Supercohort CLUPEOCEPHALA
clupea, a herring; cephala, head, perhaps used here to delineate a “crown group” of teleostean fishes

Cohort OTOMORPHA
oto-, referring to otophysic (hearing) connection between swim bladder and inner ear in most members; morpha, form or shape

Subcohort CLUPEI

Order CLUPEIFORMES (part 1 of 2)

Suborder DENTICIPITOIDEI

Family DENTICIPITIDAE Denticle Herring

*Denticips* Clausen 1959
denti-, denticle; cep, head, referring to denticle-like scales (odontodes) on exposed surfaces of skull roofing bones, which give the bone a somewhat furry appearance

*Denticips clupeoides* Clausen 1959
-oides, having the form of: *Clupea*, referring to herring-like appearance

Suborder CLUPEOIDEI

Family PRISTIGASTERIDAE Longfin Herrings

9 genera · 39 species

Subfamily Pelloninae

*Chirocentrodon* Günther 1868
cheiros, hand, possibly referring to long pectoral fins (as long as head) on *C. taeniatus* (=obleekranus); centrum, spine or point and odon, tooth, probably referring to “strong” canine teeth on lower jaw and “very distinct” maxillary teeth

*Chirocentrodon bleekerianus* (Poey 1867)
-iana, belonging to: patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), author of many papers on East Indian fishes

*Ilisha* Richardson 1846
latinization of ilish, Bengali vernacular usually applied to another clupeiform, *Tenualosa ilisha* (Clupeidae)

*Ilisha africana* (Bloch 1795)
-ica, belonging to: Africa, referring to distribution along west coast of Africa (Senegal to Angola)

*Ilisha amazones* (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)
-ica, belonging to: referring to distribution in Amazon River basin

*Ilisha compressa* Randall 1994
compressed, referring to thin body

*Ilisha elongata* (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830)
elongate, referring to slender body

*Ilisha filigera* (Valenciennes 1847)
filum, thread; gero, to carry, presumably referring to extended caudal filament (at least on small specimen examined by Valenciennes)

*Ilisha fuerthii* (Steindachner 1875)
in honor of Ignatius Fürth, Austrian Consul at Panama, who donated many specimens to the Vienna Museum

*Ilisha kampani* (Weber & de Beaufort 1913)
in honor of herpetologist Pieter Nicolaas van Kampen (1878-1937), who collected many specimens (and presumably this one) for Weber and de Beaufort from the research steamer *Gier*

*Ilisha lunula* Kailola 1986
referring to strongly lunate, extended caudal fin

*Ilisha macrogaster* Bleeker 1866
macro-, large; gaster, belly, probably referring to larger number of ventral scutes (36-37) compared to 27 on *I. micropus* (=melastoma)
Ilisha megaloptera (Swainson 1839)
megal-, long; pterus, fin, referring to long anal fin (a characteristic of genus)

Ilisha melastoma (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
melar, black; stomus, mouth, described as having a black mouth (“rictu nigro”)

Ilisha novacula (Valenciennes 1847)
razor, similar in shape to the Razorfish, Cyprinus (=Pelecus) cultratus, a Eurasian cyprinid

Ilisha obfuscata Wongratana 1983
obsurred, probably referring to its being discovered among type series of I. filigera and Pellona micropus (=I. melastoma)

Ilisha pristigastroides (Bleeker 1852)
-oides, having the form of: referring to strong resemblance to Pristigaster tartoor (=Opisthocterus tardoore)

Ilisha sirishae Seshagiri Rao 1975
in honor of A.V.S. Sirisha, daughter of Seshagiri Rao’s cousin, “who is keen in learning about fishes” [originally spelled sirishi; since name honors a woman, sirishae reflects the correct gender]

Ilisha striatula Wongratana 1983
diminutive of stria, furrow, referring to discontinuous vertical striae on scales, with a distinct gap across center of scale

Neopisthocterus Hildebrand 1948
neo-, new, i.e., a new Opisthocterus, referring to close relationship between the two genera

