

AN INVENTORY OF FISH SPECIES DESCRIBED ORIGINALLY FROM FRESH AND COASTAL MARINE WATERS OF PONDICHERRY

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INTRODUCTION

Inventorisation of living resources is of paramount importance to evolve conservation measures and sustainable management strategies in addition to knowing the current status of economically viable and non-viable species. As on date, quite unfortunately we do not have a National Inventory of faunistic constituents to rely on for experimental and theoretical studies. With the effort of the Zoological Survey of India in bringing out fauna volumes of various states, the requirement is partially fulfilled and in this task the present paper provides base line taxonomic information on the fishes originally described from Pondicherry.

The state of Pondicherry is unique to ichthyotaxonomists, for, in the last two centuries a large number of species of fishes have been described as new to science by various authors from there. The most important work pertaining to this place is by Cuvier and Valenciennes (1828–1849). Information available on these species is scattered and many of them only from fishery point of view. A concise account on the ichthyotaxonomic data is lacking. Hence, in this paper we report 56 valid species belonging to 33 families and the current status of 76 species of fishes.

TAXONOMIC ACCOUNT

Family CARCHARHINIDAE

1. *Carcharhinus dussumieri* (Valenciennes)

1839. *Carcharias (Prionodon) dussumieri* Valenciennes, in Muller & Henle, *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.*, (2) : 47 pl. 19 (Bombay and Pondicherry; China).

1984. *Carcharhinus dussumieri* : Campagno, *FAO Fish. Synop.*, (125) 4(2) : 469.

Diagnosis : A small *Carcharhinus* sp., with moderately long rounded snout; oblique-cusped serrated teeth in both jaws; upper teeth with strong, serrated cusplets; usually 13/13–14 rows of anterolateral teeth; small semifalcate pectoral fins; a small triangular first dorsal fin with a short

rear tip; a moderately large second dorsal fin with a short rear tip; a black spot on the second dorsal fin; no other distinguishing marks.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

2. *Carcharhinus hemiodon* (Valenciennes)

1838. *Carcharhinus (Hypoprion) hemiodon* Valenciennes, in Muller & Henle, *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.*, (2) : 35, pl. 19 (Pondicherry).

1984. *Carcharhinus hemiodon* : Compagno, *FAO Fish. Synop.*, (125) 4(2) : 475.

Diagnosis : A small *Carcharhinus* sp. with moderately long and narrowly rounded or pointed snout; oblique-cusped, weakly serrated upper anterolateral teeth with strong cusplets; 14–15/13–14 rows of anterolateral teeth; interdorsal ridge present; small pectoral fins, a fairly large first dorsal fin with a short rear tip; tips of the pectorals, second dorsal and ventral lobe of caudal black.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific but uncertain beyond India, Pakistan and China.

3. *Carcharhinus sorrah* (Valenciennes)

1839. *Carcharias (Prionodon) sorrah* Valenciennes, in Muller & Henle, *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.*, (2) : 45, pl. 16 (Madagascar; Pondicherry; Java).

1984. *Carcharhinus sorrah* : Talwar & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India* : 49.

Diagnosis : A small, slender *Carcharhinus* sp. with short, moderately broad snout; upper and lower teeth with oblique and narrow cusps, well delimited from bases; cusps serrated; second dorsal fin very low, its inner margin enlarged, 2 to 3 times fin-height; a huge dermal ridge between dorsal fins. *Colour* : Dark grey-black on back, belly whitish; conspicuous black tips on pectorals, second dorsal and lower caudal lobe.

Distribution : Widespread in the tropical Indo-west Pacific.

4. *Lamiopsis temmincki* (Muller & Henle)

1839. *Charcharias (Prionodon) temmincki* Muller & Henle, *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.*, (2) : 48, pl. 18 ('Indien', Pondicherry).

1984. *Lamiopsis temmincki* : Compagno, *FAO Fish. Synop.*, (125) 4(2) : 512.

Diagnosis : A small, stocky shark with a moderately long snout nearly equal to mouth; a small round eye with a nictitating eyelid; second dorsal fin nearly as large as first; upper teeth serrated and with broad triangular cusps; lower teeth with smooth, hooked, narrow cusps; longitudinal upper precaudal pit; pectoral fins broad and triangular; anal fin with posterior margin nearly straight. *Colour* : Light grey or tan above, light below without prominent markings

Distribution : Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Indonesia, China

Family RHINOBATIDAE

5. *Rhinobatos granulatus* Cuvier

1829. *Rhinobatos granulatus* Cuvier, *Regne Animal*, (ed. 2), 2 : 396 (Pondicherry).

1984. *Rhinobatos granulatus* : Talwar & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India* : 81.

Diagnosis : Snout long and narrow; rostral ridges close together through out their length; width of mouth 2.6 to 3.2 in snout length; nostrils about half width of mouth and equal to or greater than internarial distance; anterior nasal flap extending across inner margin of nostril; spiracles slightly smaller than eye; back coarsely tuberculated; body brownish above, sides of rostral cartilage buff brown, whitish below; dorsal and caudal fins greyish.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

6. *Rhinobatos obtusus* Muller & Henle

1841. *Rhinobatus (Rhinobatus) obtusus* Muller & Henle, *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.* : 122, pl. 37, fig. 2 (Pondicherry and Malabar).

1984. *Rhinobatos obtusus* : Talwar & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India* : 83.

Diagnosis : Snout short and narrow; rostral ridges separated by a considerable distance through out their length; width of mouth about 1.9 in snout length; nostrils about half width of mouth; anterior nasal flap extending beyond inner margin of nostril; spiracle with only one skinny projection from the hind margin; back with small tubercles, some spinyform; body grey to brownish above, occasionally with black blotches, whitish below.

Distribution : India and Indonesia.

Family DASYATIDAE

7. *Dasyatis zugei* (Muller & Henle)

1841. *Trygon zugei* Muller & Henle, *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.* : 165, pl. 54 (Pondicherry, India; China and Japan).

1991. *Dasyatis zugei* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 1 : 40.

Diagnosis : Sting ray with rhomboidal disk; mouth undulated without buccal papillae on its floor; tail whip like with both dorsal and ventral cutaneous folds; dorsal surface of disk dusky brown, pale marginally, ventral surface whitish, tail folds dusky brown.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific

Family OPHICHTHIDAE

8. *Bascanichthys deraniyalalai* Menon

1961. *Bascanichthys deraniyalalai* Menon, *J. Zool. Soc. India*, 13(1) : 13 (Arasalar River. Karaikal).

