



草對蝦

Penaeus monodon Fabricius, 1798

- 俗名：草蝦
- 英名：Giant tiger prawn
- 日名：ウシエビ

臺灣蝦類養殖初期採用粗放方式，常與虱目魚、蟳、龍鬚菜及文蛤混養。1968年草蝦人工繁殖成功，開啟了草蝦集約式養殖的契機，1977年草蝦人工配合飼料開發成功，使草蝦養殖進入專業化的產業，由於養殖利潤優厚，短短幾年內，養殖場遍及全國。1987年產量達9.5萬多公噸，居全球第一，臺灣被譽為「草蝦王國」。

Giant tiger prawn was originally cultured together with other species in extensive milkfish ponds. Intensive monoculture emerged with the development of propagation technique in 1968. Formulated shrimp feed commercialized in 1977 marked the rapid growth of shrimp culture in Taiwan.

日本對蝦

Penaeus japonicus Bate, 1888

- 俗名：斑節蝦、雷公蝦、明蝦、九節蝦
- 英名：Kuruma prawn
- 日名：クルマエビ

屬於大型對蝦類，體表有10條以上深褐色橫帶及斜紋，最大體長為30 cm，一般長度約15-20 cm，是很好的經濟養殖蝦類。為廣鹽性蝦類，對鹽度變動敏感，養殖池鹽度不可低於7 psu。在1988年草蝦大量死亡以後，斑節蝦曾短暫取代草蝦成為臺灣重要養殖蝦類。1991年有1萬1千餘公噸之生產，目前產量僅有305公噸。

It is believed that a viral disease outbreak in 1988 caused the collapse of giant tiger prawn industry in Taiwan. The Kuruma prawn had replaced the tiger prawn to be the important species in shrimp culture.





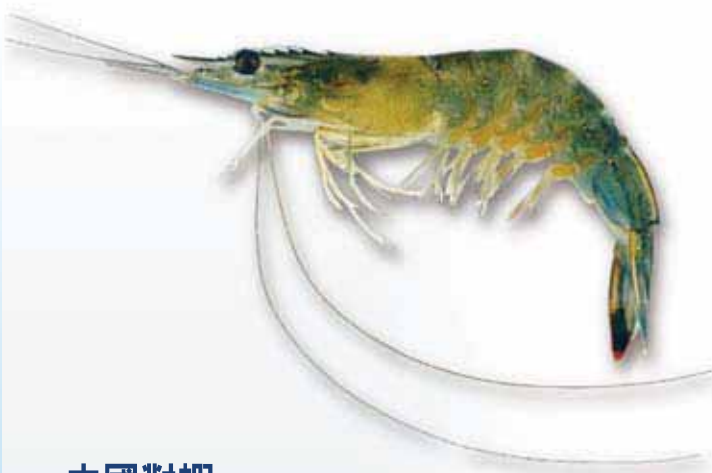
劍角新對蝦

Metapenaeus ensis (de Haan, 1844)

- 俗名：砂蝦、蘆蝦
- 英名：Sand shrimp
- 日名：ヨシエビ

砂蝦屬於中小型蝦類，分布於印度西太平洋溫暖水域。臺灣蝦類養殖早期以砂蝦為最大宗，飼養2個月就可上市，一般都和虱目魚及烏魚混養，也有單養者。除了草蝦、斑節蝦以外，砂蝦是最好的養殖對象，其特點是能夠以活蝦上市，產量雖然不多但是收益不錯。

Sand shrimp is a euryhaline species and can tolerate low oxygen level. It prefers more sandy substrate than giant tiger prawn. Sand shrimp was the major species in earlier shrimp culture industry in Taiwan. The production cost of this species is low.



中國對蝦

Penaeus chinensis (Osbeck, 1765)

- 俗名：大正蝦
- 英名：Fleshy prawn
- 日名：コウライエビ

大正蝦為中國北方及朝鮮半島的蝦種及養殖蝦類，通常棲息於 90-180 m 深之沙泥底質海域。最大體長可達 26 cm，一般約 13-16 cm。1989 年，民間業者引進臺灣養殖，惟成效不理想。同年，水試所另委託飼料公司引進，並建立大正蝦之人工繁殖技術，惟未進一步推廣養殖。

Fleshy prawn is considerable commercial importance in northern China. It was introduced into Taiwan and artificial breeding was established in 1989.



長毛對蝦

Penaeus penicillatus Alcock, 1905

- 俗名：紅尾蝦
- 英名：Redtail prawn
- 日名：アカオエビ

廣泛分布於印度-西太平洋海域，臺灣主要產地為西南沿海，紅尾蝦為大型重要之海產經濟蝦類之一。體色為似乳白色，幼苗微透明，尾扇端部呈紅色。成蝦肉質鮮美、活動力強，對鹽度之範圍適應較廣。1972年水試所由魚塭養成種蝦，以人工方法育成幼苗，奠定了可一貫養殖之基礎。本種可耐低溫、成長快，3-4個月可達上市體型。

Redtail prawn can be found from the shoreline down to about 90 meters. This species is an alternative culture species in Taiwan to diversify shrimp industry. The propagation technique of redtail prawn was established in 1972.

