Final report

Preparation of the red data book and assessment of threatened species of Kerala

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Funded : Kerala State Biodiversity Board Thiruvananthapuram

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Project funded by

Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

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Executive summary and Recommendations

Prepared list of marine species to be included in RED DATA book of Kerala based on the criteria mentioned in IUCN Red List categories, Indian Wild Life Protection Act, CITES list and stock assessment studies by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. According to the IUCN categories, the organism falls into nine categories: 1. Extinct (EX), 2. Extinct in the wild (EW), 3. Regionally extinct (RE), 4. Critically endangered (CR), 5. Endangered (EN), 6. Vulnerable (VU,) 7. Near threatened (NT), 8. Least concern (LC), 9. Data deficient (DD), Not applicable (NA) and Not evaluated (NE). Wild Life Protection Act (1972) provides list of species to be protected under the Schedule I-IV and rules and regulations.

IUCN Red List Assessment of 975 species occurring in Kerala showed that 20 species in the Critically Endangered, 53 in the Endangered, 47 in the Vulnerable, 37 in the Near Threatened, 59 Data Deficient, 198 Not Evaluated and 561 under Least Concerned category.

A total of 10 marine species out 20 included in Critically Endangered (CR) category and include two species of grey sharks, one species of hammer-headed shark, three species of rays, two species of guitar fishes and two species of sawfishes. Among these *Carcharhinus hemiodon, Rhynchobatus djiddensis, Pristis microdon* and *Pristis zijsron* are also included in the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. A total of 53 species of fishes in the Endangered (EN) category which includes 10 species of sharks, six species of rays, seven species of catfishes, 28 species of fresh-water fishes and eel and pearl spot one each. Shark species include huge species such as Whale shark, Mako shark, Thresher shark, Grey shark, Hammer head shark and ray species include the great eagle rays of the species *Mobula*.

A total of 47 species included in the Vulnerable (VU) category which includes sharks, stingrays, catfish and fresh-water species. It includes bigger sharks such as *Nebrius ferrugieneus, Alopias suprcilioisus, Alopias vulpinus, Carcharhinus falciformis* and rays such as *Manta birostris* and *Rhinoptera javanica*.

According to the decadal trend analysis by CMFRI showed that, cat fishes, Unicorn cod were under declined category, white fish, sharks, rays are in the declining category and threadfin, ribbon fish, mullets and sardine in less abundant category.

Three Crocodiles and five marine Turtles listed under the Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. They are *Crocodylus porosus, Crocodylus palustris, Gravialis gangeticus, Dermochelys coriacea, Caretta caretta, Lepidochelys olivacea, Eretmochelys imbricata* and *Chelonia mydas.*

Seahorse belongs to the family Syngnathidae, which includes pipe fishes and sea dragonets. They have peculiar biological characteristics such as spouse distribution, low fecundity, narrow habitat ranges and lengthy parental care makes these vulnerable to exploitation. Sea horse is under Schedule I of Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The marine mammals (Cetaceae) include 87 species of whales, dolphins, porpoises and dugong. All the marine mammals are protected under the Indian Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The IUCN has classified seven species as endangered and nine species as vulnerable. CITES listed holothurians in the Appendix II or III to control trade of these organisms. All the sea cucumbers are under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972- Schedule I.

Coral diversity and distribution occur along the Vizhinjam, Thagassery, Thirumullavaram and Enayam of Kerala coast. Among these *Montipora aequituberculata categorized as dominant, Acropora efflorescence, Pocillopora verrucosa, P. damicornis* and *P. meandrina* belong to common category. Coral species included in the Schedule I of the Indian Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The species were categorized into those requires Total bans, regulated law during breeding season, threatened species which may conserved later depending on the severity of the depletion.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute over the years assessed the stock of marine organism using the biological data, population parameters and catch and effort data for the prediction of the future stock status.

CMFRI recommended 58 species of commercially important fish species/ shellfish species to avoid growth overfishing and fisheries department notified it in the Gazette. It is recommended to prevent the catch of the species below (MLS) Minimum Legal Size to prevent depletion of the stock and for a sustainable fishing for the future.

CMFRI conducted studies on the Monsoon Fishery, which is very important for the lively hood, export earnings and sustainability of the fisheries. These findings also assured the role of regulation and control of the fisheries to avoid depletion and loss of biodiversity by different marine organisms.

CMFRI recommended best fleet size based on the coming financial returns from the fishery. The maximum fleet size for mechanized multi fishery trawlers is 1614, mechanized single day trawlers is 1215, outboard mini trawlers 549, Mechanized gill net/drift net 79, outboard hook and lines 2135, other mechanized purse seine/ring seine 232, outboard ring seine 816 and other outboard crafts 2480. But the existing fleet size of all the above categories is higher and thus implementation needs a detailed discussion with stakeholders to avoid issues of livelihood and financial problems of vessel owners.

Minimum mesh size has to be presented for all the gear operating in coastal waters to avoid juvenile catch and ultimately leads to depletion of the stock. Mandatory closed fishing season is observed in Kerala for mechanized vessels. But we don't have any marine protected area or no fishing zones in Kerala.

It is recommended that conservation and management of marine fisheries can be achieved through Participatory management approach and specifically ecosystem-based fisheries management, where the rights of all the stake holders were received care of for a workable solution. If the principal stake holders agreed to the decision making and implementation, the management and conservation turns into a modest task. The understanding of the state government about the responsibility of protecting marine species and its biodiversity value along with the ecosystem services provided by the habitants will make an implementation of the management measures in an earnest and efficient manner.

More association with fishery department and fishery institutions are demanded from the biodiversity point of view and the recent practices and regulations of biodiversity acts and rules. Biodiversity committees may be set up in each fishing village with the collaboration between departments and state organizations for the implementations ABS and other biodiversity mechanisms.

Introduction

Marine and coastal ecosystem of Kerala is one of the most productive and unique ecosystems in the world. It provides several ecosystem services to one of the heavily populated areas of the world. Major services provided by the coastal and marine ecosystem are fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, water regulation, shoreline protection and recreational services. Kerala state with a coastline of 590 km and a continental shelf area of 39139 km^2 contributes 14.2% to the marine fisheries sector of India. State has an Exclusive Economic Zone of 218536 km^2. The continental shelf area within 18m depth range accounts 5000 km^2, the area between 18-73m depth is approximately 25000km^2 and between 73-182m depth is the balance area of 9139 km^2. Kerala has a unique biodiversity due to the presence of 44 rivers (85000 ha area), 5660 pounds (1689 ha), 53 backwaters (46129 ha), 234 prawn filtration fields (12873 ha) and 2502 ha of mangrove areas. The total fishermen population in the state is 10 lakh which includes 233101 active fishermen and 79347 allied workers who lives in 222 marine fishing villages. GDP from fisheries is Rs.626454 lakhs, contribution of fisheries sector to state GDP is 1.58% and percapita income was estimated as Rs.61538. Past studies shows that Kerala has diversity of 818 marine fish species.

A total of 57 species of shrimps belong to 22 genera and 9 families were reported. 152 species of crabs of 86 genera under 20 families and 9 species of lobsters of 3 genera under 3 orders were reported. About 200 species of hard corals have been reported from Kerala and Lakshadweep coast. Among these, protected Corals as per the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 Schedule are Reef building corals (Scleractinians), Black Corals (Antipatharians), Organ Pipe Corals (*Tubipora musica*) and Fire corals (*Millipora* spp.). A total of 275 species of echinoderms inhabits the Kerala coast of which, two are endemic to this region. A total of 730 species of molluscs were enlisted from the Kerala coast. Gastropods form 515 species representing 196 genera from 75 families. About 480 species of Phytoplankton belonging to 154 genera, 89 families and 55 orders are occurring along the Kerala coast. About 120 species of seaweeds were reported from our coast.

Our basic knowledge of marine fish diversity and conservation is meagre as compared to other developed countries to put forward a specific sustainable conservation measure. Taxonomy is directly related to diversity and conservation aspects of organisms and hence understanding specific diversity, subspecies, stock, evolution etc., assumes importance. Biodiversity of a particular taxon in a defined area in its simple form is the total number of species. As such, the first step towards documenting the diversity of a particular ecosystem is to know the exact identity of the species from that area. IUCN Red list of threatened species are available for the Indian Ocean. But the actual picture of threatened fishes could be elucidated only from the real time local assessment using IUCN criteria. The present list is the result of Global assessments only which may not be fully applicable case to case and area to area. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Cochin was

recognized as a 'Designated National Repository' by the Government of India, in December 2007 in consultation with the National Biodiversity Authority under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

A Designated National Repository (DNR) is an Institution authorized to keep in safe custody of specimens of different categories of biological material. Researchers in the field of Marine Sciences can now deposit their voluble holotype specimens (species new to science) in the Marine Biodiversity Museum of CMFRI. The Museum offers a glimpse of the bio resources of the Indian seas. Currently the museum houses 33 holotype specimens, 1245 finfish species, 205 crustaceans, 549 molluscs, 53 echinoderms, 189 corals, 41 sponges, 20 ascidians, 96 seaweeds and sea grasses besides a dolphin and three Antarctic birds. The Museum is open to scientists, teachers, students and the general public. The fact that students form more than 85% of the visitors highlights the role played by the Museum in education. The specimens are of fundamental importance to taxonomic, systematic and biodiversity studies.

Kerala State Biodiversity Board is an autonomous body of the State Government and comes under the Kerala State Environment Department. With the Head Quarter at Thiruvananthapuram, the Board falls under the provision of the Biological Diversity Act 2002, Rules 2004 and Kerala State Biological Diversity Rules 2008. The KSBB is assigned to conservation and protection of the agro, plant and fish diversity of the State. The Board is headed by a Chairman, a Member Secretary and followed by a team of expert Government officials, leading the Board in its all-vibrant activities. India is the first country to have the Biological Diversity Act and carry out it in affective manner. The Act was conceived in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which was held in 1992 and later in 2002 the Act was passed. The Act provides a legal framework for conservation of biological diversity of the country, sustainable use of its components, fair sharing of the benefits arising out of biological resources and generation and dissemination of knowledge under an Act of 2002 the State Biodiversity Board (KSBB) was established in 2004. And in the same year, the Biodiversity Rules were also framed.

The major role of the State Biodiversity Board is to recommend the State Government on any guidelines issued by the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity. KSBB also advocates for sustainable use of biological resources and fair sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of these. KSSB has the authority to grant approvals on requests for commercial use or bio-survey and bio-utilisation of any biological resource by Indians. The Board also perform functions necessary to carry out Biodiversity Act or as prescribed by the State Government.

The present project was proposed in view of the need of Red data book and assessment of threatened species of Kerala as per the requirements of Kerala State Biodiversity Board (Letter No.3278/A8/2018/KSBB dated 20.11.2019).

Project Profile

Title of the Project: Preparation of a Red data book and assessment of Threatened species of Kerala

Funding agency: Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

Project period:21.01.2020

Duration: Ten months from the start of the Project

Total cost of the Project: Rs.4.0 Lakhs

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Objectives

As per the minutes of the consultative meeting held on 27.09.2019 at Kerala State Biodiversity Board office at Trivandrum, the proposed project is aimed to bring out a publication on Red data book and Threatened species of Kerala (marine).

The objectives are:

1. Develop a database of threatened species of Kerala.
2. To compile information about species which are falling under different categories of protection.
3. To collect information about the species notified under section 38 of Biological Diversity Act.
4. To assess different species according to the IUCN categories to find out the status for conservation.
5. To formulate management measures for the commercially important species under different categories such as Total ban, Regulated ban, Seasonal ban and Habitat ban.

Methodology

- Field surveys will be conducted in all the 14 districts of Kerala to list out the threatened species of marine organism.
- Field surveys will be conducted in all the districts of Kerala to identify the commercially exploited bio-resource, the associated industries and the trade/market channels.
- Compilation of the species data from the already available published literature and verification of species details.
- Assessment of species according to the different categories of conservation status like Extinct (EX), Extinct in the wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD) and Not Evaluated (NE).
- Collection and compilation of data on Scientific name, taxonomic details such as Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, intra-specific, names, current status of taxon and place of occurrence.
- Collection and compilation of data on population level of taxon, coding details as per the ecosystem of occurrence such as fresh water, brackish water and marine extent of occurrence, area of occupancy, area, extent and/or quality of habitat, number of locations or subpopulations and number of mature individuals.
- Organizing workshops of different stakeholders for finalizing the list of species under conservation categories.

- ❖ Developing management advisories for sustainable utilization of commercially important species.
- ❖ Preparation of Red data book.

Budget

Sl. no	Budget heads	Rs in Lakhs
1	Research assistant-1@12000 for 10 months	1.20
2	TA of Project staff-field survey	0.60
3	Research Contingency	1.20
4	Documentation, including Preparation of Red data book	0.75
5	Other charges	0.25
	Total	**4.00**

Material and Methods

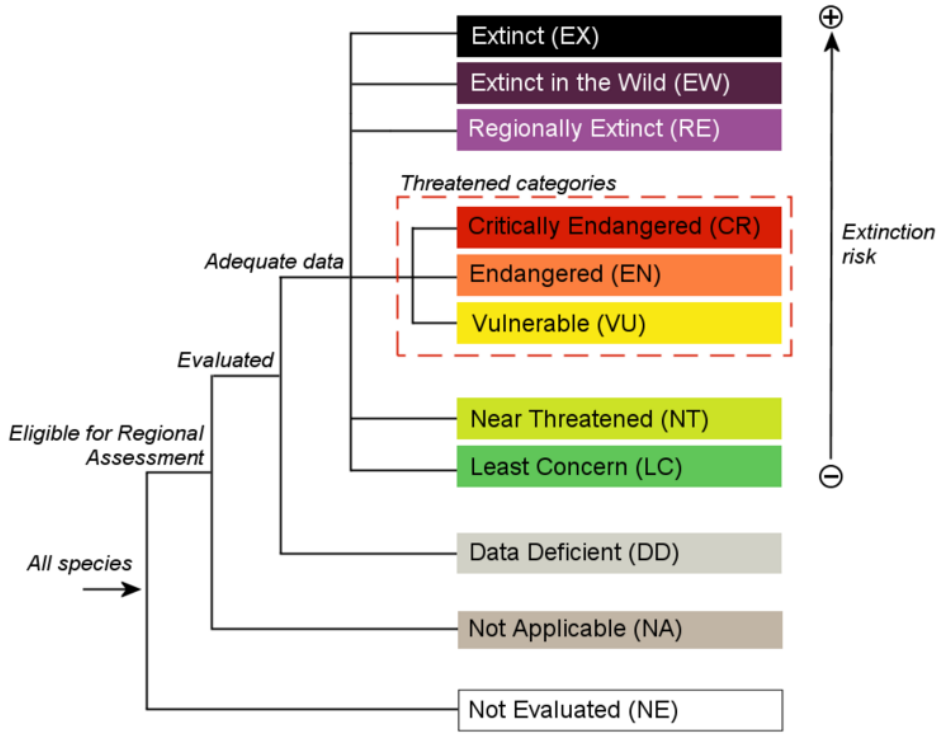
1. Compilation of species data

Marine species data collected from Fishery Resources Assessment Division. The codebook of FRAD has the list of species occurring along the Kerala coast. According to codebook, the species are grouped into 83 groups of different marine organisms. The groups 1 to 66 form marine fin fishes, 68 and 69 prawns, 70 lobster, 73 to 79 molluscs, 31 whales and 32 seaweeds. Besides the above species, list earlier references such as MFIS, Sathianandan et al. (2016) and Bijukumar et al. (2013) where consulted and compiled to get a present checklist of 981 species. Synonyms and invalid names were analyzed and removed to avoid duplication.

2. Assessment of species according to IUCN categories

For preparation of Red Data Book, the species assessment using IUCN Red List assessment method of Category analysis (IUCN 2021) was adopted. IUCN Red List category is basically intended to understand the species of high risk of extinction globally. IUCN Red List categories divide species into 9 groups. 1. Extinct (EX), 2. Extinct in the wild (EW), 3. Regionally extinct (RE), 4. Critically endangered (CR), 5. Endangered (EN), 6. Vulnerable (VU,) 7. Near threatened (NT), 8. Least concern (LC), 9. Data deficient (DD), Not applicable (NA) and Not evaluated (NE). IUCN Red List of Threatened species is globally approved scale of accessing the risk of extinction of species of animals and plants. The red list can be used for formulating policy measures. In the present study, we referred the species listed on the IUCN Red List to formulate the tentative Red list of species in Kerala.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the global standard for determining the risk of extinction that individual species of animal, fungus, and plant suffer. But we still need an optimistic idea of species protection that presents a road map for restoration. To meet this, the Red List assessment process has been broadened to hold new classifiers of species recovery and conservation impact, known as the Green Status of Species. Freshwater species – The freshwater ecosystem is the most threatened by all ecosystems, and many species relying on these environments have an exceedingly high livelihood value for local human societies.



IUCN's freshwater focus is on the following taxonomic groups: fishes, molluscs, crabs, oyster, and dragonflies. The IUCN Freshwater Biodiversity Unit (FBU) aims to raise understanding of the extraordinary levels of threat to freshwater biodiversity. Marine species – The marine world is still inadequately dealt with in The IUCN Red List, covering less than 15% of the species assessed. IUCN has established priority taxonomic groups of marine fishes, invertebrates, plants (mangroves and sea grasses) and macro-algae (seaweeds). If these priority groups can be assessed, the number of marine species on the IUCN Red List will be increased over six-fold.

i. **Extinct (EX)**
   A taxon is extinct when the last individual has died. A taxon presumed to extinct when detailed surveys in the known habitats during different seasons throughout its historical distributional range didn't report an individual.

ii. **Extinct in the wild (EW)**
   A taxon is extinct in the wild when it is established alone to remain in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its range.

iii. **Critically endangered (CR)**
   A taxon is critically endangered when the best possible evidence establishes that it satisfies any of the criteria A or E for critically endangered and then treated being facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

iv. **Endangered (EN)**

A taxon is endangered when the best available evidence shows that it meets any of the criteria A to E for critically endangered and so considered being facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

v. **Vulnerable (VU)**

A taxon is vulnerable when the best available evidence shows that it meets any of the criteria A to E for vulnerable and so considered being facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

vi. **Near threatened (NT)**

A taxon is near threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable now but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category soon.

vii. **Least concern (LC)**

A taxon is least concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened.

viii. **Data deficient (DD)**

A taxon is data deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution or population status.

ix. **Not evaluated (NE)**

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it is has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

The five important criteria used in the assessment are: A. Population size reduction (past, present and/or projected), B. Geographic range size, and fragmentation, few locations, decline or fluctuations, C. Small and declining population size and fragmentation, fluctuations, or few subpopulations, D. Very small population or very restricted distribution and E. Quantitative analysis of extinction risk (e.g., Population Viability Analysis).

3. Indian Wild life Protection Act.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted for protection of plants and animal species and amended in 1982, 1986, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2008 and 2013. The Act protects wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto. It extends to the whole of India. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has divided the protection status of various plants and animals under the following six schedules:

Schedule I: It covers endangered species that need rigorous protection. The species are granted protection from poaching, killing, trading. A person is liable to the harshest penalties for violation of the law under this schedule. Species under this

schedule are prohibited to be hunted throughout India, except under threat to human life or in case of a disease that is beyond recovery.

Schedule II: Animals under this list are given high protection with the prohibition on their trade. They cannot be hunted except under threat to human life or if they are suffering from a disease/ disorder that goes beyond recovery.

Schedule III & IV: Species that are not endangered are included under this schedule. This includes protected species with hunting prohibited, but the penalty for any violation is less compared to the first two schedules.

Schedule V: This schedule has animals that are considered as vermin (small wild animals that carry disease and destroy plants and food). These animals can be hunted.

Schedule VI: It provides for regulation in cultivation of a specified plant and restricts its possession, sale and transportation. Both cultivation and trade of specified plants can only be carried out with prior permission of competent authority.

4. Assessment of species according to CITES

CITES is the convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which is an international agreement between governments. Its proposal that the international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. Trade occurs in diverse form such as live animals/plants, fresh and frozen food, products derived from leather goods, wooden instruments, timber, bones, curious, air bladder and medicines. The high level of trade in the species leads to high exploitation along with other factors such as habitat loss, decline in population size, bringing the species close to extinction. The species covered by CITES are listed in Appendix I, II and III, as per protection.

Appendix I: Includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in these species not permitted in normal circumstances.

Appendix II: Includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction but the trade must be controlled to avoid use of incompatible with their survival.

Appendix III: It has species that are protected in at least one country which has requested other countries for help in controlling the trade.

5. Decadal fishery data analysis

The data on marine fisheries landings of Kerala was compiled using the Multistage Stratified Random sampling from the Major and Minor landing centres by the National Marine Fishery Resources Data Centre (NMFDC) of CMFRI. The marine species were divided

into 26 resources groups and a miscellaneous group. Sathianandan et al. (2016) established the trend analysis of the marine Fish resources using sixty years fishery data compiled by National Marine Fishery Resources Data Centre (NMFDC) of CMFRI. Accordingly, those fishes are divided into five groups, such as abundant, less abundant, declining, depleted and collapsed based on analysis of the recent average catches and the historical greatest. The decade wise landing of each group was analysed by comparing consecutive decadal average using student's t test. Coefficient of variation (CV) was performed out for each resource and was determined to see the trend over the period. The criteria suggested by Mohammed et al. (2016) were used to assess the present status of resource based on the average growth over the years. The species were grouped into five Categories such as abundant (> 71%) less abundant (50-60%) declining (11-49%) depleted (6-10%) and collapsed (75%).

6.Fish stock assessment studies

Stock assessment of the species was done using the data generated on catch, effort, length, weight, species composition, sex, length frequency, number of fishing days, mesh size, length at first maturity and monthly catch data. First step of stock assessment is the estimation of population dynamic parameters like La (length infinity), K (growth rate), Z (total mortality), F (fishing mortality), M (natural mortality), E (exploitation ratio), Lr (length at recruitment) and Lc (length at first capture). Then using von Bertalanffy growth model (VBGF) and FiSAT package yield per recruitment estimated. Using the Y/R estimates, MSY (Maximum sustainable Yield) estimated. Comparing the Yield at different levels of F (Effort) the stock position of the species can be assessed as abundant, normal and over exploited.

RESULTS

The red list of the fishes and other marine organisms were done using the methods such as Assessment of species according to IUCN categories and CITES Appendices.

Fishes of Kerala

IUCN Red List Assessment of 975 species occurring in Kerala showed that 20 species in the Critically Endangered, 53 in the Endangered, 47 in the Vulnerable, 37 in the Near Threatened, 59 Data Deficient, 198 Not Evaluated and 561 under Least Concerned category (Table.1).

Table 1. Number of fishes belonging to IUCN categories of Kerala

No	IUCN Category	Number of fish species
1	CR – Critically Endangered	20
2	EN-Endangered	53
3	VU-Vulnerable	47
4	NT-Near Threatened	37
5	DD-Data Deficient	59
6	NE-Not Evaluated	198
7	LC-Least concern	561
	Total	975

According to the Indian Wild Life Protection Act, 12 species of fishes belong to the Schedule I, which includes 4 sharks, 2 rays, 3 saw fishes, one skate, sea horse and one grouper.

Table.2. List of species in the WPA Schedule I.

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale shark
2	*Anoxypristis cuspidata*	Knifetooth sawfish
3	*Carcharhinus hemiodon*	Pondicherry shark
4	*Glyphis gangeticus*	Gangetic shark
5	*Glyphis glyphis*	Speartooth shark
6	*Himantura fluviatilis*	Ganges stingray
7	*Pristis microdon*	Freshwater sawfish
8	*Pristis zijsron*	Green sawfish
9	*Rhynchobatus djiddensis*	Giant guitarfish
10	*Urogymnus asperrimus*	Porcupine ray
11	Sea Horse/ Pipe fishes	All sygnathidians
12	*Epinephelus lanceolatus*	Giant grouper

Critically Endangered (CR)

A total of 10 marine species out 20 included in this category and include two species of grey sharks, one species of hammer-headed shark, three species of rays, two species of guitar fishes and two species of sawfishes (Table. 3). Among these *Carcharhinus hemiodon, Rhynchobatus djiddensis, Pristis microdon* and *Pristis zijsron* are also included in the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

Table 3. List of species belonging to Critically Endangered categories of IUCN occurring in Kerala

No	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
1	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark
2	*Carcharhinus hemiodon*	Pondicherry shark
3	*Sphyrna mokarran*	Great Hammerhead
4	*Glaucostegus granulatus*	Granulated shovel-nose-ray
5	*Glaucostegus typus*	Giant Shovelnose Ray
6	*Rhynchobatus djiddensis*	White spotted Shovel-nose-ray
6	*Glaucostegus obtusus*	Widenose Guitar Fish
8	*Rhina ancylostoma*	Bowmouth Guitarfish
9	*Pristis microdon*	Largetooth Sawfish
10	*Pristis zijsron*	Longcomb sawfish

Endangered (EN)

A total of 53 species of fishes in this category which includes 10 species of sharks, six species of rays, seven species of catfishes, 28 species of fresh-water fishes and eel and pearl spot one each. (Table. 4). Shark species include huge species such as Whale shark, Mako shark, Thresher shark, Grey shark, Hammer head shark and ray species include the great eagle rays of the species Mobula.

Table 4. List of species belonging to Endangered categories of IUCN occurring in Kerala

No	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
1	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako Shark
2	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale shark
3	*Stegostoma tigrinum*	Zebra shark
4	*Alopias pelagicus*	Pelagic Thresher Shark
5	*Carcharhinus dussumieri*	White cheek Shark
6	*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*	Requiem shark

7	*Lamiopsis temminckii*	Broadfin Shark
8	*Sphyrna lewini*	Scalloped Hammerhead
9	*Eusphyra blochii*	hammer-head shark,
10	*Echinorhinus brucus*	Bramble Shark
11	*Raja ocellifera*	Twineye Skate
12	*Rostroraja alba*	White Skate
13	*Pateobatis bleekeri*	Bleeker's Whip Ray
14	*Aetomylaeus maculates*	Mottled eagle-ray
15	*Aetomylaeus vespertilio*	Ornate Eagle Ray
16	*Mobula hypostoma*	Lesser devil-ray
17	*Mobula eregoodoo*	Longhorned Mobula
18	*Hypselobarbus dubius*	Nilgiri Barb
19	*Hypselobarbus curmuca*	Kooral
20	*Hypselobarbus micropogon*	Korhi Barb
21	*Hypselobarbus mussullah*	Kurali Barb
22	*Hypselobarbus periyarensis*	Periyar Barb
23	*Labeo potail*	Deccan Labeo
24	*Barilius canarensis*	Jerdon's Baril
25	*Dawkinsia exclamatio*	Exclamatio Barb
26	*Devario neilgherriensis*	Nilgiri Danio
27	*Garra hughi*	Hughe's Stone Sucker
28	*Garra surendranathanii*	Surendran's Stone Sucker
29	*Gonorhynchus periyarensis*	Periyar Latia
30	*Lepidopygopsis typus*	Periyar Hill Barb
31	*Osteochilichthys longidorsalis*	Long Finned Kerala Barb
32	*Puntius cauveriensis*	Cauvery Barb
33	*Sahyadria chalakkudiensis*	Chalakudy Torpedo Barb
34	*Sahyadria denisonii*	Denison's Barb (Miss Kerala)
35	*Tor malabaricus*	Malabar Mahseer
36	*Crossocheilus periyarensis*	Periyar Latia
37	*Dawkinsia arulius*	Aruli Barb
38	*Eechathalakenda ophicephala*	Channa Barb
39	*Travancoria elongata*	Elongated Stone Loach
40	*Travancoria jonesi*	Jone's Stone Loach
41	*Homaloptera montana*	Anamalai Loach
42	*Homaloptera santhamparaiensis*	Santhampara Loach
43	*Mesonoemacheilus pulchellus*	Pretty Spotted Loach
44	*Nemacheilus petrubanarescui*	Mřenka Banarescova

45	*Horabagrus nigricollaris*	Imperial Collared Catfish
46	*Pterocryptis wynaadensis*	Wayanad Catfish
47	*Pseudeutropius mitchelli*	Mitchell's River Catfish
48	*Glyptothorax anamalaiensis*	Anamalai Mountain Catfish
49	*Glyptothorax davissinghi*	Nilambur Mountain Catfish
50	*Glyptothorax housei*	Valparai Mountain Catfish
51	*Glyptothorax madraspatanus*	Madras Mountain Catfish
52	*Monopterus fossorius*	Malabar Swamp Eel
53	*Etroplus canarensis*	Canara Pearlspot

Vulnerable (VU)

A total of 47 species included in this category which includes sharks, sting rays, catfish and fresh-water species. It includes bigger sharks such as *Nebrius ferrugieneus, Alopias suprcilioisus, Alopias vulpinus, Carcharhinus falciformis* and rays such as *Manta birostris, Rhinoptera javanica* (Table 5).

Table 5. List of species belonging to Vulnerable categories of IUCN occurring in Kerala

No	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
1	*Centrophorus moluccensis*	Smallfin Gulper Shark
2	*Nebrius ferrugineus*	Tawny Nurse Shark
3	*Alopias superciliosus*	Bigeye Thresher Shark
4	*Alopias vulpinus*	Common Thresher
5	*Chaenogaleus macrostoma*	Hook tooth Shark
6	*Hemipristis elongata*	Snaggletooth Shark
7	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	Silky Shark
8	*Negaprion acutidens*	Sicklefin Lemon Shark
9	*Sphyrna zygaena*	Hammer-head shark,
10	*Hemitrygon bennetti*	Bennett's Stingray
11	*Himantura uarnak*	Marbled sting ray
12	*Pateobatis uarnacoides*	White-tail sting-ray
13	*Maculabatis gerrardi*	Sharpnose Stingray
14	*Urogymnus granulates*	Mangrove Whipray
15	*Manta birostris*	Giant Manta
16	*Rhinoptera javanica*	Javanese cow-ray
17	*Tenualosa toli*	Chinese herring
18	*Hypselobarbus kolus*	Kolus Barb

19	*Dawkinsia assimilis*	Mascara Barb
20	*Dawkinsia rohani*	Rohan's Barb
21	*Garra menoni*	Menon's Stone Sucker
22	*Garra periyarensis*	Periyar Stone Sucker
23	*Laubuca fasciata*	Malabar Leaping Barb
24	*Cyprinus carpio*	Wild Common Carp
25	*Horadandia atukorali*	Horadandia
26	*Balitora mysorensis*	Mysore Stone Loach
27	*Indoreonectes keralensis*	Cardamom Hills River Loach
28	*Mesonoemacheilus pambarensis*	Pambar Loach
29	*Nemacheilus keralensis*	Kerala Loach
30	*Nemacheilus menoni*	Menon's River Loach
31	*Nemacheilus periyarensis*	Periyar Recticulated Loach
32	*Batasio travancoria*	Travancore Batasio
33	*Horabagrus brachysoma*	Yellow Catfish
34	*Wallago attu*	Freshwater Shark
35	*Hyporhamphus xanthopterus*	Red-Tipped Halfbeak
36	*Hippocampus kuda*	Spotted Seahorse
37	*Hippocampus trimaculatus*	Longnose Seahorse
38	*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*	Brown-Marbled Grouper
39	*Oreochromis mossambicus*	Mozambique Tilapias
40	*Glossogobius minutus*	Veli Lake Goby
41	*Pseudosphromenus dayi*	Day's Paradise Fish
42	*Channa diplogramma*	Tiger Snakehead
43	*Cynoglossus macrostomus*	Malabar tongue-sole
44	*Oxymonacanthus longirostris*	Longnose Filefish
45	*Carinotetraodon travancoricus*	Malabar Puffer Fish
46	*Mola mola*	Ocean Sunfish
47	*Ranzania laevis*	Slender Sunfish

Trend analysis of fish

According to the decadal trend analysis done by CMFRI revealed that cat fishes, Unicorn cod were under declined category, white fish, sharks, rays are in the declining category and threadfin, ribbon fish, mullets and sardine in less abundant category (Table.6).

