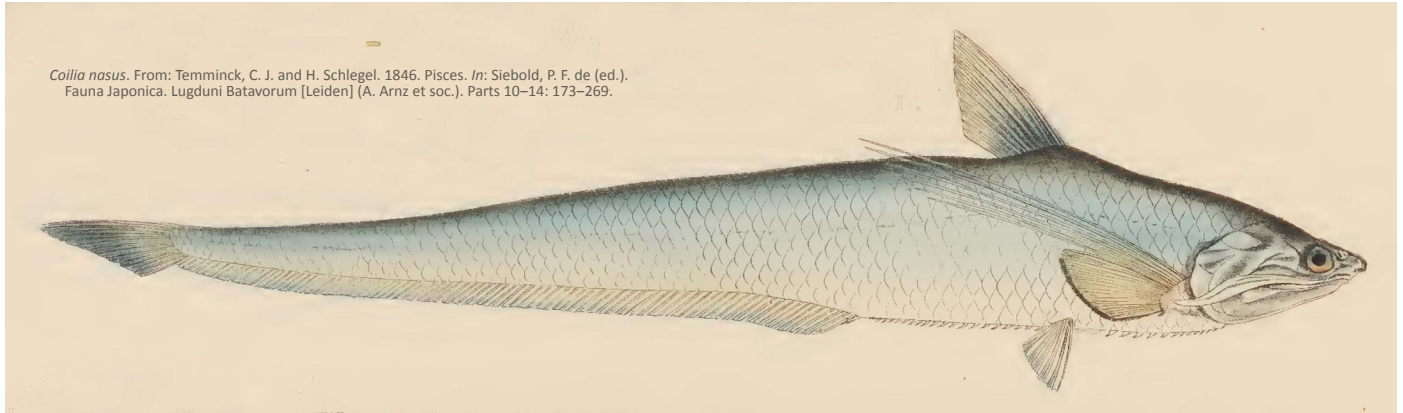


Order CLUPEIFORMES

Anchovies

Family ENGRAULIDAE

Gill 1861



*Coilia nasus*. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1846. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.). Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 10–14: 173–269.

Old World Anchovies  
Subfamily COILIINAE  
Bleeker 1872

**Coilia**  
Gray 1830

etymology not explained, perhaps a local Indian name, or perhaps from *koilia* (Gr. κοιλία), belly or abdomen, referring to serrated abdomen of *Engraulis hamiltonii* (= *C. ramcarati*)

**Coilia borneensis** Bleeker 1852 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bandjarmasin (also spelled Bandjermasin and Banjarmasin), Borneo, Indonesia, type locality

**Coilia coomansi** Hardenberg 1934 in honor of Louis Coomans de Ruiter (1898–1972), Dutch ornithologist, entomologist and botanist, who collected holotype

**Coilia dussumieri** Valenciennes 1848 in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who observed and presumably collected this fish in Bombay

**Coilia grayii** Richardson 1845 in honor of British zoologist John Edward Gray (1800–1875), an “ardent and successful cultivator of every branch of zoology, whose friendly offices [Richardson] often had occasion to acknowledge,” and who made the genus name *Coilia* available in 1830

**Coilia lindmani** Bleeker 1857 in honor of Lazarus Lindman (1814–1877), military health officer in the Dutch East Indies, who collected holotype

**Coilia macrognathos** Bleeker 1852 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to long, sword-shaped maxillary, extending beyond root of pectoral fins

**Coilia mystus** (Linnaeus 1758) Latinization of *mýstax* (Gr. μύσταξ), upper lip or moustache, probably referring to prolonged maxilla (reaching to or near base of first pectoral-fin ray), which can be said to resemble the whiskers of a cat

**Coilia mystus jiuolongjiangensis** Liu 1995 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jiuolongjiang River, Fujian Province, China, type locality

**Coilia nasus** Temminck & Schlegel 1846 Latin for nose, probably referring to its projecting snout

**Coilia neglecta** Whitehead 1968 Latin for overlooked, referring to its previous misidentification as *C. dussumieri* due to its light organs being

hidden during formalin fixation and preservation

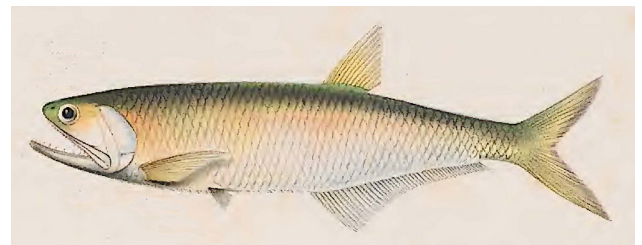
**Coilia ramcarati** (Hamilton 1822) apparent Latinization of *ramcarata*, presumably a local name for this fish along the Ganges River

**Coilia rebentischii** Bleeker 1858 in honor of Johann Heinrich Andreas Bernhard Sonnemann Rebentisch, military health officer in the Dutch East Indies, who collected holotype

**Coilia reynaldi** Valenciennes 1848 patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Auguste Adolphe Marc Reynaud (1804–1872), French naval surgeon and naturalist aboard the corvette *La Chevette*, which was in Rangoon when holotype was collected (note variant spelling)

**Lycothrissa**  
Günther 1868

*lyco-*, from *lýkos* (Gr. λύκος), wolf, referring to its “very conspicuous” caniniform teeth; *thrissa* (Gr. θρίσσα), a kind of anchovy, possibly related to *thrix* (Gr. θρίξ), hair, referring to an anchovy’s hair-like bones, often used as a standard suffix for clupeiform fishes

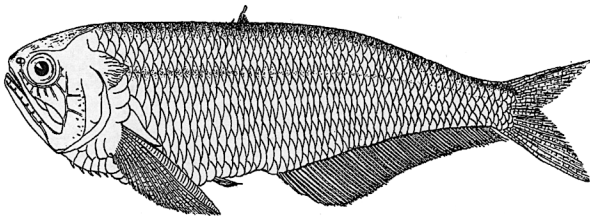


First-published image of *Lycothrissa crocodilus*. From: Bleeker, P. 1870-75. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publiés sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome VI. Pleuronectes, Scombrésoces, Clupées, Clupésoces, Chauliodontes, Saurides. 1–170, Pls. 232–278. [Text published 1870–1875, plates published 1865–1871; this image probably published 1870.]

