

Family FLABELLIDAE Bourne 1905

Blastotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(11-18 m depth [116])
Philippines

1 species recognized by Cairns [116]

Blastotrochus nutrix Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Flabellum Lesson 1831 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [116] 22-3,200 m)
Barbados [614]; Dominica [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Falkland Islands; Grenada [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; ?Korea [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; Martinique [614]; Mozambique [123]; Myanmar [331]; New Zealand [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; United Kingdom; USA: Aleutian Islands [123]

This genus was reviewed by Zibrowius [877]; his conclusions form the basis of the revision published by Cairns [116], but with changes to generic/subgeneric status.
Over 100 nominal species; 47 recognized by Cairns [116]; 1 has been described subsequently and another recognized as valid [126]

Flabellum alabastrum Moseley 1876
Flabellum angiostomum Folkeson 1919
Flabellum angulare Moseley 1876
Flabellum aotearoa Squires 1964
Flabellum apertum Moseley 1876
Flabellum areum Cairns 1982
Flabellum atlanticum Cairns 1979
Flabellum australe Moseley 1881

Flabellidae

Flabellum campanulatum Holdsworth 1862
Flabellum chunii Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum conuis Moseley 1881
Flabellum curvatum Moseley 1881
Flabellum daphnense Durham & Barnard 1952
Flabellum deludens Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum dens Alcock 1902
Flabellum flexuosum Cairns 1982
Flabellum fragile Cairns 1977
Flabellum gardineri Cairns 1982
Flabellum hoffmeisteri Cairns & Parker 1992
Flabellum impensum Squires 1962
Flabellum japonicum Moseley 1881
Flabellum knoxi Ralph & Squires 1962
Flabellum lamellulosum Alcock 1902
Flabellum lowekeyesei Squires & Ralph 1965
Flabellum macandrewi Gray 1849
Flabellum magnificum Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum marcus Keller 1974
Flabellum marenzelleri Cairns 1989
Flabellum messum Alcock 1902
Flabellum moseleyi Pourtalès 1880
Flabellum ongulense Eguchi 1965
Flabellum patens Moseley 1881
Flabellum pavoninum Lesson 1831
Flabellum planus Squires 1962
Flabellum politum Cairns 1989
Flabellum raukawaensis Squires & Keyes 1967
Flabellum sexcostatum Cairns 1989
Flabellum sibogae Gardiner 1904
Flabellum thouarsii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Flabellum transversale Moseley 1881
Flabellum tuthilli Hoffmeister 1933
Flabellum vaughani Cairns 1984

Gardineria Vaughan 1907 II -
(Caribbean; western Indian Ocean, west Pacific, Antarctic. 2-700 m depth [116])
Cuba [889]; Hawaiian Islands; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Philippines; South Africa

8 species are recognized by Cairns [116], but he considered that *G. antarctica* is more closely allied to the caryophylliid genera *Crispatotrochus*, *Conotrochus* or *Labyrinthocyathus*.

Gardineria antarctica Gardiner 1929
Gardineria capensis (Gardiner 1904)
Gardineria hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Gardineria minor Wells 1973
Gardineria musorstomica Cairns 1989
Gardineria paradoxa (Pourtalès 1868)
Gardineria philippinensis Cairns 1989
Gardineria simplex (Pourtalès 1878)

Javania Duncan 1876 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [116]. 52-3,165 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Cocos Island [118]; Chile [123]; Cuba [614]; Dominica [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Montserrat [614]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Saint Lucia [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; South Africa [123]; USA: Aleutian Islands

Flabellidae

5 species recognized by Cairns [116] and 2 described subsequently [123]

Javania antarctica (Gravier 1914)
Javania borealis Cairns 1994
Javania cailleti (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)
Javania californica Cairns 1994
Javania insignis Duncan 1876
Javania lamprotichum (Moseley 1880)
Javania pseudoalabastra Zibrowius 1974

Monomyces Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Cosmopolitan [761]. Shallow water)
New Zealand

Probably 2 recent species [116]

Monomyces pygmaea (Risso 1826)
Monomyces rubrum (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Placotrochides Alcock 1902 II -
(Caribbean; north-east Atlantic; Indo-Pacific. 275-1,628 m depth)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia; Japan [123]; Morocco; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [116]; South Africa [123]

2 or 3 species recognized by Cairns [116], who noted that *P. alabastrum* probably belongs in *Javania*.

Placotrochides alabastrum (Alcock 1902)
Placotrochides frustra Cairns 1979
Placotrochides scaphula Alcock 1902

Placotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific [186]. Deep water)
Hawaiian Islands [151]; Indonesia [151]; Philippines [151]

6 nominal species; possibly 3 valid species [116]; Cairns [116] considers that *P. pedicellatus* should be assigned to a separate genus

Placotrochus fuscus Vaughan 1907
Placotrochus laevis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Placotrochus pedicellatus Tenison-Woods 1879

Polymyces Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic; eastern Pacific. 75-813 m depth)
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; Peru [123]; USA [123]

4 species were recognized by Cairns [118], but *P. tannerensis* was subsequently synonymized [123]

Polymyces fragilis (Pourtalès 1868)
Polymyces montereyensis (Durham 1947)
Polymyces wellsi Cairns 1991

Rhizotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-West Pacific 20-1,048 m depth)
India: Andaman Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; ?Palau [123]; Philippines [123]; Singapore [123]

