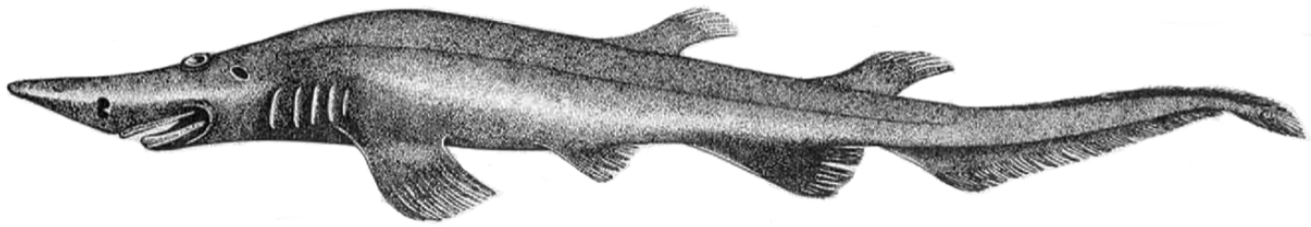
Order CARCHARHINIFORMES

Deepwater Catsharks

Family **PENTANCHIDAE**[1]

Smith 1912



Apristurus stenseni, holotype, immature male, 185 mm TL. Illustration by Mildred Currington. From: Springer, S. 1979. A revision of the catsharks, family Scyliorhinidae. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Technical Report NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) Circular No. 422: i–v + 1–152.

Akheilos

White, Fahmi & Weigmann 2019

named for the Greek mythological sea daemon Ἄχειλος, modern transcription *Akheilos* (Latin *Acheilus*), who was a handsome boy until turned into a shark by the goddess Aphrodite as punishment for boasting that he was more beautiful than she[2]

Akheilos suwartanai **White, Fahmi & Weigmann 2019** in honor of Atjep Suwartana, first director of the Research and Development Center of Oceanology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences in Ambon (where the second author works)

Akheilos suwartanai. Painting by Lindsay Marshall (www.stickfigurefish.com.au). From: White, W. T, F. Fahmi and S. Weigmann. 2019. A new genus and species of catshark (Carcharhiniformes: Scyliorhinidae) from eastern Indonesia. Zootaxa 4691 (5): 444–460.

Apristurus

Garman 1913

a- (ἀ), privative, i.e., without; *pristis*, from *príō* (Gπρίω) or *prízō* (πρίζω), to saw, or from *prístēs* (πρίστης), sawyer; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to absence of saw-toothed crest of enlarged dermal denticles along upper edge of caudal fin as found in the closely related *Pristiurus* (=*Galeus*)

Apristurus albisoma **Nakaya & Séret 1999** *albus* (L.), white; *sōma* (σῶμα), body, referring to its whitish color

Apristurus ampliceps **Sasahara, Sato & Nakaya 2008** *amplus* (L.), large; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, 21.8–25.5% TL

Apristurus aphyodes **Nakaya & Stehmann 1998** *aphyōdēs* (ἀφυώδης), derived from *aphýē* (ἀφύη), small white fry, i.e., fry-like but also used to mean whitish, referring to its pale-gray coloration

Apristurus australis **Sato, Nakaya & Yorozu 2008** Latin for southern, referring to its distribution in the southern hemisphere around Australia

Apristurus breviventralis **Kawauchi, Weigmann & Nakaya 2014** *brevis* (L.), short; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to its short abdomen

Apristurus brunneus **(Gilbert 1892)** Medieval Latin for brown, referring to its "uniform warm brown" color above and below

Apristurus bucephalus **White, Last & Pogonoski 2008** from *bouképhalos* (βουκέφαλος), bull-headed, from *boûs* (βοῦς), bull (metaphorically used to mean big), and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its large, broad head

Apristurus canutus **Springer & Heemstra 1979** Latin for hoary (gray or ash-colored), referring to its dark-gray coloration (with minute white spots underneath denticles)

