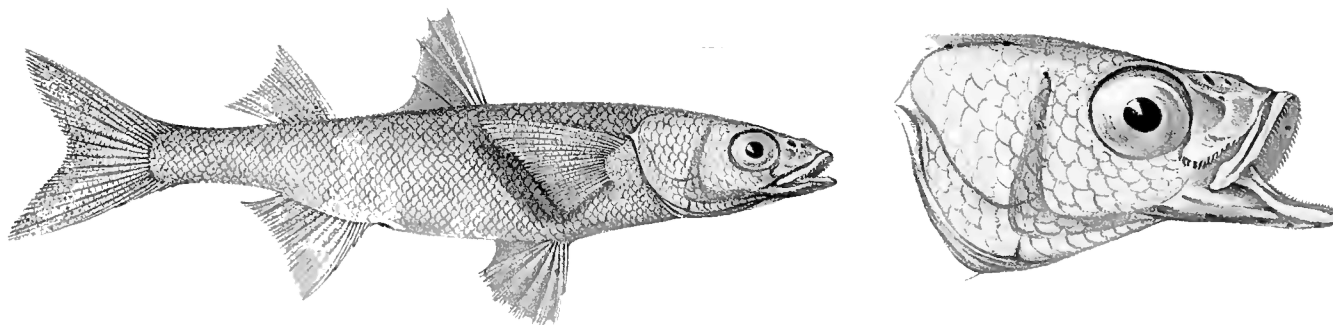


Order MUGILIFORMES

Mullet

Family MUGILIDAE

Jarocki 1822



First-published image of *Aldrichetta forsteri*. From: Richardson, J. 1844-48. Ichthyology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror. In: J. Richardson & J. E. Gray (eds.). The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror, under the command of Captain Sir J. C. Ross, R.N., F.R.S., during the years 1839 to 1843. E. W. Janson, London. [Pages 75–139 published in 1848.]

Agonostomus

Bennett 1832

ἀ-, privative, i.e., without; *gono*, from *gōnía* (γωνία), corner or angle; *stomus*, from *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to more rounded (less angular) lower jaw of *A. telfairii* compared with *Mugil cephalus*

Agonostomus catalai Pellegrin 1932 in honor of René Catala (1901–1988), French coffee planter and amateur (at the time) biologist in Madagascar, who collected holotype

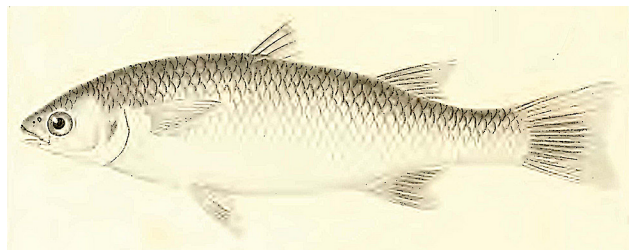
Agonostomus telfairii Bennett 1832 in honor of Irish botanist and ship surgeon Charles Telfair (1778–1833), who collected and/or acquired plants and animals in Mauritius in 1810, including holotype of this mullet

Aldrichetta

Whitley 1945

-etta (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Fred C. Aldrich, Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Game (Perth, Western Australia) from 1911–1937, an “able and enthusiastic fisheries investigator”

Aldrichetta forsteri (Valenciennes 1836) in honor of Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–1798), German clergyman and naturalist aboard James Cook’s second voyage on HMS *Resolution*, who observed this mullet in New Zealand in 1769; while he identified it as *Mugil albus* (=cephalus), his notes provided sufficient descriptive data for Valenciennes to determine it was a separate and new species



First-published image of *Agonostomus telfairii* (as *Nestis cyprinoides*, a junior synonym). Illustration by Jean Charles Werner. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1836. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome onzième. Livre treizième. De la famille des Mugiloides. Livre quatorzième. De la famille des Gobioides. 11: i–xx + 1–506 + 2 pp., Pls. 307–343.

Cestraeus

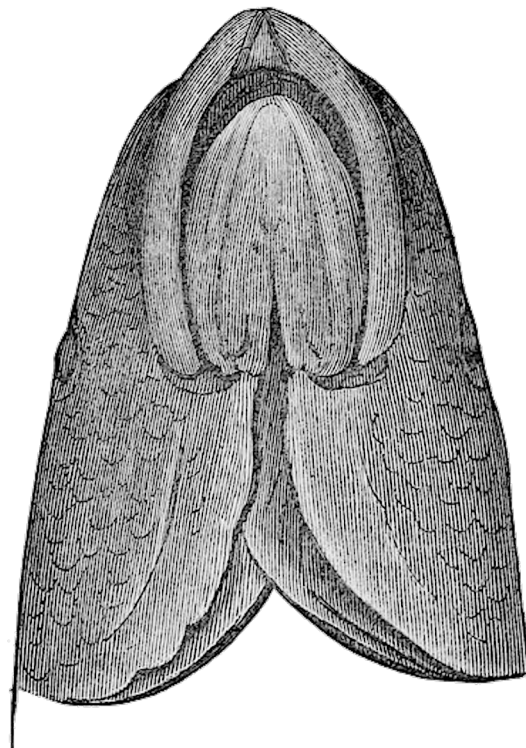
Valenciennes 1836

Latinization of *kestreús* (εστρεύς), a name used by Aristotle for a mullet (probably *Chelon ramada*)

