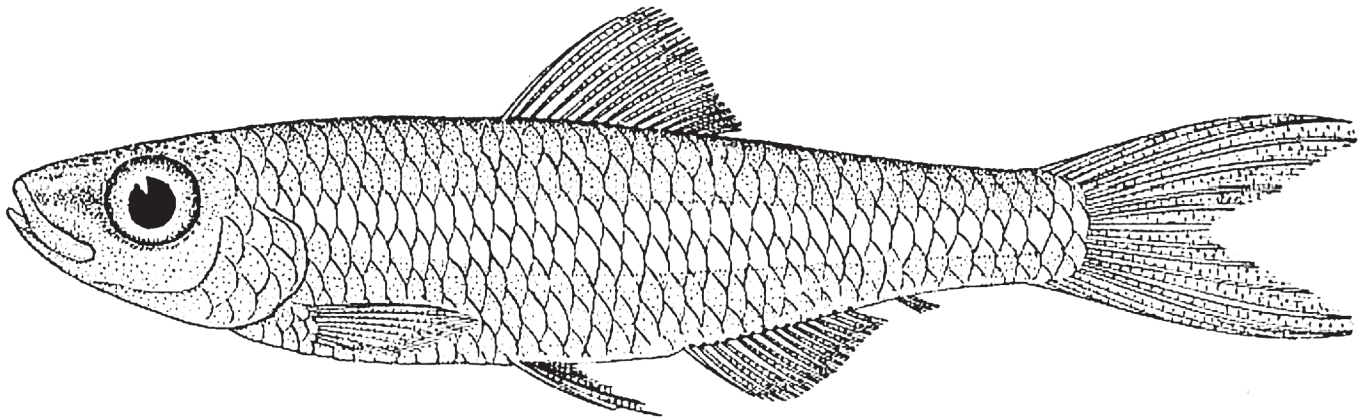


Order CLUPEIFORMES

River Sprats

Family **EHIRAVIDAE**

Deraniyagala 1929



Clupeichthys perakensis. From: Herre, A. W. C. T. 1936. Eleven new fishes from the Malay Peninsula. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum No. 12: 5–16, Pls. 1–11.

Clupeichthys

Bleeker 1855

clupea, herring-like fish (see *Clupea*, below), presumably referring to herring-like features as evidenced by similarity to *Clupea*, *Clupeoides* and *Clupalosa* (=Sardinella); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Clupeichthys aesarnensis* Wongratana 1983** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: name not explained, probably from *Esern*, variant of *Issan*, north-east region of Thailand, where it occurs

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

***Clupeichthys goniognathus* Bleeker 1855** *gōnía* (Gr. γωνία), corner or angle; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to wide mouth cleft, maxillary extending to below middle of eye

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

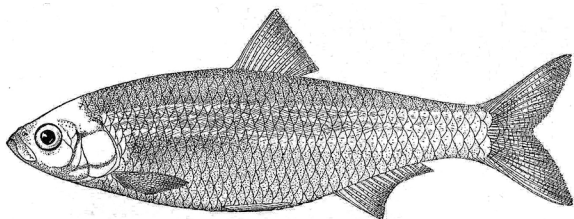
Clupeoides

Bleeker 1851

-oides, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Clupea*, being a “clearly recognizable type of herring ... halfway between *Clupea* and *Harengula*” (translation)

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

***Clupeoides hypselosoma* Bleeker 1866** *hypsēlós* (Gr. ὑψηλός), high;



Clupeoides venulosus. From: Weber, M. and L. F. de Beaufort. 1912. Contributions to the knowledge of Indo-Australian fishes. Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen (Amsterdam) (Sect. 2) 17 (3): 1–21.

sōma (Gr. σῶμα), body, presumably referring to its moderately deep body (not as deep as *C. borneensis*)

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

***Clupeoides venulosus* Weber & de Beaufort 1912** Latin for veined, referring to its “venulous” cheeks and opercle

Clupeonella

Kessler 1877

-ella (L.), diminutive suffix, i.e., a small *clupea* (L.), herring or herring-like fish, referring to small size of *C. grimmi*; in fact, Kessler wondered if it might represent juveniles of *C. delicatula* (=Spratelloides delicatulus, Spratelloididae)

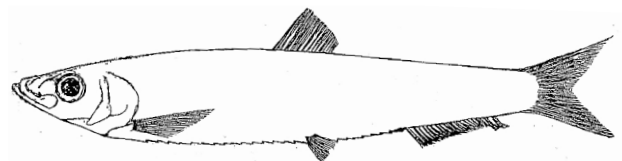
***Clupeonella abrau* (Maliatsky 1930)** named for Lake Abrau, near Novorossiysk, Russia, where it is endemic

***Clupeonella cultriventris* (Nordmann 1840)** *culter* (L.), knife; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to sharp serrations along ventral surface

***Clupeonella engrauliformis* (Borodin 1904)** *formis* (L.), shape or form: *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus*, referring to its “striking similarity” (translation) to anchovies

***Clupeonella grimmi* Kessler 1877** in honor of Oscar von Grimm (1845–1921), Russian ichthyologist and Chief Inspector of Russian fisheries, who collected holotype

***Clupeonella muhlisi* Neu 1934** in honor of Muhlis Bey (1891–1985,



Clupeonella engrauliformis. From: Borodin, N. A. 1904. Svedeniya o Kaspiskoj ekspedicii [Information about the Caspian Expedition]. Vestnik Rybopromyshlennosti St. Petersburg 19 (6): 332–337.

