

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order ACANTHURIFORMES (part 4 of 6)

Family HAEMULIDAE Grunts

21 genera · 140 species/subspecies

Subfamily Haemulinae

Anisotremus Gill 1861

anisos, unequal; *tremus*, aperture or hole, presumably referring to pair of close-set but morphologically different nares on each side of head of *A. virginicus*: posterior naris is small and oval-shaped and posterior margin of anterior naris is extended as a flap

Anisotremus caesius (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

silver gray (sometimes used for bluish gray), described as “grayish-silvery above” in life

Anisotremus davidsonii (Steindachner 1875)

in honor of “revered friend” (translation) George Davidson (1825-1911), astronomer, geographer, and President of the California Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to the research of natural history in California (one of several California coast fishes Steindachner described after a voyage around South America from Boston to San Francisco)

Anisotremus espinozai Acevedo-Álvarez, Ruiz-Campos & Domínguez-Domínguez 2021

in honor of Eduardo Espinoza, conservationist and resource manager, Galapagos National Park Marine Reserve, Ecuador, who “strongly contributed” to the conservation and knowledge of Galapagos fishes

Anisotremus interruptus (Gill 1862)

broken or interrupted, referring to black midlateral stripe in young specimens, from eye to a point just before caudal-fin base, where it is interrupted

Anisotremus perezponcedeleoni Acevedo-Álvarez, Ruiz-Campos & Domínguez-Domínguez 2021

in honor of parasitologist Gerardo Pérez Ponce de León, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, who has “strongly contributed” to the study and knowledge of the systematics and phylogeny of helminth parasites of fishes in Latin America

Anisotremus scapularis (Tschudi 1846)

of the shoulder, referring to large black spot at axil of pectoral fin

Anisotremus surinamensis (Bloch 1791)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suriname, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from Bahamas and Florida south to Uruguay)

Anisotremus taeniatus Gill 1861

banded, referring to dark-edged blue stripes on bright-yellow body

Anisotremus virginicus (Linnaeus 1758)

-icus, belonging to: presumably named for Virginia (USA), but Linnaeus said type specimen came from South America and the western Atlantic distribution of this species extends only as far north as Florida

Boridia Cuvier 1830

etymology not explained, perhaps from *Boridia*, a name used by Xenocrates (ca. 396/5-314/3 BC) for an unidentified fish that Cuvier applied to this genus

Boridia grossidens Cuvier 1830

grossus, large; *dens*, teeth, referring to 6-8 enlarged anterior teeth on both jaws

Brachydeuterus Gill 1862

brachy, short; *deuterus*, second, referring to second dorsal fin as short as or shorter than first

Brachydeuterus auritus (Valenciennes 1832)

eared, referring to large black spot at operculum

Brachygenys Poey 1868

brachy, short; *genys*, chin, referring to smaller mouth compared to *Haemulon*, cleft of mouth of *B. taeniatum* (= *chrysargyreum*) less than 1/3 in head

Brachygenys californiensis (Steindachner 1875)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: San Diego, California (USA), type locality (occurs off southern California south to

Gulf of California, México)

***Brachygenys chrysargyrea* (Günther 1859)**

chrysos, gold; *argyreum*, silvery, referring to silvery ground color; a narrow, golden, longitudinal streak descending from dorsal-fin origin to center of head; and five golden, parallel, longitudinal bands on sides

***Brachygenys jessiae* (Jordan & Bollman 1890)**

a “beautiful and most graceful fish” named for the senior author’s second wife, Jessie Knight Jordan (1866-1952)

***Brachygenys peruana* (Hildebrand 1946)**

Peruvian, named for Lobos de Tierra Island, Peru, type locality

***Conodon* Cuvier 1830**

conus, cone; *odon*, tooth, referring to row of conical teeth on both jaws

***Conodon macrops* Hildebrand 1946**

macro-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its big eyes, nearly as long as snout

***Conodon nobilis* (Linnaeus 1758)**

well-known, majestic or excellent, allusion not explained nor evident

***Conodon serrifer* Jordan & Gilbert 1882**

serra, saw; *fero*, to bear, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller, more slender (i.e., saw-like) outer teeth compared to thicker and stronger outer teeth of *C. nobilis*

***Emmelichthyops* Schultz 1945**

ops, appearance, referring to similarity to and presumed close relationship with *Emmelichthys* (Emmelichthyidae)

***Emmelichthyops atlanticus* Schultz 1945**

-icus, belonging to: referring to distribution in western Atlantic from southern Florida (USA) and Bahamas south to Venezuela, including Caribbean Sea

***Haemulon* Cuvier 1829**

haemo-, blood; *oulon*, gums, referring to vivid red color inside mouth of *H. elegans* (= *sciurus*) and most congeners

***Haemulon album* Cuvier 1830**

albus, white, referring to dull silvery white body color

***Haemulon atlanticus* Carvalho, Marceniuk, Oliveira & Wosiacki 2020**

named for the Atlantic Ocean, referring to distribution along western Atlantic coast of Costa Rica to Santa Catarina, Brazil (proposed as a noun in apposition, not an adjective)

***Haemulon aurolineatum* Cuvier 1830**

auro-, gold; *lineatus*, lined, referring to two bronze-yellow stripes, one along midline from snout to tail base, the other along upper side, plus other thin, faint yellow stripes in between

***Haemulon bonariense* Cuvier 1830**

-ense, suffix denoting place: Buenos Aires, Argentina, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from Antilles south to northern Argentina, including Caribbean Sea)

***Haemulon boschmae boschmae* (Metzelaar 1919)**

in honor of Hilbrand Boschma (1893-1976), Dutch zoologist and director of the Rijksmuseum of Natural History in Leiden [although named after a man, “*ae*” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “*a*”]

***Haemulon boschmae castroaguirrei* Acero P. & Tavera 2023**

in honor of Mexican ichthyologist José Luis Castro Aguirre (1943-2011), who discovered the presence of this subspecies in the Gulf of Mexico

***Haemulon carbonarium* Poey 1860**

coaly, alluding to its common name in Cuba (type locality), *Ronco carbonero*, presumably referring to black dorsal, anal and caudal fins, and blackish paired fins

***Haemulon flaviguttatum* Gill 1862**

flavus, yellow; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to “sulphur-colored” spots in the center of each scale (actually white or pale in life, yellow in alcohol)

***Haemulon flavolineatum* (Desmarest 1823)**

flavus, yellow; *lineatus*, lined, referring to ~12 bright yellow-to-orange stripes on sides

***Haemulon macrostoma* Günther 1859**

macro-, large; *stoma*, mouth, referring to “very wide” cleft of mouth

***Haemulon maculicauda* (Gill 1862)**

maculosus, spotted; *cauda*, tail, referring to oblong black spot at end of caudal peduncle