**Lycothrissa crocodilus** (Bleeker 1850) Latin for crocodile, referring to its enlarged, caniniform teeth

**Papuengraulis**  
Munro 1964

*Papu[a]*, referring to Papua New Guinea, type locality of *P. micropinna*; *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus*, often used a standard suffix for anchovies



*Papuengraulis micropinna*, holotype, 139 mm SL. From: Munro, I. S. R. 1964. Additions to the fish fauna of New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Agricultural Journal 16 (4): 141–186 + map.

***Papuengraulis micropinna* Munro 1964** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to its minute dorsal fin (2 spines, 3–4 soft rays)

### **Setipinna**

Swainson 1839

*seta* or *saeta* (L.), hair or bristle; *pinna* (L.), fin referring to first pectoral-fin ray of *Setipinna megalura* (= *phasa*), which extends into a long filament

***Setipinna breviceps* (Cantor 1849)** *brevis* (L.), short; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its “strikingly short” head

***Setipinna brevifilis* (Valenciennes 1848)** *brevis* (L.), short; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, referring to its short pectoral-fin filaments, shorter than those of *S. tenuifilis*

***Setipinna gilberti* Jordan & Starks 1905** in honor of American ichthyologist and Jordan’s Stanford University colleague Charles H. Gilbert (1859–1928)

***Setipinna melanochir* (Bleeker 1849)** *melanos*, genitive (non-sensically used here) of *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black; *chir*, from *cheír* or *cheirós* (Gr. χεῖρ, genitive χειρός), hand, homologous to the pectoral fin, referring to often dusky or jet-black pectoral fins

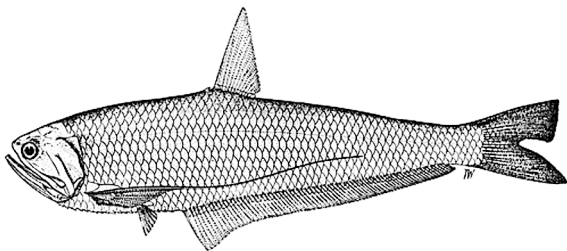
***Setipinna paxtoni* Wongratana 1987** in honor of Australian ichthyologist John R. Paxton (1938–2023), Australian Museum (Sydney), who encouraged Wongratana to broaden his knowledge of Australian clupeoid fishes

***Setipinna phasa* (Hamilton 1822)** Bengali vernacular for anchovy or other herring-like fishes; Hamilton “appropriated” it for this species, “having no other to which it could be more conveniently applied”

***Setipinna taty* (Valenciennes 1848)** referring to its market name in Puducherry, India, *Taty pooroowa*

***Setipinna tenuifilis* (Valenciennes 1848)** *tenuis* (L.), slender; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, referring to its long pectoral-fin filaments, longer than those of *S. brevifilis*

***Setipinna wheeleri* Wongratana 1983** in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929–2005), Curator of Fishes, British Museum (Natural History), “whose kind help during my time there was much appreciated”



*Setipinna wheeleri*, holotype, 111.5 mm SL. Illustration by Thosaporn Wongratana. From: Wongratana, T. 1983. Diagnoses of 24 new species and proposal of a new name for a species of Indo-Pacific clupeoid fishes. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 29 (4): 385–407.

### **Thryssa**

Cuvier 1829

from *thryssa* (Gr. θρύσσα), a kind of anchovy, possibly related to *thrix* (Gr. θρίξ), hair, referring to an anchovy’s hair-like bones, often used as a

standard suffix for clupeiform fishes [some taxonomists regard *Thryssa* as a variant spelling of *Thryssa* Cuvier 1816 (type species *Clupea mystus*, now in *Coilia*), preoccupied by *Thryssa* Rafinesque 1815, and therefore use the next available name, *Thryssina* Jordan & Seale 1925<sup>1</sup>; Eschmeyer’s Catalog of Fishes regards the two spellings as independent and retains *Thryssa* for the sake of stability]

***Thryssa adelae* (Rutter 1897)** in honor of American Baptist missionary Adele M. Field (1839–1916), who sent a “considerable collection” of fishes from the port of Swatow, China, including the type of this one, to the University of Indiana in 1885

***Thryssa aurora* (Hata, Lavoué, Chungthanawong & Motomura 2023)** Latin for dawn, referring to its bright-yellow and orangish colors, reminiscent of sunrise

***Thryssa baelama* (Fabricius 1775)** from its Arabic vernacular, *Láaf vel Baelama* [authorship often given as (Forsskål 1775)]

***Thryssa belvedere* (Hata, Quan, Ha & Motomura 2020)** *bellus* (L.). fine; *videre* (L.), to see, i.e., a fine view, referring to type locality, Ha Long Bay, northern Vietnam, famous for its view of numerous variously shaped and sized limestone islets

***Thryssa brevicauda* Roberts 1978** *brevis* (L.), short; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its shorter, deeper caudal peduncle compared with *T. rastrosa* and *T. scratchleyi*

***Thryssa chefuensis* (Günther 1874)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chefoo (now Yantai), Shandong Province, China, type locality

***Thryssa cultella* (Hata & Motomura 2019)** diminutive of *culter* (L.), knife, i.e., a small knife, dagger or (per the authors) a cutlass, referring to its long maxilla, reminiscent of such

***Thryssa cuvierii* (Swainson 1839)** in honor of French zoologist Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), who proposed the genus *Thryssa* in 1829, and whose works are frequently cited by Swainson

***Thryssa dayi* Wongratana 1983** in honor of Francis Day (1829–1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, “the greatest of all ichthyologists to study Indian fishes, among whose collection were two of the types ... as well as a young specimen”

***Thryssa dussumieri* (Valenciennes 1848)** in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who “reported” (translation) on this fish and presumably collected holotype

***Thryssa encrasicoloides* (Bleeker 1852)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: allusion not explained, presumably referring to affinity with or resemblance to *Engraulis encrasicolus* (although the two anchovies possess distinctly different shapes)

