

A Lexicographical Introduction and Inventory of Pendau Fish Names*

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the first inventory of fish names in Pendau (Tolitoli language group in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia). Among other purposes this paper provides a documentation of about 290 Pendau fish names (in an appended dictionary format), provides other Sulawesi specialists with comparative data, provides field linguists with an outline of some of the issues involved in descriptive documentation of flora and fauna, and provides new data for historical and comparative linguists. Topics covered in this paper are presented in such a way as to help researchers evaluate either the entire inventory of fish names or particular entries of interest.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper introduces the first inventory of fish names in Pendau (Tomini-Tolitoli language group in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia). The purpose of this portion of the paper is to focus on identifying fish names and the total number of fish names possible in a language, understanding the syntax used for binomial names, understanding some of the innovations and folk taxonomy employed, highlight those fish names that begin with one of the two formatives *si* and *'ali*, as in *sinobulung* 'various parrotfish species' and *'alibambang* 'various butterflyfish species', various bannerfish species, and various angelfish species', and finally discuss the potential for discovering new species.

The identification of fish names and other flora and fauna in a language is not a simple task. This paper also reviews the problems and challenges involved in providing a quality inventory that can be used by other researchers. Comparativists for example need reliable information in order to attempt precise reconstructions, however many of the identifications made by a field linguist can only be provisional. This paper presents a subset of the flora and fauna as a preliminary step to producing a quality and comprehensive dictionary of the Pendau language.

Among other purposes this paper provides a documentation of Pendau fish names, provides other Sulawesi specialists with comparative data, provides field linguists with an outline of some of the issues involved in descriptive documentation of flora and fauna, and provides new data for historical and comparative linguists. Topics covered in this paper are presented in such a way as to help researchers evaluate either the entire inventory of fish names or particular entries of interest. This inventory identifies about 290 fish names following a conventional dictionary

* A small part of this paper and Appendix 1 was based on two manuscripts by Quick 1991 and Quick and Quick 1992. An earlier version of this paper was presented at SEALS XV in April 2005, and I thank the participants at that conference for their input. Thank you to Becky Quick for editorial help. Abbreviations used in this paper: 3PL third plural, CN common noun, GE genitive case, IV inverse voice, RE realis, SF stem former, ST stative verb, and TRF1 *Tropical Reef-fishes of the Western Pacific Indonesia and Adjacent Waters* (Kuitert 1992).

approach. These will be listed in appendix 2 and followed by additional appendices that provide a finder list (appendix 3) and a list of fish names according to their family group (appendix 4).

2. PROCEDURES AND CHALLENGES IN IDENTIFYING NAMES OF FISH

2.1 Field Techniques

As with other flora and fauna there are usually two techniques used to identify fish. One is to actually see a fish that has been caught or that can be seen clearly in the water (usually from the shore, from a boat, while diving or snorkeling). The second technique is to use a book or other media. The second technique has been the most useful in identifying a large number of fish names in a short period of time. Usually with this technique I have worked with either one man who is an expert on flora and fauna or with several people at the same time who were experienced fishermen. I have found it useful to cross-check fish names with other people or the same people at different times. It appears that somewhere between 80-90% of the names are identified by the same name or further explanation is obtained to differentiate the fish by fish behaviour, growth phases or about its environment.

What is somewhat confusing in the elicitation of fish names is that some fish are identified by different names by different people. This latter problem is a significant problem that is difficult if not impossible to overcome. Several reasons come to mind. Lesser experienced fishermen may not actually know the 'true' Pendau name for certain species. Language contact with other local languages may be causing some interference, as well as from the national language, Indonesian (including contact from the government fisheries representatives). Some fishermen may have learned the name of some fish species from other fishermen, fish buyers or fish sellers who are from another language. They may confuse a picture with a fish's actual size or appearance for certain species.¹ Bulmer (1992:539) for instance notes similar problems,

Showing book and magazine illustrations to speakers is a great way of eliciting vocabulary, but can produce some astonishing results. Many speakers find differences in scale difficult to cope with, particularly in composite plates in which a number of different bird or mammal species are figured. Book illustrations done from museum skins, which do not accurately capture the natural shape of a bird, are not as helpful as they might be. Good quality and large scale color photographs, are the most consistently identified. A final warning to the unwary is that some speakers insist on putting a name to any creature whose picture is presented to them. Once one is aware of what they are doing, analysis of the diagnostic features they are using is a revealing though complicated routine. But at all costs, such identifications should not be taken at face value and appear in vocabulary lists.

Photographs in books have been the key method used for identifying flora and fauna by other linguists as well. Hooper (1994:186) supports this method:

Zoologists are inclined to adopt a cautious if not downright critical attitude to this procedure, which is adopted by many linguists and anthropologists in the field. In fact it is perfectly satisfactory for the kind of task undertaken here....

Li (1994:242) was very successful in identifying flora in Formosan languages:

I have collected some 300 plant names from Formosan informants by showing them coloured photographs of the plants. These include only the 14 languages that are still extant.

¹ Compare Hooper's discussion (1994) with using references, the assistance of an ichthyologist, and other potential problems that zoologists themselves have had in identifying some fish.

I have recently had a frustrating experience finding out that one of my most reliable helpers had given me incorrect identifications for a fair number of different fishes. From a recent check with another reliable language helper and experienced fisherman it appears that the first man (who was in his 60s at the time of these identifications) must have been having trouble seeing some of these pictures (based on the fact I bought him reading glasses for other language help) and/or was confused by their appearance in the photographs. In some cases a systematic comparison and examination of the differences in names given by these two language helpers helps to determine that often the latter man was correct (although not in every case). In some cases, it was clear that the first language helper did make a mistake, for example, in identifying some juvenile mimic surgeon fish *pali* (*Acanthurus pyrferus*) as a kind of angelfish, 'alibambang' (also the term for butterflyfishes). These are noted to be able take on color forms of other local species such as certain angelfishes (*Centropyge* species). These kind of mistakes highlight that the color and particular markings are one significant means of classification of fish in Pendau.

Another trap to be wary of in identifying any flora and fauna include literal translations from Indonesian into Pendau. For example, the seahorse uses the similar Indonesian term 'kuda laut'. I have on a number of occasions been given a literal translation *ajaran dagat*. However as it turns out the 'real' Pendau name is *pompombadi* 'seahorse (*Hippocampus sp.*)'.² Other traps, challenges, problems and solutions for ethnolinguists are systematically presented in Bulmer (1992).

2.2 Matching the Taxonomic Folk List with the Taxonomic Scientific List

Sulawesi has been noted by researchers as one of the areas of the world that lacks a lot of basic research into many areas of the flora and fauna (Bynum and Bynum personal communication). This adds to the problem of identifying the scientific names of some species. This can be illustrated for example by the fact that only during the past ten years has there begun to be specialist books on Sulawesi birds (e.g. Holmes and Phillipps 1996).³ Although there are a number of helpful books to help identify fishes, there are many more tropical saltwater fishes in Indonesia than in other areas further eastward (easily more than 2500 species in Indonesia according to Muller 1999:322). This could potentially add to the number of fishes needing to be identified. Bulmer (1992:532) mentions the differences that exist for different regions in identifying flora and fauna:

Problems of identification are of different magnitude in different geographical regions and with different groups of animals. In parts of the world where most groups of animals of ethnobiological significance are well known to zoologists and where local fauna lists, good modern handbooks and identification keys are available, the ethnographer's task is very much easier than in regions like New Guinea where general fauna lists are still far from complete, local fauna lists virtually nonexistent, the zoological taxonomy of many groups is under or awaiting revision, and handbooks and keys, accessible and intelligible to the amateur naturalist, are lacking for nearly all groups. Nevertheless, although the following notes apply particularly to New Guinea conditions, some parts may have wider applicability.

Identifying the names of fish so that they will be useful to others requires matching two lists, the taxonomic folk list with the taxonomic scientific list (see Osmond 2004, Bulmer 1992,

² I was recently given the term *ajaran dagat* 'sea horse (lit.)' by a man I consider a reliable source while reviewing the TFRI pictures. I can only assume that influence from Indonesian continues to interfere with the determination of some earlier names of the flora and fauna.

³ Also note that the first systematic survey of Sulawesi ecology was published in 1987 (Whitten, Mustafa and Henderson).

Hooper 1994). Bulmer points out that it is difficult to identify with certainty a particular taxon without seeing it in its actual context with a native speaker. Even when this condition can be met, then the linguist has the unenviable task of matching this with the latest state of the art experts' best claim for what the genus-species is. Here too Bulmer (1992) states that the linguist (or ethnographer) must not be surprised when the experts are themselves uncertain or confused (see also Osmond 1994:3).

Since it is unlikely that most field linguists will be able to get an expert out to the field, there are two other means which may be a compromise, but would be of benefit in soliciting the matching of the scientific names of species with the vernacular languages' names. One is to engage in collecting specimens, which will also unfortunately be impractical in most situations. The second is the availability of various techniques of photography and videography. Collections of videos and photographs can be made that can later be evaluated by a naturalist or other specialist, either with or without the further collaboration of the linguist (although the latter of course would be ideal).

The historical comparativist must understand that the identification of taxa by a field linguist must (by the nature of the field work) have a high degree of provisional status. Perhaps the level of certainty can be raised when comparison between related languages confirms provisional names identified by the field linguists, as it seems to be suggested in Osmond 2004. In light of the practical problem of having the expert advice of a specialist on site, perhaps it is time that linguists began to take advantage of film/video recording technologies which may allow an increase in the quality and certainty of identification of more taxa.

3. DESCRIBING AND ANALYZING THE FOLK TAXONOMY

3.1 Introduction to Folk Taxonomy Conventions

Berlin (1992), Bulmer (1992) and Pawley (2004) show that it is likely that many if not all languages utilize a similar naming convention for flora and fauna that parallels to some degree the biological scientific method. The folk taxonomy convention used follows a similar pattern as used in the Linnean system for genus and species. For folk taxonomy the label 'folk generic' is used on a parallel to 'genus', and 'folk specific' is used on a parallel for 'species', as in (1). Above this level there are life-form names such as 'fish', 'tree', or 'bird' (which may also be used in a folk generic), as in (2). As a result of these language conventions it is standard to find uninomial names and binomial names. The former may be single or compound words that can identify a particular taxon, and the latter are always compound words in which one component modifies or selectively identifies a particular taxon found in a folk generic group (two or more taxa).

- (1) Pendau folk generic *mangiban* 'shark(s)'
 Pendau folk specific *mangiban bi'ung* 'hammerhead shark'
- (2) sample Pendau life-forms *bau* 'fish' *puu* 'tree(s)' *manu* 'birds (and chicken)'

3.2 Continuity, Stability and Innovations

Pawley's research on patterns of stability and change in fish names (2004) sets some new benchmarks for lexicographers and provides some new tools for research in flora and fauna for coastal Austronesian languages. Pawley (2004) suggests that a minimum goal for the total

number of fish entries should be no less than 300 taxa and a target of 400 taxa should not be unreasonable for languages of Oceania (and likely up to 500 names). Since the number of fish species in Indonesia and adjacent areas far exceeds that found in Oceania, it is not unreasonable that Pawley's expectations for Austronesian languages in Indonesia and neighboring countries should be our minimal goals as well. For a comparison of the Pendau data I give Pawley's data (2004:11) on the range of total recorded fish names found in nine Oceanic languages in Table 1.

Table 1. Total recorded fish names in some Oceanic languages (from Pawley 2004:11)

Language	Wayan	Marovo	Satawal	Gela	Palauan	Titan	'Uvea	Kapinga	Marquesan
No. of names	484	400+	400	368	336	287	284	262	260

In the counts that I list here for Pendau fish taxa in (3) I follow Pawley's procedure (2004). Each name given for a taxon is counted, including synonyms and names for the different growth stages. Note also that an uninomial name can be more than one word when it is idiomatically inseparable (see Pawley 2004:6).

(3) Total Fish Taxa⁴: 290

Number of saltwater fish taxa: 281

Number of freshwater fish taxa: 15

Number of brackish water fish taxa⁵: 6

Number of taxa for whales, dolphins and dugong⁶: 4

Number of uninomial names: 214 (= 74%)

Number of binomial names: 76 (= 26%)

Number of synonyms: 18 synonyms (37 total fish names)

Ratio between uninomial and binomial names⁷: 3:1

Ambiguous entries: Uninomial = 3 and Binomial = 9

In counting the total taxa there are four categories that I found I needed to follow in order to systematically count the taxa. These categories and their tallies are summarized in table 2. The first category, 'simple' refers to entries that have no subentries or multiple groupings that complicate their classification. Type A reflects a category in which there is an uninomial Pendau fish name which has at least two 'subentries' in which there are two or more transparent groupings of fishes by their scientific names. Type B reflects a category in which there is a binomial Pendau fish name which further defines a uninomial Pendau fish name. Type C reflects a miscellaneous category in which none of the other counting methods work (and in my data only accounts for four fish taxa). For example, the *atamba*' is a main entry with two subentries. The first subentry lists the uninomial *atamba*' as various types of emperor fishes, and so this entry is counted as 'type A'. The second subentry lists the binomial *atamba*' *banang* 'striped emperor *litrinus ornatus*' and is counted as 'type B'.

⁴ 6 of the 15 'freshwater fish' names are also included in the total number of saltwater fish since they are 'brackish water fish', therefore subtracting 9 names from the uninomial and binomial name calculations results in 281.

⁵ This figure is included in the figures for saltwater fish and for freshwater fish.

⁶ The classifier used for fish *bua* is also used for whales and dolphins. Whales and dolphins are considered to be fish in the Pendau folk taxonomy.

⁷ Compare to table 2 in Pawley 2004.

Table 2. Tally of Pendau fish taxa

	Simple	Type A	Type B	Type C	Total	Adjusted Total
Uninomials	186	28	--	--	214 (74%)	203 (75%)
Binomials	27	--	45	4	76 (26%)	66 (25%)
Total	213	28	45	4	290 (100%)	269 (100%)

There were also a small number of ambiguous examples that were not counted. By ambiguous I mean that there are some names which either might be a name variation of the same fish or that a binomial name might actually be a uninomial name (since the binomial name might actually be a 'descriptive name' rather than a conventional name). The 12 total ambiguous cases can be subtracted from the total in table 2 above along with a subtraction of the freshwater fish names (at least those which are not 'brackish water fish') to adjust the total to a conservative tally that subtracts 21 from 290, thus resulting in an adjusted tally of 269 saltwater fish names.⁸

Pawley's research (2004) generally supports previous research by Bulmer (1992) and Berlin (1992) that uninomial names are more stable and more likely to be names that can be reconstructed, whereas binomial names are rarely reconstructed and can usually be demonstrated to be innovations.⁹ One important aspect to the research in lexicography as well as comparative historical research is understanding whether the list of fish taxa obtained is complete or representative of the total names possible. Pawley demonstrates that a comparison of the data between related languages of the total number of fish taxa, as well as a determination of the ratio found between uninomial names and the binomial names, can alert the field researcher to whether their inventories have been complete or representative.

Pawley demonstrates that in the Oceanic languages about 30% of the fish names should be binomial names, and he suggests that the ratio is "about 10 to 4 or 10 to 5 in favour of uninomial" (2004:11). For the various Oceanic languages that he analyzed, he found that the percent of binomials ranged between 27 and 36 percent. The 25 percent found for the Pendau binomial names is close to the figure Pawley gives for the Oceanic languages. Although my research has interesting similarities to the statistics presented in Pawley (2004) it will be necessary to conduct similar analyses in a number of western Austronesian languages first before we attempt to make definitive claims or comparisons in case my results are coincidentally similar.

Although this research is preliminary, the fact that these are all Austronesian languages and that there is continuity of marine flora and fauna between these linguistic groups provides a basis to suspect that these statistics are not merely coincidental. The importance of the continuity of marine flora and fauna found in the Indo-Pacific regions along with the important demarcation between binomial and uninomial names are discussed by Pawley (2004:19):

⁸ The freshwater names are subtracted in order to give a better correlation with the Oceanic data that Pawley (2004) gives.

⁹ An exception to this rule in Pendau is that some reduplicated words are innovations, and technically these are uninomials. Other reduplicated words may not be innovations.

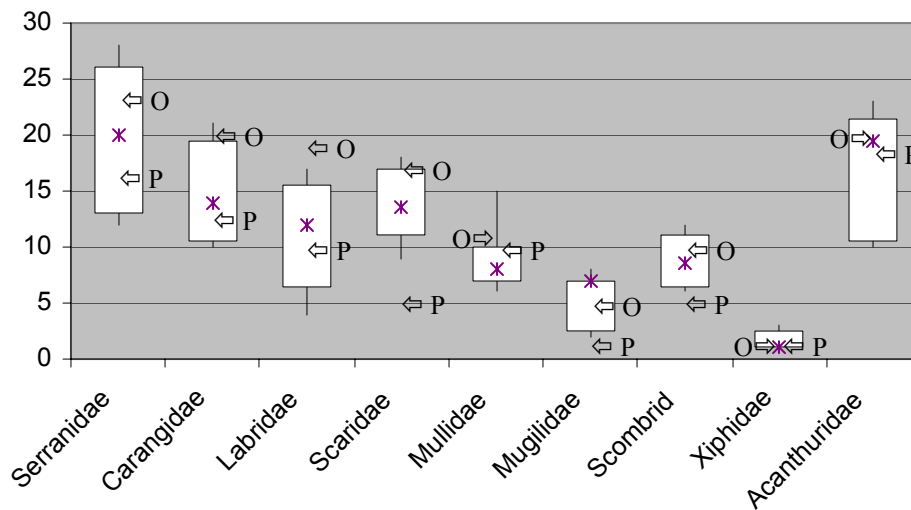
The dramatic difference between uninomial and binomial retention rates, presumably, has something to do with the geographic distribution of species as opposed to genera. Folk generics, represented by uninomials, are typically applied to whole families. The same genera and families of fish tend to occur throughout the tropical Indo-Pacific. By contrast, folk specifics, often represented by binomials, typically apply to a single biological species or a group of closely related species and the geographic distribution of species tend to be more localised. Thus modifying terms for folk specifics do not 'travel' as well as generic terms. But perhaps the main reason is that while generic names are usually arbitrary, modifiers almost always describe a feature of the morphology, the behaviour or the ecological niche of particular species. Accordingly, a number of competing modifiers may suggest themselves as equally convenient ways of distinguishing a particular member of a folk genus, so that even when a species is ubiquitous the original modifier in a binomial will often be subject to competition.

Bulmer (1974:11-12) also makes some interesting comments about the continuity and discontinuity of the ecological environment in relationship to the total inventory of taxa names:

First one must appreciate the geographical limits of the ecological space within which individual human communities, and indeed individual human naturalists, operate. Any one preliterate human community occupies only one tiny fragment of the earth's surface – and also, even with the extension backwards of its oral tradition, one brief moment of time. Thus the total number of animal and plant species with which it can have significant relations is only a minute proportion of the total number of animal and plant forms accessible or potentially accessible to modern science. While in global space and time all animate life is continuous, restrictions of space and time at once impose discontinuities, and in the micro-space occupied by a single human community, or a set of related communities, objective discontinuities abound. This is not solely because of the reduction in total number of species present, but because competition for ecological niches restricts the number, in any limited area, of closely similar forms.

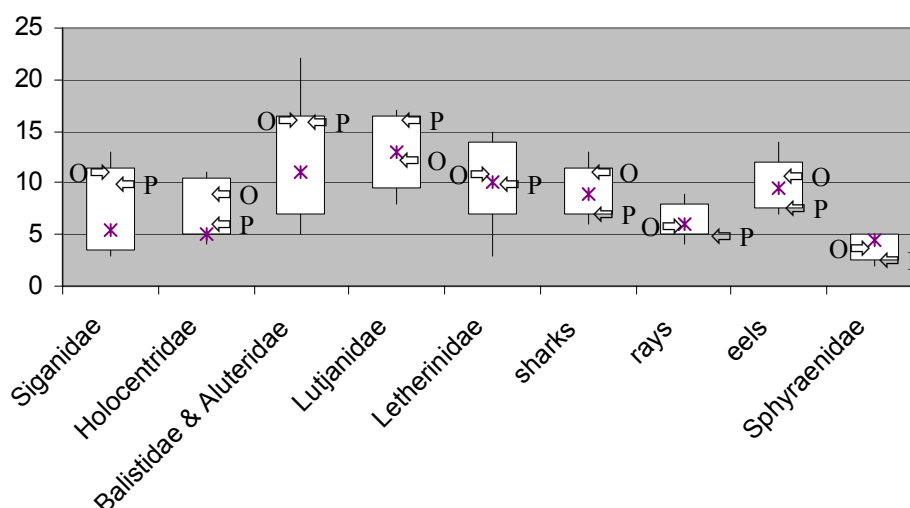
There is some evidence that the Pendau data correlates at least in some limited respects to the Oceanic data that Pawley (2004:13-16) has presented. This can be examined by taking Pawley's data in which he compares the number of fish names between eight Oceanic languages and putting them into boxplots. This is done for his most complete data in figures 1-2 (from his tables 3-11), and the 'x' inside each boxplot marks the median value (the whiskers show the closest adjacent value outside of the inter-quartile range). Pawley also gives an average which I will note beside each boxplot with an 'O' (for Oceanic average) and arrow. His average only includes data from the five languages with the highest and most complete numbers of fish names. In the boxplots below I include all eight languages, as I am comparing the total number of fish names by family to Pawley's Oceanic data and it is not yet known how complete the tally of Pendau fish names is. However, the nature of boxplot statistics removes outliers and spurious data (and these are not shown in the data I give here as they are not relevant to my discussion), so for the most part the data below allows us to make a good judgement to whether the tally of Pendau fish names for a particular family (or family groups) is on target or not. I will mark the Pendau total with a 'P' and an arrow.

Figure 1. Boxplot of Pawley's Oceanic fish data (2004) by families with a comparison to Pendau (for groupers, rock cod, coral cod, trevally, jacks, wrasses, parrotfish, goatfish, mullet, mackerels, tuna, marlin, swordfish, surgeonfish, and unicornfish)



In figure 1 the Pendau data is below the boxplot ranges for the Scaridae, Mugilidae, and Scombroidei families. These indicate that Pendau is likely to have more fish names than has thus far been determined, although the greatest discrepancy appears to be for the Scaridae family. All of the other families in figure 1 show that the Pendau fish names in each family correlates favorably with the statistics for the Oceanic languages, although this analysis doesn't rule out the possibility that more Pendau names may be found. In figure 2 the Pendau names are all within the boxplot ranges and generally have a medium to strong correlation with the Oceanic data. For the most part, the Pendau data corresponds to the Oceanic data and has a similar spread of representations in the fish families that Pawley has examined. This brings us to some final questions.

Figure 2. Boxplot of Pawley's Oceanic fish data (2004) by families with a comparison to Pendau (for rabbitfish, squirrelfish, soldierfish, triggerfish, leatherjackets, snapper, sea-perch, bass, emperors, sharks, rays, eels and barracuda)



The first question is whether there should be a higher number set for western Austronesian languages, or has Pawley discovered a norm which is also applicable to Indonesia and neighboring countries? This is a significant question since one of the few continuities that exists between Oceania and western Austronesian languages are the marine flora and fauna. Although Indonesia has more fish species, an additional question needs to be answered: Since there are many more species of fish in Indonesia, is it actually more important for languages to identify the particular taxonomic folk groups which are likely to be delimited in similar ways between Indonesia and Oceania? Furthermore, that along with these groups, are specific ‘important’ fish that need to be identified for various economic, safety or for a variety of other reasons¹⁰ also done so for similar systematic reasons that would make these statistics similar?

Other residual problems and questions that may reflect on whether the total number of fish names can ever be compared to other areas as Pawley has done between Oceanic languages include the following ones for Pendau (and may be representative of other languages as well): 1) Historical events may have contributed to the loss of names for some number of fish names. Events in the Pendau history that may have contributed to this situation were the raiding and slavery that occurred for a period of time in their history which contributed to less exposure to the sea environment and more to the jungle environment. 2) Has the increased exposure to prestige languages such as Indonesian interfered in the retention of indigenous names? 3) Has contact with other languages such as Bajau and Kaili contributed to renaming some fish names and/or the loss of some older Pendau names? 4) The Pendau are not completely a fishing society, they mix hunting and fishing, and traditionally were involved in swidden agriculture. So a final question in this context is whether or not the total number of names of fish will be affected and will the total number actually be less than what would be expected of a language which has a more ‘complete’ fishing society?

¹⁰ See Pawley 2004 for a list of possible reasons.

3.3 Semantic Dimensions of Ethnobiology

There are several reasons to think that some fish names have been derived (or extended) from those names on the land. However, these analogies are not the whole story and Berlin (1992:106-107) summarizes the semantic dimensions of what are commonly found in ethnobiology:

If specific taxa are contrastive categories what can be said about their semantic dimensions of contrast? Analysis of many distinct systems reveal that the most common semantic dimensions comprise a small number of perceptually based parameters. The most commonly found include color, relative size, shape, habitat, habit (of growth), taste, 'sex', smell and analogy with some object....

A number of these semantic dimensions suggests that these typological classifications will often be used as a local innovation. For example, names of fish based on the analogy of land-based plants or animals may have an especially high percentage of local innovations. For example the *robu-robung* 'cornetfish, trumpetfish (*Fistularia petimba*, *Aulostomus chinensis*, *Fistularia commersonii*)' appears to be named after the *robung* 'k.o. large bamboo, bamboo shoot'. Bamboo is long and slender, and the cornetfish and trumpetfish are long and slender as well. These fishes may also be referred to more specifically as *robu-robung nubatu*. The addition of *nu=batu* uses the genitive proclitic linker followed by the word for 'rock'. In the ocean context *batu* describes the coral reef zone.

In the identification process I have been able to observe how these semantic dimensions have been used by a language helper when substituting another name (or possibly a nickname). A very reliable language helper earlier identified the knife fish by the behaviour they exhibit of swimming head down or at a 45 degree angle. *Situar* 'knife fish, shrimpfish *Aeoliscus strigatus*' seems to have taken the formative *si* and applied the descriptive verb *tuar* 'descend headfirst at a 45 degree angle' to a fish that can often be found facing head downward vertically or close to a 45 degree angle. Recently another knowledgeable language helper informed me that *situar* was a descriptive term for the fish he himself identified as *bau sodi*.

For parrotfish, the color *bulung*¹¹ "blue, green" seems to be used as a label to identify many of the parrotfish along with the initial 'animal/plant' formative *si* to form *sinobulung* (see §7). Note also that preceding the root *bulung* is what could also be understood to be the stative prefix *no-* in the realis mode. This kind of combination appears to be parallel to the productive agentive nominalizing derivation that may be formed on stative roots, such as *tonobuta* 'blind person' and *tonangkait* 'crippled person'. The *sinobulung* has been identified as various *Scarops* species including: *S. dubius*, *S. rubroviolaceous*, *S. psittacus* and some juvenile parrotfish. Compare this to the *sinobulung meitong* which was identified as a 'black parrotfish' (not specified as to species on the Hawaiian Fishes CD), where in Pendau this was identified or attributed with the Pendau stative verb *meitong* 'black'. This 'black' parrotfish was also identified with another Pendau word as *mogong* which in other references and elicitation sessions was identified as *S. frenatus*, *S. tricolor* (and possibly other species). In the identification process, in TRFI (pp. 199-206) only parrotfish with a predominance of blue coloration were identified. For example on page 199 with photos of two Schlegel parrotfish *S. schlegeli* these were clearly identified as *sinobulung*, but the third more prominent photo of a two-color parrotfish *Cetoscarus bicolor* with a predominately white body marked with a large

¹¹ Pendau on the Manimbaya Peninsula prefer to use *luno* for 'blue, green'.

red band across the head was not labeled at all. Elsewhere in TRFI, where some of the parrotfish are predominantly blue or green colored and identified as *sinobulung*, while those that are red or yellow colored are generally picked out as *mogong*.

Mogong is another name for certain types of parrotfish (all of which can also be called *sinobulung*). Most of those identified are an ‘initial phase’. These all are a different color than their older counterpart, however it is not yet known whether these are understood by the Pendau to be younger parrotfishes, or whether it is because of another morphological difference (which was mentioned explicitly by one Pendau language helper). Other fish names, as identified by the Pendau speakers contrast various growth phases. These include for example the *mosidung* ‘adult’ bluefin trevally (*Cavanx melampygus*), *seleling* ‘younger’ juvenile bluefin trevally, *avakan* ‘older’ juvenile bluefin trevally (see figure 3).

Scorpionfish are referred to generally as *so’o* or *so’o api*, where *api* means ‘fire’. My main language helper informed me that *api* was used whenever the *so’o* had some red color. One *so’o* was also cited as having a second name (perhaps a nickname) because it was considered to be so ugly, and was called *katimbuto* ‘mossback scorpionfish *Paraploactis trachyderma*’.

Titig means ‘ember, coal’ and *gasang* means ‘k.o. small bamboo’, so together it could mean ‘bamboo coal, bamboo ember’ as a literal translation. Some cardinal fish, butterflyfish and damselfish were apparently erroneously (by a normally very reliable language helper) separated out and identified by a yellow, red, or orange marking as in the live embers of a fire and called *titig gasang* rather than *alibambang* or *landagoy* which covers most of the butterflyfish, bannerfish and angelfish. The *titig gasang* was also identified as a couple of species of cardinal fishes ‘red-spot cardinal *A. parvulus*, *A. dispar*’ (TFRI p. 64, photos E-F) which have noticeable markings which could be thought of as following the same pattern of identification as those butterflyfish and damselfish mentioned above in contrast to others on this page. Some cardinal fish have other names in Pendau, but there are a number of other cardinal fishes identified also as *titig gasang* (all photos on pp. 61-62). Some of the cardinal fish identified as *titig gasang* were also identified as *tamoa-moang* (p. 61 photos A-F), which is one of the names for some of the other species of cardinal fish as well.