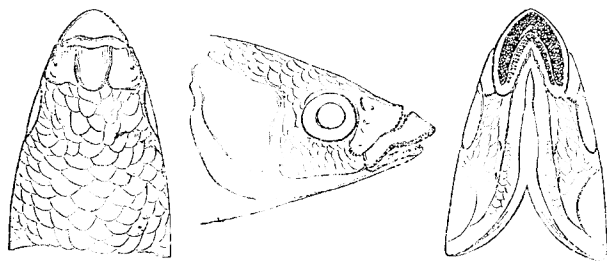
Cestraeus goldiei (Macleay 1883) in honor of “Alex” Goldie, probably Andrew Goldie (1840–1891), Scottish-born merchant, explorer and natural history collector, who collected type from the Goldie River (which he named after himself) in Papua New Guinea

Cestraeus oxyrhynchus Valenciennes 1836 sharp-snouted, from *oxýs* (ὀξύς), sharp, and *rhýnchos* (ρύγχος), snout, referring to sharp angle of lower lip, which makes the snout more pointed [an apparent misspelling, without the second “h” in “rhynchus”]

Cestraeus plicatilis Valenciennes 1836 Latin for pleated, referring to its “very thick” upper lip, with a “fleshy mass” at the end of the snout, “covered with excessively fine and numerous papillae, which give this organ a velvety appearance” (translations)



Cestraeus goldiei, ventral view of head. Illustration by William A. Haswell. From: Macleay, W. 1883. On a new and remarkable fish of the family Mugilidae from the interior of New Guinea. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales 8 (1): 2–6.



Chaenomugil proboscideus, dorsal, lateral and ventral views of head. From: Günther, A. 1861. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Catalogue of the acanthopterygian fishes in the collection of the British Museum. Gobiidae, Discoboli, Pediculati, Blenniidae, Labyrinthici, Mugilidae, Notacanthi. London. v. 3: i–xxv + 1–586 + i–x.

Chaenomugil

Gill 1863

chaeno-, from *chainō* (χαίνω), yawn or gape, “distinguished by the longitudinal cleft of the mouth”; *Mugil*, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

***Chaenomugil proboscideus* (Günther 1861)** Latin for having a proboscis, referring to “extremely thick, conically produced” thick part of upper lip

Chelon

Artedi 1793

chelōn (χέλων), ancient Greek name for mullets in the Mediterranean [authorship sometimes attributed to Röse, who reprinted Artedi’s 1738 *Synonymia nomenclum piscium*]

***Chelon auratus* (Risso 1810)** Latin for gilded, referring to the “beautiful golden spots that adorn its operculum” (translation)

***Chelon bandialensis* (Diouf 1991) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Bandiala, one of three coastal rivers that constitute the Sine Saloum estuary in Senegal, type locality

***Chelon bispinosus* (Bowdich 1825) bi-**, from *bis* (L.), twice; *spinosus* (L.), thorny, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to two spines (plus seven rays) in second dorsal fin (first dorsal fin consists of four “strong” spines with no rays)

***Chelon caeruleus* Deef 2018** Latin for dark blue, referring to dark-blue color of sides [originally spelled *caeruleum*, emended to agree with masculine genus; *species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Chelon dumerili* (Steindachner 1870)** in honor of August Duméril (1812–1870), French herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who loaned Steindachner specimens of other Sengalese fishes for study

***Chelon labrosus* (Risso 1827)** Latin for large-lipped, allusion not explained but probably referring to its thicker lips compared with *C. ramada*

***Chelon melinopterus* (Valenciennes 1836) mēlinos** (μήλινος), quince-yellow; *pterus*, from *pterōn* (πετρόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to lemon-yellow fins of living specimens, especially the caudal fin

***Chelon natalensis* (Castelnau 1861) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, locality

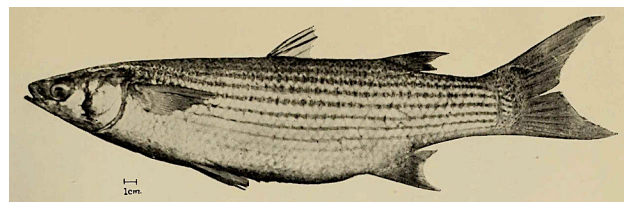
***Chelon parsia* (Hamilton 1822)** local name for this mullet in West Bengal, India

***Chelon persicus* Senou, Randall & Okiyama 1995 -icus** (L.), belonging to: Persian Gulf, where it appears to be endemic

***Chelon ramada* (Risso 1827)** from *ramado*, local name for this mullet along the northwestern Mediterranean Sea

***Chelon richardsonii* (Smith 1846)** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Scottish surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787–1865)

***Chelon saliens* (Risso 1810)** Latin for leaping or jumping, referring to how this mullet “jumps with extraordinary velocity when it finds himself trapped in a net” (translation)



Chelon tricuspidatus. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1935. The fishes of the family Mugilidae in South Africa. Annals of the South African Museum 30 (5): 587–644, Pls. 15–22.

