Order CARANGIFORMES Jacks

5 families · 37 genera · 163 species/subspecies

Family NEMATISTIIDAE Roosterfish

*Nematistius* Gill 1862  
*nema*, thread; *istius*, sail, referring to first dorsal fin, composed of eight very long filamentous spines

*Nematistius pectoralis* Gill 1862  
pectoral, referring to falcate and acuminate pectoral fins, nearly twice as long as the ventrals

Family CORYPHAENIDAE Dolphinfishes

*Coryphaena* Linnaeus 1758  
*corys*, helmet; *phaino*, to make manifest (i.e., to show), name dating to Aristotle, referring to head being crested like a helmet

*Coryphaena equiselis* Linnaeus 1758  
-pre-Linnaean name coined as *equisetis* by Osbeck (1757), *equus*, horse; *setis*, bristle, allusion not explained, possibly referring to mane-like dorsal fin (Linnaeus changed spelling to *equiselis* when he made name available; since Linnaeus continued to use that spelling in future works, his spelling is retained)

*Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus 1758  
hippus, horse; *oura*, tail, name dating to Aristotle, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to mane-like dorsal fin (name clearly does not refer to its tail, which is forked)

Family RACHYCENTRIDAE Cobia

*Rachycentron* Kaup 1826  
rhachis, backbone; *centron*, thorn or spine, referring to ~8 low, stout, equal, free spines on first dorsal fin, each depressible into a groove

*Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus 1766)  
etymology not explained, presumably Canadian, although type specimen came from South Carolina (USA) and, except for one record east of Emerald Bank in 1976, does not occur off Canada

Family ECHENEIDAE Remoras or Sharksuckers

3 genera · 8 species

*Echeneis* Linnaeus 1758  
echein, to hold; *naus*, ship, presumably referring to how *E. naucrates* can use its oval sucking plate (modified dorsal fin) to cling to the hull or keel of a ship (and, according to legend, slow it down; see *Remora remora*)

*Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus 1758  
-naus*, ship; *krates*, master or guide, i.e., holding a ship fast, a nautical term referring to securely gripping a ship’s rigging, referring to how this fish uses its oval sucking plate (modified dorsal fin) to “hold fast” to the hull or keel of a ship (this interpretation differs from those for *Naucrates ductor*; see Carangidae, below) [originally spelled *neucrates*, believed by some to be a misprint; the “corrected” spelling is now in prevailing usage]

*Echeneis neucratoides* Zuiew 1789  
-neid, having the form of: referring to similarity to *E. naucrates* (which at the time was spelled *neucrates*)

*Phtheirichthys* Gill 1862  
-phtheiros, louse, presumably referring to how this species can attach itself to whales and larger fishes, like a louse (but, unlike a louse, it is not a parasite); *ichthyis*, fish

*Phtheirichthys lineatus* (Menzies 1791)  
-lined, referring to two narrow white stripes on brownish body

*Remora* Gill 1862  
tautonomous with *Echeneis remora* (see *R. remora* for etymology)
Remora albescens (Temminck & Schlegel 1850)  
whitish, described from an illustration, its color a “uniform hue of pure white” (translation; later accounts say the fish is a uniform grayish brown)

Remora australis (Bennett 1840)  
southern, no type locality given, no type specimens known, presumably referring to its occurrence near Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and/or neighboring islands of the Pacific based on Bennett's proposed common name for the species, “Australasian Remora” (actually circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas, including the Mediterranean)

Remora brachyptera (Lowe 1839)  
brachy-, short; ptera, fin, referring to short and wide pectoral fins (“pinnis pectoralibus brevibus, latis”)

Remora osteochir (Cuvier 1829)  
osteo, bone; cheiros, hand, referring to partially ossified pectoral fins, causing them to be flat and stiff

Remora remora (Linnaeus 1758)  
Latin for delay or hindrance, a name dating to ancient mariners, who believed this fish could slow or stop a ship from sailing; indeed, Pliny the Elder, in his *Natural History* (ca. AD 77-79), blames the defeat of Mark Antony at the Battle of Actium on remoras that had attached themselves to Mark Antony’s ships (a possible explanation for this nautical lore is that the remoras were attached to seaweed growing on the ship’s hull and keel, and that it was the seaweed, not the remora, that hindered the ship)

Family CARANGIDAE Jacks and Pompanos

31 genera  151 species/subspecies

Subfamily Trachinotinae

Lichia Cuvier 1816  
latinization of *lich*, local name for *L. amia* in Provence, France, as reported by Rondelet (1554), possibly derived from *lechia*, Roman name for this fish as reported by Cuvier (1832)

Lichia amia (Linnaeus 1758)  
ancient name for this species dating to at least the 5th-century writer Salvian (or Salvianus)

