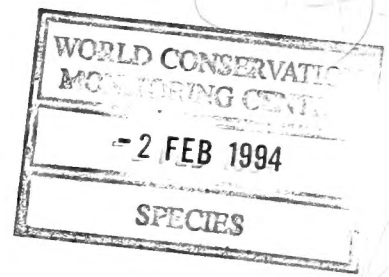


Checklist of fish and invertebrates listed in the CITES appendices



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**JOINT
NATURE
CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE**



Checklist of fish and invertebrates listed in the CITES appendices

compiled by the

World Conservation Monitoring Centre



WORLD CONSERVATION
MONITORING CENTRE

on behalf of the

United Kingdom Scientific Authority for Animals

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. Its mission is to provide information on the status, security, management and utilisation of the world's biological diversity, and thereby to support conservation and sustainable development.

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Preface

This checklist is of one of a series prepared for the United Kingdom's Scientific Authority for Animals to assist in implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Similar checklists are available for other animal taxa.

The aim of this volume is to provide a summary of basic information on all species of fish and invertebrates listed in CITES. Other volumes in the series have also included species listed in the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals* compiled by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. However the Red List coverage is far from complete for fish and invertebrates so, in this volume, Red List categories are mentioned only for those species listed in CITES.

This volume, containing as it does English vernacular, scientific synonyms and a list of countries in which a taxon occurs, should provide a valuable aid to those assessing applications for CITES permits or with an interest in taxonomy, nomenclature and distribution of the groups included. For corals, this volume will provide the most up-to-date compilation of information on taxonomy and nomenclature, although this is inevitably incomplete especially at the species level.

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee is most grateful to the World Conservation Monitoring Centre for preparing this work on its behalf.

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Helen Corrigan (fish)
Julie Hawkins (black corals)
Tim Inskipp (all taxa)
Helen Smith (non-coral invertebrates)
Elizabeth Wood (hard corals)

The volume builds on an earlier edition, and we gratefully acknowledge the numerous contributors to that edition, particularly the authors: Patricia C. Almada-Villela (compiler); N. Mark Collins (Insecta and Araneae); Tim Inskipp (all taxa) and Simon J. Moore (Antipatharia).

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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 taxon 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). The other checklists in this series, covering mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, also include all species from each of these groups that are listed in the *1990 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. This checklist of fish and invertebrates differs in providing data only for those taxa listed on the CITES Appendices.

The rationale for treating fish and invertebrates differently from the other groups is that both are highly diverse, and neither has yet been comprehensively assessed for conservation status. The majority of species has therefore not been assigned an IUCN threat category and consequently the Red List contains only a small sample of the species from these groups that may be threatened. Despite this, the numbers of species of these two groups in the Red List are large: 713 fish and 1,977 invertebrates in the 1990 edition. Including all these in the checklist would greatly expand it without providing comprehensive species coverage of the groups involved.

Nevertheless, this second edition contains substantially more material than the first edition (Almada-Villela, 1988), reflecting changes to the CITES Appendices up to and including those made at the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in March 1992 (effective from 11 June 1992).

For background material on the rationale of the IUCN threat categories, readers are referred to IUCN (1990); 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).

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 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) 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 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 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), 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, dendrophylliids and stylasterids) are listed only by general geographic area. Many occur off the edge of the continental shelf.

English names

The most widely used English common names 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 IUCN (1990) and 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 *1990 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 *1990 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
S	Of special concern

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 (1991).

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 (1991). Within the text, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are used to denote the geographic areas as recognised by United Nations (1991). 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 dependencies are omitted. These are listed below:

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

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Class: OSTEICHTHYES

Order CERATODIFORMES

Family CERATODIDAE

Neoceratodus forsteri (Krefft 1870) II - 13,14,35,51,71,72,73,74,78,107
Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish
 Australia: Queensland

Order COELACANTHIFORMES

Family LATIMERIIDAE

Latimeria chalumnae Smith 1939 I V 34,62,68,78
Coelacanth, Gombessa
 Comoros; South Africa (ex)

Order ACIPENSERIFORMES

Family ACIPENSERIDAE

Acipenser brevirostrum LeSueur 1818 I V 22,37,42,45,49,80,91,93,98
Shortnose Sturgeon
 Canada [15,21,40,59,69,90]; USA [9,55,70,92,116]

Acipenser oxyrinchus Mitchell 1814 II V 37,42,49,77,91,98,99,112
Atlantic Sturgeon, Esturgeon Noir
 Bermuda [111]; Canada [90,104]; USA [9,70,97,100,116]

Acipenser sturio Linnaeus 1758 I E 7,11,25,31,60,61,64,66,87
Atlantic Sturgeon, Common Sturgeon
 Albania; Algeria; Belgium (ex?) [85]; Bulgaria (ex?) [10]; Czechoslovakia (ex) [32,33]; Denmark (ex) [63]; Finland (ex?); France [52,101]; Germany: West (ex) [8,23,106]; Greece [26]; Iceland (ex?); Ireland (ex?) [115]; Italy [1,24]; Morocco; Netherlands (ex?) [79]; Norway (ex?) [84]; Poland (ex?) [29,43]; Portugal [2,3]; Romania [109]; Russia [7]; Spain (ex?) [44,47]; Sweden (ex?) [19]; ?Switzerland; Turkey [54,56]; Ukraine [7]; United Kingdom [65,113]; Yugoslavia (ex?)

Family POLYODONTIDAE

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

Osteoglossidae CITES RL Ref

Order OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Family OSTEOGLOSSIDAE

Arapaima gigas (Cuvier 1817) II K 30,36,49,75
Arapaima, Pirarucu
 Brazil [4,12,96]; Guyana; Peru [117]

Scleropages formosus (Müller & Schlegel 1844)
Asian Arowana, Asian Bonytongue

Appendix I populations I K 6,16,27,49,50,53,67,89
 Cambodia [20]; Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; ?Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand (ex?) [102]; Vietnam

Appendix II populations (CITES export quota) II(eq) K
 Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Family CYPRINIDAE

Caecobarbus geertsi Boulenger 1921 II E 28
African Blind Barb Fish
 Zaire: Bas-Zaïre

Probarbus jullieni Sauvage 1880 I K 6,49,75,81,105
Ikan Temoleh, Pla Eesok
 Cambodia [20,53]; Lao D.P.R.; Malaysia [48]; Thailand [94]; Vietnam

Family CATOSTOMIDAE

Chasmistes cujus Cope 1883 I E 18,49,76,88,95
Cui-ui
 USA: Nevada

Order SILURIFORMES

Family SCHILBEIDAE (= PANGASIIDAE)

Pangasianodon gigas Chevey 1930 I V 6,49,75,78,81,82,86
Giant Catfish, Pla Buk
 Cambodia [20,53]; China: Yunnan [41]; Lao D.P.R.; Myanmar; Thailand [94,102]; Vietnam

Sciaenidae

CITES RL Ref

Order PERCIFORMES

Family SCIAENIDAE

Cynoscion macdonaldi Gilbert 1890

I

E

49,108,110

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'Abbrera [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.

<i>Bhutanitis lidderdalii</i> Atkinson 1873 Bhutan Glory Bhutan; China: Sichuan, Yunnan; India [157,253]; Myanmar; Thailand	II	-	2,18,44,63,84,127,166
<i>Bhutanitis ludlowi</i> Gabriel 1942 Ludlow's Bhutan Swallowtail Bhutan: Trashiyangsi Valley	II	K	2,63,92
<i>Bhutanitis mansfieldi</i> (Riley 1939) Mansfield's Three-tailed Swallowtail China: Sichuan, Yunnan	II	R	2,63,177,182,215
<i>Bhutanitis thaidina</i> (Blanchard 1871) Chinese Three-tailed Swallowtail China [195]	II	R	2,44,63,177
<i>Ornithoptera aesacus</i> (Ney 1903) Indonesia: Obi	II	Id	20,63,110
<i>Ornithoptera akakeae</i> Kobayashi and Koiwaya 1978 (believed to be a natural hybrid between <i>O. priamus poseidon</i> and <i>O. rothschildi</i>) Indonesia: Arfak Mountains in Irian Jaya	II	-	63,110,143
<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i> (Rothschild 1907) Queen Alexandra's Birdwing Papua New Guinea: Popondetta in Northern Province of New Guinea	I	E	20,63,69,110,169,177,190,191
<i>Ornithoptera allotei</i> (Rothschild 1914) (believed to be a natural hybrid between <i>O. urvillianus</i> and <i>O. victoriae regis</i>) Abbé Allotte's Birdwing Solomon Islands: Malaita [204]; Papua New Guinea: Bougainville	II	-	63,70
<i>Ornithoptera caelestis</i> (Rothschild 1898) Papua New Guinea: Louisiade Archipelago	II	-	20,63,70,103,110,127

<i>Papilionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Ornithoptera chimaera</i> (Rothschild 1904) (subspecies: <i>charybdis</i> , <i>chimaera</i> , <i>flavidior</i>) Chimaera Birdwing Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea	II	Id	20,63,110,169,189,190
<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i> Wallace 1859 (subspecies: <i>croesus</i> , <i>lydius</i>) Indonesia: Moluccas	II	V	20,63,70,110,255
<i>Ornithoptera goliath</i> Oberthür 1888 (subspecies: <i>goliath</i> , <i>procus</i>) Goliath Birdwing Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Moluccas; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea, Goodenough Island	II	-	20,63,70,110,169,189
<i>Ornithoptera meridionalis</i> (Rothschild 1897) (subspecies: <i>meridionalis</i> , <i>tarunggarensis</i>) (subspecies <i>tarunggarensis</i> may belong to <i>O. paradisea</i>) Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea	II	V	20,63,76,102,110,169,189,192,193
<i>Ornithoptera paradisea</i> Staudinger 1893 (subspecies: <i>arfakensis</i> , <i>borchi</i> , <i>chrysanthemum</i> , <i>flavescens</i> , <i>paradisea</i>) Paradise Birdwing, Tailed Birdwing, Butterfly of Paradise Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: New Guinea	II	Id	20,63,70,102,110,169,189,190
<i>Ornithoptera priamus</i> (Linnaeus 1758) (subspecies: <i>admiralitatatus</i> , <i>arruana</i> , <i>boisduvali</i> , <i>bornemanni</i> , <i>euphorion</i> , <i>gebeensis</i> , <i>hecuba</i> , <i>miokensis</i> , <i>poseidon</i> , <i>priamus</i>) Priam's Birdwing, Common Birdwing, Common Green Birdwing, New Guinea Birdwing Australia: Queensland; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands [204,205]	II	-	20,62,63,65,103,110,127,143,166,187,203
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i> (Gray 1852) Richmond Birdwing Australia: Queensland, New South Wales	II	-	20,63,65,103,110,166
<i>Ornithoptera rothschildi</i> Kenrick 1911 Rothschild's Birdwing Indonesia: Arfak Mountains in Irian Jaya	II	Id	20,63,110,143,189
<i>Ornithoptera tithonus</i> de Haan 1840 (subspecies: <i>misoolana</i> , <i>tithonus</i> , <i>waigeuensis</i>) Indonesia: Irian Jaya	II	K	20,63,78,110,189
<i>Ornithoptera urvillianus</i> (Guérin-Ménéville 1829) D'Urville's Birdwing Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville; Solomon Islands [156,205]	II	-	20,63,103,110

Table 1: Conservation status of subspecific taxa of *Ornithoptera priamus* (after N.M. Collins [5])

1.	<i>admiralitis</i>	Papua New Guinea (Admiralty Islands)	nt
2.	<i>arruana</i>	Indonesia (Aru, off Halmahera)	R?
3.	<i>boisduvali</i>	Papua New Guinea (Woodlark Islands)	R
4.	<i>bornemanni</i>	Papua New Guinea (New Britain)	nt
5.	<i>euphorion</i>	Australia (N. Queensland)	Id
6.	<i>gebeensis</i>	Indonesia (Gebe Island)	K
7.	<i>hecuba</i>	Indonesia (Kai, Walim, Laut)	R?
8.	<i>miokensis</i>	Papua New Guinea (Duke of York Island)	E
9.	<i>poseidon</i>	Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya (Waigeo mainland and adjacent islands), Australia (Cape York)	nt
10.	<i>priamus</i>	Indonesia (Ceram, Ambon)	nt

Various forms of *O. p. poseidon* are occasionally cited or sold as separate subspecies. These include:

archideus from Indonesia: Waigeo

cronius from SW coast of Irian Jaya, Indonesia

demophanes from Papua New Guinea: Fergusson, Trobriands

pronomus or *macalpinei* from The Iron Range, Cape York, Australia

teucus from Indonesia: Biak, Schouten

The *priamus* group has been the subject of much revision and taxonomic status is disputed in several cases. Certain taxa treated as full species in this list may therefore be treated by other authors as subspecies. The taxa where this is most likely are *O. caelestis*, *O. richmondia* and *O. urvillianus* but others may also be involved.

Ornithoptera victoriae Gray 1856 II - 20,50,63,70,110,169

(subspecies: *archeri*, *epiphanes*, *isabellae*, *reginae*, *regis*, *rubianus*, *victoriae*)

Queen Victoria's Birdwing

Papua New Guinea: Bougainville; Solomon Islands [156,204,205]

Papilio chikae Igarashi 1965 I E 63,72,104,126,141,177,255

Luzon Peacock Swallowtail

Philippines: Luzon

Papilio homerus Fabricius 1793 I E 39,63,71,83,177,208,257,279

Homerus Swallowtail

Jamaica

Papilio hospiton Guenée 1839 I E 12,63,64,85,86,114,120,177

Corsican Swallowtail

France: Corsica [38]; Italy: Sardinia [216]

Parnassius apollo (Linnaeus 1758) II R 2,12,19,63,90,91,114,115,166,175,177,269

Apollo
Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria [94]; ?Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; China: Xinjiang Uygur; Czechoslovakia [51,28]; Finland [165,252]; France [27]; Georgia; Germany: East (ex), West [8,30,146]; Greece; ?Hungary; Italy: including Sicily [35]; Iraq; Iran; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia (ex); Liechtenstein [29]; Lithuania (ex); Mongolia; ?Netherlands; Norway; Poland [73,74,75,183,184]; Romania [206]; Russian Federation; Spain [95]; Sweden [133,132]; Switzerland [49]; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine; Yugoslavia

<i>Papilionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Teinopalpus aureus</i> Mell 1923 Golden Kaiser-I-Hind China: Guangdong [164]; ?Viet Nam	II	K	63,72,103,177
<i>Teinopalpus imperialis</i> Hope 1843 Kaiser-I-Hind, Kaiserihind Bhutan; China: Hubei, Sichuan [164]; India [253]; Myanmar; Nepal [229,230]	II	R	63,72,84,127,166,177,181
<i>Trogonoptera brookiana</i> (Wallace 1856) (subspecies: <i>albescens</i> , <i>brookiana</i> , <i>haugumei</i> , <i>natunensis</i> , <i>trogon</i>) Rajah Brooke's Birdwing Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,152,166,188,255
<i>Trogonoptera trojana</i> (Honrath 1886) Philippines: Balabac, Palawan	II	-	20,63,70,72,109,166,255
<i>Troides aeacus</i> (C. and R. Felder 1860) (subspecies: <i>aeacus</i> , <i>kaguya</i> , <i>thomsoni</i>) (subspecies <i>kaguya</i> is considered Endangered by Collins and Morris [63]) Golden Birdwing, Small Birdwing ?Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China: Sichuan [195]; India [84]; Indonesia: Sumatra; ?Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia [66]; Myanmar; Nepal [229,230]; Taiwan [227]; Thailand [34]; Viet Nam [233]	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,111,166
<i>Troides amphrysus</i> (Cramer 1782) (subspecies: <i>amphrysus</i> , <i>andrewi</i> , <i>flavicollis</i> , <i>niasicus</i> , <i>ruficollis</i> , <i>vistara</i>) Golden Birdwing, Malay Birdwing Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia [66,210]; Myanmar: Mergui Archipelago; Singapore; Thailand [34]	II	-	20,63,70,72,166,188,255
<i>Troides andromache</i> (Staudinger 1892) (subspecies: <i>andromache</i> , <i>marapokensis</i> , the latter now regarded as a female form of <i>andromache</i>) Malaysia: Sabah, Sarawak [210]; ?Indonesia: Kalimantan	II	Id	20,63,70,72,255
<i>Troides criton</i> (C. and R. Felder 1860) (subspecies: <i>celebensis</i> , <i>criton</i> ; the former now considered to be unrelated to <i>T. criton</i> . Thought either to be a separate species [144] or a natural hybrid of <i>T. haliphron</i> and <i>T. helena</i> [103]) Indonesia: Moluccas, Sulawesi (<i>celebensis</i> only)	II	-	20,63,69,70
<i>Troides cuneifer</i> (Oberthür 1879) (subspecies: <i>cuneifer</i> , <i>peninsulae</i> , <i>sumatranus</i>) Golden Birdwing Indonesia: Java, Sumatra; Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia; Thailand	II	-	20,63,72,255
<i>Troides darsius</i> (Gray 1852) Sri Lanka	II	-	20,63,70,72,84,282
<i>Troides dohertyi</i> (Rippon 1893) Talau Black Birdwing Indonesia: Talau Islands	II	V	20,63,103,110,255
<i>Troides haliphron</i> (Boisduval 1836) (subspecies: <i>ariadne</i> , <i>ikarus</i> , <i>iris</i> , <i>haliphron</i> , <i>naias</i> , <i>pallens</i> , <i>pistor</i> , <i>socrates</i> , <i>staudingeri</i>) Indonesia: Sulawesi and southern islands	II	-	20,63,70,72,127,255

<i>Papilionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Troides helena</i> (Linnaeus 1758) (subspecies: <i>antileuca</i> , <i>cerberus</i> , <i>ferrari</i> , <i>helena</i> , <i>heliconoides</i> , <i>hephaestus</i> , <i>isara</i> , <i>maurus</i> , <i>mopa</i> , <i>moschylus</i> , <i>neoris</i> , <i>nereides</i> , <i>nereis</i> , <i>orientis</i> , <i>propinquus</i> , <i>sagittatus</i> , <i>spilotia</i> , <i>typhaon</i>) 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 [229,230]; Singapore; Thailand [34]; Viet Nam	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,84,111,125,166,188,255
<i>Troides hypolitus</i> (Cramer 1775) (subspecies: <i>antiope</i> , <i>cellularis</i> , <i>hypolitus</i> , <i>sulaensis</i>) Indonesia: Moluccas, Sulawesi	II	-	63,69,72,166,235,255
<i>Troides magellanus</i> (C. and R. Felder 1862) (subspecies: <i>apoensis</i> , <i>magellanus</i> , <i>sonani</i>) Philippines; Taiwan: Lan Yü Island [227]	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,140,255
<i>Troides minos</i> (Cramer 1779) India	II	-	20,63,70,72
<i>Troides miranda</i> (Butler 1869) (subspecies: <i>miranda</i> , <i>neomiranda</i>) Brunei; Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra; Malaysia: Sabah, Sarawak [210]	II	-	20,63,70,72,125,255
<i>Troides oblongomaculatus</i> (Goeze 1779) (subspecies: <i>bandensis</i> , <i>bouruensis</i> , <i>hanno</i> , <i>oblongomaculatus</i> , <i>papuensis</i> , <i>thestius</i>) Indonesia; Papua New Guinea [203]	II	-	20,26,62,63,69,70,72,255
<i>Troides plateni</i> Staudinger 1888 Philippines: Palawan	II	-	20,63,70,72,103,109,110,255
<i>Troides plato</i> Wallace 1865 Indonesia: Timor	II	-	20,63,69,70,110,255
<i>Troides prattorum</i> (Joicey and Talbot 1922) Buru Opalescent Birdwing Indonesia: Buru	II	Id	20,63,69,70
<i>Troides rhadamantus</i> (Lucas 1835) Philippines	II	-	20,62,63,70,72,255
<i>Troides riedeli</i> (Kirsch 1885) Indonesia: Tanimbar Islands	II	-	20,63,69,70,255
<i>Troides vandepolli</i> (Snellen 1890) (subspecies: <i>honrathiana</i> , <i>vandepolli</i>) Indonesia: Java, Sumatra	II	-	20,72,81,90,255

Class: ARACHNIDA

Order ARANEAE

Family THERAPHOSIDAE

<i>Brachypelma smithi</i> (Pickard-Cambridge 1897) Mexican Red-kneed Tarantula Mexico	II	K	231,279
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Phylum: ANNELIDA**Class: HIRUDINEA****Order ARHYNCHOBDELLAE (= ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA)****Family HIRUDINIDAE**

<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> Linnaeus 1758	-	II	Id	12, 15, 64, 81, 149, 154, 155, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 228, 277, 279, 280, 281, 284
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Medicinal Leech

Albania; Armenia; Austria; ?Azerbaijan; ?Belarus; Belgium [158]; Bulgaria [213,214]; Czechoslovakia [145]; Denmark [17,24,135]; ?Estonia; Finland; France [77]; Georgia; Germany [116]; Greece [250]; Hungary [142,150]; Ireland (ex) [159]; Italy [167,168]; ?Kazakhstan; ?Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg [122,123,124]; Moldova; Netherlands [79]; Norway [178,258]; Poland [134]; Portugal; Romania [68]; Russian Federation; Spain [136]; Sweden [87]; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom [80,82,225]; Yugoslavia [236]

Phylum: MOLLUSCA

Class: BIVALVIA

Order VENEROIDA

Family TRIDACNIDAE

Hippopus hippopus (Linnaeus 1758) II Id 1,36,37,117,173,174,197,211,260,261

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 [194], Western; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji (ex?); Guam (ex?); ?India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [207]; Indonesia; Japan: Bonin Islands (ex?), Ryukyu Islands (ex?); Kiribati: Gilbert Islands; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43]; Philippines [4]; Papua New Guinea; ?Paracel Islands; Samoa (ex?); Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan (ex?); ?Thailand; Tonga (ex?) [160]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu

Hippopus porcellanus Rosewater 1982 II Id 11,173,197,260

China Clam

(Indopacific: including Flores Sea, South China Sea)

Indonesia [267]; Palau; Philippines: Sulu Archipelago, Masbate Island [4,212]; South China Sea reefs

Tridacna crocea Lamarck 1819 II K 36,101,121,174,211,260,261,268,279

Crocus Clam, Saffron-coloured Clam, Boring Clam

(Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

Australia [88,194]; Guam (ex?); Indonesia [40]; Japan: Ryukyu Islands; Malaysia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [272]; Philippines [4]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; ?Tuvalu; ?Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Tridacna derasa (Röding 1798) II V 11,36,37,40,117,118,151,171,173,174,197,211,260,261,268,278,279,283

Southern Giant Clam

(Indopacific; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

[American Samoa]; Australia: Queensland [88,194]; ?Cocos (Keeling) Islands; [Cook Islands]; [Federated States of Micronesia]; Fiji; ?French Polynesia: Tuamotu Archipelago; Guam (ex?); Indonesia: Irian Jaya [217], Taka Bone Rate in Sulawesi [261]; [Marshall Islands]; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [272]; Philippines [4]; Solomon Islands; Tonga: Tongatapu [160]; ?Tuvalu; ?Vanuatu

Tridacna gigas (Linnaeus 1758) II V 1,36,37,40,67,117,121,171,173,174,197,260,261,267,268,279

Giant Clam

(Indian Ocean; Indopacific: including South China Sea; Pacific Ocean; South Pacific: including Coral Sea)

Australia: Queensland [194], Western; Federated States of Micronesia: Lamotrek Atoll, Wesy Fagu; Fiji (ex?); [Guam (ex?); [Hawaiian Islands]; Indonesia [217]; Japan: Ryukyu Islands (ex?); Kiribati: Gilbert Islands [172]; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia (ex?); Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [272]; Philippines [4]; Solomon Islands; Taiwan (ex?); Thailand; Tuvalu; [USA]; Vanuatu (ex?)