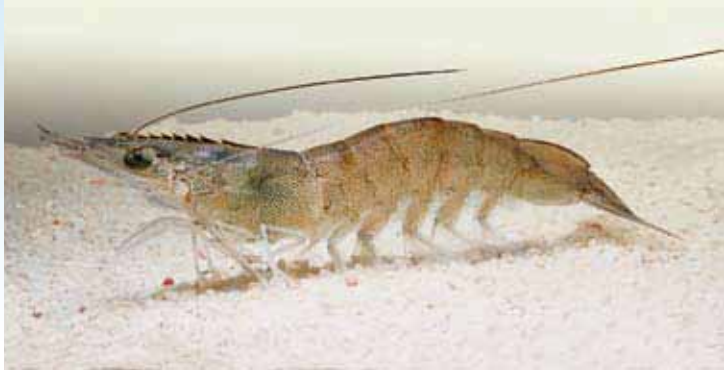
白蝦

Litopenaeus vannamei (Boone, 1931)

- 俗名：美洲白蝦
- 英名：Whiteleg shrimp
- 日名：パシフィックホワイトシュリンプ

1985年自中美洲引進蝦苗養至種蝦，並建立白蝦在臺灣的完全養殖技術。1998年，自夏威夷引進無病毒的白蝦種蝦，所生產的蝦苗在高屏地區試養非常成功。2001年取代草蝦成為臺灣主要放養蝦種。2003年產量7,614公噸達最高峰，之後數年白蝦養殖也出現病毒，育成率不穩定。2004年水試所建立無特定病毒白蝦養殖技術，並於2007年移轉業者，養殖成效良好。

In 1985, this species was introduced into Taiwan from Central America and cultured successfully in Pingtung area of southern Taiwan. It becomes major farmed shrimp since 2001.





遠海梭子蟹

Portunus pelagicus (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名：花市仔、蠟仔
- 英名：Flower crab, Blue swimmer crab
- 日名：タイワンガザミ

分布於印度-西太平洋海域，主要棲息於沿岸潮間帶至水深 30 m 的泥質或沙質海底處，幼蟹可在潮間帶捕獲，最大甲寬可達 14 cm。人工養殖仔蟹殘食率高、活存率偏低，人工養成不易。近年來，水試所以人工培育之幼苗在澎湖海域進行中間育成、放流與追蹤，培育遠海梭子蟹之天然資源。

Flower crab is a large crab and found in the intertidal estuaries. The species is commercially important throughout Asia. Flower crab was cultured and released for the purpose of stock enhancement in Penghu Islands, Taiwan.



鋸緣青蟹

Scylla serrata (Forsskål, 1775)

- 俗名：砂蟳、花腳
- 英名：Mangrove crab, Giant mud crab
- 日名：アミメノコギリガザミ

分布於印度-太平洋地區之河口域。蟳是梭子蟹科中體型較大的蟹類。依外部形態、顏色、行為及生態分布，可分為三種，分別為砂蟳、白蟳及紅腳蟳。其中以白蟳對海水鹽度的適應力最強，是理想的養殖種類，而砂蟳是體型最大、成長最快的一種。

Giant mud crab is a commercial important crab species found in the estuaries in Asia. There has been a huge interest in the aquaculture of this species due to its high price and rapid growth rate.



三棘蟹

Tachypleus tridentatus (Leach, 1819)

- 俗名：馬蹄蟹、夫妻魚
- 英名：Horseshoe crab
- 日名：カブトガニ

目前臺灣僅金門與澎湖尚有蟹的棲息繁衍之處。2007年，水試所在澎湖青灣設置中間育成區，積極進行蟹的保育工作，並建立人為環境自然產卵技術。於2012年，本所培育之稚蟹活存1881天，已成功脫殼成為13齡蟹，並且活存下來。

In Taiwan, *T. tridentatus* can be found only in Kinmen and Penghu Islands. Breeding of horseshoe crab in pond has been conducted since 2007. Hatched horseshoe crab survived for 1,881 days and developed to 13th instar stage.





葡萄牙牡蠣

Crassostrea angulata (Lamarck, 1819)

- 俗名：牡蠣、蚵仔、蠔
- 英名：Portuguese oyster
- 日名：マガキ

牡蠣是臺灣最重要的養殖貝類。臺灣養蚵有300年歷史，養殖地區由淺海發展至外海。依據FAO資料，臺灣是全世界排名第6位的牡蠣生產國。養殖種類一直被認為是巨牡蠣，2008年水試所經DNA定序後正名為葡萄牙牡蠣。

Oyster culture in Taiwan has a history of more than 300 years. According to FAO statistics, Taiwan is the sixth major producer of the world. The cultured species was verified as *C. angulata* instead of *C. gigas* in 2008.

文蛤

Meretrix lusoria (Roding 1798)

簾蛤科

Veneridae

- 俗名：蚶仔、粉蟻
- 英名：Common hard clam
- 日名：ハマグリ

文蛤為臺灣淺海養殖的貝類之一。1970年發展為魚塭養殖，在魚塭養殖文蛤係臺灣首創。人工繁殖及種苗量產技術於1981年建立。近十年來之產量持續增加，2012年達62,969公噸。

Pond culture of hard clam in Taiwan started in 1970. The success of seed production occurred in 1981 that led to a dramatic aquaculture expansion. Production of hard clam has increased over the last 10 years. In 2012, the yield of hard clam was 62,969 mt in quantity.





九孔螺

Haliotis diversicolor aquatilis (Reeve, 1846)

- 俗名：臺灣鮑、九孔
- 英名：Taiwan abalone
- 日名：トコブシ

臺灣產九孔螺有：粗紋九孔 (*H. diversicolor supertexta*) 產於南部海域，細紋九孔 (*H. diversicolor aquatilis*) 產於北部海域。九孔養殖初期是在臺灣北部潮間帶開挖養殖池，利用潮汐供水養殖。1979年建立人工繁殖技術，並開發陸上養殖與深水立體式養殖法，1990年九孔產量大增，2001年達最高峰，產量為2,410公噸，其產值位居鹹水魚塭養殖種類之首。2002年因溶藻弧菌導致九孔種苗大量死亡，近年來產量持續降低。

Mass seed production of small abalone succeeded in 1979. Commercial culture emerged in Taiwan in late 1980s. The industry had increased dramatically in 1990s that were attributed to the development of cage culture in pond. The highest yield was found in 2001.

