

The marine fishes of St Eustatius Island, northeastern Caribbean: an annotated, photographic catalog

David Ross Robertson¹, Carlos J. Estapé², Allison M. Estapé²,
Ernesto Peña¹, Luke Tornabene³, Carole C. Baldwin⁴

1 *Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Balboa, Panama* **2** *150 Nautilus Drive, Islamorada, Florida, 33036, USA* **3** *School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences and the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98107, USA* **4** *Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, USA*

Corresponding author: David Ross Robertson (robertsondr@si.edu)

Academic editor: K. Piller | Received 9 September 2020 | Accepted 23 November 2020 | Published 30 December 2020

<http://zoobank.org/3EDC5293-BB45-4741-A2AD-8AC36BA69CC3>

Citation: Robertson DR, Estapé CJ, Estapé AM, Peña E, Tornabene L, Baldwin CC (2020) The marine fishes of St Eustatius Island, northeastern Caribbean: an annotated, photographic catalog. ZooKeys 1007: 145–180. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515>

Abstract

Sint Eustatius (Statia) is a 21 km² island situated in the northeastern Caribbean Sea. The most recent published sources of information on that island's marine fish fauna is in two non-governmental organization reports from 2015–17 related to the formation of a marine reserve. The species-list in the 2017 report was based on field research in 2013–15 using SCUBA diving surveys, shallow “baited underwater video surveys” (BRUVS), and data from fishery surveys and scientific collections over the preceding century. That checklist comprised 304 species of shallow (mostly) and deep-water fishes. In 2017 the Smithsonian Deep Reef Observation Project surveyed deep-reef fishes at Statia using the crewed submersible Curasub. That effort recorded 120 species, including 59 new occurrences records. In March–May 2020, two experienced citizen scientists completed 62 SCUBA dives there and recorded 244 shallow species, 40 of them new records for Statia. The 2017–2020 research effort increased the number of species known from the island by 33.6% to 406. Here we present an updated catalog of that marine fish fauna, including voucher photographs of 280 species recorded there in 2017 and 2020. The Statia reef-fish fauna likely is incompletely documented as it has few small, shallow, cryptobenthic species, which are a major component of the regional fauna. A lack of targeted sampling is probably the major factor explaining that deficit, although a limited range of benthic marine habitats may also be contributing.

Keywords

biodiversity, checklist, faunal completeness, faunal structure, reef-associated bony fishes, SCUBA surveys, submersible surveys

Introduction

Sint Eustatius island, known locally as Statia, is a 21 km² island in the northeastern Caribbean, and is one of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. Until recently there were very few published accounts relating to the marine-fish fauna of Statia. The most comprehensive are represented by two non-governmental organization (NGO) environmental reports to the Statia government by van Kuijk et al. (2015) and Davies and Piontek (2016, 2017). Those two reports referred to only one older scientific publication, by Metzelaar (1919), relating to the fish fauna of that island, among other islands of the Dutch Caribbean. Davies and Piontek (2017) combined their own results from visual surveys with information from BRUV (Baited Remote Underwater Video) surveys by van Kuijk et al. (2015), and a variety of historical scientific collections and fisheries surveys to produce a general list of 307 species (modified to 304, see below), which included both deep- and shallow-water species. In this paper we use the results of deep-reef research using a crewed submersible in 2017 and shallow SCUBA surveys in 2020 to add to the checklist of the island's marine fish fauna. We also include voucher photographs of most of the species observed and collected during those two surveys. In addition to representing vouchers for the species records, the photographs are intended for use by managers, citizen scientists, recreational divers and fishers who want to identify fishes they see and catch at Statia. Hopefully they will also stimulate future documentation of previously unreported species there. Finally, we compare aspects of the ecological structure of the Statia fauna to that of the regional, Greater Caribbean fauna to assess how complete the faunal inventory is for Statia.

Materials and methods**Study area**

As one of the Dutch Caribbean islands, Statia sits among Saba, Sint Marten and St Kitts and Nevis (Figure 1) and shares a 200-m insular shelf with the last two islands (Suppl. material 1: Figure S1). Statia is surrounded by a narrow 200-m shelf, which is most extensive on the leeward, western side (Figure 2). The island has a limited diversity of marine habitats. It lacks large, deep embayments, particularly on the western side, that would otherwise provide sheltered locations for development of fringing and back-reef areas. Statia has little well-developed coral reef and most reef areas are of relatively low relief. Due to the general degree of exposure of the entire island to ocean swells it lacks

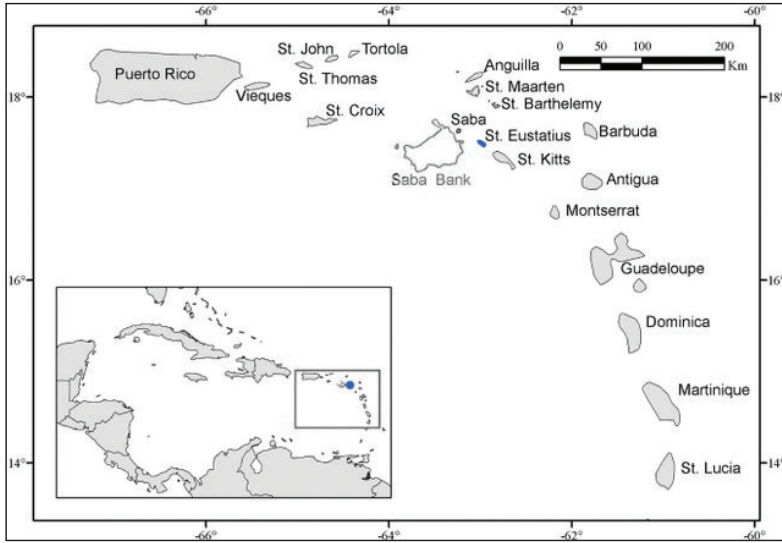


Figure 1. Location of Sint Eustatius. The Caribbean Sea, with the location of Sint Eustatius island indicated in the inset. Source: Hoetjes and Carpenter (2010: fig. 1).

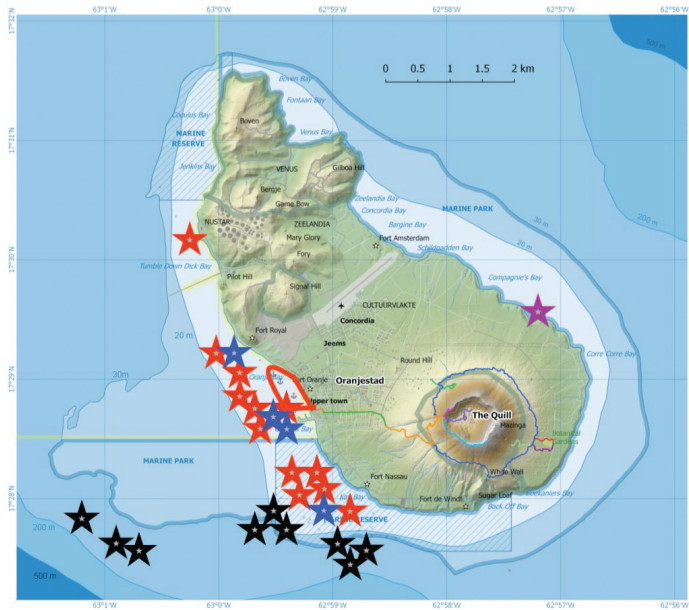


Figure 2. Study sites at Sint Eustatius Island. Location of dive sites during 2017 and 2020: Black stars indicate submersible dives, blue stars 2017 SCUBA dives, red stars 2020 SCUBA dives (some individual stars indicate multiple dives in very close proximity), purple star an intertidal snorkeling site, and the red outline shows limits of the shore-diving area in 2020. See Suppl. material 2: Table S1 for georeferenced date on dive sites. Generalized 20 m, 30 m, 200 m and 500 m isobaths in blue; other lines indicate marine and terrestrial reserve areas. (Base map from Statiaparks, openstreemap.org, CC-BY-SA 2.0 with bathymetry data corrected from CARMABI/WWF/E.Imms (<https://www.dcbd.nl/document/bathymetry-map-seas-surrounding-st-eustatius-saba-and-st-maarten>, accessed 10 July 2020)

any mangroves and has little in the way of seagrass beds, which are now dominated by a non-native species of *Halodule* (van Kuijk et al. 2015; Hoeksema 2016).

The Caribbean Sea, with the location of Sint Eustatius island indicated in the inset. Source: Hoetjes and Carpenter (2010: fig. 1).

Data sources

Published species lists

A comprehensive set of species records came from two NGO studies, which were included in a report by Hoeksema (2016). van Kuijk et al. (2015) recorded 107 species during “baited underwater video surveys” (BRUVs) at 104 sites in shallow water (<30 m deep) scattered around all sides of the island in 2013. Davies and Piontek (2016, 2017) recorded 206 species during 38 of their own shallow, roving-diver surveys in 2015, and augmented that list with a list of species they extracted from historical literature, museum records (from major online aggregators, see below), photographs of fishes caught at the island that they obtained from various sources, and fisheries surveys. They added the species recorded by van Kuijk et al. (2015) to those they had seen and extracted from other sources to produce a combined list of 307 species.

Research in 2017 and 2020

In 2017 the Smithsonian Institution’s Deep Reef Observation Project (DROP) worked with the crewed submersible Curasub to make collections and observations on deep-reef fishes at Statia, to complement similar prior work at the Antillean islands of Dominica and Curaçao (e.g., Baldwin et al. 2018). The submersible was launched close to shore from the tender vessel R/V Chapman and towed by a surface boat to locations along the outer reef slope off the southwest coast where the shallow reef flat transitioned to the slope (~ 40–50 m). Eleven submersible dives were made off the southwestern edge of the island’s 200 m platform (see Figure 2, and Suppl. material 2: Table S1). Each dive lasted approximately five hours and reached a maximum depth of 143–305 m, depending on the habitat at that particular site. Submersible surveys follow the methods used by Baldwin et al. (2018). Dives were roving surveys with the submersible facing the reef and moving laterally while slowly descending the slope. Periodically, stops were made to collect specimens using an anesthetic (quinaldine in ethanol) ejection system attached to the sub’s manipulator arms, coupled with a suction pump attached to one arm that emptied into a holding chamber. On five of the eleven dives visual records of fishes were obtained by CB and LT, who were seated in the front of the submersible and linked their sightings of identifiable fishes to depth measurements recorded from a digital depth gauge inside the submersible. High-definition video was also recorded on five dives from a camera mounted on the front of the sub. Five scuba-based collection dives to a maximum depth of 20 m were also made by LT and CB, who were targeting sponge-associated gobies. A total of 210 specimens was collected, and 6475 individu-

als were recorded from visual observations during the SCUBA and submersible dives by DROP. Some of those specimens represent undescribed species or belong to groups with uncertain taxonomy.

