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## Glossary

**Abiotic** (factor) - describes a physico-chemical factor (in contrast to a biotic or biological factor) of the environment in which an organism lives.

**Alcyonaceans** - animals belonging to the phylum Cnidaria, with eight tentacles, generally living in colonies, often called soft corals.

**Allele** - a particular form of a gene at a particular locus.

**Allopatric populations** - populations that are contiguous but separated by space across which migration occurs only at very low frequency.

**Anthropogenic** - resulting from human activities.

**Aragonite** - a natural form of calcium carbonate.

**Azooxanthellate corals** - corals which do not have zooxanthellae.

**Benthic** - living on or near the bottom of the ocean. The benthos is the group of organisms living on or near the bottom of the ocean.

**Biodiversity** - the term has recently acquired many meanings, but can be considered synonymous with 'systematic diversity'.

**Biogeography** - the study of the geographic distribution of life and the reasons for it. In practice, biogeography is divisible into observations of distributions and explanations of those observations.

**Biological species concept** - species are defined as genetically similar populations capable of interbreeding and which, through genetically determined isolation mechanisms, evolve in a way isolated or distinct from other populations (Mayr, 1963).

**Biomass** - total mass of living organisms, population explosion of an animal or plant.

**Biotope** - a geographic area that is under the influence of environmental parameters, the dominant

characteristics of which are homogeneous. Biotopes are generally the smallest ecological units that can be delimited by convenient boundaries and which are characterised by their biota.

**Branching colonies** - any growth-form where branches are formed.

**Caespitose** - a descriptive term for branches which interlock similarly in three dimensions. Applied only to the genus *Acropora*.

**Calcite** - a natural form of calcium carbonate.

**Calcitic skeletons** - skeletons primarily composed of the calcite form of calcium carbonate. All Rugosa and molluscs have calcite skeletons.

**Calice** - the upper surface of a corallite to which the soft parts of an individual polyp are attached.

**Ceriod corals** - massive corals that have corallites sharing common walls.

**Climax** - ideal equilibrium state reached by a community in a particular environment.

**Coenosteum** - thin horizontal skeletal plates between corallites.

**Colonial corals** - corals composed of many individuals. There is no clear distinction between single individuals with many mouths and colonies of individuals with single mouths.

**Commensal** - a species which lives in association with another, but without harming it. hidden.

**Community** - a group of organisms of different species that co-occur in the same habitat or area and interact through trophic and spatial relationships. Communities are typically characterised by reference to one or more dominant species.

**Concepts of species** — terminology issues common terms and concepts are used differently by different authors.

**Corallite** - the skeleton of an individual coral polyp.

**Corallum** - the skeleton of a coral colony.

**Corymbose** - a descriptive term for colonies which have horizontal interlocking branches and also

have short upright branchlets, usually used for some *Acropora* species.

**Dissepiments** - blistery horizontal plates of calcium carbonate adjoining corallites.

**Ecological niche** - all the conditions relating to habitat, feeding regime and habits specific to a given species.

**Ecomorphs** - morphological variants of species that may have an environmental and/or genetic origin.

**Epibiotia** - animals and plants living attached to or resting upon a substratum, or on another living organism.

**Epibiotic** - living as epibiotia

**Gastropods** - class of molluscs crawling around on a large ventral foot, often having a dorsal spiral shell.

**Genetic distance** - any of several measures of the degree of genetic difference between populations, based on differences in allele frequencies.

**Genotype** - the set of genes possessed by an individual organism.

**Habitat** – a vague word indicating the particular type of environment occupied by an organism.

**Hermatypic** - literally 'reef building' but commonly used as a descriptor for marine invertebrates that have photosynthetic plants living symbiotically within their tissues.

**Holotype** - the specimen on which a named species is based.

**Hydrozoans** - class of cnidarians including, among others, the fire coral *Millepora platyphylla*.

**Meandroid** - massive corals that have corallite mouths aligned in valleys such that there are no individual polyps.

**Molluscs** - phylum of invertebrate animals with soft bodies and generally a shell.

**Mutation** - a vague term for processes that cause a change in a nucleotide sequence in an organism.

**Nominal species** - species that exist in name only. These are usually synonymised with operational species.

**Paliform lobes** - upright skeletal rods or plates at the inner margin of septa formed by upward growth of the septum

**Phaceloid corals** - corals that have corallites adjoined only towards their base.

**Phenotype** - the sum total of observable structural and functional properties of an organism; the product of the interaction between the genotype and the environment.