Trachinotus Lacepède 1801  
trachys, rough; notus, back, referring to five short spines of first dorsal fin of *T. falcatus* (in younger specimens the spines are more prominent; in older adults, they appear small and may even disappear due to encroachment of skin)

Trachinotus africanus Smith 1967  
African, referring to its occurrence in the western Indian Ocean off the coast of South Africa

Trachinotus anak Ogilby 1909  
etymology not explained, perhaps from the Hebrew *Anak* (homophone for giant) and members of the Anakim or Anakites, giant people mentioned briefly in the Hebrew Bible and Old Testament, alluding to the large size of this fish (called the Giant Oystercatcher with historical accounts saying it reaches 1.8 m)

Trachinotus baillonii (Lacepède 1801)  
manuscript name coined by Commerçon, patronym not identified but probably in honor of French naturalist Louis Antoine François Baillon (1778-1851), or his father Jean François Emmanuel Baillon (1742-1801), also a naturalist

Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède 1801)  
manuscript name coined by Commerçon, patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of physician-
naturalist Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723–1799), who proposed *Chaetodon glaucus* (an apparent senior synonym of *T. goodei*) in 1787

**Trachinotus botla** (Shaw 1803)
from *Botla Parah*, local name for this species at Vizagapatam, India, Bay of Bengal, as reported by Russell (1803)

**Trachinotus carolinus** (Linnaeus 1766)
-<i>inus</i>, belonging to: South Carolina, USA, type locality (but occurs widely in the western Atlantic, from Massachusetts to Brazil)

**Trachinotus cayennensis** Cuvier 1832
-<i>ensis</i>, suffix denoting place: Cayenne, French Guiana, type locality (but occurs elsewhere in the western Atlantic from Colombia to Brazil)

**Trachinotus coppingeri** Günther 1884
in honor of Richard William Coppinger (1847-1910), British naval surgeon and naturalist aboard the HMS *Alert* (1878–1882), from which type was collected, who conducted his zoological work with “energy and skill” during the “leisure hours which [he] could spare from his strictly official duties”

**Trachinotus falcatus** (Linnaeus 1758)
sickle-shaped, referring to shape of dorsal and anal fins

**Trachinotus goodei** Jordan & Evermann 1896
in honor of ichthyologist George Brown Goode (1851-1896), Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, “who first noticed the species as an inhabitant of the waters of the United States”

**Trachinotus goreensis** Cuvier 1832
-<i>ensis</i>, suffix denoting place: Gorée, Senegal, type locality (occurs in eastern Atlantic from Senegal to Angola, including Cape Verde Islands)

**Trachinotus kennedyi** Steindachner 1875
in honor of C. W. Kennedy, Lieutenant Commander on the steamship *Hassler* during an 1871-1872 expedition from Boston to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan; Kennedy supervised the collection of fishes (including type of this one) via trawl net, and “contributed greatly to the favorable results of the expedition through his influence and activity” (translation)

**Trachinotus macrospilus** Smith-Vaniz & Walsh 2019
<em>macro</em>-<i>, long or large</i>; <em>spilos</em>, spot, referring to relative height of largest and usually single spot on mid-side of body

**Trachinotus marginatus** Cuvier 1832
edged or bordered, referring to blackish edges on dorsal, anal and caudal fins

**Trachinotus maxillosus** Cuvier 1832
pertaining to the jaw, referring to upper jaw, described as “singularly thick and convex on its surface” (translation)

**Trachinotus mookalee** Cuvier 1832
from *Mookalee Parah*, local name for this species at Vizagapatam, India, Bay of Bengal, as reported by Russell (1803)

**Trachinotus ovatus** (Linnaeus 1758)
oval or egg-shaped, referring to body shape (“<i>corpore ovato</i>”)

**Trachinotus paitensis** Cuvier 1832
-<i>ensis</i>, suffix denoting place: Paita, Peru, type locality (but occurs in eastern Pacific from southern California to Peru, including Galápagos Islands)

**Trachinotus rhodopus** Gill 1863
<em>rhodo</em>-<i>, red</i>; <em>opus</em>, foot, referring to “rose-colored” ventral fins

**Trachinotus stilbe** (Jordan & McGregor 1898)
lamp or mirror (i.e., shining), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its shining “dark steel blue” color

**Trachinotus teraia** Cuvier 1832
local name for this species in Saint-Louis, Senegal, presumably type locality (occurs in eastern Atlantic from Cape Verde Islands and Senegal to Angola)