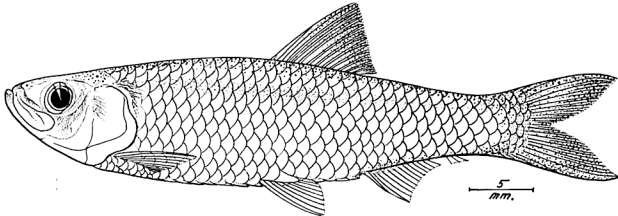
surname later changed to Erkmen), Turkish agricultural school Professor and politician who became the Minister of Agriculture of Turkey when this species (endemic to Apolyont Lake in Turkey) was discovered.

Corica

Hamilton 1822

Latinization of *Khorica*, from *Soborno Khorica*, its local name in West Bengal, India

Corica laciniata Fowler 1935 scientific Neo-Latin for full of lappets, indented or jagged (Fowler said “gashed”), referring to “divided anal fin,” with last two rays forming a separate finlet



Corica laciniata, holotype. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1935. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition, Part VI. Fishes obtained in 1934. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 87: 89–163.

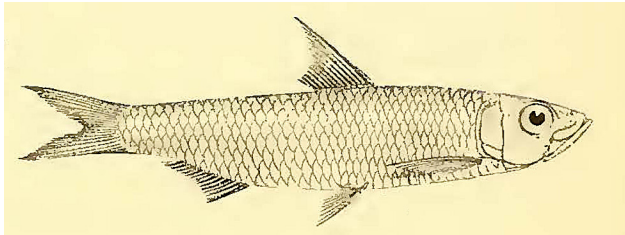
Corica soborna Hamilton 1822 from *Soborno* (=golden) *Khorica*, its local name in West Bengal, India, referring to “the little creature’s beauty; for, in fact, its splendour is that of silver”

Dayella

Talwar & Whitehead 1971

-*ella* (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Francis Day (1829–1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who described *D. malabarica* in 1897

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



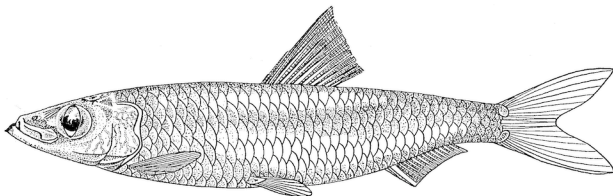
First-published image of *Dayella malabarica*. From: Day, F. 1878. The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 4: i–xx + 553–778, Pls. 139–195. [Plates possibly published in 1877.]

Ehirava

Deraniyagala 1929

derived from its local Sinhalese name in Sri Lanka

Ehirava fluviatilis Deraniyagala 1929 Latin for riverine or of a river, referring to its occurrence in rivers up to 24 km from the sea

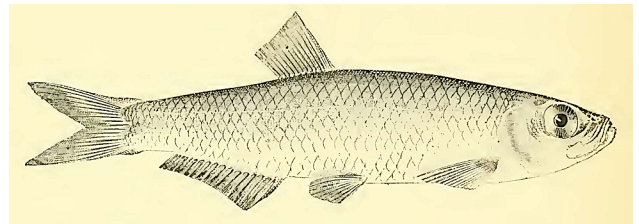


Ehirava fluviatilis. Illustration by Paulus Edward Peiris Deraniyagala. From: Deraniyagala, P. E. 1929. Ceylon sardines. *Spolia Zeylanica* (The Ceylon Journal of Science, Section B (Zoology & Geology) 15 (1): 31–47, Pls. 13–18.

Gilchristella

Fowler 1935

-*ella* (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of the late John Dow Fisher Gilchrist (1866–1926), “author of many important papers on the fishes of South Africa,” who described *G. aestuaria* in 1913



Gilchristella aestuaria. From: Gilchrist, J. D. F. 1913. Review of the South African clupeidae (herrings) and allied families of fishes. Union of South Africa, Province of the Cape of Good Hope. Marine biological report No. 1 (art. 2): 46–66, Pl. 2.