Two of the authors, CJE and AME, are citizen scientists with extensive experience photographing reef fishes at various sites in the Greater Caribbean. In 2020 they spent two months (mid-March to mid-May) living at Statia and SCUBA diving daily to obtain photographic vouchers of the fishes they observed. They made 62 dives, each of approximately one-hour duration, at depths between 1–30 m on both hard-reef, sand, rubble and seagrass habitats, as well as on sunken wrecked ships. Half of those dives were nearshore in a restricted area, as, during the second half of their stay at the island, they lacked dive-boat support and were able to dive only from the shoreline (see Figure 2, and Suppl. material 2: Table S1). During those dives CJE and AME accumulated photographs of the great majority of fish species they saw. They also obtained recent photographs of a few species taken by local divers and fishers at Statia that they did not see or photograph themselves.

Online aggregators

In addition, we also assessed information provided by three major aggregators of online georeferenced location data on marine fishes (GBIF <https://www.gbif.org/>, OBIS <https://obis.org/>, and FishNet2 <http://www.fishnet2.net/search.aspx>, all accessed on 7 May 2020), searching for records in ~ 120-km² quadrat based on Admiralty Chart 487G that encompassed Statia and the surrounding shelf area: the area bounded by 17.433°N to 17.533°N and – 62.933°W to – 63.033°W. That quadrat contained almost 100 km² of marine habitat. That area is a little larger than and centered on the area shown in Figure 2. Those sites regularly update the information they contain and might have had additional records to those found by Davies and Piontek (2017).

Location of dive sites during 2017 and 2020: Black stars indicate submersible dives, blue stars 2017 SCUBA dives, red stars 2020 SCUBA dives (some individual stars indicate multiple dives in very close proximity), purple star an intertidal snorkeling site, and the red outline shows limits of the shore-diving area in 2020. See Suppl. material 2: Table S1 for georeferenced data on dive sites. Generalized 20 m, 30 m, 200 m and 500 m isobaths in blue; other lines indicate marine and terrestrial reserve areas. (Base map from Statiaparks, openstreetmap.org, CC-BY-SA 2.0 with bathymetry data corrected from CARMABI/WWF/E.Imms (<https://www.dcbd.nl/document/bathymetry-map-seas-surrounding-st-eustatius-saba-and-st-maarten>, accessed 10 July 2020)

The structure of the Statia reef-fish fauna

Zoogeography

Members of the entire Statia fauna as currently known (Table 1; hereafter Statia20) were assessed in terms of their global and local geographical ranges, as follows: (a) Endemism

Table 1. Updated checklist of marine fishes from Sint Eustatius Island, 2020. Key to column headings and entries: **DROP** – CP = collected and photographed; C collected only; V = visual observation only; **Estapé** – P = photographed by CJE and AME; (P) photographed by 3rd parties; V = visual observation only by CJE and AME. **New** – species is a new record resulting from 2017–20 research, and its source. Other sources of species records are van Kuijk et al. 2015 (vK15), Davies and Piontek 2017 (DP17), **GBIF**, and **OBIS**. **DROP** in **GBIF** indicates record in **GBIF** is derived from 2017 **DROP** collection specimens deposited in the fish collection of the US National Museum of Natural History. FishNet 2 records are not indicated separately because all such records are included by **GBIF**. **NA** – not applicable to non-native *Pterois volitans*. **Plate** – number indicates supplemental plate containing the voucher photograph of that species. **Zoogeography (Zoo)** – Global geographic range of species; GC = Greater Caribbean endemic; NWA = GC plus temperate eastern USA; WA = GC plus Brazil; TA = WA plus central or East Atlantic; PAC = Pacific; EP = East Pacific; PAN = Indo-west Pacific; PAN = Pan-tropical or Circumglobal. **Range** – extent of geographic range – L = range limited, not more than one third of the Greater Caribbean; remainder are more widely distributed in that region. **Deep** – species entirely or largely restricted to depths below 40 m. **Yes** indicates a species conforms to the heading of the column; **?** indicates insufficient data.

Species in families	English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
ACANTHURIDAE												
<i>Acanthurus chirurgus</i> (Bloch, 1787)	Doctrofish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	GC		
<i>Acanthurus coeruleus</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Blue Tang		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	GC		
<i>Acanthurus triacanthus</i> Poey, 1860	Northern Ocean Surgeonfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	GC		
ACHIRIDAE												
<i>Gymnabichrus nudus</i> Kaup, 1858	Flabby Sole	Estapé		P					1	GC		
ACROFOMATIDAE												
<i>Synagrops bellus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	Blackmouth Bass					Yes				WA		Yes
AETOBATIDAE												
<i>Aetobatus narinari</i> (Euphrasen, 1790)	Spotted Eagle Ray			(P)	Yes	Yes			1	WA		
ANTENNARIIDAE												
<i>Antennarius multiocellatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	Longtute Frogfish			P		Yes			1	WA		
<i>Hisiro histrio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Sargassumfish			(P)		Yes			1	PAN		
APOGONIDAE												
<i>Apogon aurolineatus</i> (Mowbray, 1927)	Bridle Cardinalfish					Yes				GC		
<i>Apogon maculatus</i> (Poey, 1860)	Flamefish			P		Yes			1	GC		
<i>Apogon pillonatus</i> Bohlke & Randall, 1968	Broadsaddle Cardinalfish		V						1	GC		
<i>Apogon planifrons</i> Longley & Hildebrand, 1940	Pale Cardinalfish			P					1	WA		
<i>Apogon pseudomaculatus</i> Longley, 1932	Twospot Cardinalfish		C							WA		
<i>Apogon quadrisquamatus</i> Longley, 1934	Sawcheek Cardinalfish									WA		
<i>Apogon townsendi</i> (Breder, 1927)	Belted Cardinalfish			P		Yes			1	WA		
<i>Astrapogon punctulatus</i> (Poey, 1867)	Blackfin Cardinalfish			P		Yes			1	WA		
<i>Astrapogon stellatus</i> (Cope, 1867)	Conchfish			V		Yes				WA		
<i>Paronchetus affinis</i> (Poey, 1875)	Bigtooth Cardinalfish			P		Yes			1	TA		

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estrapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Place	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Phaeoptyx conklini</i> (Silvester, 1915)		Freckled Cardinalfish	Estrapé		P					1	GC		
<i>Phaeoptyx pigmentaria</i> (Poey, 1860)		Dusky Cardinalfish				Yes				1	TA		
ARGENTINIDAE													
<i>Argentina steuarti</i> Cohen & Asaides, 1969		Pygmy Argentine	DROP	CP		Yes				1	GC		Yes
<i>Glossanodon pygmaeus</i> Cohen, 1958											WA		Yes
ATHERINIDAE													
<i>Atherina harringtonensis</i> Goode, 1877		Reef Silverside				Yes				1	GC		
<i>Atherinomorus stipes</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)		Hardhead Silverside	Estrapé		P					1	WA		
AULOSTOMIDAE													
<i>Aulostomus maculatus</i> Valenciennes, 1841		Atlantic Trumpetfish			P	Yes	Yes			1	GC		
BALISTIDAE													
<i>Balistes capricus</i> Gmelin, 1789		Gray Triggerfish			P	Yes				1	TA		
<i>Balistes vetula</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Queen Triggerfish			P	Yes		Yes		1	TA		
<i>Cantibdermis sufflamen</i> (Mitchill, 1815)		Ocean Triggerfish		V		Yes					WA		
<i>Melichthys niger</i> (Bloch, 1786)		Black Durgon			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		1	PAN		
<i>Xanthichthys ringens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Sargassum Triggerfish	DROP	V							WA		
BELONIDAE													
<i>Platybelone argalus argalus</i> (Lesueur, 1821)		Keeltail Needlefish			P	Yes				1	WA		
<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1821)		Houndfish				Yes					PAN		
BLENNIIDAE													
<i>Entomacrodus nigricans</i> Gill, 1859		Pearl Blenny			P	Yes				1	GC		
<i>Hyppleurochilus pseudotaenipinnis</i> Bath, 1994		Oyster Blenny	Estrapé		P					1	WA		
<i>Hyppleurochilus springeri</i> Randall, 1966		Orangespotted Blenny	Estrapé		P					1	GC		
<i>Hypooblennius exostichus</i> Bohlke, 1959		Longhorn Blenny			(P)	Yes				2	GC		
<i>Ophioblennius macclurei</i> (Silvester, 1915)		Redlip Blenny			P	Yes	Yes			2	GC		
<i>Parablennius marmoratus</i> (Poey, 1876)		Seaweed Blenny			P	Yes				2	WA		
BOTHIDAE													
<i>Bothus lunatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Peacock Flounder			P	Yes				2	TA		
<i>Bothus ocellatus</i> (Agassiz, 1831)		Eyed Flounder			P					2	WA		
<i>Chacaenopsetta lugubris</i> Alcock, 1894		Pelican Flounder				Yes					TA,IWP		Yes
CALLIONYMIDAE													
<i>Callionymus bairdi</i> (Jordan, 1888)		Lancer Dragonet			P	Yes				2	WA		Yes
<i>Foaionopus species</i>			DROP	CP						13	WA?	?	Yes
CAPROIDAE													
<i>Antigonia capros</i> Lowe, 1843		Deepbody Boarfish	DROP	V							TA,IWP		Yes
CARANGIDAE													
<i>Aletris ciliaris</i> (Bloch, 1787)		African Pompano				Yes					PAN		

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Canax bartholomaei</i> (Cuvier, 1833)		Yellow Jack			P		Yes			2	TA		
<i>Canax crysos</i> (Mitchill, 1815)		Blue Runner			P		Yes			2	TA		
<i>Canax hippos</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)		Crevalle Jack					Yes			2	WA		
<i>Canax latus</i> Agassiz, 1831		Horse-eye Jack			P	Yes	Yes			2	TA		
<i>Canax lugubris</i> Poey, 1860		Black Jack		V		Yes	Yes			2	PAN		
<i>Canax ruber</i> (Bloch, 1793)		Bar Jack		V		Yes	Yes	Yes		2	WA		
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i> (Cuvier, 1833)		Mackerel Scad			P		Yes			2	PAN		
<i>Decapterus punctatus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		Round Scad			P		Yes			2	TA		
<i>Elaegatis bipinnulata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)		Rainbow Runner			P		Yes			2	PAN		
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i> (Bloch, 1793)		Bigeye Scad			P		Yes			2	PAN		
<i>Seriola rivoliana</i> Valenciennes, 1833		Almaco Jack			P	Yes	Yes			2	PAN		
<i>Trachinotus falcatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Permit			P		Yes			2	WA		
<i>Trachinotus goodii</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1896		Palometa			P		Yes			2	WA		
CARCHARHINIDAE													
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)		Bull Shark					Yes				PAN		
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)		Blacktip Shark				Yes	Yes				PAN		
<i>Carcharhinus perezi</i> (Poey, 1876)		Reef Shark			V	Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Peron & Lesueur, 1822)		Tiger Shark					Yes				PAN		
<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i> (Poey, 1868)		Lemon Shark			P		Yes			2	TA,EP		
CENTROPHORIDAE													
<i>Centroprorus granulatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		Large Gulper Shark					Yes				TA,IWP		Yes
CHAENOPSIDAE													
<i>Acanthemblemaria aspera</i> (Longley, 1927)		Roughhead Blenny			P		Yes			2	GC		
<i>Acanthemblemaria mariae</i> Bohlke, 1961		Secretary Blenny			P		Yes	Yes		2	GC		
<i>Acanthemblemaria spinosa</i> Merzelaar, 1919		Spinyhead Blenny			P		Yes	Yes		2	GC		
<i>Chenopsis limbaughi</i> Robins & Randall, 1965		Yellowface Pikeblenny			P		Yes			2	GC		
<i>Emblemaria pandionis</i> Evermann & Marsh, 1900		Sailfin Blenny			P	Yes	Yes			2	GC		
<i>Emblemaria vitia</i> Williams, 2002		Ribbon Blenny			(P)					2	GC		
<i>Emblemarionopsis bahamensis</i> Stephens, 1961		Blackhead Blenny			P					3	GC	L	
<i>Emblemarionopsis carib</i> Victor, 2010		Carrib Blenny			P					3	GC	L	
CHAETODONTIDAE													
<i>Chaetodon capistratus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Foureye Butterflyfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	GC		
<i>Chaetodon ocellatus</i> Bloch, 1787		Spotfin Butterflyfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	WA		
<i>Chaetodon sedentarius</i> Poey, 1860		Reef Butterflyfish		V		Yes	Yes		Yes	3	WA		
<i>Chaetodon striatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Banded Butterflyfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	WA		
<i>Prognathodes aculeatus</i> (Poey, 1860)		Longsnout Butterflyfish		C	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	WA		

