Family LETHRINIDAE Emporerfishes and Large-eye Breams
5 genera · 44 species

Subfamily Lethrininae Emporerfishes

Lethrinus Cuvier 1829
from lethrina, ancient Greek name for members of the genus Pagellus (Sparidae) which Cuvier applied to this genus

Lethrinus amboinensis Bleeker 1854
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality (occurs in eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific from Indonesia east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Japan, south to Western Australia)

Lethrinus atkinsoni Seale 1910
patronym not identified but probably in honor of William Sackston Atkinson (1864-ca. 1925), an illustrator who prepared the plates for a paper published by Seale in 1905 and presumably the plates in this 1910 paper as well

Lethrinus atlanticus Valenciennes 1830
Atlantic, the only species of the genus (and family) known to occur in the Atlantic

Lethrinus borbonicus Valenciennes 1830
-bicus, belonging to: Borbon (or Bourbon), early name for Réunion island, western Mascarenes, type locality (occurs in Red Sea and western Indian Ocean from Persian Gulf and East Africa to Socotra, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, and the Mascarenes)

Lethrinus conchyliatus (Smith 1959)
clothed in purple, etymology not explained, probably referring to “bright mauve” area at central basal part of pectoral fins on living specimens

Lethrinus crocineus Smith 1959
orange-yellow (saffron), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “mainly yellowish” color of living specimens

Lethrinus enigmaticus Smith 1959
enigmatic, reflecting Smith’s uncertainty regarding identity of type specimen, which he “provisionally described as new”

Lethrinus erythracanthus Valenciennes 1830
erythros, red; acanthus, thorn or spine, referring to the “beautiful red” (translation) rays of its fins

Lethrinus erythropterus Valenciennes 1830
erythros, red; pterus, fin, referring to reddish fins, often bright red or orange

Lethrinus genivittatus Valenciennes 1830
genys, cheek; vittatus, banded, referring to large reddish-brown bands sometimes present on cheek

Lethrinus haematopterus Temminck & Schlegel 1844
hematos, bloody; pterus, fin, referring to blood-red tinge to some or all of its fins

Lethrinus harak (Forsskål 1775)
from Abu m’hárrak, its Arabic name along the Red Sea

Lethrinus laticaudis Alleyne & Macleay 1877
latus, broad; cauda, tail, referring to its caudal fin, described as “emarginated, wide-spread”

Lethrinus lentjan (Lacepède 1802)
etymology not explained, perhaps a local name for this fish in Indonesia during the late 18th and early 19th centuries

Lethrinus mahsena (Forsskål 1775)
from Sjöár mehseni, its Arabic name along the Red Sea of Saudi Arabia (type locality)

Lethrinus microdon Valenciennes 1830
micro-, small; odon, tooth, referring to its “remarkably small and pointed” (translation) teeth
**Lethrinus miniatus** (Forster 1801)
bright red or scarlet, referring to reddish lips and/or brilliant red sometimes present between spinous rays of dorsal fin

**Lethrinus mitchelli** Allen, Victor & Erdmann 2021
in honor of David Mitchell, Director, Eco Custodian Advocates (a community-focused conservation charity), a “seasoned conservationist who has dedicated his career to the spectacular nature and local indigenous communities” of Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, type locality

**Lethrinus nebulosus** (Forsskål 1775)
cloudy, described as having “longitudinal clouds of blue & yellow-brown” (translation), presumably referring to irregular dark bars sometimes present on sides

**Lethrinus obsoletus** (Forsskål 1775)
worn out or decayed, presumably referring to faint yellow-violet stripe on body (described as orange-yellow in contemporary accounts)

**Lethrinus olivaceus** Valenciennes 1830
olive-colored, referring to olive-green body (described as olive-gray in contemporary accounts)

**Lethrinus ornatus** Valenciennes 1830
ornate, embellished or decorated, referring to any or all of the following: bright-red posterior edge of operculum and preoperculum, purple (or red) spot sometimes present on head below front edge of eye, 4-6 orange stripes on sides, purple (or reddish) caudal fin, and reddish edge on dorsal fin

**Lethrinus ravus** Carpenter & Randall 2003
drab, grayish or tawny brown, all of which describe this species; “Most species of *Lethrinus* have some form of live coloration that facilitates their field identification. *Lethrinus ravus* lacks distinguishing colorations and hence its common name, the drab emperor ...”

**Lethrinus reticulatus** Valenciennes 1830
net-like or netted, referring to soft rays of dorsal, caudal and anal fins very thinly streaked with a black network of fine lines

**Lethrinus rubioperculatus** Sato 1978
ruber, red; operculatus, operculate, referring to red spot on posterior end of operculum

**Lethrinus scoparius** Gilchrist & Thompson 1908
Latin for sweeper or broom, presumably a reference to “scavenger,” a vernacular name for this species given by the authors without explanation (in British English, a scavenger is a person employed to clean streets by scraping or sweeping)

**Lethrinus semicinctus** Valenciennes 1830
semi-, half; cinctus, belt or girdle, referring to irregular small, black bands or blotches on upper half of body

**Lethrinus variegatus** Valenciennes 1830
variegated, allusion not explained, presumably referring to variable pattern of irregular blackish spots on sides

**Lethrinus xanthochilus** Klunzinger 1870
xanthos, yellow; cheilus, lip, referring to its yellowish lips, the upper lip more intense

**Subfamily Monotaxinae** Large-eye Seabreams

**Gnathodentex** Bleeker 1873
gnathos, jaw; dentex, with large teeth but in this case probably alluding to presumed congeners in *Dentex* (Sparidae), referring to villiform teeth on upper jaw (present on lower jaw also)

**Gnathodentex aureolineatus** (Lacepède 1802)
aureus, gold; lineatus, lined, referring to 4-5 brownish-orange stripes on lower sides

**Gymnocranius** Klunzinger 1870
gymnos, bare or naked; cranius, skull, proposed as a subgenus of *Dentex* (Sparidae) lacking scales on top of head

**Gymnocranius audleyi** Ogilby 1916
in honor of Ogilby’s friend Audley Raymond Jones, to whom he was “indebted for much interesting information regarding the habits of [Queensland, Australia] fishes”

**Gymnocranius elongatus** Senta 1973
elongate, presumably referring to its shallower, slightly more elongate body compared to the deeper, slightly more oval body of *G. griseus*, with which it had been confused

**Gymnocranius euanus** ( Günther 1879) *-anus, belonging to: 'Eua, Friendly Islands (now known as Tonga), type locality (occurs in western Pacific from Gulf of Thailand to Tonga and eastern Australia, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea to Philippines)*
Gymnocranius frenatus Bleeker 1873
bridled, referring to blue-edged yellow band from front of eye to above upper lip

Gymnocranius grandoculis (Valenciennes 1830)
grand, large; oculis, eye, referring to large eye, its diameter only 2½ times in HL (hence a common name for the family, Large-eye Breams)

Gymnocranius griseus (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
gray, referring to “very pale bluish gray” (translation) color in life (described as silvery in contemporary accounts)

Gymnocranius microdon (Bleeker 1851)
micro-, small; odon, tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to 2-3 pairs of small, slender canines at front of both jaws, smaller than presumed congeners in Dentex (Sparidae)

