Series EUPERCARIA

Families whose ordinal status is *Incertae sedis* in Eupercaria; they are listed here in alphabetical order.

- *arius*, pertaining to: *eu*-, true, good or original; *perca*, perch, replacement name for Percomorpha (now relegated to Subdivision Percomorphaceae), representing the crown group of spiny rayed fishes, what Nelson (1989) called the “bush at the top”

**Family CALLANTHIIDAE** Splendid Perches or Gropos

2 genera · 18 species

*Callanthias* Lowe 1839

callos, beautiful, referring to *C. paradisaeus* (=ruber), “a most elegant little fish; … almost as rare as beautiful”; *Anthias*, similar to this serranid genus in dentition, and to *A. sacer* (=anthias) in shape and color

*Callanthias allporti* Günther 1876

in honor of Morton Allport (1830-1878), English-born Australian colonial lawyer and naturalist in Tasmania, who presented two specimens to the British Museum

*Callanthias australis* Ogilby 1899

southern, proposed as an Australian subspecies of *C. platei*

*Callanthias japonicus* Franz 1910

Japanese, described from Sagami Sea, Japan (also occurs off Taiwan)

*Callanthias legras* Smith 1948

in honor of Mr. M. G. le Gras, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, “who has collected many valuable fishes” (but apparently not this one) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

*Callanthias parini* Anderson & Johnson 1984

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasilevich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided type specimens

*Callanthias platei* Steindachner 1898

in honor of German zoologist and geneticist Ludwig Hermann Plate (1862-1937), who led expedition that collected type

*Callanthias ruber* (Rafinesque 1810)

red, described as having a “spotless red body” (translation), referring to one of its predominant (but not exclusive) colors

*Grammatonotus* Gilbert 1905

grammatos, line; notus, back, referring to lateral line of *G. laysanus* running along base of dorsal fin

*Grammatonotus ambiortus* Prokofiev 2006

ambi-, both; ortus, rise, grow or appear; according to Prokofiev, it means “standing simultaneously at two sites” (translation), referring to how it reflects the characters of both *Grammatonotus* and *Callanthias*

*Grammatonotus bianchi* Lisher, Thein & Psomadakis 2021

in honor of Gabriella Bianchi, for her “remarkable contribution to advancing knowledge on the marine resources and ecosystems of developing countries throughout a long and productive career at FAO in the role of Senior Fisheries Officer and now as Research Coordinator of the EAFNansen Programme. Early in her career, Gabriella was a key person in the FAO FishFinder Programme (formerly SIDP) and contributed significantly to our knowledge of the world’s marine biodiversity through the production of reference publications, including the FAO Species Identification Sheets for the Western Indian Ocean and for the Eastern Central Atlantic, as well as several FAO field species identification guides covering the fishery resources of many countries in Africa and Asia” (a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”)

*Grammatonotus brianne* Anderson, Greene & Rocha 2016

in honor of the second author’s wife, Brianne M. Atwood (a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”)

*Grammatonotus crosnieri* (Fourmanoir 1981)

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of carcinologist Alain Crosnier (b. 1930), who initiated the deepwater trawl survey during which type was collected

*Grammatonotus lanceolatus* (Kotthaus 1976)

lanceolate, referring to lancet-shaped caudal fin
**Grammatonotus layanus** Gilbert 1905
-anus, belonging to: near Laysan Island, Leeward Islands, Hawaiian Islands, type locality (but widely occurs in the Pacific from New Guinea and New Caledonia to Vanuatu and Gilbert Islands, and Hawaiian, Nazca Ridge and Salaya-Gomez Ridges)

**Grammatonotus macrophthalmus** Katayama, Yamamoto & Yamakawa 1982
-macro-, large; opthalmus, eye, referring to larger eyes compared to *G. layanus* and *G. surugaensis*

**Grammatonotus pelipel** Anderson & Johnson 2017
Pohnpeian word for “tattoo” or “to tattoo,” referring to how barring on side of the young resembles many Pohnpeian tattoos (Pohnpeian is a Micronesian language spoken on the island of Pohnpei in the Caroline Islands, type locality)

**Grammatonotus roseus** (Günther 1880)
rosy or pink, described as “Uniform rose colored”

**Grammatonotus surugaensis** Katayama, Yamakawa & Suzuki 1980
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suruga Bay, Japan, type locality (also known from Chesterfield Islands, New Caledonia)

**Grammatonotus xanthostigma** Anderson & Johnson 2017
xanthos, yellow; stigma, spot, referring to yellow spot at upper base of pectoral fin

**Family CENTROGENYIDAE** False Scorpionfish

**Centrogenys** Richardson 1842
kentron, thorn or spine; genys, cheek, referring to two spines on operculum

**Centrogenys vaigiensis** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pulau Waigeo (or Vai giou), Papua Barat, Indonesia, type locality

**Family DINOLESTIDAE** Long-finned Pike

**Dinolestes** Klunzinger 1842
dino-, fearfully great (as in dinosaur); lestes, plunderer or pirate, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “quite wide” mouth with “strong” teeth (translation)

**Dinolestes lewini** (Griffith & Smith 1834)
in honor of “Mr. Lewin,” who illustrated the plates in Griffith & Smith’s book, including the plate on which this species is based, probably John Lewin (1770-1819), who illustrated early volumes of Australian natural history

**Family DINOPERCIDAE** Cavebasses

**Centrarchops** Fowler 1923
ops, appearance, referring to its supposed resemblance to *Centrarchus macropterus* (Centrarchiformes: Centrarchidae) of North America

**Centrarchops atlanticus** (Reichenow 1877)
Atlantic, referring to its distribution in the eastern Atlantic

**Dinoperca** Bouleenger 1895
eytymology not explained, perhaps dino-, fearfully great (as in dinosaur), possibly referring to “feebly enlarged, conical and somewhat obtuse teeth” on outer row of jaws; perca, perch, then classified in the catch-all order Perciformes

**Dinoperca petersi** (Day 1875)
in honor of herpetologist-explorer Wilhelm Peters (1815-1883), Director of the Berlin Museum, “who not only most freely gave me access to the valuable contents of the magnificent collection of fishes under his charge, but has also aided me in my difficulties and assisted me with regard to Bloch’s type specimens”
Family EMMELICHTHYIDAE

Rovers

3 genera · 18 species

Emmelichthys Richardson 1845

emmeles, which Richardson translated as “concinnus,” i.e., skillfully put together, referring to “peculiarly neat aspect” of *E. nitidus*; ichthys, fish

*Emmelichthys cyanescens* (Guichenot 1848)

bluish, referring to bluish-brown body

*Emmelichthys elongatus* Kotlyar 1982

elongate, referring to its more elongate body compared to congeners

*Emmelichthys karnellai* Heemstra & Randall 1977

in honor of Charles Karnella, National Marine Fisheries Service, who was the first to realize (in 1971) that Bermuda specimens of *E. ruber* represented an undescribed species and “generously” made available specimens for study

*Emmelichthys marisrubri* Fricke, Golani & Appelbaum-Golani 2014

maris, sea; rubrus, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

*Emmelichthys nitidus* Richardson 1845

neat, referring to its “peculiarly neat aspect”

*Emmelichthys ruber* (Trunov 1976)

red, referring to overall red body color with a ruby hue

*Emmelichthys struhsakeri* Heemstra & Randall 1977

in honor of Paul Struhsaker (1935-2018), National Marine Fisheries Service, Chief Scientist during the cruises of the research vessel *Townsend Cromwell*, when most of the type specimens were collected

Erythrocles Jordan 1919

erythros, red, replacement name for *Erythrichthys* Temminck & Schlegel 1845, preoccupied by *Erythrichthys (=Erythrinus*) Bonaparte 1831 in fishes, originally referring to “beautiful red color” (translation) of what would later be named *E. schlegeli*; -ocles, perhaps from *kleos*, termination of many Greek proper nouns signifying glory, renown or fame (i.e., Sophocles)

*Erythrocles acarina* Kotthaus 1974

a-, without; carina, keel, referring to absence of keel on caudal peduncle (keel probably present on larger specimens per Heemstra & Randall 1977)

*Erythrocles microceps* Miyahara & Okamura 1998

micro-, small; ceps, head, referring to smaller head compared to *E. acarina*

*Erythrocles monodi* Poll & Cadenat 1954

in honor of naturalist and explorer Théodore Monod (1902-2000), “distinguished and learned” (translation) founder and director of Institut Français d’Afrique Noire (now Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire)

*Erythrocles schlegelii* (Richardson 1846)

in honor of ornithologist and herpetologist Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884), who, with Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), proposed a generic (*Erythrichthys*, replaced by *Erythrocles*) but not a specific name for this species in their *Fauna Japonica* (1845)

*Erythrocles scintillans* (Jordan & Thompson 1912)

shining or bright, allusion not explained, presumably referring to pinkish-olive body color in life, with orange-red head, red jaws, and fins tinted with orange, light crimson or red

---

Erythrocles taeniatus Randall & Rivaton 1992
striped, referring to conspicuous, red, midlateral stripe on body, a feature not readily apparent on any other member of the family

Plagiogeneion Forbes 1890
*plagios*, perpendicular; *geneion*, jawed, referring to vertical mouth of *P. rubiginosum*

Plagiogeneion fioleti Parin 1991
in honor of the research vessel *Fiolent*, from which type was collected

Plagiogeneion geminatum Parin 1991
paired, doubled or repeated, referring to similarity to its geminate congener, *P. rubiginosum*

Plagiogeneion macrolepis McCulloch 1914
*macro*-., large; *leps*, scale, referring to “much larger and more numerous” scales compared to *P. rubiginosum*

Plagiogeneion unispina Parin 1991
*uni*-, one; *spina*, spine, referring to single sharp spine on opercle

Family MALACANTHIDAE Tilefishes
5 genera · 46 species

Subfamily Malacanthinae Sand Tilefishes

Hoplolatilus Günther 1887
*hoplo*-, armed, provisionally proposed as a new genus closely related to *Latilus* (= Branchiostegus) with a “strongly armed” preoperculum

Hoplolatilus andamanensis Allen & Erdmann 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andaman Islands, type locality (and only known area of occurrence)

Hoplolatilus chlupatyi Klausewitz, McCosker, Randall & Zetzsche 1978
in honor of German marine aquarist Peter Chlupaty, who “kindly entrusted” (translation) the authors with the first imported specimens of the genus, from his personal collection, for scientific study

Hoplolatilus cuniculus Randall & Dooley 1974
burrow, referring to how it rapidly retreated into a burrow, head first, at the approach of a diver

Hoplolatilus erdmanni Allen 2007
in honor of marine biologist Mark V. Erdmann (b. 1968), who was the first to observe this species and collected type; he also “generously assisted” with Allen’s ichthyological investigations of the Bird’s Head Peninsula of western New Guinea

Hoplolatilus fourmanoiri Smith 1964
in honor of French ichthyologist Pierre Fourmanoir (1924-2007), who sent type to Smith for “determination”

Hoplolatilus fronticinctus (Günther 1887)
*frontis*, front; *cinctus*, girdle, referring to dark violet band running from eye to eye across front of snout

Hoplolatilus geo Fricke & Kacher 1982
named for the Research Submersible GEO, from which this species was observed in the Red Sea at 116 m (described from the submersible; no specimens collected)

Hoplolatilus marcosi Burgess 1978
in honor of Ferdinand Marcos (1917-1989), President of the Philippines (type locality); named at the request of marine-fish exporters Earl and Gloria Kennedy, who discovered the species and sent specimens to Burgess

Hoplolatilus oreni (Clark & Ben-Tuvia 1973)
in honor of Oton H. Oren (1921-1983), chemist and oceanographer, Haifa Sea Fishery Research Station (Israel), who “helped in the collection of many Red Sea fishes” (but not this one)