**Subfamily Scomberoidinae**

**Oligoplites** Gill 1863
<em>oligos</em>-<i>, few</i>; <em>hoplites</em>, armed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to fewer dorsal spines (5) compared to three other carangid genera Gill covered (*Caranx*, *Carangoides*, *Carangus* [=*Caranx*]), with 7-8

**Oligoplites altus** (Günther 1868)
high, referring to rather deep body, its height contained three times in SL, deeper than *O. saurus inornatus*
Oligoplites palometa (Cuvier 1832)
local name for this species at Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, type locality

Oligoplites refrigens Gilbert & Starks 1904
shining or reflecting, presumably referring to “bright silvery” sides

Oligoplites saliens (Bloch 1793)
jumping, described as a “crafty” (translation) fish which, when caught in a net, tries to escape by jumping, a trait that has earned it the common names Sauter (France) and Springer (Germany)

Oligoplites saurus saurus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
lizard, name dates to Brown's *Civil and Natural History of Jamaica* (1756), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lizard-like corrugated skin, with numerous short longitudinal ridges giving it a leathery appearance (hence the common name “leatherjacket”)

Oligoplites saurus inornatus Gill 1863
undecorated, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “uniform” coloration, “tinged with blue above”

Parona Berg 1895
from paron, a boat or small ship, allusion not explained nor evident (replacement name for Paropsis Jenyns 1841, preoccupied in beetles, etymology not explained nor evident; whether Parona and Paropsis are etymologically related is unclear)

Parona signata (Jenyns 1841)
marked, referring to black patch at opercle, a “conspicuous character”

Scomberoides Lacepède 1801
-oïdes, having the form of: referring to its presumed close affinity with “true” mackerels, *Scomber* (Scombriformes: Scombridae)

Scomberoides commersonnianus Lacepède 1801
-ianus, belonging to: French naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727-1773), whose notes and illustration provided the descriptive material for Lacepède

Scomberoides lysan (Forsskål 1775)
Arabic vernacular for this and related species

Scomberoides tala (Cuvier 1832)
from *Tala Parah*, local name for this species at Vizagapatam, India, Bay of Bengal, as reported by Russell (1803)

Scomberoides tol (Cuvier 1832)
from *Tol Parah*, local name for this species at Vizagapatam, India, Bay of Bengal, as reported by Russell (1803)

Subfamily Naucratinae

Campogramma Regan 1903
campo, curved; gramma, line, referring to lateral line curved anteriorly, becoming straight posteriorly

Campogramma glaycos (Lacepède 1801)
Greek spelling of the Latin *glauce*, “from a blue sea” (translation), referring to dark-blue upper body; name dates to Rondelet (1554), who said this was the ancient name for this fish
Elagatis Bennett 1840
etymology not explained, perhaps from *elakate*, Greek for spindle, referring to its “cylindrical” body

*Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)
*bi*, two; *pinnulata*, with pinnules, referring to detached finlet composed of two rays behind second dorsal and anal fins

Naucrates Rafinesque 1810
naus, ship; *krates*, master or guide, i.e., ruler or pilot of a ship (as reflected in the common name Pilot Fish), allusion not explained, possibly derived from one or more legendary tales: (1) ancient mariners believed this fish, which likes to follow ships and feed on scraps, helped navigate a ship on its desired course; (2) seafarers believed this fish, which often swam around the bow of their ships when they were close to land, were piloting them back to port; (3) the fish leads lost swimmers, ships, or whales to safety; (4) early naturalists believed (erroneously) that the fish piloted sharks to food [these interpretations differ from those for *Echeneis naucrates*; see Echeneidae, above]

*Naucrates dactor* (Linnaeus 1758)
leader (see genus)

Seriola Cuvier 1816
Italian name for type species, *C. dumerili*, along the Mediterranean Sea, perhaps derived from a Latin word for a small, oblong earthenware vessel

*Seriola aureovittata* Schlegel 1845
*aureus*, golden; *vittata*, striped, referring to golden-yellow (or bronze) stripe along middle of body

*Seriola carpenteri* Mather 1971
in honor of William K. Carpenter, Fort Lauderdale, Florida (USA), friend, “outstanding” big-game fisherman, and long-standing and leading sponsor of the International Game Fish Association for his “dedicated support of marine science [including] generous financial contributions and outstanding personal participation in research activities”

*Seriola dorsalis* (Gill 1863)
of the back, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long second dorsal fin and/or to purplish coloring on back

*Seriola dumerili* (Risso 1810)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of herpetologist-ichthyologist André Marie Constant Duméril (1774-1860), father of herpetologist-ichthyologist August Duméril (1812-1870)

*Seriola fasciata* (Bloch 1793)
banded, referring to 12 narrow dark crossbands on sides of young (which disappear with age)