***Thryssa evermanni* (Jordan & Seale 1906)** in honor of American ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853–1932), who assisted the authors in various ways, including proofreading the manuscript and “seeing these pages through the press”

***Thryssa gautamiensis* Babu Rao 1971** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gautami branch of Godavari Estuary (Andhra Pradesh, India), type locality

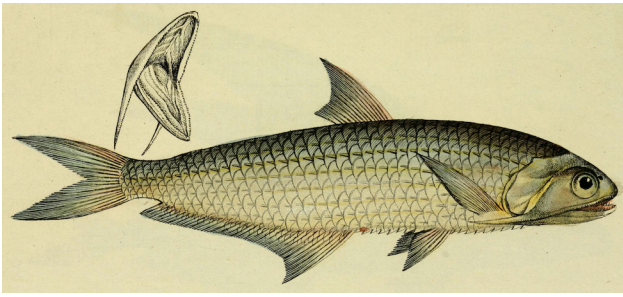
***Thryssa kammalensis* (Bleeker 1849)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: near Kammal (Java, Indonesia), type locality

***Thryssa kammalensisoides* Wongratana 1983** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its resemblance to *T. kammalensis*

***Thryssa katana* (Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2022)** Japanese word for a curve-bladed sword, “reminiscent” of its long maxilla

***Thryssa malabarica* (Bloch 1795)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), referring to type locality in Tranquebar (now Tharangabadi), Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>1</sup> *Thryssina* appears to be a diminutive of *Thryssa*. Recent taxa described in *Thryssina* and moved to *Thryssa* by Eschmeyer’s Catalog of Fishes include *T. aurora*, *T. belvedere*, *T. cultella*, *T. katana*, *T. serena* and *T. supra*.



*Thyrsa mystax*, with detail of its long maxilla. Illustration by Johann Friedrich Hennig. From: Bloch, M. E. and J. G. Schneider. 1801. M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae Iconibus ex Illustratum. Post obitum auctoris opus inchoatum absolvit, correxit, interpolavit Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Saxo. Berolini. Sumtibus Auctoris Impressum et Bibliopolio Sanderiano Commisum. f-h + 1-584, Pls. 1-110.

***Thyrsa marasriae* Wongratana 1987** in honor of Wongratana's wife Marasri Ladpli, for her "patient sharing of my study of fishes, her encouragement, and her tolerance of my trips away from home"

***Thyrsa mystax* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)** *mýstax* (Gr. μύσταξ), upper lip or moustache, referring to its long maxilla, reaching to or almost to base of first pectoral-fin ray

***Thyrsa nasuta* (Castelnau 1878)** Latin for large-nosed, referring to obtuse snout projecting "considerably" beyond lower jaw

***Thyrsa polybranchialis* Wongratana 1983** *polý-* (Gr. πολύ-), many; *branchialis*, scientific Neo-Latin from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to its high gill raker count, which separates it from superficially similar *T. malabarica* and *T. hamiltoni*

***Thyrsa polynemoides* (Günther 1868)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many, and *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its gill rakers, "fine and closely set, the longest as long as the eye"

***Thyrsa porava* Bleeker 1849** from *Peddah Poorawah* ("Great Purava"), local vernacular for anchovies or other herring-like fishes as reported by Russell's *Descriptions and figures of two hundred fishes; collected at Vizagapatam on the coast of Coromandel* (1803) [not to be confused with *T. purava*]

***Thyrsa purava* (Hamilton 1822)** from *Peddah Poorawah* ("Great Purava"), local vernacular for anchovies or other herring-like fishes as reported by Russell's *Descriptions and figures of two hundred fishes; collected at Vizagapatam on the coast of Coromandel* (1803) [not to be confused with *T. porava*]

***Thyrsa rastrosa* Roberts 1978** *-osa*, Latin suffix connoting fullness or abundance: *rastrum* (L.), rake, referring to "exceptionally numerous gill rakers, which apparently increase in number as long as growth continues"

***Thyrsa samam* (Montrouzier 1857)** from *Samam inan*, local name for this anchovy in Papua New Guinea; according to Montrouzier, *inan* means mother, allusion unclear [name sometimes incorrectly given as *samaniman* and authorship sometimes attributed to Montrouzier & Thiollière, including the name of the person who edited and annotated Montrouzier's manuscript and may warrant credit]

***Thyrsa scratchleyi* (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)** "in memory of the late Sir Peter Scratchley [1835-1885], first High Commissioner of New Guinea, whose death [from malaria] at this critical period in the affairs of the young colony is greatly to be deplored"

***Thyrsa serena* (Hata & Motomura 2019)** Latin for serene, referring to the "serenity of the Arabian Sea," where it occurs

***Thyrsa setirostris* (Brousseau 1782)** *seta* or *saeta* (L.), hair or bristle; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, probably referring to excessively long maxillary (originating from near the snout) that extends beyond base of pectoral fins, sometimes to base of anal fin

***Thyrsa spinidens* (Jordan & Seale 1925)** *spini-*, from *spina* (L.), thorn or spine; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its sharp canine teeth

***Thyrsa splendida* (Hata 2022)** Latin for distinguished, noble or illustrious, referring to its "elegantly extended maxilla"

***Thyrsa stenosoma* Wongratana 1983** *sténos* (Gr. στένος), narrow; *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to its slenderer body compared with *S. purava*

***Thyrsa supra* (Hata, Psomadakis, Osmany & Motomura 2021)** *supra-* (L.), above, over or beyond, referring to higher counts of scales, fin rays, and gill rakers compared with related species

***Thyrsa tuberculosa* (Lacepède 1803)** Neo-Latin for full of swellings or bumps, described as having a tubercle at the end of its snout

***Thyrsa valenciennesi* (Bleeker 1866)** in memory of French zoologist Achille Valenciennes (1794-1865), successor of Cuvier's *Histoire naturelle des poissons*, but did not live to finish this "great" work, which he had begun in 1828 with his "famous master" (translations)

***Thyrsa vitirostris* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)** *vitrum* (L.), glass; *rostris* (scientific Neo-Latin), snouted; authors propose "Glass-nose" as vernacular but allusion is not evident from their description nor from other accounts

***Thyrsa whiteheadi* Wongratana 1983** in honor of Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History), whose 1965 review of Red Sea clupeoids "was a major step in understanding the species of this region"

