

សៀវភៅមត្តិទ្វាសក ស្ថិតិ
ប្រភេទត្រីស់នៅក្នុងដៃនទឹកសាប
នៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Field Guide to
Fishes of the Cambodian
Freshwater Bodies



Published by the Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute of the Fisheries Administration, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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First publication in 2019

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Printed by TSPH Printing, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

For bibliographic purposes, this book should be cited as follows:

So, N., K. Utsugi, K. Shibukawa, P. Thach, S. Chhuoy, S. Kim, D. Chin, P. Nen. and P. Chheng. 2018. Fishes of Cambodian Freshwater Bodies. Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Fisheries Administration, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. 197 pp.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the local fisheries officers who helped us in our field surveys over the Kingdom of Cambodia. Many thanks go to the former Director General of the Fisheries Administration Dr. Nao Thuok, his successor Mr. Eng Cheasan, and FiA colleagues who have provided very generous support for the successful implementation of Nagao Natural Environment Foundation (NEF) and IFReDI/FiA joint project in Cambodia. Our sincere and special thanks are given to Dr. Makoto Komoda and Ms. Kumiko Suzuki of the Nagao NEF for their insightful comments and edits on the draft field guide book. We are grateful to Professor Dr. Hiroshi Kohno of Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology for his kindly reviewing the field guide book. We thank Mr. Tomoyuki Sato for providing several photographs of fish specimens. Part of the surveys was financially supported by Japan Fund for Global Environment (JFGE) and Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF). We would express our gratitude for all.

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Field Guide to
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មាតិការ / CONTENTS

សេចក្តីផ្តើម

ជាទីបញ្ហាប់ យើងសង្ឃឹមថា សៀវភៅការិកដូចសកែនេះនឹងមានប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់មនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នា ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងវិស័យជាលសលនឹងរួមចំណោកយ៉ាងទេញទៀតចំពោះការគ្រប់គ្រង នឹងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ចិន្ទុមចិនជាតិ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

Introduction

Cambodia encompasses a great part of the Mekong river system, including large tributaries such as the Tonle Sap River which runs from the Great Lake, the Bassac River, the lower reaches of the Sekong River, and the Sesan and the Srepok rivers which run from mountains of the north-eastern part. In addition, in the south-western part, several short streams run from the Cardamom mountains and flow into the Gulf of Thailand. In the rainy season, the water surface expands to form prominent floodplains, enabling the habitats of a great variety of fishes and increasing the yields of many fishes. Nonetheless, the richness of fish resources has been threatened largely because of the rapid environmental exploitation and deterioration of the fish habitats. To alleviate the loss of fish resources, environmental awareness is now quite important.

“Field Guide to Fishes of Freshwater Bodies in Cambodia” is the first step towards awareness; it aims to develop management and conservation awareness and to advance conservation performance among the local people. It covers 411 fish species, which were collected and recorded from the Mekong River and Cardamom mountains river basins in Cambodia during extensive field surveys conducted jointly by Nagao Natural Environment Foundation (NEF), a Japanese NGO, and Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute (IFReDI) of the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia. In addition, the joint research team has been engaged in programs of participatory fish biodiversity monitoring surveys supported by Japan Fund for Global Environment (JFGE).

Finally, we hope this handy field guide book is useful for everyone who agrees with our activities and eagerly contributes to the management and conservation of fish biodiversity in Cambodia.

ឈ្មោះត្រីនៅក្នុងសៀវភៅរោគនេះ

កាលពីឆ្នាំ 1996 នៅលើដែលណោក Rainboth បានចោរជាមួយសៀវភៅថា "ត្រឹមផ្សេងៗនៃភ្នំពេញ ស្របទី២ និងភ្នំពេញ ស្របទី៣" ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង។ ជាលទ្ធផល ត្រឹមផ្សេងៗនៃភ្នំពេញ ស្របទី២ និងភ្នំពេញ ស្របទី៣ ត្រូវបានដោឡូងឡើង។

Fish names in this book

Since 1996 when Rainboth published '*Fishes of the Cambodian Mekong*', numerous taxonomic studies of fishes in the Mekong region have been conducted; consequently, various species have been newly recorded and/or described to date. Moreover, many species have been taxonomically re-examined, and, as a result, the scientific names of a number of species have been changed over and over again. The recent work of Kottelat (2013) on the nomenclature of Southeast Asian inland fishes encompasses almost all of the species found in the region, discusses that many fish species and groups are still in taxonomic or nomenclatural argument.

"Field Guide to Fishes of Freshwater Bodies in Cambodia" adopts scientific names of fishes in *Catalog of Fishes*, a website compiled by Eschmeyer et al. (2016). Fish names in the Khmer language have not been standardized yet. Khmer names in this book are therefore in the status of 'proposed standard names of fishes in Cambodia'.

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- Eschmeyer, W. N., R. Fricke, and R. van der Laan (eds). CATALOG OF FISHES: GENERA, SPECIES, REFERENCES. Electronic version accessed 31 March 2017. This version was edited by Bill Eschmeyer. (<http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>).
- Kottelat, M. (2013) The fishes of the inland waters of Southeast Asia: a catalogue and core bibliography of the fishes known to occur in freshwaters, mangroves and estuaries in The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology, No. 27: 1-663.
- Rainboth, W. J. (1996). FAO species identification field guide for fishery purposes. Fishes of the Cambodian Mekong. FAO, Rome, 265 pp.