**Photosynthetic** - related to chlorophyll-linked assimilation.

**Phylogeny** - the evolutionary history of a group or lineage.

**Phylogenesis** - the evolutionary history of a taxon.

**Phylogenetics** - the description of evolutionary relationships using cladistic methods.

**Planulae** - larvae of coral.

**Plocoid coral** - massive corals that have corallites with separate walls.

**Polychaete** - segmented worm with numerous lateral bristles, belonging to the phylum Annelida.

**Polyp** - an individual coral including soft tissues and skeleton.

**Population** - a group of conspecific organisms that exhibit reproductive continuity. It is generally presumed that ecological and reproductive interactions are more frequent among members within a population than with members of other populations.

**Reef flat** - the flat intertidal part of reefs that are exposed to wave action.

**Reef slope** - the sloping part of reefs below the reef flat.

**Scleractinian** (corals) - corals living in symbiosis with microscopic algae, the zooxanthellae. They produce calcium carbonate in quantities sufficient to build coral reefs. Most 'hard' corals are Scleractinia.

**Sessile** (fauna) - attached fauna in contrast to mobile fauna (unattached).

**Septa** - radial skeletal elements projecting inwards from the corallite wall.

**Spur-and-groove zone** - morphological feature of the upper part of the outer slope, made up of ridges (spurs) aligned more or less perpendicular to the outer slope and separated by grooves.

**Sympatric populations** - populations that encounter one another with 'moderate' frequency. Such populations may be different isolating mechanisms.

**Synonymy** - the list of names considered by a taxonomist to apply to a given taxon other than the name by which the taxon should be known.

**Systematics** - the study of evolutionary and genetic relationships of organisms.

**Taxon** - a taxonomic unit. Taxa are arranged in hierarchies of taxonomic levels.

**Taxonomy** - the naming and classification of organisms.

**Type specimen** - the specimen on which a nominal (named) species is based.

**Zoanthid** - animal belonging to the phylum Cnidaria, with anemone-like appearance and no skeleton, either solitary or colonial.

**Zooxanthellae** - unicellular dinoflagellate algae living in the tissues of certain animals (corals and giant clams), to which they supply nutritional substances directly useable by their host.

**Zooxanthellate corals** - Corals which have photosynthetic endosymbiotic algae.



# Index

Index of species	pages	
<i>Acantastrea echinata</i>	430, 434	<i>Acropora listeri</i> 104, 105
<i>Acantastrea hemprichii</i>	XXIX, 435	<i>Acropora loripes</i> 138
<i>Acantastrea hillae</i>	434, 435	<i>Acropora lutkeni</i> 132
<i>Acropora abrolhosensis</i>	100	<i>Acropora microclados</i> 122
<i>Acropora abrottonoides</i>	XXX, 100	<i>Acropora microphthalma</i> 110, 114
<i>Acropora aculeus</i>	XII, 126	<i>Acropora millepora</i> 116, 119
<i>Acropora acuminata</i>	X, 107	<i>Acropora monticulosa</i> 94
<i>Acropora anthocercis</i>	124	<i>Acropora multiacuta</i> 98
<i>Acropora aspera</i>	113	<i>Acropora nasuta</i> 128
<i>Acropora austera</i>	112	<i>Acropora nobilis</i> 97, 104, 108
<i>Acropora brueggemannii</i>	XIII, 92	<i>Acropora palmerae</i> 103
<i>Acropora cerealis</i>	127	<i>Acropora paniculata</i> 123, 129
<i>Acropora clathrata</i>	132	<i>Acropora papillare</i> 147, 148
<i>Acropora cytherea</i>	9, 121, 124	<i>Acropora parilis</i> XXXII, 142
<i>Acropora dendrum</i>	120	<i>Acropora pulchra</i> 115, 116
<i>Acropora digitifera</i>	96	<i>Acropora robusta</i> XXIII, 102
<i>Acropora divaricata</i>	133	<i>Acropora samoensis</i> 144, 145
<i>Acropora donei</i>	120	<i>Acropora sarmentosa</i> 142, 145, 146
<i>Acropora elseyi</i>	136, 140	<i>Acropora secale</i> 131
<i>Acropora fasciculare</i>	145	<i>Acropora selago</i> 118
<i>Acropora florida</i>	141	<i>Acropora solitariensis</i> 144
<i>Acropora formosa</i>	102, 106	<i>Acropora speciosa</i> XXIV, 143
<i>Acropora gemmifera</i>	94	<i>Acropora squamata</i> 47, 97
<i>Acropora glauca</i>	99	<i>Acropora subglabra</i> 135
<i>Acropora grandis</i>	105	<i>Acropora tenuis</i> 117
<i>Acropora granulosa</i>	139	<i>Acropora valenciennesi</i> 109
<i>Acropora horrida</i>	110	<i>Acropora valida</i> 130, 134
<i>Acropora humilis</i>	93	<i>Acropora vaughani</i> 111
<i>Acropora hyacinthus</i>	124	<i>Alveopora allangi</i> 330
<i>Acropora insignis</i>	XXXI, 137	<i>Alveopora marionensis</i> 331
<i>Acropora latistella</i>	XI, 125	<i>Alveopora verrilliana</i> 332