Apristurus drona **Beura & Bineesh 2026** in honor of the second author's son, Drona [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

Apristurus exsanguis **Sato, Nakaya & Stewart 1999** *ex* (L.), out of; *sanguis* (L.), blood, i.e., bloodless or lifeless, referring to its characteristic pale coloration and flaccid body

Apristurus fedorovi **Dolganov 1983** in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Vladimirovich Fedorov (1939–2011), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint Petersburg), the first to collect this shark

Apristurus garricki **Sato, Stewart & Nakaya 2013** in honor of J.A.F. (Jack) Garrick (1928–2018), "pioneer" New Zealand shark biologist, the first to recognize this genus from New Zealand waters; he also "generously" shared his notes on this species with the authors

Apristurus gibbosus **Meng, Chu & Li 1985** Latin for very crooked or humpbacked, referring to its convex dorsal outline

Apristurus herklotsi **(Fowler 1934)** in honor of British botanist-ornithologist Geoffrey Alton Craig Herklots (1902–1986), University of Hong Kong, "with many fond memories of the China Sea and Java"

Apristurus indicus **(Brauer 1906)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: referring to Indian Ocean off Somalia and Gulf of Aden, type locality

Apristurus internatus **Deng, Xiong & Zhan 1988** Latin for growing among or between, allusion not explained nor evident

Apristurus investigatoris **(Misra 1962)** *-is*, Latin genitive singular of: HMS *Investigator* station in Andaman Sea, where holotype was collected

Apristurus iterum **White, O'Neill & Jayasinghe 2025** Latin adverb meaning again, a second time or once more, this being the second time in as many years that a new species of Apristurus was discovered based initially from its distinct egg case morphology (see *A. ovicorrugatus*)

Apristurus japonicus **Nakaya 1975** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, known only from the northwest Pacific off Chiba Prefecture, Honshu, Japan

Apristurus kampae **Taylor 1972** in honor of Elizabeth Kampa Boden

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[1] In 2022, two new subfamilies for Pentanchidae were proposed but the taxa are unavailable since type genera were not designated as required by ICZN 16.2. See: Soares, K. D. A. and K. Mathubara. 2022. Combined phylogeny and new classification of catsharks (Chondrichthyes: Elasmobranchii: Carcharhiniformes). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 195 (3): 761–814.

[2] There is no deep meaning or special relevance behind the reference to Akheilos, simply a "cool name" that "just seemed to click" (William T. White, pers. comm.).

(1922–1986), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, chief scientist aboard the research vessel *Argos*, from which holotype was collected

***Apristurus laurussonii* (Saemundsson 1922)** in honor of Saemundsson's friend Gísli Lárusson (1865–1935), goldsmith, watchmaker, farmer and nature enthusiast, for his "long and invaluable support of the study of Icelandic fishes, and for carefully encouraging the skillful fishermen of Vestmannaeyjar Island [near type locality]" (translation)

***Apristurus longicephalus* Nakaya 1975** long-headed, from *longus* (L.), long, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its long head, ~¼ TL

***Apristurus macrorhynchus* (Tanaka 1909)** big-snouted, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its long, acutely pointed snout

***Apristurus macrostomus* Chu, Meng & Li 1985** big-mouthed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to having the widest mouth among its South China Sea congeners

***Apristurus manis* (Springer 1979)** misapplied accusative plural of *manes* (L.), spirits or ghosts, referring to its grayish-white (i.e., ghost-like) color

***Apristurus manocheriani* Cordova & Ebert 2021** in honor of Greg Manocherian (b. 1967), American real estate developer, investor and philanthropist, for his "strong commitment to and passion for shark conservation and research"

***Apristurus melanoasper* Iglésias, Nakaya & Stehmann 2004** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *asper* (L.), rough, referring to black body color and rough skin

***Apristurus microps* (Gilchrist 1922)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *ṓps* (ὦψ), eye, described as having the smallest eyes in its original genus, *Scyliorhinus* (Scyliorhinidae)

