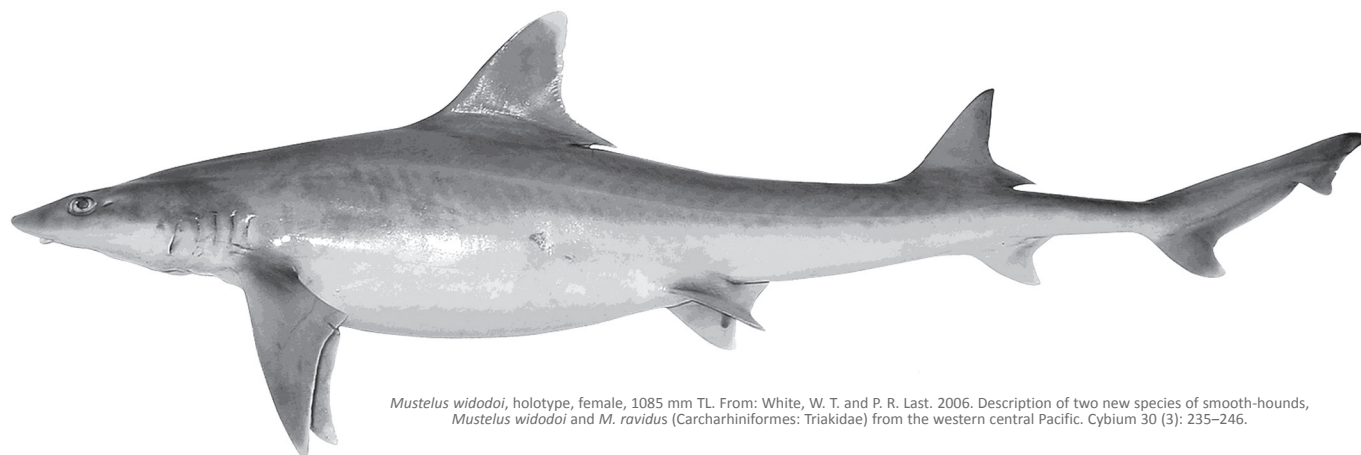


Order CARCHARHINIFORMES

Hound Sharks

Family TRIAKIDAE

Gray 1851



Mustelus widodoi, holotype, female, 1085 mm TL. From: White, W. T. and P. R. Last. 2006. Description of two new species of smooth-hounds, *Mustelus widodoi* and *M. ravidus* (Carcharhiniformes: Triakidae) from the western central Pacific. *Cybius* 30 (3): 235–246.

Hound Sharks

Subfamily TRIAKINAE

Gray 1851

Mustelus

Linck 1790

from *mustela* (L.), weasel, an ancient name for sharks, possibly referring to pointed snouts, swift movements and/or rapacious feeding behavior of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to white margin around dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and anal fins

***Mustelus albipinnis* Castro-Aguirre, Antuna-Mendiola, González-Acosta & De la Cruz-Agüero 2005** *albus* (L.), white; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to white margin around dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and anal fins

***Mustelus andamanensis* White, Arunrugstichai & Naylor 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Andaman Sea, Thailand, only known area of occurrence

***Mustelus antarcticus* Günther 1870** Latin for southern, referring to its distribution in the southern Pacific around Australia

***Mustelus asterias* Cloquet 1819** *asterias* (ἀστερίας), a starred or starry fish or bird, referring to many small white spots on dorsal (upper) surface of body

***Mustelus californicus* Gill 1864** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: California, referring to its common occurrence along the coast of California (USA)

***Mustelus canis* (Mitchill 1815)** Latin for dog; sharks were derogatorily called “dogs” or “sea dogs” in ancient times due to the threat they posed to humans and their unpalatability except as food for the poor

***Mustelus canis insularis* Heemstra 1997** Latin for of islands, referring to its occurrence at several Caribbean islands (Cuba, Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Puerto Rico, Nevis Island, Sint Eustatius, the Bahamas and Bermuda), where it appears to be the only species of *Mustelus*

***Mustelus dorsalis* Gill 1864** Latin for “of the back,” referring to “projection of the posterior angle of the first dorsal fin to the vertical of the origin of the ventrals”

