Order SQUALIFORMES  Dogfish Sharks
6 families  ·  23 genera/subgenera  ·  142 species/subspecies

Family CENTROPHORIDAE  Gulper Sharks
2 genera  ·  17 species

**Centrophorus Müller & Henle 1837**
- *kentron*, thorn or spine; *phorus*, bearer, referring to grooved spines on dorsal fins

*Centrophorus atromarginatus* Garman 1913
- *atra*, black; *marginatus*, enclosed with a border, referring to black edging on all or most fins

*Centrophorus granulosus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
- referring to granular brown skin

*Centrophorus harrisioni* McCulloch 1915
- in honor of biologist Charles Turnbull Harrisson (1869-1914), responsible for collecting and preserving many of the “more interesting” fishes during the “fishing experiments” of FIS *Endeavour* off the coast of Australia, 1909-1914 (he disappeared along with his ship and all hands in December 1914; no distress message had been given and no trace of the ship was ever found)

*Centrophorus isodon* (Chu, Meng & Liu 1981)
- *isodon*, equal; *don*, tooth, referring to similarly-shaped teeth on both jaws

*Centrophorus leslii* White, Ebert & Naylor 2017
- in honor of Robin Leslie (Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in South Africa), “who has contributed greatly to our knowledge of southern African chondrichthyans and provided numerous important specimens and tissue samples for various projects”

*Centrophorus longipinnis* White, Ebert & Naylor 2017
- *longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to very distinctive long-based first dorsal fin

*Centrophorus moluccensis* Bleeker 1860
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Moluccas Islands, Indonesia, type locality

*Centrophorus seychellorum* Baranes 2003
- *-orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the “seychellois,” helpful and always smiling inhabitants of the paradise islands of the Republic of Seychelles

*Centrophorus squamosus* (Bonnaterre 1788)
- *squamosus*, scaly, referring to its large scales

*Centrophorus tessellatus* Garman 1906
- *tessellatus*, tessellated, i.e., inlaid with small squares, probably referring to dermal denticles block-like and spaced, not overlapping

*Centrophorus uyato* (Rafinesque 1810)
- *uyato*, derived from *agullats* or *ahullats*, vernacular for dogfish sharks in the Mediterranean [based on a *Squalus* (Squalidae, see below) from the Mediterranean, name is now incorrectly applied to this gulper shark from the eastern Indian Ocean and north Atlantic]

*Centrophorus westraliensis* White, Ebert & Compagno 2008
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Western Australia, only known geographic range

*Centrophorus zeehaani* White, Ebert & Compagno 2008
- in honor of the commercial vessel *Zeehaan*, from which first specimens were collected from Tasmanian waters in 1979

*Deania* Jordan & Snyder 1902
- *deania*, belonging to: ichthyologist Bashford Dean (1867-1928), American Museum of Natural History, for his research on selachian fishes

*Deania calcea* (Lowe 1839)
- *calcea*, shoe or slipper, from Portuguese vernacular, *sapata branca*, white shoe, referring to whiter coloration and long snout that resembles a shoe

*Deania hystrixica* (Garman 1906)
- *hystrixica*, like a porcupine, referring to rough skin formed by large pitchfork-shaped denticles
Deania profundorum (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)
of the depths, type specimens collected from 392 to 976 fathoms

Deania quadrispinosa (McCulloch 1915)
quadri-, fourfold; spinosus, thorny, referring to four-spined dermal denticles

Family ETMOPTERIDAE Lantern Sharks
4 genera · 51 species

Aculeola de Buen 1959
stinger or spur, referring to spines on both dorsal fins

Aculeola nigra de Buen 1959
black, referring to uniform black color in formalin

Centroscyllium Müller & Henle 1841
kentron, thorn or spine, referring to spines on both dorsal fins; skylion, Greek for dogfish or small shark, probably from skyllo, to tear or mangle

Centroscyllium excelsum Shirai & Nakaya 1990
elevated, referring to very high first dorsal fin