***Apristurus micropterygeus* Meng, Chu & Li 1986** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *pterygeus*, presumably a variation of *pterygion*, diminutive of *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to first dorsal fin being ⅙ size of second dorsal fin

***Apristurus nakayai* Iglésias 2013** in honor of ichthyologist Kazuhiro Nakaya (b. 1945), Hokkaido University (Japan), who has dedicated his research on *Apristurus*, describing eight new species and revising the genus in 2009

***Apristurus nasutus* de Buen 1959** Latin for large-nosed, referring to its elongated snout

***Apristurus ovicorrugatus* White, O'Neill, Devloo-Delva, Nakaya & Iglésias 2023** *ovi*, genitive singular of *ovum* (L.), egg; *corrugatus* (L.), corrugated, referring to its ridged or corrugated egg case, unique in the genus [also see *A. iterum*]

***Apristurus parvipinnis* Springer & Heemstra 1979** *parvus* (L.), small; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to first dorsal fin 2–4 times smaller than second dorsal fin

***Apristurus pinguis* Deng, Xiong & Zhan 1983** Latin for fat, described as having a "stout" body

***Apristurus platyrhynchus* (Tanaka 1909)** broad-snouted, from *platýs* (πλατύς), broad or wide, and *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its shorter, wider snout compared with *A. macrorhynchus*

***Apristurus profundorum* (Goode & Bean 1896)** Latin for "out of the depths" (holotype captured at 1492 m)

***Apristurus riveri* Bigelow & Schroeder 1944** in honor of biologist-anthropologist Luis Hugo Howell-Rivero (1899–1986), for his contributions to Cuban ichthyology (this shark described from Cuba's northern coast)

***Apristurus saldanha* (Barnard 1925)** named for Saldanha Bay, South Africa, type locality

***Apristurus sibogae* (Weber 1913)** of the ship *Siboga* and Indonesian expedition (1898–1899) of the same name, during which holotype was collected

***Apristurus sinensis* Chu & Hu 1981** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), referring to its distribution in the South China Sea

***Apristurus spongiceps* (Gilbert 1905)** *spongia* (L.), sponge; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its soft and spongy snout

***Apristurus stenseni* (Springer 1979)** in honor of Danish geologist and anatomist Niels Stensen (1638–1686, also known as Nicolas Steno), for "important studies of elasmobranch anatomy, which, because of their scientific accuracy, were influential in the beginnings of elasmobranch systematics in the pre-Linnaean period and later, even to the time of the appearance of Müller and Henle's 'Plagiostomia' in 1841"

***Apristurus yangi* White, Mana & Naylor 2017** in honor of Lei Yang, College of Charleston (Charleston, South Carolina, USA), whose molecular phylogenetic work on sharks and rays has improved our understanding of their alpha taxonomy and phylogenetic relationships

Asymbolus

Whitley 1939

etymology not explained, possibly *a-* (ἀ), privative, i.e., without; *sym* (συμ), together or joined; *bolus*, from *bṓlos* (βῶλος), lump or morsel, proposed as a subgenus of *Scyliorhinus* (Scyliorhinidae) distinguished in part by labial fold of upper lip of *A. analis* and *A. vincenti* not hanging over lower-jaw symphysis

***Asymbolus analis* (Ogilby 1885)** Latin for anal, probably referring to its anal fin, which is larger than second dorsal fin

***Asymbolus funebris* Compagno, Stevens & Last 1999** Latin for funereal, referring to its somber appearance (i.e., duller color pattern) compared with other *Asymbolus*

***Asymbolus galacticus* Séret & Last 2008** *galaktikós* (γαλακτικός) milky, referring to its striking color pattern with numerous milky white patches that resemble the Milky Way

Asymbolus galacticus, holotype, male, 434 mm TL. From: Séret, B. and P. R. Last. 2008. *Asymbolus galacticus* sp. nov., a new species of spotted catshark (Carcharhiniformes: Scyliorhinidae) from New Caledonia. Cybium 32 (2): 137–143.

