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Research Article

Diversity, taxonomy, and conservation status of carangiform fishes in the northwestern Indian Ocean: An annotated checklist

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Abstract

The current checklist documents species diversity of the order Carangiformes across major regions of the Northwest Indian Ocean (NIO) including the marine waters of the Persian Gulf, Sea of Oman/Oman Sea, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. A total of 168 species, belonging to 72 genera and 16 families have been documented. The most diverse family is Carangidae (60 species, 36%), followed by Bothidae (24 species, 14%), Cynoglossidae and Soleidae (each family with 19 species, 11%). During the past decade, only two new valid species *Cynoglossus crepida* and *Cynoglossus glotta* have been described from the region. According to the IUCN red list, most of the reported species (110 species, 65%) are classified as least concern (LC). Additionally, 31 species, (18%) are listed as Data Deficient (DD), 23 species (14%) as Not Evaluated (NE), while three species (*Trachurus indicus*, *Trachurus trachurus* and *Makaira nigricans*) as vulnerable (VU). *Kajikia audax* is asssessed as Near Threatened (NT). Further research and collection efforts will likely reveal more species in this area.

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Introduction

Carangiform fishes include approximately 1,529 species belong to 198 genera and 31 families (Fricke *et al*., 2025). These fishes show important evolutionary features such as modifications to the dorsal fin (Britz and Johnson, 2012; Friedman *et al*., 2013) and variations of the feeding apparatus (Gregory and Conrad, 1937). Traditionally, most carangiform families were classified within the perciform suborder Percoidei, such as Carangidae, Centropomidae, Coryphaenidae, Echeneidae, Lactariidae, Latidae, Leptobramidae, Menidae, Nematistiidae, Polynemidae, Rachycentridae, and Toxotidae. The remainder of carangiform families were either placed in the Scombroidei (Istiophoridae, Sphyraenidae, Xiphiidae); or the Pleuronectiformes (Achiridae, Achiropsettidae, Bothidae, Citharidae, Cynoglossidae, Paralichthodidae, Paralichthyidae, Pleuronectidae, Poecilopsettidae, Psettodidae, Rhombosoleidae, Samaridae, Scophthalmidae, and Soleidae) (Nelson, 2006). The carangiform fishes, were initially recovered as a clade in DNA-based studies (Chen *et al*., 2003). Subsequent to its initial recovery, many molecular phylogenies have been published assessing carangiform relationships (e.g., Campbell *et al*., 2014; Harrington *et al*., 2016; Rabosky *et al*., 2018), but these studies present a conflicting array of hypotheses on the intra-relationships of this clade. Finally, the monophyly of the Carangiformes is supported by seven morphological characters and DNA-sequence data by Girard *et al*. (2020).

Carangiforms characterized by one or two tubular ossifications (i.e., prenasals) around extension of nasal canal; presence of small, adherent cycloid scales. They are marine species found in Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans (Nelson *et al*., 2016). More than half of the carangiform families (16 families) are distribiuted in The Northwestern Indian Ocean (NIO).

The Northwestern Indian Ocean (NIO) includes marine areas from northeast Kenya to the Arabian Peninsula covering the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Oman, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (Jabado *et al*., 2017). This region has very different environmental conditions. For example, the Persian Gulf has water temperature ranging from 12°C in winter to over 36°C in summer, with high salinity (over 45) (Reynolds, 1993). The Red Sea also has high salinity (up to 42.5) (Medio *et al*., 2000), and SST (sea surface tempreture) reaching 36 38°C in the south, while temperatures as low as 10°C have been recorded in the Gulf of Suez in the north. In contrast, the Arabian Sea and waters near Kenya have more moderate conditions (salinity 36–37; temperatures 20–26°C) (Kayanne *et al*., 2006; Burt *et al*., 2011). The NIO includes of three Large Marine Ecosystems (LME): the Somali Coastal Current (LME 31), the Arabian Sea (LME 32), and the Red Sea (LME 33) (Fig. 1). The area involves 20 countries: Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, India (west coast waters), Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Red Sea and Persian Gulf waters), Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (Oman Sea

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and the Persian Gulf waters), and Yemen (including the Socotra Archipelago) (Jabado *et al*., 2017).