*Seriola hippos* Günther 1876
named for its resemblance to *Caranx hippos*

*Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes 1833
in honor of naturalist and explorer Pierre Antoine Delalande (1787-1823), who provided the first of two specimens that Valenciennes examined

*Seriola peruana* Steindachner 1881
*ana*, belonging to: Callao, Peru, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Gulf of California to Ecuador and Galápagos Islands)

*Seriola quinquerguadiata* Temminck & Schlegel 1845
*quinque*, five; *guadiata*, rayed, referring to 5 dorsal-fin rays (with a 6th sometimes hidden in the skin) compared to 7 on the similar *S. aureovittata*

*Seriola rivoliana* Valenciennes 1833
*ana*, belonging to: François Victor Masséna Prince d’Essling, 2nd Duc de Rivoli (1798-1863), an amateur naturalist who donated type specimen to the King’s Cabinet

*Seriola zonata* (Mitchill 1815)
banded, referring to six dark-brown bands on sides of juveniles

Seriolina Wakiya 1924
*ana*, a diminutive, referring to close resemblance and/or close relationship with *Seriola*

*Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell 1829)
*nigro*, black; *fasciata*, banded, referring to 3-7 dark oblique bands and blotches on upper body of young specimens (they fade with age)

Subfamily Caranginae

Alectis Rafinesque 1815
chicken-cock, alluding to the names sea-cock, sea-hen and fish-cock, then applied to members of the John Dory genus *Zeus* (Zeiformes: Zeidae), in which *A. ciliaris* had originally been placed (replacement name for *Gallus* Lacepède 1802, which also means chicken-cock, preoccupied in birds)
Alectis alexandrina (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)
Alexandrian, described from the Mediterranean Sea of Egypt so presumably referring to the city of Alexandria (also occurs in eastern Atlantic from Morocco to Angola)

Alectis ciliaris (Bloch 1787)
with long lashes, referring to filamentous dorsal- and ventral-fin rays in young specimens (becoming shorter with age)

Alectis indica (Rüppell 1830)
Indian, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its occurrence in the Red Sea, an inlet of the Indian Ocean (where it more broadly occurs)

Alepes Swainson 1839
a-, without; *lepis*, scale, referring to *A. melanoptera*, “entirely destitute of scales, except those on the hinder part of the lateral line adjoining the caudal fin”

Alepes apercna Grant 1987
a-, not; *percna*, dark-colored, referring to dusky to hyaline dorsal interradial membranes compared to black interradial membranes of the similar *A. melanoptera* (William F. Smith-Vaniz, pers. comm.; name coined by Smith-Vaniz in an unpublished manuscript but made available by Grant)

Alepes djedaba (Forsskål 1775)
Arabic vernacular for this species

Alepes kleinii (Bloch 1793)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Jacob Theodor Klein (1685-1759), German jurist, historian, botanist, zoologist and mathematician, who wrote a 5-volume history of fishes (1740-1749) and for whom Bloch honored in the 1790 name Chaetodon kleinii (Chaetodontiformes: Chaetodontidae)

Alepes melanoptera (Swainson 1839)
*melano*-, black; *ptera*, fin, presumably referring to black first dorsal fin

Alepes vari (Cuvier 1833)
from *vari-paré*, local name for this species at Puducherry, India, type locality (but widely occurs in Indo-West Pacific and the Red Sea)

Atropus Oken 1817
*atro*-, black; *pous*, foot, referring to large black pelvic fin; based on “Les Atropus” of Cuvier 1816 so not tautonymous with *Brama atropus* (see species)

Atropus atropos (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
*atro*-, black; *pous*, foot, referring to large black pelvic fin (spelled *atropos* in text and *atropus* on plate and in index)

Atule Jordan & Jordan 1922
local name for this and related fishes in Polynesia (called *Akule* in Hawai‘i)

Atule mate (Cuvier 1833)
from *mate-paré*, local name for this species at Puducherry, India, co-type locality (but widely occurs in Indo-West Pacific)

Carangichthys Bleeker 1852
*ichthys*, fish, related to both *Caranx* and *Carangoides*

Carangichthys dinema (Bleeker 1851)
*di*-, two; *nema*, thread, allusion not explained, presumably referring to long filament of second dorsal fin and shorter filament of anal fin (latter filament not always present)

Carangoides Bleeker 1851
~oides, having the form of: “so named after its kinship” (translation) with *Caranx* [*Olistus* Cuvier 1829 appears to be a senior synonym; derived from *olie*, an unknown fish mentioned by Oppian that Cuvier (1833) applied to *C. malabaricus* and to carangids now identified as *Atropus atropus* and *Seriodina nigrofasciata*]