<i>Tridacnidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Tridacna maxima</i> (Röding 1798)	II	K	36,40,96,173,174,211,260,261,268,279

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 [88,161,194]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos Archipelago; China; Cook Islands; Egypt; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [218]; Guam; Hong Kong (ex) [261]; India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands [207], Laccadive Islands; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Kiribati: Gilbert, Phoenix, Line Islands; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas; Palau [43,105]; Papua New Guinea [272]; Philippines [4]; Pitcairn Islands: Henderson Island; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [31]; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga [160]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wake Island

<i>Tridacna squamosa</i> Lamarck 1819	II	Id	1,36,40,117,121,171,173,174,217,260,261,268,279
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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 [88,194]; 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 [207], Laccadive Islands; Indonesia; Japan (ex?); Kenya; Kiribati: Gilbert Islands [172]; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas (ex?); Palau [105]; Papua New Guinea [272]; Philippines [4]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [31]; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga [160]; Tuvalu; [USA]; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

<i>Tridacna tevoroa</i> Lucas, Ledua and Braley 1990	II	-	153
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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) [256], as standard reference names. Distributional information varies between sources and is also confused by synonymy. Where given (up to a maximum of six states) it should be used as a guide only.

<i>Conradilla caelata</i> (Conrad 1834)	I	E	3,6,10,21,33,148,176,209,239,244,245,249
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(synonym of *Lemiox rimosus* Rafinesque 1820 [97])

Birdwing Pearly Mussel

USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee, Virginia

<i>Unionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Cyprogenia aberti</i> (Conrad 1850) Western Fanshell Mussel, Edible Pearly Mussel USA: Arkansas, Kansas (ex?), Missouri [37,47], Oklahoma (ex?)	II	E	45,48,138,241
<i>Dromus dromas</i> (Lea 1834) Dromedary Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex), Kentucky (ex), Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	6,10,21,33,129,148,176,209,239,244,245
<i>Epioblasma curtisii</i> Utterback 1915 (synonym of <i>Plagiola florentina</i> (Lea 1857) [137]) Curtis' Pearly Mussel, Curtis' Riffleshell USA: Missouri	I	Id	6,33,46,47,137,148,162,179,209,242,245,264,279
<i>Epioblasma florentina</i> (Lea 1857) Yellow-blossom Pearly Mussel, Yellow Riffleshell USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee	I	E	6,33,137,148,209,239,241,242,245,264,279
<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i> (Lea 1861) Wabash Riffleshell, Sampson's Pearly Mussel, Sampson's Riffleshell USA (ex?): Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee	I	E	6,56,137,148,209,241,242,266,279
<i>Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua</i> (Conrad 1836) (synonym of <i>Dysnomia sulcata</i> (Lea 1829)[97], synonym of <i>Plagiola obliquata</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[137]) White Catpaw Mussel USA: Indiana, Michigan, ?New York, Ohio	I	E	6,7,130,137,148,209,224,264,279
<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i> (Reeve 1865) (synonym of <i>Dysnomia torulosa rangiana</i> (Lea 1839)[97], synonym of <i>Plagiola torulosa</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[137]) Green-blossom Pearly Mussel, Green Riffle Shell USA: Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	6,10,32,33,137,148,176,209,242,244,254,264,279
<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i> (Lea 1839) (synonym of <i>Plagiola torulosa</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[137]) Northern Riffleshell, Tan-blossom Pearly Mussel Canada [53,54]; USA [7,242]	II	E	14,33,137,148,209,237,238,241,245,246,251,279
<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i> (Rafinesque 1820) Tubercled-blossom Pearly Mussel, Northern Riffle Shell, Turberculed Riffle Shell Canada; USA: Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia	I	E	6,33,48,137,148,209,238,241,243,245,249,279
<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i> (Lea 1858) Turgid-blossom Pearly Mussel, Turgid Riffle Shell USA: Alabama (ex), Arkansas (ex), Missouri (ex), Tennessee	I	E	6,32,33,128,137,148,179,209,239,241,242,245,264,279

<i>Unionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i> (Wilson and Clark 1914) (synonym of <i>Plagiola florentina</i> (Lea 1857)[137]) Tan Riffleshell, Brown-blossom Pearly Mussel USA: Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	9,10,33,137,148,176,209,244,254,265
<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i> (Lea 1840) Fine-rayed Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex?), Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	3,6,10,33,129,148,176,209,239,244,245,254
<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i> (Lea 1841) (synonym of <i>Quadrula cor</i> (Conrad 1834)[97]) Shiny Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	3,6,10,21,33,129,148,176,209,239,244,245
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i> (Lea 1831) Long Solid Mussel Canada; USA	II	-	3,129,138,148,176,186,209,239,243,244
<i>Lampsilis brevicula</i> (Call 1887) (synonym of <i>Villosa reeviana</i> (Lea 1852)[138]) Ozark Broken-ray Mussel, Ozark Lamp Pearly Mussel USA: Arkansas, Missouri	II	-	47,138,148,209
<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> (Lea 1857) Higgins' Eye Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,45,112,113,128,138,148,209,263,264
<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i> (Lea 1836) (synonym of <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (Say 1831)[97]) Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,138,148,198,209,239,243,245,264
<i>Lampsilis satur</i> (Lea 1852) Sandback Pocketbook Mussel, Plain Pocketbook Pearly Mussel USA: Arkansas [137], Louisiana, Texas	I	-	138,148,209
<i>Lampsilis virescens</i> (Lea 1858) Alabama Lamp Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee (ex)[33]	I	E	6,148,209,239,245,264
<i>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</i> (Lea 1840) Slab-sided Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia	II	Id	3,33,129,148,176,209,239,244,245
<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i> (Say 1829) White Warty-back Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Indiana (ex), Tennessee	I	E	6,33,148,209,239,242,243,245

<i>Unionidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i> (Lea 1834) (synonym of <i>Quadrula striata</i> (Rafinesque 1820)[97]) Orange-footed Pimpleback Mussel USA: Alabama, Indiana (ex), Kentucky (ex), Pennsylvania (ex), Tennessee	I	E	6,33,148,209,239,242,243,245
<i>Pleurobema clava</i> (Lamarck 1819) Clubshell Pearly Mussel USA	II	Id	14,138,148,209,224,237,239,243,245,246
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i> (Lea 1840) Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,10,33,56,148,176,209,243,244,245,264
<i>Potamilus capax</i> (Green 1832) Fat Pocketbook Pearly Mussel USA	I	E	6,113,138,148,209
<i>Quadrula intermedia</i> (Conrad 1836) Cumberland Monkey-face Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama (ex), Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	3,6,10,33,148,176,209,239,245,254
<i>Quadrula sparsa</i> (Lea 1841) (synonym of <i>Orthonymus metanevrus tuberosus</i> (Lea 1840)[97]) Appalachian Monkey-face Pearly Mussel USA: Tennessee, Virginia	I	E	6,10,33,148,176,209,247,264
<i>Toxolasma cylindrellus</i> (Lea 1868) (synonym of <i>Carunculina glans</i> (Lea 1834)[97]) Pale Lilliput Pearly Mussel USA: Alabama, Tennessee	I	E	6,33,148,209,242,245,248,264
<i>Unio nickliniana</i> Lea 1837 Nicklin's Pearly Mussel Guatemala; Mexico	I	-	6,148,209
<i>Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis</i> Lea 1841 Tampico Pearly Mussel Mexico; ?USA: Texas [147]	I	-	6,148,209
<i>Villosa trabalis</i> (Conrad 1834) Cumberland Bean Pearly Mussel USA: ?Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee (ex?), Virginia (ex?)	I	E	6,33,56,148,176,209,239,240,242,244

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.

<i>Achatinella</i> Swainson 1828			52,93,98,99,107,108,199,232,262,279
Little Agate Shell, Oahu Tree Snail			
<i>Achatinella abbreviata</i> Reeve 1850 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella apexfulva</i> (Dixon 1789) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	274
<i>Achatinella bellula</i> Smith 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella buddii</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella bulimoides</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	275,276
<i>Achatinella byronii</i> (Wood 1828) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella caesia</i> Gulick 1858 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella casta</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella cestus</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	273
<i>Achatinella concavospira</i> Pfeiffer 1859 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	100
<i>Achatinella curta</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella decipiens</i> Newcomb 1854 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella decora</i> (Férussac 1821) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

<i>Achatinellidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Achatinella dimorpha</i> Gulick 1858 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella elegans</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella fulgens</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella fuscobasis</i> (Smith 1873) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella juddii</i> Baldwin 1895 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella juncea</i> Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella lehuiensis</i> Smith 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella leucorraphe</i> Gulick 1873 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella lila</i> Pilsbry 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	226
<i>Achatinella livida</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella lorata</i> (Férussac 1824) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella mustelina</i> Mighels 1845 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	100,273
<i>Achatinella papyracea</i> Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella phaeozona</i> Gulick 1856 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella pulcherrima</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella pupukanieo</i> Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella rosea</i> Swainson 1828 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella sowerbyana</i> Pfeiffer 1855 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella spaldingi</i> Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	

<i>Achatinellidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Achatinella stewartii</i> Green 1827 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella swiftii</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella taeniolata</i> Pfeiffer 1846 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella thaanumi</i> Pilsbry and Cooke 1914 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella turgida</i> Newcomb 1853 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu	I	E	
<i>Achatinella valida</i> Pfeiffer 1855 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella viridans</i> Mighels 1845 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella vittata</i> Reeve 1850 Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
<i>Achatinella vulpina</i> (Férussac 1824) Hawaiian Islands: Oahu (ex?)	I	Ex	
Family CAMAENIDAE			
<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i> Rensch 1931 Manus Green Tree Snail Papua New Guinea: Manus in the Admiralty Islands	II	R	58,106,200,279
Family PARYPHANTIDAE (= RHYTIDIDAE)			
The genus <i>Powelliphanta</i> was, until recently considered to be a subgenus of <i>Paryphanta</i> [60].			
<i>Paryphanta annectens</i> Powell 1936 Oparara Land Snail New Zealand: West Nelson	II	-	22,59,163,202,234,270
<i>Paryphanta busbyi</i> (Gray 1840) Kauri Snail, Pupurangi New Zealand: Northland	II	V	22,23,59,180,202
<i>Paryphanta fiordlandica</i> Climo 1971 New Zealand: South-west Fiordland	II	-	22,59,61,163,202,234
<i>Paryphanta gilliesi</i> Smith 1880 Gillies' Land Snail New Zealand: North-west Nelson	II	V	22,59,61,163,201,202,234
<i>Paryphanta hochstetteri</i> (Pfeiffer 1862) Hochstetter's Land Snail New Zealand: Nelson	II	V	22,59,61,163,201,202,234

<i>Paryphantidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Paryphanta lignaria</i> Hutton 1888 Woodformed Land Snail New Zealand: North Westland	II	V	22,59,61,163,201,202,234,271
<i>Paryphanta marchanti</i> Powell 1932 Marchant's Land Snail New Zealand: North Island	II	-	22,59,61,163,201,202,234
<i>Paryphanta rossiana</i> Powell 1930 Ross' Land Snail New Zealand: Nelson, Westland	II	V	22,59,61,163,201,202,234
<i>Paryphanta spedeni</i> Powell 1932 Speden's Land Snail New Zealand: Southland	II	-	22,59,61,163,201,202,234
<i>Paryphanta superba</i> Powell 1930 Superb Land Snail New Zealand: North-west Nelson	II	-	22,59,61,163,201,202,234
<i>Paryphanta traversi</i> Powell 1930 Travers' Land Snail New Zealand: Horowhenua in Wellington	II	V	22,59,61,163,201,202,234

Order MESOGASTROPODA

Family STROMBIDAE

<i>Strombus gigas</i> (Linnaeus 1758) Queen Conch, Pink Conch (Atlantic Ocean: including Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico) Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; ?Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize [89]; Bermuda; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Colombia; ?Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada [196]; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; ?Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; ?Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent; Trinidad and Tobago [196]; Turks and Caicos Islands; USA: Florida; Venezuela; Virgin Islands of the United States	II	CT	1,13,25,41,42,57,119,131,170,259,279
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Class: ANTHOZOA

Order ANTIPATHARIA

Family ANTIPATHIDAE

Antipathes Pallas 1766 (approximately 93-96 species) II CT 58,59,89
(Reported from all oceans [25,27]: Atlantic from north to south [26,59], including the Caribbean [34,58,59], Gulf of Mexico [58] and Mediterranean [26,58,59]; Indo-Pacific [18,34,57,59,60,98], including Red Sea [57,59] and Arabian Gulf [18])

Anguilla [59]; Australia [101]; Azores [26,80]; Bahamas [58,59]; Barbados [4,50,58,59]; Brazil [58,59]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]; Canary Islands [80]; Cape Verdes [80]; Chile: including Juan Fernandez [4,58]; China [101]; Colombia [59,98]; Cuba [58]; Dominica [4,58,59]; Dominican Republic [59]; Ecuador [53,98]; Fiji [4,34]; France [4,101]; Galapagos Islands [53,54,60,79,98]; Gibraltar [26,59]; Grenada [58]; Guadeloupe [4,11,58,59]; Guam [98]; Guyana [58]; Hawaiian Islands [33,34,35,98,101]; Honduras [58,59]; Hong Kong [101]; India: including Andaman Islands [4,18]; Indonesia [4,18,38,39,72,84,101]; Italy [1,4,29,44,59,101]; Jamaica [56,58,59,97]; Japan [4,57,88,98]; Korea [90]; Liberia [4]; Madagascar [4,38]; Madeira [4,26,40,59,80]; Maldives [18]; Martinique [4,12,58]; Mauritius: including Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues [4,16,18]; Mexico [7,41,59]; Montserrat [4,58]; Morocco [26,80,101]; Netherlands Antilles [98]; New Zealand [4,21,22,23,59,94,98]; Palau [34]; Panama [4,58,59,60,95,98]; Philippines [4,18,34,72,101]; Portugal [26]; Puerto Rico [58]; Réunion [16]; Saint Helena [4,59]; Saint Lucia [4,59]; Saint Vincent [4,58]; Saudi Arabia [4,59]; Seychelles: including Amirantes [18]; Sri Lanka [4,18,93]; Suriname [58,59]; Taiwan [4,18,98]; Tonga [34]; Trinidad [58,97]; USA [4,8,58,59]; Vanuatu [4]; Virgin Islands of the United States [12,58,59,65]; Venezuela [58,59]

Antipathes abies (Linnaeus 1758)

(Indo-Pacific [18])

India: Andaman Islands [4,18]; Indonesia: Moluccas [39]; Madagascar [38]; Mauritius: including Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues [16,18]; Mozambique [91]; Philippines [18]; Réunion [16]; Seychelles: including Amirantes [18]; Sri Lanka [18,93]; Taiwan [18]

Antipathes aculeata Brook 1889

Indonesia: Aru Islands [4]

Antipathes alata (Brook 1889)

Mauritius [4]

Antipathes americana Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860

Known only from the Lesser Antilles and north-west Gulf of Mexico [58]

Grenada [58]; Venezuela [58]; Virgin Islands of the United States: Saint Thomas [4,12,58];

Antipathes aperta Totton 1923

New Zealand [21,22,23,59,98]

Antipathes arborea Dana 1846

Fiji [4,30]

Antipathes assimilis (Brook 1889)

Antipathes atlantica Gray 1857

Jamaica [97]; Trinidad [97]

Antipathes barbadensis (Brook 1889)
Barbados [4]; Trinidad [97]

Antipathes bifaria Brook 1889
Japan [88]; Taiwan [4]

Antipathes boscii Lamouroux ?
USA [4]

Antipathes catharinae Pax 1932

Antipathes ceylonensis Thomson & Simpson 1905
Seychelles: including Amirantes [18], Sri Lanka [18,93]

Antipathes chamaemorus Pax 1932
Japan

Antipathes chota Forster Cooper 1903
Maldives [17,18]

Antipathes columnaris (Duchassaing 1870)
(Throughout the Caribbean but not Gulf of Mexico [59])
Anguilla [59]; Bahamas [59]; Barbados [4,78]; Brazil [59]; Dominica [4,78]; Dominican Republic [59]; Grenadines [4]; Guadeloupe [4,11,59,78]; Martinique [4,78]; Mexico [59]; Saint Lucia [4,59,78]; Saint Vincent [4,59,78]; Suriname [59]; Venezuela: Aves Island [59]; Virgin Islands [4,59,78]

Antipathes contorta (Brook 1889)

Antipathes crispa (Brook 1889)

Antipathes cupressus Pallas 1766

Antipathes curvata van Pesch 1914
Indonesia: Irian Jaya [72]

Antipathes cylindrica Brook 1889

Antipathes delicatula Schultze 1896
Indonesia: Ternate [84]

Antipathes densa Silberfeld 1909
Japan [87,88], Taiwan

Antipathes dichotoma Pallas 1766
(Indo-West Pacific [34] and eastern Atlantic [26], including the Mediterranean [59,101], Bay of Biscay [24] and Josephine Seamount [26])
Australia [101]; China [101]; Fiji [34]; France [4,101]; Guam [98]; Hawaiian Islands [34,98]; Hong Kong [101]; India [101]; Indonesia [101]; Italy [4,29,44,101]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [16]; Mexico [7]; Netherlands Antilles: Bonaire [98]; Palau [34]; Philippines [101]; Réunion [16]; Tonga [34]

Antipathes dubia (Brook 1889)
Japan [4]

Antipathes elegans (Brook 1889)

Antipathes ericoides Pallas 1766

(Indo-Pacific [4,59] including the Red Sea [57])

Indonesia: Banda [72], Moluccas [39], Roti [72]; Madagascar [38]

Antipathes erinaceus (Roule 1905)*Antipathes eupteridea* Lamouroux, Bory de Saint Vincent & Deslongchamps 1824

Martinique [4,12,59,78]

Antipathes fernandezi Pourtalès 1874

Chile: Juan Fernandez [4,58]

Antipathes fiordensis Grange 1990

New Zealand [23]

Antipathes flabellum Pallas 1766

(Indo-Pacific [59])

Indonesia: Ternate [84]; Madagascar [4]

Antipathes fragilis (Brook 1889)

Italy [29]

Antipathes fruticosa Gray 1857

New Zealand: Stephens Island [4]

Antipathes furcata Gray 1857

(Eastern and western Atlantic; throughout the Caribbean [59])

Bahamas [59]; Barbados [59]; Madeira [4,40,59]

Antipathes galapagensis Deichmann 1941

Galapagos Islands [53,79,98]

Antipathes gallensis Thomson & Simpson 1905

Sri Lanka [93]

Antipathes glutinata Totton 1923

New Zealand [94]

Antipathes grandiflora Silberfeld 1909

Japan [87,88]

Antipathes grandis Verrill 1928

China [101]; Hawaiian Islands [33,34,98,101]; Hong Kong [101]; Mexico [7]

Antipathes grayi (Roule 1902)

Azores [80]; Canary Islands [80]; Morocco

Antipathes hirta Gray 1857

(Throughout the Caribbean [58])

Barbados [4,58,78]; Grenada [4,58,78]; Guyana [58]; Jamaica [58]; Martinique [58]; Puerto Rico [58]; Saint Vincent [58]; Trinidad [97]; USA [58]; Venezuela [58]

Antipathes hypnoides (Brook 1889)

Mauritius [4]

Antipathes indistincta van Pesch 1914

Indonesia: Damar [72]

Antipathes intermedia (Brook 1889)

Hawaiian Islands [35]; Japan [4,57,98]; Taiwan [98]; USA [8]

Antipathes lata Silberfeld 1909

(Southern part of the Yellow Sea and western part of the Sea of Japan [90])
Japan [87,88]; Korea [90]

Antipathes lenta Pourtalès 1871

(Gulf of Mexico, east coast of central and south America and Mediterranean Sea [58])
Barbados [58]; Colombia [58]; Cuba [58]; Honduras [58]; Panama [58]; Saint Vincent [58]; Trinidad [58]; USA [58]; Venezuela [58]

Antipathes lentipinna Brook 1889

(Indo-Pacific including Red Sea [59])
Mozambique [91]; Saudi Arabia [4,59]

Antipathes longibrachiata van Pesch 1914

Indonesia: Lombok, Moluccas [39]; Japan [88]; Madagascar [38]

Antipathes mediterranea Brook 1889

(Known only from Gulf of Naples, Mediterranean [4,59])

Antipathes minor (Brook 1889)

Chile [4]

Antipathes myriophylla Pallas 1766

(Indo-Pacific [18,59])
Indonesia [18,30,39]; Madagascar [38]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [16]; Philippines [4,18,30,72]; Réunion [16]

Antipathes nilanduensis Forster Cooper 1903

Maldives [17]

Antipathes panamensis Verrill 1869

Colombia [98]; Ecuador [53,98]; Galapagos Islands [54,60,98]; Panama [4,59,60,95,98]

Antipathes paniculata Esper 1797

Mauritius [4]; Philippines [4]; Sri Lanka [4]

Antipathes pauroclema Pax 1932*Antipathes pectinata* Lamarck 1816*Antipathes pedata* Gray 1857

(Caribbean and Yucatan Peninsula [4,59])
Mexico; Panama [59]; Suriname [59]

Antipathes pennacea Pallas 1766

(Indo-Pacific, central and south Atlantic, throughout Caribbean [59])
Bahamas [59]; Barbados [50,59]; Dominica [59]; Honduras [59]; Indonesia: Flores, Kalimantan, Roti [72]; Jamaica [56,59]; Martinique [59]; Mexico [59]; Netherlands Antilles [98]; Panama [59]; Philippines [72]; Saint Helena [4,59]; Trinidad [97]; USA [59]; Virgin Islands of the United States [59]; Saint Thomas [13]

Antipathes plana Forster Cooper 1909

British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]; Indonesia: Solor

Antipathes plantagenista (Forster Cooper 1903)
Maldives [17]

Antipathes pluma Gray 1857

Antipathes pseudodichotoma Silberfeld 1909
Japan [88]

Antipathes punctata Roule 1905
Hawaiian Islands [35]

Antipathes reticulata Esper 1797
Mauritius: including Rodrigues [16]; Philippines [4]; Réunion [16]

Antipathes rhipidion Pax 1916
Virgin Islands of the United States: Saint Thomas [65]

Antipathes rigida Pourtalès 1880
Bahamas [58,78]; Barbados [58]; Colombia [58]; Guadeloupe [4]; Venezuela [58]

Antipathes robillardi Bell 1891
Mauritius [2]

Antipathes rugosa (Thomson & Simpson 1905)
Sri Lanka [93]

Antipathes salicoides Summers 1910
Mozambique [91]