Neopisthocterus cubanus Hildebrand 1948
Cuban, referring to type locality near Havana, Cuba

Neopisthocterus tropicus (Hildebrand 1946)
presumably referring to its tropical distribution, from southern Baja California and western México to northern Peru

Pellona Valenciennes 1847
Spanish name of Pellona flavipinnis in Buenos Aires, apparently from pelon, bald, referring to caducous (easily shed) scales

Pellona altamazonica Cope 1872
al-tus, high; -ica, belonging to: referring to occurrence high up the Amazon basin, “at a great distance from salt water”

Pellona castelnana Valenciennes 1847
-an, belonging to: French naturalist Francisco de Castelnau (1810-1880), who collected in Brazil and “reported” (translation) this species to Valenciennes

Pellona dayi Wongratana 1983
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who collected some of the paratypes and whose “Fishes of India” (1889) inspired Wongratana and many others

Pellona ditchela Valenciennes 1847
latinization of Ditchela, a name this species was reportedly called at Visakhapatnam on the coast of Coromandel, India

Pellona flavipinnis (Valenciennes 1837)
flavus, yellow; pinna, fin, presumably referring to yellowish-to-greenish tail

Pellona harroweri (Fowler 1917)
in honor of botanist-ornithologist David E. Harrower (1890-1970), a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who collected type

*Pellona mayrinki* (Pinto 1972)
in honor of Wilson Mayrink (1925-2017), physician, parasitologist and biology department chair at Federal University of Minas Gerais (Brazil)

*Pliosteostoma* Norman 1923
*pli*-, plus or many; *osteo*, bony; *stoma*, mouth, probably referring to distinct toothed hypomaxillary bone between hind tip of premaxilla and lower bulge of maxilla blade

*Pliosteostoma lutipinnis* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
*luteus*, yellow; *pinnis*, fin, referring to golden yellow on basal portions of caudal and anal fins, and yellow blotch on middle of first rays of pectoral and dorsal fins

Subfamily Pristigasterinae

*Odontognathus* Lacepède 1800
*odontos*, tooth; *gnathos*, jaw, probably referring to long, serrated maxillary, extending beyond eye in adults

*Odontognathus compressus* Meek & Hildebrand 1923
referring to “very strongly compressed” body

*Odontognathus mucronatus* Lacepède 1800
with sharp points, probably referring to sharp scutes on chest and belly

*Odontognathus panamensis* (Steindachner 1876)
-lnensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality

*Opisthopterus* Gill 1861
*opistho*-, behind; *pterus*, fin, referring to posterior placement of dorsal fin compared to *Pristigaster*

*Opisthopterus dovii* (Günther 1868)
in honor of John Melmoth Dow (1827-1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who presented type to British Museum (Natural History) [“w” latinized as a “v”]

*Opisthopterus effulgens* (Regan 1903)
shining forth, probably referring to “silvery” color on sides and belly

*Opisthopterus equatorialis* Hildebrand 1946
equatorial, referring to type locality in the Gulf of Guayaquil, off Puerto Pizarro, Peru

*Opisthopterus macrops* (Günther 1867)
*macr-, large; ops, eye, 1/3 length of head

*Opisthopterus tardoore* (Cuvier 1829)
derived from *tardoor or tartoor*, vernacular for this species in Pondicherry, India

*Opisthopterus valenciennesi* Bleeker 1872
in honor of Achille Valenciennes (1794-1845), who described the species in 1847 but used a preoccupied name, *Pristigaster tartoor* (= *O. tardoore*)

*Pristigaster* Cuvier 1816
*pristo*-, sawed; *gaster*, belly, referring to saw-like scutes on ventral surface

*Pristigaster cayana* Cuvier 1829
-*ana*, belonging to: Cayenne (French Guiana), type locality (but occurs throughout Amazon basin)

*Pristigaster whiteheadi* Menezes & de Pinna 2000
in honor of the late Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History), “who contributed more than any other individual to the knowledge of clupeomorph fishes, [and] also for suggesting that there might be two different species of *Pristigaster*”