- Haemulon melanurum (Linnaeus 1758)**
melano-, black; *ura*, tailed, referring to horizontal, black sideways V on caudal fin
- Haemulon parra (Desmarest 1823)**
 in honor of Portuguese-Cuban naturalist Antonio Parra (1739-?), author of the first natural history of Cuba (type locality) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]
- Haemulon plumierii (Lacepède 1801)**
 in honor of Charles Plumier (1646-1704), Franciscan monk and naturalist, on whose drawing description is based
- Haemulon sciurus (Shaw 1803)**
 squirrel, named for “Squirrel-fish,” one of its common names (in addition to “grunt”) of the “American seas,” presumably referring to grunting sounds produced by the grinding its pharyngeal teeth, amplified by the air bladder, especially when out of the water
- Haemulon scudderii Gill 1862**
 in honor of entomologist-paleontologist Samuel Hubbard Scudder (1837-1911), “now engaged in the study of *Haemulon* and the allied genera” under Louis Agassiz
- Haemulon sexfasciatum Gill 1862**
sex, six; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 5-6 thick, blackish bars on upper sides of body
- Haemulon squamipinna Rocha & Rosa 1999**
squama, scale; *pinna*, fin, referring to scaled pectoral fin
- Haemulon steindachneri (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)**
 in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who reported this species as *H. caudimacula* (= *parra*) in 1875
- Haemulon striatum (Linnaeus 1758)**
 striped, referring to five bronze-to-brown stripes along upper 2/3 of head and body
- Haemulon vittatum (Poey 1860)**
 banded, presumably referring to broad greenish stripe from eye to base of caudal fin and 3-4 brownish stripes above that
- Haemulopsis Steindachner 1869**
opsis, appearance, presumably referring to similarity with *Haemulon* and/or previous placement of type species, *H. corvinaeformis*, in it
- Haemulopsis axillaris (Steindachner 1869)**
 axillary, referring to large inky-black spot at axil of pectoral fin
- Haemulopsis corvinaeformis (Steindachner 1868)**
Corvina (= *Sciaena*); *formis*, shape, allusion not explained but probably referring to its resemblance to drums or croakers of the genus *Sciaena* (Sciaenidae)
- Haemulopsis elongata (Steindachner 1879)**
 elongate, proposed (without description) as a variety (or subspecies) of *H. leuciscus*, presumably referring to its more elongate body
- Haemulopsis leuciscus (Günther 1864)**
leukiskos, Greek word for chub, probably derived from *leukos*, white, referring to “bright silvery” scales
- Haemulopsis nitida (Steindachner 1869)**
 shining, referring to “golden shimmer” (translation) of lower body
- Isacia Jordan & Fesler 1893**
 latinization of *Isaki*, Japanese name of *Parapristipoma trilineatum*
- Isacia conceptionis (Cuvier 1830)**
 -is, genitive singular of: Concepción, Chile, type locality
- Microlepidotus Gill 1862**
micro-, small; *lepidotus*, scaled, referring to smaller scales compared to *Haemulon*; also, Gill enigmatically added, name is given “in imitation of *Hemilepidotus*,” a genus of sculpins (Perciformes: Cottoidei: Cottidae)
- Microlepidotus brevipinnis (Steindachner 1869)**
brevis, short; *pinnis*, finned, referring to lower dorsal and anal fins compared to *Haemulopsis axillaris*, described in same publication and its presumed congener at the time
- Microlepidotus inornatus Gill 1862**
 undecorated or unadorned, presumably referring to absence of spots, stripes or other markings (described as “brownish, tinged with a golden hue”)

***Microlepidotus lethopristis* (Jordan & Fesler 1889)**

lethos, to forget; *pristis*, saw, referring to unserrated (smooth) preopercle

***Orthopristis* Girard 1858**

orthos, straight; *pristis*, saw, referring to nearly straight, evenly serrated preopercle of *O. duplex* (= *chrysoptera*)

***Orthopristis cantharina* (Jenyns 1840)**

-*inus*, adjectival suffix: referring to oblong-oval shape, “much resembling” that of the sparid (Acanthuriformes)
Cantharus griseus (= *Spondyliosoma cantharus*)

***Orthopristis chalcea* (Günther 1864)**

bronze or copper, described as “Bronze-coloured, shining silvery, perfectly immaculate”

***Orthopristis chrysoptera* (Linnaeus 1766)**

chrysos, gold; *ptera*, finned, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to rows of bronze spots on soft dorsal fin and/or yellowish pectoral and ventral fins

***Orthopristis forbesi* Jordan & Starks 1897**

in honor of Stephen Alfred Forbes (1844-1930), University of Illinois, for his work on Percidae (Perciformes)

***Orthopristis reddingi* Jordan & Richardson 1895**

in honor of Benjamin B. Redding (1824-1882), first Fish Commissioner of California, “a man deeply interested in scientific research,” to whom the junior author “has been indebted for many favors, in his former capacity of superintendent of the California Fish Hatching Station at Sisson”

***Orthopristis rubra* (Cuvier 1830)**

red, reported to Cuvier as being a “beautiful red” (translation) in life (but actually blue-gray above and silver below)

***Orthopristis scapularis* Fowler 1915**

of the shoulder, referring to large, dusky brown humeral blotch

***Parakuhlia* Pellegrin 1913**

para-, near, similar in general appearance to *Kuhlia caudavittata* and presumed to be related to *Kuhlia* (Centrarchiformes: Kuhliidae) due to shared presence of well-developed pseudobranchia

***Parakuhlia macropthalma* (Osório 1893)**

macro-, large; *ophthalma*, eyed, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its large eyes

***Paranisotremus* Tavera, Acero P. & Wainwright 2018**

para-, near, referring to close appearance to and previous placement in *Anisotremus*

***Paranisotremus moricandi* (Ranzani 1842)**

in honor of naturalist Moïse Etienne (Stéfano) Moricand (1779-1854), who provided a collection of Brazilian fishes (including type of this one) to the Natural History Museum of Geneva, where he served as treasurer and secretary

***Pomadasys* Lacepède 1802**

poma, lid or covering; *dasys*, rough, referring to serrate preopercle

***Pomadasys aheneus* McKay & Randall 1995**

alternate spelling of *aeneus*, bronze or brassy, referring to brassy-yellow anterodorsal coloration in life

***Pomadasys andamanensis* McKay & Satapoomin 1994**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Andaman Sea, Thailand, where type locality (Phuket Island) is situated

***Pomadasys argenteus* (Forsskål 1775)**

silvery, presumably referring to silvery-mauve body color

***Pomadasys argyreus* (Valenciennes 1833)**

silvery, referring to “shiny silver” (translation) color over most of body

***Pomadasys auritus* (Cuvier 1830)**

eared, referring to “unusual extension” (translation) of gill cover and angle of opercle, reaching nearly to middle of pectoral fin

***Pomadasys bipunctatus* Kner 1898**

bi-, two; *punctatus*, spotted, allusion not explained nor evident (brief description does not include coloration and no illustrations or photographs are known) [provisionally treated as a valid species based on inclusion on two checklists without evaluation of its taxonomic status]

***Pomadasys commersonii* (Lacepède 1801)**

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

***Pomadasys empherus* Bussing 1993**

empheres, Greek for like or similar, referring to similarity to *Pomadasys* (now *Rhencus*) *macracanthus*

***Pomadasys furcatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

forked, referring to six dark stripes on sides, the second to fourth bifurcating anteriorly

***Pomadasys grunniens* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

Latin for grunting, presumably referring to sounds produced by the grinding of its pharyngeal teeth, amplified by the air bladder, especially when out of the water

***Pomadasys incisus* (Bowdich 1825)**

notched, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to deeply notched dorsal fin

***Pomadasys jubelini* (Cuvier 1830)**

in honor of Jean Jubelin (1787-1860), French governor of Senegal (1828-1829), type locality

***Pomadasys kaakan* (Cuvier 1830)**

local name for this fish in Puducherry (or Pondicherry), India, co-type locality (occurs in Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to Australia)

***Pomadasys laurentino* (Smith 1953)**

“Named to commemorate the many desperate battles with the seas of the Moçambique channel by the trawler Laurentino” (presumably vessel from which type was collected)

***Pomadasys maculatus* (Bloch 1793)**

spotted, referring to several dark large elongate blotches on upper back, one forming a saddle on nape

***Pomadasys multimaculatus* (Playfair 1867)**

multi-, many; *maculatum*, spotted, referring to head, back, dorsal fin, and upper part of sides “thickly covered” with small brown spots (one at base of each scale, smaller and closer on occiput), and those on lower body “minutely punctulated with brown”