***Asymbolus occiduus* Last, Gomon & Gledhill 1999** Latin for western (of the setting sun), referring to its western distribution in Australian seas

***Asymbolus pallidus* Last, Gomon & Gledhill 1999** Latin for ashen or wan, referring to its wan body color, distinctively paler than congeners

***Asymbolus parvus* Compagno, Stevens & Last 1999** Latin for small, referring to its small relative size within the genus

***Asymbolus rubiginosus* Last, Gomon & Gledhill 1999** Latin for rusty, referring to its body coloration

***Asymbolus submaculatus* Compagno, Stevens & Last 1999** *sub* (L.), under; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to spots on undersurface in slightly more of half of the types

***Asymbolus vincenti* (Zietz 1908)** etymology not explained, probably named for Gulf St Vincent, where Kangaroo Island (southern coast of Australia), type locality, is situated

Bythaelurus

Compagno 1988

býthios (βύθιος), in the deep, referring to its deepwater habitat; *aílouros* (αἴλουρος), cat, probably from the vernacular "catshark"

***Bythaelurus alcockii* (Garman 1913)** in honor of British physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859–1933), who noted the distinctiveness of this species in 1896

Bythaelurus clevai, paratype, adult male, 360 mm TL. From: Séret, B. 1987. *Halaelurus clevai*, sp. n., a new species of catshark (Scylliorhinidae) from off Madagascar, with remarks on the taxonomic status of the genera *Halaelurus* Gill and *Galeus* Rafinesque. The J.L.B Smith Institute of Ichthyology Special Publication No. 44: 1–27.

***Bythaelurus bachi* Weigmann, Ebert, Clerkin, Stehmann & Naylor 2016** in honor of Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750), a "musical genius and one of the greatest composers of all time" (so named because the senior author admires Bach and not for any Bach-like feature the shark might possess, Simon Weigmann, pers. comm.) [see also *B. vivaldii*]

***Bythaelurus canescens* (Günther 1878)** Latin for hoary gray, referring to its "uniform greyish" coloration (presumably in spirits since this shark is brown in life)

***Bythaelurus clevai* (Séret 1987)** in honor of Régis Cléva, biologist, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who collected holotype

***Bythaelurus dawsoni* (Springer 1971)** in honor of Elliot W. Dawson (b. 1930), National Museum of New Zealand (now Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa), who brought the first specimens to Springer's attention

***Bythaelurus giddingsi* McCosker, Long & Baldwin 2012** in honor of Al Giddings (b. 1937), American underwater filmmaker, naturalist, and friend

***Bythaelurus hispidus* (Alcock 1891)** Latin for bristly, referring to its skin being covered with minute stony tricuspid spines

***Bythaelurus immaculatus* (Chu & Meng 1982)** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to its lack of markings

***Bythaelurus incanus* Last & Stevens 2008** Latin for quite gray, referring to its body and fin coloration

***Bythaelurus lutarius* (Springer & D'Aubrey 1972)** Latin for "of the mud," referring to its habitat on or just above muddy bottoms at 338–766 m

***Bythaelurus naylori* Ebert & Clerkin 2015** in honor of Gavin Naylor, College of Charleston (Charleston, South Carolina, USA), for contributions and innovative molecular research into the higher classification of chondrichthyans and for his support of the junior author's work in the Southwest Indian Ridge of the southwestern Indian Ocean

***Bythaelurus stewarti* Weigmann, Kaschner & Thiel 2018** in honor of the late Rob Stewart (1979–2017), Canadian filmmaker and shark conservationist, who "inspired the second author and stimulated her interest in sharks" (he died from hypoxia while diving off Islamorada, Florida, USA)

***Bythaelurus tenuicephalus* Kaschner, Weigmann & Thiel 2015** slender-headed, from *tenuis* (L.), slender, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its "remarkably" narrow head and snout