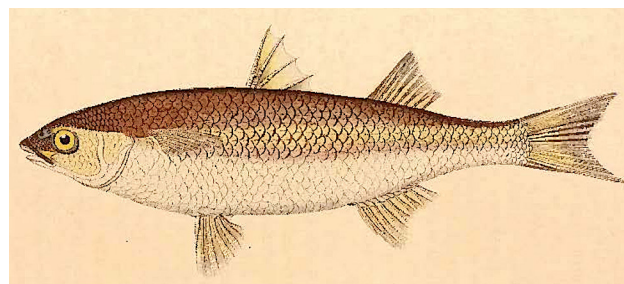
***Chelon tricuspidens* (Smith 1935) tri** (L.), three; *cuspis* (L.), point; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its relatively large tricuspid teeth

Dajaus

Valenciennes 1836

Latinization of *dajao*, local name for this mullet in Puerto Rico

***Dajaus monticola* (Bancroft 1834) montis** (L.), mountain, *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant,, referring to its occurrence in steep forested streams as high as 1500 m



Dajaus monticola. From: Griffith, E. and C. H. Smith. 1834. The class Pisces, arranged by the Baron Cuvier, with supplementary additions. 2nd ed. Whittaker & Co., London. 1–680, Pls. 1–62 + 3. [Name available from plate, illustrated by Edward N. Bancroft.]

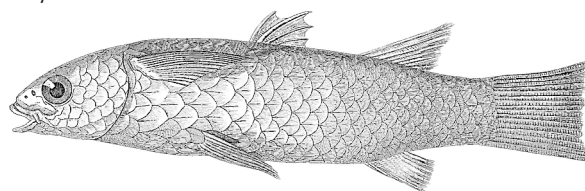
Ellochelon

Whitley 1930

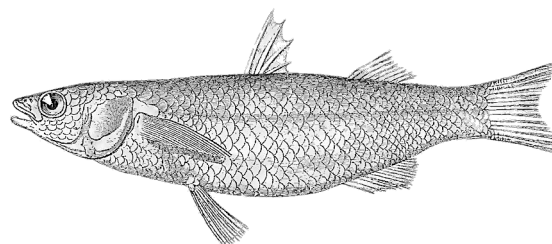
Ellon Gistel 1848, an unneeded and presumably forgotten replacement name for *Mugil*, which for some reason Whitley wished to commemorate; *chelōn* (χέλων), ancient Greek name for mullets in the Mediterranean

***Ellochelon occidentalis* (Castelnau 1873)** Latin for western, referring to its occurrence in Western Australia

***Ellochelon vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Pulau Waigeo (or Vaigiou), Papua Barat, Indonesia, type locality



Ellochelon vaigiensis. Illustration by Paul Louis Oudart. From: Quoy, J. R. C. and J. P. Gaimard. 1824–25. Description des Poissons. Chapter IX. In: Freycinet, L. de, Voyage autour du Monde ... exécuté sur les corvettes de L. M. “L’Uranie” et “La Physicienne,” pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820. Paris. 192–401 [1–328 in 1824; 329–616 in 1825], Atlas pls. 43–65.



Gracilimugil argenteus. Illustration by Paul Louis Oudart. See *Ellochelon vaigiensis* caption for source.

Gracilimugil

Whitley 1941

gracilis (L.), thin or slender, referring to its compressed body and “graceful” form; *Mugil*, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

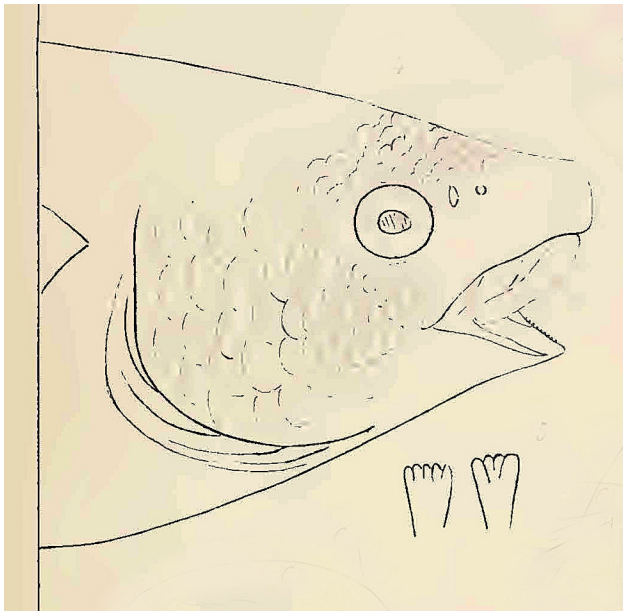
Gracilimugil argenteus (Quoy & Gaimard 1825) Latin for silvery, referring to the silvery coloration of its “fine and pearly” scales (translation)

Joturus

Poey 1860

Latinization of *Joturo*, Cuban name for *J. pichardi* in Havana (also known as *Foturo*)

Joturus pichardi Poey 1860 in honor of Cuban lexicographer-geographer Esteban Pichardo (1799–1879), “estimable auteur” of *Diccionario Provincial de voces Cubanas* and *Geografía de la isla de Cuba* (he also recommended the vernacular name *Joturo*)



Joturus pichardi, with detail showing its denticulated teeth. From: Poey, F. 1858–61. *Memorias sobre la historia natural de la Isla de Cuba, acompañadas de sumarios Latinos y extractos en Francés*. Tomo 2. La Habana. 1–96 (1858), 97–336 (1860), 337–442, (1861), Pls. 1–19.