5 species recognized by Cairns [116], but *R. niinoi* has subsequently been synonymized [123]

Rhizotrochus flabelliformis Cairns 1989
Rhizotrochus levidensis Gardiner 1899
Rhizotrochus radiatus Dennant 1904
Rhizotrochus typus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Truncatoflabellum Cairns 1989 II -
(North-east Atlantic; Indo-Pacific, including New Zealand. 0-1,163 m depth [116])
Cape Verde [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Madeira [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; Singapore [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]

22 species recognized by Cairns [116]; 3 described subsequently and 2 synonymized [123]

Truncatoflabellum aculeatum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum candeanum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum carinatum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum compressum (Lamarck 1816)
Truncatoflabellum corbicula (Tenison-Woods 1880)
Truncatoflabellum crassum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum cumingii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum formosum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum gardineri Cairns & Keller 1993
Truncatoflabellum gippslandicus (Dennant 1889)
Truncatoflabellum inconstans (Marenzeller 1904)
Truncatoflabellum incrustatum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum irregulare (Semper 1872)
Truncatoflabellum martensii (Studer 1878)
Truncatoflabellum multispinosum Cairns & Keller 1993
Truncatoflabellum paripavoninum (Alcock 1894)
Truncatoflabellum pusillum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum spheniscus (Dana 1848)
Truncatoflabellum stabile (Marenzeller 1904)
Truncatoflabellum stokesii (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum trapezoideum (Keller 1981)
Truncatoflabellum truncum (Cairns 1982)
Truncatoflabellum variabile Gerth 1921
Truncatoflabellum zuluense Cairns & Keller 1993

Family GUYNIIDAE Hickson 1910

Guynia Duncan 1872 II -
(Atlantic Ocean; Persian Gulf; Red Sea. 28-653 m [116])
Australia; Barbados [612]; Bermuda; Hawaiian Islands; Jamaica [822]; Martinique [614]; Montserrat [614]; Netherlands Antilles [614]; New Caledonia; Philippines

1 species [116]

Guynia annulata Duncan 1872

Pourtalocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic, 349-1,200 m depth [101])
Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao [101]; USA: Florida [151]

1 species [116]

Pourtalocyathus hispidus (Pourtalès 1878)

Schizocyathus Pourtalès 1874 II -
(Western and north-east Atlantic [881]. Approximately 88-1,300 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]

Probably 1 species

Schizocyathus fissilis Pourtalès 1874

Guyniidae

Stenocyathus Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Cosmopolitan [107,881], including Antarctica [876]. 80-1,229 m depth)
Australia [123]; Cuba [613]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam, St Paul [123]; Japan [123]; New Zealand [123]; Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands [123]; USA: Florida

1 species

Stenocyathus vermiformis (Pourtalès 1868)

Truncatoguynia Cairns 1989 II -
(South China Sea off Hong Kong; Kermadec Ridge. About 80-160 m depth)
Japan [123]

1 described species; 1 undescribed [116]

Truncatoguynia irregularis Cairns 1989

Family DENDROPHYLLIDAE Gray 1847

Astroides Quoy & Gaimard 1827 II -
(Mediterranean [881]. Shallow water)

1 species

Astroides calycularis (Pallas 1766)

Astropsammia Verrill 1869 II -
Mexico: Gulf of California [151]

1 species

Astropsammia pedersenii Verrill 1869

Balanophyllia S. V. Wood 1844 II -
(Cosmopolitan. Approximately 5-700 m depth)
Australia [123]; Azores [141]; Barbados [612]; Cape Verde [141]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India [123]; Indonesia [141]; Israel [458]; Japan [123,141]; Kenya [123]; Maldives [123]; Mozambique [123]; Myanmar [123]; Oman [675]; Philippines [123]; Réunion [123]; Senegal [141]; Seychelles [845]; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia [123]; South Africa [693]; Sri Lanka [123]; Tanzania [123]; United Kingdom [872]; USA: Alaska [123], Florida

At least 28 valid species

Balanophyllia bairdiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Balanophyllia bayeri Cairns 1979
Balanophyllia bonaspei van der Horst 1938
Balanophyllia buccina Tenison-Woods 1878
Balanophyllia caribbeana Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia cedrosensis Durham 1947
Balanophyllia cellulosa Duncan 1873
Balanophyllia chnous Squires 1962
Balanophyllia cornu Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia cumingii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Balanophyllia cyathoides (Pourtalès 1871)
Balanophyllia dentata Tenison-Woods 1879
Balanophyllia desmophyllioides Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia diffusa Harrison & Poole 1909
Balanophyllia dilatata Dennant 1904

Dendrophyllidae

Balanophyllia dineta Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia diomedeae Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia elegans Verrill 1864
Balanophyllia europaea (Risso 1826)
Balanophyllia floridana Pourtalès 1868
Balanophyllia galapagensis Vaughan 1906
Balanophyllia gemmifera Klunzinger 1879
Balanophyllia gigas Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia grandis Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia hadros Cairns 1979
Balanophyllia imperialis Kent 1871
Balanophyllia incisa Crossland 1952
Balanophyllia italica (Michelin 1841)
Balanophyllia laysanensis Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia malouinensis Squires 1961
Balanophyllia merguiensis Duncan 1889
Balanophyllia palifera Pourtalès 1878
Balanophyllia ponderosa van der Horst 1926
Balanophyllia rediviva Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia regia Gosse 1860
Balanophyllia scabra Alcock 1893
Balanophyllia scabrosa (Dana 1848)
Balanophyllia stimpsonii (Verrill 1865)
Balanophyllia teres Cairns 1994
Balanophyllia thalassae Zibrowius 1980
Balanophyllia verrucaria (Pallas 1766)
Balanophyllia wellsi Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia yongei Crossland 1952

