

The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

v. 5.0 - 30 Nov. 2023

Series PELAGIARIA

-*arius*, pertaining to: referring to their occurrence in the pelagic realm. (Also known as Pelagia.)

Order SCOMBRIFORMES (part 1 of 2)

Suborder ICOSTEOIDEI

Family ICOSTEIDAE Ragfish

Icosteus Lockington 1880

ictico-, yielding or pliable; *osteus*, bone, “Entire body characterized by a lack of firmness, as it can be doubled up as readily as a piece of soft, thick rag” (hence the name “Ragfish”); Lockington examined two specimens, both with a different head shape, “doubtless owing to the flexibility of the bones” (which are largely cartilaginous)

Icosteus aenigmaticus Lockington 1880

puzzling, allusion not explained but probably referring to its unusual flexibility and/or its uncertain phylogenetic position at the time; Lockington classified it as a blenny (Blenniidae) but noted, “It can, however, hardly be referring to any of the current families, and should perhaps form the type of a separate one” (which it ultimately did)

Suborder SCOMBROLABRACOIDEI

Family SCOMBROLABRACIDAE Longfin Escolar

Scombrolabrax Roule 1921

combination of *Scomber* (mackerel) and *Labrax* (ancient Greek word for seabass), presenting characters of both Scombriformes (e.g., first dorsal fin comprising a series of spines) and Perciformes (e.g., spiny and denticulate preopercle)

Scombrolabrax heterolepis Roule 1921

hetero-, different; *lepis*, scale, referring to irregular size and shape of scales, arranged without any apparent order

Suborder SCOMBROIDEI

Family GEMPYLIDAE Snake Mackerels

16 genera · 26 species

Diplospinus Maul 1948

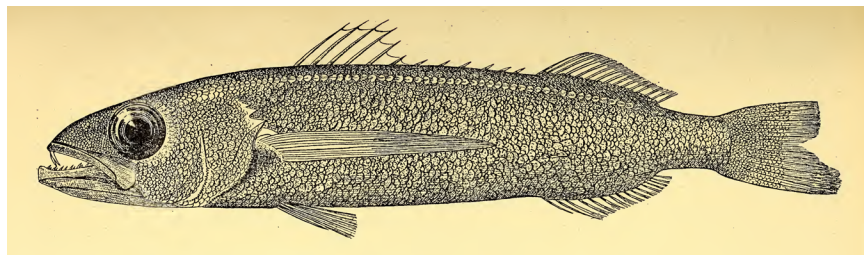
diplo-, twofold; *spinus*, spine, referring to two spines before anal fin

Diplospinus multistriatus Maul 1948

multi-, many; *striatus*, striped, referring to ~50 very fine longitudinal lines along sides

Epinnula Poey 1854

e-, without; *pinnula*, finlet (or spinule), similar to *Thysites* and *Gempylus* but lacking dorsal and anal finlets



Scombrolabrax heterolepis. From: Roule, L. 1922. Description de *Scombrolabrax heterolepis* nov. gen. nov. sp., poisson abyssal nouveau de l'île Madère. Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique (Monaco) No. 408: 1-8. Name dates to: Roule, L. 1921. Sur un nouveau poisson abyssal (*Scombrolabrax heterolepis*, nov. gen. nov. sp.) pêché dans les eaux de l'île Madère. *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* v. 172 (no. 24): 1534-1536.

***Epinnula magistralis* Poey 1854**

master, i.e., schoolmaster, referring to resemblance to the Escolar (scholar), *Ruvettus pretiosus* (Poey also coined its common name in Cuba, Dómine, also meaning master) [the common name Escolar originates from the common name of similarly oily *Lepidocybium flavobrunneum* (see below); several online sources say “escolar” refers to the ring around its eyes, like the spectacles of a scholar; Jordan (1907) claims the name means “to scour,” referring to its very rough scales]

***Epinnula rex* Ho, Motomura, Hata & Chiang 2022**

Latin for king, an “homage” to *E. magistralis*, whose name means “master” in Latin [replacement name for *E. pacifica* Ho, Motomura, Hata & Jiang [corrected to Chiang] 2017, preoccupied by *E. pinnula orientalis pacifica* Grey 1953]

***Gempylus* Cuvier 1829**

ancient name for a mackerel-like fish that Cuvier applied to *G. serpens*

***Gempylus serpens* Cuvier 1829**

snake, referring to its slender, snake-like shape

***Leionura* Whitley 1951**

a *nomen nudum* dating to Bleeker 1859, coined by Kuhl and van Hasselt in an unpublished manuscript, later made available by Whitley; etymology not explained, probably *leios*, smooth and *oura*, tail, referring to lack of keels on caudal peduncle, compared to prominent keels on *Scomber* (original genus of *L. atun*) and other scombrid fishes

***Leionura atun* (Euphrasen 1791)**

from *atún*, Spanish for tuna and Spanish name for this species dating to at least Löffling’s *Iter hispanicum* (1758) [historically placed in *Thyrsites* Cuvier 1832, preoccupied by *Thyrsites* Lesson 1831, subsequently replaced by *Leionura*]