*Raconda* Gray 1831
presumably a local name for *R. russeliana* in India

*Raconda russeliana* Gray 1831
-*iana*, belonging to: patronym not identified but likely in honor of surgeon-herpetologist Patrick Russell (1726-1805), who provided many specimens from India to the British Museum (Natural History), or his half-brother Alexander Russell (1715-1768), who also collected in India [Gray consistently misspelled the name with one “l”]
Family ENGRAULIDAE: Anchovies
17 genera/subgenera · 170 species/subspecies

Subfamily Coiliinae

Coilia Gray 1830
etymology not explained, perhaps from koilia, belly, referring to serrated abdomen

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

Coilia coomansi Hardenberg 1934
in honor of Louis Coomans de Ruyter (1898-1972), Dutch ornithologist, entomologist and botanist, who collected type

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 described characters of genus in 1830

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

Coilia macrognathos Bleeker 1852
macro-, long; gnathos, jaw, referring to long, sword-shaped maxillary, extending beyond root of pectorals

Coilia mystus mystus (Linnaeus 1758)
whiskered, 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 jiulongjiangensis Liu 1995
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Jiulongjiang River, Fujian Province, China, where it is endemic

Coilia nasus Temminck & Schlegel 1846
long-nosed, probably referring to projecting snout

Coilia neglecta Whitehead 1968
overlooked, referring to previous misidentification as C. dussumieri due to light organs 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 type

Coilia reynaldi Valenciennes 1848
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Auguste Adolphe Marc Reynaud (1804-1872), surgeon-naturalist aboard the H.M.C.M. corvette La Chevrette, which was in Rangoon when type was collected (note variant spelling)

Lycothrissa Günther 1868
lycan, wolf, referring to “very conspicuous” (and presumably canine-like) teeth of L. crocodilus; thrissa, Greek word for a kind of anchovy

Lycothrissa crocodilus (Bleeker 1850)
crocodilian, referring to enlarged, canine-like teeth

Papuengraulis Munro 1964
Papua, referring to restriction of genus to Papua New Guinea; engraulis, ancient name for common anchovy of Europe and standard suffix for family

Papuengraulis micropinna Munro 1964
micro-, small; pinna, fin, referring to minute dorsal fin (2 spines, 3-4 soft rays)

Setipinna Swainson 1839
seta, bristle; pinna, fin, referring to first ray of pectoral fins, which extend into a long (on most species) filament

Setipinna breviceps (Cantor 1849)
brevix, short; ceps, head, referring to “strikingly short” head
**Setipinna brevifilis** (Valenciennes 1848)
brevis, short; filum, thread, referring to short pectoral-fin filament

**Setipinna gilberti** Jordan & Starks 1905
in honor of ichthyologist, fisheries biologist and Jordan's Stanford University colleague Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928)

**Setipinna melanochir** (Bleeker 1849)
melanos, black; cheiros, hand, referring to often dusky or jet-black pectoral fin

**Setipinna paxtoni** Wongratana 1987
in honor of ichthyologist John R. Paxton (b. 1938), 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 fish; Hamilton “appropriated” it to this species, “having no other to which it could be more conveniently applied”

**Setipinna taty** (Valenciennes 1848)
referring to its local market name, Taty pooroowa

**Setipinna tenuifilis** (Valenciennes 1848)
tenuis, thin; filum, thread, referring to first ray of pectoral fins, which extend into a long filament

**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”

**Thryssa Cuvier 1829**
Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to their hair-like bones [some taxonomists believe this name is a new spelling for *Thrisa* Cuvier 1816 (type species *Clupea mystus*, now in *Coilia*), preoccupied by *Thrissa* Rafinesque 1815, and therefore should be replaced by the next available name, *Thrissina* Jordan & Seale 1925; 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 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 baelama** (Forskål 1775)
from its Arabic vernacular, Lāaf vel Baelama

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

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

**Thryssa chefuensis** Günther 1874
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chefoo, Shantung Province, China, type locality

**Thryssa cultrina** (Hata & Motomura 2019)
cutlass, referring to long maxilla, reminiscent of such [proposed as *Thrissina cultrina*; see comments for *Thryssa*, above]