Carangoides armatus (Rüppell 1830)
armed with a weapon, allusion not explained; based on *Siganus armata* Forsskål 1775 (a nomen dubium), described as “nucham spinex” (bearing a nuchal spine), perhaps referring to what Rüppell described as a “forward-pointing” (translation) spine in front of first dorsal fin like those of the rabbitfish genus *Amphacanthus* (=*Siganus*, Eupercaria: Siganidae); according to Smith (1973), this “spine” is actually the anterior portion of the dorsal pterygiophore, visible in “dried or shrunken” specimens and “certainly never prominent enough to be a feature on which to name a species”

Carangoides bajad (Forsskål 1775)
Arabic vernacular for this species

Carangoides chrysophrys (Cuvier 1833)
*chryos*, gold; *ophrys*, eyebrow, described as “golden yellow” (translation)
Carangoides coerulopinnatus (Rüppell 1830)
coeerulea, blue; pinnatus, finned, described as having bluish (“coerulescens”) dorsal, anal and caudal fins, i.e., silvery blue, same as body color, in living specimens

Carangoides equula (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)
diminutive of equus, horse, i.e., colt or foal, named for its superficial resemblance with the ponyfish genus Equula (=Leiognathus, Chaetodontoformes: Leiognathidae)

Carangoides ferdau (Forsskål 1775)
Arabic vernacular for this species

Carangoides fulvoguttatus (Forsskål 1775)
brownish yellow (but often used to mean yellow in general); guttatus, spotted, referring to yellow spots on sides

Carangoides gymnostethus (Cuvier 1833)
gymnus, bare or naked; stethos, breast or chest, referring to absence of scales on breast

Carangoides hedlandensis (Whitley 1934)
-ensis, Port Hedland, Western Australia, type locality (but widely occurs in Indian and western Pacific Oceans)

Carangoides humerosus (McCulloch 1915)
having shoulders, referring to “large and striking dark blotch above the shoulder”

Carangoides malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
-malus, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), referring to Tharangambadi, type locality (but widely occurs in Indian and western Pacific Oceans)

Carangoides oblongus (Cuvier 1833)
oblong, referring to its compressed, oblong body

Carangoides orthogrammus (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
ortho-, straight; grammus, line, referring to its “nearly straight” (as opposed to curved) lateral line

Carangoides otrynter (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)
a driver (of a horse-drawn carriage), referring to “whip-like” ray of second-dorsal fin

Carangoides plagiotaenia Bleeker 1857
plagio, oblique; taenia, band, referring to six oblique bluish-violet bands under skin on sides

Carangoides praestus (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830)
burnt at the tip, referring to black lobe of second dorsal fin

Carangoides talamparoides Bleeker 1852
-oides, having the form of: C. talamparah (=malabaricus), a related species

Carangoides vinctus (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)
banded, referring to 8-9 vertical dark half-bars descending from back to below lateral line

Caranx Lacepède 1801
apparently a manuscript name coined by Commerçon; Lacepède said it is derived from kara, head, “because of the kind of prominence their head presents, of the strength of this part, of the brilliancy with which it shines, and, moreover, to
announce the kind of power and domination which many bones of this kind exert on many of the fish that frequent the
shores” (translation), whereas Jordan & Evermann (1896) claim that name is from the French carangue (used for related
fishes in the Caribbean), a corruption of the Portuguese acarauna.

Caranx bartholomaei Cuvier 1833
of St. Bartholomew Island, West Indies, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from Massachusetts to Brazil,
including offshore islands)

Caranx bucculentus Alleyne & Macleay 1877
with full cheeks, presumably referring to “large” mouth and/or wide gape, the “maxillary extending to the vertical
from behind the middle of the eye”

Caranx caballus Günther 1868
horse, allusion not explained but probably referring to the common names “caballo” and “horse mackerel” often ap-
plied to this and related species

Caranx caninus Günther 1867
dog, referring to “canine-like” teeth in front of lower jaw

Caranx crysos (Mitchill 1815)
gold, presumably referring to how yellow “gilds the gill-covers, sides, and belly,” and how the “same golden hue also
tinges the second dorsal, caudal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins, in varying shades”

Caranx fischeri Smith-Vaniz & Carpenter 2007
in honor of friend and colleague Walter Fischer, for his “vision and dedication” in initiating the Species Identification
and Data Programme of the Food and Agriculture Program of the United Nations, which has been an “invaluable
resource” for marine fisheries biologists and ichthyologists

Caranx heberi (Bennett 1830)
“classically named as a tribute of respect to the memory and departed worth and excellence” of the late Reginald Heber
(1783-1826), English cleric, poet, hymn writer, and Bishop of Calcutta; upon comparing Bennett’s manuscript with
the fishes themselves, Heber “honored it with his immediate patronage, and subsequently recommended it to his
friends on the Indian Subcontinent”

