

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order PERCIFORMES (part 12)

Suborder TRIGLOIDEI

2 families · 18 genera/subgenera · 180 species

Family TRIGLIDAE Searobins or Gurnards

12 genera/subgenera · 135 species

Subfamily Prionotinae

***Bellator* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

warrior, presumably mirroring name of *B. militaris* (“like a soldier”), referring to elongate first and second dorsal-fin spines

***Bellator brachyichir* (Regan 1914)**

brachy, short; *cheir*, hand, referring to pectoral fin shorter than head

***Bellator egretta* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

Egretta, genus of egrets, referring to elongate dorsal-fin ray, resembling the plume of an egret

***Bellator farrago* Richards & McCosker 1998**

Latin for medley or mixture, referring to how it possesses a unique combination of characters present on congeners

***Bellator gymnotethus* (Gilbert 1892)**

gymnos, bare or naked; *stethos*, breast or chest, referring to “wholly naked” (scaleless) breast (and belly)

***Bellator loxias* (Jordan 1897)**

Greek for oblique, referring to 6-15 narrow brown oblique bands extending downward and backward from lateral line about halfway to anal fin (obsolete or less conspicuous on anterior body)

***Bellator militaris* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

like a soldier, referring to elongate first and second dorsal-fin spines (about as long as body)

***Bellator ribeiroi* Miller 1965**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Alipio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874-1939), who contributed “greatly” to the knowledge of the marine fauna of South America

***Bellator xenisma* (Jordan & Bollman 1890)**

Greek for a surprise, allusion not explained nor evident

***Prionotus* Lacepède 1801**

prion, saw; *notus*, back, referring to what Lacepède believed were three free saw-like spines between spinous and soft dorsal fins of *P. evolans* (spines were probably separated from dorsal-fin membrane)

***Prionotus alatus* Goode & Bean 1883**

winged, referring to very long pectoral fins

***Prionotus albirostris* Jordan & Bollman 1890**

albus, white; *rostris*, snout, referring to white snout (and jaws)

***Prionotus beanii* Goode 1896**

in honor of ichthyological colleague Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), U. S. National Museum (and co-author of publication in which description appeared)

***Prionotus birostratus* Richardson 1844**

bi-, two; *rostratus*, beaked, referring to two strongly projecting plates on sides of snout

***Prionotus carolinus* (Linnaeus 1771)**

-inus, belonging to: Atlantic coast of either North or South Carolina, USA, type locality (but no types known)

***Prionotus evolans* (Linnaeus 1766)**

flying away, referring to long, wing-like pectoral fins, sometimes nearly reaching caudal-fin base, description based in part on the “smaller flying *Trigla*” of Browne (1756)

***Prionotus horrens* Richardson 1844**

bristly, referring to “sabre-shaped” spines on head

***Prionotus longispinosus* Teague 1951**

longus, long; *spinosus*, spiny, referring to “extremely long” opercular, preopercular and humeral spines

***Prionotus martis* Ginsburg 1950**

etymology not explained, perhaps genitive of Mars, Roman god of war, continuing tradition of giving triglids warlike names (e.g., *P. miles*, both halves of *Bellator militaris*); it may also be worth noting that type locality, Sabine Pass, Texas, was the site of two major American Civil War battles

***Prionotus miles* Jenyns 1840**

soldier, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body mottled with “brilliant tile red” (per Charles Darwin’s *Beagle* field notes), resembling the uniforms of 19th-century soldier-sailors

***Prionotus nudigula* Ginsburg 1950**

nudus, bare or naked; *gula*, throat, referring to its scaleless chest

***Prionotus ophryas* Jordan & Swain 1885**

with a projecting brow, referring to “peculiar” profile of head, “being nearly straight from above front of eye backward, and steep and strongly concave from front of eye to tip of snout”

***Prionotus paralatus* Ginsburg 1950**

para-, near, described as “very close” to *P. alatus*

***Prionotus pictus* Victor 2025**

Latin for painted, referring to its variegated patterns and colors and individual distribution of colors, with white markings as if splashed with paint

***Prionotus punctatus* (Bloch 1793)**

spotted, described from an illustration showing red spots all over body and pectoral fins, but in real life the spotting is not as vivid (red-brown spots on upper back, sometimes with small dark spots on upper pectoral fins)

***Prionotus roseus* Jordan & Evermann 1887**

rose red, referring to “chiefly pinkish red” color in life

***Prionotus rubio* Jordan 1886**

from *Rubio Volador* (Flying Robin), local name for this species in Havana, Cuba, type locality

***Prionotus ruscarius* Gilbert & Starks 1904**

brusque, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “strongly granular” head and or “strongly” ctenoid scales

***Prionotus scitulus* Jordan & Gilbert 1882**

slender, referring to “much slenderer” body compared with congeners known at the time