***Lepidocybium* Gill 1862**

lepidus, scaled, allusion not explained, presumably referring to small, delicate scales covering body; *Cybium*, from the Greek *kybion*, meaning tunny (now a junior synonym of *Scomberomorus* [Scombridae], original genus of *L. flavobrunneum*)

***Lepidocybium flavobrunneum* (Smith 1843)**

flavus, yellow; *brunneum*, brown, referring to body color, described as “intermediate between light chestnut-brown and yellowish brown” (modern accounts say color is uniformly dark brown, becoming almost black with age)

***Nealotus* Johnson 1865**

newly caught, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to type specimen being captured in December 1864 (description published May 1865)

***Nealotus tripes* Johnson 1865**

tri-, three; *pes*, feet, i.e., three-footed, allusion not explained, presumably referring to two ventral fins (both consisting of a single spine) and a dagger-shaped spine between vent and anal fin, which together can be said to form a kind of tripod (per Jordan & Evermann 1896)

***Neoepinnula* Matsubara & Iwai 1952**

neo-, new, i.e., a new genus related to, and previously referred to as, *Epinnula*

***Neoepinnula americana* (Grey 1953)**

American, proposed as a western Atlantic subspecies of the Indo-West Pacific *N. orientalis*

***Neoepinnula minetomai* Nakayama, Kimura & Endo 2014**

in honor of Takeshi Minetoma, a local fisherman in Kuchierabu-jima Island, Kagoshima, Japan, who “variously supports the second author’s field works in the island”

***Neoepinnula orientalis* (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)**

eastern, proposed as an Indo-West Pacific congener of the western Atlantic *Epinnula magistralis*

***Nesiarchus* Johnson 1862**

etymology not explained, perhaps *nesos*, island, referring to Madeira (type locality of *N. nasutus*; 1862 was the year when Johnson started to describe fishes from Madeira, so he may have been intrigued by the island and its fish diversity [R. Fricke, pers. comm.]; *archos*, chief or leader, i.e., the “island chief” of Madeira, continuing a tradition of naming gempylids after “escolars” or “masters,” e.g., *Epinnula magistralis* (another interpretation is *archos*, anus, referring to dagger-like spine in front of anus, which Johnson singled out as an important diagnostic character)

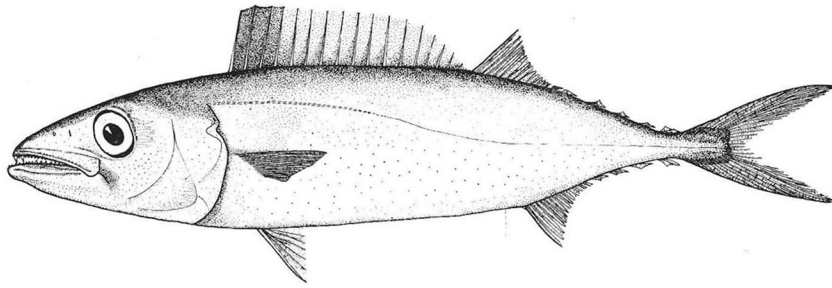
***Nesiarchus nasutus* Johnson 1862**

long-nosed, referring to long snout, “terminated by a large conical cartilaginous process, which projects much beyond the jaw”

***Paradiplospinus* Andriashev 1960**

para-, near, similar to *Diplospinus multistriatus* but differing in simple (not barbed) teeth, absence of ventral fins, greater number of vertebrae, and peculiar slit-like incision on outer border of interorbital space

