

**COLORFUL
HAWAIIAN
FISH**



natural undersea photos

PICTURES BY PETER HOOGS

Tropical fish are far from easy subjects to photograph in their natural, oceanic habitat. This collection contains many splendid pictures that represent long hours of diving with special precision equipment.

An award winning underwater photographer, Peter Hoogs is the skipper of his own sport fishing boat, *PAMELA*, which cruises the exceptionally pure marine environment along the Kona Coast of Hawai'i Island.

These pictures feature thirty varieties of *Colorful Hawaiian Fish*, including some remarkably beautiful background details. All the different types are identified for you by their common names and also their Hawaiian names when they have them. The scientific names will be found on Pages 12-13, together with some interesting comments about each species.

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◀ Front cover: BLUE CREVALLY (ʻōmilu)



LION FISH showing poisonous spines



MOORISH IDOL (kihikihi)



SQUIRREL FISH ('ala'ihī) a cave dweller during daylight hours



IMPERIAL ANGEL FISH, very rare in Hawai'i



Two SURGEON FISH or TANGS (kole), a YELLOW TANG (lau'ipala), and a GOAT FISH (moano)



PARROT FISH (uhu)



MENPACHI ('ū'ū)



DAMSEL FISH ('ālo'ilo'i)



LONG FINNED BUTTERFLY FISH



DEMOISELLE FISH

Page 11: Demoiselle Fish, *Chromis ovalis*; up to 6 inches; usually found in groups hovering 6 feet above the bottom in 30 to 50 feet of water; not significant as food.

Page 14: Long Nosed Butterfly Fish (lauwiliwilinukunuku-'oi'oi) *Forcipiger flavissimus*; up to 6 inches; quite common, and considered good eating although it has little flesh. Tang (kole, page 6) is always recognized by a yellow ring around the eye; swims in schools, formerly always eaten uncooked by native Hawaiians.

Page 15: Goat Fish, *Mullidae* family; 1-2 feet; goat fish have a pair of "barbels" under their chin which are used to probe the ocean floor in search of food; used as food.

Page 16: Barracuda (kawele'ā) *Sphyræna helleri*; up to 2 feet; smaller of the two Hawaiian barracuda, usually caught at night and regarded as delicious. The larger species of barracuda, called kākū, grows to 6 feet, but in spite of its long jaw and sharp teeth, there is only one recorded attack on a human in Hawai'i. Cleaner Wrasse, *Labroides phthirophagus*; up to 5 inches; picks external parasites off larger fish that come to it for this beneficial service; cleaner wrasse establish "stations" in the reef, and are always there to clean a regular "following." The fish being cleaned is a Tang (kole).

Page 17: Bandit Fish, *Holacanthus arcuatus*; up to 7 inches; another fanciful member of the butterfly fish family, it is also called Angel Fish.

Page 18: Stick Fish or Trumpet Fish (nūnū) *Aulostomus chinensis*; up to 2 feet; quite common in shallow water and often seen resting, suspended motionless around caves and ledges. Yellow Trumpet Fish are a different color variation of the same species. Damsel Fish (maomao or mamo) *Abudefduf abdominalis*; up to 9 inches; fairly abundant; and speared regularly or caught by shore fishermen; Hawaiian chiefs were fond of this soft fish.

Page 19: Mackerel Scad ('ōpelu) *Decapterus pinnulatus*; average one foot; feeds on plankton; schools near the surface or in mid-water; sought by commercial fishermen.

Page 20: Sailfin Tang (kihikihi launui) *Zebrasoma veliferum*; up to 15 inches; stays around caves and ledges mainly in protected bays and is not commonly seen; rarely eaten. Achilles Tang (pāku'iku'i) *Acanthurus achilles*; up to 10 inches; usually found in moderately turbulent waters; used as food, always cooked.

Page 21: File Fish ('ō'ililepa) *Alutera scripta*; up to 2 feet; found in all the tropical seas of the world, uncommon, not eaten.

Page 22: Ornated Butterfly Fish (kikākapu) *Chaetodon ornatissimus*; up to 7 inches; another colorful butterfly fish. In the coral, at left, is a dark red Slate-Pencil Sea Urchin ('ina-'ula) the spines of which are dried and strung into tinkling wind chimes.