Some fish may have been named (or renamed) in recent times as can be identified by items such as a flag, tobacco or a gong.¹² Note for instance *bau bandera* ‘bicolor, flag fish (lit.), *Bicolor pseudanthias bicolor*’ *bau toba’o* ‘lined soapfish (lit. tobacco fish) *Grammistes sexlineatus*’, and *porembas goong* ‘flag-tail fish (lit. gong striker), *Malacanthus brevirostris*.’ For this last fish, the verb *rembas* ‘hit, strike’ is nominalized with the formative stem former *po-* and the word *goong* ‘gong’ completes the compound noun.

Fish of course are often identified by some unique characteristic such as barbels or unusual fins. Freshwater gouramis (*Trichogaster sp.*, *Colisa sp.*) and saltwater goatfish (*Mulloidess sp.*, *Parupeneus sp.*, *Upeneus sp.*) are both named after their long pectoral fins and barbels (respectively) by associating it with the human beard *janggu* and both species are called *bau janggu* ‘bearded fish (lit.)’, or via reduplication of *janggu* as in *janggu-janggu*.

¹² Another possibility is that these are descriptive labels that may or may not have become conventionalized.

Mudskippers that can be seen climbing rocks and sticks along the shoreline and streams not far from the ocean are called *tanta*. Some of the ocean bottom blennies have some similar physical characteristics and behavior that resemble mudskippers. They have protruding eyes and rest along the bottom of the ocean floor. These are called *tanta nulalong* in which the second noun in this compound noun *lalong* means ‘deep’, thus literally it is the ‘mudskipper of the deep’, or ‘various blennies, *Salarias fasciatus*, *Salarias guttatus*, *Salarias fuscus*, *Exalias brevis*, *Praealticus* sp., *Parablennius intermedius*’.

It is also interesting to note that certain fishes were skipped over when systematically going through reference books such as the TRFI. These included for example the deep sea fishes which have unusual illuminating capabilities. Some of these were apparently seen from time to time, but were definitely of no real interest to the Pendau fishermen.

In the inventory I have listed all of the common English names with scientific names whenever possible along with the Pendau name. However this does not mean that all of these particular species are necessarily found in the Pendau region. It often indicates that the Pendau speaker identifies and groups those fish which he often felt was similar to others he was familiar with.

Some fish names may be descriptive, and thus one has to be wary of whether or not that is a legitimate entry for the dictionary. Pawley (2004) has pointed out that some language helpers will assign a name to any fish. In my data for example I have listed in the inventory *bau bolo*’ which literally means the ‘hole fish’ (that is a fish that lives in a hole). I have two subentries identified, one is the yellow-spotted tilefish *Hoplolatilus starcki*’ and the second subentry was identified as a ‘gold-specs jawfish *Opistognathus* sp.’ In the latter case the photo shows a fish inside of a hole. This makes one suspect that this is therefore a description of the fish and not the name of the fish. However, Pawley also points out that some descriptions may have also become the conventional name, so it remains to determine in the Pendau case given above for example, whether the first one is a conventional name, and the second identified entry is an *ad hoc* description (or are both *ad hoc* descriptions, or both conventional names?). I also have clear examples of descriptions in which my language helpers have stated they don’t know the name of the fish, but they state it is a fish that is always found with driftwood when the west winds are blowing from Kalimantan. Other possible cases of descriptions are when the the Pendau name uses the genitive linker *nu*, although this doesn’t always seem to be definitive either.

4. COMPOUND NOUNS

This section will demonstrate the main range of compound noun formations using the semantic domain of fish names. Compounds include multiword uninomials, binomials or reduplicated items. Compound nouns have the same ‘Noun plus Noun’ structure as genitive noun phrases except that they usually do not have the genitive linker *nu* (*ni* is excluded from compounds since it fills the proper noun category; see Quick 2003).¹³ The first noun in the sequence is usually the head noun (sometimes it is not clear whether the second noun is modifying the first noun). Example (4) shows a list of six Pendau names for sharks (two are synonyms, but each synonym refers to the same two species), where the generic word for shark

¹³ Compare Osmond’s (1994) discussion on ‘generics’ in which the head word is often the generic term followed by a modifier.

is *mangibang*. Four of the six names for sharks clearly have a head with the second constituent modifying the specific type of shark. In *mangibang memeas* the second constituent is the stative verb which means ‘white’, literally ‘white shark’ (note that the irrealis form always seems to be used, since it seems to be covering the generic status of the lexical item). In *mangibang tinumbu*, *mangiban puteang*, and *mangibang seseng* each of the modifiers is lexically a different animal species. *Tinumbu* is another fish species called the ‘wahoo, mackerel shark (*Acanthocybium solandri*, *Grammatorcynus bilineatus*)’, the *puteang* is a bird species called ‘pied imperial pigeon (*Ducula bicolor*)’. The *seseng* is a ‘cat’. The terms *bi’ung* and *sipapi* are simply unknown thus far as to their possible meaning.

(4) mangiban bi’ung	hammerhead shark, <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>Sphyrna blochii</i>
mangiban sipapi	tiger shark, <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>
mangiban tinumbu	sandbar shark, brown shark, <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>
mangiban puteang	great blue, reef white-tip shark, <i>Prionace glauca</i> , <i>Triaenodon obesus</i> (lit. pigeon shark)
mangiban memeas	great blue, reef white-tip shark (lit. white shark), <i>Prionace glauca</i> , <i>Triaenodon obesus</i>
mangibang seseng	catfish shark (lit. cat shark), zebra shark

The genitive linker *nu* sometimes appears in the names of fish and other animals. The first noun in a compound name typically specifies a higher order category and the second word indicates a subcategory, in much the same way as binomial scientific names do in biology. The generic name for fish is *bau* (also used for ‘meat, food’), and so *bau janggu* is literally the ‘bearded fish’, or in English nomenclature the ‘gourami species (freshwater) or goatfish species (saltwater).’ Similarly, when the genitive is used with *bau nu* = ‘uulon literally the ‘fish of the sea anemone’ or as ‘clown fish, *Dascyllus trimaculatus*.’ The generic term *bau* is not always used to identify fish. For some fish it seems to be an optional term, for others such as *mangiban* ‘shark’ it never occurs. The strongest tendency to use the generic term *bau* appears to emphasize or differentiate that the term it appears with is a fish and not something else. For example *bau tangkaa*’ is the ‘flying gurnard, *Dactyloptena orientalis*’, but the *tangkaa*’ is the ‘sailfin lizard, *H. amboinensis*’.

Sometimes alternations have been given, for example *titig gasang* or *titig nugasang* ‘various damselfishes and clown fishes, etc.’. Sometimes noun phrases which would normally take a genitive linker *nu* do not seem to require it when it has become a permanently identified entity, as in example (5). In this example the verb *rembas* ‘hit, strike’ is nominalized with the denominal stem former (SF) *po-*.

(5) <i>po-rembas</i>	<i>goong</i>
SF-hit/strike	<i>gong</i>
‘flag-tail fish (lit. gong striker), <i>Malacanthus brevirostris</i> ’	

Compound heads can be modified by a simple noun or by another compound. Example (6) lists a compound for ‘spiny eel’, in which the root of the head noun means ‘to clean’ (it has been nominalized with the stem former *pong-*), but the genitive noun phrase *ngisi nubuaya* can be translated literally as ‘teeth of crocodile.’

- (6) *ponjuju ngisi nubuaya*
pong-juju ngisi nu=buaya
 SF-clean teeth CN/GE=crocodile
 ‘spiny eel, *Macragnathus aculeatus*’

Compounds can also be simply lexicalized reduplications. In some instances the unreduplicated form of the word does not occur (see example (7a)), and in other cases the reduplicated form differs unpredictably in meaning from the base, as in (7b).¹⁴

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| (7a) | <i>mpili-mpilis</i>
<i>ntui-ntuing</i>

<i>ntui-ntuing nu=batu</i>

<i>paka-paka</i>
<i>tamoa-moang</i> |
‘coach-whip trevally, <i>Carangoides amatus</i> ’
‘flying fish, <i>Cypselurus simas</i> ; <i>Cypsilurus poecilopterus</i> , <i>Exocoetus volitans</i> ’
‘butterfly gurnard, flying gurnard, <i>Dactyloptena orientalis</i> ’

‘various groupers and rock-cods’
‘various cardinal fishes’ |
| (b) | <i>abu-abu</i>
<i>lugu-lugus</i>
<i>robu-robung</i>

<i>tanda-tanda</i>

<i>avu-avu</i> |
‘various moray eels’
‘various boxfishes’
‘cornetfish, trumpetfish, <i>Fistularia petimba</i> , <i>Aulostomus chinensis</i> , <i>Fistularia commersonii</i> ’
‘various snappers, and juvenile hogfish <i>Badianus bilunulatus</i> , <i>Lutjanus russelli</i> , <i>Lutjanus erenberghi</i> , <i>Lutjanu johnii</i> , <i>Lutjanus fulvilamma</i> , <i>Lutjanus monostigma</i> ’

‘k.o. saltwater fish’ |

Abu means ‘dust, ashes’, *lugus* means ‘betelnut, areca nut’, *robung* is a ‘large k.o. bamboo’ (notice that the fish species are long and slender like bamboo), *tanda* means ‘mark, sign’ and is also cognate to Indonesian *tanda*. The terms *avu*, *mpilis*, *ntuing*, *paka*, *tamoa*, *moang* have not been identified with any meaning. Note also that the reduplication in these examples do not signal any grammatical idea such as diffuseness (Quick 2003), nor plurality (a lexical item can be singular or plural depending on the context, just like any other non-reduplicated form such as *asu* ‘dog(s)’).

5. VARIATIONS ON NAMES AND GROWTH PHASE NAMES

Entries such as *songko bolong* ‘various hogfish, and the juvenile half and half wrasse’ and *songkorong* are likely variations of the same taxon (this appears to be a contraction of the compound name), and thus are only counted as ‘one’ fish name. Another example is *buade* ‘various goatfish’ and *buluade* identified as a particular type of goat fish, that is the ‘blackbanded goatfish’. Other variations are clearly minor variants, such as *belu-belu* ‘various wrasses’ and *mbelu-mbelung*.

Examples not so clear include *tatambangan* ‘various box-fish and various cow-fish, *Tetrasomu gibbosus*, *Ostracion cubicus*, *Lactoria formasini*, *Lactoria cornuta*’ and *tatabangka* ‘thorny-back cow-fish, long-horn cow-fish *Lactoria formasini*, *lactoria cornuta*’. Although the

¹⁴ Although some of these reduplicated forms may suggest that there is some resemblance to the reduplicated word. For example as *abu* ‘dust, ashes’ in *abu-abu* may suggest the fish has some resemblance in its appearance to dust.

name *tatambangan* includes the same fish names as *tatabangka*, the name *tatabangka* along with *tatambangan tanduk* identifies only two types of cow-fish. In this case for purposes of counting taxon I identified the *tatabangka* as ambiguous, although I have listed it as a separate entry in the inventory as well as part of a subentry along with *tatambangan tanduk*.

Figure 3 provides a list of Pendau fish names according to their growth phase name. This is not something I have concentrated on in the elicitation of names, and thus there is probably room for a lot more work in identifying various growth phase names of fish. It is of interest to note that often one encounters in a folk taxonomy the view that a juvenile form of one type of fish species is considered to be the same ‘fish’, but to have a different adult name. This can be seen for example with the *mangiban seseng* ‘zebra shark’ and the *dede* ‘whale shark’. This is not that different from those Americans who see minnows and call them ‘baby fish’ (where in their expectation they might be juvenile bass which could grow very big, although minnows are normally no bigger than your finger).

Figure 3. Growth phase names of Pendau fish

Juvenile	Intermediate	Adult	English Gloss
seleling	avakan	mosidung	bluefin trevally
duong	--	belenga	anchovie
mangibang seseng	--	dede	zebra shark (juvenile), whale shark (adult)
kumuru, solisi	--	ruma-ruma	mouth mackeral
sinobulung	--	lape’	parrotfish
malelalang		lekeke	orange-blotch surgeon
lugu-lugus	--	--	yellow box-fish
sasavaran	sianjo	tadom	various emperor fish
tanda-tanda	--	tutudan	hogfish

6. FRESHWATER AND SALTWATER FISHES

General distinctions are made between saltwater fishes and freshwater fishes, as can be noted in the examples from texts below.

- (8) *bau nu=aravaong* ‘valley fish (lit. fish of the valley = freshwater fish)’
bau nu=dagat ‘ocean fish’
- (9) *Bai bau nu=dagat ape bau nu=atang.*
 like fish CN/GE=ocean or fish CN/GE=above
 ‘Like saltwater fish (lit. ocean fish) or freshwater fish (lit. fish of above).’

- (10) *Ni-alap nijimo ne-dea (no-dea) buku o bau.*
 IV/RE-get 3PL/GE ST/RE-many shells and fish
 ‘They got a lot of fish and seashells.’

7. COMMON NOUNS WITH FORMATIVES *SI* AND ‘*ALI*’

In Pendau some flora and fauna names start with a *si* or ‘*ali*’¹⁵ formative. There are at least three possible historical explanations for the recurrent formatives *si-* and *ali-*: 1) the majority are frozen forms (i.e. relics) from an earlier time when they were separate meaningful elements (the most likely candidates would be made up of two or three syllables), 2) some of the forms may be coincidental, and/or 3) the *si* form is a productive prefix. The *si* form does not alternate with *ni* (the proper pronoun genitive case clitic), and these *si-* words can be preceded by the proper noun marker *si* if they are personified in a story, thus demonstrating that the initial *si* cannot be separated from the word (and is not the proper pronoun absolute case proclitic *si=*). Examples of words with the *si* formative are in (11)-(16), and (17) gives words with the ‘*ali*’ formative.

(11) plants

sibabanoy	‘lemongrass’
siraya	‘k.o. palm tree, <i>Pigafetta filaris</i> ’
silar	‘Buri palm, <i>Corypha</i> ’
simbuta	‘k.o. poisonous tree which causes permanent blindness’
simintu	‘k.o. vine used to make rope’
silo’o	‘k.o. rattan’
siluntoi	‘k.o. beach plant’

(12) insects, ‘creepy crawlies’

siindap	‘k.o. Hispid beetle, <i>Brontispa longissima</i> ’
simonsupit	‘scorpion, vinegaroon, <i>Mastigoproctus giganteus</i> ’
sididoi	‘preying mantis’
siane	‘termite’
sidangka	‘water strider’
sipaigus	‘whirligig beetle’
simpatutus	‘k.o. worm or caterpillar cocoon’

(13) invertebrates

sirameas ¹⁶	‘ghost shrimp’
silabaang	‘k.o. red male freshwater shrimp’
simpokoko	‘k.o. red female freshwater shrimp’

¹⁵ In the Kaili-Pamona group the cognate is *kali*. The cognate *kali* occurs in Lauje as well (another Tomini-Tolitoli language. Blust (1986:3) states, “Briefly, the *qali/kali- prefix is a variable disyllabic element which occurs in association with a number of semantic categories that appear to have involved potentially dangerous contact with the world of spirits.” See also Blust 1983 and Osmond 2000 for additional information on this.

¹⁶ This is probably built historically from the stative verb root *meas* ‘white’. The ghost shrimp is not white but has a translucent outer body, where the internal organs are visible.

(14) fish

sianjo	‘long-nosed emperor fish, <i>Lethrinus olivaceus</i> ’
sibandar	‘juvenile and intermediate tiger cardinal, various cardinal fishes, <i>Cheilodipterus spp.</i> ’
sidontong	‘silver-line spinecheek, <i>Scolopsis ciliata</i> ’
sigasa	‘k.o. predatory ocean fish’
siongkob	‘various gobies, <i>Signigobius sp.</i> , <i>Cryptocentrus spp.</i> , <i>Ctenogobiops spp.</i> , <i>Oplopomus sp.</i> , <i>Asterropteryx spp.</i> , <i>Acentrogobius spp.</i> , <i>Yongeichthys sp.</i> ’
sinobulung	‘various parrotfishes’
siinjap	‘freckled or blue-spotted boxfish, <i>Ostracion meleagris</i> ’
silame	‘pearly-eyed moray eel, <i>Gymnothorax prosopeion</i> ’
si’umbit	‘various rock cods, <i>Epinephelus sp.</i> , <i>Cephalopholis spp.</i> ’
silubi	‘k.o. freshwater fish’
sipalo	‘k.o.lizard, clearfin fish (<i>Synodus dermatogenys</i>)’
situar	‘knife fish, <i>Aeoliscus strigatus</i> ’

(15) reptiles

sipalo	‘k.o.lizard, clearfin fish (<i>Synodus dermatogenys</i>)’
sigimbaloi	‘k.o. lizard’
sileset	‘blue-tailed skink’
siintu	‘k.o. land turtle’
simbulele	‘k.o. “two-headed” snake’

(16) mammals

sididung	‘flying squirrel’
sioluas	‘large male monkey’
simberei	‘large female monkey’

(17) ‘ali formative

’alisoso	‘gecko’
’alimamayar	‘luminous millipede’
’alibambang	‘butterfly, butterflyfishes’
’alipapaa	‘grasshopper’
’alipang	‘centipede’

There are a few other words in Pendau that are preceded by a *si* formative, such as *jojoo* ‘all’, and when formed as *sijoo* it means ‘all together.’ This form of *si* appears to mean ‘together’ or ‘to be associated with’ as when it occurs as a formative in the prefix *posi-* there is a reciprocal-like meaning given to verbs such as *rembas* ‘hit, strike’ as in *niposirembas* ‘hit each other’. Another possible hint that this *si-* formative prefix may be productive is that the knife fish was earlier identified by one language helper as *situar*, whereas a later language helper said that that was only a description of it and not its name, which he referred to as *bau sodi* (*Aeoliscus sp.*). Further recent research suggests this is likely, as when I asked whether the formative *si* could appear on three colors to form a description of something, my language helper said *si-riri* was a yellowish-colored kind of snakehead fish (for which this fish species is known as *tintinong*), and for red and black respectively, the questioned forms *si-doda* and *si-itong*, could describe something that had these color attributes although he didn’t know of any particular animal or thing so named.

8. DISCOVERING NEW SPECIES

It is fairly well known that often what is considered to be the discovery of a new species to science is something already known and identified by the speakers of a local language.

In 1997 a new population of the coelacanth was discovered in North Sulawesi off the coast of Manado (Anon. 1998, Weinberg 2000).¹⁷ Since I have learned of that discovery I have mentioned to some naturalists the possibility of looking for other locations of the coelacanth by checking with other languages. I have fortunately been able to identify in 2005 the possible existence of the coelacanth off the coast of the Pendau speaking area near Tambu Bay (0° latitude, 120° longitude). I showed a picture of the coelacanth to three of my Pendau language assistants. One of them identified it as an adult *otong*, which he explained was very rare and that this described some sort of ancestral fish rather than an actual name.¹⁸ The one man who identified it said it was found stranded with some driftwood by his grandfather when he was a boy. Later when I checked my lexicon and data I found that independently of this identification, another fish species, the barrumundi cod (*Chromileptes altivelis*) had also been identified as a juvenile *otong*. When I asked these same men about this they told me that was definitely the juvenile form. So this appears to be an instance of identifying two different fish species with one name, in which the smaller fish species is considered to be the juvenile form, and the larger fish species, the coelacanth to be the adult form. It now may only remain to be confirmed with an actual specimen that the coelacanth may also exist along this coastal area of Sulawesi, and perhaps other regions as well. An exploration of fish names in local languages may help naturalists to locate other locations and ranges of particular species.

9. CONCLUSION

Whereas elicitation of syntax is generally considered to be poor descriptive field linguistics methodology, the elicitation of flora and fauna is generally required for lexicography. The bane of lexicography is to enter definitions such as ‘kind of tree’ or ‘kind of fish’. Minimally, the inventory of flora and fauna will be descriptive enough to describe a particular species in enough detail so that a naturalist might be able to identify at least the genus if not the species. Even more ideally, the lexicographer is expected to identify a species by its scientific name.

Several linguists have suggested collaborating with other specialists. Tryon (1994:481) notes for example the problem field linguists have had in the Oceanic subgroup of Austronesian in identifying flora:

One of the greatest problems in this regard is that only the most important botanical items have until now been recorded as part of field research. It seems that a practical resolution of the problem calls for collaborative studies by botanists and linguists, as ethnobotanists are a very rare species themselves.

Similarly Li (1994:248) states the problem for the flora and fauna in the Taiwan area (including part of the Philippines):

Linguists and botanists will have to cooperate to work in this area. Linguists have problems identifying plants, while botanists have problems giving reliable transcriptions, especially for these less

¹⁷ See also <http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/vertebrates/coelacanth/coelacanth.html>.

¹⁸ The Indonesian name reported from the Manado location of the Coelacanth is *raja laut* ‘king of the sea’, perhaps a similar concept to the Pendau description.

well-known languages. We may get many more cognates and valuable information when more thorough work is done. Such an endeavour may take years, but it is well worth the effort....Joint efforts by linguists, botanists and zoologists will produce much more fruitful results.

It is not unheard of that linguists have ‘discovered’ new species. However most field linguists will likely have had little botanical, biological or zoological training. Most field linguists will need to rely on photos, drawings, or sketches available in specialty books (see also the excellent questionnaires #11-13 provided by Thomas 1992a, 1992b and Venot 1992), and more recently the internet (see Froese and Pauly 2005 for example). Although there are drawbacks to using these resources and newer media resources such as computer videos, these resources can be leveraged to help identify hundreds of flora and fauna names in a short amount of time. It only remains to be aware of the limitations these bring. Other researchers will need to be aware that some number of the flora and fauna identified in word lists or dictionaries by linguists are likely to have only been identified provisionally.

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Appendix 1

Annotated Bibliography of Field References used to identify Pendau fish names

This appendix is given to provide a list of references I have used in identifying Pendau fish names. I realize this is not an exhaustive reference source, and expect to add to it in the future. After most of the references I give a brief comment describing the reference. Also following most of the references is an abbreviation that I use in my lexicon database. In the inventory of fish names I also cite the references with their page numbers so that other researchers can use this information as needed.

Anon. 1976. *Freshwater and marine aquarium fishes*. New York: Simon & Schuster. [FAMAF]

This book includes over 300 color photographs of fish, water plants, amphibia, reptiles and invertebrates. This book is especially helpful in identifying many saltwater fishes and is a good supplement to the TRFI. Note that a few brackish water fish are found in the freshwater fish section.

Anon. 1995. Ocean life, Hawaiian Islands, Interactive CD-ROM based book, Volume 3. San Francisco, CA: Sumeria, Inc. [HF-CD (Hawaiian Fish)]

This tool has pictures and video clips of a large range of fishes, and is organized well. Although it is oriented to Hawaiian fish, I have still found it to be extremely useful to complement the identification of fish previously identified, as well as identify new fish names.

Axelrod, Herbert R. and William Vorderwinkler. 1978. *Encyclopedia of tropical fishes*. (24th edition). Neptune City, NJ: T.F.H. publications.

The title is misleading as it only deals with freshwater fishes (as well as some brackish-water fishes) that might be kept in aquaria. However it is very thorough and represents many kinds of freshwater fishes that might be found around the world. It is full of color photographs (as well as some black and white). English and scientific names are given. Muller (1999) suggests that one use Axelrod's (and T.F.H.'s) books with caution in identifying names in English or scientific names.

Froese, R. and D. Pauly, eds. 2005. FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.fishbase.org, version (10/2005).

This is possibly the most comprehensive resource available (with 1290 collaborators). The website includes 40,500 photographs/pictures, 37,400 basic references, 210,400 common names, and descriptions of 291,100 species. They also have a book and a CD available for purchase.

Goodson, Gar. 1985 [1973]. *The many-splendored fishes of Hawaii*. (Revised and updated). Stanford: Stanford University. [FH]

166 fishes in full color (art), including the Hawaiian names. This is a good book to use in conjunction with the Simon & Schuster's book (Anon. 1976). The book is divided into two sections: 1) Reef fishes, and 2) open water fishes. This second section has many of the larger food fishes and fish not found in Simon & Schuster.

Jones, Cath. 1997. *A first field guide to Australian marine life*. Australia: Steve Parish Publications. [AML]

This is minimally helpful because it is so short. It covers a wide range of representative marine life though which largely overlaps with Indonesian's marine life.

Kottelat, Maurice, and Anthony Whitten with Sri Nurani Kartikasari and Soetikono Wirjoatmodjo. 1993. *Freshwater fishes of Western Indonesia and Sulawesi / Ikan air tawar Indonesia bagian barat dan Sulawesi*. Periplus.

I have not yet had a chance to check this personally, but it appears to be the standard reference for freshwater fish for western Indonesia including Sulawesi. I understand it includes Indonesian and English names along with the scientific names.

Kuiter, Rudie H. 1992. *Tropical reef-fishes of the Western Pacific Indonesia and adjacent waters*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. [TRFI]

Contains details of many Indonesian fishes with 1300 color photos with over 1000 species. This should be used as a main source for identification of the English and scientific names (no Indonesian names are used however). Muller (1999:322) suggests this as one of the best references for Indonesian fishes, however he notes that “there is nothing on sharks, rays and some of the roving lagoon species, and pelagic species are skipped over lightly.”

Ling, Shao-Wen. 1977. *Aquaculture in Southeast Asia*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

This book covers all the fish generally used in aquaculture that are found today in Sulawesi. It has good black and white sketches of many of these fish and outlines the background to why, when and how many of these fishes came to be farmed.

MacKinnon, Kathy. 1986. *Alam asli Indonesia flora, fauna dan keserasian*. Jakarta: Penerbit PT Gramedia.

This is minimally helpful. There is a section of color pictures and text on Sulawesi flora and fauna.

Muller, Kal. 1999. *Diving Indonesia*. David Pickell, ed. Singapore. Periplus Action Guides.

This has some photographs of fish that could be used as a supplement to some of the other main references. There is also a short section on diving areas around Sulawesi. The main feature for researchers is his list of English and scientific fish names grouped by family names along with an Indonesian translation for many of these (pp. 311-320). The researcher will need to verify the accuracy of some of these Indonesian names, but for the most part it is very helpful in identifying an Indonesian term. A further excellent help that he gives is a list of marine references with a description of the best ones for further research.

Nontji, Anugerah. 1987. *Laut Nusantara*. Jakarta: Penerbit Djambatan. [LN]

This covers a broad range of topics and includes many black and white drawings, photographs, and maps. The Indonesian names of flora and fauna are given with the scientific names. Flora and fauna includes anything that can be found in or around the sea, including brackish water fish, sea turtles, sea birds, and plant life. Also included is a discussion of the natural forces such as tides, salinity, migration patterns of certain species, etc. It is of limited scope for research exclusive to Sulawesi.

Whitten, Anthony JI, Muslimin Mustafa, and Gregory S. Henderson. 1987. *Ekologi Sulawesi*. (Diterjemahkan oleh Gembong Tjitrosoepomo.) Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. (English version available as: *The Ecology of Sulawesi*) [ES]

This book has color photos, black and white photos and artwork. This is especially useful for Sulawesi research, because it covers a broad range of topics, although there is a limited amount of material on fish.

Appendix 2

Inventory of Pendau Fish Names

abu-abu starry moray eel, whitemouth moray, bar-tail moray, little moray *See also: ubud, silame, poli-polias. Gymnothorax meleagris, Gymnothorax richardsoni, Gymnothorax zonipectus* [ES p. 247 gambar b; HF-CD; TRFI p. 3 foto D].

aintu striped catfish *Plotosus lineatus* [TRFI p. 4, foto C, D]. **Example: unga nuaintu.** "young striped catfish"

ajaran dagat sea horse *Hippocampus sp.* **syn: pompombadi.** [The synonym is said to be the original word. This appears to be a translation from the Indonesian.]. [A similar name in Kaili was given as <jara ntasi>]. [ES. p. 247; LN. pp 249, 250., TRFI 3 fotos on p. 18].

ampalak, ampampalat saltwater triggerfish *Canthidermis maculatus* [TRFI p. 272 fotos E, F].

ampalat clown anemonefish *Amphiprion ocellaris* [FAMAF no. 133; LN pp. 255-259]. **syn: unga nu'uulon.** *See also: uulon sombung-sombung.*

ampeng flounder [AML p. 43, bottom photo].

anasar faint-barred barracuda [A long fish with sharp teeth.]. *Sphyraena pinguis (?)* *See also: pangaluan, dolo-dolo.* [TRFI p. 284 foto E].

antano blue-tip tuskfish, red-spot razorfish, black-barred razorfish, white blotch razorfish *Choerodon azurio, Xyrichtys pentadactylus, Xyrichtys tetrazona, Xyrichtys aneitensis, Xyrichtys pavo, Cymolutes praetextatus* [TRFI p. 150 foto B, p. 189 fotos A, B; p. 190 fotos A-B].

ara-ara k.o. saltwater fish *unidentified*

arongo powder-blue surgeonfish *Acanthurus leucosternon* [FAMAF no. 127; LN pp. 268-270].

atamba'

1) ~ black-botch emperor, orange-finned emperor, orange-stripe emperor, Lancer emperor, sky emperor, red spot emperor, tail-saddled emperor *Lethrinus harak, Lethrinus erythracanthus, Lethrinus obsoletus, Lethrinus genivittatus, Lethrinus atkinsoni, Lethrinus lentjan, Lethrinus erythropterus* [TRFI p. 82 fotos E, F]. *See also: siton-tong.*

2) **atamba' banang** striped emperor *Lethrinus ornatus* [TRFI p. 82 foto F].

avakan older juvenile bluefin trevally *Cavanx melampygus* [This has three Pendau names depending on the growth stage: <seleling> young bluefin juvenile, <mosidung> adult bluefin]. *See also: mosidung, seleling.* [HF-CD].

avu-avu k.o. saltwater fish *unidentified* **syn: labone.** *See also: labone, monduping.*

ayampo stingray, masked stingaree *unidentified* *See also: buru-buru, bule'.* **syn: buru-buru.** [Has two "knives" on its tail].

badonga

1) ~ sailfin ribbon-goby, robust ribbon-goby *Oxymetopon typus, Oxymetopon compressus* [TRFI p. 214 foto A-C]. [JP identified this fish as <badonga>, but DD recently disagreed, but did not offer another name].