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Prognathodes guyanensis</i> (Durand, 1960)		Guyana Butterflyfish	DROP	V							GC		Yes
CHAUNACIDAE													
<i>Chaunax suttkusi</i> Caruso, 1989		Pale-cavity Gaper				Yes					TA		Yes
CHIMAERIDAE													
<i>Chimaera cubana</i> Howell Rivero, 1936		Cuban Chimaera				Yes					GC		Yes
<i>Hydrolagus alberti</i> Bigelow & Schroeder, 1951		Gulf Chimaera				Yes					GC		Yes
CHLOPSIDAE													
<i>Chlorhinus suensonii</i> Lutken, 1852		Seagrass Eel				Yes					WA		
CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE													
<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i> Bonaparte, 1840		Shortnose Greeneye				Yes					TA		Yes
<i>Parasidus trunculenta</i> (Goode & Bean, 1895)		Longnose Greeneye				Yes					WA		Yes
CIRRHITIDAE													
<i>Amblycirrhinus pinos</i> (Mowbray, 1927)		Redspotted Hawkfish			P	Yes	Yes			3	WA		
CLUPEIDAE													
<i>Harengula clupeiola</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		False Pilchard				Yes					WA		
<i>Harengula humeralis</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		Redear Sardine				Yes					GC		
<i>Jenkinsia lamprotaenia</i> (Gosse, 1851)		Dwarf Herring				Yes					GC		
<i>Opisthonema oglinum</i> (Lesueur, 1818)		Atlantic Thread Herring				Yes					WA		
<i>Sardinella aurita</i> Valenciennes, 1847		Spanish Sardine				Yes					TA		
CONGRIDAE													
<i>Ariusoma balearicum</i> (Delaroche, 1809)		Bandtooth Conger	Estapé		(P)					3	TA		
<i>Heteroconger longissimus</i> Gunther, 1870		Brown Garden Eel			P	Yes	Yes			3	WA		
<i>Xenomystax baderianus</i> (Reid, 1940)		Twopatched-teeth Conger				Yes					TA		Yes
CORYPHAENIDAE													
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Dolphinfish							Yes		PAN		
CRURAJIDAE													
<i>Crurinaja rigosa</i> Bigelow & Schroeder, 1958		Rough Leg Skate				Yes					GC		Yes
CYNOGLOSSIDAE													
<i>Symphurus marginatus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1886)		Margined Tonguefish				Yes					WA		Yes
DACTYLOPTERIDAE													
<i>Dactylopterus volitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Flying Gurnard			P	Yes	Yes			3	TA		
DASYATIDAE													
<i>Hyppanus americanus</i> Hildebrand & Schroeder, 1928		Southern Stingray			P	Yes	Yes			3	WA		
DIODONTIDAE													
<i>Chilomycterus antillarum</i> Jordan & Rutter, 1897		Web Burrfish			P	Yes	Yes			3	WA		
<i>Chilomycterus schoepfii</i> (Walbaum, 1792)		Striped Burrfish				Yes					WA	NWA	

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Diodon holocanthus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Balloonfish			P		Yes			3	PAN		
<i>Diodon hystrix</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Porcupinefish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		3	PAN		
DIRETMIDAE													
<i>Dirtemus argenteus</i> Johnson, 1864		Silver Spinyfish					Yes				PAN		Yes
ECHENEIDAE													
<i>Echeneis naucrates</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Sharksucker			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		3	PAN		
<i>Echeneis neucratoides</i> Zuiwew, 1786		Whitfin Sharksucker	Estapé		P					3	NWA		
<i>Remora remora</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Remora					Yes				PAN		
EPHIPPIDAE													
<i>Chaetodipterus faber</i> (Broussonet, 1782)		Atlantic Spadefish					Yes				WA		
ETMOPTERIDAE													
<i>Etmopterus billyanus</i> (Poey, 1861)		Caribbean Lantern Shark					Yes				NWA		Yes
<i>Etmopterus robbinsi</i> Schofield & Burgess, 1997		West Indian Lantern Shark					Yes				GC		Yes
FISTULARIIDAE													
<i>Fistularia tabacaria</i> Linnaeus, 1758		Bluespotted Cornetfish			P	Yes	Yes			3	TA		
GERREIDAE													
<i>Euclinostomus jonesii</i> (Gunther, 1879)		Slender Mojarra					Yes				WA		
<i>Euclinostomus lefroyi</i> (Goode, 1874)		Mottled Mojarra			P		Yes			3	WA		
<i>Gerres cinereus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)		Yellowfin Mojarra					Yes				WA		
GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE													
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)		Nurse Shark			(P)	Yes	Yes	Yes		3	TA		Yes
GOBIESOCIDAE													
<i>Derilissus lombardii</i> Sparks & Gruber, 2012		Tailspot Clingfish	DROP	CP						3	GC		Yes
GOBIIDAE													
<i>Antillogobius nikkiae</i> Van Tassel & Colin, 2012		Sabre Goby	DROP	CP				DROP		3	GC		Yes
<i>Bathygobius antillensis</i> Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold, 2010		Anilles Frillfin	Estapé		P					3	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus diurus</i> Bohlke & Robins, 1960		Colon Goby			P		Yes			3	WA		
<i>Coryphopterus eidolon</i> Bohlke & Robins, 1960		Pallid Goby			P		Yes			3	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus glaucofraenum</i> Gill, 1863		Bridled Goby			P		Yes			3	WA		
<i>Coryphopterus hyalinus</i> Bohlke & Robins, 1962		Glass Goby			P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus kuna</i> Victor, 2007		Kuna Goby	Estapé		P					4	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus lipernes</i> Bohlke & Robins, 1962		Peppermint Goby			P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus personatus</i> (Jordan & Thompson, 1905)		Masked Goby	V		P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus ibrix</i> Bohlke & Robins, 1960		Bartail Goby			P		Yes			4	WA		
<i>Coryphopterus tortuariae</i> (Jordan, 1904)		Sand Goby			P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Coryphopterus venezuelae</i> Cervigon, 1966		Sand-Canyon Goby	Estapé		P					4	GC		

Species in families		New	DROP	Etapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Place	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Ctenogobius saepepallens</i> (Gilbert & Randall, 1968)	Dash Goby	Etapé		P					4	GC		
<i>Elaeattinus chancéi</i> (Beebe & Hollister, 1933)	Shortstripe Goby		C	P		Yes	Yes		4	GC	L	
<i>Elaeattinus enelynae</i> (Bohlike & Robins, 1968)	Sharknose Goby			P		Yes	Yes		4	GC		
Genus 1 species 5		DROP	CP						13	GC?	?	Yes
Genus 1 species 6		DROP	CP						13	GC?	?	Yes
Genus 2 species 1		DROP	CP						13	GC?	?	Yes
<i>Ginsburgellus novemlineatus</i> (Fowler, 1950)	Nineline Goby	Etapé		P					4	GC		
<i>Gnatholepis thompsoni</i> Jordan, 1904	Goldspot Goby		V	P		Yes	Yes		4	TA		
<i>Liphypratus elason</i> Bohlike & Robins, 1960	Dwarf Goby	DROP/ Etapé	C	P					4	GC		
<i>Microgobius carri</i> Fowler, 1945	Seminole Goby	Etapé		P					4	WA		
<i>Nes longus</i> (Nichols, 1914)	Orangespotted Goby	Etapé		P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Palaetogobius grandoculus</i> Greenfield, 2002	Bigeye Goby	DROP	CP				DROP		4	GC		Yes
<i>Palaetogobius incandius</i> Tornabene, Robertson & Baldwin, 2017	Ember Goby	DROP	C				DROP		4	GC		Yes
<i>Pinnichthys atmorientis</i> Van Tassel & Tornabene, 2016	Thiony's Goby	DROP	CP						4	GC		Yes
<i>Priolepis hipolitzi</i> (Merzelaar, 1922)	Rusty Goby			P		Yes			4	WA		
<i>Prereteleoris belenae</i> (Randall, 1968)	Hovering Dartfish		V	P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Risar ruber</i> (Rosen, 1911)	Tusked Goby		C	P		Yes	Yes		4	WA		
<i>Tigigobius dilepis</i> (Robins & Bohlike, 1964)	Orangesided Goby			P		Yes			4	GC		
<i>Tigigobius multifasciatus</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	Greenbanded Goby			P					4	GC		
<i>Varicus cephalocellatus</i> Gilmore, Van Tassel & Baldwin, 2016	Ocellated Split-Fin Goby	Etapé		P					4	GC	L	Yes
<i>Varicus veliguttatus</i> Van Tassel, Baldwin & Gilmore, 2016	Spotted-Sail Goby	DROP	CP				DROP		4	GC	L	Yes
GRAMMATIDAE												
<i>Gramma linki</i> Starck & Colin, 1978	Yellowcheek Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		5	GC		
<i>Gramma loreto</i> Poey, 1868	Fairy Basslet			P	Yes				5	GC		
<i>Lipogramma evides</i> Robins & Colin, 1979	Banded Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		5	GC		Yes
<i>Lipogramma klayi</i> Randall, 1963	Bicolor Basslet	DROP	CP						5	GC		Yes
<i>Lipogramma lewisoni</i> Baldwin, Nomaka & Robertson, 2016	Hourglass Basslet	DROP	CP						5	GC		Yes
<i>Lipogramma regia</i> Robins & Colin, 1979	Royal Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		5	GC		Yes
<i>Lipogramma trilineata</i> Randall, 1963	Threeline Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		5	GC		Yes
GRAMMICOLEPIDIDAE												
<i>Grammicolepis brachiusculus</i> Poey, 1873	Thorny Tinselfish							Yes		PAN		Yes
HAEMULIDAE												
<i>Anisotremus surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1791)	Black Margate			P	Yes				5	WA		
<i>Brachygenys chrysoargyreus</i> (Günther, 1859)	Smallmouth Grunt			P		Yes	Yes	Yes	5	GC		
<i>Haemulon album</i> Cuvier, 1830	Margate			P	Yes				5	WA		