Moolgarda

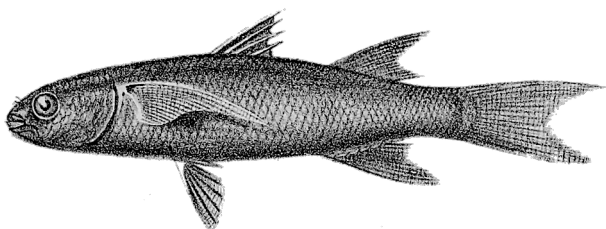
Whitley 1945

native name of *M. pura* (= *seheli*) in Western Australia

Moolgarda cirrhostoma (Forster 1801) *cirrhus* (L.), curled or having curls; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its villous or ciliated lips [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

Moolgarda crenilabis (Forsskål 1775) *creni-*, from *crenatus* (L.), notched or bearing rounded projections (crenate); *labis*, possibly a misspelling of *labrus* (L.), lip, referring to row of crenulate papillae along external edge of its thick lips

Moolgarda cunnesius (Valenciennes 1836) Latinization of *Kunnesee*, its local name at Vizagapatam on the Coromandel Coast of India, as reported in Russell's *Descriptions and figures of two hundred fishes; collected at Vizagapatam on the coast of Coromandel* (1803)



Moolgarda delicata, holotype. From: Alleyne, H. G. and W. Macleay. 1877. The ichthyology of the Chevert expedition. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 1 (3–4): 261–281, 321–359, Pls. 3–9, 10–17.

Moolgarda delicata (Alleyne & Macleay 1877) Latin for dainty or tender, allusion not explained; authors may have meant *delectabilis* (L.) enjoyable or delectable, since they say “Of the many species of *Mugil* [original genus] with which Australia abounds, all of high reputation as edible fishes, this is decidedly the best.”

Moolgarda heterocheilos (Bleeker 1855) *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *cheilos* (χεῖλος), lip, allusion not explained, presumably referring to lip papillae, different from most other mullets then places in *Mugil*

Moolgarda seheli (Fabricius 1775) *Seheli*, Arabic name for this mullet

Moolgarda tade (Fabricius 1775) *Tāde*, Arabic name for this mullet

Mugil

Linnaeus 1758

Latin for a mullet

Mugil bananensis (Pellegrin 1927) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Banana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Mugil brevirostris Miranda Ribeiro 1915 *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “de focinho curto”

Mugil broussonnetii Valenciennes 1836 in honor of physician-naturalist Pierre Marie Auguste Broussonet (1761–1807), who acquired holotype from Joseph Banks, collected during James Cook's first great voyage (1768–1771) [Valenciennes apparently misspelled Broussonet's name, with an extra “n”]

Mugil capurrii (Perugia 1892) in honor of Capt. Guiseppe Capurro, who collected holotype in Senegal, and to whom the Museo Civico di Genova “owes many interesting animals collected by him during his travels” (translation)

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus 1758 Latinization of *képhalos* (κέφαλος), a name for this species dating to Aristotle

Mugil curema Valenciennes 1836 *Curema*, Portuguese vernacular used by Dutch naturalist Jorge Marcgrave in his 1648 *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae*, doubtless corresponding to the Spanish vernacular *querimana* (or *queriman*)

Mugil curvidens Valenciennes 1836 *curvus* (L.), bent or curved; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to teeth in the lower jaw, which are directed downwards and forwards

Mugil hospes Jordan & Culver 1895 Latin for host or guest, referring to the near constant presence in its mouth or branchial cavity of a small oniscid crustacean similar to that found in the Menhaden *Brevoortia tyrannus* (Clupeidae)

Mugil hubensis Rizvi & Iqbal 1986 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hub River, Baluchistan, Pakistan, type locality

Mugil incilis Hancock 1830 Latin for pertaining to a ditch or trench, “being chiefly found in the trenches or ditches dug for draining the flat lands of the coast of Guiana”

Mugil liza Valenciennes 1836 vernacular name for “mullet with big lips” in Spain, apparently applied to this western Atlantic and Caribbean species by the Spanish and/or Valenciennes

Mugil longicauda Guitart Manday & Alvarez-Lajonchere 1976 *longus*



Mugil margaritae, holotype, 151 mm SL. From: Menezes, N. A., M. Nirchio, C. Oliveira and R. Siccharamirez. 2015. Taxonomic review of the species of *Mugil* (Teleostei: Perciformes: Mugilidae) from the Atlantic South Caribbean and South America, with integration of morphological, cytogenetic and molecular data. *Zootaxa* 3918 (1): 1–38.