2) ~ red-spotted blenny, banded blenny, breast-spot blenny, black blenny, pink-spotted blenny, horned blenny *Salarias, Salarias fasciatus, Salarias guttatus, Salarias fuscus, Exallias brevis, Parablennius intermedius* [TRFI p. 239 only foto, p. 240 fotos A-D, F].

bagangan big-eye sea-bream *Monotaxis grandoculus* [TRFI p. 82 fotos B, D]. *See also: buku mata.* [JP identified these earlier as <buku mata>; this name was rejected by DD and identified as <bagangan>].

bakuta pa'u'u, a k.o. jackfish *Caranx ignobilis* [FH p. 71; LN pp. 288-289].

bangatai crescent perch, checkered snapper *Terapon jarbua, Lutjanus decussatus* [TRFI p. 46 foto C]. *See also: kalairo.* [Language helper DD (2005) claims <kalairo> identified in TRFI, p. 46 foto C is a Kaili word].

bangkoa banded maori *Cheilinus fasciatus* [TRFI p. 151 foto]. [JP identified this as <bau oloi>, but DD identifies it as <bangkoa>].

bangkuni yellowtail *Seriola sp.* [GGF pp. 94-95].

banguntut yellow-striped goatfish *Mulloidis vanicolensis* [TRFI p. 85 foto]. *See also: pios, bau janggu.* [JP identified this fish with two names: <banguntut> and <bau janggu>. DD disagreed with this identification and claimed this is the <pios>].

bau fish, food, meat [Also used as generic term for food or meat (cf. also <aniong>)]. *See also: anes, isi, mabar, aniong, jala, jojou, mboribi, munang, pesa.*

bau bandera

1) ~ bicolor (lit. flagfish) *Pseudanthias bicolor* [HF-CD]. *See also: golo-golo'.*

- 2) ~ common bannerfish (lit. flagfish) *Heniochus acuminatus* [TRFI p. 104, foto A]. [This is a second name for just this one type of <alibambang>]. See also: 'alibambang.

bau besusu Harlequin cod, spotted soapfish, bagfish (lit.) *Cephalopis polleni*, *Pogonoperca puntata* See also: *besusu*. [TRFI p. 32 foto A; p. 40 foto C].

bau bolo'

- 1) ~ yellow-spotted tilefish *Hoplolatilus* [TRFI p. 69 foto C].
 2) ~ gold-specs jawfish *Opistognathus* sp. See also: *siumbit*. [TRFI p. 144 right foto]. [photo shows a fish in hole, so this may just be a descriptive term].

bau buaya nulalo' coral hawkfish, spotted hawkfish *Cirrhitichys falco*, *Cirrhitichys oxycephalus* [TRFI p. 142 fotos A, C]. See also: *bau tangkaa*. [A later language helper (DD) claims all those identified in this reference are actually <bau tangkaa>].

bau janggu gourami *Trichogaster* sp., *Colisa* sp. [a freshwater food fish].

bau janggu goatfish, yellow-striped goatfish, square-spot goatfish, banded goatfish, double-banded goatfish, black-spot goatfish, black-saddle goatfish, diamond-scale goatfish, half-and-half goatfish, round-spot goatfish, small-spot goatfish dash-and-dot goatfish, long-barbel goatfish, yellow-spot goatfish, yellow-saddle goatfish, bar-tailed goatfish, luzon goatfish, striped goatfish *Mulloides vanicolensis*, *Mulloides flavolineatus*, *Parupeneus multifasciatus*, *Parupeneus bifasciatus*, *Parupeneus signatus*, *Parupeneus spilurus*, *Parupeneus ciliatus*, *Parupeneus barberinoides*, *Parupeneus pleurostigma*, *Parupeneus heptacanthus*, *Parupeneus barberinus*, *Parupeneus macronema*, *Parupeneus indicus*, *Parupeneus cyclostomus*, *Upeneus tragula*, *Upeneus luzonius*, *Upeneus vitatus* [TRFI p. 85 foto, p. 86 fotos A-F; p. 87 fotos A-F; p. 88 fotos A-F;]. See also: *janggu*, *janggu-janggu*, *pios*, *banguntut*, *buade*, *bonggu-bonggu*, *lamotu*. [JP identified the yellow-striped goatfish with two names: <banguntut> and <bau janggu> [TRFI p. 85 foto]. DD disagreed with this identification and claimed this is the <pios>; JP identified TRFI p. 86 A-F as <bau janggu>, but DD identified foto A as <pios> and fotos B-F as <buade>].

bau kai Hawaiian triggerfish, wedge-tail triggerfish, black-blotch triggerfish *Rhinecanthus aculeatus*, *Rhinecanthus rectangulatus*, *Rhinecanthus verrucosus* See also: *bungko*. [TRFI p. 272 fotos A-C].

bau lele walking catfish *Clarias batrachus* [a freshwater food fish].

bau mbabi yellow-ribbon sweetlips, orange-lined sweetlips, oblique-banded sweetlips, lined sweetlips, oriental sweetlips, gold-spotted sweetlips *Plectorhinchus polytaenia*, *Plectorhynchus celebicus*, *Plectorhynchus gaterinoides*, *Plectorhynchus orientalis*, *Plectorhynchus flavomaculatus* See also: *kumbavivi*. [TRFI p. 51, only foto, p. 52 fotos A, B, D, F]. [check the possible similarity/cognate of <mbabi> and <kumbavivi>; the latter is reported to be from Kaili].

bau nanas Chinamanfish, sailfin snapper *Symphorus nematophorus*, *Symphoricthys spilurus* [TRFI p. 76 fotos A, B]. [J.P. named these on the spur of the moment with a descriptive phrase <raga-ragan tonobuntulayong>, since he claims these are new fish coming over occasionally from Kalimantan now. He identified the main part of the body as similar to the <raga-ragan>, and then added a descriptive modifier noting the long flowing fins <tonobuntulayong>].

bau nubangko' coral devil *Plesiops caeruleopunctatus* [TRFI p. 45 foto A].

bau nu'uulon clownfish, white-tipped anemonefish, Clark's anemonefish, Barrier Reef anemonefish, bridled anemonefish, black anemonefish, tomato clownfish, spine-cheek clownfish, three-spot sascyllus, humbug, black-tail humbug, head-band humbug *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Amphiprion* sp. 1, *Amphiprion clarkii*, *Amphiprion akindynos*, *Amphiprion ocellaris*, *Amphiprion frenatus*, *Amphiprion melanopus*, *Amphiprion ephippium* *Premnas biaculeatus*, *Dascyllus aruanus*, *Dascyllus melanurus*, *Dascyllus reticulatus* See also: *unga nu'uulon*. [This is probably the generic name for several types of clownfishes <uulon> is a kind of anemone]. [ES p. 247, gambar 3.24 d, TRFI pp. 139-140 fotos A-F].

bau nulagum weedy filefish *Chaetoderma penicilligera* [TRFI p. 264 foto].

bau oloi banded maori *Cheilinus fasciatus* See also: *bangkoa*. [TRFI p. 151 foto]. [JP identified this as <bau oloi>, but DD identifies it as <bangkoa>].

bau palado Johnston Island, blue-eye, Pacific sea-perch *Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus*, *Pseudanthias hutchii* [HW-CD; TRFI p. 39 foto B].

bau palola, kurapu blue-finned rock-cod *Cephalopholis microprion* [TRFI p. 30 foto E]. [Name used by people around the hamlet of Malawa for this cod].

bau piso knifefish, shrimpfish, razorfish *Aeoliscus* sp. [ES foto 14a]. See also: *bau piso*, *situar*.

bau singat freckled hawkfish *Paracirrhites forsteri* [TRFI p. 143 foto C].

bau sipalo

- 1) ~ lizardfish, variegated lizardfish, five-band lizardfish, two-spot lizardfish, ear-spot lizardfish, tail-blotch lizardfish, slender grinner, long grinner, clearfin *Sydnodus variegatus*, *Synodus ulae*, *Synodus dermatogenys*, *Synodus similis*, *Synodus jaculum*, *Saurida gracilis*, *S. elongata* See also: *sipalo*. [TRFI p. 5 foto, p. 6 fotos A-F; HF-CD].
- 2) ~ sharp-nose grubfish, three-line grubfish, yellow-tail grubfish, Snyder's grubfish, harlequin grubfish, lyre-tail grubfish, pink-banded grubfish, double-stitch grubfish, peppered grubfish, black-tail grubfish, false-eyed grubfish, false-eyed grubfish, thousand-spot grubfish, white-band grubfish, white-streaked grubfish, black-banded grubfish *Parapercis cylindrica*, *Parapercis sp. 1*, *Parapercis sp. 2*, *Parapercis snyderi*, *Parapercis maculata*, *Parapercis schauinslandii*, *Parapercis nebulosa*, *Parapercis multiplicata*, *Parapercis xanthozona*, *Parapercis hexophthalma*, *Parapercis hexophthalma*, *Parapercis clathrata*, *Parapercis clathrata*, *Parapercis millepunctata*, *Parapercis sp. 4*, *Parapercis stricticeps*, *Parapercis tetracantha* [TRFI p. 207 only foto, p. 208 fotos A-F, p. 209 fotos A-F, p. 210 fotos A-F].

bau sisi emperor angelfish, regal angelfish *Pomacanthus imperator*, *Pygoplites diacanthus* [FAMAF no. 208, 216]. See also: *sisi*.

bau sodi knifefish, shrimpfish, razorfish *Aeoliscus strigatus* [ES foto 14a; TRFI p. 13 foto B (middle foto)]. [nickname or descriptive term for <bau sodi>]. See also: *situat*, *bau piso*.

bau taba'o lined soapfish *Grammistes sexlineatus* [TRFI p. 40 foto B]. *From*: The second part of the compound word is obviously a loan from English 'tobacco', probably via Indonesian or Melayu Manado. [not edible, said to taste like tobacco]. [ikan ini busuk dan gatal dan tidak dimakan].

bau tambatang yellow emperor *Diploprion bifasciatum*

bau tangkaa'

- 1) ~ flying gurnard *Dactyloptena orientalis* See also: *tangkaa*, *ntui-ntuing nubatu*. [This same fish was also called by JP the <ntui-ntuing nubatu>, and so this might be a nickname.].

- 2) ~ coral hawkfish, blotched hawkfish, spotted hawkfish *Cirrhitichys falco*, *Cirrhitichys aprinus*, *Cirrhitichys oxycephalus*, [TRFI p. 142 fotos A-C]. See also: *bau buaya nulalo'*. [JP originally identified fotos A and C as <bau buaya nulalo'>; DD later claims these are actually <bau tangkaa'> for all fotos A-C].

bau topisa frigate mackerel, little tuna *Auxis thazard* See also: *topisa*, *topi'*. [k.o. edible ocean fish.].

bau umang golden spinecheek, yellow-fin spinecheek, pearly spinecheek, lattice spinecheek *Scolopsis aurata*, *Scolopsis affinis*, *Scolopsis margaritifera*, *Scolopsis monogramma* [TRFI p. 48, foto F, p. 49 fotos A, C, E].

belenga adult anchovie of juvenile <duong> that migrates as a juvenile from saltwater to freshwater *Stolephorus purpureus* See also: *duong*. [Adult form of the juvenile <duong>].

belu-belu'

- 1) ~ red shoulder wrasse, belted wrasse, malamalama, bird wrasse, longface, beakfish, Christmas wrasse, psychedelic wrasse, saddle wrasse, splendid dottyback, lyretail dottyback, dusky dottyback, orange-tail dottyback, blue-barred dottyback, two-colour dottyback, slender dottyback *Stethojulis balteata*, *Coris ballieui*, *Gomphosus varius*, *Thalassoma dupervei*, *Anampses chrysocephalus*, *Thalassoma trilobatum*, *Pseudochromis splendens*, *Pseudochromis moorei*, *Pseudochromis fuscus*, *Pseudochromis flammicauda*, *Pseudochromis cyanotaenia*, *Pseudochromis paccagnellae*, *Pseudochromis bitaeniata* [FH p. 32 (all); HF-CD; TRFI p. 41 A-C; p. 42 A-F]. **syn: mebelu-mbelung**. See also: *pelot*, *mbelu-mbelung*, *tabelu-belu*. [Probably the name for this group of wrasses.]. [JP identified these as <belu-belu'>, and DD in 2005 identified these as <mbelu-mbelung>].
- 2) ~ various wrasses; saddle-back hogfish (red phase), banded thicklip, adult half and half wrasse, bird-nose wrasse (male), six-barred wrasse, green-barred wrasse, surge wrasse, red-ribbon wrasse, Jansen's wrasse, white-breasted wrasse, chisel-tooth wrasse, twister wrasse, olive-green wrasse, black-backed wrasse, blue-tail wrasse, diamond wrasse, white-spotted wrasse, white-dashes wrasse, speckled wrasse, candy wrasse, blue-nose wrasse, blue-ribbon wrasse, cut-ribbon wrasse, silver-streaked wrasse, red-spot wrasse, yellow-band wrasse, rust-banded wrasse, torpedo wrasse, pink wrasse, narrow-banded wrasse, ringed wrasse, clown coris, Gaimard

wrasse, pink-lined coris, variegated rainbowfish, pixie coris, gracilis wrasse, blue-spot wrasse, orange-fin wrasse, dusky wrasse, solor wrasse, green-tailed wrasse, dark-blotch wrasse, red-head wrasse, grey-head wrasse, Hoeven's wrasse, Vrolik's wrasse, wisata wrasse, Timor wrasse, chain-lined wrasse, ornate wrasse, false-eyed wrasse, babi wrasse, yellow wrasse, zigzag wrasse, three-spot wrasse, checkerboard wrasse, coastal wrasse, half-grey wrasse, Schwartz's wrasse, cheek-ring wrasse, pearly wrasse, clouded wrasse, peacock wrasse, orange-line wrasse, earmuff wrasse, Choat's wrasse, ear-spot wrasse, leopard wrasse, false leopard wrasse, black leopard wrasse, reindeer wrasse, blue-stripe flasher, fine-spotted wrasse, exquisite wrasse, pink-margin wrasse, lavender wrasse, Laboute's wrasse, Lubbock's wrasse *Bodianus bilunulatus*, *Hemigymnus fasciatus*, *Hemigymnus melapterus*, *Gomphosus varius*, *Thalassoma hardwickii*, *Thalassoma trilobatum*, *Thalassoma purpureum*, *Thalassoma quinquevittatum*, *Thalassoma janseni*, *Pseudodax moluccanus*, *Pseudodax moluccanus*, *Anampses twistii*, *Anampses geographicus*, *Anampses neoguinaicus*, *Anampses femininus*, *Anampses caeruleopunctatus*, *Anampses melanurus*, *Anampses lineatus*, *Anampses meleagrides*, *Pseudojuloides cerasinus*, *Pseudojuloides sp.*, *Stethojulis trilineata*, *Stethojulis interrupta*, *Stethojulis strigiventer*, *Stethojulis bandanensis*, *Pseudocoris philippina*, *Pseudocoris aurantifasciata*, *Pseudocoris heteroptera*, *Pseudocoris yamashiroi*, *Hologymnosus doliatus*, *Hologymnosus annulatus*, *Coris aygula*, *Coris gaimard*, *Coris dorsomacula*, *Coris variegata*, *Coris pictoides*, *Suezichthys devisi*, *Leptojulius cyanopleura*, *Halichoeres melanochir*, *Halichoeres marginatus*, *Halichoeres solorensis*, *Halichoeres podostigma*, *Halichoeres chloropterus*, *Halichoeres sp. 1*, *Halichoeres purpurescens*, *Halichoeres melanurus*, *Halichoeres vrolikii*, *Halichoeres sp. 2*, *Halichoeres timorensis*, *Halichoeres richmondi*, *Halichoeres ornatissimus*, *Halichoeres biocellatus*, *Halichoeres sp. 3*, *Halichoeres chrysus*, *Halichoeres scapularis*, *Halichoeres trimaculatus*, *Halichoeres hortulanus*, *Halichoeres dussumieri*, *Halichoeres prosopeion*, *Halichoeres schwartzi*, *Halichoeres miniatus*, *Halichoeres margaritaceus*, *Halichoeres nebulosus*, *Halichoeres argus*, *Halichoeres Hartzfeldi*,

Halichoeres melasmopomus, *Macropharyngodon choati*, *Macropharyngodon kuiteri*, *Macropharyngodon meleagris*, *Macropharyngodon ornatus*, *Macropharyngodon negrosensis*, *Xyrichtys pentadactylus*, *Novaculichthys taeniorurus*, *Cirrhilabrus temmincki*, *Cirrhilabrus punctatus*, *Cirrhilabrus exquisitus*, *Cirrhilabrus sp. 2*, *Cirrhilabrus linneatus*, *Cirrhilabrus laboutei*, *Cirrhilabrus lubbocki* [TRFI p. 147 foto C, p. 157 only foto, p. 158 foto D, p. 161 fotos A-F, p. 162 fotos A-F, p. 163 only foto, p. 164 fotos A-F, p. 165 fotos A-F, p. 166 fotos A-B, p. 167 only foto, p. 168 fotos A-F, p. 169 only foto, p. 170 fotos A-E, p. 171 fotos A-f, p. 172 fotos A-C, p. 173 fotos A-C, p. 174 fotos A-F, p. 175 only foto, p. 176 fotos A-F, p. 177 fotos A-B, p. 178 fotos A-F, p. 179 fotos A-C, p. 180 fotos A-F, p. 181 fotos A-F, p. 182 fotos A-F, p. 183 fotos A-D, p. 184 fotos A-F, p. 185 fotos A-F, p. 186 fotos A-B, p. 187 fotos A-C, p. 188 fotos A-F, p. 190 foto D, p. 197 fotos A-C, p. 198 fotos A-F]. See also: mbelu-mbelung, bau songkorong, pelot.

betombang blubberlip snapper *Lutjanus rivulatus* [TRFI p. 75 fotos D-E].

bevo sawfish *Pristis mocrodon* See also: mangiban, bole'. [Aquarium of the Pacific Shark Finder brochure]. [LN p. 214 (for old alternate name ?)].

bigan scribbled rock cod, midnight snapper *Epinephelus undulatastriatus*, *Macolor macularis* See also: taipendo. [TRFI p. 25 foto; p. 76 foto D]. [**Recently stated that these are NOT <bigan> and were misidentified.** [foto D on p. 76 of TRFI was identified as <taipendo>].

bobat Hawaiian Sergeant, common sergeant *Abudefduf abdominalis*, *Abudefduf vaigiensis* [HW-CD; TRFI p. 132 E]. **syn: talas**. See also: talas. [Y.P. identified this endemic Hawaiian fish--so it probably is a similar species found in Sulawesi reefs.]. [also identified as a common sergeant in TRFI and confirmed by a second language helper session].

bobontad halfbeak *Hemiramphus spp.* **syn: coang**. See also: sori, coang.

boboronang

- 1) ~ brown surgeon *Acanthurus nigrofuscus* See also: pali. [FH p. 23 (and title page)].
- 2) ~ double-barred rabbitfish, blue-lined rabbitfish, masked rabbitfish, coral rabbitfish, eyelash rabbitfish *Siganus virgatus*, *Siganus doliatus*,

Siganus puellus, *Siganus fuscencens*, *Siganus corallinus*, *Siganus puelloides* [TRFI p. 253 fotos A-C, E-F].

3) **boboronang tapinda** lined rabbitfish, gold-saddle rabbitfish *Siganus lineatus*, *Siganus guttaus* [TRFI p. 252 fotos A-B]. *See also: melagompu, boboronang bugis.*

4) **boboronang bugis** spotted rabbitfish, maze rabbitfish, white-spotted rabbitfish *Siganus punctatus*, *Siganus vermicularis*, *Siganus javus* [TRFI p. 252 fotos C-E]. *See also: melagompug, boboronang tapinda.*

bokosi Robust fusilier, false fusilier, yellow-backed fusilier, blue fusilier, moon fusilier, gold-banded fusilier *Caesio cuning*, *Paracaesio xanthura*, *Caesio xanthonota*, *Caesio teres*, *Caesio, lunaris*, *Caesio caeruleaurea* [TRFI p. 77 foto, p. 78 fotos A-F]. *See also: solir.*

bokuta trevally, big-eye trevally *Caranx sexfasciatus* [AML p. 42 top foto; TRFI p. 282 foto C].

bolana fringelip mullet *Crenimugil crenilabis*

bole' ray *unidentified* *See also: mangiban, ayampo, buru-buru, dede, bevo.*

boloboton freshwater halfbeak [FAMAF #74]. *Dermogenys pusillus*

bolu milkfish *Chanos chanos* [TRFI p. 284 foto A].

bonggu-bonggu yellow-spot goatfish, yellow-saddle goatfish *Parupeneus indicus*, *Parupeneus cyclostomus* [TRFI p. 88 fotos A-C]. *See also: bau jangu, lamotu.*

buade

1) ~ banded goatfish, double-banded goatfish, black-spot goatfish, black-saddle goatfish, diamond-scale goatfish *Mulloides flavolineatus*, *Parupeneus multifasciatus*, *Parupeneus bifasciatus*, *Parupeneus signatus*, *Parupeneus spilurus*, *Parupeneus ciliatus* *See also: bau jangu, pios.* [TRFI p. 86 fotos B-F].

2) **buluade** blackbanded goatfish *Parupeneus multifasciatus* [FH p. 39].

buku mata bigeye, bigeye sea-bream *Monotaxis grandoculus* [HF-CD; TRFI p. 82 fotos B, D]. *See also: bagangan.* [JP gave this name; but this was rejected by DD and he identified these as <bagangan>].

bunag round batfish, shaded batfish, tail-fin batfish *Platax orbicularis*, *Platadax pinnatus*, *Platax teira* [FAMAF no. 205; TRFI p. 91 fotos A, B; p. 92 fotos A-D].

bungko

1) ~ some triggerfishes, striped triggerfish, Hawaiian triggerfish, wedge-tail triggerfish, black-blotch triggerfish *See also: tiabang, bau kai. Rizecanthus aculeatus, Balistapus undulatus, Rhinecanthus aculeatus, Rhinecanthus rectangulatus, Rhinecanthus verrucosus* [The main entry seems to be the generic name. Some individual species have more specific identities--see the subentries. The first subentry has two names for the same species of triggerfish.]. [The Indonesian should be modified to generic name and main entry information checked between the two cross references. Compare the latin of main entry with subentry no. 3--which spelling is correct (assuming the same species).]. [ES p. 247 gambar g; TRFI p. 271 foto A, p. 272 fotos A-C]. [FAMAF no. 141, 142, 212, 217]. *See also: tiabang lagab.*

2) **bungko memecas, bungko boyong** white-lined triggerfish, white-barred triggerfish *Sufflamen bursa*

3) **bungko beliang** undulate triggerfish *Balistapus undulatus* [TRFI p. 271 foto A].

4) **bungko bandera** picasso fish [ES p. 247, gambar 3.24 g]. *Rhinecanthus aculeatus*

buru-buru stingray *Taeniura lymma* *See also: ayampo, bole', mangiban. syn: ayampo.* [cf. photo of blue spot stingray; a kind of fish or shark]. [The latin name was identified in Freshwater and Marine Aquarium for the blue spot ray (w/ photograph of one from the Philippines) April 1990, p. 35.]. [But it is likely a generic name. Compare with the brown stingray (*Dasyatis hawaiiensis*) in FH identified as /buru-buru/.]. [FH p. 81; AML p. 41].

butiti toadfish, pufferfish, spotted puffer, stripebelly, false-eyed puffer, fine-spotted puffer, Bennett's puffer, crowned puffer, saddled puffer, circle-barred puffer, grey-top puffer, white-spotted puffer, Ambon puffer, scribbled puffer *Arothron areostaticus, Arothron hispidus, Arothron meleagris, Arothron hispidus, Canthigaster solandri, Canthigaster compressa, Canthigaster bennetti, Canthigaster coronata, Canthigaster valentini, Canthigaster ocellincta, Canthigaster epilampra, Canthigaster janthinoptera, Canthigaster amboinensis, Arothron mappa* [ES p. 247 gambar i, FAMAF no. 140, NL p. 310, p. 275 only foto, p. 276 fotos A-F, p. 277 fotos A-C]. *See also: lumes.*

ceme-ceme cheek-lined maori, tail-band maori, slender maori *Cheilinus digrammus, Cheilinus unifasciatus, Cheilinus celebicus* *See also: ngungul.* [TRFI p. 152 fotos C, D, E]. [At least used in

Sibayu; the other name used for these species is <ngungul> in Malawa area.].

coang halfbeak *Hemiramphus spp.* **syn: bobontad.**
See also: sori.

dabi moorish idol *Zanclus cornutus* *See also: taming.* **syn: taming.** [FAMAF no. 226; NL pp. 265, 266].

dabi' triple tail *Example: bau ila kalimantan.*
Lobotus surinamensis [TRFI p. 90 foto D]. [JP notes this fish comes over to Sulawesi from Kalimantan waters].

dapa' humpback snapper *Lutjanus gibbus* [TRFI p. 73 foto D].

dede whale shark *Rhincodon typus* *See also: bau, mangiban.* [This may be considered by the folk taxonomy to be the adult form of the 'zebra shark'--this needs verified, compare to <mangibang seseng> 'zebra shark' in which one LH identified this as the juvenile name, and <dede> as the 'adult zebra shark'.].

dolise, dodolise Timor snapper, red emperor, emperor snapper *Lutjanus timorensis, Lutjanus sebae* [TRFI p. 75 fotos C, F, FAMAF no. 197; NL. p. 254]. [The Indonesian name is tentative, and is not listed in NL, although the name above can be inferred as such.].

dolo-dolo black-spot barracuda *Sphyraena forsteri* [TRFI p. 284 foto F]. *See also: anasar, pangaluan.*

donge-donge paradisefish, striped whiptail, threadin whiptail, blue whiptail, decorated sand-goby **syn: tontong.** *See also: tontong. Pentapodus paradiseus, Pentapodus trivittatus, Pentapodus caninus, Pentapodus emeryi, Istigobius decoratus* [TRFI p. 50 fotos A-D; p. 234 foto B [JP]. [TRFI p. 50 fotos C-D <dong-donge> ; fotos A-B <ton-tong> [DD].

duong, bau duong anchovie (dried), juvenile fish that migrates from saltwater to freshwater seribu, ikan penja *Stolephorus purpureus* *See also: belenga.* [NL pp. 226-228; FH p. 74]. [adult form is called <belenga>]. [The genus is probably correct, the name may be inclusive of other species as well.]. [Needs rechecked as this appears to conflict with new information--see the other entry with <duong, bau duong> and belenga>].

durus nubatung, durus batang dusky perch, merou, white-spotted rock-cod *Epinephelus guaza, Epinephelus ongus* [FAMAF no. 180; LN pp. 252, 253; TRFI p. 26 foto F].

duyung sea cow, dugong *See also: lombud, payol, kaumbu. Dugong dugon* [This is a sea mammal similar to the manatee.]. [Taylor, Herb, ed. 1982 Sport Diving Catalog. A resource book for all snorkelers and scuba divers. New York: St. Martin's Press, pp. 198-201. Cf. p. 199 Where he shows the drawings of sea cows from "Aquatic Mammals" by A. Brazier Howell. They spend their entire lives in the water and feed basically on vegetable matter. Apparently the English synonym would be sea cow.].

epet frogfishes *Antennarius spp.* [FAMAF no. 136]. **syn: kalumeme.** *See also: kalumeme.*

gandut blue triggerfish, gilded triggerfish *Odonus niger, Xanthichthys auromarginatus* [TRFI p. 268 foto].

gina' oblique-banded sweetlips *Plectrohynchus goldmanni* [TRFI p. 52 foto B]. *See also: kumbavivi.* [Another reliable language helper [DD] identified this actually as <bau mbabi>; further work is needed to determine if <gina'> is actually another fish species, a second name, or a nickname.].

golo-golo' monocle bream, striped spinecheek, three-line spinecheek, spotted big-eye, red big-eye, silver big-eye, crescent-tail big-eye, white-band spinecheek, silver-streak spinecheek *See also: bau bandera. Scolopsis bilineata, Scolopsis lineata, Scolopsis trilineata, Priacanthus cruentatus, Priacanthus macracanthus, Priacanthus blochii, Priacanthus hamrur, Scolopsis vosmeri, Scolopsis xenochrous* [TRFI p. 47 fotos A-D, p. 48 fotos A-D]. *See also: atamba', tingkaravulan.*

ilo' brown chub, brassy drummer, snubnose drummer *Kyphosus bigibbus, Kyphosus, vaigiensis, Kyphosus cinerascens* [TRFI p. 89 fotos C, D]. [].

janggu-janggu

1) ~ manybar goatfish *Parupeneus multifasciatus* **syn: bau janggu.** [HF-CD].

