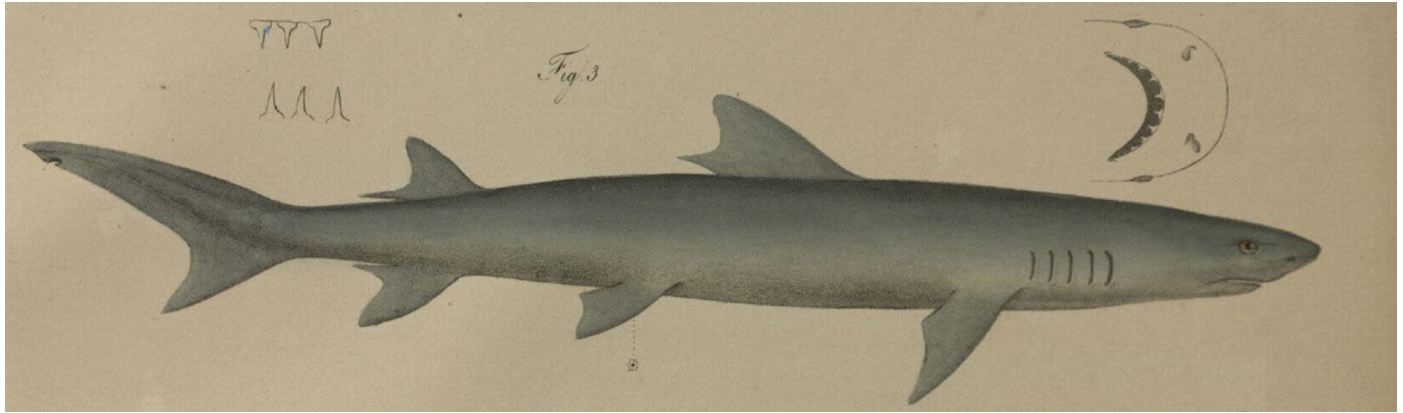


Order CARCHARHINIFORMES

Requiem Sharks

Family CARCHARHINIDAE

Jordan & Evermann 1896



Carcharhinus albimarginatus. From: Rüppell, W. P. E. S. 1835-1838. Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig. Fische des Rothen Meeres. Frankfurt-am-Main. 1-148, Pls. 1-33. [Description and plate published in 1837.]

Carcharhinus

Blainville 1816

karcharias (Gr. κάρχαρίας), a kind of shark (cf. *Carcharias* Rafinesque 1810), from *kárcharos* (κάρχαρος), saw-like or jagged, referring to its teeth; *rhinus*, an ancient name for sharks, from *rhinós* (Gr. ῥινόσ), skin or hide of a beast, or from *rhinē* (Gr. ῥίνη), rasp, both apparently alluding to a shark's rough skin

***Carcharhinus acarenatus* Moreno & Hoyos 1983 a-** (Gr. ἀ), negative prefix, e.g., without; *careatus*, alternate spelling of *carinatus* (L.), keeled or carinate, referring to absence of dermal fold (dorsal ridge) between the dorsal fins [treated as a junior synonym of *C. brachyurus* by some workers]

***Carcharhinus acronotus* (Poey 1860) acro-**, from *ákron* (Gr. ἄκρον), summit, top or peak; *notus*, from *nōtos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "raised" (translation) back at first dorsal fin

***Carcharhinus albimarginatus* (Rüppell 1837) albus** (L.), white; *marginatus* (L.), bordered, referring to white fin tips

***Carcharhinus altimus* (Springer 1950)** Latin for highest, allusion not explained nor evident

***Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides* (Whitley 1934) -oides**, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: similar to *C. amblyrhynchos*, to which it had previously been identified

***Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos* (Bleeker 1856) amblys** (Gr. ἀμβλύς), blunt; *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its long, broadly rounded snout

***Carcharhinus amboinensis* (Müller & Henle 1839) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Amboin Island, Moluccas Islands, Indonesia, type locality

***Carcharhinus borneensis* (Bleeker 1858) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo, Indonesia, where type locality (off Singkawang, West Kalimantan) is situated

***Carcharhinus brachyurus* (Günther 1870)** short-tailed, from *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, a probable misnomer since caudal fin is not short ($\frac{1}{4}$ TL) and type specimens were described from mounted skins and embryos (some sources indicate name means "short-bodied")

***Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Müller & Henle 1839) brevis** (L.), short; *pinna* (L.) fin, referring to its small pectoral and first-dorsal fins

***Carcharhinus coatesi* (Whitley 1939)** in honor of angler, artist and illustrator George Coates (d. 1980), who captured many elasmobranchs in North Queensland, Australia, including holotype of this one

***Carcharhinus cautus* (Whitley 1945)** Latin for nervous or wary, the "Nervous Shark" mentioned in Whitley (1940), referring to how the "slightest splashing" in shallow water caused this shark to "dash away at great speed into deep water"¹

***Carcharhinus cerdale* Gilbert 1898** from *kerdaléos* (Gr. κερδαλέος), crafty or cunning, allusion not explained (but see entry for *Alopias*, Alopiidae)

***Carcharhinus dussumieri* (Valenciennes 1839)** in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who collected some of the type material off Bombay (Mumbai) [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]

***Carcharhinus falciformis* (Bibron 1839) falx** (L.), scythe or sickle; *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, referring to sickle-like shape of pectoral fins [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Bibron's description]

***Carcharhinus fitzroyensis* (Whitley 1943) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Fitzroy River, Queensland, type locality

***Carcharhinus galapagensis* (Snodgrass & Heller 1905) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Galapagos Islands, type locality

***Carcharhinus hemiodon* (Müller & Henle 1839) hemi-**, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισύς), half; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how teeth on upper jaw are serrated basally and smooth distally

***Carcharhinus humani* White & Weigmann 2014** in honor of the late Brett A. Human (d. 2011), Australian marine biologist, Western Australian Museum (Perth), for "important contributions to shark taxonomy in South Africa and Oman in the western Indian Ocean region, and who is sorely missed by his colleagues"

***Carcharhinus isodon* (Valenciennes 1839) isos** (Gr. ἴσος), equal; *odon*,

¹ Whitley, G. P. 1940. The fishes of Australia. Part I. The sharks, rays, devil-fish, and other primitive fishes of Australia and New Zealand. Australian zoological handbook. Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, Sydney. 1-280.

Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its teeth are similar in shape and size in both jaws [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]

***Carcharhinus leiodon* Garrick 1985** *leĩos* (Gr. λειός), smooth; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to smooth-edged teeth on upper jaw

***Carcharhinus leucas* (Valenciennes 1839)** from *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white, referring to its body color, usually grayish with white underside [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]

***Carcharhinus limbatus* (Valenciennes 1839)** Latin for edged or bordered, referring to black-edged fins [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]

***Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey 1861)** *longus* (L.), long; *manus* (L.) hand, referring to its long paddle-like pectoral fins

***Carcharhinus macroti* (Müller & Henle 1839)** in honor of German naturalist Heinrich Christian Macklot (1799–1832, Latinized as Maclot), who collected holotype in New Guinea

***Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)** black-finned, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to its black-tipped fins

***Carcharhinus obscurus* (Lesueur 1818)** Latin for dark, probably referring to its darkish blue-gray body color

***Carcharhinus obsoletus* White, Kyne & Harris 2019** Latin for extinct, referring to fact that it has not been recorded since 1934 [originally spelled *obsoletus*, a misspelling based on incorrect optical character recognition results at several online English-Latin translation sites]

***Carcharhinus oxyrhynchus* (Valenciennes 1839)** sharp-snouted, from *oxys* (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp, and *rhynchus* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its elongated, pointed and narrow snout [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]²

***Carcharhinus perezii* (Poey 1876)** in honor of Poey's companion and friend Laureano Perez Arcas (1824–1894), University of Madrid, whose textbook *Elementos de Zoología* Poey used at the University of Havana

***Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo 1827)** Latin for of or pertaining to lead, i.e., lead-colored, referring to its gray-brown coloration above

***Carcharhinus porosus* (Ranzani 1839)** Latin for pored or full of holes, probably referring to large and conspicuous pores behind eye

***Carcharhinus sealei* (Pietschmann 1913)** in honor of American ichthyologist Alvin Seale (1871–1958), Stanford University, who described this shark in 1910 but used a preoccupied name (*C. borneensis*)