Bathypsammia Marenzeller 1907 II -
(Western Atlantic 210-1,079 m depth)
USA: Florida [151]

Probably 2 species

Bathypsammia fallosocialis Squires 1959
Bathypsammia tintinnabulum (Pourtalès 1868)

Cladopsammia Lacaze-Duthiers 1897 II -
(Not fully known, but reported from the Mediterranean [881], Australia [761] and Hawaiian Islands [464]. Shallow water 7-95 m)
Algeria [151]; Australia [123]; China [496]; Colombia: Malpelo Island [123]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Japan [123]; Myanmar [331]

Probably 4 species

Cladopsammia echinata Cairns 1984
Cladopsammia eguchii (Wells 1982)
Cladopsammia gracilis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Cladopsammia rolandi Lacaze-Duthiers 1897

Coenopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -

Unknown number of species

Coenopsammia aequiserialis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coenopsammia affinis (Duncan 1889)
Coenopsammia manni Verrill 1866
Coenopsammia radiata Verrill 1864

Dendrophyllia Blainville 1830 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica. Reefs and rocks, shallow to deep water 7-900 m)
Angola [123]; Australia [123]; Barbados [614]; Canary Islands [141]; Cape Verde [141]; Cocos Islands [118]; Colombia [123]; Congo [123]; Cuba [614]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118]; French Polynesia [554]; Grenada [614]; Guadeloupe [614]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [604,713]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Kenya [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Madeira [141]; Maldives [136,605]; Marshall Islands [123,807]; Martinique [614]; Myanmar [331]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [123,413]; New Caledonia [482]; Nigeria [141]; Oman [675]; Saint Lucia [614]; Sao Tomé and Príncipe [141]; Senegal [141]; Seychelles [845]; South Africa [141]; Sri Lanka [713]; Tanzania [123]; USA: California [123], Florida

Possibly around 30 valid species

Dendrophyllia alcocki (Wells 1954)
Dendrophyllia alternata Pourtalès 1880
Dendrophyllia anastomozans (de Haan 1834)
Dendrophyllia arbuscula van der Horst 1922
Dendrophyllia atrata Dennant 1906
Dendrophyllia boschmai van der Horst 1926
Dendrophyllia californica Durham 1947
Dendrophyllia carleenae Nemenzo 1983
Dendrophyllia cladonia van der Horst 1927
Dendrophyllia coarctata Duncan 1889
Dendrophyllia cornigera (Lamarck 1816)
Dendrophyllia cornucopia Pourtalès 1871
Dendrophyllia cribrosa Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Dendrophyllia danae Verrill 1872
Dendrophyllia dilatata van der Horst 1927
Dendrophyllia fistula (Alcock 1902)
Dendrophyllia florulenta Alcock 1902
Dendrophyllia horsti Gardiner & Waugh 1939
Dendrophyllia ijimai Yabe & Eguchi 1934
Dendrophyllia indica Pillai 1969
Dendrophyllia japonica Rehberg 1892
Dendrophyllia johnsoni Cairns 1991
Dendrophyllia laboreli Zibrowius & Brito 1984
Dendrophyllia minuscula Bourne 1905
Dendrophyllia oahensis Vaughan 1907
Dendrophyllia oldroydi Oldroyd 1924
Dendrophyllia praecipua Gardiner & Waugh 1939
Dendrophyllia ramea (Linnaeus 1758)
Dendrophyllia robusta (Bourne 1905)
Dendrophyllia serpentina Vaughan 1907
Dendrophyllia velata Crossland 1952

Dichopsammia Song 1994 II -
(Korea)

1 species

Dichopsammia granulosa Song 1994

Duncanopsammia Wells 1936 II -
(South-western Australia, north to north coast of Australia and New Guinea; south to Great Barrier Reef (eastern Australia) [761])

A small, rare coral, generally occurring in water depths over 20 m [761].
1 species

Duncanopsammia axifuga (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Dendrophyllidae

Eguchipsammia Cairns 1994 II -
(Circumtropical to warm temperate in western pacific 110-196 m)
Australia [123]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Japan [123]; Seychelles [845]

2 species recognized by Cairns [123]

Eguchipsammia gaditana (Duncan 1873)
Eguchipsammia wellsi (Eguchi 1968)

Enallopsammia Michelotti 1871 II -
(Cosmopolitan [101,881]. Approximately 229-2,165 m depth)
Comoros [123]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Cape Verde [141]; Grenada [614]; Hawaiian Islands; India: Nicobar Islands [123]; Japan [123]; Madagascar [123]; Maldives [123]; New Zealand [123]; Réunion [123]; Saint Lucia [614]

5 species were recognized by Zibrowius [875], but *E. amphelioides* was subsequently synonymized [123]