2) **janggu-janggu pios** yellow-saddle goatfish *Parupeneus cyclostomus* **syn: bau janggu, pios.** [HF-CD; TRFI p. 88 foto C]. *See also: pios, janggu-janggu.*

kadapangan dolphinfish, dorado *Coryphaena hippurus* [FH p. 64]. [This is a fish in contrast to the similarly named dolphin which is a mammal.].

kakadang convict surgeon *Acanthurus triostegus* *See also: tambo.* [TRFI p. 258 foto E]. [This is the Sibayu name, but other areas such as Malawa call this <tambo>; DD was not sure about this though.(i.e. he hadn't heard of a <kakadang> before)].

kalairo, kalairoati crescent perch, checkered snapper
Terapon jarbua, *Lutjanus decussatus* [TRFI p. 46
foto C; TRFI p. 72 foto D]. *See also: bangatai*.

[Language helper DD (2005) claims <kalairo>
identified in TRFI, p. 46 foto C is a Kaili word, and
the Pendau is <bangatai>; but he offered <kalairoati>
on p. 72 which was described by JP as <kalairo>].

kalumeme' frogfishes, anglerfishes, shaggy
anglerfish, striped anglerfish, sargassum anglerfish,
painted anglerfish, clown anglerfish, coral anglerfish
Antennarius spp.; *Antennarius hispidus*, *Antennarius*
striatus, *Histrio histrio*, *Antennarius pictus*,
Antennarius maculatus, *Antennarius pictus* [JP
comments that they come over from Sulawesi from
Kalimantan about once a year and are found
following driftwood]. [FAMAF no. 136, TRFI p. 8
fotos A-F]. **syn: epet, bau nurampan**. *See also:*
epet.

kandia Mozambique tilapia, Java tilapia [A food fish.
Introduced to Sulawesi in 1928 (ES.)]. *Oreochromis*
mossambicus [There has been several name changes
for the tilapia species.]. [Ekologi Sulawesi p. 352
gambar g].

karampiu two-tone surgeon *Zebrasoma scopas*
[TRFI p. 260 fotos E-F]. *See also: pali'*.

karuput, karuput tai paddle-fin triggerfish, pink-tail
triggerfish *Melichthys vidua* *See also: tiabang,*
bungko. [TRFI p. 271 foto B].

katimbuto mossback scorpionfish, stonefish
Paraploactis trachyderma *See also: so'o, so'o api,*
tangkerarung, bau tangkaa'. [A later identification
was made in FAMAF no. 218 (lat: *Scorpaena porcus*);
however the distribution description doesn't fit; cross-
check with the ES again. It looks similar to the
mossback scorpionfish recently identified in TRFI.].
[Ekologi Sulawesi p. 248; AML p. 10 (cf. foto); TRFI
p. 24 foto C]. [Language helper said this was an
additional name (nickname) for the Mossback
because its so ugly.].

kaumbu whale *Balaenoptera spp.*, *Megaptera*
novaeangliae **syn: payol**. *See also: payol, lombud*.
[GGF pp. 38-41; this is one of two generic names for
whales; whales are considered to be fish within the
Pendau folk taxonomy; the CLSF <bu> is also used
for whales].

kayakas leopard filefish, little filefish, strap-weed
filefish, unicorn filefish, rhino filefish, bristle-tail
filefish, elongate leather-jacket, honeycomb leather-
jacket *Amanes sandwichiensis*, *Rudarius minutus*,
Pseudomonacanthus macrurus, *Pseudomonacanthus*
macrurus, *Aluterus monoceros*, *Pseudaluterus*
nasicornis, *Acreichthys tomentosus*,

Pseudomonacanthus elongatus, *Cantherhinus*
pardalis [FAMAF no. 130; TRFI p. 265, fotos A-C;
p. 266 fotos B-F].

kongkeng spiny pufferfish, porcupinefish, fine-
spotted porcupinefish, black-spotted porcupinefish,
few-spined porcupinefish, rounded porcupinefish
Diodon holacanthus, *Diodon hystrix*, *Chilomycterus*
reticularis, *Cyclichthys orbicularis* [FAMAF no.
175, 176; also see photo 1991; LN p. 311, p. 279 only
foto, p. 280 fotos A-F]. [DD was unsure that the foto
on p. 279 TRFI was named <kongkeng>].

kulimpangi scat, spotted scat, banded scat, silver
batfish *Scatophagus argus*, *Selenotoca multifasciata*,
Monodactylus argenteus [FAMAF no. 112; LN p.
265, 266; TRFI p. 90 fotos A-C]. [freshwater,
brackish water, saltwater].

kumbavivi

1) ~ harlequin sweetlips, red-flushed rock-cod,
oblique-banded sweetlips, oriental sweetlips
See also: gina', mayas nubatu. **syn: mayas**
nubatu. *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides*,
Aethaloperca roga, *Plectorhynchus*
goldmanni, *Plectorhynchus orientalis*
[FAMAF no. 206; TRFI p. 31, foto F; p. 52
fotos B, D [following J.P.]. *From:* Suggested
may be loan from Kaili by J.P..

2) ~ clown sweetlips [TRFI p. 53, foto A
[following DD]. [note that DD offered this
word here, but those fish identified by JP in
TRFI on p. 52, DD suggests are <bau mbabi>;
note that these may well be cognates.].
Plectorhynchus chaetodonoides

kumuru juvenile mouth mackerel *See also: ruma-*
ruma, solisi. Rastrelliger kanagurta [TRFI p. 281].
[<ruma-ruma> is the adult form's name].

kurapu, rapu grouper, dusky rock cod, Queensland
grouper, term for small growth stage of grouper
Epinephelus spp., *Epinephelus bontoides*, *Epinephelus*
lanceolatus *See also: uratang*. [FAMAF no. 178;
LN pp. 252, 253, TRFI p. 26 foto A, p. 28 foto A, p.
29 fotos A-C, p. 30 fotos A-F].

kuteteng flag-tail surgeonfish *Paracanthurus hepatus*
[FAMAF no. 203].

'alibambang

1) ~ various butterflyfishes, coralfishes, and
bannerfishes; eye-patch butterflyfish, brown
butterflyfish, head-band butterflyfish, tail-spot
butterflyfish, black-back butterflyfish, yellow-
dotted butterflyfish, saddled butterflyfish,
dotted butterflyfish, double-saddle
butterflyfish, lined butterflyfish, pig-face
butterflyfish, vagabond butterflyfish,

blackened butterflyfish, dusky butterflyfish, latticed butterflyfish, racoon butterflyfish, gold-lined butterflyfish, Meyer's butterflyfish, ornate butterflyfish, reticulated butterflyfish, Rainford's butterflyfish, gold-banded butterflyfish, oval-spot butterflyfish, eclipse butterflyfish, teardrop butterflyfish, blue-dash butterflyfish, saddle butterflyfish, hooded butterflyfish, pearl-scale butterflyfish, six-spined butterflyfish, pennantfishes, four spot butterflyfish, millet seed butterflyfish, ornate butterflyfish, Pyramid butterflyfish, teardrop butterflyfish, threadfin butterflyfish, Mertens butterflyfish, cross-hatch butterflyfish, dot-and-dash butterflyfish, spot-banded butterflyfish, citron butterflyfish, spotted butterflyfish, Guenther's butterflyfish, pinstriped butterflyfish, chevroned butterflyfish, triangular butterflyfish, modest butterflyfish, eye-spot butterflyfish, orange-banded coralfish, high-fin coralfish, two-eyed coralfish, Mueller's coralfish, beaked coralfish, margined coralfish, long-nose butterflyfish, very-long-nose butterflyfish, pennant bannerfish, singular bannerfish, common bannerfish, schooling bannerfish, masked bannerfish, horned bannerfish
Chaetodontidae; *Chaetodon adiergastos*, *Chaetodon kleinii*, *Chaetodon collare*, *Chaetodon ocellicaudus*, *Chaetodon melannotus*, *Chaetodon selene*, *Chaetodon ephippium*, *Chaetodon semeion*, *Chaetodon ulietensis*, *Chaetodon lineolatus*, *Chaetodon oxycephalus*, *Chaetodon auriga*, *Chaetodon vagabundus*, *Chaetodon decussatus*, *Chaetodon flavirostris*, *Chaetodon rafflesi*, *Chaetodon lunula*, *Chaetodon auripes*, *Chaetodon meyeri*, *Chaetodon ornatissimus*, *Chaetodon reticulatus*, *Chaetodon rainfordi*, *Chaetodon aurofasciatus*, *Chaetodon speculum*, *Chaetodon bennetti*, *Chaetodon unimaculatus*, *Chaetodon plebeius*, *Chaetodon ephippium*, *C. larvatus*, *C. chrysurus*, *Parachaetodon ocellatus*, *Heniochus acuminatus*, *Heniochus diphreates*, *Chaetodon quadrimaculatus*, *Chaetodon ornatissimus*, *Hemitaurichthys polylepis*, *Chaetodon lunula*, *Chaetodon unimaculatus*, *Chaetodon auriga*, *Chaetodon mertensii*, *Chaetodon xanthurus*, *Chaetodon pelewensis*, *Chaetodon punctatofasciatus*, *Chaetodon citrinellus*, *Chaetodon guttatissimus*, *Chaetodon guentheri*, *Chaetodon trifasciatus*, *Chaetodon trifascialis*, *Chaetodon baronessa*, *Chaetodon modestus*, *Parachaetodon ocellatus*, *Coradion chryzozonus*, *Coradion altivelis*, *Coradion*

melanopus, *Hermitaurichthys polylepis*, *Chelmon muelleri*, *Chelmon rostratus*, *Chelmon marginalis*, *Forcipiger flavissimus*, *Forcipiger longirostris*, *Heniochus chrysostomus*, *Heniochus singularius*, *Heniochus acuminatus*, *Heniochus diphreates*, *Heniochus monoceros*, *Heniochus varius* See also: *tanduka*, *bau bandera*, *talidu*. [This is the generic name for this group of fishes.]. [FAMAF no. 155, 156, 157, 158; LN pp. 265-267]. [ES p. 247, gambar 3.24 e]. [HF-CD; TRFI p. 93 fotos A-C, p. 94 fotos A-F, p. 95 fotos A-F, p. 96 fotos A-C, p. 97 fotos A-C, p. 98 fotos A-F, pp. 99-104 All fotos each page A-F; p. 105 only foto].

- 2) ~ various angelfishes, banded pygmy angelfish, three-spot angelfish, velvet angelfish, vemiculate angelfish, grey-tail angelfish, blue-striped angelfish, scribbled angelfish, yellow-tail angelfish, blue-backed angelfish, emperor angelfish, half-circled angelfish, blue-face angelfish, blue-ringed angelfish, regal angelfish '*Centropyge*' *multifasciatus*, *Apolemichthys trimaculatus*, *Chaetodontoplus melanosoma*, *Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus*, *Chaetodontoplus sp. 1*, *Chaetodontoplus septemtrionalis*, *Chaetodontoplus duboulayi*, *Chaetodontoplus meredithi*, '*Holacanthus*' *venustus*, *Pomacanthus imperator*, *Pomacanthus semicirculatus*, *Pomacanthus xanthometepon*, *Pomacanthus annularis*, *Pomacanthus sexstriatus*, [TRFI p. 109 fotos A-F, p. 110 fotos A-C, p. 111 fotos A-C, p. 112 fotos A-C, p. 113 fotos A-C, p. 114 fotos A-C, p. 115 fotos A-B]. See also: *landagoy*.
- 3) '**alibambang barat**' Pennant coralfish, two-eyed coralfish *Heniochus acuminatus*, *Coradion melanopus* See also: *bau bandera*. [Associated by the Pendau with the westerly winds, because that is when it is commonly found.]. [ES. p. 247, gambar e, h].
- 4) '**alibambang pajama**' adult regal angelfish *Pygoplites diacanthus* [TRFI p. 115 foto A].

'osa climbing perch *Anabas testudineus* [Has a special air-breathing organ. Not considered to be indigenous to Sulawesi (but considered to have been in Sulawesi many centuries) (ES)]. [This fish can be caught as a food fish in Sibayu. Freshwater fish]. [ES. p. 318 bottom foto]. [Encyclopedia of Tropical Fishes pp. 153, 154, Axelrod & Vorderwinkler. Includes color photos and brief description.].

labone k.o. saltwater fish *unidentified* **syn: avu-avu**. See also: *avu-avu*.

la'angisi mangrove jack *Lutjanus kasmira* [TRFI p. 72 foto E].

lamotu red or yellowstripe goatfish, bar-tailed goatfish, luzon goatfish, striped goatfish *Mulloides vanicolensis*, *Upeneus tragula*, *Upeneus luzonius*, *Upeneus vittus* [FH p. 38, TRFI p. 88 fotos D-F].
See also: *bau janggu*, *bonggu-bonggu*.

lampeng flounder, sole *paraplagusia bilineata* [ES p. 247, gambar I; AML p. 43 (bottom foto)].

landagoy

1) ~ Eibl's angelfish, pearly-scaled angelfish, damsel angelfish, key-hole angelfish, midnight angelfish, blue and gold angelfish, lemon peel Herald's angelfish, coral beauty, flame angelfish, rusty angelfish *Centropyge eibli*, *Centropyge vrolikii*, *Centropyge flavicauda*, *Centropyge tibicen*, *Centropyge tibicen*, *Centropyge nox*, *Centropyge aurantius*, *Centropyge bicolor*, *Centropyge flavissimus*, *Centropyge heraldi*, *Centropyge bispinosus*, *Centropyge loriculus*, *Centropyge ferrugatus* See also: 'alibambang. [TRFI p. 106 fotos A-F, p. 107 fotos A-C, p. 108 fotos A-C,].

2) ~ various damselfishes, black-ven damsel, black-vent damsel, white-spot damsel, monarch damsel, banded damsel, white damsel *Dischistodus melanotus*, *Dischistodus chrysopoecilus*, *Dischistodus pseudochrysopoecilus*, *Dischistodus fasciatus*, *Dischistodus perspicillatus* [TRFI p. 137 fotos A-F].

landi red-lined sleeper, mural sleeper, teardrop sleeper *Valenciennesa immaculata*, *Valenciennesa muralis*, *Valenciennesa longipinnis* [TRFI p. 221 fotos A-C].

langas rainbow runner, double-spotted queenfish *Elagatis bipinnulata*, *Scomberoides lysan* See also: *lauro*. **syn:** **lauro**. [TRFI p. 283 fotos C, D].

languntule k.o.edible saltwater fish *unidentified* ["lajang" is the common word in use in the Pendau area now, it is a loan from Bugis.].

lape' parrotfish e.g. *Scarops rubroviolaceus* [ES p. 247, gambar 3.24 o]. See also: *sinobulung*. [The juvenile is called <sinobulung>].

lauro, lelauro, bau lauro rainbow runner *Elagatis bipinnulatus* See also: *langas*. [FH p. 72, TRFI p. 283 foto C].

lekeke red shoulder tang, olive surgeon, orangehand surgeonfish, orange-blotch surgeon (Adult) *Acanthurus olivaceus* [FH p. 21; LN p. 268; HF-CD; TRFI p. 255 foto C]. [Both glosses are given for

the same fish in FH.]. *From:* Loan from Kaili according to Y.P.. [This fish produces an offensive fish smell after eating. Even just touching this fish will give you a strong fish smell that must be washed off with soap immediately to prevent it from lingering on your body.]. [The orange-blotch surgeon is <lekeke> for the adult form, and <malelalang> for the juvenile form; but note that there are other species also called <malelalang>].

lendong swamp eel *Monopterus alba* See also: *masapi*. [Verify this identification and meaning. Could be a generic name for eels.]. [ES p. 354, gambar a].

libas long-fin kingfish, amberjack *Seriola rivoliana*, *Seriola dumerili* [TRFI p. 283 foto B; GGF p. 94].
See also: *libas*, *mosidung*.

lipuang leopard coral-trout, vermicular cod, spotted coral trout *Plectropomus leopardus*, *Plectropomus oligacanthus*, *Plectropomus maculatus* [TRFI p. 32 foto E-F; p. 33 foto A-B]. See also: *sunu'*. [One reliable language helper suggested that <sunu'> was borrowed from another language (but he didn't specify), and that these should be called <lipuang>; they partially agreed, where one language helper said only lipuang, the other reliable language helper differentiated between these two (see TRFI notes)].

lombinayor worm eel, spaghetti eel *Moringua bicolor* [ES p. 247 gambar 3.24 j]. [Possibly a kind of moray eel like *G. moringa* ?? (in GGF); compare <ubud, pandamitang, poli-polias, silame, abu-abu>].

lombud dolphin *Stenella spp.*, *Delphinus delphis*, *Tursiops truncatus* See also: *kaumbu*, *payol*, *duyung*.

lugu-lugus blue boxfish; freckled or blue-spotted boxfish, spotted trunkfish, solor boxfish, juvenile yellow boxfish *Lactoria fornasini*; *Ostracion solorensis* See also: *tatambangan*. [Double check with /si injap/.]. [FAMAF no. 201 and possibly others; FH p. 56; LN pp. 311, 312; HF-CD; TRFI p. 274 fotos A, B, D].

luluman red-latticed parrotfish *Scarus atropectoralis* See also: *sinobulang*.

lumes, butiti lemes yellow-eyed puffer, Manilla puffer, ringed puffer, starry puffer, black-spotted puffer *Arothron immaculatus*, *Arothron manillensis*, *Arothron hispidus*, *Arothron stellatus*, *Arothron nigropunctatus* [TRFI p. 278 foto A-F]. See also: *butiti*.

madalanto big-eye snapper *Lutjanus lutjanus* [TRFI p. 73 foto A]. [TRFI p. 72 foto F (noted to be Kaili for the two spot snapper, *Lutjanus biguttatus*)].

malalaya surgeonfish, tang; schooling rabbitfish, seagrass rabbitfish, scribbled rabbitfish, happy moments rabbitfish *Siganus argenteus*, *Siganus canaliculatus*, *Siganus spinus*, *Siganus fuscencens* [ES p. 247 gambar 3.24 h; HF-CD; TRFI p. 251 fotos A-C, p. 253 foto D]. [The Kaili name <mela> is now in popular use according to Y.P.]. *See also: mela.*
syn: mela.

malelang pencilled surgeon, orange-blotch surgeon (juvenile), eye-line surgeon, yellow-masked surgeon, spot-face surgeon, eye-spot surgeon, horse-shoe surgeon, white-spine surgeon, dark surgeon *Acanthurus dussumieri*, *Acanthurus olivaceus*, *eye-line surgeon*, *yellow-masked surgeon*, *Acanthurus maculiceps*, *Acanthurus bariene*, *Acanthurus fowleri*, *Acanthurus leucocheilus*, *Acanthurus leucocheilus*, *Acanthurus blochii* [TRFI p. 255 fotos B, D, E, F; p. 256 fotos A-F]. *See also: lekeke.* [DD said that the fish in foto D p. 255 in TRFI, the orange-blotch surgeonfish was not <malelang>; for p. 255 DD identified these as <pali>].

manduping red-spot emperor, spangled emperor *Lethrinus lentjan*, *Lethrinus nebulosus* [TRFI p. 84 fotos A, C, D].

mangambou cigar wrasse *Cheilio inermis* *See also: belu-belu'*, *mebelu-mbelung.* [TRFI p. 170 foto F].

mangiban

- 1) ~ shark *See also: dede, bau, bole', bevo.*
- 2) **mangiban bi'ung** hammerhead shark *Sphyrna lewini*, *Sphyrna blochii* [FH p. 79; LN pp. 210, 211]. [The two sources give different latin names for apparently the same shark.].
- 3) **mangiban sipapi** tiger shark *Galeocerdo cuvier* [FH p. 79].
- 4) **mangiban tinumbu** sandbar shark, brown shark *Carcharhinus plumbeus* [FH p. 79].
- 5) **mangiban puteang, mangiban mememas** great blue shark, reef whitetip shark *Prionace glauca*, *Triaenodon obesus* [FH p. 79; AML p. 10 (cf. foto); HF-CD].
- 6) **mangiban seseng** catfish shark, cat shark (lit.), juvenile zebra shark [One LH identified this as the juvenile name, and <dede> as the 'adult zebra shark.']. *Stegastoma fasciatum* [Noted to sound like a cat meowing when it is caught].
- 7) **mangiban unsu'** k.o.shark *unidentified*

mangilalap Fox-face or white-banded surgeon *Siganus vulpinus* or *Acanthurus leucopareius* [FAMAF no. 195 or FH p. 22]. [There is a vague resemblance between the colors of these two fishes. Recheck the identifications.].

mantis common lyretail-cod, white-edged lyretail cod *Variola louti*, *Variola albomarginata* [TRFI p. 33 foto C, E].

masapi k.o. edible freshwater eel *unidentified* *See also: lendong.* [The reference appears to be in error. Recheck the data.]. [From Sivia list. Cf. link.]. [freshwater]. [ES. p. 359 gambar b].

mayas painted sweetlips, giant sweetlips *Diagramma pictum*, *Plectorhynchus obscurus* [TRFI p. 53 fotos D, E].

mbelu-mbelung see belu-belu'

mela, malalaya

- 1) ~ surgeonfish, tang *See also: malalaya, mela takikei.* **syn: malalaya.** *From:* Loan from Kaili that has generally replaced the Pendau word <malalaya>. [General name for surgeonfish and tangs. *See note on <malalaya>; note that in [EN98-001.57-58] this was identified separately, thus the big difference in the English gloss--the scientific name is for Yellow Tang.]. [DD identifies the <mela> as <boboronang> or as <malalaya>]. *Zebrasoma flavescens* [HF-CD].*
- 2) **mela takikie** fox-face rabbitfish *Siganus vulpinus* [verify that the <takikie> is a type of <mela> or?].
- 3) **mela gompu** lined rabbitfish, gold-saddle rabbitfish, spotted rabbitfish, maze rabbitfish, white-spotted rabbitfish *Siganus lineatus*, *Siganus guttatus*, *Siganus punctatus*, *Siganus vermicularis*, *Siganus javus* [TRFI p. 252 fotos A-E]. *See also: boboronang tapinda, boboronang bugis.* [DD states this is a Kaili word].

meotung grouper *Epinephelus spp.* [FAMAF no. 179; LN pp. 252-254]. *See also: too meotung.*

mogong black parrotfish, bridled parrotfish (initial phase), three-colour parrotfish (initial phase), Bleeker's parrotfish (initial phase) *Scarus species*, *Scarus frenatus*, *Scarus tricolor*, *Scarus bleekeri* *See also: sinobulung meitong, sinobulang, luluman.* **syn: sinobulung meitong.** [<mogong> is understood as a kind of <sinobulung>; the question remains whether it is understand to be a pre-adult, or as noted that these have a 'different shape'.]. [HF-CD; TRFI p. 200 foto D, p. 201 foto B; p. 202 foto B, p. 204 fotos B, D, F].

molinjo' comb grouper, white-lined rock-cod *Epinephelus ruber*, *Anypserodon leucogrammicus* *See also: pesupu.* **syn: pesupu.** [FAMAF no. 199; LN p. 251; TRFI p. 28 foto E]. [Comb grouper may be an erroneous identification. In TRFI it was categorized as a rock cod, but there wasn't a foto of

the one we had in our kitchen that was just caught.].
[First identified as pesupu; later language helper (DD) identified is with a second name <molinjjo'>].

molosugi swordfish *Xiphias Gladius* [GGF p. 90].

monduping k.o.saltwater fish *unidentified* See also: *avu-avu*. [LH said it is similar to the <avu-avu>].

moro grey mullet, striped mullet *Mugil cephalus* [FH p. 74; LN pp. 282, 283].

moropinangang adult orange-finned emperor, k.o.predator fish See also: *sasaran*. *Lethrinus erythracanthus* [TRFI p. 83 foto A; ES. p. 265 #3 picture]. [The mouth is red inside]. [Unidentified in the ES--i.e. picture only. .].

mosidung adult bluefin trevally, black-tip trevally, golden trevally, blue trevally *Cavanx melampyngus*, *Caranx sem*, *Caranx sexasciatus*, *Caranx bajad*, *Caranx ferdau* [HF-CD, TRFI p. 282 fotos A, B, D-F, FH p. 70]. [The bluefin trevally has three Pendau names depending on the growth stage: <seleling> young bluefin juvenile, <avakan> older juvenile bluefin, <mosidung> adult bluefin]. See also: *seleling*, *avakan*, *tobinaba*, *bokuta*.

mpili-mpilis, pili-mpilis coach-whip trevally, commonjack *Carangoides amatus*, *Caranx hippos* [TRFI p. 283 foto A; GGF p. 94]. See also: *mosidung*.

ngungul .

- 1) ~ cheek-lined maori, tail-band maori, slender maori, point-head maori *Cheilinus oxycephalus*, *Cheilinus digrammus*, *Cheilinus unifasciatus*, *Cheilinus celebicus* See also: *ceme-ceme*. [TRFI p. 152 fotos C, D, E; p. 153 foto A]. [At least used in Malawa; the other name used for at least for some of these species is <ceme-ceme> in Sibayu area.].

- 2) ~ arrow headed soapfish *Belonoperca chabanaudi* [TRFI p. 40 foto A].

ntui-ntuing flying fish *Cypselurus simas*; *Cypsilurus poecilopterus*, *Exocoetus volitans* [LN pp. 240-243; FH p. 74]. [The various species listed have not been verified to all be in the Pendau coastal area, but found in the references; it is assumed that the Pendau word is generic.]. [I have seen these while in boats off the coast of Malawa.].

ntui-ntuing nubatu butterfly gurnard, flying gurnard [AML p. 43 top foto; TRFI p. 24 foto F (Flying gurnard)]. *Dactyloptena orientalis* See also: *bau tangkaa'*. [This may be the nickname, as this has also been identified as <bau tangkaa'>].

Otong, unga nuotong

- 1) barramundi cod [the original identification of the barramundi cod in TRFI shows it was considered to be the juvenile of the <otong>, that is the LH (JP) said it was the <unga nuotong>, which suggests that JP considered <otong> to be the name of the adult fish (later identified by DD as the coelacanth)]. [LH identified this as the juvenile form of the adult coelacanth]. *Chromileptes altivelis* [TRFI p. 28 foto D].
- 2) coelacanth *Latimeria menadoensis* [Identified with the National Geographic photos from the December 1998 article. This is technically not the name of the fish (stated the LH), but is a reference for it which means roughly something like the 'ancestor of all fishes'. One of my language helpers was six years old in Moromu when his grandfather identified one. They recognize this as a deep water fish and seldom encountered.].

pagi manu' eagle ray, spotted eagle *Aetobatus narinari* [FH p. 80; LN p. 214; HF-CD].

paka-paka, kurapu .

- 1) ~ Peacock grouper, blue-spotted grouper, coral rock cod, blue-spotted rock-cod, red-flushed rock cod *Cephalopholis argus*, *Cephalopholis miniata*, *Cephalopholis cyanostigma*, *Aethaloperca roгаа* [C. miniata identified in TRFI p. 29 fotos A-C; p. 30 foto A; p. 31 foto A]. See also: *si'umbit*, *bau palola*.
- 2) **paka-paka mododa, papaka, kurapu** coral rock cod, coral trout, (lit. red ~) *Cephalopholis miniata*, [TRFI p. 29 fotos A-C]. [In FAMAF no. 152; LN pp. 252, 253 this appears to have been identified as <papaka>, *Epinephelus miniatus*]. [FAMAF no. 152; LN pp. 252, 253].
- 3) **paka-paka nulalo', kurapu** orange rock-cod, flag-tail rock-cod, orange-spotted rock-cod *Cephalopholis spiloparaea*, *Cephalopholis urodeta*, *Cephalopholis sonnerati* [TRFI p. 31 fotos B-D, E; p. 43 foto E, F].
- 4) **paka-paka nulalo', kurapu** fire-tail devil *Labracinus cyclophthalmus*

pali'

- 1) ~ gold-rimmed surgeonfish, ringtail surgeon, goldring surgeonfish, mimic surgeon, dusky surgeon, pin-striped surgeon, pale surgeon, night surgeon, white-nose surgeon, velvet surgeon, powder-blue surgeon, dusky surgeon, two-spot bristle-tooth surgeonfish, striped bristle-tooth surgeonfish, yellow-tip bristle-tooth surgeonfish *Acanthurus glaucopareius*,

Acanthurus mata, *Acanthurus pyroferus*,
Acanthurus nigrofuscus, *Acanthurus nubilus*,
Acanthurus thompsoni, *Acanthurus japonicus*,
Acanthurus nigricans, *Acanthurus*
leucosternon, *Ctenochaetus binotatus*,
Ctenochaetus striatus, *Ctenochaetus*
tominensis See also: *boboronang*. [FAMAF
no. 129, FH p. 22; LN p. 269; HF-CD; TRFI p.
257 fotos A-E, p. 258 fotos A-D, F, p. 259
fotos B-C, p. 260 foto A-B].