Anchovies

Subfamily ENGRAULINAE

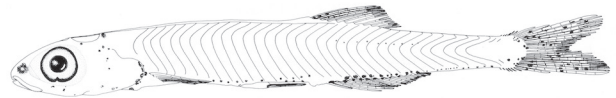
Gill 1861

***Amazonsprattus***

Roberts 1984

*Amazon*, referring to its distribution in the Amazon basin of Brazil; *sprattus*, Latinization of *sprattes* (late Middle English), a herring or herring-like fish

***Amazonsprattus scintilla* Roberts 1984** Latin for spark, "hence the smallest trace or particle," referring to its being the smallest known clupeomorph fish (up to 19.5 mm SL)



*Amazonsprattus scintilla*, holotype, 17.0 mm SL. From: Roberts, T. R. 1984. *Amazonsprattus scintilla*, new genus and species from the Rio Negro, Brazil, the smallest known clupeomorph fish. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 43 (20): 317-321.

***Anchoa***

Jordan & Evermann 1927

Spanish for anchovy (most species occur in Latin America)

Subgenus ***Anchoa***

***Anchoa analis* (Miller 1945)** Latin for anal, referring to very long base (28-34 rays) of anal fin

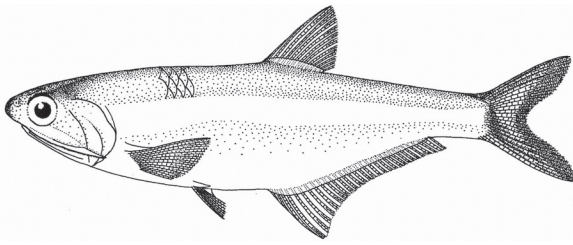
***Anchoa argentivittata* (Regan 1904)** *argentea* (L.), silvery; *vittata* (L.), banded, referring to "well-defined silvery band [along sides] as broad as the eye"

***Anchoa belizensis* (Thomerson & Greenfield 1975)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Belize, type locality

***Anchoa cayorum* (Fowler 1906)** *-orum* (L.), belonging to (plural): *cayo*, Spanish for small island ("key" in English), described from Hailer's Rock, Florida Keys, USA

***Anchoa chamensis* Hildebrand 1943** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chame Point, Panama, type locality

***Anchoa choerostoma* (Goode 1874)** hog-mouthed, from *choiros* (Gr. χοῖρος), young pig or porker, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its "enormous" mouth and local Bermudian name "hog-mouth fry"



*Anchoa walkeri*, holotype, 89.5 mm SL. From: Baldwin, W. J. and N. H. C. Chang. 1970. A new engraulid fish, *Anchoa walkeri*, from the eastern Pacific Ocean, with a note on the validity of *Anchoa schultzi* Hildebrand. Pacific Science 24 (1): 139–143.

***Anchoa colonensis* Hildebrand 1943** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Colón, Panama, type locality

***Anchoa compressa* (Girard 1858)** Latin for squeezed or pressed together, referring to its strongly compressed body

***Anchoa cubana* (Poey 1868)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Cuba, type locality

***Anchoa curta* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** Latin for short, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “short and high” head

***Anchoa delicatissima* (Girard 1854)** Latin for most delicate, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its easily shed (deciduous) scales (described as having a “few scales left scattered all over the body”)

***Anchoa eigenmannia* (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)** *-ia* (L.), belonging to: in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927) and/or his wife Rosa Smith Eigenmann (1858–1947), both prominent ichthyologists who described many New World fishes

***Anchoa exigua* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** Latin for small, short, poor or scanty (i.e., thin), presumably referring to its “much slenderer body” compared with *A. curtus*

***Anchoa helleri* (Hubbs 1921)** in honor of American zoologist Edmund Heller (1875–1939), who collected holotype

***Anchoa hepsetus* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latinization of *hepsētós* (Gr. ἠψητός), a Greek “kitchen term” for the “small fry of fishes and other things” that were “put in the frying pan” or boiled for bouillabaisse<sup>2</sup>; Linnaeus may have used *hepsetus* as a general term for small edible fish (e.g., anchovy), and/or as a reference to the superficially similar atherinid *Atherina hepsetus* Linnaeus 1758, also used as an ingredient for fish stew or soup

***Anchoa ischana* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** from *ischnós* (Gr. ἰσχνός), slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “long and slender” head

***Anchoa januaria* (Steindachner 1879)** *-ia* (Gr.), belonging to: January, described from the harbor of Rio de Janeiro (“River of January”), Brazil

***Anchoa lamprotaenia* Hildebrand 1943** *lamprós* (Gr. λαμπρός), bright; *taenia* (L.), from *tainia* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to bright silvery band on middle of side

***Anchoa lucida* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** Latin for clear or bright, probably referring to its translucent body

***Anchoa marinii* Hildebrand 1943** in honor of Argentine ichthyologist Tomás L. Marini (1902–1984), who proposed a name for this species in 1935 but did not provide any distinguishing features

***Anchoa mitchilli* (Valenciennes 1848)** in honor of Samuel Latham Mitchill (1764–1831), naturalist, physician and U.S. Senator, who studied the fishes of New York (type locality)

***Anchoa mitchilli diaphana* Hildebrand 1943** Latinization of *diaphanés* (Gr. διαφανής), translucent or transparent, allusion not explained but probably referring to its nearly see-through coloration

***Anchoa mundeoloides* (Breder 1928)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr.

εἶδος), form or shape: resembling *A. mundeola*

***Anchoa mundeola* (Gilbert & Pierson 1898)** somewhat shining (per the authors), from *mundus* (L.), neat or clean, referring to uniform light-olive body with silvery reflections

***Anchoa panamensis* (Steindachner 1876)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality

***Anchoa parva* (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)** Latin for little, possibly referring to its small size (described at 35–55 mm SL)

***Anchoa pectoralis* Hildebrand 1943** Neo-Latin for pectoral, referring to its many-rayed pectoral fin

***Anchoa scofieldi* (Jordan & Culver 1895)** in honor of Jordan’s student (and later fisheries biologist) Norman Bishop Scofield (1869–1958), member of the Hopkins Expedition that collected holotype in Sinaloa