**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 type

**Thryssa encrasicoloides** (Bleeker 1852)
-aides, having the form of: meaning not specified, presumably referring to affinity with or resemblance to *Engraulis encrasicolus* (although the two anchovies possess distinctly different shapes)

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

**Thryssa hamiltonii** (Gray 1835)
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Francis Hamilton-Buchanan (1762-1829), Scottish physician and naturalist, who published an influential account of Indo-Gangetic fishes in 1822

**Thryssa kammalensis** (Bleeker 1849)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: near Kammal (Java, Indonesia), type locality
Thryssa kammalenosoides Wongratana 1983
-oides, having the form of: referring to resemblance to T. kammalensis

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

Thryssa 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”

Thryssa mystax (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
moustache, referring to long maxilla, reaching to or almost to base of first pectoral fin ray

Thryssa nasuta (Castelnau 1878)
large-nosed, referring to obtuse snout projecting “considerably” beyond lower jaw [formerly known as T. aestuaria (Ogilby 1910)]

Thryssa polybranchialis Wongratana 1983
poly, many; branchialis, referring to high gill raker count, which separates it from superficially similar T. malabarica and T. hamiltoni

Thryssa purava (Hamilton 1822)
Bengali vernacular for anchovy or other herring-like fish, possibly derived from púraoróa

Thryssa rastrosa Roberts 1978
raker, referring to “exceptionally numerous gill rakers, which apparently increase in number as long as growth continues”

Thryssa 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”

Thryssa serena (Hata & Motomura 2019)
serene, referring to “serenity of the Arabian Sea,” where it occurs [proposed as Thrissina serena; see comments for Thryssa, above]

Thryssa setirostris (Broussonet 1782)
sēta, bristle or hair; rostris, snout, probably referring to excessively long maxillary that extends beyond base of pectoral fins, sometimes to base of anal fin

Thryssa spinidens (Jordan & Seale 1925)
sōna, thorn; den′s, teeth, referring to sharp canine teeth

Thryssa stenosoma Wongratana 1983
steno′s, narrow; soma, body, referring to its more slender body compared to S. purava

Thryssa vitrirostris (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)
vitrōm, glass; rostrum, snout; authors propose “Glass-nose” as vernacular but allusion is not evident from their description nor from other accounts

Thryssa 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”

Subfamily Engraulinae

Amazonsprattus Roberts 1984
Amazon, referring to distribution in Amazon basin of Brazil; sprattus, a herring or herring-like fish

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

Anchoa Jordan & Evermann 1927
anchovy-like, indicating a “transition to Anchovia”

Subgenus Anchoa

Anchoa analis (Miller 1945)
referring to anal fin with very long base (28-34 rays)

Anchoa argentivittata (Regan 1904)
argentum, silver; vittatus, banded, referring to “well-defined silvery band as broad as the eye”
Anchoa belizensis (Thomerson & Greenfield 1975)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Belize, type locality

Anchoa cayorum (Fowler 1906)

-orum, belonging to: cay, Spanish for a ridge of small rocks or islands in the sea, like those of Hailer’s Rock, Florida Keys, USA, type locality

Anchoa chamensis Hildebrand 1943

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chame Point, Panama, type locality

Anchoa choerostoma (Goode 1874)

tochoer-, hog; stomus, mouth, referring to “enormous” mouth and local Bermudan name, “hog-mouth fry”

Anchoa colonensis Hildebrand 1943

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Colon, Panama, type locality

Anchoa compressa (Girard 1858)

referring to strongly compressed body

Anchoa cubana (Poey 1868)

Cuban, referring to type locality off Cuba (but occurs in western central Atlantic from North Carolina, USA, to entire coast of Brazil)

Anchoa curta (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

curtus, short, probably referring to short and high head

Anchoa delicatissima (Girard 1854)

most delicate; allusion not evident, possibly referring to easily shed (deciduous) scales

Anchoa eigenmannia (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)