Antipathes salix Pourtalès 1880
(Caribbean [34])
Guadeloupe [58,78]

Antipathes sarothamnoides (Brook 1889)
Vanuatu [4]

Antipathes sarothrum Pax 1932

Antipathes sealarki Forster Cooper 1909
(?Indian Ocean [18])

Antipathes sibogae van Pesch 1914
Indonesia: Kalimantan [72]

Antipathes simplex (Schultze 1896)
Indonesia: Ternate [84]

Antipathes speciosa (Brook 1889)
Chile [4]

Antipathes spinescens Gray 1857
Liberia [4]

?*Antipathes spinosa* (Carter 1880)
Described as very similar to and possibly a synonym of *Antipathes panamensis* [60]
Maldives [17]; Sri Lanka [4]

Antipathes squamosa W. Koch 1886
(?Rolas (Gulf of Guinea) [4])

Antipathes stechowii (Pax 1932)

Antipathes strigosa (Brook 1889)
New Zealand [4]

Antipathes subpinnata Ellis and Solander 1786
(Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay [26], Great Meteor and Josephine Seamounts [26])
Gibraltar [59]; Italy [1,29,44]; Madeira [30,59]; Portugal [26]

Antipathes tanacetum Pourtalès 1880
(Throughout Caribbean [58])
Bahamas [58]; Brazil [58]; Colombia [58]; Dominica [4,58,78]; Grenada [4,78]; Grenadines [4]; Martinique [4,58,78]; Montserrat [4,58,78]; Saint Vincent [58]; Suriname [58]; USA [58]; Venezuela [58]

?*Antipathes tenuispina* (Silberfeld 1909)
Indonesia: Timor [72]; Japan [87,88]

?*Antipathes ternatensis* Schultz 1896
Indonesia: Ternate [84]

Antipathes thamnea Warner 1981
Trinidad [97]

Antipathes thamnoides Schultz 1896
Indonesia: Ternate [4]

Antipathes tristis (Duchassaing 1870)
Barbados [4,78]; Guadeloupe [4,11]; Martinique [4,78]; Montserrat [4,78]; Mozambique [91]; Saint Lucia [4,78]

Antipathes ulex Ellis & Solander 1786
Hawaiian Islands [35]; Indonesia: Java [4], Solor [72]; Philippines [4]
Indonesia: Solor [72]

?*Antipathes valdiviae* Pax 1915
India: Nicobar Islands [64]

Antipathes verticillata (Brook 1889)
Mauritius [4]

Antipathes viminalis Roule 1902
China [101]; Hong Kong [101]; Morocco [80,101]

Antipathes virgata Esper 1797
(Indian Ocean, including Arabian Gulf [4,18,59]; Mediterranean [48])
Azores [80]; Cape Verdes [80]; Madeira [80]; Mauritius: Cargados Carajos [18]; Philippines [18]

Antipathes wollastoni Gray 1857
Madeira [4]

Antipathes zoothallus Pax 1932

Aphanipathes Brook 1889 (approximately 9 species) II CT 58,59,89
 (Reported from the Caribbean [58], Gulf of Mexico [58], south-east Atlantic [26] and the Indian Ocean [4])
 Bahamas [58]; Barbados [4,58]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]; Cuba [4,58]; Dominica [4];
 Grenada [4,58]; Guadeloupe [4,58]; Indonesia [4,72]; Martinique [4,58]; Mexico [58]; Montserrat [4,58];
 Nicaragua [58]; Saint Vincent: including Grenadines [4,58]; Sri Lanka [18]; USA [58]

Aphanipathes abietina (Pourtalès 1874)
 (Throughout the Caribbean and northern Gulf of Mexico [58]; Grand Meteor Seamount [26])
 Bahamas [58]; Barbados [4,58]; Martinique [58]; Mexico [58]; Nicaragua [58]; Saint Vincent: Grenadines [58]

Aphanipathes cancellata Brook 1889
 Indonesia: Irian Jaya [72], Kai Islands [4]

Aphanipathes filix (Pourtalès 1867)
 Bahamas [58]; Barbados [4,58,78]; Cuba [4,58,73]; Dominica [4,78]; Guadeloupe [4,58,78]; Martinique [4,58];
 Montserrat [4,78]; Saint Vincent: including Grenadines [4,58,78]; USA [58]

Aphanipathes hancocki Forster Cooper 1909
 British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]

Aphanipathes humilis (Pourtalès 1867)
 Bahamas [58]; Barbados [4,58,78]; Cuba [4,58,73]; Grenada [4,58,78]; Mexico [58]; Montserrat [4,58,78];
 Saint Vincent [4,78]; USA [58]

Aphanipathes reticulata van Pesch 1914
 Indonesia: Roti [72]

Aphanipathes somervillei Forster Cooper 1909
 British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]

Aphanipathes thyoides (Pourtalès 1880)
 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean [58])
 Cuba [58]; Saint Vincent [4,58,78]

Aphanipathes undulata (van Pesch 1914)
 (Indo-Pacific [98])

Bathypathes Brook 1889 (approximately 12 species) II CT 59,63,89
 Reported from all oceans [25,27,59], including the Antarctic [40,59,63,92]; Atlantic [59,63,64], including
 Caribbean [59] and western shores of Europe [63]; Indian Ocean [18,63], including the Arabian Sea [63] and
 Bay of Bengal [63]; north to south Pacific, including Tasman Sea [63]
 Australia [4]; Azores [29a]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [63]; Cuba [59]; Falkland Islands [63]; Hawaiian Islands
 [4,63]; India [18,37,62c,72]; Indonesia [4,62c,63]; Mexico [59]; Morocco [63]; Mozambique [63]; New Zealand
 [94]; Nicobar Islands [62c]; Papua New Guinea [4]; Russia [18]; Saint Kitts-Nevis: Nevis Island [59]; Puerto
 Rico [59]; Seychelles [63]; Sri Lanka [18,62c,72]; USA [59]

Bathypathes alternata Brook 1889
 Hawaiian Islands [4]

Bathypathes bifida Thomson 1905
 Antarctic (71°22'S 16°34'W) [92]

Bathypathes erotema Schultze 1903
 Antarctic (63°16'S 57°51'E) [40]

Bathypathes euantha Pasternak 1958

Bathypathes galathea Pasternak 1977
(Gulf of Panama [63])

Bathypathes heterorhodzos (Forster Cooper 1909)
Probably cosmopolitan [59]
Cuba [59]; Russia (74°4'N 79°32'E)

Bathypathes lyra Brook 1889
(All oceans [25], central Coral Sea [4], southern Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal; Atlantic Ocean [63], including Bay of Biscay [24])
Azores [29a]; Hawaiian Islands [63]; India: Laccadives [62c], Nicobar Islands; Indonesia: Sumatra [62c]; Seychelles [63]; Sri Lanka [62c]

Bathypathes patula Brook 1889
(All oceans [25,59], coast of east and south east Africa, Makassar Strait, Tasman Sea, Kermadec Trench, central east Pacific, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Java trench, western shores of Europe, Antarctic [63], Mid-Atlantic Ridge [64], Bay of Biscay [24]) Cocos (Keeling) Islands [63]; Falkland Islands [63]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Amsterdam Island [27]; India [18,72]; Indonesia: Banda [4]; Mexico [59]; Morocco [63,80]; Mozambique [63]; Papua New Guinea [4]; Saint Kitts and Nevis: Nevis Island [63]; Puerto Rico [59]; Sri Lanka [18,72]; USA [59]

Bathypathes platycaulus Totton 1923
New Zealand [94]

Bathypathes quadribrachiata van Pesch 1914
Indonesia: Banda

Bathypathes scoparia Totton 1923
New Zealand

Bathypathes tenuis Brook 1889
Australia: South Australian Basin [4]

Cirrhopathes Blainville 1834 (approximately 13 species) II CT 89
(Reported from the Caribbean [98] and Indo-Pacific [98])
Barbados [50]; China [100,101]; Fiji [4]; Hawaiian Islands [35]; Hong Kong [101]; Indonesia [4,39,72,101]; Iran [101]; Jamaica [99]; Japan [88]; Korea [90,97]; Maldives [18]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [16]; Philippines [34]; Réunion [16]; Seychelles [18]; South Africa [101]; Sri Lanka [4,18,101]; Trinidad [97]

Cirrhopathes aggregata (van Pesch 1914)
Indonesia: Salayar [72]

Cirrhopathes anguina Dana 1846
(Indo-Pacific [59,98], including Red Sea [4,18])
Fiji [4]; Hawaiian Islands [35]; Indonesia: including Belitung, Moluccas [4,39]; Korea [90]; Maldives [17,18]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [16]; Mozambique [91]; Réunion [16]; Seychelles [18]; Sri Lanka [4,18], Taiwan

Cirrhopathes contorta van Pesch 1910
Indonesia: Banda [72]

Cirrhopathes musculosa van Pesch 1910
China [101]; Hong Kong [101]; Indonesia: Sumbawa [101]

Cirrhopathes nana van Pesch 1910
Indonesia: Salebabu (Talaud) [72]

Cirripathes rumphii van Pesch 1910

(Indo-Pacific [59], including east African coast [101])

China [101]; Hong Kong [101]; Indonesia: Komodo, Roti, Solor [72]; Iran [101]; South Africa [101]; Sri Lanka [101]

Cirripathes saccula (van Pesch 1914)

(South China Sea [100])

China [100]; Indonesia: Kai Islands [72]

Cirripathes semiglabra van Pesch 1914*Cirripathes sinensis* Zou & Zhao 1984

China [101]; Hong Kong [101]

Cirripathes solorensis (van Pesch 1914)

Indonesia: Solor [72]

Cirripathes spiralis (Linnaeus 1758)

(Indo-Pacific [59,99])

Barbados [78]; Cuba [78]; Grenada [78]; Hawaiian Islands [35]; Indonesia: Aru Islands [72], Moluccas [4,14], Solor, Sumbawa, Waigeu [72]; Japan [88]; Maldives [17]; Martinique [78]; Mauritius: including Rodrigues [16]; Montserrat [78]; Mozambique [91]; Réunion [16]; Saint Vincent [78]; Sri Lanka [4,17], Taiwan

Cirripathes translucens van Pesch 1910

Indonesia: Aru Islands [72]

Cirripathes variabilis van Pesch 1914*Cladopathes* Brook 1889 (1 species)

II

CT

59

Cladopathes plumosa Brook 1889

South Africa: Prince Edward Island [4]

Hexapathes Kinoshita 1910 (1 species)

II

CT

59

(North-west Pacific [59])

Hexapathes heterosticha Kinoshita 1910

Japan [42]

Hillopathes van Pesch 1914 (1 species)*Hillopathes ramosa* (van Pesch 1910)*Leiopathes* (Gray 1842) (approximately 3 species)

II

CT

59

(Reported from the Atlantic [28], including the Bay of Biscay [28], Gulf of Mexico [59] and Mediterranean [28,59])

Azores [28]; Bahamas [59]; Cape Verde [80]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul Island [36]; Hawaiian Islands [35]; Italy [29,44]; Madeira [28,40,59,80]; Morocco [28,80]; USA [28,59]

Leiopathes expansa Johnson 1900

Madeira [40]

Leiopathes glaberrima (Esper 1794)

(North Atlantic, including Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay and Great Meteor Seamount; Gulf of Mexico [28,59])

Azores [28]; Bahamas [59]; French Southern and Antarctic Territories: Saint Paul [27]; Italy [29,44]; Madeira [28,40,59]; Morocco [28]; Spain [28]; USA [28,59]

Leiopathes grimaldii Roule 1902
Cape Verde [80]; Madeira [80]; Morocco [80]

Parantipathes Brook 1889 (approximately 5-7 species) II CT 59,63,89
(Reported from all oceans [27]: Atlantic [25,26,64], including Caribbean [58], Bay of Biscay [25], Mediterranean [59]; Indo-Pacific [63,90])
Cape Verde [80]; Faeroe Islands; France; Guyana [58]; Indonesia [63,72]; Italy [4,29,44]; Korea [90]; Malaysia [63]; Martinique [4,12]; Mexico [58]; Morocco [28,80]; New Zealand [94]; Philippines [72]; Puerto Rico [58]; Saint Lucia [58]; USA [4,58]

Parantipathes laricides van Pesch 1914
Indonesia: Seram Sea (3°37'S 131°26'E) [72]

Parantipathes larix (Esper 1794)
(Atlantic [25,26,64], including Mediterranean [4,59])
Cape Verde [80]; Faeroe Islands; France [37]; Italy [4,29,44]; Martinique [4,12,13]; Morocco [80]; Philippines [72]

Parantipathes lilliei (Totton 1923)
New Zealand [94]

?*Parantipathes strigosa* (Brook 1889)

Parantipathes tetrasticha (Pourtalès 1868)
Guyana [58]; Mexico [58]; Puerto Rico [58]; Saint Lucia [58]; USA [4,58,74]

Parantipathes tristicha van Pesch 1914
Indonesia: Seram [72]

?*Parantipathes wolffi* Pasternak 1977
Strait of Malacca [63]

Schizopathes Brook 1889 (approximately 3 species) II CT 59,89
(Reported from northern Indian Ocean [18], south Atlantic [18], and northern Pacific: Hawaiian Islands [35])
France; Hawaiian Islands [35]; Indonesia [4]; Papua New Guinea [4]; South Africa: Prince Edward Island [4]; Uruguay [4]

Schizopathes affinis Brook 1889
(North Indian Ocean; south Atlantic [18])
France; Indonesia: Banda [4]; Papua New Guinea [4]

Schizopathes conferta Brook 1889
Hawaiian Islands [35]; South Africa: Prince Edward Island [4]

Schizopathes crassa Brook 1889
France [37]; Uruguay [4]

Sibopathes van Pesch 1914 (1 species) II CT 59,89

Sibopathes gephura van Pesch 1914
Indonesia: Timor [72]

Stichopathes Brook 1889 (approximately 19 species) II CT
(Atlantic [25,28], including Bay of Biscay [24]; Indo-Pacific [18,25,100], including north-east Pacific [61] and South China Sea [100])

Australia [4,32]; Azores [25,29a]; Barbados [50]; British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]; China [100]; Djibouti [46]; Hawaiian Islands [35]; India: Andaman Islands [18]; Indonesia [63,72]; Japan [63,88]; Madagascar [38]; Madeira [4,25,40,80]; Mauritius [4,18]; Morocco [25]; Netherlands Antilles [9]; Philippines [72]; Saint Helena [4]; Seychelles [18]; Sri Lanka [18,93]; Trinidad [97]; USA [19]

Stichopathes abyssicola Roule 1902
(Atlantic [28], including Bay of Biscay [24]; South China Sea [100])
Azores [25]; China [100]; Madeira [25,80]; Morocco [25,28]

Stichopathes alcocki Forster Cooper 1909
Sri Lanka [18]

Stichopathes bournei Forster Cooper 1909
(North Indian Ocean [18], South China Sea [100])
China [100]

Stichopathes ceylonensis Thomson & Simpson 1905
(South China Sea [100])
China [100]; Indonesia: Kai Islands [72]; Sri Lanka [93]

Stichopathes contorta Thomson & Simpson 1905
(South China Sea [100])
China [100]; Sri Lanka [93]

Stichopathes desbonni (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)
(South China Sea [100])
China [100], Guadeloupe [13]; Montserrat [78]

Stichopathes echinulata Brook 1889
(Indian Ocean [18])
Djibouti [46]; Hawaiian Islands [35]; Indonesia: Moluccas [39]; Madagascar [38]; Mauritius [4,18]; Mozambique [91]; Seychelles [18]; Sri Lanka [93]

Stichopathes filiformis (Gray 1868)
(South China Sea [100])
Australia [4,32]; China [100]; Japan [88]; Madeira [80]; Saint Helena [4]

Stichopathes flagellum (Brook 1889)
(South China Sea [100])
China [100]; Madeira [80]; Mozambique [91]

Stichopathes gracilis (Gray 1857)
(Indo-Pacific, Atlantic [25], including Bay of Biscay [24])
Azores [29a]; Indonesia: Flores [72]; Jamaica [97]; Madeira [4,40]; Mozambique [91]; Netherlands Antilles [9]; Seychelles: Amirantes [18]; Sri Lanka [93]

Stichopathes longispina Forster Cooper 1909
Seychelles [18]

Stichopathes lutkeni Brook 1889
(Northern Indian Ocean; Atlantic [18]; West Indies [4,98])
Barbados [50]; Trinidad [97]

Stichopathes papillosa Thomson & Simpson 1905

India: Andaman Islands [18]; Sri Lanka [18,93]

Stichopathes paucispina (Brook 1889)

(Eastern north Pacific [61])

Opal Seamount (30°30'N 121°54'W); Philippines [72]

Stichopathes regularis Forster Cooper 1909

British Indian Ocean Territory: Chagos [18]; Maldives [17]; Sri Lanka [18]

Stichopathes semiglabra van Pesch 1914

(South China Sea [100])

China [100]; Indonesia: Sulawesi [72]

Stichopathes seychellensis Forster Cooper 1909

Seychelles [18]

Stichopathes spiessi Opresko & Genin 1990

(Eastern north Pacific [61])

Fieberling Seamount (32°26'N 127°47'W); Jasper Seamount (30°26'N 122°43'W)

Stichopathes variabilis (van Pesch 1914)

Indonesia [63,72]; Japan [63]

Taxipathes Brook 1889 (1 species)

II

CT

Taxipathes recta Brook 1889

Saint Helena: Ascension Island [4]

Tropidopathes Silberfeld 1909 (1 species)

II

CT

Tropidopathes saliciformis Silberfeld 1909

Japan [87,88]

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Class: HYDROZOA

Order MILLEPORINA

Family MILLEPORIDAE Fleming 1828

Millepora Linnaeus 1758

II -

(Atlantic; Red Sea, East and South Africa [8,43]. Indian Ocean, north to southern India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and south-western Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Hawaiian Islands; south to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and New Caledonia [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [30])
 American Samoa [50]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47], Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65,95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30,42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [100]; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58,59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56,57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20,65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Puerto Rico; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65,99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka, Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36,72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9,67]; USA: Florida [100]; Vanuatu [76]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A common and widespread coral, occurring in a wide range of reef habitats [69,100].
 Collected for use as a curio.

At least 48 nominal species. 9 species discussed in a recent ecological review [51]; possibly 13 species worldwide [6]

Millepora alcicornis Linnaeus 1758

Millepora boschmai De Weerd & Glynn 1991

Millepora braziliensis Verrill

Millepora complanata Lamarck 1816

Millepora cruzi Nemenzo 1975

Millepora dichotoma Forskål 1775

Millepora exaesa Forskål 1775

Millepora fasciculata ?

Millepora intricata Milne Edwards 1857

Millepora latifolia Boschma 1948

Millepora murrayi ?

Millepora nitida Verrill

Millepora platyphylla Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1834

Millepora plicata ?

Millepora pumila Dana 1846

Millepora ramosa ?

Millepora squarrosa Lamarck 1816

Millepora striata Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864

Millepora tenella Ortmann

Millepora tenera Boschma 1949

Millepora tortuosa Dana 1846
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 & ridges between New Zealand and New Caledonia; Lord Howe seamount chain. 282-1,169m)

4 species [13,27]

Adelopora crassilabrum Cairns 1991
Adelopora fragilis Cairns 1991
Adelopora moseleyi Cairns 1991
Adelopora pseudothyron Cairns 1982

Astya Stechow 1921 II -
 Philippines [26]; New Zealand [27]. 590-914m

2 species

Astya aspidopora Cairns 1991
Astya subviridis (Moseley 1879)

Calyptopora Boschma 1968 II -
 (New Zealand region. 216-2,010m [27])

At least 2 species

Calyptopora pachypoma (Hickson & England 1905)
Calyptopora reticulata Boschma 1968
Calyptopora sinuosa Cairns 1991

Cheiloporidion Cairns 1983 II -
 (Off Southeast South America. 642-1,137m [26])

1 species

Cheiloporidion pulvinatum Cairns 1983

Congregopora Nielsen 1919 II -
 1 species

Congregopora nasiformis Nielsen 1919

Conopora Moseley 1879 II -
(Indo-west Pacific; Subantarctic; Antarctic. 110-2,355m [26])

8 or 9 species

Conopora adeta Cairns 1987
Conopora anthohelia Cairns 1991 ?may not belong in this genus
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)

Crypthelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
(Cosmopolitan 140-2,789m [26, 27])

About 30 species

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
(Bering Sea, 550m [28])

II -

1 species

Cyclohelia lamellata Cairns 1991

Distichopora Lamarck 1816

II -

(Widely distributed; Western Atlantic; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific, Hawaiian Islands; Galapagos Islands [26,27].
1-741m depth)

It may be common beneath overhangs or in caves. Collected for use as a curio, and in the Philippines, for
manufacture into beads for jewellery.