- Paradiplospinus antarcticus* Andriashev 1960**
-icus, belonging to: the Antarctic, where type locality (Banzare coast, Wilkes Land) is situated (but occurs north to Uruguay)
- Paradiplospinus gracilis* (Brauer 1906)**
slender, allusion not explained, probably referring to its slender shape, body depth contained 12-16 times in SL
- Promethichthys* Gill 1893**
replacement name for *Prometheus* Lowe 1841 (tautonymous with *Gemplyus prometheus*), preoccupied by *Prometheus* Hübner 1824 in Lepidoptera; *ichthys*, fish
- Promethichthys prometheus* (Cuvier 1832)**
manuscript name proposed by Quoy & Gaimard, etymology not explained but almost certainly referring not to the Greek god Prometheus, but to the Greek adjective for which he was named: *promethes*, cautious or wary; according to Jordan & Evermann (1896), this fish is known as “*coehlo*” or “rabbit” among the Portuguese, because it is a “very wary fish, its name of rabbit fish being due to its habit of snapping off bait”
- Rexea* Waite 1911**
royal, allusion not explained, perhaps continuing a tradition of naming gempylids after “escolars” or “masters,” e.g., *Epinnula magistralis* and possibly *Nesiarchus*
- Rexea alisae* Roberts & Stewart 1997**
of *Alis*, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer) research vessel based in Nouméa, New Caledonia, responsible for capture of type specimens “together with many other new and rare marine taxa”
- Rexea antefurcata* Parin 1989**
ante-, before; *furcata*, forked, referring to forwardly displaced fork of lateral line
- Rexea bengalensis* (Alcock 1894)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bay of Bengal, off Madras, India, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia)
- Rexea brevilineata* Parin 1989**
brevis, short; *lineata*, lined, referring to shorter upper branch of lateral line compared to congeners
- Rexea nakamurai* Parin 1989**
in honor of Izumi Nakamura, Kyoto University (Japan), “one of the great experts” (translation) on cutlassfishes (Trichiuridae)
- Rexea promethoides* (Bleeker 1856)**
-oides, having the form of: referring to previous misidentification as *Thyrsites* (now *Promethichthys*) *prometheus*
- Rexea solandri* (Cuvier 1832)**
in honor of Swedish naturalist Daniel Solander (1733-1782), who described this species as “*Scomber macrophthalmus*” in an unpublished manuscript
- Rexichthys* Parin & Astakhov 1987**
Rexea, similar to that genus; *ichthys*, fish
- Rexichthys johnpaxtoni* Parin & Astakhov 1987**
in honor of ichthyologist John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), who made it possible for the authors to examine specimens at his museum
- Ruvettus Cocco* 1833**
latinization of *Roveto* or *Ruvetto*, its common name in Italy
- Ruvettus pretiosus* Cocco 1833**
precious, a “delight of the tables” with “tender and very delicate flesh” (translation), seldom caught by fishermen (per Cocco 1834), presumably because of its occurrence in deeper waters (actually, the flesh is very oily, consisting of wax esters, which serve as a laxative if too much is consumed)
- Thyrsites* Lesson 1831**
ancient name for mackerel-like fishes, first applied to this genus by Cuvier (1829), presumably from *thrys*, stalk or wand and *-ites*, likeness, perhaps referring to their long, fusiform bodies
- Thyrsites lepidopodea* Lesson 1831**
-ea, adjectival suffix, i.e., similar to *Lepidopus* (Trichiuridae); per Cuvier 1832, both genera have six enlarged teeth on the upper jaw, the first three on each side, with a small hook near their point, ending in a “half-arrow” (translation) [often placed in *Thyrsitops* Gill 1862, which is a junior synonym when *Scomber atun* is correctly placed in *Leionura*; in addition, authorship and spelling sometimes known as *Thyrsites lepidopoides* Cuvier 1832, but Lesson’s name, based on Cuvier’s manuscript, has priority]



Tongaichthys robustus. From: Nakamura, I. and E. Fujii. 1983. A new genus and species of Gempylidae (Pisces: Perciformes) from Tonga Ridge. Publications of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory v. 27 (no. 4/6) (art. 10): 173-191.

Thyrsitoides Fowler 1929

-oides, having the form of: similar to *Thyrsites* but different in having two lateral lines that unite anteriorly on side of body

Thyrsitoides marleyi Fowler 1929

in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872-1945), who collected many South African fishes for Fowler, including type of this one

Tongaichthys Nakamura & Fujii 1983

Tonga, named for Tonga Ridge, southern Pacific, type locality of *T. robustus*; *ichthys*, fish

Tongaichthys robustus Nakamura & Fujii 1983

robust, referring to its “semifusiform and robust body”

Family TRICHIURIDAE Cutlassfishes

10 genera · 47 species

Subfamily Aphanopodinae

Aphanopus Lowe 1839

etymology not explained, perhaps *aphanes*, hidden or obscure, and *opus*, foot, referring to ventral fins of *A. carbo*, of which there are “No trace or pigment”

Aphanopus arigato Parin 1994

Japanese for “thank you,” expressing Parin’s “deep gratitude” (translation) to Japanese ichthyologists Tokiharu Abe, Kunio Amaoka, Masaki Miya, Izumi Nakamura, Osamu Okamura, Teruya Uyeno, and others, for hospitality and assistance during his visit to Japanese scientific institutions in October-December 1992

Aphanopus beckeri Parin 1994

in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Eduardovich Becker (1925-1995), Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Aphanopus capricornis Parin 1994

-is, genitive singular of: Tropic of Capricorn, near where this species occurs in the southwest Pacific

Aphanopus carbo Lowe 1839

Latin for charcoal or coal, referring to its “dark coffee colour, approaching to black”

Aphanopus intermedius Parin 1983

intermediate in number of vertebrae and fin rays between, and distributed between the geographic ranges of, *A. carbo* and *A. mikhailini*

Aphanopus microphthalmus Norman 1939

micro-, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to “distinctly” smaller eye compared to *A. carbo*

Aphanopus mikhailini Parin 1983

in honor of colleague Sergei V্লাidimirov Mikhaylin (1943-1981), who “died tragically [saving people from a burning train] at the height of his career” (translation), for his contributions to the study of trichiuroid fishes, dealing with many aspects of their systematics, geographical variability, distribution, and ecology

Benthodesmus Goode & Bean 1882

benthos, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; *desmus*, band, presumably referring to “much compressed, attenuate” body of *B. elongatus*