Hoplolatilus pohe Earle & Pyle 1997
in honor of John Pohle (1933-2016), U.S. Air Force officer and scuba diver, who discovered the mounds on the reef slope where type specimens were collected [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Hoplolatilus purpureus Burgess 1978
reddish, violet or purple, referring to its “basic” color

Hoplolatilus randalli Allen, Erdmann & Hamilton 2010
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for his “numerous valuable contributions to our knowledge of Indo-Pacific fishes and particularly his previous work on the genus *Hoplolatilus*”
Hoplolatilus starcki Randall & Dooley 1974
in honor of marine biologist Walter A. Starck II, whose “collecting efforts, photos, and observations added much to our knowledge” of Hoplolatilus

Malacanthus Cuvier 1829

malakos, soft; acanthus, thorn or spine, presumably referring to “thin and flexible” spines on anterior dorsal-fin rays of M. plumieri

Malacanthus brevirostris Guichenot 1848
brevus, short; rostris, snout, referring to “extreme brevity” of snout compared to M. plumieri and M. taeniatus (=latovittatus)

Malacanthus latovittatus (Lacepède 1801)
latus, wide; vittatus, striped, referring to “wide and straight” (translation) longitudinal stripe from base of pectoral fins to the caudal

Malacanthus plumieri (Bloch 1786)
in honor of Charles Plumier (1646-1704), Franciscan monk and naturalist, on whose drawing and manuscript Bloch’s description is based

Subfamily Latilinae Tilefishes

Branchiostegus Rafinesque 1815
branchia, gill, stegos, cover, proposed without a description but placed in a subfamily of Lophionota (unavailable family-level name, roughly equivalent to Coryphaenidae, in which Rafinesque placed dolphinfishes, sailfishes and many other marine fishes) distinguished by the presence of branchiostegal membranes

Branchiostegus albus Dooley 1978
white, referring to whitish or silvery body (with some overlying pink) and white belly

Branchiostegus argentatus (Cuvier 1830)
silvery, described as “uniform slightly silvery, tending to greenish yellow” (translation)

Branchiostegus auratus (Kishinouye 1907)
golden, presumably referring to reddish-silver body

Branchiostegus australiensis Dooley & Kailola 1988
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Australia, where type locality (Shark Bay, Western Australia) is situated (also occurs off Sumatra, Indonesia)

Branchiostegus biendong Hiramatsu, Vinh & Endo 2019
named after the research vessel Biển Đồng, belonging to the Research Institute of Marine Products, Ministry of Fishery (currently Research Institute for Marine Fisheries, Hai Phong, Viêt Nam), used for the study of fish resources in the South China Sea; also Vietnamese name for South China Sea, type locality

Branchiostegus dolius (Cuvier 1830)
barred, referring to 16-18 violaceous vertical bars on body

Branchiostegus gloerfelti Dooley & Kailola 1988
in honor of fisheries consultant Thomas Gloerfelt-Tarp (b. 1949), previously of the JETINDOFISH Project (Bali, Indonesia), for his contribution to the knowledge of Indonesian fishes (he supplied photographs, information and specimens)

Branchiostegus hedlandensis Dooley & Kailola 1988
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Port Hedland, Western Australia, type locality

Branchiostegus ilocanus Herre 1928
-anus, belonging to: described from a market at Narvacan, Ilocos Sur Province, Luzon Island, Philippines

Branchiostegus japonicus (Houttuyn 1782)
Japanese, described from Nanao, Japan (also occurs off Taiwan, South Korea and Viêt Nam)

Branchiostegus okinawaensis Hiramatsu & Yoshino 2012
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Okinawa Island, Japan, type locality (also occurs at the Ryukyu Islands)

Branchiostegus paxtoni Dooley & Kailola 1988
in honor of ichthyologist John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), “whose efforts have resulted in the recognition of several new species of Australian tilefishes”

Branchiostegus saitoi Dooley & Iwatsuki 2012
in honor of Jiro Saito of Japan, an amateur angler who caught, photographed and ate the first specimens in 2009, and caught two more in 2011 after his photograph was seen by the junior author; without his “considerable efforts and interest, this species would have remained unknown”
Branchiostegus sawakinensis Amirthalingam 1969
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sawakin (also spelled Suakin), Sudan, Red Sea, type locality (also occurs in Indo-West
Pacific from East and South Africa east to Philippines, south to western and northern Australia)

Branchiostegus semifasciatus (Norman 1931)
semi-, half; fasciatus, banded, referring to “numerous indistinct narrow, dusky, vertical bars on upper part of body”

Branchiostegus serratus Dooley & Paxton 1975
toothed like a saw, referring to serrate pattern of black bars on body

Branchiostegus vittatus Herre 1926
banded, referring to any or all of the following: pearl-colored band across snout; wide pearl band from lower front
margin of eye rapidly narrowing down to upper lip; silver band crossing cheek nearly vertical to throat; basal pearly
band along entire length of dorsal fin; about six yellow bands on upper two-thirds of caudal fin, running back and a
little diagonally upward, the lowest one separated from the rest

Branchiostegus wardi Whitley 1932
in honor of Alec Ward, a friend who collected type and “many rare and interesting fishes” on board the trawlers he
worked from fairly deep water over the continental shelf

Caulolatilus Gill 1862
caulis, stem; Latilus (=Branchiostegus), related genus, allusion not explained, possibly referring to having more dorsal-fin
rays (22-27) compared to Latilus (14-16)

Caulolatilus affinis Gill 1865
related, described as “very closely related” to C. chrysops

Caulolatilus bermudensis Dooley 1981
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bermuda, where it is endemic

Caulolatilus chrysops (Valenciennes 1833)
chrysos, gold; ops, eye, referring to “shiny golden yellow” (translation) streak from suborbital to nostril (appearing as a
light area in alcohol)

Caulolatilus cyanops Poey 1866
cyano-, blue; ops, eye, referring to metallic greenish-blue streak from suborbital to upper lip (appearing as clear-blue
in alcohol)

Caulolatilus dooleyi Berry 1978
in honor of James K. Dooley, Adelphi University (Garden City, New York, USA), who “researched and illuminated
the taxonomic relationships” of malacanthid fishes

Caulolatilus guppyi Beebe & Tee-Van 1937
in honor of naturalist Plantagenet Lechmere Guppy (1871-1934, son of the civil engineer who discovered the Guppy,
Poecilia reticulata), who “first collected and recognized this fish as new to the fauna of Trinidad, and who has done
much for the natural history of that island and of Tobago [note: although multiple sources state that Guppy died in
1934, Beebe & Tee-Van state that they visited Guppy in December 1936, during which he provided type specimen
and “many other courtesies”]

Caulolatilus intermedius Howell Rivero 1936
intermediate in form between C. cyanops, C. microps and C. chrysops

Caulolatilus microps Goode & Bean 1878
micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to smaller eye compared to C. cyanops and C. chrysops
Caulolatilus princeps (Jenyns 1840)  
first or foremost, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to larger size compared to Latilus (now Prolatilus) jugularis (Uranoscopiformes: Pinguipedidae), its presumed congener at the time

Caulolatilus williamsi Dooley & Berry 1977  
in honor of Frank Joseph Williams of Miami, Florida (USA), owner and captain of the commercial fishing vessel Argos, who caught type and saved it for the authors, and who has “contributed many valuable deepwater fish specimens to [them] over the years”

Lopholatilus Goode & Bean 1879  
lophus, crest, referring to large adipose appendage on nape, resembling adipose fin of a salmonid; Latilus (=Branchiostegus), its presumed closest relative (New England fishermen shortened the name to “tilus,” hence the common name Tilefish)

Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps Goode & Bean 1879  
chameleon, Old World lizards of the family Chamaeleonidae; cephs, head, presumably referring to how its nuchal crest resembles the head crests of some chameleons

Lopholatilus villarii Miranda Ribeiro 1915  
in honor of Capt. Frederico Otávio de Lemos Villar (1875-1964), Brazilian naval officer involved in fisheries research along coast of Brazil

Family MONODACTYLIDAE Moonfishes  
2 genera · 6 species

Monodactylus Lacepède 1801  
monos, one; daktylos, finger, referring to ventral fin of M. falciformis consisting of one small spiny ray, barely visible (present in juveniles, rudimentary or absent in adults)

Monodactylus argentus (Linnaeus 1758)  
silvery, referring to color of adults (juveniles dusky silver)

Monodactylus falciformis Lacepède 1801  
falx, scythe or sickle; forma, form, referring to sickle-shaped dorsal and anal fins

Monodactylus kottelati Pethiyagoda 1991  
in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Maurice Kottelat (b. 1957), for interest in and work on the systematics of the freshwater fishes of Sri Lanka, where this species occurs in marine, brackish and freshwater habitats (also known from eastern India)

Monodactylus sebae (Cuvier 1829)  
in honor of Albertus Seba (1665-1736), Dutch pharmacist, zoologist and natural history collector, who described this species in 1759 but used a non-binominal name [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

Schuettea Steindachner 1866  
-ea, adjectival suffix: named for Dr. Schütte (forename not available), who provided Steindachner with fishes from Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, presumably including type of S. scalaripinnis

Schuettea scalaripinnis Steindachner 1866  
scalaris, of a ladder; pinnis, fin, referring to how dorsal- and anal-fin rays increase in height anteriorly, like the ascending steps of a ladder

Schuettea woodwardi (Waite 1905)  
in honor of Bernard H. Woodward (1846-1916), Director, Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery, who forwarded type to the Australian Museum

Family MORONIDAE Temperate Basses  
2 genera · 6 species

Dicentrarchus Gill 1860  
dr-, two; kentron, thorn or spine; archos, anus, referring to two anal-fin spines of Perca elongata (=D. labrax); actually, both species of genus have three, not two, anal-fin spines (Gill admitted that he never examined a specimen)

Dicentrarchus labrax (Linnaeus 1758)  
ancient Greek equivalent of the modern Greek lavraki, both meaning “seabass”

Dicentrarchus punctatus (Bloch 1792)  
spotted, referring to small dark spots scattered over back and sides

Morone Mitchill 1814  
etymology not explained nor evident, making it perhaps the most enigmatic name for such a well-known group of fishes; our best guess is that it is from morone, an archaic version of maroon, possibly referring to the red, ruddy, or rusty colors
Mitchell described on all four taxa he included in the genus (less than a year later, Mitchell discarded Morone for the labrid name Bodianus and never mentioned Morone again)

**Morone americana** (Gmelin 1789)
American, then believed to be an American representative of the largely European genus *Perca* (Perciformes: Percidae)

**Morone chrysops** (Rafinesque 1820)
*chrysa*, gold; *ops*, eye, referring to gold or yellow cast of iris

**Morone mississippiensis** Jordan & Eigenmann 1887
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: referring to its occurrence in the Mississippi River basin (USA), north to Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri (now widely stocked elsewhere)

**Morone saxatilis** (Walbaum 1792)
living among rocks, presumably derived from its common name in New York (USA), Rockfish, as reported in Schöpf (1788), possibly referring to its often being caught near coastal rocky ledges

**Family PARASCORPIDIDAE** Jutjaw

*Parascorpius* Bleeker 1875
*para*, near, similar to *Scorpius* (Centrarchiformes: Scorpididae) but easily distinguished by its larger mouth and protruding lower jaw

*Parascorpius typus* Bleeker 1875
serving as type of genus

**Family SCIAENIDAE** Drums or Croakers

72 genera/subgenera · 596 species

**Aplodinotus** Rafinesque 1819
etymology not explained, perhaps *(h)aplous*, single, and *notos*, back, referring to confluent spinous and soft dorsal fins

**Aplodinotus grunniens** Rafinesque 1819
Latin for grunting, referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males (hence the common names Drum and Croaker)

**Argyrosomus** De la Pylaie 1835
*argyros*, silver; *soma*, body, presumably referring to pearly-silver coloration of *A. procerus* (=regius)