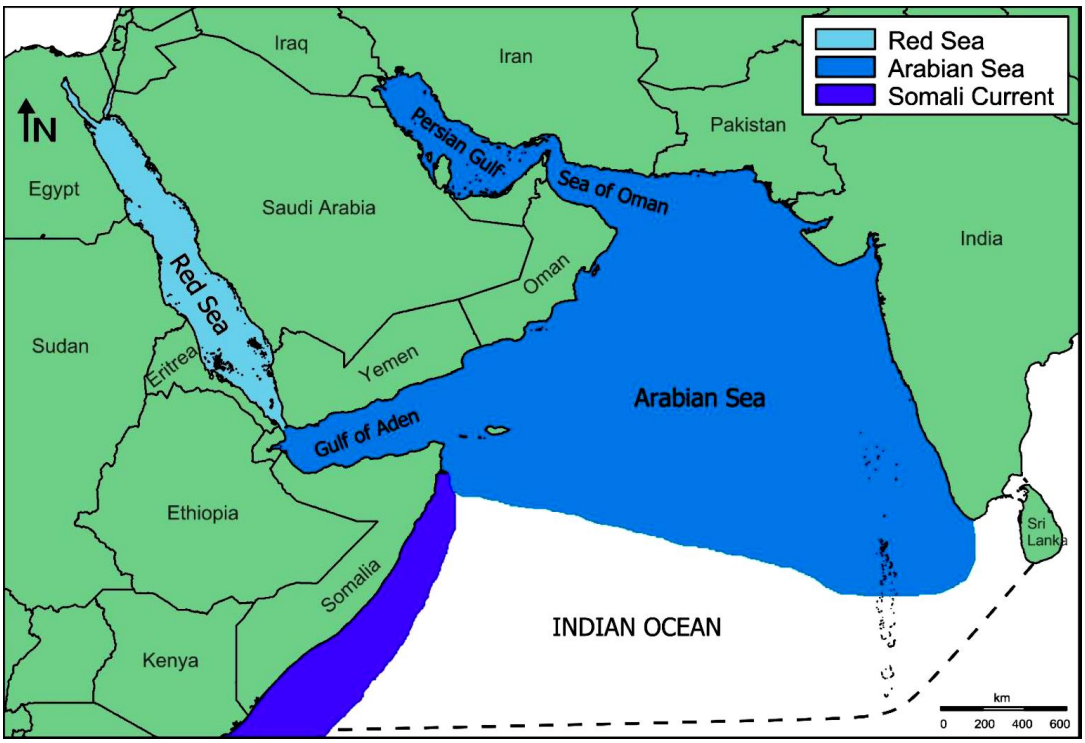

Figure 1: Map indicating marine boundaries of the studied area in the northwestern Indian Ocean.The compilation of biodiversity inventories plays a crucial role in advancing our understanding of marine ecosystems. Such comprehensive checklists serve as vital references for researchers by consolidating taxonomic data that would otherwise remain dispersed across numerous specialized publications. Between 2006 and 2025, the scientific community has made significant progress in ichthyological taxonomy, with approximately 7,825 new fish species (including 4857 freshwater) described globally (Fricke *et al*., 2025) (Fig. 2). This remarkable achievement underscores both the vastness of marine biodiversity and the ongoing need for systematic documentation efforts.

Much of this information is scattered across many scientific journals and gathering all taxonomic and biogeographical data available for species in an order or a family assist to combine our level of knowledge and at the same time manifest areas in need of further investigation (Parenti and Randall, 2020).

The current checklist specifically addresses knowledge gaps regarding Carangiformes distribution in the Northwest Indian Ocean. By synthesizing existing records and collection data, this work establishes a foundational resource that not only reflects current understanding but also highlights areas requiring further investigation. Such documentation is particularly valuable for this region, where varying environmental conditions across different marine zones create unique habitats that may harbor undocumented species diversity.