(L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its “notably elongated caudal peduncle”

***Mugil margaritae* Menezes, Nirchio, Oliveira & Siccharamirez 2015** of Isla Margarita, Venezuela, type locality

***Mugil rubrioculus* Harrison, Nirchio, Oliveira, Ron & Gaviria 2007** *rubri-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *oculus* (L.), eye, referring to its distinctly reddish-orange iris

***Mugil setosus* Gilbert 1892** Latin for bristly, referring to “much larger multiserial setæ” (hair-like structures) on premaxilla compared with the similar *M. curema* (or a sympatric population later described as *M. hospes*)

***Mugil thoburni* (Jordan & Starks 1896)** in honor of American biologist Wilbur Wilson Thoburn (1859–1899), who taught bionomics (ecology) at Stanford University (where Jordan was president), for his work on sculpins (Cottidae)

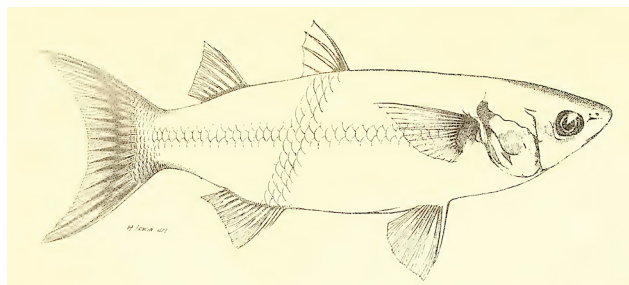
***Mugil trichodon* Poey 1875** *trichós* (τριχός), genitive singular of *thríx* (θρίξ), hair; *odon*, from *odoús* (όδοός), tooth, presumably referring to the filiform appearance of its teeth

Myxus

Günther 1861

etymology not explained, presumably from *myxínos* (μυξίνος), mentioned in Athenaeus (*Deipnosophistae*, ca. 200 AD) as a kind of mullet (probably *Chelon auratus* and/or *C. saliens*)

***Myxus elongatus* Günther 1861** Latin for prolonged, referring to how its “body appears to be more elongate” than other mullet species



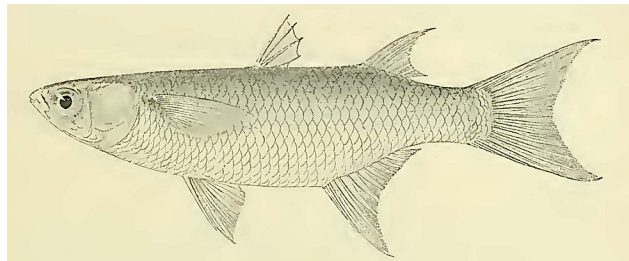
First-published image of *Myxus elongatus*. Illustration by H. Irwin. From: Ogilby, J. D. 1893. Edible fishes and crustaceans of New South Wales. Published by the Authority of the New South Wales Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Charles Potter, Govt. Printer, Sydney. i–ii + 1–212, Pls. 1–51.

Neochelon

Durand, Chen, Shen, Fu & Borsa 2012

néos (νέος), new, i.e., a new genus of *Chelon*

***Neochelon falcipinnis* (Valenciennes 1836)** *falcatus* (L.), sickle-shaped; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its falcate anal fin



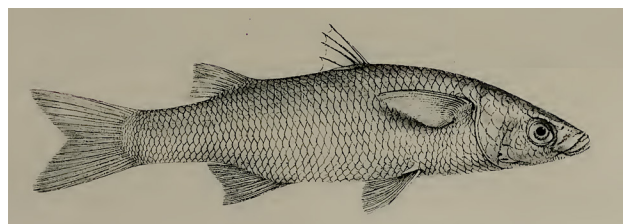
First-published image of *Neochelon falcipinnis*, 80 years after its description. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1916. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. 4: i–xxvii + 1–392.

Neomyxus

Steindachner 1878

néos (νέος), new, proposed as a subgenus of *Myxus*, i.e., a new *Myxus*

***Neomyxus leuciscus* (Günther 1871)** *leukískos* (λευκίσκος), mentioned in Athenaeus (*Deipnosophistae*, ca. 200 AD) as a “white” mullet, possibly



Neomyxus leuciscus. From: Günther, A. 1872. Report on several collections of fishes recently obtained for the British Museum. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1871 (3): 652–675, Pls. 53–70.

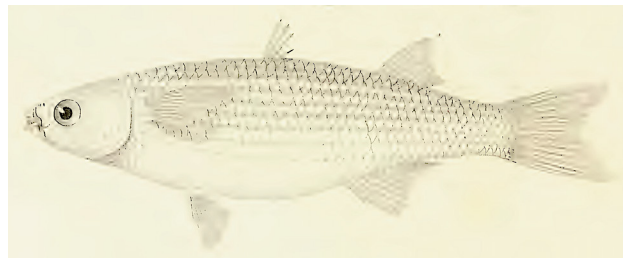
a diminutive of *leukós* (λευκός), white, presumably repurposed by Günther to refer to its silvery sides and white belly and/or its resemblance to the European leuciscid *Leuciscus leuciscus*

Oedalechilus

Fowler 1903

oidaléos (οϊδαλέος), swollen; *chilus*, from *cheílos* (χείλος), lip, referring to fleshy upper lip

***Oedalechilus labeo* (Cuvier 1829)** Latin for one with large lips, referring to its fleshy upper lip, thicker than that of *Mugil chelo* (= *Chelon labrosus*), its presumed congener at the time



First-published image of *Oedalechilus labeo*. Illustration by Alphonse Prévost. See *Agonostomus telfairii* caption for source.