Diagnosis : Body slender, cylindrical and compressed posteriorly; trunk slightly longer than tail; head small, rugose; snout short, blunt and grooved underside; eyes small; anterior nostrils

tubular; posterior nostrils open into mouth; mouth small; teeth small, conical, uniserial on jaws; gill openings ventro-lateral, horizontal; median fins low, dorsal fin origin well forward on head in advance of gill-opening, extending nearly to tail tip; pectoral fins minute flap of skin; tail fin-tip hard and pointed. *Colour* : In live condition olive-brown dorsally, yellow ventrally.

Distribution : India, Sri Lanka.

Remarks : Occurrence in India is known by the type specimen alone, Deraniyagala (1931) misidentified it as *Callechelys longipinnis* and reported from the coastal waters of Sri Lanka.

Family CLUPEIDAE

9. *Escualosa thoracata* (Valenciennes)

1847. *Kowala thoracata* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **20** : 363 (Pondicherry).

1985. *Escualosa thoracata* : Whitehead, *FAO Fish. Synop.*, (125) 7(1) : 119.

Diagnosis : D iii-iv, 12–14; A iii-iv, 14–18; V i, 6; LL 35–40; GR 27–40; belly scutes (17–19) + (10–12); body depth 27–38% of SL; 2nd supramaxilla large and rectangular. *Colour* : Dull white with a broad silvery stripe along flanks.

Distribution : Pakistan, India, eastward to the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia.

10. *Sardinella albella* (Valenciennes)

1847. *Kowala albella* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **20** : 362 (Pondicherry).

1985. *Sardinella albella* : Whitehead, *FAO Fish. Synop.*, (125) 7(1) : 91.

Diagnosis : D iii-v, 14–16; A iii-iv, 16–19; V i, 7; belly scutes (17–18) + (12–14), total 29–33; lower GR 41–68 (at 40–150 mm SL); scales perforated and fimbriated at posterior margin; posterior scales with 4 or 5 vertical striate, interrupted at the center; predorsal medial ridge with two rows of overlapping scales. *Colour* : A dark spot at dorsal fin origin, no other distinguishing marks.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

11. *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes

1847. *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **20** : 273 (Pondicherry)

Diagnosis : D iii-iv, 13–15; A iii-iv, 12–15; V i, 8; belly scutes (18–19) + (14–15); lower GR 150–250 (at 80–150 mm SL); head 29–35% of SL. *Colour* : Blue-green, flanks silvery, a distinct black spot at hind border of gill cover.

Distribution : Somalia coast to east coast of India to Andanians.

12. *Tenualosa toli* (Valenciennes)

1847. *Alausa toli* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **20** : 435 (Bombay, Pondicherry)

1985. *Tenualosa toli* : Whitehead, *FAO Fish. Synop.*, (125) 7(1) : 226.

Diagnosis : D iv-v, 14–15; A iii, 15–17; P i, 13; V i, 8; belly scutes 28–30; lower GR 60–100; head 3.6–4.5 in SL; caudal fin 2.9–3.2 in SL; fronto-parietal striae hidden under skin; gill rakers on inner arches straight. *Colour* : Silvery with yellow, purple tinge; a diffuse dark blotch behind gill opening; fins hyaline.

Distribution : Rivers and coasts of India to Java Sea and South China Sea.

Family PRISTIGASTERIDAE

13. *Ilisha obfuscata* Wongratana

1983. *Ilisha obfuscata* Wongratana, *Jap. J. Ichth.*, **29**(4) : 397, fig. 14 (Bombay, Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : A species of *Ilisha* with body depth 34–35% of SL; belly with (19–20) + 8, total 27–28 scutes; lower GR 27–28; anal fin rays 39–42; dorsal fin origin about midpoint of body; anal fin origin under or just behind last dorsal fin ray; vertical striae on scales continuous or overlapping across centre; swimbladder with two very short tubes passing back in the muscles.

Distribution : India

Remarks : Description of this species is based on a syntype of *Pellona filigera* Valenciennes and a paralectotype of *Pellona micropus* Valenciennes = *Ilisha melastoma* (Schneider). This species is unique among Indo-Pacific *Ilisha* in its high gill raker count (lower GR 20–25 in others) and very short swimbladder tubes (Whitehead, 1985). More work required to confirm present status.

Family ENGRAULIDIDAE

14. *Coilia dussumieri* Valenciennes

1848. *Coilia dussumieri* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **21** : 81, pl. 610 (Bombay, Pondicherry, Mahe).

Diagnosis : D iii, 10–12; A ii, 103; P vi + 8–9; V i, 6; lower GR 23–26; belly scutes (5–6) + (7–9), total 12–15; maxilla short, not reaching the edge of gill cover. *Colour* : Back brown, flanks silvery; flanks and belly with golden or pearly spots in rows below scales.

Distribution : Coasts of India to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Remarks : The description of Valenciennes (1848) is based on specimens brought from Bombay, Pondicherry and Mahe, although Whitehead *et al.*, (1988) noted Bombay as type locality.

15. *Setipinna taty* (Valenciennes)

1849. *Engraulis taty* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **21** : 60 (Pondicherry).

1988. *Setipinna taty* : Whitehead *et al.*, *FAO Fish Synop.*, (125) **7**(2) : 457.

Diagnosis : D i, 15–16; A iii, 45–55; P i, 12–14; V i, 6; lower GR 18–21, serrae forming clumps; belly scutes (20–29) + (10–14); lower jaw not projecting beyond tip of snout; pectoral

filament long, reaching beyond base of 23rd anal fin ray. *Colour* : Yellowish brown or bluish above, flanks and belly silvery.

Distribution : East coast of India, Andamans, Sri Lanka, Indonesia.

Family CYPRINIDAE

16. *Puntius sarana subnasutus* (Valenciennes)

1842. *Barbus subnasutus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 16 : 154 (Pondicherry).

1991. *Puntius sarana subnasutus* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 1 : 285.

Diagnosis : D iii, 8; A ii, 5; P i, 16; V i, 7; LL 28–31, complete; predorsal scale 10; head length 4.4–4.8 in SL, barbels two pairs; dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin, its last unbranched ray osseus, strong and serrated. *Colour* : Silvery on back, belly with golden tinge; a dark band behind operculum, a black blotch on lateral line on 24th scale; fins orange, caudal fin with black superior and inferior edges.

Distribution : Freshwater of Peninsular India.

Family BAGRIDAE

17. *Mystus keletius* (Valenciennes)

1839. *Bagrus keletius* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 14 : 411 (Pondicherry).

