Order SQUALIFORMES

Dogfish Sharks

Family SQUALIDAE

Blainville 1816


Cirrhigaleus

Tanaka 1912

cirrus (L.), curl or tendril, referring to moustache-like nasal barbels on C. barbifer; galeus, from galea, a small shark or dogfish per Aristoteles sometimes translated as weasel, possibly referring to pointed snouts, swift movements and/or rapacious feeding behavior of smaller predatory sharks

Cirrhigaleus asper (Meeret 1973) latrin for rough, referring to its rough skin texture

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

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

Squalus

Linnaeus 1758

latin for a sea-fish, usually applied to sharks, perhaps related to squalere (L.), stiff or rough, referring to a shark’s rough skin

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

Squalus acutipinnis Regan 1908 acutus (L.), sharp or pointed; pinna (L.), fin, presumably referring to its dorsal-fin spines

Squalus albicaudus 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; pinna (L.), fin, referring to its upright dorsal fin

Squalus bahiensis 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 Borets), 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 (L.), snout, referring to shorter preoral snout length compared with S. japonicus

Squalus bucephalus Last, Séret & Pogonoski 2007 bu- (L.), prefix meaning large; cephalus, from kephale (Gr.), head, referring to its "relatively bulky" head

Squalus chloroculus Last, White & Motomura 2007 chloros (Gr.), 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; her "history of deep sea research and passion for fauna of the Gulf of Mexico inspired the etymology presented herein"
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 benny (Tripterygiidae); Atrobucca geniae Ben-Tuvia & Trewavas 1987, a drum or croaker (Sciaenidae); and Pteragogus clarkae Randall 2013, a wrasse (Labridae). Sticharium clarkae George & Springer 1980, a clind 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.