***Prionotus stearnsi* Jordan & Swain 1885**

in honor of Silas Stearns (1859-1888), of Pensacola, Florida, USA, “long a volunteer assistant to the U. S. Fish Commission, and a most intelligent student of economic questions in marine ichthyology” (per Jordan & Evermann 1898), who collected type; Jordan (1922) said Stearns, “driven from his native Maine by failing health” (reported elsewhere as a chronic lung disease), established himself at a wholesale fishing firm in Pensacola (type locality), where he became a “keen and competent naturalist,” but that “even the soft climate of Florida failed to save his life”

***Prionotus stephanophrys* Lockington 1881**

stephanos, crown; *ophrys*, brow, presumably referring to convex forehead immediately in front of eye

***Prionotus teaguei* Briggs 1956**

in honor of Gerard Warden Teague (1885-1974), amateur ichthyologist-herpetologist, British Vice-Consul for Paraguay, and Director of Midland Uruguay Railway Company, for his “excellent” work (a 1951 revision) on the genus, and for his assistance in identifying triglids in the University of Florida collection

***Prionotus tribulus* Cuvier 1829**

Latin for scraping, presumably referring to longer, sharper spines on head compared with *P. punctatus*

Subfamily Pterygotriglinae

***Bovitrigla* Fowler 1938**

bos, bull, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to bull-like physiognomy of its “rather large” head; *Trigla*, type genus of family

***Bovitrigla acanthomoplate* Fowler 1938**

acanthus, thorn or spine; *omos*, shoulder; *plate*, blade, referring to “long, slender suprascapular spine, flaring out and back”

***Pterygotrigla* Waite 1899**

pterygion, diminutive of *pteryx*, fin, presumably referring to wing-like pectoral fins of *P. polyommata*; *Trigla*, original genus of type species and type genus of family

Subgenus ***Pterygotrigla***

***Pterygotrigla andertoni* Waite 1910**

in honor of Thomas Anderton, Director (also described as Curator) of the Postobello Marine Fish Hatchery (Port Chalmers, New Zealand), who provided type (per Waite 1911)

***Pterygotrigla cajorarori* Richards & Yato 2012**

combination of the first two letters of the senior author's granddaughters, Carolyn, Josephine, Rachel, Rosemary, and Riley

***Pterygotrigla gomoni* Last & Richards 2012**

in honor of Martin F. Gomon (b. 1945), senior curator of fishes, Museum of Victoria (Melbourne, Australia), who has “contributed greatly to the understanding of Australian fish systematics, particularly members of the triglid genus *Lepidotrigla*”

***Pterygotrigla guezei* Fourmanoir 1963**

in honor of marine biologist Paul Guézé, who collected type with Fourmanoir and co-authored paper in which description appears

***Pterygotrigla leptacanthus* (Günther 1880)**

leptos, slender; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to “slender and very long” preorbital and suprascapular spines

***Pterygotrigla macrolepidota* (Kamohara 1938)**

macro-, long or large; *lepidota*, scaled, referring to “much larger” scales along lateral line compared with congeners known at the time

***Pterygotrigla madagascarensis* Yato & Heemstra 2019**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: upper continental slope south of Madagascar, southwestern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Pterygotrigla pauli* Hardy 1982**

in honor of L. J. (Larry) Paul, a scientist at Fisheries Research Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and honorary research associate of the National Museum of New Zealand, for his contribution to New Zealand ichthyology and his continuing interest in the development of the Museum's collection

***Pterygotrigla picta* (Günther 1880)**

painted, presumably referring to “deep black round drops” on fins and entire body (except abdomen)

***Pterygotrigla polyommata* (Richardson 1839)**

poly, many; *ommata*, eyed, referring to “two large, contiguous, black, eye-like marks with narrow white borders” on each pectoral fin (per Richardson 1842)

***Pterygotrigla ryukyuensis* Matsubara & Hiyama 1932**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality (occurs in eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific from Japan south through the South China Sea, Indonesia to northwestern Australia)

***Pterygotrigla saumarez* Last & Richards 2012**

named for offshore plateau associated with the Saumarez Reef in the Coral Sea (Queensland, Australia), the general collection locality of most of the type specimens

Subgenus ***Otohime* Jordan & Starks 1907**

the goddess of fishes in Japanese mythology, its application to triglids, if any, not explained nor evident

***Pterygotrigla amaokai* Richards, Yato & Last 2003**

in honor of the “eminent and recently retired” Japanese scientist Kunio Amaoka (formerly of Hokkaido University), for his many contributions to ichthyology

***Pterygotrigla arabica* (Boulenger 1888)**

Arabian, referring to Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, type locality

***Pterygotrigla draigoch* Richards, Yato & Last 2003**

named after Draig Goch, the Welsh red dragon (from the Welsh *draig*, dragon, and *goch*, red), referring to its spiny appearance and reddish color