1977. *Mystus keletius* : Jayaram, *Rec. zool. Surv. India, Occ. Pap.*, (8) : 31, fig. 26A.

Diagnosis : D I, 7; A ii-iii, 7–8; P I, 10; V i, 5; depth 4.5 in SL; occipital bone not extending to basal bone of dorsal fin; mid-longitudinal groove does not reach the base of occipital process; eye large, 4.2–4.5 times in head. *Colour* : Silvery with yellowish tinge on back, dull white below with a light band along lateral line, a silvery band and below it; a dark shoulder spot; dorsal and caudal fins black tipped.

Distribution : India (Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala), Sri Lanka.

Family CLARIIDAE

18. *Clarias dussumieri* Valenciennes

1840. *Clarias dussumieri* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 15 : 382 (Pondicherry, Malabar).

Diagnosis : D 66–69; A 45–59; P I, 10–11; V i, 5; snout broad, occipital process broadly rounded, its distance about 3 times in head length; barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels extending beyond pectoral fin base, nasal barbels more than half head length; pectoral spine strongly serrated in its posterior border. *Colour* : Dark above and lighter below.

Distribution : West coast of India; occurrence in Pondicherry doubtful.

Family PLOTOSIDAE

19. *Plotosus limbatus* (Valenciennes)

1840. *Plotosus limbatus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **15** : 422 (Malabar, Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D₁I, 4–6; D₂ procurrent C 106–133; A 87–126; P I, 12–15; V i, 11–15; C 9–11; lower GR 22–25; eye diameter 5–9 times in head length; barbels four pairs; nasal barbels short and extend to middle or posterior border of eyes. *Colour* : Body with green tint; fins blackishbrown with black border.

Distribution : India (Southern coasts), Sri Lanka.

Family EXOCOETIDAE

20. *Parexocoetus mento* (Valenciennes)

1846. *Exocoetus mento* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **19** : 124 (Pondicherry).

1984. *Parexocoetus mento* : Talwal & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India* : 306.

Diagnosis : D 9–12; A 10–12; P i, 12–13; GR 25–30; LS 38–42; depth 4.5–5.0, head 3.7–4.0, P 1.8–2.1 in SL; teeth on vomer; pelvic fin not reaching anal fin origin; juveniles with a bony knob at front of lower jaw. *Colour* : Dorsal fin mostly blackish; pectoral and caudal fins greyish, other fins transparent.

Distribution : Tropical Indo-west Pacific, Red Sea, also entered Mediterranean via Suez Canal.

Family HEMIRAMPHIDAE

21. *Hyporhamphus limbatus* (Valenciennes)

1846. *Hemiramphus limbatus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **19** : 44 (Malabar coast, Bombay, Pondicherry).

1991. *Hyporhamphus limbatus* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, **2** : 734.

Diagnosis : D 12–16; A 13–16; P i, 10–11; V i, 5; GR (6–11) + (19–23), total 23–37; head 3.5–3.7 in trunk length; upper jaw width 9.6–10.8 times in its length. *Colour* : Greenish above, flanks with a silvery stripe widening posteriorly, white ventrally; fleshy tip of beak reddish, fins hyaline.

Distribution : Persian Gulf, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar to Thailand and China.

Family SCORPAENIDAE

22. *Scorpaenopsis venosa* (Cuvier)

1829. *Scorpaena venosa* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **4** : 317 (Pondicherry).

1986. *Scorpaenopsis venosa* : Eschmeyer, in Smith & Heemstra, *Smith's Sea Fishes* : 475, pl. 25, fig. 149.36.

Diagnosis : D XII, 9; A III, 5; P 16–18; LS about 50; ridges between eyes nearly straight, ending abruptly at front edge of pit on top of head behind eyes; upper opercular spine single.

Colour : Reddish or brownish; fins with dark bands or clouded marmorations; a dark blotch between 7th and 10th spine of dorsal fin.

Distribution : Indo-Pacific.

Family TETRAROGIDAE

23. *Tetraroge niger* (Cuvier)

1829. *Apistes niger* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 4 : 415 (Pondicherry).

1962. *Tetraroge niger* : de Beaufort & Briggs, *Fish. Indo-Aust. Archip.*, 11 : 70, fig. 16.

Diagnosis : D XII-XIII, 8; A III, 5; P 10-12; V I, 5; depth 2.4-2.9, head 2.3-2.6 in SL; eye 3.6-5.0 in head; palatine toothed; origin of dorsal above eye; head and body naked. *Colour* : Dark brown to greenish with irregular dark blotches and spots; all fins with a white border and a dark, cloudy, broad subterminal band; all fins dusky with dark blotches and spots except caudal which is generally white.

Distribution : India, Sri Lanka through Indonesia to the Philippines and New Guinea.

Family AMBASSIDAE

24. *Ambassis commersoni* Cuvier

1828. *Ambassis commersoni* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 2 : 176, pl. 25, fig. 29 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D VII+I, 8-9; A III, 8-9; P I, 12-14; V I, 5; LL 27-30, complete; predorsal scales 16-21; cheek scales one rows; GR (8-9) + (20-22). Supraorbital ridge smooth, with a single backwardly-directed spine. *Colour* : Yellowish to amber with a bright silvery midlateral stripe; fins hyaline; a black blotch on spinous part of dorsal fin between 2nd and 3rd spines; a black streak on both lobes of caudal fin.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

Family SERRANIDAE

25. *Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes)

1828. *Serranus sonnerati* Valenciennes, in Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 2 : 299 (Pondicherry and Ceylon).

1992. *Cephalopholis sonnerati* : Heemstra & Randall, *FAO Fish, Synop.*, (125) 16 : 57.

Diagnosis : D IX, 14-16; A II, 9; P 18-20; GR (7-9) + (14-16); LL pored 66-80; LS 115-134; body depth 2.3-2.8, head 2.5-3.7 in SL; nape of adult convex. *Colour* : Red to reddish brown with widely scattered whitish blotches.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

Family TERAPONIDAE

26. *Terapon puta* Cuvier

1829. *Therapon puta* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 3 : 131 (Pondicherry, Mahe).

1991. *Terapon puta* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 2 : 811.

