**Order CLUPEIFORMES (part 2 of 2)**

**Family CLUPEIDAE Herrings**

- 60 genera/subgenera
- 241 species/subspecies

**Subfamily Dussumierinae Round Herrings**

- 4 genera
- 19 species

**Dussumieria Valenciennes 1847**

- *ia*, belonging to: Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyager and merchant who collected zoological specimens from southeastern Asia and the Indian Ocean, in "gratitude for the sacrifices that he made with great zeal to serve ichthyology" and for mentioning "in his notes that information we learn from one species in the Indies is comparable to what we learn from our European sardine" (translations)

- **Dussumieria acuta Valenciennes 1847**
  - pointed, referring to sharp, sardine-like form

- **Dussumieria elopsoides Bleeker 1849**
  - *oides*, having the form of: presumably referring to similar body shape to *Elops* (Elopidae)

**Etrumeus Bleeker 1853**

- from *Etrumei usai* (also spelled *Etrumei-Iwashi*), Japanese vernacular for *E. micropus*

- **Etrumeus acuminatus Gilbert 1890**
  - sharpened or pointed, referring to its "more acuminate" snout compared to *E. micropus* and *E. sadina*

- **Etrumeus golanii DiBattista, Randall & Bowen 2012**
  - in honor of Dani Golani, Hebrew University, who provided type specimens, genetic material and a photograph of the holotype

- **Etrumeus jacksoniensis Macleay 1878**
  - *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

- **Etrumeus makiawa Randall & DiBattista 2012**
  - native Hawaiian name for round herrings

- **Etrumeus micropus** (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
  - *micro-*, small; *pous*, foot, referring to small ventral fins ("Les ventrales sont petites")

- **Etrumeus sadina** (Mitchill 1814)
  - diminutive of *shad*, Mitchell called it a "Shadine"

- **Etrumeus whiteheadi Wongratana 1983**
  - in honor of Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History), whose 1963 revision of the genus formed a basis for Wongratana’s study

**Jenkinsia Jordan & Evermann 1896**

- *ia*, pertaining to: Oliver Peebles Jenkins (1850-1935), physiology professor at Stanford University, in recognition of his work on the fishes of México and the Hawaiian Islands

- **Jenkinsia lamprotaenia** (Gosse 1851)
  - *lampros*, bright; *taenia*, band, referring to well-defined silvery lateral band

- **Jenkinsia majua** Whitehead 1963
  - Cuban name for *Jenkinsia* species

- **Jenkinsia parvula Cervigón & Velazquez 1978**
  - very small, allusion not evident, perhaps referring to smaller number of gill rakers on first arch compared to *J. lamprotaenia* and *J. stolifera*

- **Jenkinsia stolifera** (Jordan & Gilbert 1884)
  - *stole*, stole or white band wore by priests; *fera*, to bear, referring to silvery band on side
Spratelloides Bleeker 1851
-oides, having the form of Spratella (=Sprattus), presumably referring to sprat-like shape of S. argyrotaenia (also spelled argyrotaeniata, = S. gracilis)

Spratelloides atrofasciatus Schultz 1943
-aro-, black; fasciatus, banded, referring to wide blackish lateral band

Spratelloides delicatulus (Bennett 1832)
very delicate, allusion not explained but probably referring to elongate shape and delicate form and appearance

Spratelloides gracilis (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
thin or slender, height of body 1/7 of total length

Spratelloides lewisi Wongratana 1983
in honor of fisheries biologist Anthony Davis Lewis (b. 1948), Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea), who collected type

Spratelloides robustus Ogilby 1897
stout, referring to “rather short and stout” body

Subfamily Ehiravinae
8 genera · 19 species

Clupeichthys Bleeker 1855
clupea, a herring; ichthys, fish presumably referring to herring-like features as evidenced by similarity to Clupea, Clupeoides and Clupalosa (=Sardinella)

Clupeichthys aesarnensis Wongratana 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: name not explained, probably from Esern, variant of Isan, northeast region of Thailand, where it occurs

Clupeichthys bleekeri (Hardenberg 1936)
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who described many clupeids from Borneo

Clupeichthys goniognathus Bleeker 1855
gonio-, angle; gnathus, mouth, referring to wide mouth cleft, maxillary extending to below middle of eye

Clupeichthys perakensis (Herre 1936)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Perak River, Perak, Malaysia, type locality

Corica Hamilton 1822
Latinization of native name Soborno Khorica

Corica laciniata Fowler 1935
gashed, referring to “divided anal fin,” with last two rays forming a separate finlet

Corica soborna Hamilton 1822
Latinization of native name Soborno (=golden) Khorica, referring to “the little creature’s beauty; for, in fact, its splendour is that of silver”

Dayella Talwar & Whitehead 1971
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who listed 55 clupeoid species (46 valid) in his Fishes of India (1875-78) and described six new ones, including type of genus

Dayella malabarica (Day 1873)
-icas, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), where it ascends rivers during its spawning run

Ehirava Deraniyagala 1929
derived from its Sinhalese (majority ethnic group of Sri Lanka) name

Ehirava fluviatilis Deraniyagala 1929
riverine, referring to occurrence in rivers up to 15 miles (24 km) from the sea

Gilchristella Fowler 1935
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment, in honor of the late John Dow Fisher Gilchrist (1866-1926), “author of many important papers on the fishes of South Africa,” and author of type species, G. acutuaria

Gilchristella aestuaria (Gilchrist 1913)
referring to occurrence in estuarine (brackish) waters (also occurs in fresh water)

Sauvagella Bertin 1940
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment, in honor of paleontologist-ichthyologist Henri Émile Sauvage (1842-1917), who collected the 15 specimens Bertin used in proposing this genus
**Sauvagella madagascariensis** (Sauvage 1883)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Madagascar, where it is endemic

**Sauvagella robusta** Stiassny 2002
robust or full-bodied, referring to deeper body compared to *S. madagascariensis*, which is evident even in juvenile specimens