Enallopsammia marenzelleri Zibrowius 1973
Enallopsammia profunda (Pourtalès 1867)
Enallopsammia pusilla (Alcock 1902)
Enallopsammia rostrata (Pourtalès 1878)

Endopachys Lonsdale 1845 II -
(Indo-Pacific, from Africa [68] to Australia [761]. 57-274 m)
Australia [766]; Cocos Island [119]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Hawaiian Islands [123]; Indonesia [123]; Japan; Mauritius [123]; Mozambique [123]; Philippines [123]; South Africa [123]; Tanzania [123]; USA: California [691]

An unknown number of species (possibly 6)

Endopachys australiae Tenison-Woods 1878
Endopachys grayi Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Endopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific, South Atlantic and Mediterranean [761] 62-? m)
Australia [605]; British Indian Ocean Territory [605]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Maldives [605]; Philippines [605]; Seychelles [605]; Tanzania: Zanzibar [605]

An unknown number of species (possibly 5)

Endopsammia philippensis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Endopsammia pourtalesi (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Eupsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Eastern Indian Ocean. 55 m)
Indonesia [151]

About 3 species

Heteropsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Smooth Shoe Coral
(Red Sea, Persian Gulf. East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [761]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [853]; south to New Guinea and to Sydney, south-east Australia [761])

Dendrophyllidae

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia [356]; Iran; Israel [661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [36,848]; Maldives [674]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar [331]; Oman [675]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Qatar; Réunion; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania; Thailand [186,744]; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Yemen

9 nominal species; probably 2 species [356]

Heteropsammia cochlea (Spengler 1781)
Heteropsammia eupsammides (Gray 1849)

Leptopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Mediterranean; north-east Atlantic; western Pacific [761,847]. Shallow to deep water)
Australia; Indonesia; Myanmar [331]; Senegal [141]

At least 5 species

Leptopsammia britannica (Duncan 1870)
Leptopsammia chevalier Zibrowius 1980
Leptopsammia formosa (Gravier 1915)
Leptopsammia microcardia Döderlein 1913
Leptopsammia pruvoti Lacaze-Duthiers 1897
Leptopsammia queenslandiae Wells 1964
Leptopsammia stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Leptopsammia trinitatis Hubbard & Wells 1986

Notophyllia Dennant 1899 II -
(Known only from south-eastern Australia [761]. Shallow to deep water)

3 species [761]

Notophyllia etheridgei Hoffmeister 1933
Notophyllia recta Dennant 1906
Notophyllia variolaris (Tenison-Woods 1877)

Rhizopsammia Verrill 1869 II -
(Atlantic [881]; Indo-Pacific. 35-135 m)
Bermuda [151]; Cocos Island [119]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; French Polynesia [554]; Indonesia [123]; Japan [123]; Rep. Korea [123]; Marshall Islands [807]; Mozambique [123]; Oman [675]; Senegal [141]; South Africa [693]

8 species were recognised by Wells [826] and 1 was described subsequently [677]

Rhizopsammia annae (van der Horst 1933)
Rhizopsammia chamissoi Wells 1954
Rhizopsammia compacta Sheppard & Sheppard 1991
Rhizopsammia manuelensis Chevalier 1966
Rhizopsammia minuta van der Horst 1922
Rhizopsammia pulchra Verrill 1869
Rhizopsammia verrilli van der Horst 1922
Rhizopsammia wellingtoni Wells 1982
Rhizopsammia wettsteini Scheer & Pillai 1983

Dendrophyllidae

Thalassiotrochus Milne Edwards 1861 II -
(Mediterranean about 2,000 m depth)

1 species, which could be a young *Desmophyllum* [881]

Thalassiotrochus telegraphicus Milne Edwards 1861

Thecopsammia Pourtalès 1868 II -
(Cosmopolitan [101,761])
Solomon Islands [796]; USA: Florida [151]

An unknown number of species (possibly 6)

Thecopsammia elongata Moseley 1881
Thecopsammia gemma Moseley 1881
Thecopsammia socialis Pourtalès 1868

Trochopsammia Pourtalès 1878 II -
(West Atlantic, Caribbean; western Indian Ocean [151]. 155-775 m)
Cuba [613]; Grenada [614]; Saint Vincent [614]; South Africa [123]; USA: Florida [151]

2 species

Trochopsammia infundibulum Pourtalès 1878
Trochopsammia togata (van der Horst 1927)

Tubastraea Lesson 1829 II -
Red Cave Coral
(Caribbean [833]. Red Sea [661], Arabian Gulf [95]. Indian Ocean, north to Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [231], south to southern Australia [761]; east to California [38,691])
American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [604]; Bahrain [95]; Barbados; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [421]; Cayman Islands; Chile; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros [123]; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [118,827]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Gabon [421]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [464]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [123,765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Rep. Korea; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar [331]; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand [123]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Sierra Leone [421]; Singapore [604]; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; United States: California [464]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Tubastraea is usually found in caves on reefs, except for *T. micrantha*, which occurs on reef faces exposed to currents.
There is 1 cosmopolitan species, *T. coccinea* (the only species in the western Atlantic). 6 species are recognized by Cairns and Keller [123].