2) **pali' bara** pale surgeon *Acanthurus mata*
[TRFI p. 257 foto B]. See also: *pali'*.

pandamitang, ubud pandamitang moray eel,
white spotted moray eel, clouded moray eel See also:
ubud, *silame*, *abu-abu*. *Echidna nebulosa*,
Gymnothorax meleagris [ES p. 247 gambar 3.24 b;
TRFI p. 2 foto E, p. 3 foto F].

pangaluan barracuda; great barracuda *Sphraena*
barracuda, *Sphraena picuda* See also: *anasar*, *dolo-*
dolo. [FH p. 73; LN pp. 281, 282; TRFI p. 284 foto
D]. [The LN also has *Sphraena jello* as a large fish
similar to the barracuda.].

panginda beaked leatherjacket *Oxymonacanthus*
longirostris [FAMAF no. 202].

parilaga eye-stripe surgeonfish, lined surgeon, clown
surgeonfish *Acanthurus dussumieri*, *Acanthurus*
lineatus [HF-CD; TRFI p. 254 only foto; p. 255 foto
A; FAMAF no. 128; LN p. 269].

pataan k.o.large brackish.fish *unidentified*

payol whale *Balaenoptera spp.*, *Megaptera*
novaeangliae **syn: kaumbu**. See also: *kaumbu*,
lombud, *duyung*. [GGF pp. 38-41; this is one of two
generic names for whales; whales are considered to be
fish within the Pendau folk taxonomy; the CLSF
<bu> is also used for whales].

pelot moon wrasse, peacock wrasse, bird-nose wrasse
(female and juvenile), yellow moon wrasse, paddle-
fin wrasse *Thalassoma lunare*, *Thalassoma pavo*,
Labroides phthiophagus, *Gomphosus varius*,
Thalassoma lutescens, *Thalassoma amblycephalum*
[FAMAF no. 224, 225,]. [pelot is a specific name,
and <belu'-belu'> is a generic name which includes
<pelot>]. [It now seems more likely that wrasses
have at least two groupings in Pendau's taxonomy].
See also: *belu-belu'*, *mbelu-mbelung*, *bau*
songkorong.

pesupu comb grouper, white-lined rock-cod
Epinephelus ruber, *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* See
also: *molinjo'*. **syn: molinjo'**. [FAMAF no. 199;
LN p. 251; TRFI p. 28 foto E]. [Comb grouper may
be an erroneous identification. In TRFI it was
categorized as a rock cod, but there wasn't a foto of

the one we had in our kitchen that was just caught.].
[A later language helper (DD) identified this with a
second name <molinjo'>].

pio' flagtail grunter *Terapon theraps* [TRFI p. 46
foto D].

poli-polias banded moray eel *Gymnothorax*
enigmaticus [noted to be poisonous by J.P.]. [TRFI
p. 3 foto E]. See also: *gonggoyorom*, *pandamitang*,
ubud, *silame*, *abu-abu*.

pompombadi seahorse *Hippocampus sp.* **syn:**
ajaran dagat. [This is the original Pendau word.].
[The [b] and [d] were pronounced plosive-like.].
[SEN 4.23].

pongka' white-saddled cardinal, silver-lined cardinal,
golden-lined cardinal, rifle cardinal, cheek-bar
cardinal, cheek-spot cardinal, yellow-band cardinal,
spurcheek cardinal, one-line cardinal, spiny-head
cardinal, adult tiger cardinal *Apogon sp. 3*, *Apogon*
hartzfeldi, *Apogon sp. 4*, *Apogon kiensis*, *Apogon*
sealei, *Apogon chrysopomus*, *Apogon sp. 5*, *Apogon*
frenatus, *Apogon exostigma*, *Apogon kallopterus*,
Cheilodipterus lineatus [TRFI 57 fotos A-F; p. 58
fotos A-F, p. 67 foto A]. See also: *sibandar*.

ponjuju buaya Jans pipefish, blue-stripe pipefish,
flag-tail pipefish, striped pipefish, red-banded
pipefish, long-snouted pipefish, reef-top pipefish,
reef-top pipefish, tiger pipefish, orange-cheek
pipefish, double-ended pipefish *Doryrhamphus*
janssi, *Doryrhamphus excisus*, *Doryrhamphus*
negrosensis, *Corythoichthys flavofasciatus*,
Corythoichthys amplexus, *Corythoichthys*
intestinalis, *Corythoichthys schultzi*,
Corythoichthys haematopterus, *Corythoichthys*
haematopterus, *Filicampus tigris*, *Festuciales cinctus*,
Syngnathoides biaculeatus [TRFI p. 15 fotos A-f; p.
16 fotos A-F].

ponjuju ngisi nubuya spiny eel [FAMAF #88].
Macrogathus aculeatus [brackish and freshwater].

popong red snapper *Etelis carbunculus* [FH p. 77].

porembas goong flag-tail (lit. gong striker)
Malacanthus brevirostris [TRFI p. 70 foto F].

posut Lei triggerfish, half-moon triggerfish,
boomerang triggerfish *Sufflamen bursa*, *Sufflamen*
chrysopterus See also: *tiabang*. [HF-CD; TRFI p.
270 fotos E, F].

raga-ragan, raragan blue-striped snapper, bluelined
snapper, Moluccan snapper, brown-stripe snapper
Lutjanus kasmira, *Lutjanus bouton*, *Lutjanus vitta*
[FAMAF no. 196; TRFI p. 73, fotos B, F; HF-CD].
[Another language helper (DD) states that the TRFI
fotos [TRFI p. 71 foto; p. 72 fotos A-C] that JP

identified as <raga-ragan> are <sasagi> (except foto C on p. 72 which he did not identify).].

rapo-rapo yellow-dash fusilier, yellow-band fusilier, blue-dash fusilier, striped fusilier, pin-stripe fusilier, black-tipped fusilier, big-tail fusilier, banana fusilier, slender fusilier *Pterocaesio randali*, *Pterocaesio chrysozona*, *Pterocaesio tile*, *Pterocaesio trilineata*, *Pterocaesio tessellata*, *Pterocaesio digramma*, *Pterocaesio marri*, *Pterocaesio pisang*, *Gymnoaesio gymnoptera* See also: *solir*.

repa' k.o. saltwater fish *unidentified*

robu-robung, robu-robung nubatu cornetfish, trumpetfish *Fistularia petimba*, *Aulostomus chinensis*, *Fistularia commersonii* [A generic term including several similar species.]. [FH pp. 57, 58; LN pp. 248, 249; HF-CD; TRFI p. 13 foto C (bottom foto)]. [The LN has "tangkur buaya", which may fit this category as well--note its latin name as *Syngnathoides biaculeatus*.]. See also: *robu-robung nubatu*.

rono, bau rono k.o. small edible saltwater fish, about one inch long *unidentified*

ruma-ruma mouth mackerel (adult) *Rastrelliger kanagurta* [TRFI p. 281 foto]. See also: *solisi*, *kumuru*. [<solisi> is the juvenile name].

sambaloo archer fish *Toxotes jaculator* [FAMAF no 120.]. [ES. p. 212, gambar 3.4; AAI p. 230 lower fotos].

samporo spotted halfbeak *Hemirhamphus far* [ES p. 247 gambar 3.24 k].

sasagi blue-striped snapper, five-line snapper *Lutjanus kasmira*, *Lutjanus quinquelineatus* See also: *raga-ragan*. [TRFI p. 71 only foto, p. 72 fotos A-B]. [Another language helper (DD) states that the TRFI fotos for <raga-ragan> are <sasagi> (except foto C on p. 72 which he did not identify).].

sasalat blue surgeon *Paracanthurus hepatus* [TRFI p. 259 foto A].

sasavaran orange-finned emperor, orange-stripe emperor, lancer emperor, sky emperor; juvenile growth stage term See also: *moropinangang*, *tadom*, *sianjo*. *Lethrinus erythracanthus*, *Lethrinus obsoletus*, *Lethrinus genivittatus*, *Lethrinus atkinsoni* [TRFI p. 83 fotos A-F]. [Also referred to as <katamba tikus> in the 'bahasa pasar'; also has been noted as <atamba> by JP, but considered an error by DD. This fish was also noted to have three terms for various growth stages (at least as viewed by the folk taxonomy): 1) <sasavaran> juvenile stage, 2) <sianjo> medium size or young adult, and 3)

<tadom> full grown adult (also noted to have the Kaili term <tadorai>).].

seleling younger juvenile bluefin trevally *Cavanx melampygus* [This has three Pendau names depending on the growth stage: <avakan> older bluefin juvenile, <mosidung> adult bluefin]. See also: *mosidung*, *avakan*. [HF-CD].

seleling nurampan golden or barred jack *Gnathanodon poeicius* [FAMAF no. 150; LN p. 289]. [This one was identified dubiously, i.e. with uncertainty. Definitely needs further verification.].

sianjo long-nosed emperor, medium size young adult growth stage *Lethrinus olivaceus* [TRFI p. 84 fotos E-F]. See also: *tadom*, *sasavaran*. [This fish was also noted to have three terms for various growth stages (at least as viewed by the folk taxonomy): 1) <sasavaran> juvenile stage, 2) <sianjo> medium size or young adult, and 3) <tadom> full grown adult (also noted to have the Kaili term <tadorai>).].

sibandar juvenile and intermediate tiger cardinal, mimic cardinal, five-line cardinal, arrow-tooth cardinal, big-toothed cardinal See also: *pongka'*. *Cheilodipterus lineatus*, *Cheilodipterus zonatus*, *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*, *Cheilodipterus artus*, *Cheilodipterus macrodon*, *Cheilodipterus octolineatus* [TRFI p. 67 fotos B-C, p. 68 fotos A-F].

sidontong silver-line spinecheek *Scolopsis ciliata*, [TRFI p. 48 foto E].

sigasa k.o. predator fish *unidentified* [This needs more specific identification, no names are given in ES. although the pictures seem pretty specific. (The pictures are numbered sequentially by me in the ES.)]. [ES p. 265, gambar 3.].

siinjap freckled or blue-spotted boxfish *Ostracion meleagris* [FAMAF no. 201].

si'umbit

- 1) ~ gold-specs jawfish *Opistognathus sp.* See also: *bau bolo'*. [TRFI p. 144 left foto]. [double check this--the picture of this vaguely resembles one of the rock cods].
- 2) **si'umbit nulalo', kurapu** leopard rock-cod *Cephalopholis leopardus* See also: *kurapu*. [TRFI p. 30 foto C].
- 3) **si'umbit, kurapu** Red-barred rock cod, dusky-banded rock-cod *Epinephelus fasciatus*, *Cephalopholis boenack* See also: *kurapu*. [TRFI p. 28 foto b; p. 30 foto C].

silame pearly-eyed moray eel *Gymnothorax prosopion* See also: *ubud*, *pandamitang*, *abu-abu*, *poli-polias*. [AML p. 46; TRFI p. 3 foto C].

silubi k.o. freshwater fish, k.o. freshwater minnow *unidentified* [The description by one LH was similar to size and shape of a mosquito fish].

sinobulung

- 1) ~ juvenile parrotfish, Palenose parrotfish, two-colour parrotfish, Schlegel's parrotfish, red-stripe parrotfish, high-fin parrotfish, Bleeker's parrotfish (male), Chameleon parrotfish, happy parrotfish, bridled parrotfish (male), yellow-tail parrotfish, yellow-tail parrotfish, rosy-cheek parrotfish, speckled parrotfish, three-colour parrotfish, Forsten's parrotfish, king parrotfish, blue-barred parrotfish, red-latticed parrotfish, green-throat parrotfish, half and half parrotfish, dusky parrotfish, blue-bridle parrotfish, surf parrotfish, black-tail parrotfish, green-blotched parrotfish, black-tip parrotfish, yellow-head parrotfish, shabby parrotfish, orange-blotch parrotfish, blunt-head parrotfish, hump-head parrotfish *Scarops sp.*, *Cetoscarus bicolor*, *Scarus schlegeli*, *Hipposcarus longiceps*, *Scarus altipinnis*, *Scarus bleekeri*, *Scarus chameleon*, *Scarus festivus*, *Scarus frenatus*, *Scarus hypselopterus*, *Scarus psittacus*, *Scarus globiceps*, *Scarus tricolor*, *Scarus forsteni*, *Scarus flavipectoralis*, *Scarus dubius*, *Scarus rubroviolaceus*, *Scarus ghobban*, *Scarus atropectoralis*, *Scarus prasiognathus*, *Scarus rubroviolaceus*, *Scarus psittacus*, *Scarus niger*, *Scarus dimidiatus*, *Scarus rivulatus* *Scarus sp. 1*, *Scarus quoyi*, *Scarus japonensis*, *Scarus capistratoides*, *Scarus spinus*, *Scarus sordidus*, *Scarus bowersi*, *Scarus microrhinus*, *Bolbometopon muricatum* See also: *mogong* (initial phase of Bleeker's parrotfish, and some others...), *luluman*. [HF-CD, TRFI p. 199 fotos E-F, p. 200 A-C, E-F, p. 204 fotos A, C, E, p. 205 fotos A-F, p. 206 fotos A-F]. [FH pp. 33, 34]. [ES p. 247, gambar 3.24 o]. [This is the juvenile name; the adult name is <lape'>]. [Recheck the previous note--the lexeme seems to be a generic name for parrotfishes]. See also: *bulung*, *lape'*, *mogong*, *sinobulung meitong*. [The word can be broken down with the stative verb green/blue preceded by <si>].
- 2) **sinobulung meitong** a black parrotfish *Scarus species* See also: *mogong*. **syn: mogong**. [HF-CD].

siongkob, bau siongkob crab-eyed goby, yellow shrimp-goby, black shrimp-goby, ventral-barred shrimp-goby, false-eye shrimp-goby, side-spot shrimp-goby, eight-barred shrimp-goby, tangaroa shrimp-goby, false-tangaroa shrimp-goby, pop-eyed

shrimp-goby, rust-speckled shrimp-goby, pale shrimp-goby, pretty lagoon-goby, starry goby, rubble goby, five-blotch goby, robust goby, three-blotch goby *Signigobius biocellatus*, *Cryptocentrus cinctus*, *Cryptocentrus fasciatus*, *Cryptocentrus sp. 1*, *Cryptocentrus nigrocellatus*, *Cryptocentrus strigiliceps*, *Cryptocentrus octofasciatus*, *Ctenogobiops tangaroai*, *Ctenogobiops pornasticus*, *Ctenogobiops aurocingulus*, *Ctenogobiops feroculus*, *Oplopomus oplopomus*, *Asterropteryx semipunctatus*, *Asterropteryx sp.*, *Acentrogobius audax*, *Acentrogobius janthinopterus*, *Yongeichthys nebulosus* [TRFI p. 218 only foto, p. 229 fotos A-F, p. 230 fotos A-F, p. 233 fotos A-F]. See also: *bau sipalo*.

siriri yellow colored snakehead See also: *tintinong*. *Ophicephalus spp.* / (*Channa spp.*)

situar knifefish *Aeoliscus strigatus* [ES foto 14a; TRFI p. 13 foto B (middle foto)]. [nickname or descriptive term for <bau sodi>]. See also: *bau sodi*, *bau piso*.

sodi keeled sweeper *Pthempheris oualensis* [TRFI p.89 foto B].

sogo

- 1) red squirrelfish, bigeye squirrelfish, shoulderbar, splendid squirrelfish, immaculate squirrelfish, crimson squirrelfish, big-eyed squirrelfish, yellow-fin squirrelfish, pale squirrelfish, one-spot squirrelfish, violet squirrelfish, Epaulet squirrelfish, red-fin squirrelfish *Myripristis kuntee*, *Myripristis melanosticta*, *Myripristis vittata*, *Myripristis murdjan*, *Myripristis pralinia*, *Myripristis berndti*, *Myripristis adusta*, *Myripristis violacea*, *Myripristis kuntee*, *Myripristis hexagona* [FAMAF no. 191, 200; HF-CD; TRFI p. 9; TRFI p. 10 foto A-F, p. 11 fotos A-C]. [Here is the original Indonesian entry: ikan kakap, ikan merah (same/diff??) -- the English originally as red snapper].
- 2) **sogo sapapi** bigeye squirrelfish *Myripristis murdjan* [FAMAF no. 200].
- 3) **sogo lambe** spiny squirrelfish, large k.o. soldierfish *Holocentrus spinifer*, *Sargocentron spiniferum* [FAMAF no. 192; HF-CD; TRFI p. 11 fotos D].
- 4) **sogo mpaas** bigscale soldierfish, three-spot squirrelfish, red-striped squirrelfish, srowned squirrelfish, samurai squirrelfish, silver squirrelfish [HF-CD; TRFI p. 12, fotos A-D, E]. *Myripristis berndti*, *Sargocentron melanospilos*, *Sargocentron rubrum*, *Sargocentron diadema*, *Sargocentron ittodai*, *Neoniphon argenteus*

5) **sogo paso'** slender squirrelfish *See also: paso', tababakal. Neoniphon sammara*

so'o

1) ~ devil scorpionfish, two-eyed lionfish, coral scorpionfish, little scorpionfish, pygmy rockcod, common scorpionfish, bearded scorpionfish, mossback, leaffish, paperfish, false scorpionfish *Scorpaenopsis diabolus, Dendrochirus biocellatus, Sebastapistes cyanostigma, Scorpaenodes littoralis, S. scaber, Scorpaenodus guamensis, Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa, Paraploactis trachyderma, Ablabys taenionotus, Taenionotus triacanthus, Scorpaenopsis diabolus, Centrogenys vaigiensis (Serranidae family)* [Name for several similar poisonous fishes, but it is distinct from other scorpionfishes which are called <tangkerarung>]. [TRFI p.21 (two-eyed lionfish), TRFI p. 23 fotos D-F, p. 24 fotos A-E]. *See also: so'o api, tangkerarung, katimbuto.*

2) **so'o api, so'o** large-scaled scorpionfish, pygmy rockcod, two-eyed lionfish, little scorpionfish *Scorpaena scrofa, Dendrochirus biocellatus, Scorpaenodes littoralis* [FAMAF no. 219; TRFI p. 21 only foto, p. 23 foto E, F]. [The distribution description doesn't fit; but it can be assumed there is a similar looking species (FAMAF).]. [J.P. says this name can be used for any red-colored <so'o>]. *See also: so'o, tangkerarung.*

solir banana fusilier *Pterocaesio pisang* [TRFI p. 80 foto D]. **syn: bokosi.** *See also: bokosi.* [A recent language helper said this word is Kaili].

solisi mouth mackerel (juvenile) *Rastrelliger kanagurta* [TRFI p. 281 foto]. *See also: ruma-ruma, kumuru.* [<ruma-ruma> is the adult form's name].

sombalan sailfish *Istiophorus platypterus, I. orientalis* [FH p. 62; LN p. 303, 304].

sondeng queen triggerfish, finescale triggerfish starry triggerfish, gilded triggerfish *Balistes vetula, Balistes polylepis, Abalistes stellatus, Xanthichthys auromarinatus* [FAMAF no. 144; HF-CD; TRFI p. 271 foto C, p. 272 foto D]. *See also: bungko, tiabang lagab.*

songko bolong, songkorong

1) **songko bolong** Diana's hogfish, coral hogfish, black-belt hogfish *Bodianus diana, Bodianus axillaris, Bodianus mesothorax* [TRFI p. 146 fotos A, C, E]. *See also: songkorong.* [These were later identified by DD as <bau

songkorong>; perhaps my original transcription was in error (misspelled)?].

2) **songkorong, bau songkorong** coral hogfish, black-belt hogfish *Bodianus axillaris, Bodianus mesothorax* [TRFI p. 146 fotos C, E]. *See also: songko bolong.*

3) **songkorong, bau songkorong** juvenile half and half wrasse *Hemigymnus fasciatus* [TRFI p. 158 foto E]. *See also: mbelu-mbelung, belu-belu'.*

sonsongoran long-horned cowfish *Lactoria cornuta* [FAMAF no. 194].

sori, bau sori needlefish *See also: romubarang, nolaya-layang. Strongylura spp.* [This may a generic term for all needlefish species]. *See also: coang, bobontad.* [GGF p. 67].

sumingkar tail-saddled emperor *Lethrinus erythropterus* [TRFI p. 84 foto B].

sumpir lea blacktail snapper *Lutjanus fulvus* [HF-CD; p. 73 foto C].

sunu', lipuang spotted coral-trout, footballer-cod *Plectropomus maculatus, Plectropomus laevis* [TRFI p. 32 foto E; p. 33 foto A]. [One reliable language helper suggested that <sunu'> was borrowed from another language (but he didn't specify), and that these should be called <lipuang>; see the <lipuang> entry]. *See also: lipuang.*

susumbun two spot snapper *Lutjanus biguttatus* [TRFI p. 72 foto F].

tababakal brown-spotted squirrelfish *Neoniphon sammara* *See also: sogo paso'.* [FH p. 42].

tadom full grown adult emperor fish *Lethrinus sp.* *See also: sasavaran, sianjo.* [This fish was also noted to have three terms for various growth stages (at least as viewed by the folk taxonomy): 1) <sasavaran> juvenile stage, 2) <sianjo> medium size or young adult, and 3) <tadom> full grown adult (also noted to have the Kaili term <tadorai>).].

taduidui halfbeak *Dermogenys pusillus* [Looks similar to FAMAF #74 (which shows a freshwater/brackish halfbeak)]. [This may be a brackish water fish since one LH described it as living near the edge of the ocean.].

taipendo midnight snapper, black snapper *Macolor macularis, Macolor niger* [TRFI p. 76 fotos D-F]. *See also: bigan.*

takekeas, bau takekeas

1) ~ various damselfishes; blue damselfish; smoky puller, Azure damsel, Ambon puller, dusky puller, scaly puler, swallow-tail puller,

scissors-tail puller, yellow-backed puller, black-bar puller, Weber's puller, green puller, blue-green puller, Vanderbilt's puller, lined puller, yellow-tail puller, hellow-blotch puller, yellow puller, long-tail puller, half and half puller, blue-spot puller, deep-reef puller, twin-spot puller, yellow-tipped damsel, yellow-tail, half-moon damsel, violet damsel, regal damsel, short-headed damsel, Richardson's damsel, roaming damsel, Philippine damsel, azure damsel, blue damsel, yellow-belly damsel, Australian damsel, blue-scribbled damsel, orange-spot damsel, black damsel, Smith's damsel, scaly damsel, Ambon damsel, yellow damsel, simsiang damsel, black-edged damsel, half-ocellus, princess damsel, fire damsel, white-tail damsel, three-spot damsel Ward's damsel, drab damsel Alex's damsel, grey damsel, fusilier damsel, bleeker's damsel, yellow-finned damsel, Starck's damsel, Fiji damsel, sky-blue damsel, Springer's damsel, yellow-tail blue damsel, pale-blue damsel, one-spot damsel, Talbot's damsel, three-band damsel, pink damsel, blue-peppered damsel, neon damsel, surge damsel, southern damsel, blue-headed damsel, white-saddle damsel, white-band damsel, Phoenix daamsel, jewel damsel, Dick's damsel, Johnston damsel, yellow-tipped gregory, dusky gregory, white-banded gregory, gold-belly gregory, sweetlip damsel, kissing damsel, black and yellow damsel, orange damsel, blue-streak damsel, royal damsel, bar-cheek damsel, honey-breast damsel *Pomacentrus caeruleus*, *Chromis fumea*, *Pomacentrus pavo*, *Chromis amboinensis*, *Chromis atripes*, *Chromis lepidolepis*, *Chromis ternatensis*, *Chromis scotochilopterus*, *Chromis nitida*, *Chromis retrofasciata*, *Chromis weberi*, *Chromis viridis*, *Chromis atripectoralis*, *Chromis vanderbilti*, *Chromis lineata*, *Chromis flavomaculata*, *Chromis xanthochir*, *Chromis analis*, *Chromis xanthura*, *Chromis margaritifera*, *Chromis caudalis*, *Chromis delta*, *Chromis elerae*, *Neopomacentrus nemurus*, *Neopomacentrus azysron*, *Neopomacentrus bankieri*, *Neopomacentrus violaceus*, *Neopomacentrus cyanomos*, *Amblypomacentrus breviceps*, *Pomachromis richardsoni*, *Pristotis jerdoni*, *Pomacentrus philippinus*, *Pomacentrus philippinus*, *Pomacentrus pavo*, *Pomacentrus coelestis*, *Pomacentrus sp. 1*, *Pomacentrus australis*, *Pomacentrus nagasakiensis*, *Pomacentrus melanochir*, *Pomacentrus brachialis*, *Pomacentrus smithi*, *Pomacentrus*

lepidogenys, *Pomacentrus amboinensis*, *Pomacentrus moluccensis*, *Pomacentrus simsiang*, *Pomacentrus nigromarginatus*, *Pomacentrus taeniometopon*, *Pomacentrus vaiuli*, *Pomacentrus bankanensis*, *Pomacentrus chrysurus*, *Pomacentrus chrysurus*, *Pomacentrus tripunctatus*, *Pomacentrus wardi*, *Pomacentrus sp. 2*, *Pomacentrus alexanderae*, *Pomacentrus reidi*, *Lepidozygus tapeinosoma*, *Chrysiptera bleekeri*, *Chrysiptera flavipinnis*, *Chrysiptera starcki*, *Chrysiptera taupou*, *Chrysiptera cyanea*, *Chrysiptera springeri*, *Chrysiptera parasema*, *Chrysiptera glauca*, *Chrysiptera unimaculata*, *Chrysiptera talboti*, *Chrysiptera tricineta*, *Chrysiptera rex*, *Chrysiptera oxycephala*, *Chrysiptera caeruleolineata*, *Chrysiptera leucopoma*, *Chrysiptera notialis*, *Chrysiptera rollandi*, *Chrysiptera biocellata*, *Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus*, *Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus*, *Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis*, *Plectroglyphidodon dickii*, *Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus*, *Stegastes apicalis*, *Stegastes nigricans*, *Stegastes albifasciatus*, *Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon*, *Cheiloprion labiatus*, 'Paraglyphidodon' *nigrosis*, 'Paraglyphidodon' *sp. 1*, 'Paraglyphidodon' *oxyodon*, 'Paraglyphidodon' *melas*, 'Paraglyphidodon' *thoracotaeniatus*, *Dischistodus prosopotaenia* [FAMAF no. 211; TRFI pp. 117-131 fotos A-F, pp. 135-136 fotos A-F]. [<take> means "coral reef" or "atoll", and <keas> is likely an early form of <eas> "cockatoo"]. [Possibly "sejenis ikan giru"; cf. LN pp. 255-259]. See also: *take*.

2) ~ black-spot angelfish *Genicanthus melanospilos* [TRFI p. 115 foto F]. See also: 'alibambang, landagoy.

takikie fox-face rabbitfish *Siganus vulpinus* [TRFI p. 252 foto F]. See also: *mela takikie*.

talas-talas double-spotted queenfish *Scomberoides lysan* [TRFI p. 283 foto D]. **syn:** *langas*. See also: *langas*.

talas

1) ~ sergeant major, common sergeant, benga sergeant, scissors-tail sergeant, black-tail sergeant, black-spot sergeant, nine-band sergeant, black-snouted sergeant, green sergeant *Abudefduf abdominalis*, *Abudefduf vaigiensis*, *Abudefduf bengalensis*, *Abudefduf sexfasciatus*, *Abudefduf lorenzi*, *Abudefduf sordidus*, *Abudefduf septemfasciatus*,

Amblyglyphidodon curacao,
Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis See also:
bobat. [FH p. 15; LN pp. 258, 259; TRFI p.
 132 foto D-F, p. 133 fotos A-F, p. 134 fotos A-
 B]. [LN also lists *A. sordidus*, *A. saxatilis*, *A.*
septemfasciatus as varying species of the
 sergeant major.]. [some <talas> had earlier
 been identified by JP as <tambo> [see TRFI
 pp. 133-134].

- 2) ~ black-spot angelfish *Genicanthus*
melanospilos, [TRFI p. 115 foto E].

talidu long nosed butterflyfish, forcepfish, big long-
 nosed butterflyfish *Forcipiger longirostris*,
Forcipiger flavissimus See also: 'alibambang'.
 [These were identified independently in the TRFI as
 <'alibambang>]. [HF-CD].

taliduk fox-face *Siganus vulpinus* [TRFI p. 252 foto
 F].

tamaningking long-finned rock-cod, honeycomb
 rock-cod, black-spotted rock-cod, squaretail rock-cod
Epinephelus quoyanus, *Epinephelus hexagonatus*,
Epinephelus merra, *Epinephelus areolatus* [TRFI p.
 26, fotos B-E].

tambing Moorish idol *Zanclus canescens* [TRFI p.
 263 foto C]. See also: *dabi*. **syn: dabi**.

tambo convict tang *Acanthurus triostegus* See also:
kakadang. [FH p. 18; LN p. 269, TRFI p. 258 foto
 E]. [some <talas> had earlier been identified by JP
 as <tambo> [see TRFI pp. 133-134].

tamburisan, bau tamburisan

- 1) ~ cream cardinal, fragile cardinal, blue-fin
 cardinal, long-spine cardinal, ringtail cardinal,
 tail-eye cardinal, orange-barred cardinal, plain
 cardinal, Moluccan cardinal, ghost cardinal,
 dusky cardinal, bulls-eye cardinal, Timor
 cardinal, flag-fin cardinal, cave cardinal,
 slender cardinal, little cardinal, girdled
 cardinal, painted cardinal, faint-banded
 cardinal, yellow sweeper *Apogon lateralis*,
Apogon fragilis, *Apogon sp. 9*, *Apogon*
leptacanthus, *Apogon aureus*, *Apogon sp. 1, 2*,
Apogon apogonides, *Apogon moluccensis*,
Apogon fuscus, *Apogon guamensis*, *Apogon*
atripes, *Apogon timorensis*, *Apogon hoevenii*,
Apogon evermanni, *Rhabdamia gracilis*,
Rhabdamia sp. 1, *Archamia zosterophora*,
Archamia fucata, *Archamia*
lineolata, *Parapriacanthus ransonneti* [TRFI
 p. 55 only foto, p. 56 fotos A-F, p. 63 fotos A-
 F, p. 64 fotos A-D, p. 65 fotos A-F, p. 89 foto
 A]. See also: *tamburisan siga'*.