***Mustelus fasciatus* (Garman 1913)** Latin for banded, referring to vertical dark bars on body (at least in young)

***Mustelus griseus* Pietschmann 1908** Medieval Latin for gray, referring to gray or gray-brown color

***Mustelus henlei* (Gill 1863)** in honor of Friedrich Gustav Jacob Henle (1807–1885), German physician, pathologist and anatomist, who, along with Johann Müller, produced the first authoritative work on sharks (1839–1841)

***Mustelus higmani* Springer & Lowe 1963** in honor of American fisheries biologist James B. Higman (1922–2009), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for his “initial interest in the species and his care in the preparation of excellent notes on its natural history” while serving as an observer on the vessel from which it was collected

***Mustelus lenticulatus* Phillipps 1932** Latin for freckled, referring to peeping of white spots on upper sides

***Mustelus lunulatus* Jordan & Gilbert 1882** Latin for somewhat moon-shaped, referring to the concave margins of its fins

***Mustelus manazo* Bleeker 1854** Japanese vernacular for this shark

***Mustelus mento* Cope 1877** from *mentum* (L.), chin, referring to its “long muzzle”

***Mustelus minicanis* Heemstra 1997** *mini-*, from *minimus* (L.), least; *canis* (L.), dog, being a dwarf version of *M. canis*

***Mustelus mosis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1899** etymology not explained (no written description); since *mosis* is the Latin spelling of Moses, possibly an allusion to this shark’s type locality in the Red Sea

***Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus 1758)** from *mustela* (L.), weasel, an ancient name for sharks, possibly referring to pointed snouts, swift movements and/or rapacious feeding behavior of smaller predatory sharks¹

***Mustelus norrisi* Springer 1939** in honor of American zoologist Harry Waldo Norris (1862–1946), Grinnell College (Iowa), who studied the cranial nerves of the Spiny Dogfish *Squalus acanthias*

***Mustelus palumbes* Smith 1957** Latin for wood-pigeon or ring-dove, referring to its dove-gray coloration

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

***Mustelus punctulatus* Risso 1827** diminutive of *punctum* (L.), spot, i.e., having tiny spots, referring to small black spots often present on body

***Mustelus ravidus* White & Last 2006** Latin for grayish, referring to its pale-gray dorsal coloration

***Mustelus schmitti* Springer 1939** in honor of American biologist Waldo L. Schmitt (1887–1977), curator of marine invertebrates at the U.S. National Museum, who collected holotype

***Mustelus sinuomexicanus* Heemstra 1997** -anus (L.), belonging to: *sinus* (L.), bay or gulf, referring to the Gulf of Mexico, type locality

***Mustelus stevensi* White & Last 2008** in honor of John Stevens (b. 1947), Senior Principal Research Scientist, CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research (Australia), who has “dedicated a lifetime to researching sharks around the world, and who has contributed greatly to our knowledge of sharks and rays in Australia”

***Mustelus whitneyi* Chirichigno F. 1973** in honor of American fisheries biologist Richard R. Whitney (1927–2011), for his teachings and guidance during the author’s study of sharks

***Mustelus widodoi* White & Last 2006** in honor of the late Johannes Widodo (1944–2005), Research Institute of Marine Fisheries (Jakarta, Indonesia), “whose research on the shark and ray fisheries of Indonesia has provided important baseline data for this important faunal region”

Scylliogaleus

Boulenger 1902

etymology not explained, presumably a combination of *Scyllium* and *galeus*, i.e., a “galeid” shark with “nostrils as in *Scyllium*” (= *Scyliorhinus*, *Scyliorhinidae*)

***Scylliogaleus quecketti* Boulenger 1902** in honor of London-born conchologist John Frederick Whitlie Quekett (1849–1913), Curator, Durban Museum (South Africa), who provided holotype [Boulenger consistently misspelled Quekett’s name as “Queckett”]



Scylliogaleus quecketti. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1902. Description of a new South-African galeid selachian. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (Series 7) 10 (55): 51–52, Pl. 4.

Triakis

Müller & Henle 1838

tri-, from *tres* (L.), three; *akis* (ἄκίς), point, referring to each tooth consisting of one large central cusp flanked on by both sides by a small cusplet

***Triakis acutipinna* Kato 1968** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to its sharp-tipped fins

***Triakis maculata* Kner & Steindachner 1867** Latin for spotted, referring to many small black spots on body (some specimens are unspotted)

***Triakis megalopterus* (Smith 1839)** large-finned, from *mégas* (μέγας), big, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its broad, large fins



Triakis megalopterus. From: Smith, A. 1838–47. *Pisces*. In: *Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa*, consisting chiefly of figures and descriptions of the objects of natural history collected during an expedition into the interior of South Africa in 1834–36. v. 4: 77 unnumb. pp, accompanying Pls. 1–31. [This plate published in 1839.]