Diagnosis : D XI-XII, 9–11; A III, 8–9; P 13–15; V I, 5; lower GR 18–24; LL 70–85; Ltr 10–13/22–24. *Colour* : Along side of body, three or four horizontal stripes; spinous dorsal fin uniformly dark in smaller juveniles, but clear with a black blotch on upper membrane between third and seventh spines in young and adults; soft anal fin with black blotch; caudal lobes with two bars, upper lobe with black tip.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

Family APOGONIDAE

27. *Apogon nigripinnis* Cuvier

1928. *Apogon nigripinnis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 2 : 152 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D VII+I, 9; A II, 8; P 15–16; LL 27; predorsal scales 2; GR (3–4) + (13–14), developed GR 12–13; depth 2.2–2.3, head 2.4 in SL; eye 3.3–3.6 in head; preopercle ridge smooth, suborbitals without spine, caudal truncate. *Colour* : Body with a dark vertical bar under each dorsal fin and another on caudal base; a large ocellus above pectoral fin, ventral fin black, pectoral fin light, other fins dusky to dark.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

28. *Apogon quadrifasciatus* Cuvier

1828. *Apogon quadrifasciatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 2 : 153 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D VII+I, 9; A II, 8; P 15–16; LL 28; predorsal scales 5; GR (5–6) + 14; depth 2.8–3.0, head 2.5–2.6 in SL; eye 2.9–3.2 in head; preopercle ridge smooth in young, becoming serrated around angle with age; suborbital usually undulate, sometimes with spinules in large adults. *Colour* : Two dark horizontal stripes on upper half of body, lower one continuous on caudal fin.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

Family CARANGIDAE

29. *Alepes vari* (Cuvier)

1833. *Caranx vari* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 9 : 48 (Pondicherry).

1984. *Alepes vari* : Talwar & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India* : 441.

Diagnosis : D VIII+I, 25–27; A II, I, 21–23; lower GR 22–24; straight part of LL begins below 1st or 2nd dorsal ray, LL scutes 61–69. *Colour* : Spinous dorsal fin distinctly black; opercle with a black spot.

Distribution : South-west and East coasts of India through Indonesia to the Philippines.

30. *Atule mate* (Cuvier)

1833. *Caranx mate* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 9 : 54 (Pondicherry; Seychelles; New Guinea; Anjer Strait).

1984. *Atule mate* : Talwar & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India* : 444.

Diagnosis : D VIII+I, 22–25; A II, 18–21; terminal D and A rays finlet like in adults but joined to adjacent rays by inter-radial membrane; GR (10–13) + (26–31); straight LL with 0–10 scales and 36–39 scutes. *Colour* : Olive green dorsally, fading to white ventrally; 9–10 grey bands wider than interspaces usually present dorsolaterally; opercle with black spot; dorsal and caudal fin dusky to greenish yellow.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific, eastward to Hawaii.

31. *Caranx sem* Cuvier

1833. *Caranx sem* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 9 : 79 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D VIII+I, 19–21; A II, I, 15–17; D+A rays 34–38; GR (6–8) + (17–19); straight LL with 30–40 strong scutes; breast completely scaled to naked ventrally but typically with a patch of prepelvic scales. *Colour* : Dark bronze to yellow green above, silvery bronze to yellow below; C bright yellow to dusky with distal half of upper lobe darker to black; other fins bright yellow to dusky without a yellow hue.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

32. *Caranx tille* Cuvier

1833. *Caranx tille* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 9 : 124 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D VIII+I, 20–22; A II, I, 16–18; D+A rays 36–40; GR (6–8) + (15–17); straight LL with 33–42 strong scutes; breast completely scaled; dorsal profile strongly convex; dorsal fin lobe 5.7–8.8 times in fork length (in samples longer than 150 mm FL). *Colour* : Head and body dark olive-green to bluish grey above, silvery white below; black spot of half diameter of pupil (absent in young) at upper margin of opercle; second dorsal fin olive-grey to blackish, its lobe without white tip.

Distribution : Indian Ocean distribution poorly known; South Africa to Zanzibar, Madagascar; Sri Lanka; Okinawa, the Philippines, Indonesia, northern Australia and Fiji.

Remarks : There is no positive record of occurrence in Indian waters after the original description.

33. *Scomberoides tol* (Cuvier)

1832. *Chorinemus tol* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 8 : 385 (Malabar, Pondicherry).

1986. *Scomberoides tol* : Smith-Vaniz, in Smith & Heemstra, *Smith's Sea Fishes*, 655, fig. 210.40.

Diagnosis : D VI-VII+I, 19–21; A II, I, 18–20; GR (4–7) + (17–20); scales on mid-body needle like; maxilla does not extend to rear margin of eye. **Colour** : Back grey, silvery below; 5 to 8 oval or vertically oblong black blotches along flanks, the first 4 to 5 intersect the SL; distal half of dorsal lobe heavily pigmented.

Distribution : Wide spread in Indo-west Pacific.

34. *Trachinotus mookalee* Cuvier

1832. *Trachinotus mookalee* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 8 : 423 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D VI+I, 18–20; A II, I, 16–18; GR (5–8) + (8–10); tongue with narrow band of teeth; first predorsal bone like inverted 'L' with the arm projecting anteriorly. **Colour** : Silvery, greenish to bluish-grey dorsally; paler below; second dorsal and caudal fins dusky yellow, leading edges and fin tips darkest; anal fin bright to dirty yellow, lobe without a darker anterior margin. Juveniles with pale yellow fins except distal half of dorsal fin lobe which is black.

Distribution : From Gulf of Oman through the coasts of India to Singapore, Gulf of Thailand, Hong Kong.

Family LUTJANIDAE

35. *Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier)

1828. *Diacope rivulata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 2 : 414, pl. 38 (Coromandel, Pondicherry, Java, Red Sea, Malabar).

1985. *Lutjanus rivulatus* : Allen, *FAO Fish, Synop.*, (125) 6 : 112.

Diagnosis : D X, 15–16; A III, 8–9; P 17; LL 47–49; GR 6 + (12–13); depth 2.1–2.4, head 2.4–2.5 in SL; preorbital space 3.3–3.9 in head; preopercular notch wide and distinct; vomerine tooth patch crescentic without a medial posterior extension; longitudinal scale rows above lateral line run obliquely to dorsal surface. **Colour** : Brown with reddish tinge; scales with bluish-white spots at centre; head with numerous blue undulating lines; juveniles with a series of 3 to 8 brown bars on sides and a chalky white spot with a broad black margin, below anterior soft dorsal rays at the level of LL.

Distribution : Wide-spread in Indo-west Pacific.

36. *Lutjanus sebae* (Cuvier)

1828. *Diacope sebae* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 2 : 411 (Waigiu; Pondicherry; Java).

1985. *Lutjanus sebae* : Allen, *FAO Fish, Synop.*, (125) 6 : 116.