Tubastraea coccinea Lesson 1829 Orange Tube Coral
Tubastraea diaphana (Dana 1848)
Tubastraea faulkneri Wells 1982
Tubastraea floreana Wells 1982
Tubastraea micrantha (Ehrenberg 1834) Tree Coral
Tubastraea tagusensis Wells 1982

Turbinaria Oken 1815 II -
Vase Coral
(Red Sea [661], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [95], Gulf of Kutch and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar and south-western tip of Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [231], Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [761]; east to Tubuai Islands [244])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Veron [761]

American Samoa [430]; Australia; Bahrain [95,677]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; Brunei; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti [298]; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244,554]; Guam; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [458,661]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [605,674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Mauritius; Mozambique [68,845]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [850]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands [413]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Pitcairn Islands [572]; Qatar; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [796]; Somalia; Sri Lanka [558]; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; Vanuatu [762]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Widely distributed on reefs, occurring in many habitats [242]. Several species (e.g. *T. heronensis* and *T. bifrons*) are common on temperate reefs although uncommon in the tropics [761].
80 nominal species, 10 valid species from Australia, but an unknown number altogether [761]

Turbinaria aspera Bernard 1896
Turbinaria auricularis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria bifrons Brüggemann 1877
Turbinaria brassica (Dana 1848)
Turbinaria brueggemanni Bernard 1896
Turbinaria calicularis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria cinerascens (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Turbinaria conica Klunzinger 1879
Turbinaria conspicua Bernard 1896
Turbinaria contorta Bernard 1896
Turbinaria crater (Pallas 1766)
Turbinaria danae Bernard 1896
Turbinaria elegans Bernard 1896
Turbinaria foliosa Bernard 1896
Turbinaria frondens (Dana 1848)
Turbinaria heronensis Wells 1958
Turbinaria irregularis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria laminata Bernard 1896
Turbinaria mantonae Crossland 1952
Turbinaria marmorea Rehberg 1892
Turbinaria mesenterina (Lamarck 1816)
Turbinaria mollis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria orbicularis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria parvistella Kent 1871
Turbinaria patula (Dana 1848)
Turbinaria peltata (Esper 1794)
Turbinaria porcellanea Bernard 1896
Turbinaria pulcherrima Bernard 1896
Turbinaria quincuncialis Ortmann 1889
Turbinaria radicalis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria reniformis Bernard 1896
Turbinaria rugosa Bernard 1896
Turbinaria schistica Gardiner 1898
Turbinaria sinensis Verrill 1866
Turbinaria speciosa Bernard 1896
Turbinaria stellulata (Lamarck 1816)
Turbinaria tayamai Yabe & Sugiyama ?
Turbinaria tubifera Bernard 1896
Turbinaria undata Bernard 1896

Class: HYDROZOA

Order MILLEPORINA

Family MILLEPORIDAE Fleming 1828

Millepora Linnaeus 1758 Fire Corals II -
(Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa [68,329]. Indian Ocean, north to southern India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; south to Madagascar, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and south-western Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and New Caledonia; east to Tuamotu Archipelago)
American Samoa [430]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia [770]; Bahamas [690]; Barbados; Belize [102]; Bermuda [381]; Brazil [420]; British Indian Ocean Territory [674,832]; British Virgin Islands [214]; Brunei; Cape Verde [141]; Cayman Islands; China [894,895]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [763,806]; Colombia [235,615]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [158]; Cuba [415,889]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [661]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [148,244]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [847]; Honduras; Hong Kong [668]; India [598,602]; Indonesia; Israel [458,661]; Jamaica [833]; Japan [765]; Jordan [661]; Kenya [329]; Kiribati; Madagascar [587,591]; Malaysia [186]: including Sabah [848]; Maldives [674]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Mauritius; Mexico [381]; Montserrat; Mozambique [68]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [653]; New Caledonia [850]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [675]; Palau [221]; Panama [608]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [768]; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [15]; Seychelles [674,845]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [513]; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [661]; Taiwan [171]; Tanzania [329]; Thailand [186,744]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [95,677]; USA: Florida [847]; Vanuatu [762]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna Islands; Yemen

A common and widespread coral, occurring in a wide range of reef habitats [691,847].
At least 48 nominal species; unknown number of valid species

Millepora alcicornis Linnaeus 1758
Millepora boschmai de Weerdt & Glynn 1991
Millepora braziliensis Verrill 1868
Millepora complanata Lamarck 1816
Millepora cruzi Nemenzo 1975
Millepora dichotoma Forskål 1775
Millepora exaesa Forskål 1775
Millepora fasciculata Lamarck 1816
Millepora intricata Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Millepora latifolia Boschma 1948
Millepora murrayi Quelch 1884
Millepora nitida Verrill 1868
Millepora platyphylla Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834
Millepora plicata Esper 1794
Millepora pumila Dana 1848
Millepora ramosa Pallas 1766
Millepora squarrosa Lamarck 1816
Millepora striata Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864
Millepora tenera Boschma 1949
Millepora tuberosa Boschma 1966
Millepora xishaensis Zou 1978

Order STYLASTERINA

Family STYLASTERIDAE Gray 1847

Adelopora Cairns 1982 II -
(Subantarctic; off Brazil; South Pacific seamounts, seamounts and ridges between New Zealand and New Caledonia; Lord Howe seamount chain. 282-1,169 m)

1 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 3 described subsequently [27]

Adelopora crassilabrum Cairns 1991
Adelopora fragilis Cairns 1991
Adelopora moseleyi Cairns 1991
Adelopora pseudothyron Cairns 1982