-ia, 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)

thin, referring to “much slenderer body” compared to A. curtus

Anchoa helleri (Hubbs 1921)

in honor of zoologist Edmund Heller (1875-1939), who collected type

Anchoa hepsetus (Linnaeus 1758)

ancient Greek for any small fish that is boiled for human consumption (compared to other elongate fishes Linnaeus placed in the catch-all genus Esox, it is indeed small)

Anchoa ischana (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

-ana, pertaining to: ischnos, slender, probably referring to long and slender head

Anchoa januaria (Steindachner 1879)

of January, referring to type locality in harbor of Rio de Janeiro (“River of January”)

Anchoa lamprotaenia Hildebrand 1943

lampros, bright; taenia, ribbon, referring to bright silvery band on middle of side

Anchoa lucida (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

bright, probably referring to translucent body and/or scales with a silvery luster

Anchoa marinii Hildebrand 1943

in honor of Argentine ichthyologist Tomás L. Marini (1902-1984), who named but did not properly describe this species in 1935

Anchoa mitchilli mitchilli (Valenciennes 1848)

in honor of Samuel Latham Mitchell (1764-1831), naturalist, physician and U.S. Senator, who studied the fishes of New York Harbor

Anchoa mitchilli diaphana Hildebrand 1943

transparent, allusion not explained but probably referring to its nearly see-through coloration

Anchoa mundelooides (Breder 1928)

-oides, having the form of: referring to resemblance to A. mundela

Anchoa mundela (Gilbert & Pierson 1898)

somewhat shining, from mundus, neat or clean, referring to silvery reflections on body

Anchoa panamensis (Steindachner 1876)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality (but occurs throughout eastern Pacific from El Salvador to Peru)
Anchoa parva (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)
little, possibly referring to small size (35-55 mm)

Anchoa pectoralis Hildebrand 1943
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 type in Sinaloa

Anchoa spinifer (Valenciennes 1848)
spina, spine; fero, to bear, referring to subopercle projecting beyond opercle, forming a small triangular prominence

Anchoa starksi (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 type in Panama

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

Anchoa trinitatis (Fowler 1915)
Trinidadian, referring to Port of Spain, Trinidad Island, West Indies, type locality

Anchoa walkeri Baldwin & Chang 1970
in honor of fisheries biologist Boyd W. Walker (1917-2001), University of California, Los Angeles, who collected type and encouraged the writing of this species’ description

Subgenus Anchovietta Nelson 1986
diminutive of Anchovia, or anchovy, presumably connoting its subgeneric status

Anchoa filifera filifera (Fowler 1915)
filum, thread; fero, to bear, referring to pectoral fin with greatly elongated uppermost ray

Anchoa filifera longipinnis (Beebe & Tee Van 1928)
longus, long; pinnis, fin, referring to long pectoral fins, with filamentous tips, reaching half-way between base of ventral fins and origin of anal fin

Anchoa lyolepis lyolepis (Evermann & Marsh 1900)
lyo, loose; lepis, scale, probably referring to deciduous scales

Anchoa lyolepis continentalis Cervigón 1969
referring to distribution among continental-shelf islands of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico

Anchoa nasus nasus (Kner & Steindachner 1867)
long-nosed, referring to long snout overhanging lower jaw

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

Anchovia Jordan & Evermann 1895
a name long applied to European anchovies

Anchovia clupeoides (Swainson 1839)
-oide, having the form of: referring to resemblance to Clupea sprattus (=Sprattus sprattus)
Anchovia macrolepidota (Kner 1863)
macro-, large; lepidos, scaled, referring to its large scales (“squamae magnae”)

Anchovia surinamensis (Bleeker 1865)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suriname, type locality (but occurs in Atlantic drainages from Trinidad to Paras, Brazil)

Anchoviella Fowler 1911
diminutive of Anchovia, referring to small size of most species

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

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 type of this one

Anchoviella brevirostris (Günther 1868)
brevis, short; rostris, snout, referring to snout, which “projects but slightly beyond the lower jaw” in contrast to 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 type

