


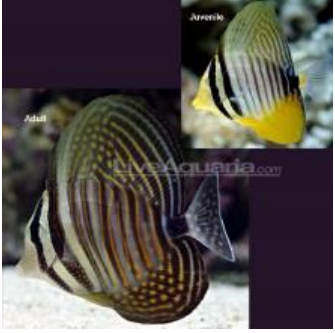













	<p>Bicolor Parrotfish - PARROT/PIRATE REFERENCE</p>	<p>The younger Bicolor Parrotfish is white in color. However, there is a thin stripe of orange across the face. The dorsal as well as the caudal fins are also orange in color. But as it grows older, the color of the body changes from white to blue and the orange stripes present across the face of the juveniles get replaced by spots all over the face. There is one unique identification mark present on the face of this species of Parrotfish. The teeth join together and form a beak like shape. It closely resembles that of a parrot's.</p>
	<p>Look Down Fish; Atl.- GULF OF MEXICO FISH</p>	<p>Always looking down, looking for treasure!</p>
	<p>Yellow Tang: Yellow Belly</p>	<p>Max size 10" Although Tangs will eat meaty foods along with the other fish in the aquarium, it is important that they are offered plenty of marine-based seaweed and algae. This will strengthen their immune system, reduce aggression, and improve their overall health.</p>
	<p>Flame Fin (Tomini) Tang - FIRE, PILLAGING ETC.</p>	<p>Flame Fin Tang also known as Bristletooth Tomini Tangs are great at keeping algae under control.</p>
	<p>Sailfin Tang - SAIL THE 7 SEAS</p>	<p>It is blue to purple in color with a yellow tail and yellow accents on the pectoral fins. This fish is one of the most prized specimens of salt-water fish because of its colors. It is a very attractive fish that must be held in a tank with only large fish. They are very aggressive and don't like fish with similar body shapes as them. It actually helps reduce their aggression when they are given seaweed or algae to eat. It also helps with their immune system and overall health.</p>
	<p>Powder Brown Tang</p>	<p>The Powder Brown Tang, also known as the Powder Brown Surgeonfish, Japan Surgeonfish, and White-faced Surgeonfish, has a brown body with a white mark on the cheek between the mouth and eyes.</p>

	<p>Metallic Foxface- PIRATE EYE PATCH PATTERN</p>	<p>The Metallic Foxface rabbitfish is sometimes called the metallic fish, but that name usually refers to <i>Siganus magnifica</i>, so the name Foxface is usually used in the trade. Some local fish stores may simply call them A Silver Rabbitfish The Metallic Foxface rabbitfish are active fish, although easily frightened. They come out of the Pacific Ocean, although not overly popular near Hawaii. They are a very bright yellow color, with a black spot near the rear of them, and white and black on their head for contrast.</p>
	<p>Raccoon Butterfly - PIRATE EYE PATCH PATTERN</p>	<p>The Raccoon Butterflyfish is yellow-orange, but darker on the upper half of the body. It has a black patch around its eyes, with a broad white stripe posterior to it. Two black stripes bordered in yellow reach from the white stripe to the dorsal fin.</p>
	<p>Majestic Angel</p>	<p>AKA Blue Girdled Angelfish Sometimes shy Loves to eat algae</p>
	<p>Volitan Lionfish; Africa This is the bad pirate</p>	<p>The Volitan Lionfish is also known as the Common Lionfish, Red Firefish, Turkeyfish, and Butterfly Cod. It has red to burgundy, white, and black vertical stripes along the body. It also has large, fan-like pectoral fins, and tall, banded spines on the dorsal fin. The spines on the dorsal, pelvic, and anal fins are venomous. If you are stung, the reaction will be similar to a bee sting only a little stronger.</p>
	<p>Blonde Naso Tang She's the damsel in distress</p>	<p>The Blonde Naso Tang, also known as the Orange-spine Unicornfish, darkens with maturity. As a juvenile, it is gray with a yellow stripe on both the dorsal and anal fin. When matured, the body takes on a darker bluish-gray tone and the juvenile striping is supplemented with additional color. The tail takes on a lyre shape and two yellow patches appear at the peduncle spines near the tail. A thin, black mask forms between the eyes and mouth, and the lips develop a yellow color. Naso Tangs from Hawaii are often more brightly colored than those found in other areas.</p>

	<p>Lime Green (Sunset) Wrasse; Aus</p>	<p>A fish with many color variations, Sunset Anthias is also known as a Shortsnout, Diadem. One of the more common color variations is predominantly yellow highlighted with red on the anal and caudal fins. In the wild, Shortsnouts are often found in schools, swimming at depths of 200 feet and so do well in an aquarium with similar tank mates. Sunset Anthias generally stay in the middle levels of the tank, but also require plenty of caves, ledges, and other hiding places.</p>
	<p>Porcupine Puffer – Gulf of Mexico</p>	<p>The Porcupine Puffer, also known as the Porcupinefish or Porcupine Pufferfish. It has spiny appendages which cover most of its body, which may vary from light gray to mottled tans, sometimes with dark spots. Its teeth are actually a fused beak-like structure. The Porcupine Puffer lacks pelvic fins but has learned to use the pectoral fins to move about.</p>
	<p>Bluehead Wrasse</p>	<p>The Bluehead Wrasse is a beautiful, multicolored wrasse. Similar to many wrasse species, the Bluehead Wrasse demonstrates dramatic color variation within individuals based on gender and age. The Bluehead Wrasse experiences distinct yet fluid color phases. The juvenile Bluehead Wrasse is generally yellow with black markings along their sides and sometimes on their fins. As an adult, the male Bluehead Wrasse has a bold stripe pattern (black, white, black) that divides a vibrant blue-green and yellow anterior from the namesake blue head. The female Bluehead Wrasse is completely turquoise except for two black stripes.</p>

	<p>Flame Angel; Marshall Is. - FIRE, PILLAGING ETC.</p>	<p>Also known as the Orangeback Angelfish, has striking contrasts of blue and orange-yellow colors. While the body is predominately blue, there is a broad and bright orange to yellow swatch from the head along the back to the tip of the dorsal fin Max size 3:</p>
	<p>Giant Hawkfish; Mex.- GULF OF MEXICO FISH</p>	<p>The giant hawkfish, <i>Cirrhitus rivulatus</i> is a species of hawkfish. It is a marine fish and the largest of the hawkfish family with maximum size of 60 cm (24 in) in total length. It is known for its social behavior towards scuba divers and its uncanny ability to perch on its pectoral fins. This particular species can be found mainly along the Sea of Cortez, at the Gulf of California, reaching as far as northern Colombia and the Galapagos Islands. It is a predator, mostly feeding on other small fish and crustaceans.</p>
	<p>Pilotfish- GULF OF MEXICO FISH</p>	<p>The Pilotfish, also known as the Golden Trevally or Golden Jack, is shimmering metallic-gold with black vertical bands across the body.</p>
	<p>Harlequin Tusk</p>	<p>The Harlequin Tusk originates from the reefs of the Indian Ocean and Australia. Indian Ocean Tusks have orange stripes with white margins and a hint of blue adjacent to the tail of the fish. Australian Tusks have orange stripes with vivid blue margins starting from the pectoral fin, along the fishes back to their tail. Both of these beautiful color forms have bright blue teeth or tusks used to crunch invertebrates. They are a wonderful fish for a FOWLR (Fish Only With Live Rock) aquarium. These fish are typically shy when at a small size, but will in time gain personality and confidence as they mature.</p>



Coney Grouper; Atl. -
GULF OF MEXICO FISH