Centroscyllium fabricii (Reinhardt 1825)
in honor of Danish naturalist, missionary and ethnographer Otto Fabricius (1744-1822), the first to study this species and the fishes of Greenland

Centroscyllium granulatum Günther 1887
grainy, referring to “epidermoid productions” of head and body being “granulated” and much coarser than C. fabricii

Centroscyllium kamoharai Abe 1966
in honor of ichthyologist Toshiji Kamohara (1901-1972), Kochi University, for his generosity to all ichthyologists

Centroscyllium nigrum Garman 1899
black, referring to deep black coloration

Centroscyllium ornatum (Alcock 1889)
decorated or adorned, probably referring to “head with minute white spots in the shape of a lute; ventrals with pale tips”

Centroscyllium ritteri Jordan & Fowler 1903
in honor of William Emerson Ritter (1856-1944), University of California, for his work on the tunicates and enteropneusta (acorn worms) of the Pacific Ocean

Etmopterus Rafinesque 1810
etmagen, to cut; ptero, fin, referring to frayed fins of original type specimen

Etmopterus alphus Ebert, Straube, Leslie & Weigmann 2016
white spot on skin, referring to characteristic white spot on cheeks

Etmopterus benchleyi Vásquez, Ebert & Long 2015
in honor of Peter Benchley (1940-2006), author of Jaws and subsequently an avid shark conservationist; his legacy, the Benchley Awards, recognizes outstanding achievements in ocean conservation

Etmopterus bigelowi Shirai & Tachikawa 1993
in honor of Henry B. Bigelow (1879-1967), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, who, with William C. Schroeder and Stewart Springer, provided the first descriptive account of this species in 1955 under the name E. pusillus

Etmopterus brachyurus Smith & Radcliffe 1912
brachy-, short; oura, tail, referring to shorter caudal fin compared to E. lucifer

Etmopterus brosei Ebert, Leslie & Weigmann 2021
in honor of the late Barrie Rose (d. 2016), “friend and colleague for many years, an excellent naturalist who made a life-long study of vertebrate diversity and a love of chondrichthyan, and affectionately known as ‘Brose’ to his friends” (a pelagic birder and tour guide in Cape Town, South Africa, “Brose” died after slipping from sea cliffs while angling)

Etmopterus bullisi Bigelow & Schroeder 1957
in honor of marine biologist Harvey R. Bullis, Jr. (1924-1992), presumably for collecting or supplying type, and/or furnishing the authors with other fishes collected off the coasts of Florida

Etmopterus burgessi Schaaf-Da Silva & Ebert 2006
in honor of George Burgess (b.1949), Florida Museum of Natural History, for his contributions to the systematics of Etmopterus
The ETYFish Project · SQUALIFORMES: Etmopteridae · 3

*Etmopterus carteri* Springer & Burgess 1985
in honor of Carter Gilbert (b. 1930), Florida Museum of Natural History, for his 1967 revision of hammerhead sharks

*Etmopterus caudistigmus* Last, Burgess & Séret 2002
cauda, tail; stigma, mark, referring to oval markings on caudal fin

*Etmopterus compagnoi* Fricke & Koch 1990
in honor of shark taxonomist Leonard J. V. Compagno (b. 1943), for his research on South African sharks

*Etmopterus decacuspidatus* Chan 1966
dekar, ten; cuspidatus, pointed, referring to five (sometimes four) pairs of cusplets on each side of every upper tooth

*Etmopterus dianthus* Last, Burgess & Séret 2002
pink, referring to upper body coloration in life

*Etmopterus dislineatus* Last, Burgess & Séret 2002
dis, broken; lineatus, lined, referring to dark broken lines resembling dots and dashes extending horizontally along body

*Etmopterus evansi* Last, Burgess & Séret 2002
in honor of Australian fishery scientist David Evans, who has “meticulously selected and donated valuable taxonomic specimens … collected by commercial trawlers from the tropical deepwater of Western Australia”