**Spratellomorphia** Bertin 1946
morphia, form or shape, probably referring to similarity to *Spratelloides* Bleeker 1851, original genus of original type species, *S. madagascarenis* (now retained in *Sauvagella*, making *S. bianalis* type by monotypy)

**Spratellomorphia bianalis** (Bertin 1940)
br-, two; analis, anal, referring to last two anal fin rays separate from anal fin, forming a distinct finlet

**Sundasalanx** Roberts 1981
Sunda, Sundaland, continental landmass of Southeast Asia connected to Asian mainland by isthmus of Kra, referring to general area of distribution for *S. praecox* and *S. microps*; Salanx, type genus of Salangidae (Osmeriformes), to which this family was thought to be related

**Sundasalanx malleti** Siebert & Crimmen 1997
in honor of ceramic historian John Valentine Granville Mallet (b. 1930), former Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers (a London livery company), “whose enthusiasm, encouragement, and support have made possible the continuation of a research programme on freshwater fishes of Southeast Asia”

**Sundasalanx megalops** Siebert & Crimmen 1997
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to size of eye compared to other Barito River (Indonesia) congeners

**Sundasalanx mekongensis** Britz & Kottelat 1999
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mekong basin of Laos and Thailand, where it is endemic

**Sundasalanx mesops** Siebert & Crimmen 1997
meso-, middle; ops, eye, referring to size of eye compared to other Barito River (Indonesia) congeners

**Sundasalanx microps** Roberts 1981
micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to smaller eyes compared to *S. praecox*

**Sundasalanx platyrhynchus** Siebert & Crimmen 1997
platy-, broad; rhynchos, snout, presumably referring to shorter (i.e., wider, less pointed) snout compared to congeners

**Sundasalanx praecox** Roberts 1981
premature, referring to sexual maturity of males and females at standard lengths of only 14.9 mm

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Subfamily Pellonulinae Freshwater Herrings
16 genera · 34 species

**Clupeoides** Bleeker 1851
-oides, having the form of: *Clupea*, a herring, being a “clearly recognizable type of herring … halfway between *Clupea* and *Harengula*” (translation)

**Clupeoides borneensis** Bleeker 1851
-ensis, suffix denoting place: southern Borneo, where it is endemic

**Clupeoides hypselosoma** Bleeker 1866
hypselo-, high; soma, body, presumably referring to moderately deep body (but not as deep as *C. borneensis*)

**Clupeoides papuensis** (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Papua New Guinea, where type locality (Strickland River), is situated

**Clupeoides venulosus** Weber & de Beaufort 1912
veined, referring to “venulated” cheeks and opercle

**Congothrissa** Poll 1964
Congo, referring to Congo River, type locality; thrissa, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to hair-like bones (literally, the Congo anchovy)

**Congothrissa gossei** Poll 1964
in honor of Jean-Pierre Gosse (1924-2001), curator of vertebrates, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, who discovered this clupeid and recognized its distinctiveness despite small size and “benign appearance” (translation)

**Hyperlophus** Ogilby 1892
hyper, very; lophis, mane or crest, referring to dorsal scutes between occiput and dorsal fin

**Hyperlophus translucidus** McCulloch 1917
referred to translucent body in life

**Hyperlophus vittatus** (Castelnau 1875)
banded, referring to silvery band along flank

**Laeviscutella** Poll, Whitehead & Hopson 1965
laevis, smooth; scutella, small scute, referring to unkeeled pre-pelvic scutes and/or armless post-pelvic scutes

**Laeviscutella dekimpei** Poll, Whitehead & Hopson 1965
in honor of Paul De Kimpe (b. 1927), Fisheries Officer at Cotonou (Dahomey, now Republic of Benin), for his services in collecting this and other species for the Musée de l’Afrique Centrale in Tervuren

**Limnothrissa** Regan 1917
limno, lake, referring to distribution in Lake Tanganyika; thrissa, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

**Limnothrissa miodon** (Boulenger 1906)
mio-, less or small;odon, tooth, referring to smaller teeth compared to *Pellonula vorax*

**Limnothrissa stappersii** (Poll 1948)
in honor of physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883-1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led an expedition to Lake Moero in 1912 and collected type

**Microthrissa** Boulenger 1902
micro-, small, probably referring to small size of *M. royauxi* (up to 8 cm); thrissa, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

**Microthrissa minuta** Poll 1974
very small, referring to size (to 3.5 cm)

**Microthrissa royauxi** Boulenger 1902
in honor of Capt. Louis-Joseph Royaux (1886-1936), who led expedition that collected type and supplied indigenous names of the species collected

**Microthrissa whiteheadi** Gourène & Teugels 1988
in honor of Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History), “whose numerous publications on clupeoid fishes have contributed substantially to our knowledge of this group”

**Minyclupeoides** Roberts 2008
minyss, small, being substantially smaller (up to 22.5 mm) than any of the four river herring species in Mekong basin; clupeoides, generic name of larger Mekong clupeids

**Minyclupeoides dentibranchialis** Roberts 2008
dent, tooth; branchialis, gill, referring to heavily denticulate gill rakers on the gill arches
**Nannothrissa** Poll 1965

nanus, dwarf, referring to small size (up to 4 cm); *thrissa*, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from *thrix*, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

-Nannothrissa parva* (Regan 1917)

small, referring to small size (up to 4 cm)

-Nannothrissa stewarti* Poll & Roberts 1976

in honor of Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who helped collect type

**Odaxothrissa** Boulenger 1899

odax, biting, referring to strong canines on lower jaw; *thrissa*, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from *thrix*, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

-Odaxothrissa ansorgii* Boulenger 1910

in honor of explorer William John Ansorge (1850-1913), who collected type

-Odaxothrissa losera* Boulenger 1899

indigenous name for this species in the Congo

-Odaxothrissa mento* (Regan 1917)

projecting edge, probably referring to strongly projecting lower jaw

-Odaxothrissa vittata* Regan 1917

banded, referring to well-defined silvery lateral band

**Pellonula** Günther 1868

etymology not explained, presumably a diminutive of *Pellona* Valenciennes 1847 (Pristigasteridae), perhaps alluding to their relatively small size (6-12 cm)