របៀបប្រើប្រាស់នេស្ថុវិញ្ញុនេះ

"សៀវភៅកម្មគុទ្ទេសក់ស្តីពី ប្រពេទត្រីស់ក្នុងដែនទីកសាងនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា" ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងជាបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយរូបថតនៃគំពី ត្រាប់ដោយការពិណិត្យនាសង្គមបង្កើតត្រីនិមួយាជនដើរ។ នៅក្នុងផ្លូវកទិ៍ ១ គីឡូ លេខ៖ ៣៧ បានផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានថា ការបង្កើតនៃផ្លូវនេះ របស់ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងជាបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយរូបថតនៃគំពី ត្រាប់ដោយការពិណិត្យនាសង្គមបង្កើតត្រីនិមួយាជនដើរ។ នៅក្នុងផ្លូវកទិ៍ ២ គីឡូ លេខ៖ "ជំនួយស្មើរកលេខ្ងាមពីត្រី" ដែលរាជធានីយ៉ុត្តិប្រឈរសៀវភៅ ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងជាបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយរូបថតនៃគំពី ត្រាប់ដោយការពិណិត្យនាសង្គមបង្កើតត្រីនិមួយាជនដើរ។ នៅក្នុងផ្លូវកទិ៍ ៣ គីឡូ លេខ៖ "ផ្លូវកំខាន់នៃសៀវភៅ" ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងជាបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយរូបថតនៃគំពី ត្រាប់ដោយការពិណិត្យនាសង្គមបង្កើតត្រីនិមួយាជនដើរ។

How to use this book

'Field Guide to Fishes of Freshwater Bodies in Cambodia' is mainly composed of photographs of fish specimens with an accompanying brief description. In Section 1, names of fish body parts and the methods to count and measure the body and body parts are explained. In Section 2, the contents of the 'Fish search aid' help the users who are unfamiliar with fish taxonomy, enabling users to find the fish being searched or similar fish while consulting with photographs. In Section 3, the major part of this book, a photograph of each fish species is shown with a brief description of its body characteristics and habitat.

កម្ពុជា / Cambodia
ລາວ / Laos
ប្រunei / Thailand
វិនាម / Vietnam

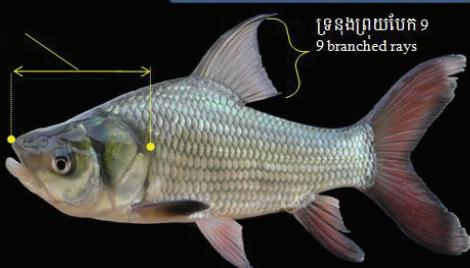
ឈ្មោះខ្លួនដែលបានស្វែកទីផ្សារ Proposed Khmer Name

ឈ្មោះវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ
Scientific Name

ព្រះ ពេលវេជ្ជកម្ម

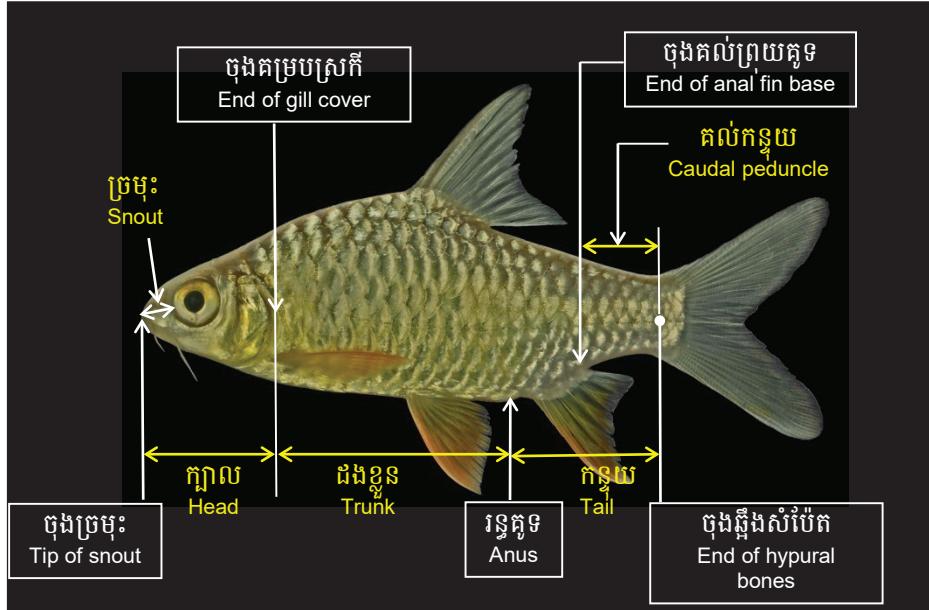
ក្រុលធំ 33 – 40 % នៃប្រជុំខ្ពស់
head large (HL 33–40 % in SL)

សៀវភៅត្រជាក្យ និងបឹងជីវ
Inhabits large rivers and lakes
ប្រវិជ្ជមានជូល 250 cm
Attains 250 cm SL