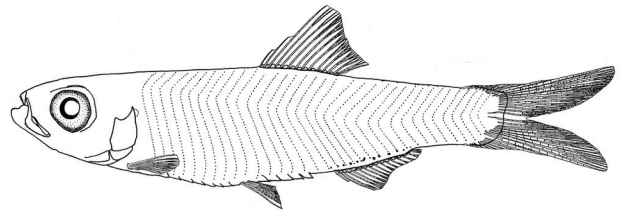
Gilchristella aestuaria (Gilchrist 1913) nominative plural of *aestuarium* (L.), estuary, referring to its occurrence in estuarine (brackish) waters (also occurs in fresh water)

Minyclupeoides

Roberts 2008

minýs (Gr. μινύς), less or smaller, being substantially smaller (up to 22.5 mm) than any of the larger fully-scaled river clupeoids in the Mekong basin; *Clupeoides*, genus name of larger Mekong clupeoids

Minyclupeoides dentibranchialus Roberts 2008 *dentis*, genitive of *dens* (L.), tooth; *branchialus*, scientific Neo-Latin from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to heavily denticulate gill rakers on the gill arches



Minyclupeoides dentibranchialus, composite drawing based on several specimens. From: Roberts, T. R. 2008. *Minyclupeoides dentibranchialus*, a new genus and species of river herring from the lower Mekong Basin of Cambodia (Teleostei: Clupeidae: Pellonulinae). Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 56 (1): 125–127.

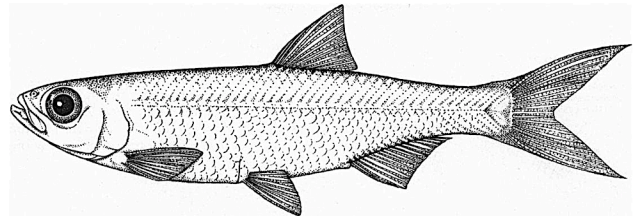
Sauvagella

Bertin 1940

-*ella* (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of paleontologist-ichthyologist Henri Émile Sauvage (1842–1917), who collected the 15 specimens Bertin used in proposing this genus, and who described *S. madagascariensis* in 1883

Sauvagella madagascariensis (Sauvage 1883) -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Madagascar, where it is endemic

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



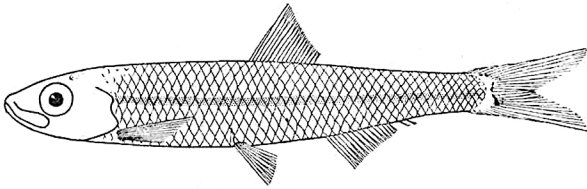
Sauvagella robusta, holotype, female, 47.1 mm SL. Illustration by Patricia Wynne. From: Stiassny, M. L. J. 2002. Revision of *Sauvagella* Bertin (Clupeidae: Pellonulinae; Ehiravini) with a description of a new species from the freshwaters of Madagascar and diagnosis of the Ehiravini. Copeia 2002 (1): 67–76.

Spratellomorpha

Bertin 1946

morpha, from *morphé* (Gr. μορφή), form or shape, probably referring to *Spratelloides madagascariensis* (Spratelloididae), which Bertin regarded as the nominate form of the subspecies (now full species) he originally named *Sauvagella madagascariensis bianalis*

Spratellomorpha bianalis (Bertin 1940) *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *analís* (L.), anal, referring to last two anal fin rays separate from anal fin, forming a distinct finlet



Probably first-published image of *Spratellomorpha bianalis*. From: Bertin, L. 1943. Revue critique des Dussumierides actuels et fossiles. Description d'un genre nouveau. Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique (Monaco) No. 853: 1–32.

Sundasalanx Roberts 1981

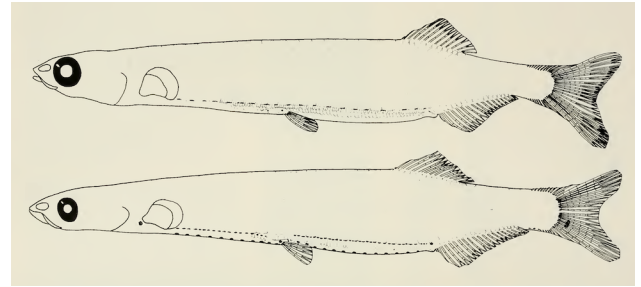
Sunda, referring to Sundaland, continental landmass of Southeast Asia connected to Asian mainland by the Isthmus of Kra, general area where *S. praecox* and *S. microps* occur; *Salanx*, type genus of Salangidae (Osmeriformes), to which this genus was thought to be related

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

***Sundasalanx megalops* Siebert & Crimmen 1997** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *ōps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to larger eye compared with Barito River (Indonesia) congeners

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

***Sundasalanx mesops* Siebert & Crimmen 1997** *mésos* (Gr. μέσος), middle; *ōps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to eye size between that of Barito River (Indonesia) congeners



Sundasalanx praecox (top) and *S. microps* (bottom), both based mainly on 17.0 mm SL paratypes. From: Roberts, T. R. 1981. Sundasalangidae, a new family of minute freshwater salmoniform fishes from southeast Asia. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 42 (9): 295–302.

***Sundasalanx microps* Roberts 1981** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to smaller eyes compared with *S. praecox*

***Sundasalanx platyrhynchus* Siebert & Crimmen 1997** wide-snouted, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), wide or broad, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, presumably referring to shorter (i.e., wider, less pointed) snout compared with congeners

***Sundasalanx praecox* Roberts 1981** Latin for premature, referring to sexual maturity of males and females at only 14.9 mm SL