***Benthodesmus elongatus* (Clarke 1879)**

elongate, referring to “long, narrow, and compressed” body

***Benthodesmus macrophthalmus* Parin & Becker 1970**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to larger eye compared to congeners

***Benthodesmus neglectus* Parin 1976**

overlooked, referring to the fact that Parin reported this species as *B. macrophthalmus* in an earlier (1970) publication

***Benthodesmus oligoradiatus* Parin & Becker 1970**

oligos, few; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to fewer dorsal- and anal-fin rays compared to congeners

***Benthodesmus pacificus* Parin & Becker 1970**

proposed as a North Pacific (Japan, British Columbia) subspecies of the southern hemisphere *B. elongatus*

***Benthodesmus papua* Parin 1978**

named for Papua New Guinea, referring to type locality off that country’s southeastern coast in the Coral Sea

***Benthodesmus simonyi* (Steindachner 1891)**

in honor of Oskar Simony (1852-1915), Austrian mathematician, physicist and naturalist, who collected type while in the Canary Islands (1888) collecting plants [biographical footnote: after being semi-paralyzed by a stroke, he committed suicide by throwing himself out of the second-story window of his Vienna apartment]

***Benthodesmus suluensis* Parin 1976**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sulu Sea, western tropical Pacific, type locality

***Benthodesmus tenuis* (Günther 1877)**

thin, referring to the “extraordinary slenderness” of its body

***Benthodesmus tuckeri* Parin & Becker 1970**

in honor of ichthyologist Denys W. Tucker (1921-2009), Natural History Museum (London), who had reviewed the genus in the 1950s [biographical footnote: Tucker was fired from the Museum after claiming to have seen the Loch Ness Monster in 1959; he never held an academic post again]

***Benthodesmus vityazi* Parin & Becker 1970**

in honor of the research vessel *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), from which type was collected

Subfamily Lepidopodinae***Assurger Whitley 1933***

etymology not explained, perhaps derived from *assurgens*, ascending or rising, referring to type specimen of *A. anzac*, found on a beach after presumably rising from the depths (usually occurs at 150-400 m)

***Assurger anzac* (Alexander 1917)**

named for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) of the First World War, active 1914-1916, a name “specially suitable for a fish found in Australian waters and nearly related to the famous Frost-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*) so well known in New Zealand”

Eupleurogrammus Gill 1862

eu-, good or well, i.e., very; *pleuro*, side; *grammus*, line, etymology not explained, perhaps referring to long lateral line of *E. muticus*, running almost straight along or just below middle of body

***Eupleurogrammus glossodon* (Bleeker 1860)**

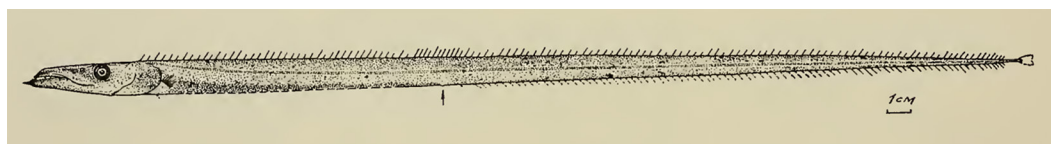
glossa, tongue; *odontos*, tooth, referring to its toothed tongue, unique among its presumed congeners in *Trichiurus*

***Eupleurogrammus muticus* (Gray 1831)**

unarmed, presumably referring to lack of ventral spines compared to *Trichiurus armatus* (= *Lepturacanthus savala*), described in same publication

Evoxymetopon Gill 1863

ev-, latinization (for euphony) of the Greek prefix *eu-*, good or well, i.e., very; *oxy*, sharp; *metopon*, forehead, referring to upper profile of *E. taeniatus* abruptly descending toward end of snout, with “trenchant and elevated” forehead



Benthodesmus tuckeri. From: Parin, N. V. and V. E. Becker. 1970. Materials for a revision of the trichiurid fishes of the genus *Benthodesmus*, with the description of four new species and one new subspecies. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* v. 83 (no. 33): 351-364.

***Evoxymetopon macrophthalmus* Chakraborty, Yoshino & Iwatsuki 2006**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to large eye, 4.5 times in head length

***Evoxymetopon moricheni* Fricke, Golani & Appelbaum-Golani 2014**

in honor of Mordechai (“Mori”) Chen, who found holotype drifting dead while snorkeling in the northern Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea, in Israel; at first he imagined the long, shiny object to be a strip of metal

***Evoxymetopon poeyi* Günther 1887**

in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891), who apparently coined the name “*Evoxymetopon*” when he sent a specimen to Theodore Gill at the Smithsonian; although Gill credits Poey as the author of the genus, Gill made the name available and is considered the author

***Evoxymetopon taeniatus* Gill 1863**

banded, referring to ~6 narrow, reddish, longitudinal bands running along length of body

***Lepidopus* Goüan 1770**

lepis, scale; *pous*, foot, body scaleless except for one scale-like spine on pelvic (ventral) fins (perhaps one on anal fin also)

***Lepidopus altifrons* Parin & Collette 1993**

altus, high; *frons*, forehead, referring to convex and highly elevated interorbit, more so than that of *L. dubius*, the only other congener with a convex interorbit