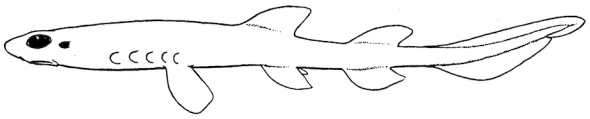
***Bythaelurus vivaldii* Weigmann & Kaschner 2017** in honor of Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741), a "genius composer" of the Baroque era, to express its relationship to *B. bachi*, named after "sublime genius" Johann Sebastian Bach

Cephalurus

Bigelow & Schroeder 1941

cephalus, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its expanded, flattened and rounded head; *ailouros* (αἴλουρος), cat, probably from the vernacular "catshark"

***Cephalurus cephalus* (Gilbert 1892)** *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, probably referring to its expanded, flattened and rounded head, "much wider" and with larger pores compared with the similar *Parmaturus xaniurus*, its presumed congener at the time



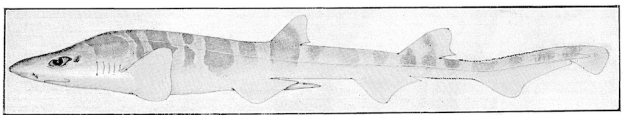
Cephalurus cephalus, paratype, 186 mm TL. From: Bigelow, H. B. and W. C. Schroeder. 1941. *Cephalurus*, a new genus of scyliorhinid shark with redescription of the genotype, *Catulus cephalus* Gilbert. Copeia 1941 (2): 73–76.

Figaro

Whitley 1928

presumably named for the eponymous barber in various dramas (e.g., *The Marriage of Figaro*), allusion not explained nor evident

***Figaro boardmani* (Whitley 1928)** in honor of friend and colleague William Boardman (1906–1963), Assistant Ornithologist, Australian Museum (Sydney), who collected holotype from a trawler



Figaro boardmani, holotype. From: Whitley, G. P. 1928. Studies in ichthyology. No. 2. Records of the Australian Museum 16 (4): 211–239, Pls. 16–18.

***Figaro striatus* Gledhill, Last & White 2008** Latin for grooved or furrowed (authors say "striped"), referring to its striped color pattern

Galeus

Rafinesque 1810

galeus, from *galeós* (γαλεός), weasel, used by Aristotle for the name of a small shark or dogfish, perhaps alluding to the pointed snouts, swift movements and/or rapacious feeding behavior of smaller predatory sharks[3]

***Galeus antillensis* Springer 1979** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the Antilles, or West Indies, where Leeward Islands, type locality, is situated

***Galeus arae* (Nichols 1927)** of *Ara*, motor yacht owned by William K. Vanderbilt II (1878–1944), wealthy collector of natural history and marine specimens, which collected holotype

Galeus arae. Painting by William Belanske (1892–1945), artist aboard the *Ara*, from which holotype was collected. From: Nichols, J. T. 1927. A new shark from the continental slope off Florida. American Museum Novitates 256: 1–2.

***Galeus atlanticus* (Vaillant 1888)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: eastern Atlantic Ocean, where it occurs

***Galeus cadenati* Springer 1966** in honor of French ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908–1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal), who described the similar *G. polli* in 1959