-Pellonula leonensis leonensis* Boulenger 1916

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone (Northern Sherbo District), type locality

-Pellonula leonensis afzeliusi* Johnels 1954

in honor of biologist-biophysicist Björn Afzelius (1925-2008), member of expedition that collected type in Gambia River

-Pellonula leonensis miri* (Daget 1954)

vernacular used by indigenous fishermen of Bambara (Diafarabé, Mali)

-Pellonula vorax* Günther 1868

voracious, probably referring to “well developed” dentition, with premaxillary teeth pointing outward

**Poecilothrissa** Regan 1917

poecilio-, varicolored, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lateral band on rear half of body but not on front; *thrissa*, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from *thrix*, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

-Poecilothrissa centralis* Poll 1974

central, referring to centralized distribution in the Lake Tumba (Democratic Republic of the Congo) region compared to congeners and *Congothrissa gussei*

-Poecilothrissa congica* Regan 1917

-ica, belonging to: the Congo, referring to Congo River, Zaire (Democratic Republic of the Congo), type locality

-Poecilothrissa moeruensis* Poll 1948

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Moero (or Mweru), Kilwa, Zaire (Democratic Republic of the Congo), where it is endemic

**Potamalosa** Ogilby 1897

potamos, river, referring to distribution in fresh water; *alosa*, from *alausa*, Latin word for shad, commonly used as a general suffix for shads and herrings

-Potamalosa richmondia* (Macleay 1879)

-ia, adjectival suffix: Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

**Potamothrissa** Regan 1917

potamos, river, referring to distribution in fresh water; *thrissa*, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from *thrix*, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

-Potamothrissa acutirostris* (Boulenger 1899)

acutus, sharp; rostris, snout, referring to pointed snout

-Potamothrissa obtusirostris* (Boulenger 1909)

obtusus, blunt; rostris, snout, referring to blunt snout compared to pointed snout of *P. acutirostris*
Potamothrissa whiteheadi Poll 1974
in honor of clupeoid specialist Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History), who examined Poll’s specimens and reported the presence of this species

Sierrathrissa Thys van den Audenaerde 1969
Sierra, referring to Sierra Leone, type locality; thrissa, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

Sierrathrissa leonensis Thys van den Audenaerde 1969
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone, type locality

Stolothrissa Regan 1917
stole, stole, probably referring to broad lateral band; thrissa, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to hair-like bones, used here as a standard suffix for clupeids

Stolothrissa tanganicae Regan 1917
of Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic

Thrattidion Roberts 1972
neuter diminutive of Thrassa (Thratta), a small, herringlike fish, referring to small size (21.4 mm)

Thrattidion noctivagus Roberts 1972
nocturnus, of the night; vagus, wandering, referring to upward and shoreward migrations at nightfall in mixed aggregations with other small fishes

Subfamily Clupeinae Herrings, Sardines and Sprats
17 genera/subgenera · 89 species/subspecies

Amblygaster Bleeker 1849
amblys, obtuse; gaster, stomach, referring to obtuse, round and smooth belly (“ventre obtuso rotundata non serrato”) of A. clupeoides

Amblygaster clupeoides Bleeker 1849
-oides, having the form of: clupea, a herring, possibly referring to members of Clupea, which at the time was a more-inclusive genus

Amblygaster indiana Mary, Balasubramanian, Selvaraju & Shiny 2017
-ana, belonging to: India, type specimens collected at fish landing centers and fish markets at Eraviputhenthurai, west coast of India

Amblygaster leiogaster (Valenciennes 1847)
leiós, smooth; gaster, belly, referring to less prominent belly scutes compared to Sardinella aurita

Amblygaster sirm (Walbaum 1792)
Arabic vernacular for this herring (name dates to Forsskål 1775)

Clupea Linnaeus 1758
Latin for herring

Clupea harengus Linnaeus 1758
low Latin for herring, allied to the German Heer, army, i.e., a fish that swims in armies

Clupea pallasii pallasii Valenciennes 1847
in honor of naturalist and explorer Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), who reported this herring as a form of C. harengus in his 1811 Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica

Clupea pallasii marisalbi Berg 1923
maris, sea; albus, white, referring to the White Sea of Russia, where it occurs, principally in the western and southern portions

Clupea pallasii suworowi Rabinerson 1927
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Evgenii Konstantinovich Suvorov (1880-1953), the first to investigate herrings from Cheshskaya Guba (Chosha Bay), inlet of the Barents Sea, type locality

Clupeonella Kessler 1877
diminutive of Clupea (Latin for herring), referring to small size; in fact, Kessler wondered if C. grimmi might represent juveniles of C. delicatula (=Spratelloides delicatulus)

Clupeonella abrau (Maliatsky 1930)
referring to Lake Abrau, near Novorossiysk, Russia, only known distribution

Clupeonella caspia Svetovidov 1941
of Caspia, referring to distribution in Caspian Sea basin
**Clupeonella cultriventris** (Nordmann 1840)
n*culter*, knife; *ventris*, belly, referring to sharp serrations along ventral surface

**Clupeonella engrauliformis** (Borodin 1904)
en*graulis*, ancient name for *E. engraulis*, common anchovy of Europe; *formis*, shape, referring to “striking similarity” (translation) to anchovies

**Clupeonella grimmii** Kessler 1877
in honor of ichthyologist Oscar von Grimm (1845-1921), Chief Inspector of Russian fisheries, who collected type

**Clupeonella muhlisi** Neu 1934
in honor of Muhlis Bey, Lord Minister of Agriculture of Turkey (where it is endemic)

**Clupeonella tsharchalensis** (Borodin 1896)
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Charkhal, Ural River basin, Kazakhstan, type locality

