Order CARCHARHINIFORMES
Cat Sharks
Family SCYLIORHINIDAE
Gill 1862

Subfamily ATELOMYCTERINAE
White 1936

Atelomycterus
Garman 1913
ateles (Gr.), imperfect, unfilled or exempt; mycteros (Gr.), nostril, referring to lack of posterior nasal valve

Atelomycterus baliensis White, Last & Dharmadi 2005 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Bali, Indonesia, only known area of occurrence

Atelomycterus erdmanni Fahmi & White 2015 in honor of marine biologist Mark V. Erdmann (b. 1968), who discovered and collected the type specimens

Atelomycterus fasciatus Compagno & Stevens 1993 Latin for banded, referring to slender, brown saddles on a white background

Atelomycterus macleayi Whitley 1939 patronym not identified, probably in honor of William Macleay (1820–1891), Scottish-Australian politician and naturalist, who published many papers on the fishes of Australia

Atelomycterus marmoratus [Anonymous [Bennett] 1830] Latin for marbled, referring to white blotches over large black spots and bars

Atelomycterus marnkalha Jacobsen & Bennett 2007 indigenous Australian (Rrumburriya clan) word for regional catshark species in Yanyuwa country, where one of the first specimens was recorded

Aulohalaelurus
Fowler 1934
aulon (Gr.), channel or groove, being a form of Halaelurus (now in Pentanchidae) with “conspicuous labial folds”

Aulohalaeelurus kanakorum Séret 1990 -orum (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: dedicated to the Kanak, Melanesian people of New Caledonia, where this shark is endemic

Aulohalaelurus labiosus (Waite 1905) Latin for large-lipped, referring to its prominent labial folds or furrows
Subfamily SCHROEDERICHTHYINAE

Akheilos

White, Fahmi & Weigmann 2019

named for the Greek mythical sea daemon Akheilos, who was a handsome boy until turned into a shark by the goddess Aphrodite as punishment for boasting that he was more beautiful than she.

Akheilos suwara 4 Kittefg, Weigmann 2019 in honor of Atjep Suwara, first director of the Research and Development Center of Oceanology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences in Ambon (where the second author works)

Schroederichthys

Springer 1966

in honor of American ichthyologist William C. Schroeder (1895–1977), shark fisheries biologist, “whose energy, hisco (L.), head; -sella, referring to distinctive flag-like dark marking on terminal lobe of caudal fin

Cephaloscyllium

Gill 1862

cephalus, from kephale (Gr.), head, referring to its very broad and depressed head; scyllium, miniation of skylion, Greek for dogfish or small shark

Cephaloscyllium albipinnum Last, Motomura & Azan 2005 - albipinnus, Latin suffix denoting doublevalved nostrils, with incumbent and excurrent apertures

Cephaloscyllium cooki Last, Séret & White 2008 - cooki, named for the late Sidney Cook (1918–2002), shark fisheries biologist, whose energy, dedication and contribution to shark conservation is sadly missed

Cephaloscyllium fasciatum Chan 1966 - fasciatum, Latin for banded, referring to the color pattern of open saddles and circles with connecting dark lines

Cephaloscyllium formosanum Teng 1962 - formosanum, belonging to: Formosa, or Taiwan, referring to type locality off southwestern coast of Taiwan

Cephaloscyllium hiscosellum White & Ebert 2008 - hisco, (L.), open; sella, referring to distinctive open-centered saddle-like markings that dominate its color pattern

Cephaloscyllium isabellae (Bonnaterre 1788) - isabellae, Latin suffix denoting color; “...isabelline, a pale cream-brown parchment color, consistent with Broussonet’s description of “roux crédem” (i.e., fawn, tan or ash brown) [often incorrectly spelled as an adjective, isabellum]

Cephaloscyllium laticeps (Duméril 1853) - latus, wide or broad; ceps (New Latin), head, referring to its broad, parabola-shaped head

Cephaloscyllium pictum Last, Séret & White 2008 - pictum, Latin for painted or colored, referring to its “somewhat painted” coloration


Cephaloscyllium signourum Last, Séret & White 2008 - signum (L.), flag; oura (Gr.), tail, but used here as a neuter adjective (tailed), referring to distinctive flag-like dark marking on terminal lobe of caudal fin

Cephaloscyllium silasi (Taiwar 1974) - silasi, in honor of Eric Godwin Silas (1928–2018), Sri Lankan-born Indian ichthyologist and fisheries scientist, director, Central Marine Fisheries Institute (India), “whose excellent publications on the ichthyofauna of the continental shelf of the south-west coast of India have added much to our knowledge of the fauna of this region”