22 species

Distichopora (Haplomerismos) anceps Cairns 1978

Distichopora anomala Cairns 1986

Distichopora barbadensis Pourtalès 1874

Distichopora borealis Fisher 1938

Distichopora cervina Pourtalès 1871

Distichopora coccinea Gray 1860

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 1879

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, New Zealand region; Galapagos Islands; Antarctic. 6-1,772m [27])

23 species

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 dندی 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 novaeze(a)landiae Hickson 1912

Errina reticulata Cairns 1991

Errina rubra Broch 1942

Errina sinuosa Cairns 1991

Errinopora Fisher 1931

II

-

(Antarctic; Mauritius; Indian Ocean. 238-274m [26])

?1 species [26]

Errinopora cestoporina Cairns 1983

Errinopora cyclopora (Cairns 1983)

Errinopora latifundata Naumov 1960

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. 250-771m [26])

2 species

Errinopsis fenestrata Cairns 1983

Errinopsis reticulum Broch 1951

Gyropora Boschma 1960

II

-

South Africa 22m [26]

1 species

Gyropora africana Boschma 1960

Inferiolabiata Broch 1951

II

-

Subantarctic and Antarctic; New Zealand region. 87-2,100m [27]

3 species

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 [18,26,27])

15 species

Lepidopora acrolophos Cairns 1983
Lepidopora biserialis Cairns 1986
Lepidopora carinata (Portalès 1867)
Lepidopora clavigera Cairns 1986
Lepidopora cryptocymas Cairns 1985
Lepidopora decipiens (Boschma 1964)
Lepidopora dendrostylus Cairns 1991
Lepidopora diffusa (Boschma 1963)
Lepidopora glabra (Portalès 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

Lepidotheca Cairns 1983 II -
 (Indo-West Pacific; Galapagos Islands; Caribbean; New Zealand region; Subantarctic. 85-2,010m [26,27])

14 species

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 -
 (Mauritius; Indian Ocean. 238-274m [26])

1 species

Paraerrina decipiens Broch 1942

Phalangopora Kirkpatrick 1887 II -
 (Off Mauritius. 238-274m [26])

1 species

Phalangopora regularis Kirkpatrick 1887

Stylasteridae

CITES RL Ref

Pliobothrus Pourtalès 1868
(Northwest Atlantic; Indonesia. 80-1,600m [18,26])

II -

At least 4 species

Pliobothrus echinatus Cairns 1986
Pliobothrus gracilis Zibrowius & Cairns 1992
Pliobothrus spinosa (Hickson & England 1905)
Pliobothrus symmetricus Pourtalès 1868
Pliobothrus tubulatus (Portalès 1867)

Pseudocryptelia Cairns 1983
Indonesia. 1,089m [15]

II -

1 species

Pseudocryptelia pachypoma (Hickson & England 1905)

Sporadopora Moseley 1879
New Zealand; Subantarctic. 122-1,498m [26,27]

II -

3 species

Sporadopora dichotoma (Moseley 1876)
Sporadopora micropoma Cairns 1991
Sporadopora mortenseni Broch 1942

Stellapora Cairns 1983
(Off Southeast South America. 205-1,647m [26])

II -

1 species

Stellapora echinata (Moseley 1879)

Stenohelia Kent 1870
(West Pacific; Antipodes; Galapagos Islands; North Atlantic. 91-2,021m [18,26])

II -

10 species

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
(Northeast Pacific 0-18m [26])

II -

3 species

Stylantheca papillosa (Dall 1884)
Stylantheca petrograpta (Fisher 1938)
Stylantheca porphyra Fisher 1931

Stylaster Gray 1831
(Worldwide, extending to the Arctic and Antarctic [30] 0.5-1,440m)

II -

Shallow water species may be collected for use as curios, and in the Philippines, for manufacture into beads for jewellery

About 80 valid recent species [26]

Stylaster alaskanus Fisher 1938
Stylaster amphelioides 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 "eximius" Hickson & England/?Fry 1905
Stylaster filogranus Pourtalès 1871
Stylaster flabelliformis (Lamarck 1816)
Stylaster galapagensis Cairns 1986
Stylaster gemmascens (Esper 1794)
Stylaster gracilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster granulatus 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 Portalès 1871
Stylaster purpuratus (Naumov 1960)
Stylaster ramosus Broch 1936
Stylaster robustus (Cairns 1983)
Stylaster rosaceus (Greef 1886)
Stylaster roseus (Pallas 1766)
Stylaster rossoamericanus Brandt 1872 ?nom. nud
Stylaster sanguineus ?Valenciennes in Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Stylaster scabiosus Broch 1935
Stylaster solidus Broch 1935
Stylaster spatula Cairns 1986
Stylaster stejnegeri (Fisher 1938)
Stylaster stell(ul)atus Steward 1878
Stylaster subviolaceus (Kent 1871)
Stylaster tenisonwoodsii Cairns 1988
Stylaster venustus (Verrill 1870)
Stylaster verrillii (Dall 1884)
- Systemopora*** Cairns 1991
 New Zealand [27]
- Systemopora ornata* Cairns 1991

II -

Class: ANTHOZOA

Order HELIOPORACEA

Family HELIOPORIDAE Moseley 1876

Heliopora Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea, East and South Africa [8,43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [95] and Indonesia; south to Madagascar and north-western Australia [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Samoa [75])

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 [101]; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania; Taiwan; 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 [75, 100]. Collected for use as a curio and for decorative puposes. Also used as a building material
1 species

Heliopora coerulea (Pallas 1766)

Order STOLONIFERA

Family TUBIPORIDAE Ehrenberg 1828

Tubipora Linnaeus 1758

II -

(Red Sea, East and South Africa [75]. 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 [75, 100])

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; Madagascar; Malaysia: including Sabah [101]; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique; Nauru; New Caledonia; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Reunion; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania; Taiwan; Vanuatu; Yemen

A fairly common reef coral [75]. Collected for use as a curio and for other decorative purposes
Four nominal species, probably only one true species [75]

Tubipora musica Linnaeus 1758

Order SCLERACTINIA

Family ASTROCOENIIDAE Koby 1890

Actinastrea d'Orbigny 1849
1 species

II -

Actinastrea pectinata Pourtalés*Stephanocoenia* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Caribbean [61, 96] to Brazil [49]; Bermuda [68, 100])

II -

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA: Florida [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

A small or medium-sized coral, occurring on most reefs [100]

1 species

Stephanocoenia michelinii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848/ *intersepta* (Lamarck 1816)*Stylocoeniella* Yabe and Sugiyama 1935

II -

(Red Sea [64], East Africa [43]. Indian Ocean north to Maldives [95] and Mergui Archipelago, south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [77] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands off western Australia [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40], south to Lord Howe Island, east to Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [42, 75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9,16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; 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 [75]

3 species

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

Family POCILLOPORIDAE Gray 1842

Madracis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II

(Widely distributed throughout most temperate and tropical seas: Western Atlantic, Caribbean [10, 61, 96] to Brazil [49], Azores, Cape Verde [70], Gulf of Guinea [49] Mediterranean [46]. Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf [9]. Indian and Pacific Oceans to Hawaiian Islands [4], Galapagos Islands and Pacific coast of America [38])

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Azores [70]; Bahamas [47]; Bahrain [9,16]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cape Verde [70]; Cayman Islands; Chile; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Galapagos Islands [92, 93]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Honduras; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Martinique; Mexico [10]; Montserrat; Myanmar; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Oman [66]; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Singapore; Thailand [36, 72]; 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 [100]. In the Indo-Pacific there is probably only one reef-building species (*M. kirbyi*), occurring from Taiwan south to the Philippines [79], Thailand [36, 72], Borneo, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea and Australia: Great Barrier Reef [75]. This species is rare and inconspicuous

Of the ahermatypic species, *Madracis kauaiensis* is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands [4]. There are in addition a number of non-reefal species of *Madracis* which occur in temperate waters [75, 46]

Madracis asanoi Yabe & Sugiyama 1941*Madracis asperula* Milne Edwards & Haime 1850*Madracis brueggemanni* (Ridley 1881)*Madracis decactis* (Lyman 1859/?)*Madracis formosa* Wells 1973*Madracis interjecta* Marenzeller 1906*Madracis kauaiensis* Vaughan 1907*Madracis kirbyi* Veron & Pichon 1976*Madracis mirabilis* (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860)*Madracis myriaster* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)*Madracis pharensis* (Heller 1868)*Madracis profunda* Zibrowius 1980*Madracis senaria* Wells 1974*Palauastrea* Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

II

(Houtman Abrolhos Islands off western Australia [80], Malaysia [101], Philippines [79], 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 [75])

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

Australia; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Singapore; Vanuatu [76]

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 [75, 100]

1 species

Palauastrea ramosa Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Pocillopora Lamarck 1816

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [1b, 12]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9] Lacadives, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago, south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [77] and South-Western tip of Australia [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [40], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands [52] and California [69], south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands, east to Pitcairn Islands [75], Easter Island [90], Galapagos Islands and Colombia [38])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Chile: Easter Island [90]; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Djibouti; Ecuador: Galapagos Islands; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; USA: Gulf of California [52]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A hardy, reef-building coral. *P. damicornis*, *P. verrucosa* and *P. eydouxi* are the commonest and most widely distributed species. Collected for use as a curio.

Approximately 35 nominal species; an estimated 7-10 valid species [75], of which 6 are established

Pocillopora ankei Scheer & Pillai 1975

Pocillopora aspera Verrill 1869

Pocillopora capitata Verrill 1864

Pocillopora clavaria Ehrenberg

Pocillopora damicornis (Linnaeus 1758)

Pocillopora diomedea Vaughan 1906

Pocillopora eydouxi Milne Edwards & Haime 1860

Pocillopora frondosa Verrill 1869

Pocillopora informis Dana 1846

Pocillopora ligulata Dana

Pocillopora mauritiana Brüggemann

Pocillopora meandrina Dana 1846

Pocillopora molokensis Vaughan 1907

Pocillopora plicata Dana 1846

Pocillopora porosa Verrill 1869

Pocillopora setchelli Hoffmeister 1929

Pocillopora solida Quelch 1886

Pocillopora squarrosa Dana 1846

Pocillopora verrucosa (Ellis and Solander 1786)

Pocillopora woodjonesi Vaughan 1918

Seriatopora Lamarck 1816

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43], Indian Ocean north to Maldives [95], Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [77], Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [80]. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, east to Phoenix Islands and Samoa [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Myanmar; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong

Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Collected for use as a curio.

Twenty-six nominal species, possibly only 2 very variable species [87]

Seriatopora caliendrum Ehrenberg 1834

Seriatopora crassa Quelch

Seriatopora hystrix Dana 1846

Seriatopora spinosa Milne Edwards & Haime

Seriatopora stellata Quelch

Seriatopora stricta Bruggemann

Seriatopora subulata Lamarck 1816

Stylophora Schweigger 1819

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Lacadives, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], and Shark Bay (western Australia) [80]. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [78a], south to Lord Howe Island, east to Line Islands [75], Tuamotu Archipelago [42] and Pitcairn Islands Island)

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9,16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Myanmar; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Pitcairn Islands; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Collected for use as a curio.

Twenty-four nominal species; possibly 4 valid species [75], of which 3 are established

Stylophora compressa Gardiner 1898

Stylophora contorta Ley

Stylophora kuehlmanni Scheer & Pillai

Stylophora lobata Gardiner 1898

Stylophora mamillata Scheer & Pillai 1983

Stylophora pistillata (Esper 1795)

Stylophora rugosa Gardiner 1898

Stylophora stellata Verrill 1864

Stylophora wellsii Scheer 1964

Family ACROPORIDAE Verrill 1902

Acropora Oken 1815

II -

(Caribbean [61, 96]. Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [77] and south-western tip of Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean; north to southern Japan [40], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands and Pitcairn Islands [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47]; Bahrain [9,16]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; USA: California, Florida; Vanuatu [76]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Acropora is one of the commonest and most widespread reef-building genera. In India and South-East Asia in particular, *Acropora* is collected and fired in kilns to produce quicklime, a constituent of cement. Also widely collected for use as a curio. 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 one hundred [75]. Only 3 species occur in the Western Atlantic [100], the rest in the Indo-Pacific. 76 species have been recognised from Australia [75], 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 [79]

Acropora abrolhosensis Veron 1985

Acropora acervata (Dana 1846)

Acropora aculeus (Dana 1846)

Acropora acuminata (Verrill 1864)

Acropora akajimensis Veron 1990

Acropora alces (Dana 1846)

Acropora angulata (Quelch 1886)*

Acropora anthocercis (Brook 1893)

Acropora appressa (Ehrenberg 1834)

Acropora arbuscula (Dana 1846)

Acropora aspera (Dana 1846)

Acropora attenuata (Brook)

Acropora austera (Dana 1846)

Acropora azurea Veron & Wallace 1984

Acropora brueggemanni (Brook 1893/Studer 1878?)

Acropora bushyensis Veron & Wallace 1984

Acropora canalis (Quelch)

Acropora capillaris (Klunzinger)

Acropora cardenae Wells 1985

Acropora carduus (Dana 1846)

Acropora caroliniana Nemenzo 1976

Acropora cerealis (Dana 1846)
Acropora cervicornis (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora ceylonica (Ortmann)
Acropora chesterfieldensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora clathrata (Brook 1893)
Acropora conigera (Dana)
Acropora convexa (Dana 1846)
Acropora copiosa Nemenzo 1967
Acropora corymbosa (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora crassa (Milne Edwards & Haime)
Acropora crateriformis (Gardiner 1899)
Acropora cuneata (Dana 1846)
Acropora cuspidata (Dana 1846)
Acropora cyclopea (Dana 1846)
Acropora cytherea (Dana 1846)
Acropora danai (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora demani (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora dendrum (Bassett-Smith 1890)
Acropora diffusa (Verrill 1864)
Acropora digitifera (Dana 1846)
Acropora diomedae Vaughan 1906
Acropora divaricata (Dana 1846)
Acropora donei Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora dumosa (Brook)
Acropora echinata (Dana 1846)
Acropora effluens (Dana)
Acropora elegans Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Acropora elliptica (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora elseyi (Brook 1892)
Acropora eurystoma (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora exquisita Nemenzo 1971
Acropora flabelliformis Milne Edwards & Haime
Acropora florida (Dana 1846)
Acropora formosa (Dana 1846)
Acropora forskalii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora gemmifera (Brook 1892)
Acropora glauca (Brook 1893)
Acropora glochiclados (Brook 1893)
Acropora gonagra Milne Edwards & Haime
Acropora gracilis (Dana 1846)
Acropora grandis (Brook 1892)
Acropora granulosa (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora hemprichii Ehrenberg 1834
Acropora heteroclados (Brook 1893)
Acropora horrida (Dana 1846)
Acropora humilis (Dana 1846)
Acropora hyacinthus (Dana 1846)
Acropora implicata (Dana 1846)
Acropora indica (Brook)
Acropora insignis Nemenzo 1967
Acropora kirstyae/? Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora latistella (Brook 1893)
Acropora lianae Nemenzo
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 1846)
Acropora nobilis (Dana 1846)
Acropora ocellata (Klunzinger 1879)
Acropora oligocyathus (Brook)
Acropora pagoensis Hoffmeister 1925
Acropora palifera (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora palmata (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora palmerae Wells 1954
Acropora paniculata Verrill 1902
Acropora parilis Quelch 1816
Acropora parvistella (Verrill 1864)
Acropora pharaonis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora philippinensis (Rehberg 1892)*
Acropora platycyathus (Brook 1893)
Acropora polymorpha (Brook)
Acropora polystoma (Brook 1891)
Acropora profusa Nemenzo
Acropora prolifera (Lamarck 1816)
Acropora prostrata (Dana 1846)
Acropora pruinosa (Brook 1893)
Acropora pulchra (Brook 1893)
Acropora pumila (Verrill 1866)
Acropora rambleri (Bassett-Smith 1890)
Acropora ramiculosa (Dana 1846)
Acropora retusa (Dana 1846)
Acropora robusta (Dana 1846)
Acropora rosaria (Dana 1846)
Acropora rotumana (Gardiner 1899)
Acropora samoensis (Brook 1891)
Acropora sanguinolenta ?
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 1846)
Acropora splendida Nemenzo 1967
Acropora squamosa (Brook)
Acropora squarrosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Acropora stigmataria Milne Edwards & Haime
Acropora stoddarti Pillai & Scheer 1976
Acropora striata (Verrill 1866)
Acropora studeri Brook

Acropora subglabra (Brook 1891)
Acropora subulata (Dana 1846)
Acropora syringodes (Brook 1893)
Acropora tanegashimensis Veron 1990
Acropora tenella (Brook 1892)
Acropora tenuis (Dana 1846)
Acropora teres (Verrill 1866)
Acropora thurstoni (Brook)
Acropora tortuosa (Dana 1846)
Acropora tuberculosa Milne Edwards & Haime
Acropora tubigera (Horn 1860)
Acropora tubicinaria (Dana 1846)
Acropora tubulosa (Ehrenberg)
Acropora tumida Verrill 1866
Acropora turbinata (Dana)
Acropora turgida (Verrill 1866)
Acropora valenciennesi (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Acropora valida (Dana 1846)
Acropora vaughani Wells 1954
Acropora verweyi Veron & Wallace 1984
Acropora wallaceae Veron 1990
Acropora willisiae 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 [75]; south to Cocos-Keeling Islands [77] and north-western Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to Ryukyu Islands, south to the Great Barrier Reef and Vanuatu [76]; east to the Marshall Islands and Fiji [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Federated States of Micronesia; Hong Kong [64a]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Vanuatu [76]

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 [75].

Ten nominal species, possibly 6 valid species (5 listed below), of which 4 occur in Australia [75]

Anacropora forbesi Ridley 1884
Anacropora gracilis Quelch
Anacropora mathai Pillai 1973
Anacropora puertogalerae Nemenzo 1964
Anacropora reptans ?
Anacropora reticulata Veron & Wallace 1984
Anacropora spinosa Rehberg 1892

Astreopora Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to Lacadives, Gulf of Mannar (southern India) [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [77] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40]; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42] and Pitcairn Islands Island [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9,16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A. myriophthalma is the commonest and most widespread species, other species are mostly uncommon or rare [75]. Collected for use as a building material.

28 nominal species, approximately 15 valid species, of which 9 occur in Australia [75]. 11 established species are listed below

- Astreopora cucullata* Lamberts 1980
- Astreopora expansa* Brüggemann 1877
- Astreopora explanata* Veron 1985
- Astreopora gracilis* Bernard 1896
- Astreopora incrustans* 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 ovalis* Bernard
- Astreopora punctifera* Bernard
- Astreopora scabra* Lamberts 1982
- Astreopora suggesta* Wells 1954
- Astreopora tabulata* Gardiner 1898

Montipora Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [9], Lacadives [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [77] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia, north to Japan [40], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands; east to Marquesas [42] and Pitcairn Islands Island [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9,16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan

[34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; 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, but the 57 listed below are reasonably well established. At least 38 have been recognised from Australia, of which about one sixth have not been recorded from elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific [75]

Montipora acutata Bernard 1897
Montipora aequituberculata Bernard 1897
Montipora altasepta Nemenzo 1967
Montipora alveopora Bernard
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 1846)
Montipora capitata (Dana 1846)
Montipora capricornis Veron 1985
Montipora cebuensis Nemenzo 1976
Montipora circumvallata (Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora cocosensis Vaughan
Montipora columnaris Bernard 1898
Montipora complanata (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora confusa Nemenzo 1967
Montipora corbettensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Montipora crassituberculata Bernard 1897
Montipora cristagalli (Ehrenberg)
Montipora culiculata Bernard
Montipora danae (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851)
Montipora digitata (Dana 1846)
Montipora dilitata Studer 1901
Montipora edwardsi (Bernard 1897)
Montipora efflorescens Bernard 1897
Montipora effusa Dana 1846
Montipora ehrenbergi Verrill 1872
Montipora elschneri Vaughan 1918
Montipora explanata Brüggemann
Montipora explanulata Bernard
Montipora exserta Quelch
Montipora flabellata Studer 1901
Montipora florida Nemenzo 1967
Montipora floweri Wells 1956
Montipora foliosa (Pallas 1766)
Montipora foveolata (Dana 1846)
Montipora friabilis Bernard 1897
Montipora fruticosa Bernard
Montipora gaimardi Bernard 1897
Montipora gracilis Klunzinger 1879
Montipora grandifolia Bernard 1892
Montipora granifera Bernard

Montipora granulosa Bernard 1897
Montipora grisea Bernard 1897
Montipora hirsuta Nemenzo 1967
Montipora hispida (Dana 1846)
Montipora hoffmeisteri Wells 1954
Montipora incognita Bernard
Montipora incrassata (Dana 1846)
Montipora informis Bernard 1897
Montipora jonesi Pillai
Montipora levis Quelch
Montipora lichen (Dana 1846)
Montipora lobulata Bernard 1897
Montipora mactanensis Nemenzo 1979
Montipora malampaya Nemenzo 1967
Montipora maldivensis Pillai & Scheer
Montipora manauliensis Pillai
Montipora marshallensis Wells 1954
Montipora millepora Crossland 1952
Montipora mollis Bernard 1897
Montipora monasteriata (Forskål 1775)
Montipora multipapillosa Nemenzo 1983
Montipora nodosa (Dana 1846)
Montipora orientalis Nemenzo 1967
Montipora palmata (Dana 1846)
Montipora papillosa (Lamarck)
Montipora patula Verrill 1869
Montipora paupera Mamen
Montipora peltiformis Bernard 1897
Montipora perforata Bernard
Montipora poritiformis Verrill 1866
Montipora profunda Bernard
Montipora rigida Verrill 1866
Montipora samarensis Nemenzo 1967
Montipora saxea Bernard
Montipora scabricula (Dana 1846)
Montipora setosa Nemenzo 1976
Montipora sinuosa Pillai & Scheer
Montipora solanderi (Ellis & Solander)
Montipora spongiosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora spongodes Bernard 1897
Montipora spumosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora stellata Bernard 1897
Montipora studeri Vaughan 1907
Montipora stylosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora sulcata Crossland
Montipora sumilonensis Nemenzo
Montipora suvadivae Pillai & Scheer
Montipora tenuicaulis Vaughan 1907
Montipora tenuissima Bernard 1897
Montipora trabeculata Bernard 1897
Montipora tuberculosa (Lamarck 1816)
Montipora tuberosa Bernard
Montipora turgescens Bernard 1897
Montipora turtlensis Veron & Wallace 1984
Montipora undata Bernard 1897
Montipora vaughani Hoffmeister 1925

Montipora venosa (Ehrenberg 1834)
Montipora verrucosa (Lamarck 1816)

Family PORITIDAE Gray 1842

Alveopora Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to the Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia [80]. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [40], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

In general a fairly sparsely distributed, uncommon coral, although may be locally common.

Twenty-seven nominal species, an estimated 16 valid species, of which 8 are recognised from Australia [75]. 12 reasonably well established species are listed below

Alveopora allingi Hoffmeister 1925
Alveopora catalai Wells 1968
Alveopora daedalea (Forskål 1775)
Alveopora excelsa Verrill 1863
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 octoformis Blainville
Alveopora retipora Blainville
Alveopora retusa Verrill 1864
Alveopora spongiosa Dana 1846
Alveopora superficialis Pillai & Scheer
Alveopora tizardi Bassett-Smith 1890
Alveopora verrilliana Dana 1872
Alveopora viridis (Quoy & Gaimard 1827)

Goniopora Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to the Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia [80]. South-East Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [40]; south to Lord Howe Island, east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [42, 75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan

[64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; 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 [75]). Used as a building material. Thirty-nine nominal species, an unknown number of valid species, but 19 reasonably well established species are listed below. Fourteen species have been recognised from Australia [75]

Goniopora bernardi Faustino 1927
Goniopora burgosi Nemenzo 1955
Goniopora cellulosa Veron 1990
Goniopora columna Dana 1846
Goniopora djiboutiensis Vaughan 1907
Goniopora eclipsensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora fruticosa Saville-Kent 1891
Goniopora gracilis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1860)
Goniopora klunzingeri Marenzeller 1906
Goniopora lobata Milne Edwards & Haime 1860
Goniopora minor Crossland 1952
Goniopora muscosa Wells 1954
Goniopora norfolkensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora palmensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora pandoraensis Veron & Pichon 1982
Goniopora parvastella Ortman 1888
Goniopora pedunculata Blainville 1830
Goniopora pendulus Veron 1985
Goniopora planulata (Ehrenberg 1834)
Goniopora polyformis Zou 1980
Goniopora pulvinula Wells 1954
Goniopora reptans Bernard
Goniopora samoa Bernard 1903
Goniopora savignyi Dana 1846
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

Porites Link 1807

II

(Caribbean [61, 96] to Bermuda [68, 100]; south to Brazil [49]. Sao Thome, Cape Verde Islands, Gulf of Guinea and Angola [70]. Red Sea [24], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and south-west tip of Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands [75]; east to California [69], Galapagos Islands [38] and Easter Island [90])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

American Samoa [50]; Angola [27]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47]; Bahrain [9,16];

Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cape Verde [27]; Cayman Islands; Chile (Easter Island) [90]; Christmas Island; China [111, 112]; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador [8]; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [16, 52]; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe [27]; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; USA: California [26], Florida [47]; Vanuatu [76]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Synaraea is a subgenus of *Porites*, although has been given generic status by some authors. *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
Used as a building material

Approximately 122 nominal species, the majority of which are invalid [75]. The number of valid species is unknown; 16 have been recorded from Australia [75] and probably 5 occur in the Atlantic [100]. 37 reasonably well established species are listed below.