Gymnocranius obesus Chen, Miki & Borsa 2017
obese, referring to its deep and relatively thick body compared to congeners

Gymnocranius oblongus Borsa, Béarez & Chen 2010
named for its oblong, fusiform body

Gymnocranius satoi Borsa, Béarez, Paijo & Chen 2013
in honor of ichthyologist Torao Sato (b. 1945), for contributions to the taxonomy of Lethrinidae and who recognized this species as distinct in 1984

Gymnocranius superciliosus Borsa, Béarez, Paijo & Chen 2013
eyebrowed, referring to conspicuous dark patch above eye, similar to an eyebrow

Monotaxis Anonymous [Bennett] 1830
mono-, one; taxis, series, referring to molars on sides of jaws in a single series

Monotaxis grandoculis (Forskål 1775)
grand, large; oculis, eye, described as having a “grandibus oculis,” diameter of which, according to contemporary accounts, is about length of snout (hence a common name for the family, Large-eye Breams)

Monotaxis heterodon (Bleeker 1854)
betero-, different; odon, tooth, referring to single series of molar teeth compared to 2-3 series in presumed congeners in Pagrus (Sparidae)

Wattsia Chan & Chilvers 1974
~ia, belonging to; J. C. D. Watts, for his “very significant contributions to the knowledge of the hydrography of the northern South China Sea made during his service from 1969 to 1972 with the Fisheries Research Station, Hong Kong”

Wattsia mossambica (Smith 1957)
~icus, belonging to; Mozambique, where type locality (Pinda) is situated (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from East Africa east to Marshall Islands and New Ireland, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia)
**Family NEMIPTERIDAE** Threadfin Breams

5 genera · 78 species

*Nemipterus* Swainson 1839

- *nem[atos]*, thread; *pterus*, fin, referring to filamentous dorsal- and caudal-fin rays of *Dentex filamentosus* (=*N. nematophorus*).

*Nemipterus andamanensis* Bineesh, Russell & Chandra 2018

- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean, only known area of occurrence

*Nemipterus aurifilum* (Ogilby 1910)

- *aurus*, gold; *filum*, thread, presumably referring to filamentous caudal-fin ray a “brilliant sulphur-yellow” (yet dorsal fin, which is not filamentous, is described as “tipped with gold”)

*Nemipterus aurora* Russell 1993

Latin for dawn, referring to distinctive orange-yellow submedian stripe along dorsal fin that resembles the colors of the dawn sky

*Nemipterus balinensis* (Bleeker 1858)

- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: northern Bali, Indonesia, where type locality (Boleling) is situated

*Nemipterus balinensisoides* (Popta 1918)

- *-oides*, having the form of: similar and closely related to *N. balinensis*

*Nemipterus bathybius* Snyder 1911

- *bathys*, deep; *bios*, life, the “stomach of each specimen is everted, indicating that it was taken in rather deep water” (indeed, a benthic species found at 40-90 m)

*Nemipterus biendongensis* Prokofiev 2022

- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bình Đông (East Sea), Vietnamese name for the South China Sea, where this species occurs off the coast of Vietnam

*Nemipterus bipunctatus* (Valenciennes 1830)

- *bt-, two; punctatus*, spotted, described as having a double series of blue dots along lateral line

*Nemipterus celebicus* (Bleeker 1854)

- *-icus*, belonging to: Makassar, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Indonesia, type locality

*Nemipterus elaine* Russell & Gouws 2020

in honor of Elaine Heemstra, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, who brought this species to the attention of the senior author, for her contribution to Western Indian Ocean ichthyology over many years [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

*Nemipterus flavomandibularis* Russell & Tweddle 2013

- *flavus*, yellow; *mandibularis*, of the lower jaw, referring to “striking” yellow color on lower jaw

*Nemipterus furcosus* (Valenciennes 1830)

furcate, referring to deeply forked caudal fin

*Nemipterus gracilis* (Bleeker 1873)

slender, allusion not explained, presumably referring to more elongate body compared to presumed congeners in *Dentex* (Sparidae)
**Nemipterus hexodon** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)
Hexa-, six; odon, tooth, referring to front of both jaws “armed” (translation) with six recurved (or hooked) canine teeth

**Nemipterus isacanthus** (Bleeker 1873)
Ios, equal; acanthus, spine, allusion not explained, presumably referring to posterior seven dorsal-fin spines (actually rays) of equal length, unlike presumed congeners in Dentex (Sparidae)

**Nemipterus japonicus** (Bloch 1791)
Japanese, described from Japan, no type locality given (occurs in Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, Socotra, Madagascar, and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Japan)

**Nemipterus marginatus** (Valenciennes 1830)
edged or bordered, referring to wide black border on caudal fin (a feature not mentioned nor shown in contemporary accounts)

**Nemipterus mesoprion** (Bleeker 1853)
Mes-, middle; prion, saw, referring to “preopercle with 3 series of scales, middle posterior margin rough, with barely visible serrations” (translation)

**Nemipterus nematophorus** (Bleeker 1854)
Nemat- thread; phorus, to bear, referring to anterior pair of dorsal-fin rays close together and almost fused to produce a long trailing filament, and upper lobe of caudal fin produced into a trailing filament as well

**Nemipterus nematopus** (Bleeker 1851)
nemat- thread; pes, foot, referring to long pelvic fins, with an elongate first ray that reaches anal fin

**Nemipterus nemurus** (Bleeker 1857)
nemat-, thread; oura, tail, referring to upper rays of caudal fin produced into a filament

**Nemipterus peronii** (Valenciennes 1830)
in honor of French voyager and naturalist François Péron (1775-1810), who collected type

**Nemipterus randalli** Russell 1986
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who “greatly assisted” Russell in providing specimens and photographs of Nemipterus species

**Nemipterus sugillatus** Russell & Ho 2017
Latin for bruise, referring to pinkish-mauve or bluish bruise-like blotch on upper part of opercle

**Nemipterus tambuloides** (Bleeker 1853)
oides, having the form of: referring to resemblance to Dentex tambulus (=N. japonicus)

**Nemipterus theodorei** Ogilby 1916
in honor of Edward Granville Theodore (1884-1950), Australian politician who served as Premier of Queensland (1919-1925), for forming the Department of Fisheries in Queensland

**Nemipterus thosaporni** Russell 1991
in honor of Thosaporn Wongratana, Royal Institute of Thailand, who “kindly” made available his “fine” illustrations of Nemipterus species, including this one

**Nemipterus virgatus** (Houttuyn 1782)
Virgus, striped, referring to yellow horizontal stripes on back and sides

**Nemipterus vitiensis** Russell 1990
Viti, suffix denoting place: Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, type locality

**Nemipterus zysron** (Bleeker 1856)
Zystron, rasp or file, but likely used by Bleeker to mean “saw,” referring to “saw-like form of the lower pre-operculum” (translation)

**Parascolopsis** Boulenger 1901
Para-, near, “agrees in every respect” with Scolopsis except for absence of suborbital spine

**Parascolopsis akatame Miyamoto, McMahan & Kaneko 2020**
according to published etymology, name is “derived from the local name in Japan of the type locality,” but this is an error; name is actually derived from the fish’s Japanese name, Aka-tamagashira (Kei Miyamoto, pers. comm.)