ផ្នែកទី ១ : ខ្សោនព្រៃ / SECTION 1: Fish Body

ឈ្មោះផ្នែកនៃដំណឹងព្រៃ / Name of body parts



ក្បាល: ផ្នែកចុងប្រមុំដល់ជាយជាងក្រាយនៃគម្របសរីក

Head: Region from the tip of snout to the posterior margin of the gill cover

ប្រមុំ: ផ្នែកពីចុងក្បាលដល់ជាយជាងមុខនៃក្នុក

Snout: Region from the tip of head to the anterior margin of the eye

ដីងខ្លួន: ផ្នែកពីជាយជាងក្រាយនៃគម្របសរីកទៅវន្ទគុទ

Trunk: Region from the posterior margin of gill cover to the anus

កន្លួយ: ផ្នែកពីវន្ទគុទទៅជាយជាងក្រាយផ្លូវសំបែកដែលទ្រព្យកន្លួយ (ផ្លូវ hypural) ។

Tail: Region from the anus to the posterior margin of hypural bone

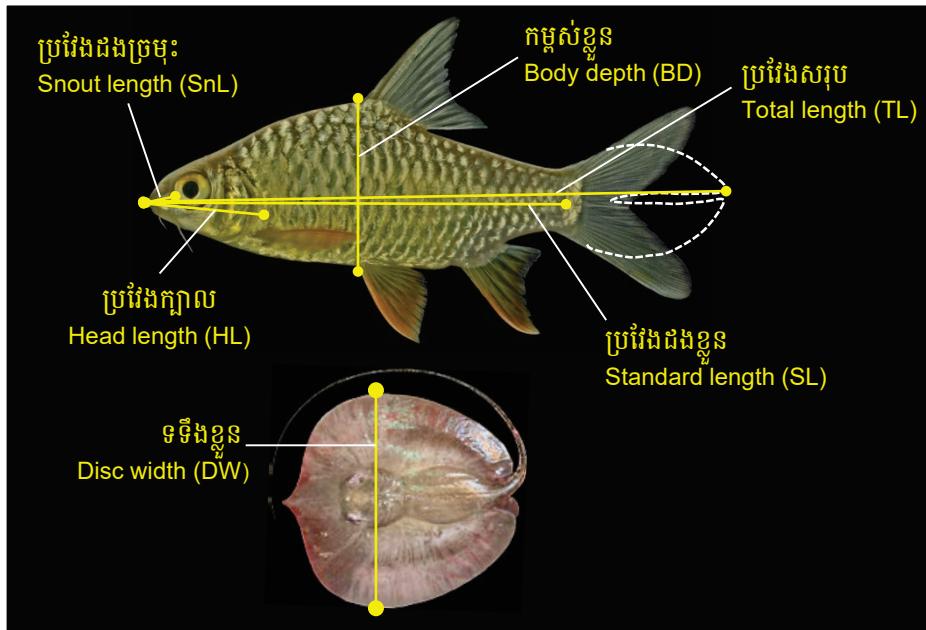
គល់កន្លួយ: ផ្នែកពីចុងគល់ព្រួយគុទទៅជាយជាងក្រាយផ្លូវសំបែកដែលទ្រព្យកន្លួយ (ផ្លូវ hypural)

Caudal peduncle: Region from the end of anal fin base to posterior margin of the hypural bone.

ការរាយសំប្បិនដីងខ្លួនក្រី / Measurements of fish body

រាយសំប្បិនរាយការពីរចំណុច

Measure a distance between two points



ស្ថិតិភាពប្រវែងដីងខ្លួន: ប្រវែងដីងខ្លួនពីចុងប្រមុះដល់ចុងអ្នកសំបៀតត្រូយកន្លួយ (ផ្ទឹង hypural)

Standard length (SL): Distance between tip of snout and end of hypural bone*1

ប្រវែងដីងខ្លួនសរុប: ប្រវែងដីងខ្លួនពីចុងប្រមុះដល់ចុងព្រុយកន្លួយ

Total length (TL): Distance between tip of snout and tip of depressed caudal fin

កម្មសំដីងខ្លួន: កម្មសំបញ្ញាតីចំណុចបែបចុក និងចំណុចព្រោមចុកតាន់ដីងខ្លួន

Body depth (BD): Vertical distance between topmost and bottommost points of the body

ប្រវែងក្បាល: ប្រវែងដីងខ្លួនពីចុងប្រមុះដល់ជាយខាងក្រាយគ្របស្របកើត

Head length (HL): Distance between tip of snout and posterior margin of gill-cover

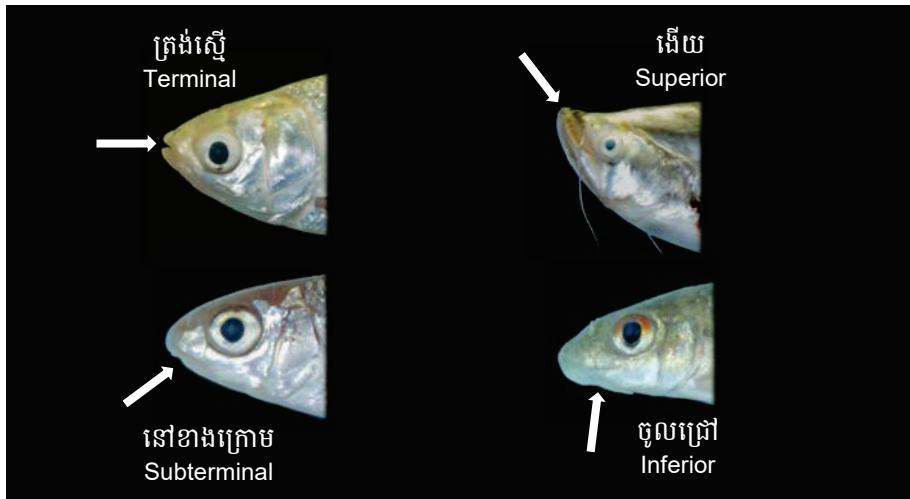
ប្រវែងប្រមុះ: ប្រវែងដីងខ្លួនពីចុងប្រមុះដល់ជាយខាងមុខទៅក្បែក