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estepé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Haemulon aurolineatum</i> Cuvier, 1830		Tomtate			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	WA		
<i>Haemulon carbonarium</i> Poey, 1860		Caesar Grunt			P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	GC		
<i>Haemulon flavolineatum</i> (Desmarest, 1823)		French Grunt			P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	GC		
<i>Haemulon macrostomum</i> Gunther, 1859		Spanish Grunt			P	Yes	Yes			5	GC		
<i>Haemulon melanurum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Contonwick			P	Yes	Yes			5	WA		
<i>Haemulon parva</i> (Desmarest, 1823)		Sailors Choice				Yes	Yes			5	WA		
<i>Haemulon plumieri</i> (Lacepede, 1801)		White Grunt			P	Yes	Yes			5	WA		
<i>Haemulon sciurus</i> (Shaw, 1803)		Bluestriped Grunt			(P)	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	GC		
<i>Haemulon striatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Striped Grunt		V	V	Yes	Yes			5	WA		
<i>Haemulon vittatum</i> (Poey, 1860)		Boga			P	Yes	Yes			5	GC		
HALOSAURIDAE													
<i>Halosaurus oenii</i> Johnson, 1864		Stripejaw Halosaur				Yes	Yes				TA,IWP		Yes
HEMIRAMPHIDAE													
<i>Hemiramphus brasiliensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ballyhoo			P	Yes	Yes			5	WA		
HOLOCENTRIDAE													
<i>Corniger spinosus</i> Agassiz, 1831		Spinycheek Soldierfish		V			Yes	Yes		5	TA		Yes
<i>Holocentrus adscensionis</i> (Osbeck, 1765)		Squirrelfish	DROP	V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	TA		
<i>Holocentrus rufus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)		Longspine Squirrelfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	GC		
<i>Myripristis jacobus</i> Cuvier, 1829		Blackbar Soldierfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	TA		
<i>Neomiphon cornucum</i> (Poey, 1860)		Reef Squirrelfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	GC		
<i>Neomiphon marianus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		Longjaw Squirrelfish		C	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	GC		
<i>Neomiphon vexillarium</i> (Poey, 1860)		Dusky Squirrelfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		5	GC		
<i>Ostichthys trachypoma</i> (Gunther, 1859)		Bigeye Soldierfish			P	Yes	Yes			5	GC		
<i>Plectropterus retropinnis</i> (Guichenot, 1853)		Cardinal Soldierfish	DROP	CP				DROP		6	WA		Yes
ISTIOPHORIDAE													
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> (Shaw, 1792)		Sailfish				Yes	Yes				TA		
<i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepede, 1802		Blue Marlin				Yes	Yes				PAN		
KYPHOSIDAE													
<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i> Lacepede, 1801		Gray Seachub	Estepé		P	Yes	Yes			6	TA/IWP		
<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i> (Forsk., 1775)		Top-sail Seachub			P	Yes	Yes			6	PAN		
<i>Kyphosus sectatrix</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)		Bermuda Chub			P	Yes	Yes			6	PAN		
<i>Kyphosus uigiensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)		Yellow Chub			V	Yes	Yes			6	PAN		
LABRIDAE													
Labrinae													
<i>Bodianus rufus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Spanish Hogfish		V	P	Yes	Yes		Yes	6	WA		
<i>Clepticus parvae</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		Creole Wrasse		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Decodon puellaris</i> (Poey, 1860)		Red Hogfish	DROP	CP				DROP		6	WA		Yes
<i>Decodon</i> species 2			DROP	CP						13	GC		Yes
<i>Halichoeres batyphylus</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1932)		Greenband Wrasse	DROP	V	P	Yes	Yes			6	WA		Yes
<i>Halichoeres bivittatus</i> (Bloch, 1791)		Slippery Dick			P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Halichoeres cyanocephalus</i> (Bloch, 1791)		Yellowcheek Wrasse			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		Yes
<i>Halichoeres garnoti</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)		Yellowhead Wrasse		V	P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Halichoeres maculipinna</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)		Clown Wrasse			P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Halichoeres pictus</i> (Poey, 1860)		Rainbow Wrasse			P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Halichoeres poeyi</i> (Steindachner, 1867)		Blackear Wrasse			P	Yes	Yes			6	WA		Yes
<i>Halichoeres radiatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Puddingwife			P	Yes	Yes			6	WA		Yes
<i>Thalassoma bifasciatum</i> (Bloch, 1791)		Bluehead		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		Yes
<i>Xyrichtys martinicensis</i> : Valenciennes, 1840		Rosy Razorfish			P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Xyrichtys novacula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Pearly Razorfish			P	Yes	Yes			6	WA		Yes
<i>Xyrichtys splendens</i> Castelnau, 1855		Green Razorfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		Yes
Scarinae													
<i>Cryptotomus roseus</i> Cope, 1871		Bluelip Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes			6	WA		Yes
<i>Scarus coerules</i> (Bloch, 1786)		Blue Parrotfish				Yes	Yes				GC		Yes
<i>Scarus guacamaia</i> Cuvier, 1829		Rainbow Parrotfish				Yes	Yes				GC		Yes
<i>Scarus iseri</i> (Bloch, 1789)		Striped Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		Yes
<i>Scarus taeniopterus</i> Desmarest, 1831		Princess Parrotfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		Yes
<i>Scarus vetula</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801		Queen Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Sparisoma atomarium</i> (Poey, 1861)		Greenblotch Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes			6	GC		Yes
<i>Sparisoma aurofrenatum</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)		Redband Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		6	GC		Yes
<i>Sparisoma chryptopterus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		Redtail Parrotfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	GC		Yes
<i>Sparisoma radians</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)		Bucktooth Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes			7	GC		Yes
<i>Sparisoma rubripinne</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)		Yellowtail Parrotfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	GC		Yes
<i>Sparisoma viride</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)		Stoptail Parrotfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	GC		Yes
LABRISOMIDAE													
<i>Brockius nigricinctus</i> Howell Rivero, 1936		Spotcheek Blenny	Estapé		P					7	GC		Yes
<i>Gobioctinus bucciferus</i> Poey, 1868		Puffcheek Blenny	Estapé		P					7	GC		Yes
<i>Gobioctinus gobio</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)		Palehead Blenny	Estapé		P					7	WA		Yes
<i>Gobioctinus guppyi</i> (Norman, 1922)		Mimic Blenny	Estapé		P					7	WA		Yes
<i>Labrisomus nuchipinnis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)		Hairy Blenny	Estapé		P	Yes	Yes			7	TA		Yes
<i>Malacoctenus aurolineatus</i> Smith, 1957		Goldline Blenny			P	Yes	Yes			7	GC		Yes
<i>Malacoctenus boehlkei</i> Springer, 1959		Diamond Blenny				Yes	Yes			7	GC		Yes
<i>Malacoctenus erdmanni</i> Smith, 1957		Imitator Blenny	Estapé		P					7	GC		Yes

Species in families	English common name	New	DROP	Estepé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Malacoctenus macroptus</i> (Poey, 1868)	Rosy Blenny	Estepé		P					7	GC		
<i>Malacoctenus triangulatus</i> Springer, 1959	Saddled Blenny			P		Yes			7	GC		
LOBOTIDAE												
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Atlantic Tripletail					Yes				TA/IWP		
LOPHIIDAE												
<i>Lophiodes monodi</i> Le Danois, 1971	Club-bait Goosefish					Yes				GC		Yes
LUTJANIDAE												
<i>Apsilus dentatus</i> Guichenot, 1853	Black Snapper					Yes				GC		Yes
<i>Etelis oculatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	Queen Snapper					Yes				WA		Yes
<i>Lutjanus analis</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Mutton Snapper			P	Yes	Yes			7	WA		
<i>Lutjanus apodus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	Schoolmaster		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	GC		
<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Blackfin Snapper		V	P	Yes	Yes			7	WA		
<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Cubera Snapper			P	Yes	Yes			7	WA		
<i>Lutjanus griseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Gray Snapper			(P)	Yes	Yes			7	TA		
<i>Lutjanus joca</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Dog Snapper			P	Yes	Yes			7	TA		
<i>Lutjanus mahogoni</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Mahogany Snapper		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	GC		
<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i> (Poey, 1866)	Caribbean Red Snapper			P	Yes	Yes			7	TA		Yes
<i>Lutjanus synagris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lane Snapper			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	TA		
<i>Lutjanus vivanus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Silk Snapper					Yes				TA		
<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i> (Bloch, 1791)	Yellowtail Snapper		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	TA		Yes
<i>Pristipomoides</i> sp. ¹										WA?	?	Yes
MACROURIDAE												
<i>Gadomus arcuatus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1886)	Doublethread Grenadier					Yes				TA		Yes
<i>Gadomus dispar</i> (Vallant, 1888)	Onelong Grenadier					Yes				TA		Yes
<i>Hymenocephalus aterrimus</i> Gilbert, 1905	Nobeard Grenadier					Yes				WA/		Yes
<i>Hymenocephalus billsam</i> Marshall & Iwamoto, 1973	Bigeye Grenadier					Yes				PAC		Yes
<i>Malacocephalus laevis</i> (Lowe, 1843)	Velvet Grenadier					Yes				WA		Yes
<i>Nezumia aequalis</i> (Günther, 1878)	Atlantic Blacktip Grenadier					Yes				PAN		Yes
<i>Ventrifossa macropogon</i> Marshall, 1973	Longbeard Grenadier					Yes				TA		Yes
						Yes				WA/		Yes
						Yes				WPA		Yes
MALACANTHIDAE												
<i>Malacanthus plumieri</i> (Bloch, 1786)	Sand Tilefish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		7	WA		
MEGALOPIDAE												
<i>Megalops atlanticus</i> Valenciennes, 1847	Tarpon			P		Yes			8	TA		
MERLUCCIIDAE												
<i>Stenidachmerna argentea</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	Luminous Hake					Yes				GC		Yes