Astreopora cuculata	150, 361	Diploastrea heliopora	XVIII, 217, 220
Astreopora listeri	149	Echinophyllia aspera	XXXI, 413, 414
Astreopora longiseptata	151	Echinophyllia echinata	415
Astreopora myriophthalma	XIII, 148	Echinophyllia echinoporoides	XXI, 416
Astreopora ocellata	XXVII, 150, 151	Echinophyllia nichihirai	374, 416
Australogyra zelli	206, 208	Echinophyllia orpheensis	414
Balanophyllia cummingii	358	Echinophyllia patula	417
Balanophyllia stimpsoni	359, 361	Echinopora gemmacea	228
Barabattoia amicorum	XV, 171	Echinopora hirsutissima	229, 232
Barabattoia mirabilis	171, 172, 173	Echinopora horrida	230
Caulastrea furcata	168, 170, 173	Echinopora lamellosa	XVIII, 9, 226, 227, 416, 458
Caulastrea tumida	XV, XXXII, 170	Euphyllia ancora	XIV, 450
Coeloseris mayeri	XIII, 398, 402	Euphyllia cristata	448, 451
Coscinaraea columna	405	Euphyllia divisa	XXX, 450, 452
Coscinaraea exesa	35, 404, 407	Euphyllia glabrescens	XXX, 256, 448
Coscinaraea mcneilli	406	Euphyllia grandisepata	449, 452
Ctenactis echinata	XIX, 257, 260	Euphyllia yaeyamaensis	XXX, 451
Cycloseris costulata	XXVIII, 236, 237	Favia favus	XXIX, 175
Cycloseris cyclolites	235, 236, 241	Favia laxa	174, 175, 179
Cycloseris densicolumnellus	241, 242, 243	Favia lizardensis	182, 184
Cycloseris patelliformis	239	Favia maritima	183
Cycloseris somervillei	238	Favia matthai	180
Cycloseris tenuis	237	Favia maxima	XVI, 181
Cycloseris vaughani	240	Favia pallida	165, 177, 178
Cynarina lacrymalis	429	Favia rotumana	180, 181
Cyphastrea chalcidicum	224	Favia rotundata	187, 196
Cyphastrea japonica	225	Favia speciosa	XV, 167, 177, 186
Cyphastrea microphthalma	XXVII, 224, 225	Favia stelligera	173, 174, 218
Cyphastrea serailia	XXVIII, 223, 227	Favia truncatus	176
Dendrophyllia aculeata	368	Favia veroni	185
Dendrophyllia arbuscula	XXV, 355, 360, 361	Favia vietnamensis	186
Dendrophyllia cornigera	363, 364	Favites abdita	189, 191
Dendrophyllia horsti	362, 363	Favites chinensis	XVI, 188, 189
Dendrophyllia japonica	365, 367	Favites complanata	165, 192
Dendrophyllia laborelli	367	Favites flexuosa	192
Dendrophyllia robusta	366, 367	Favites halicora	190
Dendrophyllia sphaerica	365	Favites pentagona	155, 193
Diaseris fragilis	243, 244, 248	Favites russelli	188