***Pomadasys olivaceus* (Day 1875)**

olive-colored, referring to “olive-grey” body color

***Pomadasys perotaei* (Cuvier 1830)**

in honor of botanist and explorer Georges (Guerrard or Gustave Samuel Perrotet (1793-1867 or 1870), spelled “Pérotet” by Cuvier and presumably latinized as “Perotae”), who collected type

***Pomadasys punctulatus* (Rüppell 1838)**

diminutive of *punctum*, spot, i.e., dotted, referring to “slightly wavy longitudinal rows of small dense brown spots” (translation) on upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of body

***Pomadasys quadrilineatus* Shen & Lin 1984**

quadri-, four; *lineatus*, lined, referring to four gold-yellow stripes on body (disappearing in spirits)

***Pomadasys ramosus* (Poey 1860)**

branched, referring to very branched (“trés-branchus”) soft rays of ventral fins

***Pomadasys rogerii* (Cuvier 1830)**

in honor of Jacques-François Roger (1787-1849), jurist, agronomist, colonial administrator, and governor (1821-1827) of Senegal, type locality

***Pomadasys schyrii* Steindachner 1900**

patronym not explained but probably named (per Ronald Fricke, pers. comm) for Schyri, an old name for Scheyern, the counts of whom were the ancestors of the Wittelsbach family, which included Princess Therese of Bavaria (1850-1925), an explorer and amateur naturalist who collected type [Steindachner changed spelling from *schyrii* to *schryi* in 1902 but original spelling stands]

***Pomadasys striatus* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)**

striped, referring to three dark longitudinal lines on each side

***Pomadasys stridens* (Forsskål 1775)**

strident (i.e., grunting), presumably referring to sounds produced by grinding of pharyngeal teeth, amplified by the air bladder, especially when out of the water

***Pomadasys suillus* (Valenciennes 1833)**

swinish or pig-like, allusion not explained, possibly referring to pig-like grunts produced by grinding of pharyngeal teeth, amplified by the air bladder, especially when out of the water

***Pomadasys taeniatus* McKay & Randall 1995**

banded, referring to seven undivided dark-bronze longitudinal stripes in life

***Pomadasys trifasciatus* Fowler 1937**

tri-, three; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to three broad, dark longitudinal bands on body

***Pomadasys unimaculatus* Tian 1982**

uni-, one; *maculatus*, spotted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coffee-colored predorsal blotch, which does not extend below lateral line, unlike predorsal blotch of *P. maculatus*, which does

***Rhencus* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

Greek for snore, referring to the grunting sound haemulids produce (hence the “grunt” name) by grinding their pharyngeal teeth, amplified by the air bladder, especially when out of the water

***Rhencus macracanthus* (Günther 1864)**

macro-, long or large; *acanthus*, spined (proposed as an adjective), presumably referring to its “exceedingly strong” (and long) dorsal- and anal-fin spines

***Rhencus panamensis* (Steindachner 1875)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bay of Panama, Panama, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Gulf of California south to Peru)

***Rhonciscus* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

diminutive of *rhencus*, Greek for snore, referring to the grunting sound haemulids produce (hence their common name) by grinding their pharyngeal teeth, amplified by the air bladder, especially when out of the water

***Rhonciscus approximans* (Bean & Dresel 1884)**

Latin for approaching, described as “very closely” resembling *Pomadasys cultriferum* (= *R. crocro*)

***Rhonciscus bayanus* (Jordan & Evermann 1898)**

-anus, belonging to: Río Bayano, Panama, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Baja California south to Ecuador)

***Rhonciscus branickii* (Steindachner 1879)**

in honor of Hieronim Florian Radziwill Konstany, Count Branicki (1823-1884), Polish nobleman who employed ornithologist Jan Stolzmann (also spelled Sztolcman, 1854-1928), who collected type

***Rhonciscus crocro* (Cuvier 1830)**

local name for this grunt at Martinique Island, West Indies, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from Florida and Antilles south to Brazil)

***Rhonciscus pauco* Tavera, Schärer-Umpierre & Acero P. 2022**

in honor of Edwin Font, nicknamed Paúco, a fisher who provided the initial collection of this species and who shared traditional ecological knowledge about it [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”; treated as a synonym of *R. approximans* by some workers]

***Rhonciscus wagneri* Espíndola, Caires & Rotundo 2024**

in honor of Wagner Desidério Bandeira (1948–2016), Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for his “vast efforts to describe the diversity of haemulids on the Brazilian coast”

***Xenichthys* Gill 1863**

xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different), referring to a combination of characters presented by *X. xanti* (e.g., absence of teeth on palatine, seven branchiostegal rays), which might cause, Gill said, “some doubt as to the affinities of this genus”; *ichthys*, fish

***Xenichthys agassizii* Steindachner 1875**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873)

***Xenichthys rupestris* Hildebrand 1946**

living among rocks, described from a rocky inlet in Lobos de Afuera Bay, Peru, type locality

***Xenichthys xanti* Gill 1863**

in honor of John Xantus de Vesey (1825-1894), Hungarian exile and zoologist, “to whom we are indebted for the noble collection of fishes and other animals of Lower [Baja] California [including type of this one], and who has, more than any other single man, contributed to our knowledge of the natural history of the Western coast”

Subfamily Plectorhinchinae***Diagramma* Oken 1817**

tautonymous with *Anthias diagramma* Bloch 1792 (= *D. pictum*), which was based on a misidentified *Perca diagramma* (now *Plectorhinchus diagrammus*) Linnaeus 1758, yet is treated as an independent new-species description since a well-entrenched genus in the literature is based on it; etymology of Linnaeus’ original application of *diagramma* is uncertain, perhaps meaning “figure marked by lines” or “divided lines,” either way almost certainly referring to “irregular longitudinal yellow lines” (translation) of subadult *P. diagrammus* as described by Gronovius 1754, which Linnaeus cited [treated as a junior synonym nested within *Plectorhinchus* by some workers]

**Diagramma centurio (Cuvier 1830)**

centurion (professional officer of the Roman army), perhaps referring to *capitaine*, local name for this species among French colonists in the Seychelles (type locality)

Diagramma labiosum Macleay 1883

large-lipped, referring to its smooth, fleshy lips

Diagramma melanacrum Johnson & Randall 2001

melanos, black; *akros*, tip or at the end, referring to black outer part of anal and pelvic fins and lower part of caudal fin

Diagramma pictum (Thunberg 1792)

painted, referring to black bands on silver or white body of juveniles

Diagramma punctatum Cuvier 1830

spotted, referring to dark spots on head and body of subadults and adults

Genyatremus Gill 1862

genys, chin; *a-*, without; *tremus*, aperture or hole, similar to *Anisotremus* but lacking central pore or groove on chin

Genyatremus dovii (Günther 1864)

in honor of John Melmoth Dow (1827-1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who sent a collection of Central American fishes to the British Museum, including type of this one [“*w*” latinized as a “*v*”]

Genyatremus luteus (Bloch 1790)

yellow, referring to yellow or golden fins in life

Genyatremus pacifici (Günther 1864)

of the Pacific Ocean, described from Chiapam, Guatemala, and occurring in eastern Pacific from Costa Rica to Peru

Parapristipoma Bleeker 1873

para-, near, i.e., similar to *Pristipoma* Cuvier 1829 (= *Pomadasy*) [not to be confused with *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard 1824 (= *Pelates*) in Centrarchiformes: Terapontidae]

Parapristipoma humile (Bowdich 1825)

low, presumably referring to forehead with “*but little elevation*” (italics in original)