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
MONACANTHIDAE													
<i>Aluterus scriptus</i> (Osbeck, 1765)		Scrawled Filefish			P	Yes	Yes			8	PAN		
<i>Cantherhines macrocerus</i> (Hollard, 1853)		Whitespotted Filefish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	WA		
<i>Cantherhines pulchus</i> (Ranzani, 1842)		Orangespotted Filefish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	TA		
<i>Monacanthus ciliatus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)		Fringed Filefish			P	Yes	Yes			8	TA		
<i>Monacanthus tockeri</i> Bean, 1906		Slender Filefish			P	Yes	Yes			8	GC		
<i>Stephanolepis satifer</i> (Bennett, 1831)		Pygmy Filefish			P	Yes	Yes			8	WA		
MUGILIDAE													
<i>Mugil curema</i> Valenciennes, 1836		White Mullet				Yes					TA		
MULLIDAE													
<i>Mullidichthys martinicus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		Yellow Goatfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		8	TA		
<i>Pseudupeneus maculatus</i> (Bloch, 1793)		Spotted Goatfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		8	WA		
MURAENIDAE													
<i>Echidna catenata</i> (Bloch, 1795)		Chain Moray			P		Yes			8	WA		
<i>Enchelycore caryborea</i> Bohlke & Bohlke, 1976		Chestnut Moray			(P)					8	TA		
<i>Enchelycore nigricans</i> (Bonnatere, 1788)		Viper Moray			(P)					8	TA		
<i>Gymnothorax funebris</i> Ranzani, 1839		Green Moray			P	Yes	Yes			8	TA		
<i>Gymnothorax miliaris</i> (Kaup, 1856)		Goldentail Moray			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		8	TA		
<i>Gymnothorax moringa</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		Spotted Moray			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		8	TA		
<i>Gymnothorax vicinus</i> (Castelnau, 1855)		Purplemouth Moray			(P)		Yes			8	TA		
NARCINIDAE													
<i>Narcine bancroftii</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1834)		Lesser Electric Ray				Yes					GC		
OGCOCEPHALIDAE													
<i>Dibranchius atlanticus</i> Peters, 1876		Atlantic Batfish				Yes					TA		Yes
<i>Ogocephalus corniger</i> Bradbury, 1980		Longnose Batfish			DROP	CP				8	GC		
<i>Zalientes megynyi</i> (Fowler, 1952)		Tricorn Batfish			DROP	CP				8	GC		Yes
OPHICHTHIDAE													
<i>Myrichthys breviceps</i> (Richardson, 1848)		Sharptail Eel				Yes					WA		
<i>Myrichthys ocellatus</i> (Lesueur, 1825)		Goldspotted Eel			P					8	WA		
<i>Ophichthus ophis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Spotted Snake Eel				Yes					WA		
OPHIIDAE													
<i>Brotula barbata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		Atlantic Bearded Brotula			DROP	CP				8	TA		
<i>Neobythites elongatus</i> Nielsen & Retzler, 1994		Elongate Cusk-eel				Yes					GC		Yes
<i>Parophidion schmidti</i> (Woods & Kanazawa, 1951)		Dusky Cusk-eel			P					8	GC		
OPISTOGNATHIDAE													
<i>Opistognathus aurifrons</i> (Jordan & Thompson, 1905)		Yellowhead Jawfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		8	WA		
<i>Opistognathus macrognathus</i> Poey, 1860		Banded Jawfish				Yes					GC		

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Estepé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Opistognathus maxillosus</i> Poey, 1860		Mottled Jawfish	Estepé		P					8	GC		
OSTRACIIDAE													
<i>Acanthostracion polygonius</i> Poey, 1876		Honeycomb Cowfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		8	WA		
<i>Acanthostracion quadricornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Scrawled Cowfish		V	P		Yes			9	TA		
<i>Lacophrys bicaudalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Spotted Trunkfish			P		Yes	Yes		9	TA		
<i>Lacophrys trigonus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Trunkfish			P	Yes	Yes			9	TA		
<i>Lacophrys triquetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Smooth Trunkfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	WA		
PARALICHTHYIDAE													
<i>Citharichthys cornutus</i> (Günther, 1880)		Horned Whiff					Yes				WA		Yes
<i>Gastropsetta frontalis</i> Bean, 1895		Shrimp Flounder	DROP	CP	P			DROP		9	GC		
<i>Syacium micrurum</i> Ranzani, 1842		Channel Flounder					Yes			9	WA		
PARAZENIDAE													
<i>Cytopsis rosea</i> (Lowe, 1843)		Red Dory					Yes				TA/IWP		Yes
<i>Pempheris schomburgkii</i> Müller & Troschel, 1848		Glassy Sweeper			P		Yes			9	WA		
PENTANCHIDAE													
<i>Apristurus canutus</i> Springer & Heemstra, 1979		Hoary Cat Shark					Yes				GC		Yes
<i>Galeus antillensis</i> Springer, 1979		Antilles Sawtail Catshark					Yes				GC	L	Yes
PERCOPHIDAE													
<i>Bembrops ocellatus</i> Thompson & Suttkus, 1998		Ocellate Duckbill					Yes				GC		Yes
<i>Bembrops quadrisella</i> Thompson & Suttkus, 1998		Saddleback Duckbill					Yes				GC		Yes
<i>Chironema squamentum</i> (Ginsburg, 1955)		Scalychin Flathead	DROP	CP				DROP		9	GC		Yes
PERISTEDIIDAE													
<i>Peristedion truncatum</i> (Günther, 1880)		Black Armored Searobin					Yes				WA		Yes
POLYMIXIIDAE													
<i>Polymixia lovei</i> Günther, 1859		Beardfish					Yes				WA		Yes
POMACANTHIDAE													
<i>Centropyge argi</i> Woods & Kanazawa, 1951		Cherubfish		V	P		Yes			9	GC		
<i>Holocanthus ciliaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Queen Angelfish		V	P	Yes	Yes		Yes	9	WA		
<i>Holocanthus tricolor</i> (Bloch, 1795)		Rock Beauty		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	WA		
<i>Pomacanthus arcuatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Gray Angelfish				Yes	Yes		Yes		WA		
<i>Pomacanthus paru</i> (Bloch, 1787)		French Angelfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	WA		
POMACENTRIDAE													
<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Sergeant Major			P	Yes	Yes			9	TA		
<i>Abudefduf taurus</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)		Night Sergeant	DROP	CP	P		Yes			9	TA		
<i>Chromis cf. enchrysurus</i> ²			DROP	CP				DROP		13	WA		Yes

Species in families		English common name	New	DROP	Etapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Place	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Chromis cyanea</i> (Poey, 1860)		Bluc Chromis		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	GC		
<i>Chromis insolata</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		Sunshinefish		V	P		Yes			9	GC		
<i>Chromis multilineata</i> (Güldennot, 1853)		Brown Chromis		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	TA		
<i>Chromis scotti</i> Emery, 1968		Purple Reeffish	DROP	V							WA		
<i>Microspathodon chrysurus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		Yellowtail Damselfish			P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	WA		
<i>Segastes adustus</i> (Froschel, 1865)		Dusky Damselfish			P		Yes			9	GC		
<i>Segastes diancaeus</i> (Jordan & Rutter, 1897)		Longfin Damselfish			P		Yes			9	GC		
<i>Segastes leucostictus</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)		Beaugregory			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	GC		
<i>Segastes partitus</i> (Poey, 1868)		Bicolor Damselfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	GC		
<i>Segastes planifrons</i> (Cuvier, 1830)		Threespot Damselfish			P	Yes	Yes			9	GC		
<i>Segastes xanthurus</i> (Poey, 1860)		Cocoa Damselfish			P	Yes	Yes			9	GC		
PRIACANTHIDAE													
<i>Heteropriacanthus oruennatus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)		Glasseye Snapper			P		Yes	Yes		9	TA		
<i>Priacanthus arenatus</i> Cuvier, 1829		Bigeye		V			Yes				TA		
<i>Pristigynys alba</i> (Gill, 1862)		Short Bigeye	DROP	V							WA		
RHINCODONTIDAE													
<i>Rhincodon typus</i> Smith, 1828		Whale Shark					Yes				PAN		
SCIAENIDAE													
<i>Equetus lanceolatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Jackknife-fish		V	P	Yes	Yes			10	WA		
<i>Equetus punctatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		Spotted Drum			P		Yes	Yes		10	WA		
<i>Paraequus acuminatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)		High-hat			P		Yes			10	WA		
<i>Umbriina coroides</i> Cuvier, 1830		Sand Drum					Yes				WA		
SCOMBRIDAE													
<i>Acanthobythium solandri</i> (Cuvier, 1832)		Wahoo					Yes				PAN		
<i>Eutymnus allettianus</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)		Little Tunny			P		Yes			10	TA		
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Skipjack Tuna					Yes				PAN		
<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i> (Cuvier, 1829)		King Mackerel			P		Yes			10	WA		
<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i> (Bloch, 1793)		Cero		V	P	Yes	Yes			10	WA		
<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i> (Lesson, 1831)		Blackfin Tuna					Yes				WA		
SCORPAENIDAE													
<i>Pontinus castor</i> Poey, 1860		Longsnout Scorpionfish	DROP	CP				DROP		10	GC		Yes
<i>Pontinus nematophthalmus</i> (Günther, 1860)		Spinythroat Scorpionfish	DROP	CP						10	WA		Yes
<i>Pterois volitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Red Lionfish		V	P		Yes	Yes		10	NA	NA	NA
<i>Scorpaena plumieri</i> Bloch, 1789		Spotted Scorpionfish			P		Yes	Yes		10	TA		
<i>Scorpaenodes caribbaeus</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928		Reef Scorpionfish	Etapé		P					10	WA		
SERRANIDAE													
<i>Alphistes afer</i> (Bloch, 1793)		Mutton Hamlet			(P)		Yes			10	TA		

Species in families	English common name	New	DROP	Etapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Place	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Baldwinella vitianus</i> (Jordan & Swain, 1885) ³	Red Barbier	DROP	V							WA		Yes
<i>Batyranthias</i> species A		DROP	CP						13	GC	L	Yes
<i>Bullisichthys caribbaeus</i> Rivas, 1971	Pugnose Bass	DROP	CP				DROP		10	GC		Yes
<i>Cephalopholis cruentata</i> (Lacepede, 1802)	Graysby		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	GC		
<i>Cephalopholis fulva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Coney		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	WA		
<i>Diplecetrum bivittatum</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	Dwarf Sand Perch	Etapé	V	(P)	Yes	Yes		Yes	10	TA		
<i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i> (Osbeck, 1765)	Rock Hind		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	WA		
<i>Epinephelus guttatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Hind		V	P	Yes	Yes				GC		
<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	Nassau Groupers		V							WA		Yes
<i>Gonioplectrus hispanus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Spanish Flag	DROP	V	P	Yes	Yes			10	GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus chlorurus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Yellowtail Hamlet		V	P		Yes			10	GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus guttaturus</i> (Poey, 1852)	Shy Hamlet		V	P		Yes				GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus indigo</i> (Poey, 1851)	Indigo Hamlet	DROP	V			Yes				GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus nigricans</i> (Poey, 1852)	Black Hamlet		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		10	GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus puella</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Barred Hamlet		V	P	Yes	Yes			13	GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus</i> species 1	Bluelip Hamlet	Etapé	V	P						GC		
<i>Hypoplectrus unicolor</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	Butter Hamlet		V			Yes				GC		
<i>Liopropoma carmabi</i> (Randall, 1963)	Candy Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		10	WA		
<i>Liopropoma mowbrayi</i> Woods & Kanazawa, 1951	Cave Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		10	GC		
<i>Liopropoma olneyi</i> Baldwin & Johnson, 2014	Yellow-Spotted Basslet	DROP	CP				DROP		10	GC	L	Yes
<i>Liopropoma rubre</i> Poey, 1861	Peppermint Basslet		V	P	Yes	Yes			11	GC		
<i>Myxeterperca interstitialis</i> (Poey, 1860)	Yellowmouth Groupers		V		Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Myxeterperca tigris</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)	Tiger Groupers		V		Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Myxeterperca venenosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Yellowfin Groupers		V	P	Yes	Yes			11	WA		
<i>Pamunthius furcifer</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	Atlantic Croolefish		V	P	Yes	Yes			11	TA		
<i>Plectranthias</i> species A		DROP	CP						13	GC	L	Yes
<i>Pronotogrammus martinicensis</i> (Guichenot, 1868)	Roughtongue Bass	DROP	CP				DROP		11	WA		Yes
<i>Rypticus bistrispinus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	Freckled Soapfish		V		Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Rypticus saponiacus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Greater Soapfish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		11	TA		
<i>Serranus annularis</i> (Günther, 1880)	Orangeback Bass	DROP	V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		11	WA		
<i>Serranus baldwinii</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1899)	Lantern Bass		V	P	Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Serranus flaviventris</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Twinspot Bass		V		Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Serranus fuscus</i> (Poey, 1861)	Twospot Sea Bass	DROP	CP				DROP		11	WA		Yes
<i>Serranus luciopectuncus</i> Poey, 1852	Crosshatch Bass	DROP	V							GC		Yes
<i>Serranus notospilus</i> Longley, 1935	Saddle Bass	DROP	V							GC		Yes
<i>Serranus phoebe</i> Poey, 1851	Tartler		V		Yes	Yes				WA		Yes