Porites annae Crossland 1952
Porites aranetai Nemenzo 1955
Porites astreoides Lamarck 1816
Porites attenuata Nemenzo 1955
Porites australiensis Vaughan 1918
Porites baracoensis Vaughan 1919
Porites bernardi Vaughan 1907
Porites branneri Rathbun 1888
Porites brighami Vaughan 1907
Porites clavaria Lamarck
Porites cocosensis Wells 1950
Porites colonensis Zlatarski 1990
Porites columnaris Klunzinger
Porites compressa Dana 1846
Porites convexa Verrill
Porites cribripora Dana 1846
Porites cumulatus Nemenzo 1955
Porites cylindrica Dana 1846
Porites danae (Verrill)
Porites deformis Nemenzo 1955
Porites densa Vaughan 1918
Porites divaricata LeSueur 1820
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
Porites faustinoi (Hoffmeister 1925)
Porites favosa Dana 1846
Porites furcata Lamarck 1816

Porites gaimardi Milne Edwards & Haime
Porites galeata Nemenzo
Porites hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Porites heronensis Veron 1985
Porites horizontalata (Hoffmeister 1925)
Porites irregularis (Verrill 1864)
Porites latistella Quelch 1886
Porites lichen Dana 1846
Porites limosa Dana 1846
Porites lobata Dana 1846
Porites lutea Milne Edwards & Haime 1860/51?
Porites mannarensis Pillai
Porites mathaii Wells 1954
Porites mauritiensis Bernard
Porites mayeri Vaughan 1918
Porites minicoiensis Pillai
Porites mordax Dana 1846
Porites mucronata Dana
Porites murrayensis Vaughan 1918
Porites myrmidonensis Veron 1985
Porites negrosensis Veron 1990
Porites nigrescens Dana 1848
Porites nodifera Klunzinger 1879
Porites nodulosa Verrill
Porites okinawensis Veron 1990
Porites palmata Dana 1846
Porites parvistellata Quelch
Porites paschalensis Vaughan 1906
Porites porites (Pallas 1766)
Porites portoricensis (Vaughan 1919)
Porites profundus Rehberg
Porites pukoensis Vaughan 1907
Porites punctata (Klunzinger)
Porites purpurea Gardiner 1898
Porites reticulosa Dana 1846
Porites rus (Forskål 1775)
Porites saccharata Brüggemann
Porites sillimaniani Nemenzo 1976
Porites solida (Forskål 1775)
Porites somaliensis Gravier 1911
Porites stephensoni Crossland 1952
Porites studeri Vaughan 1907
Porites superflua Gardiner 1898
Porites sverdrupi Durham 1947
Porites tenuis Verrill 1866
Porites thurstoni Pillai
Porites trimurata Gardiner 1898
Porites umbellifera Gardiner 1898
Porites vaughani Crossland 1952
Porites violettæ Nemenzo
Porites waylandi Foster 1986

Stylaraea Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Red Sea, East Africa, Madagascar, Aldabra, southern Philippines, Palau Islands, Guam and Caroline Islands south to Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea, New Britain and the Great Barrier Reef [75])

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

Australia; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Israel; Kenya; Madagascar; Mozambique [8]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Seychelles: Aldabra; Sudan; Tanzania

A single species *S. punctata*, first described as *Porites punctata*, and subsequently considered a subgenus of *Porites*. Very rare, and restricted to shallow-water environments uninhabited by other corals [75]

Stylaraea punctata (Linnaeus 1758)

Family SIDERASTREIDAE Vaughan & Wells 1943

Anomastrea von Marenzeller 1901 II -
(Persian Gulf and Arabian Gulf [9]. East and South Africa [8, 43])
Kenya [8]; Mozambique [43]; Oman [66]; Tanzania [8]; United Arab Emirates [9]

A small, uncommon coral.

1 species [100]

Anomastrea irregularis von Marenzeller 1901

Coscinaraea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Gulf of Mannar (southern India) [59], Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and east to Australia, including the entire south coast [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [40], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52], south to south-east Australia; east to the Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Coscinaraea 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* [75] Approximately 14 nominal species. Eight valid species, of which 6 occur in Australia [75]

Coscinaraea bottae Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Coscinaraea columna (Dana 1846)
Coscinaraea crassa Veron & Pichon 1980
Coscinaraea exesa (Dana 1846)
Coscinaraea hahazimaensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
Coscinaraea marshae Wells 1962
Coscinaraea mcneilli Wells 1962
Coscinaraea monile (Forskål 1775)
Coscinaraea wellsii Veron & Pichon 1980

Siderastreidae

CITES RL Ref

Craterastrea Head 1983
British Indian Ocean Territory [65]; Sudan; Egypt [39]

II -

1 species

Craterastrea levis Head 1983 EG, IO, SD

Horastrea Pichon 1971
(East Africa; Madagascar and central Indian Ocean [75])
Madagascar; Mauritius [65]; Mozambique [65]; Reunion [65]

II -

An inconspicuous coral, although relatively common within its range [75]

1 species

Horastrea indica Pichon 1971

Maeandroseris Rousseau 1854
1 species

II -

Maeandroseris bottae Rousseau 1854

Plesioseris Duncan 1884
23 species

II -

Plesioseris australiae (Rousseau 1854)*Psammocora* Dana 1846

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [75]; east to California, Easter Island, Galapagos Islands [38] and Colombia)

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Chile (Easter Island) [38]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Djibouti; Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) [38]; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Fiji; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The genus has previously been included in the Family Thamnasteriidae, but a recent revision [75] places *Psammocora* close to *Coscinaraea* in the Family Siderastreidae. A relatively common, widespread reef coral, although some of the species are rare. Twenty-seven nominal species, an unknown number of valid species. 13 reasonably well established species are listed below. Seven have been recognised from Australia [75].

Psammocora brighami Vaughan 1907*Psammocora contigua* (Esper 1795)*Psammocora decussata* Yabe & Sugiyama 1937*Psammocora digitata* Milne Edwards & Haime 1851*Psammocora explanulata* van der Horst 1922

Psammocora folium Umbgrove 1947
Psammocora haimeana Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Psammocora nierstraszi van der Horst 1921
Psammocora obtusangula (Lamarck 1816)
Psammocora profundacella Gardiner 1898
Psammocora samoensis Hoffmeister 1925
Psammocora savigniensis Gardiner 1898
Psammocora stellata Verrill 1864
Psammocora superficialis Gardiner 1898
Psammocora vauhani Yabe & Sugiyama 1936
Psammocora verrilli Vaughan 1907

Pseudosiderastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1935 II -
(Eastern Indian Ocean; Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]. Malaysia, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Philippines north to Taiwan, south to Dampier (north-west Australia) and Great Barrier Reef [75])

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

Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Malaysia [4]; Myanmar; Oman [66]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Singapore; Thailand [36, 72]; Vanuatu [76]

A small, inconspicuous and uncommon reef coral [30, 41]. Three nominal species, one valid species [75].

Pseudosiderastrea tayam(a)i Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

Siderastrea Blainville 1830 II -
(Caribbean [61, 96], south to Brazil [49]. Bermuda [25, 41]. Gulf of Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and Senegal [70]. Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf [9], East and South Africa [8, 43], India and Myanmar[65])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Bahrain [9,16]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cape Verde [27]; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; India [58, 59]; Iran; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Oman [66]; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sao Tome and Principe [27]; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Senegal [27]; Seychelles; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Yemen

In the western Atlantic, *Siderastrea* is common and occurs on most reefs [100]. 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 [49]. There is probably only a single species in the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean, *S. savignyana*

Siderastrea radians (Pallas 1766)
Siderastrea savignyana Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Siderastrea siderea (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Siderastrea stellata Verrill 1868

Family AGARICIIDAE Gray 1847

Agaricia Lamarck 1801 II -
(Caribbean [61, 96] south to Brazil [49]; Bermuda [68, 100])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; 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)
Agaricia fragilis Dana 1848
Agaricia grahamae Wells 1973
Agaricia humilis Verrill 1901
Agaricia lamarcki Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Agaricia tenuifolia Dana 1848
Agaricia undata (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Coeloseris Vaughan 1918 II -
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]. South-east Asia, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rowley Shoals (northern Australia) and Middleton Reef (eastern Australia); east to Samoa [75])

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

Australia; Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

May be locally common, especially on the reef rim, but generally the species has a scattered distribution [75, 100]. Three nominal species, one valid species

Coeloseris mayeri Vaughan 1918

Gardineroseris Scheer & Pillai 1974 II -
(Red Sea [64], East Africa. Indian Ocean, north to the Maldives [75], Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Guam, Phoenix Islands [75], Tubuai Islands [42]; south to Solitary Islands (eastern Australia) and Tonga; east to Galapagos Islands [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia (Pacific) [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

One widely distributed species; possibly a second, undescribed, from Thailand [75]

Gardineroseris planulata (Dana 1846)

Leptoseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

(Caribbean [100]. Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to the Maldives [95], Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Islands [75]; east to Panama, Colombia, Galapagos Islands [38] and Easter Island [90])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

American Samoa [50]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Chile (Galapagos Islands) [38]; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; USA: California, Florida; Vanuatu [76]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The presence of this genus in the western Atlantic has only fairly recently been recognised [35]. Prior to this, the two species were referred to as *Helioseris cucullata* and *Agaricia cailleti*. *Leptoseris* forms delicate, often leafy colonies, particularly on lower reef slopes and walls. Collected for use as a curio. Twenty-five nominal species; probably 14 valid species (listed below), of which 8 are known from Australia [75]. Only 2 species occur in the western Atlantic [35]

Leptoseris amitoriensis Veron 1990

Leptoseris cailleti (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)

Leptoseris cucullata (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Leptoseris edwardsi Rousseau 1854

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 1846)

Leptoseris scabra Vaughan 1907

Leptoseris solida (Quelch 1886)

Leptoseris tenuis van der Horst 1921

Leptoseris yabei (Pillai & Scheer 1976)

Pachyseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacdives, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71], Guam, Marshall Islands [88] and Line Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [75]; east to Marquesas and Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A relatively common reef coral, occurring in a range of reef habitats. Collected for use as a curio. Twelve nominal species; of which 4 are currently recognised as valid.

Pachyseris carinata Brüggemann 1879

Pachyseris foliosa Veron 1990

Pachyseris gemmae Nemenzo 1955

Pachyseris rugosa (Lamarck 1801)

Pachyseris speciosa (Dana 1846)

Pavona Lamarck 1801

II

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to southern Japan [40], Midway Islands, Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Lord Howe and Pitcairn Islands; east to California [69], Galapagos Islands and Colombia [38])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Djibouti; Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) [38]; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; USA: California [69]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Pavona is a fairly common coral that occurs in most reef habitats. Collected for use as a curio. 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 [75]

Pavona acuticarinata (Umbgrove)

Pavona bipartita Nemenzo 1980

Pavona cactus (Forskål 1775)

Pavona calicifera Gardiner 1898

Pavona clavus (Dana 1846)

Pavona clivosa (Verrill 1869)

Pavona complanata (Verrill 1866)

Pavona danai Milne Edwards & Haime 1860

Pavona decussata (Dana 1846)

Pavona diffluens Lamarck 1816

Pavona diminuta Veron 1990

Pavona divaricata Lamarck 1816

Pavona duerdeni Vaughan 1907

Pavona explanulata Lamarck 1816
Pavona foliosa (Verrill 1866)
Pavona formosa (Dana 1846)
Pavona frondifera (Lamarck 1816)
Pavona galapagensis Durham & Barnard
Pavona gigantea Verrill 1869
Pavona intermedia Gardiner 1898
Pavona maldivensis (Gardiner 1905)
Pavona minor Brüggemann
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. 871-5,000m [23])

6 species are known, of which 5 are named [23].

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

Letepsammia Yabe & Eguchi 1932 II -
 (Indo-West Pacific. 128-828m)

2 species are known; one undescribed [23].

Letepsammia formosissima (Moseley 1876)

Micrabacia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
 ?2 species

Rhombopsammia Owens 1986 II -
 (China Sea and Philippine Sea. 424-1,401m)

2 species [23]

Rhombopsammia niphada Owens 1986
Rhombopsammia squiresi Owens 1986

Stephanophyllia Michelin 1841 II -
 (Indo-West Pacific. 15-635m)
 4 species [23]

Stephanophyllia elegans (Bronn 1837)
Stephanophyllia complicata Moseley 1876
Stephanophyllia fungulus Alcock 1902
Stephanophyllia neglecta Boschma 1923

Family FUNGIACYATHIDAE Chevalier 1987

Fungiacyathus Sars 1872 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [23])

Solitary; free living. 99-6,328m. Until recently, included in the Family Fungiidae. Unknown number of species (possibly about 20); a worldwide revision of *Fungiacyathus* is required [10, 23]. 14 species are listed below.

Fungiacyathus aleuticus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus crispus (Pourtalès 1871)
Fungiacyathus dennanti Cairns & Parker ?
Fungiacyathus durus Keller 1976
Fungiacyathus fissilis Cairns 1984
Fungiacyathus fragilis Sars 1872
Fungiacyathus granulatus 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 stabilis (Gardiner & Waugh 1939)
Fungiacyathus stephanus (Alcock 1893)
Fungiacyathus symmetricus (Pourtalès 1871)
Fungiacyathus turbinolioides Cairns 1989
Fungiacyathus variegatus Cairns 1989

Family FUNGIIDAE Dana 1846

Cantharellus Hoeksma 1989 II -
See *Cycloseris*

Ctenactis Verrill 1864 II -
(Red Sea, Indian Ocean, South-East Asia, Australia to mid-Pacific Islands [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Brunei; Myanmar; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kiribati; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Singapore; Solomon Islands [44]; Sudan [64]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The species now referred to as *Fungia* (*Ctenactis*) *simplex* [75] or *Ctenactis crassa* [44] was previously widely known as *Herpetoglossa simplex* (Gardiner 1905) [30, 32, 41]

Ctenactis albitentaculata Hoeksema 1989
Ctenactis crassa (Dana 1846)
Ctenactis echinata (Pallas 1766)

Cycloseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
 (Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [43, 44]. Indian Ocean, north to the Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and the Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71] and Hawaiian Islands [16]; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [75]; east to California [69], Galapagos Islands [38], Colombia and Easter Island [90])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Chile (Easter Island) [90]; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) [38]; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Cycloseris is a free-living coral and relatively rare, with the exception of *C. cyclolites* which is widely distributed and common on soft substrata on and around reefs. Collected for use as a curio.

A recent revision of the Family Fungiidae places *Cycloseris* as a subgenus of *Fungia* [44], and also includes *Diaseris* in the same subgenus. Ten species are recognised in this subgenus. The revision places two species (*Cycloseris doederleini* and *C. noumeae*) in a new genus, *Cantharellus* [45]. These revisions have not been accepted by other coral taxonomists [e.g. 65, 80, 78a] and for the listings below *Cycloseris* and *Diaseris* are therefore still listed as separate genera and the *Cantharellus* species are placed back in *Cycloseris*. In addition, *C. erosa*, *C. patelliformis* and *C. marginata* are retained in the list although considered in the revision [45] to be junior synonyms of other *Cycloseris* species

14 currently accepted species are listed below, 7 of which are recognised from Australia [75]

Cycloseris costulata (Ortmann 1889)
Cycloseris curvata (Hoeksema 1989)
Cycloseris cyclolites (Lamarck 1801)
Cycloseris doederleini (von Marenzeller 1907)
Cycloseris erosa (Döderlein 1901)
Cycloseris hexagonalis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Cycloseris marginata (Boschma 1923)
Cycloseris noumeae (Hoeksema & Best 1984)
Cycloseris patelliformis (Boschma 1923)
Cycloseris sinensis Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
Cycloseris somervillei (Gardiner 1909)
Cycloseris tenuis (Dana 1846)
Cycloseris vaughani (Boschma 1923)

Diaseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
 (Red Sea, East Africa. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep and Thailand [44], south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Northern Marianas and Hawaiian Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, Tonga and Tuamotu Archipelago; east to California, Columbia and Galapagos Islands [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan

[78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; USA: California; Wallis and Futuna

Diaseris is a free-living coral restricted to soft substrata on reefs, and sometimes locally common. Four nominal species; at least 2 valid species [78a]. There is disagreement on the generic status of *Diaseris*. It has been placed in the genus *Cycloseris* [64] and as the subgenus *Cycloseris* of *Fungia* [44], but is considered by Veron to be a distinct genus [78a].

Diaseris distorta (Michelin 1843)

Diaseris fragilis (Alcock 1893)

Fungia Lamarck 1801

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and north-western Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Great Barrier Reef [75], east to Line Islands, Marquesas [42] and Pitcairn Islands Island [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; 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 [30, 41]. Widely collected for use as a curio.

Five subgenera are generally recognised, *Pleuractis*, *Ctenactis*, *Verillofungia*, *Danafungia* and *Fungia* [30, 36]. Approximately 65 nominal species have been described for these subgenera, but probably only 25 are valid species, of which 15 occur in Australia [75]. In a recent review of the fungiids [44], three additional subgenera are recognised (*Cycloseris*, *Wellsofungia* and *Lobactis*) while *Ctenactis* is elevated to generic status. In this arrangement, 23 valid *Fungia* species are recognised [44]. Currently, the elevation of *Ctenactis* to generic level has been generally accepted, but the other re-arrangements have not. Therefore for this listing the taxonomic status as described by Veron [82] is maintained.

18 species belonging to the subgenera *Pleuractis*, *Verillofungia*, *Danafungia* and *Fungia* are listed:

Fungia concinna Verrill 1864

Fungia corona Döderlein 1901

Fungia danai (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851)

Fungia fralinae Nemenzo 1955

Fungia fungites (Linnaeus 1758)

Fungia granulosa Klunzinger 1879

Fungia gravis Nemenzo 1955

Fungia horrida Dana 1846

Fungia klunzingeri Döderlein 1901

Fungia moluccensis van der Horst 1919

Fungia paumotensis Stutchbury 1833

Fungia repanda Dana 1846

Fungia scabra Döderlein 1901
Fungia scruposa Klunzinger 1879
Fungia scutaria Lamarck 1801
Fungia spinifer Claereboudt & Hoeksema 1987
Fungia taiwanensis Hoeksma & Dai 1991
Fungia valida Verrill 1864

Halomitra Dana 1846 II -
 (East Africa [43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [95] and Thailand [44]; south to Madagascar and Chagos Archipelago [64]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Guam and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga [75]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Comoros; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Indonesia; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Tanzania [43]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

Free living corals; relatively uncommon. Collected for use as a curio. Six nominal species, possibly 2 valid species. *H. pileus* occurs throughout the range of the genus; *H. clavator* is known only from the Philippines and Indonesia

Halomitra clavator Hoeksma 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 [13, 30, 42])

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

Australia; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu [76]

Collected for use as a curio, also as an aquarium specimen. The name *Heliofungia* was introduced to describe *Fungia actiniformis* [89], but was used until recently only as a subgenus. It is now accepted that this coral is distinct and warrants generic status [13, 30, 32]

1 species

Heliofungia actiniformis (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Herpolitha Eschscholtz 1825 II -
 (Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [39], Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Thailand [44]; south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Ogaswara-gunto Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Tonga; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [11, 30])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius;

Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Free-living corals. Collected for use as a curio.

Nine nominal species; probably 2 valid species

Herpolitha limax (Esper 1797)

Herpolitha weberi (van der Horst 1921)

Lithophyllon Rehberg 1892

II -

(Mergui Archipelago, south to Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef; east to Samoa [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Hong Kong [64a]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand [36, 72]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

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

Seven nominal species, possibly 5 valid species

Lithophyllon edwardsi (Rousseau 1854)

Lithophyllon levistei Nemenzo 1971

Lithophyllon lobata (van der Horst 1921)

Lithophyllon mokai Hoeksema 1989

Lithophyllon undulatum Rehberg 1892

Podabacia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives and Sri Lanka [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56] and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Northern Marianas; south to Great Barrier Reef [75] and New Caledonia [102]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An attached fungiid, found in most reef habitats, but relatively uncommon. Collected for use as a curio.

Two valid species

Podabacia crustacea (Pallas 1766)

Podabacia motuporensis Veron 1990

Polyphyllia Quoy & Gaimard 1833/0?

II -

(East Africa [44]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [95], Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [80]. 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 [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

Free-living and often occurring with *Fungia*. Collected for use as a curio. Eleven nominal species; 2 or 3 three species [13, 30], of which *P. talpina* is the commonest

Polyphyllia novaehiberniae (Lesson 1831)*Polyphyllia talpina* (Lamarck 1801)*Sandalolitha* Quelch 1884

II -

(Maldives, Mergui Archipelago, south to Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [30, 31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Kyushu Islands and Marshall Islands [88]; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Line Islands [75])

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

Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kiribati; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]

Free-living and relatively common throughout the range of the genus. *Parahalomitra* is synonymous. Four nominal species, 2 valid species [44, 75].

Sandalolitha dentata Quelch 1884*Sandalolitha robusta* (Quelch 1886)*Zoopilus* Dana 1846/8?

II -

(Malaysia, eastern Indonesia. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to New Guinea; east to Marshall Islands and Fiji [75])

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

Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Fiji; Japan [78a]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu [76]

Free-living on soft substrata on and around reefs; an uncommon coral. 1 species

Zoopilus echinatus Dana 1846

Family RHIZANGIIDAE d'Orbigny 1851

This Family is listed by Chevalier (1987) [32] as Family Astrangiidae Milne Edwards & Haime 1857, but is retained as Family Rhizangiidae by Cairns 1991 [25]. Rhizangiid corals are probably widely distributed, but are small and under-recorded. Country distributions are not given.

Astrangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Widespread in many seas [55]. Caribbean [61, 96], western Atlantic to Brazil [49, 107] and Indo-Pacific, including California [69, 75])

Solitary corals which occur in shallow water, mostly in caves or on vertical faces on rocks or reefs [75]. Thirty or more nominal species, but the genus has never been properly reviewed [55]. An unknown number of species; the 9 listed below are probably valid

Astrangia browni Palmer 1928
Astrangia dentata Verrill 1866
Astrangia equatorialis Durham & Barnard 1952
Astrangia lajollaensis Durham 1947
Astrangia macrodentata Thiel 1940
Astrangia poculata (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Astrangia rathbuni Vaughan 1906
Astrangia solitaria (Lesueur 1817)
Astrangia woodsi Wells 1955

Cladangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Indo-Pacific)
India [59]

Possibly 2 species

Cladangia exusta Lütken ?

Coenangia Verrill 1869 II -
Possibly 2 species

Coenangia conferta Verrill 1869

Colangia Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Caribbean [61, 96])

Possibly 2 species

Colangia immersa Pourtalès 1871

Culicia Dana 1846 II -
(Red Sea [64], Indo-Pacific, including temperate zones such as New Zealand [63])

Small corals which occur in shallow water, mostly in caves or on vertical faces on rocks or reefs [75]. About 12 nominal species, of which possibly 6 are valid [28].