***Anchoa spinifer* (Valenciennes 1848)** *spina* (L.), thorn or spine; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to subopercle projecting beyond opercle, forming a small triangular prominence

***Anchoa starksii* (Gilbert & Pierson 1898)** in honor of Gilbert’s student (and later authority in fish osteology) Edwin Chapin Starks (1867–1932), a member of the Hopkins Expedition that collected holotype in Panama

***Anchoa tricolor* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)** *tri-* (L.), three, described has having three colors: blue back, golden sides and abdomen, and reddish-yellow fins

***Anchoa trinitatis* (Fowler 1915)** Latin for “of the trinity,” referring to Trinidad, where type locality (Port of Spain) is situated

***Anchoa walkeri* Baldwin & Chang 1970** in honor of American fisheries biologist Boyd W. Walker (1917–2001), University of California, Los Angeles (USA), who collected holotype and encouraged the writing of its description

#### Subgenus *Anchovieta*

Nelson 1986

diminutive of *Anchovia* or anchovy, presumably connoting its subgeneric status

***Anchoa filifera* (Fowler 1915)** *filum* (L.), thread or filament; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to pectoral fin with greatly elongated uppermost ray

***Anchoa filifera longipinnis* (Beebe & Tee Van 1928)** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin referring to its long pectoral fins, with filamentous tips, reaching half-way between base of ventral fins and origin of anal fin

***Anchoa lyolepis* (Evermann & Marsh 1900)** *lýō* (Gr. λύω), to loosen; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, allusion not explained, probably referring to its deciduous scales

***Anchoa lyolepis continentalis* Cervigón 1969** Latin for continental, referring to its distribution among the continental-shelf islands of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico

***Anchoa nasus* (Kner & Steindachner 1867)** Latin for nose, referring to its long snout overhanging the lower jaw

***Anchoa nasus naso* (Gilbert & Pierson 1898)** Latin for long-nosed, referring to long, compressed, bluntly rounded snout, its length exceeding size of eye

#### *Anchovia*

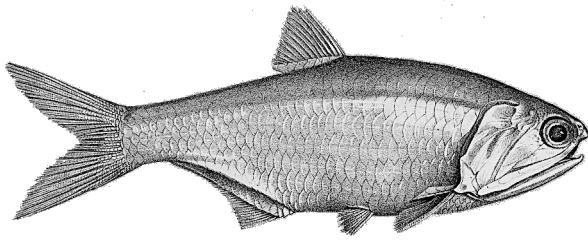
Jordan & Evermann 1895

from the Spanish *anchova*, a name long applied to European anchovies

***Anchovia clupeoides* (Swainson 1839)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its resemblance to the clupeid *Clupea sprattus* (= *Sprattus sprattus*)

***Anchovia macrolepidota* (Kner 1863)** large-scaled, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *lepidōtós* (Gr. λεπιδωτός), scaly, referring to its large scales (“squamae magnae”)

<sup>2</sup> Thompson, D. W. 1947. A glossary of Greek fishes. London: Oxford University Press. vi + 302 pp.



First-published image of *Anchovia macrolepidota*. From: Kner, R. and F. Steindachner. 1864. Neue Gattungen und Arten von Fischen aus Central-Amerika; gesammelt von Prof. Moritz Wagner. Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Physikalische Classe, München 10 (1 abth.): 1–61, Pls. 1–6.

*Anchovia surinamensis* (Bleeker 1865) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Suriname, type locality

### **Anchoviella** Fowler 1911

diminutive of *Anchovia*, referring to the small size of most species

*Anchoviella alleni* (Myers 1940) in honor of zoologist William Ray Allen (1885–1955), Indiana University, who collected holotype

*Anchoviella balboae* (Jordan & Seale 1926) of Balboa, Canal Zone (Pacific entrance), Panama (type locality)

*Anchoviella blackburni* Hildebrand 1943 in honor of Paul P. Blackburn (1883–1970), commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Niagara*, who made an extensive collection of fishes in the Gulf of Venezuela, including holotype of this one

*Anchoviella brevirostris* (Günther 1868) *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, which “projects but slightly beyond the lower jaw” in contrast with other anchovies whose snouts project much farther

*Anchoviella carrikeri* Fowler 1940 in honor of Melbourne Armstrong Carriker, Jr. (1879–1965), ornithological collector and explorer in the Neotropics, who helped collect holotype

*Anchoviella cayennensis* (Puyo 1946) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cayenne River at Macouria, French Guiana, type locality

*Anchoviella elongata* (Meek & Hildebrand 1923) Latin for prolonged, referring to its “very elongate” body

*Anchoviella guianensis* (Eigenmann 1912) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Guyana, where type locality (Bartica rocks) is situated

*Anchoviella hernanni* Loeb, Varella & Menezes 2018 in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega, National University of San Marcos (Lima), for his “contribution to knowledge about the diversity of fishes of Peru and his support for many researchers, either by making material available or by guiding students” (he also collected holotype) [the reason for the second “n” in the spelling is not explained]



*Anchoviella hernanni*, holotype, 26.4 mm SL. From: Loeb, M. V., H. R. Varella and N. A. Menezes. 2018. A new species of *Anchoviella* (Clupeiformes: Engraulidae) from the western Amazon River in Peru, with comments on congeners in the Peruvian Amazon River. *Journal of Fish Biology* 92 (6): 1720–1730.