Species in families	English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Place	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Serranus tabacarius</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Tobaccofish		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		11	WA		
<i>Serranus tigrinus</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Harlequin Bass		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		11	GC		
<i>Serranus tortugarum</i> Longley, 1935	Chalk Bass		V	P		Yes	Yes		11	GC		
SETARCHIDAE												
<i>Scorarches guentheri</i> Johnson, 1862	Deepwater Scorpionfish					Yes				TA/IWP		Yes
SPARIDAE												
<i>Calamus bajonado</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Jolthead Porgy				Yes	Yes				WA		
<i>Calamus calamus</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	Saucereye Porgy			P	Yes	Yes			11	WA		
<i>Calamus pematula</i> Guichenot, 1868	Pluma Porgy			P		Yes			11	WA		
SPHYRAENIDAE												
<i>Sphyrna barracuda</i> (Edwards, 1771)	Great Barracuda		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	PAN		
<i>Sphyrna borealis</i> DeKay, 1842	Sennet			P		Yes			11	WA		
SPHYRNIDAE												
<i>Sphyrna nobarran</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Great Hammerhead					Yes				PAN		
SQUALIDAE												
<i>Squalus clarkae</i> Pflieger, Grubbs, Corton & Daly-Engel, 2018	Gulf Dogfish					Yes				GC		Yes
SYMPHYSANODONTIDAE												
<i>Symphysanodon berryi</i> Anderson, 1970	Slope Bass	DROP	CP				DROP		11	TA		Yes
<i>Symphysanodon octoactinus</i> Anderson, 1970	Insular Bunqueloveley	DROP	CP				DROP		11	GC		Yes
SYNGNATHIDAE												
<i>Amphelikturus dendriticus</i> (Barbour, 1905)	Seahorse Pipefish	Estapé		P					11	WA		
<i>Bryx dunckeri</i> (Metzelaar, 1919)	Pugnose Pipefish					Yes				WA		
<i>Cosmocampus albivostri</i> (Kaup, 1856)	Whitenoose Pipefish					Yes				WA		
<i>Halicampus crinitus</i> (Jenyns, 1842)	Banded Pipefish	Estapé		V						WA		
<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	Lined Seahorse			P			Yes		11	WA		
<i>Hippocampus reidi</i> Ginsburg, 1933	Longsnout Seahorse			P		Yes			11	GC		
SYNODONTIDAE												
<i>Synodus foetens</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Inshore Lizardfish					Yes				NWA		
<i>Synodus intermedius</i> (Agassiz, 1829)	Sand Diver			P	Yes	Yes	Yes		11	WA		
<i>Synodus synodus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Lizardfish			P		Yes			11	TA		
<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i> (Forster, 1801)	Snakefish			P		Yes			11	TA		
TETRAODONTIDAE												
<i>Canthigaster jamestyeri</i> Moura & Castro, 2002	Goldface Toby	DROP	CP				DROP		11	GC		
<i>Canthigaster rostrata</i> (Bloch, 1786)	Sharpnose Puffer		V	P	Yes	Yes	Yes		11	GC		
<i>Sphoeroides dorsalis</i> Longley, 1934	Marbled Puffer	DROP/ Estapé	CP	P			DROP		12	GC		
<i>Sphoeroides nepheleus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1882)	Southern Puffer					Yes				GC		

Species in families	English common name	New	DROP	Estapé	vK15	DP17	GBIF	OBIS	Plate	Zoo	Range	Deep
<i>Sphaeroides spengleri</i> (Bloch, 1785)	Bandtail Puffin			P	Yes	Yes			12	WA		
TRACHICHTHYIDAE												
<i>Hoplostethus occidentalis</i> Woods, 1973	Western Roughy				Yes					WA		Yes
TRIACANTHODIDAE												
<i>Hollandia hollandi</i> Poey, 1861	Reticulate Spikefish				Yes					GC		Yes
TRIGLIDAE												
<i>Bellator egretta</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	Streamer Scarabin	DROP	CP						12	GC		Yes
TRIPTERYGIIDAE												
<i>Enneanectes altivelis</i> Rosenblatt, 1960	Lofy Triplefin	Estapé		P					12	GC		
<i>Enneanectes hochket</i> Rosenblatt, 1960	Roughhead Triplefin	Estapé		P					12	GC		
<i>Enneanectes jordani</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1899)	Mimic Triplefin			p		Yes			12	GC		
<i>Enneanectes matador</i> Victor, 2013	Matador Triplefin	Estapé		p					12	GC		

Notes:

1. *Prisipnomoides*. This is *P. aquilonaris* and/or *P. macrophthalmus*. *Staitia* is within the geographical range of both species.
2. *Chromis* cf. *enchrypsaria* is an undescribed species recorded as *C. enchrypsaria* in the GBIF database, where it is a DROP entry.
3. The *Baldwinella "vivamus"* population from the Caribbean likely is a separate species from *B. vivamus*, which was described from specimens collected on the north coast of Cuba. Photograph credits: B Brown: *A. nikkidae*, *B. barbata*, *C. jamestylleri*, *D. puellaris*, *D. lombardii*, *Foetonepus* sp., *G. ltrikii*, *L. moubrayi*, *L. klaji*, *L. regia*, *P. grandocellus*, *S. fuscata*, *V. cephalocellatus*, *Z. megninii*; M and R Bentley: *A. narinari*, *E. caerybna*, *E. adscensionis*, *G. cirratum*, *L. griseus*, *H. sciturus*; M Harterink: *A. baltearum*, *E. carib*, *E. vittea*, *E. nigricans*, *G. vicinus*, *H. exstochilus*; M Pistor (STENAPA): *A. afer*, *H. histrio*; all other photographs are by the two sets of coauthors during their respective expeditions in 2017 and 2020.

– we noted whether each is a Greater Caribbean endemic, or is distributed more widely in the tropical western Atlantic (i.e., to the north and south of the Greater Caribbean, or on both sides of the Atlantic, or in the Indo-Pacific as well as the Atlantic). (b) Geographical range size – we noted which species have small geographical ranges within the Greater Caribbean, which we defined as ranges that span no more than one third of the area of that region (based on maps of their ranges in Robertson and Van Tassell 2019).

Ecological structure

The research during 2017–2020 was aimed at documenting the reef-associated bony fishes of Statia. For analyses of the structure of the Statia20 fauna we assigned those species to the following ecological groups (following Robertson and Tornabene 2020): Reef-associated fishes include demersal and benthic species that use hard substrata (coral- and rock reefs), and soft bottoms (sand, gravel, mud, seagrass and macroalgal beds growing on sediment, estuaries and mangroves) immediately adjacent to or within the matrices of reefs. Benthic species are restricted to living on and in the bottom, while demersal species use both the bottom and the near-bottom water column. Cryptobenthic fishes are visually and/or behaviorally cryptic due to their form and coloration, and to their maintaining a close association with the benthos, directly on or within it. Small size (here maximum total length (TL) ≤ 10 cm) also is thought to be important for crypsis among such species. Core families of cryptobenthic reef fishes (Core CRFs) (see Brandl et al. 2018, 2019) found in the western Atlantic include the Apogonidae, Blenniidae, Bythitidae, Callionymidae, Chaenopsidae, Dactyloscopidae, Gobiesocidae, Gobiidae, Grammatidae, Labrisomidae, Opistognathidae, Syngnathidae, Tripterygiidae. To these families we added the Dinematichthyidae, which was split from the Bythitidae by Møller et al. (2016) shortly before Brandl et al. (2018) assembled their list of Core CRF families, and contains many shallow, reef-associated species. Species in the list are divided into two depth classes, based on their depth ranges: shallow species are those commonly found above 40 m depth, and deep species are those entirely or largely restricted to depths below 40 m.

In the Greater Caribbean region reef-associated bony fishes comprise ~ 900 species from 304 genera in 76 families (Robertson and Tornabene 2020). Reef-fish faunas of deep reefs down to ~ 250 m are dominated by the same set of families that are common on shallow reefs (Baldwin et al. 2018). At the regional level ~ 95% of those reef-associated species are non-pelagic, demersal and benthic forms, which were the focus of the 2017–2020 research at Statia. The relative abundance of the different ecological groups in the Statia20 fauna was compared to: (a) that of the regional fauna to assess similarities and differences; (b) that of the Statia fauna of Davies and Piontek (2017) (hereafter Statia17) to assess any changes; and (c) that of the Saba Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (which includes Statia) (hereafter Saba17) prior to the 2017–2020 research to assess the identity and ecotypes of species that, although they are not on the Statia20 list, do occur very near Statia. Finally, we compare the relative abundances of the different ecogroups in the Statia20 fauna to those at one of the best sampled reefs

in the Greater Caribbean, which has the largest published fauna: Alligator Reef in the Florida Keys (see Williams et al. 2010). The Alligator reef faunal checklist was recently updated and expanded (Starck et al. 2017; Estapé et al. 2020; hereafter Alligator20), and, hence, should provide a useful comparison.

A list of reef-associated fishes known from Alligator Reef was extracted from the list in Starck et al. (2017), and Estapé et al (2020) by comparing it to the checklist of regional reef-associated fishes of Robertson and Tornabene (2020). A faunal list for the Saba EEZ (see Suppl. material 1: Figure S1) was obtained by using the “Species List Assembly” tool in Robertson and Van Tassell (2019) (<https://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/caribbean/en/research/index/list>), as follows: within the tool the following combination of factors was selected – all species/ political area/ Saba EEZ. The confirmed species on the list generated (those with actual records within that EEZ) were then used here. A few species represented solely by data from the 2017–20 research at Statia that were on the Saba EEZ list generated by that tool were excluded from that list for the present comparisons.