**Argyrosomus amoyensis** (Bleeker 1863)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Amoy, China, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Persian Gulf east to China)

**Argyrosomus beccus** Sasaki 1994
beak or bill, referring to its beak-like snout

**Argyrosomus coronus** Griffiths & Heemstra 1995
named for Corona Griffiths, wife of senior author, for her “contributions to the illustrations of this paper and her help with field work” [a noun in apposition, apparently (but unnecessarily) latinized as *coronus*, perhaps to agree with masculine gender of genus]

**Argyrosomus heinii** (Steindachner 1902)
in honor of William Hein (1861-1903), Austrian ethnographer, Vienna Natural History Museum, who, with his wife, collected type

**Argyrosomus hololepidotus** (Lacepède 1801)
*holo*-, entire; *lepidotus*, scaled, allusion not explained, perhaps reflecting Lacepède’s comment that scales on head and opercle are similar to those on the back

**Argyrosomus inodorus** Griffiths & Heemstra 1995
*in*-, without; *odorus*, smelly, first suspected of being a different species because it lacked the strong brassy/metallic smell typical of *A. japonicus* found in South African waters

**Argyrosomus japonicus** (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
Japanese, described from near Nagasaki, Japan (widely occurs in Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and Persian Gulf to Philippines, southern Japan, Western Australia and Tasmania)

**Argyrosomus regius** (Asso y del Rio 1801)
royal, allusion not explained, perhaps a latinization of *Reix*, its Catalan name according to Asso y del Rio

**Argyrosomus thorpei** Smith 1977
in honor of Anthony R. Thorpe, lawyer and Records Officer of the South African Angling Union, who caught type, recognized it as a new species, and sent it to Smith along with color negatives that she used in the description
Aspericorvina Fowler 1934
asper, rough, referring to “finely spinescent scales” on top of head and predorsal and belly; corvina, Spanish name for sciaenids and early generic name, Corvina Cuvier 1829, in the family (preoccupied by Corvina Hahn 1822 in birds), derived from corvus, crow, perhaps alluding to croaking noise that resonates from swim bladder of mature males

Aspericorvina jubata (Bleeker 1855)
jubate, i.e., fringed with long pendent hairs like a mane, referring to prominent bunches of setiform teeth on scales of neck and crown, giving those scales a “brush-like appearance” (translation)

Atractoscion Gill 1862
atracto-, spindle, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more cylindrical body shape compared to the typical sciaenid; scion, modern Greek name of Umbrina cirrosa, which Gill selected over “sciaena” because it sounded better (see Cynoscion, below)

Atractoscion aequidens (Cuvier 1830)
aequus, same or equal; dens, teeth, referring to nearly even-sized teeth, presumably due to absence of enlarged canines

Atractoscion atelodus (Günther 1867)
ateleos, imperfect, unfilled or exempt;odon, tooth, presumably referring to absence of canine teeth

Atractoscion macrolepis Song, Kim & Kim 2017
macro-, large; lepis, scale, referring to larger (and therefore fewer) scales compared to A. aequidens

Atractoscion microlepis Song, Kim & Kang 2017
micro-, large; lepis, scale, referring to smaller (and therefore more numerous) scales compared to A. aequidens

Atractoscion nobilis (Ayres 1860)
well-known or excellent, “one of the finest of all that are brought to the markets in San Francisco,” with an “excellent flavor [that] brings always a high price”

Atrobucca Chu, Lo & Wu 1963
atro-, black; bucca, mouth, referring to black mouth and pharyngeal cavity of A. nibe

Atrobucca adusta Sasaki & Kailola 1988
scorched or sunburned, referring to its dark-brown coloration

Atrobucca alcocki Talwar 1980
in honor of physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859-1933), “author of a most commendable review of the deepwater fishes of our region” (Arabian Sea, type locality, and Bay of Bengal)

Atrobucca antonbruun Sasaki 1995
named for the research vessel Anton Bruun (named for the Danish marine biologist, 1901-1961), for its contributions to the biology of Indian Ocean fishes, and from which type was collected in 1963

Atrobucca bengalensis Sasaki 1995
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka, type locality

Atrobucca brevis Sasaki & Kailola 1988
short, referring to short pectoral fin, shorter than that of A. adusta, A. geniae, A. marleyi, and A. nibe

Atrobucca geniae Ben-Tuvia & Trewavas 1987
in honor of Eugenie (“Genie”) Clark (1922-2015), University of Maryland, a “prominent ichthyologist and underwater observer who has made many contributions to our knowledge of Red Sea fish[es]”

Atrobucca kyushini Sasaki & Kailola 1988
in honor of fisheries biologist Kenichiro Kyushin, Hokkaido University, who first drew this fish to the authors’ attention

Atrobucca marleyi (Norman 1922)
in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872-1945), who collected type

Atrobucca nibe (Jordan & Thompson 1911)
Japanese name for large croakers and the isinglass (used to bind bamboo sticks together) made from their swim bladders

Atrobucca trewavasae Talwar & Sathiarajan 1975
in honor of Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), for “excellent revisionary work on this family of fishes”

Austronibea Trewavas 1977
austro-, southern, referring to distribution off Queensland, Australia, and southern New Guinea; Nibea, a similar genus (A. oedogenys “shows its nibeine purtenance by the shape of the swimbladder and its cephalic appendage and by the pattern of the sagitta”)

Austronibea oedogenys Trewavas 1977
oidaleos, swollen; genys, cheek, referring to orbital bone “much inflated by the lateral line canal”
Bahaba Herre 1935
Samal (or Sama, language spoken in Sulu region of Mindanao, or the Southern Philippines) name for sciaenids

**Bahaba chaptis** (Hamilton 1822)
from *bola chaptis*, presumably vernacular name of this species in West Bengal, India, type locality

**Bahaba polykladiskos** (Bleeker 1852)
*pol*y, many; kl*adiskos*, diminutive of kl*ados*, branch, referring to numerous fine, fan-shaped branches on sensory scles of lateral line

**Bahaba taipingensis** (Herre 1932)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: market at Taiping, Kwangtung, China, type locality

_Bairdiella_ Gill 1861
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887), Director, U.S. National Museum (where Gill worked)

**Bairdiella armata** Gill 1863
armed, presumably referring to “very strong” second spine of anal fin

**Bairdiella chrysoura** (Lacepède 1802)
*chrysos*, gold; *oura*, tailed, referring to yellow caudal fin

**Bairdiella ensifera** (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
*ensis*, sword; *fero*, to bear, referring to “very long and strong” second spine on anal-fin

**Bairdiella goeldi** Marceniuk, Molina, Caires, Rotundo, Wosiacki & Oliveira 2019
in honor of the Goeldi Museum (Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi) in Belém, Pará (Brazil), which supported the first author’s taxonomic research on the marine and estuarine fishes of Brazil, and collection expeditions to the northern and northeastern coasts of Brazil

**Bairdiella icistia** (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
*ictico*-, yielding or pliable; *[h]istia*, sail, “readily distinguished” (per Jordan & Evermann 1898) from congeners known at the time “by the weakness of its dorsal spines”

**Bairdiella ronchus** (Cuvier 1830)
*ronchus*, Greek for snoring, referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males, as reflected in its two vernacular names in Venezuela (type locality), *ronco* and *roncador*

**Bairdiella veraecrucis** Jordan & Dickerson 1908
-*is*, genitive singular of: Veracruz, México, type locality

_Boesemania_ Trewavas 1977
-*ia*, belonging to: patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist Marinus Boeseman (1916-2006), Leiden University

**Boesemania microlepis** (Bleeker 1858)
*micro*-, small; *lepis*, scale, proposed without a description; in a follow-up publication Bleeker said it has small scales

_Callaus_ Jordan 1889
latinization of Callao, Peru, where most specimens of _C. deliciosa_ at Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology were collected

**Callaus deliciosa** (Tschudi 1846)
tasty: “This fish is often brought to the Lima [Peru] market and is highly valued by the natives for its pleasant meat.”

_Cheilotrema_ Tschudi 1846
*cheilos*, lip; *trema*, pore, referring to conspicuous pores on upper lip of _C. fasciatum_

**Cheilotrema fasciatum** Tschudi 1846
banded, referring to indistinct, broad dark bar in middle of body of adults

**Cheilotrema saturnum** (Girard 1858)
dusky or saturnine, presumably referring to purplish-brown color of upper body in alcohol, with the fins assuming the “dark hue of the body”

_Chryrochir_ Trewavas & Yazdani 1966
*chrysos*, gold; *cheiros*, hand, referring to broad golden-yellow pectoral fin of _C. aurea_

**Chrysocirrus aurea** (Richardson 1846)
golden, referring to golden-yellow pectoral fin and/or to Latin transliteration of its Chinese names, “Gold scale hwo” and “Golden-scaled han,” perhaps referring to golden sheen in life (Richardson described body color as “generally dark with much brown”)

_Cilus_ Delfin 1900
from _cilonis_ , one with a long and narrow head, referring to long, compressed head of _C. montti_ (=gilberti), the dorsal profile
nearly straight over head and snout

*Cilus gilberti* (Abbott 1899)
in honor of “friend and instructor” Charles Henry Gilbert (1859-1928), to whom Abbott’s “interest in ichthyology is wholly due”

*Collichthys* Günther 1860
etymology not explained, probably *kolla*, glue, referring to how *C. lucidus* was used in China for the production of isinglass (used in making glue); *ichthys*, fish

*Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson 1844)
clear, bright or shining, probably referring to the “bright, silvery surface of the scales” (per Richardson 1845)

*Collichthys niveatus* Jordan & Starks 1906
snowy, presumably referring to rows of “creamy white spots,” one to a scale, on ventral surface

*Corvula* Jordan & Eigenmann 1889
diminutive of *corvus*, crow, and of *Corvina*, Spanish name for croakers and early generic name, *Corvina* Cuvier 1829, in the family (preoccupied by *Corvina* Hahn 1822 in birds), perhaps alluding to crow-like croaking noise that resonates from swim bladder of mature males

*Corvula batabana* (Poey 1860)
-ana, belonging to: Batabano, south coast of Cuba, type locality

*Corvula macrops* (Steindachner 1875)
*macro-*, large; *ops*, eye, referring to very large eye, 3½ times in head

*Corvula sanctaeluciae* Jordan 1890
of Saint Lucia, West Indies, eastern Caribbean Sea, type locality

*Ctenosciaena* Fowler & Bean 1923
cteno-, ctenoid, proposed as a subgenus of *Sciaena* with “apparently” ctenoid scales of *S. dubia* (=*gracilicirrhus*), most of which had fallen off (*Sciaena* has cycloid scales)

*Ctenosciaena gracilicirrhus* (Metzelaar 1919)
gracilis, slender; *cirrhus*, curl or tendril, referring to “slender and pointed” barbel (italics in original)

*Ctenosciaena peruviana* Chirichigno F. 1969
Peruvian, described from off the coast of Peru

*Cynoscion* Gill 1861
cyno-, dog, referring to symphyseal canine teeth in the upper jaw, lacking in *Sciaena*; *scion*, modern Greek name of *Umbrina cirrosa*, which Gill selected over “*sciaena*” because the “name of *Cynosciæna* would not be euphonious”

*Cynoscion acoupa* (Lacepède 1801)
presumably local Portuguese name for this species in French Guyana (type locality)

*Cynoscion albus* (Günther 1864)
white, presumably referring to “Immaculate, silver” body color (with a greenish back)

*Cynoscion analis* (Jenyns 1842)
anal, referring to longer anal fin compared to any American (i.e., New World) congener described by Cuvier (1830)

*Cynoscion arenarius* Ginsburg 1930
sandy or of sand, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its common names, Sand Squeteague and Sand Trout, and/or its occurrence over sandy bottoms of coastal waters

*Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier 1830)
Portuguese name for this species as reported in Marcgrave’s *Historiae naturalis brasiliae* (1648) [*Otolithis striatus* Cuvier 1829 is a senior synonym but *C. guatucupa* is in prevailing usage]

*Cynoscion jamaicensis* (Vaillant & Bocourt 1883)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Jamaica, type locality

*Cynoscion leiarchus* (Cuvier 1830)
leia, smooth; *archos*, anus, referring to small (and apparently smooth) anal-fin spine; according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), this was due to the dried skin of the type specimen being covered by varnish

*Cynoscion microlepidotus* (Cuvier 1830)
*micro-*, small; *lepidotus*, scaled, referring to smaller scales compared to *C. leiarchus* (described in same publication)

*Cynoscion nannus* Castro-Aguirre & Arvizu-Martinez 1976
dwarf, referring to small size, described at 137 mm SL

*Cynoscion nebulosus* (Cuvier 1830)
cloudy, referring to “round and cloudy spots sown on the back” (translation)
**Cynoscion nortoni** Béarez 2001

in honor of archaeologist Presley Norton (1932-1993), founder of the Research Centre of Salango, who permitted and encouraged Béarez’s research in Ecuador

**Cynoscion nothus** (Holbrook 1848)

*nother*, bastard, presumably referring to “Bastard Trout,” its local name in South Carolina (USA) at the time

**Cynoscion othonopterus** Jordan & Gilbert 1882

*othono*-, veil; *pterus*, fin, referring to small scales covering second dorsal fin (per Jordan & Evermann 1898)

**Cynoscion parvipinnis** Ayres 1861

*parvus*, small; *pinnis*, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to short pectoral fins, not reaching tips of ventrals

**Cynoscion phoxocephalus** Jordan & Gilbert 1882

*phoxos*, tapering; *cephalus*, head, referring to head “pointed in profile, tapering with much regularity toward the tip of the projecting lower jaw”

**Cynoscion praedatorius** (Jordan & Gilbert 1889)

rapacious or predatory, allusion not explained but probably referring to its large mouth and/or local name among Panamanian fishermen, *Boccone* (derived from the Spanish *boca*, meaning mouth)

**Cynoscion regalis** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

royal, alluding to Kingfish, one of its vernacular names in New York (USA), type locality (a name now associated with *Menticirrhus*)

**Cynoscion reticulatus** (Günther 1864)

net-like or netted, presumably referring to “irregular network of brown undulated streaks” on back and sides

**Cynoscion similis** Randall & Cervigón 1968

like or resembling, described as “very similar” to *C. jamaicensis*; according to the authors, fishermen are usually not able to distinguish the adults of both species

**Cynoscion squamipinnis** (Günther 1867)

*squamus*, scale; *pinnis*, fin, referring (per Günther 1868) to membrane of first dorsal and anal fins covered with small, transparent scales, which form a “thickish” cover on the base of these fins

**Cynoscion steindachneri** (Jordan 1889)

in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), “who has contributed more than any one else to our knowledge of the fishes of South America”

**Cynoscion stolzmanni** (Steindachner 1879)

in honor of Polish ornithologist Jean Stolzmann (1854-1928, also spelled Jan Sztolcman), who collected type

**Cynoscion virescens** (Cuvier 1830)

*viridis*, green; *escens*, becoming, i.e., greenish, referring to olive-colored back

**Cynoscion xanthulus** Jordan & Gilbert 1882

*xanthos*, yellow; *oulon*, the gums, referring to inside of mouth bright yellow in life

**Daysciaena Albida** (Cuvier 1830)

white, presumably referring to whitish coloration, described as grayish on back and white on belly

**Daysciaena albida** (Cuvier 1830)

*ellaton*-, smaller or reduced; *archus*, anal, referring to very small second spine on anal fin

**Dendrophysa Russelii** (Cuvier 1830)

*dendro*, tree or branch; *physa*, bladder, referring to series of hollow “arborescent” appendages along each side of gas bladder

**Elatarchus Archidium** (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

diminutive of *archus*, anal, referring to very small second spine on anal fin

**Eques Bloch 1793**

knight, named for its German vernacular *Amerikanische Ritter* (American Knight), comparing oblique bands on body of *E. americanus* (=lanceolatus) to a sash or ribband worn by a Ritter or Knight (a noble title in German-speaking areas until 1919, not the mounted soldier in armor), draped across chest from one shoulder to the opposing hip [Eques Rafinesque 1815 is an unnecessary replacement name since *Eques* Linnaeus 1758 is an invalid name in Lepidoptera; continued usage of *Equetus* would require a ruling by the ICZN]
**Equetus lanceolatus** (Linnaeus 1758)

lance-like, referring to body shape, deepest below first dorsal spine, rapidly tapering to narrow caudal peduncle

**Equetus punctatus** Bloch & Schneider 1801

spotted, referring to white spots on back and second dorsal, anal and caudal fins

**Genyonemus** Gill 1861

genys, cheek; nemus, thread, presumably referring to inconspicuous small chin barbels present on most specimens

**Genyonemus lineatus** (Ayres 1855)

lined, referring to numerous faint, wavy, umber lines along scale rows, “giving a very pleasing appearance to the fish”

**Isopisthus** Gill 1862

eos, equal; opisthen, behind, referring to soft (second) dorsal and anal fins of *I. parvipinnis* subequal in length

**Isopisthus altipinnis** (Steindachner 1866)

altus, high; pinnis, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long pectoral fins, reaching beyond tips of depressed pelvic fins [previously known as *I. remifer* Jordan & Gilbert 1882]

**Isopisthus parvipinnis** (Cuvier 1830)

parvus, small; pinnis, fin, referring to small first dorsal fin, described as having seven “very weak and short” spines, and/or short second dorsal fin, shorter than its presumed congeners in *Ancylodon* (=Macdon)

**Johnius** Bloch 1793

-ius, pertaining to: Christoph Samuel John (1747-1813), a German missionary in the Danish colony of Tranquebar (now called Tharangambadi) in India, who collected natural history specimens for Bloch, presumably including types of *J. carutta* and *Pennahia anea*

**Subgenus Johnius**

**Johnius amblycephalus** (Bleeker 1855)

amblys, blunt; cephalus, head, referring to shorter, blunter head compared to *J. dussumieri*

**Johnius australis** (Günther 1880)

southern or Australian, presumably referring to its type locality, Mary River, near Tiaro, Queensland, Australia

**Johnius belangerii** (Cuvier 1830)

in honor of botanist and explorer Charles Paulus Bélanger (1805-1881), who collected type [originally misspelled belangerii; corrected spelling appears to be in prevailing usage]

**Johnius cantori** Bleeker 1874

in honor of Danish naturalist Theodor Edvard Cantor (1809-1860), who identified this species as *J. maculatus* (now *Nibea maculata*) in 1849

**Johnius carouna** (Cuvier 1830)

apparently latinization of caroun, etymology not explained, perhaps local name in Malabar, India, type locality

**Johnius carutta** Bloch 1793

from Karutta Kattolei, Malayalam name for this fish in India

**Johnius coitor** (Hamilton 1822)

from bola coitor, presumably vernacular name of this species along the Ganges estuaries of India, type locality

**Johnius elongatus** Lal Mohan 1976

elongate, referring to its rather slender body

**Johnius fuscolineatus** (von Bonde 1923)

fuscus, dark or dusky; lineatus, lined, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to brownish-yellow scales along lateral line (but conspicuous color mark is a dark-brown band that reaches over nape down to base of pectoral fin)

**Johnius gangeticus** Taiwar 1991

-icus, belonging to: Ganges River at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

**Johnius grypotus** (Richardson 1846)

presumably derived from *grypos*, Greek for curved or hook-nosed, referring to “snout that curves downward from the nostrils”

**Johnius heterolepis** Bleeker 1873

hetero-, different; lepis, scale, referring to cycloid scales on cheek and ctenoid scales on opercle and body

**Johnius hypostoma** (Bleeker 1854)

hypo-, below; stoma, mouth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small, inferior mouth situated underneath and behind bluntly rounded snout

**Johnius laevis** Sasaki & Kailola 1991

smooth, referring to poorly developed or absent ctenii on body scales, giving it a “smooth touch”
Johnius latifrons Sasaki 1992
lati-, wide; front, forehead, referring to wide interorbital space

Johnius macropterus (Bleeker 1853)
macro-, long; pterus, fin, referring to rays of spinous first dorsal fin, which Bleeker described as long (perhaps as compared to presumed congeners in Corvina)

Johnius macrorrhynus (Lal Mohan 1976)
macro-, large; rhinos, snout, referring to its swollen protruding snout, characteristic of the species

Johnius majan Iwatsuki, Jawad & Al-Mamry 2012
ancient Sumerian name (ca. 4,000 BC) for Oman, where this species is endemic to the Indian Ocean

Johnius macrorhynus (Lal Mohan 1976)
macro-, large; rhinos, snout, referring to its swollen protruding snout, characteristic of the species

Johnius trachycephalus (Bleeker 1851)
trachys, rough; cephalus, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to spinous teeth on preopercle (in actuality, head is smooth, covered with cycloid scales)

Johnius trachycephalus (Bleeker 1851)
trachys, rough; cephalus, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to spinous teeth on preopercle (in actuality, head is smooth, covered with cycloid scales)

Johnius tretwasaiae Sasaki 1992
in honor of Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), for her many contributions to the knowledge of sciaenid systematics

Johnius weberi Hardenberg 1936
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist Max Weber (1852-1937), whose Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, authored with Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort, is acknowledged by Hardenberg

Subgenus Johnieops Lal Mohan 1972
ops, appearance, proposed as a new genus similar to Johnius but distinguished, in part, by noticeably enlarged inner row of teeth on lower jaw

Johnius borneensis (Bleeker 1851)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to northern Việt Nam and southern China)

Johnius distinctus (Tanaka 1916)
distinct or distinctive, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to conspicuous white streak along lateral line (not mentioned by Tanaka)

Johnius dorsalis (Peters 1855)
dorsal, presumably referring to black color on upper part of dorsal fin

Johnius dussumieri (Cuvier 1830)
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyager and merchant, whose account of this species is the basis of Cuvier’s description

Johnius novaeguineae (Nichols 1950)
of New Guinea, where type locality (Merauke River) is situated (also occurs off Australia)

Johnius pacificus Hardenberg 1941
-icus, belonging to: the Pacific Ocean, presumably referring to mouth of Mamberamo River, northern New Guinea (type locality), where the river meets the Pacific

Johnius philippinus Sasaki 1999
Filipino, known only from Davao Gulf, Mindanao Island, Philippines

Johnius plagiosiostoma (Bleeker 1849)
plagio, oblique; stoma, mouth, referring to strongly oblique gape of mouth

Johnius sina (Cuvier 1830)
latinization of sin, from sin-katelé, its local name in Puducherry (or Pondicherry), India, type locality

Johnius taiwanensis Chao, Chang, Chen, Guo, Lin, Liou, Shen & Liu 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: collected from southwest Taiwan and commonly found along both sides of Taiwan Strait

Kathala Lal Mohan 1969
etymology not explained, probably a local name in India for K. axillaris and/or other sciaenid fishes, first reported in Russell’s Descriptions and Figures of Two Hundred Fishes: Collected at Vizagapatam on the Coast of Coromandel (1801)

Kathala axillaris (Cuvier 1830)
avocular, referring to blackish blotch just above base of pectoral fin

Larimichthys Jordan & Starks 1905
Larimus, close to that genus but differing in having cycloid scales, unequal teeth, weak anal spines, and more cavernous
head; *ichthys*, fish

*Larimichthys crocea* (Richardson 1846)
saffron, referring to “saffron-yellow” pectoral fins, lower body, sides of head, and ventral-fin spine

*Larimichthys pamoideas* (Munro 1964)
-oides, having the form of: *Pama pama*, high number of rays (36) in soft dorsal fin "suggests convergence towards" that species