***Lepidopus calcar* Parin & Mikhailin 1982**

Latin for spur, referring to stout spur-like second anal spine

***Lepidopus caudatus* (Euphrasen 1788)**

tailed, referring to caudal fin, which is forked rather than tapering to a hair-like extension

***Lepidopus dubius* Parin & Mikhailin 1981**

doubtful, reflecting its provisional (at the time) placement in *Lepidopus*

***Lepidopus fitchi* Rosenblatt & Wilson 1987**

in honor of the late John E. Fitch (1918-1982), marine and fisheries biologist, California Department of Fish and Game, an “indefatigable student of California fishes” (such as this one, which occurs in the eastern Pacific from Oregon to the Gulf of California)

***Lepidopus manis* Rosenblatt & Wilson 1987**

Latin for ghost or soul of the departed, referring to “ghost-like appearance” of its large eyes

Subfamily Trichiurinae Hairtails

***Demissolinea* Burhanuddin & Iwatsuki 2003**

demissus, lower; *linea*, line, referring to lower position of lateral line on body compared to *Eupleurogrammus*, *Lepturacanthus*, *Tentoriceps* and *Trichiurus*

***Demissolinea novaeguineensis* Burhanuddin & Iwatsuki 2003**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: *novae*, new, referring to New Guinea, where type locality (Dolak Island) is situated

***Lepturacanthus* Fowler 1905**

leptos, slender, presumably referring to strongly compressed body; *oura*, tail and *acanthus*, thorn, presumably referring to anal spines of *L. savala*, one of which is enlarged while the others are small and less distinct

***Lepturacanthus pantului* (Gupta 1966)**

in honor of V. R. Pantulu, Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, India, and previously a fisheries scientist in West Bengal (type locality); Gupta thanked Pantulu for his “guidance” and for “offering helpful suggestions” on his manuscript

***Lepturacanthus roelandti* (Bleeker 1860)**

in honor of military pharmacist J. W. Roelandt in the Dutch East Indies, who supplied fishes to Bleeker, including holotype of this one

***Lepturacanthus savala* (Cuvier 1829)**

name for this species as reported by Patrick Russell (see *Trichiurus russelli*, below), derived from *na-savallé*, its local name in Pondicherry, India (per Cuvier & Valenciennes 1832)

***Tentoriceps* Whitley 1948**

etymology not explained, perhaps *tentorium*, tent or tent-like; *ceps*, head, presumably referring in some way to leaf-like crest on head (see *T. cristatus*)

***Tentoriceps cristatus* (Klunzinger 1884)**

crested, referring to a high, leaf-like, curved crest from dorsal origin over interorbital and snout

***Trichiurus* Linnaeus 1758**

trichos, hair; *oura*, tail, referring to awl-shaped and finless (“subulata, aptera”) tail (posterior body tapering to a point)

***Trichiurus auriga* Klunzinger 1884**

coachman's whip, referring to long, whip-like tail (posterior body tapering to a point)

***Trichiurus australis* Chakraborty, Burhanuddin & Iwatsuki 2005**

southern, referring to its occurrence off Queensland, Australia

***Trichiurus brevis* Wang & You 1992**

short, etymology not explained, possibly referring to its length, described at 545 mm TL

***Trichiurus gangeticus* Gupta 1966**

-icus, belonging to: etymology not explained, presumably referring to Ganges Delta of India, where type locality (Frasergunj, 24-Parganas District, West Bengal, Indian Ocean) is situated

***Trichiurus japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel 1844**

Japanese, proposed as a subspecies of *T. lepturus* from Japan (also occurs off China and Taiwan)

***Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus 1758**

leptos, thin; *oura*, tailed, referring to awl-shaped and finless ("subulata, aptera") tail (posterior body tapering to a point)

***Trichiurus margarites* Li 1992**

Greek for pearl, referring to "stone-like nucleus" on "skull and body" (presumably the supraoccipital, which bears a "hard knob" that looks like a pearl); the people of Minnan, Fujian, China, call this species the "pearled hairtail" to distinguish it from *T. japonicus*, which lacks the "stone"

***Trichiurus nanhaiensis* Wang & Xu 1992**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nanhai, Chinese name for South China Sea, type locality

***Trichiurus nickolensis* Burhanuddin & Iwatsuki 2003**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nickole Bay, Western Australia, type locality

***Trichiurus nitens* Garman 1899**

shining, referring to its "brilliant silvery" sides

***Trichiurus russelli* Dutt & Thankam 1967**

in honor of surgeon-herpetologist Patrick Russell (1726-1805), who recorded over 200 fish species from Visakhapatnam, India (where this species was captured)

Family SCOMBRIDAE Mackerels and Tunas

17 genera/subgenera · 57 species/subspecies

Subfamily Gasterochismatinae Butterfly Kingfish***Gasterochisma* Richardson 1845**

gaster, belly; [*s*]chisma, slot, split or cleft, referring to deep grooves or fissures on belly into which ventral fins can tuck and be concealed (second part of name does not derive from *chiasma*, meaning cross- or x-shaped, as reported elsewhere)