Astya Stechow 1921 II -
(West Pacific; New Zealand. 590-914 m)
New Zealand [27]; Philippines [119]

1 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [27]

Astya aspidopora Cairns 1991
Astya subviridis (Moseley 1879)

Calyptopora Boschma 1968 II -
(New Zealand region. 216-2,010 m [27])

3 species were recognized by Cairns [105]; *C. pachypoma* was transferred to the new genus *Pseudocrypthelia* [15]; *C. complanata* was subsequently transferred back to *Stylaster* [110]; and 1 species described subsequently [27]

Calyptopora reticulata Boschma 1968
Calyptopora sinuosa Cairns 1991

Cheiloporidion Cairns 1983 II -
(Off south-east South America. 642-1,137 m [119])

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Cheiloporidion pulvinatum Cairns 1983

Conopora Moseley 1879 II -
(Indo-west Pacific; Subantarctic; Antarctic. 110-2,355 m [119])

4 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 6 described subsequently [112,120]

Conopora adeta Cairns 1987
Conopora anthohelia Cairns 1991
Conopora candelabrum Cairns 1991
Conopora dura Hickson & England 1909
Conopora gigantea Cairns 1991
Conopora laevis (Studer 1878)
Conopora major Hickson & England 1909
Conopora tetrastichopora Cairns 1991
Conopora unifacialis Cairns 1991
Conopora verrucosa (Studer 1878)

Stylasteridae

Crypthelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Cosmopolitan 140-2,789 m [123,120])
Azores [885]; Canary Islands [885]; Cuba [613]; Madeira [885]

14 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 17 described subsequently [109,110,111,120,885]

Crypthelia affinis Moseley 1879
Crypthelia balia Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia clausa Broch 1947
Crypthelia cryptotrema Zibrowius 1981
Crypthelia curvata Cairns 1991
Crypthelia cymas Cairns 1986
Crypthelia dactylopoma Cairns 1986
Crypthelia eueides Cairns 1986
Crypthelia floridana Cairns 1986
Crypthelia formosa Cairns 1983
Crypthelia fragilis Cairns 1983
Crypthelia gigantea Fisher 1938
Crypthelia glebulenta Cairns 1986
Crypthelia glossopoma Cairns 1986
Crypthelia insolita Cairns 1986
Crypthelia japonica (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)
Crypthelia lacunosa Cairns 1986
Crypthelia medioatlantica Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Crypthelia micropoma Cairns 1985
Crypthelia papillosa Cairns 1986
Crypthelia peircei Pourtalès 1867
Crypthelia platypoma Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia polypoma Cairns 1991
Crypthelia pudica Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Crypthelia ramosa Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia robusta Cairns 1991
Crypthelia stenopoma Hickson & England 1905
Crypthelia studeri Cairns 1991
Crypthelia tenuiseptata Cairns 1986
Crypthelia trophostega Fisher 1938
Crypthelia vascomarquesi Zibrowius & Cairns 1992

Cyclohelia Cairns 1991 II -
(Bering Sea, 550 m [121])

1 species recognized by Cairns [121]

Cyclohelia lamellata Cairns 1991

Distichopora Lamarck 1816 II -
(Widely distributed: western Atlantic; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific. 1-741 m depth)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands [119]; Hawaiian Islands; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Solomon Islands [513]; Tanzania [560]

It may be common beneath overhangs or in caves.
16 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 6 described subsequently [110,111,120]

Distichopora anceps Cairns 1978
Distichopora anomala Cairns 1986
Distichopora barbadensis Pourtalès 1874
Distichopora borealis Fisher 1938
Distichopora cervina Pourtalès 1871
Distichopora coccinea Gray 1860

Stylasteridae

Distichopora contorta Pourtalès 1878
Distichopora dispar Cairns 1991
Distichopora foliacea Pourtalès 1868
Distichopora gracilis Dana 1848
Distichopora irregularis Moseley 1881
Distichopora laevigranulosa Cairns 1986
Distichopora livida Tenison-Woods 1880
Distichopora nitida Verrill 1864
Distichopora profunda Hickson & England 1909
Distichopora providentiae (Hickson & England 1909)
Distichopora rosalindae Cairns 1986
Distichopora serpens Broch 1942
Distichopora sulcata Pourtalès 1867
Distichopora uniserialis Cairns 1986
Distichopora violacea (Pallas 1766)
Distichopora yucatanensis Cairns 1986

Errina Gray 1835 II -
(North Atlantic, Mediterranean, off South Africa; New Zealand region; Subantarctic and Antarctic. 6-1,772 m [27])
Azores [885]; Cape Verde [885]; Cuba [613]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Marshall Islands [807]; Morocco [885]

16 species recognized by Cairns [105]; 7 described subsequently and 1 other recognized as valid [110,120]

Errina altispina Cairns 1986
Errina antarctica (Gray 1872)
Errina aspera (Linnaeus 1767)
Errina atlantica Hickson 1912
Errina bicolor Cairns 1991
Errina boschmai Cairns 1983
Errina capensis Hickson 1912
Errina chathamensis Cairns 1991
Errina cheilopora Cairns 1983
Errina cochleata Pourtalès 1867
Errina cruenta Boschma 1968
Errina dabneyi (Pourtalès 1871)
Errina dendyi Hickson 1912
Errina fissurata Gray 1872
Errina gracilis Marenzeller 1903
Errina hicksoni Cairns 1991
Errina kerguelensis Broch 1942
Errina laevigata Cairns 1991
Errina laterorifa Eguchi 1964
Errina macrogastra Marenzeller 1904
Errina novaezelandiae Hickson 1912
Errina reticulata Cairns 1991
Errina rubra Broch 1942
Errina sinuosa Cairns 1991