*Larimichthys polyactis* (Bleeker 1877)
poly, many; actis, ray; referring to more numerous fin rays compared to *Pseudosciaena amblyceps* (= *L. crocea*)

*Larimus Cuvier 1830*
a name used by Oppian for some fish, “sans signification précise,” which Cuvier applied to this genus

*Larimus acclivis* Jordan & Bristol 1898
steeply ascending, referring to direction of scale rows above lateral line

*Larimus argenteus* (Gill 1863)
silvery, referring to its color, described as “silvery, hoary above”

*Larimus breviceps* Cuvier 1830
brevis, short; cepis, head, but apparently referring to flat and extremely short snout compared to most other sciaenids known at the time

*Larimus effulgens* Gilbert 1898
shining, referring to bright silvery color

*Larimus fasciatus* Holbrook 1855
banded, referring to dark vertical bars on sides

*Larimus gulosus* Hildebrand 1946
greedy or gluttonous, referring to its “quite large” mouth

*Larimus pacificus* Jordan & Bollman 1890
-icus, belonging to: Pacific Ocean, described as Pacific equivalents of *L. breviceps* and *L. fasciatus* from the western Atlantic

*Leiostomus* Lacepède 1802
leios, smooth; stomus, mouth, referring to lack of teeth on lower jaw of adults (upper jaw with minute teeth)

*Leiostomus xanthurus* Lacepède 1802
xanthus, yellow; oura, tailed, referring to yellow caudal fin, a misnomer since fin is actually dusky or olivaceous (description based on notes provided by naturalist Louis-Augustin Bosc d’Antic, who may have confused this species with *Bairdiella chrysoura*)

*Lonchurus* Bloch 1793
lonchos, spear; oura, tailed, referring lanceolate caudal fin of *L. lanceolatus*

*Lonchurus lanceolatus* (Bloch 1788)
lanceolate, referring to shape of caudal fin

*Macrodon* Schinz 1822
macro-, large; adon, tooth, referring to pair of very large, recurved teeth in front of upper jaw of *M. ancyldon*

*Macrodon ancyldon* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
ancylos, bent, hooked or crooked; adon, tooth, referring to pair of very large, recurved teeth in front of upper jaw

*Macrodon atricauda* (Günther 1880)
atri, black; cauda, tail, referring to dusky or distal lobes on yellow-to-gray caudal fin

*Macrodon mordax* (Gilbert & Starks 1904)
biting, referring to large, pointed teeth, with large canines at front, those on upper jaw strongly curved with arrow-headed tips

*Macrospinosa* Lal Mohan 1969
macro-, long; spinosa, spine, presumably referring to “stout, strong” second spine of anal fin

*Macropinosa cuja* (Hamilton 1822)
from *bola cuja*, presumably vernacular name of this species along the Ganges estuaries of India, type locality

*Megalonibea* Chu, Lo & Wu 1963
megalo-, large, allusion not explained, probably referring to large size, described at 1.43 m SL; *Nihe*, from *nihe*, Japanese name for large croakers and for the isinglass (used to bind bamboo sticks together) made from their swim bladders
Megalonibeas fusca Chu, Lo & Wu 1963
dusky, presumably referring to color, described as silvery gray and orange-brown

Menticirrhus Gill 1861
mentum, chin; cirrhus, barbel, referring to single stoutish barbel on lower jaw

Menticirrhus americanus (Linnaeus 1758)
American, initially known from a figure and a short account by naturalist Mark Catesby (1743) of a specimen from the Carolinas of America

Menticirrhus cuiaranensis Marceniuk, Caires, Rotundo, Cerqueira, Siccha-Ramirez, Wosiacki & Oliveira 2020
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cuiaraná, an artisanal fishing village at Salinópolis, Pará, Brazil, type locality

Menticirrhus elongatus ( Günther 1864)
elongate, referring to slender, elongate body (more so than in most of all presumed congeners in Umbrina)

Menticirrhus gracilis (Cuvier 1830)
slender, referring to more slender body compared to Umbrina coriodes, its presumed congeners at the time (and described in the same publication)

Menticirrhus littoralis (Holbrook 1847)
of the seashore, referring to its occurrence in shoal water over hard and sandy bottoms during the summer along the coast of South Carolina (USA)

Menticirrhus martinicensis (Cuvier 1830)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Martinique Island, West Indies, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from the Caribbean region to Argentina)

Menticirrhus nasus ( Günther 1868)
nose, referring to snout “much produced beyond the mouth”

Menticirrhus ophicephalus (Jenyns 1840)
ophis, snake; cephalus, headed, referring to “peculiar character” of head, “not unlike that of some serpents” (Jenyns did not mention what this character might be)

Menticirrhus paitensis Hildebrand 1946
-ensis, suffix denoting place: south shore of Paita Bay, Peru, type locality

Menticirrhus panamensis (Steindachner 1876)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality (occurs in Gulf of California and eastern Pacific from Baja California Sur to central Chile)

Menticirrhus saxatilis (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
among rocks, presumably referring to “Rock-Fish,” reportedly a local name for this species in New York (USA), type locality

Menticirrhus undulatus (Girard 1854)
wavy, referring to “oblique and undulated series of small greyish spots” on sides below lateral line

Micropogonias Bonaparte 1831
micro-, small; pogonias, bearded, replacement name for Micropogon Cuvier 1830 (preoccupied by Micropogon Boie 1826 in birds), referring to 3-5 pairs of small barbels or “whiskers” on chin of M. lineatus (=undulatus)

Micropogonias altipinnis ( Günther 1864)
altus, high; pinnis, fin, referring to long third and fourth dorsal-fin spines, their length 3/5 that of the head

Micropogonias cevegei (Cervigón 1982)
in honor of C.V.G. (pronounced Ce Ve Ge), Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (a decentralized state-owned conglomerate involved in gold mining and aluminum production), for funding and publishing the book in which description appeared

Micropogonias ectenes (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
stretched, presumably referring to slenderer, more elongate body compared to M. undulatus

Micropogonias furnieri (Desmarest 1823)
in honor of Marcellin Fournier (no other information available), who collected in Cuba and supplied type [note that Desmarest dropped the “o” from Fournier’s name, perhaps in error, or perhaps an attempt to latinize the spelling; since “furnieri” is in prevailing usage, that spelling is retained]

Micropogonias megalops (Gilbert 1890)
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to “very large” eye, “a trifle less than snout”

Micropogonias undulatus (Linnaeus 1766)
wavy, referring to dark wavy streaks on sides
Miichthys Lin 1938
mii, from mi-iuy, Chinese name for this fish; ichthys, fish

Miichthys miuy (Basilewsky 1855)
from mi-iuy, Chinese name for this fish

Miracorvina Trewavas 1962
mirus, wonderful, “The wonder is inspired by the remarkable air-bladder,” with each appendage divided into three tubules (but not unique to this genus); corvina, Spanish name for croakers and early generic name, Corvina Cuvier 1829, in the family (preoccupied by Corvina Hahn 1822 in birds), derived from corvus, crow, perhaps alluding to croaking noise that resonates from swim bladder of mature males

Miracorvina angolensis (Norman 1935)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off St. Paul de Loanda, Angola, type locality

Nebris Cuvier 1830
eytymology not explained, perhaps a fish name from an ancient Greek text that Cuvier applied to this genus (as he had done with other genera he proposed, e.g., Synodontis, Salanx, Premnas)

Nebris microps Cuvier 1830
micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to small eye, “barely a tenth of the length of the head” (translation)

Nebris occidentalis Vaillant 1897
western, referring to distribution in the eastern Pacific (described from Panama), west of the western Atlantic N. microps (described from Suriname)

Nibea Jordan & Thompson 1911
from nibe, Japanese name for large croakers and for the isinglass (used to bind bamboo sticks together) made from their swim bladders

Nibea acuta (Tang 1937)
sharp or pointed, referring to its pointed head

Nibea albiflora (Richardson 1846)
albus, white; flora, flower, Latin transliteration of Chinese name Pih fa (White Flower), allusion not explained nor evident

Nibea chui Trewavas 1971
in honor of Yuan-Ting Chu (1896-1986), director, Shanghai Fisheries Institute, who, with two collaborators, published a “penetrating account” of western Pacific sciaenids in 1963

Nibea coibor (Hamilton 1822)
from bola coibor, presumably vernacular name of this species along the Ganges estuaries of India, where it appears to be endemic

Nibea leptolepis (Ogilby 1918)
leptos, thin; lepis, scale, referring to “small, thin, and delicate, feebly ctenoid” scales

Nibea maculata (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
spotted, referring to five dark blotches extending from back to lower sides (with a sixth at top of caudal peduncle)

Nibea microgenys Sasaki 1992
micro-, small; genys, jaw, referring to its small, inferior mouth [placed in Austronibea by some workers]

Nibea mitsukurii (Jordan & Snyder 1900)
in honor of zoologist Kakichi Mitsuurki (1857-1909), Imperial University of Tokyo, who provided specimens of Japanese fishes to the authors (but not of this one)

Nibea semifasciata Chu, Lo & Wu 1963
semi-, half; fasciatus, banded, referring to numerous dark streaks on upper body from behind head to about base of spinous dorsal fin

Nibea soldado (Lacepède 1802)
Spanish for soldier, named for Soldadoe, a vernacular name, provenance unknown (Lacepède erroneously believed this fish occurred at Cayenne, French Guiana, but it actually occurs in the Indo-West Pacific)

Nibea squamosa Sasaki 1992
scaly, referring to higher number of lateral line scales compared to N. microgenys

Odontoscion Gill 1862
odon, teeth, referring to large canine or canine-like teeth, 6-7 on each side, on both jaws of O. dentex; scion, modern Greek name of Umbrina cirrosa, which Gill selected over “sciaena” because it sounded better (see Cynoscion, above)

Odontoscion dentex (Cuvier 1830)
toothed, referring to large canine or canine-like teeth, 6-7 on each side, on both jaws
Odontoscion eurymesops (Heller & Snodgrass 1903)

*eury*, wide; *meso-, middle; *ops*, eye, allusion not explained, possibly referring to smaller eye relative to head length than that of Corvula macrops (31 mm), its presumed congener at the time

Odontoscion xanthsops Gilbert 1898

*xanths*, yellow; *ops*, eye, referring to “bright yellow” iris

Otolithes Oken 1817

based on “Les Otolithes” of Cuvier (1816); according to Cuvier (1830), named for *pêche-pierre* (peach stone), a local name used by French-Portuguese colonists in Pondicherry, India, referring to the fish’s large otoliths

Otolithes arabicus Lin, Qurban, Shen & Chao 2019

Arabian, referring to Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman region, only known areas of occurrence

Otolithes cuvieri Trewavas 1974

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of French naturalist and zoologist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), who reported this species as *O. ruber* in 1830, and who provisionally named the genus “Les Otolithes” in 1816

Otolithes ruber (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

described and illustrated as having a red body but fish is actually silvery

Otolithoides Fowler 1933

-oides, having the form of: *Otolithus*, original genus of *O. biauritus*

Otolithoides biauritus (Cantor 1849)

*br-, two; auritus*, eared, referring to opercular region with two skinny lobes, the lower of which, described as a “second, earlike appendage,” envelopes the two bony points of the opercle

Otolithoides pama (Hamilton 1822)

from *bola pama*, presumably vernacular name of this species in Ganges estuaries of Calcutta, India, type locality

Pachypops Gill 1861

*pachys*, thick; *ops*, eye, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “large, longitudinally elliptical” eyes and/or “much swollen” suborbital region of *P. trifilis*

Pachypops fourcroi (Lacepède 1802)

in honor of French chemist-entomologist Antoine François, Comte de Fourcroy (also spelled Fourcroi, 1755-1809), who, “not satisfied with making very great progress in chemistry, … has rendered many services to natural history, and to which we are very glad to give a public testimony of our high esteem and old friendship” (translation) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Pachypops pigmaeus Casatti 2002

dwarf, referring to small size (up to 56 mm SL) relative to other sciaenids

Pachypops trifilis (Müller & Troschel 1849)