**Parascolopsis aspinosa** (Rao & Rao 1981)
A-, not; spinosa, spiny, referring to absence of suborbital spine

**Parascolopsis baranesi** Russell & Golani 1993
in honor of Albert (Avi) Baranes (b. 1949), Director of the Interuniversity Institute for Marine Sciences (Eilat, Israel), through whose efforts this species was collected in the Gulf of Aqaba
*Parascolopsis boesemani* (Rao & Rao 1981)
in honor of Marinus Boesemani (1916-2006), Curator of Fishes, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (currently Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Leiden, Netherlands), for his contributions to the systematics of fishes

*Parascolopsis capitinis* Russell 1996
_-inis_, adjectival suffix: *caput*, head, referring to its relatively large head

*Parascolopsis eriomma* (Jordan & Richardson 1909)
*eiri-, a strengthening prefix (i.e., very); *omma*, eye, referring to “very large” eye, its diameter 1/3 greater than length of snout

*Parascolopsis inermis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
unarmed, referring to posterior margin of suborbital finely serrate (sometimes smooth), with a very small spine at upper corner

*Parascolopsis melanophrys* Russell & Chin 1996
*melanos*, black; *ophrys*, eyebrow, referring to triangular black spot above and behind eye on either side of nape

*Parascolopsis qantasi* Russell & Glorfelt-Tarp 1984
in honor of Qantas Airlines, for “invaluable assistance over three years given to the junior author by staff of the Denpasar (Bali) office of the Australian airline Qantas”

*Parascolopsis rufomaculatum* Russell 1986
*rufus*, red; *maculatum*, spotted, referring to red spot on dorsal fin of fresh specimens [originally but incorrectly spelled *rufomaculatus*; emended since genus is feminine]

*Parascolopsis tanyactis* Russell 1986
*tanyo*, stretched out; *actis*, ray, referring to elongated fourth and fifth dorsal-fin rays of adult specimens

*Parascolopsis tosensis* (Kamohara 1938)
_-ensis_, suffix denoting place: Tosa Province, former name of Kochi Prefecture, Japan, where type locality (a fish market in Mimase) is situated

*Parascolopsis townsendi* Boulenger 1901
in honor of Capt. Frederick William Townsend (d. 1948), Commander, Indian Cable-Ship *Patrick Stewart*, who collected many fishes and molluscs while doing cable work in the Persian Gulf, including type of this species

*Pentapodus Quoy & Gaimard 1824*
*penta-*, five; *podus*, foot, allusion not explained; according to Valenciennes (1835), who called the genus “*Pentapus,*” referring to three long, pointed scales, one above root of each ventral fin and a single one between them, appearing like five ventral fins

*Pentapodus aureofasciatus* Russell 2001
*aureus*, gold; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to distinctive yellow mid-lateral band

*Pentapodus berryae* Allen, Erdmann & Brooks 2018
in honor of Beryl (“Berry”) Rae Levy, the third author's stepdaughter

*Pentapodus bifasciatus* (Bleeker 1848)
*bi-*, two; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to two pearly white bands on sides (actually three; Bleeker did not mention stripe below base of dorsal fin)

*Pentapodus caninus* (Cuvier 1830)
dog, referring to 2-3 pairs of larger, slightly recurved canine teeth anteriorly in upper jaw, and lower jaw with pair of enlarged, laterally flared canines

*Pentapodus emeryii* (Richardson 1843)
in honor of James Barker Emery (ca. 1794-1889), artist, amateur naturalist and First Lieutenant aboard the *Beagle* during an 1837-1841 survey of the Australian coast (1837-1841); he created illustrations upon which several species were described, including this one

*Pentapodus komodoensis* Allen & Erdmann 2012
_-ensis_, suffix denoting place: Komodo Island, Indonesia, type locality and only known area of occurrence

*Pentapodus nagasakiensis* (Tanaka 1915)
_-ensis_, suffix denoting place: fish market at Nagasaki, Japan, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from northwestern Australia and Indonesia to Philippines, South China Sea and Japan)

*Pentapodus numberii* Allen & Erdmann 2009
in honor of Fredy Numberi (b. 1947), Indonesian Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, who has “played a critical role in championing marine conservation initiatives in his native Papua,” for his “efforts to establish marine protected areas in the Raja Ampat and Kaimana regencies, where this species was first discovered”
Pentapodus paradiseus (Günther 1859)  
etymology not explained; described as "one of the most beautiful species of the whole family," perhaps referring to long trailing filament of upper caudal-fin lobe, reminiscent of the elongate feathers of birds-of-paradise, *Paradisaea*

Pentapodus porosus (Valenciennes 1830)  
full of holes or pores, referring to numerous visible pores on scaleless end of snout

Pentapodus setosus (Valenciennes 1830)  
hairy, presumably referring to upper lobe of caudal fin produced into a long hair-like filament

Pentapodus trivittatus (Bloch 1791)  
*tri-*, three; *vittatus*, banded or striped, referring to three silvery-white stripes on sides

Pentapodus vitta Quoy & Gaimard 1824  
stripe or band, referring to dark-brown stripe from tip of snout, through eye, and along upper half of body

Scaevius Whitley 1947  
western or left-handed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its occurrence along Western Australia

Scaevius milii (Bory de Saint-Vincent 1823)  
in honor of Lieut. Pierre Bernard Milius (1773–1829), who befriended Bory de Saint-Vincent during Nicolas Baudin's 1800 *Naturalist* expedition, during which type was collected

Scolopsis Cuvier 1814  
scolo-*, thorn; *opsis*, face or appearance, presumably referring to suborbital with a large retorse spine and/or serrated posterior margin of preopercle with 1–2 rows of short blunt spines along its length

Scolopsis affinis Peters 1877  
related, referring to similarity with *S. bimaculata*

Scolopsis aurata (Park 1797)  
golden, presumably referring to golden-yellow midlateral stripe from behind eye to base of caudal fin

Scolopsis bilineata (Bloch 1793)  
*bi-*, two; *lineata*, lined, referring to two curved, parallel stripes (actually the dark margins of a curved white stripe) on head of adults

Scolopsis bimaculata Rüppell 1828  
*bi-*, two; *maculata*, spotted, referring to pair of brownish blotches on upper sides intersected by lateral line

Scolopsis ciliata (Lacepède 1802)  
ciliate, described as having ciliate scales

Scolopsis curite Cuvier 1815  
Latinization of *Kurite*, its local name at Vishakhapatnam, India, Bay of Bengal, as reported by Russell (1803)

Scolopsis frenata (Cuvier 1830)  
bridled, referring to yellow (dark-green edged above) stripe from tip of snout through upper part of eye (and arching on back to upper part of caudal peduncle)

Scolopsis ghanam (Forsskål 1775)  
Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea of Saudi Arabia, type locality

Scolopsis japonica (Bloch 1793)  
Japanese, described from Japan (actually probably Java, Indonesia)

Scolopsis lacrima Nakamura, Béarez & Motomura 2019  
Latin for tear, referring to distinct blue band below eye

Scolopsis lineata Quoy & Gaimard 1824  
lined, referring to three blackish stripes on upper body of juveniles (yellowish-white on adults)

Scolopsis margaritifera (Cuvier 1830)  
margarita, pearl; *fero*, to bear, referring to silvery spot at base of scales on back and sides