**Escualosa Whitley 1940**
etymology not explained, perhaps *escu*-, edible, referring to fisheries importance of *E. macrolepis* (= *thoracata*); *alosa*, from *alausa*, Latin word for shad, commonly used as a general suffix for shads and herrings

**Escualosa elongata** Wongratana 1983
elongate, referring to more slender body compared to *E. thoracata*

**Escualosa thoracata** (Valenciennes 1847)
armed (as in breastplate), referring to spines or serrations on abdomen

**Harengula Valenciennes 1847**
diminutive of *harengus*, low Latin for herring, allied to the German *Heer*, army, i.e., a fish that swims in armies

**Harengula clupeola** (Cuvier 1829)
diminutive of *Clupea*, Latin for herring, perhaps reflecting 18th-century French vernacular “Petit Cailleu”

**Harengula humeralis** (Cuvier 1829)
pertaining to shoulder, referring to silvery, dark humeral spot seen on many specimens

**Harengula jaguana** Poey 1865
- *ana*, belonging to: “bahía de Jagua” (bay of Jagua, but likely a port on the Bay of Cienfuegos), Cuba, presumed type locality (no type specimens are known)

**Harengula thrissina thrissina** (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
diminutive of *thrissa*, Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from *thrix*, hair, referring to hair-like bones

**Harengula thrissina peruana** Fowler & Bean 1923
- *ana*, belonging to: Peru, referring to Callao, Peru, type locality

**Herklotsichthys Whitley 1951**
*ichthys*, fish; replacement name for *Herklotsella* Fowler 1934, preoccupied by *Herklotsella* Herre 1933 (= *Pterocryptis*, Siluridae), for Fowler’s friend, botanist and ornithologist G. A. C. Herklots (1902-1986), University of Hong Kong, “with many fond memories of the China Sea and Java”

**Herklotsichthys blackburni** (Whitley 1948)
in honor of marine biologist Maurice Blackburn (1915-2012), C.S.I.R. Division of Fisheries, for his work on the bionomics of Australian clupeoids, and who discovered this species but placed his specimens and notes at Whitley’s disposal

**Herklotsichthys castelnaui** (Ogilby 1897)
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of François Louis Nompar de Caumont La Force, comte de [count of] Castelnau (1810-1880), French naturalist who published several papers on Australian fishes in the 1870s

**Herklotsichthys collettei** Wongratana 1987
in honor of Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, for his “hospitality, encouragement, and interest” in Wongratana’s work on Indo-Pacific clupeoid fishes

**Herklotsichthys dispilonotus** (Bleeker 1852)
di-*, two; *spilos*, spot; *notos*, back, referring to two dark blotches on back, one at posterior end of dorsal fin base and the other a short distance behind

**Herklotsichthys gotoi** Wongratana 1983
in honor of entomologist H. E. Goto, Imperial College, University of London, director of Wongratana’s studies in London

**Herklotsichthys koningsbergeri** (Weber & de Beaufort 1912)
in honor of Jacob Christian Koningsberger (1867-1951), “distinguished” director of ’s Lands Plantentuin (National Botanical Garden), Buitenzorg, Java, who sent type to the authors (“*s*” is a Dutch abbreviation meaning “of the” or “in the”)
Herklotsichthys lippa (Whitley 1931)
etymology not explained, perhaps lippus, bleary-eyed or dim-sighted, referring to adipose lids on eyes

Herklotsichthys lossei Wongratana 1983
in honor of German biologist and fishery officer Georg F. Losse, who collected most of the type material, and for his “most useful” studies of East African clupeoids

Herklotsichthys ovalis (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830)
referring to oval body shape

Herklotsichthys punctatus (Rüppell 1837)
spotted, referring to round black spots on dorsal surface

Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus (Rüppell 1837)
quadri-, fourfold; macula, spot, presumably referring to orange spots, two at edge of each gill opening

Herklotsichthys spilurus (Guichenot 1863)
spilos, spot; oura, tail, referring to “large black spots” (translation) on tail (although this character does not seem to be confirmed in more recent literature)

Lile Jordan & Evermann 1896
from mati-lile, Pondicherry name for the east-Indian Clupea lile (=Escualosa thoracata)

Lile gracilis Castro-Aguirre & Vivero 1990
referring to its graceful body (“cuerpo grácil”)

Lile nigrofasciata Castro-Aguirre, Ruiz-Campos & Balart 2002
nigro, black; fasciata, band, referring to obvious dark or black band on midlateral part of body, from posterior edge of operculum to end of caudal peduncle

Lile piquitinga (Schreiner & Miranda Ribeiro 1903)
presumably a local name first reported in Marcgrave’s Historiae naturalis brasiliae (1648)

Lile stolifera (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
stole, stole; fera, to bear, referring to distinct lateral silvery band

Opisthonema Gill 1861
opisto-, behind; nema, thread, referring to long, filamentous last ray of dorsal fin

Opisthonema berlangai Berry & Barrett 1963
in honor of Fray Tomás de Berlanga (1487-1551), fourth bishop of Panama, who is credited with discovery of the Galapagos Islands (distribution of this species) in May 1535

Opisthonema bulleri (Regan 1904)
in honor of Audley Cecil Buller (1853-1894), who collected many specimens of Mexican vertebrates, including the type of this one

Opisthonema libertate (Günther 1867)
of La Libertad, El Salvador, type locality (but no type specimens known)

Opisthonema medirastre Berry & Barrett 1963
medius, middle or midst; rastrum, rake, referring to intermediate number of gill rakers compared to two other Pacific coastal species, O. berlangai and O. libertate
Opisthonema oglinum (Lesueur 1818)
allusion not evident, perhaps from ogle, referring to its large eyes

Platanichthys Whitehead 1968
platana, referring to Río de la Plata (Argentina), only known location of its one species; ishthys, fish

Platanichthys platana (Regan 1917)
-ana, belonging to: Río de la Plata (Argentina), type locality