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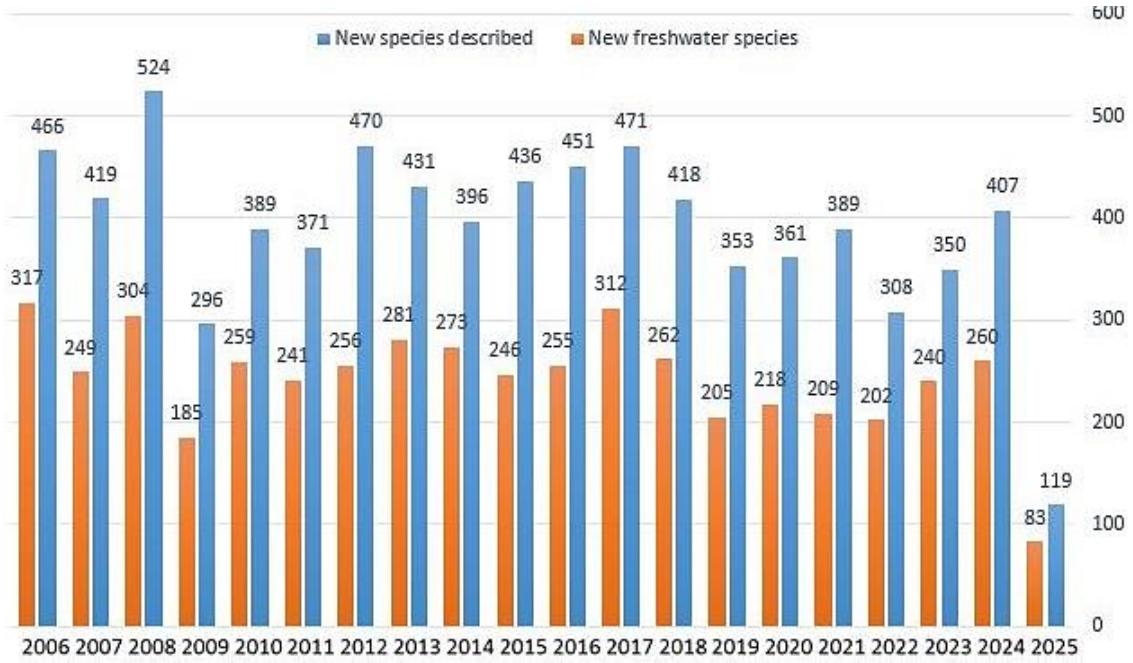

Figure 2: Number of fish species described from years 2006 through 2025.

The checklist format enables efficient identification of research priorities while providing a standardized reference for future ecological and conservation studies.

Materials and methods

This checklist combines information from published studies (such as Selected Bibliography, e.g. Al-Jufaili *et al*., 2010; Psomadakis *et al*., 2015; Golani and Fricke 2018; Jawad *et al*., 2018; Eagderi *et al*., 2019; Fricke *et al*., 2023), and also, samples deposited in the Zoological Museum and Collection of Biology Department, Shiraz (ZM-CBSU). Genera and species are arranged alphabetically; the nomenclature and authorities used for Carangiformes follow those of the online electronic version of the Catalog of Fishes (Fricke *et al*., 2025). English/common names are provided. The IUCN Red List of threatened species was followed to show the conservation status of each species (IUCN, 2025).

Results

Based on the results, the carangiformes fishes from NIO are listed in 168 species belonging to 72 genera and 16 families are listed here. A picture of representatives of these families is shown in Figure 3. The most diverse family is Carangidae (60 species, 36%), followed by Bothidae (24 species, 14%), Cynoglossidae and Soleidae (each family with 19 species, 11%) (Fig. 4).

According to the IUCN red list, the majority of the recorded species (110 species; 65%) are classified as least concern (LC). Additionally, 31 species (18%) are listed as Data Deficient (DD), and 23 species (14%) have not yet been evaluated (NE). Three species (*Trachurus indicus*, *Trachurus trachurus* and *Makaira nigricans*) are categorized as vulnerable (VU) category, while *Kajikia audax* is assessed as Near Threatened (NT) (Fig. 5).