Caranx hippos (Linnaeus 1766)
horse, allusion not explained nor evident; “horse mackerel” appears to be a common name in early 19th-century America
for related and/or similar species; according to legend, “horse mackerel” were named for how smaller species of fish
could ride on their backs over great distances

Caranx ignobilis (Forsskål 1775)
unknown, obscure or ignoble, allusion likewise unknown and obscure, perhaps referring to how this species is less
colorful than other carangids described by Forsskål

Caranx latus Agassiz 1831
wide or broad, referring to its “broad, very compressed” body (translation), in this case “broad” referring to body
height, deeper than Caranx lepturus (a junior synonym), described and figured in the same publication

Caranx lugubris Poey 1860
mournful, presumably referring to its dark coloration; Jordan & Evermann (1896) claim name also refers to its “bad
reputation, associated with the dread Ciguatera, a disease arising from fish poisoning,” but Poey did not mention this
(in fact, Poey said he had eaten this fish and found it “very good” [translation])

Caranx melampygus Cuvier 1833
mela-, black; pygus, rump or buttock (i.e., anus), referring to black anal fin (actually electric blue in life)

Caranx papuensis Alleyne & Macleay 1877
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hall Sound, Papua New Guinea, type locality (but widely occurs in Indian and western
Pacific Oceans)

Caranx rhonchus Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817
snorer or croaker, from chakhoura (=snorer), Arabic name for this species along the Mediterranean of Egypt, allusion
not explained, perhaps referring to noise it makes when pulled from the water [provisionally placed in Decapterus by
some workers]

Caranx ruber (Bloch 1793)
red, referring to reddish color on upper part of body (species is not red; described from a drawing erroneously colored)

Caranx senegallus Cuvier 1833
-us, adjectival suffix: Gorée, Senegal (mouth of Senegal River), type locality

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy & Gaimard 1825
sex, six; fasciatus, banded, referring to six transverse bands on body of juveniles
**Caranx tille** Cuvier 1833
from *koton tilé*, local name for this species at Puducherry, India, type locality (but widely occurs in Indo-West Pacific)

**Chloroscombrus** Girard 1858
*chloros*, green, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to greenish or bluish back of *C. cosmopolita* (=*chrysurus*); *scombrus*, a mackerel

**Chloroscombrus chrysurus** (Linnaeus 1766)
*chrysos*, gold; *oura*, tail, referring to referring to golden-yellow on caudal fin

**Chloroscombrus orqueta** Jordan & Gilbert 1883
local name for this species among the fishermen of Panama, type locality

**Decapterus** Bleeker 1851
deca-, ten; *pterus*, fin, referring to its 10 fins: 2 dorsal, 2 pectoral, 2 ventral (or pelvic), anal, caudal, and a detached finlet behind both terminal dorsal and anal soft rays

**Decapterus aakaadsi** Abe 1958
from *aka-aadsi*, local name among fish dealers along the Izu Peninsula of Japan; *aka* means red (referring to reddish head, finlets, and dorsal, caudal and pectoral fins), *adsi* is a local name for *Trachurus*, reflecting the dealers' belief that this species is a variety of *T. japonicus* because of its deep body and long pectoral fins

**Decapterus koheru** (Hector 1875)
native name for this species in New Zealand [generic placement provisional; likely deserves its own genus]

**Decapterus kurroides** Bleeker 1855
*oides*, having the form of: referring to similarity to and/or close relationship with *D. kurra* (Cuvier 1833) [ *D. kurra* cannot be assigned with certainty to any known species; possibly a junior synonym of *D. russelli*]

**Decapterus maruadsi** (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
from *maru-adsi*, its local name in Japan (not to be confused with *D. muroadsi*)

**Decapterus muroadsi** (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)
from *muro-adsi*, its local name in Japan (not to be confused with *D. maruadsi*)

**Decapterus punctatus** (Cuvier 1829)
spotted, presumably referring to black spot on operculum

**Decapterus russelli** (Rüppell 1830)
in honor of surgeon-herpetologist Patrick Russell (1726-1805), who described and illustrated but did not name this species in 1803

**Decapterus smithvanizi** Kimura, Katahira & Kuriiwa 2013
in honor of ichthyologist William F. Smith-Vaniz (b. 1941), who gave the authors morphological data of specimens belonging to the red-fin *Decapterus* group and many “valuable” comments on their initial draft

**Decapterus tabl** Berry 1968
named for TABL, Tropical Atlantic Biological Laboratory of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, established at Virginia Key, Miami, Florida, USA, in 1965, where Berry worked