Culicia australiensis Hoffmeister 1933
Culicia cuticulata Kluzinger
Culicia hoffmeisteri Squires 1966
Culicia japonica Yabe & Eguchi 1936
Culicia rubeola (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)
Culicia smithi Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
Culicia stellata Dana 1846

Culicia tenella Dana 1846
Culicia truncata Dana 1846
Culicia verreauxi Milne Edwards & Haime 1850

Oulangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
 (Indo-Pacific)
 Japan [71]; Galapagos Islands

An unknown number of species

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

Phyllangia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
 Antarctica [12], Caribbean [61, 96], Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean [107], Brazil [49], Gulf of Guinea [49], Red Sea [64], Pacific including Gulf of California [69]. About 8-100 m depth

Phyllangia is considered by some [25] to belong in the Family Caryophylliidae, but is traditionally included in the Astringiidae. 10 nominal species. Approximately 8 recent species

Phyllangia americana Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Phyllangia consagensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Phyllangia dispersa Verrill 1864
Phyllangia granulata W. Koch 1886
Phyllangia hayamaensis (Eguchi 1968)
Phyllangia mouchezii (Lacaze-Duthiers 1897)
Phyllangia papuensis Studer 1878

Polycyathus Duncan 1876 II -
 Was moved to the Family Rhizangiidae by Verheij & Best (1987) [73], but this move from the Family Caryophylliidae has not been accepted by other workers e.g. Cairns 1991 [25]

Family OCULINIDAE Gray 1847

Acrhelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
 (Sabah (East Malaysia) [101]; north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia; east to Vanuatu [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia: Sabah [101]; Marshall Islands; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A delicate, uncommon reef coral [75, 100]
 1 species

Acrhelia horrescens (Dana 1846)

Amphelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 II -
 About 12 species

Amphelia oculata (Linnaeus 1758)

Archohelia Vaughan 1919
(Known only from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia [75])

II -

A single species, occurring in shallow water [75]

Archohelia rediviva Wells & Alderslade 1979

Bathelia Moseley 1881
(Southern South America. 500-1,250m depth)

II -

Bathelia candida Moseley 1881

Cyathelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
(Indo-Pacific)

II -

Probably two species; one is recognised from Australia [75]

Cyathelia axillaris (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Galaxea Oken 1815

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Great Barrier Reef [75]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

The most frequently encountered is *G. fascicularis*, which is very common in a wide range of reef habitats. Collected for use as a curio. Twenty-four nominal species, probably 5 valid species, 2 in Australia [75].

Galaxea alta Nemenzo ?

Galaxea astreata (Lamarck 1816)

Galaxea clavus (Dana 1846)

Galaxea fascicularis (Linnaeus 1758)

Galaxea lauensis Hoffmeister 1945

Galaxea paucisepta Claereboudt 1990

Madrepora Linnaeus 1758
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [105])

II -

An unknown number of species; three are recognised from Australia [75]. 80-1,500m depth

Madrepora arbuscula (Moseley 1881)
Madrepora candida (Moseley 1881)
Madrepora carolina (Pourtalès 1871)
Madrepora exigua (Pourtalès 1871)
Madrepora investigatoris (Alack 1898)
Madrepora galapagensis Vaughan 1906
Madrepora kauaiensis Vaughan 1907
Madrepora tenuis (Moseley 1881)

Neohelia Moseley 1881
1 species

II -

Neohelia porcellana (Moseley 1881)

Oculina Lamarck 1816

II -

(Mediterranean, Western Atlantic [41, 46], West Africa [70], New Zealand [63], Galapagos Islands [28])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) [28]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Liberia [27]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Zealand [63]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sao Tome & Principe [27]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Approximately 20 nominal species. Nine listed below are reasonably well established. The common shallow water species found in the Caribbean is *O. diffusa*; other species occur in deeper water [100].

Oculina arbuscula L. Agassiz 1864
Oculina banksii Milne Edwards & Haime
Oculina diffusa Lamarck 1816
Oculina patagonica De Angelis 1908
Oculina profunda Cairns 1991
Oculina robusta Pourtalès 1871
Oculina tenella Pourtalès 1871
Oculina valenciennesi ?
Oculina varicosa Lesueur 1821
Oculina virgosa Squires 1958

Schizoculina Wells 1937
?2 species

II -

Schizoculina fissispina (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Sclerhelia Milne Edwards & Haime 1850
(Indo-Pacific)

II -

5 nominal species

Sclerhelia hirtella (Pallas 1766)

Simplastrea Umbgrove 1939
?

II -

Family PECTINIIDAE Vaughan & Wells 1943

Echinophyllia Klunzinger 1879

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Lacadives, southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40] and Marshall Islands; south to Lord Howe Island; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Found in a wide range of reef habitats and fairly common. Collected for use as a curio. Probably 7 valid species

Echinophyllia aspera (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Echinophyllia echinata (Saville-Kent 1871)

Echinophyllia echinoporoides Veron & Pichon 1980

Echinophyllia hirsuta Nemenzo

Echinophyllia maxima Moll & Best 1984

Echinophyllia nishihirai Veron 1990

Echinophyllia orpheensis Veron & Pichon 1980

Echinophyllia patula (Hodgson & Ross 1982)

Echinophyllia subglabra Nemenzo

Mycedium Oken 1815

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean north to southern Japan [71] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Lord Howe Island [75]; east to Tubuai Islands [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Collected for use as a curio. Three nominal species; 2 valid species

Mycedium elephantotus (Pallas 1766)

Mycedium mancaoi Nemenzo

Mycedium robokaki Moll & Best 1984

Oxypora Saville-Kent 1871

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives, southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (western Australia) [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton reefs (E. Australia) [75]; east to Tubuai Islands [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Relatively common on reef slopes. Collected for use as a curio. Five nominal species, probably 3 are valid

Oxypora crassispinosa Nemenzo ?

Oxypora glabra Nemenzo 1959

Oxypora lacera (Verrill 1864)

Pectinia Oken 1815

II -

(East Africa [43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [95], Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] 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 [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Vanuatu [76]

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 [75]. Collected for use as a curio. Fourteen nominal species; 4 valid species from Australia [75]

Pectinia alcicornis (Saville-Kent 1871)

Pectinia elongata Rehberg

Pectinia lactuca (Pallas 1766)

Pectinia paeonia (Dana 1846)

Pectinia symphyllodes (Milne Edwards & Haime)

Pectinia teres Nemenzo & Montecillo 1981

Physophyllia Duncan 1884

II -

(East Africa; Maldives; South-east Asia; southern Japan; south to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands [75])

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

Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Malaysia; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Solomon Islands; Tanzania [43]; Thailand [36, 72];

Three nominal species, but possibly only a single valid species. Little is known about this coral [100]. Collected for use as a curio.

Physophyllia ayleni Wells 1934

Family MUSSIDAE Ortmann 1890

Acanthastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea [64]. Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Lacadives, Gulf of Kutch (southern India) [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [19]; south to Middleton Reef (south-east Australia) and Lord Howe island [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42] and Pitcairn Islands Island [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common reef coral, occurring in a wide range of habitats [30, 41]. Collected for use as a building material. Approximately 13 nominal species; probably 9 valid species.

Acanthastrea amakusensis Veron 1990

Acanthastrea bowerbanki Milne Edwards & Haime 1857

Acanthastrea echinata (Dana 1846)

Acanthastrea hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1934)

Acanthastrea hillae Wells 1955

Acanthastrea ishigakiensis Veron 1990

Acanthastrea lordhowensis Veron & Pichon 1982

Acanthastrea maxima Sheppard & Salam 1988

Acanthastrea minuta Moll & Borel Best 1984

Acanthastrea rotundiflora Chevalier 1975

Acanthastrea simplex Crossland

Acanthophyllia Wells 1937 II -

1 species

Acanthophyllia deshayesiana (Michelin 1850)

Australomussa Veron 1985 II -

Australia (North-west); Myanmar: Mergui Archipelago; Japan; Philippines; Thailand [75]

A rare reef coral. 1 species [74]

Australomussa rowleyensis Veron 1985

Blastomussa Wells 1961 II -

(Red Sea [64]. Indian Ocean, Aldabra north to Arabian Gulf [9] the Maldives and Mergui Archipelago. South-east Asia (excluding east coast of West Malaysia and west coast Borneo). Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [75], New Caledonia [102] and Fiji; east to Samoa [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Solomon Islands; Sudan [64]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]

Generally an uncommon coral, except in some reef slope habitats. Probably 2 valid species.

Blastomussa loyae Head

Blastomussa merleti (Wells 1961)

Blastomussa wellsii Wijsman-Best 1973

Cynarina Brüggemann 1877

II -

(Red Sea [64]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [95], southern India and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71] and Guam; south to the Great Barrier Reef; east to the Kermadec Islands [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Thailand [36, 72]

A large, solitary reef coral which may be attached or free-living. Uncommon [69, 101]. Nine nominal species, probably only one valid species

Cynarina lacrymalis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Indophyllia Gerth 1921

II -

Indonesia [2]

A rare coral. 1 species

Indophyllia macassarensis Best & Hoeksema 1987

Isophyllastrea Matthai 1928

II -

(Caribbean [61, 96], Bermuda [68, 100])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

1 species, generally found in fairly shallow reef habitats [100]

Isophyllastrea rigida (Dana 1848)

Isophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
(Caribbean [61, 96], Bermuda [68, 100])

II -

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Two species are recognised; both are fairly common, especially in shallow reef habitats [100]

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

Lobophyllia Blainville 1830

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56] and south-west Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40], Guam, the Marshall Islands and Line Islands; south to Flinders Reef (eastern Australia) [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Most species are relatively common, and are important reef-builders, occurring in a wide range of habitats [100]. *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 [75]. Collected for use as a curio, and as a building material. Twenty seven nominal species; 5 valid species [75].

Lobophyllia corymbosa (Forskål 1775)
Lobophyllia costata (Dana 1846)
Lobophyllia diminuta Veron 1985
Lobophyllia hataii Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936
Lobophyllia hemprichii (Ehrenberg 1834)
Lobophyllia pachysepta Chevalier 1975
Lobophyllia robusta Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936

Mussa Oken 1815
(Caribbean [61, 96])

II -

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua;

Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

One species, occurs in most reef habitats

Mussa angulosa (Pallas, 1766)
Mussa cactus Dana 1846
Mussa cerebriiformis Dana 1846

Mussismilia Ortmann 1890 II -
 Brazil [49]

Three species are recognised, occurring in a range of reef habitats [49, 100]

Mussismilia braziliensis (Verrill 1868)
Mussismilia hartii (Verrill 1868)
Mussismilia hispida (Verrill 1868)

Mycetophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
 (Caribbean [61, 96])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Generally a widespread and common reef coral [100]. Probably five species.

Mycetophyllia aliciae Wells 1973
Mycetophyllia danana 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 [49]. Red Sea (doubtful record) [64] Chagos Archipelago, north to Mergui Archipelago; south to southern coast of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71], Guam and the Marshall Islands; south to southeast Australia and Lord Howe Island; east to Pitcairn Islands [75])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Christmas Island; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Honduras; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius [65]; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; Nicaragua; Niue; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Reunion [65]; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; 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 [75, 100]. *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. Eight nominal species. Two valid species in the Indo-Pacific, probably two in the Caribbean, and a third, *S. wellsi*, endemic to Brazil [49].

Scolymia australis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Scolymia cubensis (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Scolymia lacera (Pallas 1766)

Scolymia vitiensis Brüggenmann 1877

Scolymia wellsi Laborel 1967

Symphyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to the Lacadives, Gulf of Kutch (northern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar [56] and south-west tip of Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71] and Marshall Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Tonga; east to Samoa [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-building coral occurring in a wide range of habitats. *S. valenciennesii* is probably the rarest species, although has a wide geographic distribution [75, 100]. Collected for use as a building material. Thirteen nominal species [75]; at least 6 valid species

Symphyllia agaricia Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Symphyllia erythraea (Klunzinger 1879)

Symphyllia nobilis (Dana 1846)

Symphyllia radians Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Symphyllia recta (Dana 1846)

Symphyllia simplex Crossland

Symphyllia valenciennesii Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Symphyllia wilsoni Veron 1985

Family MERULINIDAE Verrill 1866

Boninastrea Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

II -

Indonesia [3]; Japan [75]; Taiwan [75]

Little is known of the status and distribution of this coral, which may be an aberrant form of *Merulina* [75].

1 species

Boninastrea boninensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1935

Hydnophora Fischer de Waldheim 1807

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch, southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and south-western Australia [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40], Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands; south to Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs (eastern Australia) and Lord Howe Island [75]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Hydnophora is a fairly common coral found in a range of reef habitats [100]. This genus has traditionally been included in the Family Faviidae, but has always been confused with *Merulina*, with which it has a close affinity. It has only recently been classified as a member of the Family Merulinidae [75]. Approximately 22 nominal species [75]; probably 6 valid species

Hydnophora bonsai Veron 1990
Hydnophora exesa (Pallas 1766)
Hydnophora grandis (Gardiner 1904)
Hydnophora laxa (Dana 1846)
Hydnophora microconos (Lamarck 1816)
Hydnophora pilosa Veron 1985
Hydnophora rigida (Dana 1846)

Merulina Ehrenberg 1834

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and south-west Australia [80]. 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 [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

A relatively common coral, occurring in a wide range of reef habitats [100]. Collected for use as a curio. Six nominal species [75]; at least 3 valid species

Merulina ampliata (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Merulina scabricula Dana 1846
Merulina scheeri Head 1983

Paraclavarina Veron 1985
 (Australia (Great Barrier Reef) [82])
 Indonesia [3]

II -

Usually uncommon, although locally common in some reef lagoons with soft substrata [75]. The taxonomic status of this genus is still under debate. In 1991 [3] it was proposed that this species belonged in *Merulina*

Paraclavarina triangularis (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1979)

Scapophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]. Indonesia, south to Houtman Abrolhos (south-west Australia) [80]. 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 [75])

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

Australia; China [111, 112]; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Japan [78a]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]

Uncommon, and usually found in slightly turbid water (e.g. lagoons) [75, 100].

1 species

Scapophyllia cylindrica Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Family FAVIIDAE Gregory 1900

Astreosmia Ortmann 1892 II -
British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago) [75]; East Africa [43]

One species, known from only a few specimens [75]

Astraeosmia connata Ortmann 1892

Australogyra Veron & Pichon 1982 II -
Great Barrier Reef, Australia and Vanuatu [75]

Generally rare, and mostly restricted to turbid waters around high islands [75]. One species, originally described as *Platygyra zelli* [84]

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 [75]. Pacific Ocean, north to Ryukyu Islands and Marshall Islands; south to New Caledonia; east to Samoa and Tonga [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Hong Kong [64a]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Marshall Islands; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

An uncommon reef coral. Probably 4 nominal species and 3 valid species, although there is still some taxonomic confusion about this genus. Recent work [75, 84] suggests that *Bikiniastrea* is synonymous, although it is sometimes considered as a separate genus [100]

Barabattoia amicum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)

Barabattoia laddi (Wells 1954)

Barabattoia mirabilis Yabe & Sugiyama 1941

Caulastrea Dana 1846

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives [95] 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 [102] and Tonga; east to Samoa [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Tanzania [43]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

Eight nominal species, probably 4 valid species. Generally an uncommon coral, with the exception of *C. furcata*, which is usually found on reef slopes [69, 100]

Caulastrea curvata Wijsman-Best 1972*Caulastrea echinulata* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)*Caulastrea furcata* Dana 1846*Caulastrea plana* Hodgson & Ross 1982*Caulastrea tumida* Matthai 1928*Cladocora* Ehrenberg 1834

II -

(Caribbean [61, 96], South Africa [8], Japan [103], Galapagos Islands [8])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Belize [11]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) [8]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; South Africa [8]; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

There is a single shallow water species in the Caribbean, *C. arbuscula* [100]. This normally occurs on soft substrata in turbid water. Other species occur in deeper water. 0-274m.

4 valid species [25]

Cladocora arbuscula (Lesueur 1821)*Cladocora caespitosa* (Linnaeus 1767)*Cladocora debilis* Milne Edwards & Haime 1849*Cladocora pacifica* Cairns 1991*Cladorbicella* Yabe & Ehara 1936

II -

1 species

*Cladorbicella**Coelastrea* Verrill 1866

II -

1 species

Coelastrea tenuis Verrill 1866

Colpophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Caribbean [61, 96])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA (Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Widespread and important reef-builders [100]. *Colpophyllia* is sometimes included in the Family Trachyphylliidae.

3 species

Colpophyllia amaranthus (O.F. Müller 1775)
Colpophyllia breviserialis Milne Edwards & Haime 1849
Colpophyllia natans (Houttuyn 1772)

Cyphastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-eastern India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and south-west tip of Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52], south to Lord Howe Island [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common coral, occurring in a range of reef habitats [75, 100]. Twenty-six nominal species; possibly 8 valid species [75]

Cyphastrea agassizi (Vaughan 1907)
Cyphastrea chalcidicum (Forskål 1775)
Cyphastrea decadia Moll & Borel Best 1984
Cyphastrea gardineri Matthai 1914
Cyphastrea japonica Yabe & Sugiyama 1932
Cyphastrea microphthalma (Lamarck 1816)
Cyphastrea ocellina (Dana 1846)
Cyphastrea serailia (Forskål 1775)
Cyphastrea tanabensis Yabe & Sugiyama 1932

Dendrocora Duncan 1876 II -

Dendrocora fissipara Duncan 1876

Diploastrea Matthai 1914

II -

(Red Sea [64]. Aldabra and Madagascar [56] in the western Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to north-west Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Fiji; east to Samoa [75, 100])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Relatively uncommon, although forms large colonies in a wide range of habitats [75, 41]. Collected for use as a building material. 1 species

Diploastrea heliopora (Lamarck 1816)*Diploria* Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Caribbean [61, 96]. Bermuda [25, 41])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100])

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Diploria is an important reef-building coral, found in a wide range of habitats [68, 100]. Aproximately 12 nominal species; probably only 3 valid species

Diploria clivosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)*Diploria labyrinthiformis* (Linnaeus 1758)*Diploria strigosa* (Dana 1848)*Echinopora* Lamarck 1816

II -

(Red Sea [64], East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to the Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands and Ningaloo Reefs (western Australia) [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71], Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Generally a fairly common coral [100]. However, *E. hirsutissima*, although widely distributed, is very rare [75]. 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 1849)
Echinopora horrida Dana 1846
Echinopora lamellosa (Esper 1795)
Echinopora mammiformis (Nemenzo 1959)
Echinopora pacificus Veron 1990
Echinopora rosularia Lamarck 1806
Echinopora spinulosa Brüggemann

Erythrastrea Scheer & Pillai 1983 II -
 (Egypt (Gulf of Aqaba) [64])

Probably a single species, known from only a few specimens

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

Favia Oken 1815 II -
 (Caribbean [61, 96] south to Brazil [49]. Bermuda [68, 100]. Eastern Atlantic, Cape Verde Islands, south to Ascension, east to Gulf of Guinea [30, 70]. Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56], Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and south-west tip of Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96] and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Islands [75]; east to Marquesas [42] and Easter Island [75])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

American Samoa [50]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47]; Bahrain [9,16]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cape Verde [70]; Cayman Islands; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; USA: California, Florida [52]; Vanuatu [76]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Favia forms only small colonies in the Atlantic and is relatively uncommon [100]. 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 [75]. Collected for use as a curio, and also as a building material.

Approximately 70 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species; 19 are listed below. Eleven valid species are recorded from Australia [75], one from the Caribbean (*F. fragum*). *F. leptophylla* is endemic to Brazil [49]; *F. gravida* also occurs in the Western Brazil and Gulf of Guinea [49]

Favia affinis Milne Edwards & Haime
Favia armata (Verrill 1872)

Favia cavernosa (Forskål)
Favia danae Verrill 1872
Favia danai Milne Edwards & Haime 1857
Favia deformis Eguchi & Shirai
Favia elongata Eguchi & Shirai
Favia fавus (Forskål 1775)
Favia fragum (Esper 1797)
Favia gravida Verrill 1868
Favia halicora Klunzinger
Favia helianthoides Wells 1954
Favia laxa (Klunzinger 1879)
Favia leptophylla Verrill 1868
Favia lizardensis Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977
Favia maritima (Nemenzo 1971)
Favia matthaii Vaughan 1918
Favia maxima Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977
Favia pallida (Dana 1846)
Favia rarisepta Eguchi & Shirai
Favia rotulosa (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Favia rotumana (Gardiner 1899)
Favia rotundata (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)
Favia speciosa (Dana 1846)
Favia stelligera (Dana 1846)
Favia valenciennesi (Milne Edwards & Haime 1850)
Favia veroni Moll & Borel Best 1984
Favia wisseli Scheer & Pillai 1983

Favites Link 1807

II

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43], Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9] Lacadives, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar [56] and Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and south-west tip of Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96], Ogasawara-gunto Islands, south to Lord Howe Island [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Favites is an important reef-builder, but also occurs widely in non-reefal habitats. Most species are common and widespread [75, 100]. Collected for use as a curio and also as a building material. Approximately 23 nominal species, an unknown number of valid species. Nine are listed below, seven of which are from Australia [75].

Favites abdita (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Favites chinensis (Verrill 1866)
Favites complanata (Ehrenberg 1834)
Favites flexuosa (Dana 1846)
Favites halicora (Ehrenberg 1834)
Favites melicerum (Ehrenberg)
Favites palauensis (Yabe & Sugiyama 1936)

- Favites pentagona* (Esper 1794)
Favites peresi Faure & Pichon 1978
Favites polarensis (Yabe & Sugiyama 1936)
Favites rotundata (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best)
Favites rufa Wijsman-Best 1972
Favites russelli (Wells 1954)
Favites stylifera Yabe & Sugiyama 1937

Goniastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
 (Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean north to Lacadives, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-west tip of Australia. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96] and Hawaiian Islands; south to Lord Howe Island [75]; east to Line Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-builder, but also occurs widely in non-reefal habitats. Most species are common and widespread [75, 100]. Collected for use as a curio and also as a building material. Approximately 34 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species. Eight listed below, seven of which are from Australia [75]

- Goniastrea australensis* (Milne Edwards & Haime 1857)
Goniastrea deformis Veron 1990
Goniastrea edwardsi Chevalier 1971
Goniastrea favulus (Dana 1846)
Goniastrea palauensis (Yabe, Sugiyama & Eguchi 1936)
Goniastrea pectinata (Ehrenberg 1834)
Goniastrea retiformis (Lamarck 1816)
Goniastrea varia (Dana)

Leptastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
 (Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Lacadives, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia) [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96], Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands [52]; south to Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs (south-east Australia) [31]; east to Line Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago [42] and Pitcairn Islands [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Most species, and particularly *L. purpurea* are common and occur in a wide range of reef habitats [75]. Sixteen nominal species; possibly 6 valid species, of which 5 are reported from Australia [75].

Leptastrea bewickensis Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977

Leptastrea bottae (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Leptastrea inaequalis Klunzinger 1879

Leptastrea pruinosa Crossland 1952

Leptastrea purpurea (Dana 1846)

Leptastrea transversa Klunzinger 1879

Leptoria Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives, Gulf of Mannar (southern India), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar, Cocos-Keeling Islands [87] and north-west Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, Ogasawara-gunto Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Great Barrier Reef [75]; east to Tubauai Islands [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

An important reef-building coral occurring in a wide range of habitats [69, 100]. Collected for use as a building material.