*tri-, three; filum*, thread, referring to three barbels on underside of lower jaw

Pachyurus Agassiz 1831

*pachys*, thick; *oura*, tail, referring to caudal fin of *P. squamipennis* densely covered with scales

Pachyurus adaspersus Steindachner 1879

besprinkled, referring to numerous brown flecks on dorsal fin and top 2/3 of body

Pachyurus bonariensis Steindachner 1879

-enis, suffix denoting place: Buenos Aires, Argentina, where type locality (Rio de la Plata) is situated (also occurs in Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay)

Pachyurus calhamazon Casatti 2001

named for the Calhamazon Project, a 1992-1997 Brazilian-U.S. collaborative ichthyological inventory of the principal river channels of the Brazilian Amazon, during which type was collected; derived from the Portuguese *calha* (=channel) plus Amazon (pronounced *cal-yah-mazon*)

Pachyurus francisci (Cuvier 1830)

of the rio São Francisco, Brazil, type locality (also endemic to rio São Francisco basin)

Pachyurus gabrielensis Casatti 2001

-enis, suffix denoting place: Cachoeira São Gabriel, rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela)

Pachyurus junki Soares & Casatti 2000

in honor of Amazon-floodplain ecologist Wolfgang Junk (b. 1942), Coordinator of the Freshwater Biology and Inland Fisheries course at the National Institute for Research in the Amazon in 1978

Pachyurus paucirastrus Aguilera 1983

*paucus*, few; *rastrus*, comb or rake, having the smallest number of gill rakers among congeners
**Pachyurus schomburgkii** Günther 1860
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), who presented South American fishes to the British Museum, including a number of sciaenids (but not this one)

**Pachyurus squamipennis** Agassiz 1831
*squama*, scale; *pennis*, fin, referring to second dorsal and caudal fins densely covered with scales

**Pachyurus Stewarti** Casatti & Chao 2002
in honor of Donald Stewart (b. 1946), formerly of the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, USA), for his contributions to neotropical fishes (he also collected type in 1983)

**Panna** Lal Mohan 1969
etymology not explained, presumably a local name for *P. microdon* in India (and perhaps etymologically related to *Pana*, see above)

**Panna heterolepis** Trewavas 1977
* hetero-, different; *lepis*, scale, referring to lateral-line scales twice as big as those above

**Panna microdon** (Bleeker 1849)
*micro*- small; *odon*, tooth, presumably referring to small canine teeth of upper jaw (“*maxillis aequalibus, superiore caninis parvis*”)

**Panna perarmata** (Chabanaud 1928)
*per*, very; *armatus*, armed with a weapon, referring to “enormous development and extraordinary shape” (translation), in adults, of bony rays of anal, pelvic and dorsal fins

**Pannna** Lal Mohan 1969

**Paralchurus Bocourt 1869**
*para*- near, referring to similarity with *Lonchurus* (both genera lack pseudobranchiae)

**Paralchurus brasiliensis** (Steindachner 1875)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: described from Para and Santos, Brazil (occurs in western Atlantic from Honduras to Brazil)

**Paralchurus dumerilii** (Bocourt 1869)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of August Duméral (1812-1870), herpetologist-ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

**Paralchurus elegans** Boeseman 1948
elegant, named “on account of its elegant shape”

**Paralchurus goodei** Gilbert 1898
in honor of ichthyologist George Brown Goode (1851-1896), Director, U.S. National Museum

**Paralchurus peruanus** (Steindachner 1875)
Peruvian, described from Paita and Callao, Peru (occurs in eastern Pacific from Panama to northern Chile)

**Paralchurus petersii** Bocourt 1869
in honor of Wilhelm C. H. Peters (1815-1883), naturalist, explorer and curator, Berlin Zoological Museum, who sent Bocourt type of *Lonchurus barbatus* (=*lanceolatus*) for comparison

**Paralchurus rathbuni** (Jordan & Bollman 1890)
in honor of Richard Rathbun (1852-1918), Chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry, U.S. Fish Commission

**Paranebris** Chao, Béarez & Robertson 2001
*para*- near, closely related to *Nebri*

**Paranebris bauchotae** Chao, Béarez & Robertson 2001
in honor of Marie-Louise Bauchot (b. 1928), ichthyologist and assistant manager, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), “for her contribution in caring for the very important fish collections at [her museum], and for her enthusiasm and hospitality to many students of fishes”

**Paranebea** Trewavas 1977
*para*- near, previously included in *Nibea* by Trewavas in 1971

**Paranebea semiluctuosa** (Cuvier 1830)
*semi*- half; *luctuosa*, mourning, presumably referring to narrow dark stripes along scales covering entire body (except for narrow strip on belly)

**Pareques Gill 1876**
*para*- near, allusion not explained, presumably referring to similarity to and/or close relationship with *Eques* (now known as *Equetes*)

**Pareques acuminatus** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
tapering to a point, referring to shape of first dorsal fin
**Pareques fuscovittatus** (Kendall & Radcliffe 1912)
fuscus, dark; vitattus, banded, referring to seven narrow, longitudinal dark-brown stripes, alternating with interrupted stripes of same color, on body

**Pareques iwamotof Miller & Woods 1968**
in honor of “good friend” Tomio Iwamoto (b. 1939), California Academy of Sciences, who participated in the 1952 exploratory cruises during which type was collected, and is a “well recognized world authority for his contributions to the knowledge of the deep water macrourid fishes”

**Pareques lanfeari** (Barton 1947)
in honor of mining engineer and minerals prospector Lanfear B. Norrie (1896-1977), of New York City (reason for honor not explained)

**Pareques perissa** (Heller & Snodgrass 1903)
perissos, Greek for extraordinary, strange or remarkable, allusion not explained nor evident

**Pareques umbrosus** (Jordan & Eigenmann 1889)
shady, referring to “darky smutty brown” coloration “with traces only of 7 pale streaks” (per Jordan & Evermann 1898)

**Pareques viola** (Gilbert 1898)
Viola, genus of the violet (flowering plant), referring to this fish’s “violet shades”

**Pennahia Fowler 1926**
from Pinnah, local Tamil (Indian subcontinent) name for *P. aneus*

**Pennahia aneus** (Bloch 1793)
latinization of Anei, from Anei Katalei, its Malayam name in India [often misspelled “aena” by those who erroneously believe name is an adjective]

**Pennahia argentata** (Houttuyn 1782)
silvery, referring to silvery scales, as if it were “silver plated” (translation)

**Pennahia macrocephalus** (Tang 1937)
macro-, large; cephalus, head, referring to large and blunt head, 4.0-4.5 times length of snout

**Pennahia ovata** Sasaki 1996
oval, referring to deep, oval-shaped body

**Pennahia pawak** (Lin 1940)
from Pak zoak (=white croaker), its local name in Hong Kong, South China Sea, type locality (also occurs in eastern Indian Ocean from southern Indonesia to Gulf of Thailand and Việt Nam)

**Pentheroscion Trewavas 1962**
pentheros, mourning, referring to black lining of mouth and branchial cavity; scion, modern Greek name of *Umbrina cirrosa*, which Gill selected over “sciaena” because it sounded better (see *Cynoscion*, above)
**Pentheroscion mbizi** (Poll 1950) named for Mbizi, non-profit organization that sponsored expedition that collected type (mbizi means fish in one of the local dialects of Kongo Central, Democratic Republic of the Congo)

**Petilipinnis Casatti 2002**

*petilus*, slender; *pinnis*, fin, referring to slender anal-fin spine

**Petilipinnis grunniens** (Jardine & Schomburgk 1843) Latin for grunting, referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males (hence the common names Drum and Croaker); according to Jardine, this fish made a “curious grating noise under a canoe, when she is tied up near their haunts”

**Plagioscion Gill 1861**

*plagio*, oblique, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “oblique, nearly parallel” crest and margin of preoperculum; *scion*, modern Greek name of *Umbrina cirrosa*, which Gill selected over “sciaena” because it sounded better (see *Cynoscion*, above)

**Plagioscion auratus** (Castelnau 1855) golden, referring to its general body color

**Plagioscion magdalenae** (Steindachner 1878) of the Rio Magdalena, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Brazil)

**Plagioscion microps** Steindachner 1917 micro-, small; *ops*, eye, referring to its small eyes, “remarkably similar” (translation) to those of *Nebris microps*

**Plagioscion montei** Soares & Casatti 2000 in honor of Sebastião Monte, head of the Department of Oceanography and Limnology at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil) in 1978

**Plagioscion squamosissimus** (Heckel 1840) very scaly, referring to lateral-line scales formed by single basal larger scale covered by 4-5 smaller scales; anal, pectoral, and pelvic fins with 1-2 rows of small ctenoid scales along their bases (and a few scales on basal half of membranes); and caudal fin almost completely covered by scales

**Plagioscion ternetzi** Boulenger 1895 in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who “formed” the collection that contained type

**Pogonias Lacepède 1801** bearded, referring to large number of barbels lining lower jaw of *P. fasciatus* (=cromis)

**Pogonias courbina** (Lacepède 1803) Portuguese name for this species, equivalent to the Spanish *Corvina*, diminutive of *corvus*, crow, and of *Corvina*, Spanish name for croakers and early generic name, *Corvina* Cuvier 1829, in the family (preoccupied by *Corvina* Hahn 1822 in birds), perhaps alluding to crow-like croaking noise that resonates from swim bladder of mature males

**Pogonias cromis** (Linnaeus 1766) *cromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chronos* (to neigh), referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males (spelling appears to be based on *Cromis subargenteus oblongus*, a pre-Linnaean name dating to Browne’s 1756 *Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*)

**Protonibea Trewavas 1971** prous, first, its characters and wide distribution in the Indo-West Pacific suggesting that it represents a form ancestral to *Nibe* (and also *Daysciaena*, *Dendrophysa* and perhaps *Chrysochir*)

**Protonibea diacanthus** (Lacepède 1802) di-, two; *acanthus*, spine, described as a snapper (*Lutjaniformes: Lutjanidae*) with two, instead of three, anal-fin spines

**Protosciaena Sasaki 1989** prous, first, referring to “primitive nature” and “remote phyletic position” of *P. trewavasae*, originally placed in *Sciaena*

**Protosciaena bathytatos** (Chao & Miller 1975) deepest, occurring at a greater depth (183-549 m), than any known sciaenid at the time

**Protosciaena trewavasae** (Chao & Miller 1975) in honor of ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), for her “valuable contributions” to the study of sciaenids

**Pseudolarimichthys Lo, Liu, Mohd Nor & Chen 2017** pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar to (and originally classified as) *Larimichthys*, such an appearance is false

**Pseudolarimichthys terengganui** (Seah, Hanafi, Mazlan & Chao 2015) of Kuala Terengganu, east coast of Peninsular Malaysia, South China Sea, type locality

**Pseudotolithus Bleeker 1863** pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus resembles *Otolithus* (*Otolithes*) in physiognomy, such a resemblance is false
Subgenus *Pseudotolithus*

*Pseudotolithus brachygnathus* Bleeker 1863
*brachy*, short; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to shorter upper jaw compared to *P. typus* and *P. macrognathus* (=*senegalensis*)

*Pseudotolithus senegalesensis* (Valenciennes 1833)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Gorée, Senegal, type locality (endemic along West Africa from Cape Verde Islands and Mauritania to Angola; rarely in Morocco) [not to be confused with *P. senegalii*]

*Pseudotolithus senegalii* (Cuvier 1830)
Senegalese, referring to Senegal, type locality (endemic to African coast from Senegal south to Angola) [not to be confused with *P. senegalensis*]