***Gasterochisma melampus* Richardson 1845**

melam-, black; *pous*, foot, referring to blackish ventral fins

Subfamily Scombrinae Mackerels, Bonitos and Tunas***Acanthocybium* Gill 1862**

acanthus, spine, presumably referring to more spines on first dorsal fin (23-27) compared to *Cybium* (= *Scomberomorus*, 12-22) and *Lepidocybium* (Gempylidae, 8-9); *Cybium*, from the Greek *kybion*, meaning tunny, original genus of *A. solandri*

***Acanthocybium solandri* (Cuvier 1832)**

in honor of Swedish naturalist Daniel Solander (1733-1782), whose notes and illustration provided the descriptive material for Cuvier

***Allothunnus* Serventy 1948**

allos, other; *thunnus*, tuna, i.e., another kind of tuna

***Allothunnus fallai* Serventy 1948**

in honor of ornithologist Robert Alexander Falla (1901-1979), Director of the Canterbury Museum (Christchurch, New Zealand), who told Serventy about a bonito-like fish in the Museum's collection and, in 1942, sent him a specimen that eventually became the type

***Auxis* Cuvier 1829**

ancient name for scombrid fishes, sometimes used to designate a young tunny, perhaps derived from *auxo*, grow

***Auxis rochei rochei* (Risso 1810)**

in honor of Swiss physician-naturalist François-Etienne Delaroché (1780-1813), whose papers on Mediterranean

fishes are cited several times by Risso

***Auxis rochei eudorax* Collette & Aadland 1996**

eu-, well; *doras*, cuirass, a piece of armor covering body from neck to waist (e.g., breastplate), referring to well-developed corselet compared to nominate form [sometimes treated as a full species]

***Auxis thazard thazard* (Lacepède 1800)**

etymology not explained, presumably derived from *Tazo* or *Tazard*, its local names in New Guinea as recorded in a manuscript by naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727-1773)

***Auxis thazard brachydorax* Collette & Aadland 1996**

brachys, short; *doras*, cuirass, a piece of armor covering body from neck to waist (e.g., breastplate), referring to narrow corselet compared to nominate form [treated as a full species by some workers]

***Cybiosarda* Whitley 1935**

etymology not explained; proposed as a subgenus of *Scomberomorus*, presumably a combination of *Cybiium* (former name of *Scomberomorus*) and *Sarda*

***Cybiosarda elegans* (Whitley 1935)**

elegant, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its striking color pattern, with stripes on belly, spots on upper surface, bluish-gray upper body, and yellow fins and finlets (except for black first dorsal fin)

***Euthynnus* Lütken 1883**

eu-, true; *thynnus*, tunny, no reason given, nor obvious, for the *eu-* prefix

***Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor 1849)**

related, presumably referring to its resemblance in “general outline” to *Katsuwonus pelamis*, its presumed congener at the time

***Euthynnus alletteratus* (Rafinesque 1810)**

latinization of its Sicilian name, *Alletteratu*

***Euthynnus lineatus* Kishinouye 1920**

lined, referring to 3-5 broad black stripes on upper sides

***Grammatorcynus* Gill 1862**

grammatos, line, similar or related to *Orcynus* (= *Thunnus*) but with a double lateral line [originally spelled *Grammatorycnus*, considered a typo even though Gill consistently (but incorrectly) spelled name as *Orcynus*; technically, Gill’s spelling should stand but corrected spelling appears to be in prevailing usage (also see *Orcynopsis*, below)]

***Grammatorcynus bicarinatus* (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)**

bi-, two; *carinatus*, keeled, presumably referring to two smaller keels flanking larger median keel on sides of caudal peduncle (three keels present in all genera except *Gasterochisma*, *Rastrelliger* and *Scomber*, which lack the median keel)

***Grammatorcynus bilineatus* (Rüppell 1836)**

bi-, two; *lineatus*, lined, referring to double lateral line

***Gymnosarda* Gill 1862**

gymnos, bare or naked, similar and/or related to *Sarda* but with no scales on corselet

***Gymnosarda unicolor* (Rüppell 1836)**

uni-, one, referring to uniformly black-violet color on upper body and red-violet behind belly, with no distinctive markings

***Katsuwonus* Kishinouye 1915**

apparent latinization of *katsuo*, from *katsuo-zoku*, Japanese name for *K. pelamis*

***Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus 1758)**

from *pelamys*, ancient name for tunas dating to at least Aristotle

***Orcynopsis* Gill 1862**

-opsis, appearance, presumably similar to *Orcynus* (= *Thunnus*) [originally spelled *Orcynopsis*, considered a typo even though Gill consistently (but incorrectly) spelled name as *Orcynus*; technically, Gill’s spelling should stand but corrected spelling appears to be in prevailing usage (also see *Grammatorcynus*, above)]

***Orcynopsis unicolor* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)**

uni-, one, referring to uniform blue-black coloration on upper body without any prominent stripes or spots