***Triakis scyllium* Müller & Henle 1839** Latinization of *skýlion* (σκύλιον), small dog or whelp, i.e., a small shark (sharks were derogatorily called “dogs” or “sea dogs” in ancient times)

***Triakis semifasciata* Girard 1855** *semi-*, from *semis* (L.), half; *fasciata* (L.), banded, referring to striking black saddle marks that cover only dorsal half of body

School Sharks
Subfamily GALEORHININAE

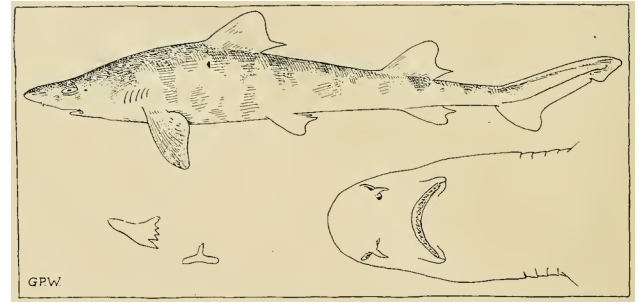
Gill 1862

Furgaleus

Whitley 1951

fur, Latin for thief (Whitley said “shark” or villain”); *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 sharks¹) [replacement name for *Fur* Whitley 1943, preoccupied by *Fur* Jones 1940 in Diptera]

***Furgaleus macki* (Whitley 1943)** in honor of British-born ichthyologist-ornithologist George Mack (1899–1963), National Museum, Melbourne, Australia



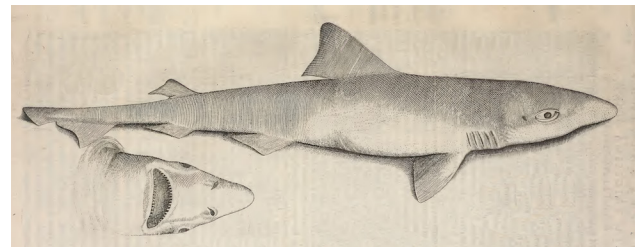
Furgaleus macki. Illustration by Gilbert Percy Whitley. From: Whitley, G. P. 1943. Ichthyological notes and illustrations. (Part 2). *Australian Zoologist* 10 (2): 167–187.

Galeorhinus

Blainville 1816

galeo, probably based on *G. galeus* (see below); *rhinus*, an ancient name for sharks, from *rhinós* (ῥινός), skin or hide of a beast, or from *rhinē* (ῥίνη), rasp, both apparently alluding to a shark’s rough skin

***Galeorhinus galeus* (Linnaeus 1758)** *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 sharks¹)



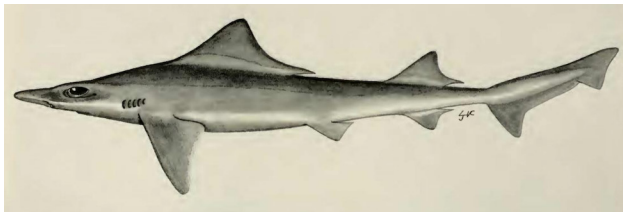
Canis (now *Galeorhinus*) *galeus*, as illustrated in one of the publications from which Linnaeus based his description: Salviani, I. 1558. *Aquatilium animalium Historiae liber primus*. Romae. 471 pp.

Gogolia

Compagno 1973

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Gogol River, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, type locality

***Gogolia filewoodi* Compagno 1973** in honor of Australian biologist Lionel Winston Filewood (1936–2014), Biologist-In-Charge, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Konedobu, Papua New Guinea, for his work on the poorly known elasmobranch fauna of New Guinea; he intended to describe this shark with Compagno but was unable to do so, whereupon he “generously relinquished” both the task and the holotype to his collaborator



Gogolia filewoodi, holotype, adult female, 739 mm TL. From: Compagno, L. J. V. 1973. *Gogolia filewoodi*, a new genus and species of shark from New Guinea (Carcharhiniformes: Triakidae), with a redefinition of the family Triakidae and a key to triakid genera. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 39 (19): 383–410.