Parapristipoma macrops (Pellegrin 1912)

macro-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to larger eye compared to *Diagramma citrinellum* (= *P. humile*)

Parapristipoma octolineatum (Valenciennes 1833)

octo-, eight; *lineatum*, lined, referring to four longitudinal stripes on each side, for a total of eight

Parapristipoma trilineatum (Thunberg 1793)

tri-, three; *lineatus*, lined, referring to three white lines or stripes (“*lineis tribus albis*”) along body

Plectorhinchus Lacepède 1801

plecto-, plaited; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to skin folds on snout folded into upper lip of *P. chaetodonoides*

***Plectorhinchus albovittatus* (Rüppell 1838)**

albus, white; *vittatus*, striped, referring to white-to-yellow stripes on body of juveniles

***Plectorhinchus caeruleonothus* Johnson & Worthington Wilmer 2015**

caeruleus, blue, referring to blue sheen in life; *nothus*, bastard, referring to name applied to grunts by anglers due to their difficulty to hook and land on artificial fly; this grunt was called “Blue Bastard” years before it was scientifically named

***Plectorhinchus ceylonensis* (Smith 1956)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), type locality (occurs in eastern Indian Ocean off Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Andaman Islands)

***Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* Lacepède 1801**

-oides, having the form of: *Chaetodon* (Acanthuriformes: Chaetodontidae), which at that time included both butterflyfishes and angelfishes (Pomacanthidae), referring to angelfish-like serrated operculum and presumed close relationship with that genus

***Plectorhinchus chrysotaenia* (Bleeker 1855)**

chrysos, gold; *taenia*, banded, referring to multiple yellow stripes along body

***Plectorhinchus chubbi* (Regan 1919)**

in honor of ornithologist Ernest Charles Chubb (1884–1972), Curator of the Durban Museum (South Africa); type specimen was collected off the coast of Durban and description appeared in the Museum’s publication

***Plectorhinchus cinctus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)**

belt or girdle, referring to wide, brown bands on body of juveniles

***Plectorhinchus diagrammus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

etymology uncertain, perhaps meaning “figure marked by lines” or “divided lines,” either way almost certainly referring to “irregular longitudinal yellow lines” (translation) of subadults as described by Gronovius 1754, which Linnaeus cited

***Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus* (Cuvier 1830)**

flavus, yellow; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to small orange spots on upper body

***Plectorhinchus gaterinus* (Forsskål 1775)**

adjectival form of *gaterin*, Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea of Saudi Arabia, type locality

***Plectorhinchus gibbosus* (Lacepède 1802)**

humpbacked, referring to high body with convex dorsal profile

***Plectorhinchus griseus* (Cuvier 1830)**

gray, described as having a light-brown or ash-gray body with gray fins tinged with pink

***Plectorhinchus lessonii* (Cuvier 1830)**

in honor of René Lesson (1794–1849), French surgeon-naturalist, who created drawing upon which description is based

***Plectorhinchus lineatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

lined, presumably referring to multiple dark bands on body, horizontal on juveniles and subadults, oblique on adults

***Plectorhinchus macrolepis* (Boulenger 1899)**

macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales between dorsal fin and lateral line compared to the similar *Diagramma crassispinum* (= *P. gibbosus*)

***Plectorhinchus macrospilus* Satapoomin & Randall 2000**

macro-, large; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to distinct large black spots on body and fins

***Plectorhinchus makranensis* Damadi, Moghaddam, Ghassemzadeh & Ghanbarifardi 2020**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Makran, coastal region of southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan, where type locality (Beris coast, Gulf of Oman, Sistan and Baluchestan provinces, Iran) is situated

***Plectorhinchus mediterraneus* (Guichenot 1850)**

referring to its occurrence in the eastern Mediterranean Sea (also occurs in eastern Atlantic from Portugal south to Namibia, including Madeira)

***Plectorhinchus multivittatus* (Macleay 1878)**

multi-, many; *vittatus*, banded, referring to wavy horizontal lines on face and dense yellow spots forming oblique wavy lines on upper sides

***Plectorhinchus paulayi* Steindachner 1895**

in honor of Stefan Paulay (1839–1913), ship’s surgeon and botanist who took part in expeditions of the Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, including a trip to Mauritius, where he collected or secured type

***Plectorhinchus pica* (Cuvier 1828)**

magpie, probably referring to black-and-white color of juveniles, similar to the color of the European Magpie, *Pica pica* [often incorrectly treated as an adjective and misspelled *picus*]

***Plectorhinchus pictus* (Tortonese 1936)**

painted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to dark spots on body and dorsal and anal fins of adults

***Plectorhinchus plagiodesmus* Fowler 1935**

plagio, oblique; *desmus*, band (according to Fowler), referring to four blackish, oblique bands on body

***Plectorhinchus playfairi* (Pellegrin 1914)**

in honor of Lieut.-Col. Robert Lambert Playfair (1828-1899), British Consul to the Sultanate of Oman in Zanzibar (Tanzania), who, with Albert Günther, described this species as a variety (i.e., subspecies) of *Diagramma griseum* (= *P. griseum*) in 1867 but did not name it

***Plectorhinchus polytaenia* (Bleeker 1853)**

poly, many; *taenia*, banded, referring to bold pattern of black-edged bluish stripes on sides of adults (juveniles with alternating brown and white stripes)

***Plectorhinchus schotaf* (Forsskål 1775)**

Arabic name (also spelled *sofat*) for this species along the Red sea

***Plectorhinchus sordidus* (Klunzinger 1870)**

dirty, presumably referring to its “dirty brown” (translation) fins

***Plectorhinchus umbrinus* (Klunzinger 1870)**

Latin for dull brown, described as having a “coffee brown” (translation) body

***Plectorhinchus unicolor* (Macleay 1883)**

uni-, one, referring to “uniform, dark gray” color in spirits, with a “greenish yellow tinge towards the belly”

***Plectorhinchus vittatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

banded, referring to alternating black-and-white stripes on body of adults

Family LUTJANIDAE Snappers and Fusiliers

26 genera/subgenera · 138 species · Taxonomic note: includes taxa often placed in the family Caesionidae (now nested in Lutjanidae).

Subfamily Etelinae

***Aphareus* Cuvier 1830**

a name from an “unintelligible and probably corrupt passage from Aristotle, where it seems to designate a fin specific to the female of the tuna” (translation), which Cuvier applied this genus (also similar to its Arabic name *farès*, but this may be a coincidence)

***Aphareus furca* (Lacepède 1801)**

fork, referring to deeply forked caudal fin

***Aphareus rutilans* Cuvier 1830**

reddening, referring to rusty or reddish color of head and back and pink fins [may belong in *Pristipomoides*]

***Aprion* Valenciennes 1830**

a-, without; *prion*, saw, referring to smooth (unserrated) preoperculum

***Aprion virescens* Valenciennes 1830**

greenish, referring to dark-green to bluish body color

***Etelis* Cuvier 1828**

a name “quoted once in Aristotle, without any detail that can help us recognize to which fish it belongs” (translation), which Cuvier applied to this genus

***Etelis boweni* Andrews, Fernandez-Silva, Randall & Ho 2021**

in honor of Brian W. Bowen, Hawai‘i Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawai‘i, for his contributions to ichthyology, and in particular for his use of molecular genetic techniques in support of fish taxonomy

***Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier 1828**

a red precious stone, referring to its “sparkling ruby color, highlighted with golden longitudinal lines” (translation)

***Etelis coruscans* Valenciennes 1862**

to flame or flash, named for *le Vivaneau flame*, the Red Snapper, its local name among the fishermen of Bourbon (now Réunion), Mascarene Islands (type locality), referring to its “red, lively and brilliant color” (translation)