西施舌

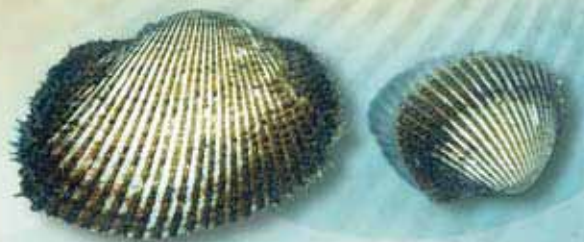
Sanguinolaria diphos (Linnaeus, 1771)

- 俗名：西刀蛤、西肚舌
- 英名：Purple clam
- 日名：ムラサキガイ

棲息於潮間帶細砂的底質中，一般潛入約 30 cm，由潮間帶至 20 m 深的淺海底均可發現。殼長橢圓形而側扁，外殼呈黃褐色，腹緣薄而尖銳。1985 年建立西施舌人工繁殖技術。近十年之產量逐年下降。

Purple clam is one of the important shellfish cultured in early 1980s. The technique of seed production was established in 1985. Currently, the yield of purple clam remains low.





血蚶

Tegillarca granosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名：粒蚶、魁蚶、泥蚶、大船蚶
- 英名：Blood clam
- 日名：ハイガイ

喜棲息有淡水注入的海口內灣或河口潮間帶的泥灘上，多埋居在中低潮區交界處，以矽藻類和有機碎屑為食。殼略呈橢圓形，雙殼膨大，殼上均有10餘條粗放射肋，其上有小突起。臺灣的魁蛤科有35種，其中以血蚶最具食用價值。為臺灣早期養殖貝類之一。

Blood clam inhabits the mud flat of estuary or intertidal zone. There are 35 hard clam species of Arcidae found in Taiwan. Blood clam is the largest one and valuable species. It was a cultured species since 1980s.

象牙鳳螺

Babylonia areolata (Link, 1807)

- 俗名：象牙螺、鳳螺、花螺
- 英名：Spotted babylon
- 日名：ゾウゲバイ

象牙鳳螺其殼形狀為紡錘形，螺塔高，螺層明顯。殼表呈黃褐色，有不規則的咖啡色斑塊。體型較大，螺高可達11 cm，屬於底棲夜行性生物，具群居性，適合高密度養殖，肉食性，生長快速，養殖經濟效益頗高。2008年水試所成功開發象牙鳳螺種苗量產技術，有助於貝類產業之發展。

Spotted babylon is an economically important culture species due to its popularity for domestic consumption. Mass production technique of juvenile babylon and a high density culture system were established in 2008.



臺灣鳳螺

Babylonia formosae (Sowerby, 1866)

- 俗名：小鳳螺、風螺、皇螺
- 英名：Taiwanese babylon
- 日名：タイワンバイ

體型比象牙鳳螺小，殼表光滑呈白色，各層散布著排列不規則之紅褐色斑紋。生活於淺海且為軟泥或沙泥質的海底。肉食性。盛產於臺灣西南淺海。已成功開發人工養殖。

Taiwanese babylon is carnivorous and lives in the subtidal sandy or muddy bottoms. Body size is smaller than spotted babylon. It is abundant in shallow waters of southwest Taiwan. This babylon is a cultured species, and seed can be produced in hatchery.



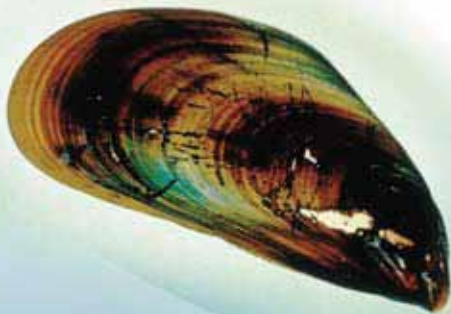
綠殼菜蛤

Perna viridis (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名：淡菜、孔雀蛤、翡翠貽貝
- 英名：Green mussel
- 日名：ミドリイガイ

分布於印度-太平洋地區，主要棲息於河口區，潮間帶至淺海底，以足絲固著在岩礁上，在浮木、船底亦可發現。殼長8-10 cm，成長快。殼為長卵形，外殼呈綠褐色，周緣鮮綠色。淡菜是馬祖地區重要的經濟貝類，夏天是淡菜的產季。馬祖地區漁民大量養殖，除了供應在地所需外，還利用空運管道，運到臺灣販售。

Green mussel is native in the Asia-Pacific region, and harvested for food. It is an economically important bivalve in Taiwan. The culture of green mussel is operated only in Matsu Island.





銀塔鐘螺

Tectus pyramis (Born, 1778)

- 俗名：鐘螺
- 英名：Top shell
- 日名：ギンタカハマ

棲息於潮間帶下區至水深20 m以淺的岩礁區或珊瑚礁海底，藻食性，是澎湖海域最具經濟性食用貝類之一，其貝殼亦為鈕釦製作原料。2001年建立人工繁殖技術，近年來放流幼螺數十萬顆於澎湖海域，培育天然資源。

Top shell was abundant in rocky shore and considered as one of the commercial bivalves in Penghu Islands. Artificial breeding of top shell was established in 2001. Hundred thousands of juveniles were released to enhance wild population.