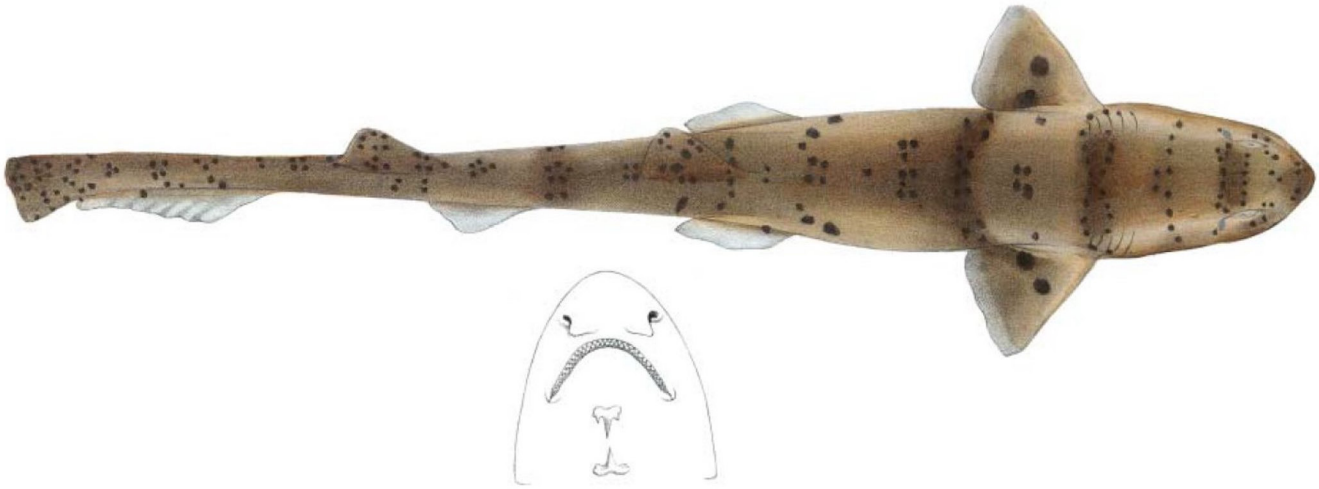
***Galeus corriganae* White, Mana & Naylor 2016** in honor of Australian molecular geneticist Shannon Corrigan (b. 1982), "whose extensive molecular population and phylogenetic work on sharks has contributed toward an improved understanding of their alpha taxonomy and phylogenetic relationships" (she also captured some of the molecular data used in this description)

***Galeus eastmani* (Jordan & Snyder 1904)** patronym not identified, probably in honor of American geologist and paleontologist Charles Rochester Eastman (1868–1918), a specialist in fossil fishes

***Galeus friedrichi* Ebert & Jang 2022** in honor of German philanthropsist Jürgen Friedrich, co-founder of the JAF Foundation (Switzerland), for his commitment to marine conservation, research, and advocacy

***Galeus gracilis* Compagno & Stevens 1993** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its firm, slender body

[3] Strömberg, R. 1943. Studien zur Etymologie und Bildung der griechischen Fischnamen. Göteborg: Wettergren & Kerber. 1–165.



Halaelurus buergeri. 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.]

Galeus longirostris **Tachikawa & Taniuchi 1987** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its "considerably longer" snout compared with congeners known at the time

Galeus melastomus **Rafinesque 1810** black-mouthed, from *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to color inside of mouth (common in congeners but quickly lost after preservation)

Galeus mincaronei **Soto 2001** in honor of ichthyologist Michael Maia Mincarone (b. 1971), for his "extensive work and tireless dedication" as collections manager of the Museu Oceanográfico do Vale do Itajaí (Brazil)

Galeus murinus **(Collett 1904)** Latin for mouse-gray, possibly referring to its mouse-like "uniformly gray" color

Galeus nipponensis **Nakaya 1975** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nippon, or Japan (known only from Japanese waters)

Galeus piperatus **Springer & Wagner 1966** Latin for peppered, referring to black dots all over body and tail

Galeus polli **Cadenat 1959** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), who first brought attention to this species

Galeus priapus **Séret & Last 2008** named for Priapos (Πρίαπος), Greek god of reproduction, referring to its long claspers

Galeus sauteri **(Jordan & Richardson 1909)** in honor of German businessman and entomologist Hans Sauter (1871–1943), who collected holotype at a Taiwan fish market

Galeus schultzi **Springer 1979** in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901–1986), Curator of Fishes, U.S. National Museum (based on an unpublished name proposed by Henry W. Fowler)