Scolopsis meridiana Nakamura, Russell, Moore & Motomura 2018  
southern, referring to its southern distribution relative to that of *S. taenioptera*, with which it had been confused

Scolopsis monogramma (Cuvier 1830)  
*mono-*, one; *gramma*, line, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to broad blackish stripe or to purple line at base of pectoral fin

Scolopsis taeniata (Cuvier 1830)  
banded, referring to dark-brown or black streak above lateral line
Scolopsis taenioptera (Cuvier 1830)
taenio-, ribbon or band; ptera, finned, referring to blue or purple stripe along middle of dorsal fin

Scolopsis temporalis (Cuvier 1830)
of the temple (side of head), referring to small scaleless area on temporal region behind eye

Scolopsis torquata (Cuvier 1830)
adorned with a collar, referring to broad white band from nape to lower operculum of adults

Scolopsis trilineata Kner 1868
trí-, three; lineata, lined, referring to three white stripes from head to dorsal fin of adults

Scolopsis vosmeri (Bloch 1792)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Dutch naturalist Arnout Vosmaer (1720-1799), curator of the official Dutch collection of natural history specimens

Scolopsis xenochrous Günther 1872
xenos, strange or foreign (e.g., different); chroa, color of body or skin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to broad silvery band along trunk below lateral line, its anterior portion crossed by a pair of short oblique brown streaks, the middle portion with a brown spot at base of each scale, and the posterior portion a uniform pearl color

Family SPARIDAE Porgies and Seabreams
39 genera · 166 species/subspecies

Acanthopagrus Peters 1855
acanthus, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to strong dorsal-fin spines and/or enlarged second anal-fin spine of A. vogn, pagrus, from phagros, ancient Greek name for porgies, dating to at least Aristotle

Acanthopagrus akazakii Iwatsuki, Kimura & Yoshino 2006
in honor of the late Masato Akazaki, for his studies of sparid fishes

Acanthopagrus arabicus Iwatsuki 2013
Arabian, named for its occurrence in the Arabian (Persian) Gulf and Arabian Sea

Acanthopagrus australis (Günther 1859)
southern, referring to its occurrence in “Australian Seas, entering rivers”

Acanthopagrus berda (Fabricius 1775)
Berda, Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea of Yemen (type locality)

Acanthopagrus bifasciatus (Forsskål 1775)
bif-, two; fasciatus, banded, referring to two vertical black bars across head

Acanthopagrus butcheri (Munro 1949)
in honor of zoologist Alfred Dunbavin Butcher (1915-1990), for his “extensive study of [the] economic biology” of Gippsland Lakes, Victoria, Australia, type locality
**Acanthopagrus catenula** (Lacepède 1801)
diminutive of *catena*, chain, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to chain-like appearance of “eight series of very small spots, round and equal, on each side of the animal” (translation)

**Acanthopagrus chinshira** Kume & Yoshino 2008
local name for this species around Nakagusuku Bay, Okinawa Island, Japan, type locality

**Acanthopagrus datnia** (Hamilton 1822)
presumably a local Gangetic name, as it was Hamilton's practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

**Acanthopagrus estuarius** (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)
estuarine, apparently restricted to brackish tidal rivers

**Acanthopagrus latus** (Houttuyn 1782)
wide, described as probably the widest (3.8 cm) species of *Sparus* (original genus) known by Houttuyn

**Acanthopagrus morrisonae** Iwatsuki 2013
in honor of Sue M. Morrison, Fish Section, Aquatic Zoology, Western Australian Museum (Perth), who collected type specimens and tissue samples; her “assistance over several years has greatly aided the understanding of the western yellowfin seabream in northwestern Western Australia” [originally spelled *morrisoni*; emended to reflect correct gender]

**Acanthopagrus oconnorae** Pombo-Ayora & Peinemann 2022
in honor of Winefride Bradley (née O’Connor), botanist, on the occasion of her 90th birthday; her son (Donal D. C. Bradley) first noted several of the distinctive features of this fish in specimens caught while leisure fishing, and provided a caudal-fin clipping for initial genetic analysis

**Acanthopagrus omanensis** Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2010
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Indian Ocean off Oman, only known area of occurrence

**Acanthopagrus pacificus** Iwatsuki, Kume & Yoshino 2010
-*icus*, belonging to: Pacific Ocean, referring to its “western Pacific distributional pattern”

**Acanthopagrus palmaris** (Whitley 1935)
etymology not explained; *palmaris* can mean “of the palm (hand)” and superior or excellent, allusion not evident either way

**Acanthopagrus randalli** Iwatsuki & Carpenter 2009
in honor of John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type and is “clearly one of the greatest ichthyologists of all times”

**Acanthopagrus schlegelii schlegelii** (Bleeker 1854)
in honor of ornithologist-herpetologist Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884), whose *Fauna Japonica* (1845), co-authored with Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), is cited several times by Bleeker

**Acanthopagrus schlegelii czerskii** Berg 1915
in honor of ornithologist Alexander Ivanovich Czerski (1879-1921, son of Jan Czerski [1845-1892], celebrated Polish geologist, naturalist and explorer), who collected type

**Acanthopagrus sheim** Iwatsuki 2013
*Sheim*, local Arabic name for this species along the Arabian (Persian) Gulf

**Acanthopagrus sivicolus** Akazaki 1962
-*sivi*-, presumed latinization of *Shiwo* from *Kuro Shiwo*, Black Current; *colo*-, to inhabit, referring to occurrence in major Pacific Ocean current that washes the southeastern shores of Asia

**Acanthopagrus taiwanensis** Iwatsuki & Carpenter 2006
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: southwestern Taiwan, only known area of occurrence

**Acanthopagrus vagus** (Peters 1852)
wanderer, referring to its occurrence in fresh water, usually in the dry season, having strayed or migrated from estuaries

**Amamiichthys** Tanaka & Iwatsuki 2015
Amami, reflecting extremely limited distribution of *A. matsubarai*, known only from Amami-oshima Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; *ichthys*, fish

**Amamiichthys matsubarai** (Akazaki 1962)
in honor of Akazaki's professor and/or mentor, Kiyomatsu Matsubara (1907-1968), ichthyologist-herpetologist, Kyoto University, who reviewed the monograph in which description appeared and was thanked for his teaching and suggestions
**Archosargus Gill 1865**
archon, ruler, referring to *A. probatocephalus*, “pre-eminent among the Sparoids for the delicacy of its flesh as well as its size”; *sargos*, ancient Greek name for a sparid fish, dating to at least Aristotle but here likely referring to *Sargus* (*=Diplodus*)

**Archosargus aries** (Valenciennes 1830)
Latin for ram, for referring to sheep-like facial features (e.g., large teeth jutting from gaping jaw)

**Archosargus pourtalesii** (Steindachner 1881)
in honor of Louis François de Poutalès (1824-1880), Swiss-born American marine biologist who accompanied zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz on the steamship *Hassler* during an 1871-1872 expedition from Boston to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan, during which type was collected in the Galapagos

**Archosargus probatocephalus** (Walbaum 1792)
probaton, sheep; cephalus, head, named for Sheepshead, its common name in New York (USA), probably referring to sheep-like facial features (e.g., large teeth jutting from gaping jaw)