*Pseudotolithus typus* Bleeker 1863
serving as type of genus

Subgenus *Fonticulus* Trewavas 1962
little fountain or spring, referring to fountain-like pattern of appendages on air bladder of *P. nigrita* (=*elongatus*)

*Pseudotolithus elongatus* (Bowdich 1825)
referring to “considerably elongated” body (italics in original) compared to “the Sciaena Levistomus of Cuvier” (the identity of “Sciaena Levistomus” is unknown, probably an unpublished museum or manuscript name (Bowditch studied under Cuvier), possibly referring in a general way to sciaenids without chin barbels (*laevis*, smooth; *stomus*, mouth) such as this one and *P. senegallus* described by Cuvier in 1830 (we found no references to barbel-less sciaenids in Cuvier’s pre-1825 publications)

Subgenus *Hostia* Trewavas 1962
Latin for a sacrificial victim, referring to the fact that the types of *P. moorii* are reported destroyed by bombing in Liverpool in the war of 1939-45, and those of its synonym *Corvina cameronensis* Ehrenbaum 1915, were bombed in Hamburg during the same war

*Pseudotolithus moorii* (Günther 1865)
in honor of Thomas John Moore (1824-1892), curator, Free Public Museum of Liverpool, who sent to Günther specimens collected by J. Lewis Ingram in Gambia

Subgenus *Pinnacorvina* Fowler 1925
*pinna*, fin, proposed as a subgenus of *Johnius* with more dorsal-fin rays; *corvina*, Spanish name for croakers and early generic name, *Corvina* Cuvier 1829, in the family (preoccupied by *Corvina* Hahn 1822 in birds), derived from *corvus*, crow, perhaps alluding to croaking noise that resonates from swim bladder of mature males

*Pseudotolithus epi-perc* (Bleeker 1863)
etymology not explained, perhaps *epi-*, upon, beside, over or after and *percus*, perch; if so, allusion not evident

*Pteroscion* Fowler 1925
*ptero-*, fin, proposed as a subgenus of *Larimus* with more dorsal-fin rays; *scion*, modern Greek name of *Umbrina cirrosa*, which Gill selected over “*sciaena*” because it sounded better (see *Cynoscion*, above)

*Pteroscion peli* (Bleeker 1863)
in honor of Hendrik Severinus Pel (1818-1876), Dutch Governor of the Gold Coast (now Ghana), whose “enlightened zeal” (translation) led to the deposition of natural history specimens at the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), including type of this species

*Pterotolithus* Fowler 1933
proposed as a subgenus of *Otolithus* distinguished by its *ptero-*, fin, referring to large anal fin of *P. maculatus*

*Pterotolithus lateoides* (Bleeker 1849)
*-oides*, having the form of; allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance to *Lates* (Carangiformes: Centropomidae)

*Pterotolithus maculatus* (Cuvier 1830)
spotted, referring to small, irregular, brown spots on back, sides, caudal and second dorsal fins

*Robaloscion* Béarez & Schwarzhans 2014
*robalo*, local Peruvian name for *R. wieneri* (endemic to Peru); *scion*, modern Greek name of *Umbrina cirrosa*, which Gill selected over “*sciaena*” because it sounded better (see *Cynoscion*, above)

*Robaloscion wieneri* (Sauvage 1883)
in honor of Charles Wiener (1851-1913), Austrian-French explorer, linguist and diplomat, who collected type

*Roncador* Jordan & Gilbert 1880
Spanish name for grunters among California fishermen (type locality: San Diego, California, USA)

*Roncador steami* (Steindachner 1875)
in honor of conchologist Robert Edwards Carter Stearns (1827-1909), “one of the most active and outstanding
members of the California Academy of Sciences as a token of my respect" (translation)

**Sciaena Linnaeus 1758**
presumably from *skiaena*, Greek name for perch-like marine fishes, now applied to sciaenids

**Sciaena callaensis** Hildebrand 1946
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Callao Bay, Peru, type locality

**Sciaena umbra** Linnaeus 1758
shade, presumably referring to its blackish (“nigro varia”) or dark color (especially juveniles); also a name used by early naturalists, equivalent to *scion* or *Sciaena*

**Sciaenops Gill 1863**
-*ops*, appearance, presumably similar to (and previously recognized as) *Sciaena*

**Sciaenops ocellatus** (Linnaeus 1766)
with eye-like spots, referring to distinctive black spot near base of caudal fin (some individuals exhibit several spots)

**Seriphus Ayres 1860**
etymology not explained nor evident; Jordan & Evermann (1896) listed three possible explanations, none of which seem to apply: (1) *Seriphus* (or *Serifo*), a Greek island in the Aegean Sea, (2) a small winged insect (perhaps from the ancient Greek *serphos* or *seriphos*), and (3) a kind of wormwood, very close to *Seriphium* Linnaeus 1753, a genus of asters

**Seriphus politus** Ayres 1860
polished, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its silvery sides and belly

**Sonorolux Trewavas 1977**
sonoros, noisy, referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males; *lux*, light, referring to yellow, presumably luminous, tissue under scales on ventral part of body

**Sonorolux fluminis** Trewavas 1977
stream or river, presumably referring to Moratalbas, a river estuary near Kuchling, Sarawak, Borneo, type locality

**Stellifer Oken 1817**
*stella*, star; *fero*, to bear, Latinization of “Les Stellifères” of Cuvier (1816), referring to radiated appearance of spongy (to touch) suborbital of *S. stellifer* (proposed without species, so not tautonymous with *Bodianus stellifer*)

**Stellifer brasiliensis** (Schultz 1945)
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Brazil, “along whose shores the types were collected”

**Stellifer cervigoni** Chao, Carvalho-Filho & Andrade Santos 2021
in honor of late Fernando Cervigón Marcos (1930-2017), formerly at Universidad de Oriente, Venezuela, for his contributions to ichthyology and for discovering this species

**Stellifer chaoi** Aguilera, Solano & Valdez 1983
in honor of ichthyologist Ning Labish Chao, then at Fundação Universidade do Rio Grande (Brazil), for his “valuable” contributions to the study of sciaenids

**Stellifer chryssoleuca** ( Günther 1867)
chrysos, gold; leukos, white, referring to silvery body irregularly mottled with large brownish patches shining gold

**Stellifer collettei** Chao, Carvalho-Filho & Andrade Santos 2021
in honor of Bruce B. Collette (b. 1935), formerly of the Systematics Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, who collected holotype, and is the “principal mentor” of the senior author

**Stellifer colonensis** Meek & Hildebrand 1925
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Colón, Panama, where type locality (Mindi Reef at Mindi) is situated

**Stellifer ephelis** Chirichigno F. 1974
Greek for freckle, referring to chromatophore pattern on sides of body

**Stellifer ericymba** (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
eri-, very; cymba, cavity, referring to “extreme” cavernous structure of preopercle, preorbital and cranium

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

**Stellifer gomezi** (Cervigón 2011)
in honor of Alfredo Gómez Gaspar, Cervigón’s colleague and collaborator for more than 30 years, an “excellent and prestigious researcher in the field of marine ecology and aquaculture” (translation)

**Stellifer griseus** Cervigón 1966
gray, referring to general body color
Stellifer illecebrosus Gilbert 1898
- us, adjectival suffix: illeebra, spur, presumably referring to preopercle with 8-9 rather slender spines, increasing in size toward the angle, with usually the three at the angle enlarged and radiating regularly, and sometimes the lowermost spine directed abruptly downward

Stellifer imiceps (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
imus, lowest; cepa, head, referring to head “very small, narrow, and low”

Stellifer lanceolatus (Holbrook 1855)
lanceolate, referring to shape of caudal fin

Stellifer macallisteri Chao, Carvalho-Filho & Andrade Santos 2021
in honor of the late Don E. McAllister (1934-2001), formerly of the National Museum of Natural History, Ottawa, Canada

Stellifer magoi Aguilera 1983
in honor of Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004), for his contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan fishes

Stellifer mancorensis Chao, Carvalho-Filho & Andrade Santos 2021
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Máncora, Peru, type locality

Stellifer melanocheir Eigenmann 1918
melano-, black; cheiros, hand, referring to all but the lower rays of the pectoral fin “nearly black, much darker than the other fins”

Stellifer menezesi Chao, Carvalho-Filho & Andrade Santos 2021
in honor of Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology and his mentorship of numerous students

Stellifer microps (Steindachner 1864)
micr-, small; ops, eye, referring to smaller eyes compared to S. stellifer

Stellifer minor (Tschudi 1846)
small or less, presumably referring to smaller size of type specimen (19 cm) compared to that of Sciaena deliciosa (45.72 cm), presumed congener described in same publication (name is unfortunate since this species is one of the largest in the genus)

Stellifer musicki Chao, Carvalho-Filho & Andrade Santos 2021
in honor of the late John (“Jack”) A. Musick (1941-2021), formerly at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary; he was the major professor of the senior author and many other students, including several Brazilian ichthyologists

Stellifer naso (Jordan 1889)
long-nosed, referring to “thick, blunt, protruding” snout

Stellifer oscitans (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
yawning, referring to “very wide and oblique” mouth, length of gape twice in length of head

Stellifer pizarroensis Hildebrand 1946
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Guayaquil, off Puerto Pizarro, Peru, type locality

Stellifer punctatissimus (Meek & Hildebrand 1925)
very spotted, referring to “lower parts everywhere profusely dotted with brown punctulations”

Stellifer rastrifer (Jordan 1889)
rastrum, rake; ferro, to bear, referring to longer and more numerous gill rakers compared to the related S. fuerthii

Stellifer scierus (Jordan & Gilbert 1884)
dusky, described as “steel-gray above, dull-silvery below, everywhere much soiled with dark brown points”

Stellifer simulus (Gilbert 1898)
diminutive of simus, snub-nosed, referring to blunt snout, “scarcely at all compressed, evenly rounded in all directions”

Stellifer stellifer (Bloch 1790)
stella, star; ferro, to bear, referring to radiated appearance of spongy (to touch) suborbital

Stellifer strabo (Gilbert 1897)
squint or blinkard, referring to small, oblique eyes

Stellifer typicus (Gill 1863)
typical, serving as type of genus Ophioscion ( = Stellifer)

Stellifer vermicularis (Günther 1867)
vermiculate, presumably referring to “purplish brown streak, obliquely ascending downwards, follow[ing] the middle of each series of scales” (per Günther 1868)
**Stellifer venezuelae** (Schultz 1945)
of Venezuela, described from near mouth of Caño de Sagua, 25 kilometers north of Sinamaica

**Stellifer walkeri** Chao 2001
in honor of Boyd W. Walker, (1917–2001), fisheries biologist, University of California, Los Angeles, for contributing to our knowledge of eastern Pacific shorefishes

**Stellifer wintersteenorum** Chao 2001
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Chao’s late collaborator John Wintersteen (d. 1989), University of California, Los Angeles, who first recognized this species as distinct in the 1960s, and his mother, Bernice McI. Wintersteen

**Stellifer zestocarus** Gilbert 1898
zestos, soft-boiled; carus, head, referring to “extremely soft” head, the “bones cavernous”

**Totoaba Villamar 1980**
local name (also spelled totuava) for *T. macdonaldi* among the Seri, an indigenous group of Sonora, México

**Totoaba macdonaldi** (Gilbert 1890)
in honor of Marshall McDonald (1835–1895, note latinization of “Mc” to “Mac”), U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries, under whose auspices type was collected

**Umbrina Cuvier 1816**
-ina, a diminutive: umbra, shade, a name used by early naturalists, equivalent to *scion* or *Sciaena*

**Umbrina analis** Günther 1868
anal, referring to “very strong” anal-fin spine, more than half as long as head

**Umbrina broussoneti** Cuvier 1830
in honor of physician-naturalist Pierre Marie Auguste Broussonet (1761–1807), whose collection supplied type [Cuvier apparently misspelled Broussonet’s name, with an extra “n”; since this spelling is in prevailing usage, emendment is not recommended]