*Etmopterus fusus* Last, Burgess & Séret 2002
fusiform, referring to torpedo-like shape

*Etmopterus gracilispinis* Krefft 1968
gracilis, slender; spinis, thorn, referring to thin spines on both dorsal fins and/or short, slender thorn or prickle on scales

*Etmopterus granulosus* (Günther 1880)
granulated, referring to rough conical denticles on skin

*Etmopterus hillianus* (Poey 1861)
-iannus, belonging to: Jamaican magistrate and amateur naturalist Richard Hill (1795-1872), for his “Contributions to the Natural History of the Shark” (1851) and other writings on fishes

*Etmopterus joungi* Knuckey, Ebert & Burgess 2011
in honor of Shou-Jeng Joung (b. 1958), National Taiwan Ocean University, for his contributions to chondrichthyan research in Taiwan and for his assistance and support during field surveys conducted by the second and third authors in Taiwanese fish markets

*Etmopterus lailae* Ebert, Papastamatiou, Kajiura & Wetherbee 2017
in honor of Laila Mostello-Wetherbee, shark enthusiast and daughter of co-author Brad Wetherbee

*Etmopterus litvinovi* Parin & Kotlyar 1990
in honor of ichthyologist Fedor Fedorovich Litvinov (1954-2011), who helped collect type aboard the R/V Professor Schtokman

*Etmopterus lucifer* Jordan & Snyder 1902
lux, light; fero, to bear, referring to photophores on belly

*Etmopterus marshae* Ebert & Van Hess 2018
in honor of Marsha Englebrecht, Facilities Curator for the Aquarium of the Bay (San Francisco, California, USA), and before that Director of Shark Experience at Marine World Africa USA (Vallejo, California) for her “innovative” contributions to elasmobranch husbandry

*Etmopterus molleri* (Whitley 1939)
in honor of Knud Moller, trawler captain who collected type (among other pelagic fishes for the Australian Museum)

*Etmopterus perryi* Springer & Burgess 1985
in honor of Perry W. Gilbert (1912-2000), Mote Marine Laboratory (Sarasota, Florida, USA), for his contributions to the knowledge of elasmobranch reproduction and other aspects of shark biology
**Etmopterus polli** Bigelow, Schroeder & Springer 1953
in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), who discovered species and sent specimens to Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology

**Etmopterus princeps** Collett 1904
first or foremost, possibly referring to larger size (largest *Etmopterus* in the western Atlantic) compared to *E. spinax*

**Etmopterus pseudosqualiolus** Last, Burgess & Séret 2002
pseudo, false; *Squaliolus* (Dalatiidae), a genus of small squaloid sharks, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble *Squaliolus* in body shape, such an appearance is false

**Etmopterus pusillus** (Lowe 1839)
very small (Lowe’s specimens were 28-30 cm in length)

**Etmopterus psynolepis** Kotlyar 1990
psyn-, thick or dense; *lepis*, scale, referring to dense rows of denticles on head, trunk and tail

**Etmopterus robbinsi** Schofield & Burgess 1997
in honor of C. Richard Robins (b. 1928), for his many years of service to systematic ichthyology and his development of the important University of Miami ichthyological collection

**Etmopterus samadai White, Ebert, Mana & Corrigan 2017**
in honor of biologist Sarah Samadi, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN, Paris), one of the key principal investigators of the 2010 and 2012 MNHN expeditions in Papua New Guinea from which all the type specimens were obtained

**Etmopterus schultzi** Bigelow, Schroeder & Springer 1953
patronym not identified, presumably in honor of Smithsonian ichthyologist Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986)

**Etmopterus sculptus** Ebert, Compagno & De Vries 2011
from *sculpo*, carve, referring to carved or sculpted appearance of linear denticles

**Etmopterus sentosus** Bass, D’Aubrey & Kistnasamy 1976
thorny, referring to 2-3 rows of enlarged hook-like denticles on flanks, unique to genus