Ramnogaster Whitehead 1965
rhamnos, a prickly plant, e.g., buckthorn; gaster, belly, referring to strongly keeled abdominal scutes

Ramnogaster arcuata (Jenyns 1842)
bent like a bow, probably referring to deep body, “with the ventral line swelling rather more outwards than the dorsal”

Ramnogaster melanostoma (Eigenmann 1907)
melanos, black; stomus, mouth, referring to black upper lip

Rhinosardinia Eigenmann 1912
rhinos, nose or snout, allusion not specified, perhaps referring to unique (among clupeids) retrorse spine on upper part of maxilla (and near snout), or to fact that dorsal and ventral fins are equidistant from tip of snout; sardinia, a sardine

Rhinosardinia amazonica (Steindachner 1879)
-ica, belonging to: the Amazon, referring to Amazon River at Pará, Brazil (type locality)

Rhinosardinia bahiensis (Steindachner 1879)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bahia, Brazil, type locality

Sardina Antipa 1904
a sardine (derived from sardina, a kind of fish caught near Sardinia and pickled)

Sardina pilchardus (Walbaum 1792)
latinization of pilchard, Old English word for this fish (origin unknown according to the OED)

Sardinella Valenciennes 1847
diminutive of Sardina, a sardine, “similar to the external form of a sardine” (translation)

Subgenus Sardinella

Sardinella aurita Valenciennes 1847
eared, probably referring to black spot at hind border of gill cover

Sardinella brasiliensis (Steindachner 1879)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), type locality

Sardinella lemuru Bleeker 1853
from Ikan Lemuru, local name in Jakarta (formerly Batavia), Indonesia (ikan=fish)

Sardinella longiceps Valenciennes 1847
longus, long; ceps, head, referring to “long, thick head” (translation)

Sardinella neglecta Wongratana 1983
neglected or overlooked, presumably referring to previous misidentification as Amblygaster posterus (=Sardinella lemuru)

Subgenus Clupeonia Valenciennes 1847

Sardinella albella (Valenciennes 1847)
premously a diminutive of albus, white, referring to bright silver coloration

Sardinella atricauda (Günther 1868)
atri-, black; cauda, tail, referring to deep black tip of each caudal lobe (which may disappear in preserved specimens)

Sardinella brachysoma Bleeker 1852
brachys, short; soma, body, presumably referring to shorter (but deeper) body compared to S. lemuru

Sardinella dayi Regan 1917
in memory of Francis Day (1830-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India and author of “Fishes of India” (1889), an important monograph on Indian fishes

Sardinella electra Hata & Motomura 2019
from elektron, ancient Greek for splendor, i.e., something bright, referring to its “brilliant” silver body

Sardinella fijiensis (Fowler & Bean 1923)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Fiji Islands, type locality
**Sardinella fimbriata** (Valenciennes 1847)  
fringed, referring to scales with fringed (i.e., striated, serrated or indented) margins

**Sardinella gibbosa** (Bleeker 1849)  
humpbacked, referring to elevated back (“dorso medio in gibbam elevato”)

**Sardinella goni** Stern, Rinkevich & Goren 2016  
in honor of Ofer Gon (b. 1949), South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his “extensive study” of the taxonomy of Indian Ocean fishes

**Sardinella hualiensis** (Chu & Tsai 1958)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hualien, Taitung, east coast of Taiwan Island, type locality

**Sardinella jonesi** Lazarus 1983  
in honor of biologist Santhappan Jones (1910-1997), former director of the Central Marine Fisheries Institute (Kochi, India), under whom Lazarus started his research career, to honor his 70th birthday as type material was collected from place of his birth

**Sardinella jussieu** (Lacepède 1803)  
in honor of botanist Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836), for sharing an unpublished 1770 manuscript about the fish written by Philibert Commerçon

**Sardinella maderensis** (Lowe 1838)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Madeira, type locality

**Sardinella marquesensis** Berry & Whitehead 1968  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Marquesas Islands, where it is endemic

**Sardinella melanura** (Cuvier 1829)  
melanos, black; oura, tail, referring to black tips of caudal fin

**Sardinella pacifica** Hata & Motomura 2019  
-ica, belonging to the Pacific Ocean, distinguishing it from **S. fimbriata**, with which it had been confused, and which is now considered to be restricted to the Indian Ocean

**Sardinella richardsoni** Wongratana 1983  
in honor of surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787-1865), who described this fish in 1846 as Clupea isingleena (a name later rejected by International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature)

**Sardinella rouxi** (Poll 1953)  
in honor of Charles Roux (b. 1920), director, Centre oceanographique de Pointe-Noire, who provided some “interesting material” (translation) regarding this fish

**Sardinella sindensis** (Day 1878)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sindh province of Pakistan, referring to type locality at Karachi

**Sardinella tawilis** (Herre 1927)  
local Tagalog (Philippines) name for this fish

**Sardinella zunasi** (Bleeker 1854)  
Japanese vernacular for this fish (described from Nagasaki); also spelled zunashi

**Sardinops** Hubbs 1929  
-ops, appearance, referring to similarity to and previous confusion with Sardina

**Sardinops melanosticta** (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)  
melanos, black; stiktos, spotted, referring to dark spots along flank

**Sardinops ocellatus** (Pappe 1853)  
referring to 8-15 black ocelli, or eyespots, extending from upper edge of operculum across entire length of body

**Sardinops sagax sagax** (Jenyns 1842)  
wise, acute or sharp, allusion not evident, perhaps referring to larger, longer head compared to Sardina pilchardus

**Sardinops sagax caeruleus** (Girard 1854)  
blue, referring to darkish-blue coloration above

**Sardinops sagax musica** (Girard 1855)  
etymology not explained nor can be inferred from available evidence; perhaps Girard, who sometimes coined names based on euphony, liked the “musical” sound of this name (originally described as Alosa musica)