2 species

Leptoria irregularis Veron 1990

Leptoria phrygia (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Manicina Ehrenberg 1834

II -

(Caribbean [61, 96])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Manicina occurs attached, on reefs, or free-living in muddy or sandy areas [100]

1 species

Manicina areolata (Linnaeus 1758)

Manicina mayori Wells

Montastrea Blainville 1830

II -

(Western Atlantic, Caribbean [61, 96] to Brazil [49]; Bermuda [68, 100]. Eastern Atlantic, Sao Thome and Principe [70]. Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East Africa and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Sea, southern India and Mergui Archipelago [75]; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia) [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71] 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 [68], Veron [75] or Wood [100]

American Samoa [50]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas [47]; Bahrain [9,16]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; United States: Florida; Vanuatu [76]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

In the western Atlantic *Montastrea* is a common and important reef-building coral [96, 100]. In the Indo-Pacific; only *M. curta* is common, the other species are generally uncommon, although occur in a range of reef habitats [75, 100]. Collected for use as a building material in the Indo-Pacific.

Approximately 15 nominal species. Two valid species in the Western Atlantic, at least 5 in the Indo-Pacific

Montastrea annularis (Ellis & Solander 1786)

Montastrea annuligera (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Montastrea aperta (Verrill)

Montastrea cavernosa (Linnaeus 1767/6?)

Montastrea curta (Dana 1846)

Montastrea magnistellata Chevalier 1971

Montastrea multipunctata Hodgson 1985

Montastrea valenciennesi (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Moseleya Quelch 1884

II -

(Philippines, south to Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-western Australia) and Great Barrier Reef (eastern Australia) [75])

Usually uncommon and restricted to turbid, shallow water [75]

1 species

Moseleya latistellata Quelch 1884**Oulastrea** Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(South-east Asia [100], south to northern Australia [31]. Western Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan, south to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands [75])

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

Australia; Brunei; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Singapore; Solomon Islands;

Thailand [36, 72]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

This species is generally restricted to shallow, often muddy water, in back reef areas [75, 100]. Sometimes included in the Siderastreidae [32].

3 nominal species; 1 valid species

Oulastrea crispata (Lamarck 1816)

Oulophyllia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (north-west Australia) [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [71] and Marshall islands; south to Great Barrier Reef and Fiji; east to Phoenix Islands and Samoa [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Occurs in most reef habitats, but generally uncommon. *O. crista* is the most widely distributed species [75, 100] Collected for use as a building material. Approximately 11 nominal species, at least 2 valid species [75].

Oulophyllia bennettiae (Veron, Pichon & Wijsman-Best 1977)

Oulophyllia crista (Lamarck 1816)

Parasimplastrea Sheppard 1985 II -

Oman [66]

1 species

Parasimplastrea simplicitexta (Umbgrove 1939)

Platygyra Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Lacadives, Gulf of Kutch (north-west India), southern India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59] and Mergui Archipelago; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96] and Line Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

P. daedalea is the commonest species, the others are generally less common, although occur in a wide range of reef habitats [75, 100]. Collected for use as a curio, and as a building material. Approximately 26 nominal species; an unknown number of valid species. Nine listed here, of which five are recognised from Australia [75]

Platygyra contorta Veron 1990

Platygyra crosslandi (Matthai 1928)

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 -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and entire south coast of Australia [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [96] and Line Islands; south to south-east tip of Australia and Lord Howe Island [75]; east to Tuamotu Archipelago [42] and Pitcairn Islands Island)

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; 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 [101]. Nine nominal species; possibly one valid species

Plesiastrea lilli Wells 1954

Plesiastrea versipora (Lamarck 1816)

Solenastrea Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Caribbean [61, 96])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

This coral forms small colonies and tends to occur on deeper reefs [100]

2 species

Solenastrea bournoni Milne Edwards & Haime 1850

Solenastrea hyades (Dana 1846)

Family TRACHYPHYLLIIDAE Verrill 1901

Callogyra Verrill 1902
1 species

II -

Callogyra formosa Verrill 1902

Trachyphyllia Audouin 1826

II -

(Red Sea [64], East Africa [8]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; 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 [75])

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

Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; New Caledonia [102]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Thailand [36, 72]; Yemen

A free-living coral, rare on reefs, but may be common in shallow, sandy areas between coral outcrops [100]. Collected for use live in aquaria, and as a curio. Probably 6 nominal species; possibly only 1 species.

Trachyphyllia geoffroyi (Audouin 1826)

Wellsophyllia Pichon 1980

II -

(Philippines; Borneo and Indonesia south to the coast of northern Australia [75])

There is little information on the distribution and ecology of this species, which is possibly an ecomorph of *Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*

1 species

Wellsophyllia radiata Pichon 1980

Family MEANDRINIIDAE Gray 1847

Ctenella Matthai 1928

II -

(Chagos Archipelago [23])

1 species

Ctenella chagius Matthai 1928

Dendrogyra Ehrenberg 1834

II -

(Caribbean [40])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

A relatively uncommon coral, but forms large colonies [100]. Collected for use as a curio. 1 species

Dendrogyra cylindr(ic)us Ehrenberg 1834

Dichocoenia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Caribbean [61, 96], Bermuda [68, 100])

II -

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

Fairly common, especially on deeper reefs [100]. 2 species

Dichocoenia stellaris Milne Edwards & Haime 1849

Dichocoenia stokesi Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Meandrina Lamarck 1801

II -

(Western Atlantic, Caribbean [61, 96] to Brazil [49]; Bermuda [68, 100])

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Bermuda [47]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; 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 [100]

At least 2 species

Meandrina alveolus (Duncan 1863)

Meandrina meandrites (Linnaeus 1758)

Meandrina memorialis (Wells 1974)

Meandrina spinulosa (Dana 1846)

Family ANTHEMIPHYLLIIDAE Vaughan 1907

Anthemiphyllia Pourtalès 1878

II -

West Indies, Japan [40], Pacific Ocean [75]; Japan & Hawaii [10]

Solitary; free living. Deep water, Approximately 500-700m [10]. Possibly 3 species [10].

Anthemiphyllia dentata (Alcock 1902)

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 [32], but maintained in subfamilies by other (recent) authorities [e.g. 25, 75, 107]. 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)

Anomocora Studer, 1878 II -
(Western Atlantic; Red Sea; Sumatra; Japan; Hawaii; Galapagos Islands. 130-540m [25])

Two described species; possibly others [25]

Anomocora carinata Cairns 1991
Anomocora fecunda (Pourtalès 1871)

Asterosmilia Duncan 1868 II -
(Atlantic [3, 46]. Indian Ocean, South Africa, Japan [107]. Approximately 32-311m depth)

An unknown number of species

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

Aulocyathus von Marenzeller 1904 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [12, 75, 107]. Approximately 450-1,300 m depth)

One species has been recorded from the North-East Atlantic [107]; one species from Australia [107]

Aulocyathus atlanticus Zibrowius 1980
Aulocyathus conotrochoides (Yabe & Eguchi 1932)
Aulocyathus juvenescens von Marenzeller 1904
Aulocyathus recidivus Dennant 1906

Australocyathus Cairns & Parker 1992? II -
1 species

Australocyathus vincentinus (Dennant 1906)

Bourneotrochus Wells 1984 II -
(Vanuatu, Hawaii and Australia [75]. Deep to very deep water)

One species recorded from Australia [16]

Bourneotrochus stell(ul)atus (Cairns 1984)

Caryophyllia Lamarck 1801 II -
(Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [28, 45]. 0-3200 m)

57 recent species [28, 109]

Caryophyllia abyssorum Duncan 1873
Caryophyllia alaskana Vaughan 1941 ?*alaskensis*
Caryophyllia alberti Zibrowius 1980
Caryophyllia ambrosia Alcock 1898
Caryophyllia antarctica Marenzeller 1904
Caryophyllia antillarum Portalès 1874

- Caryophyllia arcuata* Milne Edwards & Haime
Caryophyllia arnoldi Vaughan 1900
Caryophyllia atlantica (Duncan 1873)
Caryophyllia balaenacea Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Caryophyllia barbadensis Cairns 1979
Caryophyllia berteriana Duchassaing 1850
Caryophyllia calveri Duncan 1873
Caryophyllia capensis Gardiner 1904
Caryophyllia clavus Wells 1958
Caryophyllia cornuformis Pourtalès 1868
Caryophyllia corrugata Cairns 1979
Caryophyllia cultrifera Alcock 1902
Caryophyllia cyathus (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Caryophyllia diomedea Marenzeller 1904
Caryophyllia eltaninae Cairns 1982
Caryophyllia ephyala Alcock 1891
Caryophyllia epithecata sensu 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 perculata 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
Caryophyllia solida Cairns 1991
Caryophyllia squiresi Cairns 1982
Caryophyllia transversalis Moseley 1881
Caryophyllia valdiviae Zibrowius & Gili 1990
Caryophyllia zopyros Cairns 1979

Catalaphyllia Wells 1971 ?*Catalaphyllia*
 (Aldabra and Seychelles, east to Dampier (north-west Australia). South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [40], east to Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; south to Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia [75])
 Australia; Christmas Island; Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [65]; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Samoa; Seychelles [65];

II -

Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand [36, 72]

Uncommon and occurs only in turbid water habitats. Collected for use live in aquaria.

1 species

Catalaphyllia jardinei (Saville-Kent 1893)

Catalaphyllia okinawensis Eguchi & Shirai 1977

Catalaphyllia sabiuraensis Eguchi

Ceratotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Mediterranean [107], South Africa [8], Japan [44]; USA: Gulf of California [44]; Hawaiian Islands [16]. Approximately 7-400 m depth)

Possibly only one or two species [107]

Ceratotrochus laxus Vaughan 1907

Ceratotrochus magnaghii Cecchini 1914

Coenocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [107]. Approximately 100-300m depth)

Possibly 6 species; two are reported from the North-east Atlantic [107]

Coenocyathus anthophyllites Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Coenocyathus bowersi Vaughan 1906

Coenocyathus cylindricus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Coenosmilia Pourtalès 1874

II -

(Pacific Ocean. Approximately 109-622m depth)

One species recorded from Hawaii

Coenosmilia inordinata Cairns 1984

Concentrotheca Cairns 1979

II -

(Western Atlantic; Azores; Galapagos Islands. 183-800m [10, 28])

2 species

Concentrotheca laevigata (Portalès 1871)

Concentrotheca vaughani Cairns 1991

Conocyathus D'Orbigny 1851

II -

(Indo-Pacific [75]. Shallow water)

One species recorded from Australia [75]

Conocyathus zelandiae Duncan 1876

Conotrochus Seguenza 1864/3?

II -

(Indo-Pacific to Hawaii [52]. Deep water)

Conotrochus brunneus Moseley 1881

Conotrochus funiculumna (Alcock 1902)

<i>Caryophylliidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Crispatotrochus</i> Tenison Woods 1878 Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) [25]	II	-	
3 species			
<i>Crispatotrochus galapagensis</i> Cairns 1991			
<i>Crispatotrochus niinoi</i> (Yabe & Eguchi 1942)			
<i>Crispatotrochus tydmani</i> (Alcock 1902)			
<i>Cryptotrochus</i> Cairns 1988	II	-	
1 species			
<i>Cryptotrochus carolinensis</i> Cairns 1988			
<i>Cyathoceras</i> Moseley 1881 = ? <i>Crispatotrochus</i> (Indo-Pacific [75] including Hawaii [16]; Western Atlantic [10]. 220-1,097m depth)	II	-	
At least 7 species			
<i>Cyathoceras cornu</i> Moseley 1881			
<i>Cyathoceras foxi</i> Durham & Barnard 1952			
<i>Cyathoceras inornatus</i> (Tenison-Woods 1878)			
<i>Cyathoceras irregularis</i> Cairns 1982			
<i>Cyathoceras rubescens</i> Moseley 1881			
<i>Cyathoceras squiresi</i> Cairns 1979			
<i>Cyathoceras woodsi</i> Wells 1964			
<i>Cylindrophyllia</i> Yabe & Eguchi 1937 (Pacific Ocean [75])	II	-	
One species has been recorded from Australia, probably undescribed [75]. Deep water			
<i>Dactylotrachus</i> Wells 1954 (Red Sea, Indo-Pacific [64]. Deep water)	II	-	
Unknown number of species			
<i>Dactylotrachus cervicornis</i> (Moseley 1881)			
<i>Dasmosmilia</i> Pourtalès 1880 (Atlantic Ocean; West Africa; Red Sea; possibly Pacific Ocean [107]. Approximately 70-500m depth)	II	-	
Unknown number of species; two are reported from the Red Sea and two from the North-east Atlantic [107]. <i>Parasmilia</i> is probably synonymous [107]			
<i>Dasmosmilia lymani</i> (Portalès 1871)			
<i>Dasmosmilia valida</i> Marenzeller 1907			
<i>Dasmosmilia variegata</i> (Portalès 1871)			
<i>Deltocyathus</i> Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 (Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [10,45]. Approximately 80-2300m depth)	II	-	
Six species recorded from Curacao [10]; three from North-East Atlantic [107]; three from Australia [75]. 12 species listed here, possibly more are valid			
<i>Deltocyathus agassizii</i> Pourtalès 1867			
<i>Deltocyathus andamanicus</i> Alcock 1892			

Deltocyathus calcar Pourtalès 1874
Deltocyathus conicus Zibrowius 1980
Deltocyathus eccentricus Cairns 1979
Deltocyathus italicus (Michelotti 1838)
Deltocyathus japonicus (Yabe & Eguchi 1932)
Deltocyathus minutus Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Deltocyathus moseleyi Cairns 1979
 ?*Deltocyathus ornatus* Gardiner 1899
Deltocyathus pourtalesi Cairns 1979
Deltocyathus stellulatus Cairns 1984
Deltocyathus vincentinus Dennant 1904

Desmophyllum Ehrenberg 1834 II -
 (Widely distributed in Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, except off continental Antarctica [25]. Approximately 35-2,600m depth)

3 valid species listed, probably others occur

Desmophyllum cristagalli Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
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) [75]. Deep water)

One species has been recorded

Dunocyathus parasiticus Tenison-Woods 1878

Edwardsotrochus Chevalier 1961 II -
 4 species

Endocyathopora Cairns 1989 II -
 Philippines. 46-70m [23]

1 species

Endocyathopora laticostata Cairns 1989

Euphyllia Dana 1846 II -
 (Red Sea [64], East Africa [43]. Indian Ocean, north to Lacadives and Andaman Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and Houtman Abrolhos Islands (south-west Australia) [80]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40] and Marshall Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Fiji; east to Samoa [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna

Euphyllia is found in a wide range of reef habitats, and is a relatively common coral [41]
 Collected for use live in aquaria and for use as a curio. At least 8 valid species [75, 78]

Euphyllia ancora Veron & Pichon 1980
Euphyllia cristata Chevalier 1971
Euphyllia divisa Veron & Pichon 1980
Euphyllia fimbriata (Spengler 1799)
Euphyllia glabrescens (Chamisso & Eysenhardt 1821)
Euphyllia kabiraensis ?
Euphyllia paraancora Veron 1990
Euphyllia paradivisa Veron 1990
Euphyllia paraglabrescens Veron 1990
Euphyllia picteti Bedol
Euphyllia yaeyamaensis (Shirai 1980)

Eusmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
 (Caribbean [96])

II -

Countries listed without reference numbers are within the distribution range shown in Smith [68] and Wood [100]

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas [47]; Barbados; Belize [11]; Brazil [49]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Cayman Islands; Colombia [62]; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica [96]; Martinique; Mexico [47]; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles [47]; Nicaragua; Panama [61]; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; USA(Florida) [47]; Virgin Islands of the United States; Venezuela

1 species

Eusmilia fastigiata (Pallas 1766)

Goniocorella Yabe & Eguchi 1932
 (Off Japan; Banda Sea, off New Zealand [12])

II -

Goniocorella dumosa (Alcock 1902)

Gyrosmlia Milne Edwards & Haime 1851
 Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Israel; Kenya; Mauritius; Japan [78a]; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles: Aldabra; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania; Reunion; Yemen [65]

II -

1 species

Gyrosmlia interrupta (Ehrenberg 1834)

Heterocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
 (Arabian Gulf [9], South Africa [8], Japan [9, 44]; probably widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific. May be abundant on soft substrata around deeper reefs [75])

II -

Eleven nominal species, an unknown number of valid species [75]

Heterocyathus aequicostatus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Heterocyathus alternatus Verrill 1865
Heterocyathus eupsammides (Gray 1849)
Heterocyathus sulcatus (Verrill 1866)

<i>Caryophylliidae</i>	CITES	RL	Ref
<i>Holcotrochus</i> Dennant 1902 Known only from Australia [75]	II	-	
Two species have been recorded. Deep water			
<i>Holcotrochus crenulatus</i> Dennant 1904 <i>Holcotrochus scriptus</i> Dennant 1902			
<i>Hoplangia</i> Gosse 1860 (Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [107]. 300-2,600m depth)	II	-	
Possibly only a single species [107]			
<i>Hoplangia durotrix</i> Gosse 1860			
<i>Idiotrochus</i> Wells 1935/6? (West Pacific, Japan. 82-645m)	II	-	
2 species [23]			
<i>Idiotrochus kikutii</i> (Yabe & Eguchi 1941) <i>Idiotrochus perexigua</i> (Dennant 1906)			
<i>Kionotrochus</i> Dennant 1906 1 species	II	-	
<i>Kionotrochus suteri</i> Dennant 1906			
<i>Labyrinthocyathus</i> Cairns 1979 (Western Atlantic; Madagascar; New Zealand [10]. Approximately 385-810m depth)	II	-	
At least 4 species			
<i>Labyrinthocyathus cornu</i> (Gardiner 1904) <i>Labyrinthocyathus facetus</i> Cairns 1979 <i>Labyrinthocyathus kondoi</i> (Wells 1977) <i>Labyrinthocyathus langi</i> Cairns 1979 ? <i>langae</i> <i>Labyrinthocyathus limatulus</i> (Squires 1964) <i>Labyrinthocyathus quaylei</i> (Durham 1947)			
<i>Lochmaetrochus</i> Alcock 1902 1 species	II	-	
<i>Lochmaetrochus oculus</i> Alcock 1902			
<i>Lophelia</i> Milne Edwards & Haime 1849 (Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean [107], South Africa [8]. Approximately 60-2,170m depth)	II	-	
There is possibly only a single, widely distributed species [25]			
<i>Lophelia pertusa</i> (Linnaeus 1758)			

Montigyra Matthai 1928 II -
Known only from the Lacapède Islands, north-western Australia [75]

One species, known from only a single specimen. Sometimes included in Trachyphylliidae [32].

Montigyra kenti Matthai 1928

Nemzophyllia Hodgson & Ross 1981 II -
East Africa; Philippines [75]

1 species

Nemzophyllia turbida Hodgson & Ross 1981

Nomlandia Durham & Barnard 1953 II -
(Pacific Ocean [1a])

1 species

Nomlandia californica Durham & Barnard 1953

Notocyathus Tenison-Woods 1880 II -
(West Pacific. 34-923m depth [23])

2 species

Notocyathus conicus (Alcock 1902)
Notocyathus venustus (Alcock 1902)

Odontocyathus Moseley 1881 II -
?4 species

Odontocyathus coronatus (Pourtalès 1881)

Oryzotrochus Wells 1959 II -
(Murray Islands, Australia [75]. Shallow water)

1 species

Oryzotrochus stephensoni Wells 1959

Oxysmilia Duchassaing 1870 II -
(Caribbean and Bahamas; Gulf of Mexico [10]. Depth 46-640m)

1 species

Oxysmilia portoricensis (Vaughan 1901)
Oxysmilia rotundifolia (Milne Edwards & Haime 1849)

Paraconotrochus Cairns & Parker 1992? II -
1 species

Paraconotrochus zeidleri

Paracyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [45]. Mostly deep water, but also occurs in shallow water. Approximately 40-540m

Two species recorded from North-East Atlantic [107]; four species from Australia [75]; six species from E. Pacific [25]. 12 species listed here, possibly more are valid

Paracyathus arcuatus Lindström 1877
Paracyathus calthus Verrill 1869
Paracyathus clathra Verrill 1869
Paracyathus conceptus Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Paracyathus humilis Verrill 1870
Paracyathus indicus Duncan
Paracyathus molokensis Vaughan 1907
Paracyathus montereyensis Durham 1947
Paracyathus porphyreus Alcock 1904
Paracyathus profundus Duncan
Paracyathus pulchellus (Philippi 1842)
Paracyathus stearnsi Verrill 1869
Paracyathus stokesi Milne Edwards & Haime
Paracyathus tiburonensis Durham 1947
Paracyathus vittatus Dennant 1906

Parasmilia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 = ?*Coenosmilia*/*Dasmosmilia*
2 species II -

Peponocyathus Gravier 1915 II -
(Cosmopolitan [75]. Shallow to very deep water [10, 107])

Peponocyathus australiensis (Duncan 1870)
Peponocyathus folliculus (Pourtalès 1868)
Peponocyathus orientalis (Duncan 1876)
Peponocyathus stimpsonii (Pourtalès 1871)

Phacelocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Caribbean; Gulf of Mexico, Brazil [10]. Approximately 22-560m depth)

An unknown number of species.

Phacelocyathus flos (Pourtalès 1878)

Physogyra Quélch 1884 II -
(Red Sea [64], East Africa [43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and north-western Australia [80]. 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 [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

At least 2 valid species

Physogyra exerta Nemenzo & Ferraris 1982

Physogyra gravieri Vaughan 1907

Physogyra lichtensteini (Milne Edwards & Haime 1851)

Physogyra somaliensis Vaughan 1907

Platycyathus Fromental 1863

II -

? species

Platyrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Indo-Pacific [75]. Shallow to deep water)

Two species recorded from Australia [75]

Platyrochus compressus (Tenison-Woods 1878)

Platyrochus hastatus Dennant 1902

Platyrochus laevigatus Cairns & Parker

Platyrochus parseptatus Cairns & Parker

Plerogyra Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

II -

(Red Sea [64], East Africa [43]. Indian Ocean, north to Maldives and Andaman Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and Ningaloo Reefs (north-west Australia) [80]. 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 [75])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; Christmas Island; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Guam; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]; including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Myanmar; New Caledonia [102]; Northern Marianas; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [55, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Fairly common and widespread on reefs, although restricted mostly to vertical faces [100]. Collected for use live in aquaria, and as a curio.