***Pterygotrigla elicryste* Richards, Yato & Last 2003**

combination of the first names of the mothers of the senior author's grandchildren (Elizabeth, Crystal, and Stephania)

***Pterygotrigla hafizi* Richards, Yato & Last 2003**

in honor of Ahmed Hafiz, Acting Director of the Marine Fisheries Section of the Maldives (type locality)

***Pterygotrigla hemisticta* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)**

hemi-, partial; *stictos*, dappled or spotted, presumably referring to small black-brown spots only on upper body and dorsal fins

***Pterygotrigla intermedica* Roy, Ray, Mishra, Mishra & Mohapatra 2023**

presumably a variant or misspelling of *intermedia*, Latin for intermediate, possessing characters “quite intermediate”



Pterygotrigla spirai. From: Golani, D. and A. Baranes. 1997. A new deepwater gurnard, *Pterygotrigla spirai*, from the northern Red Sea (Osteichthyes: Triglidae). *Israel Journal of Zoology* v. 43: 185-195.

to its congeners, e.g., diagonal band of white spots on inner surface of pectoral fin of *P. hemisticta* and pale-white or cream-colored rays like that of *P. spirai*

***Pterygotrigla multipunctata* Yatou & Yamakawa 1983**

multi-, many; *punctata*, spotted, referring to small brownish blotches present on upper half of body and dorsal fins

***Pterygotrigla soela* Richards, Yato & Last 2003**

named after the Australian fisheries research vessel *Soela*; “expeditions from this vessel have provided the basis of our knowledge of tropical Australian deep-sea fishes”

***Pterygotrigla spirai* Golani & Baranes 1997**

in honor of neurobiologist Micha E. Spira, founding Scientific Director of Interuniversity Institute for Marine Sciences (now Alexander Silberman Institute of Life Sciences, Elat, Israel), for his contribution to marine science research in the Red Sea

***Pterygotrigla tagala* (Herre & Kauffman 1952)**

based on Tagal or Tagalog, a people and their language of certain provinces of Luzon, Philippines (where Manila Bay, type locality, is situated)

***Pterygotrigla urashimai* Richards, Yato & Last 2003**

named after Urashima, a hero of the Japanese folktale in which *Otohime* (subgenus), the goddess of fishes, is also an important character

Subgenus ***Parapterygotrigla* Matsubara 1937**

para-, near, proposed as a new genus related to *Pterygotrigla* but distinguished by a patch of villiform teeth on vomer, a pair of pungent nasal spines, and a sharp spine on outer basal part of each rostral process

***Pterygotrigla brandesii* (Bleeker 1850)**

in honor of H.H. Brandes, a farmer in Banda, Indonesia, who provided type [an undetermined species, type now lost, provisionally included here]

***Pterygotrigla ferculum* (Whitley 1952)**

Latin for litter, used in ancient times for carrying images of the gods in a circus procession, the ashes of the dead in a funeral, and the spoils of war in a triumph, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “two long horns diverging from the snout and two more reaching back from the occiput,” which can be said to resemble the handles or carrying projections of a litter [based on a juvenile specimen, status uncertain, provisionally included here]

***Pterygotrigla hoplites* (Fowler 1938)**

armed (with a weapon), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to sword-like bony rostral extension on each side of end of snout and/or “stronger armature” (spines) on head compared with *Dixiphistes* and *Dixiphistops* (both junior synonyms of *Parapterygotrigla*)

***Pterygotrigla jacad* Richards & Yato 2014**

formed from the names of the senior author's grandsons, Jacob and Cade

***Pterygotrigla macrorhynchus* Kamohara 1936**

macro-, long or large; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “much longer” snout compared with *P. ryukyuensis*, about equal to length of body

***Pterygotrigla megalops* (Fowler 1938)**

mega-, large; *ops*, eye, described as “large, elevated, impinging on upper profile”

***Pterygotrigla multiocellata* (Matsubara 1937)**

multi-, many; *ocellata*, with eye-like spots, referring to upper half of body scattered with small yellowish dark-brown spots

***Pterygotrigla robertsi* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

in honor of Clive D. Roberts, Curator of Fishes, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa; he gave the authors' paper “linguistic polishing”

Subfamily Triglinae***Chelidonichthys* Kaup 1873**

chelidon, swallow (bird), presumably referring to bird-like wingspan of large pectoral fins of *C. hirundo* (whose name also means swallow, now a junior synonym of *C. lucerna*), and which the ancients believed could fly; *ichthys*, fish

Subgenus ***Chelidonichthys******Chelidonichthys capensis* (Cuvier 1829)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality (occurs from Namibia and South Africa to southern Madagascar)

***Chelidonichthys gabonensis* (Poll & Roux 1955)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gabon, although type locality and most of the type series were caught off the coast of Angola

***Chelidonichthys ischyryus* Jordan & Thompson 1914**

Greek for robust, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its shorter but deeper body compared with *C. kumu*, with larger scales, eye and head, and longer pectoral fin

***Chelidonichthys kumu* (Cuvier 1829)**

latinization of *koumou*, its local name in New Zealand, type locality, as reported by Cuvier (correct spelling is *kumukumu* per Robert Vennell, pers. comm.)