Table 6. Trend of Fish groups assessed by FRAD of CMFRI occurring along the Kerala coast

No	Fish	Trend
1.	Catfishes	Declined
2.	Unicorn cod	Declined
3.	White fish	Declining
4.	Sharks	Declining
5.	Rays	Declining
6.	Threadfins	Less abundant, declining
7.	Ribbon fish	Less abundant
8.	Mullets	Less abundant
9.	Sardine	Less abundant

Seahorse

Seahorse belongs to the family Syngnathidae, which includes pipe fishes and sea dragonets. They have peculiar biological characteristics such as spouse distribution, low fecundity, narrow habitat ranges and lengthy parental care makes these vulnerable to exploitation. Sea horse is under Schedule I of Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 (Table 7).

Table 7. List of Seahorse under the Conservation laws

Sl no.	Species	IUCN status	CITES	WPA Schedule I
1.	*Hippocampus trimaculatus*	VU	Appendix II	Schedule I
2.	*H. kuda*	VU	Appendix II	Schedule I
3.	*H. spinosissimus*	VU	Appendix II	Schedule I
4.	*H. kelloggi*	VU	Appendix II	Schedule I
5.	*H. mohnikei*	VU	Appendix II	Schedule I
6.	*H. camelopardalis*	VU	Appendix II	Schedule I

Marine Cat Fishes

The marine cat fishes formed an important resource along Kerala during 1960-80 period. Large-scale introduction of purse seine fishery caused high fishing pressure on the catfish resources and it resulted in the decline in the catfish resources. The enormous size of the fish, low fecundity, parental care of which mouth incubation of fertilized eggs by male fishes, large-scale capture of these male fishes and resulted destruction of millions of eggs resulted

in the decline of these resources along the Kerala coast. Marine cat fishes belonging to the family Tachysuridae have these genera *Tachysurus*, *Osteogeneiosus*, *Batrachocephalus* with 27 species in our water. Among these, 7 species contribute commercial fishery along the Kerala coast (Table 8). In Kerala, the landings showed sharp decline from the greatest value of 33,528 t (1974) to 15,344 t (1983) and 49t in (1993) and 282 t (2018). The characteristic reproduction, shoaling behaviour, and migration made these easy targets for over exploitation.

Table 8. Dominant species supported in the fishery belong to the family Ariidae

Sl No	Scientific name	Common name	IUCN Category
1.	*Tachysurus tenuispinis*	Thin spine sea catfish	NE
2.	*Tachysurus dussumieri*	Blacktip sea catfish	LC
3.	*Netuma thalassina*	Giant catfish	NE
4.	*Arius subrostratus*	Shovelnose sea catfish	NE
5.	*Arius jella*	Blackfin sea catfish	NE
6.	*Arius maculatus*	Spotted catfish	NE
7.	*Osteogeneiosus militaris*	Soldier catfish	NE

Reptiles

Marine reptiles are secondarily adapted to live in an aquatic ecosystem as they lost the gill respiration during evolution. Crocodiles and Turtles are the two major categories occurring in the reptilian groups (Table 9). Three Crocodiles and five marine Turtles listed under the Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. They are *Crocodylus porosus, Crocodylus palustris, Gravialis gangeticus, Dermochelys coriacea, Caretta caretta, Lepidochelys olivacea, Eretmochelys imbricata* and *Chelonia mydas.*

Table 9. List of the Reptiles as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 under Schedule I are given below.

Species	Common name	WPA
Crocodylus porosus	Saltwater Crocodile	Schedule I
Crocodylus palustris	Estuarine Crocodile	Schedule I
Gravialis gangeticus	Gharial	Schedule I
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Sea Turtle	Schedule I
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	Schedule I
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	Schedule I
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Schedule I
Chelonia mydas	Green Sea Turtle	Schedule I

Crocodiles

1. Salt water crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*)

Saltwater crocodile inhabits coastal, brackish water mangrove swamps and river deltas. They have a wide snout compared to most crocodiles. Their distribution was in states of Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. They live in the mangroves of Bhitarkanika and Sundarbans, Mahanadi, Odisha and West Bengal. This is the World's largest living crocodile species. This species is notorious as a man-eater across the world which resulted in dislike for the animal. Species were common along the shores and rivers of the sub-continent. It became extinct in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh from 1974 onwards. Now a small population remained in Brahmani-Baitarani deltaic area of Orissa, Sundarbans and Andaman Islands. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Crocodylus porosus* falls into the category of least concern. It is listed in the Schedule I of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species in Appendix I.

2. Mugger (*Crocodylus palustris*)

They are restricted to the Indian Sub-continent where it may be found in freshwater habitat types, including rivers, lakes, and marshes. The most common species with an average size of 13-14 feet. It is a dangerous crocodile. Fishing operation and trade of crocodile parts for medicinal purpose are contributing to habitat loss, fragmentation and change.

Formerly, this species also was widespread and very abundant but by 1974, the number became depleted and became rare in its distribution range. The population decreased in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Large carnivorous species eat fish, snakes, turtles, birds and mammals. The mammalian prey are usually monkeys, squirrels, chital and others. Large adults sometimes prey on large deer, large cattle, and water buffalo. In Kerala, crocodiles sighted near Athirappilly waterfalls of Chalakudy river. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Crocodylus palustris* falls into the category of Vulnerable. It is listed in the Schedule I of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species is in Appendix I.

3. Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)

They are found in freshwater river systems, congregating at river bends. They have long, thin snouts. They make nests during day seasons for breeding purpose. Gharial presence is an excellent sign of pure river water. Fish eating species that is quite innocuous. Found in Himalayan fresh water rivers. Found in Chambal River as a major habitat. Illegal sand mining, poaching, increasing river pollution, dam building, fishing activities and floods

are the anthropogenic activities. This species was formerly abundant in the rivers of the sub-continent. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Gavialis gangeticus* falls into the category of Critically endangered. It is listed in the Schedule I of the Wild life (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species is in Appendix I.

Turtles

Marine turtles evolved 130 million years ago in the cretaceous period along with dinosaurs. They have a lifespan of 100 years or more. Five species of sea turtles distributed in our coastal and marine ecosystems. They are Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawks bill (*Ertemochelys imbricata)*, loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta)* and Leather back (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Five species occur along the Kerala coast.

1.Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)

It is the most common sea turtle in India. They have mass nesting habit along the Orissa coast and it is the annual phenomenon during January- April. They occupy relatively shallow water of 20-50m depth. They are carnivorous and feed mainly on jellyfish, shrimp, snails, crabs, molluscs and fish. Olive Ridley face threats during their migration, habitat and nesting beaches because of human activities, fishing practices and developmental activities along the coast. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Lepidochelys olivacea* fall into the category of threatened species. It is listed in the Schedule I of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species is in Appendix I.

2.Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Mainly distributed in Gujarat, Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands. The name derived from the colour of green fat behind the carapace. Adults grow up to 1.5meters and average weight 60-190 Kg. They live in three habitats depending on their life stage. They lay their eggs on beaches, grow and mature in shallow coastal sea grass beds. Adults found in inshore bays, lagoons and in seagrass meadows. They often migrate from feeding habitats to nesting areas. The juveniles are carnivorous and matured to become omnivorous. Adult turtles are herbivores and body fat colour turn to green because of feeding green vegetables. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Chelonia mydas* fall into the category of Endangered. It is listed in the Schedule I of the Wild life (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species is in Appendix I.

3.Hawks bill (*Ertemochelys imbricata*)

The smallest sea turtle, found in small numbers among coral reefs of Lakshadweep, Andaman Nicobar Islands and southern India. They feed on sponge, coral and molluscs. They grow up to 1m and weigh 80 Kg. Highly migrating species and inhabit wide range of habitats such as open ocean to mangroves. They are carnivorous, sea sponges are their principal food and about 95% diets. They eat algae, marine plants, jellyfish, sea anemones, molluscs, fish and crustaceans. Because of the tough carapace, adults are always eaten by Sharks, estuarine Crocodiles and Octopus. Most valuable trade product from Hawks bill is its carapace. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Ertemochelys imbricata* fall into the category of Critically endangered. It is listed in the Schedule I of the Wild life (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species is in Appendix I.

4.Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*)

The loggerhead is characterized by its large sized head in proportion to its body. It has a reddish-brown coloration. Mainly found in the Gulf of Mannar ecosystem of India. Feeds on crabs, fishes and benthic organisms such as sponges. They are carnivorous. They have cosmopolitan distribution. Spent most of their time in the open ocean and in shallow coastal waters. They are omnivorous feeding on bottom-dwelling invertebrates, gastropods, bivalves and decapods. They eat sponges, corals, sea pens, polychaete worms, cephalopods, barnacles, brachiopods, isopods, bryozoans, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, algae and vascular plants. During migration through open Ocean, they eat jelly fish, floating molluscs, squid and flying fish. They have many predators that eat on egg and hatching are ghost crabs, beetles, ants, snakes, gulls, corvus, opossum bears, rats, dogs, cats, pigs and humans. During migration, hatchlings are preyed by crabs, toads, lizards, snakes, sea birds and mammals. In the ocean, juveniles are predated by portunid crabs, parrot fish and moray eels. Adults are attacked by large sharks and killer whales. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Caretta caretta* falls into the category of Vulnerable. It is listed in the Schedule I of the Wild life (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES, the species in the Appendix I.

5.Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea)

Largest among the sea turtles growing up to 170cm and weighing up to 500Kg. Their shell comprises of a layer of thin, tough and rubbery skin appears like "leathery". Leather backs have delicate scissor like jaws helps them to feed delicate soft-bodied animals. Major chunk of leather backs diet comprises of Jelly fish. Leather backs prefer open access beaches. This species lacks bony carapace and instead it has scutes. Body surface is dark grey to black, with scattering white blotches and spot. Backward spines in esophagus prevent prey from escaping. Average size is 1-2m with a weight of 250-750 Kg. They have got wide distribution.

Found in open ocean. Adult species feed almost entirely on jellyfish. This voracious feeding habits of leatherback keeps control of jellyfish. Reported on Vizhinjam coast during 1998-2001. IUCN Red List assessment (Global) shows that *Dermochelys coriacea* falls into the category of Vulnerable. It is listed in the Schedule I of the Wild life (Protection) Act 1972. As per the CITES criteria, the species is in Appendix I.

Marine Mammals

The marine mammals (Cetaceae) include 87 species of whales, dolphins, porpoises and dugong. They serve as important indicator of the health of marine ecosystems and climate change. They are widely hunted in the various parts of the world for their valuable ambergris, flesh and oil. The unique biological characters like enormous size, slow growth, long life span and low fecundity made them to became more vulnerable marine species. Many species became endangered and conservation needs of marine mammals increases. All the marine mammals are protected under the Indian Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 (Table 10 &11).

Table 10. List of whale species found along Kerala coast

	Whale		
No	**Species name**	**Common name**	**IUCN Status**
1	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm whale	EN/VU
2	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy sperm whale	LC
3	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False killer whale	NT
4	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's beaked whale	LC
5	*Feresa attenuate*	Pygmy killer whale	LC
6	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	EN
7	*Globicephala macrorhynchus*	Short-finned pilot whale	LC
8	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf sperm whale	LC
9	*Orcinus orca*	Killer whale	DD
10	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue whale	EN
11	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei whale	EN
12	*B. physalus*	Fin whale	VU
13	*B. edeni*	Bryde's whale	LC
14	*B. acutorostrata*	Minke whale	LC
15	*Balaena australis*	Australian whale	LC
16	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback whale	LC

Table 11. List of dolphin species found along Kerala coast

	Dolphin		
No	**Species name**	**Common name**	**IUCN status**
1	*Stenella longirostris*	Spinner dolphin	DD
2	*Tursiops truncates*	Bottlenose dolphin	CR
3	*Delphinus delphis*	Saddleback dolphin	CR
4	*Sousa chinensis*	Humpback dolphin	EN
5	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's dolphin	LC
6	*Neophocaena phocaenoides*	Finless porpoise	VU
7	*Delphinus capensis*	Long beaked common dolphin	CR
8	*Tursiops aduncus*	Bottle nose dolphin	DD
9	*Sousa plumbea*	Indo-Pacific hump back dolphin	VU
10	*Orcaella brevirostris*	Irrawaddy dolphin	EN

Echinodermata
Holothurians

Sea cucumbers belong to the Class: Holothuroidea are elongated tubular soft bodied benthic invertebrates having worldwide distribution. They give several ecological services as food material, regulating water quality, stability of the bottom, supply of nutrients and important link in the trophic chain. Sea cucumber is one of the auxiliary marine resources of the fishery along the coastal area. But because of the peculiar biological traits like slow growth, late maturity, low fecundity and larval distribution caused severe depletion of the resources. The IUCN has classified seven species as endangered and nine species as vulnerable. CITES listed holothurians in the Appendix II or III to control trade of these organisms. All the sea cucumbers are under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972- Schedule I (Table 12).

Table 12. List of holothurian species found along Kerala coast

No.	Scientific name	Common name	IUCN status
1.	*Holothuria scabra*	Sandfish	EN
2.	*H. spinifera*	Brown sandfish	DD
3.	*H. atra*	Black sea cucumber	LC
4.	*H. leucospilota*	Black tarzan	LC
5.	*H. edulis*	Edible sea cucumber	LC
6.	*Stichopus horrens*	Grey sea cucumber	DD
7.	*Bohadschia marmorata*	Brown sandfish	DD
8.	*Bohadschia argus*	Leopard sea cucumber	LC
9.	*Colochirus quadrangularis*	Thorny sea cucumber	NE

Corals

Coral diversity and distribution occurs along the Vizhinjam, Thagassery, Thirumullavaram and Enayam of Kerala coast. Among these *Montipora aequituberculata* categorized as dominant, *Acropora efflorescence, Pocillopora verrucosa, P. damicornis* and *P. meandrina* belong to common category. Corals provided several ecosystem services to human beings from time immemorial. They serve as best habitats for the marine organisms such as invertebrates, crustaceans and reptiles occurring in the sea. In general, Coral includes *Millepora, Heliopora, Tubipora* black corals, thorny corals and stony corals. Stony corals are solitary, like Fungia or colonial, like *Acropora, Montipora* and *Porites*. Most important service provided by coral reefs is that they act as natural barriers against sea erosion. Coral species included in the Schedule I of the Indian Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 (Table 13 & 14).

Table 13. List of corals reported from Kerala is given below.

	Scientific name	Common & name	IUCN status
1	*Pocillopora damicornis*	Cauliflower coral	
2	*Pocillopora verrucosa*	Rasp coral	
3	*Pocillopora meandrina*	Cauliflower coral	
4	*Pocillopora ligulata*	Thin cauliflower coral	
5	*Pocillopora woodjonesi*	Cauliflower coral	
6	*Pocillopora eydouxi*	Cauliflower coral	
7	*Acropora efflorescens*	Sotny coral	
8	*Acropora hyacinthus*	Stony coral	NT
9	*Acropora variabilis*	Stony coral	LC
10	*Montipora aequituberculata*	Stony coral	LC
11	*Montipora foliosa*	Cabbage coral	NT
12	*Montipora verrilli*	Scleractinia coral	DD
13	*Montipora turgescens*	Scleractinia coral	LC
14	*Montipora hispida*	Scleractinia coral	LC
15	*Montipora millepora*	Scleractinia coral	LC
16	*Porites lutea*	Stony coral	LC
17	*Porites lichen*	Stony coral	LC
18	*Goniastrea pectinata*	Stony coral	LC
19	*Favites abdita*	Favites abdita	NT
20	*Psuedosiderastrea tayami*	False pillow coral	NT
21	*Turbinaria mesenterina*	Disc coral	VU

22.	*Tubastrea aurea*	Pretty cave coral	NE
23	*Dendrophyllia indica*	Scleractinia coral	NE
24	*Dendrophyllia cornigera*	Scleractinia coral	NE
25	*Dendrophyllia minuscula*	Scleractinia coral	NE
26	*Endopachys grayi*	Scleractinia coral	NE
27	*Heteropsammia cochlea*	Walking dendro	LC
28	*Flabellum stokesi*		
29	*Solenosmilia variabilis*	Deepwater branching coral	NE
30	*Heterocyathus aequicostatus*	Scleractinia coral	LC
31	*Paracyathus stokesii*	Scleractinia coral	NE
32	*Paracyathus profundus*	Scleractinia coral	NE
33	*Caryophyllia arcuata*		NE
34	*Cladangia exiista*		

Table 14. List of Corals and sea fans belonging to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 under Schedule I

Scientific name	Common name	WPA
Coelenterates		
All Scleractinians	Reef Building Coral	Schedule I; Part IVA
All Antipatharians	Black Coral	Schedule I; Part IVA
Tubipora musica	Organ Pipe Coral	Schedule I; Part IVA
All Millepora species	Fire Coral	Schedule I; Part IVA
All Gorgonians	Sea Fan	Schedule I; Part IVA

Sponges

The sponges are important components of coral reefs having both ecological and commercial significance. They are the oldest Parazoans still extant and their continued existence in vast numbers is closely linked to the clear adaptability to changes in environmental characteristics and competing biota. They are also known to be effective filter-feeders and some of them are also capable of bio-eroding as well as consolidating reef structures. A total of 24 species of sponges were identified and described and the species recorded belonged to 20 genera, 14 families and 6 orders (Table 15).

Table 15. List of sponges occurring along the Kerala coast.

S.No.	Scientific names	IUCN status
1.	*Ircinia fusca*	NE
2.	*Spongia officinalis*	NE
3.	*Sigmadocia carnosa*	
4.	*Toxadocia toxius*	
5.	*Petrosia similis*	
6.	*Callyspongia diffusa*	NE
7.	*Callyspongia fibrosa*	NE
8.	*Callyspongia reticutis*	
9.	*Plocamilla mannarensis*	
10.	*Myxilla arenaria*	
11.	*Aulospongus tubulatus*	
12.	*Endectyon fruticosa*	
13.	*Clathria frondifera*	
14.	*Clathria procera*	
15.	*Mycale mytilorum*	
16.	*Zygomycale parishii*	
17.	*Aulenella foraminifera*	
18.	*Axinella donnani*	
19.	*Trachyopsis halichondroides*	
20.	*Cliona celata*	
21.	*Cliona vastifica*	
22.	*Pseudosuberites andrewsi*	
23.	*Prostylyssa foetida*	
24.	*Epipolasis topsenti*	

Molluscs

Molluscs form an important fishery in Kerala coasts providing shellfish as food and as source of lime, and decorative shells, as constituents of medicinal preparations. The commercially important molluscs of Kerala consist of mussels, clams, bivalve molluscs, oysters, ark shells, pearl oysters and the sacred chank (*Turbinella pyrum* (=*Xancus pyrum*)), gastropods and cephalopods. Capture fisheries and farming practices of molluscs along the coast forms an important livelihood (Table 15). Several species of the molluscs are protected by Indian Wildlife Protection Act (Table 16and 17).

Table 16. List of commercially important molluscs occurring along the Kerala coast.

No	Scientific name	Common name/Mal.name	IUCN status
1	*Villorita cyprinoides*	Black clam/ Karutta kakka	LC
2	*Paphia malabarica*	Short neck clam/ Poovan kakka	NE
3	*Meretrix casta*	Yellow clam/ Manja kakka	NE
4	*Marcia opima*	Baby clam/ Njavala kakka	NE
5	*Sunetta scripta*	Marine clam/ Kadal kakka	NE
6	*Donax spp*	Wedge Clam/ Vazhi matti	NE
7	*Geloina bengalensis*	Big black clam/ Kandan kakka	LC
8	*Tegilarca granosa (=Anadara granosa)*	Cockle/Aarippan kakka	NE
9	*Placenta placenta*	Windowpane oyster	NE
10	*Tridacna maxima*	Giant clam/Kakka	Lower risk
11	*Hippopus*	Giant clam/Kakka	Lower risk
12	*Perna viridis*	Green mussel / Kallumakkai,	NE
13	*Perna indica*	Brown mussel / Kallumakkai, Kadukka	NE
14	*Pinctada fucata*	Indian pearl oyster/ Muthu chippi	NE
15	*Pinctada margaritifera*	Blacklip pearl oyster/ Muthu chippi	NE
16	*Crassostrea madrasensis*	Indian backwater oyster/ Kadal muringa	NE
17	*Saccostrea cucullata*	Rock oyster/Kadal muringa	NE
18	*Turbinella pyrum*	Sacred chank/Sanku	NE

Table 17. Name of the species belonging to marine Mollusca as per the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 of India.

No	Species	Common name	WPA
1	*Cassis cornuta*	Horned Helmet	Schedule I; Part IVb
2	*Cypraecassis rufa*	Bull mouth Helmet	Schedule I; Part IVb
3	*Charonia tritonis*	Trumpet Triton	Schedule I; Part IVb
4	*Tudicla spirallus*	Spiral Vase	Schedule I; Part IVb
5	*Conus milneedwardsi*	Glory of India	Schedule I; Part IVb
6	*Nautilus pompilius*	Chambered Nautilus	Schedule I; Part IVb
7	*Tridacna maxima*	Elongate Giant Clam	Schedule I; Part IVb
8	*Tridacna squamosa*	Fluted Giant Clam	Schedule I; Part IVb
9	*Hippopus hippopus*	Bear Paw Clam	Schedule I; Part IVb

Threatened Mollusks

Table 18. Name of the species belonging to marine Mollusca as per the Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 of India.

No	Species	Common name	WPA
1	*Lambis chiragra*	Chiragra Spider Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
2	*Trochus niloticus*	Commercial Trochus	Schedule IV; Part 19
3	*Turbo marmoratus*	Great Green Turban	Schedule IV; Part 19
4	*Strombus plicatus sibbaldii*	Sibbald's Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
5	*Lambis chiragra arthritica*	Arthritic Spider Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
6	*Lambis crocea*	Orange Spider Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
7	*Lambis truncata*	Truncate Spider Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
8	*Lambis millepeda*	Millipede Spider Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
9	*Lambis scorpious*	Scorpio Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
10	*Cypraea lamacina*	Limacina Cowrie	Schedule IV; Part 19
11	*Cypraea mappa*	Map Cowrie	Schedule IV; Part 19
12	*Cypraea talpa*	Mole Cowrie	Schedule IV; Part 19
13	*Fasciolaria trapezium*	Trapezium Horse Conch	Schedule IV; Part 19
14	*Harpulina arausiaca*	Vaxillate Volute	Schedule IV; Part 19
15	*Placenta placenta*	Windowpane Oyster	Schedule IV; Part 19

Biodiversity conservation status of Fishes

SHARKS

1. Cow Sharks

Cow sharks belong to the family Hexanchidae, comprising two species viz., *Hexanchus griseus* and *Heptranchias perlo.* These species were reported in the deep-sea fishing of Kerala. According to the IUCN assessment, these two species belonging to Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these species.

2. Whale Shark

Whale sharks belong to the family Rhincodontidae and represented by *Rhincodon typus*. This species is listed in the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (Schedule I). According to IUCN assessment, this species belonging to the Endangered (EN) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for this species.

3. Bamboo Sharks

Bamboo sharks belong to the family Hemiscylliidae comprising five species, such as *Chiloscyllium arabicum, Chiloscyllium griseum, Chiloscyllium plagiosum, Chiloscyllium indicum* and *Chiloscyllium punctatum*. According to IUCN assessment, these five species belong to Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for these species.

4. Zebra Shark

Zebra sharks belong to the family Stegostomatidae and represented by *Stegostoma tigrinum*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Stegostoma tigrinum* is belonging to the Endangered (EN) category and need biodiversity conservation.

5. Nurse Shark

Nurse sharks belong to the family Ginglymostomatidae and represented by *Nebrius ferrugineus.* As per the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for *Nebrius ferrugineus*.

6. Crocodile Shark

Crocodile sharks belong to the family Pseudocarchariidae and represented by *Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Pseudocarcharias kamoharai* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for this species.

7. Mackerel Sharks

Mackerel sharks belong to the family Lamnidae and represented by *Isurus oxyrinchus* along Kerala coast. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Endangered (EN) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for the species *Isurus oxyrinchus.*

8. Thresher Sharks

Thresher sharks belonging to the family Alopiidae and represented by three species such as *Alopias pelagicus, Alopias superciliosus* and *Alopias vulpinus* along Kerala coast. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Alopias pelagicus* belongs to Endangered (EN) category since both *Alopias superciliosus* and *Alopias vulpinus* belong to Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for these three species.

9. Cat Sharks

Cat sharks belonging to the family Scyliorhinidae and comprising four species, *Atelomycterus marmoratus, Cephaloscyllium silasi, Halaelurus quagga* and *Bythaelurus hispidus.* According to IUCN assessment, *Atelomycterus marmoratus* and *Bythaelurus hispidus* belong to the Near Threatened (NT) category. *Cephaloscyllium silasi* and

Halaelurus quagga belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for both *Atelomycterus marmoratus* and *Bythaelurus hispidus*.

10. Fin Back Cat Sharks

Finback cat sharks belong to the family Proscylliidae and represented by Eridacnis radcliffei. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Eridacnis radcliffei* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for this species.

11. Hound Sharks

Hound sharks belong to the family Triakidae and represented by *Mustelus mosis*. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to Near Threatened (NT) category. Reassessment of IUCN catalogue and biodiversity conservation actions are needed for this species.

12. Weasel Sharks

Weasel sharks belong to the family Hemigaleidae comprising two species, *Chaenogaleus macrostoma* and *Hemipristis elongata*. According to the IUCN assessment, these two species belong to Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for these two species.

13. Requiem Sharks

Requiem sharks belong to the family Carcharhinidae and comprising twenty-three species. According to IUCN assessment, twelve species belong to the Near Threatened (NT) category. The species belonging to the Near Threatened category are Galeocerdo cuvier, *Scoliodon laticaudus, Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides, Carcharhinus brevipinna, Carcharhinus limbatus, Carcharhinus macloti, Carcharhinus sealei, Carcharhinus sorrah, Carcharhinus melanopterus, Carcharhinus leucas, Prionace glauca* and *Triaenodon obesus.* As per the assessment, the species such as *Carcharhinus dussumieri, Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos* and *Lamiopsis temminckii* belong to the Endangered (EN) category. The species such as *Carcharhinus longimanus* and *C. hemiodon* belong to the Critically Endangered (CR) category. *Carcharhinus falciformis* and *Negaprion acutidens* belong to Vulnerable (VU) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these twenty-two species. The remaining species *Carcharhinus amboinensis* is belonging to the Data Deficient (DD) category.

14. Hammerheads

Hammerhead belongs to the family Sphyrnidae and comprising four species viz., *Sphyrna lewini, Sphyrna zygaena, Sphyrna mokarran* and *Eusphyra blochii.* According to IUCN assessment the species such as *Sphyrna lewini* and *Eusphyra blochii* belong to the Endangered (EN) category. Based on assessment, the species such as *Sphyrna zygaena* and *Sphyrna mokarran* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) and Critically Endangered (CR) category, respectively.

15. Sleeper Sharks

Sleeper sharks belong to the family Dalatiidae comprising two species, *Centroscyllium ornatum* and *Centroscymnus crepidater*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Centroscyllium ornatum* and *Centroscymnus crepidater* belong to the Least Concern (LC) and Near Threatened (NT) category, respectively. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for the species *Centroscymnus crepidater*.

16. Gulper Shark

Gulper sharks belong to the family Centrophoridae and comprising two species, *Centrophorus granulosus* and *Centrophorus moluccensis.* According to the IUCN assessment*, Centrophorus granulosus* belongs to Data Deficient (DD) category and the species *Centrophorus moluccensis* belong to Vulnerable (VU) category. So, biodiversity conservation is needed for *Centrophorus moluccensis*.

17. Dogfish Sharks

Dog fish sharks belong to the family Squalidae and represented by *Squalus mitsukurii.* According to IUCN assessment, the species *Squalus mitsukurii* is belonging to Data Deficient (DD) category. Hence, reassessment of biological data is necessary for this species.

18. Bramble Sharks

Bramble sharks belong to the family Echinorhinidae and represented by *Echinorhinus brucus*. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Endangered (EN) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed.

19. Giant Guitar Fishes

Giant guitar fishes belong to the family Glaucostegidae and consisting of three species, such as *Glaucostegus granulates*, *Glaucostegus typus* and *Glaucostegus obtusus*. According to IUCN assessment, these three species belong to the Critically Endangered (CR) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is needed for these species.

20. Wedge Fishes

Wedge fishes belong to the family Rhinidae comprising two species, *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* and *Rhina ancylostoma.* According to IUCN assessment, these two species belong to the Critically Endangered (CR) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these two species.

21. Saw Fishes

Saw fishes belong to the family Pristidae comprising three species viz., *Pristis microdon, Pristis zijsron* and *Anoxypristis cuspidate.* According to IUCN assessment, these three

species belong to the Critically Endangered (CR) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed.

22. Guitar Fishes

Guitar fishes belong to the family Rhinobatidae consisting of two species *Rhinobatos annandalei* and *Rhinobatos thouiniana.* According to IUCN assessment, *Rhinobatos annandalei* is belonging to the Data Deficient (DD) category. The IUCN assessment of the species *Rhinobatos thouiniana* has not done.

23. Skates

Skates belong to the family Rajidae includes four species such as *Raja miraletus*, *Raja ocellifera, Rostroraja alba* and *Orbiraja powelli*. According to the IUCN assessment, both *Raja ocellifera* and *Rostroraja alba* are belonging to the Endangered (EN) category. The species *Orbiraja powelli* is assessed into the Near threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these three species. The species *Raja miraletus* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Biodiversity conservation action is not needed for *Raja miraletus*.

24. Long Nose Chimaeras

Long nose chimaeras belong to the family Rhinochimaeridae and represented by *Neoharriota pinnata*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Neoharriota pinnata* is belonging to the Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed.

25. Numb Fishes

Numb fishes belong to the family Narcinidae comprising two species, *Narcine brunnea* and *Narcine timlei.* According to IUCN assessment, *Narcine timlei* is belonging to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for this species. The IUCN assessment of *Narcine brunnea* has not done at present.