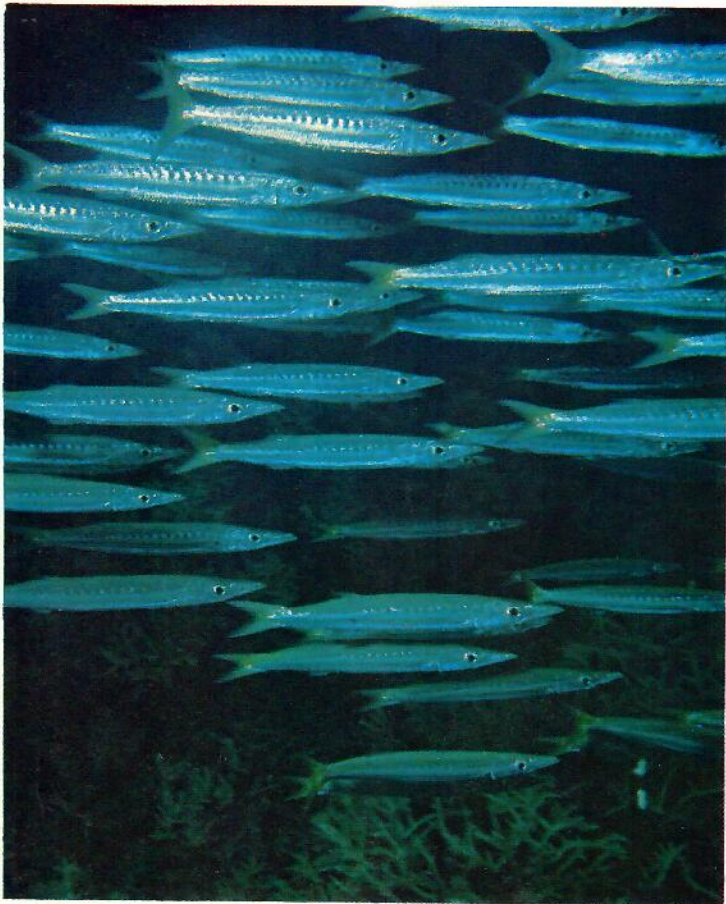
Page 23: Masked Butterfly Fish (kikākapu) *Chaetodon lunula*; up to 6 inches; common in shallow water; the color pattern changes during growth. Squid (mūhe'e) can be found along reef areas, as well as swimming freely in the open ocean. Related to the octopus that lives in holes in the reef. Both squid and octopus are considered delicacies.

Back cover: Goat Fish (weke 'ula) *Mulloidichthys auriflamma*; up to 16 inches; gather into large schools during the day, but feed individually at night; an esteemed food fish. Menpachi ('ū'ū) is featured on page 9.

For further information about Hawaiian fish, the following books are recommended: *Handbook of Hawaiian Fishes* By William A. Gosline and Vernon E. Brock; *Hawaiian Reef Animals* By Edmund Hobson and E. H. Chave; *Native Use of Fish in Hawai'i* By Margaret Titcomb.



GOAT FISH



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BARRACUDA (kawele'ā)



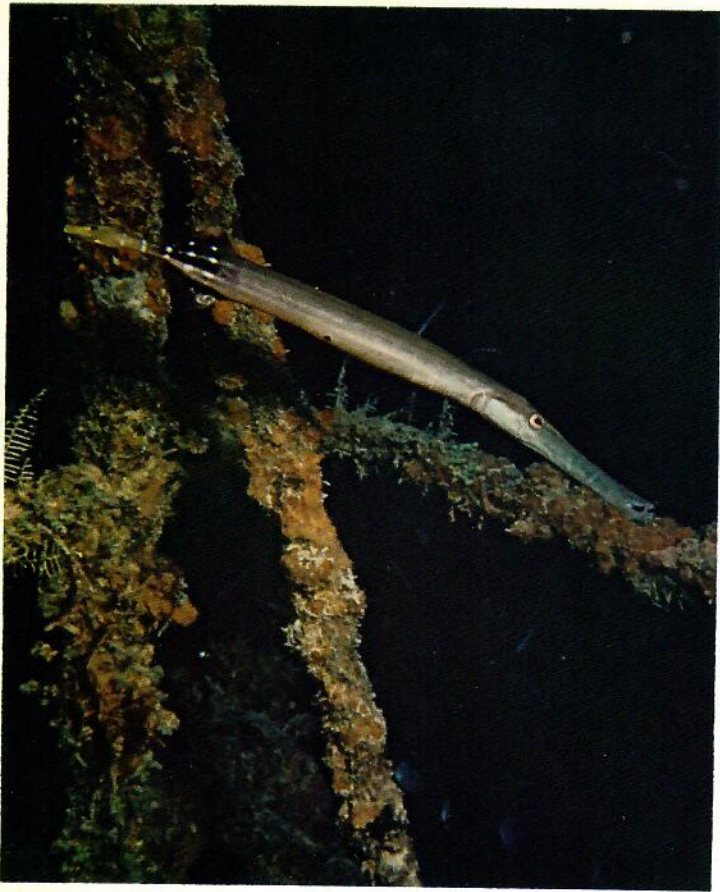
CLEANER WRASSE and TANG (kole)



"BANDIT" FISH has a natural mask



"BANDIT" FISH, front view



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STICK FISH or TRUMPET FISH (nūnū)