Galeus springeri **Konstantinou & Cozzi 1998** in honor of American ichthyologist Stewart Springer (1906–1991), an "outstanding leader" in shark taxonomy, for his work with the family Scyliorhinidae (which included Pentanchidae at the time)

Halaelurus

Gill 1862

halós (ἁλός), genitive of *háls* (ἅλς), sea; *ailouros* (αἴλουρος), cat, probably from the vernacular "catshark"

Halaelurus boesemani **Springer & D'Aubrey 1972** in honor of Marinus Boeseman (1916–2006), curator of fishes at the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), for his "important" contributions to ichthyology

Halaelurus buergeri **(Müller & Henle 1838)** in honor of German physician-biologist Heinrich Bürger (ca. 1804–1858), who collected and illustrated Japanese flora and fauna and apparently collected holotype of this species

Halaelurus lineatus **Bass, D'Aubrey & Kistnasamy 1975** Latin for lined, referring to its 13 pairs of narrow dark-brown stripes

Halaelurus maculosus **White, Last & Stevens 2007** Latin for speckled, referring to speckling of small dark spots over dorsal and lateral surfaces of body

Halaelurus natalensis **(Regan 1904)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the coast of Natal, South Africa, type locality

Halaelurus quagga **(Alcock 1899)** etymology not explained, possibly referring to shark's narrow vertical bars, similar to those of the zebra, *Equus quagga*

Halaelurus sellus **White, Last & Stevens 2007** from *sella* (L.), saddle, referring to dark saddles on head and body

"The Greater Cat-fish," first known published illustration of *Haploblepharus edwardsii*, named for the artist George Edwards. Per Edwards, "These figures were worked on the copper-plate immediately from nature, of the size of life. The [upper figure is] supposed to give the size of the fish, when it is only a few days old: the lower figures are of their bigness at the time of their exclusion from the egg, part of the contents of the egg still adhering to one of them by the navel-string." From: Edwards, G. 1760. Gleanings of natural history, exhibiting figures of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants &c., most of which have not, till now, been either figured or described: with descriptions of seventy different subjects. Part II. London: Royal College of Physicians. i–xxv + 109–220 + 261–310 pl.

Haploblepharus

Garman 1913

haplós (ἁπλός), single or simple; *blépharon* (βλέφαρον), eyelid, referring to simple structure of lower eyelid, which closes against upper eyelid to protect the eye

***Haploblepharus edwardsii* (Schinz 1822)** in honor of English naturalist George Edwards (1694–1773), known as the "father of British ornithology," who was the first to illustrate this shark, in 1760

***Haploblepharus fuscus* Smith 1950** Latin for dusky, dark or swarthy, probably referring to its overall drab-brown coloration

***Haploblepharus kistnasamyi* Human & Compagno 2006** in honor of Nat Kistnasamy (b. 1938), Oceanographic Research Institute (Durban, South Africa), for "outstanding efforts and pioneering work" in the systematics and taxonomy of the chondrichthyan fauna of southern Africa

***Haploblepharus pictus* (Müller & Henle 1838)** Latin for painted or colored, probably referring to its variegated color pattern

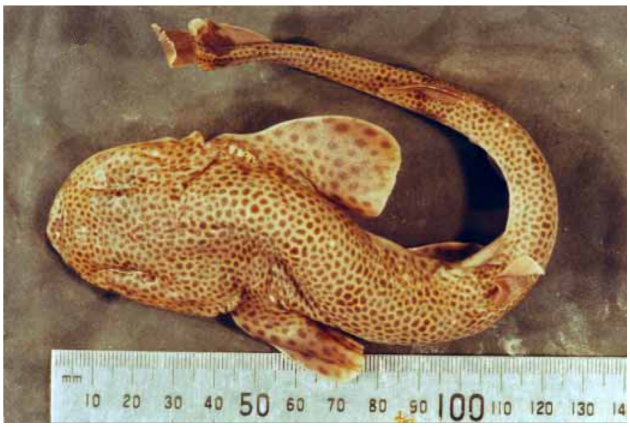
Holohalaelurus

Fowler 1934

hólos (ὅλος), whole or entire, i.e., being a form of *Halaeurus* without any labial folds or grooves in the mouth