26. Electric Rays

Electric rays belong to the family Torpedinidae and represented by *Torpedo sinuspersici*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary at present.

27. Sting Rays

Sting rays belong to the family Dasyatidae and include ten species such as *Hemitrygon bennetti, Himantura uarnak, Himantura imbricate, Dasyatis zugei, Pastinachus sephen, Pateobatis uarnacoides, Pateobatis bleekeri, Maculabatis gerrardi, Urogymnus granulatus* and *Neotrygon kuhlii.* As per the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Hemitrygon bennetti, Himantura uarnak, Pateobatis uarnacoides, Urogymnus granulatus, Maculabatis gerrardi*. are belonging to the Vulnerable (VU) category. And the species, Himantura imbricata and *Neotrygon kuhlii* are assessed into the Data Deficient (DD) category. According to the assessment, the species *Pateobatis bleekeri* categorised into the Endangered (EN) category. The remaining two species, such as

Dasyatis zugei and *Pastinachus sephen* are assessed into Near Threatened (NT) category of IUCN conservation status.

28. Butterfly Rays

Butterfly rays belong to the family Gymnuridae comprising two species, *Gymnura micrura* and *Gymnura poecilura.* According to IUCN assessment, *Gymnura micrura* is belonging to the Data Deficient (DD) category. And the species *Gymnura poecilura* is belonging to the Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for *Gymnura poecilura.*

29. Eagle and Manta Rays

Eagle and manta rays belong to the family Myliobatidae include three species such as *Aetomylaeus maculatus*, *Aetomylaeus vespertilio* and *Aetobatus narinari*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Aetomylaeus maculatus* and *Aetomylaeus vespertilio* are belonging to the Endangered (EN) category. The species *Aetobatus narinari* is belonging to the Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for these three species.

Devil rays belonging to the family Mobulidae includes three species such as *Mobula hypostoma, Mobula eregoodoo* and *Manta birostris.* According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Mobula hypostoma* and *Mobula eregoodoo* are belonging to Endangered (EN) category. The species *Manta birostris* belongs to Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these three species.

30. Cownose Rays

Cownose rays belong to the family Rhinopteridae and represented by *Rhinoptera javanica*. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary.

TELEOSTS

31. Featherback

Featherback belongs to the family Notopteridae and which is represented by the species *Notopterus notopterus*. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to Least Concern (LC) Category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for this species.

32. Tenpounders

Tenpounders belong to the family Elopidae and represented by *Elops machnata*. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Least Concern (LC) Category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Elops machnata*.

33. Tarpons

Tarpons belong to the family Megalopidae and represented by *Megalops cyprinoides*. According to IUCN assessment, *Megalops cyprinoides* belongs to the Data Deficient (DD) Category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for this species.

34. Bonefishes

Bonefishes belong to the family Albulidae and represented by *Albula vulpes*. According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for *Albula vulpes*.

35. Freshwater Eels

Freshwater eels belong to the family Anguillidae consisting of two species, *Anguilla bengalensis* and *Anguilla bicolour.* As per the IUCN assessment, these two species belonging to the Near Threatened (NT) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for these species.

36. Moray Eels

Moray eels belonging to the family Muraenidae include twelve species viz., *Gymnothorax prionodon, Gymnothorax fimbriatus, Gymnomuraena zebra, Gymnothorax favagineus, Gymnothorax enigmaticus, Gymnothorax flavimarginatus, Gymnothorax meleagris, Gymnothorax reticularis, Gymnothorax rueppelliae, Gymnothorax undulates, Echidna leucotaenia* and *Strophidon sathete.* The IUCN assessment of the species such as *Gymnothorax reticularis* and *Strophidon sathete* has not done. As per the IUCN assessment, the remaining ten species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for these species.

37. Snake Eels

Snake eels belong to the family Ophichthidae and comprising five species *Caecula pterygera, Lamnostoma orientalis, Leiuranus semicinctus, Pisodonophis cancrivorus* and *Pisodonophis boro*. As per the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Lamnostoma orientalis, Leiuranus semicinctus* and *Pisodonophis boro* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, these species do not need biodiversity conservation. The IUCN assessment of the remaining two species, such as *Caecula pterygera* and *Pisodonophis cancrivorus* has not evaluated.

38. Conger Eels

Conger eels belong to the family Congridae comprising two species, *Conger cinereus* and *Uroconger lepturus*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed for these two species.

39. Pike Eels

Pike eels belong to the family Muraenesocidae comprising three species, *Congresox talabonoides*, *Muraenesox bagio* and *Muraenesox cinereus*. The IUCN assessment of these three species has not done.

40. Sardine

Sardine belongs to the Family Clupeidae comprises eight species such as *Sardinella fimbriata, Sardinella albella, Sardinella longiceps, Sardinella brachysoma, Sardinella jussieu, Sardinella gibbosa, Sardinella melanura* and *Sardinella sindensis.* As per the IUCN assessment, the species *Sardinella jussieu* is belonging to the Data Deficient (DD) category. The species such as *Sardinella fimbriata, Sardinella albella, Sardinella longiceps, Sardinella brachysoma, Sardinella gibbosa, Sardinella melanura, Sardinella sindensis* are assessed into the least Concern (LC) category of IUCN conservation status. Hence, these species do not need any biodiversity conservation actions. But the *Sardinella longiceps* (Indian oil Sardine) is a major fishery resource of Kerala with 1.5 tonnes average landing. But in recent years, decrease in landing was observed.

41. Herring

Herring belong to the family Clupeidae includes thirteen species viz., *Dayella malabarica, Ehirava fluviatilis, Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus, Nematalosa nasus, Amblygaster sirm, Amblygaster clupeoides, Tenualosa ilisha, Anodontostoma chacunda, Escualosa thoracata, Hilsa ilisha, Tenualosa toli, Ilisha elongate* and *Opisthopterus tardoore.* According to IUCN assessment, the species, *Ehirava fluviatilis* belongs to Data Deficient (DD) category. And the species, *Tenualosa toli* is categorised into the Vulnerable (VU) category. So, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for *Tenualosa toli*. The IUCN assessment of the species, *Hilsa ilisha* has not done. The remaining ten species are assessed as Least Concern (LC) category in IUCN assessment status. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended necessary for these ten species.

42. Pristigasterids

Pristigasterids belong to the family Pristigasteridae and represented by *Pellona ditchela*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Pellona ditchela* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended.

43. Rainbow Sardines

Rainbow sardines belong to the family Dussumieriidae and it is represented by *Dussumieria acuta*. According to IUCN assessment, *Dussumieria acuta* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended.

44. Wolf Herring

Wolf herring belong to the family Chirocentridae comprising two species, *Chirocentrus dorab* and *Chirocentrus nudus.* According to IUCN assessment, these two species belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended.

45. Anchovies

Anchovies belong to the family Engraulidae and comprising of around sixteen species. According to the IUCN assessment, about eleven species among them belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species. The IUCN Red List status of the species *Encrasicholina devisi* and *Stolephorus commersoni* are Not Evaluated. Based on assessment, the species such as *Stolephorus bataviensis*, *Stolephorus waitei* and *Thryssa malabarica* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category.

46. Milk Fish

Milk fish belongs to the family Chanidae and represented by *Chanos.* According to IUCN assessment, this species belongs to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Chanos chanos*.

47. Barbs and Carps

Barbs and carps belong to the family Cyprinidae and it comprising of around fourty-four species. According to the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Tor remadevii*, *Neolissochilus bovanicus*, *Hypselobarbus pulchellus* , *Hypselobarbus thomassi*, *Barbodes wynaadensis* are belonging to the Critically Endangered (CR) category. Based on assessment, about nine species are included in the Endangered (EN) category. The species included in the Endangered category are *Hypselobarbus dubius*, *Hypselobarbus curmuca*, *Hypselobarbus micropogon, Hypselobarbus mussullah, Hypselobarbus periyarensis, Labeo potail, Barilius canarensis, Dawkinsia exclamatio* and *Devario neilgherriensis.* The species such as *Hypselobarbus kolus, Dawkinsia assimilis* and *Dawkinsia rohani* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. As per the assessment, around two species are included in Data Deficient (DD) category and the IUCN assessment of three species has not done. The remaining twenty-two species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category.

48. Sucker

Sucker fish belongs to the family Cyprinidae consist of eleven species and among these about four species requires biodiversity conservation actions. As per the IUCN assessment, two species belong to the Endangered Category (EN) and the other two species belongs to the vulnerable category (VU). *Garra hughi* and *Garra surendranathanii* are the two species belonging to the Endangered Category. The species belonging to the Vulnerable category are *Garra menoni* and *Garra periyarensis.* Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these species.

49. Endemic and Exotic Barbs

Endemic and exotic barbs belong to the family Cyprinidae and it includes around fifteen species which requires biodiversity conservation actions. According to the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Gonorhynchus periyarensis, Lepidopygopsis typus, Osteochilichthys longidorsalis, Puntius cauveriensis, Sahyadria chalakkudiensis,*

Sahyadria denisonii, Tor malabaricus, Crossocheilus periyarensis, Dawkinsia arulius, *Eechathalakenda ophicephalus* belong to the Endangered (EN) category. Based on the assessment, the species such as *Laubuca fasciata, Cyprinus carpio* and *Horadandia atukorali* are belonging to the Vulnerable (VU) category. The species *Neolissochilus wynaadensis* and *Pethia pookodensis* are assessed into Critically Endangered (CR) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these fifteen species.

50. Spiny Loaches

Spiny loaches belong to the family Cobitidae comprising two species, *Lepidocephalichthys thermalis* and *Pangio goaensis*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species are belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these two species.

51. Stone Loach

Stone loach belongs to the family Balitoridae and comprising about fifteen species. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Balitora mysorensis* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. As per the IUCN assessment, about four species belong to the Endangered (EN) Category. The species included in the Endangered category are *Travancoria elongata*, *Travancoria jonesi, Homaloptera montana* and Homaloptera *santhamparaiensis.* Thus, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these four species. The species such as *Bhavania australis*, *Homaloptera menoni* and *Homaloptera pillaii* are assessed as Least Concern (LC) category. The IUCN assessment of the remaining seven species have not done.

52. River Loach

River loach belong to the family Nemacheilidae and includes twenty-two species. As per the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Indoreonectes keralensis, Mesonoemacheilus pambarensis, Nemacheilus keralensis, Nemacheilus menoni* and *Nemacheilus periyarensis* belong to Vulnerable (VU) category. The species, *Mesonoemacheilus pulchellus* as well as *Nemacheilus petrubanarescui* are assessed as Endangered (EN) category. The species *Mesonoemacheilus herrei* belong to the Critically Endangered (CR) category. So, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for these species. The remaining eight species are belonging to the Least Concern category.

53. Schilbid Catfishes

Schilbid catfishes belong to the family Schilbeidae and represented by *Pseudeutropius mitchelli*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Endangered (EN) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for this species.

54. Bagrid Catfishes

Bagrid catfishes belong to the family Bagridae comprising twelve species viz., *Batasio travancoria, Hemibagrus punctatus, Mystus armatus, Mystus cavasius, Mystus malabaricus, Mystus montanus, Mystus oculatus, Mystus vittatus, Mystus gulio* , *Mystus keletius*, *Mystus seengtee* and *Sperata seenghala.* As per the IUCN assessment, about nine species are belonging to the Least concern (LC) category. The species included in the Least Concern category are *Mystus armatus, Mystus cavasius, Mystus montanus, Mystus oculatus, Mystus vittatus, Mystus gulio*, *Mystus keletius*, *Mystus seengtee* and *Sperata seenghala.* Hence, Biodiversity conservation activity is not recommended for these nine species. Based on the assessment, the species such as *Batasio travancoria* and *Hemibagrus punctatus* are characterized into Vulnerable (VU) as well as Critically Endangered (CR) category respectively. The remaining species *Mystus malabaricus* is belonging to the Near Threatened (NT) category. So, biodiversity conservation is necessary for the species *Hemibagrus punctatus, Batasio travancoria* and *Mystus malabaricus*.

55. Air Breathing Catfishes

Air breathing catfishes belong to the family Clariidae includes six species, *Clarias dayi, Clarias dussumieri, Clarias gariepinus, Horaglanis abdulkalami, Horaglanis alikunhii* and *Horaglanis krishnai*. On the basis of IUCN assessment, the species *Clarias dussumieri* belong to the Near Threatened (NT) category. The species *Horaglanis alikunhii* and *Horaglanis krishnai* are assessed into Data Deficient (DD) category. So, biodiversity conservation action is needed for *Clarias dussumieri*. The species *Clarias gariepinus* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Clarias gariepinus*. The IUCN assessment of both *Clarias dayi* and *Horaglanis abdulkalami* has not done.

56. Imperial Catfishes

Imperial catfishes belong to the family Horabagridae comprising two species *Horabagrus brachysoma* and *Horabagrus nigricollaris*. According to IUCN assessment, the species such as *Horabagrus brachysoma* and *Horabagrus nigricollaris* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) and Endangered (EN) category respectively. So, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for these two species.

57. Butter Catfishes

Butter catfishes belong to the family Siluridae comprising four species, *Ompok bimaculatus, Ompok malabaricus, Pterocryptis wynaadensis* and *Wallago attu*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Ompok malabaricus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for *Ompok malabaricus*. The species, *Ompok bimaculatus* belong to the Near Threatened (NT)

category. As per the assessment, *Pterocryptis wynaadensis* and *Wallago attu* belong to the Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) category respectively. Hence, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these three species.

58. Blind Catfish

Blind catfish belong to the family Kryptoglanidae and which is represented by *Kryptoglanis shajii*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

59. Pangasiid Catfish

Pangasiid catfish belongs to the family Pangasiidae and represented by *Pangasius pangasius*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed.

60. Mountain Catfishes

Mountain catfishes belong to the family Sisoridae includes seven species such as *Glyptothorax anamalaiensis, Glyptothorax annandalei, Glyptothorax davissinghi, Glyptothorax elankadensis, Glyptothorax housei, Glyptothorax madraspatanus* and *Glyptothorax malabarensis*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Glyptothorax anamalaiensis, Glyptothorax davissinghi, Glyptothorax housei* and *Glyptothorax madraspatanus* belong to the Endangered (EN) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these species. The IUCN assessment of *Glyptothorax elankadensis* has not done. The species *Glyptothorax malabarensis* and *Glyptothorax annandalei* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category and Least Concern (LC) category respectively. The biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for these species.

61. Torrent Catfishes

Torrent catfishes belong to the family Erethistidae and represented by *Pseudolaguvia austrina.* According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Pseudolaguvia austrina* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

62. Stinging Catfishes

Stinging catfishes belong to the family Heteropneustidae and represented by *Heteropneustes fossilis*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Heteropneustes fossilis* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for this species.

63. Marine Catfishes

Marine catfishes are very important group of fishes of the Kerala, but sharply declined due to several reasons and conservation is needed. Marine catfishes belong to the family Ariidae comprising nine species which includes *Arius arius, Arius jella, Arius*

sona, Arius maculates, Arius subrostratus, Nemapteryx caelata, Netuma thalassina, Plicofollis dussumieri and *Sciades sona.* Both *Arius arius* and *Plicofollis dussumieri* are assessed as Least Concern (LC) in the IUCN conservation status. The IUCN assessment of remaining seven species has not done.

64. Eeltail Catfishes

Eeltail catfish belong to the family Plotosidae comprising of three species such as *Plotosus canius, Plotosus limbatus* and *Plotosus lineatus*. The IUCN assessment of these three species has not done.

65. Sucker Catfishes

Sucker catfishes belong to the family Loricariidae and represented by *Pterygoplichthys spp*. The IUCN assessment of this species is not done.

66. Dragon Fishes

Dragon fishes belong to the family Stomiidae and represented by *Astronesthes trifibulatus*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Astronesthes trifibulatus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for *Astronesthes trifibulatus*.

67. Greeneyes

Greeneyes belong to the family Chlorophthalmidae and represented by *Chlorophthalmus agassizi*. According to IUCN assessment, *Chlorophthalmus agassizi* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

68. Lizard Fishes

Lizard fishes belonging to the family Synodontidae comprising four species, *Saurida tumbil, Saurida undosquamis, Synodus binotatus* and *Synodus indicus*. According to IUCN assessment, these four species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, there is no need of biodiversity conservation at present.

69. Lanternfishes

Lanternfishes belong to the family Myctophidae comprising five species *Diaphus garmani, Diaphus splendidus, Diaphus thiollierei, Diaphus watasei* and *Myctophum obtusirostre*. According to the IUCN assessment, these five species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, there is no need of biodiversity conservation.

70. Beard Fishes

Beard fishes belong to the family Polymixiidae and represented by *Polymixia japonica.* According to IUCN assessment, *Polymixia japonica* belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

71. Codlets

Codlets belonging to the family Bregmacerotidae and represented by *Bregmaceros macclellandi.* The IUCN assessment of the species *Bregmaceros macclellandi* has not done.

72. Cuskeels

Cuskeels belong to the family Ophidiidae and represented by *Brotula multibarbata.* According to IUCN assessment, the species belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

73. Toadfishes Toadfishes belong to the family Batrachoididae comprising of two species, *Colletteichthys flavipinnis* and *Colletteichthys dussumieri*. The IUCN assessment of these two species has not done.

74. Goose Fishes

Goose fishes belonging to the family Lophiidae comprising of two species, *Lophiodes mutilus* and *Lophiomus setigerus*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species are belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

75. Frog Fishes

Frog fishes belonging to the family Antennariidae comprising of two species, *Antennarius nummifer* and *Antennarius striatus*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed.

76. Batfishes

Batfishes belonging to the family Ogcocephalidae comprising of two species, *Halieutaea indica* and *Halieutaea stellata*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed.

77. Silversides

Silversides belong to the family Atherinidae and represented by *Atherinomorus duodecimalis*. According to IUCN assessment *Atherinomorus duodecimalis* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

78. Panchax

Panchax belonging to the family Aplocheilidae comprising of two species, *Aplocheilus blockii* and *Aplocheilus lineatus*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed.

79. Mosquito Fish

Mosquito fish belonging to the family Poeciliidae comprising of two species, *Gambusia affinis* and *Poecilia reticulate*. As per the IUCN assessment, the species *Gambusia affinis* is belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for this species. The IUCN assessment of *Poecilia reticulate* has not done.

80. Full Beaks

Full beak belonging to the family Belonidae comprising of five species, *Xenentodon cancila, Tylosurus acus, Ablennes hians, Strongylura leiura* and *Strongylura strongylura*. As per the IUCN assessment, the species *Xenentodon cancila, Tylosurus acus* and *Ablennes hians* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary. The IUCN assessment of both *Strongylura leiura* and *Strongylura strongylura* has not done.

81. Half Beaks

Halfbeaks belong to the family Hemiramphidae includes eight species such as *Hemiramphus far, Hemiramphus lutkei, Hyporhamphus dussumieri, Hyporhamphus limbatus, Hyporhamphus xanthopterus, Zenarchopterus striga, Rhynchorhamphus malabaricus* and *Rhynchorhamphus georgii*. According to the IUCN assessment, both *Hyporhamphus limbatus* and *Zenarchopterus striga* are belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these two species. And the species *Hyporhamphus xanthopterus* is belonging to Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for *Hyporhamphus xanthopterus*. The IUCN assessment of *Hemiramphus far, Hemiramphus lutkei, Hyporhamphus dussumieri, Rhynchorhamphus malabaricus* and *Rhynchorhamphus georgii* has not done.

82. Flying Fishes

Flying fishes belong to the family Exocoetidae comprising of six species, such as *Cheilopogon cyanopterus, Exocoetus monocirrhus, Exocoetus volitans, Hirundichthys coromandelensis, Hirundichthys oxycephalus* and *Cypselurus cyanopterus*. As per the IUCN assessment, *Cheilopogon cyanopterus, Exocoetus volitans* and *Cypselurus cyanopterus* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these three species. The IUCN assessment of *Cheilopogon cyanopterus, Exocoetus monocirrhus* and *Hirundichthys oxycephalus* have not done.

83. Rice Fishes

Rice fishes belong to the family Adrianichthyidae and represented by *Oryzias setnai.* As per the IUCN assessment, this species is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

84. Slime Heads

Slime heads belong to the family Trachichthyidae and represented by *Gephyroberyx darwinii.* According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Gephyroberyx darwinii* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended.

85. Squirrel Fishes and Soldier Fishes

Squirrelfishes and soldierfishes belong to the family Holocentridae and comprising six species, such as *Sargocentron melanospilos, Sargocentron rubrum, Myripristis adjustus, Myripristis murdjan, Ostichthys acanthorhinus* and *Ostichthys japonicus*. As per the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Sargocentron melanospilos, Sargocentron rubrum, Myripristis murdjan* and *Ostichthys japonicus* are belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary. The IUCN assessment of *Myripristisadjustus* and *Ostichthys acanthorhinus* have not done.

86. Parazen

Parazen belong to the family Parazenidae and represented by *Cyttopsis rosea.* On the basis of IUCN assessment, this species is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended.

87. Dories

Dories belong to the family Zeidae and represented by *Zenopsis conchifer*. According to the IUCN assessment, *Zenopsis conchifer* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

88. Trumpet Fishes

Trumpet fishes belong to the family Aulostomidae and represented by *Aulostomus chinensis*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

89. Cornet Fishes

Cornetfishes belong to the family Fistulariidae comprising two species, *Fistularia petimba* and *Fistularia commersoni.* According to the IUCN assessment, these two

species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed.

90. Razorfish

Razorfish belong to the family Centriscidae and represented by *Centriscus scutatus*. According to the IUCN assessment, *Centriscus scutatus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

91. Pipefishes and Seahorses

Pipefishes and seahorses belong to the family Syngnathidae and comprising of ten species such as *Hippocampus fuscus, Hippocampus kuda, Hippocampus trimaculatus, Hippichthys penicillus, Microphis cuncalus, Ichthyocampus carce, Syngnathoides biaculeatus, Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus, Trachyrhamphus longirostris* and *Trachyrhamphus serratus.* As per the IUCN assessment, the species such *as Hippocampus kuda* and *Hippocampus trimaculatus* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. So, biodiversity conservation is necessary for these two species. The species *Trachyrhamphus serratus* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. According to IUCN assessment, the species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category are *Hippichthys penicillus, Microphis cuncalus, Ichthyocampus carce, Syngnathoides biaculeatus, Trachyrhamphu sbicoarctatus* and *Trachyrhamphus longirostris*. Thus, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for the species included in the Least concern as well as Data Deficient category. The assessment of *Hippocampus fuscus* has not done.

92. Swamp Eel

Swamp eel belong to the family Synbranchidae comprising five species viz., *Monopterus digressus, Monopterus eapeni, Monopterus fossorius, Monopterus roseni* and *Ophisternon bengalense*. Among these five species, three of them belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. They are *Monopterus digressus, Monopterus eapeni* and *Monopterus roseni*. The species *Monopterus fossorius* belong to the Endangered (EN) category. So, biodiversity conservation is necessary for the species *Monopterus fossorius*. According to IUCN assessment the species *Ophisternon bengalense* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not needed for Ophisternon bengalense.

93. Spiny Eels

Spiny eels belong to the family Mastacembelidae and comprising ofthree species, *Macrognathus guentheri, Mastacembelus armatus* and *Mastacembelus malabaricus*. On the basis of IUCN assessment, both *Macrognathus guentheri* and *Mastacembelu sarmatus* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence biodiversity conservation is not

necessary for these two species. The IUCN assessment of the species *Mastacembelus malabaricus* has not done.

94. Deep-Sea Bristly Scorpionfishes

Deep-sea bristly scorpion fishes belong to the family Setarchidae and represented by *Setarches guentheri*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Setarches guentheri* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

95. Scorpionfishes or Rockfishes

Scorpionfishes or rockfishes belong to the family Scorpaenidae includes about seven species such as *Brachypterois serrulifer, Parapterois micrura, Pterois antennata, Pterois russelli, Pterois volitans, Scorpaenodes guamensis* and *Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa*. Of these species, the IUCN assessment of both *Pterois russelli* and *Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa* have not done. Based on assessment, the remaining five species are belonging to the Least Concern (LC*)* category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed for these five species.

96. Wasp Scorpionfishes

Wasp scorpion fishes belong to the family Apistidae and represented by *Apistus carinatus.* According to IUCN assessment, the species *Apistus carinatus* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

97. Waspfishes

Wasp fishes belong to the family Tetrarogidae and represented by *Richardsonichthys leucogaster*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Richardsonichthys leucogaster* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

98. Stone Fishes

Stonefishes belong to the family Synanceiidae comprising five species, *Choridactylus multibarbus*, *Minous dempsterae, Minous inermis, Minous monodactylus* and *Synanceia verrucosa*. According to the IUCN assessment, these five species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species.

99. Flying Gurnards

Flying gurnards belonging to the family Dactylopteridae comprising three species, *Dactyloptena macracantha, Dactyloptena orientalis* and *Dactyloptena peterseni.* According to IUCN assessment, these three species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

100. Searobins

Searobins belonging to the family Triglidae comprising three species, *Lepidotrigla faurei*, *Lepidotrigla longipinnis* and *Pterygotrigla arabica*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species, *Lepidotrigla faurei* and *Pterygotrigla arabica* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. The species *Lepidotrigla longipinnis*is assessed as Data Deficient (DD). Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these three species.

101. Armored Searobins or Armored Gurnards

Armored searobins or armored gurnards belong to the family Peristediidae and represented by *Satyrichthys adeni.* The IUCN assessment of the species *Satyrichthys adeni* has not done.

102. Flatheads

Flatheads belong to the family Platycephalidae includes six species viz., *Cociella crocodila, Grammoplites scaber, Inegocia japonica, Kumococius rodericensis, Sorsogona tuberculata* and *Platycephalus indicus*. Among these species, the IUCN assessment of *Grammoplites scaber* has not done. Based on the IUCN assessment, the species *Platycephalus indicus* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. The remaining four species are assessed as Least Concern (LC). Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these six species.

103. Lanternbellies and Temperate Ocean-Basses

Lantern bellies and temperate ocean-basses belong to the family Acropomatidae and represented by *Synagrops adeni*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

104. Asiatic Glassfishes or Perchlets

Asiatic glassfishes or Perchlets belong to the family Ambassidae includes about nine species such as *Ambassis dussumieri, Ambassis gymnocephalus, Ambassis interrupta, Ambassis nalua, Ambassis ambassis, Chanda nama, Parambassis dayi, Parambassis ranga* and *Parambassis thomassi*. According to the IUCN assessment, all these species belon to Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

105. Lates Perches

Lates perches belong to the family Latidae and represented by *Lates calcarifer*. According to IUCN assessment, *Lates calcarifer* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

106. Groupers

Groupers belong to the Family Epinephelidae with bigger sized fishes such as *Epinephelus malabaricus, E. diacanthus and E. longispinis, E. areolatus, E. flavocaeruleus, Variola louti and Cephalopholis miniata* and comprises fourty-one species. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* belongs to the Vulnerable (VU) category. Among the remaining species, around thirty-three belong to the Least Concern (LC) category and seven are belonging to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is necessary only for the species *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus.*

107. Dolphin Fish

Dolphin fish belong to the family Coryphaenidae comprising two species *Coryphaena hippurus* and *Coryphaena equiselis*. As per the IUCN assessment, these two species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

108. Jaw Fishes

Jaw fishes belong to the family Opistognathidae comprising of two species, *Opisthognathus nigromarginatus* and *Opistognathus pardus*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Opistognathus pardus* belong to Data Deficient (DD) category. The IUCN assessment of the species *Opisthognathus nigromarginatus* has not done.

109. Tiger Perches

Tiger perches belong to the family Terapontidae includes four species such as *Terapon jarbua, Terapon puta, Terapon theraps,* and *Pelates quadrilineatus*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Terapon jarbua* as well as *Terapon theraps* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary. The IUCN assessment of remaining three species has not done.

110. Bigeyes Or Catalufas

Bigeyes or catalufas belong to the family Priacanthidae comprising three species, *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus*, *Priacanthus hamrur* and *Priacanthus tayenus*. According to IUCN assessment, these three species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

111. Cardinal Fishes

Cardinal fishes belong to the family Apogonidae and are mainly comprising thirteen species viz., such as *Apogon multitaeniatus, Apogon poecilopterus, Apogon queketti, Apogon septemstriatus, Apogon taeniatus, Apogonichthyoides pseudotaeniatus, Apogonichthyoides sialis, Archamia fucata, Archamia lineolata, Ostorhinchus fasciatus,*

Ostorhinchus novemfasciatus, Ostorhinchus thermalis and *Ostorhinchus aureus*. The IUCN assessment of these thirteen species have not done.

112. Smelt-Whitings

Smelt-whitings belong to the Family Sillaginidae comprising two species, *Sillaginopodys chondropus* and *Sillago sihama*. In accordance with the IUCN assessment, the species *Sillago sihama* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. The IUCN assessment of *Sillaginopodys chondropus* has not done. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

113. Tile Fishes

Tile fishes belong to the family Malacanthidae and represented by *Hoplolatilus fronticinctus*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

114. False Trevallies

False trevallies belong to the family Lactariidae and represented by *Lactarius lactarius*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

115. Cobia

Cobia belongs to the family Rachycentridae and represented by *Rachycentron canadum*. As per the IUCN assessment, the species *Rachycentron canadum* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for this species.

116. Sucker Fishes and Remoras

Sucker fishes and remoras are belonging to the family Echeneidae and comprising of three species such as *Echeneis naucrates, Phtheirichthys lineatus* and *Remora albescens*. On the basis of IUCN assessment, these three species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

117. Jacks and King Fishes

Jacks and king fishes belong to the Family Carangidae and includes about forty-seven species. According to the IUCN assessment, about forty-one species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category and the IUCN assessment of the remaining seven species has not done. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species. But historical data is showing declining trend.

118. Pomfrets

Black pomfrets belong to the family Carangidae and represented by *Parastromateus niger.* According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Parastromateus niger* belongs to

the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for this species. Butterfishes belonging to the family Stromateidae comprising two species, *Pampus argenteus* and *Pampus chinensis*. The IUCN assessment of these two species has not done.

119. Moonfish

Moonfish belongs to the family Menidae and represented by *Mene maculate*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

120. Slipmouth ponyfishes

Slipmouth ponyfishes are belong to the Family Leiognathidae with species *Eubleekeria splendens, E. jonesi, Leiognathus brevirostris, Karalla dussumieri, Gazza minuta, Secutor ruconius, Photopectoralis bindus, Deveximentum insidiator, Leiognathus lineolatus* and *Leiognathus equula* and comprising fifteen species. According to the IUCN assessment, six of them belong to the Least Concern category. So, biodiversity conservation is not needed for these species. The IUCN assessment of the remaining nine species has not done.