Osteomugil

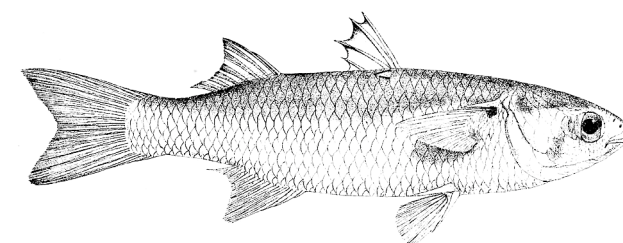
Luther 1982

osteo-, from *ostéon* (όστέον), bone, referring to how genus is differentiated by an osteological character (absent vs. present posterior zygapophysial hooks on any trunk vertebra); *Mugil*, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

***Osteomugil engeli* (Bleeker 1858)** per Bleeker (1860),¹ in honor of Chris Engel, who provided many of the illustrations in Bleeker's *Atlas Ichthyologique des Orientales Néerlandaises*

***Osteomugil perusii* (Valenciennes 1836)** in honor of French naval officer and explorer Jean-François de Galaup La Pérouse (1741–1788), “a name that will remind all scientists of the coasts where this species can be found” (translation), referring to Vanikoro Island in the South Pacific (type locality), where Pérouse was stranded after both his ships struck reefs; he and his crew were never seen again

***Osteomugil robustus* (Günther 1861)** *robustus*, Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), presumably referring to its “very thick” body



First-published image of *Osteomugil speigleri*. From: Day, F. 1878. The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 4: i–xx + 553–778, Pls. 139–195.

¹ Bleeker, P. 1860. Achtste bijdrage tot de kennis der vischauna van Sumatra (Visschen van Benkoelen, Priaman, Tandjong, Palembang en Djambi). Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Néerlandicae 8 (2): 1–88.

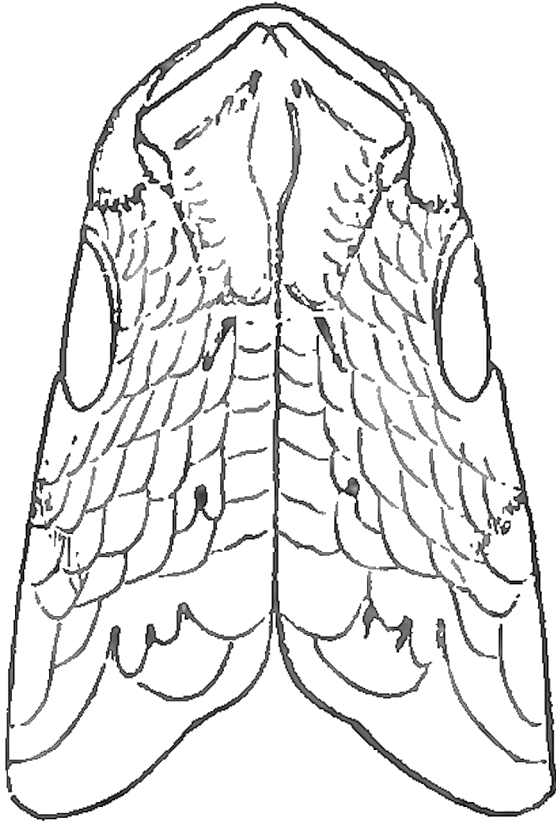
***Osteomugil speigleri* (Bleeker 1858)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Dutch artist Ludwig Speigler (1824–1893), who provided many of the illustrations in Bleeker's *Atlas Ichthyologique des Orientales Néerlandaises*

Parachelon

Durand, Chen, Shen, Fu & Borsa 2012

pará (παρά), near, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its placement next to *Chelon* on the authors' phylogenetic tree

***Parachelon grandisquamis* (Valenciennes 1836)** *grandis* (L.), large; *squamis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *squama* (L.), scale, referring to larger scales, 26 or 28 along lateral line, compared with 45 on *Mugil cryptocheilos* (= *Chelon auratus*) and *Mugil plumieri* (= *cephalus*), its presumed congeners at the time



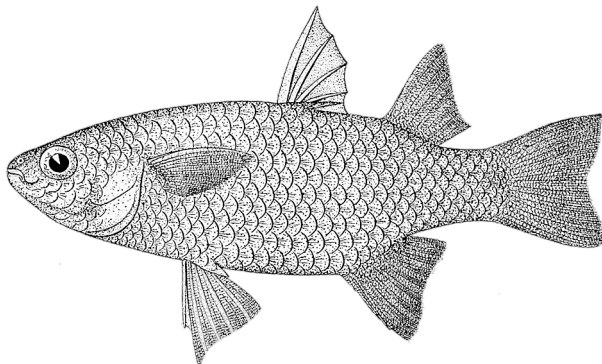
First-published image of *Parachelon grandisquamis* (as *Mugil hypselopterus*, a junior synonym), ventral view of head. See *Chaenomugil proboscideus* caption for source.