**Gnathanodon** Bleeker 1850
gnathus, jaw; an-, without; *odon*, teeth, referring to absence of teeth on jaws (and vomer and tongue, on specimens >90 mm)

**Gnathanodon speciosus** (Forsskål 1775)
beautiful, probably referring to its coloration, bright yellow with black bars as a juvenile and golden-silver as an adult

**Hemicaranx** Bleeker 1862
hemi-, partial, referring to similarity and/or close affinity with *Caranx*

**Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus** (Cuvier 1833)
*ambly*, blunt; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to its obtuse snout, like that of a butterfish (*Stromateus*, Scombriformes: Stromateidae)

**Hemicaranx bicolor** (Günther 1860)
*br*-, two, i.e., two-colored, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to blackish bands on brownish body of juveniles, and/or black dorsal, anal and ventral fins and yellowish caudal and pectoral fins
Hemicaranx leucurus (Günther 1864)
leuco-, white; oura, tail, presumably referring to “whitish” caudal fin (also pectoral fins)

Hemicaranx zelotes Gilbert 1898
an imitator, referring to similarity with Hemicaranx atrimanus (=leucurus)

Megalaspis Bleeker 1851
megalo-, large; aspis, shield, referring to 51-59 very large keeled scales (or scutes) on straight portion of lateral line

Megalaspis cordyla (Linnaeus 1758)
name dating to Pliny the Elder’s Naturalis historia (77-79 AD), given to the fry of tunnies that enter the Black Sea from the Mediterranean to spawn; why Linnaeus applied this name for a species he erroneously believed occurred in America (actually Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific) is not known

Pantolabus Whitely 1931
that which takes all, i.e., a parasite, name of a character in Horace’s Satires known for indiscriminant borrowing, referring to type species, Pantolabus parasitus (=radiatus), which was collected (juveniles) from within the tentacles of the medusa Crambessa mosaiica, where it commensally occurs

Parastromateus Bleeker 1864
para-, near, presumably referring to similarity with and/or previous placement of P. niger in Stromateus (Scombriformes: Stromateidae)

Parastromateus niger (Bloch 1795)
black, presumably referring to juvenile coloration (adults are uniformly silver-gray to bluish-brown)

Pseudocaranx Bleeker 1863
pseudo-, false, allusion not explained, presumably referring to similarity of and/or previous placement of P. dentex in Caranx

Pseudocaranx cheilio (Snyder 1904)
derived from cheilos, lip, presumably referring to “very thick lips” (also possibly alluding to the labrid genus Cheilio, which also has large or thick lips)

Pseudocaranx chilensis (Guichenot 1848)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: known only from islands off Chile

Pseudocaranx dentex (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
with large teeth but in this case probably simply meaning toothed, presumably referring to single row of blunt, conical teeth on each jaw

Pseudocaranx dinjerra Smith-Vaniz & Jelks 2006
Australian aboriginal word for west, referring to this species being endemic to Western Australia

Pseudocaranx georgianus (Cuvier 1833)
-anus, belonging to: King George Sound, near Albany, Western Australia, type locality (also occurs off New Zealand)

Pseudocaranx wrighti (Whitley 1931)
in honor of J. H. Wright, who has “presented many interesting specimens of Botany Bay fishes to the Australian Museum and drew the attention of the late A. R. McCulloch and myself to the curious development of the head in some of the New South Wales specimens” of P. georgianus (possibly the same J. H. Wright who served as a taxidermist at the Australian Museum from 1908-1916)

Selar Bleeker 1851
from Ikan (=fish) Selar, local name of S. boops in Batavia (now Jakarta), Indonesia

Selar boops (Cuvier 1833)
bo, ox; ops, eye, referring to its large eyes, a little over ¼ length of head

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch 1793)
crumena, leather money bag or purse; ophthalmos, eye, referring to adipose eyelid completely covering eye except for a vertical slit centered on pupil, which apparently resembles an 18th-century purse

Selaroides Bleeker 1851
-oides, having the form of: Selar, which it resembles

Selaroides leptolepis (Cuvier 1833)
leptos, thin; lepis, scale, presumably referring to small keeled scales (or scutes) on straight portion of lateral line

Selene Lacepède 1802
moon, referring to common name of S. argenteus (=vomer) in South America and elsewhere, because of its disc- or moon-like shape, although as Lacepède correctly pointed out, it has a pentagonal body that only resembles a moon when seen from a distance
Selene brevoortii (Gill 1863) in honor of Gill’s “excellent friend” James Carson Brevoort (1818-1887), “who has paid much attention” to carangids (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 America)