121. Snapper

Snappers belong to the Family Lutjanidae with species *Lutjanus bohar, Lutjanus gibbus, Pristipomoides typus, P. multidens, P. filamentosus, Lutjanus kasmira, L. lutjanus, L. bengalensis, L. rivulatus, Aphareus rutilans, Aprion virescens* and includes around twenty-eight species. As per the IUCN assessment, these twenty-eight species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species

122. Fusiliers

Fusiliers belong to the family Caesionidae comprising of two species, *Pterocaesio chrysozona* and *Dipterygonotus balteatus*. As per the IUCN assessment, these two species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

123. Triple Tails

Tripletails belong to the family Lobotidae and represented by *Lobotes surinamensis*. The species *Lobotes surinamensis*is belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category, according to the IUCN assessment. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Lobotes surinamensis*.

124. Mojarras

Mojarras belong to the family Gerreidae includes seven species such as *Gerres erythrourus, Gerres limbatus, Gerres longirostris, Gerres macracanthus, Gerres oblongus,*

Gerres filamentosus and *Pentaprion longimanus.* According to IUCN assessment, all these species except *Gerres macracanthus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended. The IUCN assessment of the species *Gerres macracanthus* has not done. So, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species.

125. Grunts

Grunts belong to the family Haemulidae and are represented by twelve species viz., *Diagramma labiosum, Pomadasys argyreus, Pomadasys commersonnii, Pomadasys furcatus, Pomadasys multimaculatus, Pomadasys olivaceus, Pomadasys argenteus, Pomadasys maculatus, Plectorhinchus diagramus, Plectorhinchus nigrus, Plectorhinchus schotaf, Plectorhinchus vittatus*. The IUCN assessment of the species such as *Plectorhinchus diagramus* and *Plectorhinchus nigrus* has not done. The remaining ten species are belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category as according to the IUCN assessment. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species.

126. Porgies

Porgies are belonging to the family Sparidae and it comprising three species such as *Acanthopagrus bifasciatus, Acanthopagrus berda* and *Rhabdosargus sarba*. As per the IUCN assessment, these three species are belonging to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

127. Emperors or Scavengers

Emperors or scavengers belong to the Family Lethrinidae with species *Lethrinus lentjan, L. mahsena, L. elongates, L. conchyliatus, L. microdon* and comprising around fifteen species. According to the IUCN assessment, about twelve species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation actions are not required. And the IUCN assessment of the remaining three species has not done.

128. Threadfin breams and Whiptail breams

Threadfin breams and whiptail breams belong to the family Nemipteridae and represented by about twelve species. The dominant species among them are *Nemipterus randalli, Nemipterus japonicus, Parascolopsis aspinosa, Parascolopsis boesemani* and *Parascolopsis eriomma.* As per the IUCN assessment, these five species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, the biodiversity conservation of these species is not recommended.

129. Threadfins

Threadfins belong to the family Polynemidae and it is represented by about nine species: *Eleutheronema tetradactylum, Leptomelanosoma indicum, Polydactylus*

mullani, Polydactylus plebeius, Polydactylus sexfilis, Polynemus paradiseus, Polynemus sextarius, Polynemus heptadactylus, Polynemus indicus are the species representing threadfins. The species *Polynemus paradiseus*is belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category as according to the IUCN assessment. So, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Polynemus paradiseus*. The IUCN assessment of the remaining eight species other than *Polynemus paradiseus* has not done.

130. Drums or Croakers

Drums or croakers belong to the Family Sciaenidae with species *Johnieops sina, Johnius belangerii, J. aneus, Otolithes cuvieri, O. ruber, Johnius glaucus, Nibea maculata, Nibea soldado, Johnius macropterus* and comprising twelve species. As per the IUCN assessment, about eleven species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species. The IUCN assessment of the species *Pennahia macrophthamlus* has not done.

131. Snake Mackerel

Snake mackerel belong to the family Gempylidae includes six species such as *Gempylus serpens, Neoepinnula orientalis, Promethichthys Prometheus, Rexea prometheoides, Ruvettus pretiosus* and *Thyrsitoides marleyi.* As per the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Gempylus serpens, Promethichthys prometheus* and *Ruvettus pretiosus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these three species. The IUCN assessment of *Neoepinnula orientalis, Rexea prometheoides* and *Thyrsitoides marleyi* have not done.

132. Goat Fishes

Goat fishes belong to the Family Mullidae with species *Upeneus supravittatus, U. moluccensis, U. bensasi, U. sundaicus, U. sulphureus, U. tragula, U. Vittatus, U. taeniopterus Parupeneus indicus,* and comprising around thirteen species. According to the IUCN assessment, around twelve species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. The IUCN assessment of the species *Mulloidichthys somoensis* has not done.

133. Sweepers

Sweepers belonging to the family Pempheridae comprising three species, *Pempheris malabarica, Pempheris mangula* and *Pempheris sarayu*. The IUCN assessment of these three species has not done.

134. Archer Fishes

Archerfishes belong to the family Pempheridae and represented by *Toxotes chatareus*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

135. Sea chubs

Sea chubs belong to the family Kyphosidae comprising two species, *Kyphosus cinerascens* and *Kyphosus vaigiensis*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. So, that biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these two species.

136. Spotted Batfishes and Sickle Fishes

Spotted batfishes and sickle fishes belong to the family Drepaneidae comprising two species *Drepane longimana* and *Drepane punctata*. The IUCN assessment of these two species have not done.

137. Moonyfishes or Fingerfishes

Moonyfishes or fingerfishes belong to the family Monodactylidae and represented by *Monodactylus argenteus*. Based on the IUCN assessment, the species *Monodactylus argenteus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, a biodiversity conservation action is not necessary for this species.

138. Butterfly Fishes

Butterfly fishes belong to the family Chaetodontidae and represented by about twelve species. Most important species under this groups includes *Chaetodon auriga, Chaetodon collare, Chaetodon decussates, Chaetodon fasciatus, Chaetodon lunula, Chaetodon melanotus, Chaetodon meyeri, Chaetodon vagabundus, Chaetodon xanthocephalus, Heniochus acuminatus, Heniochus varius* and *Parachaetodon ocellatus.* In accordance with the IUCN assessment, all these species belong to Least Concern (LC) category. So, that biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

139. Angelfishes

Angelfishes belong to the family Pomacanthidae and it is represented by about five species such as *Apolemichthys xanthurus, Centropyge multispinis, Pomacanthus annularis, Pomacanthus imperator* and *Pomacanthus semicirculatus*. In accordance to IUCN assessment, all these species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

140. Armorheads

Armorheads belong to the family Pentacerotidae and represented by *Histiopterus typus*. The IUCN assessment of the species *Histiopterus typus* has not done.

141. Leaf Fishes

Leaf fishes belong to the family Nandidae and represented by *Nandus nandus*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for *Nandus nandus*.

142. Dario

Dario belonging to the family Badidae and represented by *Dario urops*. The IUCN assessment of the species *Dario urops* has not done.

143. Catopra

Catopra belonging to the family Pristolepididae comprising two species *Pristolepis marginata* and *Pristolepis rubripinnis*. The species *Pristolepis marginata* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category as according to the IUCN assessment. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for *Pristolepis marginata*. The IUCN assessment of the species *Pristolepis rubripinnis* has not done.

144. Band Fishes

Bandfishes belong to the family Cepolidae and represented by *Acanthocepola limbata*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

145. Pearl Spot

Pearl spot belong to the family Cichlidae comprising four species, *Oreochromis mossambicus, Etroplus canarensis* (Day), *Etroplus suratensis* and *Etroplus maculatus*. As per the IUCN assessment, the species such as Etroplus *suratensis* and *Etroplus maculatus* are belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation actions are not necessary for these two species. The species *Etroplus canarensis* belongs to the Endangered (EN) category as according to the IUCN assessment. The species *Oreochromis mossambicus* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed for both *Etroplus canarensis* and *Oreochromis mossambicus*.

146. Damselfishes

Damselfishes are belonging to the family Pomacentridae and represented by about eight species. The important species comes under this group includes *Abudefduf septemfasciatus, Abudefduf sexfasciatus, Abudefduf sordidus, Abudefduf vaigiensis, Neopomacentrus filamentosus, Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus, Pomacentrus caeruleus* and *Pomacentrus taeniurus***.**Among this the species such as A*budefduf septemfasciatus, Abudefduf sexfasciatus, Abudefduf sordidus, Abudefduf vaigiensis* belong to the Least Concern (LC) Category of IUCN assessment. And the species, *Pomacentrus ntaeniurus*

belongs to the Data Deficient (DD) category. The IUCN assessment of *Neopomacentrus filamentosus, Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus* and *Pomacentrus caeruleus* have not done.

147. Rainbow Fishes and Wrasses

Rainbow fishes and wrasses belong to the family Labridae and represented by about eleven species. Most important species under this group includes *Cheilinus chlorourus, Halichoeres marginatus, Halichoeres nigrescens, Halichoeres scapularis, Hemigymnus fasciatus, Iniistius bimaculatus, Iniistius cyanifrons, Iniistius pavo, Iniistius pentadactylus, Labroides dimidiatus* and *Thalassoma lunare.* All these species except the *Iniistius cyanifrons* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. The species *Iniistius cyanifrons* is assessed as Data Deficient (DD). So, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

148. Parrot Fishes

Parrot fishes belong to the family Scaridae comprising four species, *Hipposcarus harid, Scarus ghobban, Scarus psittacus* and *Scarus russelii*. According to IUCN assessment, these four species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

149. Stargazers

Stargazers belong to the family Uranoscopidae comprising two species *Ichthyscopus lebeck* and *Uranoscopus gattatus*. The IUCN assessments of these two species have not done.

150. Sandperches

Sand perches belong to the family Pinguipedidae and represented by *Parapercis pulchella*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

151. Blenny

Triplefin blennies belong to the family Tripterygiidae and represented by *Enneapterygius fasciatus*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Enneapterygius fasciatus* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary. Combtooth blennies belonging to the family Blenniidae and mainly comprising nine species. The Comb tooth blennies mainly comprise of *Alticus kirkii, Aspidontus tractus, Blenniella periophthalmus, Entomacrodus striatus, Entomacrodus vermiculatus, Istiblennius dussumieri, Istiblennius lineatus, Petroscirtes mitratus* and *Xiphasia*. On the basis of IUCN assessment, these nine species are belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species.

152. Dragonets

Dragonets belong to the family Callionymidae comprising five species, *Callionymus carebares, Callionymus fluviatilis, Callionymus japonicus, Callionymus marleyi* and *Callionymus sagitta*. As per the IUCN assessment the species *Callionymus sagitta* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. The IUCN assessments of the remaining four species have not done. So, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

153. Sleepers

Sleepers belong to the family Eleotridae and represented by *Eleotris fusca*. The species *Eleotris fusca* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category as according to the IUCN assessment. So, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for *Eleotris fusca*.

154. Gobies

Gobies belong to the family Gobiidae and represented by about eleven species. Most important species under this group includes *Bathygobius fuscus, Sicyopterus griseus, Schismatogobius deraniyagalai, Glossogobiu sgiuris, Glossogobius minutes, Odontamblyopus rubicundus, Oxyurichthys tentacularis, Parachaeturichthys polynema, Trypauchen vagina, Yongeichthys criniger* and *Awaous gutum.* The species *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* belongs to the Data Deficient (DD) category as according to the IUCN assessment. As per the IUCN assessment, the species *Glossogobius minutes* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is necessary for the species such as *Oxyurichthys tentacular is* and *Glossogobius minutes*. The IUCN assessment of both *Yongeichthys criniger* and *Awaous gutum* have not done*.* The remaining seven species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these species.

155. Spadefishes and Batfishes

Spadefishes and batfishes belong to the family Ephippidae comprising four species, *Ephippus orbis, Platax orbicularis, Platax teira* and *Tripterodon orbis.* Based on the IUCN assessment, the species such as *Platax orbicularis* and *Plataxteira* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. The IUCN assessment has not done for the species such as *Ephippus orbis* and *Tripterodon orbis*. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

156. Scats

Scats belong to the family Scatophagidae and represented by *Scatophagus argus*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Scatophagus argus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

157. Rabbit Fishes

Rabbit fishes belonging to the family Siganidae comprising seven species viz., *Siganus canaliculatus, Siganus javus, Siganus lineatus, Siganus spinus, Siganus sutor, Siganus vermiculatus* and *Siganus virgatus.* As per the IUCN assessment, these seven species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for these species.

158. Moorish Idol

Moorish idol belong to the family Zanclidae and represented by *Zanclus cornutus*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Zanclus cornutus* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. So, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended.

159. Surgeonfishes and Unicornfishes

Surgeonfishes and unicornfishes belong to the family Acanthuridae comprising eight species viz., *Acanthurus dussumieri, Acanthurus leucosternon, Acanthurus lineatus, Acanthurus mata, Acanthurus nigrofuscus, Ctenochaetus striatus, Ctenochaetus strigosus* and *Naso elegans.* According to IUCN assessment, all these species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

160. Barracudas

Barracudas belong to the family Sphyraenidae include four species such as *Sphyraena barracuda, Sphyraena chrysotaenia, Sphyraena forsteri* and *Sphyraena jello*. The species such as *Sphyraena barracuda* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. And the IUCN assessment of the remaining three species has not done. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these four species.

161. Cutlass Fishes

Cutlass fishes belong to the family Trichiuridae comprising five species, *Eupleurogrammus glossodon, Eupleurogrammus muticus, Lepturacanthus savala, Trichiurus lepturus* and *Trichiurus auriga.* As per the IUCN assessment, the species, *Trichiurus lepturus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary. And the assessment of remaining four species has not done.

162. Mackerels, Tunas, Bonitos

Indian Mackerels and Tuna are belonging to the Family Scombridae which include Indian mackerel *Rastrelliger kanagurta* and around fourteen species. Tuna species include *Euthynnus affinis, Katsuwonus pelamis, Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei, Thunnus albacares, Thunnus thynnus* and *Thunnus tonggol.* As per the IUCN assessment, around

three species belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category and two belong to the Near Threatened (NT) category. The species included in the Data Deficient category are *Thunnus tonggol, Rastrelliger kanagurta* and *Scomberomorus guttatus.* And the species such as *Thunnus albacores* and *Scomberomorus commerson* are assessed as Near Threatened. Hence, biodiversity conservation is recommended for these five species. The remaining nine species are belonging to the Least Concern category.

163. Swordfishes

Swordfishes belong to the family Xiphiidae and represented by *Xiphias gladius*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Xiphias gladius* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Xiphias gladius*.

164. Billfishes and sail fishes

Billfishes and sail fishes are belonging to the family Istiophoridae and comprising of two species such as *Istiompax indica* and *Istiophorus platypterus*. The species *Istiophorus platypterus* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category as according to the IUCN assessment. The species *Istiompax indica* is assessed as Data Deficient (DD). So, that biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these two species.

165. Medusa Fishes

Medusa fishes belong to the family Centrolophidae and represented by *Psenopsis cyanea*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

166. Drift fishes

Drift fishes belong to the family Nomeidae and represented by *Cubiceps whiteleggii*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

167. Ariommatids

Ariommatids belong to the family Ariommatidae and represented by *Ariomma indica*. The IUCN assessment of the species *Ariomma indica* has not done.

168. Climbing Perch

Climbing perch belong to the family Anabantidae and represented by *Anabas testudineus*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Anabas testudineus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

169. Paradise Fish

Paradise fish belong to the family Osphronemidae comprising two species *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* and *Pseudosphromenus dayi*. According to the IUCN

assessment, the species *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for *Pseudosphromenus cupanus*. The species *Pseudosphromenus dayi* belongs to the Vulnerable (VU) category as according to the IUCN assessment. Thus, biodiversity conservation is needed for *Pseudosphromenus dayi.*

170. Snakehead Fishes

Snakehead fishes belong to the family Channidae and comprising five species, *Channa diplogramma, Channa gachua, Channa marulius, Channa punctata* and *Channa striata*. According to IUCN assessment, all these species except *Channa diplogramma* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary. And the species *Channa diplogramma* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. So, biodiversity conservation is necessary for the species, *Channa diplogramma*.

171. Boar Fishes

Boarfishes belong to the family Caproidae and represented by *Antigonia rubescens*. The IUCN assessment of this species has not done.

172. Mullets

Mullets belonging to the family Mugilidae and comprising of ten species such as *Chelon parsia, Chelon subviridis, Planiliza tade, Planiliza macrolepis, Liza vaigiensis, Moolgarda cunnesius, Moolgarda seheli, Valamugil buchanani, Mugil cephalus* and *Valamugil speigleri*. On the basis of IUCN assessment, the species like *Planiliza macrolepis, Liza vaigiensis, Moolgarda seheli, Valamugil buchanani*, and *Mugil cephalus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. The species *Planiliza tade* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species. The IUCN assessment has not done for the species such as *Chelon parsia, Chelon subviridis, Moolgarda cunnesius* and *Valamugils peigleri*.

173. Psettodids

Psettodids belong to the family Psettodidae and represented by *Psettodes erumei*. According to the IUCN assessment, this species belongs to the Data Deficient (DD) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

174. Lefteye Flounders

Lefteye flounders belong to the family Bothidae and comprising nine species. It mainly comprising of *Arnoglossus tapeinosoma, Bothus myriaster, Bothus pantherinus, Chascanopsetta lugubris, Crossorhombus valderostratus, Engyprosopon grandisquama, Grammatobothus polyophthalmus, Laeops natalensis* and *Laeops nigromaculatus.* According to IUCN assessment, the species *Arnoglossus tapeinosoma* belong to the Data

Deficient (DD) category. And the IUCN assessment of the species such as *Laeops natalensis* and *Laeops nigromaculatus* has not done. The remaining six species are belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence the biodiversity conservation actions are not necessary for these species.

175. Large-Tooth Flounders

Large-tooth flounders belong to the family Paralichthyidae comprising six species, viz., *Pseudorhombus arsius, Pseudorhombus dupliciocellatus, Pseudorhombus elevate, Pseudorhombus javanicus, Pseudorhombus natalensis* and *Pseudorhombus triocellatus*. The IUCN assessments of these six species have not done.

176. Crested Flounders

Crested flounders belong to the family Samaridae and represented by *Samaris cristatus*. According to the IUCN assessment, the species *Samaris cristatus* is belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is not recommended.

177. Soles

Soles are belonging to the Family Soleidae and include about fourteen species. As per the IUCN assessment, around six species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category and three belong to the Deficient (DD) category. So, biodiversity conservation actions are not recommended for these nine species. The IUCN assessment of remaining five species has not done.

178. Tongue Fishes

Tongue fishes belong to the family Cynoglossidae and comprising ofeleven species. The dominant species coming under this group are *Cynoglossus arel, Cynoglossus bilineatus, Cynoglossus carpenter, Cynoglossus dispar, Cynoglossus lida, Cynoglossus puncticeps, Cynoglossus semifasciatus, Cynoglossus zanzibarensis, Cynoglossus dubius, Cynoglossus macrostomus* and *Paraplagusia bilineata*. According to IUCN assessment, the species such as *Cynoglossus arel, Cynoglossus dispar, Cynoglossus semifasciatus* and *Cynoglossus dubius* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. And the species *Cynoglossus macrostomus* belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. Thus, biodiversity conservation is necessary for the species *Cynoglossus macrostomus*. The species such as *Cynoglossus carpenter, Cynoglossus lida, Cynoglossus puncticeps* and *Cynoglossus zanzibarensis* are belonging to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence biodiversity conservation is not recommended for these species.

179. Spike Fishes

Spike fishes belong to the family Triacanthodidae comprising oftwo species, *Macrorhamphosodes platycheilus* and *Paratriacanthodes retrospinis.* The IUCN assessment of these two species has not done.

180. Triplespines

Triplespines belong to the family Triacanthidae comprising three species, *Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer, Triacanthus biaculeatus* and *Triacanthus nieuhofii*. The IUCN assessment of these three species have not done**.**

181. Trigger Fishes

Trigger fishes belong to the family Balistidae and comprise six species. It mainly comprising of *Abalistes stellaris, Odonus niger, Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus, Rhinecanthus aculeatus, Sufflamen fraenatum* and *Xanthichthys lineopunctatus*. On the basis of IUCN assessment, *Sufflamen fraenatum* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. The IUCN assessments of remaining four species have not done. Hence biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

182. File Fishes

File fishes belongs to the family Monacanthidae comprising of seven species. It mainly comprising of *Oxymonacanthus longirostris, Aluterus monoceros, Cantherhines pardalis, Paramonacanthus frenatus, Paramonacanthus oblongus, Paramonacanthus pusillus* and *Pseudalutarius nasicornis*. All these species except the *Oxymonacanthus longirostris* belong to Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary for these six species. The species *Oxymonacanthus longirostris*is belong to Vulnerable (VU) category. So, biodiversity conservation actions are necessary for *Oxymonacanthus longirostris.*

183. Box Fishes and Cow Fishes

Box fishes and cow fishes belong to the family Ostraciidae and comprising three species, *Lactoria cornuta, Tetrosomus concatenates* and *Tetrosomus gibbosus*. According to IUCN assessment, *Tetrosomus gibbosus* belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not recommended. The IUCN assessments of *Lactoria cornuta* and *Tetrosomus concatenates* have not done.

184. Deepwater Boxfishes

Deepwater boxfishes belong to the family Aracanidae and represented by *Kentrocapros aculeatus*. According to IUCN assessment, the species *Kentrocapros aculeatus* belongs to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not necessary.

185. Puffer Fish

Puffer fish belong to the family Tetraodontidae and represented by about fourteen species viz., are *Carinotetraodon travancoricus, Carinotetraodon imitator, Arothron hispidus, Arothron immaculatus, Arothron leopardus, Arothron nigropunctatus, Arothron reticularis, Arothron stellatus, Canthigaster bennetti, Canthigaster coronate, Chelonodon patoca, Lagocephalus inermis, Lagocephalus lunaris* and *Lagocephalus sceleratus*. As per the IUCN assessment the species such as *Carinotetraodon imitator* and *Arothron leopardus* belong to the Data Deficient (DD) category. The species *Carinotetraodon travancoricus* is assessed as Vulnerable (VU) as according to the assessment. The remaining eleven species belong to the Least Concern (LC) category.

186. Porcupine Fish

Porcupine fish belong to the family Diodontidae includes five species such as *Cyclichthys orbicularis, Diodon holocanthus, Diodon hystrix, Tragulichthys jaculiferus* and *Lophodiodon calori*. According to the IUCN assessment, *Diodon holocanthus and Diodon hystrix*a belong to the Least Concern (LC) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is not needed. The IUCN assessment of the remaining three species has not done.

187. Molas or Ocean Sunfishes

Molas or ocean sunfishes belong to the family Molidae and comprising oftwo species *Mola mola* and *Ranzania laevis*. According to IUCN assessment, these two species belong to the Vulnerable (VU) category. Hence, biodiversity conservation is needed.

Checklist of Fishes

The present checklist shows 981 species of fishes recorded from Kerala Coast over the years. We recommend a critical analysis of the present for the synonyms or misidentification / misapplication or sub species. To give an exact number of valid species, name needs a more comprehensive analysis of ICZN rules with comparison of type species and examining holotypes in the reference museums. The project does not include these aspects. We conclude that 981species of fishes for biodiversity analysis and conservation.

SL. NO	GROUPS/SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	COMMON NAME	VERNACULAR NAME
	FISHES			
	ELASMOBRANCHS			

	SHARKS			
	I. ORDER: HEXANCHIFORMES			
	1. FAMILY: HEXANCHIDAE (Cow Sharks)			
1	*Hexanchus griseus*	NT	Six gilled Shark, Cow Shark	Āṟucekiḷa Srav
2	*Heptranchias perlo*	NT	Sharp nose Sevengill Shark	Ēḻucekiḷa Srāv
	II. ORDER: ORECTOLOBIFORMES			
	2. FAMILY: RHINCODONTIDAE (Whale sharks)			
3	*Rhincodon typus*	EN	Whale shark	Thimingalasravu, Pulliudumbu, Makarasrāv
	3. FAMILY: HEMISCYLLIIDAE (Bamboo sharks)			
4	*Chiloscyllium arabicum*	NT	Arabian Carpet Shark	Aṟēbyan Muḷasrāv
5	*Chiloscyllium griseum*	NT	Grey Bamboo Shark	Cāra Muḷasrāv
6	*Chiloscyllium plagiosum*	NT	Whitespotted Bamboo Shark	Veḷḷappuḷḷi Muḷasrāv
7	*Chiloscyllium indicum*	NT	Ridge-back cat shark, Slender Bamboo Shark Indian Cat Shark	Etti, Udumbansravu,
8	*Chiloscyllium punctatum*	NT	Brown spotted Bamboo shark	Taviṭṭuvarayan Muḷasrāv
	4. FAMILY: STEGOSTOMATIDAE (Zebra sharks)			
9	*Stegostoma tigrinum*	EN	Zebra shark	Zebra sravu
	5. FAMILY: GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE (Nurse sharks)			
10	*Nebrius ferrugineus*	VU	Tawny Nurse Shark, Giant Sleepy Shark	Kapilavarṇṇa Nēḻs Srāv
	III. ORDER: LAMNIFORMES			
	6. FAMILY: PSEUDOCARCHARIIDAE (Crocodile sharks)			
11	*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*	LC	Crocodile Shark	Mutala Srāv
	7. FAMILY: LAMNIDAE (Mackerel sharks)			
12	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	EN	Shortfin Mako Shark	Cherucirakanmak keasravu

	8. FAMILY: ALOPIIDAE (Thresher sharks)			
13	*Alopias pelagicus*	EN	Pelagic Thresher Shark, Whiptail Shark	Puṟaṅkaṭal Nilantallisrāv
14	*Alopias superciliosus*	VU	Bigeye Thresher Shark	Peruṅkaṇṇan Nilantallisrāv
15	*Alopias vulpinus*	VU	Common Thresher	Nāṭan Nilantallisrāv
	IV. ORDER: CARCHARHINIFORMES			
	9. FAMILY: SCYLIORHINIDAE (Cat sharks)			
16	*Atelomycterus marmoratus*	NT	Coral Catshark ,Marbled Cat Shark	Kēāṛal Pūccasrāv
17	*Cephaloscyllium silasi*	DD	Indian Swellshark, Ground Shark	Intyan Vīkkasrāv
18	*Halaelurus quagga*	DD	Quagga Catshark	Kvāgga Pūccasrāv
19	*Bythaelurus hispidus*	NT	Bristly Catshark	Rēāma Pūccasrāv
	10. FAMILY: PROSCYLLIIDAE (Finback catsharks)			
20	*Eridacnis radcliffei*	LC	Pygmy Ribbontail Catshark	Kullan Ribbanvalan puccasravu
	11. FAMILY: TRIAKIDAE (Hound sharks)			
21	*Mustelus mosis*	NT	Arabian Smoothhound , Hardnosed Smoothhound	Arebyan Vettanayasrav
	12. FAMILY: HEMIGALEIDAE (Weasel sharks)			
22	*Chaenogaleus macrostoma*	VU	Hooktooth Shark	Cuntappallan Srav
23	*Hemipristis elongata*	VU	Snaggletooth Shark , Fossil Shark, Elliot's Grey Shark	Kurrippallan Srav
	13. FAMILY: CARCHARHINIDAE (Requiem sharks)			
24	*Galeocerdo cuvier*	NT	Tiger shark, Ground Shark	Palsravu, Puḷḷi Srāv
25	*Scoliodon laticaudus*	NT	Yellow dog-shark, Spadenose Shark	Pooyisravu, Alupidiyan, Tūmpamūkkan Srāv, Pūḷi Srāv
26	*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides*	NT	Graceful Shark, Queensland Shark	Śāntan Srāv
27	*Carcharhinus amboinensis*	DD	PigeyeShark, Java Shark	Pannikkaṇṇan Srāv
28	*Carcharhinus brevipinna*	NT	Spinner Shark	Spinner Srāv

29	*Carcharhinus dussumieri*	EN	White cheek Shark Wide mouth Blackspot Shark	Veḷḷaccekiṭan Srāv
30	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	VU	Silky Shark , Blackspot Shark	Silkk Srāv
31	*Carcharhinus limbatus*	NT	Blacktip Shark	Peṭṭi Srāv
32	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	CR	Oceanic Whitetip Shark , Whitetip Shark	Veḷḷavālan Srāv
33	*Carcharhinus macloti*	NT	Hardnose Shark, Maclot's Shark	Mūkkan Srāv
34	*Carcharhinus sealei*	NT	Blackspot Shark	Karimpuḷḷi Srāv
35	*Carcharhinus sorrah*	NT	Spottail Shark	Pullivalansravu
36	*Carcharhinus melanopterus*	NT	Black-finned shark, Blacktip Reef Shark	Mookansravu, Karuttavālan Srāv
37	*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*	EN	Requiem shark, Grey Reef Shark	
38	*Carcharhinus hemiodon*	CR	Pondicherry shark	
39	*Carcharhinus leucas*	NT	Bull shark	
40	*Lamiopsis temminckii*	EN	Broadfin Shark	Valiyachiṟakan Srāv, Tekkan Srāv
41	*Loxodon macrorhinus*	LC	Slit eye Shark	Nīṇṭakaṇṇan Srāv
42	*Negaprion acutidens*	VU	Sickle fin Lemon Shark, Indian Lemon Shark	Arivāḷciṟakan Nāraṅṅasrāv
43	*Prionace glauca*	NT	Blue Shark	Nīlacciṟakan Srāv
44	*Rhizoprionodon oligolinx*	LC	Grey Sharp nose Shark, Grey Dog Shark	CāraKūrttamūkkan Srāv
45	*Rhizoprionodon acutus*	LC	Grey dog shark, Milk Shark, White-eyed Shark	Palsravu, Peruṁ Srāv
46	*Triaenodon obesus*	NT	Whitetip Reef Shark	Veḷḷavālan Paviḻasrāv, Kaḷḷa Srāv
	14. FAMILY: SPHYRNIDAE (Hammerheads)			
47	*Sphyrna lewini*	EN	Scalloped Hammerhead	Taraṅga Cuṟṟikattalayan Srāv
48	*Sphyrna zygaena*	VU	Hammer-head shark, Smooth Hammerhead, Round-headed	Chattithalayansravu, Caṭṭi Cuṟṟikattalayan Srāv
49	*Sphyrna mokarran*	CR	Great Hammerhead	Vampan Cuṟṟikattalayan Srāv