Paramugil

Ghasemzadeh, Ivantsoff & Aarn 2004

pará (παρά), near; *Mugil*, genus in which both included species had previously been placed

***Paramugil georgii* (Ogilby 1897)** etymology not explained, perhaps



First-published image of *Paramugil parmatus* (as *Liza oligolepis*, a junior synonym), 56 years after its description. Illustration by Helen Winchester. From: Fowler, H. W. 1905. Some fishes from Borneo. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 57: 455–523.

referring to the Georges River, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

***Paramugil parmatus* (Cantor 1849)** Latin for bearing the parma (a round shield used by the Roman army), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large silvery-white scales covering (i.e., shielding) body

Planiliza

Whitley 1945

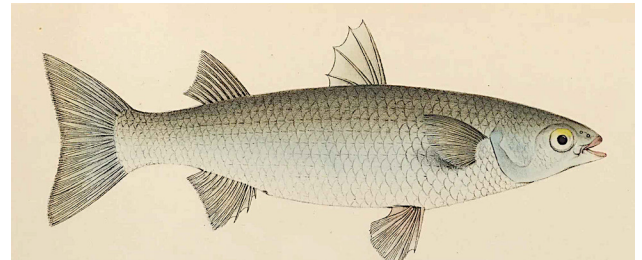
planus (L.), flat or level, presumably referring to “broad, flat and depressed” interorbital of *P. ordensis*; *Liza* (= *Chelon*), its presumed closest relative (see *Mugil liza* for etymology)

***Planiliza abu* (Heckel 1843)** from *Abu Sukkanejn*, Arabic name for this mullet in Mosul, Iraq, from *Abu*, father (i.e., possessor, or one with), and *sukkanejn*, anchor, probably referring to its toothed suborbital bone (per Heckel), or *abū*, a prefix denoting “an animal having or being like” and *ukkānāyn*, dual steering wheel or handle bars, referring to two dorsal (i.e., steering) fins²

***Planiliza alata* (Steindachner 1892)** Latin for winged, presumably referring to prolonged and sickle-shaped ventral, anal, caudal and second dorsal fins

***Planiliza carinata* (Valenciennes 1836)** Latin for keeled, referring to predorsal scales in midline thickened and ridged to form a keel

***Planiliza haematocheilus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)** *haemoto*, combining form of *haimo-* (αἷμο-), blood; *cheilus*, from *cheilos* (χεῖλος), lip, referring to “dirty purple” (translation) of lips of living specimens [often spelled as an adjective, *hematocheila*]



Planiliza haematocheilus. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1845. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.): Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 7–9: 113–172, Pls. 1–143 + A.

***Planiliza klunzingeri* (Day 1888)** in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834–1914), who pointed out that Day had incorrectly identified this mullet as *Mugil carinatus* (= *P. carinata*) in 1876

***Planiliza lauvergnii* (Eydoux & Souleyet 1850)** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Barthélemy Lauvergne (1805–1871), French painter and draughtsman on voyage during which holotype was collected

***Planiliza macrolepis* (Smith 1846)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to “very large and hard” scales of back and sides

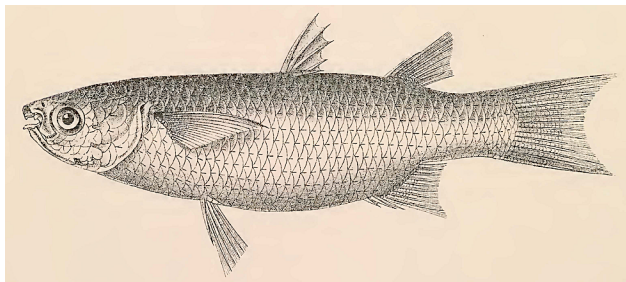
***Planiliza mandapamensis* (Thomson 1997)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kilakare, south of Mandapam, southern India, type locality

***Planiliza ordensis* (Whitley 1945)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ord River, Western Australia, type locality

***Planiliza planiceps* (Valenciennes 1836)** *planus* (L.), flat or level; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its “extremely flattened” (translation) head

***Planiliza subviridis* (Valenciennes 1836)** *sub-* (L.), less than or somewhat; *viridis* (L.), green, referring to its greenish-gray back

² Mikaili, P. & J. Shayegh. 2011. An etymological review on fish common and scientific names in the Euphrates and Tigris. Research Journal of Fisheries and Hydrobiology 6 (4): 412–423.



First-published image of *Plicomugil labiosus*. From: Klunzinger, C. B. 1884. Die Fische des Rothen Meeres. Eine kritische Revision mit Bestimmungstabellen. I. Teil. Acanthopteri veri Owen. Stuttgart. I–ix + 1–133, Pls. 1–13.

Plicomugil

Schultz 1953

plicatus (L.), folded, referring to its folded and lobed lips;
Mugil, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

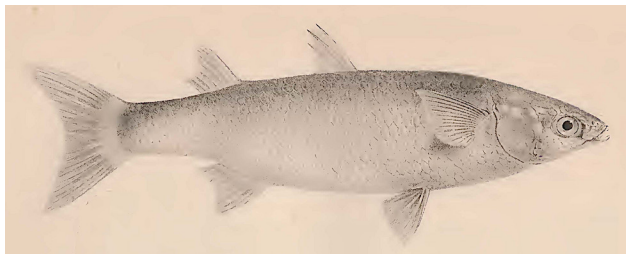
***Plicomugil labiosus* (Valenciennes 1836)** Latin for large-lipped, referring to its fleshy lips