Snout length (SnL): Distance between tip of snout and anterior margin of eye

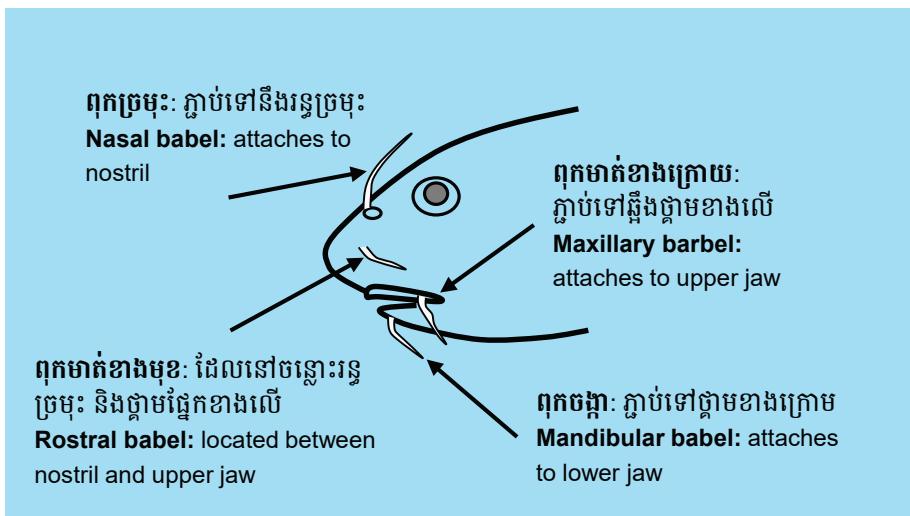
ប្រវែងទទួលខ្លួន: ប្រវែងដីងខ្លួនពីព្រុយឡ្វេងខាងធ្វើងបំជុក ទៅព្រុយឡ្វេងខាងស្តាំបំជុក នៃត្រីបែល

Disc width (DW): Distance between leftmost and rightmost of pectoral fins of stingrays