**Archosargus rhomboidalis** (Linnaeus 1758)
rhomboid, presumably referring to shape of scales as illustrated by Mark Catesby in 1754, one of two sparids he collectively called *Perca marina rhomboidalis fasciata* (see *Lagodon rhomboideus*, below)

**Argyrops Swainson 1839**
etymology not explained, perhaps *argyros*, silver and *ops*, face, referring to silvery lower jaw of *A. spinifer*

**Argyrops bleekeri** Oshima 1927
in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who reported this species as *Sparus* (now *Argyrops*) *spinifer* in 1865

**Argyrops caeruleops** Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2018
cæruleus, blue; *ops*, face, referring to cobalt-blue snout and cheek region

**Argyrops filamentosus** (Valenciennes 1830)
with filaments, referring to 1-2 filamentous spines of dorsal fin

**Argyrops flavops** Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2018
flavus, yellow; *ops*, face, referring to yellow snout and cheeks

**Argyrops megalommatus** (Klunzinger 1870)
mega-, large; ommatus, eyed, referring to orbit diameter clearly greater than interorbital width

**Argyrops notialis** Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2018
southern, referring to distribution in Southern Hemisphere (Australia, type locality)

**Argyrops spinifer** (Forsskål 1775)
spina, thorn; fero, to bear, presumably referring to rudimentary or recumbent spine in front of dorsal fin

**Argyrozona Smith 1938**
tautonymous with *Dentex argyrozona* Valenciennes 1830

**Argyrozona argyrozona** (Valenciennes 1830)
argyros, silver; zona, band, referring to 5-6 white longitudinal bands with gold and silver reflections (appearing just after death, according to Smith 1938)

**Boops Cuvier 1814**
tautonymous with *Sparus boops* Linnaeus 1758

**Boops boops** (Linnaeus 1758)
bo, ox; *ops*, eye, referring to its large eyes, the diameter greater than length of snout

**Boops lineatus** (Boulenger 1892)
lined, referring to “four rather indistinct dark lines along each side of the body, the uppermost running along the lateral line”

**Boopsoidea Castelnau 1861**
~oidea, having the form of: described as having the same general shape as *Boops*

**Boopsoidea inornata** Castelnau 1861
unadorned, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lack of spots and stripes, described as having a dark upper body with pinkish reflections, a white underside, dark fins, and a yellow iris

**Calamus Swainson 1839**
quill, referring to “hollow, pen-shaped” second anal-fin spine (interhaemal bone) of *C. megacephalus* (=*calamus*) [not tautonomous with *Pagellus calamus* Valenciennes 1830 since Swainson unnecessarily renamed the species]
Calamus arctifrons Goode & Bean 1882

*arctus*, contracted (narrow); *frons*, forehead, referring to narrow top of head.

Calamus bajonado (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Cuban name for this porgy as reported by Parras (1787), allusion not explained but with two possible meanings: (1) bayonet, referring to its interhaemal bones, and (2) *bajo*, low, and *nado*, swim, referring to preferred habitat of sandbanks or shoals.

Calamus brachysomus (Lockington 1880)

*brachy*, short; *soma*, body, probably referring to much compressed body, short and deep.

Calamus calamus (Valenciennes 1830)

*quill*, referring to hollow, pen-shaped second anal-fin spine (interhaemal bone).

Calamus campechanus Randall & Caldwell 1966

*-anus*, belonging to: Campeche Bank, off northwestern Yucatán Peninsula, México, type locality (endemic to Bay of Campeche, Gulf of Mexico).

Calamus cervigoni Randall & Caldwell 1966

In honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Fernando Cervigón Marcos (1930-2017), who collected type and provided data on additional specimens he had seen.

Calamus leucosteus Jordan & Gilbert 1885

*leucos*, white; *osteus*, bone, referring to White-bone Porgy, its common name in Charleston, South Carolina (USA), type locality, allusion not known to Jordan & Gilbert (nor to us).

Calamus mu Randall & Caldwell 1966

Named for superficial resemblance to the “only representative of the family Sparidae [now in Lethrinidae] in Polynesia,” *Monotaxis grandoculus*, commonly called *Mu*.

Calamus nodosus Randall & Caldwell 1966

Knotty, referring to prominent bony prefrontal tubercle over posterior nostril.

Calamus penna (Valenciennes 1830)

*quill*, seemingly referring to hollow, pen-shaped second anal-fin spine (interhaemal bone), but in this case named, per Valenciennes, for its affinity with *C. calamus*, whose name also means quill or pen.

Calamus pennatula Guichenot 1868

Diminutive of *penna*, quill, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter, more elongate body compared to *C. penna*, or alluding to similarity between the two species.

Calamus proridens Jordan & Gilbert 1884

*prora*, prow; *dens*, tooth, referring to band of enlarged, canine-like on both sides of upper jaw of adults, directed obliquely forward and downward and strongly curved outwards.

Calamus taurinus (Jenyns 1840)

Bull-like, allusion not explained, “bullheaded” according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), perhaps referring to large mouth with thick lips and heavy lower jaw.

Centracanthus Rafinesque 1810

*centron*, point; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, presumably referring to what Rafinesque described as two dorsal fins (actually just one, with a conspicuous dip in the middle), with “some rays or loose thorns between them and their membranes” (translation).

Centracanthus cirrus Rafinesque 1810

Latinization of *cirri*, local name along the Mediterranean Sea of Sicily (type locality) [originally spelled *Centracantus*, deemed a typo and emended to *Centracanthus* by plenary powers of ICZN].

Cheimerius Smith 1938

*i-,* adjectival suffix: *cheima*, storm, referring to its appearance in tidal rivers just before bad weather at sea, and its absence there “during a fine long spell” (at least in South Africa); should it be “taken in nets, one may be certain of a storm at sea within twenty-four hours.”

Cheimerius nufar (Valenciennes 1830)

Local name for this species among the fishermen of the Red Sea of Massawa, Eritrea (co-type locality).

Chrysoblephus Swainson 1839

*chrysos*, gold; *blephon*, eyelid, proposed as a subgenus of *Chrysophrys* and repeating the meaning of that name: *chrysos*, gold; *ophrys*, eyebrow, coined (as *Chrysophrys*) by Cuvier, who, in 1829, said it was the ancient name of *C. auratus*, referring to “crescent-shaped band of a golden hue that extends from one eye to the other” (translation).