50	*Eusphyra blochii*	EN	Arrow-headed, hammer-head shark, Winghead Shark	Kannankodi, Kaṇṇankēāṭi Churṟikathalayan Srāv
	V. ORDER: SQUALIFORMES			
	15. FAMILY: DALATIIDAE (Sleeper sharks)			
51	*Centroscylliu mornatum*	LC	Ornate Dogfish	Maṭiyan Alaṅkārasrāv
52	*Centroscymnus crepidater*	NT	Longnose Velvet Dogfish	Nīṇṭa Mūkkan Velvaṟṟsrāv
	16. FAMILY: CENTROPHORIDAE (Gulper sharks)			
53	*Centrophorus granulosus*	DD	Gulper Shark	Grasana Srāv
54	*Centrophorus moluccensis*	VU	Small fin Gulper Shark	Cheṟuciṟakan Grasanasrāv
	17. FAMILY: SQUALIDAE (Dogfish sharks)			
55	*Squalus mitsukurii*	DD	Short spine Spur dog	Ceṟumuḷḷan Nāyasrāv
	18. FAMILY: ECHINORHINIDAE (Bramble sharks)			
56	*Echinorhinus brucus*	EN	Bramble Shark	Muḷḷan Srāv
	VI. ORDER: RHINOPRISTIFORMES			
	19. FAMILY: GLAUCOSTEGIDAE (Giant guitarfishes)			
57	*Glaucostegus granulatus*	CR	Granulated shovel-nose-ray, Sharp nose Guitar Fish	Kalpoonthi, Kūrtta Mūkkan Gittārmatsyaṁ
58	*Glaucostegus typus*	CR	Giant Shovelnose Ray , Common Shovelnose Ray	Bhīman Kēārimūkkan Gittārmatsyaṁ
59	*Glaucostegus obtusus*	CR	Wide nose Guitar Fish	Vītimūkkan Gittārmatsyaṁ
	20. FAMILY: RHINIDAE (Wedge fishes)			
60	*Rhynchobatus djiddensis*	CR	Guitarfish, White spotted Shovel-nose-ray	Varithala, Bhīman Gittārmatsyaṁs
61	*Rhina ancylostoma*	CR	Bow mouth Guitarfish	VillVāyan Gittārmatsyaṁ
	21. FAMILY: PRISTIDAE (Sawfishes)			
62	*Pristis microdon*	CR	Large tooth Sawfish	Valiyapallan Keāmpansrāv

63	*Pristis zijsron*	CR	Long comb sawfish	Valiya Keāmpansrāv
64	*Anoxypristis cuspidate*	CR	Pointed saw fish, Knife tooth Sawfish, Narrow Sawfish	Makarasravu, Kompansravu, Munayan Keāmpansrāv
	22. FAMILY: RHINOBATIDAE (Guitarfishes)			
65	*Rhinobatos annandalei*	DD	Annandale's Guitarfish, Annandale's Shovelnose Ray	Annanṇṭele Gittārmatsyaṁ
66	*Rhinobatos thouiniana*		Shaw's Shovelnose Guitar Fish	Kēārimūkkan Gittārmatsyaṁ
	VII. ORDER: TORPEDINIFORMES			
	23. FAMILY: NARCINIDAE (Numb fishes)			
67	*Narcine brunnea*		Brown Numbfish	Taviṭṭu Vaidyutatiraṇṭi
68	*Narcine timlei*	DD	Spotted Numbfish	Puḷḷi Vaidyutatiraṇṭi
	24. FAMILY: TORPEDINIDAE (Electric rays)			
69	*Torpedo sinuspersici*	DD	Marbled Electric Ray	Mārbiḷ Vaidyutatiraṇṭi
	VIII. ORDER: RAJIFORMES			
	25. FAMILY: RAJIDAE (Skates)			
70	*Raja miraletus*	LC	Brown Skate	
71	*Raja ocellifera*	EN	Twineye Skate	
72	*Rostroraja alba*	EN	White Skate	
73	*Orbiraja powelli*	NT	Indian Ring Skate	
	IX. ORDER: MYLIOBATIFORMES			
	26. FAMILY: DASYATIDAE (Stingrays)			
74	*Hemitrygon bennetti*	VU	Bennett's Stingray Frilltailed Stingray	Ñeāṟivālan Muḷḷantiraṇṭi
75	*Himantura uarnak*	VU	Marbled sting ray, Honeycomb Stingray Reticulate Whipray	Manalthirandi, Pulliyanthirandi, Jālika Cāṭṭavālantiraṇṭi
76	*Himantura imbricata*	DD	Scaly Whipray	Śalkka Cāṭṭavālantiraṇṭi
77	*Dasyatis zugei*	NT	Pale edged Stingray, Sharp nose Stingray	Mūkkan Muḷḷantiraṇṭi

78	*Pastinachus sephen*	NT	Cow tail Stingray, Frill Tailed Stingray	Adavalanthirandi, Paśuvālan Muḷḷantiraṇṭi
79	*Pateobatis uarnacoides*	VU	White-tail sting-ray	Thirandi
80	*Pateobatis bleekeri*	EN	Bleeker's Whip Ray	Cempāṭan Cāṭṭavālantiraṇṭi
81	*Maculabatis gerrardi*	VU	Sharp nose Stingray	Nīṇṭamūkkan Muḷḷantiraṇṭi
82	*Urogymnus granulates*	VU	Mangrove Whipray	Kaṇṭal Cāṭṭavālantiraṇṭi
83	*Neotrygon kuhlii*	DD	Bluespotted Stingray	Nīlappuḷḷi Muḷḷantiraṇṭi
	27. FAMILY: GYMNURIDAE (Butterfly rays)			
84	*Gymnura micrura*	DD	Smooth Butterfly Ray	Minusa Citraśalabhatiraṇṭi , Tapputiraṇṭi
85	*Gymnura poecilura*	NT	Long tailed Butterfly Ray	Nīṇṭavālan Citraśalabhatiraṇṭi
	28. FAMILY: MYLIOBATIDAE (Eagle and manta rays)			
86	*Aetomylaeus maculates*	EN	Batray, Mottled eagle-ray	Kaniyanthirandi
87	*Aetomylaeus vespertilio*	EN	Ornate Eagle Ray , Reticulate Eagle Ray	Alaṅkāra Kākkattiraṇṭi
88	*Aetobatus narinari*	NT	Spotted eagle-ray	Pulli/Kakkathirandi
	29. FAMILY: MOBULIDAE (Devil rays)			
89	*Mobula hypostoma*	EN	Lesser devil-ray	Komanthirandi, koormanthirandi
90	*Mobula eregoodoo*	EN	Longhorned Mobula	Nīṇṭakeāmpan Cekuttāntiraṇṭi
91	*Manta birostris*	VU	Giant Manta, Devil Ray	Bhīman Cekuttāntiraṇṭi
	30. FAMILY: RHINOPTERIDAE (Cownose rays)			
92	*Rhinoptera javanica*	VU	Javanese cow-ray, Flap nose Ray	Neithirandi, Cekuttāntiraṇṭi
	X. ORDER: CHIMAERIFORMES			
	31. FAMILY: RHINOCHIMAERIDAE (Longnose chimaeras)			
93	*Neoharriota pinnata*	NT	Sicklefin Chimaera , Longnose Chimaera	Mūkkan Kimēṟa
	XI. ORDER: OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES			

	32. FAMILY: NOTOPTERIDAE (Feather back)			
94	*Notopterus notopterus*	LC	Bronze Featherback	Ampaṭṭanvāḷa, Ambattankathi
	XII. ORDER ELOPIFORMES			
	33. FAMILY: ELOPIDAE (Tenpounders)			
95	*Elops machnata*	LC	Tenpounder, Ladyfish	Vaḷḷippūmīn
	34. FAMILY: MEGALOPIDAE (Tarpons)			
96	*Megalops cyprinoides*	DD	Indo-Pacific Tarpon , Oxeye Tarpon	Pālānkaṇṇi
	XIII. ORDER: ALBULIFORMES			
	35. FAMILY: ALBULIDAE (Bonefishes)			
97	*Albula vulpes*	NT	Bone Fish	Eli Mīn
	XIV. ORDER: ANGUILLIFORMES			
	36. FAMILY: ANGUILLIDAE (Freshwater eels)			
98	*Anguilla bengalensis*	NT	Indian Mottled Eel, Indian Longfin Eel	Puḷḷi Malinjeel, Malinjeel
99	*Anguilla bicolour*	NT	Indonesian Shortfin Eel, Shortfin Eel	Karuthamalinjeel, Vlanjil
	37. FAMILY: MURAENIDAE (Moray eels)			
100	*Gymnothorax prionodon*	LC	Mottled Moray	Veḷḷa Meāṟemaliññīl
101	*Gymnothorax fimbriatus*	LC	Black eel, Dark - spotted moray	Kariaarel, Vlagu
102	*Gymnomuraena zebra*	LC	Zebra Moray , Reticulated Moray	Sībra Meāṟemaliññīl
103	*Gymnothorax favagineus*	LC	Laced moray	Alaṅkāra Meāṟemaliññīl
104	*Gymnothorax enigmaticus*	LC	Enigmatic moray, Banded moray	Kaṟuppkeṭṭan Meāṟemaliññīl
105	*Gymnothorax flavimarginatus*	LC	Yellow-Edged Moray	Maññа'arikan Meāṟemaliññīl
106	*Gymnothorax meleagris*	LC	Turkey Moray, Painted Moray	Ṭarkki Meāṟemaliññīl
107	*Gymnothorax reticularis*	NA	Reticulated Moray, Dusky-banded moray	Jālikā Meāṟemaliññīl
108	*Gymnothorax rueppelliae*	LC	Banded Moray, Rupell's Moray	Varayan Meāṟemaliññīl

109	*Gymnothorax undulatus*	LC	Undulated Moray	KaṭukkaMeāṟemal iññīl
110	*Echidna leucotaenia*	LC	Whiteface Moray	Veḷḷamukhan Meāṟemaliññīl
111	*Strophidon sathete*	NA	Slender Giant Moray, Gangetic Moray	Meliñña Bhīman Meāṟemaliññīl
	38. FAMILY: OPHICHTHIDAE (Snake eels)			
112	*Caecula pterygera*		Finny Snake Eel	Ciṟakan Pāmpmaliññīl
113	*Lamnostoma orientalis*	LC	Oriental Sand Eel , Oriental Worm Eel	Maṇal Maliññīl
114	*Leiuranus semicinctus*	LC	Saddled Snake-eel	Jīni Pāmpmaliññīl
115	*Pisodonophis cancrivorus*		Longfin Snake-eel	Nīṇṭaciṟakan Maliññīl
116	*Pisodonophis boro*	LC	Rice-Paddy Eel	Vayal Maliññīl
	39. FAMILY: CONGRIDAE (Conger and garden eels)			
117	*Conger cinereus*	LC	Longfin African Conger , Moustache Conger	Mīśa Kēāṅṅar
118	*Uroconger lepturus*	LC	Slender Conger, Yellow Pike-Conger	Mañña Kēāṅṅar
	40. FAMILY: MURAENESOCIDAE (Pike congers)			
119	*Congresox talabonoides*	NA	Common eel, Indian pike-conger	Intyan PaikkKēāṅṅar
120	*Muraenesox bagio*	NA	Common Pike Conger, Pike Eel, Silver Eel	Nāṭan PaikkKēāṅṅar, Veḷḷi Maliññīl
121	*Muraenesox cinereus*	NA	Daggertooth Pike Conger	Kattippallan Paikk Kēāṅṅar
	XV. ORDER: CLUPEIFORMES			
	41. FAMILY: CLUPEIDAE (Herrings, Shads, Sardines, Menhadens)			
122	*Dayella malabarica*	LC	Day's Round Herring	Ḍēyuṭe Uruḷan Nettēāli
123	*Ehirava fluviatilis*	DD	Malabar Sprat	Malabār Matti
124	*Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus*	LC	Blue stripe Herring	Nīlavarayan Matti
125	*Nematalosa nasus*	LC	Bloch's Gizzard Shad, Hairback	Nūlciṟakan Nūna
126	*Amblygaster sirm*	LC	Spotted Sardinella	Puḷḷi Matti
127	*Amblygaster clupeoides*	LC	Bleeker Smooth belly Sardinella, Sharp nose Sardine	Mṟduvayaṟan Matti
128	*Tenualosa ilisha*	LC	Hilsa , Hilsa Shad	Hilsa

129	*Anodontostoma chacunda*	LC	Chacunda gizzard-shad	Thodi, Nūna
130	*Escualosa thoracata*	LC	White sardine	Veloori, Chooda, Cūṭa
131	*Hilsa ilisha*	NA	Indian shad, Hilsa shad	Hilsa
132	*Tenualosa toil*	VU	Chinese herring, Toli shad	Hilsa
133	*Ilisha elongate*	LC	Bigeye ilisha, Slender shad	Puvali
134	*Opisthopterus tardoore*	LC	Long- finned herring	Thada, Ambatta
135	*Sardinella fimbriata*	LC	Fringe- scale sardine	Chalamathi, Karichala, AñcalaCetumpal Matti
136	*Sardinella albella*	LC	Short-body sardine, White Sardinella	Parappanchala, Vattamathi, VaṭṭiChāḷa
137	*Sardinella longiceps*	LC	Indian oil-sardine	Neichala, Mathi, Nallamathi
138	*Sardinella brachysoma*	LC	Deep body Sardinella, Indian Sprat	Valiya Matti
139	*Sardinella jussieu*	DD	Mauritian Sardinella	Maṟiṣyan Matti
140	*Sardinella gibbosa*	LC	Gold stripe Sardinella	Svarṇavarayan Matti
141	*Sardinella melanura*	LC	Blacktip Sardinella	Kaṟuppucuṭṭi Matti
142	*Sardinella sindensis*	LC	Sind Sardinella	Sindh Matti
	42. FAMILY: PRISTIGASTERIDAE (Pristigasterids)			
143	*Pellona ditchela*	LC	Indian pellona	Kannanmathi
	43. FAMILY: DUSSUMIERIIDAE (Rainbow sardines)			
144	*Dussumieria acuta*	LC	Rainbow sardine	Kokkola chala, Maḻavil Mattis
	44. FAMILY: CHIROCENTRIDAE (Wolf herring)			
145	*Chirocentrus dorab*	LC	Dorab Wolf-herring	Mulluvala
146	*Chirocentrus nudus*	LC	White-fin wolf-herring	Mulluvala
	45. FAMILY: ENGRAULIDAE (Anchovies)			
147	*Coilia dussumieri*	LC	Gold-spotted granadier-anchovi	Kathimanangu, Valamanangu
148	*Encrasicholina devisi*	NA	Devis' Anchovy	Ḍēvis Kēānettēāli
149	*Encrasicholina heteroloba*	LC	Shorthead Anchovy	Ceṟutalayan Kēānettēāli

150	*Encrasicholina punctifer*	LC	Buccaneer Anchovy	Bukkānīr Kēānettēāli
151	*Stolephorus bataviensis*	DD	Batavian anchovy, White bait	Kozhuva, Netholi
152	*Stolephorus baganensis*	LC	Bagan anchovy	BagānNettēāli
153	*Stolephorus commersoni*	NA	Commerson's Anchovy	Keāmmēḷsan Nettēāli
154	*Stolephorus indicus*	LC	Indian Anchovy	IntyanNettēāli
155	*Stolephorus bengalensis*	LC	Hardenberg's Anchovy	Hārḍenbarg Nettēāli
156	*Stolephorus waitei*	DD	Spotty-Face Anchovy	Peāṭṭumukhan Nettēāli
157	*Thryssa dussumieri*	LC	Dussumier'sThryssa , Long Anchovy	Neṭumaṇaṅṅ
158	*Thryssa hamiltonii*	LC	Hamilton's Thryssa	HāmilṭṭanMaṇaṅṅ
159	*Thryssa setirostris*	LC	Long jaw Thryssa	NeṭuntāṭiMaṇaṅṅ
160	*Thryssa vitrirostris*	LC	Orange mouth Anchovy	Ōṟañcvāyan Maṇaṅṅ
161	*Thryssa malabarica*	DD	Malabar anchovy, Malabar Thryssa	Kavumanangu, MalabārMaṇaṅṅ
162	*Thryssa mystax*	LC	Moustached anchovy, Moustached Thryssa	Nedumanangu, MīśaMaṇaṅṅ
	XVI. ORDER GONORHYNCHIFORMES			
	46. FAMILY: CHANIDAE (Milkfish)			
163	*Chanos chanos*	LC	Milk fish	Poomeen
	XVII. ORDER CYPRINIFORMES			
	47. FAMILY: CYPRINIDAE (Carplet)			
164	*Tor remadevii*	CR	Hump-backed Mahseer	Kuyil
165	*Systomus sarana*	LC	Olive Barb, Penisular Olive Barb	Kuruvapparal, Kuruva
166	*Neolissochilus bovanicus*	CR	Bovany Barb	Bhavanipparal, Paral
167	*Hypophthalmichthyes molitrix*	NA		Silver carp
168	*Hypselobarbus dubius*	EN	Nilgiri Barb, Pyramid Barb	
169	*Hypselobarbus kolus*	VU	Kolus Barb, Shooting Barb	Kooral, Karimkooral
170	*Hypselobarbus pulchellus*	CR	Haragi	Eettapachila
171	*Hypselobarbus kurali*	LC		Karivalankooral
172	*Hypselobarbus curmuca*	EN	Kooral	Kooral
173	*Hypselobarbus dobsoni*	DD	Krishna Carp, Dobson's Carp	Kūral, Kooral
174	*Hypselobarbus jerdoni*	LC	Jerdon's Carp	Thenkooral

175	*Hypselobarbus lithopidos*	DD	Canara Barb	Kānaṟa Kūral
176	*Hypselobarbus micropogon*	EN	Korhi Barb	Kēāḷi Mīn, Kozhimeen
177	*Hypselobarbus mussullah*	EN	Kurali Barb	Karivālan Kūral, Chenkkuyi, Chemkatti
178	*Hypselobarbus periyarensis*	EN	Periyar Barb	Kariyān, Kariyan
179	*Hypselobarbus thomassi*	CR	Red Canarese Barb	Chembankooral, Chemchirakankoo ral
180	*Labeo ariza*	LC	Ariza Labeo	Chembanlabeo
181	*Labeoncalbasu*	LC	Karnataka Labeo, Orange fin Labeo	Kakkameen, Njorimeen, Kakkachekidan
182	*Labeo kontius*	LC	Pig mouth carp	Neelalabeo
183	*Labeo potail*	EN	Deccan Labeo	Labeo
184	*Labeo rohita*	LC	Rohu	Rohu, Rohita
185	*Amblypharyngodon microlepis*	LC	Indian Carplet	Peruvayamp, Vayambu
186	*Amblypharyngodon melettinus*	LC	Silver Carplet	Peruvayamp, Vayambu
187	*Bangana ariza*	LC	Ariza Carp	Ṟēba
188	*Barbodes carnaticus*	LC	Carnatic Carp	Pachilavetti
189	*Barbodes wynaadensis*	CR		Wayanadankuruv a, Manjakadanna, Kadanna
190	*Barilius bakeri*	LC	Baker's Baril	Malabār Pāvukan
191	*Barilius canarensis*	EN	Jerdon's Baril	Irunirappavukan, Pavukan, Pavvayyipparal
192	*Barilius bendelisis*	LC	Spotted Baril	Puḷḷi Pāvukan, Pavvayipparal, Pavukan
193	*Barilius gatensis*	LC	Emerald Baril	Varayan Pāvukan, Pavukanparal
194	*Barilius malabaricus*	NA	Malabar Baril	Jerḍanṟe Pāvukan
195	*Catla catla*	NA		Catla
196	*Danio rerio*	LC	Zebra Fish	Varayan Ḍāniyēā, Varayan danio
197	*Dawkinsia assimilis*	VU	Mascara Barb	Kalakkodiyanpara l, Paral
198	*Dawkinsia exclamatio*	EN	Exclamatio Barb	Ascharyapparal
199	*Dawkinsia filamentosa*	LC	Filament Barb	Poovalipparal, Valekkodiyanparal , Kalakkodiyan l
200	*Dawkinsia rohani*	VU	Rohan's Barb	RēāhanParal

201	*Enteromius prince*	LC	Three Spot Barb	MuppuḷḷiParal
202	*Devario aequipinnatus*	LC	Giant Danio	Ozhukkilatti, Thuppalamkothi
203	*Devario malabaricus*	LC	Malabar Danio	Ozhukkilatti,Thuppalamkothi
204	*Devario neilgherriensis*	EN	Nilgiri Danio	Nīlagiri Oḻukkilāṭṭi
205	*Esomus barbatus*	LC	South Indian Flying Barb	Vellimeesapparava, Paranparal, Chuttipparavaparl
206	*Esomus danricus*	LC	Common Flying Barb	Veḷḷi Mīśappaṟava, Meesapparava
207	*Esomus thermoicos*	LC	Flying Barb	Varayan meesapparava
208	*Garra arunachalami*	NA	Arunachalam's Stone Sucker	Aruṇācalaṁ Kalleāṭṭi
209	*Garra meonni*	NA		Kullan Kallotti
210	*Garra emarginata*	NA	Emarginate Stone Sucker	Kuḻivālan Kalleāṭṭi
211	*Garra hughi*	EN	Hughe's Stone Sucker	Vennakkallotti
212	*Garra mcclellandi*	LC	McClelland's Stone Sucker	Neelakkallotti, Aattuveeran, Veerankkalolotti
213	*Garra menoni*	VU	Menon's Stone Sucker	Kuḻḷan Kalleāṭṭi
214	*Garra mlapparaensis*	NA	Mlappara Stone Sucker	Mlāppāṟa Kalleāṭṭi
215	*Garra mullya*	LC	Striped Stone Sucker	Kallunti, Kallotti, Kallemkkari, Kallunthi, Njezhu
216	*Garra periyarensis*	VU	Periyar Stone Sucker	Periyarkallotti
217	*Garra stenorhynchus*	LC	Sahyadri Horned Stone Sucker, Nilgiri Garra	Cuṇṭan, Thadiyankallotti, Chootan, Kallotti
218	*Garra surendranathanii*	EN	Surendran's Stone Sucker	Karimkallotti, Karumbankallotti
219	*Gonorhynchus periyarensis*	EN	Periyar Latia	Karimpācci
220	*Haludaria fasciata*	LC	Nilgiri Melon Barb	Nīlagiri Vāḻakkā Varayan
221	*Haludaria melanampyx*	DD	Melon Barb	Vāḻakkā Varayan
222	*Horadandia brittani*		Glass Carplet	Āṟṟu Kaṇaññēān
223	*Labeo dussumieri*	LC	Malabar Labeo	Thooli, Pullan
224	*Labeo fimbriatus*	LC	Fringe Lipped Carp	Ñeāṟiccuṇṭan Lēbiyēā
225	*Labeo nigrescens*	NA	Black Labeo	Kākkamīn
226	*Laubuca dadiburjori*	LC	Burjor's Brilliance, Dadio	Pullicheelan
227	*Laubuca fasciata*	VU	Malabar Leaping Barb	Varayancheelan
228	*Laubuca*	LC	Indian Glass Barb	Mathicheelan

229	*Lepidopygopsis typus*	EN	Periyar Hill Barb	Brahmanakanda
230	*Neolissochilus wynaadensis*	CR	Wayanad Mahseer	Mañña Kaṭanna
231	*Oreichthys incognito*	NA	Kerala High Fin Barb	Tiriccaṟiyā Paral
232	*Osteobrama bakeri*	LC	Baker's Barb	Chemmullanpaval, Mullanparal
233	*Osteobrama neilli*	LC	Neil's Barb	Nīlagiri Muḷḷanparal
234	*Osteochilichthys brevidorsalis*	LC	Kantaka Barb	Maccaḷ Matsyaṁ, Machalu
235	*Osteochilichthys longidorsalis*	EN	Long Finned Kerala Barb	Modon, Aameen
236	*Osteochilichthys nashii*	LC	Nash's Barb	Kadanna, Mamalu, Marameen
237	*Osteochilichthys thomassi*	LC	Thomas' Barb	Mamalu
238	*Pethia conchonius*	LC	Rosy Barb	Paisa Paral, Chorachekidan, Valeppottan
239	*Pethia nigripinna*	NA	Black Finned Barb	Kaṟuñceviyan Paral
240	*Pethia pookodensis*	CR	Pookode Barb	Pūkkēāṭan Paral
241	*Pethia punctata*	LC	Dotted Sawfin Barb	Svarṇavālan
242	*Pethia ticto*	LC	Ticto Barb	Pattaruparal, Paral
243	*Pethia punctatus*	NA		Kudumkalipparal, Swarnavalan
244	*Pethia muvattupuzhensis*	NA		Neduvalan chuttipparal, Vavalnchutti, Chuttiparal
245	*Puntius rubrotinctus*	NA		Muppulilparal
246	*Puntius bimaculatus*	LC	Redside Barb	Irupottanparal, Paral
247	*Puntius cauveriensis*	EN	Cauvery Barb	Kāvēri Paral
248	*Puntius chola*	LC	Chola Barb	Paral
249	*Puntius dorsalis*	LC	Long Snouted Barb	Ceṟumūkkan Paral, Muthukkipparal, Mookkanparal
250	*Puntius madhusoodani*	NA	Madhusoodan's Barb	Madhusūdana Paral
251	*Puntius mahecola*	DD	Mahe Barb	Uruḷan Paral, Oolipparal
252	*Puntius melanostigma*	NA	One spot Barb	Karimpuḷḷi Paral
253	*Puntius parrah*	LC	Parrah Barb	Parapparal
254	*Puntius sophore*	LC	Pool Barb	Kuḷapparal, Paral
255	*Puntius vittatus*	LC	Green Stripe Barb	KaypaParal, Kayppa, Vattakkali

256	*Rasbora dandia*	LC	Black Line Rasbora	Kananjon, Thuppalkkudiyan
257	*Sahyadria chalakkudiensis*	EN	Chalakudy Redline Torpedo Barb	Chorakkaniyan, Paral
258	*Sahyadria denisonii*	EN	Denison's Barb, Miss Kerala	Chemkaniyyan, Chemkananjon
259	*Salmophasia acinaces*	LC	Silver Razorbelly Minnow	Katti Paral, Mathipparal, Valiyamatthipparal
260	*Salmophasia balooke*	LC	Balooke Razo rbelly Minnow	Cheppukaili, Perumathipparal
261	*Salmophasia boopis*	LC	Boopis Razor belly Minnow	Vallimathopparal, Mathipparal, Chalapparal
262	*Systomus subnasutus*	LC	Swamp Barb	Kuṟuva Paral
263	*Tor khudree*	LC	Deccan Mahseer	KuyilMīn
264	*Tor malabaricus*	EN	Malabar Mahseer	Karṟi, Kuyil
265	*Tor remadeviae*	NA	Chinnar Mahseer	KuyilMīn
266	*Cirrhinus mrigala*	LC	Mrigal	Mrigala, Mrigal
267	*Cirrhinus reba*	LC	Reba Carp	Kaverykkanni, Kavericarp
268	*Cyprinus carpio*	VU	Wild Common Carp	Cyprinus, Common carp
269	*Crossocheilus periyarensis*	EN	Periyar Latia	Karimbbachi
270	*Ctenophayngodon idella*	NA		Pulmeen, Grasscarp
271	*Dawkinsia arulius*	EN	Aruli Barb	Aroolipparal, Paral
272	*Dravidia fasciata*	LC		Vazhakkavarayan
273	*Eechathalakenda ophicephala*	EN	Channa Barb, Snake head Barb	Eettilakanda
274	*Horadandia atukorali* (Deraniyagala)	VU	Horadandia	Atttukananjon, Attukuruva
	48. FAMILY: COBITIDAE (Spiny loaches)			
275	*Lepidocephalichthys thermalis*	LC	Common Spiny Loach	Manalayira, Poontharakan, Manalaron
276	*Pangio goaensis*	LC	Indian Coolie Loach	Cherupoontharakn
	49. FAMILY: BALITORIDAE (Stone loaches)			
277	*Balitora jalpalli*	NA	Silent Valley Stone Loach	Jalappalli Kalnakki
278	*Balitora mysorensis*	VU	Mysore Stone Loach	Muthuchuttan

279	*Bhavania australis*	LC	Bhavani Stone Loach	Kalnakki, Kalppopolon Kalnakki
280	*Ghatsa menoni*	NA	Menon's Stone Loach	Veḷumpan Kalpūḷēān
281	*Ghatsa montana*	NA	Anamalai Stone Loach	Pacca Kalnakki
282	*Ghatsa pillaii*	NA	Pillai's Stone Loach	Kaṟumpan Kalnakki
283	*Ghatsa santhamparaiensis*	NA	Santhampara Stone Loach	Kalkkāri
284	*Ghatsa silasi*	NA	Silas's Stone Loach	Silās Kalppūḷēān
285	*Travancoria elongata*	EN	Elongated Stone Loach	Nedumkalkkari, Nedumkalnakki
286	*Travancoria jonesi*	EN	Jone's Stone Loach	Kuḷḷan Kalnakki, Kalppoolon
287	*Homaloptera menoni*	LC		Kalnakki, Kalppoolon
288	*Homaloptera montana*	EN	Anamalai Loach	Pachakalnakki, Velumban kalnakki
289	*Homaloptera pillaii*	LC	Silent Valley Loach	Karimkalnakki, Karumban kalnakki, Thavidan kalppoolon
290	*Homaloptera santhamparaiensis*	EN	Santhampara Loach	Kalppoolon
291	*Homaloptera silasi*			Velumban kalppoolon
	50. FAMILY: NEMACHEILIDAE (Stream/river loaches)			
292	*Acanthocobitis mooreh*	NA	Mooreh Loach	Caturavālan Keāyma, Chathuravalan koyma, Koyma, Koytha
293	*Indoreonectes keralensis*	VU	Cardamom Hills River Loach	Kēraḷa Keāytta, Kēraḷa Keāyma
294	*Mesonoemacheilus herrei*	CR	Anamalai Loach	Ānamala Keāyma
295	*Mesonoemacheilus pambarensis*	VU	Pambar Loach	Pāmpār Keāyma
296	*Mesonoemacheilus periyarensis*	NA	Periyar Loach	Periyār Keāyma, Pambar koyma
297	*Mesonoemacheilus pulchellus*	EN	Pretty Spotted Loach	Sundari koyma
298	*Mesonoemacheilus remadeviae*	NA	Remadevi's Loach	Kunti Keāyma
299	*Mesonoemacheilus triangularis*	LC	Zodiac Loach	Pāṇṭan Keāytta
300	*Nemacheilus keralensis*	VU	Kerala Loach	Kerala koytha, Kunjan koytha
301	*Nemacheilus herrei*	NA		Anamala koytha