***Chelidonichthys lucerna* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Latin for lamp, a common name for the similar *Dactylopterus volitans* (Syngnathiformes: Dactylopteridae) dating to Pliny, who wrote that its fiery red tongue glowed during the night; name was later used for this or a related species by people in Liguria and Venice, Italy, during the Renaissance

***Chelidonichthys queketti* (Regan 1904)**

in honor of conchologist John Frederick Whitley Quekett (1849-1913), curator of the Durban Natural History Museum (South Africa), who presented type to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Chelidonichthys spinosus* (McClelland 1843)**

spiny, referring to spine on either side of occiput or nape, a single large spine on humeral bone over pectoral fins, a single small spine on operculum, and two spines on lower corner of preoperculum

Subgenus ***Aspitrigla* Fowler 1925**

aspis, shield, proposed as a subgenus of *Trigla* with lateral line “armed” with a series of bony plates

***Chelidonichthys cuculus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Latin for cuckoo, a name dating to Aristotle, who said this (or a related) species makes noises (when pulled from the water) like a cuckoo bird

***Chelidonichthys obscurus* (Walbaum 1792)**

dark, dim or indistinct, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its plain, unmarked body color compared to streaks on *Trigla lineata* (= *C. lastoviza*)

Subgenus ***Trigloporus* Smith 1934**

porus, pore, a subgenus of *Trigla* distinguished by a “complex series of reticulate tubes (each ending in a pore)” covering entire body (except chest)

***Chelidonichthys africanus* (Smith 1934)**

-anus, belonging to: Africa, described as the African equivalent of the “identical” European congener *Trigla lineata* (= *C. lastoviza*)

***Chelidonichthys lastoviza* (Bonnaterre 1788)**

common name for this species in Split, Croatia, along the Adriatic Sea as reported by Brünnich (1768)

***Eutrigla* Fraser-Brunner 1938**

eu-, well or very, distinguished from *Trigla* (original genus of *T. gurnardus*) by presence of enlarged and ossified lateral line scales, each with a spinate medial keel

***Eutrigla gurnardus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

latinization of the Anglo-Saxon gurnard, common name for this and related species, probably a variant of the French *grognard*, grumbler or grunter, referring to sound it makes when pulled from the water

***Lepidotrigla* Günther 1860**

lepido-, scaled, referring to larger scales than those on *Trigla*

***Lepidotrigla abyssalis* Jordan & Starks 1904**

of the deep sea, presumably referring to its occurrence at 91-110 m

***Lepidotrigla alata* (Houttuyn 1782)**

winged, presumably referring to wing-like pectoral fins (and perhaps to reports from others that its congeners can fly)

***Lepidotrigla alcocki* Regan 1908**

in honor of physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859-1933), Superintendent of the Indian Museum (West Bengal, India), for his “valuable” work on the deep-sea fishes of the Indian Ocean

***Lepidotrigla annamaræ* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

in honor of the senior author’s older daughter Annamar, on the occasion of her seventh birthday

***Lepidotrigla argus* Ogilby 1910**

Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death were transformed into the feathers of a peacock, presumably referring to “brilliant” red or orange spot on first dorsal fin

***Lepidotrigla argyrosoma* Fowler 1938**

argyros, silver; *soma*, body, presumably referring to white lower half of body with “silvery tints”

***Lepidotrigla bentuviai* Richards & Saksena 1977**

in honor of ichthyologist Adam Ben-Tuvia (1919-1999), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his work on the fishes of the western Indian Ocean

***Lepidotrigla bispinosa* Steindachner 1898**

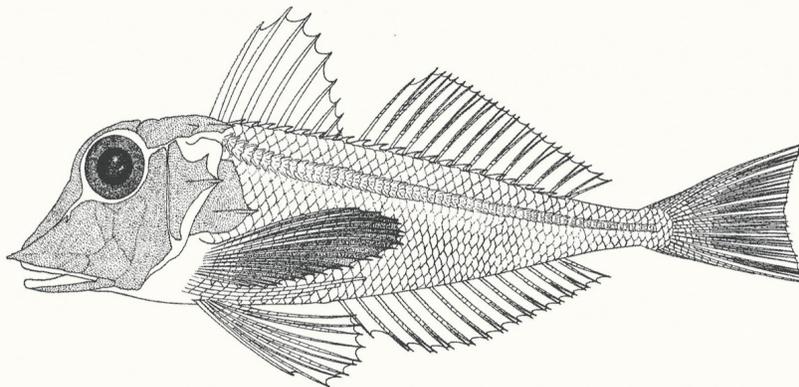
bi-, two; *spinosa*, spiny, referring to rostral process with a single pair of prominent blade-like spines

***Lepidotrigla brachyoptera* Hutton 1872**

brachys, short; *ptera*, finned, presumably referring to shorter pectoral-fin filaments compared with one or more congeners known at the time

***Lepidotrigla cadmani* Regan 1915**

in honor of J. Cadman (no other information available), who provided the British Museum with a collection of fishes trawled off Lagos, Nigeria, including type of this one



Lepidotrigla carolae. From: Richards, W. J. 1968. Eastern Atlantic Triglidae (Pisces, Scorpaeniformes). Atlantide Report No. 10: 77-114, Pl. 7.