Chrysoblephus anglicus (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)

English, presumably named for “Englishman,” its common name in South Africa (*Porcostoma dentatum* is called “Dane”).
**Chrysoblephus cristiceps** (Valenciennes 1830)
crista, crown; ceps, head, referring to elevated nape of adult males

**Chrysoblephus gibbiceps** (Valenciennes 1830)
gibbus, hump; ceps, head, referring to bulbus forehead of adult males

**Chrysoblephus laticeps** (Valenciennes 1830)
latus, wide; ceps, head, referring to very broad forehead

**Chrysoblephus lophus** (Fowler 1925)
crest, referring to elevated nape of adult males

**Chrysoblephus puniceus** (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)
reddish, referring to pink body color

**Chrysophrys Quoy & Gaimard 1824**
chrysos, gold; ophrys, eyebrow, based on manuscript name coined by Cuvier, who, in 1829 (under the spelling Chrysophris, now treated as a synonym of *Sparus*, Sparidae), said it was the ancient name of *C. auratus*, referring to “crescent-shaped band of a golden hue that extends from one eye to the other” (translation)

**Chrysophrys auratus** (Forster 1801)
golden, perhaps referring to crescent-shaped golden band that extends from one eye to the other

**Crenidens Valenciennes 1830**
creni-, crenulate; dens, teeth, referring to crenulate incisiform teeth (not tautonymous with *Sparus crenidens* Forsskål 1775 since Valenciennes unnecessarily renamed that species *C. forskalii*)

**Crenidens crenidens** (Forsskål 1775)
creni-, crenulate; dens, teeth, referring to crenulate incisiform teeth

**Crenidens indicus** Day 1873
Indian, referring to occurrence off coast of India and/or Indian Ocean (also occurs in Red Sea)

**Crenidens macracanthus** Günther 1874
macra-, long or large; acanthus, thorn or spine, having “much stronger spines in the vertical fins” compared to the similar *C. forskalii* (=crenidens), with an “exceedingly strong” second anal-fin spine, “as long as the head without snout”

**Cymatoceps Smith 1938**
cymatos, swelling or bump; ceps, head, allusion not explained, presumably referring to large fleshy process on snout of large adults

**Cymatoceps nasutus** (Castelnau 1861)
large-nosed, referring to large fleshy process on snout of large adults

**Dentex Cuvier 1814**
with large teeth, tautonymous with *Sparus dentex* Linnaeus 1758, referring to well-developed teeth in both jaws

**Dentex abei** Iwatsuki, Akazaki & Taniguchi 2007
in honor of the late Tokiharu Abe (1911-1996), Zoological Institute of Tokyo University, who studied many Japanese fishes and was aware of the uniqueness of this one

**Dentex angolensis** Poll & Maul 1953
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off coast of Angola, co-type locality (described from off Gabon and occurs in eastern Atlantic from Morocco to Angola)

**Dentex barnardi** Cadenat 1970
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Keppel Harcourt Barnard (1887-1964), South African Museum, one of many ichthyologists credited on title page of monograph in which name was made available (in a key)

**Dentex canariensis** Steindachner 1881
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Canary Islands, off coast of northwestern Africa, type locality (occurs in Mediterranean Sea of Valencia, Spain, and in eastern Atlantic from Portugal south to Angola)

**Dentex carpenteri** Iwatsuki, Newman & Russell 2015
in honor of Kent E. Carpenter, Old Dominion University (Virginia, USA), for his many contributions to ichthyology and activities pertaining to ichthyology at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**Dentex congoensis** Poll 1954
-ensis, suffix denoting place: allusion not explained, presumably referring to Belgian Congo, now Democratic Republic of the Congo (described from off Angola, occurs in eastern Atlantic from Senegal south to Angola, including São Tomé and Principe)
**Dentex dentex** (Linnaeus 1758)
with large teeth, referring to several rows of canine-like teeth, outer row by far the strongest with 4–6 very well-developed anterior teeth in both jaws

**Dentex fourmanori** Akazaki & Séret 1999
in honor of Pierre Fourmanoir (1924–2007), former ichthyologist in ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), who first collected this species in the 1970s

**Dentex gibbosus** (Rafinesque 1810)
humpbacked, referring to pronounced hump on forehead of older, larger adults

**Dentex hypselosomus** Bleeker 1854
hyphelo-, high; soma, bodied, presumably referring to higher body compared to three presumed congeners from Japan: *Dentex* (now *Gymnocranius*) *griseus*, *D. setigerus* (= *Nemipterus virgatus*, Nemipteridae), and *D. thunbergii* (= *Parapristipoma trilineatum*, Lutjaniformes: Haemulidae)

**Dentex macrophthalmus** (Bloch 1791)
macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, referring to large eye, its diameter greater than length of snout

**Dentex maroccanus** Valenciennes 1830
Moroccan, described from coast of Africa near Morocco (occurs in Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic from Bay of Biscay south to Gulf of Guinea)

**Dentex spariformis** Ogilby 1910
spari-, Sparus, type genus of family; formis, shape, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its *Sparus*-like shape or appearance

**Diplodus** Rafinesque 1810
diplo-, double or two-fold; odus, tooth, allusion not explained and dentition not mentioned in description, perhaps referring to two forms of teeth (incisor and molar) and/or to its double incisors

**Diplodus annularis** (Linnaeus 1758)
ring-shaped, referring to black annular spot just before caudal peduncle

**Diplodus argenteus** (Valenciennes 1830)
silvery, referring to body color (with 8–9 faint bars in smaller individuals)

**Diplodus ascensionis** (Valenciennes 1830)
– is, genitive singular of: Ascension Island, southern central Atlantic, where it is endemic

**Diplodus bellottii** (Steindachner 1882)
in honor of biologist-paleontologist Cristoforo Bellotti (1823–1919), who collected type and/or supplied specimens from his collection at Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (Milan, Italy)

**Diplodus capensis** (Smith 1844)
– is, suffix denoting place: the Cape Colony, referring to type locality at what is now South Africa

**Diplodus cervinus** (Lowe 1838)
caud–, tail; macula, spot, referring to large black blotch on upper caudal-fin base

**Diplodus fasciatus** (Valenciennes 1830)
banded, referring to five dark bands on sides, which almost encircle body

**Diplodus helenae** (Sauvage 1879)
of Saint Helena Island, southern central Atlantic, where it is endemic

**Diplodus holbrookii** (Bean 1878)
in honor of physician-naturalist John E. Holbrook (1796–1871), author of *Ichthyology of South Carolina* (1855; 1860, 2nd ed.), perhaps alluding to his geographic connection to type locality (Savannah Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, USA); he also proposed the sparid genus *Lagodon* in 1855

**Diplodus hottentotus** (Smith 1844)
latinization of Hottentot, a term (now considered offensive) originating with the Dutch settlers of South Africa used to refer to native black peoples, in this case probably alluding to the fact that the fish is native to the south-
east coast of South Africa (type locality)

*Diplodus kotschyi* (Steindachner 1876)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of botanist and explorer Theodor Kotschy (1813–1866), who traveled to the Persian Gulf (co-type locality) in 1842–1843 and may have collected this species

*Diplodus levantinus Fricke, Golani & Appelbaum-Golani 2016*

- *levantinus*, belonging to: the Levant, a historical name for the coasts of the eastern Mediterranean Sea, where this species occurs (Lebanon and Israel)

*Diplodus lineatus* (Valenciennes 1830)
lined, referring to "five very narrow bands, like stripes, descending from the back to the sides" (translation)

*Diplodus noct* (Valenciennes 1830)
Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea of Egypt, type locality

*Diplodus omanensis* Bauchot & Bianchi 1984

- *omanensis*, suffix denoting place: Kuria Muria Bay, Oman, type locality (also occurs off Pakistan)

*Diplodus prayensis Cadenat 1964*

- *prayensis*, suffix denoting place: Port of Praia, Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, type locality

*Diplodus puntazzo* (Walbaum 1792)
local name among the fisherman of Genoa, Italy, as reported by Cetti (1777, *Anfibi e pesci di Sardegna*, vol. 3)

*Diplodus sargus* (Linnaeus 1758)
sargus, ancient Greek name for a sparid fish, dating to at least Aristotle