Diagnosis : D XI, 15–16; A III, 10; P 17; LL 49–50; GR 6 + (10–12); depth 2.1–2.4, head 2.3–2.5 in SL; preorbital space broad; preopercular notch distinct; vomerine tooth patch crescentic without a medial posterior extension; longitudinal scale rows above lateral line rising obliquely. *Colour* : Red or pink in adults; juveniles pink with a dark red band from first dorsal spine through eye to tip of snout; a second band from middle of spinous part of dorsal fin to pelvic fin and a third band from base of last dorsal spine running obliquely downward across caudal peduncle and along lower edge of caudal fin.

Distribution : Wide-spread in Indo-west Pacific.

Family GERREIDAE

37. *Gerres limbatus* Cuvier

1830. *Gerres limbatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 6 : 476 (Malabar & Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D IX, 10; A III, 7; LL 33–39; 4 scale rows between LL and dorsal fin origin; depth 2.3–2.7 in SL. *Colour* : Body silvery with 3 faint grey vertical bands below dorsal fin; fins yellowish, dorsal fin margin dusky.

Distribution : Seas of India.

38. *Gerres lucidus* Cuvier

1830. *Gerres lucidus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 6 : 177 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D IX, 10; A III, 7 : LL 33–35 plus 3 more on base of caudal fin; 3 scale rows between and 5th dorsal spine; depth 2.3 to 2.7 in SL. *Colour* : Silver with a diffuse dark saddles along back extending down on sides to midline; dorsal fin faintly golden with a dark patch on the tip of the spinous portion above a line running from middle of 2nd dorsal spine to tip of 6th dorsal spine; caudal fin pale yellow with a dusky trailing edge; pectorals yellow, while anal and pelvic fins with orange tinge.

Distribution : Coasts of India, Sri Lanka to South-east Asia and the South China Sea.

Family HAEMULIDAE

39. *Pomadasys kaakan* (Cuvier)

1830. *Pristipoma kaakan* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5 : 244 (Pondicherry).

1986. *Pomadasys kakkan* : Smith & McKay, in Smith & Heemstra, *Smith's Sea Fishes* : 569, fig. 179.13.

Diagnosis : D XII 13–15; A III, 7–8; P 17–18; GR (5–6) + (13–14); LL 43–47; depth 2.5–2.8 in SL; fin spines very strong; 7 transverse scale rows between LL and first dorsal fin spine. *Colour* : body silvery grey with about 7–11 interrupted double dark brown to greyish spots

forming transverse bars in juveniles but generally becoming less distinct and disappearing completely with age; 2 to 3 rows of round spots on basal half of dorsal fin always present; other fins yellowish.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

Family SCIAENIDAE

40. *Daysciaena albida* (Cuvier)

1830. *Corvina albia* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5 : 93 (Pondicherry and Malabar).

1991. *Daysciaena albida* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 2 : 853.

Diagnosis : D IX-X+I, 23–26; A II, 7; P I, 17 : LL 48–51; lower GR 7–9 with several toothed plates below; a pair of small tapering barbels on chin; gas bladder carrot shaped, anterior pair of appendages of gas bladder extending into head and branching under the skull. *Colour* : Grey above, silvery below with faint oblique lines along scale rows; spinous part of dorsal fin black; a black blotch at the axil of pectoral fin.

Distribution : India, Sri Lanka, eastwards to Indonesia.

41. *Johnieops sina* (Cuvier)

1830. *Corvina sina* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5 : 112 (Pondicherry and Malabar).

1991. *Johnieops sina* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 2 : 854.

Diagnosis : D IX-X+I, 27–31; A II, 7–8; P i, 16–17; LL 48–50; lower GR 10–13, slender; snout rounded but not projecting; teeth villiform; teeth on outer row of upper jaw and inner row of lower jaw enlarged and widely spaced; gas bladder hammer shaped with 14 or 15 pairs of arborescent appendages. *Colour* : Greyish on back, silvery below; a steel-blue blotch on opercle; upper two thirds of first dorsal dark grey, anal and paired fins yellowish.

Distribution : Gulf of Oman through India, Indonesia to the Philippines and northern Australia.

42. *Johnius belangerii* (Cuvier)

1830. *Corvina balangerii* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5 : 120 (Pondicherry).

1991. *Johnius belangerii* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 2 : 856.

Diagnosis : D IX+I, 27–31; A II, 7–8; P i, 15–16; LL 48–52; lower GR 8–10; snout steeply rounded, slightly projecting; teeth villiform, differentiated in size in upper jaw only, largest ones in outer row close-set; second anal spine 38–49% of head length; gas bladder hammer-shaped with

11–15 pairs of arborescent appendages. *Colour* : Darkly pigmented; spinous part of dorsal fin black; dark blotch on gill cover.

Distribution : Coasts of India, Sri Lanka, eastward to New South Wales in Australia.

43. *Paranibea semiluctuosa* (Cuvier)

1830. *Corvina semiluctuosa* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5 : 106 (Goa, Malabar, Pondicherry).

1984. *Paranibea semiluctuosa* : Talwar & Kacker, *Commercial Sea Fishes of India*, 667.

Diagnosis : D X-XI+I, 7–31; A II, 7; lower GR 5–8; dorsal profile arched; mouth slightly inferior; upper jaw with outer row of larger teeth; teeth in lower jaw uniform and strong; gas bladder carrot-shaped with 15–20 pairs of arborescent appendages, the first one entering the head and branching below the occipital region. *Colour* : Dark with numerous oblique wavy black stripes reaching down the flanks to belly; pelvic and anal fins very dark.

Distribution : Coasts of India, eastwards to Sumatra and Java.

Family CHAETODONTIDAE

44. *Chaetodon decussatus* Cuvier

1831. *Chaetodon decussatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 7 : 54 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D XIII, 24–25; A III, 20–21; P 15; LL 36–41; Ltr 5–6/17–18; GR 17–20; snout 3.0–4.0 in head. *Colour* : 5 or 6 diagonal lines extending from upper posterior part of head to base of dorsal spines; 11–12 similar lines extending at right angles from last of previous lines towards anal fins; dorsal and anal fins, caudal peduncle and adjacent areas black with a yellow stripe through anal fin.

Distribution : India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand.

Remarks : Often misidentified as *C. vagabundus* Linnaeus or *C. pictus* Forsskal.

Family MUGILIDAE

45. *Liza carinata* (Valenciennes)

1836. *Mugil carinatus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 11 : 148 (Malabar, Pondicherry).