Results

Modifications to the list of Davies and Piontek (2017)

We reduced the number of species on the list of Davies and Piontek (2017) (which is unchanged from that of Davies and Piontek 2016) from 307 to 304 through three deletions. Those included *Emblemariopsis occidentalis* Stephens, 1970, *Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828) and *Enneanectes pectoralis* (Evermann & Marsh, 1899). Those authors recorded *E. occidentalis* and provided a photograph (on p 75 of Davies and Piontek 2016) of the fish they gave this name. However, *E. occidentalis* is now known to be restricted to the Bahamas (B Victor pers. comm., 26 May 2020). Authors CJE and AME photographed two species of this genus at Statia, *E. bahamensis* and *E. carib*. While *E. carib* (and *E. occidentalis*) has a simple ocular cirrus, *E. bahamensis* lacks such a cirrus. As the fish in Davies and Piontek’s (2016) photograph clearly has an ocular cirrus it cannot be *E. bahamensis*. B Victor (pers. comm., 26 May 2020) examined that photograph and concluded it is of either *E. carib* or possibly *E. leptocirris* Stephens 1970, which has an ocular cirrus and is known from the Puerto Rican plateau, 185 km from Statia. Hence, we deleted *E. occidentalis* from the list but did not include *E. leptocirris* due to the uncertain identification of that photograph. The Indo-west Pacific lionfish *P. volitans* apparently is a hybrid of two Indo-west Pacific species, and the West Atlantic population of this lionfish appears to be composed almost entirely of *P. volitans* (Wilcox et al. 2018). Hence, we excluded *P. miles* from the list as it is unlikely to be present at Statia and any such an occurrence has not been confirmed genetically. Davies and Piontek (2017) included both *Enneanectes pectoralis* and *E. jordani* on the list. However, we excluded *E. pectoralis* as it recently has been shown to be a synonym of *E. jordani* (see Victor 2017). In addition, we changed the names for two of Davies and Piontek’s (2017) species: Davies and Piontek (2017) recorded *L. campechanus* (Poey, 1860), which is now known to be restricted to the Gulf of Mexico and US area. The

taxonomic separation of *L. purpureus*, which ranges from the Caribbean to Brazil, from *L. campechanus* was recently confirmed by da Silva et al. (2020). Davies and Piontek (2017) recorded *S. mitsukurii* Jordan & Snyder, 1903. However, the Greater Caribbean population was recently renamed *S. clarkae* (see Ehemann et al. 2019) and *S. mitsukurii* is now regarded as restricted to the Eastern Atlantic and Indo-west Pacific. Those changes reduced the Statia17 list from 307 to 304 species.

Additions from other sources

The Van Kuijk et al. (2015) list of 106 species contained one species (*Chilomycterus schoepfi*) not included by Davies and Piontek (2017) in their list. FishNet2 supplies data based on museum records to GBIF and all 34 species records from FishNet2 were also in the GBIF list and are not separately indicated in Table 1. The GBIF list included 103 species, and, after discounting the 27 DROP2017 collection records included therein, none of the 76 remaining species represented “new” records that are not on the Davies and Piontek (2017) list. OBIS, which also supplies data to GBIF, produced 37 records, 13 of which (all common, widely distributed species) were not in the GBIF list, but only one of which (*Coryphaena hippurus*) was not in any other database.

DROP recorded a total of 120 species, 59 of which were not in any other list, except for two new records it shared with the Estapé 2020 list. Eight of those 59 records are of species that have yet to be described and named. The Estapé 2020 list includes 244 records, 40 of them new, plus two other new additions they share with DROP. Summing the deletions and additions from various sources produced a total of 406 species for the Statia20 checklist (see Table 1).

Photographic plates

The 13 photographic plates (Suppl. materials 4–16: Plates S1–S13) include images of 280 species, 69% of those on the Statia20 list. In addition, Davies and Piontek (2017) provided images of *Chimaera cubana*, which are not included in the supplemental plates. Of the plate images, 40 species come from DROP collections, 226 were taken by CJE and AME and 14 were provided to them by local divers and fishers at Statia (Table 1). Images are available from other sources for all remaining species listed in Table 1 (except the seven species of macrourids), on their individual species pages at <https://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/caribbean/en/pages>.

Structure of the Statia20 reef-associated bony fish fauna

Global geographical ranges

Greater Caribbean endemics represent the largest group of species in the Statia fauna, and, together with more widely ranging western Atlantic endemics, constitute almost three quarters of the species. Trans-Atlantic species and species found outside as well as

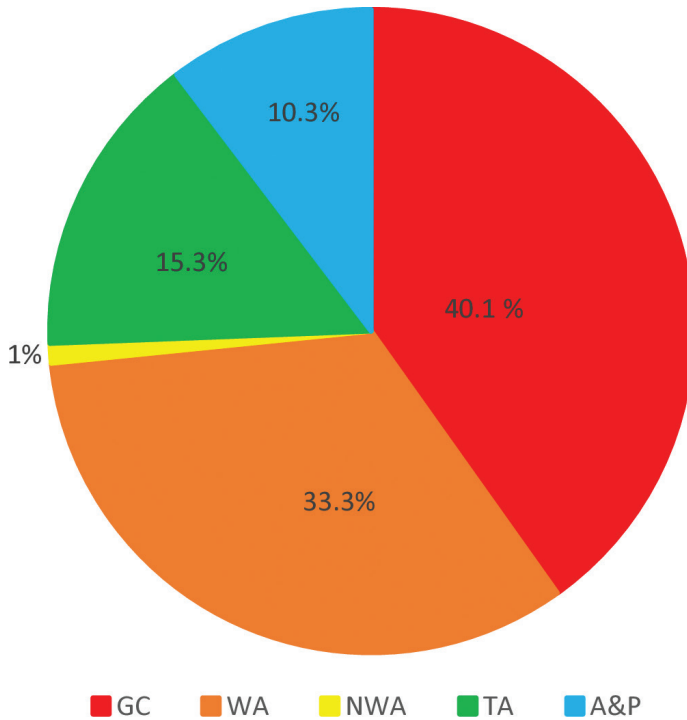


Figure 3. Percentages of the Sint Eustatius marine fish fauna represented by groups of species with different global geographical ranges. GC = Greater Caribbean endemics; NWA = GC plus temperate eastern USA; WA = GC plus Brazil; TA = WA plus central or East Atlantic; and A&P = species found in both the Atlantic and various parts of the Indo-Pacific.

inside the Atlantic represented only a quarter of the fauna (Table 1, Figure 3). The relative abundances of species with different types of large-scale geographic ranges are very similar to those of species in the well documented fauna of nearby St. Croix (Smith-Vaniz and Jelks 2014). Species found in Brazil constituted one third of the Statia fauna, while those extending northwards from the Greater Caribbean represented only 1%, a reflection of the greater effects of temperature limitation on northward extension of ranges as compared to effects of the Amazon-Orinoco outflow on limitation of range extension much further south of the Greater Caribbean.

Extent of geographical ranges within the Greater Caribbean

The vast majority of species are widely distributed within the Greater Caribbean, with only nine (2.25%) of them having ranges limited to a restricted part of the Caribbean. Among those nine, five are deep-living species, and five belong to Core CRF families (Table 1). The four shallow species with restricted ranges are all Core CRFs. None of the species were micro-endemics, restricted to Statia or that island plus immediately surrounding islands, and no micro-endemics are known to exist in that general area.

Ecology – Depth

The number of deep species increased from 44 on the Statia17 list to 86 in the Statia20 fauna (Table 1), representing an increase from 14.5% in the former to 21.2% in the latter. Among the reef-associated bony fishes (Table 2) the number of deep species increased from 6 (2.7%) to 39 (11.7%) in those two lists.

Ecology – Reef-associated bony fishes

The Statia20 fauna of such species is 38.3% larger than the Statia17 fauna, with numbers of shallow species increasing by 24.8% (from 214 to 267) and of deep species increasing 6.2-fold (from 6 to 39). This led to substantial increases in the relative abundance of deep-reef species, and of benthic, cryptobenthic, small cryptobenthic and core CRFs on both shallow and deep reefs. The Saba17 fauna was 71% larger than that of Statia17, with greater percentages of deep-reef, benthic, cryptobenthic, small cryptobenthic and Core CRFs. The Saba17 fauna was 23% larger than the Statia20 fauna and had a greater proportion of shallow species and fewer deep species, and higher proportions of shallow members of cryptobenthic, small cryptobenthic and Core CRF groups. Thirty-two percent of the Saba17 species were not in the Statia20

Table 2. Characteristics of assemblages of reef fishes at different locations in the Greater Caribbean region. Percentages of ecotypes in the entire regional fauna, the entire faunas from each local area, and within each of two depth subgroups refer to number of species as a % of the entire fauna and of each depth subgroup. Assemblages include those at Statia in 2017 and 2020 (Statia17 and Statia20), in the Saba EEZ in 2017 (Saba17), of species in the Saba17 fauna that are not currently known to occur at Statia (Saba17–Statia20), of the Saba EEZ in 2020 (Statia20 + Saba17), and of Alligator reef in 2020 (Alligator20). Small species are those with ≤ 10 cm maximum total length. Percentage values for individual sites that are greater than the regional value are shown in red, those below the regional value are in blue.

	Region	Statia20	Statia17	Saba17	Saba20	Alligator20	Saba17 – Statia20
ALL SPECIES (n)	903	306	220	377	427	427	121
Demersal species%	35.0	55.1	66.8	47.5	46.1	49.4	19.0
Benthic species%	65.0	43.1	33.2	52.5	53.9	50.6	81.0
Cryptobenthic species%	59.2	40.8	30.9	49.1	50.1	46.4	73.6
Small cryptobenthic species%	41.6	24.8	15.5	30.2	31.9	24.8	49.6
Core CRF species%	45.8	28.8	20.5	33.4	35.1	27.6	48.8
SHALLOW SPECIES%	85.1	87.3	97.3	93.4	88.0	95.3	90.1
Non-cryptic species%	40.8	59.6	68.1	50.3	47.6	58.6	23.9
Cryptobenthic species%	59.2	40.4	31.3	49.7	52.4	41.1	76.1
Small cryptobenthic species%	41.3	23.2	15.4	30.7	31.9	25.8	53.2
Core CRF species%	46.2	28.5	21.0	34.1	35.4	29.0	52.3
DEEP SPECIES%	14.9	12.7	2.7	6.6	12.0	4.7	9.9
Non-cryptic species%	40.3	56.5	83.3	60.0	54.9	75	50.0
Cryptobenthic species%	59.7	43.5	16.7	40.0	45.1	25	50.0
Small cryptobenthic species%	43.3	35.6	16.7	24.0	31.4	5	16.7
Core CRF species%	44.0	38.5	0	24.0	33.3	0	16.7

Notes: see methods for classification of ecotypes. For lists of species in the Saba EEZ and Statia2020, and their ecotypic classifications see Suppl. material 2: Table S1. *Pterois volitans* and *Pristipomoides* spp are excluded from Suppl. material 2: Table S1 and the calculations in Table 2. The former is non-native and the specific identity of *Pristipomoides* at Statia is uncertain.

fauna. Those 121 species comprised mainly shallow cryptobenthic types, including small-cryptobenthic and Core-CRF species. When those are combined with the Statia20 fauna the resultant Saba20 fauna has substantial increases in the proportions of shallow cryptobenthic, small cryptobenthic and core CRF species compared to the Statia20 fauna. Relative to the regional fauna, however, the faunas of Statia17, Statia20, Saba17, and Saba20 all had deficits of deep species of all types and of shallow cryptobenthic species, including small- and Core-CRF species. The Alligator20 fauna of reef-associated species is the same size as the Saba20 fauna. It has the same characteristics as the Statia17 and Saba17 faunas: a large deficit of deep-reef fishes and deficits of shallow cryptobenthic species, including small- and Core-CRF species. Although there has been some collecting at Alligator reef of shallow cryptobenthic species there has been no submersible-based collecting there.