Anchoviella cayennensis (Puyo 1946)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cayenne River at Macouria (French Guiana), type locality (but occurs in Atlantic drainages south to at least Victoria, Brazil)

Anchoviella elongata (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)
referring to its “very elongate” body

Anchoviella guianensis (Eigenmann 1912)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bartica rocks, Guyana, type locality

Anchoviella hernanni Loeb, Varella & Menezes 2018
in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernan Ortega, 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 type) [we do not know why epithet is spelled with an extra “n”]

Anchoviella jamesi (Jordan & Seale 1926)
in honor of psychologist and philosopher William James (1842-1910); in 1864, 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 type

Anchoviella juruasanga Loeb 2012
from the Tupí (Brazil) juru, mouth, and asanga, short, referring to short maxilla, a diagnostic character of the genus

Anchoviella lepidentostole (Fowler 1911)
lepid, scale; entos, within; tole, stole or band, referring to median lateral row of scales within silvery lateral band

Anchoviella manamensis Cervigón 1982
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Caño Mánamo, near Tucupita, Orinoco Delta (Venezuela), type locality

Anchoviella miarcha (Jordan & Gilbert 1892)
meiosis, to reduce; archos, anus, referring to very small anal fin

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

Anchoviella perfasciata (Poey 1860)
per-, very; fasciatus, banded, referring to broad band of “unpolished silver” (translation) along sides

Anchoviella sanfranciscana Barbosa, Gomes da Silva, da Rocha Araújo & Carvalho 2017
-ana, belonging to: São Francisco River, Algoas, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Anchoviella vaillanti (Steindachner 1908)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), zoologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

Cetengraulis Günther 1868
cetus, whale, referring to resemblance of long gill rakers to whalebone; engraulis, ancient name for common anchovy of Europe and standard suffix for family
**Cetengraulis edentulus** (Cuvier 1829)
toothless (not true of young specimens)

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

**Encrasicholina** Fowler 1938
diminutive of *encrasicolus*, Greek for a small fish (dating to Aristotle), historically applied to anchovies

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

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

**Encrasicholina heteroloba** (Rüppell 1837)
etymology not explained and allusion not evident, possibly *hetero-*-, different, *lobus*, lobe, referring to distinctiveness of large, erect scales on each side of caudal fin

**Encrasicholina intermedia** Hata & Motomura 2016
referring to the intermediate number of gill rakers between those of *E. punctifer* and *E. gloria*

**Encrasicholina macrocephala** Hata & Motomura 2015
*macro-*-, large; *cephala*, referring to its "relatively" large head

**Encrasicholina oligobranchus** (Wongratana 1983)
*oligo-*-, few; *branchus*, gill, referring to low gill-raker count compared to other members of *Stolephorus* (genus in which it was originally described)

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

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

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

**Encrasicholina sigma** Hata & Motomura 2020
Greek for "sum total," referring to 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 name for *E. encrasicolus*, common anchovy of Europe

**Engraulis albidus** Borsa, Collet & Durand 2004
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)
southern or Australian, referring to type locality between Broken Bay and Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia

**Engraulis capensis** Gilchrist 1913
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, referring to distribution off coast of South Africa (also occurs off coast of Namibia)

**Engraulis encrasicolus** (Linnaeus 1758)
Greek for a small fish and a name historically applied to anchovies

**Engraulis eurystole** (Swain & Meek 1884)
eury-, broad; *stole*, stole or band, referring to silvery lateral band

**Engraulis japonicus** Temminck & Schlegel 1846
Japanese, referring to presumed type locality (but occurs throughout western North and Central Pacific)

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

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

**Engraulis ringens** Jenyns 1842
gaping, presumably referring to large mouth, characteristic of genus
**Jurengraulis** Whitehead 1988
*Jur*-, referring to only species in genus, *J. juruensis*; *engraulis*, ancient name for common anchovy of Europe and standard suffix for family

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

**Lycengraulis** Günther 1868
*lycan*, wolf, referring to large canine-like teeth of *L. grossidens*; *engraulis*, ancient name for common anchovy of Europe and standard suffix for family