環文蛤

Cyclina sinensis (Gmelin, 1791)

- 俗名：赤嘴仔、青蛤
- 英名：Chinese venus
- 日名：オキシジミ

棲息於潮間帶泥砂海底，營埋棲生活，潛入土中深度約4-5 m深，潛棲後則不再移動。殼呈膨大的圓形，外殼顏色為黃褐色，外緣呈紫色，如一紫色環。漁期4-10月，初期捕獲小型貝，8-9月為成貝；小型貝則由養殖業者收購，常與文蛤混養。

Chinese venus inhabits on tidal and subtidal sandy or muddy flats. The venus clam was one of the important bivalves species in marine aquaculture. Currently, all culture seeds are from wild.





花蛤

Gomphina veneriformis (Lamarck, 1818)

- 俗名：花角仔、等邊蛤
- 英名：Venus-shaped shield clam
- 日名：オキアサリ

分布於臺北縣淡水至臺南沿海沙灘，以中部地區產量較多。通常棲息於潮間帶中、下區至淺海的細砂質之沙中。花蛤生長迅速，養殖周期短，適應力強，離水活存時間長，是一種適合人工高密度養殖的貝類。養殖地區多選擇有淡水混入的溪口，種苗主要取自天然環境。水試所於1996年建立花蛤人工繁殖技術。

Venus-shaped shield clam is one of the commercially important bivalves in Taiwan. It is commonly found in fine sand on tidal and shallow subtidal flats. Seed production technique of this species was established in 1996.



淺蜊

Tapes literatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名：綴錦蛤
- 英名：Short-necked clam
- 日名：リュウキュウアサリ

生活於淺海砂質海底。在低潮線附近，淺海 20 m 砂質或珊瑚礁平台的粗砂中也可發現。屬大型貝類，貝殼呈長橢圓形，殼呈黃褐色。臺灣的淺蜊有四種，本種是產量較高，體型較大的一種。本所歷經2年的試驗研究，於2014年成功建立高密度集約養殖及種苗量產技術，並確立育成養殖操作的最適模組化規格，2公噸水體中可成功育成約20萬顆稚貝，估計可創造新臺幣250萬元潛在產值。

Short-necked clam found commonly in fine sand and muddy sand near mangroves on tidal and shallow subtidal flats. The techniques of mass production and intensive aquaculture of short-neck clam was established in 2014. About 200,000 small clam can be produced in 2 mt seawater with an optimal module.



粗龍鬚菜

Gracilaria firma Chang et Xia, 1976

● 俗名：龍鬚菜菊花心種

● 英名：Gracilaria

● 日名：オゴノリ

龍鬚菜為臺灣主要的養殖藻類。其養殖始於1960年，早期是以垂吊式在海邊養殖，1966年開始於塭池養殖，為全世界養殖面積最大及最成功者。1970年代龍鬚菜是提煉洋菜的原料，1990年代九孔陸上養殖興起，成為九孔餌料的主要來源。2002年的產量最高約17,000公噸。

Gracilaria is the main seaweed species cultured in Taiwan. The pond culture of gracilaria started in 1966. It was used as raw material for agar extract initially in 1970s, then became as the fresh feed for small abalone in 1990s. Production of gracilaria was 17,000 mt in 2002.

長葉紫菜

Porphyra dentata Kjellman, 1897

- 俗名：紫菜
- 英名：Nori
- 日名：オニアマノリ

長葉紫菜為葉狀體紅藻，生長在風浪大的高潮帶岩礁上，生長季很短，產於臺灣東北部及澎湖。目前僅在澎湖有小規模的浮動筏網棚養殖，利用在牡蠣殼上生長的紫菜絲狀體釋出殼孢子，附著於流刺網上成為紫菜葉狀體幼苗。

Foliose thalli of nori are linear with margins dentate growing from the high intertidal zone to the shallow subtidal. The techniques of the conchocelis phase attaching on oyster shell and then foliose thalli germinating on the floating net from conchospores were established in 1973.





裙帶菜

Undaria pinnatifida (Harvey) Suringar, 1873

- 俗名：海芥菜
- 英名：Wakame
- 日名：ワカメ

裙帶菜屬於溫水性大型褐藻，其1年生孢子體外型像一把破芭蕉扇葉子，長度 1 - 2 m，寬 50-100 cm，明顯地分化為固著器、柄及葉片三大部分。市售海帶芽為其切斷葉片，馬祖南竿是臺灣唯一以延繩式養殖的地方，年產量約5.5公噸。

Wakame is a large warm-water brown seaweed. One-year old sporophyte is composed of holdfast, stipe, and blade with pinnate lobes, 1-2 m length and 50-100 cm wide. Long-line culture method is developed only in Matsu Island, annual production is 5.5 mt.





可食水龍鬚菜

Hydropuntia edulis

(S. G. Gmelin) Gurgel et Fredericq, 2004

- 俗名：東港紗仔、傘房龍鬚菜
- 英名：Gracilaria
- 日名：オゴノリ

藻體呈圓柱狀或稍扁，高 6-11 cm，分枝 4-8次，成不規則的互生，體上部較密且偶而有弧形彎曲。小枝短而尖，多數生長在分枝的頂端。生長於潮間帶中部至低潮線附近。為臺灣南部海域資源量較多的藻膠類海藻，為小琉球重要的食用藻類。

Gracilaria is a dominant species of colloid red seaweed. It is widespread in the southern coastal area, and generally found in shallow subtidal habitats of Liuchiu Islands. Its thalli are terete to slightly compressed arising from a crustose holdfast or a creeping system of rhizomes.



