Pelagic fishes inhabit the deep blue waters of the open ocean, ranging from the surface to depths of hundreds of feet. They are remarkably well adapted to their environment, and billfishes are even capable of homocentrotus migration. Some, like the albacore, span the entire Pacific Ocean on their way to and from Hawaiian waters.

Tuna and billfish are top predators of the pelagic realm, feeding on almost all other creatures in the open ocean, including each other. Along with other large pelagic species, they are among the most popular fish for food and recreation. Their size and strength make them prized catches of sport fishermen. They are also highly valued commercially, and command impressive prices on many international markets. From both an economic and social perspective, these are the most important fishes in Hawaiian waters.

1. Ahi - Makaira nigricans  
2. Mahimahi - Coryphaena hippurus  
3. Ahi – Thunnus obesus (Male)  
4. Ahi - Thunnus alalunga (Female)  
5. Ahi - Kryptopterus punctatus  
6. Ahi - Thunnus obesus (Male)  
7. Kowakawa - Istiophorus platypterus  
8. Ahi - Kryptopterus punctatus  
9. Ahi - Makaira nigricans  
10. Ono - Quedelothrissus californicus  
11. Ahi - Kryptopterus punctatus  
12. Ahi - Kryptopterus punctatus  
13. Ahi - Kryptopterus punctatus  
14. Ono - Quedelothrissus californicus  
15. Maro - Thunnus alalunga  
16. Nohonohono - Thunnus alalunga  
17. Makae - Thunnus alalunga.