**Sardinops sagax neopilchardus** (Steindachner 1879)  
neo, new, i.e., a new pilchard, referring to similarity of strongly striated operculum with Clupea (=Sardina) pilchardus
Sprattus Girgensohn 1846
latinization of sprat, from the Old English *sprot*, herring or herring-like fish, from the name *Clupea sprattus*, the European Sprat (which Girgensohn apparently renamed *Sprattus haleciformis* to avoid Strickland tautonymy)

*Sprattus antipodum* (Hector 1872)
-*um*, adjectival suffix: referring to the Antipodes, i.e., the other side of the globe, referring to New Zealand distribution, figuratively the other side of the world from the British Isles

*Sprattus fuegensis* (Jenyns 1842)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tierra del Fuego (off Cape Ines), type locality

*Sprattus muelleri* (Kunzinger 1879)
in honor of physician, geographer and botanist Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896), who donated his extensive collection of Australian plant and animal specimens, including type of this species, to what is now the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (Baden-Württemberg, Germany)

*Sprattus novae-hollandiae* (Valenciennes 1847)
of New Holland, historic name for Australia, type locality and primary distribution (may also occur in New Zealand)

*Sprattus sprattus sprattus* (Linnaeus 1758)
latinization of sprat, from the Old English *sprot*, herring or herring-like fish, a word historically applied to this species

*Sprattus sprattus balticus* Schneider 1908
-*icus*, belonging to: the Baltic, referring to distribution in Baltic Sea

*Sprattus sprattus phalericus* (Risso 1827)
etymology not explained: name dates to Rondelet (1554) and even further back to Aristotle, who wrote about an *aphya* (small fish or herring) from Phalerica (modern-day Falirio, the western harbor of Athens, although Risso’s specimen was from France); Rondelet says *phaleria* means “white and foamy” (translation), referring to its radiance

*Strangomera* Whitehead 1965
*strango*, bent or twisted; *meros*, a part, referring to bent epibranchial gill rakers

*Strangomera bentincki* (Norman 1936)
in honor of V. Cavendish Bentinck (1897-1990), British Embassy, Santiago, Chile, whose “kindness” led to the donation of a “very interesting” collection of Chilean marine fishes, including type of this one, to the British Museum

Subfamily Alosinae Shads
8 genera/subgenera · 56 species/subspecies

*Alosa* Linck 1790
presumably tautonymous with *Clupea alosa* (no species mentioned): from *alausa*, Latin word for shad

Subgenus *Alosa*

*Alosa agone* (Scopoli 1786)
*agoni*, Italian for shad (described from Lago Maggiore, Italy)

*Alosa alabamae* Jordan & Evermann 1896
of Alabama (USA), type locality

*Alosa algeriensis* Regan 1916
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Algeria, type locality

*Alosa alosa* (Linnaeus 1758)
from *alausa*, Latin word for shad

*Alosa braschnikowi braschnikowi* (Borodin 1904)
in honor of Russian zoologist Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Braschnikow, 1870-1921), who noted this species as a distinct variety of *A. saposchnikowii* in 1898

*Alosa braschnikowi agrachanica* (Mikhailovsky 1941)
-*ica*, pertaining to: meaning not specified but likely referring to Agrakhan Bay, western coast of Caspian Sea, where it spawns during May-June

*Alosa braschnikowi autumnalis* (Berg 1915)
autumnal, being the only herring that occurs in the southern Caspian Sea in the fall (Sept.-Oct.)

*Alosa braschnikowi grimmi* (Borodin 1904)
in honor of ichthyologist Oscar von Grimm (1845-1921), Chief Inspector of Russian fisheries, whose 1887 work on Astrakhan herrings is frequently cited by Borodin

*Alosa braschnikowi kisselevitschi* (Bulgakov 1926)
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Konstantin Andreievich Kisselevich (also spelled Kisselevitz and Kisselevitsch, 1882-?), Director of the Astrakhan Ichthyological Laboratory and authority on Caspian-Volgan clupeids, who
worked with Bulgakov to study the only known specimen of this shad and to locate more

**Alosa braschnikowi nirchi** (Morozov 1928)

named after Morozov’s employer, Scientific Institute of Fisheries (Moscow), whose initials, when transliterated into English, spell the acronym NIRCH (N=Scientific, I=Institute, R=Fish, Ch=Industry)

**Alosa braschnikowi orientalis** (Mikhalovsky 1941)
eastern, referring to distribution in eastern part of southern Caspian Sea

**Alosa braschnikowi sarensis** (Mikhalovsky 1941)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sara Island, Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, type locality

**Alosa caspia caspia** (Eichwald 1838)
referring to distribution in the Caspian Sea basin

**Alosa caspia bulgarica** Drensky 1934
Bulgarian, referring to country where it is endemic

**Alosa caspia knipowitschi** (Iljin 1927)
in honor of Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipovich (1862-1938), prominent Caspian Sea biologist and leader of several Caspian expeditions (1904-1915), in a Festschrift commemorating his 40 years of scientific research

**Alosa caspia nordmanni** Antipa 1904
in honor of Finnish zoologist Alexander von Nordmann (1803-1866), who described Clupeonella cultriventris and whose 1840 work on Black Sea fishes is frequently cited by Antipa

**Alosa caspia palaeostomi** (Sadowsky 1934)
referring to Palaeostomi Lake, west Georgia (Eurasia), type locality

**Alosa caspia persica** (Iljin 1927)
-ica, belonging to: Persia (ancient name of Iran), referring to type locality in Iranian portion of Caspian Sea

**Alosa caspia salina** (Svetovidov 1936)
of salt or salty, referring to its spawning in “very saline water” in the Caspian Sea

**Alosa curensis** (Suvorov 1907)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kura River, Azerbaijan, type locality

**Alosa fallax fallax** (Lacepède 1803)
false or deceitful, probably referring to French vernacular la feinte (a fake), presumably an allusion to its frequent confusion with sympatric *A. alosa* (i.e., a fake or false shad)