1984. *Liza carinata* : Thomson, in Fischer & Bianchi. *FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes. Western Indian Ocean (Fishing area 51)* : MUGIL LIZA 9.

Diagnosis : D IV+I, 8; A III, 9; LS 35–40; Ltr 11; a distinct keel or ridge present in front of dorsal fin; pectoral axillary scale absent or rudimentary. *Colour* : Greenish grey dorsally, silvery on sides and belly; golden around eye; end of maxilla black.

Distribution : Red Sea to Bombay coast of India.

Remarks : Though Valenciennes (1836) mentioned about the presence of this species at Pondicherry, there is no reliable record of occurrence so far in the east coast of India.

46. *Liza subviridis* (Valenciennes)

1836. *Mugil subviridis* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 11 : 115 (Malabar, Pondicherry).

1991. *Liza subviridis* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 2 : 894.

Diagnosis : D IV+I, 8–9; A III, 9; P 16; LS 27–32; Ltr 11; preorbital not filling space between lip and eye; corner of mouth on vertical through anterior nostril; back not keeled in front of dorsal fin; second dorsal fin inserted over anterior half of anal fin base; pectoral fin not reaching vertical through first dorsal fin origin; pectoral axillary scale rudimentary or absent. *Colour* : Dark greenish above, white below; caudal fin edged with black.

Distribution : Persian Gulf to India, Sri Lanka, China, Queensland, Polynesia.

Family SPHYRAENIDAE

47. *Sphyraena jello* Cuvier

1829. *Sphyraena jello* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 3 : 349 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D V+I, I, 8; A II, I, 7; P ii, 12–13; LL 130–140; no GR on first arch; depth 7.9–8.9; head 3.2–3.6 in SL. *Colour* : Body with about 20 short serpentine cross bars, not chevron shaped which extend only a short distance below LL.

Distribution : Indian Ocean.

Remarks : Often misidentified as *S. bleekeri* Williams = *S. putnamiae* Jordan & Sacle and *S. genie* Klunzinger. Range is not certain; commonly found in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

48. *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier

1829. *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 3 : 350, pl. 10, fig. 2 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D V+I, I, 8; A II, I, 8; P ii, 11–13; LL 85–96; GR 2 on first arch; depth 6.0–7.5; head 2.8–3.0 in SL; pectoral fin tip reaches past the level of D₁ origin; height of D₁ equal to or greater than post orbital length of head. *Colour* : Body olive green above, silvery below; inside of mouth yellow; fins with yellow tinge except pelvic fin; caudal with black edge.

Distribution : Indo-Pacific.

Remarks : Range of occurrence is not clear. The exact distribution of small barracudas of *chrysotaenia-flavicauda-pinguis-obtusata* complex is not known because of difficulties in identification of the types and other museum specimens (de Sylva & Williams, 1986).

Family POLYNEMIDAE

49. *Filimanus xanthonema* (Valenciennes)

1831. *Polynemus xanthonemus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 7 : 517 (Pondicherry).

1991. *Filimanus xanthonema* : Feltes, *Copeia* (2) : 318.

Diagnosis : D VIII+I, 11; A III, 11–12; P 15+vi; free pectoral filamentous rays extending beyond tip of pelvic fin; upper pectoral fin rays mostly branched; air bladder absent. *Colour* : Greenish back, silvery abdomen and sides; yellow fins with black border.

Distribution : Seas of India to China.

Family LABRIDAE

50. *Xyrichtys cyanifrons* Valenciennes

1840. *Xyrichtys cyanifrons* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 14 : 46 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D IX, 12; A III, 12; LL 27; top of head and snout compressed to form a sharp edge; cheek scale-less; a few rudimentary scales below and behind orbit, first two dorsal spines a little longer, flexible and separated from the rest by an incised membrane reaching the lower one-third of the third spine; the outer ray of ventral fin produced, extending to the origin of anal fin. *Colour* : Rose, a blue band along the upper ridge of head to the dorsal fin.

Distribution : Coasts of India.

Family URANOSCOPIDAE

51. *Ichthyscopus inermis* (Cuvier)

1830. *Uranoscopus inermis* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 3 : 310, pl. 65 (Pondicherry).

1876. *Ichthyscopus inermis* : Day, *Fish. India* : 261, Pl. 55, fig. 5.

Diagnosis : D III-IV, 16–18; A 16–19; P 18; pyloric caecae 8; eye dorsally positioned; lips with numerous branched papillae; no spine on shoulder; an elongated angular flap edged with papillae behind the shoulder. *Colour* : Canary yellow with brown markings on sides enclosing white blotches; caudal yellow brown; a dark bar across pectoral.

Distribution : Seas of India to Japan.

52. *Uranoscopus guttatus* Cuvier

1829. *Uranoscopus guttatus* Cuvier, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 3 : 305 (Pondicherry).

Diagnosis : D IV-V+12–13; A 13; P 17; mouth large, vertical; lower edge of preopercle with 4 to 7 spines, one on subopercle; humeral spine directed upward and backward; lips with a row of tentacles; no prepelvic spine; no fleshy orbital tentacle. *Colour* : Brown above, pale below; 2 to 3 rows of bluish white spots along the back and halfway down the sides; fins dusky to dark, tips whitish; upper part of first dorsal black, lower one-third white.

Distribution : Coasts of India.

Family CALLIONYMIDAE

53. *Elutherochir opercularis* (Valenciennes)

1837. *Callionymus opercularis* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 12 : 305 (Pondicherry).

1991. *Eleutherochir opercularis* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India*, 2 : 917.

Diagnosis : D IV+9; A 9; P 20; head 3 times in SL; operculum with a large free lap of skin; lower lip with 7 to 9 very small papillae. *Colour* : Brownish or yellowish; cheeks and belly lighter; back with light blotches and dark spots; first dorsal fin black; pelvic fins blackish; rays of other fins spotted with dark brown.

Distribution : Sri Lanka. East coast of India, Andaman & Nicobar Islands; eastwards to the Philippines to Japan.

Family GOBIIDAE

54. *Glossogobius biocellatus* (Valenciennes)

1838. *Gobius biocellatus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 12 : 73 (Pondicherry).

1941. *Glossogobius biocellatus* : Koumans, *Mem. Indian Mus.*, 13(3) : 255.

Diagnosis : D VI+I, 9; A I, 8; P i, 16–18; branchiostegal membranes form a free fold across isthmus; iris with a lappet dorsally covering part of pupil. *Colour* : Body dark brown to black with small black spots in longitudinal rows; two or three broad saddles on back and flanks.