Pseudomyxus

Durand, Chen, Shen, Fu & Borsa 2012

pseudo-, from *pseúdes* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Myxus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudomyxus capensis* (Valenciennes 1836)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality



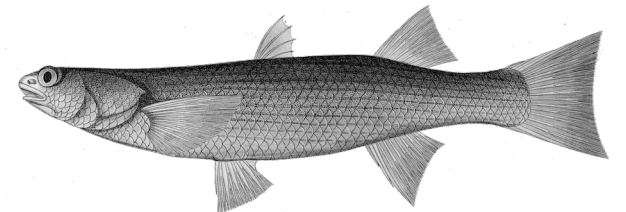
First-published image of *Pseudomyxus capensis*. From: Smith, A. 1838–47. Pisces. In: Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa; consisting chiefly of figures and descriptions of the objects of natural history collected during an expedition into the interior of South Africa in 1834–36. v. 4: 77 unnumb. pp, accompanying Pls. 1–31. [This plate published in 1846.]

Rhinomugil

Gill 1863

rhinós (ῥινό), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), snout, “distinguished by [its] projecting rounded snout”; *Mugil*, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

***Rhinomugil corsula* (Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Khorsula*, local name for this mullet in West Bengal, India



Rhinomugil corsula. From: Hamilton, F. 1822. An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh & London. I–vii + 1–405, Pls. 1–39.

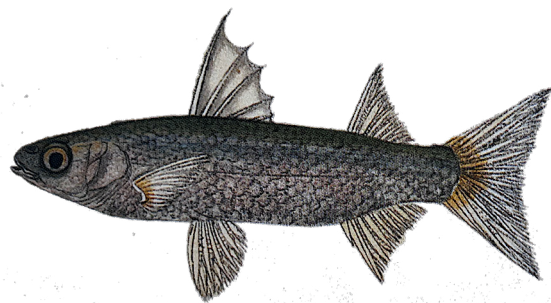
Sicamugil

Fowler 1939

sica (L.), curved dagger, referring to strongly spinate preorbital spine; *Mugil*, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

***Sicamugil cascasia* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Gangetic name for this mullet³

***Sicamugil hamiltonii* (Day 1870)** in honor of Francis Hamilton-Buchanan (1762–1829), Scottish physician and naturalist, who described the



Sicamugil cascasia. Hamilton's original illustration, unpublished at the time, reproduced in: Britz, R. 2019. Francis Hamilton's Gangetic Fishes in colour. A new edition of the 1822 monograph, with reproductions of unpublished coloured illustrations. Ray Society, London: 1–48, I–vii, 1–405, I–vii, Pls. 1–228.

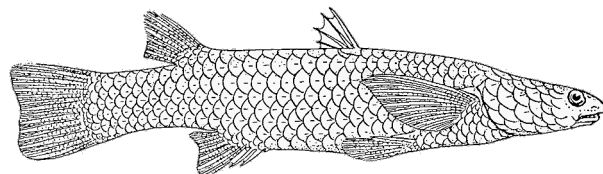
similar *S. cascasia* in 1822

Squalomugil

Ogilby 1908

squalus (L.), dirty or filthy (i.e., squalid), and an ancient Latin name for marine fishes considered unfit for human consumption, including sharks, referring to its shark-like flattened head and inferior mouth;
Mugil, type genus of family and Latin for mullet

***Squalomugil nasutus* (De Vis 1883)** Latin for long-nosed, referring to its snout, described as “rounded, sharp, much produced” [placed in *Rhinomugil* by some workers]



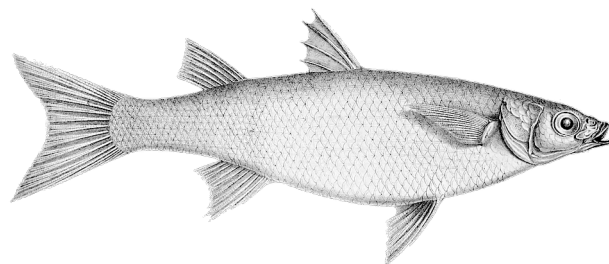
First-published image of *Squalomugil nasutus*. Illustration by Gilbert Percy Whitley. From: Whitley, G. P. 1941. Ichthyological notes and illustrations. Australian Zoologist 10 (1): 1–50, Pls. 1–2.

Trachystoma

Ogilby 1888

trachýs (τραχύς), jagged or rough; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to vomer and palate furnished with distinct bands of villiform teeth (but jaws are toothless)

***Trachystoma petardi* (Castelnau 1875)** in honor of Mr. Petard (fore-name not available), who sent fishes to Castelnau collected from the Richmond River, New South Wales, including holotype of this one



First-published image of *Trachystoma petardi* (as *Mugil breviceps*, a preoccupied name). Illustration by Rud. Schönn. From: Steindachner, F. 1866. Zur Fischfauna von Port Jackson in Australien. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 53: 424–481, Pls. 1–7.

³ Sometimes placed in *Minimugil* Senou 1988, proposed in an unpublished Ph.D. dissertation and therefore not available. Authorship sometimes dated to Durand 2016, who cited Senou and provided some diagnostic traits of the genus, but name is not “explicitly indicated as intentionally new” (ICZN 16.1) and therefore remains unavailable.