***Rastrelliger* Jordan & Starks 1908**

rastrella, diminutive of *rastrum*, rake; *-iger*, to bear, distinguished from *Scomber* by “excessively long and numerous” gill rakers of *R. brachysoma*, “longer than eye, the mouth looking as if ‘full of feathers’”

***Rastrelliger brachysoma* (Bleeker 1851)**

brachy, short; *soma*, body, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter (in length) and deeper body compared

with other scombrids

***Rastrelliger faughni* Matsui 1967**

in honor of James L. Faughn (1910-1985), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Captain of the SIO research vessel *Stranger*, from which he led the Naga Expedition (1959-1961) to the Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea, during which work on this species began

***Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier 1816)**

Kanagurta (sometimes spelled *Canagurta*), local name for this species at Vizagapatam on the Coromandel Coast of India, as reported by Russell (1803)

***Sarda* Cuvier 1829**

tautonymous with *Scomber sarda* Bloch 1793

***Sarda australis* (Macleay 1881)**

southern, referring to distribution in Southern, or Austral, Hemisphere (Southeastern Australia, Norfolk Island, New Zealand)

***Sarda chiliensis chiliensis* (Cuvier 1832)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Valparaíso, Chile, type locality (subspecies *chiliensis* occurs from Gulf of Guayaquil, Peru, south to Talcahuano and Valdivia, Chile; subspecies *lineolata* occurs from Alaska south to tip of Baja California and Revillagigedo Islands, with strays to the Hawaiian Islands)

***Sarda chiliensis lineolata* (Girard 1858)**

lined, presumably referring to “longitudinal and somewhat oblique blackish streaks” on upper body

***Sarda orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)**

eastern, described from Nagasaki, Japan, in the Orient (widely occurs in Red Sea and Indo-Pacific)

***Sarda sarda* (Bloch 1793)**

Bloch based name on a figure of a juvenile *S. sarda* labeled “Pelamyda Sarda” in Rondelet (1554); according to Cuvier (1829), *Sarda* was the ancient name for caught and salted tuna in the “western sea” (translation; possibly the west coast of France), whereas Jordan & Evermann (1896) claim *Sarda* is named for its “being taken in the neighborhood of the island of Sardinia” (same derivation as *sardina*, the sardine)

***Scomber* Linnaeus 1758**

from *skombros*, ancient Greek name for tunny or mackerel

Subgenus ***Scomber***

***Scomber scombrus* Linnaeus 1758**

ancient Greek name for tunny or mackerel

Subgenus ***Pneumatophorus* Jordan & Gilbert 1883**

pneuma, air; *phorus*, bearer, referring to presence of air bladder (absent from *S. scombrus*)

***Scomber australasicus australasicus* Cuvier 1832**

-icus, belonging to: Australasia, i.e., Australia, referring to King George Sound, Western Australia, type locality (widely occurs in Red Sea, Indo-Pacific, and Socorro Island off México in the eastern Pacific)

***Scomber australasicus indicus* Abdussamad, Sukumaran & Ratheesh 2016**

Indian, referring to northern Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea), type locality

***Scomber colias* Gmelin 1789**

kolias, ancient Greek for mackerel, dating to at least Aristotle

***Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn 1782**

Japanese, described from Nagasaki, Japan (but occurs widely in the Pacific Ocean)

***Scomberomorus* Lacepède 1801**

scomber, from *skombros*, ancient Greek name for tunny or mackerel, here referring to the genus *Scomber*; [*b*]omorus, having the same borders with or neighborly, i.e., “designating the resemblances that link it” (translation) with *Scomber*

***Scomberomorus avirostrus* Abdussamad & Toji 2023**

avis, bird; *rostrus*, variant spelling of *rostris* or *rostrum*, snout, referring to its “distinct bird-beak-like snout”

***Scomberomorus brasiliensis* Collette, Russo & Zavala-Camin 1978**

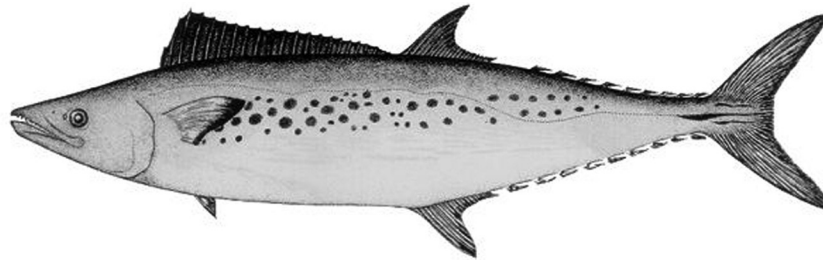
-ensis, suffix denoting place: described from a market in Belém, Brazil; according to Collette & Graves (*Tunas and Billfishes of the World*, 2019), named for its commercial-fisheries importance in Brazil

***Scomberomorus cavalla* (Cuvier 1829)**

Portuguese name for this species as reported in Marcgrave’s *Historiae naturalis brasiliae* (1648)

***Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepède 1800)**

in honor of French naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727-1773), whose notes and