**Lycengraulis batesii** (Günther 1868)
patronym not identified but likely in honor of 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 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** (Agassiz 1829)
grossus, large; *dens*, teeth, referring to canine-like teeth on lower jaw

**Lycengraulis limnichthys** Schultz 1949
*limno*-, lake, referring to occurrence in Lago de Maracaibo, Venezuela; *ichthys*, fish

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

**Pterengraulis** Günther 1868
*pteron*, fin, referring to insertion of dorsal a little behind the front of very long anal fin, which distinguishes genus from *Stolephorus*; *engraulis*, ancient name for common anchovy of Europe and standard suffix for family

**Pterengraulis atherinoides** (Linnaeus 1766)
-oides, having the form of: silversides (*Atherinidae: Atherina*), referring to broad silvery stripe

**Stolephorus** Lacepède 1803
*stole*, a white band worn by priests; *phoreus*, bearer or carrier, referring to silvery lateral band of *S. commersonnii* (and most other congeners)

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

**Stolephorus advenus** Wongratana 1987
a stranger, referring to a number of “peculiar taxonomic feature[s] that make it uniquely different from other congeneric species”

**Stolephorus andhraensis** Babu Rao 1959
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andhra Pradesh, India, type locality (but occurs in eastern Indian Ocean from India to Singapore, and western Pacific from Papua New Guinea to Queensland, Australia)

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

**Stolephorus baganensis** Delsman 1931
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bagansiapiapi, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Ranong, Thailand, to Indonesia)

**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, suffix denoting place: Batavia (now Jakarta), Indonesia, type locality (recorded from Lombok and Borneo, Indonesia, the Philippines, Palau, and southern Taiwan)

**Stolephorus baweanensis** Hardenberg 1933
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bawean Island, Java Sea, Indonesia, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from southwestern coast of India to Indonesia and southern coast of China)

**Stolephorus bengalensis** (Dutt & Babu Rao 1959)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bay of Bengal, east coast of India, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Pakistan to Taiwan, and off Sabah, Malaysia)
**Stolephorus brachycephalus** Wongratana 1983  
*brachys*, short; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to shorter maxilla compared to *S. commersonnii*

**Stolephorus carpentariae** (De Vis 1882)  
of the Gulf of Carpentaria drainage (Queensland, Australian), referring to type locality in Norman River

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

**Stolephorus commersonnii** Lacepède 1803  
in honor of French naturalist Philibert Commerson (also spelled Commerson, 1727-1773), whose notes and illustration provided the descriptive material for Lacepède

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

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

**Stolephorus holodon** (Boulenger 1900)  
*holo-*, whole or entire; *odon*, tooth, referring to minute teeth present on both jaws

**Stolephorus indicus** (van Hasselt 1823)  
Indian, referring to Vishakhapatnam, India, Eastern Indian Ocean, type locality (but widespread in Indian Ocean and western Pacific)

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

**Stolephorus multibranchus** Wongratana 1987  
*multi-*, many; *branchus*, gill, referring to 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  
oceanic, proposed as a subspecies of *S. insularis* (=*tri*), referring to “first sample from the south-coast of Java” (compared to the putative nominate form, which “seems to occur near islands at some distance from the coast”)

**Stolephorus pacificus** Baldwin 1984  
Pacific, referring to distribution in Western Central Pacific (Guam and Kosrae)

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

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

**Stolephorus tamilensis** Gangan, Pavan-Kumar, Jahageerdar & Jaiswar 2020  
*-ensis*, 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 Indonesian vernacular for anchovies, *ikan tri* (*ikan* = fish)

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

**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
Family CHIROCENTRIDAe Wolf Herrings

*Chirocentrus* Cuvier 1816
*cheiros*, hand; *centrum*, point, referring to long, pointed osseous appendage at base of pectoral fins

*Chirocentrus dorab* (Forsskål 1775)
Arabic vernacular for this fish

*Chirocentrus nudus* Swainson 1839
bare or naked, referring to what Swainson erroneously believed was a lack of scales (scales are small but easily lost)