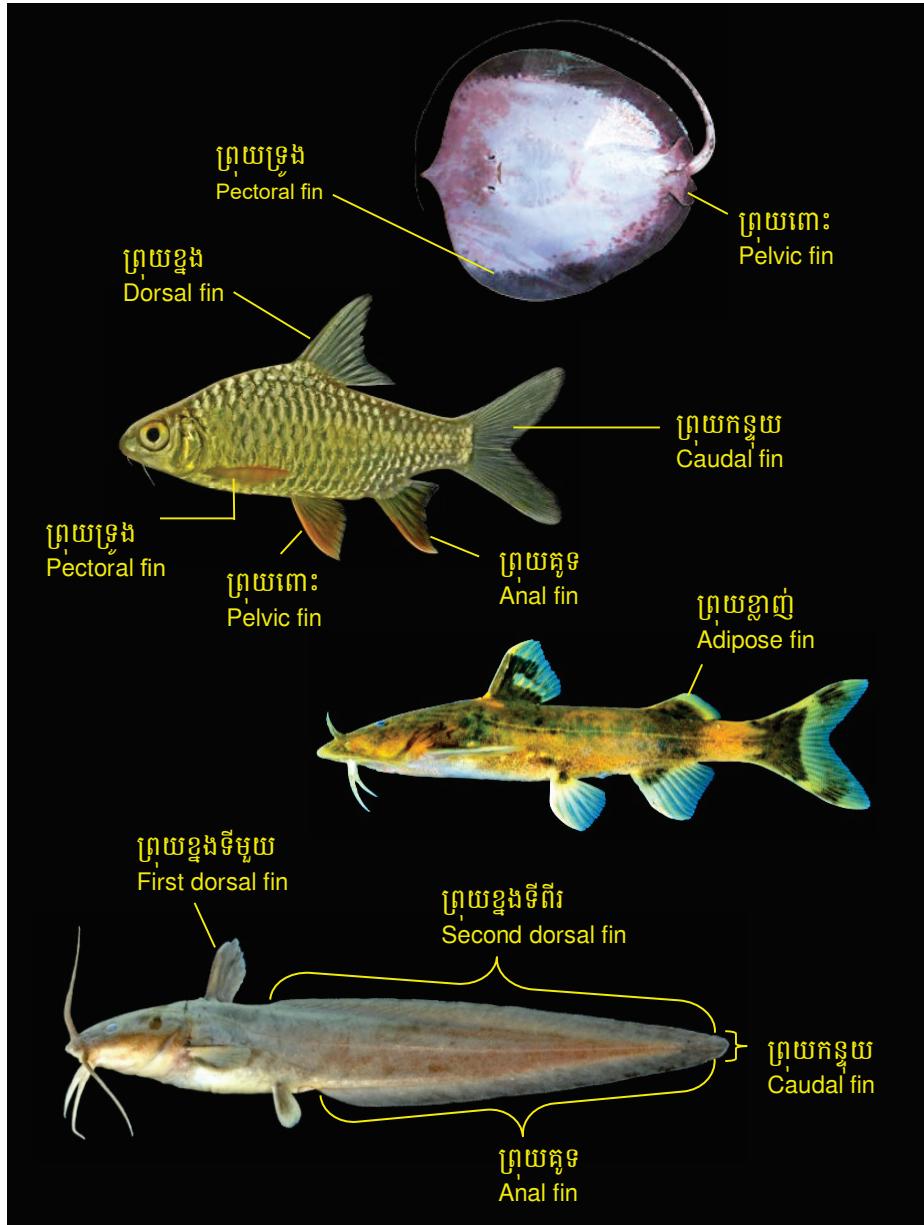
ទម្រង់មាត្រា / Position of mouth



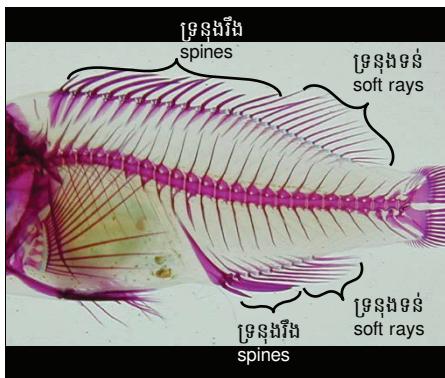
ពុកមាត្រា / Barbels



ព្រឹយត្រី / Fins



ទ្រនុងព្រឹយ / Fin rays

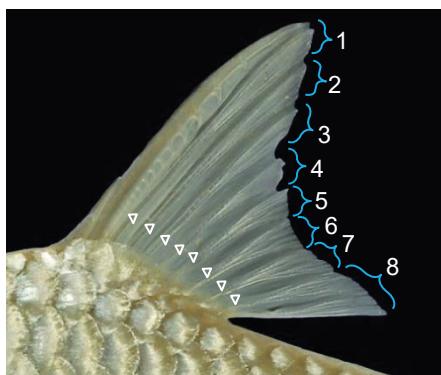


ទ្រនុងព្រឹយ

ព្រឹយត្រូវ ជាចម្លាប់ដោយទ្រនុងព្រឹយ។ ទ្រនុងព្រឹយមានពីរប្រភេទគឺ ទ្រនុងព្រឹយកែវ និងទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៅ។ ទ្រនុងព្រឹយកែវ ហើយសំណើជាតាមន ព្រវេស ខាងមុខទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៅ ដើលភាពចត់ខែនពាន់។

Fin rays

Fish fins are usually supported by fin rays. Fin rays are composed of 2 types, hard rays (spines) and soft rays. Hard rays are—if exist—always located before soft rays which are flexible.

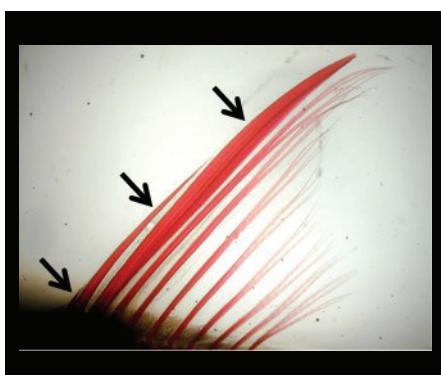


ទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃបេក

ទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃបេកប្រភេទព្រឹយ ដើលបេកជាតីរដ្ឋូក ឬ ប្រើឯក។ ក្រោរប់ទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃតែតិចព្រឹយ (∇)។ នៅ ឯបច្ចនាន់ផ្ទះ មានទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃបេកប្រាំបី។

Branched ray

Branched ray is a kind of soft rays that diverges into two or more parts. Base of rays (∇) should be used when counted. Eight branched rays are counted in the photo on the left.



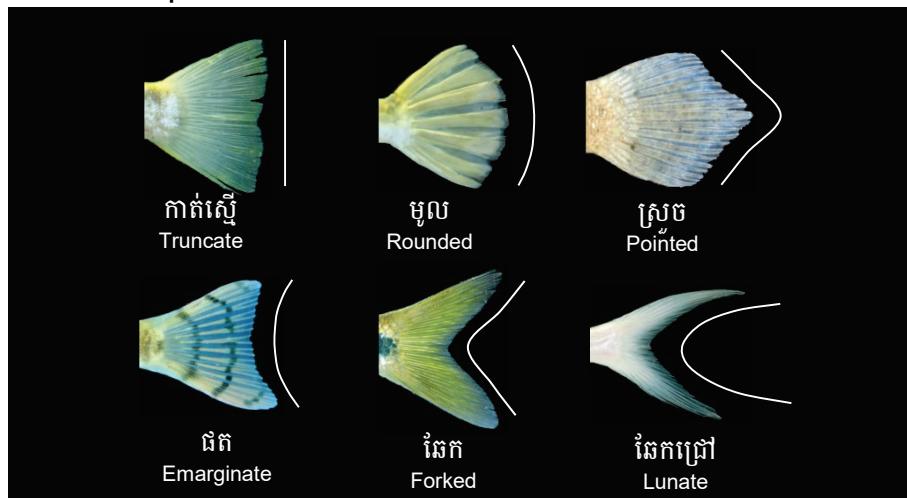
ទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃមិនបេក

ប៉ាប្រភេទមួយនៃទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃមិនបេក ដើលមិនបេក។ ទ្រនុងព្រឹយទេនៃមិនបេកចុងៗនៃក្រាយពេ ឬមិនបេកដីជាង គេប៉ុណ្ណោះ ឬក្នុងកាលរីនឹង និងជំនាញ។ ក្នុងករណីថ្មីនេះ វាគ្រោះបានតែបាត់ទុកបាតា ប៉ាទ្រនុងព្រឹយកែវ។

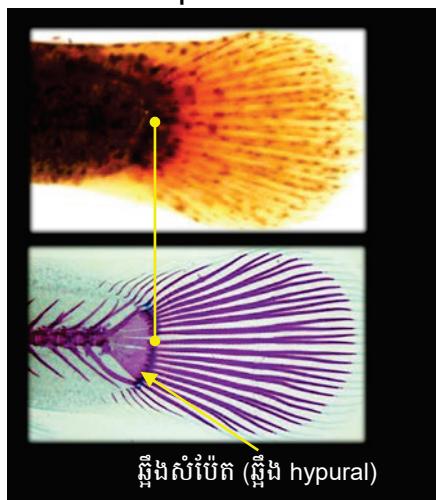
Unbranched ray (simple ray)

One kind of soft rays that is simple (not branched). Last unbranched ray is usually longest. It is sometimes stiffened and enlarged. In such case, it is regarded as 'a spine'.