**Etmopterus spinax** (Linnaeus 1758)
spine, referring to spines on both dorsal fins

**Etmopterus splendidus** Yano 1988
bright or shining, probably referring to purplish-black back and bluish-back underside in life

**Etmopterus unicolor** (Engelhardt 1912)
uinis-, one, referring to uniform dark gray or brown coloration, i.e., without a sharp contrast between dorsal and ventral colors

**Etmopterus viator** Straube 2011
Latin for traveler, since the shark occurs in two geographically distant locations in the Southern Hemisphere (off South Africa, Kerguelen Plateau, southern Indian Ocean, and Chatham Rise, New Zealand, southwestern Pacific)

**Etmopterus villosus** Gilbert 1905
rough, referring to skin thickly beset with small plates, each bearing a slender spine

**Trigonognathus Mochizuki & Ohe 1990**
trigon-, triangular; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to its triangular jaws

**Trigonognathus kabeyaí Mochizuki & Ohe 1990**
in memory of Hiromichi Kabeya, fishing boat captain who collected type specimens

**Family SOMNIOSIDAE** Sleeper Sharks
7 genera/subgenera · 17 species

**Centroscymnus** Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864
kentron, thorn or spine, referring to spines on both dorsal fins; *symnus*, an ancient name for some kind of shark, derived from Greek word for lion cub
**Centroscymnus coelolepis** Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864

*coelo-*, hollow; *lepis*, scale, referring to concave skin denticles

**Centroscymnus owstonii** Garman 1906

in honor of Alan Owston (1853-1915), businessman, yachtsman and collector of Asian wildlife, who obtained type

**Centrosolechus** Garman 1913

*kentron*, thorn or spine, referring to spines on both dorsal fins; *selachos*, a cartilaginous fish

**Centrosolechus crepidater** (Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864)

*crepid*, low shoe (e.g., slipper); *ater*, black, Latin transliteration of Portuguese vernacular *sapata-preta*, possibly referring to superficial resemblance to a black velvet slipper

**Scymnodalatias** Garrick 1956

*scyno-*, referring to previous placement in Scymnodon; *dalatias*, referring to lack of dorsal spines like most sharks in the family Dalatiidae (sometimes included within Somniosidae)

**Scymnodalatias albicauda** Taniuchi & Garrick 1986

*albus*, white; *cauda*, tail, referring to white markings on caudal fin

**Scymnodalatias garricki** Kukuyev & Konovalenko 1988

in honor of New Zealand elasmobranch biologist J. A. F. (Jack) Garrick (1928-2018), who described Scymnodalatias

**Scymnodalatias oligodon** Kukuyev & Konovalenko 1988

*oligos*, small, few; *odontos*, tooth, referring to fewer teeth in upper jaw compared to congeners

**Scymnodalatias sherwoodi** (Archey 1921)

in honor of C. W. Sherwood, who discovered the shark washed up on a beach in Canterbury, New Zealand, and presented it to the local museum

**Scymnodon** Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864

*scynamus*, an ancient name for some kind of shark, derived from Greek word for lion cub; *odous*, teeth, referring to large, triangular cutting teeth on lower jaw

**Scymnodon ichihari** Yano & Tanaka 1984

in honor of marine biologist Tadayoshi Ichihara (d.1981), Tokai University, who suggested that the authors study this shark

**Scymnodon macracanthus** (Regan 1906)

*macro-*, large; *acanthus*, thorn, referring to stout, prominent dorsal fin spines

**Scymnodon ringens** Barbosa du Bocage & Brito Capello 1864

gaping, referring to large, open mouth (“*ore amplo, hiante*”)

**Somniosus** Lesueur 1818

sleepy, based on Lesueur’s surmise that these sharks are slow or sluggish because of their relatively small fins

Subgenus **Somniosus**

**Somniosus antarcticus** Whitley 1939

-*icus*, belonging to: the Antarctic (Whitley presumed this to be the first shark recorded from there)