Errinopora Fisher 1931 II -
(Antarctic; Indian Ocean, north Pacific. 49-518 m [119])
Mauritius

8 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Errinopora cestoporina Cairns 1983
Errinopora cyclopora (Cairns 1983)
Errinopora latifundata Naumov 1960

Stylasteridae

Errinopora nanneca Fisher 1938
Errinopora porifera (Naumov 1960)
Errinopora pourtalesii (Dall 1884)
Errinopora stylifera (Broch 1935)
Errinopora zarhyncha Fisher 1938

Errinopsis Broch 1951 II -
(Off southern South America. 250-771 m [119])
Argentina; Falkland Islands

2 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Errinopsis fenestrata Cairns 1983
Errinopsis reticulum Broch 1951

Gyropora Boschma 1960 II -
South Africa 22 m [119]

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Gyropora africana Boschma 1960

Inferiolabiata Broch 1951 II -
Subantarctic and Antarctic; New Zealand region. 87-2,100 m [27]

2 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [27]

Inferiolabiata labiata (Moseley 1879)
Inferiolabiata lowei Cairns 1983
Inferiolabiata spinosa Cairns 1991

Lepidopora Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Worldwide, including south Pacific; South Africa; western Atlantic; New Zealand region; off Antarctica. 60-1,874 m depth [26,110,120])
Azores [885]; Cuba [613]; Mauritania [885]; Morocco [885]

8 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 7 described subsequently [109,110,120]

Lepidopora acrolophos Cairns 1983
Lepidopora biserialis Cairns 1986
Lepidopora carinata (Pourtalès 1867)
Lepidopora clavigera Cairns 1986
Lepidopora cryptocymas Cairns 1985
Lepidopora decipiens (Boschma 1964)
Lepidopora dendrostylus Cairns 1991
Lepidopora diffusa (Boschma 1963)
Lepidopora glabra (Pourtalès 1867)
Lepidopora granulosa (Cairns 1983)
Lepidopora hicksoni Boschma 1963
Lepidopora microstylus Cairns 1991
Lepidopora polystichopora Cairns 1985
Lepidopora sarmentosa (Boschma 1968)
Lepidopora symmetrica Cairns 1991

Stylasteridae

Lepidotheca Cairns 1983 II -
(Indo-West Pacific; Caribbean; New Zealand region; Subantarctic. 85-2,010 m [120,123])
Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Indonesia; Japan; Mauritius; New Zealand

7 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 7 described subsequently [110,111,120]

Lepidotheca altispina Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca brochi Cairns 1986
Lepidotheca cervicornis (Broch 1942)
Lepidotheca chauliostylus Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca fascicularis (Cairns 1983)
Lepidotheca hachijoensis (Eguchi 1968)
Lepidotheca horrida (Hickson & England 1905)
Lepidotheca inconsuta Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca japonica (Eguchi 1968)
Lepidotheca macropora Cairns 1986
Lepidotheca pourtalesi Cairns 1986
Lepidotheca ramosa (Hickson & England 1905)
Lepidotheca robusta Cairns 1991
Lepidotheca tenuistylus (Broch 1942)

Paraerrina Broch 1942 II -
(Western Indian Ocean. 238-274 m [119])
Mauritius

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Paraerrina decipiens Broch 1942

Phalangopora Kirkpatrick 1887 II -
(Western Indian Ocean. 238-274 m [119])
Mauritius

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Phalangopora regularis Kirkpatrick 1887

Pliobothrus Pourtalès 1868 II -
(North Atlantic; western Pacific. 80-1,600 m [26],110)
Azores [885]; Bahamas; Faeroe Islands; Iceland [885]; Indonesia; Ireland [885]; Norway; Puerto Rico: Mona Island; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Sombrero Islands; USA

3 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 2 described subsequently [110,885]

Pliobothrus echinatus Cairns 1986
Pliobothrus gracilis Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Pliobothrus spinosa (Hickson & England 1905)
Pliobothrus symmetricus Pourtalès 1868
Pliobothrus tubulatus (Pourtalès 1867)

Pseudocrypthelia Cairns 1983 II -
Indonesia. 1,089 m [106]

1 species recognized by Cairns [106]

Pseudocrypthelia pachypoma (Hickson & England 1905)

Stylasteridae

Sporadopora Moseley 1879 II -
(New Zealand region; Subantarctic South America. 122-1,498 m [120,123])
Argentina; Falkland Islands; New Zealand; South Georgia; Uruguay

2 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [27]

Sporadopora dichotoma (Moseley 1876)
Sporadopora micropoma Cairns 1991
Sporadopora mortenseni Broch 1942

Stellapora Cairns 1983 II -
(Off south-east South America. 205-1,647 m [119])

1 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Stellapora echinata (Moseley 1879)

Stenohelia Kent 1870 II -
(West Pacific; Antipodes; North Atlantic. 91-2,021 m [26,110])
Cape Verde [885]; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Madeira [885]