***Lepidotrigla calodactyla* Ogilby 1910**

etymology not explained, perhaps *cal*[*l*]o-, beautiful; *dactylos*, finger, referring to long pectoral fin rays “crossed by wide umber brown of blackish bars”

***Lepidotrigla carolae* Richards 1968**

in honor of Richards’ wife, Carol

***Lepidotrigla cavillone* (Lacepède 1801)**

common name for this species along the Mediterranean coast of France, referring to its resemblance to a *caville* (or *cheville*), a peg or plug (although we fail to see such a resemblance)

***Lepidotrigla deasoni* Herre & Kauffman 1952**

in honor of Hilary J. Deason (1903-1984), Chief of the Office of Foreign Activities, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “who has taken great interest in Philippine fish and fisheries and has zealously promoted their study”

***Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* Blanc & Hureau 1973**

in honor of Jean Dieuzeide, probably marine biologist Jean René Dieuzeide (1900-?)

***Lepidotrigla eydouxii* Sauvage 1878**

in honor of Joseph Fortuné Théodore Eydoux (1802-1841), naturalist and naval surgeon, who helped collect type aboard *La Bonite* during its 1836-1837 circumnavigation of the globe

***Lepidotrigla faurei* Gilchrist & Thompson 1914**

presumably named for the Cape Government (South Africa) trawler *P. Faure*, from which type was collected

***Lepidotrigla firmisquamis* Prokofiev & Yato 2020**

firmus, firm; *squama*, scale, referring to its “strongly adherent” scales

***Lepidotrigla grandis* Ogilby 1910**

large, at 215 mm TL, the largest of the four species of *Lepidotrigla* that Ogilby described in the same publication

***Lepidotrigla guentheri* Hilgendorf 1879**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who proposed the genus in 1860

***Lepidotrigla hime* Matsubara & Hiyama 1932**

Japanese word for a young lady of noble birth, i.e., princess, allusion not explained nor evident (see also *Hime*, Aulopiformes, Aulopidae)

***Lepidotrigla japonica* (Bleeker 1854)**

Japanese, described from Nagasaki (occurs in western Pacific from Indonesia and South China Sea of Taiwan, north to Korea and Japan)

***Lepidotrigla jimjoebob* Richards 1992**

combination of letters from the nicknames of Richards’ sons, James (Jim), Joseph (Joe) and Robert (Bob)

***Lepidotrigla kanagashira* Kamohara 1936**

Japanese name for members of the genus (also spelled *kanagasira*)

***Lepidotrigla larsoni* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

in honor of Helen Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), who collected type series and loaned them for study [preferably spelled *larsonae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Lepidotrigla lepidojugulata* Li 1981**

lepido-, scale; *jugulata*, throated, referring to scales on throat and breast

***Lepidotrigla longifaciata* Yatou 1981**

longus, long; *faciata*, faced, referring to its “long” and “rather large” head

***Lepidotrigla longimana* Li 1981**

longus, long; *mana*, handed, referring to produced fifth ray of pectoral fin

***Lepidotrigla longipinnis* Alcock 1890**

longus, long; *pinnis*, fin, proposed as a subspecies of *L. spiloptera* with longer pectoral fins

***Lepidotrigla macracaina* Gomon & Kawai 2018**

macro-, long; *acaina*, spine, referring to “distinctive” elongate second dorsal-fin spine

***Lepidotrigla macrobrachium* Fowler 1938**

macro-, long; *brachium*, arm, referring to longer pectoral fin compared with the similar *L. japonica* [name often and incorrectly treated as as adjective, *macrobrachia*]

***Lepidotrigla maculapinna* Gomon & Kawai 2018**

macula, spot; *pinna*, fin, referring to “distinctive” dark-edged pale blue spots on inner surface of pectoral fin

***Lepidotrigla marisinensis* (Fowler 1938)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: *maris*, sea; *Sinica*, China, referring to China Sea, type locality

***Lepidotrigla microptera* Günther 1873**

micro-, small; *ptera*, finned, presumably referring to length of pectoral fin, described as reaching fourth anal-fin ray (compared with sixth ray in at least one other congener known to Günther)

***Lepidotrigla modesta* Waite 1899**

moderate or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter pectoral fin (reaching first anal-fin ray) compared with the related *L. mulhalli* (reaching sixth ray)