**Somniosus microcephalus** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

*micro*, small; *cephalus*, head, possibly referring to short, rounded snout compared to other sharks in catch-all genus *Squalus*

**Somniosus pacificus** Bigelow & Schroeder 1944

-*icus*, belonging to: the Pacific Ocean (specifically, the North Pacific; also occurs in Arctic Ocean)

Subgenus **Rhinoscymnus** Gill 1865

*rhino-*, etymology not explained, perhaps *rhinos*, snout, referring to short, rounded snout of type, *S. rostratus*; *scynamus*, an ancient name for some kind of shark, derived from Greek word for lion cub

**Somniosus cheni** Hsu, Lin & Joung 2020

in honor of Wen-Jong Chen, Taitung Xin Gang District Fisherman's Association, for contributions of chondrichthyan fish samples and research assistance with Taiwan and international research for over 30 years

**Somniosus longus** (Tanaka 1912)

long, perhaps referring to what Tanaka described as its “*oblong*” shape

**Somniosus rostratus** (Risso 1827)

beaked, referring to elongated rostrum

**Zameus** Jordan & Fowler 1903

*zame*, shark in Japanese (at the time the type species, *Z. squamulosus*, was known only from Japan)
Zameus squamulosus ( Günther 1877)  
with small scales, which are so minute as to give skin a velvety appearance

**Family OXYNOTIDAE** Rough Sharks

**Oxynotus Rafinesque 1810**  
*oxys*, sharp; *noton*, back, referring to keeled back (“dorso carenato”)

**Oxynotus bruniensis** Ogilby 1893  
from the shore of Bruny Island, Tasmania, where type was discovered in a “dried … but fair state of preservation”

**Oxynotus caribbaeus** Cervigón 1961  
from the Caribbean coast of Venezuela, type locality

**Oxynotus centrina** (Linnaeus 1758)  
*kentron*, thorn or spine, referring to spines on both dorsal fins

**Oxynotus japonicus** Yano & Murofushi 1985  
-icus, belonging to: Japan (specifically, Suruga Bay in Honshu, type locality)

**Oxynotus paradoxus** Frade 1929  
strange or contrary to expectation; Frade was not sure if this shark, with first dorsal spine directed backward instead of forward, represented a new species or an aberrant form of *O. centrina*

**Family DALATIIDAE** Kitefin Sharks

7 genera · 10 species

**Dalatias Rafinesque 1810**  
etymology not explained, possibly derived from Dalmatia, then a country on the east side of the Adriatic Sea, or from *dalis*, torch, allusion not evident

**Dalatias licha** (Bonnaterre 1788)  
from *la liche*, an old French word for this species

**Euprotomicroides Hulley & Penrith 1966**  
-oides, having the form of: referring to resemblance to *Euprotomicrus* in general shape

**Euprotomicroides zantedeschia** Hulley & Penrith 1966  
referring to *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, South African arum lily, after which *Arum*, trawler that collected type, was named

**Euprotomicrus Gill 1865**  
*eu-*, very; *protos*, first; *mikros*, small, referring to very small first dorsal fin

**Euprotomicrus bispinatus** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)  
*bi-*, two; *spinatus*, spine, referring to spiny processes on each pelvic fin (claspers) of the male
Heterosclymnoides Fowler 1934
-oides, having the form of, referring to similarity to Heterosclymnus (=Somniosus, now in Somniosidae)

Heterosclymnoides marleyi Fowler 1934
in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872-1945), who collected many “interesting” South African fishes for Fowler

Isistius Gill 1865
eytymology not explained, perhaps iso-, equal; istios, sail, referring to its two similarly shaped and sized (and posterior) dorsal fins, a character Gill used to diagnose genus (José I. Castro in The Sharks of North America [2011] suggests name may allude to the Egyptian goddess Isis, who was represented in statuary with her head veiled, or to the dark collar in Isistius, both allusions to dark collar encircling throat of I. brasiliensis)

Isistius brasiliensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Brazil, type locality