- 2) **tamburisan siga'** polka-dot cardinal See also:
tamburisan, *bau tamburisan*. *Sphaeramia*
orbicularis

tamoa-moang striped cave-cardinal, nine-line
 cardinal, black & white striped cardinal, black &
 yellow striped cardinal, blue-eyed cardinal, pearly-
 lined cardinal, Cook's cardinal, western striped
 cardinal, Sydney cardinal, four-line cardinal, striped
 cardinal, many-stripped cardinal, multi-stripped
 cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal,
 southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined
 cardinal, slender cardinal, little cardinal, girdled
 cardinal, painted cardinal, faint-banded cardinal, two-
 spot cardinal, tiger cardinal, mimic cardinal, five-line
 cardinal, arrow-tooth cardinal, big-toothed cardinal,
 eight-lined cardinal *Apogon sp. 6*, *Apogon*
novemfasciatus, *Apogon angustatus*, *Apogon*
nigrofasciatus, *Apogon compressus*, *Apogon*
taeniophorus, *Apogon cooki*, *Apogon victoriae*,
Apogon limenus, *Apogon doederleini*, *Apogon*
fasciatus, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon*
multilineatus, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon*
cyanosoma, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*,
Rhabdamia gracilis, *Rhabdamia sp. 1*, *Archamia*
zosterophora, *Archamia fucata*, *Archamia lineolata*,
Archamia bituttata, *Cheilodipterus lineatus*,
Cheilodipterus zonatus, *Cheilodipterus*
quinquelineatus, *Cheilodipterus artus*, *Cheilodipterus*
macrodon, *Cheilodipterus octolineatus* [TRFI p. 59
 fotos A-F; TRFI p. 60 fotos A-F; p. 61 fotos A-F; p.
 63 fotos A-F; p. 66 foto A; p. 67 fotos A-C; p. 68
 fotos A-F]. See also: *titig gasang*.

tampai k.o. fish *unidentified* [Not found in the 1990
 dictionary E.& S.]. [Said to be an Indonesian name
 for a k.o.ocean food fish, and no known Pendau
 name. Is this possibly a loan word from one of the
 other local languages (e.g. Bugis?)]. [Check if this is
 a variation or misspelling of <tompai>].

tampalak black triggerfish *Melichthys niger* [HF-
 CD]. **syn: tiabang nurampan**. See also: *tiabang*
nurampan, *tiabang*.

tanda-tanda juvenile hogfish, Russell's snapper,
 black-spot snapper, John's snapper, long-spot snapper,
 one-spot snapper *Bodianus bilunulatus*, *Lutjanus*
russelli, *Lutjanus erenberghi*, *Lutjanus johnii*,
Lutjanus fulvilamma, *Lutjanus monostigma* [HF-
 CD; TRFI p. 74 fotos A-F]. See also: *tutudan*. [The
 adult hogfish is called <tutudan>]. [Note that all the
 fish in TRFI p. 74 fots A-F have been identified with
 two names: <tanda-tanda> and <tutudan>].

tanduka horned bannerfish *Heniochus varius* See
 also: 'alibambang, bau bandera'. [TRFI p. 104 foto

F]. [This is a second name for one particular type of <'alibambang>].

tangkerarung lionfish, dwarf lionfish, zebra lionfish, spotfin lionfish, common lionfish, white-lined lionfish, coral scorpionfish *Pterois volitans*, *Dendrochirus brachypterus*, *D. zebra*, *Pterois antennata*, *Pterois radiata* [FAMAF no. 215; LN p. 271, TRFI p. 22 fotos A-f, p. 23 fotos A-C]. *See also: so'o, so'o api, katimbuto.*

tantangisan triple-tail maori, Napoleon wrasse *Cheilinus trilobatus*, *Cheilinus undulatus* [TRFI p. 152 fotos B, F].

tanta, tanta nulalo' banded blenny, breast-spot blenny, black blenny, pink-spotted blenny, eye-brow blenny, horned blenny *Salarias fasciatus*, *Salarias guttatus*, *Salarias fuscus*, *Exallias brevis*, *Praealticus sp.*, *Parablennius intermedius* [TRFI p. 240 foto E]. *See also: tanta.*

tanta, tantanasa mudskipper *Periophthamalus spp.* [In ES appendix H (pp. 804-806) there is a key to mudskippers. There are 4 species identified for Sulawesi, includes description and drawings.].

tatambangan

- 1) boxfish, yellow boxfish, thorny-back cowfish, long-horn cowfish *Tetrasomu gibbosus*, *Ostracion cubicus*, *Lactoria formasini*, *Lactoria cornuta* [ES. p. 247, gambar n; TRFI p. 274 fotos C, E, F].
- 2) **tatambangan tanduk, tatabangka** thorny-back cowfish, long-horn cowfish *Lactoria formasini*, *Lactoria cornuta* [TRFI p. 274, fotos E, F]. *See also: lugu-lugus, tatambangan.*

tavasan

- 1) ~ unicornfish, sleek unicornfish, big-nose unicorn, orange-spine unicorn, blue-tail unicorn, horse-face unicorn, little unicorn, slender unicorn, spotted unicorn *Naso unicornis*, *Naso lituratus*, *Naso brevirostris*, *Naso hexacanthus*, *Naso vlamingii*, *Naso hexacanthus*, *Naso fageni*, *Naso thynnoides*, *Naso lopezi*, *Naso brevirostris* [FH p. 24; LN p. 269; HF-CD; TRFI p. 261 fotos A-C; p. 262 fotos A-F]. [Probably the generic name.]. *See also: tavasan tinumbu.*
- 2) **tavasan batu** blue-spined unicorn, hump-nose unicorn *Naso unicornis*, *Naso tuberosus* [TRFI p. 263 fotos A, B]. *See also: tavasan tanduk.* [DD identified fotos A-B as <tavasan tanduk>].
- 3) **tavasan lale** little unicorn *Naso thynnoides* [TRFI p. 262 foto C].

4) **tavasan taru** blue-tail unicorn *Naso hexacanthus* [TRFI foto A].

5) **tavasan tanduk** spotted unicorn *Naso brevirostris* [TRFI p. 262 foto E].

6) **tavasan tinumbu** gray unicornfish, slender unicorn, blue-spined unicorn, hump-nose unicorn *Naso caesius*, *Naso lopezi*, *Naso unicornis*, *Naso tuberosus* [TRFI foto D]. *See also: tavasan batu.*

tiabang

- 1) ~ brown triggerfish, clown triggerfish, dotted triggerfish, yellow-bordered triggerfish yellow-spotted triggerfish *Pseudobalistes fuscus*, *Balistoides conspicillum*, *Balistoides viridescens*, *Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus*, *Pseudobalistes fuscus* [FAMAF no. 212; TRFI p. 269 fotos A-C; p. 270 fotos A-D]. *See also: bungko, tiabang lagab, posut.*
- 2) **tiabang lagab** yellow-blotched or clown triggerfish *Balistoides niger* [FAMAF no. 145, TRFI foto p. 269 A]. *See also: bungko, lagab, tiabang.*
- 3) **tiabang nurampan** black triggerfish *Melichthys niger* [HF-CD]. **syn: tampalak.** *See also: tampalak.*

tingador red bass *Lutjanus bohar* [This needs more specific identification, no names are given in ES. although the pictures seem pretty specific. (The pictures are numbered sequentially by me in the ES.)]. [ES p. 265, gambar 2; TRFI p. 75 fotos A, B]. [Note that fotos A and B are both the same species, but they look somewhat different, and that may be why DD claimed the adult form in foto A was not a <tingador>, but the juvenile form in foto B was a <tingador>].

tingkalabulotur striped cave-cardinal, nine-line cardinal, black & white striped cardinal, black & yellow striped cardinal, blue-eyed cardinal, pearly-lined cardinal, Cook's cardinal, western striped cardinal, Sydney cardinal, four-line cardinal, striped cardinal, many-striped cardinal, multi-striped cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal, southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined cardinal, half-lined cardinal, half-barred cardinal, ear-spot cardinal, three-spot cardinal, half-banded cardinal, red-spot cardinal, white-spot cardinal *Apogon sp. 6*, *Apogon novemfasciatus*, *Apogon angustatus*, *Apogon nigrofasciatus*, *Apogon compressus*, *Apogon taeniophorus*, *Apogon cooki*, *Apogon victoriae*, *Apogon limenus*, *Apogon doederleini*, *Apogon fasciatus*, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon multilineatus*, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon cyanosoma*, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*, *Apogon semilineatus*, *Apogon thermalis*, *Apogon*

notatus, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon ornatus*, *Apogon parvulus*, *Apogon dispar* [TRFI p. 59, fotos A-F, p. 60 A-F, p. 61 fotos A-F, p. 62 fotos A-F, p. 64 fotos E-F, p. 14 left top corner of photo (unnamed)].

tingkaravulan bigeye, aweoweo, spotted big-eye, red big-eye, sliver big-eye, crescent-tail big-eye *Priacanthus cruentatus*, *Priacanthus macracanthus*, *Priacanthus blochii*, *Priacanthus hamrur* [FH p. 42; TRFI p. 54 fotos A-D]. *See also: golo-golo'*. [Note that <golo-golo'> was also identified as the same fish as <tingkaravulan> in TRFI p. 54 fotos A-D]. [I have an additional note from language helper DD that <golo-golo'> is from Kaili or it could be <ngolo-ngolo'>--recheck as my notes are unclear.]

tininong snakehead *Channa striata* *See also: siriri*. [a freshwater fish]. [ES p. 318, top picture].

titig gasang, titig nugasang three-spot damselfish, damselfish, orange clownfish, many-striped cardinal, multi-striped cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal, southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined cardinal, half-lined cardinal, half-barred cardinal, ear-spot cardinal, three-spot cardinal, half-banded cardinal, red-spot cardinal, white-spot cardinal *Amphiprion ocellaris*, *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Dascyllus albisella*, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon multilineatus*, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon cyanosoma*, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*, *Apogon semilineatus*, *Apogon thermalis*, *Apogon notatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon ornatus*, *Apogon parvulus*, *Apogon dispar* [The name may resemble embers thrown away from the bamboo torch (/obor/); cf. /titig/]. [There seems to be a discrepancy here. This should be rechecked. The damselfish is the latter fish identified (i.e. more probable: *D. trimaculatus*).] [JP identified *Amphiprion ocellaris* as the lexeme from the ES reference. He also recognized the Hawaiian endemic species *D. albisella*, and gave it this name too. Therefore it seems likely to be a generic name for damselfishes.]. [Note that in TRFI p. 61 fotos A-F has two Pendau names for these fish: <tamo-a-moang> and <titig gasang>]. [FAMAF no. 173; ES p. 247, gambar 3.24 f; TRFI p. 61 fotos A-F; p. 64 fotos E, F]. *See also: tamo-a-moang*.

toba'o six-line grouper *Grammistes sexlineatus* [FAMAF no. 185]. [Said to taste like cigarretes].

tobinaba blue trevally *Caranx ferdau* [TRFI p. 282 foto F]. *See also: mosidung, bokuta*.

todor k.o. small salt-water fish *unidentified*

tompai k.o. small saltwater food fish *unidentified* [It has a distinguishing upper beak protruding from its mouth for several inches. The fish is a slim, slender, long fish, perhaps about 12 inches counting the upper beak.]. [Check if this is a variation or a misspelling of <tampai>].

tontong paradisefish, striped whiptail, threadin whiptail, blue whiptail, decorated sand-goby *Pentapodus paradiseus*, *Pentapodus trivittatus*, *Pentapodus caninus*, *Pentapodus emeryi*, *Istigobius decoratus* **syn: donge-donge**. *See also: donge-donge*. [TRFI p. 50 fotos A-D; p. 234 foto B [JP]. [TRFI p. 50 fotos C-D <dong-donge> ; fotos A-B <ton-tong> [DD].

topi' bonito, little tuna *Euthynnus yaito*, *E. affinis* *See also: kumuru, solisi, ruma-ruma*. [FH p. 67; LN pp. 293-298]. [Locally this may also be referred to also as "cakalang" (Ind.).]. [In Kaili (Rai--at least of the Pantai Barat area) the cognate is /tompil/. At least one Pendau said /tompil/ was the correct form.].

tori'u'ung scribbled filefish *Aluterus scriptus* [TRFI p. 266 foto A].

totombo k.o. saltwater food fish *unidentified*

tutudan hogfish, Hawaiian hogfish, Russell's snapper, black-spot snapper, John's snapper, long-spot snapper, one-spot snapper *Bodianus bilunulatus*, *Lutjanus boutton*, *Lutjanus russelli*, *Lutjanus erenberghi*, *Lutjanus johnii*, *Lutjanus fulvilamma*, *Lutjanus monostigma* [HF-CD; TRFI p. 74 fotos A-F]. *See also: tanda-tanda*. **syn: tanda-tanda**. [The juvenile hogfish is called <tanda-tanda>]. [Note that all the fish in TRFI p. 74 fotos A-F have been identified with two names: <tanda-tanda> and <tutudan>].

ubud common moray eel, dirty yellow moray, dragon moray, trunk-eyed moray, white-spotted moray *Muraena helena*, *Gymnothorax melatremus*, *Muraena pardalis*, *Gymnothorax fimbriatus*, *Gymnothorax meleagris* [FAMAF no. 198; HF-CD; TRFI p.2 fotos C-E; TRFI p. 3 foto A]. *See also: pandamitang, silame, abu-abu, poli-polias*. [Later identification in FAMAF seems to indicate this particular species (*M. helena*).]. [ES. p. 247 gambar b]. [ubud is generic, and pandamitang is one type of ubud].

ubud paga-paga peppered moray eel *Cymnothorax eurostus* *See also: pandamitang, silame, abu-abu, ubud*. [TRFI p. 3 foto A].

ule nubayas garden eel, spaghetti eel, lit. sand caterpillar or sand maggot *Heteroconger hassi*, *Gorgasi maculosa*

unga nu'uulon, unga 'uulon white-spot humbug, skunk anemonefish, pink anemonefish, white-backed anemonefish *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Amphiprion sandaracinos*, *Amphiprion perideraion*, *Amphiprion akallopisos* See also: *bau nu'uulon*. [NL pp. 258, 259, TRFI p. 138 fotos A-C].

uratang small-spotted rock-cod, snout-spot rock cod, estuary cod, marbled rock-cod, flower cod, name for large growth stage for grouper *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus*, *Epinephelus polyphemadion*, *Epinephelus malabaricus*, *Epinephelus maculatus*, *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*, *Epinephelus coioides* See also: *durus batang*, *kurapu*. [TRFI p. 27 fotos A-F]. [Identified by JP as <durus nubatang>, but DD claims that was a mistake.].

utur green jobfish *Aprion virescens* [TRFI p. 76 foto C]

Appendix 3

Inventory of Pendau Fish Names by Family

Acanthuridae – surgeonfish and unicornfish

arongo *Acanthurus leucosternon* powder-blue surgeonfish

boboronang *Acanghurus nigrofuscus* brown surgeon

kakadang *Acanthurus triostegus* convict surgeon

karampiu *Zebrasoma scopas* two-tone surgeon

kuteteng *Paracanthurus hepatus* flag-tail surgeonfish

lekeke *Acanthurus olivaceus* red shoulder tang, olive surgeon, orangehand surgeonfish, orange-blotch surgeon (Adult)

malelang *Acanthurus dussumieri*, *Acanthurus olivaceus*, *eye-line surgeon*, *yellow-masked surgeon*, *Acanthurus maculiceps*, *Acanthurus bariene*, *Acanthurus fowleri*, *Acanthurus leucocheilus*, *Acanthurus leucocheilus*, *Acanthurus blochii* pencilled surgeon, orange-blotch surgeon (juvenile), eye-line surgeon, yellow-masked surgeon, spot-face surgeon, eye-spotsurgeon, horse-shoe surgeon, white-spine surgeon, dark surgeon

pali' *Acanthurus glaucopareius*, *Acanthurus mata*, *Acanthurus pyroferus*, *Acanthurus nigrofuscus*, *Acanthurus nubilus*, *Acanthurus thompsoni*, *Acanthurus japonicus*, *Acanthurus nigricans*, *Acanthurus leucosternon*, *Ctenochaetus binotatus*, *Ctenochaetus striatus*, *Ctenochaetus tominensis* gold-rimmed surgeonfish, ringtail surgeon, goldring surgeonfish, mimic surgeon, dusky surgeon, pin-striped surgeon, pale surgeon, night surgeon, white-nose surgeon, velvet surgeon, powder-bluesurgeon, dusky surgeon, two-spot bristle-tooth surgeonfish, striped bristle-tooth surgeonfish, yellow-tip bristle-tooth surgeonfish

pali' bara *Acanthurus mata* pale surgeon

parilaga *Acanthurus dussumieri*, *Acanthurus lineatus* eye-stripe surgeonfish, lined surgeon, clown surgeonfish

sasalat *Paracanthurus hepatus* blue surgeon

tambo *Acanthurus triostegus* convict tang

tavasan *Naso unicornis*, *Naso lituratus*, *Naso brevirostris*, *Naso hexacanthus*, *Naso vlamingii*, *Naso hexacanthus*, *Naso fageni*, *Naso thynnoides*, *Nasolopezi*, *Naso brevirostris* unicornfish, sleek unicornfish, big-nose unicorn, orange-spineunicorn, blue-tail unicorn, horse-face unicorn, little unicorn, slenderunicorn, spotted unicorn

tavasan batu *Naso unicornis*, *Naso tuberosus* blue-spined unicorn, hump-nose unicorn

tavasan lale *Naso thynnoides* little unicorn

tavasan tanduk *Naso brevirostris* spotted unicorn

tavasan taru *Naso hexacanthus* blue-tail unicorn

tavasan tinumbu *Naso caesius*, *Naso lopezi*, *Naso unicornis*, *Naso tuberosus* gray unicornfish, slender unicorn, blue-spined unicorn, hump-nose unicorn

Anabantidae – climbing perch

'osa *Anabas testudineus* climbing perch

Antennariidae – anglerfish

kalumeme' *Antennarius spp.*; *Antennarius hispidus*, *Antennarius striatus*, *Histriohistrio*, *Antennarius pictus*, *Antennarius maculatus*, *Antennarius pictus* frogfishes, anglerfishes, shaggy anglerfish, striped anglerfish, sargassum anglerfish, painted anglerfish, clown anglerfish, coral anglerfish

epet *Antennarius spp.* frogfishes

Anthinae -- basslets

bau bandera *Pseudanthias bicolor*, bicolor (lit. flagfish)

bau palado *Plectroglyphidoden johnstonianus*, *Pseudanthias hutchtii*, Johnston Island, blue-eye, Pacific sea-perch

Apogonidae – cardinalfish

pongka' *Apogon sp. 3*, *Apogon hartzfeldi*, *Apogon sp. 4*, *Apogon kiensis*, *Apogensealei*, *Apogon chrysopomus*, *Apogon sp. 5*, *Apogon frenatus*, *Apogon exostigma*, *Apogon kallopteru*, *Cheilodipterus lineatus* white-saddled cardinal, silver-lined cardinal, golden-lined cardinal, rifle cardinal, cheek-bar cardinal, cheek-spot

cardinal, yellow-band cardinal, spurcheek cardinal, one-line cardinal, spiny-head cardinal, adult tiger cardinal

sibandar *Cheilodipterus lineatus*, *Cheilodipterus zonatus*, *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*, *Cheilodipterus artus*, *Cheilodipterus macrodon*, *Cheilodipterus octolineatus* juvenile and intermediate tiger cardinal, mimic cardinal, five-line cardinal, arrow-tooth cardinal, big-toothed cardinal

tamburisan, bau tamburisan *Apogon lateralis*, *Apogon fragilis*, *Apogon sp. 9*, *Apogon leptacanthus*, *Apogon aureus*, *Apogon sp. 1, 2*, *Apogon apogonides*, *Apogon moluccensis*, *Apogon fuscus*, *Apogon guamensis*, *Apogon atripes*, *Apogon timorensis*, *Apogon hoevenii*, *Apogon evermanni*, *Rhabdamia gracilis*, *Rhabdamia sp. 1*, *Archamia zosterophora*, *Archamia fucata*, *Archamia lineolata*, *Parapriacanthus ransonneti* cream cardinal, fragile cardinal, blue-fin cardinal, long-spine cardinal, ringtail cardinal, tail-eye cardinal, orange-barred cardinal, plain cardinal, Moluccan cardinal, ghost cardinal, dusky cardinal, bulls-eye cardinal, Timor cardinal, flag-fin cardinal, cave cardinal, slender cardinal, little cardinal, girdled cardinal, painted cardinal, faint-banded cardinal, yellow sweeper

tamburisan siga' *Sphaeramia orbicularis* polka-dot cardinal

tamo-moang *Apogon sp. 6*, *Apogon novemfasciatus*, *Apogon angustatus*, *Apogon nigrofasciatus*, *Apogon compressus*, *Apogon taeniophorus*, *Apogon cooki*, *Apogon victoriae*, *Apogon limenus*, *Apogon doederleini*, *Apogon fasciatus*, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon multilineatus*, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon cyanosoma*, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*, *Rhabdamia gracilis*, *Rhabdamia sp. 1*, *Archamia zosterophora*, *Archamia fucata*, *Archamia lineolata*, *Archamia bituttata*, *Cheilodipterus lineatus*, *Cheilodipterus zonatus*, *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*, *Cheilodipterus artus*, *Cheilodipterus macrodon*, *Cheilodipterus octolineatus* striped cave-cardinal, nine-line cardinal, black & whitestriped cardinal, black & yellow striped cardinal, blue-eyed cardinal, pearly-lined cardinal, Cook's cardinal, western striped cardinal, Sydney cardinal, four-line cardinal, striped cardinal, many-striped cardinal, multi-striped cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal, southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined cardinal, slender cardinal, little cardinal, girdled cardinal, painted cardinal, faint-banded cardinal, two-spot cardinal, tiger cardinal, mimic cardinal, five-line cardinal, arrow-tooth cardinal, big-toothed cardinal, eight-lined cardinal

tingkalabulutur *Apogon sp. 6*, *Apogon novemfasciatus*, *Apogon angustatus*, *Apogon nigrofasciatus*, *Apogon compressus*, *Apogon taeniophorus*, *Apogon cooki*, *Apogon victoriae*, *Apogon limenus*, *Apogon doederleini*, *Apogon fasciatus*, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon multilineatus*, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon cyanosoma*, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*, *Apogon semilineatus*, *Apogon thermalis*, *Apogon notatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon ornatus*, *Apogon parvulus*, *Apogon dispar* striped cave-cardinal, nine-line cardinal, black & white striped cardinal, black & yellow striped cardinal, blue-eyed cardinal, pearly-lined cardinal, Cook's cardinal, western striped cardinal, Sydney cardinal, four-line cardinal, striped cardinal, many-striped cardinal, multi-striped cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal, southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined cardinal, half-lined cardinal, half-barred cardinal, ear-spot cardinal, three-spot cardinal, half-banded cardinal, red-spot cardinal, white-spot cardinal

titig gasang, titig nugasang *Amphiprion ocellaris*, *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Dascyllus albisella*, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon multilineatus*, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon cyanosoma*, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*, *Apogon semilineatus*, *Apogon thermalis*, *Apogon notatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon ornatus*, *Apogon parvulus*, *Apogon dispar* three-spot damselfish, damselfish, orange clownfish, many-striped cardinal, multi-striped cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal, southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined cardinal, half-lined cardinal, half-barred cardinal, ear-spot cardinal, three-spot cardinal, half-banded cardinal, red-spot cardinal, white-spot cardinal

Aulostomidae – trumpetfish and cornetfish

robu-robung, robu-robung nubatu *Fistularia petimba*, *Aulostomus chinensis*, *Fistularia commersonii* cornetfish, trumpetfish

Balistidae – triggerfish and leatherjackets

ampalak, ampampalat *Canthidermis maculatus* saltwater triggerfish

bau kai *Rhinecanthus aculeatus*, *Rhinecanthus rectangulatus*, *Rhinecanthus verrucosus* Hawaiian triggerfish, wedge-tail triggerfish, black-blotch triggerfish

bungko *Rizecanthus aculeatus*, *Balistapus undulatus*, *Rhinecanthus aculeatus*, *Rhinecanthus rectangulatus*, *Rhinecanthus verrucosus* some triggerfishes, striped triggerfish, Hawaiian triggerfish, wedge-tail triggerfish, black-blotch triggerfish

bungko bandera *Rhinecanthus aculeatus* picasso fish

bungko beliang *Balistapus undulatus* undulate triggerfish

bungko memeas, bungko boyong *Sufflamen bursa* white-lined triggerfish, white-barred triggerfish
gandut *Odonus niger, Xanthichthys auromarginatus* blue triggerfish, gilded triggerfish
karuput, karuput tai *Melichthys vidua* paddle-fin triggerfish, pink-tail triggerfish
panginda *Oxymonacanthus longirostris* beaked leatherjacket
posut *Sufflamen bursa, Sufflamen chrysopterus* Lei triggerfish, half-moon triggerfish, boomerang triggerfish
sondeng *Balistes vetula, Balistes polylepis, Abalistes stellatus, Xanthichthysauromarinatus* queen triggerfish, finescale triggerfish starry triggerfish, gilded triggerfish
tampalak *Melichthys niger* black triggerfish
tiabang *Pseudobalistes fuscus, Balistoides conspicillum, Balistoides viridescens, Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus, Pseudobalistes fuscus* brown triggerfish, clown triggerfish, dotted triggerfish, yellow-bordered triggerfish yellow-spotted triggerfish
tiabang lagab *Balistoides niger* yellow-blotched or clown triggerfish
tiabang nurampan *Melichthys niger* black triggerfish

Belonidae – needlefish

sori, bau sori *Strongylura spp.* needlefish

Belontidae – gouramies

bau jangu *Trichogaster sp., Colisa sp.* gourami

Blennidae – blennies

tanta, tanta nulalo' *Salarias fasciatus, Salarias guttatus, Salarias fuscus, Exallias brevis, Praealticus sp., Parablennius intermedius* banded blenny, breast-spot blenny, black blenny, pink-spotted blenny, eye-brow blenny, horned blenny
badonga *Salarias, Salarias fasciatus, Salarias guttatus, Salarias fuscus, Exallias brevis, Parablennius intermedius* red-spotted blenny, banded blenny, breast-spot blenny, black blenny, pink-spotted blenny, horned blenny

Caesionidae – fusiliers

bokosi *Caesio cuning, Paracaesio xanthura, Caesio xanthonota, Caesio teres, Caesio, lunaris, Caesio caeruleaurea* Robust fusilier, false fusilier, yellow-backed fusilier, blue fusilier, moon fusilier, gold-banded fusilier
rapo-rapo *Pterocaesio randali, Pterocaesio chrysozona, Pterocaesio tile, Pterocaesio trilineata, Pterocaesio tessellata, Pterocaesio digramma, Pterocaesio marri, Pterocaesio pisang, Gymnocaesio gymnoptera* yellow-dash fusilier, yellow-band fusilier, blue-dash fusilier, striped fusilier, pin-stripe fusilier, black-tipped fusilier, big-tail fusilier, banana fusilier, slender fusilier
solir *Pterocaesio pisang* banana fusilier

Carangidae – trevallies, jackfish, kingfish, queenfish, runners

avakan *Cavanx melampygus* older juvenile bluefin trevally
bakuta *Caranx ignobilis* pa'u'u, a.k.o. jackfish
bangkuni *Seriola sp.* yellowtail
bokuta *Caranx sexfasciatus* trevally, big-eye trevally
langas *Elagatis bipinnulata, Scomberoides lysan* rainbow runner, double-spotted queenfish
lauro, lelauro, bau lauro *Elagatis bipinnulatus* rainbow runner
libas *Seriola rivoliana, Seriola dumerili* long-fin kingfish, amberjack
mosidung *Cavanx melampygus, Caranx sem, Caranx sexfasciatus, Caranx bajad, Caranx ferdau* adult bluefin trevally, black-tip trevally, golden trevally, blue trevally
mpili-mpilis, pili-mpilis *Carangoides amatus, Caranx hippos* coach-whip trevally, commonjack
seleling *Cavanx melampygus* younger juvenile bluefin trevally
seleling nurampan *Gnathanodon poeciosus* golden or barred jack
talan-talan *Scomberoides lysan* double-spotted queenfish
tobinaba *Caranx ferdau* blue trevally

Carcharhinidae – sharks

mangiban sipapi *Galeocerdo cuvier* tiger shark
mangiban tinumbu *Carcharhinus plumbeus* sandbar shark, brown shark

Centristidae – knifefish**bau piso** *Aeoliscus sp.* knifefish, shrimpfish, razorfish**bau sodi** *Aeoliscus strigatus* knifefish, shrimpfish, razorfish**situar** *Aeoliscus strigatus* knifefish**Cetaceans** – whales**kaumbu** *Balaenoptera spp., Megaptera novaeangliae* whale**payol** *Balaenoptera spp., Megaptera novaeangliae* whale**Chaetodontidae** – bannerfish, angelfish, butterflyfish, and coralfish**bau bandera** *Heniochus acuminatus* common bannerfish (lit. flagfish)**bau sisi** *Pomacanthus imperator, Pygoplites diacanthus* emperor angelfish, regal angelfish