**Umbrina bussingi** López S. 1980
in honor of the author’s husband, ichthyologist William Bussing (1933–2014), Universidad de Costa Rica, for his “valuable contributions” to the knowledge of Costa Rican fishes

**Umbrina canariensis** Valenciennes 1843
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Canary Islands, type locality (occurs in southern Mediterranean Sea, eastern Atlantic from Bay of Biscay to South Africa, and western Indian Ocean from South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion Island to Pakistan)

**Umbrina canosai** Berg 1895
in honor of Sabas Canosa, preparator and later conservator at the Museo Nacional de Montevideo (Uruguay), who provided type and many other fishes to the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires

**Umbrina cirrosa** (Linnaeus 1758)
with a curl or tendril, referring to short and rigid barbel on chin

**Umbrina coroides** Cuvier 1830
-sidere, having the form of: similar in color to and initially identified as *Sciaena coro* (=Conodon nobilis, Lutjaniformes: Haemulidae)

**Umbrina dorsalis** Gill 1862
of the back, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more dorsal-fin rays compared to *U. xanti*, described in same publication (Gill also mentions that the back is tinged with rose and that the dorsal fins are sometimes spotted with black)

**Umbrina galapagorum** Steindachner 1878
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: referring to Galápagos Islands, where it is endemic

**Umbrina imberbis** Günther 1873
beardless, referring to chin barbel “reduced to a small nodule between two pairs of mandibular pores” (a doubtful species; known only from type, now lost)

**Umbrina milliae** Miller 1971
in honor of Miller’s wife Mildred (diminutive, Milly)

**Umbrina reedi** Günther 1880
in honor Edwyn Charles Reed (1841–1910), English naturalist living in Chile (type locality), who presented type (a skin) to the British Museum “some years ago”

**Umbrina robinsoni** Gilchrist & Thompson 1908
in honor of John Benjamin Romer Robinson (1869–1949), South African attorney, businessman and recreational
angler, who presented many fishes to the South African Museum and Durban Museum, including type of this one

**Umbrina roncador** Jordan & Gilbert 1882
Spanish name for grunters, alluding to its common name, Yellow-finned Roncador, among California fishermen, derived from *rhonchus*, Greek for snoring, referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males

**Umbrina ronchus** Valenciennes 1843
*rhonchus*, Greek for snoring, referring to drum-like sounds that resonate from swim bladder of mature males

**Umbrina steindachneri** Cadenat 1951
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who provisionally reported this species as *Umbrina cirrhosa* var. *canariensis* in 1882

**Umbrina wintersteeni** Walker & Radford 1992
in honor of the late John Wintersteen (d. 1989), University of California, Los Angeles, “longtime researcher” in the taxonomy of eastern Pacific sciaenids

**Umbrina xanti** Gill 1862
in honor of John Xantus de Veyes (1825-1894), Hungarian exile and zoologist, who collected type; Gill (1860) praised his “worth and abilities,” obtaining a collection of terrestrial and marine animals from México, including many new species, all in the “highest state of preservation,” despite many obstacles and the “present condition of affairs” in México

**Family SILLAGINIDAE** Sillagos (Whittings and Smelt Whitings)
6 genera/subgenera · 38 species

**Sillaginodes** Gill 1861
- *odes*, having the form of: similar to typical “Sillagines” but distinct in the small size of the scales, and unqueal (in size and number of rays) of second dorsal and anal fins

**Sillaginodes punctatus** (Cuvier 1829)
spotted, referring to numerous black dots above lateral line (actually, small rusty-brown spots and wavy lines above and below lateral line)

**Sillaginopodys** Fowler 1933
proposed as a subgenus of *Sillago* distinguished by its *podos*, foot, referring to modified (cartilaginous) ventral fins of *S. chondropus*

**Sillaginopodys chondropus** (Bleeker 1849)
*chondros*, cartilage; *opus*, foot, referring to ventral-fin spine expanded as a thick cartilaginous pad joined with first ventral ray

**Sillaginops** Kaga 2013
*Sillago*, type genus of family; *ops*, eye, referring to large eye, diameter 25–32% HL (vs. 14-29% HL in *Sillago* and 3-11% HL in *Sillaginopsis*)

**Sillaginops macrolepis** (Bleeker 1858)
*macro*, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to its large scales, 51-56 along lateral line (54-147 in other sillanginids)

**Sillaginops** Gill 1861
*opsis*, appearance, similar to both *Sillago* and *Sillaginodes* but distinguished by depressed head, small eyes, larger outer row of teeth, and form of first dorsal fin

**Sillaginopsis domina** (Cuvier 1816)
madame or mistress, from *pèche-madame*, local name for this species among the French of Pondicherry, India, type locality, allusion not explained nor evident [often but incorrectly identified as *S. panijus* (Hamilton 1822)]

**Sillago** Cuvier 1816
etymology not explained nor evident, perhaps derived from *sillot*, satire (and hence sharp), and the Greek *ago*, meaning “I bear” referring to its somewhat elongated and pointed head (“A tete un peu aloigne en pointe,” per Cuvier 1829); three other possibilities have been proposed, all problematical: (1) a locality in Australia, possibly Sillago Reef off the coast of Queensland (doubtful since Cuvier described *S. acuta* [= *sihama*] from the Indian Ocean, (2) from the Greek *sillogo*, meaning “to meet” (there is nothing in Cuvier’s text, nor in his more-detailed 1829 account, to support this explanation, (3) *sillot* (i.e., sharp), referring to its fins, but Cuvier did not mention sharp or thorny fins in his brief 1816 description

**Subgenus Sillago**

**Sillago caudicula** Kaga, Imamura & Nakaya 2010
tailed, referring to specialized caudal skeleton, with third and fourth hypurals completely fused (compared to completely separated in *S. intermedia*)

**Sillago indica** McKay, Dutt & Sujatha 1985
Indian, referring to occurrence on east and west coasts of India (also occurs off Viêt Nam)
**Sillago intermedia** Wongratana 1977

intermediate, allusion not explained, described as similar in color to *S. maculata* but “more closely allied” to *S. sihama*, *S. parvisquamis* and *S. megacephalus* according to structure of swim bladder

**Sillago malabarica** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

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

**Sillago megacephalus** Lin 1933

mega-, large; cephalus, head, referring to larger head (33% of SL) compared to the very similar *S. sihima*

**Sillago nigrofasciata** Xiao, Yu, Song & Gao 2021

nigro-, black; fasciata, banded, referring to wide, mid-lateral black longitudinal band, a diagnostic character

**Sillago panhwaril** Panhwar, Farooq, Qamar, Shaikh & Mairaj 2017

in honor of Sher Khan Panhwar (Center of Excellence in Marine Biology, University of Karachi), “who pioneered work on Pakistani sillaginid fishes” and senior author of paper in which name was proposed; it is unclear whether named the fish after himself (a breach of nomenclatural etiquette) or if one of his four co-authors suggested the honor [subgeneric placement provisional]

**Sillago parvisquamis** Gill 1861

parvus, small; squamis, scale, referring to smaller scales compared to the “nearly allied” *S. japonica*

**Sillago shaoi** Gao & Xiao 2016

in honor of ichthyologist Kwang-Tsao Shao (b. 1951), National Taiwan Ocean University, for his “remarkable contribution” to the classification of fishes

**Sillago sihama** (Fabricius 1775)

from *Sihâmi and Sjhâmi*, Arabic names for this fish along the Red Sea of Yemen

**Sillago sinica** Gao & Xue 2011

named for Sinica (China), referring to all sampling sites in coastal waters of China: East China Sea, Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea

**Sillago suezensis** Golani, Fricke & Tikochinski 2013

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suez (As Suwais, Egypt), type locality, and restricted original distribution area in the Gulf of Suez, northern Red Sea (also occurs in Mediterranean Sea as a Lessepsian immigrant)

Subgenus *Parasillago* McKay 1985

para-, near, differs from subgenus *Sillago* in having posterior extension of swim bladder a single tapering projection (or in one species a rounded posterior margin), instead of two posterior extensions

**Sillago aeolus** Jordan & Evermann 1902

eytymology not explained, perhaps referring to Aeolus, god of the winds, or *aeolos*, quick-moving, shifting, changing, or variable; in either case, allusion not evident

**Sillago analis** Whitley 1943

eytymology not explained, presumably referring to anal fin, said to have fewer rays compared to the similar *Sillaginops macrolepis*, its presumed congener at the time
**Sillago arabica** McKay & McCarthy 1989  
Arabian, referring to Arabian (=Persian) Gulf, where it is endemic

**Sillago argentifasciata** Martin & Montalban 1935  
*argentus*, silvery; *fasciata*, banded, referring to “wide, brilliant, silvery” longitudinal band on sides

**Sillago asiatica** McKay 1982  
Asian, referring to its occurrence in the Gulf of Thailand and Taiwan [possibly a junior synonym of *S. soringa*]

**Sillago attenuata** McKay 1985  
thin or tapered, referring to slender body

**Sillago bassensis** Cuvier 1829
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bass Strait, Victoria, Australia, type locality (occurs in southeastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific from Australia to China)

**Sillago boutani** Pellegrin 1905
in honor of Louis Boutan (1859-1934), zoologist and underwater photography pioneer, who led scientific mission to Viêt Nam (studying the culture of pearl oysters) during which type was collected

**Sillago burrus** Richardson 1842
red or flame-colored, described as having a “crimson” back “down to the lateral line, the parts beneath primrose-yellow”

**Sillago ciliata** Cuvier 1829  
ciliate, referring to fine, almost cilia-like, serrations on entire edge of preoperculum

**Sillago flindersi** McKay 1985
in honor of Lieut. Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), British Navy, explorer and navigator, who circumnavigated Australia (where this species is endemic) [proposed as a subspecies of *S. bassensis* from the Bass Strait, which was named for Flinders’ friend and ship physician, George Bass]

**Sillago ingenuua** McKay 1985
free-born, referring to Gulf of Thailand, type locality (according to some scholars, Thai means “free man” in the Thai language, differentiating from those who are considered serfs)

**Sillago japonica** Temminck & Schlegel 1843  
Japanese, described from the seas of Japan (occurs in western Pacific from northern Viêt Nam and southern China to Japan)

**Sillago lutea** McKay 1985
*luteus*, “belonging to mud” (correctly *lutosus* or *lutarius*; *luteus* means yellow), referring to its abundance on muddy or silty substrates

**Sillago maculata** Quoy & Gaimard 1824
spotted, referring to 7-8 blackish, irregular and oblique spots on body and one at base of pectoral fin

**Sillago microps** McKay 1985
*micro-*, small; *ops*, eye, referring to small eye, 14-16% of head length

**Sillago nierstraszi** Hardenberg 1941
in honor of the late Hugo Frederik Nierstrasz (1872-1937), marine biologist, Utrecht University, and member of the Siboga Expedition (1899-1900) to the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia)

**Sillago robusta** Stead 1908
stout or muscular, referring to “generally stouter form” compared to other Australian sillaginids

**Sillago schomburgkii** Peters 1864
in honor of botanist Richard Schomburgk (1811-1891), curator, Adelaide Botanic Garden (South Australia), who collected type [not to be confused with his brother, explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), for whom many other fishes are named]

**Sillago soringa** Dutt & Sujatha 1982
*soringa*, Telugu (an Indo-Aryan language) name, applied by local fishermen, in Visakhapatnam, India, type locality

**Sillago vincenti** McKay 1980
in honor of S. G. Vincent, Technical Officer, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, India, for “valuable assistance in collecting specimens [including type], obtaining information for [McKay’s] study recognising the two species in the field and assisting with the measurements”

**Sillago vittata** McKay 1985
banded, referring to 8-11 light-brown to rusty-brown very narrow bars extending from back obliquely forwards, touching or almost touching a conspicuous silvery mid-lateral longitudinal band