*Anchoviella jamesi* (Jordan & Seale 1926) in honor of American psychologist and philosopher William James (1842–1910, brother of novelist Henry James); in 1865, James took a break from his medical training and joined Louis Agassiz on a scientific expedition up the Amazon River in Brazil, where he collected holotype

*Anchoviella juruasanga* Loeb 2012 from the Tupi (Brazil) *jurú*, mouth, and *asanga*, short, referring to its short macromaxilla, a diagnostic character of the genus

*Anchoviella lepidentostole* (Fowler 1911) *lepid*, Latinized from *lepidōtós* (Gr. λιπιδωτός), scaly; *entós* (Gr. ἐντός), inside or within; *stolḗ* (Gr. στολή), an ecclesiastical vestment usually made of a band of silk and worn over the shoulders during liturgical functions, referring to median lateral row of scales within silvery lateral band

*Anchoviella manamensis* Cervigón 1982 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Caño Mánamo, near Tucupita, Venezuela, type locality

*Anchoviella perezii* Cervigón 1987 in honor of Luis Pérez, fisheries lecturer and licentiate (in Venezuela, one who has completed five years of academic study), who provided the type material

*Anchoviella perfasciata* (Poey 1860) *per-* (L.), very, continuous or throughout; *fasciata* (L.), banded, referring to broad band of “unpolished silver” (translation) along sides

*Anchoviella vaillanti* (Steindachner 1908) patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of French zoologist Léon Vaillant (1834–1914), Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris)

### **Cetengraulis** Günther 1868

*cetus*, from *kētos* (Gr. κῆτος), whale, referring to resemblance of long gill rakers to whalebone; *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλις) of the European Anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus* and standard suffix for the family

*Cetengraulis edentulus* (Cuvier 1829) Latin for toothless (not true of young specimens)

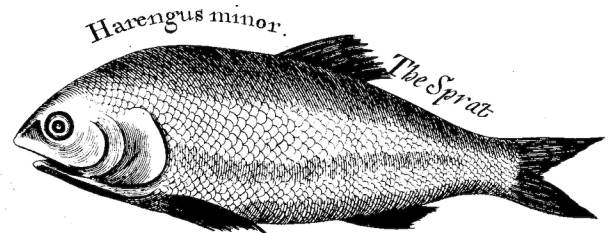


Illustration upon which description of *Cetengraulis edentulus* is based. From: Sloane, H. 1725. The natural history of Jamaica. Book V, Part II. Of the fishes of Jamaica. In: Sloane, H. A voyage to the islands Madera, Barbadoes, Nieves, St Christofers, and Jamaica; with the natural history of the herbs and trees, four-footed beasts, fishes, birds, insects, reptiles &c. of the last of those islands. Vol. 2. London. xviii + 499 pp., Pls. 157–274.

*Cetengraulis mysticetus* (Günther 1867) named after the Bowhead Whale, *Balaena mysticetus*, referring to the resemblance of its long gill rakers to whalebone

### **Encrasicolina** Fowler 1938

diminutive of *enkrasicholos*, Greek (ἐγκρασίχολος) for a small fish (dating to Aristotle), historically applied to anchovies

*Encrasicolina auster* Hata & Motomura 2017 Latin for the south wind, presumably referring to its southern distribution, known only from Fiji in the southwestern Pacific

*Encrasicolina gloria* Hata & Motomura 2016 Latin for glory, referring to brilliant silver stripe along body

*Encrasicolina heteroloba* (Rüppell 1837) *heteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), another or different, *lobus* (L.), lobe, presumably referring to two “membranous lobes” (translation, actually scales) on each side of caudal fin

*Encrasicolina integra* Hata & Motomura 2021 Latin for untouched,



*Encrasicolina auster*, holotype, 39.4 mm SL. From: Hata, H. and H. Motomura. 2017. A new species of anchovy, *Encrasicolina auster* (Clupeiformes: Engraulidae) from Fiji, southwestern Pacific Ocean. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 44 (2): 122–128.

referring to its “having been at no time recognized or referred to in any way, despite the genus *Encrasicholina* being known for a long time” (holotype collected in 1929)

***Encrasicholina intermedia* Hata & Motomura 2016** *inter* (L.), between; *media* (L.), middle, referring to the intermediate number of gill rakers between those of *E. punctifer* and *E. gloria*

***Encrasicholina macrocephala* Hata & Motomura 2015** big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its “relatively” large head

***Encrasicholina oligobranchus* (Wongratana 1983)** *oligos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *branchus*, from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to low gill-raker count compared with presumed congeners in *Stolephorus*

***Encrasicholina pseudoheteroloba* (Hardenberg 1933)** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this species very much resembles *E. heteroloba*, such an appearance is false

***Encrasicholina punctifer* Fowler 1938** *punctum* (L.) spot; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to blackish dots on opercle and/or basal blackish dots on tail

***Encrasicholina purpurea* (Fowler 1900)** Latin for purple, referring to its scales “shot with delicate purple”

***Encrasicholina sigma* Hata & Motomura 2020** named for the uppercase Greek letter sigma (Σ), used in modern mathematics as a symbol for “sum total,” referring to the sum total of gill raker numbers (upper and lower series, 37–42) on first gill arch, the “major diagnostic feature” of this species

## Engraulis

Cuvier 1816

ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy *E. encrasicolus*

***Engraulis albidus* Borsa, Collet & Durand 2004** Latin for whitish, referring to “white anchovy” vernacular used by Golfe-du-Lion fishermen in the northwest Mediterranean

***Engraulis anchoita* Hubbs & Marini 1935** vernacular for this anchovy in Argentina (type locality)

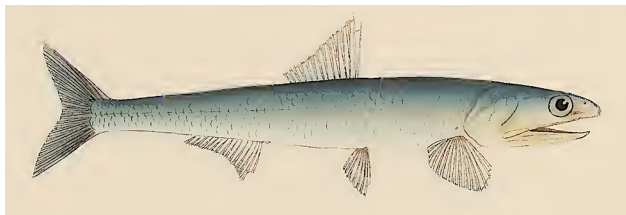
***Engraulis australis* (White 1790)** Latin for southern, referring to type locality between Broken Bay and Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia

***Engraulis capensis* Gilchrist 1913** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: described from off the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa

***Engraulis encrasicolus* (Linnaeus 1758)** from *enkrásicholos*, Greek (ἐγκρασίχολος) for a small fish (dating to Aristotle), historically applied to anchovies

***Engraulis eurystole* (Swain & Meek 1884)** *eurýs* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad; *stolḗ* (Gr. στολή), an ecclesiastical vestment usually made of a band of silk and worn over the shoulders during liturgical functions, referring to the fish’s silvery lateral band

***Engraulis japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel 1846** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, presumed type locality (no types known)



*Engraulis japonicus*. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1850. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.). Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 10–14: 173–269.