Discussion

The efforts of van Kuijk et al. (2015) and Davies and Piontek (2017) substantially increased our knowledge of the known ichthyofauna of Statia, from 215 to 304 species. The information added through the research in 2017 and 2020 has produced a further significant increase, by 33.6%, to 406 species. While the size of the Statia17 fauna was similar to that known for other islands in the Caribbean (Williams et al. 2010; Davies and Piontek 2017) the Statia20 fauna is distinctly larger. That can be attributed to the combination of research on deep-reef fishes by DROP in 2017 and on shallow species by CJE and AME in 2020. Williams et al. (2010) compared the size of the Saba Bank fauna to the faunas of various Caribbean sites and two in the Florida Keys. The size of the large known fauna at one of those Florida sites, Alligator Reef, has increased by ~20% since the Williams et al. (2010) study (see Starck et al. 2017; Estapé et al. 2020). However, the current state of knowledge for the other Caribbean sites referred to by Davies and Piontek (2017) and Williams et al. (2010) is unclear.

Zoogeographically the two largest groups of species in the Statia20 fauna are Greater Caribbean endemics and western Atlantic endemics, and the smallest group is of species found in the Indo-Pacific as well as the Atlantic. This mixture is fairly representative of the Greater Caribbean fish fauna as a whole (Robertson and Cramer 2014), and similar to that of nearby St. Croix (Smith-Vaniz and Jelks 2014). The vast majority of the species in the Statia20 fauna are widely distributed in the Greater Caribbean. Among the very few (2.25%) with restricted ranges most information on range-size is available for the shallow species, which belong to two of the most speciose Core CRF families in the Greater Caribbean, the Gobiidae and Chaenopsidae. High levels of local endemism is a feature of some CRF taxa (Brandl et al. 2018) and regionally those two families have substantial proportions of species with restricted ranges, as defined here: 78.7% of 47 chaenopsids and 42.4% of 139 reef-associated gobies (see species maps in Robertson and Van Tassell 2019).

Most species recorded in the Statia17 fauna are readily visible reef fishes, demersal and non-cryptic benthic species commonly found on wider Caribbean reefs, and the proportions of cryptobenthic (particularly small ones) and deep-reef species were relatively low. Davies and Piontek (2017) recognized that both those groups were probably underrepresented in their checklist due to inadequate sampling. Aspects of data collection that affect the adequacy of sampling at a location include its spatial distribution, techniques used, and the depth of sampled habitats. Of all research efforts to date at Statia only the shallow BRUV sampling by van Kuijk et al. (2015) can be regarded as spatially representative, as it was well dispersed around both exposed and sheltered sides of the island. SCUBA-based sampling by Davies and Piontek (2017) and both DROP and the Estapés was largely limited to the more sheltered platform on the western side of the island, and the submersible sampling by DROP was restricted to one small area at the southwest corner of the island shelf. Hence, there are large areas of habitat on the seaward platform and on deep reefs around three quarters of the island that remain unsampled. Furthermore, roving SCUBA surveys are largely limited to providing information on larger, more readily visible demersal and pelagic species (Ackerman and Bellwood 2000; Smith-Vaniz et al. 2006; Alzate et al. 2014). BRUVs are similarly limited: only 10.3% of the 106 species recorded by van Kuijk et al. (2015) are cryptobenthic forms, and only 2.8% are small cryptobenthic species (see Suppl. materials 2, 3: Tables S1, S2).

Rotenone is an ichthyocide commonly used in small quantities by researchers to extract cryptobenthic fishes hiding within reef structures or buried in soft bottoms, and is an important tool for elucidating the contribution of such species to reef-fish faunal assessments (Ackerman and Bellwood 2000; Smith-Vaniz et al. 2006; Robertson and Smith-Vaniz 2008). Davies and Piontek (2017) indicated that sampling using ichthyocides to extract cryptobenthic species hiding within the matrix of the reef at Statia likely would increase the size of the fauna. Rotenone sampling has been employed on shallow reefs of Saba Bank by Williams et al. (2010), and can account for the large numbers of small cryptobenthic species encountered there that are not on the Statia20 checklist: 60% of the 142 species collected by Williams et al. (2010) at Saba bank using that ichthyocide are cryptobenthic forms. Given that that bank is very close to Statia (the two shallow platforms are < 20 km apart) and, since it lacks mangroves, seagrasses and intertidal habitats, the bank may have even lower habitat diversity than Statia. Hence, it seems quite likely that many of the cryptobenthic species, particularly the small ones, found on that bank will be encountered at Statia when appropriate sampling has been done. However, the increase in numbers of shallow cryptobenthic species at Statia from 2017 to 2020 does show that organized searching by skilled citizen scientists can contribute substantially to knowledge of cryptobenthic species. The activities of CJE and AME added 33 shallow cryptobenthic species to the checklist, 31% of the total and 85% of the new records for that ecogroup in the 2020 fauna, and equivalent to 49% of the number present in the Statia17 fauna (Tables 1, 2).

The DROP submersible-based sampling is the only organized research on deep-reef fishes conducted to date at Statia or in the Saba EEZ. It produced more than half

the new records in the Statia 2020 fauna, including records of eight recently discovered species that currently lack scientific names. It dramatically increased the numerical and proportional abundance of deep-reef species in the general fauna and in the reef-associated component. A lack of such research at Saba bank and Alligator Reef accounts for the very low abundance of deep-reef fishes at those sites.

The proportional abundances of shallow cryptobenthic species, including small species and core CRFs, are also distinctly lower in the Statia20 fauna than the regional fauna. Even if all 121 reef-associated species in the Saba EEZ that are not known from Statia are assumed to be at Statia those proportions still remain below the regional levels. Some of that difference is probably due to sampling artifacts. However, the proportional abundances of those ecotypes in a local fauna like that of Statia, or Alligator Reef, may always be lower than the regional level. In the Greater Caribbean small cryptobenthic species, particularly Core-CRF species such as blennioids and gobies, often have small geographical ranges (see above), which are scattered in different parts of the region (see Robertson and Van Tassell 2019). While the regional level of the proportional abundance of such taxa is based on an aggregate of many such species from a large area, only a subset of species in those taxa will be found at any single site and their proportional contribution to local faunal richness most likely will be lower than the regional level. The Statia20 fauna includes 33.9% of the Greater Caribbean's reef-associated fish fauna. That percentage rises to 47.3% in Saba20. Whether a tiny island with a small area of a limited range of habitats is likely to support many more species, and whether pelagic recruitment of reef fishes from nearby islands found around three sides of Statia helps sustain the Statia fauna are both debatable issues that bear on the size of its marine fish fauna.

Conclusions

The research reported in the present study substantially increased our knowledge of the size of the marine fish fauna of Statia and resulted in the discovery of a significant number of undescribed deep-reef species. Although that island fauna is now one of the best documented in the Greater Caribbean there is still much to do to provide a thorough assessment of its diversity. Collecting with ichthyocide (or anesthetics) is essential for effective sampling of the fauna of small, shallow cryptobenthic reef fishes present there, and sampling of both deep and shallow reef fishes needs to be more effectively distributed across the range of habitats present at the island. No single site in the Caribbean Sea has been subject to sufficiently thorough sampling to provide a clear understanding of the size of its entire marine fish fauna, the size of its reef-associated fish fauna, or even the size of its shallow, reef-associated fauna, let alone its deep-reef fish fauna.

Permits

Collecting by DROP was performed under Saba/Statia BES Permit No. 120317 to the Foundation Curacao Deep Reef Research Centre.

Animal-Care Permission

DROP collecting was approved by a Smithsonian Institution Animal Care and Use Committee, approval No. 2014-13 to CCB.

Acknowledgements

CJE and AME: We thank Mike Harterink, Marieke van de Wetering, Menno and Ingrid Walther, and the crew of the Scubaqua Dive Center; St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA); Sybolt and Marlise ten Hoopen, The Old Gin House Hotel; and Robert and Marilyn Bentley, Mike Harterink, and Marit Pistor (STENAPA) for photographs they provided of various species of fishes (marit.pistor@statiapark.org; mike@scubaqua.com; bentley.robertn@gmail.com).

LT and CCB: We thank Thomas Devine for organizing fieldwork and assisting with collections. Jenna Barrett helped transcribe data from submersible videos and generate maps of Statia, and Jordan Casey assisted with collections in the field. Barry B. Brown photographed many of the specimens collected by DROP that were brought to the surface alive. The DROP expedition was made possible through the help of Adriaan 'Dutch' Schrier, Bruce Brandt, Barbara van Bebbber, and the rest of the staff of Substation Curacao and the crew of the R/V Chapman. Ocean Heritage Foundation/Curacao Sea Aquarium/Substation Curacao contribution number OHF/CSA/SC#48

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Supplementary material 1

Figure S1

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Map of EEZ

Explanation note: Map of Saba EEZ.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl1>

Supplementary material 2

Table S1

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Dive site list

Explanation note: List of dive sites with dates and georeferenced coordinates.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl2>

Supplementary material 3

Table S2

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Occurrences

Explanation note: Fish species occurrences at Saba and Statia.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl3>

Supplementary material 4

Plate S1

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl4>

Supplementary material 5

Plate S2

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl5>

Supplementary material 6

Plate S3

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl6>

Supplementary material 7

Plate S4

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl7>

Supplementary material 8

Plate S5

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl8>

Supplementary material 9

Plate S6

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Supplementary material 10

Plate S7

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl10>

Supplementary material 11

Plate S8

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl11>

Supplementary material 12

Plate S9

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1007.58515.suppl12>

Supplementary material 13

Plate S10

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Supplementary material 14

Plate S11

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Supplementary material 15

Plate S12

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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Supplementary material 16

Plate S13

Authors: David Ross Robertson, Carlos J. Estapé, Allison M. Estapé, Ernesto Peña, Luke Tornabene, Carole C. Baldwin

Data type: Photographs

Explanation note: Voucher photographs of fishes.

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