At least 4 species

Plerogyra eurysepta Nemenzo 1960

Plerogyra simplex Rehberg 1892

Plerogyra sinuosa (Dana 1846)

Plerogyra turbida (Hodgson & Ross 1982)

Polycyathus Duncan 1876

II -

(Cosmopolitan [75]. Shallow water)

One species recorded from Mediterranean and North-East Atlantic [107]; one unnamed species from Australia [75]. 3 species described from the Indian Ocean and Philippines [73]; 2 species from E. Pacific [25]; 3 from the Red Sea [64]. 12 species listed here, probably others are valid

Polycyathus andamanensis Alcock

Polycyathus atlanticus Duncan 1876

Polycyathus conceptus Gardiner & Waugh 1938

Polycyathus fuscomarginatus (Klunzinger 1879)

Polycyathus furanaensis Verheij & Borel Best 1987
Polycyathus hodgsoni Verheij & Borel Best 1987
Polycyathus hondaensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Polycyathus isabela Wells 1982
Polycyathus marigondoni Verheij & Borel Best 1987
Polycyathus muelleriae (Abel 1959)
Polycyathus palifera (Verrill ?)
Polycyathus pallidus (Klunzinger 1879)
Polycyathus senegalensis Chevalier
Polycyathus verrilli Duncan

Pourtalesmilia Duncan 1884 II -
(Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [107]. Approximately 200-300m depth)

Probably two species

Pourtalesmilia anthophyllites (Ellis & Solander 1786)
Pourtalesmilia conferta Cairns 1978

Premocyathus Yabe & Eguchi 1942 II -
(Cosmopolitan. Shallow to deep water [75])

Possibly 2 species

Premocyathus burchae Cairns 1984
? *Premocyathus compressus* Yabe & Eguchi 1942
Premocyathus dentiformis (Alcock 1902)

Pseudocyathoceras Cairns 1991 II -
(Galapagos Islands. 91-183m [25])

Pseudocyathoceras avis (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Rhizosmilia Cairns 1978 II -
(Western Atlantic [10]. Approximately 123-355m)

An unknown number of species

Rhizosmilia gerdae Cairns 1978
Rhizosmilia maculata (Pourtalès 1874)

Solenosmilia Duncan 1873 II -
(Atlantic, Indian Ocean, south-East Australia. Approximately 280-2,165m depth)

An unknown number of valid species

Solenosmilia variabilis Duncan 1873

Sphenotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Cosmopolitan [75], including Antarctica [45]. 9-403m)

8 species [23]

Sphenotrochus andrewianus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Sphenotrochus aurantiacus Marenzeller 1904
Sphenotrochus auritus Pourtalès 1874
Sphenotrochus excavatus Tenison Woods 1878

Sphenotrochus gardineri Squires 1961
Sphenotrochus gilchristi Gardiner 1904
Sphenotrochus hancocki Durham & Barnard 1952
Sphenotrochus ralphae Squires 1964

Stephanocyathus Seguenza 1864 II -
 (Cosmopolitan [75]. Approximately 229-1158 m depth)

Four species recorded from Curacao [10]; three species from the North-East Atlantic [107]; one species from Australia [75]. 10 valid species listed here

Stephanocyathus campaniformis (Maranzeller 1904)
Stephanocyathus coronatus (Pourtalès 1867)
Stephanocyathus crassus (Jourdan 1895)
Stephanocyathus diadema (Moseley 1876)
Stephanocyathus laevifundus Cairns 1977
Stephanocyathus moseleyanus (Sclater 1886)
Stephanocyathus nobilis (Moseley 1873)
Stephanocyathus paliferus Cairns 1977
Stephanocyathus platypus (Moseley 1881)
Stephanocyathus spiniger von Marenzeller 1888

Tethocyathus Kühn 1933 II -
 (Atlantic [1a] and probably wider distribution)

Unknown number of valid species [75]

Tethocyathus cylindraceus (Pourtalès 1878)
Tethocyathus minor Gardiner 1899
Tethocyathus recurvatus (Pourtalès 1878)
Tethocyathus variabilis Cairns 1979

Thalamophyllia Duchassaing 1870 II -
 (Curacao [10]. Mediterranean, North-east Atlantic [107]. Approximately 18-1,317m depth)

Thalamophyllia gasti (Döderlein 1913)
Thalamophyllia gombergi Cairns 1979
Thalamophyllia riisei (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1860)

Thrypticotrochus Cairns 1989 II -
 Australia: Queensland; Philippines; South China Sea [23]

2 species

Thrypticotrochus multilobatus Cairns 1989
Thrypticotrochus petterdi (Dennant 1906)

Trematotrochus Tenison-Woods 1879 II -
 (Australia, New Zealand and the Caribbean [10, 75]. Shallow to deep water)

Trematotrochus alternans Cairns & Parker 1991?
Trematotrochus corbicula (Pourtalès 1878)
Trematotrochus hedleyi Dennant 1906
Trematotrochus verconis Dennant 1904

Trochocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Cosmopolitan [75]. Approximately 80-2,500m depth)

II -

Two species recorded from North-East Atlantic [107]; four from Australia [75]; two from Japan [44]; five from Hawaii [52]. 13 species listed, possibly 20 are valid

Trochocyathus aithoseptatus Cairns 1984
Trochocyathus fasciatus Cairns 1979
Trochocyathus fassulus Cairns 1979
Trochocyathus gardineri (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus mauiensis (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus mediterraneus Zibrowius 1980
Trochocyathus meridionalis Duncan 1870
Trochocyathus oahensis Vaughan 1907
Trochocyathus rawsonii Pourtalès 1874
Trochocyathus spinosocostatus Zibrowius 1980
Trochocyathus tenuicalyx (Vaughan 1907)
Trochocyathus victoriae Duncan 1870
Trochocyathus virgatus Alcock 1902

Tropidocyathus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Indo-West Pacific 68-522m)

II -

3 species [23]

Tropidocyathus lessoni (Michelin 1842)
Tropidocyathus nascornatus Gardiner & Waugh 1938
Tropidocyathus pileus (Alcock 1902)

Vaughanella Gravier 1915
(North-east Atlantic [107]. Approximately 825-1,600m depth)

II -

Possibly only a single species

Vaughanella concinna Gravier 1915
Vaughanella margaritata (Jourdan 1895)

Family FLABELLIDAE Bourne 1905

Blastotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
(Philippines 11-18m depth [23])

II -

1 species

Blastotrochus nutrix Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Flabellum Lesson 1831
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [23] 22-3,200 m)

II -

This genus was discussed by Zibrowius in 1974 [106]; his conclusions form the basis of the revision published by Cairns, 1989 [23], but with changes to generic/subgeneric status. Over 100 nominal species; probably 47 valid species.

Flabellum alabastrum Moseley 1873
Flabellum anglostomum 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
Flabellum campanulatum Holdsworth 1862
Flabellum chunii Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum coalitum Marenzeller 1889
Flabellum conuis Moseley 1881
Flabellum curvatum Moseley 1881
Flabellum daphnense Durham & Barnard 1952
Flabellum deludens Marenzeller 1904
Flabellum dens Alcock 1902
Flabellum elongatum Moseley 1881
Flabellum flexuosum Cairns 1982
Flagellum floridanum ?
Flabellum fragile Cairns 1977
Flabellum gardineri Cairns 1982
Flabellum gracile Studer 1878
Flagellum hoffmeisteri Cairns & Parker
Flabellum impensum Squires 1962
Flabellum japonicum Moseley 1881
Flabellum knoxi Ralph & Squires 1962
Flabellum lamellulosum Alcock 1902
Flabellum latum Studer 1878
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 mortensi Studer 1877
Flabellum moseleyi Pourtalès 1880
Flabellum nobile Holdsworth 1862
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 rubrum (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)
Flabellum sexcostatum Cairns 1989
Flabellum sibogae Gardiner 1904
Flabellum spinosum Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Flabellum thouarsii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Flabellum transversale Moseley 1881
Flabellum tubuliferum Tenison Woods 1880
Flabellum tuhilli Hoffmeister 1933
Flabellum vauhani Cairns 1984

Gardineria Vaughan 1907 II -
(Caribbean; Antarctic, South Africa; Philippines; Hawaii 2-700m depth [23])

Probably 8 species, but *G. antarctica* is considered more closely allied to the caryophylliid genera *Crispatotrochus*, *Conotrochus* or *Labyrinthocyathus* by Cairns [23]

Gardineria antarctica Gardiner 1929
Gardineria capensis (Gardiner 1904)
Gardineria hawaiiensis Vaughan 1907
Gardineria minor Wells 1973 BZ
Gardineria musorstomica Cairns 1989
Gardineria paradoxa (Pourtales 1868)
Gardineria philippinensis Cairns 1989
Gardineria simplex (Pourtales 1878)

Jvania Duncan 1876 II -
(Worldwide, including Antarctica [23] 52-3,165m depth)

5 named species, plus 2 undescribed species [23]

Jvania antarctica (Gravier 1914)
Jvania cailleti (Duchassaing & Michelotti 1864)
Jvania insignis Duncan 1876
Jvania lamprotichum (Moseley 1880)
Jvania pseudoalabastra Zibrowius 1974

Monomyces Ehrenberg 1834 II -
(Cosmopolitan [75]. Shallow water)

Probably 2 recent species [23]

Monomyces anthophyllum Ehrenberg 1834
Monomyces pygmaea (Risso 1826)
Monomyces rubrum (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Placotrochides Alcock 1902 II -
(Caribbean; off Morocco; Indonesia; Philippines [23] 275-1628m depth)

This genus has customarily been considered as a junior synonym of *Flabellum* [23]. Possibly ?4 species

Placotrochides alabastrum (Alcock 1902)
Placotrochides frustra Cairns 1979
Placotrochides scaphula Alcock 1902

Placotrochus Milne Edwards Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific [4, 46]. Deep water)

6 nominal species; possibly 3 valid species

Placotrochus fuscus Vaughan 1907
Placotrochus laevis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Placotrochus pedicellatus Tenison-Woods 1879
Cairns [23] considers *P. pedicellatus* should be assigned to a separate genus)

Polymyces Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic; Galapagos Islands [25] 75-813m depth)

4 species [25]

Polymyces fragilis (Pourtalès 1868)
Polymyces montereyensis (Durham 1947)
Polymyces tannerensis (Durham & Barnard 1952)
Polymyces wellsi Cairns 1991

Rhizotrochus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-West Pacific 20-1,048m depth)

Probably 5 species [23]

Rhizotrochus flabelliformis Cairns 1989
Rhizotrochus levidensis Gardiner 1899
Rhizotrochus niinoi Yabe & Eguchi 1942
Rhizotrochus radiatus Dennant 1904
Rhizotrochus typus Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Truncatoflabellum Cairns 1989 II -
(Indo-Pacific, including New Zealand. Possibly Cape Verde Islands 0-1163m depth [23])

Erected by Cairns [23] to replace part of the *Flabellum* group described by Zibrowius [106]. About 25 species

Truncatoflabellum aculeatum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum bairdi (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 gippslandicus (Dennant 1889)
Truncatoflabellum inconstans (Marenzeller 1904)
Truncatoflabellum incrustatum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum irregulare (Semper 1872)
Truncatoflabellum martensii (Studer 1878)
Truncatoflabellum paripavoninum (Alcock 1894)
Truncatoflabellum profundum (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum pusillum Cairns 1989
Truncatoflabellum spheniscus (Dana 1846)
Truncatoflabellum stabile (Marenzeller 1904)
Truncatoflabellum stokesi (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)
Truncatoflabellum trapezoideum (Keller 1981)
Truncatoflabellum truncum (Cairns 1982)
Truncatoflabellum variabile of Gerth 1921
Truncatoflabellum victoriae (Duncan 1865)

Family GUYNIIDAE Hickson 1910

Guynia Duncan 1872 II -
(Atlantic Ocean; Australia: south; Persian Gulf; Red Sea; New Caledonia; Philippines; USA(Hawaiian Islands)
28-653m [23])

1 species [23]

Guynia annulata Duncan 1872

Pourtalocyathus Cairns 1979 II -
(Western Atlantic 349-1200m depth [10])

Total number of species unknown; one recorded from Curacao [10]

Pourtalocyathus hispidus (Pourtalès 1878)

Schizocyathus Pourtalès 1874 II -
(Western and North-east Atlantic [107]. Approximately 88-1,300m depth)

Probably a single species

Schizocyathus fissilis Pourtalès 1874

Stenocyathus Pourtalès 1871 II -
(Cosmopolitan [16, 107], including Antarctica [105]. Approximately 110-1229m depth)

1 species

Stenocyathus vermiformis (Pourtalès 1868)

Truncatoguynia Cairns 1989 II -
(South China Sea off Hong Kong; Kermadec Ridge. About 160m depth)

One described species; one undescribed [23]

Truncatoguynia irregularis Cairns 1989

Family DENDROPHYLLIDAE Gray 1847

Astroides Quoy & Gaimard 1827 II -
(Mediterranean [107]. Shallow water)

1 species

Astroides calycularis (Pallas 1766)

Astropsammia Verrill 1869 II -
1 species

Astropsammia pedersenii Verrill 1869

Balanophyllia S.V. Wood 1844
(Cosmopolitan. Approximately 5-700m depth)

II -

Approximately 28 valid species

Balanophyllia affinis Semper
Balanophyllia bairdiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Balanophyllia bayeri Cairns 1979
Balanophyllia buccina Tenison-Woods 1878
Balanophyllia caribbeana Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia caulifera ?
Balanophyllia cellulosa Duncan 1873
Balanophyllia chnous Squires 1962
Balanophyllia cornu Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia cumingii Milne Edwards & Haime
Balanophyllia cyathoides (Pourtalès 1871)
Balanophyllia dentata Tenison-Woods 1879
Balanophyllia desmophylloides Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia diffusa Harrison & Poole 1909
Balanophyllia dilatata Dennant 1904
Balanophyllia dineta Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia diomedea Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia eguchii Wells 1982
Balanophyllia elegans Verrill 1864
Balanophyllia europaea (Risso 1826)
Balanophyllia floridana Portalès 1868
Balanophyllia galapagensis Vaughan 1906
Balanophyllia gemmifera Klunzinger 1879
Balanophyllia grandis Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia hadros Cairns 1979
Balanophyllia imperialis Kent
Balanophyllia incisa Crossland 1952
Balanophyllia italica Michelin
Balanophyllia laysanensis Vaughan 1907
Balanophyllia malouinensis Squires 1961
Balanophyllia palifera Portalès 1878
Balanophyllia rediviva Moseley 1881
Balanophyllia regia Gosse 1860
Balanophyllia scabra Alcock
Balanophyllia scabrosa (Dana 1846)
Balanophyllia thalasse Zibrowius 1980
Balanophyllia verrucaria Pallas
Balanophyllia wellsii Cairns 1977
Balanophyllia yongei Crossland 1952

Bathypsammia Marenzeller 1907/6?
(Western Atlantic 210-1,079m depth)

II -

Probably 2 species

Bathypsammia fallosocialis Squires 1959
Bathypsammia tintinnabulum (Portalès 1868)

Cladopsammia Lacaze-Duthiers 1897 II -
 (Not fully known, but reported from the Mediterranean [107], Australia [75] and Hawaii [52]. Shallow water)

Probably 2 species

Cladopsammia echinata Cairns 1984
Cladopsammia rolandi Lacaze-Duthiers 1897

Coenopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
 ? species

Coenopsammia equiserialis Milne Edwards 1857
Coenopsammia radiata Verrill 1864
Coenopsammia tenuilamellosa Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Dendrophyllia Blainville 1830 II -
 (Cosmopolitan, including Antarctica [45]. Reefs and rocks, shallow to deep water)

Possibly around 30 valid species; 21 listed below.

Dendrophyllia alcocki (Wells 1954)
Dendrophyllia alternata Pourtalès 1880
Dendrophyllia arbuscula Horst 1922
Dendrophyllia atrata Dennant 1906
Dendrophyllia californica Durham 1947
Dendrophyllia coarctata Duncan
Dendrophyllia cornigera (Lamarck 1816)
Dendrophyllia cornucopia Pourtalès 1871
Dendrophyllia danae Verrill 1872
Dendrophyllia fistula Alcock 1902
Dendrophyllia gaditana (Duncan 1873)
Dendrophyllia gracilis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Dendrophyllia hannibali Nomland 1916
Dendrophyllia horsti Gardiner & Waugh 1939
Dendrophyllia indica Pillai
Dendrophyllia johnsoni Cairns 1991
Dendrophyllia laboreli Zibrowius & Brito 1984
Dendrophyllia micranthus (Ehrenberg)
Dendrophyllia minuscula Bourne 1905
Dendrophyllia nigrescens Dana 1846
Dendrophyllia oahensis Vaughan 1907
Dendrophyllia oldroydi Faustino 1931
Dendrophyllia praecipua Gardiner & Waugh 1939
Dendrophyllia ramea (Linnaeus 1758)
Dendrophyllia robusta Bourne 1905
Dendrophyllia serpentina Vaughan 1907
Dendrophyllia velata Crossland 1952

Duncanopsammia Wells 1936 II -
 (South-western Australia, north to north coast of Australia and New Guinea; south to Great Barrier Reef (eastern Australia) [75])

A small, rare coral, generally occurring in water depths over 20 metres [75]. 1 species

Duncanopsammia axifuga (Milne Edwards & Haime 1848)

Dendrophyllidae

CITES RL Ref

Enallopsammia Michelotti 1871 II -
(Cosmopolitan [10, 107]. Approximately 229-2,165m depth)

Five recent species [107]

Enallopsammia amphelioides (Alcock 1902)
Enallopsammia marenzelleri Zibrowius 1973
Enallopsammia profunda (Pourtalès 1867)
Enallopsammia pusilla (Alcock 1902)
Enallopsammia rostrata (Pourtalès 1878)

Endopachys Lonsdale 1845 II -
(Indo-Pacific, from Africa [8] to Australia [75], Japan [44] and USA: California [69])

An unknown number of species (possibly 6)

Endopachys australiae Tenison-Woods 1878
Endopachys grayi Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Endopachys maclurii Milne Edwards & Haime 1848

Endopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Indo-Pacific, South Atlantic and Mediterranean [75])

An unknown number of species (possibly 5)

Endopsammia philippinensis Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Endopsammia pourtalesi (Durham & Barnard 1952)

Eupsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
?3 species

Heteropsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Red Sea, Persian Gulf. East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Mannar (southern India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [75]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [103]; south to New Guinea and to Sydney, south-east Australia [75])

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

Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4, 101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Qatar; Reunion; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Yemen

Nine nominal species; probably two species [46]

Heteropsammia cochlea (Spengler 1781)
Heteropsammia eupsammides (Gray 1849)
Heteropsammia moretonensis Wells 1964

Leptopsammia Milne Edwards & Haime 1848 II -
(Mediterranean; North-east Atlantic; Australia; Indonesia [75, 100]. Shallow to deep water)

At least five species.

Leptopsammia britannica (Duncan 1870)
Leptopsammia chevalier Zibrowius 1980
Leptopsammia formosa (Gravier 1915)
Leptopsammia pruvoti Lacaze-Duthiers 1897
Leptopsammia queenslandiae Wells 1964
Leptopsammia stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime 1848
Leptopsammia trinitatis Hubbard & Wells 1986

Notophyllia Dennant 1849 II -
(Known only from south-eastern Australia [75]. Shallow to deep water)

Three species have been recorded [75]

Notophyllia etheridgei Hoffmeister 1933
Notophyllia recta Dennant 1906
Notophyllia variolaris (Tenison-Woods 1877)

Psammoseris Milne Edwards & Haime 1851 II -
(Indo-Pacific)

Total number of species unknown; one has been recorded from Australia [75].

Psammoseris hemisph(a)erica (Gray 1850)

Rhizopsammia Verrill 1869 II -
(Atlantic [107]; Indo-Pacific: including South Africa [8]. Approximately 55-135m depth)

At least 5 species

Rhizopsammia chamissoi Wells 1954
Rhizopsammia compacta Sheppard & Sheppard 1991
Rhizopsammia manuelensis Chevalier 1966
Rhizopsammia minuta ?
Rhizopsammia pulchra Verrill 1869
Rhizopsammia verrilli van der Horst 1922
Rhizopsammia wellingtoni Wells 1982
Rhizopsammia wettsteini Scheer & Pillai 1983

Thalassiotrochus Milne Edwards 1861 II -
(Mediterranean about 2000 m depth)

One species described, which could be a young *Desmophyllum* [107]

Thalassiotrochus telegraphicus Milne Edwards 1861

Thecopsammia Pourtalès 1868 II -
(Cosmopolitan [10, 75])

An unknown number of species (possibly 6)

Thecopsammia elongata Moseley 1881
Thecopsammia socialis Pourtalès 1868

Trochopsammia Pourtalès 1878
1 species

II -

Trochopsammia infundibulum Pourtalès 1878

Tubastraea Lesson 1829

II -

(Caribbean [96]. Red Sea [64], Arabian Gulf [9]. Indian Ocean, north to Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and south-western Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to Japan [40], south to southern Australia [75]; east to California [38, 69])
American Samoa [50]; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahrain [9, 16]; Barbados; Brazil [49]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; British Virgin Islands [37]; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Chile; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Colombia [62]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Costa Rica [33]; Cuba [48]; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Haiti; Hawaiian Islands [52]; Honduras; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jamaica [96]; Japan [78a]; Jordan [64]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritius; Montserrat; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; Netherlands Antilles [47]; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Panama [61]; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Reunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; United States: California [52]; Vanuatu [76]; 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 reefs faces exposed to currents. Collected for use as a curio. There is one cosmopolitan species, *T. coccinea* (the only species in the Western Atlantic) [41]. This species and three others are recognised from Australia, but the valid number of species worldwide is unknown [75]

Tubastraea aurea (Quoy & Gaimard 1833)

Tubastraea coccinea Ehrenberg 1834

Tubastraea diaphana Dana 1846

Tubastraea faulkneri Wells 1982

Tubastraea floreana Wells 1982

Tubastraea micrantha (Ehrenberg 1834)

Tubastraea tagusensis Wells 1982

Turbinaria Oken 1815

II -

(Red Sea [64], Persian Gulf, East and South Africa [8, 43]. Indian Ocean, north to Arabian Gulf [9], Gulf of Kutch (north-west India) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands [59]; south to Madagascar and south-western tip of Australia [31]. South-east Asia. Pacific Ocean, north to southern Japan [40], Marshall Islands and Phoenix Islands; south to Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands [75]; east to Tubuai Islands [42])

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

American Samoa [50]; Australia; Bahrain [9, 67]; British Indian Ocean Territory [65, 95]; Brunei; China [111, 112]; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands [77]; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt [64]; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia [30, 42]; Guam; Hong Kong [64a]; India [58, 59]; Indonesia; Iran; Israel [64]; Jordan [64]; Japan [78a]; Kenya [43]; Kiribati; Kuwait; Madagascar [56, 57]; Malaysia [4]: including Sabah [101]; Maldives [20, 65]; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Mozambique [8]; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia [102]; New Zealand: Kermadec Islands; Niue; Northern Marianas; Oman [66]; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines [79]; Pitcairn Islands [54]; Qatar; Reunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia [1b]; Seychelles [65, 99]; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan [64]; Tanzania [43]; Taiwan [34]; Thailand [36, 72]; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United Arab Emirates [9, 67]; Vanuatu [76]; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen

Widely distributed on reefs, occurring in many habitats [41]. Several species (e.g. *T. heronensis* and *T. bifrons*) are common on temperate reefs although uncommon in the tropics [75]. Collected for use as a curio. Eighty nominal species, 10 valid species from Australia, but an unknown number altogether [75], 11 are listed below

- Turbinaria bifrons* Brüggemann 1877
- Turbinaria brassica* (Dana 1846)
- Turbinaria conspicua* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria crater* (Pallas 1766)
- Turbinaria dance* Bernard
- Turbinaria elegans* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria frondens* (Dana 1846)
- Turbinaria heronensis* Wells 1958
- Turbinaria irregularis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria marmorea* Rehberg MV
- Turbinaria mesenterina* (Lamarck 1816)
- Turbinaria mollis* Bernard
- Turbinaria patula* (Dana 1846)
- Turbinaria peltata* (Esper 1794)
- Turbinaria porcellana* Bernard
- Turbinaria pulcherrima* Bernard
- Turbinaria radicalis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria reniformis* Bernard 1896
- Turbinaria schistica* Gardiner 1898
- Turbinaria sinensis* Verrill 1866
- Turbinaria stellulata* (Lamarck 1816)
- Turbinaria undata* Bernard 1896

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