***Carcharhinus signatus* (Poey 1868)** Latin for marked, probably referring to indentation on outer margins of upper teeth (described from jaws only)

***Carcharhinus sorrah* (Valenciennes 1839)** Tamil (Indian subcontinent) word for shark [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes' description]

***Carcharhinus tilstoni* (Whitley 1950)** in honor of Richard Tilston, naturalist-surgeon at Port Essington, Northern Territory, near where holotype was collected in the 1840s

***Carcharhinus tjtutjot* (Bleeker 1852)** Indonesian word for shark (pronounced *choo-choot*)

***Carcharhinus wheeleri* Garrick 1982** in honor of British zoologist John Francis George Wheeler (1900–1979), former Director of the East Afri-

² Often placed in its own genus, *Isogomphodon* Gill 1862, *isos* (Gr. ἴσος), equal; *gómphos* (Gr. γόμφος), bolt or dowel; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to how its teeth are equally fastened, i.e., claviform and straight in both jaws.



Glyphis garricki, fresh holotype, female, 670 mm TL. From: Compagno, L. J. V., W. T. White and P. R. Last. 2008. *Glyphis garricki* sp. nov., a new species of river shark (Carcharhiniformes: Carcharhinidae) from northern Australia and Papua New Guinea, with a redescription of *Glyphis glyphis* (Müller & Henle, 1839). In: Descriptions of new Australian Chondrichthyans. CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research Paper No. 022: 203–226.

can Marine Fisheries Research Organization, whose 1953 account of this shark, as *C. amblyrhynchus*, is the first definitive record of this species [treated as a junior synonym of *C. amblyrhynchus* by some workers]

Glyphis

Agassiz 1843

tautonymous with *Carcharias glyphis* Müller & Henle 1839 (see below)

***Glyphis gangeticus* (Müller & Henle 1839) -icus** (L.), belonging to: Ganges River, India, where Müller and Henle mistakenly thought it occurred

***Glyphis garricki* Compagno, White & Last 2008** in honor of New Zealand shark biologist J.A.F. (Jack) Garrick (1928–2018), for his revisions of the requiem shark family, and “who discovered this species in the form of two newborn males from Papua New Guinea and supplied radiographs, morphometrics, drawings and other details of these specimens (since lost) to the senior author”

***Glyphis glyphis* (Müller & Henle 1839)** *glyphis* (Gr. γλυφίς), notched end of the arrow, referring to how anterior lower teeth are serrated and flare outward, arrowhead-like, before coming to a sharp point

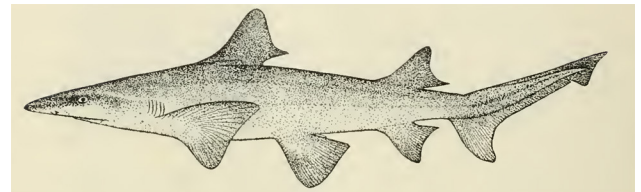
Lamiopsis

Gill 1862

opsis (Gr. ὄψις), appearance; *Lami-*, etymology not explained nor evident, perhaps Gill thought *L. temminckii* resembled sharks of the family Lamnidae (*Lamia* = *Lamna*)

***Lamiopsis temminckii* (Müller & Henle 1839)** in honor of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778–1858), director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), who “unlocked the treasures” (translation) of the museum during the authors' visit in 1837

***Lamiopsis tephrodes* (Fowler 1905) -odes**, Neo-Latin from *eĩdos* (Gr. εĩδος), form or shape: *tephritis* (Gr. τεφρίτις), an ash-colored precious stone, referring to its “more or less uniform gray” coloration in alcohol



Lamiopsis tephrodes. Illustration by Helen Winchester. From: Fowler, H. W. 1905. Some fishes from Borneo. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 57: 455–523.