10 species recognized by Cairns [105] and 1 described subsequently [110]

Stenohelia concinna Boschma 1964
Stenohelia conferta Boschma 1968
Stenohelia echinata Eguchi 1968
Stenohelia maderensis (Johnson 1862)
Stenohelia minima (Hickson & England 1905)
Stenohelia pauciseptata Cairns 1986
Stenohelia profunda Moseley 1881
Stenohelia robusta Boschma 1964
Stenohelia tiliata (Hickson & England 1905)
Stenohelia umbonata (Hickson & England 1905)
Stenohelia yabei (Eguchi 1941)

Stylantheca Fisher 1931 II -
(North-east Pacific 0-18 m [119])
USA

3 species recognized by Cairns [105]

Stylantheca papillosa (Dall 1884)
Stylantheca petrograpta (Fisher 1938)
Stylantheca porphyra Fisher 1931

Stylaster Gray 1831 II -
(Worldwide, extending to the Arctic and Antarctic [30] 0.5-1,440 m)
Barbados [612]; Cuba [613]; Faeroes [885]; Greenland [885]; Iceland [885]; Marshall Islands [465,807]; Martinique [70]; Netherlands Antilles [653]; Norway [885]; Solomon Islands [513]; South Africa [845]; Spain [885]; USA [776]

59 species were recognized by Cairns [105]; 13 were described subsequently [110,111,114,120,885], *S. echinatus* was synonymized but *S. atlanticus* and *S. complanatus* were validated [110]

Stylaster alaskanus Fisher 1938
Stylaster amphiheloides Kent 1871
Stylaster antillarum Zibrowius & Cairns 1982
Stylaster asper Kent 1871
Stylaster atlanticus Broch 1936

Stylaster aurantiacus Cairns 1986
Stylaster bellus (Dana 1848)
Stylaster bilobatus Hickson & England 1905
Stylaster bithalamus Broch 1936
Stylaster blatteus (Boschma 1961)
Stylaster bocki Broch 1936
Stylaster boreopacificus Broch 1932
Stylaster boschmai (Eguchi 1965)
Stylaster brochi (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster brunneus Boschma 1970
Stylaster californicus (Verrill 1866)
Stylaster campylecus (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster cancellatus Fisher 1938
Stylaster carinatus Broch 1936
Stylaster complanatus Pourtalès 1867
Stylaster corallium Cairns 1986
Stylaster crassior Broch 1936
Stylaster densicaulis Moseley 1879
Stylaster dentatus Broch 1936
Stylaster divergens Marenzeller 1904
Stylaster duchassaingii Pourtalès 1867
Stylaster eguchii (Boschma 1966)
Stylaster elassotomus Fisher 1938
Stylaster erubescens Pourtalès 1868
Stylaster filogranus Pourtalès 1871
Stylaster flabelliformis (Lamarck 1816)
Stylaster galapagensis Cairns 1986
Stylaster gemmascens (Esper 1797)
Stylaster gracilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster granulosus Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster hattorii (Eguchi 1968)
Stylaster horolgium Cairns 1991
Stylaster ibericus Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Stylaster imbricatus Cairns 1991
Stylaster incompletus (Tenison-Woods 1883)
Stylaster inornatus Cairns 1986
Stylaster laevigatus Cairns 1986
Stylaster lonchitis Broch 1947
Stylaster marenzelleri Cairns 1986
Stylaster maroccanus Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Stylaster marshae Cairns 1988
Stylaster microstriatus Broch 1936
Stylaster milleri Durham 1942
Stylaster miniatus (Pourtalès 1868)
Stylaster moseleyanus (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster multiplex Hickson & England 1905
Stylaster nobilis (Kent 1871)
Stylaster norvegicus (Gunnerus 1768)
Stylaster papillosa (Dall 1884)
Stylaster papuensis Zibrowius 1981
Stylaster polymorphus Broch 1936
Stylaster polyorchis (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster profundiporus Broch 1936
Stylaster profundus (Moseley 1879)
Stylaster pulcher Quelch 1884
Stylaster punctatus Pourtalès 1871
Stylaster purpuratus (Naumov 1960)
Stylaster ramosus Broch 1947

Stylasteridae

Stylaster robustus (Cairns 1983)
Stylaster rosaceus (Greeff 1886)
Stylaster roseus (Pallas 1766)
Stylaster sanguineus Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster scabiosus Broch 1935
Stylaster solidus Broch 1935
Stylaster spatula Cairns 1986
Stylaster stejnegeri (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster stellulatus Stewart 1878
Stylaster subviolaceus (Kent 1871)
Stylaster tenisonwoodsi Cairns 1988
Stylaster venustus (Verrill 1870)
Stylaster verrillii (Dall 1884)

Systemopora Cairns 1991 II -
New Zealand [27]

1 species recognized by Cairns [27]

Systemopora ornata Cairns 1991

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No standard reference to coral nomenclature exists and the validity of many names is unknown or in doubt. This list forms the basis for a complete listing of all described recent (i.e. excluding fossil) species in the relevant taxa. "= ?" indicates names whose validity and synonymy remain uncertain; these do not appear in the coral checklist above. Square brackets indicate reference numbers (see pages 129-151).

False-colour image of Europe obtained by the Meteosat weather satellite.
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