Isistius plutodus Garrick & Springer 1964
plutos, wealth, riches or abundance; odon, tooth, referring to larger size of lower jaw teeth compared to congeners

Mollisquama Dolganov 1984
mollis, soft; squama, scale, referring to its soft scales, which are apparently unique among sharks

Mollisquama mississippiensis Grace, Doosey, Denton, Naylor, Bart & Maisey 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: the “vast” North American Mississippi River Basin, a “biologically and geographically rich region that nurtures Gulf of Mexico [type locality] fauna and unites diverse cultures”

Mollisquama parini Dolganov 1984
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, an authority on the fauna of the Nazca submarine ridge (east of Chile), where only known specimen was collected

Squaliolus Smith & Radcliffe 1912
diminutive of squalus, shark, referring to small size of S. laticaudus

Squaliolus aliae Teng 1959
in honor of the Teng’s wife, Huang A-li, for her continuous encouragement and assistance over the past 20-some years

Squaliolus laticaudus Smith & Radcliffe 1912
latus, broad; cauda, tail, referring to broad (but short) caudal fin

Family SQUALIDAE Dogfish Sharks
2 genera · 42 species/subspecies

Cirrhigaleus Tanaka 1912
cirrus, curl of hair, referring to moustache-like nasal barbels on C. barbifer; galeus, Greek for weasel, an ancient name for sharks, perhaps alluding to what some may have perceived as a weasel-like body or pointed snout

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

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

Cirrhigaleus barbifer Tanaka 1912
barba, beard; fero, to bear, referring to moustache-like barbels on anterior nasal flaps

Squalus Linnaeus 1758
according to ichthyological historian Theodore W. Pietsch (2019), squalus, meaning dirty or filthy (i.e., squalid), was an ancient Latin name given to various marine fishes considered unfit for human consumption, including sharks; the word was specifically assigned to sharks alone during the Renaissance (although not mentioned by Pietsch, squalus could be related to squalere, stiff, rough or dry, perhaps referring to a shark’s sandpaper-like skin)

Squalus acanthias acanthias Linnaeus 1758
spiny or prickly thing, referring to dorsal fin spines

Squalus acanthias ponticus Myagkov & Kondyurin 1986
-icus, belonging to: the Black Sea (=Pontos), where it is endemic

Squalus acutipinnis Regan 1908
acutus, sharp; pinna, fin, presumably referring to dorsal-fin spines

Squalus acutirostris Chu, Meng & Li 1984
acutus, sharp or pointed; rostris, snout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to longer snout relative to eye diameter compared to S. brevirostris and S. mitsukurii [treated as a junior synonym of S. mitsukurii by some workers]
Squalus albicaudus Viana, Carvalho & Gomes 2016
*albus*, white; *cauda*, tail, referring to white ventral lobe of caudal fin

Squalus albifrons Last, White & Stevens 2007
*albus*, white; *frons*, brow, referring to white upper ocular margin in most specimens where denticles have been shed

Squalus altipinnis Last, White & Stevens 2007
*altus*, high; *pinna*, fin, referring to upright dorsal fin

Squalus bahiensis Viana, Carvalho & Gomes 2016
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: coast near Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, where it is apparently endemic

Squalus bassi Viana, Carvalho & Ebert 2017
in honor of Alan John Bass, former shark specialist from the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban, 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 boretzii Dolganov 2019
in honor of ichthyologist Leonid Aleksandrovich Boretz (also spelled Borets), for his contributions to the study of fishes from of the Northwest Ridge of the Pacific Ocean

Squalus brevirostris Tanaka 1917
*brevi*- , short; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter preoral snout length compared to *S. japonicus*

Squalus bucephalus Last, Séret & Pogonoski 2007
*bu*, large; *kephalis*, of the head, referring to “relatively bulky” head

Squalus chloroculus Last, White & Motomura 2007
*chloros*, green; *oculus*, eye, referring to vivid green eyes of fresh specimens