江氏擬龍鬚菜

Gracilariopsis chiangii S.-M. Lin, 2008

● 俗名：龍鬚菜野生長種、繩龍鬚菜

● 英名：Gracilariopsis

● 日名：オゴノリ

江氏擬龍鬚菜藻體圓柱狀，呈紫色或暗紅色，直立，高約 25-50cm。分枝寬約 0.2-0.25 cm，由主軸上端長出兩、三分枝或由分枝再長出一、二小枝。生長於潮間帶中部，分布於恆春半島、金門、東北部及澎湖。為臺灣產龍鬚菜種類中藻體較大者，可抽取洋菜，是印尼主要養殖種。塭內養殖不易，曾盛產於興達港，近年在大鵬灣繁生。

Gracilariopsis, synonym as *Gracilaria chorda*, is the largest thalli among gracilaria species in Taiwan. However, it is difficult to be cultured in pond. In recent years, it is found abundant in the Dapeng Bay of southern Taiwan.

蜈蚣藻

Grateloupia taiwanensis

S.-M. Lin et H.-Y. Liang, 2008

- 俗名：菩提藻
- 英名：Grateloupia
- 日名：ムカデノリ

菩提藻為紅藻，生長在潮間帶中部岩石或石沼中，主要分布於臺灣東北角，每年11、12月至4月為主要生產季節。為東北角海鮮餐廳珍饈之一。水試所曾於魚池中進行懸吊養殖，產量佳。除供食用外，也可供提煉卡拉藻膠。

Grateloupia is distributed mainly in the northeast coast of Taiwan. It grows from November to April. It is delicious and popular seaweed in the seafood restaurant. Seed thalli on plastic line hanged in the fish pond grew very well in the experiment conducted.



小果海膜

Halymenia microcarpa

(Montagne) P. C Silva, 1987:31

- 俗名：紅寶菜、海膜、錫蘭海膜
- 英名：Halymenia
- 日名：ムカデノリ

紅寶菜為紅藻，分布於西南太平洋及印度洋暖水域，臺灣分布於北部、東北部、恆春半島、蘭嶼、綠島及小琉球等地，生長於低潮線附近至潮下帶處有浪礁石上，全年可見。1994年利用養殖池以延繩式吊掛，成功養殖大量紅寶菜。

Halymenia is distributed in all coasts and grows in infralittoral zone. It has big thallus with beautiful appearance with red color. An experimental culture in fish or shrimp pond showed it grew successfully in 1994.





海木耳

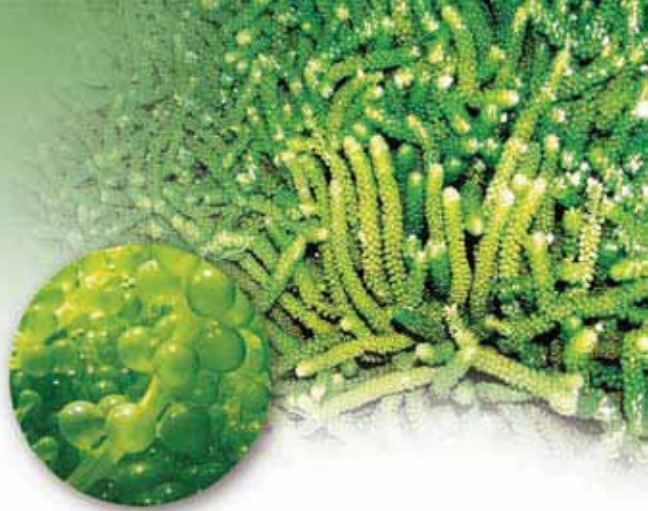
Sarcodia montagneana

(J. D. Hooker & Harvey) Agardh, 1852:623

- 俗名：蒙旦海木耳
- 英名：Sarcodia
- 日名：アツバノリ

海木耳呈暗紅色或黃綠色，扁平葉狀，不規則叉狀分歧，基部楔形，以小盤狀固著器附著於礁岩上。幼體及成熟體形態不一樣，變化豐富。生長於低潮線附近、潮下帶 15 m 深之礁岩上，產於臺灣各地海岸及離島。為小琉球海鮮餐廳珍饈之一。

Sarcodia is distributed in coastal area and grows in low tide of littoral zone. Its thalli are dark red or yellowish, flattened, and more-or-less dichotomously branched, with greater or lesser numbers of marginal proliferations. It is delicious and popular seaweed in Liuchiu Islands.



小葉蕨藻

Caulerpa microphysa

(Weber-van Bosse) Feldmann, 1955:430

- 俗名：海葡萄
- 英名：Sea grape
- 日名：イワヅタ

藻體以匍匐莖長出之假根附著於岩石上。野生藻體莖高1-3cm，由各方向長出許多球狀小枝，密生於莖上如葡萄果叢，生長於低潮線附近。分布於東南亞及世界各地，臺灣產於恆春半島、小琉球及東北角。2009年建立小葉蕨藻人工養殖模式。

Thallus of sea grape is composed of horizontal stolon anchored by colorless rhizoids, bearing erect photosynthetic fronds of blade-like structures. The culture technique of sea grape was established in 2009.



石蓴

Ulva lactuca Linnaeus, 1753:1163

- 俗名：菜石蓴、粗海菜
- 英名：Ulva
- 日名：アオサ

石蓴為綠藻，草綠色，薄葉狀，由兩層細胞構成。邊緣波狀有缺刻或不規則裂開。基部由兩層細胞間向下，延伸出許多假根狀細胞絲，組成盤狀附著器。生長在中、低潮帶至潮下帶的礁岩上，隨水流的急緩外形略有變化。臺灣產於各地海岸。

Ulva is widely distributed in coastal area of Taiwan. Its mature thallus is flattened blade in which the two cell layers are developed independent but closely adherent. The morphology of the blades may be broadly expanded, irregularly lobed, or lanceolate.