Cephaloscyllium speckum Last, Séret & White 2008 - speck, referring to dark-brown spots and blotches that dominate its color pattern

Cephaloscyllium stevensi Clark & Randall 2011 - stevensi, in honor of John Stevens (b. 1947), whose 1994 work (with Peter Last) on Australian sharks was the “foundation for research that led to the descriptions of 37 new chondrichthyan fishes, including 11 species of Cephaloscyllium”

Cephaloscyllium sufflans Last, Séret & White 2008 - sufflans, Latin suffix denoting place: Formosa, or Taiwan, referring to type locality

Cephaloscyllium umbratilis Jordan & Fowler 1903 - umbratilis, Latin for shaded, described as “marbled above with shades of dark and brown color

Cephaloscyllium variegatum Last & White 2008 - variegatum, referring to strong intraspecific and ontogenetic variability in color pattern and morphology amongst the specimens examined

Cephaloscyllium ventriosum (Garman 1880) - ventriosus, Latin suffix connoting fullness, referring to its inflatable stomach

Cephaloscyllium zebrum Last & White 2008 - zebrum, derived from the Amharic zebra, referring to zebra-like narrow bars on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head and body

1 There is no deep meaning or special relevance behind the reference to Akheilos, simply a “cool name” that “just seemed to click” (William T. White, pers. comm.).

Poroderma
Smith 1838
poros (Gr.), hole or passage; derma (Gr.), skin or hide, allusion not explained nor evident (Smith proposed name without a description)

Poroderma africanum (Gmelin 1789) -anum (L.), belonging to Africa, described from South Africa

Poroderma pantherinum (Smith 1838) Latin for leopard-like, referring to its variable leopard-like spots, stripes and blotches

Scyliorhinus
Blainville 1816
scylio-, from scyllium, Latinization of skylion, Greek for dogfish or small shark; rhinus, from rhine (Gr.), rasp, alluding to a shark’s jagged, rasp-like skin

Scyliorhinus boa Goode & Bean 1896 presumably referring to its reticulated brownish markings, similar to those of a boa constrictor

Scyliorhinus cabofriensis Soares, Gomes & Carvalho 2016 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: off Cabo Frio, northeastern Brazil, type locality

Scyliorhinus canicula (Linnaeus 1758) diminutive of canis (L.) dog; sharks were known as “sea dogs” and “dog-fishe” among mariners until the late 18th century, because of their ferocious pack-like feeding behavior

Scyliorhinus capensis (Müller & Henle 1838) -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality

Scyliorhinus cervigoni Maurin & Bonnet 1970 in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Fernando Cervigón Marcos (1930–2017), who recognized this shark as a distinct species in 1960

Scyliorhinus comoroensis Compagno 1988 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Comoro Islands, western Indian Ocean, type locality

Scyliorhinus duhamelii (Garman 1913) in honor of Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700–1782), French physician, naval engineer and botanist, who first noted the differences between this species and S. canicula in 1777

Scyliorhinus garmani (Fowler 1934) in honor of American ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843–1927), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, for his “excellent” work on sharks and rays

Scyliorhinus haeckelii (Miranda Ribeiro 1907) in honor of Ernst Haeckel (1834–1919), German biologist, philosopher and artist, the “foremost philosophical thinker of the day” (translation)

Scyliorhinus hesperius Springer 1966 Latin for western, from hesperos (Gr.), evening star, probably referring to its occurrence in the western Atlantic, the western Caribbean, and/or off the coast of western Panama

Scyliorhinus meadi Springer 1966 in honor of American ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843–1927), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, for his “excellent” work on sharks and rays

Scyliorhinus retifer (Garman 1881) rete, diminutive of reticulum (L.), net; -fer, from fero (L.), to have or bear, referring to its mesh- or chain-like pattern

Scyliorhinus stellaris (Linnaeus 1758) Latin for starry or of the stars, referring to many large and small black and white spots on body

Scyliorhinus torazame (Tanaka 1908) Japanese vernacular, meaning “tiger shark,” referring to its markings

Scyliorhinus torrei Howell Rivero 1936 in honor of Cuban zoologist Carlos de la Torre (1858–1950), who recognized this species as new and granted Howell Rivero permission to study and describe it

Scyliorhinus ugoi Soares, Gadig & Gomes 2015 in honor of Ugo de Luna Gomes, son of the third author