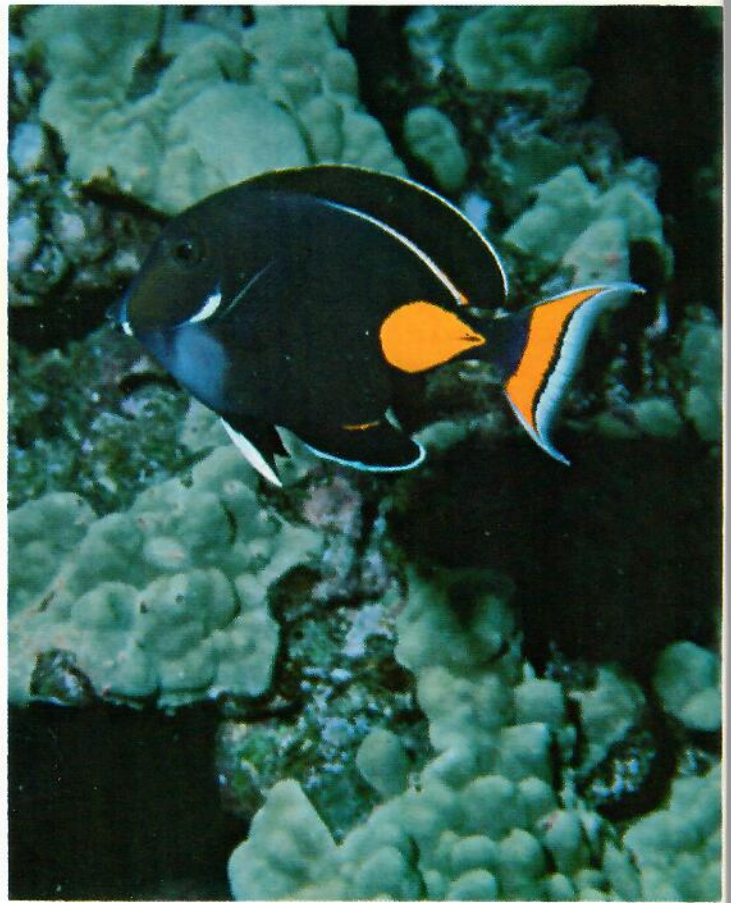
YELLOW TRUMPET and DAMSEL FISH (maomao)



MACKEREL SCAD ('ōpelu)



SAILFIN TANG (kihikihi launui)



ACHILLES TANG (pāku'iku'i)



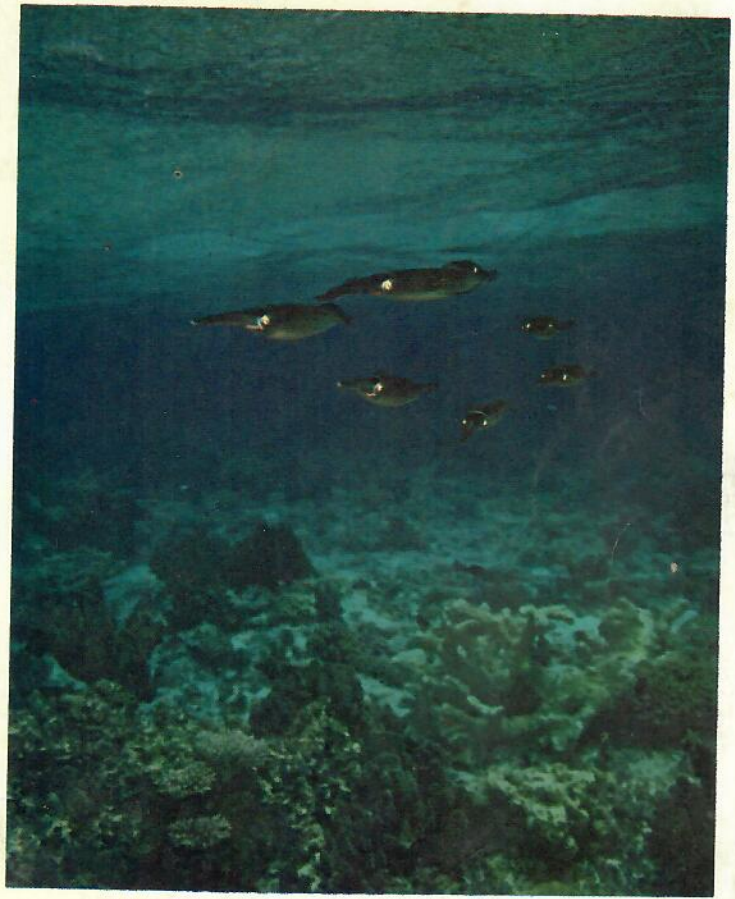
FILE FISH (ʻōʻililepa) near a shipwreck



ORNATED BUTTERFLY FISH (kikākapu)



MASKED BUTTERFLY FISH (kikākapu)



SQUID (mūhe'e)

NATURAL
175
COLOR



School of GOAT FISH (weke 'ula) and a MENPACHI ('ū'ū) upper right