302	*Nemacheilus guentheri*	LC	Gunther's Loach	Pachakoyma, Koytha
303	*Nemacheilus menoni*	VU	Menon's River Loach	Mēnēān Keāyma
304	*Nemacheilus periyarensis*	VU	PeriyarRecticulated Loach	
305	*Nemacheilu sremadevii*	NA		Kunthikoyma
306	*Nemacheilus triangularis*	LC	Zodiac Loach	Thavittupandan Koyma, Pandankoytha
307	*Nemacheilus petrubanarescui* (Menon)	EN	MřenkaBanarescova	Pachapandankoytha, Koyma
308	*Nemacheilus anguilla*	LC	Black Lined Loach	Kaṟunvarayan Keāyma
309	*Nemacheilus monilis*	LC	Black Bead Loach	Puḷḷi Keāyma, Pullikoyma
310	*Nemacheilus denisoni*	LC	Denison's Loach	Varaynkoyma, Varayannkoytha, Varayanayara
311	*Nemacheilus nilgiriensis*	LC	Nilgiri Loach	Neelagirikoyma, Chembankoytha
312	*Nemacheilus semiarmatus*	LC	Small-spotted Loach	Cherupullikoyma, Pullannkoytha
313	*Schistura striata*	NA	Long Bodied Striped Loach	Olivarayankoyma, Neelan koytha
	XVIII. ORDER SILURIFORMES			
	51. FAMILY: BAGRIDAE (River catfishes)			
314	*Batasio travancoria*	VU	Travancore Batasio	Meesayillakkoori, Neelakkoori, Urulankoori
315	*Hemibagrus punctatus*	CR	Cauvery Giant Catfish	Eettakkoori, Eetta
316	*Mystus armatus*	LC	Dwarf Mystus Catfish	Kullankkoori
317	*Mystus cavasius*	LC	Gangetic Mystus	Cakkamuḷḷan
318	*Mystus malabaricus*	NT	Malabar Mystus	Malabar koori
319	*Mystus montanus*	LC	WynadMystus	Malayan koori, Chillankkoor
320	*Mystus oculatus*	LC	Spotted Mystus	Chuttikkoori, Chillankoori, Puzhukkoori
321	*Mystus vittatus*	LC	Striped Mystus	Manjavarayan koori, Chillankoori, Varayankoori
322	*Mystus gulio*	LC		Puzhakkoori, Aaattukoori

323	*Mystus keletius*	LC		Chillankoori
324	*Mystus seengtee*	LC	Shingtee	Chakkamullan ,Koori, Kotti
325	*Sperata seenghala*	LC	Giant River Catfish	Horaglaniskrishnai
	52. FAMILY: HORABAGRIDAE (Imperial catfishes)			
326	*Horabagrus brachysoma*	VU	Yellow Catfish (Gunther's Catfish)	Manjakkoori, Majetta, Manjaletta
327	*Horabagrus nigricollaris*	EN	Imperial Collared Catfish	Kariṅkaḻuttan Mañña kkūri, Karimkzhuthan manjetta, Cherumanjaletta
	53. FAMILY: SILURIDAE (Butter catfishes)			
328	*Ompok bimaculatus*	NT	Butter Catfish	Thonnanvala, Thoniivala, Manglachii
329	*Ompok malabaricus*	LC	Malabar Butter Catfish	Pulluvala, Kathithooli
330	*Pterocryptis wynaadensis*	EN	Wayanad Catfish	Wyanadanvala, Thalumbanvala
331	*Wallago attu*	VU	Freshwater Shark	ĀṟṟuVāḷa, Aattuvala,Vala, Thooli
	54. FAMILY: KRYPTOGLANIDAE (Blind catfishes)			
332	*Kryptoglanis shajii*	NA	Shaji's Blind Catfish	Midu
	55. FAMILY: SCHILBEIDAE (River catfishes)			
333	*Pseudeutropius mitchelli*	EN	Mitchell's River Catfish	Vellivala
	56. FAMILY: PANGASIIDAE (Pangasiid catfishes)			
334	*Pangasius pangasius*	LC	Shark Catfish	PeāṅṅanMuśi
	57. Family: Sisoridae (Mountain catfishes)			
335	*Glyptothorax anamalaiensis*	EN	Anamalai Mountain Catfish	VeḷḷikkeṭṭanPāṟakkūri, VeliikattanKalkari, Chellakalkkari
336	*Glyptothorax annandalei*	LC	Annandale's Mountain Catfish	Naduvaraynparakkoori
337	*Glyptothorax davissinghi*	EN	Nilambur Mountain Catfish	Irulanparakkoori, Chalakalkkari

338	*Glyptothorax elankadensis*	NA	Elankadu Mountain Catfish	ĒlakkāṭanPāṟakkūri
339	*Glyptothorax housei*	EN	Valparai Mountain Catfish	Kalkkāri
340	*Glyptothorax madraspatanus*	EN	Madras Mountain Catfish	Manjavarayanparakkoori, Manjavalayankalkkari
341	*Glyptothorax malabarensis*	DD	Malabar Mountain Catfish	Malabar parakkoori, Kalkkari
	58. FAMILY: ERETHISTIDAE (Torrent catfishes)			
342	*Pseudolaguvia austrina*	DD	Southern Indian Torrent Catfish	Āṣṭrina Tekkēṣyan Āṟṟukūri
	59. FAMILY: CLARIIDAE (River catfishes)			
343	*Clarias dayi*	NA	Malabar Clarid	Wayandan Muśi
344	*Clarias dussumieri*	NT	Valencienne's Clarid	Nadanmussi, Mushi
345	*Clarias gariepinus*	LC	African Catfish	Āphrikkan Muśi
346	*Horaglanis abdulkalami*	NA	Abdulkalam's Blind Cave Catfish	Abduḷkalāṁ Kuruṭanmuśi
347	*Horaglanis alikunhii*	DD	Alikunhi's Blind Cave Catfish	Alikkuññi Kuruṭanmuśi, Kurudanmushi
348	*Horaglanis krishnai*	DD	Blind Cave Catfish	Kr̥ṣṇa Kuruṭanmuśi
	60. FAMILY: HETEROPNEUSTIDAE (Stinging catfishes)			
349	*Heteropneustes fossilis*	LC	Stinging Catfish	Kaari, Kadu
	61. FAMILY: ARIIDAE (Marine catfishes)			
350	*Arius arius*	LC	Threadfin Sea Catfish , Hamilton's Catfish	Nūlciṟakan Tēṭ
351	*Arius jella*	NA	Small-eye cat-fish	Vella etta
352	*Arius sona*	NA	Dusky cat-fish	Navetta
353	*Arius maculates*	NA	Spotted Catfish	Puḷḷi Tēṭ
354	*Arius subrostratus*	NA	Shovelnose Sea Catfish	Karaṇṭimūkkan Tēṭ
355	*Nemapteryx caelata*	NA	Engraved Catfish	Mudra Tēṭ
356	*Netuma thalassina*	NA	Giant Catfish	Komanetta, Bhīman Tēṭ
357	*Plicofollis dussumieri*	LC	Dussumier's cat-fish, Blacktip Sea Catfish	Valiyaetta, Kaṟuppcuṭṭi Tēṭ

358	*Sciades sona*	NA	Sona Sea Catfish (Dusky Catfish)	Iruḷan Tēṭ
	62. FAMILY: PLOTOSIDAE (Eeltail catfishes)			
359	*Plotosus canius*	NA	Gray Eel-Catfish , Canine Catfish-Eel	Cāra Variccuṇṭanmuṣi
360	*Plotosus limbatus*	NA	Darkfin Eel Catfish	Iruṇṭaciṟakan Variccuṇṭanmuṣi
361	*Plotosus lineatus*	NA	Striped Eel Cat Fish	Varayan Variccuṇṭanmuṣi
	63. FAMILY: LORICARIIDAE (Sucker catfishes)			
362	*Pterygoplichthys spp*	NA	Amzonian Sailfin Catfish	Nīḷacciṟakan Sakkarmutsyaṁ
	XIX. ORDER: STOMIIFORMES			
	64. FAMILY: STOMIIDAE (Barbeled dragonfishes)			
363	*Astronesthes trifibulatus*	LC	Triplethread Snaggletooth	Munnūlan Kuṟṟippallan Vyāḷimatsyaṁ
	XX. ORDER: AULOPIFORMES			
	65. FAMILY: CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE (Greeneyes)			
364	*Chlorophthalmus agassizi*	LC	Shortnose Greeneye	Cheṟumūkkan Pacchakkaṇṇan
	66. FAMILY: SYNODONTIDAE (Lizard fishes)			
365	*Saurida tumbil*	LC	Greater lizard-fish	Aranameen Uluvanchi, Valiya Araṇamīn
366	*Saurida undosquamis*	LC	Brushtooth Lizardfish	Braṣpallan Araṇamīn
367	*Synodus binotatus*	LC	Two-Spot Lizard Fish	Irupuḷḷi Araṇamīn
368	*Synodus indicus*	LC	Indian Lizardfish	Intyan Araṇamīn
	XXI. ORDER: MYCTOPHIFORMES			
	67. FAMILY: MYCTOPHIDAE (Lantern fishes)			
369	*Diaphus garmani*	LC	Garman's Lanternfish	Gārmān Viḷakkmatsyaṁ
370	*Diaphus splendidus*	LC	Horned Lanternfish	Keāmpan Viḷakkmatsyaṁ

371	*Diaphus thiollierei*	LC	Thiolliere's Lanternfish	Tāyēāllīyāṟ Viḷakkmatsyaṁ
372	*Diaphus watasei*	LC	Watases Lanternfish	Vaṟṟasi Viḷakkmatsyaṁ
373	*Myctophum obtusirostre*	LC	Blunt snout Lanternfish	Cappamūkkan Viḷakkmatsyaṁ
	XXII. ORDER: POLYMIXIIFORMES			
	68. FAMILY: POLYMIXIIDAE (Beard fishes)			
374	*Polymixia japonica*	LC	Silver Eye	Veḷḷikkaṇṇan Tāṭimīn
	XXIII. ORDER: GADIFORMES			
	69. FAMILY: BREGMACEROTIDAE (Codlets)			
375	*Bregmaceros macclellandi*	NA	Unicorn Cod, Spotted Codlet	Oṟṟakkeāmpan Kēāḍ
	XXIV. ORDER: OPHIDIIFORMES			
	70. FAMILY: OPHIDIIDAE (Cusk eels)			
376	*Brotula multibarbata*	LC	Goatsbeard Brotula	Āṭutāṭi Brēāṭṭula
	XXV. ORDER: BATRACHOIDIFORMES			
	71. FAMILY: BATRACHOIDIDAE (Toadfishes)			
377	*Colletteichthys flavipinnis*	NA	Yellowfin toadfish	Maññacchiṟakan Cheāṟittavaḷa Mīn
378	*Colletteichthys dussumieri*	NA	Flat Toadfish	Parappan Cheāṟittavaḷa Mīn
	XXVI. ORDER: LOPHIIFORMES			
	72. FAMILY: LOPHIIDAE (Goosefishes)			
379	*Lophiodes mutilus*	LC	Smooth Angler	Parappan Cheāṟittavaḷa Mīn
380	*Lophiomus setigerus*	LC	Blackmouth Angler , Blackmouth Goosefish	Kaṟuttavāyan Chūṇṭakkāran
	73. FAMILY: ANTENNARIIDAE (Frogfishes)			
381	*Antennarius nummifer*	LC	Spotfin Frogfish	Peāṭṭuciṟakan Tavaḷamīn
382	*Antennarius striatus*	LC	Striated Frogfish	Varayan Tavaḷamīn

	74. FAMILY OGCOCEPHALIDAE (Batfishes)			
383	*Halieutaea indica*	LC	Indian Handfish, Starry Handfish	IntyanKaimīn
384	*Halieutaea stellata*	LC	Dusky Batfish, Round Batfish	Iruḷan Vāvalmatsyaṁ
	XXVII. ORDER: ATHERINIFORMES			
	75. FAMILY: ATHERINIDAE (Silversides)			
385	*Atherinomorus duodecimalis*	LC	Tropical Silverside	Veḷḷi Vakkan, Talayil Kallan
	XXVIII. ORDER CYPRINODONTIFORMES			
	76. FAMILY: APLOCHEILIDAE (Panchax)			
386	*Aplocheilus blockii*	LC	Green Panchax	Pacca Mānattukaṇṇi
387	*Aplocheilus lineatus*	LC	Striped Panchax	Manathukanni, Pethramkanni, Nettiyepottan Poonjan
	77. FAMILY: POECILIIDAE (Mosquito fish)			
388	*Gambusia affinis*	LC	Mosquito Fish	Keātukmatsyaṁ
389	*Poecilia reticulate*	NA	Guppy	Gappy, Sārivālan
	XXIX. ORDER: BELONIFORMES			
	78. FAMILY: BELONIDAE (Full beaks)			
390	*Xenentodon cancila*	LC	Needlefish	Kolan, Koyala
391	*Tylosurus acus*	LC	Keel-Jawed Needlefish	Kīltāṭi Sūcimīn
392	*Ablennes hians*	LC	Flat Needlefish	Parappan Sūcimīn, Pallan Kēāli
393	*Strongylura leiura*	NA	Banded Needlefish	Paṭṭa Sūcimīn
394	*Strongylura*	NA	Round-tail alligator-gar, Spottail Needlefish	Kolan, Kola, Mural, Puḷḷivālan Sūcimīn
	79. FAMILY: HEMIRAMPHIDAE (Halfbeaks)			
395	*Hemiramphus far*	NA	Blackbarred Halfbeak	Karinvarayan Aracchuṇṭan
396	*Hemiramphus lutkei*	NA	Lutke's Halfbeak	Luṭṭke Aracchuṇṭan

397	*Hyporhamphus dussumieri*	NA	Dussumier's Halfbeak	Ḍus'sumīr Araccuṇṭan
398	*Hyporhamphus limbatus*	LC	Congaturi Halfbeak	Kēāṅṅāṭṭuṟi Arachundan, Arassu, Murichundan
399	*Hyporhamphus xanthopterus*	VU	Red-Tipped Halfbeak	Aṟṟaccuvappan
400	*Zenarchopterus striga*	LC	Hoogly Halfbeak	Hūgli Araccuṇṭan
401	*Rhynchorhamphus malabaricus*	NA	Malabar Halfbeak	Malabār Aracchuṇṭan, Nīḷakkeākkan Aracchuṇṭan
402	*Rhynchorhamphus georgii*	NA	Long-billed halfbeak	Pookola, Kolan, Koyala
	80. FAMILY: EXOCOETIDAE (Flying fishes)			
403	*Cheilopogon cyanopterus*	LC	Margined Flying fish	Karim Paṟavamīn
404	*Exocoetus monocirrhus*	NA	Barbel Flying fish	Mīśa Paṟavamīn
405	*Exocoetus volitans*	LC	Two-winged flying fish, Tropical Two-Wing Flyingfish	Paravakola, Iraṭṭacciṟakan Paṟavamīn
406	*Hirundichthys coromandelensis*	NA	Coromandel Flying Fish	Kēāṟamāṇṭel Paṟavamīn
407	*Hirundichthys oxycephalus*	NA	Bony Flying Fish	Ellan Paṟavamīn
408	*Cypselurus cyanopterus*	LC	Blue-spot flying fish	Paravakola
	81. FAMILY: ADRIANICHTHYIDAE (Rice fishes)			
409	*Oryzias setnai*	LC	Malabar Rice fish, Miniature Indian Ricefish	Ellan Paṟavamīn
	XXX. ORDER: BERICYFORMES			
	82. FAMILY: TRACHICHTHYIDAE (Slime heads)			
410	*Gephyroberyx darwinii*	LC	Darwin's Slime head	Ḍārvin Chēṟutalayan
	83. FAMILY: HOLOCENTRIDAE (Squirrel fish, Soldier fish)			
411	*Sargocentron melanospilos*	LC	Black Spot Squirrel Fish	Karimpuḷḷi Aṉṉānmatsyaṁ
412	*Sargocentron rubrum*	LC	Redcoat, Red Striped Squirrelfish	Chuvapp Varayan, Aṉṉānmatsyaṁ
413	*Myripristis adjustus*	NA	Shadowfin Soldier Fish	Niḻal Cirakan Pēārāḷimatsyaṁ

414	*Myripristis murdjan*	LC	Pinecone Soldier Fish	Painkāya Pēārāḷi Matsyaṁ, Peruṅkaṇṇan
415	*Ostichthys acanthorhinus*	NA	Spinesnout Squirrel Fish	Muḷḷumūkkan Aṇṇānmatsyaṁ
416	*Ostichthys japonicus*	LC	Japanese Soldier Fish, Brocade Perch	Jappān Pēārāḷimatsyaṁ
	XXXI. ORDER: ZEIFORMES			
	84. FAMILY: PARAZENIDAE (Parazen)			
417	*Cyttopsis rosea*	LC	Rosy Dory	Ṟēās Ḍēāṟi
	85. FAMILY: ZEIDAE (Dories)			
418	*Zenopsis conchifer*	LC	Silvery John Dory	VeḷḷiJēāṇ Ḍēāṟi
	XXXII. ORDER: SYNGNATHIFORMES			
	86. FAMILY: AULOSTOMIDAE (Trumpetfishes)			
419	*Aulostomus chinensis*	LC	Chinese Trumpet Fish	Chainīs Kuḻalmatsyaṁ
	87. FAMILY: FISTULARIIDAE (Cornet fishes)			
420	*Fistularia petimba*	LC	Red Cornet Fish	Chuvapp Kuḻalmatsyaṁ
421	*Fistularia commersonii*	LC	Blue-spotted Cornet Fish	Nīlappuḷḷi Kuḻalmatsyaṁ
	88. FAMILY: CENTRISCIDAE (Razorfish)			
422	*Centriscus scutatus*	LC	Grooved Shrimpfish	Chāl Kattimatsyaṁ
	89. FAMILY SYNGNATHIDAE (Pipefishes and seahorses)			
423	*Hippocampus fuscus*	NA	Sea Pony, Chilka Seahorse	Cilka Kaṭalkutira
424	*Hippocampus kuda*	VU	Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse	Puḷḷi Kaṭalkutira
425	*Hippocampus trimaculatus*	VU	Longnose Seahorse, Three-spot Seahorse	Muppuḷḷi Kaṭalkutira
426	*Hippichthys penicillus*	LC	Beady Pipefish	Muttumaṇi Paippmatsyaṁ
427	*Microphis cuncalus*	LC	Crocodile Tooth Pipe Fish	Mutalappallan Paippmatsyaṁ
428	*Ichthyocampus carce*	LC	Sudhajala Pipe Matsyam	Śud'dhajala Paippmatsyaṁ

429	*Syngnathoides biaculeatus*	LC	Alligator Pipe Fish	Chīṅkaṇṇi Paippmatsyaṁ
430	*Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus*	LC	Double-ended Pipe Fish, Bent stick Pipefish	Irutala Paippmatsyaṁ
431	*Trachyrhamphus longirostris*	LC	Straight stick Pipe Fish	Vaṭi Paippmatsyaṁ
432	*Trachyrhamphus serratus*	DD	Saw Pipe Fish	Arivāḷ Paippmatsyaṁ
	XXXIII. ORDER: SYNBRANCHIFORMES			
	90. FAMILY: SYNBRANCHIDAE (Swamp eel)			
433	*Monopterus digressus*	DD	Swamp Eel	Pātaḷateāṇṭi
434	*Monopterus eapeni*	DD	Eapen's Swamp Eel	Kaṭṭapuḷavan
435	*Monopterus fossorius*	EN	Malabar Swamp Eel	Kuḻipuḷavan, Kuzhippulavan
436	*Monopterus roseni*	DD	Rosen's Swamp Eel	Ceṅkalpuḷavan,
437	*Ophisternon bengalense*	LC	Bengal Swamp Eel	Kuruttuvilangu, Madhuran, Thondi
	91. FAMILY: MASTACEMBELIDAE (Spiny eels)			
438	*Macrognathus guentheri*	LC	Malabar Spiny Eel	MalabārMuḷḷāraka n
439	*Mastacembelus armatus*	LC	Zig-zag Eel, Tyre-track Eel	Kallarankan, Malayarakan, Aarakan
440	*Mastacembelus malabaricus*	NA	Malabar Tyre-Track Eel	Puzhkkarakan, Panayarakan, Mullarakan
	XXXIV. ORDER: SCORPAENIFORMES			
	92. FAMILY: SETARCHIDAE (Deep-sea bristly scorpionfishes)			
441	*Setarches guentheri*	LC	Channeled Rockfish, Deepwater Scorpionfish	Āḻakkaṭal Tēḷmatsyaṁ
	93. FAMILY: SCORPAENIDAE (Scorpionfishes or rockfishes)			
442	*Brachypterois serrulifer*	LC	Saw cheek Scorpionfish	Aṟakkavālceviyan Tēḷmatsyaṁ
443	*Parapterois macrura*	LC	Blackfoot Firefish	Kariṅkālan Tīmatsyaṁ
444	*Pterois antennata*	LC	BroadbarredFirefish	Vītivarayan Tēḷmatsyaṁ

445	*Pterois russelli*	NA	Plain Tail Turkey Fish	Teḷivālan Ṭarkimatsyaṁ
446	*Pterois volitans*	LC	Red Lionfish, Winged Fire Fish	Chuvapp Tēḷmatsyaṁ
447	*Scorpaenodes guamensis*	LC	Guam Scorpionfish	Guvāṁ Tēḷmatsyaṁ
448	*Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa*	NA	Weedy Sting fish	Kaḷa Tēḷmatsyaṁ
	94. FAMILY: APISTIDAE (Wasp scorpionfishes)			
449	*Apistus carinatus*	LC	Ocellated Wasp fish	Kaṇṇan Kaṭannalmatsyaṁ
	95. FAMILY: TETRAROGIDAE (Waspfishes)			
450	*Richardsonichthys leucogaster*	LC	Whiteface Waspfish	Veḷḷamukhan, Kaṭannalmatsyaṁ
	96. FAMILY: SYNANCEIIDAE (Stone fishes)			
451	*Choridactylus multibarbus*	LC	Orange banded Stingfish	Ōṟañc Varayan Muḷḷmatsyaṁ
452	*Minous dempsterae*	LC	Oblique banded Stingfish	Chariññavarayan Muḷḷmatsyaṁ
453	*Minous inermis*	LC	Alcock's Scorpion Fish	Ālkēākk Tēḷmatsyaṁ
454	*Minous monodactylus*	LC	Grey Goblin Fish , Grey Sting fish	Cāra Muḷḷmatsyaṁ
455	*Synanceia verrucosa*	LC	Stone fish	Kal Matsyaṁ
	97. FAMILY: DACTYLOPTERIDAE (Flying gurnards)			
456	*Dactyloptena macracantha*	LC	Spot wing Flying Gurnard	Puḷḷicciṟakan Paṟakkuṁ, Gurnārṭ
457	*Dactyloptena orientalis*	LC	Oriental Flying Gurnard	Perastya Paṟakkuṁ Gurnārṭ
458	*Dactyloptena peterseni*	LC	Starry Flying Gurnard	Nakṣatra Paṟakkuṁ Gurnārṭ
	98. FAMILY TRIGLIDAE (Sea robins)			
459	*Lepidotrigla faurei*	LC	Scaly breast Gurnard	Cetumpalmāṟan Gurnārṭ
460	*Lepidotrigla longipinnis*	DD	Sea Robin	Kaṭal Ṟēābin
461	*Pterygotrigla arabica*	LC	Blackspotted Gurnard	Karimpuḷḷi Gurnārṭ
	99. FAMILY: PERISTEDIIDAE (Armored sea robins or armoured gurnards)			

462	*Satyrichthys adeni*	NA	Armoured Sea Robin	Kavacita Kaṭal Ṟēābin
	100. FAMILY: PLATYCEPHALIDAE (Flatheads)			
463	*Cociella crocodila*	LC	Crocodile Flathead, Spotted Flathead	Mutala Cappattalayan
464	*Grammoplites scaber*	NA	Rough Flathead	Parukkan Cappattalayan
465	*Inegocia japonica*	LC	Japanese Flathead	Jappān Cappattalayan
466	*Kumococius rodericensis*	LC	Spiny Flathead	Muḷḷan Cappattalayan
467	*Sorsogona tuberculata*	LC	Tuberculated Flathead	Muḻayan Cappattalayan
468	*Platycephalus indicus*	DD	Indian flat-head, Bar tail Flathead	Eriyan, Orathal, Vettan, Kaivetti, Varavālan Cappattalayan
	XXXV. ORDER: PERCIFORMES			
	101. FAMILY: ACROPOMATIDAE (Lantern bellies, temperate ocean-basses)			
469	*Synagrops adeni*		Aden Split fin	Ēden Pirivālan
	102. FAMILY: AMBASSIDAE (Asiatic glassfishes/ perch lets)			
470	*Ambassis dussumieri*	LC	Malabar Glassy Perchlet	Malabār Glāsṁ
471	*Ambassis gymnocephalus*	LC	Bald Glassy , Naked-Head Glass Perchelet	Kaṣaṇṭi Glāsṁ
472	*Ambassis interrupta*	LC	Long Spined Glass Perchlet	Nīṇṭamuḷḷan Nandan
473	*Ambassis nalua*	LC	Scalloped Perchlet	Arikuñeāṟi Nandan
474	*Ambassis*	LC	Glassy perchlet, Commerson's Glassy Perchlet	Nandan, Vadakkenveloori, Keāmēḻsaṇ Glāsṁ
475	*Chanda nama*	LC	Elongate Glassy Perchlet	Arinjil, Nandan
476	*Parambassis dayi*	LC	Day's Glassy Perchlet	Ḍē Glāsṁ, Kurunandan, Arininjil
477	*Parambassis ranga*	LC	Indian Glassy Fish	Cherunandan, Kunjarinjil
478	*Parambassis thomassi*	LC	Western Ghats Glassy Perchlet	Aattunandan, Poonandan, Perunandan, Puzhayarinjil

	103. FAMILY: LATIDAE (Lates perches)			
479	*Lates calcarifer*	LC	Giant sea –perch, Barramundi	Narimeen, kodumthala, Kalanchi
	104. FAMILY: SERRANIDAE (Sea basses, groupers, fairy basslets)			
480	*Cephalopholis argus*	LC	Peacock Hind, Peacock Grouper, Blue spotted Grouper	Mayil Kalava
481	*Cephalopholis aurantia*	LC	Golden Hind, Golden Rock Cod	Svarṇa Kalava
482	*Cephalopholis boenak*	LC	Chocolate Hind	Cēākkalēr̲r̲ Kalava
483	*Cephalopholis formosa*	LC	Blue-Lined Hind, Blue-Lined Rock cod	Nīlavarayan Kalava
484	*Cephalopholis leopardus*	LC	Leopard Hind	Puḷḷippuli Kalava
485	*Cephalopholis miniata*	LC	Coral Hind	Paviḻakkalava
486	*Cephalopholis sexmaculata*	LC	Six blotch Hind	Ār̲upuḷḷi Kalava
487	*Cephalopholis sonnerati*	LC	Tomato Hind	Cheṅkalava
488	*Cephalopholis urodeta*	LC	Darkfin Hind	Iruṇṭa Ciṟakan Kalava
489	*Chelidoperca maculicauda*	DD	Indian Perchlet	Intyan Kalava
490	*Cromileptes altivelis*	DD	Humpback Grouper	Kūnan Kalava
491	*Epinephelus areolatus*	LC	Areolate Grouper	Kaṇikkalava
492	*Epinephelus bleekeri*	DD	Dusky tail Grouper	Cāravālan Kalava
493	*Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus*	LC	White Spotted Reef Cod	Veḷḷapuḷḷi Kalava
494	*Epinephelus chabaudi*	LC	Moustache Grouper	Mīśakkalava
495	*Epinephelus chlorostigma*	LC	Brownspotted Grouper	Taviṭṭupuḷḷi Kalava
496	*Epinephelus diacanthus*	LC	Spinycheek Grouper	Muḷkaviḻan Kalava
497	*Epinephelus epistictus*	LC	Dotted Grouper	Puḷḷikkalava
498	*Epinephelus fasciatus*	LC	Blacktip Grouper	Ar̲r̲akkar̲uppan Kalava
499	*Epinephelus flavocaeruleus*	LC	Blue and Yellow Grouper	Maññakkalava
500	*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*	VU	Brown-Marbled Grouper	Taviṭṭu Mārbiḷ Kalava
501	*Epinephelus latifasciatus*	LC	Striped Grouper	Varayan Kalava
502	*Epinephelus longispinis*	LC	Long spine Grouper	Nīṇṭamuḷḷan Kalava
503	*Epinephelus maculatus*	LC	Spotted Rockcod	Puḷḷikkalava
504	*Epinephelus merra*	LC	Honeycomb Grouper, Wire-Netting Reef-Cod	Tēnkūṭ Kalava

505	*Epinephelus radiatus*	LC	Oblique-Banded Grouper	Chariññavarayan Kalava
506	*Epinephelus undulosus*	LC	Wavy-Lined Grouper	Vaḷaññavarayan Kalava
507	*Grammistes sexlineatus*	LC	Sixstripe Soapfish	Āṟuvarayan Sēāppmīn
508	*Liopropoma lunulatum*	LC	Basslet	Chandrakkalava
509	*Liopropoma randalli*	DD	Randall's Basslet	Ṟāṇḍal Kalava
510	*Meganthias filiferus*	DD	Filamentous Anthiine	Nār Kalava
511	*Plectranthias alcocki*	DD	Alcock's Deep-reef Basslet	Ālkēākk Kalava
512	*Plectropomus laevis*	LC	Black saddled Coral grouper	Kariñjīni Paviḻakkalava
513	*Plectropomus maculatus*	LC	Spotted Coral grouper	Peāṭṭu Paviḻakkalava
514	*Pseudanthias fasciatus*		One-stripe Anthias	Oṟṟavarayan Kalava
515	*Pseudanthias marcia*	LC	Marcia's Anthias	Mārsiyā Kalava
516	*Sacura boulengeri*	LC	Boulenger's Anthias	Balengar Kalava
517	*Epinephelus malabaricus*	LC	Malabar reef-cod, Malabar Grouper	Kalava, Varayan Kalava, Malabār Kalava
518	*Epinephelus melanostigma*	LC	Spotted reef-cod	Kalava, Kadalkaroop, Pullikalava
519	*Epinephelus morrhua*	LC	Banded-cheek reef-cod	Morikalava
520	*Epinephelus tauvina*	DD	Greasy reef-cod, Greasy Grouper	Pannikalava
	105. FAMILY: CORYPHAENIDAE (Dolphin fish)			
521	*Coryphaena hippurus*	LC	Common dolphin-fish	Chainkaver, Neimeen, Nāṭan Ḍēāḷphin Matsyaṁ
522	*Coryphaena equiselis*	LC	Pompano Dolphinfish	Peāmpānēā Ḍēāḷphin Matsyaṁ
	106. FAMILY: OPISTOGNATHIDAE (Jawfishes)			
523	*Opisthognathus nigromarginatus*	NA	Birdled Jawfish	Kiḻi Tāṭimatsyaṁ
524	*Opistognathus pardus*	DD	Leopard Jawfish	Puḻḻippuli Tāṭimatsyaṁ
	107. FAMILY: TERAPONTIDAE (Tiger perches)			
525	*Terapon jarbua*	LC	Crescent Perch, Jarbua Terapon, Squeaking Perch	Chandrakkala Kīrimīn