***Engraulis mordax* Girard 1854** Latin for biting, possibly referring to large mouth, characteristic of genus

***Engraulis mordax nanus* Girard 1858** Latin for a dwarf, possibly referring to “short and slender” body and “less elongated” form compared with *E. m. mordax*

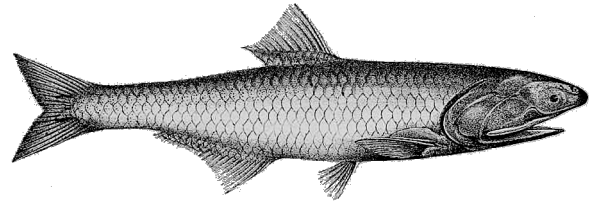
***Engraulis ringens* Jenyns 1842** Latin for gaping, presumably referring to its large mouth, characteristic of genus

## Jurengraulis

Whitehead 1988

*Jur-*, referring to only species in genus, *J. juruensis*; *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus* and standard suffix for the family

***Jurengraulis juruensis* (Boulenger 1898)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Juruá, Brazil, type locality



*Jurengraulis juruensis*, holotype, 140 mm TL. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1898. On a collection of fishes from the Rio Juruá, Brazil. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 14 (pt. 7, no. 2): 421–428, Pls. 39–42.

## Lycengraulis

Günther 1868

*lyco-*, from *lýkos* (Gr. λύκος), wolf, referring to large caniniform teeth of *L. grossidens*; *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus* and standard suffix for the family

***Lycengraulis batesii* (Günther 1868)** patronym not identified but likely in honor of English naturalist Henry Walter Bates (1829–1892), who explored the Amazon with Alfred Russel Wallace in 1848 and collected many specimens (mostly insects)

***Lycengraulis figueiredoi* Loeb & Alcântara 2013** in honor of Brazilian



*Lycengraulis grossidens* (identified as *Engraulis janeiro* on plate). From: Spix, J. B. von and L. Agassiz. 1829–31. Selecta genera et species piscium quos in itinere per Brasiliam annis MDCCCXVII–MDCCCXX jussu et auspiciis Maximiliani Josephi I. Monachii (Munich). Part 1: i–xvi + i–ii + 1–6 + 1–82, Pls. 1–48, Part 2: 83–138, Pls. 49–101. [Part 1 published June 1829, part 2 Jan. 1831.]

ichthyologist José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, who has “contributed significantly” to the study of fish systematics in Brazil

***Lycengraulis grossidens* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)** *grossus* (L.), big, coarse or thick; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to large caniniform teeth on lower jaw

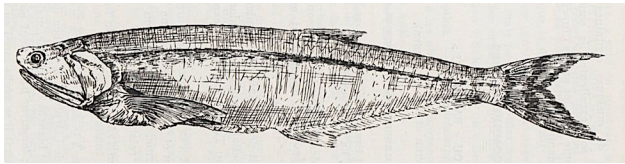
***Lycengraulis limnichthys* Schultz 1949** *limno-*, from *límnē* (Gr. λίμνη), marsh, lake or pool, referring to its occurrence in Lago de Maracaibo, Venezuela; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Lycengraulis poeyi* (Kner 1863)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799–1891)

## Pterengraulis

Günther 1868

*pteron* (Gr.), fin, referring to insertion of dorsal fin a little behind front of very long anal fin, which distinguishes the genus from *Stolephorus*; *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy



Possibly first-published image (170 years after its description) of *Pterengraulis atherinoides*. From: Puyo, J. 1936. Contribution à l'étude ichthyologique de la Guyane française. Pêches et pêcheries. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Toulouse 71 (4): 5-258 [or 1-254].

*Engraulis encrasicolus* and standard suffix for the family

***Pterengraulis atherinoides* (Linnaeus 1766)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: silversides (Atherinidae: *Atherina*), referring to its broad silvery stripe

### ***Stolephorus*** Lacepède 1803

*stolē* (Gr. στολή), an ecclesiastical vestment usually made of a band of silk and worn over the shoulders during liturgical functions; *phoreus*, from *phoreús* (Gr. φορέυς), bearer or carrier, referring to silvery lateral band of *S. commersonnii*

***Stolephorus acinaces* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2020** Latin for saber, referring to its long maxilla “being reminiscent of such”

***Stolephorus advenus* Wongratana 1987** masculine noun derived from *advena* (L.), stranger, referring to a number of “peculiar taxonomic feature[s] that make it uniquely different from other congeneric species”

***Stolephorus andhraensis* Babu Rao 1966** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Andhra Pradesh, India, type locality

***Stolephorus apiensis* (Jordan & Seale 1906)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Apia, Upolu Island, Samoa, type locality

***Stolephorus baganensis* Delsman 1931** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bagansiapiapi, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality

***Stolephorus balinensis* (Bleeker 1849)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bali, Indonesia, where type locality (Boleling, now spelled Buleleng) is situated

***Stolephorus babarani* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2020** in honor of Ricardo P. Babaran, University of the Philippines Visayas, for “great contributions to surveys by the authors and other collaborators at Iloilo [Panay Island, Philippines] during 2013-2017,” when this species was collected; these surveys resulted in the 2017 field guide, *Commercial and Bycatch Market Fishes of Panay Island, Republic of the Philippines*

***Stolephorus bataviensis* Hardenberg 1933** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Batavia (now Jakarta), Indonesia, type locality

***Stolephorus baweanensis* Hardenberg 1933** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bawean Island, Java Sea, Indonesia, type locality

***Stolephorus belaeus* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2021** *bellus* (L.), fine; *aerius*, from *aérios* (Gr. αἰήριος), of the air or aerial, i.e., a “fine wind,” referring to its occurrence in shallow (less than ~36 m) bays, lagoons, and harbors along the Kenyan coast during the northeast monsoon and subsequent rainy season

***Stolephorus bengalensis* (Dutt & Babu Rao 1959)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bay of Bengal, east coast of India, type locality

***Stolephorus brachycephalus* Wongratana 1983** short-headed, from *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, presumably referring to its shorter maxilla compared with *S. commersonnii*

***Stolephorus carpentariae* (De Vis 1882)** of the Gulf of Carpentaria drainage (Queensland, Australian), where type locality (Norman River) is situated