**Alosa fallax baltica** Kukuev & Orlov 2018
-ica, belonging to: Baltic Sea, where it is endemic [originally spelled “balticus”; since *Alosa* is feminine, emendment is necessary]

**Alosa immaculata** Bennett 1835
-im-, not; maculata, spotted, presumably referring to unspotted flanks (other European *Alosa* known at the time are spotted, e.g., *A. alosa, A. fallax*)

**Alosa kessleri** (Grimm 1887)
in honor of Karl Fedorovich Kessler (1815-1881), authority on fishes of the Volga Delta (type locality)

**Alosa killarnensis** Regan 1916
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Killarney Lake, Ireland, where it is endemic

**Alosa macedonica** (Vinciguerra 1921)
Macedonian, referring to Lake Besikia (Volvi), Macedonia, Greece (type locality)

**Alosa maetica** (Grimm 1901)
-ica, belonging to: Maeotis, ancient name for Sea of Azov, where it occurs (also occurs in Black Sea basin)

**Alosa pontica** (Eichwald 1838)
-ica, belonging to: Pontos, or Black Sea, type locality (also occurs in Sea of Azov)

**Alosa sapidissima** (Wilson 1811)
most delicious: the very two words Wilson used to describe the palatability of this shad

**Alosa saposchnikowii** (Grimm 1887)
in honor of Alexandre Alexandrovich Sapozhnikov (1827-1887), who ran Sapozhnikov Brothers, oldest fishery company in Astrakhan, who helped Grimm with his Caspian Sea research

**Alosa sphaerocephala** (Berg 1913)
sphaero-, ball; cephalus, head, referring to rounded (convex) upper profile of head
Alosa suworowi (Berg 1913)  
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Evgenii Konstantinovich Suvorov (1880-1953), who was the first scientist to work with this shad (presumably meaning he was the first to recognize it as a distinct taxon)

Alosa tanaica (Grimm 1901)  
-tana, belonging to: Tana or Tanais, medieval trading city on the Sea of Azov; where it occurs (also in Black Sea basin)

Alosa vistonica Economidis & Sinis 1986  
-viston, belonging to: Lake Vistonis, Greece, only known distribution

Alosa volgensis (Berg 1913)  
-volga, suffix denoting place: Volga River, Russia, type locality

Subgenus Pomolobus Rafinesque 1820  
pomo, opercle; lobus, lobe, referring to lobed opercles Rafinesque used to distinguish “goldshads” from “herrings” (i.e., other alosines)

Alosa aestivalis (Mitchill 1814)  
of the summer, presumably referring to later spawning run compared to A. pseudoharengus (Mitchill called it the “Summer Herring”)

Alosa chrysochloris (Rafinesque 1820)  
chryso, gold; chloris, green, referring to greenish-gold dorsal coloration

Alosa mediocris (Mitchill 1814)  
mediocre, referring to taste or food value compared to A. sapidissima

Alosa pseudoharengus (Wilson 1811)  
pseudo-, false; harengus, low Latin for herring, described as “not so fat as European Herring” (A. alosa or A. fallax)

Brevoortia Gill 1861  
in honor of James Carson Brevoort (1818-1887), “the well known ichthyologist of New York” (Brevoort was a businessman and philanthropist who supported various literary and scientific societies and institutions and was himself a fine amateur naturalist; his zoological library was then reputed to be the finest in the country)

Brevoortia aurea (Spix & Agassiz 1829)  
golden, referring to golden sides and abdomen and/or golden-silver operculum

Brevoortia gunteri Hildebrand 1948  
in honor of marine biologist Gordon Gunter (1909-1998), University of Texas, for “his good work on the aquatic animals of the Gulf coast,” and for supplying type (which he noted was distinct in a 1945 publication)
Brevoortia patronus Goode 1878
patron, referring to the ever-present copepod, Cymothoa praegustator, on roof of mouth

Brevoortia pectinata (Jenyns 1842)
comb-toothed, referring to strongly pectinated scales

Brevoortia smithi Hildebrand 1941
in honor of ichthyologist Hugh M. Smith (1865-1941), Hildebrand’s former chief at the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, for his “outstanding accomplishments in fishery research” and “useful” book, The Fishes of North Carolina (1907)

Brevoortia tyrannus (Latrobe 1802)
ruler, so named for its relationship to a copepod (Cymothoa praegustator, a “pretaster”) that lives in the mouths of many specimens and thus represents “the minion of a tyrant ... for he is not without those who suck him” (i.e., like all tyrants, this fish has parasites or hangers-on (perhaps reflecting Latrobe’s enthusiasm for American independence from England)

Ethmalosa Regan 1917
ethmos, sieve or strainer, referring to extremely fine gill rakers, which it uses to filter phytoplankton from water; alosa, from alausa, Latin word for shad, commonly used as a general suffix for shads and herrings

Ethmalosa fimбриata (Bowdich 1825)
fringed, referring to fringed scales, “which makes the fish have a very peculiar appearance”

Ethmidium Thompson 1916
etymology not explained, probably ethmos, sieve or strainer, referring to long and numerous gill rakers; meaning and relevance of midium uncertain, perhaps a variant of medius, middle, referring to dorsal fin insertion midway between snout and caudal base, a character Thompson used to distinguish genus from the similar Brevoortia

Ethmidium maculatum maculatum (Valenciennes 1847)
spotted, referring to scattered spots on silver flank

of Chilca Bay, Peru, type locality (this subspecies occurs largely off coast of Peru, while nominate subspecies occurs off coast of Chile)

Gudusia Fowler 1911
from Gudusa, a “native name” in India, presumably of type species, G. chapra

Gudusia chapra (Hamilton 1822)
probably referring to Chapra District (also known as Saran), Bihar, India, type locality

Gudusia variegata (Day 1870)
variegated, referring to combination of colors and markings: silvery glossed with gold, a dark humeral spot, ~18 dorsal saddles, black band on lower posterior half of dorsal fin, and black tips on end of tail