Squalus clarkae Pfleger, Grubbs, Cotton & Daly-Engel 2018
in honor of Eugenie Clark (1922-2015), University of Maryland, 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”

Squalus crassispinus Last, Edmunds & Yearsley 2007
*crassus*, fat or stout; *spinus*, thorn, referring to stout dorsal fin spines

Squalus cubensis Howell Rivero 1936
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Havana, Cuba, type locality (but occurs throughout warm-temperate and tropical eastern Atlantic)

Squalus edmundsi White, Last & Stevens 2007
in honor of marine ecologist Matt Edmunds for his “high-quality, preliminary research” on Australian *Squalus* during a summer vacation scholarship at CSIRO Marine Laboratories in the early 1990s

Squalus formosus White & Iglésias 2011
-*osus*, adjectival suffix: referring to Formosa, or Taiwan, type locality

Squalus grahami White, Last & Stevens 2007
in honor of ichthyologist Ken Graham (b. 1947), who collected type and has contributed greatly to the knowledge of
southeast Australian elasmobranchs

*Squalus griffini* Phillipps 1931  
patronym not identified but likely in honor of Louis T. Griffin (1870-1935), Auckland Museum, author of several papers on New Zealand fishes

*Squalus hawaiensis* Daly-Engel, Koch, Anderson, Cotton & Grubbs 2018  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hawaiian Archipelago, type locality

*Squalus hemipinnis* White, Last & Yearsley 2007  
hemi-, half; pinna, fin, referring to strongly notched, v-shaped posterior margin of second dorsal fin

*Squalus japonicus* Ishikawa 1908  
Japanese, referring to type locality (but occurs throughout northwest Pacific)

*Squalus lalannei* Baranes 2003  
in honor of Maurice Lousteau-Lalanne (b. 1955), Ministry for the Protection of the Environment of the Republic of Seychelles, for his help in organizing the expedition that collected type, his kindness, and his friendship

*Squalus lobularis* Viana, Carvalho & Gomes 2016  
lobed, referring to diagnostic broad and lobe-like dorsal and pectoral fins

*Squalus mahia* Viana, Lisher & Carvalho 2017  
Malagasy word for skinny or very thin, referring to its conspicuously slender body, elongate and thin dorsal-fin spines, and narrow caudal fin compared to congeners (Malagasy is the national language of Madagascar, where this shark occurs)

*Squalus margaretsmithae* Viana, Lisher & Carvalho 2017  
in honor of Margaret Mary Smith (1916-1987), first director of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), for her “remarkable contributions to ichthyology and her activism for women in science”

*Squalus megalops* (Macleay 1881)  
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to “great length” of “orbital cavity”

*Squalus melanurus* Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979  
melanos, black; oura, tail, referring to black patch on lower caudal fin lobe

*Squalus mitsukurii* Jordan & Snyder 1913  
in honor of zoologist Kakichi Mitsukuri (1858-1909), dean of the Imperial University of Tokyo, who was with Jordan and Snyder at Misaki, Japan, when type was taken

*Squalus montalbani* Whitley 1931  
patronym not identified but since name is replacing the preoccupied *S. philippinus* of the Philippines, perhaps in honor of Filipino fisheries biologist Heraclio R. Montalban

*Squalus nasutus* Last, Marshall & White 2007  
large-nosed, referring to elongated prenarial snout

*Squalus notocaudatus* Last, White & Stevens 2007  
ota, mark; caudatus, tailed, referring to dark bar on caudal fin

*Squalus probatovi* Myagkov & Kondyurin 1986  
in honor of the “famous” (translation) Soviet ichthyologist A. N. Probatov, who initiated Soviet studies of dogfishes of the southern Atlantic (where this one occurs)

*Squalus quasimodo* Viana, Carvalho & Gomes 2016  
name of hump-backed character in Victor Hugo’s novel *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* (1831), referring to conspicuous dorsally humped body

*Squalus rauolensis* Duffy & Last 2007  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: 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 physician-naturalist George Suckley (1830-1869), who collected type