白棘三列海膽

Tripneustes gratilla (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名：馬糞海膽、花膽
- 英名：Priest-hat urchin
- 日名：シラヒゲウニ

臺灣分布於東北角及墾丁海域、澎湖、小琉球及蘭嶼沿岸。生活於珊瑚礁區及沿岸水深約 30 m 以內的淺水域。海膽一生可分為三個階段，第一階段為浮游幼體，以浮游性單細胞藻為食。第二階段為附著幼體，以附著性單細胞藻為食。第三階段為成體，以大型海藻為食。人工養殖生長速度快、活存率高。2005 年建立人工繁殖技術。

Priest-hat urchin inhabits shallow seagrass beds at depths from 1 to 30 m. It feeds on macroalgae, seagrass, diatoms and coral tissue scraped from rocks. The artificial breeding of priest-hat urchin was established in 2005.



眼斑海葵魚

Amphiprion ocellaris Cuvier, 1830

- 俗名：公子小丑
- 英名：False clown anemonefish
- 日名：カクレクマノミ

公子小丑主要棲息於珊瑚礁區，深度可達約15m。共生的海葵有 *Stoichactis kenti* 等。行群聚生活，雌、雄魚均具有護巢護卵之行為，當最大雌魚失去後，依雄性之順位變性成雌魚而遞補。以藻類、魚卵和浮游生物為食。

False clown anemonefish vary in color from dandelion yellow to tangerine and have three white bands bordered in black. A male ocellaris is smaller than a female, about 3/4 the length of its mate. The fish lives in a symbiotic relationship with *Stoichactis kenti*.



鞍斑海葵魚

Amphiprion polymnus (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名：鞍背小丑
- 英名：Saddleback anemonefish
- 日名：カクレマノミ

鞍背小丑主要棲息於底質為沙地之潟湖及含沙地之礁區，深度可達 30 m。主要和生長在沙地的海葵行共生行為，其共生的海葵有 *Stichodactyla haddoni* 及 *Heteractis crispa* 等。行一夫一妻制。雜食性，以藻類和浮游生物為食。

Saddleback anemonefish has a wide-band range in color from golden brown to black, with three white stripes. It feeds on algae and plankton and lives in a symbiotic relationship with *Stichodactyla haddoni* or *Heteractis crispa*.

粉紅海葵魚

Amphiprion perideraion Bleeker, 1855

- 俗名：咖啡小丑
- 英名：Pink shunk clownfish
- 日名：ハナビラクマノミ

咖啡小丑主要棲息於潟湖及珊瑚礁區，深度達38m。共生的海葵有*Heteractis magnifica*、*H. crispa* 及 *Macroactyla doreensis* 等。行一夫一妻制。偶有與克氏海葵魚同時出現，只是緊依著海葵叢不離開。雜食性，以藻類和浮游生物為食。

Pink shunk clownfish is hardy but tends to be nervous and edgy. They are difficult to reproduce in tank. They spawn a few eggs, and then stop spawning for months. It lives in a symbiotic relationship with *Heteractis magnifica*, *H. crispa* and *Macroactyla doreensis*.





白條海葵魚

Amphiprion frenatus (Brevoort, 1856)

- 俗名：紅小丑
- 英名：Tomato clownfish
- 日名：ハマクマノミ

紅小丑主要棲息於潟湖及珊瑚礁區，深度可達12 m。共生的海葵有*Physobranchia ramsayi*等。行群聚生活，雌、雄魚均具有護巢護卵之行為，當最大雌魚失去後，依雄性之順位變性成雌魚而遞補。以藻類、魚卵和浮游生物為食。

Tomato clownfish is an easy-to-rear species. Larvae quickly become skilled hunters, and juveniles readily accept various foods. It lives in a symbiotic relationship with *Physobranchia ramsayi*.



克氏海葵魚

Amphiprion clarkia (Bennett, 1830)

- 俗名：雙帶小丑
- 英名：Clark's clownfish
- 日名：クマノミ

雙帶小丑主要棲息於潟湖及外礁斜坡處，深度可達 60 m，但一般皆生活於淺水域。共生的海葵有 *Cymbactis actinostoloides* 及 *Stoichactis haddoni* 等。行群聚生活，雌、雄魚均具有護巢護卵之行為，攻擊性強，以藻類和浮游生物為食。

Clark's clownfish are big, bold, striking fish, and they are hardy, even by clownfish standards. Both male and female are nearly identical in size. They live in a symbiotic relationship with *Cymbactis actinostoloides* or *Stoichactis haddoni*.





藍刻齒雀鯛

Chrysiptera cyanea Quoy & Gaimard, 1825

- 俗名：藍魔鬼
- 英名：Sapphire devil
- 日名：ルリスズメダイ

臺灣各沿岸礁區可見藍魔鬼的蹤跡。棲息於清澈隱蔽的潟湖碎石堆、珊瑚區及亞潮間帶的礁石平台。通常以群體出現，包括一隻雄魚、好幾隻雌魚或稚魚。以藻類、大洋性的被囊類及橈足類的浮游動物為食。

Sapphire devil is a popular saltwater aquarium fish and distributed in the Indo-Pacific. It may be the most available marine aquarium fish in the United States. It grows to a size of 8.5 cm in length. Its color is typically blue, occasionally with an orange tail.



灰刻齒雀鯛

Chrysiptera glauca (Cuvier, 1830)

- 俗名：灰雀、厚殼仔
- 英名：Grey demoiselle
- 日名：ネズスズメダイ

臺灣各沿岸礁區可見。主要棲息沿岸碎石區、暴露在潮間帶的礁石平台及在沙地上堅硬的岩礁區，僅能承受溫和的湧浪；也被發現在淡水溢流的附近海域。灰刻齒雀鯛常成一小群活動，以底部的藻類為食。

Grey demoiselle is distributed in Indo-Pacific region. It inhabits among rubble, rock, and reef of intertidal flats and sandy beaches. Also, it is found near freshwater run-offs. Usually, the fish occurs in small groups and mainly feeds on benthic algae.