***Lepidotrigla mulhalli* Macleay 1884**

in honor of Thomas Mulhall (1816–1897), Sub-Inspector, Department of Fisheries (New South Wales), to whom Macleay was “indebted” for much of knowledge of the fishes of Australia

***Lepidotrigla multispinosa* Smith 1934**

multi-, many; *spinus*, spiny, having more preorbital spines than *L. faurei*

***Lepidotrigla musorstom* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

named for the acronym MUSORSTOM, for a series of exploratory cruises to New Caledonia (type locality) jointly sponsored by the Institut français de Recherche Scientifique pour le Développement en Coopération (ORSTOM) and the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle

***Lepidotrigla nana* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

dwarf, referring to small size, up to 125.6 mm TL (101.4 SL)

***Lepidotrigla oglina* Fowler 1938**

with large eyes, referring to “very large eye, exceeding the depth of the preorbital”

***Lepidotrigla omanensis* Regan 1905**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sea (Gulf) of Oman, type locality (occurs in northern Indian Ocean from Gulf of Aden east to Myanmar)

***Lepidotrigla papilio* (Cuvier 1829)**

butterfly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to ocellus or eyespot on first dorsal fin and/or wing-like pectoral fins that resemble a butterfly’s (when seen from above)

***Lepidotrigla pectoralis* Fowler 1938**

pectoral, referring to long pectoral fins

***Lepidotrigla pleuracanthica* (Richardson 1845)**

pleuro-, side; *acanthica*, thorny or spiny, referring to “spinous scales” of lateral line

***Lepidotrigla psolokerkos* Gomon & Psomadakis 2018**

psolos, dirt; *kerkos*, tail, referring to “distinctive” gray blotch dorsoposteriorly on caudal fin

***Lepidotrigla punctipectoralis* Fowler 1938**

punctus, spot; *pectoralis*, pectoral, referring to “scattered small white spots and several larger below” on blackish area of pectoral fin

***Lepidotrigla robinsi* Richards 1997**

in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928–2020), University of Miami, upon his retirement; “He has made outstanding contributions to ichthyology, has been a most helpful colleague, and a very dear friend”

***Lepidotrigla russelli* del Cerro & Lloris 1995**

in honor of Barry C. Russell, Director of Research and Collections, Northern Territory Museum of Arts & Sciences (Darwin, Australia), who “kindly loaned a large amount of triglid material to two hitherto unknown men, extended the period of loan when necessary and did his best to attend to our requests”

***Lepidotrigla sayademalha* Richards 1992**

named for Saya de Malha Bank, western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Lepidotrigla sereti* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

in honor of ichthyologist Bernard Séret (b. 1949), ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), who “entrusted” the authors with the study of New Caledonian triglids and loaned material

***Lepidotrigla smithii* Regan 1905**

in honor of British traveler, sportsman and naturalist Richard Gordon Smith (1858–1918), who collected specimens in Japan for the British Museum (Natural History), including holotype of this one

***Lepidotrigla spiloptera* Günther 1880**

spilos, mark or spot; *ptera*, finned, referring to white spots spread across inner surface of pectoral fin

***Lepidotrigla spinosa* Gomon 1987**

thorny, referring to prominent spine-bearing lateral-line scales characteristic of this species

***Lepidotrigla tanydactyla* Gomon & Kawai 2018**

tany, long; *dactyla*, fingered, referring to “distinctive” elongate first free pectoral-fin ray

***Lepidotrigla umbrosa* Ogilby 1910**

shady, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “Pale lilaceous brown” color of upper body

***Lepidotrigla vanessa* (Richardson 1839)**

per Richardson 1842, named for *Vanessa*, a genus of butterflies, referring to butterfly-like ocellus on pectoral fins

***Lepidotrigla vaubani* del Cerro & Lloris 1997**

of the research vessel *Vauban*, from which type was taken off New Caledonia in 1985

***Lepidotrigla venusta* Fowler 1938**

beautiful, presumably indicating Fowler’s opinion of its appearance, featuring a large blackish-brown blotch on white-edged pectoral fin

***Trigla* Linnaeus 1758**

classical name of Red Mullet, *Mullus barbatus* (Syngnathiformes: Mullidae), combined with gurnards by Artedi possibly because fishes from both taxa make sounds when pulled from the water and/or their red color; Linnaeus separated them, transferring *Trigla* to the gurnards, contrary to ancient usage

***Trigla lyra* Linnaeus 1758**

lyre, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to head when seen from above, its protuberances, plates and spines combining to form a lyre-like shape

Family PERISTEDIIDAE Armored Searobins

6 genera · 45 species

***Gargariscus* Smith 1917**

Greek for gullet, throat or jaw, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “premaxillaries bearing a broad band of fine teeth extending from symphysis half way to angle of mouth”