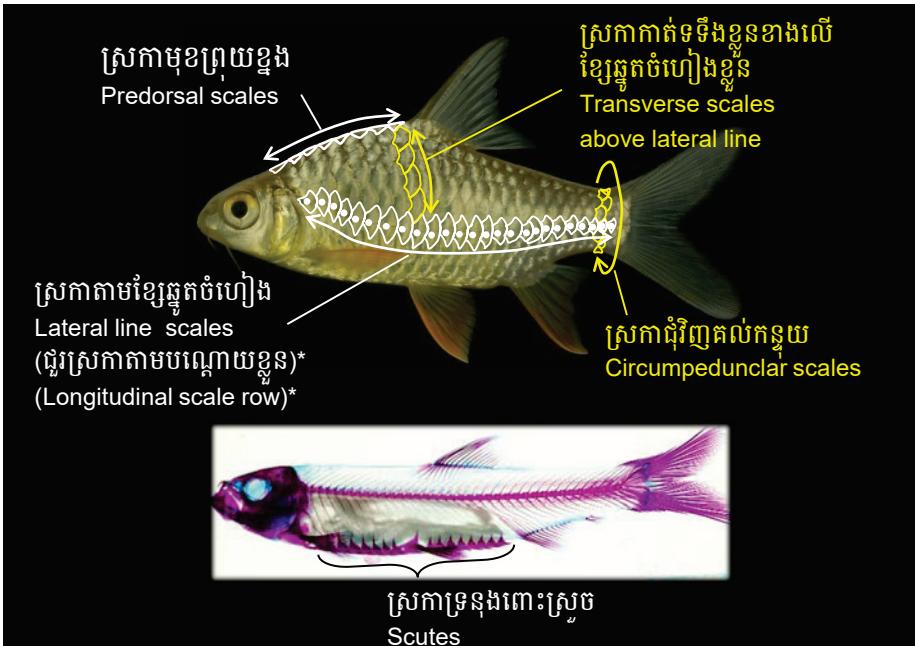
រាងត្រូយកន្លេយត្តិ / Caudal fin shape



គ្រាងផ្ទើងកន្លេយត្តិ / Caudal skeleton



ការរបៀបគ្រែកាតី / Scales to be counted



លេខត្ថូកចំហៀង: ផ្លូវស្រកាតមបណ្តុះយខ្ពុងខ្ពុងត្រី

Lateral line (LL): series of sensory pores on side of body

ស្រកាដីរួចល់កន្ទុយខ្ពុង: ស្រកាមាននូវតាមបណ្តុះយខ្សោត្ថូកចំហៀង

Lateral line scales (LLs): perforated scales running along lateral line

ផ្លូវស្រកាតមបណ្តុះយខ្ពុង: ផ្លូវស្រកាតមបណ្តុះយកណ្តាលចំហៀងខ្ពុង (កប់នៅពេលខ្សោត្ថូកចំហៀងមិនពេញ ឬអត់មាន)

Longitudinal scale row: scale row along mid-lateral line

(*counted when LL incomplete or absent)

ស្រកាមុខព្រឹមខ្ពុង: ផ្លូវស្រកាតមបណ្តុះយកណ្តាលខ្ពុងនៅខាងមុខព្រឹមខ្ពុង

Predorsal scales: scale row along mid-dorsal line before dorsal fin

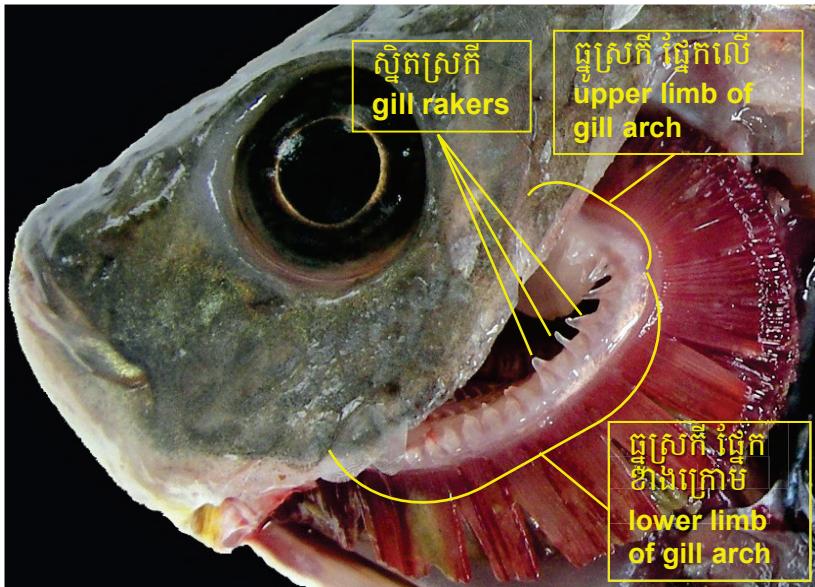
ស្រកាដីរួចល់កន្ទុយ: ផ្លូវស្រកាដីរួចល់កន្ទុយ