Distribution : Indo-west Pacific.

55. *Parapocryptes rictuosus* (Valenciennes)

1837. *Apocryptes rictuosus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 12 : 151 (Pondicherry).

1941. *Parapocryptes rictuosus* : Koumans, *Mem. Indian Mus.*, 13(3) : 275.

Diagnosis : D VI+I, 23–26; A I, 24–28; P i, 19; LS 75; depth 10.0–12.0 in SL; eye 6.0–7.0 in head; teeth on lower jaw pointed; dorsal fins continuous at base. *Colour* : Greyish with ill-defined

oblique bands from back half-way to the flanks; innerside of mouth with dark spots; pelvic fins whitish; other fins with spots.

Distribution : East Coast of India.

Family BELONTIIDAE

56. *Macropodus cupanus* (Cuvier)

1831. *Polyacanthus cupanus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 7 : 357 (Pondicherry).

1991. *Macropodus cupanus* : Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India.*, 2 : 1002.

Diagnosis : D XIII-XV, 5-7; A XVI-XX, 9-13; P i, 10; V I, 5; LL 29-32; first ray of pelvic fin elongated and filamentous. *Colour* : Dark olive to green; a brown stripe from eye to corner of opercle; brown spots on head; a dusky blotch on caudal peduncle.

Distribution : Eastern India, Sri Lanka, Western Burma, Malay peninsula, Sumatra. Inhabits freshwater ponds and ditches.

Apart from these 56 valid species of fishes, a number of species described by Cuvier and Valenciennes (1828-1849) have been synonymised. They are reported here as nominal species in Table 1, with their current status.

DISCUSSION

An analysis reveals that out of 56 valid species reported here, 4 are freshwater forms (*Puntius sarana subnasutus*, *Mystus keletius*, *Clarias dussumieri* and *Macropodus cupanus*) and the rest are coastal marine. But for 12 species, (*Apogon nigripinnis*, *A. quadrifasciatus*, *Bascanichthys deraniyagalai*, *Chaetodon decussatus*, *Eleutherochir opercularis*, *Glossogobius biocellatus*, *Ichthyscopus inermis*, *Macropodus cupanus*, *Parapocryptes rictuosus*, *Scorpaenopsis venosa*, *Tetraroge niger* and *Uranoscopus guttatus*) all are commercially valuable. Now a days, *Chaetodon decussatus* and *Macropodus cupanus* have gained a commercial status as aquarium fishes.

Endemic to Indian waters are 10 species, viz. *Bascanichthys deraniyagalai*, *Clarias dussumieri*, *Gerres limbatus*, *Ilisha obfusca*, *Mystus keletius*, *Parapocryptes rictuosus*, *Plotosus limbatus*, *Puntius sarana subnasutus*, *Uranoscopus guttatus* and *Xyrichtys cyanifrons*.

It is rather unfortunate that the present status and availability of *Ilisha obfusca* are not known to us beyond information gained while describing the species by two specimens coming from the type series of *I. filigera* and *I. micropus* (Whitehead, 1985). Though there is no positive record of occurrence after original description for *Caranx tille* in Indian Coast (Talwar & Kacker, 1984), it occurs in other areas of Indo-west Pacific region. However, Smith-Vaniz (1984) indicates the possibility of its fishery in the Gulf of Mannar.

Despite our intensive searches, *Clarias dussumieri* could not be located in Pondicherry so far. Incidentally, Silas (1952) points out that it is primarily a hill fish leading us to believe that the record of occurrence from Pondicherry doubtful. Another doubtful record is that of *Liza carinata* though Valenciennes (1836) has mentioned of having the specimens from Pondicherry. Till date, it has not been reported from anywhere in the east coast of India.

The existing taxonomic hurdles due to overlapping meristic characters have not been resolved, atleast for two genera, *Sardinella* and *Sphyraena*. As suggested by Sivakumaran *et al*, (1989), an easier isolation methodology shall have to be worked out for *albella-fimbriata-gibbosa-sindensis* complex in *Sardinella*. Similarly, *chrysotaenia-flavicauda – obtusata-pinguis* complex in *Sphyraena* will have to be studied to know the ranges of small barracudas precisely.

Among *Chaetodon decussatus* samples colour variance due to suspected hybridization with *C. vagabondus* Linnaeus leads to erroneous identification. In general, many *Chaetodon* species are known to hybridize freely (Burgess, 1978).

From the nominal species list (Table 1), out of the 76 species, atleast 45 have commercial value; only 6 are restricted to freshwaters while the rest are marine. As far as *Barbus roseipinnis* is concerned, it is considered to be an invalid species by ichthyotaxonomists though Talwar and Jhingran (1991) retained its validity. The last sample sent by Dr. Belanger to Sir Francis Day is stated to have been lost (Day, 1878). In the absence of further samples and due to the opinion that it is the breeding stage of some other *Puntius* species, we refrain from assigning it to any known taxon.

SUMMARY

Taxonomic information on 56 species of fish originally described from Pondicherry is given. Other relevant details including geographical distribution and current status are provided. A list of nominal species with their present status is also included.

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Table 1. : List of nominal species described originally by Cuvier and Valenciennes (1828–1849) from Pondicherry.

Sl. No.	Species as described	Present status
1.	<i>Lates nobilis</i> Cuvier, 1828	<i>Lates calcarifer</i> (Bloch, 1790)
2.	<i>Serranus lineatus</i> Valenciennes, 1828	<i>Epinephelus undulosus</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)
3.	<i>Serranus semi-punctatus</i> Valenciennes, 1828	<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
4.	<i>Diacope marginata</i> Cuvier, 1828	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i> (Schneider, 1801)
5.	<i>Mesoprion flavipinnis</i> Cuvier, 1828	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
6.	<i>Mesoprion rubellus</i> Cuvier, 1828	<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i> Bloch, 1790
7.	<i>Cirrhites fasciatus</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Cirrhitichthys aprinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)
8.	<i>Holocentrum orientale</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
9.	<i>Polynemus longifilis</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Polynemus paradiseus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
10.	<i>Polynemus uronemus</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Polydactylus indicus</i> (Shaw, 1804)
11.	<i>Apistus alatus</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Apistus carinatus</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
12.	<i>Synanceia elongata</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Trachicephalus uranoscopus</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
13.	<i>Sillago acuta</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Sillago sihama</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
14.	<i>Sillago domina</i> Cuvier, 1829	<i>Sillaginopsis panijus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
15.	<i>Diagramma poecilopterum</i> Cuvier, 1830	<i>Diagramma pictum</i> (Thunberg, 1792)
16.	<i>Lobotes erate</i> Cuvier, 1830	<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1790)
17.	<i>Scolopsides kate</i> Cuvier, 1830	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i> (Bloch, 1792)
18.	<i>Etroplus meleagris</i> Cuvier, 1830	<i>Etroplus suratensis</i> (Bloch, 1785)
19.	<i>Dentex tolu</i> Valenciennes, 1830	<i>Nemipterus peronii</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)
20.	<i>Lethrinus korely</i> Valenciennes, 1830	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
21.	<i>Lethrinus erythrurus</i> Valenciennes, 1830	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
22.	<i>Gerres punctatus</i> Cuvier, 1830	<i>Gerres filamentosus</i> Cuvier, 1829
23.	<i>Platax raynaldi</i> Cuvier, 1831	<i>Platax teira</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
24.	<i>Platax blochi</i> Cuvier, 1831	<i>Platax orbicularis</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
25.	<i>Platax leschenaldi</i> Cuvier, 1831	<i>Platax teira</i> (Forsskal, 1775)