***Etelis oculatus* (Valenciennes 1828)**

eyed, named for *gros-yeux* (big-eye), its local name in Martinique (type locality), believed to be a *Serranus* (Perciformes: Serranidae) with exceptionally large eyes

***Etelis radiosus* Anderson 1981**

emitting many beams (i.e., rayed), referring to large number of gill-rakers on first gill arch (33-36), compared to 17-28 on congeners

***Pristipomoides* Bleeker 1852**

-oides, having the form of: *Pristipoma* Cuvier 1829 (= *Pomadasyd*, Haemulidae, then considered confamilial), but differing in the absence of lower jaw pores and strongly scaled caudal fin

Subgenus ***Pristipomoides******Pristipomoides auricilla* (Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka 1927)**

aurum, gold; *cilia*, tail, presumably referring to upper lobe of caudal fin a “vivid clear yellow”

***Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes 1830)**

filamentous, referring to elongate last soft ray of dorsal fin

***Pristipomoides flavipinnis* Shinohara 1963**

flavus, yellow; *pinnis*, fin, referring to yellowish dorsal and anal fins, light yellowish-rose pectoral and ventral fins, and yellowish margin of caudal fin

***Pristipomoides multidentis* (Day 1871)**

multi-, many; *dens*, teeth, referring to six canines in lower jaw, and two large canines and “some smaller ones” in upper jaw, with villiform teeth on vomer and palate

***Pristipomoides sieboldii* (Bleeker 1855)**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796-1866), German physician and traveler, who collected many of the fishes described in the *Fauna Japonica* monograph series (1833-1850)

***Pristipomoides typus* Bleeker 1852**

serving as type of genus

Subgenus ***Platyinius* Gill 1862**

platys, flat; *inion*, nape, referring to “flattened” occiput of *Mesoprion vorax* (= *P. macrophthalmus*)

***Pristipomoides amoenus* (Snyder 1911)**

charming or beautiful, allusion not explained, presumably referring to Snyder’s opinion about its color and/or overall appearance (pink body color with yellow blotches on dorsal area in life)

***Pristipomoides aquilonaris* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

northern, from *aquila*, the north wind, presumably referring to its northerly distribution (Gulf of Mexico) compared to *Etelis oculatus* (Martinique Islands, West Indies), its presumed closest relative at the time

***Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus* (Valenciennes 1832)**

argyros, silver; *grammicus*, lined, referring to numerous silver (actually, silvery blue) wavy lines between yellow blotches on back and sides

***Pristipomoides freemani* Anderson 1966**

in honor of marine biologist Harry W. Freeman (1923-2012), College of Charleston (Charleston, South Carolina, USA), who introduced Anderson to the study of fishes

***Pristipomoides macrophthalmus* (Müller & Troschel 1848)**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, described as “larger than the space between the eyes, and amounts to a third of the length of the head”

***Pristipomoides zonatus* (Valenciennes 1830)**

banded, referring to four red-to-pink and four yellow oblique bars on sides

***Randallichthys* Anderson, Kami & Johnson 1977**

in honor of John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for numerous contributions to the understanding and appreciation of Indo-Pacific fishes; *ichthys*, fish

***Randallichthys filamentosus* (Fourmanoir 1970)**

filamentous, referring to several lower caudal-fin rays produced into long filaments on holotype (but not produced on other specimens)

Subfamily **Apsilinae*****Apsilus* Valenciennes 1830**

a-, not; *psilos*, bare or bald, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to caudal fin, the only fin that is not scaleless

***Apsilus dentatus* Guichenot 1843**

toothed, referring to enlarged, canine-like teeth in anterior upper jaw (not enlarged on *A. fuscus*) [often incorrectly dated to 1853 French translation of original Spanish text]

***Apsilus fuscus* Valenciennes 1830**

dusky, dark or swarthy, referring to its brown coloration

***Lipocheilus* Anderson, Talwar & Johnson 1977**

lipos, fat; *cheilus*, lip, referring to fleshy projection of upper lip of adults [replacement name for *Tangia* Chan 1970, preoccupied by *Tangia* Stål 1859 in Hemiptera]

***Lipocheilus carnolabrum* (Chan 1970)**

carno-, fleshy; *labrum*, lip, referring to fleshy projection of upper lip of adults

***Paracaesio* Bleeker 1874**

para-, near, presumed to be intermediate between *Caesio* and *Maena* (= *Spicara*, Acanthuriformes: Sparidae)

***Paracaesio brevidentata* White & Last 2012**

brevis, short (or small, according to authors); *dentata*, toothed, referring to very small teeth, smaller than in congeners

***Paracaesio caerulea* (Katayama 1934)**

blue, referring to dark-blue color in spirits, slightly paler below

***Paracaesio gonzalesi* Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979**

in honor of Pedro C. Gonzales, Curator of Zoology at the National Museum of Manilla (Philippines), who first noticed this species at a Manilla fish market

***Paracaesio kusakarii* Abe 1960**

in honor of T. Kusakari, Hachije Branch, Tokyo Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station, “who has continued to co-operate with the present writer for the past eight years” (no other information available)

***Paracaesio paragrapsimodon* Anderson & Kailola 1992**

paragrapsimos, exceptional; *odon*, tooth, referring to prominent exerted canine teeth at anterior ends of both upper and lower jaws

***Paracaesio sordida* Abe & Shinohara 1962**

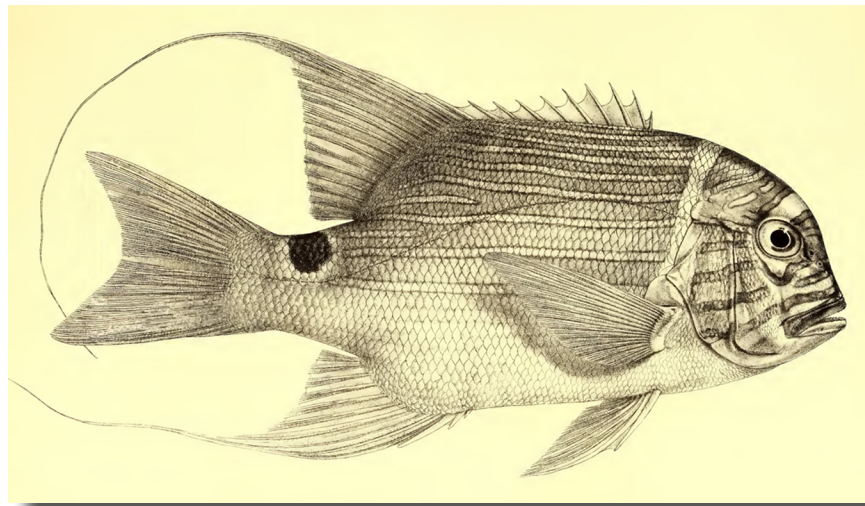
dirty, reflecting two local names in Japan, *Yogore-aodai* (*yogore*=dirty, *aodai*=*P. tumidus* [= *xanthura*] and *Hinga-shitchu* (*hinga*=dirty, *shitchu*=*P. caerulea*), presumably referring to deep-violet body color with deep-brown fins in life (dark-brown all over in alcohol)

***Paracaesio stonei* Raj & Seeto 1983**

in honor of Robert Stone (no other information available), who caught type specimens with hook and line off Beqa Island, Fiji, in 1981

***Paracaesio waltervadi* Anderson & Collette 1992**

walter, derived from Walters; *vadum*, shoal, referring to Walters Shoals, Madagascar Ridge, western Indian Ocean, type locality



Symphorichthys spilurus. From: Günther, A. 1874. Andrew Garrett's Fische der Südsee. Band I, Heft. III. *Journal des Museum Godeffroy*. Band II, Heft VII. F. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg. Bd 1 (Heft 3): 58-96, Pls. 40-60.