Scomberomorus munroi. From: Collette, B. B. and J. L. Russo. 1980. *Scomberomorus munroi*, a new species of Spanish mackerel from Australia and New Guinea. *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* v. 31 (no. 2): 241-250.

illustration provided the descriptive material for Lacepède [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Scomberomorus concolor* (Lockington 1879)**

colored uniformly, dark-steel blue above, silvery below, without (per Lockington in a follow-up publication) the dark oblique streaks of *Sarda chiliensis*

***Scomberomorus guttatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

spotted, referring to several longitudinal rows of small brownish spots scattered rather densely along lateral median line

***Scomberomorus koreanus* (Kishinouye 1915)**

Korean, described from western coast of Korea (occurs in continental waters from Bombay, India, east to Singapore, and north to the Sea of Japan)

***Scomberomorus leopardus* (Shaw 1803)**

Latin for leopard, referring to numerous black leopard-like spots on sides

***Scomberomorus lineolatus* (Cuvier 1829)**

lined, referring (per Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831) to a “multitude” (translation) of narrow, wavy, irregular, and broken black lines on sides

***Scomberomorus maculatus* (Mitchill 1815)**

spotted, referring to ~20 yellowish spots that “decorate the sides” and give the fish a “gay appearance,” distributed “without any regard to rows” (Collette and Graves in their 2019 book *Tunas and Billfishes of the World* incorrectly state that *maculatus* means black and guess name refers to black anterior part of dorsal fin)

***Scomberomorus multiradiatus* Munro 1964**

multi-, many; *radiatus*, rayed, easily distinguished from congeners by having 23 instead of 15-21 rays (excluding finlets) in second dorsal fin, and 28 instead of 14-22 rays (excluding finlets) in anal fin

***Scomberomorus munroi* Collette & Russo 1980**

in honor of “distinguished” Australian ichthyologist Ian S. R. Munro (1919-1994), who published the only taxonomic review of the genus in 1943

***Scomberomorus niphonius* (Cuvier 1832)**

-ius, adjectival suffix: Nippon (now Nippon, or Japan), described from an illustration of a specimen from Japan (occurs in northwest Pacific from Viêt Nam and China to Korea, Russia and Japan)

***Scomberomorus plurilineatus* Fourmanoir 1966**

plurus, more; *lineatus*, lined, referring to 6-8 irregular rows of interrupted wavy black lines (sometimes spots) on sides

***Scomberomorus queenslandicus* Munro 1943**

-icus, belonging to: northern Queensland, Australia, where type locality (Cape Cleveland) is situated (also occurs off southern Papua New Guinea)

***Scomberomorus regalis* (Bloch 1793)**

royal or kingly, referring to its German name, *Königfisch* (Kingfish)

***Scomberomorus semifasciatus* (Macleay 1883)**

semi-, partial; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 12 or more blackish vertical bands on lower body (which fade with growth)

***Scomberomorus sierra* Jordan & Starks 1895**

vernacular name for this and related mackerels in Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México (type locality), meaning saw, perhaps referring to jagged appearance of first dorsal-fin rays and/or dorsal and anal finlets

***Scomberomorus sinensis* (Lacepède 1800)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), described from a Chinese drawing (no types known)

***Scomberomorus tritor* (Cuvier 1832)**

etymology not explained; a tritor is a grinding surface developed on a tooth, but that definition does not appear to apply to this mackerel

***Thunnus* South 1845**

from the Greek *thynnos*, tuna or tunny (replacement name for *Thynnus* Cuvier 1816, preoccupied by Fabricius 1775 in Hymenoptera)

Subgenus ***Thunnus******Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre 1788)**

local name for this tuna in Sardinia (type locality), from *ala*, wing and *longus*, long, referring to long pectoral fins, the longest among tunas

***Thunnus maccoyii* (Castelnau 1872)**

in honor of Irish paleontologist Frederick McCoy (1817-1899, note latinization of “Mc” to “Mac”), Director, National Museum of Natural History and Geology (Melbourne, Australia), “who did all in his power to assist” Castelnau

***Thunnus obesus* (Lowe 1839)**

fat or stout, referring to “shorter thickset figure” compared to *T. vulgaris* (= *thynnus*)

***Thunnus orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)**

eastern (or of the Orient), described from Nagasaki, Japan (but widely occurs throughout the Pacific and in the eastern Indian Ocean)

***Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

from the Greek *thynnos*, tuna or tunny

Subgenus ***Neothunnus* Kishinouye 1923**

neo-, new, proposed as new genus with species previously recognized as *Thunnus*

***Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre 1788)**

from *Albicores*, Portuguese name for this tuna in Jamaica; according to Jordan & Evermann (1896), derived from the Arabic *al a* and *bacora*, meaning “little pig”

***Thunnus atlanticus* (Lesson 1831)**

-*icus*, belonging to: referring to its distribution in the western Atlantic

***Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker 1851)**

from *Ikan Tonggol*, its local Malay name in Batavia (Jakarta), Indonesia (*Ikan*=fish) [see also *Plicofollis tonggol*, Siluriformes: Ariidae]