***Gargariscus prionocephalus* (Duméril 1869)**

prion, saw; *cephalus*, head, referring to serrated edge of cephalic shield

***Heminodus* Smith 1917**

etymology not explained, perhaps *hemi*-, partial, and *nodus*, knot, referring to short and spine-like rostral processes (compared with long and flat on *Gargariscus*)

***Heminodus philippinus* Smith 1917**

Filipino, referring to the Philippines, type locality (also occurs at the Nicobar Islands)

***Paraheminodus* Kamohara 1958**

para-, near, related to *Heminodus* but differing in having well-developed barbels

***Paraheminodus kamoharai* Kawai, Imamura & Nakaya 2004**

in honor of the late Toshiji Kamohara (1901-1972), Kochi University, who studied the taxonomy of the family Peristediidae (he proposed the genus in 1958) and “contributed much to the development of ichthyology”

***Paraheminodus laticephalus* (Kamohara 1952)**

latus, wide; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to large head with “very broad” snout “expanded around the edges”

***Paraheminodus longirostralis* Kawai, Nakaya & Séret 2008**

longus, long; *rostratus*, beaked, referring to its long rostral projections (53-59% HL)

***Paraheminodus murrayi* (Günther 1880)**

in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, later the founder of modern oceanography), of the HMS *Challenger*, from which type was collected

***Peristedion* Lacepède 1801**

peri-, around; *stedion*, diminutive of *stethos*, breast or chest, referring to bony plates that line underside of body, forming a kind of plastron (a large pad worn by a fencer to protect the chest), the feature by which Lacepède distinguished the genus from *Trigla* (Triglidae)

***Peristedion altipinne* Regan 1903**

altus, high; *pinnis*, finned, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to higher dorsal fins compared with most or all congeners known at the time

***Peristedion amblygenys* Fowler 1938**

amblys, blunt; *genys*, chin, presumably referring to keel of suborbital stay, “without any spines and simply obtuse

posteriorly”

***Peristedion antillarum* Teague 1961**

of the Antilles, referring to type locality at Barbados, West Indies

***Peristedion barbiger* Garman 1899**

barbus, barbel; *-iger*, to bear, referring to chin barbels, “numerous, closely bunched, comparatively long”

***Peristedion brevirostre* (Günther 1860)**

brevis, short; *rostratus*, beaked, presumably referring to shorter rostral projections compared to most or all congeners known at the time

***Peristedion cataphractum* (Linnaeus 1758)**

clad in armor, referring to body cuirassed with large bony plates

***Peristedion crustosum* Garman 1899**

covered with a rind or shell, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “rough, granular” scales and/or “large granular laterally ridged plates” covering lower surface behind pectoral fins

***Peristedion ecuadorensis* Teague 1961**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: reflecting Teague’s mistaken belief that Ecuador was the type locality (actually off South Carolina, USA; Teague confused *Albatross* hydrographic station 2624 with dredging station 2624)

***Peristedion gracile* Goode & Bean 1896**

slender, referring to “very slender” body

***Peristedion greyae* Miller 1967**

in honor of the late Marion Grey (1911-1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her many contributions to the knowledge of bathypelagic and benthic fishes

***Peristedion imberbe* Poey 1861**

beardless, originally thought to be lacking barbels by Poey, who later (1866) acknowledged that its barbels are inconspicuous and scarcely visible

***Peristedion liorhynchus* (Günther 1872)**

leios, smooth; *rhyncus*, snout, referring to spineless snout (and forehead)

***Peristedion longicornutum* Fricke, Kawai, Yato & Motomura 2017**

longus, long; *cornutus*, horned, referring to its “unusually long” rostral projections

***Peristedion longispatha* Goode & Bean 1886**

longus, long; *spatha*, blade or staff, referring to long rostral projections, twice length of snout

***Peristedion miniatum* Goode 1880**

scarlet, referring to “bright crimson” color

***Peristedion nesium* Bussing 2010**

from the Greek *nesos*, islander, referring to Cocos Island, Costa Rica, only known area of occurrence

***Peristedion orientale* Temminck & Schlegel 1843**

eastern, described from a specimen from Japan (also occurs off China, Korea and Taiwan)

***Peristedion paucibarbigar* Castro-Aguirre & García-Domínguez 1984**

pauci-, few; *barbigar*, bearded, referring to lower number of labial barbels compared with *P. gracile*

***Peristedion picturatum* McCulloch 1926**

painted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to broad black margins on both dorsal fins, the tips of the spines and rays white

***Peristedion richardsi* Kawai 2016**

in honor of William J. Richards (b. 1936), National Marine Fisheries Service, for his numerous contributions to ichthyology; he also reviewed Kawai’s draft manuscript and offered “valuable” suggestions

***Peristedion riversandersoni* Alcock 1894**

in honor of Adam Rivers Steele Anderson (1863-1924), captain and surgeon-naturalist of the Royal Indian Marine Survey steamer *Investigator*, from which type was collected