Paracaesio xanthurus (Bleeker 1869)

xanthos, yellow; *urus*, tail, referring to bright-yellow caudal peduncle and fin (continuing a yellow band along the back) [name often spelled *xanthura*, treated as an adjective (tailed), but Bleeker consistently used the Greek *oura* (Latinized as *urus*) as a noun]

Parapristipomoides Kami 1973

para-, near, proposed as a subgenus of *Pristipomoides*

Parapristipomoides squamimaxillaris (Kami 1973)

squamus, scale; *maxillaris*, of the jaw, referring to 4-7 oblique rows of scales on maxillary

Subfamily Paradicichthyinae

subfamily proposed by Whitley 1930 for *Paradicichthys venenatus*, new genus and species, now a junior synonym of *Symphorus nematophorus*; etymology of *Paradicichthys* not explained but almost certainly an *ichthys*, fish, named for Whitley's late friend and collaborator William E. J. Paradise (1897-1927), Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Australian Navy and amateur naturalist, who wrote about *P. venenatus* in 1924 (Paradise was killed in a ferry collision on Sydney Harbour)

Symphorichthys Munro 1967

Symphorus, referring to previous placement of *S. spilurus* in that genus; *ichthys*, fish

Symphorichthys spilurus (Günther 1874)

spilos, mark or spot; *oura*, tail, referring to large black spot on upper caudal peduncle of adults

Symphorus Günther 1872

etymology not explained nor evident, but here is a guess: *sym* [*physis*], grown together; *phorus*, bearer, referring to "One continuous dorsal fin" (i.e., bearing a dorsal fin in which the rayed and soft portions have grown together)

Symphorus nematophorus (Bleeker 1860)

nemato-, thread; *phorus*, to bear, referring to one or more anterior dorsal soft rays produced into long filaments on young specimens

Subfamily Lutjaninae**Caesio Lacepède 1801**

from *caesius*, blue, referring to upper body of *C. caeruleaurea*, described as a "sky blue most pleasant to the eye" (translation)

Subgenus **Caesio****Caesio caeruleaurea Lacepède 1801**

caeuruleus, sky blue, referring to color of upper body; *aurea*, golden, referring to yellow stripe on sides (actually, upper body is blue-green and golden stripe is flanked by two thinner sky-blue stripes)

Caesio idreesi Kar, Mariyambi, Raghavan & Sureshkumar 2023

in honor Indian zoologist of K. K. Idreesbabu, for his contributions to the field of marine biodiversity exploration and conservation in the Laccadive archipelago, Central Indian Ocean, where this species occurs; he also helped collect the type series

Caesio striata Rüppell 1830

striped, referring to four narrow, black, longitudinal stripes on upper sides

Caesio varilineata Carpenter 1987

vari-, various; *lineata*, lined, referring to variable number of golden stripes on sides (name also serves as an English mnemonic, "very lined," referring to primary difference with *C. caeruleaurea*, which has only one)

Caesio xanthalytos Holleman, Connell & Carpenter 2013

xanthos, yellow; *alytos*, continuous or unbroken (authors say it means "line"), referring to prominent deep-yellow band along middle of body

Subgenus **Flavicaesio Carpenter 1987**

flavus, yellow, referring to yellow color on caudal fin and parts of the body of all included species; *Caesio*, nominate genus

Caesio suevica Klunzinger 1884

-ica, belonging to: presumably referring to Gulf of Suez, just north of where type locality (El Qoseir, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt) is situated

Caesio teres Seale 1906

cylindrical, referring to more cylindrical shape compared to *C. lunaris*

Caesio xanthonota Bleeker 1853

xanthos, yellow; *nota*, back, referring to bright-yellow back and upper body

Subgenus **Odontonectes Günther 1859**

odontos, tooth; *nectes*, swimmer (i.e., a fish), presumably referring to "distinct bands of palatine and vomerine teeth" of

C. erythrogaster (=cuning)

Caesio cuning (Bloch 1791)

from *Ikan* (=fish) *Tembra Cuning*, its local name in Indonesia

Caesio lunaris Cuvier 1830

of the moon; Cuvier attributes name to Ehrenberg (who collected type), “no doubt because of the [crescent-shaped] row of scales on his neck” (translation), i.e., supratemporal scale band

Dipterygonotus Bleeker 1849

di-, two; *pterygion*, fin; *notus*, back, presumed to be a porgy (Acanthuriformes: Sparidae) but with “two diverging fins” (i.e., spinous portion of dorsal fin clearly different, and sometimes separated, from soft portion)

Dipterygonotus balteatus (Valenciennes 1830)

belted or banded, described as having a silver stripe (actually tan) on upper body from orbit to caudal fin

Dipterygonotus marisrubri (Fricke, Golani & Appelbaum-Golani 2014)

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

Gymnocaesio Bleeker 1876

gymnos, bare or naked, similar and/or related to *Caesio* but with scaleless median fins

Gymnocaesio gymnoptera (Bleeker 1856)

gymnos, bare or naked; *ptera*, fin, referring to scaleless median fins (vs. scaled in *Caesio*)

Hoplopagrus Gill 1861

hoplo-, armed (with a weapon), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the “armature” of its sharply serrate preopercle; *pagrus*, porgy, presumed to be intermediate between snappers and porgies (*Pagrus*, Acanthuriformes: Sparidae)

Hoplopagrus guentherii Gill 1862

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), British Museum (Natural History), for “advances rendered [by him] towards a more natural classification of the Sparoids, Pristipomatoids and allied groups” (per Gill’s 1861 “communication” to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia)

Lutjanus Bloch 1790

tautonymous with *L. lutjanus*, from *Ikan* (=fish) *Lutjang*, local Indonesian name for snappers (although Bloch believed it was from Japan)

Lutjanus adetii (Castelnau 1873)

in honor of “Mr. Adet” (forename not available), a French merchant in Nouméa, New Caledonia, who collected all the fishes Castelnau studied during his stay in Nouméa, including type of this one

Lutjanus agennes Bleeker 1863

etymology not explained, perhaps *agenes*, of low family, referring to its similarity to *L. modestus* (=endecacanthus), i.e., the “modest or unassuming one”

Lutjanus alexandrei Moura & Lindeman 2007

in honor of “pioneer” Brazilian naturalist Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira (1756-1815), “whose many years of field work in Brazil during the late 18th Century remain underrecognized due to the confiscation of his and others’ collections at Lisbon’s Museu da Ajuda in 1808”; Ferreira “collected many specimens that were ultimately described as new without any reference to his efforts”

Lutjanus analis (Cuvier 1828)

anal, referring to pinkish or reddish anal fin (as are pelvic fins and lower part of tail)

Lutjanus apodus (Walbaum 1792)

a-, without; *podus*, foot, described from an illustration missing the pectoral fins

Lutjanus aratus (Günther 1864)

plowed, allusion not explained; according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), referring to dark-brown stripes on sides

Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskål 1775)

argentum, silver; *maculatus*, spotted, described as having silver spots, perhaps referring to light, sometimes white, color at margin of each scale

Lutjanus argentiventris (Peters 1869)

argentum, silver; *ventris*, belly, referring to silvery belly, slightly washed with red

Lutjanus bengalensis (Bloch 1790)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bengal, Bay of Bengal, eastern Indian Ocean, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from India and Myanmar east to Indonesia and Philippines, north to Ryukyu Islands, Japan)

Lutjanus biguttatus (Valenciennes 1830)

bi-, two; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to two white spots on back below dorsal-fin base