斐濟藍魔鬼

Chrysiptera taupou (Jordan & Seale, 1906)

- 俗名：斐濟雀
- 英名：Fiji blue devil, South sea devil
- 日名：ポリネシアンデムワーズル

主要分布於澳洲大堡礁北部到薩摩亞，北至斐濟南到新克里多尼亞及忠誠島，棲息於潟湖與珊瑚礁表面，水深1-10 m，主要以浮游動物為食。斐濟藍魔鬼為雌雄雙色，成熟的雄魚背鰭前方為藍色，而成年雌魚同樣的區域則為黃色。

Fiji blue devil is distributed from northern Great Barrier Reef to Samoa. The fish is found in lagoons and reef at a depth less than 10 m and usually feeds on phytoplankton. Fiji blue devil is sexually dichromatic. Mature males have blue on the front of the dorsal fin, while adult females are yellow on the same area.





黑新刻齒雀鯛

Neoglyphidodon melas (Cuvier, 1830)

- 俗名：藍鰭雀、厚殼仔
- 英名：Bowtie damselfish
- 日名：クロスズメダイ

臺灣南部、澎湖、蘭嶼及綠島等沿岸礁區較常見。棲息於潟湖與臨海礁石區的珊瑚繁盛區域，通常生活於軟珊瑚區，並在它的上面覓食。獨居或成對生存。稚魚生活於鹿角珊瑚的周圍，成魚則時常在砵磔貝附近覓食。

Bowtie damselfish is distributed in Indo-West Pacific region. It can be found in coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs and usually associated with soft corals. Adults are often close to *Tridacna* clams and may feed on their feces.



摩鹿加雀鯛

Pomacentrus moluccensis Bleeker, 1853

- 俗名：黃雀、厚殼仔
- 英名：Lemon damsel
- 日名：ネッタイスズメダイ

臺灣主要發現於南部及小琉球等沿岸地區。棲息於清澈潟湖與臨海礁石區的枝狀珊瑚之中。常形成一小群魚群，主要以藻類與浮游性甲殼類動物為食。

P. moluccensis is a damselfish and distributed in the western Pacific. It can grow to a size of 9 cm in length. In the wild, it feeds on algae and planktonic crustaceans. It will readily eat all kinds of live, frozen, flake foods and algae in aquarium.



霓虹雀鯛

Pomacentrus coelestis Jordan & Starks, 1901

- 俗名：黃肚藍魔鬼、厚殼仔
- 英名：Neon damselfish
- 日名：ソラスズメダイ

臺灣各地礁岸皆可見霓虹雀鯛的蹤跡，尤以北部為甚。主要棲息於潟湖與臨海礁石接近在碎石床底部的水域。以浮游動物與少部分的底藻為食。稚魚時常群集在軟珊瑚之中；成魚形成小群魚群或在礁石的適合區段之上大量聚集。

The neon damselfish is a widespread tropical species and occurs in marine waters throughout the western and central Pacific. It grows to a size of 9 cm in length. The fish has color electric blue primarily on the top portion and bright yellow on the bottom and posterior portion.

擬刺尾鯛

Paracanthurus hepatus (Linnaeus, 1766)

● 俗名：藍倒吊、剝皮魚

● 英名：Blue tang

● 日名：ナンヨウハギ

臺灣分布於南部、綠島及蘭嶼等海域。棲息於面海且有潮流經過的礁區平台，棲息深度在2-40 m左右。成魚通常會聚集於離海底1-2 m高的水層，稚魚或幼魚則聚集在珊瑚的枝芽附近，主要以浮游動物為食。

The blue tang is one of the most common and popular marine fish all over the world. Diet of blue tang primarily is plankton. Adults are omnivorous and feed on plankton. Spawning occurs during late afternoon and evening, and fish changes colors from a uniform dark blue to a pale blue.





黃高鰭刺尾鯛

Zebrasoma flavescens (Bennett, 1828)

- 俗名：黃三角、三角倒吊
- 英名：Yellow tang
- 日名：キイロハギ

臺灣分布於南部、蘭嶼及綠島等。主要棲息於珊瑚繁生的潟湖及面海的礁區，棲息深度2-46 m。黃高鰭刺尾鯛通常單獨或成一小群悠游於藻叢間，以絲狀藻為食。

Yellow tang is commonly found in shallow reefs of the Pacific and Indian oceans, from 2 to 46 m in deep. It feeds on benthic algae and other plant material. In aquarium, they are commonly fed with meat/fish based aquarium food. It is one of the popular aquarium fish.



庫達海馬

Hippocampus kuda Bleeker, 1852

- 俗名：黑海馬
- 英名：Spotted seahorse
- 日名：クロウミウマ

臺灣、澎湖及小琉球等附近岩礁海域皆可見。主要棲息於海藻床的礁石區或潟湖區，棲息深度可達68 m，以小型浮游動物為食。庫達海馬除水族觀賞外，主要作為中藥材。

Spotted seahorse inhabits shallow coastal waters throughout the Indo-Pacific oceans. Wild seahorse lives mainly among coral reefs and shallow estuaries. The male carries eggs in a brood pouch on his lower abdomen.



高冠海馬

Hippocampus barbouri Jordan & Richardson, 1908

- 俗名：海馬
- 英名：Barbour's seahorse, Zebra-snout seahorse
- 日名：ゼブラスナウトシーホース

高冠海馬具有高凸隆起的骨冠，冠頂有5根銳利的棘刺，身體骨板的骨棘長，眼部周圍具有以眼為中心的放射狀紋路，管狀嘴也有不規則條型斑紋。成魚體型約12-15 cm，為較小型的海馬。

Barbour's seahorse has well developed spines. Its color ranges from white to pale yellow or pale brown. Snouts are often striped and fine lines radiating from eyes. It is commonly found in shallow sea grass beds or clinging to hard coral.