526	*Terapon puta*	NA	Small-Scaled Terapon	Cheṟucetumpal Kīrimīn
527	*Terapon theraps*	LC	Large scaled Terapon	Valiyachetumpal Kīrimīn
528	*Therapon jarbua*	NA	Crescent tiger perch	Keeri, Varayankeeri
529	*Pelates quadrilineatus*	NA	Four-lined tiger perch, Four lined Terapon	Keeli/Keeri/ Naluvarayan Kīrimīn
	108. FAMILY: PRIACANTHIDAE (Bigeyes or catalufas)			
530	*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus*	LC	Glasseye	LāsKaṇṇan
531	*Priacanthus hamrur*	LC	Moon tail Bullseye, Crescent Tail Big Eye	Chandravālan Kāḷakkaṇṇan
532	*Priacanthus tayenus*	LC	Purple-Spotted Bigeye	Piṅkpuḷaḷi Kāḷakkaṇṇan
	109. FAMILY: APOGONIDAE (Cardinalfishes)			
533	*Apogon multitaeniatus*	NA	Smallscale Cardinal Fish	Cheṟuchetumpal, Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
534	*Apogon poecilopterus*	NA	Pearly-Finned Cardinal Fish	Muttuciṟakan Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
535	*Apogonq ueketti*	NA	Spotfin Cardinal Fish, Signal Cardinal Fish	Puḷaḷicciṟakan Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
536	*Apogon septemstriatus*	NA	Seven Banded Cardinal Fish	Ēḻupaṭṭa Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
537	*Apogon taeniatus*	NA	Two belt Cardinal Fish	Irubelṟṟ Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
538	*Apogonichthyoides pseudotaeniatus*	NA	Doublebar Cardinal Fish	Irupaṭṭa Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
539	*Apogonichthyoides sialis*	NA	Twin bar Cardinal Fish	Ruvarayankarddin āḷMatsyaṁ
540	*Archamia fucata*	NA	Orange lined Cardinal Fish	Ōṟañc Varayan Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
541	*Archamia lineolata*	NA	Shimmering Cardinal Fish	Minnuṁ Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
542	*Ostorhinchus fasciatus*	NA	Broad banded Cardinal Fish	Vīti Varayan Karddināḷmatsya ṁ

543	*Ostorhinchus novemfasciatus*	NA	Seven striped Cardinal Fish	Ēḷuvarayan Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
544	*Ostorhinchus thermalis*	NA	Half-barred Cardinal Fish	Arappaṭṭa Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
545	*Ostorhinchus aureus*	NA	Ring-Tailed Cardinalfish, Band Tail Cardinal Fish	Vaḷayavālan Karddināḷmatsya ṁ
	110. FAMILY SILLAGINIDAE (Smelt-whitings)			
546	*Sillaginopodys chondropus*	NA	Clubfoot Sillago	Mantukālan Pūḻān
547	*Sillago sihama*	LC	Silver Sillago	Veḷḷi Pūḻān
	111. FAMILY MALACANTHIDAE (Tile fishes)			
548	*Hoplolatilus fronticinctus*	NA	Pastel Tilefish	Chāyakkēāl Taṟayēāṭumatsya ṁ
	112. FAMILY: LACTARIIDAE (False trevallies)			
549	*Lactarius*	NA	Whitefish, Big-jawed jumper, False Trevally	Parava, Adavu
	113. FAMILY: RACHYCENTRIDAE (Cobia)			
550	*Rachycentron canadum*	LC	Cobia , Blank king-fish	Mēāta, Kadalvaral
	114. FAMILY ECHENEIDAE (Sucker fish, remoras)			
551	*Echeneis naucrates*	LC	Live Sharksucker	Srāv Sakkar
552	*Phtheirichthys lineatus*	LC	Slender Suckerfish	Īrkkil Sakkar
553	*Remora albescens*	LC	White Suckerfish	Veḷḷa Sakkar
	115. FAMILY: CARANGIDAE (Jacks, king fishes)			
554	*Alectis ciliaris*	LC	African Pompano, Indian Threadfin Trevally	Nūlvālan Pāra
555	*Alectis indica*	LC	Indian Threadfish	Intyan Nūlvālan Pāra
556	*Alepes djedaba*	LC	Shrimp Scad	Chem'mīn Pāra
557	*Alepes kleinii*	LC	RazorbellyScad	Kattivayaṟan Pāra
558	*Alepes melanoptera*	LC	Blackfin Scad	Karimciṟakan Pāra
559	*Alepes vari*	LC	Herring Scad	Mattippāra
560	*Alpes djeddaba*	NA	Djeddaba trevally	Ovupara / Vattapara

561	*Alepes para*	NA	Golden scad	Para
562	*Atropu satropos*	LC	Cleftbelly Trevally, Kuweh trevally	Piḷavayaṟan Pāra, Kannipara
563	*Atule mate*	LC	Yellowtail Scad	Maññavālan Pāra
564	*Carangoides armatus*	LC	Longfin Trevally	Nīḷacciṟakan Pāra
565	*Carangoides chrysophrys*	LC	Longnose Trevally	Mūkkan Pāra
566	*Carangoides coeruleopinnatus*	LC	Coastal Trevally	Tīrappāra
567	*Carangoides ferdau*	LC	Blue Trevally	Nīlappār
568	*Carangoides fulvoguttatus*	LC	Yellow spotted Trevally	Maññapuḷḷi Pāra
569	*Carangoides gymnostethus*	LC	Bludger, Naked breast Trevally	Mṟdumāṟiṭa Pāra
570	*Carangoides hedlandensis*	LC	Bump nose Trevally	Bampmūkkan Pāra
571	*Carangoides malabaricus*	LC	Malabar Trevally	Malabār Pāra
572	*Carangoides plagiotaenia*	LC	Bar cheek Trevally	Kampikkaviḷan Pāra
573	*Carangoides praeustus*	LC	Brown-Backed Trevally	Taviṭṭumutukan Pāra
574	*Carangoides talamparoides*	LC	Impostor Trevally	Kapaṭappāra
575	*Caranx heberi*	LC	Blacktip Trevally	Aṟṟakkaṟu Ppan Pāra
576	*Caranx ignobilis*	LC	Giant Trevally , Yellowfin Jack	Bhīman Pāra
577	*Caranx melampygus*	LC	Bluefin Trevally	Nīlacciṟakan Pāra
578	*Caranx papuensis*	LC	Brassy Trevally	Cempan Pāra
579	*Caranx sexfasciatus*	LC	Dusky trevally, six-banded trevally, Tella Jack	Varayanpara, Vaṟṟappāra
580	*Caranx melampygus*	LC	Black-tipped trevally	Velapara
581	*Decapterus macarellus*	LC	Mackerel Scad	Ayalakkeāḻiyāḷa
582	*Decapterus macrosoma*	LC	Shortfin Scad	Cheṟuchiṟakan Keāḻiyāḷa
583	*Elagatis bipinnulata*	LC	Rainbow Runner	Mārivil Ōṭṭa Kkāran
584	*Gnathanodon speciosus*	LC	Golden Toothless Trevally	Svarṇa Pallillāppāra
585	*Naucrates ductor*	LC	Pilotfish	Payalaṟṟ Matsyaṁ
586	*Scomberoides commersonnianus*	LC	Talang Queenfish, PaalaMeen	Talāṅg Rājñimatsyaṁ, Pāla Mīn
587	*Scomberoides tol*	LC	Needle scaled Queenfish	Sūciccetumpal Rājñimatsyaṁ
588	*Scomberoides lysan*	LC	Talang queen-fish, Leather skin, Double-Spotted Queenfish	Palakameen, Palameen, Pola, Irupuḷḷi Rājñimatsyaṁ

589	*Selar boops*	LC	Oxeye Scad	Kaṇṇan Keāḷiyāḷa
590	*Selar crumenophthalmus*	LC	Bigeye Scad	Valiyakaṇṇan Keāḷiyāḷa, Kanni, Champan
591	*Seriolina nigrofasciata*	LC	Black banded Trevally	Karinvayaṟan Pāra
592	*Trachinotus baillonii*	LC	Small Spotted Dart, Baillon's Dart	Añcupuḷḷi Tālippāra
593	*Trachinotus mookalee*	LC	Indian Pompano	Intyan Tālippāra
594	*Ulua mentalis*	LC	Longr akered Trevally	Nīḷappāḷa Pāra
595	*Uraspis helvola*	LC	White mouth Jack	Veḷḷavayaṟan Pāra
596	*Uraspis secunda*	LC	Cotton mouth Jack	Paruttivāyan Pāra
597	*Decapterus russelli*	LC	Russel's scad, Indian Scad	Champan, Kanniayala, Kozhuchala, Thiriyan, Intyan Keāḷiyāḷa
598	*Megalaspis cordyla*	LC	Hard tail scad, Torpedo Scad	Kanayan para, Vanagada, Kanameen, Vaṅkaṭa
599	*Trachinotus blochii*	LC	Snub nose pompano	Valavodu, Patimūkkan Tālippāra
	Black pomfrets			
600	*Parastromateus niger*	LC	Black pomfret	Karuthavoli, Machan
	116. FAMILY: MENIDAE (Moonfish)			
601	*Mene maculate*		Moonfish	Ampaṭṭan Pāra
	117. FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE (Slimys, slip mouths, pony fishes)			
602	*Aurigequula fasciata*	LC	Striped Pony fish	Varayan Muḷḷankāra
603	*Equulites elongatus*		Slender Pony fish	Īrkkil Muḷḷankāra
604	*Equulites leuciscus*	LC	Whip fin Pony fish	Chāṭṭacchiṟakan Muḷḷankāra
605	*Equulites lineolatus*		Ornate Pony fish	Alaṅkāra Muḷḷankāra
606	*Gazza achlamys*	LC	Small toothed Ponyfish	Ceṟupallan Muḷḷankāra
607	*Gazza minuta*	LC	Tooth pony	Pallan Muḷḷankāra
608	*Karalla daura*		Gold stripe Ponyfish	Svarṇavarayan Muḷḷankāra
609	*Karalla dussumieri*		Dussumier'sPonyfish	Ḍus'sumīr Muḷḷankāra

610	*Leiognathus berbis*		Berber Ponyfish	Berber Muḷḷankāra
611	*Leiognathus bindus*		Orange fin Ponyfish	Ōṟañc Cirakan Muḷḷankāra
612	*Leiognathus brevirostris*		Short nose Ponyfish	Ōṟañc Cirakan Muḷḷankāra
613	*Leiognathus equulus*	LC	Common Ponyfish	Nāṭan Muḷḷankāra
614	*Nuchequula blochii*		Two blotch Ponyfish	Irupuḷḷi Muḷḷankāra
615	*Secutor insidiator*		Pugnose Ponyfish	Patimūkkan Muḷḷankāra
616	*Eubleekeria splendens*	LC	Pony fish, Splendid Ponyfish	Karal, Mullan, Nallamullan, TiḷakkaMuḷḷankāra
	118. FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE (Snappers)			
617	*Aphareus furca*	LC	Small tooth Job fish	Ceṟupallan Chempalli
618	*Etelis carbunculus*	LC	Deep-Water Red Snapper	Āḻakkaṭal Chempalli
619	*Lipocheilus carnolabrum*	LC	Tang's Snapper	Ṟṟāṅ Chempalli
620	*Lutjanus bengalensis*	LC	Bengal Snapper	Baṅgāḷ Chempalli
621	*Lutjanus bohar*	LC	Two-Spot Red Snapper	Irupuḷḷi Chempalli
622	*Lutjanus decussatus*	LC	Checkered Snapper	Caturaṅga Chempalli
623	*Lutjanus ehrenbergii*	LC	Blackspot Snapper	Karimpuḷḷi Chempalli
624	*Lutjanus erythropterus*	LC	Crimson Snapper	Kaṭuñcuvapp Chempalli
625	*Lutjanus fulvus*	LC	Blacktail Snapper, Yellow Banded Snapper	Karinvālan Chempalli
626	*Lutjanus gibbus*	LC	Humpback Red Snapper	Kūnan Chempalli
627	*Lutjanus johnii*	LC	Moses Perch	Mēāsas Chempalli
628	*Lutjanus kasmira*	LC	Blue and Yellow Snapper	Maññ̃a Chempalli
629	*Lutjanus lutjanus*	LC	Bigeye Snapper	Peruṅkaṇṇan Chempalli
630	*Lutjanus madras*	LC	Indian Snapper	Intyan Chempalli
631	*Lutjanus monostigma*	LC	One spot Snapper	Orupuḷḷi Chempalli
632	*Lutjanus quinquelineatus*	LC	Five-Lined Snapper	Añcuvarayan Chempalli
633	*Lutjanus rivulatus*	LC	Blubber lip Snapper	Keāḻuppcuṇṭan Chempalli
634	*Lutjanus russellii*	LC	Russell's Snapper	Ṟas'sal Chempalli

635	*Lutjanus sebae*	LC	Emperor Snapper	Chakravartti Chempalli
636	*Lutjanus vita*	LC	Brown stripe Red-Snapper	Taviṭṭuvarayan Chempalli
637	*Lutjanus argentimaculatus*	LC	Mangrove red-snapper, River Snapper	Chemballi, Kaṇṭal Chempalli
638	*Lutjanus malabaricus*	LC	Malabar red-snapper, Malabar Blood Snapper	Chemballi, Malabār Chempalli
639	*Macolo rniger*	LC	Black and White Snapper	Veḷḷakkaṟupp Chempalli
640	*Macolor macularis*	LC	Midnight Snapper	Pātirā Chempalli
641	*Paracaesio xanthura*	LC	Yellowtail Blue Snapper	Maññavālan Nīlachempalli
642	*Pinjalo pinjalo*	LC	Pinjalo Snapper	Piñcāleā Chempalli
643	*Pristipomoides filamentosus*	LC	Crimson Job fish	Kaṭuñcuvapp Jēāb
644	*Pristipomoides multidens*	LC	Gold banded Job fish	Svarṇavarayan Chempalli
	119. FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE (Fusiliers)			
645	*Pterocaesio chrysozona*	LC	Gold band Fusilier	Svarṇavarayan Tuppākkimatsyaṁ
646	*Dipterygonotus balteatus*	LC	Mottled Fusilier	Varṇappuḷḷi Phusilīr
	120. FAMILY: LOBOTIDAE (Tripletails)			
647	*Lobotes surinamensis*	LC	Brown tripletail, Atlantic Tripletail	Parrandee, Karuppatti, Aeri, Mūvālan
	121. FAMILY: GERREIDAE (Mojarras)			
648	*Gerres erythrourus*	LC	Deep-Bodied Mojarra	Pokka Prāññil
649	*Gerres limbatus*	LC	Saddleback Silver-Biddy	Jīni Prāññil
650	*Gerres longirostris*	LC	Strong spine Silver-Biddy (Longtail Silver biddy)	Dṟḍamuḷḷan Prāññil
651	*Gerres macracanthus*	NA	Long-Rayed Mojarra	Nīḷakkiraṇa Prāññil
652	*Gerres oblongus*	LC	Slender Silver biddy	Īrkkil Prāññil
653	*Gerres filamentosus*	LC	Whip-fin mojarra	Prachil, Pranjil, Prayal, Keāṭiyan Prāññil
654	*Pentaprion longimanus*	LC	Longfin Mojarra	Nīḷacchiṟakan Prāññil

	122. FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE (Grunts)			
655	*Diagramma labiosum*	LC	Painted Sweet lip	Varṇṇa Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
656	*Pomadasys argyreus*	LC	Blue cheek Silver Grunt	Nīlakkaviḷ Veḷḷi Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
657	*Pomadasys commersonnii*	LC	Spotted Grunter, Small spotted Grunter	Puḷḷi Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
658	*Pomadasys furcatus*	LC	Banded Grunter	Paṭṭa Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
659	*Pomadasys multimaculatus*	LC	Cock Grunter	Kēāḷi Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
660	*Pomadasys olivaceus*	LC	Olive Grunt	Olīv Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
661	*Pomadasys argenteus*	LC	Lined silver-grunt, Silver Spotted Grunt	Karukaruppan, Korkka, Veḷḷippuḷḷi Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ, Veḷḷi Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
662	*Pomadasys maculatus*	LC	Blotched grunt, Saddle Grunt	Eruttumkora, Korkka, Jīni Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
663	*Plectorhinchus diagramus*	NA	Silver Banded Sweetlip	Veḷḷivarayan Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
664	*Plectorhinchus nigrus*	NA	Black Sweet-Lip	Karimmukkaṟa matsyaṁ
665	*Plectorhinchus schotaf*	LC	Minstrel Sweetlip	Pāṭṭumukkaṟa matsyaṁ
666	*Plectorhinchus vittatus*	LC	Indian Ocean oriental Sweetlip	Intyansamudra Mukkaṟamatsyaṁ
	123. FAMILY: SPARIDAE (Porgies)			
667	*Acanthopagrus bifasciatus*	LC	Twobar Seabream	Iruvarayan Arimīn
668	*Acanthopagrus berda*	LC	Picnic silver-bream, Picnic Seabream, River Bream	Aree, Puḻa Arimīn
669	*Rhabdosargus sarba*	LC	Natal Stumpnose, Goldlined Seabream	Patimūkkan Arimīn
	124. FAMILY: LETHRINIDAE (Emperors or scavengers)			
670	*Lethrinella miniata*	NA	Starry Pigface Bream	Nakṣatra Chakravartti matsyaṁ
671	*Lethrinus harak*	LC	Thumbprint Emperor	Viralaṭayāḷa Chakravartti matsyaṁ

672	*Lethrinus lentjan*	LC	Pig-Face Bream, Pink Ear Emperor	Pannimukha Chakravartti matsyaṁ
673	*Lethrinus mahsenoides*	LC	Bridled Pigface-Bream	Kaṭiññāṇ Chakravartti matsyaṁ
674	*Lethrinus microdon*	LC	Smalltooth Emperor	Cheṟupallan Chakravartti matsyaṁ
675	*Lethrinus miniatus*	LC	Trumpet Emperor	Kuḷal Chakravartti matsyaṁ
676	*Lethrinus nebulosus*	LC	Spangled Emperor	Minnal Chakravartti matsyaṁ
677	*Lethrinus ornatus*	LC	Ornate Emperor	Alaṅkāra Chakravartti matsyaṁ
678	*Lethrinus ramak*	NA	Yellow-Banded Pigface Bream	Mañña varayan Chakravartti matsyaṁ
679	*Lethrinus reticulatus*	LC	Red snout Emperor	Chem'mūkkan Chakravartti matsyaṁ
680	*Lethrinus semicinctus*	LC	Black Blotch Emperor	Karimpuḷḷi Chakravartti matsyaṁ
681	*Lethrinus variegatus*	LC	Slender Emperor	Īrkkil Chakravartti matsyaṁ
682	*Lethrinus xanthochilus*	LC	Yellow lip Emperor	Mañña ccuṇṭan Chakravartti matsyaṁ
683	*Lethrinus frenatus*	NA	Bridled emperor-bream	Chemballi, Pullivalameen, Velameen
684	*Monotaxis grandoculis*	LC	Hump nose Big-Eye Bream	Patimūkkan Peruṅkaṇṇan Chakravartti matsyaṁ
	125. FAMILY: NEMIPTERIDAE (Threadfin breams, whiptail breams)			
685	*Nemipterus bipunctatus*	LC	Delagoa Threadfin Bream, Bleeker's Threadfin-Bream	Blīker Kiḷimīn
686	*Nemipterus mesoprion*	NA	Mauvelip Threadfin Bream, RedfilamentMauvelip Threadfin Bream	Chennūlan Kiḷimīn

687	*Nemipterus nematophorus*	LC	Doublewhip Threadfin Bream	Irucāṭṭa Kiḷimīn
688	*Nemipterus peronii*	LC	Notchedfin Threadfin Bream	Kuḻicchiṟakan Kiḷimīn
689	*Nemipterus randalli*	LC	Randall's Threadfin Bream	Ṟānḍal Kiḷimīn
690	*Nemipterus zyjsron*	LC	Slender Threadfin Bream	ĪrkkilKiḷimīn
691	*Nemipterus japonicus*	LC	Japanese thread-fin-bream	Kilimeen, Chenkalava, Puthiaplakora, JappānKiḷimīn
692	*Parascolopsis aspinosa*	LC	Smooth Dwarf Monocle Bream	Minusa Oṟṟakkaṇṇaṭa matsyaṁ
693	*Parascolopsis baranesi*	DD	Dwarf Monocle Bream	Kuḷḷan Oṟṟakkaṇṇaṭa matsyaṁ
694	*Parascolopsis boesemani*	LC	Redfin Dwarf Monocle Bream	Cheñchiṟakan Oṟṟakkaṇṇaṭa matsyaṁ
695	*Parascolopsis eriomma*	LC	Rosy Dwarf Monocle Bream	ṞēāsKuḷḷan Oṟṟakkaṇṇaṭa matsyaṁ
696	*Scolopsis vosmeri*	LC	White cheek Monocle Bream (Silver Flash Spine Cheek)	Veḷḷakkaviḷan Oṟṟakkaṇṇaṭa matsyaṁ
	126. FAMILY: POLYNEMIDAE (Threadfins)			
697	*Eleutheronema tetradactylum*	NA	Indian salmon, Four-finger threadfin, White Salmon	Vazhameen, Thamuthi, Nāluviral Nārumatsyaṁ
698	*Leptomelanosoma indicum*	NA	Indian Thread Fish	Intyan Nārumatsyaṁ
699	*Polydactylus mullani*	NA	Arabian Blackspot Threadfin	Aṟēbyan Karimpuḷḷi Nārumatsyaṁ
700	*Polydactylus plebeius*	NA	Striped Threadfin	Varayan Nārumatsyaṁ
701	*Polydactylus sexfilis*	NA	Sixfinger Threadfin	Āṟuviral Nārumatsyaṁ
702	*Polynemus paradiseus*	LC	Paradise Threadfin	Paṟudīsa Nārumatsyaṁ
703	*Polynemus sextarius*	NA	Black Spot Thread Fish	Karimpuḷḷi Nārumatsyaṁ
704	*Polynemus heptadactylus*	NA	Seven-finger thread-fin	Nurakudian, Vazhameen

705	*Polynemus indicus*	NA	Indian thread-fin	Cheeral, Vazhameen
	127. FAMILY: SCIAENIDAE (Drums or croakers)			
706	*Daysciaena albida*	LC	Bengal Corvina	Baṅgāḷ Kēāra
707	*Johnius amblycephalus*	LC	Bearded Croaker	Tāṭikkēāra
708	*Johnius aneus*	LC	Bloch's Croaker	Blēācch Kēāra
709	*Johnius borneensis*	LC	Sharp nose Hammer Croaker	Mūkkan Churṟikakkēāra
710	*Johnius belangerii*	LC	Belanger's Croaker	Belāṅṅēr Kēāra
711	*Johnius carutta*	LC	Karut Croaker	KraṭṭKēāra
712	*Johnius macrorhynus*	LC	Big-Snout Croaker	Valiyamēāntakkēāra
713	*Kathala axillaris*	LC	Kathala Croaker	KatalaKēāra
714	*Nibea maculate*	LC	Blotched Croaker, Black Banded Jew Fish	KarinvaraKēāra
715	*Otolithes ruber*	LC	Tiger-Toothed Croaker	Kaṭuvappallan Kēāra
716	*Pennahia macrophthamlus*		Big head Pennah Croaker	Peruntala Kēāra
717	*Pterotolithus maculatus*	LC	Blotched Tiger-Toothed Croaker	PuḷḷiPeruntala Kēāra
	128. FAMILY: GEMPYLIDAE (Snake mackerel)			
718	*Gempylus serpens*	LC	Snake Mackerel	Ayalappāmp, Bālaṁ
719	*Neoepinnula orientalis*		Sack fish	Chākk Ayalappāmp
720	*Promethichthys prometheus*	LC	Roudi Escolar	Ṟeḍi Ayalappāmp
721	*Rexea prometheoides*		Royal Escolar	Rājakīya Ayalappāmp
722	*Ruvettus pretiosus*	LC	Oil fish	Eṇṇa Ayalappāmp
723	*Thyrsitoides marleyi*	NA	Black Snoek	Kaṟuppan Ayalappāmp
	129. FAMILY: MULLIDAE (Goatfishes)			
724	*Mulloidichthys flavolineatus*	LC	Yellowstripe Goatfish	Mañña varayan Āṭumīn
725	*Mulloidichthys somoensis*		Slender Gold band Goatfish	Svarṇavarayan Āṭumīn
726	*Parupeneus trifasciatus*	LC	Doublebar Goatfish	Iraṭṭavarayan Āṭumīn
727	*Parupeneus cyclostomus*	LC	Goldsaddle Goatfish	Jīni Āṭumīn
728	*Parupeneus indicus*	LC	Indian Goatfish	Intyan Āṭumīn

729	*Parupeneus macronemus*	LC	Long barbel Goatfish	Nīḷasparśani Āṭumīn
730	*Parupeneus pleurotaenia*	LC	White-Lined Goatfish	Veḷḷavarayan Āṭumīn
731	*Upeneus guttatus*	LC	Two-Tone Goatfish	Iruvarṇṇa Āṭumīn
732	*Upeneus moluccensis*	LC	Goldband Goatfish	Svarṇappaṭṭa Āṭumīn
733	*Upeneus sundaicus*	LC	Ochre-Banded Goatfish	Kāvivarayan Āṭumīn
734	*Upeneus taeniopterus*	LC	Fin stripe Goatfish	Nūlvarayan Āṭumīn
735	*Upeneus vittatus*	LC	Yellow striped, Banded Goatfish	Maññappaṭṭa Āṭumīn
736	*Upeneus sulphureus*	LC	Yellow goat-fish	Keerimeen /Kilivarandu
	130. FAMILY: PEMPHERIDAE (Sweepers)			
737	*Pempheris malabarica*		Malabar Sweeper	Malabār Svīppar
738	*Pempheris mangula*		Black-Edged Sweeper, Molucean Sweeper	Aṟṟakkaṟuppan Svīppar
739	*Pempheris sarayu*		Sarayu Sweeper	Sarayu Svīppar
	131. FAMILY: TOXOTIDAE (Archerfishes)			
740	*Toxotes chatareus*	LC	Spotted Archerfish, Large scale Archerfish	Puḷḷi Villāḷimīn
	132. FAMILY: KYPHOSIDAE (Sea chubs)			
741	*Kyphosus cinerascens*	LC	Blue Sea chub, Ashen Drummer	Nīla Kākkuṟāṭṭi
742	*Kyphosus vaigiensis*	LC	Brassy Chub, Low finned rudderfish	Chempan Kākkuṟāṭṭi
	133. FAMILY: DREPANEIDAE (Spotted batfish, sickle fish)			
743	*Drepane longimana*	NA	Concertina Fish, Banded Drepane	Varayan Arivāḷ Matsyaṁ
744	*Drepane punctata*	NA	Spotted Sickle fish	Puḷḷi Arivāḷ Matsyaṁ, Painthi /Parinithumeen
	134. FAMILY: MONODACTYLIDAE (Moony fishes or finger fishes)			
745	*Monodactylus argenteus*	LC	Silver Moony, Silver Batfish	Veḷḷi Chandramatsyaṁ
	135. FAMILY: CHAETODONTIDAE (Butterflyfishes)			

746	*Chaetodon auriga*	LC	Threadfin Butterflyfish	Nūlvālan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
747	*Chaetodon collare*	LC	Redtail Butterflyfish, Pakistani Butterfly Fish	Chenvālan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
748	*Chaetodon decussatus*	LC	Indian Vagabond Butterflyfish	Intyan Alasan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
749	*Chaetodon fasciatus*	LC	Indian Vagabond Butterflyfish Butterfly Fish	Chariññavarayan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
750	*Chaetodon lunula*	LC	Raccoon Butterflyfish, Halfmoon Butterfly Fish	Ṟakkūṇ Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
751	*Chaetodon melanotus*	LC	Blackback Butterflyfish	Kaṟuppmutukan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
752	*Chaetodon meyeri*	LC	Scrawled Butterflyfish	Alakṣya Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
753	*Chaetodon vagabundus*	LC	Vagabond Butterfly Fish, Black Banded Butterfly Fish	Alasan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
754	*Chaetodon xanthocephalus*	LC	Yellow-Head Butterflyfish	Mañña ttalayan Citraśalabha matsyaṁ
755	*Heniochus acuminatus*	LC	Pennet Coral Fish	Pennerr̲ Paviḻamatsyaṁ
756	*Heniochus varius*	LC	Banner Fish	Bānar Matsyaṁ
757	*Parachaetodon ocellatus*	LC	Six spine Butterflyfish	Āṟumuḻḷan Citraśalabha Matsyaṁ
	136. FAMILY: POMACANTHIDAE (Angelfishes)			
758	*Apolemichthys xanthurus*	LC	Yellowtail Angelfish, Yellow-Brown Angel Fish	Mālākhamatsyaṁ, Mañña vālan Paṭattaṁ
759	*Centropyge multispinis*	LC	Dusky Angelfish, Dusky Cherub	Iruḷan Mālākhamatsyaṁ
760	*Pomacanthus annularis*	LC	Blue Ring Angelfish, Ringed Angel Fish	Vaḷaya Mālākhamatsyaṁ
761	*Pomacanthus imperator*	LC	Emperor Angelfish	Chakravartti Mālākhamatsyaṁ
762	*Pomacanthus semicirculatus*	LC	Semicircle Angelfish, Blue Angel Fish	Ard'dhavr̥tta Mālākhamatsyaṁ

	137. FAMILY: PENTACEROTIDAE (Armor heads)			
763	*Histiopterus typus*	NA	Sailfin Armour head	Pāychiṟak Kavacattalayan
	138. FAMILY: NANDIDAE (Leaf fishes)			
764	*Nandus nandus*	LC	Gangetic Leaf fish	Muthukkila, Moothadi, Kariyyilameen
	139. FAMILY: BADIDAE (Dario)			
765	*Dario urops*	NA	Western Ghats Dario	Vālkkaṇṇan Marayēānt Mīn
	140. FAMILY: PRISTOLEPIDIDAE (Catopra)			
766	*Pristolepis marginata*	LC	Common Catpora, Malabar Leaf Fish	Aattuchemballi, Andikalli, Pannakrimeen
767	*Pristolepis rubripinnis*	NA	Red Finned Catopra	Ōṟañc Vālan, Aattuchemballi, Andikalli, Pannakrimeen
	141. FAMILY: CEPOLIDAE (Band fishes)			
768	*Acanthocepola limbata*		Blackspot Bandfish	Karimpuḷḷi Nāṭamīn
	142. FAMILY: CICHLIDAE (Pearl spot)			
769	*Oreochromis mossambicus*	VU	Mozambique Tilapias	Meāsāmbikk Tilāppiya, Thilappia, Silopi
770	*Etroplus canarensis*	EN	Canara Pearlspot	Cherukarimeen
771	*Etroplus suratensis*	LC	Pearl Spot	Karimīn
772	*Etroplus maculatus*	LC	Orange Chromide	Pallathi, Pootta, Chouttachi, Perna
	143. FAMILY: POMACENTRIDAE (Damselfishes)			
773	*Abudefduf septemfasciatus*	LC	Banded Sergeant	Varayan Paṭattaṁ
774	*Abudefduf sexfasciatus*	LC	Scissortail Sergeant	Katrikavālan Paṭattaṁ
775	*Abudefduf sordidus*	LC	Blackspot Sergeant	Karimpuḷḷi Paṭattaṁ
776	*Abudefduf vaigiensis*	LC	Indo-Pacific Sergeant	Inḍēā-pesaphik Paṭattaṁ