'alibambang *Chaetodontidae; Chaetodon adiergastos, Chaetodon kleinii, Chaetodoncollare, Chaetodon ocellicaudus, Chaetodon melannotus, Chaetodon selene, Chaetodon ephippium, Chaetodon semeion, Chaetodonulietensis, Chaetodon lineolatus, Chaetodon oxycephalus, Chaetodonauriga, Chaetodon vagabundus, Chaetodon decussatus, Chaetodonflavirostris, Chaetodon rafflesi, Chaetodon lunula, Chaetodon auripes, Chaetodon meyeri, Chaetodon ornatissimus, Chaetodon reticulatus, Chaetodon rainfordi, Chaetodon aurofasciatus, Chaetodon speculum, Chaetodon bennetti, Chaetodon unimaculatus, Chaetodon plebeius, Chaetodon ephippium, C. larvatus, C. chrysurus, Parachaetodonocellatus, Heniochus acuminatus, Heniochus diphreates, Chaetodonquadrimaculatus, Chaetodon ornatissimus, Hemitaurchichthys polylepis, Chaetodon lunula, Chaetodon unimaculatus, Chaetodon auriga, Chaetodon mertensii, Chaetodon xanthurus, Chaetodon pelewensis, Chaetodon punctatofasciatus, Chaetodon citrinellus, Chaetodonguttatissimus, Chaetodon guentheri, Chaetodon trifasciatus, Chaetodontrifascialis, Chaetodon baronessa, Chaetodon modestus, Parachaetodonocellatus, Coradion chrysozonus, Coradion altivelis, Coradionmelanopus, Hermitaurichthys polylepis, Chelmon muelleri, Chelmonrostratus, Chelmon marginalis, Forcipiger flavissimus, Forcipigerlongirostris, Heniochus chrysostomus, Heniochus singularius, Heniochus acuminatus, Heniochus diphreutes, Heniochus monoceros, Heniochus varius* various butterflyfishes, coralfishes, and bannerfishes; eye-patch butterflyfish, brown butterflyfish, head-band butterflyfish, tail-spot butterflyfish, black-back butterflyfish, yellow-dottedbutterflyfish, saddled butterflyfish, dotted butterflyfish, double-saddle butterflyfish, lined butterflyfish, pig-face butterflyfish, vagabond butterflyfish, blackened butterflyfish, duskybutterflyfish, latticed butterflyfish, racoon butterflyfish, gold-linedbutterflyfish, Meyer's butterflyfish, ornate butterflyfish, reticulatedbutterflyfish, Rainford's butterflyfish, gold-banded butterflyfish, oval-spot butterflyfish, eclipse butterflyfish, teardrop butterflyfish, blue-dash butterflyfish, saddle butterflyfish, hooded butterflyfish pearl-scale butterflyfish, six-spined butterflyfish, pennantfishes, four spot butterflyfish, millet seed butterflyfish, ornatebutterflyfish, Pyramid butterflyfish, teardrop butterflyfish, threadfin butterflyfish, Mertens butterflyfish, cross-hatch butterflyfish, dot-and-dash butterflyfish, spot-banded butterflyfish, citron butterflyfish, spotted butterflyfish, Guenther's butterflyfish, pinstripped butterflyfish, chevroned butterflyfish, triangularbutterflyfish, modest butterflyfish, eye-spot butterflyfish, orange-banded coralfish, high-fin coralfish, two-eyed coralfish, Mueller's coralfish, beaked coralfish, margined coralfish, long-nose butterflyfish, very-long-nose butterflyfish, pennant bannerfish, singular bannerfish, common bannerfish, schooling bannerfish, masked bannerfish, horned bannerfish

'alibambang barat *Heniochus acuminatus, Coradion melanopus* Pennant coralfish, two-eyed coralfish**talidu** *Forcipiger, longirostris, Forcipiger flavissimus* long nosed butterflyfish, forcepfish, big long-nosed butterflyfish**tanduka** *Heniochus varius* horned bannerfish**Chanidae** – milkfish**bolu** *Chanos chanos* milkfish**Cichlidae** – Cichlids**kandia** *Oreochromis mossambicus* Mozambique tilapia, Java tilapia**Cirrhitidae** – hawkfish**bau buaya nulalo'** *Cirrhitichys falco, Cirrhitichys oxycephalus* coral hawkfish, spotted hawkfish**bau singat** *Paracirrhites forsteri* freckled hawkfish**bau tangkaa'** *Cirrhitichys falco, Cirrhitichys aprinus, Cirrhitichys oxycephalus,* coral hawkfish, blotched hawkfish, spotted hawkfish

Clariidae – walking catfish

bau lele *Clarias batrachus* walking catfish

Congridae – garden eel

ule nubayas *Heteroconger hassi*, *Gorgasi maculosa* garden eel, spaghetti eel, lit. sand caterpillar or sand maggot

Coryphaenidae – dolphinfish

kadapangan *Coryphaena hippurus* dolphinfish, dorado

Dactylopteridae -- gurnards

bau tangkaa' *Dactyloptena orientalis* flying gurnard

ntui-ntuing nubatu *Dactyloptena orientalis* butterfly gurnard, flying gurnard

Delphinidae – dolphins

lombud *Stenella spp.*, *Delphinus delphis*, *Tursiops truncatus* dolphin

Diodontidae –porcupinefish

kongkeng *Diodon holacanthus*, *Diodon hystrix*, *Chilomycterus reticularis*, *Cyclichthys orbicularis* spiny pufferfish, porcupinefish, fine-spotted porcupinefish, black-spotted porcupinefish, few-spined porcupinefish, rounded porcupinefish

Dugong – dugongs

duyung *Dugong dugon* sea cow, dugong

Engraulididae – anchovies

belenga *Stolephorus purpureus* adult anchovie of juvenile <duong> that migrates as a juvenile from saltwater to freshwater

duong, bau duong *Stolephorus purpureus* anchovie (dried), juvenile fish that migrates from saltwater to freshwater seribu, ikan penja

Ephippidae – batfish

bunag *Platax orbicularis*, *Platax pinnatus*, *Platax teira* round batfish, shaded batfish, tail-fin batfish

Exocoetidae – flying fish

ntui-ntuing *Cypselurus simas*; *Cypselurus poecilopterus*, *Exocoetus volitans* flying fish

Gobiidae, Periophthalmidae – gobies and mudskippers

badonga *Oxymetopon typus*, *Oxymetopon compressus* sailfin ribbon-goby, robust ribbon-goby

landi *Valenciennesa immaculata*, *Valenciennesa muralis*, *Valenciennesa longipinnis* red-lined sleeper, mural sleeper, teardrop sleeper

siongkob, bau siongkob *Signigobius biocellatus*, *Cryptocentrus cinctus*, *Cryptocentrus fasciatus*, *Cryptocentrus sp. 1*, *Cryptocentrus nigrocellatus*, *Cryptocentrus strigiliceps*, *Cryptocentrus octofasciatus*, *Ctenogobiops tangaroai*, *Ctenogobiops pornastictus*, *Ctenogobiops aurocingulus*, *Ctenogobiops feroculus*, *Oplopomus oplopomus*, *Asterropteryx semipunctatus*, *Asterropteryx sp.*, *Acentrogobius audax*, *Acentrogobius janthinopterus*, *Yongeichthys nebulosus* crab-eyed goby, yellow shrimp-goby, black shrimp-goby, ventral-barred shrimp-goby, false-eye shrimp-goby, side-spot shrimp-goby, eight-barred shrimp-goby, tangaroa shrimp-goby, false-tangaroa shrimp-goby, pop-eyed shrimp-goby, rust-speckled shrimp-goby, pale shrimp-goby, pretty lagoon-goby, starry goby, rubble goby, five-blotch goby, robust goby, three-blotch goby

tanta, tantanasa *Periophthalmus spp.* mudskipper

Grammistidae – soapfish

bau besusu *Cephalopolis polleni*, *Pogonoperca puntata* Harlequin cod, spotted soapfish, bagfish (lit.)

bau taba'o, toba'o *Grammistes sexlineatus* lined soapfish, six-line grouper

bau tambatang *Diploprion bifasciatum* yellow emperor

ngungul *Belonoperca chabanaudi* arrow headed soapfish

Haemulidae – sweetlips

bau mbabi *Plectorhynchus polytaenia*, *Plectorhynchus celebicus*, *Plectorhynchus gaterinoides*, *Plectorhynchus orientalis*, *Plectorhynchus flavomaculatus* yellow-ribbon sweetlips, orange-lined sweetlips, oblique-banded sweetlips, lined sweetlips, oriental sweetlips, gold-spotted sweetlips

gina' *Plectorhynchus goldmanni* oblique-banded sweetlips

kumbavivi *Plectorhynchus chaetodonoides*, *Aethaloperca rogae*, *Plectorhynchus goldmanni*, *Plectorhynchus orientalis* harlequin sweetlips, red-flushed rock-cod, oblique-banded sweetlips, oriental sweetlips, clown sweetlips

mayas *Diagramma pictum*, *Plectorhynchus obscurus* painted sweetlips, giant sweetlips

Hemigaleidae – sharks

mangiban puteang, mangiban memeas *Prionace glauca*, *Triaenodon obesus* great blue shark, reef whitetip shark

Hemirhamphidae – halfbeaks

boloboton *Dermogenys pusillus* freshwater halfbeak

samporo *Hemirhamphus far* spotted halfbeak

taduidui *Dermogenys pusillus* halfbeak

bobontad *Hemiramphus* spp. halfbeak

coang *Hemiramphus* spp. halfbeak

Holocentridae – squirrelfish and soldierfish

sogo *Myripriostis kuntee*, *Myripriostis melanosticta*, *Myripistis vittata*, *Myripistis murdjan*, *Myripistis pralinia*, *Myripistis berndti*, *Myripistis adusta*, *Myripistis violacea*, *Myripistis kuntee*, *Myripistis hexagona* red squirrelfish, bigeye squirrelfish, shoulderbar, splendid squirrelfish, immaculate squirrelfish, crimson squirrelfish, big-eyed squirrelfish, yellow-fin squirrelfish, pale squirrelfish, one-spot squirrelfish, violet squirrelfish, Epaulet squirrelfish, red-fin squirrelfish

sogo lambe *Holocentrus spinifer*, *Sargocentron spiniferum* spiny squirrelfish, large k.o. soldierfish

sogo mpaas *Myripistis berndti*, *Sargocentron melanospilos*, *Sargocentron rubrum*, *Sargocentron diadema*, *Sargocentron ittodai*, *Neoniphon argenteus* bigscale soldierfish, three-spot squirrelfish, red-striped squirrelfish, srowned squirrelfish, samurai squirrelfish, silver squirrelfish

sogo paso' *Neoniphon sammara* slender squirrelfish

sogo sapapi *Myripistis murdjan* bigeye squirrelfish

tababakal *Neoniphon sammara* brown-spotted squirrelfish

Labridae – wrasses

antano *Choerodon azurio*, *Xyrichtys pentadactylus*, *Xyrichtys tetrazona*, *Xyrichtys aneitensis*, *Xyrichtys pavo*, *Cymolutes praetextatus* blue-tip tuskfish, red-spot razorfish, black-barred razorfish, whiteblotch razorfish

bangkoa *Cheilinus fasciatus* banded maori

bau oloi *Cheilinus fasciatus* banded maori

belu-belu' *Bodianus bilunulatus*, *Hemigymnus fasciatus*, *Hemigymnus melapterus*, *Gomphosus varius*, *Thalassoma hardwickii*, *Thalassoma trilobatum*, *Thalassoma purpureum*, *Thalassoma quinquevittatum*, *Thalassomajanseni*, *Pseudodax moluccanus*, *Pseudodax moluccanus*, *Anampsestwitii*, *Anampses geographicus*, *Anampses neoguinaicus*, *Anampses femininus*, *Anampses caeruleopunctatus*, *Anampses melanurus*, *Anampses lineatus*, *Anampses meleagrides*, *Pseudojuloides cerasinus*, *Pseudojuloides* sp., *Stethojulis trilineata*, *Stethojulis interrupta*, *Stethojulis strigiventer*, *Stethojulis bandanensis*, *Pseudocoris philippina*, *Pseudocoris aurantifasciata*, *Pseudocoris heteroptera*, *Pseudocoris yamashiroi*, *Hologymnosus doliatus*, *Hologymnosus annulatus*, *Coris aygula*, *Coris gaimard*, *Coris dorsomacula*, *Coris variegata*, *Coris pictoides*, *Suezichthys devisi*, *Leptojulius cyanopleura*, *Halichoeres melanochir*, *Halichoeres marginatus*, *Halichoeres solorensis*, *Halichoeres podostigma*, *Halichoeres chloropterus*, *Halichoeres* sp. 1, *Halichoeres purpureus*, *Halichoeres melanurus*, *Halichoeres vrolikii*, *Halichoeres* sp. 2, *Halichoeres timorensis*, *Halichoeres richmondi*, *Halichoeres ornatissimus*, *Halichoeres biocellatus*, *Halichoeres* sp. 3, *Halichoeres chrysus*, *Halichoeres scapularis*, *Halichoeres trimaculatus*, *Halichoeres hortulanus*, *Halichoeres dussumieri*, *Halichoeres prosopion*, *Halichoeres schwartzi*, *Halichoeres miniatus*, *Halichoeres margaritaceus*, *Halichoeres nebulosus*, *Halichoeres argus*, *Halichoeres Hartzfeldi*, *Halichoeres melasmopomus*, *Macropharyngodon choati*, *Macropharyngodon kuiteri*, *Macropharyngodon meleagris*, *Macropharyngodon ornatus*, *Macropharyngodon negrosensis*, *Xyrichtys pentadactylus*, *Novaculichthys taeniourus*, *Cirrhilabrus temmincki*, *Cirrhilabrus punctatus*, *Cirrhilabrus exquisitus*, *Cirrhilabrus* sp. 2, *Cirrhilabrus linneatus*, *Cirrhilabrus laboutei*, *Cirrhilabrus lubbocki* various wrasses; saddle-back hogfish (red phase), banded thicklip, adult half and half wrasse, bird-nose wrasse (male), six-barred wrasse, green-barred wrasse, surge wrasse, red-ribbon wrasse, Jansen's wrasse, white-breasted wrasse, chisel-tooth wrasse, twister wrasse, olive-green wrasse, black-backed wrasse, blue-tail wrasse, diamond wrasse, white-spotted wrasse, white-

dashes wrasse, speckled wrasse, candy wrasse, blue-nose wrasse, blue-ribbon wrasse, cut-ribbonwrasse, silver-streaked wrasse, red-spot wrasse, yellow-bandwrasse, rust-banded wrasse, torpedo wrasse, pink wrasse, narrow-banded wrasse, ringed wrasse, clown coris, Gaimardwrasse, pink-lined coris, variegated rainbowfish, pixie coris, gracilis wrasse, blue-spot wrasse, orange-fin wrasse, duskywrasse, solor wrasse, green-tailed wrasse, dark-blotch wrasse, red-head wrasse, grey-head wrasse, Hoeven's wrasse, Vrolik's wrasse, wisata wrasse, Timor wrasse, chain-lined wrasse, ornatwrasse, false-eyed wrasse, babi wrasse, yellow wrasse, zigzagwrasse, three-spot wrasse, checkerboard wrasse, coastal wrasse, half-grey wrasse, Schwartz's wrasse, cheek-ring wrasse, pearlywrasse, clouded wrasse, peacock wrasse, orange-line wrasse, earmuff wrasse, Choat's wrasse, ear-spot wrasse, leopardwrasse, false leopard wrasse, black leopard wrasse, reindeerwrasse, blue-stripe flasher, fine-spotted wrasse, exquisite wrasse, pink-margin wrasse, lavender wrasse, Laboute's wrasse, Lubbock's wrasse

ceme-ceme *Cheilinus digrammus*, *Cheilinus unifasciatus*, *Cheilinus celebicus* cheek-lined maori, tail-band maori, slender maori

mangambou *Cheilio inermis* cigar wrasse

ngungul *Cheilinus oxycephalus*, *Cheilinus digrammus*, *Cheilinus unifasciatus*, *Cheilinus celebicus* cheek-lined maori, tail-band maori, slender maori, point-head maori

pelot *Thalassoma lunare*, *Thalassoma pavo*, *Labroides phthirophagus*, *Gomphosus varius*, *Thalassoma lutescens*, *Thalassoma amblycephalum* moon wrasse, peacock wrasse, bird-nose wrasse (female and juvenile), yellow moon wrasse, paddle-fin wrasse

songko bolong *Bodianus diana*, *Bodianus axillaris*, *Bodianus mesothorax* Diana's hogfish, coral hogfish, black-belt hogfish

songkorong, bau songkorong *Bodianus axillaris*, *Bodianus mesothorax* coral hogfish, black-belt hogfish

songkorong, bau songkorong *Hemigymnus fasciatus* juvenile half and half wrasse

songkorong, bau songkorong *Bodianus axillaris*, *Bodianus mesothorax* coral hogfish, black-belt hogfish

songkorong, bau songkorong *Hemigymnus fasciatus* juvenile half and half wrasse

songkorong, bau songkorong *Bodianus axillaris*, *Bodianus mesothorax* coral hogfish, black-belt hogfish

songkorong, bau songkorong *Hemigymnus fasciatus* juvenile half and half wrasse

tantangisan *Cheilinus trilobatus*, *Cheilinus undulatus* triple-tail maori, Napoleon wrasse

Latimeria – coelacanth

otong *Latimeria menadoensis* coelacanth

Lethrinidae – emperors

atamba' *Lethrinus harak*, *Lethrinus erythracanthus*, *Lethrinus obsoletus*, *Lethrinus genivittatus*, *Lethrinus atkinsoni*, *Lethrinus lentjan*, *Lethrinus erythropterus* black-blotch emperor, orange-finned emperor, orange-stripe emperor, Lancer emperor, sky emperor, red spot emperor, tail-saddled emperor

atamba' banang *Lethrinus ornatus* striped emperor

bagangan *Monotaxis grandoculus* big-eye sea-bream

buku mata *Monotaxis grandoculus* bigeye, bigeye sea-bream

manduping *Lethrinus lentjan*, *Lethrinus nebulosus* red-spot emperor, spangled emperor

moropinangang *Lethrinus erythracanthus* adult orange-finned emperor, k.o. predator fish

sasavaran *Lethrinus erythracanthus*, *Lethrinus obsoletus*, *Lethrinus genivittatus*, *Lethrinus atkinsoni* orange-finned emperor, orange-stripe emperor, lancer emperor, sky emperor; juvenile growth stage term

sianjo *Lethrinus olivaceus* long-nosed emperor, medium size young adult growth stage

sumingkar *Lethrinus erythropterus* tail-saddled emperor

tadom *Lethrinus sp.* full grown adult emperor fish

Lutjanidae – snapper, sea-perch, bass

bau nanas *Symphorus nematophorus*, *Symphorichthys spilurus* Chinamanfish, sailfin snapper

betombang *Lutjanus rivulatus* blubberlip snapper

bigan *Epinephelus undulatastriatus*, *Macolor macularis* scribbled rock cod, midnight snapper

dapa' *Lutjanus gibbus* humpback snapper

dolise, dodolise *Lutjanus timorensis*, *Lutjanus sebae* Timor snapper, red emperor, emperor snapper

kalairo, kalairoati *Terapon jarbua*, *Lutjanus decussatus* crescent perch, checkered snapper

la'angisi *Lutjanus kasmira* mangrove jack

madalanto *Lutjanus lutjanus* big-eye snapper

popong *Etelis carbunculus* red snapper

- raga-ragan, raragan** *Lutjanus kasmira, Lutjanus bouton, Lutjanus vitta* blue-striped snapper, bluelined snapper, Moluccan snapper, brown-stripe snapper
sasagi *Lutjanus kasmira, Lutjanus quinquelineatus* blue-striped snapper, five-line snapper
sumpir lea *Lutjanus fulvus* blacktail snapper
susumbun *Lutjanus biguttatus* two spot snapper
taipendo *Macolor macularis, Macolor niger* midnight snapper, black snapper
tanda-tanda *Badianus bilunulatus, Lutjanus russelli, Lutjanus erenbergi, Lutjanus johnii, Lutjanus fulvilamma, Lutjanus monostigma* juvenile hogfish, Russell's snapper, black-spot snapper, John's snapper, long-spot snapper, one-spot snapper
tingador *Lutjanus bohar* red bass
tutudan *Badianus bilunulatus, Lutjanus bouton, Lutjanus russelli, Lutjanus erenbergi, Lutjanus johnii, Lutjanus fulvilamma, Lutjanus monostigma* hogfish, Hawaiian hogfish, Russell's snapper, black-spot snapper, John's snapper, long-spot snapper, one-spot snapper
utur *Aprion virescens* green jobfish

Malacanthidae – tilefish, flag-tail

- bau bolo'** *Hoplolatilus starcki* yellow-spotted tilefish
porembas goong *Malacanthus brevirostris* flag-tail (lit. gong striker)

Mastacembelidae – freshwater eel

- ponjuju ngisi nubuaya** *Macrognathus aculeatus* spiny eel

Monacanthidae – filefish

- bau nulagam** *Chaetoderma penicilligera* weedy filefish
kayakas *Amanses sandwichiensis, Rudarius minutus, Pseudomonacanthus macrurus, Pseudomonacanthus macrurus, Aluterus monoceros, Pseudaluterus nasicornis, Acreichthys tomentosus, Pseudomonacanthus elongatus, Cantherhinus pardalis* leopard filefish, little filefish, strap-weed filefish, unicorn filefish, rhino filefish, bristle-tail filefish, elongate leather-jacket, honeycomb leather-jacket
tori'u'ung *Aluterus scriptus* scribbled filefish

Moringuidae – eels

- lombinayor** *Moringua bicolor* worm eel, sphagetti eel

Mugilidae – mullets

- bolana** *Crenimugil crenilabis* fringelip mullet
moro *Mugil cephalus* grey mullet, striped mullet

Mullidae – goatfish

- banguntut** *Mulloidides vanicolensis* yellow-striped goatfish
bau janggu *Mulloidides vanicolensis, Mulloidides flavolineatus, Parupeneus multifasciatus, Parupeneus, bifasciatus, Parupeneus signatus, Parupeneus spilurus, Parupeneus ciliatus, Parupeneus barberinoides, Parupeneus pleurostigma, Parupeneus heptacanthus, Parupeneus barberinus, Parupeneus macronema, Parupeneus indicus, Parupeneus cyclostomus, Upeneus tragula, Upeneus luzonius, Upeneus vitatus* goatfish, yellow-striped goatfish, square-spot goatfish, banded goatfish, double-banded goatfish, black-spot goatfish, black-saddle goatfish, diamond-scale goatfish, half-and-half goatfish, round-spot goatfish, small-spot goatfish, dash-and-dot goatfish, long-barbel goatfish, yellow-spot goatfish, yellow-saddle goatfish, bar-tailed goatfish, luzon goatfish, striped goatfish
bonggu-bonggu *Parupeneus indicus, Parupeneus cyclostomus* yellow-spot goatfish, yellow-saddle goatfish
buade *Mulloidides flavolineatus, Parupeneus multifasciatus, Parupeneus bifasciatus, Parupeneus signatus, Parupeneus spilurus, Parupeneus ciliatus* banded goatfish, double-banded goatfish, black-spot goatfish, black-saddle goatfish, diamond-scale goatfish
buluade *Parupeneus multifasciatus* blackbanded goatfish
dabi' *Lobotus surinamensis* triple tail
ilo' *Kyphosus bigibbus, Kyphosus, vaigiensis, Kyphosus cinerascens* brown chub, brassy drummer, snubnose drummer
janggu-janggu *Parupeneus multifasciatus* manybar goatfish
janggu-janggu pios *Parupeneus cyclostomus* yellow-saddle goatfish

lamotu *Mulloides vanicolensis*, *Upeneus tragula*, *Upeneus luzonius*, *Upeneus vittatus* red or yellowstripe goatfish, bar-tailed goatfish, luzon goatfish, striped goatfish
sodi *Premphes oualensis* keeled sweeper

Muraenidae – moray eels

abu-abu *Gymnothorax meleagris*, *Gymnothorax richardsoni*, *Gymnothorax zonipectus* starry moray eel, whitemouth moray, bar-tail moray, little moray
pandamitang, ubud pandamitang moray eel, white spotted moray eel, clouded moray eel *Sphraena barracuda*, *Sphraena picuda*
poli-polias *Gymnothorax enigmaticus* banded moray eel
silame pearly-eyed moray eel *unidentified*
ubud *Muraena helena*, *Gymnothorax melatremus*, *Muraena pardalis*, *Gymnothorax fimbriatus*, *Gymnothorax meleagris* common moray eel, dirty yellow moray, dragon moray, trunk-eyed moray, white-spotted moray
ubud paga-paga *Gymnothorax eurostus* peppered moray eel

Myliobatidae – rays

pagi manu' *Aetobatus narinari* eagle ray, spotted eagle

Nemipteridae – spinecheeks

bau umang *Scolopsis aurata*, *Scolopsis affinis*, *Scolopsis margaritifer*, *Scolopsis monogramma* golden spinecheek, yellow-fin spinecheek, pearly spinecheek, lattice spinecheek
donge-donge *Pentapodus paradiseus*, *Pentapodus trivittatus*, *Pentapodus caninus*, *Pentapodus emeryi*, *Istigobius decoratus* paradisefish, striped whiptail, threadin whiptail, blue whiptail, decorated sand-goby
golo-golo' *Scolopsis bilineata*, *Scolopsis lineata*, *Scolopsis trilineata*, *Priacanthus cruentatus*, *Priacanthus macracanthus*, *Priacanthus blochii*, *Priacanthus hamrur*, *Scolopsis vosmeri*, *Scolopsis xenochrous* monocle bream, striped spinecheek, three-line spinecheek, spotted big-eye, red big-eye, silver big-eye, crescent-tail big-eye, white-band spinecheek, silver-streak spinecheek
sidontong *Scolopsis ciliata*, silver-line spinecheek
tontong *Pentapodus paradiseus*, *Pentapodus trivittatus*, *Pentapodus caninus*, *Pentapodus emeryi*, *Istigobius decoratus* paradisefish, striped whiptail, threadin whiptail, blue whiptail, decorated sand-goby

Opichcephalidae – snakehead

siriri *Opichcephalus* spp. / (*Channa* spp.) yellow colored snakehead
tintinong *Channa striata* snakehead

Opistognathidae – jawfish

bau bolo' *Opistognathus* sp. gold-specs jawfish
si'umbit *Opistognathus* sp. gold-specs jawfish

Orectolobidae – sharks

mangiban seseng *Stegastoma fasciatum* catfish shark, cat shark (lit.), juvenile zebra shark

Ostraciidae – boxfish, cowfish

lugu-lugus *Lactoria fornasini*; *Ostracion solorensis* blue boxfish; freckled or blue-spotted boxfish, spotted trunkfish, solor boxfish, juvenile yellow boxfish
siinjap *Ostracion meleagris* freckled or blue-spotted boxfish
sonsorongan *Lactoria cornuta* long-horned cowfish
tatambangan *Tetrasomu gibbosus*, *Ostracion cubicus*, *Lactoria fornasini*, *Lactoria cornuta* boxfish, yellow boxfish, thorny-back cowfish, long-horn cowfish
tatambangan tanduk, tatabangka *Lactoria fornasini*, *Lactoria cornuta* thorny-back cowfish, long-horn cowfish

Pinguipedidae – grubfish

bau sipalo *Parapercis cylidrica*, *Parapercis* sp. 1, *Parapercis* sp. 2, *Parapercis snyderi*, *Parapercis maculata*, *Parapercis schauinslandii*, *Parapercis nebulosa*, *Parapercis multiplicata*, *Parapercis xanthozona*, *Parapercis hexophthalma*, *Parapercis hexophthalma*, *Parapercis clathrata*, *Parapercis clathrata*, *Parapercis millepunctata*, *Parapercis* sp. 4, *Parapercis stricticeps*, *Parapercis tetracantha* sharp-nose grubfish, three-line grubfish, yellow-tail grubfish, Snyder's grubfish, harlequin grubfish, lyre-tail grubfish, pink-banded grubfish, double-stitch grubfish, peppered grubfish, black-tail grubfish, false-eyed

grubfish, false-eyed grubfish, thousand-spot grubfish, white-band grubfish, white-streaked grubfish, black-banded grubfish

Plesiopidae – coral devil

bau nubangko *Plesiops caeruleopunctatus* coral devil

Pleuronectiformes, Bothidae – flounders

ampeng *unidentified* flounder

lampeng *paraplagusia bilineata* flounder, sole

Plotosidae – striped catfish

aintu *Plotosus lineatus* striped catfish

Pomacanthidae –butterflyfish, angelfish

'alibambang *'Centropyge' multifasciatus, Apolemichthys trimaculatus, Chaetodontoplus melanosoma, Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus, Chaetodontoplus sp. 1, Chaetodontoplus septemtrionalis, Chaetodontoplus duboulayi, Chaetodontoplus meredithi, 'Holacanthus' venustus, Pomacanthus imperator, Pomacanthus semicirculatus, Pomacanthus xanthometepon, Pomacanthus annularis, Pomacanthus sexstriatus*, various angelfishes, banded pygmy angelfish, three-spot angelfish, velvet angelfish, vemiculate angelfish, grey-tail angelfish, blue-striped angelfish, scribbled angelfish, yellow-tail angelfish, blue-backed angelfish, emperor angelfish, half-circled angelfish, blue-face angelfish, blue-ringed angelfish, regal angelfish