Hilsa Regan 1917
Bengali vernacular for large clupeids (usually referring to Tenualosa ilisha) often used as food

Hilsa kelee (Cuvier 1829)
name dates from Russell (1803), presumably local vernacular at Vishakhapatnam, India, Bay of Bengal

Tenualosa Fowler 1934
tenais, slender, presumably referring to narrow parietal ridges; alosa, from alausa, Latin word for shad, referring to original generic placement of type species, Alosa reevesii

Tenualosa ilisha (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of ilish, Bengali vernacular usually applied to this clupeid

Tenualosa macrura (Bleeker 1852)
macro-, long; oura, tail, referring to long caudal fin, 40-42% of standard length, with long pointed lobes

Tenualosa reevesii (Richardson 1846)
in honor of naturalist John Reeves (1774-1856), who deposited in the British Museum specimens of many Chinese fishes he illustrated, including type of this one

Tenualosa thibaudeau (Durand 1940)
in honor of Emmanuel Thibaudeau, Résident Supérieur, Cambodia (described from Phnom-Penh); he worked with the Oceanographic Institute to help local fishers gain more control over fish sales by grouping into co-operatives

Tenualosa toli (Valenciennes 1847)
presumably vernacular for this species in Pondicherry, India, as recorded by Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), voyager and merchant who collected zoological specimens from southeastern Asia and the Indian Ocean
Subfamily Dorosomatinae  Gizzard Shads
7 genera/subgenera · 24 species

Anodontostoma  Bleeker 1849
- an-, without; odonto-, tooth; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to toothless mouth

Anodontostoma chacunda (Hamilton 1822)
local Indian vernacular for this shad

Anodontostoma selangkat (Bleeker 1852)
from Ikan Selangkat, local name in Jakarta (formerly Batavia), Indonesia (Ikan = fish)

Anodontostoma thailandiae Wongratana 1983
of Thailand, referring to Gulf of Thailand, type locality (Wongratana believes this is first use of name thailandiae in ichthyological literature, all previous references to country being styled as siamensis and variations thereof)

Clupanodon Lacepède 1803
dupea, herring; an-, without, don, teeth, referring to toothless vomer compared to toothed vomer of Clupea

Clupanodon thrissa (Linnaeus 1758)
Greek word for a kind of anchovy, possibly derived from thrix, hair, referring to hair-like bones

Dorosoma Rafinesque 1820
dora, lanceolate; soma, body, allusion unclear, possibly referring to shape of body (larval specimens are lanceolate) or to elongated dorsal-fin ray

Subgenus Dorosoma

Dorosoma anale Meek 1904
anal, referring to long anal fin

Dorosoma cepedianum (Lesueur 1818)
-anum, belonging to: Bernard-Germain-Étienne de La Ville-sur-Illon, comte de [count of] La Cepède (also spelled as La Cépède, Lacépède, or Lacepède, 1756-1825), author of Histoire Naturelle des Poissons

Dorosoma chavesi Meek 1907
in honor of Dioscleiano Chaves (1844-1936), taxidermist, National Museum of Nicaragua, for assistance in collecting in Lakes Tiscapa and Managua

Dorosoma smithi Hubbs & Miller 1941
in honor of Hugh M. Smith (1865-1941), “worthy colleague of such masters as Jordan and Gilbert and Evermann,” all members of America’s “greatest school of ichthyologists”

Subgenus Signalosa Evermann & Kendall 1898
signum, flagstaff or pole, referring to elongated dorsal fin ray; alosa, from alausa, Latin word for shad, commonly used as a general suffix for shads and herrings

Dorosoma petenense (Günther 1867)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Peten, Guatemala, type locality

Gonialosa Regan 1917
gonia, angle, probably referring to how mouth cleft forms an angle; alosa, from alausa, Latin word for shad, commonly used as a general suffix for shads and herrings

Gonialosa manmina (Hamilton 1822)
previously a local Bengali name, as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India” (also spelled manminna)

Gonialosa modesta (Day 1870)
modest or unassuming, probably referring to uniform coloration

Gonialosa whiteheadi Wongratana 1983
in honor of Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History), who encouraged Wongratana to make Indo-Pacific clupeoids the subject of his thesis

Konosirus Jordan & Snyder 1900
latinization of Konoshiro, Japanese name of K. punctatus

Konosirus punctatus (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
spotted, referring to dark spot behind gill opening and/or several lines of dark dots along flank

Nematalosa Regan 1917
nemato-, thread, referring to long, filamentous last ray of dorsal fin; alosa, from alausa, Latin word for shad, commonly used as a general suffix for shads and herrings
**Nematalosa arabica** Regan 1917
Arabian, referring to type locality at Muscat, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea

**Nematalosa come** (Richardson 1846)
kome, local vernacular for this species off Coromandel Coast of India

**Nematalosa erebi** (Günther 1868)
in honor of H.M.S. Erebus, from which type, first reported as *Chatocetus (=N.) come*, was collected

**Nematalosa flyensis** Wongratana 1983
-enis, suffix denoting place: Fly River, Papua New Guinea, type locality

**Nematalosa galatheae** Nelson & Rothman 1973
in honor of the Danish *Galathea* Expedition, which collected first-known specimens

**Nematalosa japonica** Regan 1917
Japanese, referring to Inland Sea of Japan, type locality

**Nematalosa nasus** (Bloch 1795)
nose, referring to rounded and projected snout (characteristic of genus)

**Nematalosa papuensis** (Munro 1964)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Papua New Guinea, where it is endemic

**Nematalosa persara** Nelson & McCarthy 1995
combination and abbreviation of Persian and Arabian, referring to distribution in Persian/Arabian Gulf and northern Arabian Sea to Pakistan

**Nematalosa resticularia** Nelson & McCarthy 1995
a maker of small ropes, referring to large size and texture of intestinal diverticula

**Nematalosa vlaminghi** (Munro 1956)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Willem de Vlamingh (1640-c. 1698), Dutch sea captain who explored western Australia (general location of this species)