*Diplodus vulgaris* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)
common, allusion not explained, perhaps alluding to its Arabic name in Egypt, *chargouch*, meaning "sea rat"

*Evynnis* Jordan & Thompson 1912

eu- , well; *hynnis*, vomer, referring to group of conical teeth on head of vomer

*Evynnis cardinalis* (Lacepède 1802)
red, referring to pinkish-red head and body

*Evynnis ehrenbergii* (Valenciennes 1830)
in honor of Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795–1876), German naturalist, comparative anatomist and microscopist, who realized museum specimens of this Mediterranean species had been confused with *Argyrops spinifer* from the Red Sea

*Evynnis mononematos Guan, Tang & Wu 2012*

- *monone*-, one; *nematos*, thread, referring to elongation of third dorsal-fin spine only, compared to third and fourth spines of *E. cardinalis* and *E. tumifrons*

*Evynnis tumifrons* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)

- *tumis*, a swelling; *frons*, front or forehead, referring to bulge near eye, more prominent in larger adults

*Gymnocrotaphus* Günther 1859

gymnos, bare or naked; *crotaphus*, cheek, referring to scaleless cheek

*Gymnocrotaphus curvidens* Günther 1859

curvas, curved or bent; *dens*, teeth, referring to series of broad, lanceolate and curved incisors on both jaws

*Lagodon* Holbrook 1855

- *lagos*, hare or rabbit; *odon*, tooth, presumably referring to eight broad, deeply notched incisor-like anterior teeth on both jaws

*Lagodon rhomboides* (Linnaeus 1766)

- *rhomboides*, having the form of: rhomboid, presumably referring to shape of scales as illustrated by Mark Catesby in 1754, one of two sparids he collectively called *Perca marina rhomboidalis fasciata* (see *Archosargus rhomboidalis*, above)

*Lithognathus* Swainson 1839

- *lithos*, stone; *gnathus*, jaw, proposed as a subgenus of *Pagellus* with maxillaries “thick, enlarged, and as hard as stone” [not tautonymous with *Pagellus lithognathus* Cuvier 1829, which Swainson unnecessarily renamed *P. capensis*]

*Lithognathus aureti* Smith 1962

in honor of B. G. Auret, S.A. Lighthouse Services, South West Africa (now Namibia), who recognized this fish as a distinct species and sent photographs to Smith, for his “acute observation on this matter”
Lithognathus lithognathus (Cuvier 1829)
lithos, stone; gnathus, jaw, referring to its maxillaries, “bulging and as solid as stones” (translation)

Lithognathus mormyrus (Linnaeus 1758)
mormyros, presumably an ancient Greek name for a sparid fish, reflected in several European common names for this species: mormillo (the Romans), mormiro (Venice), morno (Genoa), morme (Provence), and marmo (Spain)

Lithognathus olivieri Penrith & Penrith 1969
in honor of P. G. Olivier, National Museum of Namibia, who collected type

Oblada Cuvier 1829
latinization of oblado, one of three common names (along with blade and bibalo) by which this fish is called in Marseille, France, as reported by Brünnich (1768, Ichthyologia Massiliensis)

Oblada melanurus (Linnaeus 1758)
melanos, black; oura, tail, referring to large black blotch on caudal peduncle

Pachymetopon Günther 1859
pachys, thick; metopon, brow or forehead, referring to “very prominent rounded protuberance between the eyes” of P. grande

Pachymetopon aeneum (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)
bronze, referring to dark-brown color in alcohol

Pachymetopon blochii (Valenciennes 1830)
in honor of physician-naturalist Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723-1799), author of a 12-volume encyclopedia of fishes, Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische (1782-1795) who reported this porgy as Sparus brama (=Spodylisoma catus) in 1791

Pachymetopon grande Günther 1859
large, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “large” protuberance between eyes and/or TL (described at 52 cm)

Pagellus Valenciennes 1830
diminutive of pagel, common name for to P. erythrinus (also called pageau) among sailors along the Mediterranean Sea of Provence and Languedoc, France

Pagellus acarne (Risso 1827)
etymology not explained; according to Valenciennes (1830), a name from Pliny that Rondelet (1554) “quite arbitrarily” (translation) applied to this species

Pagellus affinis Boulenger 1888
related, referring to similarity and/or close relationship to P. erythrinus

Pagellus bellotti Steindachner 1882
in honor of biologist-paleontologist Cristoforo Bellotti (1823-1919), who collected type and/or supplied specimens from his collection at Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (Milan, Italy)

Pagellus bogaraveo (Brünnich 1768)
from bogue-raveo, local name for this species in Marseille, France

Pagellus erythrinus (Linnaeus 1758)
-inus, adjectival suffix: erythros, red, referring to red (actually pinkish) body color

Pagellus natalensis Steindachner 1903
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off the Natal coast (now called KwaZulu-Natal coast) of South Africa, type locality

Pagrus Cuvier 1816
tautonymous with Sparus pagrus Linnaeus 1758, from phagros, ancient Greek name for porgies, dating to at least Aristotle

Pagrus africanus Akazaki 1962
African, referring to Cape Blanco (type locality), peninsula or headland divided by the border between Mauritania and Western Sahara on the African coast of the eastern Atlantic (occurs from Mauritania south to Angola)

Pagrus auriga Valenciennes 1843
coachman, referring to filamentous third, fourth and fifth rays of dorsal fin (particularly in the young), like a coachman’s whip

Pagrus caeruleostictus (Valenciennes 1830)
caeruleus, blue; stictus, mark or spot, referring to large bluish-black spots on back and sides

Pagrus major (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
greater, described as the “most common of all the Japanese species [of Chrysophrys, original genus] and the largest in size” (translation)
Pagrus pagrus (Linnaeus 1758)
from phagros, ancient Greek name for porgies, dating to at least Aristotle

Parargyrops Tanaka 1916
para-, near, referring to similarity to Argyrops, specifically, A. longifilis (=spinifer)

Parargyrops edita Tanaka 1916
high or lofty, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "greatly elevated" back (per Tanaka in a follow-up 1916 publication) and/or filamentous third, fourth and sometimes fifth rays of dorsal fin

Petrus Smith 1938
presumably from the Greek petra, rock, referring to rocky banks, its primary habitat

Petrus rupestris (Valenciennes 1830)
living among rocks, referring to rocky banks, its primary habitat

Polyamblyodon Norman 1935
poly, many; amblys, blunt; odon, tooth, referring to "outer row of strong, curved, compressed chisel-like teeth in each jaw [of Petrus germanus], behind which is a broad band composed of 6 or 7 rows of small rounded molariform teeth"

Polyamblyodon germanus (Barnard 1934)
etymology not explained, perhaps “having the same parents,” referring to close affinity with two presumed congeners in Pachymetopon, P. gibbus and P. grande

Polyamblyodon gibbosus (Pellegrin 1914)
hump-backed, referring to "very distinct nuchal gibbosity" (translation) in front of dorsal fin (most pronounced in older adults)

Polysteganus Klunzinger 1870
poly, many; steganus, covered, proposed as a subgenus of Dentex with interorbital scales extending forward to a vertical at front edge of eye

Polysteganus baissaci Smith 1978
in honor of fisheries officer and illustrator Jean de B. Baissac, who recognized this species as undescribed in 1956, and for his many years working with Mauritian fishes; “Through his energy, collecting and publications he has produced a comprehensive list of the fishes of that area, so useful to subsequent workers.”