***Holohalaelurus favus* Human 2006** Latin for honeycomb, referring to the color pattern of fresh specimens

***Holohalaelurus grennian* Human 2006** from the old English *grennian*, grin, referring to its wide, broadly arched mouth and relatively large dentition, which resembles an "ominous grin"

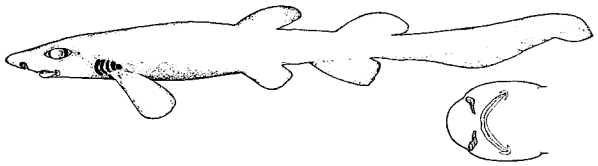


Holohalaelurus grennian, paratype, mature male, 273 mm TL. From: Human, B. A. 2006. A taxonomic revision of the catshark genus *Holohalaelurus* Fowler 1934 (Chondrichthyes: Carcharhiniformes: Scyliorhinidae), with descriptions of two new species. Zootaxa 1315: 1–56.

***Holohalaelurus melanostigma* (Norman 1939)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, probably referring to dark-colored spots on dorsal surface

***Holohalaelurus punctatus* (Gilchrist 1914)** Latin for spotted, referring to dense covering of small brown spots on dorsal surface

***Holohalaelurus regani* (Gilchrist 1922)** in honor of English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), who described many South African fishes



Parmaturus campechiensis, holotype, female, 157 mm TL. Illustration by Keiko Hiratsuka Moore. See *Apristurus stenseni* caption for source.

Parmaturus

Garman 1906

parma (L.), from *pármē* (Γπάρμη), a light shield or buckler; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to upper edge of caudal fin "armed with modified" scales (per Garman 1913[4])

***Parmaturus albipenis* Séret & Last 2007** *albus* (L.), white; *penis* (L.), copulatory organ, referring to white claspers, which contrast strongly against dark brownish body coloration

***Parmaturus angelae* Soares, Carvalho, Schwingel & Gadig 2019** in honor of the fourth author's granddaughter, Angela

***Parmaturus campechiensis* Springer 1979** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bay of Campeche, Gulf of Mexico, type locality

***Parmaturus lanatus* Séret & Last 2007** Latin for "soft like wool," referring to the velvety feel of its skin

***Parmaturus macmillani* Hardy 1985** in honor of ichthyologist Peter McMillan (b. 1955, note Latinization of "Mc" to "Mac"), who collected holotype and "many examples of undescribed or poorly known marine fish and invertebrate species" from deep waters off New Zealand

***Parmaturus pilosus* Garman 1906** Latin for hairy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its "minute, velvety" scales

***Parmaturus xaniurus* (Gilbert 1892)** comb-tailed, from *xánion* (ξάνιον), comb or card for combing wool, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to crest-like row of tooth-like projections along upper edge of caudal fin

Pentanchus

Smith & Radcliffe 1912

penta, from *pénte* (πέντε), five; *-anchus*, perhaps an abridgement of *branchus*, from *bránchia* (βράγχια), gills, referring to five pairs of branchial apertures (gill slits), unique among the group of sharks (hexanchoid) in which the authors erroneously believed this shark belonged

***Pentanchus profundicolus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912** *profundus* (L.), deep; *-colus* (L.), dwelling in, referring to deepwater habitat (holotype taken at 1070 m)

Pentanchus profundicolus, holotype. Smith, H. M. 1912. Description of a new notidanoid shark from the Philippine Islands representing a new family. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 41 (1872): 489–491, Pl. 42.

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[4] Garman, S. 1913. The Plagiostomia (sharks, skates, and rays). Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 36: i–xiii + 1–515.