777	*Neopomacentrus filamentosus*	NA	Brown Demoiselle, Long-Lobed Damsel	Nīḷavālan Paṭattaṁ
778	*Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus*	NA	Whites potted Devil, Jewel Devil	Veḷḷappuḷḷi Paṭattaṁ
779	*Pomacentrus caeruleus*	NA	Caerulean Damsel, Blue Devil	Nīla Paṭattaṁ
780	*Pomacentrus taeniurus*	DD	Freshwater Damsel	Śud'dhajala Paṭattaṁ
	144. FAMILY: LABRIDAE (Rainbow fish, wrasses)			
781	*Cheilinus chlorourus*	LC	Floral Wrasse	Puṣpa Mārivilmatsyaṁ
782	*Halichoeres marginatus*	LC	Dusky Wrasse	Iruḷan Mārivilmatsyaṁ
783	*Halichoeres nigrescens*	LC	Bubble fin Wrasse	Kumiḷacchiṟakan Mārivilmatsyaṁ
784	*Halichoeres scapularis*	LC	Zigzag Wrasse	Puḷavan Mārivilmatsyaṁ
785	*Hemigymnus fasciatus*	LC	Barred Thicklip	Kampiccuṇṭan Mārivilmatsyaṁ
786	*Iniistius bimaculatus*	LC	Two-spot Razorfish	Irupuḷḷi Mārivilmatsyaṁ
787	*Iniistius cyanifrons*	DD	Razorfish	Katti Mārivilmatsyaṁ
788	*Iniistius pavo*	LC	Peacock Wrasse	Mayil Mārivilmatsyaṁ
789	*Iniistius pentadactylus*	LC	Fivefinger Wrasse	Añcuviral Mārivilmatsyaṁ
790	*Labroides dimidiatus*	LC	Blue streak Cleaner Wrasse	Nīlavarayan Mārivilmatsyaṁ
791	*Thalassoma lunare*	LC	Moon Wrasse	Chandra Mārivilmatsyaṁ
	145. FAMILY: SCARIDAE (Parrotfishes)			
792	*Hipposcarus harid*	LC	Candelamoa Parrotfish, Indian Ocean Longnose Parrotfish	Mūkkan Tattamatsyaṁ
793	*Scarus ghobban*	LC	Blue-Barred Parrotfish	Nīlakkampi Tattamatsyaṁ
794	*Scarus psittacus*	LC	Common Parrotfish	Nāṭan Tattamatsyaṁ
795	*Scarus russelii*	LC	Eclipse Parrotfish	Iruḷan Tattamatsyaṁ
	146. FAMILY: URANOSCOPIDAE (Stargazers)			

796	*Ichthyscopus lebeck*	NA	Longnosed Stargazer	Mūkkan Mānattunēākki
797	*Uranoscopus gattatus*	NA	Skygazer	Mānattunēākki
	147. FAMILY: PINGUIPEDIDAE (Sand perches)			
798	*Parapercis pulchella*	NA	Harlequin Sandperch	Kēāmāḷi Maṇalpercc
	148. FAMILY: TRIPTERYGIIDAE (Triple fin blennies)			
799	*Enneapterygius fasciatus*	LC	Banded Triple fin	Nāṭan Mucchiṟakan
	149. FAMILY: BLENNIIDAE (Combtooth blennies)			
800	*Alticus kirkii*	LC	Kirk's Blenny	Kirkk Blenni
801	*Aspidontus tractus*	LC	Mimic Blenny	Mimikri Blenni
802	*Blenniella periophthalmus*	LC	Blue-Dashed Rock skipper	Nīlavarayan Kallarippan
803	*Entomacrodus striatus*	LC	Reef margin Blenny	Paviḻavakkan Blenni
804	*Entomacrodus vermiculatus*	LC	Vermiculated Blenny	Viravarayan Blenni
805	*Istiblennius dussumieri*	LC	Streaky Rock skipper, Dussumier's Rock skipper	Varayan Kallarippan
806	*Istiblennius lineatus*	LC	Lined Rock skipper	Karinvara Kallarippan
807	*Petroscirtes mitratus*	LC	Floral Blenny, White Spotted Blenny	Puṣpa Blenni
808	*Xiphasia setifer*	LC	Hairtail Blenny, Hairtail Snake blenny	Muṭivālan Blenni
	150. FAMILY: CALLIONYMIDAE (Dragonets)			
809	*Callionymus carebares*	NA	Indian Deepwater Dragonet	Intyan Vyāḷipūḻān
810	*Callionymus fluviatilis*	NA	River Dragonet	Āṟṟu Vyāḷipūḻān
811	*Callionymus japonicus*	NA	Japanese Longtail Dragonet	Jappān Nīḷavālan Vyāḷipūḻān
812	*Callionymus marleyi*	NA	Sand Dragonet	Maṇal Vyāḷipūḻān
813	*Callionymus sagitta*	LC	Arrow Dragonet	Astra Vyāḷipūḻān
	151. FAMILY: ELEOTRIDAE (Sleepers)			
814	*Eleotris fusca*	LC	Dusky Sleeper	Iruḷan Pūḻān

	152. FAMILY: GOBIIDAE (Gobies)			
815	*Bathygobius fuscus*	LC	Brown Frill fin	Kariṁ Ñeāṛipūḷān
816	*Sicyopterus griseus*	LC	Clown Goby	Puḷa Pūḷān
817	*Schismatogobiu sderaniyagalai*	LC	Redneck Goby	Silēāṇ Pūḷān, Cylonpoolan
818	*Glossogobius giuris*	LC	Tank Goby	Ṭāṅk Pūḷān, Poozhan, Poolan, Poossan, Payatti
819	*Glossogobius minutus*	VU	Veli Lake Goby	Cheru Pūḷān
820	*Odontamblyopus rubicundus*	LC	Rubicundus Eel goby	Cheru Pūḷān
821	*Oxyurichthy stentacularis*	DD	Tentacle Goby	Kūḷāli Pūḷān
822	*Parachaeturichthys polynema*	LC	Taileyed Goby	Vālkaṇṇan Pūḷān
823	*Trypauchen vagina*	LC	Burrowing Goby	Kuruṭan Pūḷān
824	*Yongeichthys criniger*	NA	Horn Goby	Keāmpan Pūḷān
825	*Awaous gutum*	NA		Cherupoolan
	153. FAMILY: EPHIPPIDAE (Spadefishes, batfishes)			
826	*Ephippus orbis*	NA	Orb fish, Spade fish	Tūmpa Vāvalmatsyaṁ
827	*Platax orbicularis*	LC	Orbicular Batfish	Gēāḷa Vāvalmatsyaṁ
828	*Platax teira*	LC	Longfin Batfish, Tiera Batfish	Nīlacchiṛakan Vāvalmatsyaṁ
829	*Tripterodon orbis*		Common spade-fish	Thavanakary
	154. FAMILY: SCATOPHAGIDAE (Scats)			
830	*Scatophagus argus*	LC	Spotted butter fish, Spotted Scat	Nutchara, Natchaka, Puḷḷi Nacchār
	155. FAMILY: SIGANIDAE (Rabbitfishes)			
831	*Siganus canaliculatus*	LC	White-Spotted Spinefoot	Veḷḷappuḷḷi Karaṭ
832	*Siganus javus*	LC	Streaked Spinefoot	Murivarayan Karaṭ
833	*Siganus lineatus*	LC	Golden-Lined Spinefoot	Svarṇavarayan Karaṭ
834	*Siganus spinus*	LC	Scribbled Rabbit fish	Kēāṛiya Karaṭ
835	*Siganus sutor*	LC	Shoemaker Spine foot , White Spotted Rabbit Fish	ṢūKaraṭ
836	*Siganus vermiculatus*	LC	Vermiculated Spine-Foot	Viravarayan Karaṭ
837	*Siganus virgatus*	LC	Double-Barred Spinefoot	Iruvara Karaṭ

	156. FAMILY: ZANCLIDAE (Moorish idol)			
838	*Zanclus cornutus*	LC	Moorish Idol	Keāṭiyan
	157. FAMILY: ACANTHURIDAE (Surgeon fishes, tangs, unicorn fishes)			
839	*Acanthurus dussumieri*	LC	Eye stripe Surgeon fish, Orange Banded Surgeon	Ōṟañch Varayan Pālamīn
840	*Acanthurus leucosternon*	LC	Powderblue Surgeonfish	Peāṭinīla Pālamīn
841	*Acanthurus lineatus*	LC	Elongate Surgeonfish	Nīḷan Pālamīn
842	*Acanthurus mata*	LC	Lined Surgeon Fish, Blue lined Surgeon Fish	Nīlavarayan Pālamīn
843	*Acanthurus nigrofuscus*	LC	Brown Surgeonfish, White Tailed Surgeon Fish	Taviṭṭu Pālamīn
844	*Ctenochaetus striatus*	LC	Striated Surgeonfish	Varayan Pālamīn
845	*Ctenochaetus strigosus*	LC	Spotted Surgeonfish	Puḷḷi Pālamīn
846	*Naso elegans*	LC	Elegant Unicorn fish	Aḻakiya Pālamīn
	158. FAMILY: SPHYRAENIDAE (Barracudas)			
847	*Sphyraena barracuda*	LC	Great Barracuda	Peruṁ Śīlāv
848	*Sphyraena chrysotaenia*		Yellowstripe Barracuda	Maññavarayan Śīlāv
849	*Sphyraena forsteri*		Bigeye Barracuda	Peruṅkaṇṇan Śīlāv
850	*Sphyraena jello*		Banded barracuda	Cheelavoo, Thinda, Poolavu
	159. FAMILY: TRICHIURIDAE (Cutlassfishes)			
851	*Eupleurogrammus glossodon*		Longtooth Hairtail	Nīḷappallan Vāḷa
852	*Eupleurogrammus muticus*		Small head Hairtail	Ceṟutalayan Vāḷa
853	*Lepturacanthus savala*		Silver ribbon-fish, small-head hair tail, Savalai Hairtail , Small-headed Ribbonfish	Chunnambuvala, Kasithalayan, Pampada, Savāḷa Vāḷa
854	*Trichiurus lepturus*	LC	Grey ribbon-fish, Large-head hair tail	Vellithalayan, Peruntalayan Vāḷa
855	*Trichiurus auriga*		Pearly Hairtail	Muttu Vāḷa
	160. FAMILY SCOMBRIDAE (Mackerels, tunas, bonitos)			
856	*Acanthocybium solandri*	LC	Wahoo	Vāhū, Oriyamīn

857	*Auxis rochei*	LC	Bullet Tuna	Buḷḷerṟ Chūra, Elicchūra
858	*Auxis thazard*	LC	Frigate tuna	Elichoora, Ayalacchūra
859	*Thunnus tonggol*	DD	Longtail Tuna, Longtail Tuna	Nīlacchiṟakan Chūra
860	*Thunnus albacares*	NT	Yellowfin tuna	Manjachoora, PūvanCūra
861	*Gymnosarda unicolor*	LC	Dogtooth Tuna	Nāypallan Chūra
862	*Katsuwonus pelamis*	LC	Skipjack Tuna, Skiy Jack	Skipjākk Chūra
863	*Rastrelliger kanagurta*	DD	Indian mackerel, Rake Gillat Mackerel	Aiyala
864	*Euthynnus affinis*	LC	Little tuna, Kawa kawa, Mackerel Tuna	Choora, Sooda, Kudutha, Uruḷan Chūra
865	*Sarda orientalis*	LC	Striped Bonito, Oriental Bonito	Varicchūra
866	*Scomberomorus guttatus*	DD	Indo-Pacific King Mackerel, Spotted Spanish, Mackerel ,	Rājā Nem'mīn, Varimeen
867	*Scomberomorus koreanus*	LC	Korean Seer fish	Keāṟiyan Nem'mīn
868	*Scomberomorus lineolatus*	LC	Streaked Seer	Varayan Nem'mīn
869	*Scomberomorus commerson*	NT	Narrow-barred seer-fish, Narrow-Barred Spanish Mackerel, King Seer	Neimeen, Varimeen, Ayakora, Cheṟuvarayan Nem'mīn
	161. FAMILY: XIPHIIDAE (Swordfish)			
870	*Xiphias gladius*	LC	Sword fish	Vallmeen, Kutiramīn
	162. FAMILY: ISTIOPHORIDAE (Billfishes)			
871	*Istiompax indica*	DD	Black Marlin	Kariṁ Mārlin
	Sail fish (Marlin)			
872	*Istiophorus platypterus*	LC	Sail fish, Indo-Pacific Sailfish, Indian Ocean Sail Fish	Olameen, Myilmeen, Olapadavan, Intyan Pāymīn
	163. FAMILY: CENTROLOPHIDAE (Medusa fishes)			
873	*Psenopsis cyanea*	NA	Indian Ruff	Intyan Rēāmamatsyaṁ

	164. FAMILY: NOMEIDAE (Drift fishes)			
874	*Cubiceps whiteleggii*	NA	Shadow Drift fish, Indian Drift fish	Intyan Oḻukkumīn
	165. FAMILY: ARIOMMATIDAE (Ariommatids)			
875	*Ariomma indica*	NA	Indian Ariomma	Intyan Ariyēāmma
	166. FAMILY: STROMATEIDAE (Butterfishes)			
876	*Pampus argenteus*	NA	Silver pomfret	Veluthavoli
877	*Pampus chinensis*	NA	Chinese pomfrets, Chinese Silver Pomfret	Veluthavoli, Chaina Āvēāli
	167. FAMILY: ANABANTIDAE (Climbing perch)			
878	*Anabas testudineus*	LC	Climbing Perch	Kaithakkora, Karakarappu, Kallada, Karippidi
	168. FAMILY: OSPHRONEMIDAE (Paradise fish)			
879	*Pseudosphromenus cupanus*	LC	Spike Tailed Paradise Fish	Kariṅkaṇṇi, Karimkalan, Katharatti, Karivannan, Karati
880	*Pseudosphromenu sdayi*	VU	Day's Paradise Fish	Ḍēyuṭe Kariṅkaṇa, Karimkalan, Karikkanni, Katharatti, Karivannan, Karati
	169. FAMILY: CHANNIDAE (Snakehead fishes)			
881	*Channa diplogramma*	VU	Tiger Snakehead	Vakavaral Pulivaka, Manalvaka, Karivaka
882	*Channa gachua*	LC	Dwarf Snakehead	Vatton, Vattudi
883	*Channa marulius*	LC	Giant Snakehead	Cheeran, Pullivaka, Cheruvmeen, Urul
884	*Channa punctata*	LC	Spotted Snakehead	Puḷḷi Varāl
885	*Channa striata*	LC	Striped Snakehead	Varāl, Varayanvaral, Bral
	170. FAMILY: CAPROIDAE (Boarfishes)			
886	*Antigonia rubescens*		Indo-Pacific Boarfish	Panni Matsyaṁ

	XXXVI. ORDER: MUGILIFORMES			
	171. FAMILY: MUGILIDAE (Mullets)			
887	*Chelon parsia*	NA	Goldspot Mullet	Svarṇapuḷḷi Kaṇamp, Malan
888	*Chelon subviridis*	NA	Greenback Mullet	Pacchamutukan Kaṇamp
889	*Planiliza tade*	DD	Tade Mullet	Ṟṟēṭ Kaṇamp
890	*Planiliza macrolepis*	LC	Largescale Mullet	Valiyacetumpal Kaṇamp
891	*Liza vaigiensis*	LC	Squaretail Mullet	Chaturavālan Kaṇamp
892	*Moolgarda cunnesius*	NA	Longarm Mullet	Nīḷakkayyan Kaṇamp
893	*Moolgarda seheli*	LC	Bluespot Mullet	Nīlapuḷḷi Kaṇamp
894	*Valamugil buchanani*	LC	Bluetail Mullet	Nīlavālan Kaṇamp
895	*Mugil cephalus*	LC	Flat-head grey mullet	Thirutha, Soda kanambu, Chappattalayan Kaṇamp
896	*Valamugil speigleri*		Speigler's grey mullet, Pickhandle Barracuda, Banded Barracuda	Kananmbu, Malan, Varayan Śīlāv
	XXXVII. ORDER: PLEURONECTIFORMES			
	172. FAMILY: PSETTODIDAE (Psettodids)			
897	*Psettodes erumei*	DD	Indian halibut, Indian Spiny Turbot	Ayirampalli, Paanjukadiyan
	173. FAMILY: BOTHIDAE (Lefteye flounders)			
898	*Arnoglossus tapeinosoma*	DD	Drab Flounder	Chāra Māntaḷ
899	*Bothus myriaster*	LC	Indo-Pacific Oval Flounder, Disc Flounder	Ḍisk Māntaḷ
900	*Bothus pantherinus*	LC	Leopard Flounder, Panther Flounder	Puḷḷi Māntaḷ
901	*Chascanopsetta lugubris*	LC	Pelican Flounder	Pelikkan Māntaḷ
902	*Crossorhombus valderostratus*	LC	Strongsnout Flounder	Dṟḍamūkkan Māntaḷ
903	*Engyprosopon grandisquama*	LC	Largescale Flounder	Valiyachetumpal Māntaḷ
904	*Grammatobothus polyophthalmus*	LC	Threespot Flounder	Muppuḷḷi Māntaḷ
905	*Laeops natalensis*	NA	Khaki Flounder	Kākki Māntaḷ
906	*Laeops nigromaculatus*	NA	Blackspotted Flounder	Karimpuḷḷi Māntaḷ

	174. FAMILY: PARALICHTHYIDAE (Large-tooth flounders)			
907	*Pseudorhombus arsius*	NA	Large Toothed Flounder	Valiyapallan Māntaḷ, Nallamanthal, Vattathi
908	*Pseudorhombus dupliciocellatus*	NA	Ocellated Flounder	Kaṇṇan Māntaḷ
909	*Pseudorhombus elevatus*	NA	Deep Flounder	Peākka Māntaḷ
910	*Pseudorhombus javanicus*	NA	Javanese Flounder	Jāvan Māntaḷ
911	*Pseudorhombus natalensis*	NA	Smalltooth Flounder	Ceṟupallan Māntaḷ
912	*Pseudorhombus triocellatus*	NA	Three Spot Flounder	Muppuḷḷi Māntaḷ
	175. FAMILY: SAMARIDAE (Crested flounders)			
913	*Samaris cristatus*	LC	Cockatoo Righteye Flounder	Uccippūvan Māntaḷ
	176. FAMILY: SOLEIDAE (Soles)			
914	*Aesopia cornuta*	LC	Unicorn Sole, Horned Sole	Oṟṟakkeāmpan Māntaḷ
915	*Aseraggodes cyaneu*	DD	Blue Sole	Māntaḷ
916	*Aseraggodes kobensis*		Milk Solefish	Pāl Māntaḷ
917	*Aseraggodes umbratilis*		Sole	Māntaḷ
918	*Brachirus annularis*	LC	Annular Sole	Ard'dhavṛtta Māntaḷ
919	*Brachirus orientalis*	LC	Oriental Sole	Puḷḷi Māntaḷ
920	*Heteromycteris oculus*	DD	Eyed Sole	Kaṇṇan Māntaḷ
921	*Solea elongata*	LC	Elongate Sole	Nīḷan Māntaḷ
922	*Solea ovate*		Ovate Sole	Muṭṭa Māntaḷ
923	*Synaptura albomaculata*		Kaup's Sole	Kāpp Māntaḷ
924	*Synaptura commersonnii*		Commerson's Sole	Keāmēḷsaṇ Māntaḷ
925	*Zebrias keralensis*	DD	Kerala Sole	Kēraḷa Māntaḷ
926	*Zebrias quagga*	LC	Fringefin Zebra Sole,	Kvāga Māntaḷ
927	*Zebrias synapturoides*	LC	Indian Zebra Sole	Intyan Sībra Māntaḷ
	177. FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE (Tonguefishes)			
928	*Cynoglossus arel*	DD	Largescale Tonguesole	Valiyacetumpal Nākkmāntaḷ
929	*Cynoglossus bilineatus*		FourlinedTonguesole	Nāluvari Nākkmāntaḷ
930	*Cynoglossus carpenteri*	LC	Hooked Tonguesole	Chūṇṭa Nākkmāntaḷ
931	*Cynoglossus dispar*	DD	Roundhead Toungesole	ParukkattalayanNākkmāntaḷ

932	*Cynoglossus lida*	LC	ShoulderspotTongueso le	Tēāḷeppuḷḷi Nākkmāntaḷ
933	*Cynoglossus puncticeps*	LC	Speckled Toungesole	Puḷḷi Nākkmāntaḷ
934	*Cynoglossus semifasciatus*	DD	Bengal Toungesole	Baṅgāḷ Nākkmāntaḷ
935	*Cynoglossus zanzibarensis*	LC	Red spotted Tonguefish	Chempuḷḷi Nākkmāntaḷ
936	*Cynoglossus dubius*	DD	Tongue sole, Carrot Tonguesole	Nangu, Manthal, Elapatti, Kāraṟṟ Nākkmāntaḷ
937	*Cynoglossus macrostomus*	VU	Malabar tongue-sole	Nangu, Manthal, Malabār Nākkmāntaḷ
938	*Paraplagusia bilineata*	NA	Finger lip Tongue sole, Double lined Tonguesole	Iruvarayan Nākkmāntaḷ
	XXXVIII. ORDER: TETRAODONTIFORMES			
	178. FAMILY TRIACANTHODIDAE (Spike fishes)			
939	*Macrorhamphosodes platycheilus*	NA	Trumpet snout Spike fish	Keāmpumūkkan Kuṟṟimatsyaṁ
940	*Paratriacanthodes retrospinis*	NA	Saw spine Spikefish	Īrcchavāḷmuḷḷan Kuṟṟimatsyaṁ
	179. FAMILY: TRIACANTHIDAE (Triple spines)			
941	*Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer*	NA	Long Spined Tripod Fish	Nīlamuḷḷan Mukkālimatsyaṁ
942	*Triacanthus biaculeatus*	NA	Short-nosed Tripod fish	Cheṟumūkkan Mukkālimatsyaṁ
943	*Triacanthus nieuhofii*	NA	Silver Tripod fish	Veḷḷi Mukkālimatsyaṁ
	180. FAMILY: BALISTIDAE (Trigger fishes)			
944	*Abalistes stellaris*	NA	Starry Triggerfish	Nakṣatra Klātti
945	*Odonus niger*	NA	Red toothed Trigger fish, Red Toothed File Fish	Chēāppupallan Klātti
946	*Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus*	NA	Yellowmargin Triggerfish	Maññavakkan Klātti
947	*Rhinecanthus aculeatus*	NA	White-banded Triggerfish, Blackbar Triggerfish	Veḷḷavarayan Klātti
948	*Sufflamen fraenatum*	LC	Masked Triggerfish	Mukhammūṭi Klātti
949	*Xanthichthys lineopunctatus*	NA	Striped Triggerfish	Varayan Klāttimatsyaṁ

	181. FAMILY: MONACANTHIDAE (Filefishes)			
950	*Oxymonacanthus longirostris*	VU	Longnose Filefish	Chuṇṭan Klātti
951	*Aluterus monoceros*	LC	Unicorn Leatherjacket	Oṟṟakkeāmpan Phayalmatsyaṁ
952	*Cantherhines pardalis*	LC	Honeycomb File Fish	Tēnkūṭ Phayalmatsyaṁ
953	*Paramonacanthus frenatus*	LC	Wedgetail Filefish	Āppuvālan Phayalmatsyaṁ
954	*Paramonacanthus oblongus*	LC	Hair-finned Filefish	Muṭicchiṟakan Phayalmatsyaṁ
955	*Paramonacanthus pusillus*	LC	Faintstripe Filefish	Nūlvarayan Phayalmatsyaṁ
956	*Pseudalutarius nasicornis*	LC	Rhinoceros Leatherjacket	Kāṇṭāmṛga Phayalmatsyaṁ
	182. FAMILY: OSTRACIIDAE (Box fish, cow fish)			
957	*Lactoria cornuta*		Longhorn Cowfish	Nīlakkeāmpan Phayalmatsyaṁ
958	*Tetrosomus concatenatus*		Triangular Boxfish	Trikēāṇa Peṭṭimatsyaṁ
959	*Tetrosomus gibbosus*	LC	Humpback Turret fish	Kūnan Peṭṭimatsyaṁ
	183.FAMILY: ARACANIDAE (Deepwater boxfishes)			
960	*Kentrocapros aculeatus*	LC	Yellow Boxfish, Ocellated Box Fish	Maññа Peṭṭimatsyaṁ
	184. FAMILY: TETRAODONTIDAE (Puffer fish)			
961	*Carinotetraodon travancoricus*	VU	Malabar Puffer Fish	Aattunda, Pootham, Thavalappottan, Ponthan, Vattithunda
962	*Carinotetraodon imitator*	DD	Dwarf Malabar Puffer	Aattunda, Pootham, Thavalappottan, Ponthan, Vattithunda
963	*Arothron hispidus*	LC	White-Spotted Puffer, White-spotted Blassop	Veḷḷappuḷḷi Kaṭalmākri
964	*Arothron immaculatus*	LC	Immaculate Puffer, Black Edged Blossop	Śud'dha Kaṭalmākri
965	*Arothron leopardus*	DD	Banded Leopard blowfish, Bebo	Puli Kaṭalmākri

966	*Arothron nigropunctatus*	LC	Blackspotted Puffer	Karimpuḷḷi Kaṭalmākri
967	*Arothron reticularis*	LC	Reticulated Blow Fish	Jālikā Kaṭalmākri
968	*Arothron stellatus*	LC	Stellate Puffer, Staring Blow Fish	Nakṣatra Kaṭalmākri
969	*Canthigaster bennetti*	LC	Bennett's Sharpnose Puffer	Mūkkan Kaṭalmākri
970	*Canthigaster coronata*	LC	Crowned Puffer	Kirīṭa Kaṭalmākri
971	*Chelonodon patoca*	LC	Milkspotted Puffer, Gangetic Pufferfish	Palpulli Kaṭalmakri
972	*Lagocephalus inermis*	LC	Smooth Blaasop, Smooth Backed Blow Fish	Valakatiyan Kaṭalmakri
973	*Lagocephalus lunaris*	LC	Lunar tail Puffer	Chandravalan Kaṭalmakri
974	*Lagocephalus sceleratus*	LC	Silver-cheeked Toadfish, Silverstripe Blaasop	Vellikkavilan Kaṭalmakri
	185. FAMILY: DIODONTIDAE (Porcupine fish)			
975	*Cyclichthys orbicularis*		Bird beak Burrfish	Kilicchuntan Mullanpanni matsyam
976	*Diodon holocanthus*	LC	Long-spine Porcupinefish, Blotched Porcupine Fish	Pulli Mullanpanni matsyaṁ
977	*Diodon hystrix*	LC	Spot-Fin Porcupinefish, Spotted Porcupinefish	Pullicchirakan, Muḷḷanpanni matsyam
978	*Tragulichthys jaculiferus*		Long spined Porcupinefish	Niḷamullan, Muḷḷanpanni matsyaṁ
979	*Lophodiodon calori*		Four-bar Porcupinefish	Naluvarayan, Muḷḷanpanni matsyaṁ
	186. FAMILY: MOLIDAE (Molas or ocean sunfishes)			
980	*Mola*	VU	Ocean Sunfish, Giant Sun Fish	Perum Surya matsyaṁ
981	*Ranzania laevis*	VU	Slender Sunfish, Truncated Sunfish	Irkkil Suryamatsyaṁ

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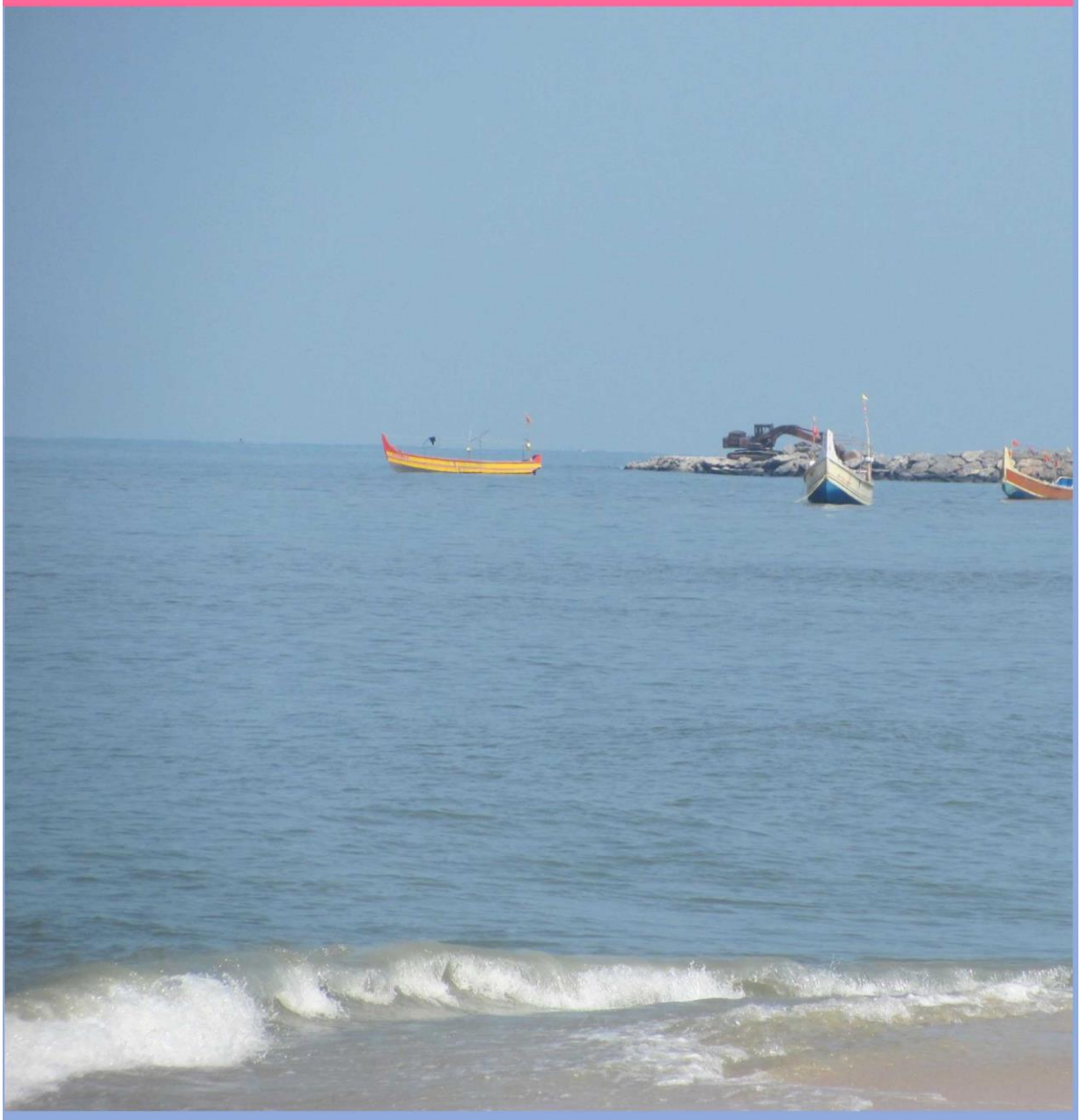

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