Circumpeduncular scales: scale rows around caudal peduncle

ស្រកាប្រើប្រាយ: ផ្លូវស្រកាប្រើប្រាយ និងស្រកាប្រើប្រាយកណ្តាលពេះ

Scute: hardened and thorned scale row along mid-ventral line

ស្តីពូលកី / Gill rakers



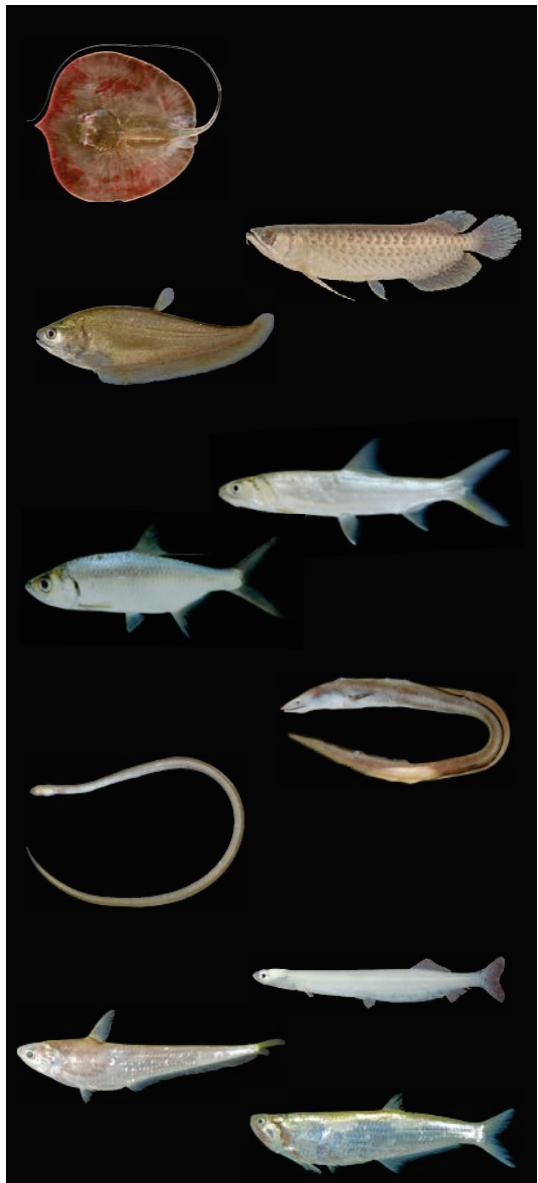
ស្ថិតស្រកីរើបគាមបណ្តុះក្នុងនៃផ្លូវស្រកីយ៉ាងស្រី។ ស្ថិតស្រកីមានទម្រង់
ធ្វើដោយត្រួតពេងកងកៅ និងចំនួនឡើតាមប្រភេទត្រូវ។ ប្រឡាយត្រឹមខាងស្តីពីនេះ និង
ពីការប្រឡាយដែលមានស្ថិតស្រកីដូចជាយ៉ាងណូ និងជួលដុំការ បុរីត្រាន។
លក្ខណៈនៃស្ថិតស្រកី គឺមិនបែបប្រុលនៅក្នុងប្រឡាយត្រឹមមួយឡេ ដូចដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង
ដោយការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រាប់កំណត់ប្រភេទត្រូវ។ ផ្លូវស្រកីមួយមានពីរដំបូក ដើម្បីការបើបានស្ថិត
ស្រកីពីចំនួនដែលត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់ និងដែលការិកការណ៍បានស្ថិតស្រកីប្រើប្រាស់។ យើងតែងតែការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទត្រូវស្រកី
ទាំងពីរដំបូក ដើម្បីការបង្កើតនិងបារក្សាទាមស្ថិតស្រកីប្រើប្រាស់។

Gill rakers are usually arranged along inner edge of gill arches regularly. Gill rakers vary both in shape and number according to species. In some species, they are very long and close-set. In other species, they are well-spaced and knob-like, or absent. Status of gill rakers is stable in a species, therefore, it is often used for fish species identification. A gill arch is composed of 2 parts, upper limb with less gill rakers and lower limb with more gill rakers. We usually count number of gill rakers on both limb unless specified.