***Peristedion thompsoni* Fowler 1952**

in honor of Arthur R. Thompson, owner of the yacht *Triton* from which holotype was dredged off coast of southern Florida

***Peristedion truncatum* (Günther 1880)**

truncate, presumably referring to opercular ridge terminating in a “short and truncated projection”

***Peristedion unicuspis* Miller 1967**

unus, one; *cuspis*, point, referring to single, retrorse spine found on each posterior scute of superomedian series of adults

***Peristedion weberi* Smith 1934**

in honor of ichthyologist Max Weber (1852-1937), who described the related *P. nierstraszi* (= *riversandersoni*), proposed by Weber in 1913

***Satyrichthys* Kaup 1873**

etymology not explained, perhaps *satyrus*, a god or demon, referring to two fork-shaped prolongations on end of snout of *S. rieffeli*, like the horns of a demon; *ichthys*, fish

***Satyrichthys clavilapis* Fowler 1938**

clavis; key; *lapis*, stone, referring to contour of head as viewed from above, suggestive of the outline of a keystone

***Satyrichthys laticeps* (Schlegel 1852)**

latus, wide; *ceps*, head, referring to wider head compared with *Peristedion cataphractum* and *P. orientale*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Satyrichthys lingi* (Whitley 1933)**

in honor of George William Ling (Sydney, Australia), who “secured” holotype from the trawler *Durraween*

***Satyrichthys longiceps* (Fowler 1943)**

longus, long; *ceps*, head, referring to its “very long” head, “longer than the rest of the body” (Fowler’s illustration appears to indicate that head is longer than body if caudal peduncle is not included)

***Satyrichthys milleri* Kawai 2013**

in honor of George C. Miller, National Marine Fisheries Service, for his numerous contributions to the taxonomy of the family Peristediidae

***Satyrichthys moluccensis* (Bleeker 1850)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Molucca Islands, Indonesia, where type locality (Ambon Island) is situated (occurs in eastern Indian and western Pacific Oceans from Indonesia east to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia)

***Satyrichthys rieffeli* (Kaup 1859)**

“in honour of the memory of my true and excellent friend De Rieffel, who has done so much for our Museum and University”; probably Franz von Rieffe (1834-1858), politician and government official responsible for public finances for the Hessian government in Darmstadt, Germany, where Kaup lived and worked (the university is probably Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen and the museum the Natural History Cabinet of Ludwig III, now Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt; Johannes Müller, pers. comm.)

***Satyrichthys welchi* (Herre 1925)**

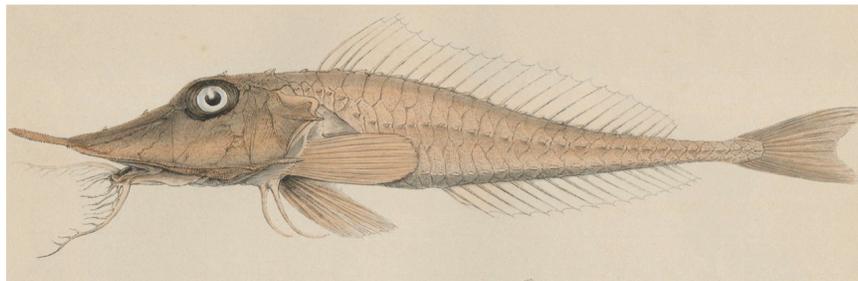
in honor of Thomas Gary Welch (1864-1928), an attorney and civil servant in the Philippines, for his “interest in scientific matters” and his assistance with Herre’s studies of Philippine fishes

***Scalicus* Jordan 1923**

etymology not explained, possibly from *skallo*, to hoe or stir up earth, referring to “shovel-shaped” snout of *S. amiscus* (= *hians*)

***Scalicus engyceros* (Günther 1872)**

engys, near; *ceros*, horn, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to horn-like rostral projections



Satyrichthys laticeps. From: Schlegel, H. 1852. Beschrijving eener nieuwe soort van visschen *Peristedion laticeps*. *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde* v. 5: 43-44, Pl. 1.

***Scalicus hians* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)**

gaping or open, allusion not explained nor evident

***Scalicus orientalis* (Fowler 1938)**

eastern, described from East Indies (e.g., Indonesia) and the Philippines

***Scalicus paucibarbus* Kawai 2019**

pauci-, few; *barbatus*, bearded, referring to fewer branches on its filamentous barbel compared with *S. engyceros*

***Scalicus quadratorostratus* (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)**

quadratus, squared; *rostratus*, beaked, allusion not explained, presumably referring to squarish rather than triangular shape of rostral projections

***Scalicus serrulatus* (Alcock 1898)**

diminutive of *serra*, saw, i.e., small saw-toothed, referring to “sharply serrulate” preopercular ridge and/or “finely serrulate” bony ridges on head