Lutjanus bitaeniatus (Valenciennes 1830)

bi-, two; *taeniatus*, banded, allusion not explained but described as easily distinguished from presumed congeners by the presence of two red lines crossing cheek below eye

Lutjanus bohar (Forsskål 1775)

Bobâr (also spelled *Bhâr*), Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea

Lutjanus boutton (Lacepède 1802)

named for Boutton, a Dutch settlement in the Molucca Islands of Indonesia, presumably type locality

Lutjanus buccanella (Cuvier 1828)

from *boucanella*, its local name in Martinique, West Indies, co-type locality

Lutjanus campechanus (Poey 1860)

-anus, belonging to: off Campeche, Yucatán Peninsula, México, type locality (occurs in Gulf of Mexico and along east coast of USA)

Lutjanus carponotatus (Richardson 1842)

karpos, wrist; *notatus*, marked, referring to blackish spot covering uppermost rays and upper axil of pectoral fin

Lutjanus coeruleolineatus (Rüppell 1838)

coeruleo-, blue; *lineatus*, lined, referring to 7-8 narrow, blue longitudinal stripes on sides

Lutjanus colorado Jordan & Gilbert 1882

Spanish for red-colored, from its common name in México, *Pargo colorado*, referring to bright-red head and lower body

Lutjanus cyanopterus (Cuvier 1828)

ciano-, blue; *pterus*, fin, described as having bluish-black (actually grayish-black) membranes of dorsal, anal and caudal fins

Lutjanus decussatus (Cuvier 1828)

divided crosswise in the form of an X, referring to five longitudinal red bands crossed by seven vertical brown bands, thus creating a checkerboard-like pattern on body

Lutjanus dentatus (Duméril 1861)

toothed, referring to longer and stronger teeth compared to its sympatric congener *L. goreensis*

Lutjanus dodecacanthoides (Bleeker 1854)

-oides, having the form of: *Mesoprion dodecacanthus* (= *L. malabaricus*), both of which have, or have been reported to have, 12 dorsal-fin spines (*duodecim*, 12; *acanthus*, thorn or spine)

Lutjanus ehrenbergii (Peters 1869)

in honor of Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795-1876), German naturalist, comparative anatomist and microscopist, who collected type

Lutjanus endecacanthus Bleeker 1863

endeka, eleven; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to 11 dorsal-fin spines (but usually 10)

Lutjanus erythropterus Bloch 1790

erythros, red; *pterus*, fin, referring to red fins except pelvics and pectorals, which are pinkish

Lutjanus fulgens (Valenciennes 1830)

bright or brilliant, referring to the “brightest carmine” color of lower body and/or how background color “shines” with 15-56 longitudinal bands of the “most beautiful golden yellow” (translation)

Lutjanus fulviflamma (Forsskål 1775)

fulvus, brownish yellow (but often used to mean yellow in general); *flamma*, fire (i.e., burning or bright), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to bright yellow color of upper body and tail seen on some specimens

Lutjanus fulvus (Forster 1801)

fulvus, brownish yellow, referring to generally tan or brownish to pale yellow-white body color in life (generally yellowish tan to brown in alcohol)

Lutjanus fuscescens (Valenciennes 1830)

darkish, presumably referring to greenish-brown body color, darker on back than on sides

Lutjanus gibbus (Forsskål 1775)

humpbacked, referring to high, steeply sloping forehead of adults

Lutjanus goldiei (Macleay 1882)

in honor of Andrew Goldie (1840-1891), Scottish-born merchant who collected type, a “well known New Guinea Explorer and Naturalist” who has “shown himself to be a most excellent and intelligent collector” (Macleay said Goldie’s fishes are well preserved and that he provided native names and notes on colors in life)

***Lutjanus goreensis* (Valenciennes 1830)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gorée, Senegal, type locality (occurs along West African coast including Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde islands)

***Lutjanus griseus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

gray, referring to grayish body color (back and upper sides gray, greenish-gray or olive; lower sides and belly grayish with a reddish tinge)

***Lutjanus gilcheri* Fourmanoir 1959**

in honor of André Guilcher (1913-1993), French geographer and researcher on coral reefs, part of the expedition during which type was collected (he also provided photographs)

***Lutjanus guttatus* (Steindachner 1869)**

spotted, referring to bluish spots on head and sides and/or large blackish blotch on upper back below posterior dorsal-fin spines

***Lutjanus indicus* Allen, White & Erdmann 2013**

Indian, referring to occurrence in Indian Ocean (also occurs in Red Sea)

***Lutjanus inermis* (Peters 1869)**

unarmed, referring to thin or weak dorsal-fin spines

***Lutjanus jocu* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

from *Jocú*, local name for this snapper in Cuba as reported by Parra (1787)

***Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch 1792)**

in honor of Christoph Samuel John (1747-1813), a German missionary in the Danish colony of Tranquebar (now called Tharangambadi) in India, who collected natural history specimens for Bloch, including type of this snapper

***Lutjanus jordani* (Gilbert 1898)**

in honor of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), Gilbert's high-school teacher and ichthyological mentor, frequent collaborator, and colleague at Stanford University (California, USA)

***Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskål 1775)**

from *Kasjmiri*, Arabic name for this species along the Red Sea

***Lutjanus lemniscatus* (Valenciennes 1828)**

adorned with ribbons or bands, presumably referring to broad, black horizontal band from snout (interrupted by eye) to caudal-fin base, bordered above and below by broad white bands

***Lutjanus lunulatus* (Park 1797)**

somewhat moon-shaped, referring to crescentic black band on caudal fin

***Lutjanus lutjanus* Bloch 1790**

from *Ikan* (=fish) *Lutjang*, local Indonesian name for snappers (although Bloch believed it was from Japan)

***Lutjanus madras* (Valenciennes 1831)**

local name for this snapper among the fishermen of the Seychelles (type locality)

***Lutjanus mahogoni* (Cuvier 1828)**

mahogany, named for *sarde acajou* (Sardinian mahogany), its local name at Martinique Island, West Indies (type locality), referring to its brown coloration

***Lutjanus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

-icus, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), presumably referring to Coromandel coast of India, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales, and New Caledonia)

***Lutjanus maxweberi* Popta 1921**

in honor of ichthyologist Max Weber (1852-1937), leader of the *Siboga* expedition (1898-1899) to Indonesia, during which type was collected

***Lutjanus mizenkoi* Allen & Talbot 1985**

in honor of David Mizenko, School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island (USA), for his efforts in procuring type specimens and bringing to the authors' attention that it may represent an undescribed species (Mizenko wrote his master's thesis on Samoan snappers and purchased holotype at a Samoan fish market)

***Lutjanus monostigma* (Cuvier 1828)**

mono-, one; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to black spot below anterior soft dorsal rays, bisected by lateral line (usually prominent in juveniles, gradually shrinking and changing from rounded to elongate as the fish grows)

***Lutjanus notatus* (Cuvier 1828)**

marked, referring to black spot frequently present below anterior part of soft dorsal fin at level of lateral line

***Lutjanus novemfasciatus* Gill 1862**

novem, nine; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to nine faint vertical bands on body (dark on juveniles)

***Lutjanus octolineatus* (Cuvier 1828)**

octo-, eight; *lineatus*, lined, presumably referring to four blue bands on each side, for a total of eight

***Lutjanus ophuysenii* (Bleeker 1860)**

in honor of Johannes Adrianus Wilhelmus Van Ophuysen (1820-1890), a Dutch colonial administrator in Benkoelen (now Bengkulu, a province of Sumatra), Indonesia, and amateur naturalist, who collected type [Bleeker incorrectly gave initials as “J. J. W.”]