Polysteganus cerasinus Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2015
of cherry, referring to "cherry blossom" (pink) color of head and body

Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus (Klunzinger 1870)
coeruleo-, blue; punctatus, spotted, referring to blue spot on each scale on dorsal half of body forming longitudinal lines of blue spots along scale row

Polysteganus flavodorsalis Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2015
flavus, yellow; dorsalis, dorsal, referring to bright-yellow upper margin of dorsal-fin membranes

Polysteganus lineopunctatus (Boulenger 1903)
lineo-, line; punctatus, spotted, referring to six longitudinal series of purplish dots on upper body

Polysteganus mascarenensis Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mascarene Islands, type locality

Polysteganus praeboralis (Günther 1859)
pra-, in front; orbitalis, eye socket, referring to preorbital bone (snout), described as “very large, elevated, quadrangular, with the posterior margin straight, descending obliquely downwards”

Polysteganus undulosus (Regan 1908)
with wavy lines, referring to 3–6 undulating longitudinal dark stripes with pale edges on upper half of body

Porcostoma Smith 1938
porcus, hog; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to projecting canine-like incisors, visible when mouth is closed (like the tusks of wild boars)

Porcostoma dentatum (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)
toothed, referring to projecting canine-like incisors, visible when mouth is closed

Pterogymnus Smith 1938
ptero-, fin; gymnos, bare or naked, presumably referring to scaleless soft dorsal and anal fins (compared to basally scaled on Cymatoceps)

Pterogymnus lanarius (Valenciennes 1830)
butcher or pertaining to a butcher, allusion not explained nor evident
Rhabdosargus Fowler 1933
rhabdos, rod or stick (i.e., streak), referring to yellow abdominal band of type species, Diplodus auriventris (=R. sarba); sargos, ancient Greek name for a sparid fish, dating to at least Aristotle, but here likely referring to Sargus (=Diplodus)

Rhabdosargus globiceps (Valenciennes 1830)
globus, globe or sphere; ceps, head, referring to raised and rounded prominence between the eyes

Rhabdosargus haffara (Fabricius 1775)
Haffâra, Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea

Rhabdosargus holubi (Steindachner 1881)
in honor of Emil Holub (1847-1902), Czech physician, cartographer and ethnographer, who collected type

Rhabdosargus niger Tanaka & Iwatsuki 2013
black, referring to blackish body color

Rhabdosargus sarba (Gmelin 1789)
Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea of Saudi Arabia, type locality

Rhabdosargus thorpei Smith 1979
in honor of Anthony R. Thorpe, lawyer and Records Officer of the South African Angling Union, who caught type and brought it to Smith's notice

Sarpa Bonaparte 1831
local name for this species in Genoa, Italy, perhaps a variant of salpa (see below)

Sarpa salpa (Linnaeus 1758)
modern Greek spelling of salpe or salpes, ancient Greek name for this species, dating to at least Aristotle; one online reference (Mazza 2013, Monaco Nature Encyclopedia) claims name comes from the Spanish sapo, meaning toad, “probably due to its flesh, without value and toxic during some periods of the year,” but this explanation is not mentioned in any historical accounts seen by us

Sparidentex Munro 1948
etymology not explained, possibly an arbitrary combination of Sparus (type genus of family) and Dentex (original genus of S. hasta)

Sparidentex belayewi (Hora & Misra 1943)
in honor of Dimitry D. Belayew, Specialist in Fisheries, Directorate General of Agriculture (Baghdad, Iraq), “through whose kindness” that authors had the opportunity to examine this species

Sparidentex hasta (Valenciennes 1830)
spear, referring to its strong anal-fin spines

Sparidentex jamalensis Amir, Siddiqui & Masroor 2014
-ensis, a suffix usually denoting place but here used for a patronym: in honor of Pirzada Jamal Ahmed Siddiqui, University of Karachi, whose “support and contributions to the work on [the] marine fauna of Pakistan is immense and noteworthy” [although Siddiqui is the co-author of a name that honors himself, the patronym was probably chosen by his student, Amir]

Sparodon Smith 1938
spar-, a sparid fish; odon, tooth, referring to four front incisors in both jaws, the middle pair very much enlarged and curved, the upper overhanging the lower

Sparodon durbanensis (Castelnau 1861)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Durban, Natal, South Africa, type locality

Sparus Linnaeus 1758
sparos, ancient Greek name for S. aurata

Sparus aurata Linnaeus 1758
gold (noun, not adjective), referring to golden frontal band between eyes

Spicara Rafinesque 1810
spicara, a local name for S. flexuosa in Italy, presumably from spica, a spike, or spicare, in the form of or furnished with a spike, allusion not explained nor evident

Spicara altum (Osório 1917)
high, allusion not explained, presumably referring to the “height of the body almost equal to the length of the head, a little less than 3½ times its total length” (translation)

Spicara australis (Regan 1921)
southern, allusion not explained, probably referring to type locality off South Africa in the southwestern Indian Ocean
**Spicara axillare** (Boulenger 1900)
axillary, referring to "round deep black spot" at base of pectoral fin

**Spicara flexuosum** Rafinesque 1810
full of bends or curves, referring to yellow longitudinal flexuous lines ("delle linee longitudinale flessuose giallastro") on grayish-blue body (usually seen only on breeding males)

**Spicara maena** (Linnaeus 1758)
latinization of *maenis*, ancient Greek name for this or a related species, dating to at least Aristotle

**Spicara martinicus** (Valenciennes 1830)
-icus, belonging to: Martinique Island, West Indies, type locality

**Spicara melanurus** (Valenciennes 1830)
*melanos*, black; *eura*, tail, referring to large black spot on caudal peduncle

**Spicara nigricauda** (Norman 1931)
*nigri*-, black; *cauda*, tail, referring to large black blotch on both sides of caudal peduncle

**Spicara smaris** (Linnaeus 1758)
ancient Greek name for this species dating to at least Aristotle

**Spondyliosoma** Cantor 1849
*spondylus*, spindle; *soma*, body, allusion not explained nor evident

**Spondyliosoma cantharus** (Linnaeus 1758)
latinization of *kantharos*, ancient Greek name for this species dating to at least Aristotle

**Spondyliosoma emarginatum** (Valenciennes 1830)
notched or indented, referring to deep notch in infraorbital (shallower in young)

**Stenotomus** Gill 1865
*stenos*, narrow; *tomas*, cutting, referring to narrow incisors

**Stenotomus caprinus** Jordan & Gilbert 1882
like a goat; according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), referring to "species having been sent under the name 'goat-head porgy,' which was a misunderstanding of the name 'jolt-head porgy,' which is *Calamus bajonado*"

**Stenotomus chrysops** (Linnaeus 1766)
*chryos*, gold; *ops*, eye, referring to golden iris of eye

**Virididentex** Poll 1971
*viridis*, green, proposed as a subgenus of *Dentex*, allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to Cape Verde ("green cape") Islands, where it is endemic

**Virididentex acromegalus** (Osório 1911)
*acros*, at the end, or tip; *megalus*, large, allusion not explained, possibly referring to strong and projecting lower jaw