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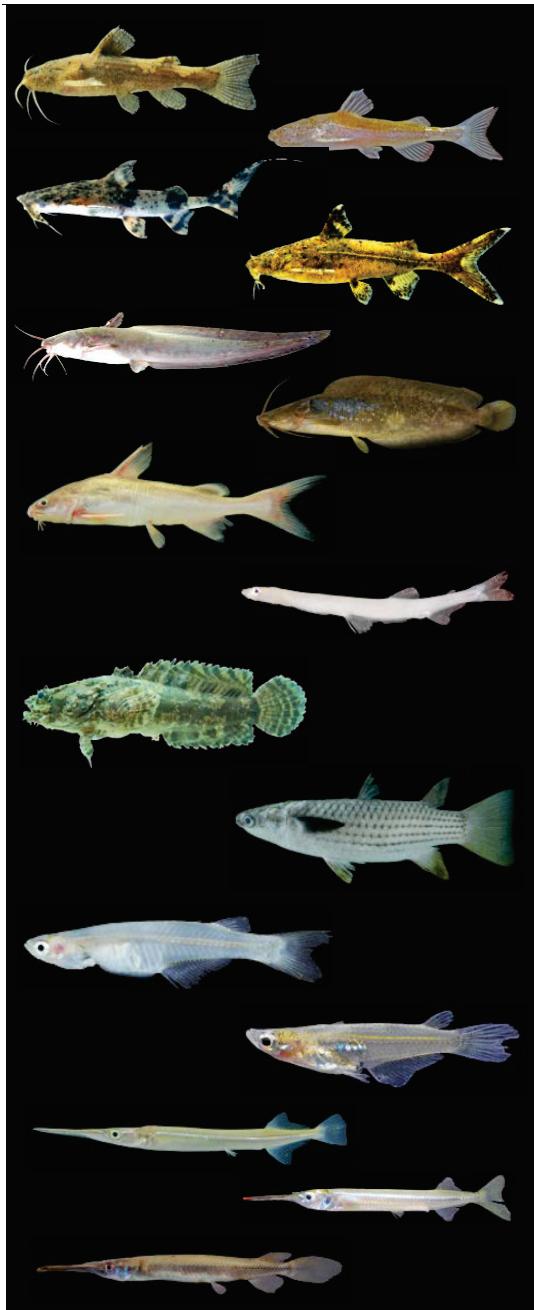
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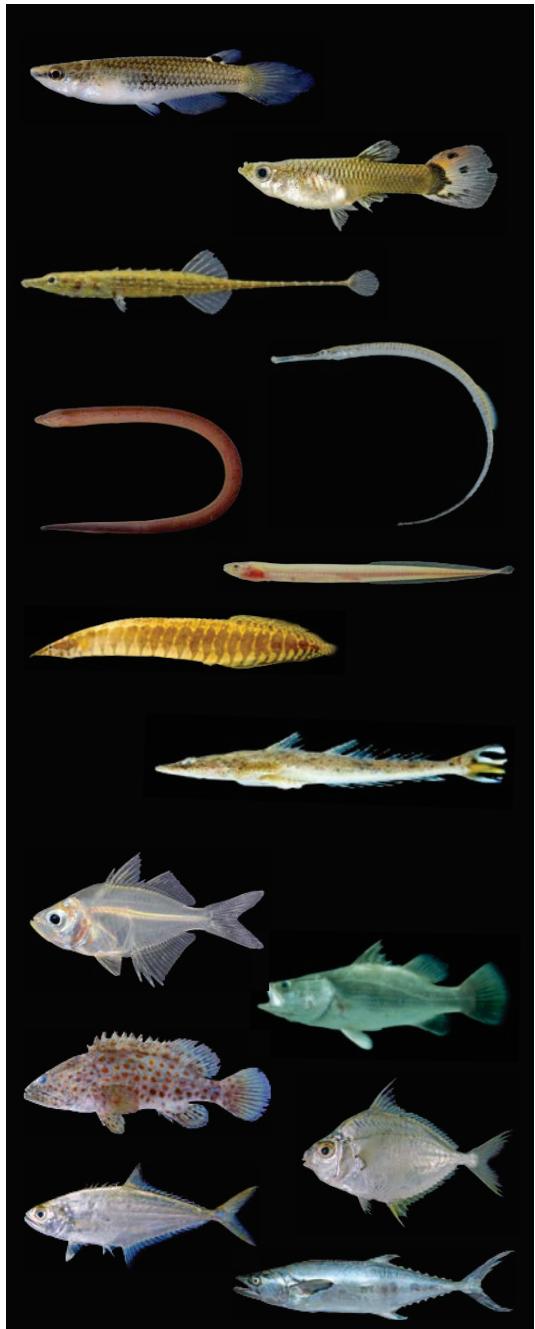
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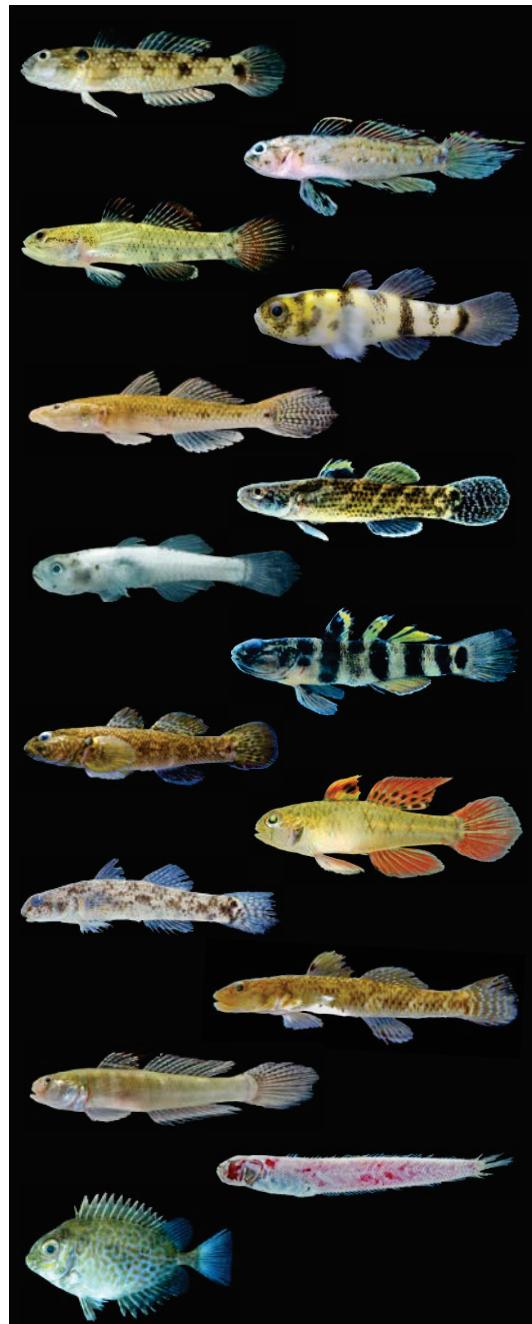
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