Loxodon

Müller & Henle 1838

loxós (Gr. λοξός), slanting; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, probably referring to oblique teeth cusps [name first published with no included species; species added by Müller & Henle in 1839]

***Loxodon macrorhinus* Müller & Henle 1839** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *rhinós* (Gr. ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), nose, probably referring to its long, narrow snout



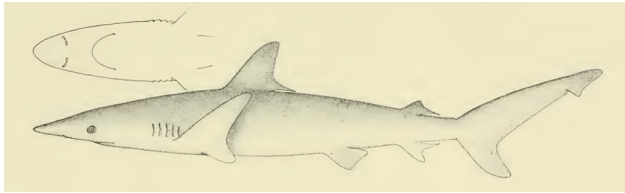
Loxodon macrorhinus, holotype, embryo, ca. 315 mm TL. From: Müller, J. and F. G. J. Henle. 1838–41. Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen. Veit und Comp., Berlin. i–xxii + 1–200, 60 pls. [Pp. 1–28 published in 1838, reset pp. 27–28, 29–102 in 1839, i–xxii + 103–200 in 1841.]

Nasolamia

Compagno & Garrick 1983

nasus (L.), nose, referring to large, traverse nostrils and narrow conical snout; *lamia*, from *lámna* (Gr. λάμνα), a voracious fish or shark

***Nasolamia velox* (Gilbert 1898)** Latin for swift or speedy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its swimming velocity inferred by its slender form



Nasolamia velox, holotype, first published illustration. From: Gilbert, C. H. and E. C. Starks. 1904. The fishes of Panama Bay. Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences 4: 1–304, Pls. 1–33.

Negaprion

Whitley 1940

negatus (L.), denied or refused; *príōn* (Gr. πρίων), saw, referring to lack of saw-like serrations on teeth cusps

***Negaprion acutidens* (Rüppell 1837)** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *dens* (L.), tooth, probably referring to its pyramid-like teeth (“dünnen spitzen Pyramiden”)

***Negaprion brevirostris* (Poey 1868)** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its short, flat and broadly rounded snout

***Negaprion fronto* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** Latin for having a wide forehead, referring to very broad, depressed head [treated as a junior synonym of *N. brevirostris* by some workers]



Negaprion acutidens. From: Rüppell, W. P. E. S. 1835–38. Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig. Fische des Rothen Meeres. Siegmund Schmerber, Frankfurt am Main. i–ii + 1–148, Pls. 1–33. [Pp. 53–80 and Pls. 15–21 published in 1837.]

Prionace

Cantor 1849

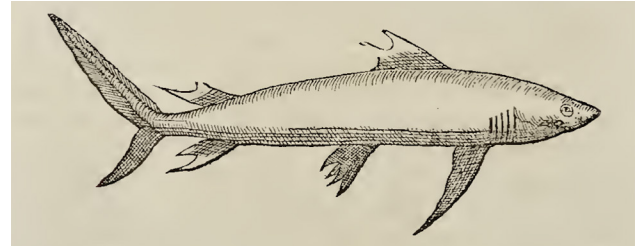
príōn (Gr. πρίων), saw; *ace-*, from *akís* (Gr. ἀκίς), a pointed object or barb, referring to serrated (saw-like) cusps on teeth of upper jaw [treated as a junior synonym of *Carcharhinus* by some workers]

***Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latin for bluish green or gray (i.e., sea-colored), referring to its color (blue above, whitish below)

Rhizoprionodon

Whitley 1929

rhíza (Gr. ρίζα), root; *príōn* (Gr. πρίων), saw; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to teeth with serrated (saw-like) bases, or roots [replacement name for *Rhizoprion* Ogilby 1915, preoccupied by *Rhizoprion* Jordan 1861 in mammals]



“De Galeo glauco,” as illustrated in one of the publications from which Linnaeus based his description of *Squalus* (now *Prionace*) *glauca*: Rondelet, G. 1554. Libri de piscibus marinis, in quibus veræ piscium effigies expressæ sunt. M. Bonhomme, Lugduni (Lyon). i–xiv (unnumbered) + 1–583 + i–xxiii (unnumbered).

***Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Rüppell 1837)** Latin for sharp or pointed, probably referring to narrow, pointed snout

***Rhizoprionodon lalandii* (Valenciennes 1839)** in honor of naturalist and explorer Pierre Antoine Delalande (1787–1823), who collected holotype [authorship often attributed to Müller & Henle, who published Valenciennes’ description]

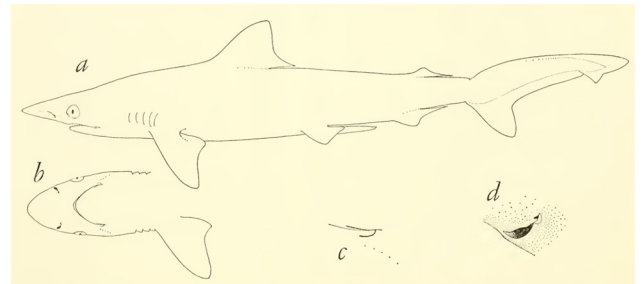
***Rhizoprionodon longurio* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** Latin for a tall person, or a “slender youth or stripling” per Jordan & Evermann (1896)³, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small, slim body of holotype (a male, presumably mature at 76.2 cm long), much smaller than its presumed congeners in *Carcharias* (original genus)

***Rhizoprionodon oligolinx* Springer 1964** per Springer, Greek for “short furrow,” referring to its short upper labial furrow; *oligo-* is probably from *olígos* (ὀλίγος), little, small or few, but there is no Greek word for furrow that sounds anything like *linx*

***Rhizoprionodon porosus* (Poey 1861)** Latin for pored or full of holes, referring to enlarged hyomandibular pores on both sides of head

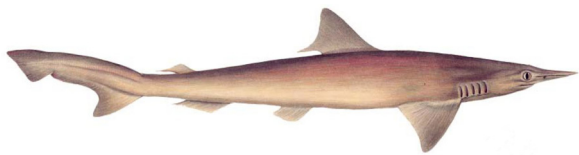
***Rhizoprionodon taylori* (Ogilby 1915)** in honor of entomologist Frank Henry Taylor (1886–1945), Institute of Tropical Medicine, Townsville, North Queensland, Australia, who collected holotype

***Rhizoprionodon terraenovae* (Richardson 1836)** of *terra* (L.), earth or land, and *novus* (L.), new, i.e., Newfoundland, Canada, where Richardson erroneously thought this shark occurred



Rhizoprionodon oligolinx, paratype, mature male, 435 mm TL. (a) left side. (b) underside of head. (c) enlarged right labial furrows with adjacent enlarged hyomandibular pores. (d) enlarged right nostril. From: Springer, V. G. 1964. A revision of the carcharhinid shark genera *Scoliodon*, *Loxodon*, and *Rhizoprionodon*. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 115 (3493): 559–632, Pls. 1–2.

³ Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1896. The fishes of North and Middle America: a descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama. Part I. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 47: i–ix + 1–1240.



Scoliodon laticaudus. From: Müller, J. and F. G. J. Henle. 1838–41. Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen. Veit und Comp., Berlin. i–xxii + 1–200, 60 pls. [Pp. 1–28 published in 1838, reset pp. 27–28, 29–102 in 1839, i–xxii + 103–200 in 1841.]

Scoliodon

Müller & Henle 1837

scolio-, from *skoliós* (Gr. σκολιός), curved or bent; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to oblique teeth pointing towards sides of mouth

***Scoliodon laticaudus* Müller & Henle 1838** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *cauda* (L.), tail, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to width of upper caudal-fin lobe

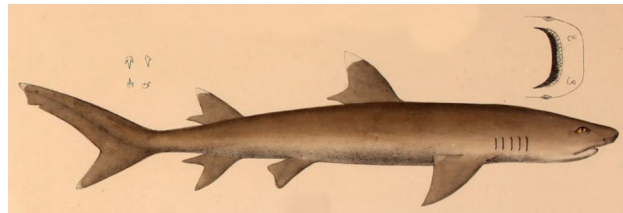
***Scoliodon macrorhynchos* (Bleeker 1852)** *macro-*, from *makros* (Gr.), long; *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its long (and extremely flattened) snout

Trienodon

Müller & Henle 1837

triaeno, from *triaina* (Gr. τρίαινα), trident (having three points); *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to each having a cusp and two cusplets

***Trienodon obesus* (Rüppell 1837)** Latin for fat or stout, referring to its blunt head, said to give the shark a plump appearance



Trienodon obesus. From: From: Rüppell, W. P. E. S. 1835–1838. Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig. Fische des Rothen Meeres. Frankfurt-am-Main. 1–148, Pls. 1–33. [Description and plate published in 1837.]