'alibambang pajama *Pygoplites diacanthus* adult regal angelfish

landagoy *Centropyge eibli, Centropyge vrolikii, Centropyge flavicauda, Centropyge tibicen, Centropyge tibicen, Centropyge nox, Centropyge aurantius, Centropyge bicolor, Centropyge flavissimus, Centropyge heraldi, Centropyge bispinosus, Centropyge loriculus, Centropyge ferrugatus* Eibl's angelfish, pearly-scaled angelfish, damsel angelfish, key-hole angelfish, midnight angelfish, blue and gold angelfish, lemon peel Herald's angelfish, coral beauty, flame angelfish, rusty angelfish

takekeas, bau takekeas *Genicanthus melanospilos* black-spot angelfish

talas *Genicanthus melanospilos*, black-spot angelfish

Pomacentridae – anemonefish, damselfish

ampalat *Amphiprion ocellaris* clown anemonefish

bau nu'uulon *Dascyllus trimaculatus, Amphiprion sp. 1, Amphiprion clarkii, Amphiprion akindynos, Amphiprion ocellaris, Amphiprion frenatus, Amphiprion melanopus, Amphiprion ephippium, Premnas biaculeatus, Dascyllus aruanus, Dascyllus melanurus, Dascyllus reticulatus* clownfish, white-tipped anemonefish, Clark's anemonefish, Barrier Reef anemonefish, bridled anemonefish, black anemonefish, tomato clownfish, spine-cheek clownfish, three-spots dascyllus, humbug, black-tail humbug, head-band humbug

bobat *Abudefduf abdominalis, Abudefduf vaiagensis* Hawaiian Sergeant, common sergeant

landagoy *Dischistodus melanotus, Dischistodus chrysopoecilus, Dischistodus pseudochrysopoecilus, Dischistodus fasciatus, Dischistodus perspicillatus* various damselfishes, black-ven damsel, black-vent damsel, white-spot damsel, monarch damsel, banded damsel, white damsel

takekeas, bau takekeas *Pomacentrus caeruleus, Chromis fumea, Pomacentrus pavo, Chromis amboinensis, Chromis atripes, Chromis lepidolepis, Chromis ternatensis, Chromis scotochilopterus, Chromis nitida, Chromis retrofasciata, Chromis weberi, Chromis viridis, Chromis atripectoralis, Chromis vanderbilti, Chromis lineata, Chromis flavomaculata, Chromis xanthochir, Chromis analis, Chromis xanthura, Chromis margaritifer, Chromis caudalis, Chromis delta, Chromis elerae, Neopomacentrus nemurus, Neopomacentrus azyron, Neopomacentrus bankieri, Neopomacentrus violaceus, Neopomacentrus cyanomos, Amblypomacentrus breviceps, Pomacentrus richardsoni, Pristotisjerdoni, Pomacentrus philippinus, Pomacentrus philippinus, Pomacentrus pavo, Pomacentrus coelestis, Pomacentrus sp. 1, Pomacentrus australis, Pomacentrus nagasakiensis, Pomacentrus melanochir, Pomacentrus brachialis, Pomacentrus smithi, Pomacentrus lepidogenys, Pomacentrus amboinensis, Pomacentrus moluccensis, Pomacentrus simsiang, Pomacentrus nigromarginatus, Pomacentrus taeniometopon, Pomacentrus vaiuli, Pomacentrus bankanensis, Pomacentrus chrysurus, Pomacentrus chrysurus, Pomacentrus tripunctatus, Pomacentrus wardi, Pomacentrus sp. 2, Pomacentrus alexanderae, Pomacentrus reidi, Lepidozygus tapeinosoma, Chrysiptera bleekeri, Chrysiptera flavipinnis, Chrysiptera starcki, Chrysiptera taupou, Chrysiptera cyanea, Chrysiptera springeri, Chrysiptera aparasema, Chrysiptera glauca, Chrysiptera unimaculata, Chrysiptera talboti, Chrysiptera tricincta, Chrysiptera rex, Chrysiptera*

oxycephala, *Chrysiptera caeruleolineata*, *Chrysiptera leucopoma*, *Chrysipteranotialis*, *Chrysiptera rollandi*, *Chrysiptera biocellata*, *Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus*, *Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus*, *Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis*, *Plectroglyphidodon dickii*, *Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus*, *Stegastes apicalis*, *Stegastes nigricans*, *Stegastes albifasciatus*, *Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon*, *Cheiloprion labiatus*, '*Paraglyphidodon*' *nigrosus*, '*Paraglyphidodon*' *sp. 1*, '*Paraglyphidodon*' *oxyodon*, '*Paraglyphidodon*' *melas*, '*Paraglyphidodon*' *thoracotaeniatus*, *Dischistodus prosopotaenia* various damselfishes; blue damselfish; smoky puller, Azure damsel, Ambon puller, dusky puller, scaly puller, swallow-tail puller, scissors-tail puller, yellow-backed puller, black-bar puller, Weber's puller, green puller, blue-green puller, Vanderbilt's puller, lined puller, yellow-tail puller, hellow-blotch puller, yellow puller, long-tail puller, half and half puller, blue-spot puller, deep-reef puller, twin-spot puller, yellow-tipped damsel, yellow-tail, half-moon damsel, violet damsel, regal damsel, short-headed damsel, Richardson's damsel, roaming damsel, Philippine damsel, azure damsel, blue damsel, yellow-belly damsel, Australian damsel, blue-scribbled damsel, orange-spot damsel, black damsel, Smith's damsel, scaly damsel, Ambon damsel, yellow damsel, simsiang damsel, black-edged damsel, half-ocellus, princess damsel, fire damsel, white-tail damsel, three-spot damsel, Ward's damsel, drab damsel, Alex's damsel, grey damsel, fusilier damsel, bleeker's damsel, yellow-finned damsel, Starck's damsel, Fiji damsel, sky-blue damsel, Springer's damsel, yellow-tail blue damsel, pale-blue damsel, one-spot damsel, Talbot's damsel, three-band damsel, pink damsel, blue-peppered damsel, neon damsel, surge damsel, southern damsel, blue-headed damsel, white-saddle damsel, white-band damsel, Phoenix damsel, jewel damsel, Dick's damsel, Johnston damsel, yellow-tipped gregory, dusky gregory, white-banded gregory, gold-belly gregory, sweetlip damsel, kissing damsel, black and yellow damsel, orange damsel, blue-streak damsel, royal damsel, bar-cheek damsel, honey-breast damsel

talas *Abudefduf abdominalis*, *Abudefduf vaigiensis*, *Abudefduf bengalensis*, *Abudefduf sexfasciatus*, *Abudefduf lorentzi*, *Abudefduf sordidus*, *Abudefduf septemfasciatus*, *Amblyglyphidodon curacao*, *Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis* sergeant major, common sergeant, benga sergeant, scissors-tail sergeant, black-tail sergeant, black-spot sergeant, nine-band sergeant, black-snouted sergeant, green sergeant

titig gasang, **titig nugasang** *Amphiprion ocellaris*, *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Dascyllus albisella*, *Apogon endekataenia*, *Apogon multilineatus*, *Apogon chrysotaenia*, *Apogon cyanosoma*, *Apogon properuptus*, *Apogon sp. 7*, *Apogon semilineatus*, *Apogon thermalis*, *Apogon notatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon trimaculatus*, *Apogon ornatus*, *Apogon parvulus*, *Apogon dispar* three-spot damselfish, damselfish, orange clownfish, many-striped cardinal, multi-striped cardinal, high-fin cardinal, orange-lined cardinal, southern orange-lined cardinal, northern orange-lined cardinal, half-lined cardinal, half-barred cardinal, ear-spot cardinal, three-spot cardinal, half-banded cardinal, red-spot cardinal, white-spot cardinal

unga nu'uulon, **unga 'uulon** *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Amphiprion sandaracinos*, *Amphiprion perideraion*, *Amphiprion akallopisos* white-spot humbug, skunk anemonefish, pink anemonefish, white-backed anemonefish

Priacanthidae – bigeye

tingkaravulan *Priacanthus cruentatus*, *Priacanthus macracanthus*, *Priacanthus blochii*, *Priacanthus hamrur* bigeye, aweoweo, spotted big-eye, red big-eye, sliver big-eye, crescent-tail big-eye

Pseudochromidae – wrasses

belu-belu' *Stethojulis balteata*, *Coris ballieui*, *Gomphosus varius*, *Thalassomadupervei*, *Anampses chrysocephalus*, *Thalassoma trilobatum*, *Pseudochromis splendens*, *Pseudochromis moorei*, *Pseudochromis fuscus*, *Pseudochromis flammicauda*, *Pseudochromis cyanotaenia*, *Pseudochromis paccagnellae*, *Pseudochromis bitaeniata* red shoulder wrasse, belted wrasse, malamalama, bird wrasse, longface, beakfish, Christmas wrasse, psychedelict wrasse, saddle wrasse, splendid dottyback, lyretail dottyback, dusky dottyback, orange-tail dottyback, blue-barred dottyback, two-colour dottyback, slender dottyback

paka-paka nulalo', **kurapu** *Labracinus cyclophthalmus* fire-tail devil

Rajidae, Dasyatididae, Pristidae – rays

ayampo *unidentified* stingray, masked stingaree

bevo *Pristis mocrodon* sawfish

bole' *unidentified* ray

buru-buru *Taeniura lymma* stingray

Rhincodontidae – sharks

dede *Rhincodon typus* whale shark

Scaridae – parrotfish

lape' e.g. *Scarops rubroviolaceus* parrotfish

luluman *Scarus atropectoralis* red-latticed parrotfish

mogong *Scarus species*, *Scarus frenatus*, *Scarus tricolor*, *Scarus bleekeri* black parrotfish, bridled parrotfish (initial phase), three-colour parrotfish (initial phase), Bleeker's parrotfish (initial phase)

sinobulung meitong *Scarus species* a black parrotfish

sinobulung *Scarops sp.*, *Cetoscarus bicolor*, *Scarus schlegeli*, *Hipposcarus longiceps*, *Scarus altipinnis*, *Scarus bleekeri*, *Scarus chameleon*, *Scarus festivus*, *Scarus frenatus*, *Scarus hypselopterus*, *Scarus psittacus*, *Scarus globiceps*, *Scarus tricolor*, *Scarus forsteni*, *Scarus flavipectoralis*, *Scarus dubius*, *Scarus rubroviolaceus*, *Scarus ghobban*, *Scarus atropectoralis*, *Scarus prasiognathus*, *Scarus rubroviolaceus*, *Scarus psittacus*, *Scarus niger*, *Scarus dimidiatus*, *Scarus rivulatus* *Scarus sp. 1*, *Scarus quoyi*, *Scarus japonensis*, *Scarus capistratoides*, *Scarus spinus*, *Scarus sordidus*, *Scarus bowersi*, *Scarus microrhinus*, *Bolbometopon muricatum* juvenile parrotfish, Palenose parrotfish, two-colour parrotfish, Schlegel's parrotfish, red-stripe parrotfish, high-fin parrotfish, Bleeker's parrotfish (male), Chameleon parrotfish, happy parrotfish, bridled parrotfish (male), yellow-tail parrotfish, yellow-tail parrotfish, rosy-cheek parrotfish, speckled parrotfish, three-colour parrotfish, Forsten's parrotfish, king parrotfish, blue-barred parrotfish, red-latticed parrotfish, green-throat parrotfish, half and half parrotfish, dusky parrotfish, blue-bridled parrotfish, surf parrotfish, black-tail parrotfish, green-blotched parrotfish, black-tip parrotfish, yellow-head parrotfish, shabby parrotfish, orange-blotch parrotfish, blunt-head parrotfish, hump-head parrotfish

Scatophagus – scats

kulimpangi *Scatophagus argus*, *Selenotoca multifasciata*, *Monodactylus argenteus* scat, spotted scat, banded scat, silver batfish

Scombridae – mackerel

bau topisa *Auxis thazard* frigate mackerel, little tuna

kumuru *Rastrelliger kanagurta* juvenile mouth mackerel

ruma-ruma *Rastrelliger kanagurta* mouth mackerel (adult)

solisi *Rastrelliger kanagurta* mouth mackerel (juvenile)

topi' *Euthynnus yaito*, *E. affinis* bonito, little tuna

Scorpaenidae – scorpionfish, stonefish

katimbuto *Paraploactis trachyderma* mossback scorpionfish, stonefish

so'o *Scorpaenopsis diabolus*, *Dendrochirus biocellatus*, *Sebastapistes cyanostigma*, *Scorpaenodes littoralis*, *S. scaber*, *Scorpaenodus guamensis*, *Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa*, *Paraploactis trachyderma*, *Ablabystaenionotus*, *Taenionotus triacanthus*, *Scorpaenopsis diabolus*, *Centrogenys vaigiensis* (*Serranidae* family) devil scorpionfish, two-eyed lionfish, coral scorpionfish, little scorpionfish, pygmy rockcod, common scorpionfish, bearded scorpionfish, mossback, leaf fish, paper fish, false scorpionfish

so'o api, so'o *Scorpaena scrofa*, *Dendrochirus biocellatus*, *Scorpaenodes littoralis* large-scaled scorpionfish, pygmy rockcod, two-eyed lionfish, little scorpionfish

tangkerarung *Pterois volitans*, *Dendrochirus brachypterus*, *D. zebra*, *Pterois antennata*, *Pterois radiata* lionfish, dwarf lionfish, zebra lionfish, spotfin lionfish, common lionfish, white-lined lionfish, coral scorpionfish

Serranidae – cod, groupers

bau besusu *Cephalopolis polleni*, *Pogonoperca punctata* Harlequin cod, spotted soapfish, bagfish (lit.)

bau palola, kurapu *Cephalopolis microprion* blue-finned rock-cod

durus nubatung, durus batang *Epinephelus guaza*, *Epinephelus ongus* dusky perch, merou, white-spotted rock-cod

kurapu, rapu *Epinephelus spp.*, *Epinephelus bontoides*, *Epinephelus lanceolatus* grouper, dusky rock cod, Queensland grouper, term for small growth stage of grouper

lipuang *Plectropomus leopardus*, *Plectropomus oligacanthus*, *Plectropomus maculatus* leopard coral-trout, vermicular cod, spotted coral trout

mantis *Variola louti*, *Variola albomarginata* common lyretail-cod, white-edged lyretail cod

meotung *Epinephelus spp.* grouper
molinjo' *Epinephelus ruber*, *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* comb grouper, white-lined rock-cod
otong *Chromileptes altivelis* barrumundi cod
paka-paka mododa, papaka, kurapu *Cephalopholis miniata*, coral rock cod, coral trout, (lit. red ~)
paka-paka nulalo', kurapu *Cephalopholis spiloparaea*, *Cephalopholis urodeta*, *Cephalopholis sonnerati*
orange rock-cod, flag-tail rock-cod, orange-spotted rock-cod
paka-paka, kurapu *Cephalopholis argus*, *Cephalopholis miniata*, *Cephalopholis cyanostigma*, *Aethaloperca rogaea* Peacock grouper, blue-spotted grouper, coral rock cod, blue-spotted rock-cod, red-flushed rock cod
pesupu *Epinephelus ruber*, *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* comb grouper, white-lined rock-cod
si'umbit nulalo', kurapu *Cephalopholis leopardus* leopard rock-cod
si'umbit, kurapu *Epinephelus fasciatus*, *Cephalopholis boenack* Red-barred rock cod, dusky-banded rock-cod
sunu', lipuang *Plectropomus maculatus*, *Plectropomus laevis* spotted coral-trout, footballer-cod
tamaningking *Epinephelus quoyanus*, *Epinephelus hexagonatus*, *Epinephelus merra*, *Epinephelus areolatus*
long-finned rock-cod, honeycomb rock-cod, black-spotted rock-cod, squaretail rock-cod
uratang *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus*, *Epinephelus polyphkadion*, *Epinephelus malabaricus*, *Epinephelus maculatus*, *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*, *Epinephelus coioides* small-spotted rock-cod, snout-spot rock cod, estuary cod, marbled rock-cod, flower cod, name for large growth stage for grouper

Siganidae – rabbitfish

boboronang *Siganus virgatus*, *Siganus doliatus*, *Siganus puellus*, *Siganus fuscencens*, *Siganus corallinus*, *Siganus puelloides* double-barred rabbitfish, blue-lined rabbitfish, masked rabbitfish, coral rabbitfish, eyelash rabbitfish
boboronang bugis *Siganus punctatus*, *Siganus vermicularis*, *Siganus javus* spotted rabbitfish, maze rabbitfish, white-spotted rabbitfish
boboronang tapinda *Siganus lineatus*, *Siganus guttaus* lined rabbitfish, gold-saddle rabbitfish
malalaya *Siganus argenteus*, *Siganus canaliculatus*, *Siganus spinus*, *Siganus fuscencens* surgeonfish, tang; schooling rabbitfish, seagrass rabbitfish, scribbled rabbitfish, happy moments rabbitfish
mangilalap *Siganus vulpinus* or *Acanthurus leucopareius* Fox-face or white-banded surgeon
mela gompu *Siganus lineatus*, *Siganus guttaus*, *Siganus punctatus*, *Siganus vermicularis*, *Siganus javus* lined rabbitfish, gold-saddle rabbitfish, spotted rabbitfish, mazerabbitfish, white-spotted rabbitfish
mela takikie *Siganus vulpinus* fox-face rabbitfish
mela, malalaya *Zebrasoma flavescens* surgeonfish, tang
takikie *Siganus vulpinus* fox-face rabbitfish
taliduk *Siganus vulpinus* fox-face

Sphymidae – sharks

mangiban bi'ung *Sphyrna lewini*, *Sphyrna blochii* hammerhead shark

Sphyraenidae – barracuda

anasar *Sphyraena pinguis* (?) faint-barred barracuda
dolo-dolo *Sphyraena forsteri* black-spot barracuda
pangaluan *Echidna nebulosa*, *Gymnothorax meleagris* barracuda; great barracuda

Synbranchidae – eels, freshwater and brackish water

lendong *Monopterus alba* swamp eel

Syngnathidae – seahorses and pipefish

ajaran dagat *Hippocampus sp.* seahorse
pompombadi *Hippocampus sp.* seahorse
ponjuju buaya *Doryrhamphus janssi*, *Doryrhamphus excisus*, *Doryrhamphus negrosensis*, *Corythoichthys flavofasciatus*, *Corythoichthys amplexus*, *Corythoichthys intestinalis*, *Corythoichthys schultzi*, *Corythoichthys haematopterus*, *Corythoichthys haematopterus*, *Filicampus tigris*, *Festuciales cinctus*, *Syngnathoides biaculeatus* Jans pipefish, blue-stripe pipefish, flag-tail pipefish, striped pipefish, red-banded pipefish, long-snouted pipefish, reef-top pipefish, reef-top pipefish, tiger pipefish, orange-cheek pipefish, double-ended pipefish

Synodontidae – lizardfish, grinders

bau sipalo *Synodus variegatus*, *Synodus ulae*, *Synodus dermatogenys*, *Synodussimilis*, *Synodus jaculum*, *Saurida gracilis*, *S. elongata* lizardfish, variegated lizardfish, five-band lizardfish, two-spotlizardfish, ear-spot lizardfish, tail-blotch lizardfish, slender grinner, long grinner, clearfin

Teraponidae – snappers, etc.

bangatai *Terapon jarbua*, *Lutjanus decussatus* crescent perch, checkered snapper
kalairo, kalairoati *Terapon jarbua*, *Lutjanus decussatus* crescent perch, checkered snapper
pio' *Terapon theraps* flagtail grunter

Tetraodontidae – puffers

butiti *Arothron areostaticus*, *Arothron hispidus*, *Arothron meleagris*, *Arothronhispidus*, *Canthigaster solandri*, *Canthigaster compressa*, *Canthigasterbennetti*, *Canthigaster coronata*, *Canthigaster valentini*, *Canthigasterocellicincta*, *Canthigaster epilampra*, *Canthigaster janthinoptera*, *Canthigaster amboinensis*, *Arothron mappa* toadfish, pufferfish, spotted puffer, stripebelly, false-eyed puffer, fine-spotted puffer, Bennett's puffer, crowned puffer, saddlepuffer, circle-barred puffer, grey-top puffer, white-spotted puffer, Ambon puffer, scribbled puffer
kongkeng *Diodon holacanthus*, *Diodon hystrix*, *Chilomycterus reticularis*, *Cylichthys orbicularis* spiny pufferfish, porcupinefish, fine-spotted porcupinefish, black-spotted porcupinefish, few-spined porcupinefish, rounded porcupinefish
lumes, butiti lemes *Arothron immaculatus*, *Arothron manillensis*, *Arothron hispidus*, *Arothron stellatus*, *Arothron nigropunctatus* yellow-eyed puffer, Manilla puffer, ringed puffer, starry puffer, black-spotted puffer

Toxotidae – archer fish

sambaloo *Toxotes jaculator* archer fish

unidentified

ara-ara *unidentified* k.o. saltwater fish
avu-avu *unidentified* k.o. saltwater fish
labone *unidentified* k.o. saltwater fish
languntule *unidentified* k.o. edible saltwater fish
mangiban unsu' *unidentified* k.o. shark
masapi *unidentified* k.o. edible freshwater eel
monduping *unidentified* k.o. saltwater fish
pataan *unidentified* k.o. large brackish fish
repa' *unidentified* k.o. saltwater fish
rono, bau rono *unidentified* k.o. small edible saltwater fish, about one inch long
sigasa *unidentified* k.o. predator fish
silubi *Gymnothorax prosopeion* k.o. freshwater fish, k.o. freshwater minnow
tampai *unidentified* k.o. fish
todor *unidentified* k.o. small salt-water fish
tompai *unidentified* k.o. small saltwater food fish
totombo *unidentified* k.o. saltwater food fish

Xiphiidae and Istiophoridae – sailfish and swordfish

molosugi *Xiphias Gladius* swordfish
sombalan *Istiophorus platypterus*, *I. orientalis* sailfish

Zanclidae – moorish idol

dabi *Zanclus cornutus* moorish idol
tambing *Zanclus canescens* Moorish idol

Appendix 4

English Finder List for Pendau Fish Names

amberjack

libas

anchovie

belenga
duong, bau duong

anemonefish

ampalat
bau nu'uulon
unga nu'uulon, unga'uulon

angelfish

bau sisi
'alibambang
landagoy
takekeas, bau takekeas
talas

anglerfish

epet
kalumeme'

archer fish

sambaloo

aweoweo

tingkaravulan

bannerfish

'alibambang
bau bandera
tanduka

barracuda

anasar
dolo-dolo
pangaluan

bass

tingador

basslet

bau bandera
bau palado

batfish

bunag
kulimpangi

beakfish

belu-belu'

bicolor

bau bandera

bigeye

buku mata
golo-golo'
tingkaravulan

blenny

badonga
tanta, tanta nulalo'

blenny

tanta, tanta nulalo'

bonito

topi'

boxfish

lugu-lugus
siinjap
tatambangan

brackish water

belenga
duong
kulimpangi
lendong
pataan
sambaloo
taduidui
tanta, tantanasa

breem

bagangan
buku mata
golo-golo'

butterflyfish

'alibambang
talidu

cardinal

pongka'
sibandar
tamburisan, bau tamburisan
tamo-a-moang
tingkalabulotur
titig gasang, titig nugasang

catfish

aintu
lele, bau lele

chub

ilo'

clearfin

bau sipalo

clownfish

ampalat
bau nu'uulon
titig gasang, titig nugasang

cod

bau besusu
bau palola, kurapu
bigan
durus nubatang, durus
batang
kumbavivi
kurapu, rapu
lipuang
mantis
molinjo'
otong
paka-paka, kurapu
pesupu
si'umbit
si'umbit
sunu'
tamaningking
uratang

coelacanth

otong

commonjack

mpili-mpilis, pili-mpilis

coral devil

bau nubangko'

coralfish

'alibambang

coral trout

lipuang
sunu'

cornetfish

robu-robung
robu-robung nubatu

cowfish

sonsorongan
tatabangka
tatambangan

damsel fish

landagoy
takekeas, bau takekeas
titig gasang, titig nugasang

dolphin

lombud

dolphinfish

kadapangan

dorado

kadapangan

dottyback

belu-belu'

dugong

duyung

drummer

ilo'

eagle ray

pagi manu'

eel

abu-abu
lendong
lombinayor
masapi
pandamitang, ubud
pandamitang
poli-polias
ponjuju ngisi nubuaya
silame
ubud
ubud paga-paga
ule nubayas

emperor

atamba'
bau tambatang
dolise, dodolise
manduping
moropinangang
sasavaran
sianjo
sumingkar
tadom

filefish

bau nulagum
kayakas
tori'u'ung

fire-tail devil

paka-paka, kurapu

fish

bau

flagfish

bau bandera

flag-tail

porembas goong

flounder

ampeng
lampeng

flying fish

ntui-ntuing

forcepfish

talidu

fox-face

mangilalap
taliduk

freshwater

bau janggu
bau lele
belenga
boloboton
duong
kulimpangi
'osa
lendong
masapi
ponjuju ngisi nubuaya
sambaloo
silubi
siriri
taduidui
tanta, tantanasa
tintinong

frogfish

epet
kalumeme'

fusilier

bokosi
rapo-rapo
solir

goatfish

banguntut
bau janggu
bonggu-bonggu
buade
janggu-janggu
lamotu

goby

badonga
donge-donge
landi
sionkob, bau sionkob
tontong

gourami

bau janggu
janggu-janggu

gregory

takekeas, bau takekeas

grinner

bau sipalo

grouper

kurapu, rapu
meotung
molinjo'
paka-paka

pesupu
toba'o

grubfish

bau sipalo

grunter

pio'

gurnard

bau tangkaa'
ntui-ntuing nubatu

halfbeak

bobontad
boloboton
coang
sampro
taduidui

hawkfish

bau buaya nulalo'
bau singat
bau tangkaa'

hogfish

belu-belu'
songko bolong,
songkorong, bau
songkorong
tanda-tanda
tutudan

holefish

bau bolo'

humbug

bau nu'uulon
unga nu'uulon, unga uulon

jackfish

bakuta
la'angisi
seleling nurampan

jawfish

bau bolo'
si'umbit

jobfish

utur

kingfish

libas

knifefish

bau piso
bau sodi
situar

leaffish

so'o

leatherjacket

kayakas
panginda

lionfish

so'o
tangkerarung

lizardfish

bau sipalo
sipalo

mackerel

bau topisa
kumuru
ruma-ruma
solisi
topi'

maori

bangkoa
bau oloi
ceme-ceme
ngungul
tantangisan

migrate

belenga
duong, bau duong

milkfish

bolu

minnow

silubi

Moorish idol

dabi
tambing

moray eel

abu-abu
lombinayor
pandamitang, ubud
pandamitang
poli-polias
silame
ubud
ubud paga-paga

mossback

so'o

mudskipper

tanta, tantanasa

mullet

bolana
moro

needlefish

sori, bau sori

pa'u'u

bakuta

paperfish

so'o

paradisefish

donge-donge
tontong

parrotfish

lape'
luluman
mogong
sinobulung

perch

bangatai
bau palado
durus nubatang, durus
batang
kalairo, kalairoati
'osa

picasso fish

bungko

pipefish

ponjuju buaya

porcupinefish

kongkeng

puffer

butiti
lumes, butiti lemes
kongkeng

puller

takekeas, bau takekeas

queenfish

langas

queenfish**rabbitfish**

boboronang
malalaya
mela
takikie

ray

ayampo
bevo
bole'
buru-buru
pagi manu'

razorfish

antano
bau piso
bau sodi

rock cod

so'o

runner

langas
lauro, lelauro, bau lauro

sailfish

molosugi

sascyllus

bau nu'uulon

sawfish

bevo

scat

kulimpangi

scorpionfish

katimbuto
so'o
tangkerarung

seahorse

ajaran dagat
pompombadi

sea-perch

bau palado

sergeantfish

bobat
talas

shark

mangiban

shrimpfish

bau piso
bau sodi

sleeper

landi

snakehead

siriri
tintinong

snapper

bangatai
bau nanas
betombang
bigan
dapa'
dolise, dodolise
kalairo, kalairoati
madalanto
popong
raga-ragan, raragan
sasagi
sumpir lea
susumbun

taipendo
tanda-tanda
tutudan

soapfish

bau besusu
bau taba' o
bau tambatang
ngungul

soldierfish

sogo

sole

lampeng

spinecheek

bau umang
golo-golo'
sidontong

spiny eel

ponjuju ngisi nubuaya

squirrelfish

sogo
tababakal

stingaree

ayampo

stingray

ayampo
bole'
buru-buru

stonefish

katimbuto

striped catfish

aintu

surgeon

arongo
boboronang
kakadang
karampiu
kuteteng
lekeke
malelang
malalaya
mangilalap
mela, malalaya
pali'
parilaga
sasalat

sweeper

sodi
tamburisan, bau tamburisan

sweetlips

bau mbabi
gina'
kumbavivi
mayas

swordfish

sombalaon

tang

malalaya
mela

tang

tambo

thicklip

belu-belu', mbelu-mbelung

tilapia

kandia

tilefish

bau bolo'

toadfish

butiti

trevally

avakan
bokuta
mosidung
mpili-mpilis, pili-mpilis
seleling
tobinaba

triggerfish

ampalak, ampampalat
bau kai
bungko
gandut
karuput, karuput tai
posut
sondeng
tampalak
tiabang

triple tail

dabi'

trout

lipuang

trumpetfish

robu-robung
robu-robung nubatu

trunkfish

lugu-lugus

tuna

bau topisa
topi'

tuskfish

antano

unicornfish

tavasan

unidentified

ara-ara
avu-avu
labone
languntule
mangiban unsu'
masapi
monduping
pataan
repa'
rono
sigasa
silubi
tampai
todor
tompai
totombo

whale

kaumbu
payol

whale shark

dede

whiptail

donge-donge
tontong

wrasse

bangkoa
bau oloi
belu-belu'
ceme-ceme
mangambou
ngungul
pelot
songko bolong
songkorong, bau
songkorong
tantangisan

yellowtail

bangkuni

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