***Lutjanus papuensis* Allen, White & Erdmann 2013**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua, Indonesia, type locality and what appears to be a stronghold of its distribution compared to other locations within its known range

***Lutjanus peru* (Nichols & Murphy 1922)**

named for Lobos de Tierra Island, Peru, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Baja California and Gulf of California south to Peru)

***Lutjanus quinquelineatus* (Bloch 1790)**

quinque, five; *lineatus*, lined, referring to five blue stripes on sides

***Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier 1828)**

rivulated, i.e., marked by irregular streaks, referring to numerous undulating blue lines on head

***Lutjanus rufolineatus* (Valenciennes 1830)**

rufus, red; *lineata*, lined, referring to 7-8 longitudinal red lines on body

***Lutjanus russellii* (Bleeker 1849)**

in honor of surgeon-herpetologist Patrick Russell (1726-1805), who described and illustrated, but did not name, this snapper in 1803

***Lutjanus sanguineus* (Cuvier 1828)**

bloody or blood red, referring to body color (red-orange in life, reddish-brown to tan in alcohol)

***Lutjanus sapphirineatus* Iwatsuki, Al-Mamry & Heemstra 2016**

sapphirus, sapphire; *lineatus*, lined, referring to four blue stripes on body

***Lutjanus sebae* (Cuvier 1816)**

in honor of Albertus Seba (1665-1736), Dutch pharmacist, zoologist and natural history collector, who published a lavish series of illustrations depicting, in part, marine life of the Indo-Pacific, including this species [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

***Lutjanus semicinctus* Quoy & Gaimard 1824**

semi-, half; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to seven narrow brown bars on upper back extending about half-way down the sides

***Lutjanus stellatus* Akazaki 1983**

starry, referring to “stellar white spot” on side below origin of soft dorsal fin

***Lutjanus synagris* (Linnaeus 1758)**

ancient Greek name of *Dentex dentex* (Acanthuriformes: Sparidae) dating back to Aristotle, a species which this one was thought to resemble

***Lutjanus timoriensis* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Timor Island, southern Malay Archipelago, type locality (occurs in eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific from Sri Lanka and Myanmar east to Samoa, north to Philippines, south to Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands)

***Lutjanus viridis* (Valenciennes 1846)**

green, described and illustrated as having a greenish body with dark-green stripes along sides; in reality, body is bright yellow and the stripes are bluish-white edged with black

***Lutjanus vitta* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

band or ribbon, presumably referring to dark-brown to black stripe along middle of side from posterior edge of eye to upper half of caudal peduncle

***Lutjanus vivanus* (Cuvier 1828)**

from *vivaneau* and *vivanet*, French names for this snapper at Martinique Island, West Indies (type locality), perhaps allied to *vivax*, meaning lively

***Lutjanus xanthopinnis* Iwatsuki, Tanaka & Allen 2015**

xanthos, yellow; *pinnis*, finned, referring to vivid yellow dorsal, caudal, anal, and pectoral fins (pelvic fins whitish)

with yellow tinge)

Macolor Bleeker 1860

tautonymous with *Diacope macolor* Cuvier 1828, which Bleeker unnecessarily renamed *Macolor typus* (= *M. niger*), based on “Macolor” as reported by publisher Louis Renard (ca. 1678-1746) in 1719, possibly derived from *macula*, spot, referring to spots of blotches of white color on black body of juvenile *M. niger*

Macolor macularis Fowler 1931

spotted, presumably referring to “most every scale with gray or blue spot”

Macolor niger (Forsskål 1775)

black, referring to blackish body color of adults (juveniles are black and white)

Ocyurus Gill 1862

ocy, swift (bird); *oura*, tail, referring to forked caudal fin, with “slender acute lobes” like the tail of a swift

Ocyurus chrysurus (Bloch 1791)

chryso-, gold; *oura*, tail, referring to golden-yellow caudal fin

Pinjalo Bleeker 1873

tautonymous with *Caesio pinjalo* Bleeker 1850 (although Bleeker proposed the name *P. typus*, a *nomen nudum*, in 1845)

Pinjalo lewisi Randall, Allen & Anderson 1987

in honor of Anthony D. Lewis (b. 1948), Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Primary Industries in Fiji, for the many “valuable” specimens and photographs he provided the authors (he also donated paratype)

Pinjalo pinjalo (Bleeker 1850)

from *Ikan* (=fish) *Pinjalo*, local name for this species at Jakarta, Java, Indonesia (type locality)

Pterocaesio Bleeker 1876

ptero-, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more rays (21) in soft portion of dorsal fin of *P. multiradiatus* (= *tile*) compared to *Caesio* (13-18)

Subgenus **Pterocaesio**

Pterocaesio tile (Cuvier 1830)

from *tile*, name for this species among natives of the Caroline Islands, western Pacific

Subgenus **Pisinnicaesio Carpenter 1987**

pisinnus, small or little, referring to generally small size, particularly *P. chrysozona* and *P. pisang*; *Caesio*, type genus of original family Caesionidae, possibly used here as a shorthand for *Pterocaesio*

Pterocaesio chrysozona (Cuvier 1830)

chrysos, gold; *zona*, band, referring to broad yellow stripe on sides just under lateral line

Pterocaesio digramma (Bleeker 1864)

di-, two; *gramma*, line, presumably referring to pair of narrow yellow stripes (described as purple by Bleeker) along back and midside [often but incorrectly spelled *diagramma*]

Pterocaesio pisang (Bleeker 1853)

from *Ikan* (=fish) *Pisang pisang*, local name in Jakarta (formerly Batavia), Indonesia, for this fish; according to Carpenter (1987), *pisang* means “banana,” apparently referring to its shape (although we see no such resemblance)

Subgenus **Squamosicaesio Carpenter 1987**

squamosus, scaled, referring to “relatively numerous” scales of most members of this subgenus; *Caesio*, type genus of original family Caesionidae, possibly used here as a shorthand for *Pterocaesio*

Pterocaesio capricornis Smith & Smith 1963

-is, genitive singular of: Capricorn, referring to type locality (Pinda, Mozambique) at or near the Tropic of Capricorn

Pterocaesio lativittata Carpenter 1987

latus, wide; *vittata*, banded or striped, referring to wide, bright-yellow stripe straddling lateral line for most of its length

Pterocaesio marri Schultz 1953

in honor of John C. Marr, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in charge of the commercial fishing operations at Bikini Atoll (type locality) in the Marshall Islands, South Pacific Ocean

Pterocaesio monikae Allen & Erdmann 2008

in honor of film producer and philanthropist Monika Bacardi (b. 1968), an “avid marine conservationist who successfully bid to support the conservation of this species at the Blue Auction in Monaco on 20 September 2007 and has given generously to support Conservation International’s Bird’s Head Seascape initiative”

Pterocaesio randalli Carpenter 1987

in honor of John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who brought this species to Carpenter’s

attention, and for “stimulating” his interest in systematic ichthyology in general and the systematics of Caesionidae (now nested in Lutjanidae) in particular

***Pterocaesio tessellata* Carpenter 1987**

mosaic or inlaid with small square stones, referring to shading pattern on sides, a result of dark margins on the scales

***Pterocaesio trilineata* Carpenter 1987**

tri-, three; *lineata*, lined, referring to three dark stripes and three alternating light stripes on upper side of body in life (stripes become less visible after death and are often totally obscured in preservation)

***Rhomboplites* Gill 1862**

rhombo-, rhombic; *hoplites*, armed, referring to rhombic patch of vomerine teeth

***Rhomboplites aurorubens* (Cuvier 1829)**

aureus, golden; *rubens*, reddish, referring to its golden-pinkish color in alcohol (vermilion red in life)