***Stolephorus celsior* Hata & Motomura 2021** Latin for higher, referring to its higher gill raker counts compared with similar species

***Stolephorus chinensis* (Günther 1880)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: China, based on Chinese specimens previously identified as *Engraulis japonicus*

***Stolephorus commersonnii* Lacepède 1803** in honor of French naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727–1773), whose notes and illustration provided the descriptive material for Lacepède [sometimes spelled with one “n” but Lacepède’s spelling is apparently intentional (he used it four other times in fishes) and is retained]

***Stolephorus concursus* Hata & Motomura 2021** Latin for running together (i.e., a crowd), referring to its schooling behavior

***Stolephorus continentalis* Hata & Motomura 2018** Latin for continental, referring to its distribution along the Eurasian continent

***Stolephorus diabolus* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2022** Latin for demon, referring to hard spine (a single spine-like scute) just anterior to dorsal-fin origin

***Stolephorus dubiosus* Wongratana 1983** Latin for doubtful or uncertain, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its previous identification as *S. baganensis*

***Stolephorus eclipsis* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2022** *ékleipsis* (Gr. ἔκλειψις), eclipse, “reminiscent” of the concave posterior border of its pre-opercle

***Stolephorus eldorado* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2022** named for El Dorado, mythical city of gold, referring to its bright-yellow coloration

***Stolephorus grandis* Hata & Motomura 2021** Latin for large, referring to its larger body compared with the similar *S. mercurius*, *S. multibranchus* and *S. rex*

***Stolephorus hindustanensis* Hata & Motomura 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hindustan, Persian name for India, referring to its occurrence off the northwestern coast of that country

***Stolephorus holodon* (Boulenger 1900)** *hólos* (Gr. ὅλος), whole or entire; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to minute teeth on both jaws

***Stolephorus horizon* Hata & Motomura 2023** “in reference to the horizontal white line along the lateral body surface in the new species”

***Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt 1823)** Latinized from *indikós* (Gr. Ἰνδικός), Indian, referring to Vishakhapatnam, India, eastern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Stolephorus insignis* Hata & Motomura 2018** Latin for emblem, referring to two pairs of distinct patches on head

***Stolephorus leopardus* Hata & Motomura 2021** Latin for leopard, referring to numerous black spots on head

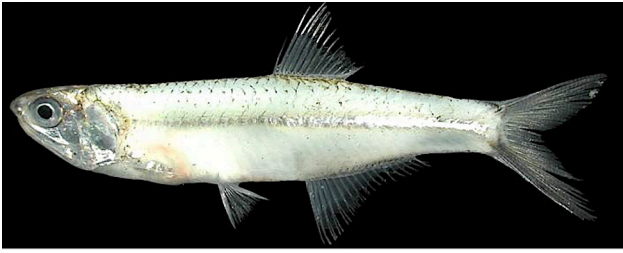
***Stolephorus mercurius* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2021** Latin name of Mercury, Roman god of financial gain and commerce and guardian deity of merchants, referring to its commercial importance in Southeast Asian fisheries

***Stolephorus meteorum* Hata, Lavoué, Bogorodsky, Alpermann & Motomura 2023** Latin for meteor (authors say shooting star), referring to silver longitudinal line on lateral surface of body

***Stolephorus multibranchus* Wongratana 1987** *multi-* (L.), many; *branchus*, from *branchos*, from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to its high gill-raker count (29–27 + 32–35)

***Stolephorus nelsoni* Wongratana 1987** in honor of Gareth J. Nelson (b. 1937), American Museum of Natural History, for his “knowledge and classic works on the comparative anatomy and cladistic relationships among clupeoid fishes,” and for providing specimens of this species and suggesting that it might be undescribed

***Stolephorus oceanicus* Hardenberg 1933** Latin neologism meaning oceanic, proposed as a subspecies of *S. insularis* (=tri), referring to “first sample from the south-coast of Java,” compared with the putative nominate form, which “seems to occur near islands at some distance



*Stolephorus teguhi*, paratype, 64 mm SL. From: Kimura, S., K. Hori and K. Shibukawa. 2009. A new anchovy, *Stolephorus teguhi* (Clupeiformes: Engraulidae), from North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Ichthyological Research 56 (3): 292–295.

from the coast”

***Stolephorus pacificus* Baldwin 1984** Latin for peaceable or peaceful, i.e. the “peaceful sea,” referring to its distribution in the Western Central Pacific (Guam and Kosrae)

***Stolephorus rex* Jordan & Seale 1926** Latin for king, presumably referring to its being the largest species in Jordan & Seale’s review of the genus

***Stolephorus ronquilloi* Wongratana 1983** in honor of Filipino marine biologist Inocencio Aricayos Ronquillo (1918–?), who collected type and whose studies of *Stolephorus* “broke the ground” for Wongratana

***Stolephorus scitulus* (Fowler 1911)** Latin for neat or trim (Fowler said “slender”), presumably referring to its “elongate, slender, well compressed” body

***Stolephorus shantungensis* (Li 1978) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Shantung (also spelled Shandong) Province, China, type locality

***Stolephorus tamilensis* Gangan, Pavan-Kumar, Jahageerda & Jaiswar 2020 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Tamil, India, where type locality (Thoothukudi fish landing centre) is situated

***Stolephorus teguhi* Kimura, Hori & Shibukawa 2009** in honor of Teguh Peristiwady, Senior Scientist of Technical Implementation Unit for Natural Biota Conservation, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, for giving the authors the opportunity to collect specimens

***Stolephorus tri* (Bleeker 1852)** from *ikan tri* (*ikan* = fish), Indonesian vernacular for anchovies

***Stolephorus waitei* Jordan & Seale 1926** in honor of Australian zoologist and museum director Edgar R. Waite (1866–1928)

***Stolephorus zephyrus* Hata, Lavoué & Motomura 2021** Greek god of the west wind, referring to its western distribution relative to that of *S. mercurius* and *S. rex*, with which it had previously been confused

***Stolephorus zollingeri* (Bleeker 1849)** in honor of Swiss “naturalist explorer” (and botanist) Heinrich Zollinger (1818–1859), who gave his collection of Macassar (Indonesia) fishes, including the type of this one, to Bleeker