Table 1. : Cont'd.

Sl. No.	Species as described	Present status
26.	<i>Colisa ponticeriana</i> Cuvier, 1831	<i>Colisa fasciatus</i> (Schneider, 1801)
27.	<i>Ophiocephalus marginatus</i> Cuvier, 1831	<i>Channa orientalis</i> Bloch and Schneider, 1801
28.	<i>Cybium interruptum</i> Cuvier, 1832	<i>Scomberomorus lineatus</i> (Cuvier, 1831)
29.	<i>Elacate pondiceriana</i> Cuvier, 1832	<i>Rachycentron canadus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)
30.	<i>Apolectus stromateus</i> Cuvier, 1832	<i>Parastromateus niger</i> (Bloch, 1795)
31.	<i>Rhynchobdella ocellata</i> Cuvier, 1832	? <i>Macrogathus arel</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
32.	<i>Mastacembelus ponticeriana</i> Cuvier, 1832	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> (Lacepede, 1800)
33.	<i>Caranx kiliche</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Decapterus russelli</i> (Ruppel, 1830)
34.	<i>Caranx kalla</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Caranx para</i> Cuvier, 1833
35.	<i>Caranx ire</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Carangoides praeustus</i> (Bennett, 1830)
36.	<i>Caranx nigriceps</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Atropus atropos</i> (Schneider, 1801)
37.	<i>Gallichthys major</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Alectis indicus</i> (Ruppel, 1830)
38.	<i>Seriola binotata</i> Valenciennes, 1833	<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i> (Ruppel, 1829)
39.	<i>Lactarius delicatus</i> Valenciennes, 1833	<i>Lactarius lactarius</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
40.	<i>Stromateus albus</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Pampus chinensis</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)
41.	<i>Stromateus griseus</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Pampus argenteus</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)
42.	<i>Kurtus cornutus</i> Cuvier, 1833	<i>Kurtus indicus</i> Bloch, 1786
43.	<i>Equula ensifera</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Leiognathus equulus</i> (Forsskal, 1775)
44.	<i>Equula gomorah</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Leiognathus splendens</i> (Cuvier, 1829)
45.	<i>Equula dentex</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Gazza minuta</i> (Bloch, 1797)
46.	<i>Equula interrupta</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Secutor ruconius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
47.	<i>Equula insidiatrix</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Secutor insidiator</i> (Bloch, 1787)
48.	<i>Acanthurus rasi</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i> Valenciennes, 1835
49.	<i>Acanthurus melanurus</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i> Valenciennes, 1835
50.	<i>Mugil cepalotus</i> Valenciennes, 1835	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> Linnaeus, 1758

Table 1. : Cont'd.

Sl. No.	Species as described	Present status
51.	<i>Mugil amarulus</i> Valenciennes, 1836	<i>Valamugil cunnesius</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)
52.	<i>Gobius kokius</i> Valenciennes, 1837	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
53.	<i>Gobius russelli</i> Valenciennes, 1837	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
54.	<i>Gobius catebus</i> Valenciennes, 1837	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
55.	<i>Gobius setosus</i> Valenciennes, 1837	<i>Oligolepis acutipennis</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)
56.	<i>Gobius venenatus</i> Valenciennes, 1837	<i>Acentrogobius viridipunctatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)
57.	<i>Apocryptes dentatus</i> Valenciennes, 1837	? <i>Pseudoapocryptes lanceolatus</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
58.	<i>Bagrus albilabris</i> Valenciennes, 1839	<i>Mystus gulio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
59.	<i>Bagrus bilineatus</i> Valenciennes, 1839	<i>Arius thalassinus</i> (Ruppell, 1837)
60.	<i>Bargus netuma</i> Valenciennes, 1839	<i>Arius thalassinus</i> (Ruppell, 1837)
61.	<i>Bagrus doroides</i> Valenciennes, 1839	? <i>Arius sagor</i> (Hamilton, 1822)
62.	<i>Clarias marpus</i> Valenciennes, 1840	<i>Clarias batracus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
63.	<i>Arius granosus</i> Valenciennes, 1840	<i>Arius caelatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)
64.	<i>Dangila leschenaulti</i> Valenciennes, 1842	<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i> (Bloch, 1795)
65.	<i>Belone annulata</i> Valenciennes, 1846	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus</i> (Peron and Le Sueur, 1821)
66.	<i>Megalops indicus</i> Valenciennes, 1847	<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> (Broussonet, 1782)
67.	<i>Pellona leschenaulti</i> Valenciennes, 1847	<i>Ilisha elongata</i> (Bennett, 1830)
68.	<i>Engraulis brownii</i> Valenciennes, 1848	<i>Stolephorus commersoni</i> Lacepede, 1803
69.	<i>Notopterus pallasii</i> Valenciennes, 1848	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas, 1769)
70.	<i>Equula parviceps</i> Valenciennes, 1835	Indeterminate
71.	<i>Amblyopus gracilis</i> Valenciennes, 1837	Indeterminate
72.	<i>Callionymus lineatus</i> Valenciennes, 1837	Indeterminate
73.	<i>Scarus lacerta</i> Valenciennes, 1839	Indeterminate
74.	<i>Clarias capensis</i> Valenciennes, 1840	Indeterminate
75.	<i>Barbus roseipinnis</i> Valenciennes, 1842	Indeterminate
76.	<i>Hemiramphus russeli</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Indeterminate

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