Favites solidocolumellae	195	Heterocyathis aequicostatus	375
Favites virens	194, 195	Heteropsammia cochlea	374
Fungia concina	251	Hydnophora exesa	XXXII, 427, 428
Fungia corona	247	Hydnophora microconos	XIX, 428
Fungia danai	245, 246	Hydnophora rigida	XXIII, 427, 430
Fungia fungites	XVIII, 244, 245, 457	Isopora cuneata	90
Fungia granulosa	253	Isopora palifera	XI, 89, 95
Fungia horrida	249	Leptastrea bottae	219, 220
Fungia repanda	248, 252	Leptastrea pruinosa	XVIII, 222
Fungia scabra	XXVIII, 254	Leptastrea purpurea	XXVIII, 219, 222
Fungia scruposa	246	Leptastrea transversa	219, 221
Fungia scutaria	XXIX, 254	Leptoria phrygia	XVII, 207, 212
Fungia seychelensis	255	Leptoseris explanata	390, 391
Fungia valida	250, 257	Leptoseris gardineri	388, 390
Galaxea astreata	407, 408	Leptoseris hawaiiensis	392
Galaxea crassiseptata	410	Leptoseris myctoserooides	393
Galaxea fascicularis	XXI, 9, 409	Leptoseris scaba	391
Galaxea vesiculosus	411, 412	Leptoseris yabei	394, 396
Gardineroseris pavonoides	397, 402	Lithophyllum bistomatum	266, 270
Gardineroseris planulata	XIII, 395, 396, 397	Lithophyllum mokai	269
Goniastrea aspera	XVII, 198	Lithophyllum undulatum	XIX, 268
Goniastrea australiensis	158, 202	Lobophyllia corymbosa	437, 439
Goniastrea edwardsi	197	Lobophyllia flabellioformis	XX, XXX, 441
Goniastrea favulus	199, 205	Lobophyllia grandis	442
Goniastrea pectinata	201	Lobophyllia hattai	XXXII, 440
Goniastrea retiformis	197, 200	Lobophyllia hemprichii	9, 436
Goniopora columnna	XXII, 329	Lobophyllia pachysepta	438
Goniopora djiboutiensis	329	Lobophyllia robusta	440, 441, 447
Goniopora fruticosa	328	Madracis kirbyi	31, 37, 52
Goniopora lobata	XXIV, 324	Merulina ampliata	XX, 425, 426, 430
Goniopora pandoraensis	326	Montastrea annuligera	212, 214
Goniopora stokesi	9, 282, 323	Montastrea colemani	XVII, 216
Goniopora stutchburyi	324, 325	Montastrea curta	213
Goniopora tenuidens	325	Montastrea magnistellata	XXIV, 214
Halomitra pileus	266, 272	Montastrea valenciennesi	XXVIII, 155, 215
Heliofungia actiniformis	XIX, 256, 257, 448	Montipora aequituberculata	84
Herpolitha limax	XIX, 261, 262, 266	Montipora angulata	75, 76, 81
Herpolitha weberi	262	Montipora australiensis	79

