

Marine Fishes



Flatfishes

Bothidae

Bothus thompsoni

Engyprosopon hawaiiensis

Engyprosopon xenandrus

Parabothus chlorospilus

Taeniopsetta radula

Pleuronectidae

Poecilopsetta hawaiiensis



Samaridae

Samariscus corallinus

Soleidae

Aseraggodes borehami

Aseraggodes holcomi

Aseraggodes therese

SPECIES STATUS:

IUCN Red List – Not considered
Endemic

SPECIES INFORMATION: Flatfishes usually live on soft sediment substrates and feed on fishes and invertebrates in those sediments. None of these species has a Hawaiian name. The species common names are: *Bothus thompsoni* (Thompson's flounder), *Engyprosopon hawaiiensis* (no common name), *Engyprosopon xenandrus* (Gilbert's small flounder), *Parabothus chlorospilus* (green-spotted flounder), *Taeniopsetta radula* (round-bodied flounder), *Poecilopsetta hawaiiensis* (no common name), *Samariscus corallinus* (coralline-red flounder), *Aseraggodes borehami* (Boreham's sole), *Aseraggodes holcomi* (no common name), and *Aseraggodes therese* (Therese's sole).

DISTRIBUTION: Thompson's flounder occurs from Maui to Maro Reef. Gilbert's small flounder and the round-bodied flounder occur from the island of Hawai'i to Laysan Island. The coralline-red flounder occurs from Moloka'i to Maro Reef. Boreham's sole has been found from

the island of Hawai'i to O'ahu. *Aseraggodes holcomi* has only been collected off O'ahu. All the other species occur throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

ABUNDANCE: Little abundance data appears to exist for these species.

LOCATION AND CONDITION OF KEY HABITAT: All species except Thompson's flounder, green-spotted flounder, round-bodied flounder, *Poecilopsetta*, and the coralline-red flounder can be found in shallow water depths. Thompson's flounder, round-bodied flounder, *Poecilopsetta*, and the coralline-red flounder are found in depths over 80 meters (250 feet), and the green-spotted flounder is found in depths over 120 meters (400 feet). These fishes live on soft sediment substrates though the coralline-red flounder has been found on live sponge bottoms and Therese's sole has been found over reef and rubble.

THREATS: None identified.

CONSERVATION ACTIONS: The goals of conservation actions are to not only protect current populations, but to also establish further populations to reduce the risk of extinction. In addition to common statewide and island conservation actions, specific actions include:

- Restoration of habitat;
- Maintain healthy populations with appropriate fishing regulations and education.

MONITORING:

- Survey for populations and distribution in known and likely habitats.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES:

- Improve understanding of factors affecting the species population size.

References:

Mundy B. In press. A checklist of the fishes of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Bishop Museum Bulletin of Zoology, B. P. Bishop Museum Press. 1340 ms. pages.

Randall JE. 1998. Shore fishes of Hawaii. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press. 216 pp.

Tinker S. 1978. Fishes of Hawaii. Honolulu HI: Hawaiian Service, Inc. 532 pp.