Order SQUALIFORMES

Dogfish Sharks

Family SQUALIDAE

Blainville 1816

Cirrhigaleus

Tanaka 1912
cirrus (L.), tuft of hair or fringe, referring to moustachialike nasal barbels on C. barbifer; galeus, from galea, -ae, -a, weasel, used by Aristotle for the name of a small shark or dogfish, perhaps alluding to the pointed snouts, swift movements and rapacious feeding behavior of smaller predatory sharks

Cirrhigaleus asper (Merrett 1973) latīn for rough, referring to its rough skin texture

Cirrhigaleus australis White, Last & Stevens 2007 latīn for southern, referring to distribution in the temperate Southern Hemisphere

Cirrhigaleus barbifer Tanaka 1912 barba (L.), beard or barbel; -fer, from ferō to have or bear, referring to moustachialike barbels on anterior nasal flaps

Squalus

Linnaeus 1758

squalus (L.), dirty or filthy (i.e., squalid), and an ancient Latin name for marine fishes considered unfit for human consumption, including sharks

Squalus acanthias Linnaeus 1758 latīn for a spiny or prickly thing, referring to its dorsal fin spines

Squalus acanthias ponticus Myagkov & Yondurin 1986 -icus, belonging to; ōntos, ancient Greek name for the Black Sea, where it is endemic

Squalus acutipinnis Regan 1908 acutus, sharp or pointed; pinnis, late Latin adjective of pinnus (L.), fin, presumably referring to its dorsal-fin spines

Squalus albicans Viana, Carvalho & Gomes 2016 albus (L.), white; cauda (L.), tail, referring to white ventral lobe of caudal fin

Squalus albifrons Last, White & Stevens 2007 albus (L.), white; frons (L.), face or brow, referring to white upper ocular margin in most specimens where denticles have been shed

Squalus altipinnis Last, White & Stevens 2007 altus (L.), high; pinnis, Neo-Latin adjective of pinnus (L.), fin, referring to its upright dorsal fin

Squalus bachiensis Viana, Carvalho & Gomes 2016 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: coast off Bahia, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

Squalus bassi Viana, Carvalho & Ebert 2017 in honor of Alan John Bass, former shark specialist from the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban, South Africa, for his valuable contributions to the taxonomy of elasmobranch fishes from southern Africa

Squalus blainville (Risso 1827) in honor of zoologist-anatomist Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (1777–1850), who named several shark taxa in 1816 [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “-i”]

Squalus borezi Dolganov 2019 in honor of ichthyologist Leonid Aleksandrovich Borets (also spelled Boretz), Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Centre (Vladivostok, Russia), for his contributions to the study of fishes from the Northwest Ridge of the Pacific Ocean

Squalus brevirostris Tanaka 1917 brevis (L.), short; rostris, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of rostrum (L.), snout, referring to shorter preoral snout length compared with S. japonicus

Squalus bucephalus Last, Séret & Pogonoski 2007 from bouképhalos -(e)pôr, Greek for “bulky” head

Squalus chloroculus Last, White & Motomura 2007 chlōrós- (κλόρος), green; oculus (L.), eye, referring to the vivid green eyes of fresh specimens

Squalus clarkae Pfleger, Grubbs, Cotton & Daly-Engel 2018 in honor of Eugenie Clark (1922–2015), University of Maryland (USA), a “pioneer in the field of marine science broadly, and elasmobranch biology in the Gulf of Mexico [where this shark occurs] specifically,” serving as a “source of inspiration for countless scientists,” including the authors;
Eugenie Clark, the “Shark Lady”

Eugenie Clark (1922–2015), popularly known as the “Shark Lady,” studied the behavior, ecology and taxonomy of fishes, especially sharks, for over 50 years. She was a pioneer in the use of SCUBA for research purposes, and discovered that a milky liquid secreted by the Moses Sole Pardachirus marmoratus could serve as a shark repellent. Her 1951 book Lady with a Spear, chronicling her adventures in Micronesia and the Red Sea, was a best-seller. She later regretted the title of her book when she became a well-known champion of shark- and ocean-related conservation efforts. Perhaps because she was a woman doing what was perceived to be “man’s science,” she became the rare biologist-celebrity, featured in many popular magazine articles and television documentaries.

Six fishes have been named after Dr. Clark, four from the Red Sea, her favorite place to dive: a goby, Callogobius clarkae (Goren 1978); Enneapterygius clarkae, a threefin blenny (Tripterygiidae); Atrobucca geniae Ben-Tuvia & Trewavas 1987, a drum or croaker (Sciaenidae); and Pteragogus clarkae Randall 2013, a wrasse (Labridae). Sticharichthys clarkae George & Springer 1980, a clinid from southern New South Wales and Western Australia, was described and named by one of her students. The sixth species, Squalus clarkae, the only shark named after the Shark Lady, was named posthumously.

Dr. Clark died at the age of 92 on February 25, 2015, in Sarasota, Florida, from non-smoking lung cancer.
Raoul Island, New Zealand, type locality

*Squalus shiraii* Viana & Carvalho 2020 in honor of ichthyologist Shigeru M. Shirai, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his “valuable” contributions to the systematics of Squaliformes

*Squalus suckleyi* (Girard 1855) in honor of American physician-naturalist George Suckley (1830–1869), who collected holotype