Montipora caliculata	65, 75	Pavona cactus	XXX, 379
Montipora crassituberlata	85	Pavona clavus	382
Montipora danae	9, 71, 73	Pavona danai	XXV
Montipora digitata	76	Pavona decussata	380
Montipora efflorescens	80	Pavona distincta	389
Montipora foliosa	84	Pavona explanulata	381
Montipora grisea	69	<i>Pavona frondifera</i>	XIII, XXVII, 387
Montipora hispida	9, 78	Pavona maldivensis	386, 387
Montipora hoffmeisteri	65	Pavona minuta	383
Montipora informis	82	Pavona varians	384
Montipora millepora	67	Pavona venosa	385, 388
Montipora molis	68	Pectinia alcicornis	423
Montipora monasteriata	XXXI, 63, 66	Pectinia lactuca	XXX, 422, 424
Montipora nodosa	80	Pectinia paeonia	XXI, XXVII, 422
Montipora porites	77	Physogyra lichtensteini	XIV, XXIII, 454
Montipora spongodes	70	Platygyra daedalia	203
Montipora spumosa	69, 72	Platygyra lamellina	XVII, 202, 204
Montipora stellata	83	Platygyra pini	XXXI, 205, 206
Montipora tuberculosa	64	Platygyra sinensis	205
Montipora turgescens	XXVI, 65, 68	Plerogyra sinuosa	XIV, 453, 455
Montipora turtlensis	87	Plesiastrea versipora	218, 220
Montipora undata	71, 315	Pleuractis moluccensis	XXIX, 259
Montipora venosa	XXIV, 74	Pleuractis paumotensis	XVIII, 257, 258
Montipora verrucosa	63, 73, 74	Pocillopora capitata	44
Montipora vietnamensis	87	Pocillopora damicornis	VIII, 23, 24, 38, 39, 41, 274
Moseleya latistellata	230, 231, 232	Pocillopora eydouxi	42
Mycedium elephantotus	XXI, 419, 420, 421	Pocillopora kelleheri	45
Oulastrea alta	233	Pocillopora meandrina	40, 42
Oulastrea crispata	231, 233	Pocillopora verrucosa	40
Oulophyllia bennettiae	210	Pocillopora woodjonesi	43
Oulophyllia crispa	XXX, 209, 211, 212	Podabacia crustacea	273
Oulophyllia leviuscula	211	Polyphyllia novaehiberniae	263
Oxypora glabra	420	Polyphyllia talpina	XXIX, 263, 264
Oxypora lacera	418, 419	Porites annae	XXXII, 311, 314
Pachyseris monticulosa	401	Porites attenuata	322
Pachyseris rugosa	XIII, 399, 402	Porites australiensis	299, 301
Pachyseris speciosa	400	Porites cylindrica	9, 51, 308
Palauastrea ramosa	50, 51	Porites deformis	320

Porites densa	282, 307	Seriatopora hystrix	VIII, 45, 47, 48
Porites lichen	282, 312	Stylocoeniella guentheri	34, 36, 37
Porites lobata	XXII, 9, 298, 299	Stylophora pistillata	VIII, 23, 24, 41, 48, 49
Porites lutea	97, 302, 303	Stylophora subseriata	XXXI, 50
Porites mayeri	304, 305	Symphyllia agaricia	XXI, 444
Porites monticulosa	319	Symphyllia erythraea	447
Porites mordax	316	Symphyllia hassi	446
Porites murrayensis	303, 304	Symphyllia radians	444
Porites nigrescens	309, 310	Symphyllia recta	443
Porites rus	277, 314, 315, 320	Symphyllia valenciennesii	445
Porites solida	297	Trachyphyllia geoffroyi	234
Porites sp. 1	317	Tubastrea aurea	361, 370
Porites sp. 2	318, 319	Tubastrea coccinea	XXIV, 369, 370, 371
Porites stephensonii	306	Tubastrea diaphana	372
Porites vaughani	313, 314	Tubastrea micrantha	373
Psammocora contigua	29, 31	Turbinaria bifrons	352
Psammocora digitata	33, 34	Turbinaria conspicua	356
Psammocora explanulata	33	Turbinaria contorta	357
Psammocora nierstraszi	30	Turbinaria crater	343, 353
Psammocora profundacella	XXIII, 35	Turbinaria frondens	346
Psammocora superficialis	XXXI, 32	Turbinaria mesenterina	333, 347, 349
Pseudosiderastrea tayamai	402, 403	Turbinaria patula	345
Sandalolitha dentata	XXIX, 162, 265	Turbinaria peltata	XIV, 341, 344
Sandalolitha robusta	XIX, 162, 257, 267, 273	Turbinaria radicalis	354
Scolymia australiensis	XXX	Turbinaria reniformis	350
Seriatopora caliendum	46	Turbinaria stellulata	351



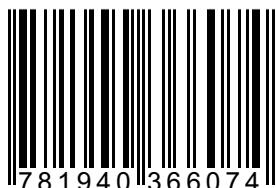




In the book it is supposed to describe 348 species of Scleractinian, reefs of Vietnam and their role in reef ecosystem of the Pacific, to consider a problem of species for corals, to discuss taxonomic histories at a level from species up to family, and to consider bases of terminology taxonomic peculiarities and methods of definition of corals. The text and the description of corals will be supplied with 50 black-and-white and 25 color tables which are accompanied more than 200 color underwater photos of alive corals.

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