Hemitriakis

Herre 1923

hemi-, from *hémisys* (ἡμισύς), half, being a genus that Herre believed was “most closely related” to *Triakis*

***Hemitriakis abdita* Compagno & Stevens 1993** Latin for hidden, referring to the close external similarity of this sibling species to *H. falcata*

***Hemitriakis complicofasciata* Takahashi & Nakaya 2004** *complico* (L.), complicated; *fasciata* (L.), striped, referring to complex body color pattern of young specimens

***Hemitriakis falcata* Compagno & Stevens 1993** Latin for sickle-shaped, referring to strongly curved fins of adults

***Hemitriakis indroyonoi* White, Compagno & Dharmadi 2009** in honor of Indroyono Soesilo (b. 1955), geologist, engineer and Chairman, Marine and Fisheries Research Agency (Jakarta, Indonesia), “who has provided a great deal of support for shark research in Indonesia and was a strong advocate for the production of the field guide to sharks and rays of Indonesia”



Hemitriakis indroyonoi, holotype, immature male, 696 mm TL. From: White, W. T., L. J. V. Compagno and D. Dharmadi. 2009. *Hemitriakis indroyonoi* sp. nov., a new species of houndshark from Indonesia (Carcharhiniformes: Triakidae). Zootaxa 2110: 41–57.

***Hemitriakis japanica* (Müller & Henle 1839)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Japan, type locality

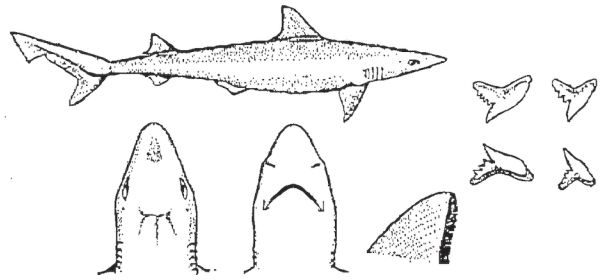
***Hemitriakis leucoperiptera* Herre 1923** *leuco-*, from *leukós* (λευκός), white; *peri* (περί), around; *ptera*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to white margin around fins

Hypogaleus

Smith 1957

hypó (ὑπό), somewhat or a little, allusion not explained, perhaps alluding to its original position as a subgenus of *Galeus*

***Hypogaleus hyugaensis* (Miyosi 1939)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hyuga Nada, Japan, type locality



Hypogaleus hyugaensis, lateral view, dorsal view of head, ventral view of head, free margin of first dorsal fin, and teeth. From: Miyosi, Y. 1939. Description of three new species of elasmobranchiate fishes collected at Hyuga Nada, Japan. Bulletin of the Biogeographical Society of Japan 9 (5): 91–97.

Iago

Compagno & Springer 1971

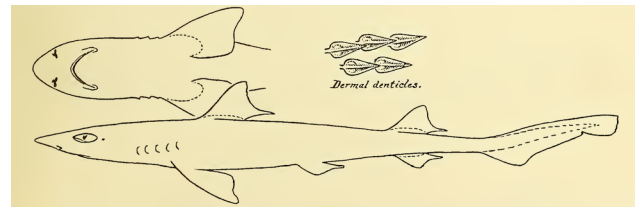
name of villain in Shakespeare's *Othello*, referring to how members of this genus have been a “troublemaker for systematists and hence a kind of villain”

***Iago garricki* Fourmanoir 1979** in honor of J. A. F. (Jack) Garrick (1928–2018), University of Wellington (New Zealand), a specialist in the family Carcharhinidae (into which this shark was originally placed)

***Iago gopalakrishnani* Bineesh, Beura & Akhilesh 2025** in honor of A. Gopalakrishnan, “eminent” marine fish geneticist, for his “valuable contributions to fish conservation, sustainable management of Indian fisheries and his support to elasmobranch genetic research in India” to the first and last authors, “which unveiled hidden genetic diversity of several elasmobranch species in India”

***Iago mangalorensis* (Cubelio, Remya & Kurup 2011)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mangalore, South India, type locality

***Iago omanensis* (Norman 1939)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gulf of Oman, type locality



Iago omanensis. From: Norman, J. R. 1939. Fishes. The John Murray Expedition 1933–34. Scientific Reports, John Murray Expedition 7 (1): 1–116.