棘海馬

Hippocampus spinosissimus Weber, 1913

- 俗名：海馬
- 英名：Hedgehog seahorse
- 日名：ヘッジホッグシーホース

分布於印度-西太平洋海域。臺灣以南部、東北部、小琉球及澎湖海域較常見。棘海馬主要棲息於具海藻床的礁石區，棲息深度可達70 m，以小型浮游動物為食。

Hedgehog seahorse can be found on muddy or sandy bottoms and in coral reefs. The male also carries eggs in a brood pouch. It is less desirable for the use of traditional Chinese medicine.



三斑海馬

Hippocampus trimaculatus Leach, 1814

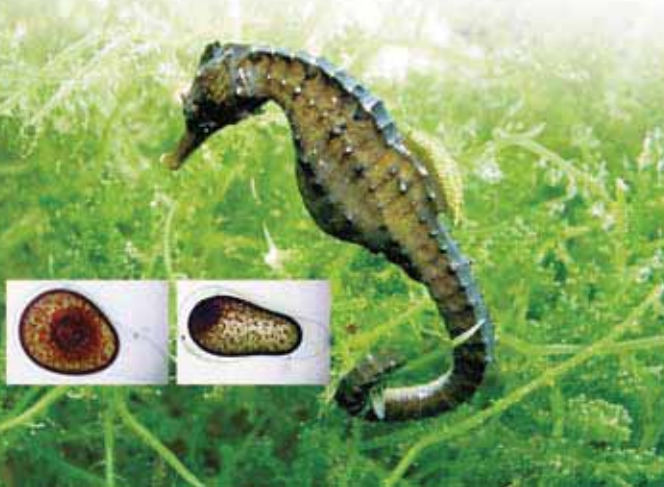
海龍科

Syngnathidae

- 俗名：海馬、龍落子
- 英名：Three-spot seahorse, Longnose seahorse
- 日名：タツノオトシゴ

三斑海馬係屬於棲息於較深海域的品種，分布於日本以南至澳洲海域。體呈黃褐色乃至黑褐色，眼上具放射狀褐色斑紋，體側背方第1、4、7軀幹環背側表面有明顯三個黑色斑點，是三斑海馬與其他種類的明顯特徵，棲息在礁石附近的砂石混合區，以小型無脊椎動物為食。

Three-spot seahorse is found from Japan down to Australia. There are radial stripes on the eyes. The fish has three distinct black spots located on the 1, 4, and 7 trunk ring that can distinguish it from other seahorse. Its natural habitat is shallow seas with reefs and it feeds on small invertebrates.



德班氏活額蝦

Rhynchocinetes durbanensis Gordon, 1936

- 俗名：機械蝦、舞蹈蝦
- 英名：Dancing shrimp
- 日名：スザクサラサエビ

分布於熱帶、亞熱帶及溫帶海域，夜間常集體出現在珊瑚礁區的岩縫中。活額蝦移動的模樣很有趣，時常會動一下、躊躇一下、再動一下，看起來像是在跳探戈。此外，活額蝦在生態上還扮演著清道夫的角色，能清除沉積海底的有機物碎屑。除了觀賞的價值外，還兼具維護水族缸的清潔功能。

Dancing shrimp is distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters. They often move collectively in crevices of coral reefs at night. Their movement is very interesting that looks like tango. The shrimp feeds on organic debris. In ornamentals, they are not only for fun, but also can be treated as scavengers to clean the tank.



油彩蠟膜蝦

Hymenocera picta Dana, 1852

- 俗名：拳擊蝦、小丑蝦、貴賓蝦
- 英名：Harlequin shrimp
- 日名：アカホシカニダマシ

分布於熱帶海域，米白色光亮體表鑲嵌藍褐色斑塊，大螯內隆起一層薄膜像是戴著一雙拳擊手套，並不時的揮動雙拳如擂台上矯健的拳擊手，故又被稱為拳擊蝦。身上的斑點也像是馬戲團裡的小丑妝扮，所以也稱「小丑蝦」(Harlequin shrimp)。以海星為食物，有領域行為。雄蝦會受雌蝦的費洛蒙吸引而緊跟著雌蝦，在天然的环境下，通常發現成對在一起。

The shrimp is found at coral reefs in the tropical Indian and Pacific oceans. There are spots on its body that dresses like a circus clown. Thus, the shrimp is also called as harlequin shrimp. Harlequin shrimp feeds on starfish. They often show in pairs in natural environment with territorial behavior.





花斑掃帚蝦

Saron marmoratus Olivier, 1811

- 俗名：假綿羊蝦
- 英名：Common marble shrimp
- 日名：フシウデサンゴモエビ

分布於印度-太平洋沿岸，白天體色似墨綠色大理石之花斑，夜間則偏紅，附肢具有褐色和淡綠色相間的環帶，易形成與棲息處相似的保護色，常成群棲息於礁岩石縫或枝狀珊瑚的分枝間。因體表分布有小撮細毛但又不足以覆蓋全身，所以亦被稱為「假綿羊蝦」，而棲息時長有細毛顎足常會左右晃動，像拿掃帚在掃地，故又稱為「掃帚蝦」。

The shrimp is distributed in the India and Pacific coasts and also known as common marble shrimp. The color of body spots is like dark green marble in daytime and turns to reddish at night. The appendages have brown and pale green ring belts. Those colors and changes are to protect the shrimp from predators. Common marble shrimp is nocturnal in groups and lives in crevices of coral reefs and branches of coral.