Selene brownii (Cuvier 1816) in honor of Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790), Irish physician, botanist and historian of Caribbean life, who described but did not name this species in his *Civil and Natural History of Jamaica* (1756)

Selene dorsalis (Gill 1863) dorsal, referring to 25 dorsal-fin rays compared to 21-22 of S. setipinnis

Selene orstedii Lütken 1880 in honor of Danish botanist Anders Sandoe Ørsted (1816-1872), who collected type

Selene peruviana (Guichenot 1866) Peruvian, referring to type locality off Paíta, Peru (occurs in eastern Pacific from southern California to Chile, including Galápagos Islands)

Selene setapinnis (Mitchill 1815) *seta*, bristle; *pinnis*, fin, referring to dorsal and ventral fins “ending in bristly points”

Selene vomer (Linnaeus 1758) plowshare, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body shape

Trachurus Rafinesque 1810 presumably tautonymous with *Scomber trachurus*, which Rafinesque unnecessarily renamed as *T. saurus; trachys*, rough; *oura*, tail, ancient name for *T. trachurus*, presumably referring to spinous plates on caudal peduncle

Trachurus capensis Castelnau 1861 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality (occurs in eastern Atlantic from Gulf of Guinea to South Africa)

Trachurus declivis (Jenyns 1841) sloping, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how curved lateral line bends “downwards more suddenly” compared to *T. trachurus*

Trachurus delagoa Nekrasov 1970 named for Delagoa (now Maputo) Bay, Mozambique, one of the syntype localities (also occurs off South Africa and Madagascar)

Trachurus indicus Nekrasov 1966 Indian, proposed as a subspecies of *T. mediterraneus* that occurs in the western Indian Ocean

Trachurus japonicus (Temminck & Schlegel 1844) Japanese, proposed as a Japanese subspecies of *T. trachurus* (occurs in northwestern Pacific from northern Việt Nam and southern China to Korea, Russia and Japan)

Trachurus lathami Nichols 1920 in honor of farmer and amateur naturalist Roy Latham (1881-1979) of Long Island, New York, USA, who collected type

Trachurus longimanus (Norman 1935) *longus*, long; *manus*, hand, referring to falcate pectoral fins, as long as or longer than head

Trachurus mediterraneus (Steindachner 1868) named for the Mediterranean Sea, type locality (also occurs in Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, and eastern Atlantic from Bay of Biscay south to Senegal)

Trachurus murphyi Nichols 1920 in honor of Robert Cushman Murphy (1887-1973), Curator of Birds, American Museum of Natural History, who collected type

Trachurus novaenelandiae Richardson 1843 of New Zealand, type locality (occurs in southeastern Indian and southwestern Pacific Oceans from southern Australia to New Zealand)

Trachurus picturatus (Bowdich 1825) picture-like or striking, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to entire fish having a “brilliant silvery hue”

Trachurus symmetricus (Ayres 1855) symmetrical, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “dorsal and abdominal outlines evenly arched” and/or to anal fin “coterminal” with second dorsal fin, “being also similar to it in form and height, and in the presence of a finlet posteriorly”
Trachurus trachurus (Linnaeus 1758)
trachys, rough; oura, tail, ancient name for this species, presumably referring to spinous plates on caudal peduncle

Trachurus trecae Cadenat 1950
of Gérard-Triça, name of trawler from which type was collected

Ulua Jordan & Snyder 1908
Polynesian name “applied to the finest food-fish” of Hawai‘i and Samoa, i.e., carangids

Ulua aurochs (Ogilby 1915)
vernacular name sometimes applied to the European Bison Bison bonasus (but correctly applied to its extinct ancestor B. primigenius), referring to this fish’s “bluff” (rising steeply with a flat or rounded front) head

Ulua mentalis (Cuvier 1833)
relating to the chin, referring to how lower jaw extends beyond upper jaw

Uraspis Bleeker 1855
[ó]ura-, tail; aspis, shield, allusion not explained, presumably referring to large antrorse scutes on caudal peduncle; uraspis [tautonymous with Caranx uraspis only after the fact; see below]

Uraspis helvola (Forster 1801)
pale brownish yellow, described as having a silvery brown or mother-of-pearl coloration (“argenteo helvolo vel matricis perlarum colore”)

Uraspis secunda (Poey 1860)
latinization of segundo, its vernacular name in Cuba; Poey noted that he did not know the reason for the name

Uraspis uraspis (Günther 1860)
[ó]ura-, tail; aspis, shield, allusion not explained, presumably referring to large antrorse scutes on caudal peduncle; named for and replacement of Uraspis carangoides Bleeker 1855, secondarily preoccupied by Leioglossus carangoides Bleeker 1851 when both are in Caranx; Günther treated Uraspis as a subgenus of Caranx]