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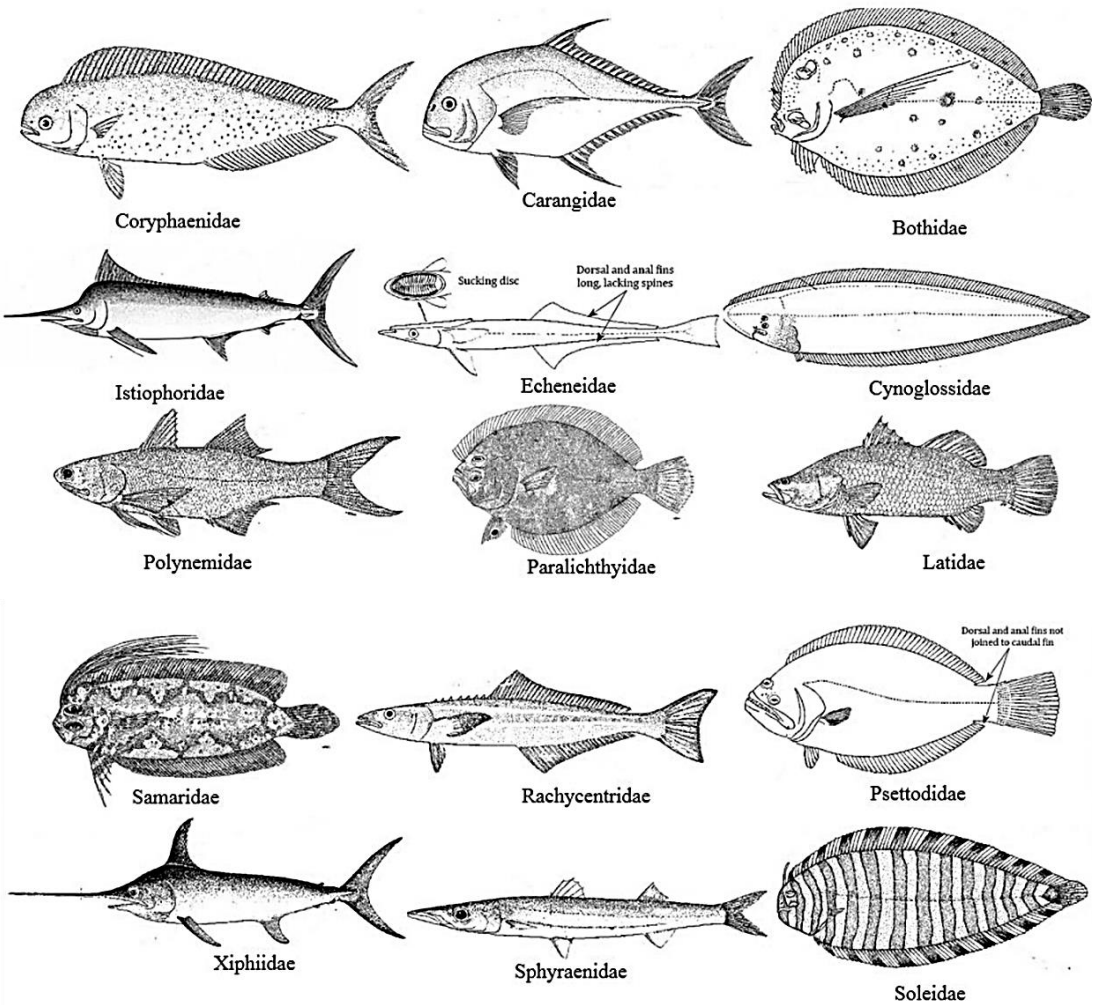

Figure 3: Some representatives of the carangiformes fishes from the northwestern Indian Ocean, Psomadakis *et al*. (2015).

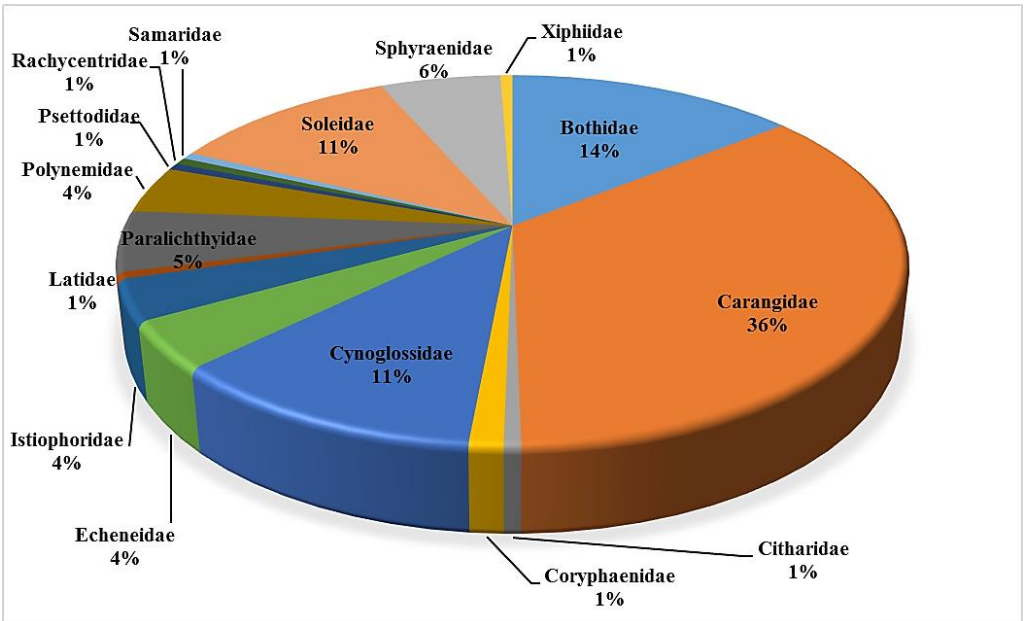

Figure 4: The family diversity of Carangiformes in the northerwestern Indian Ocean.

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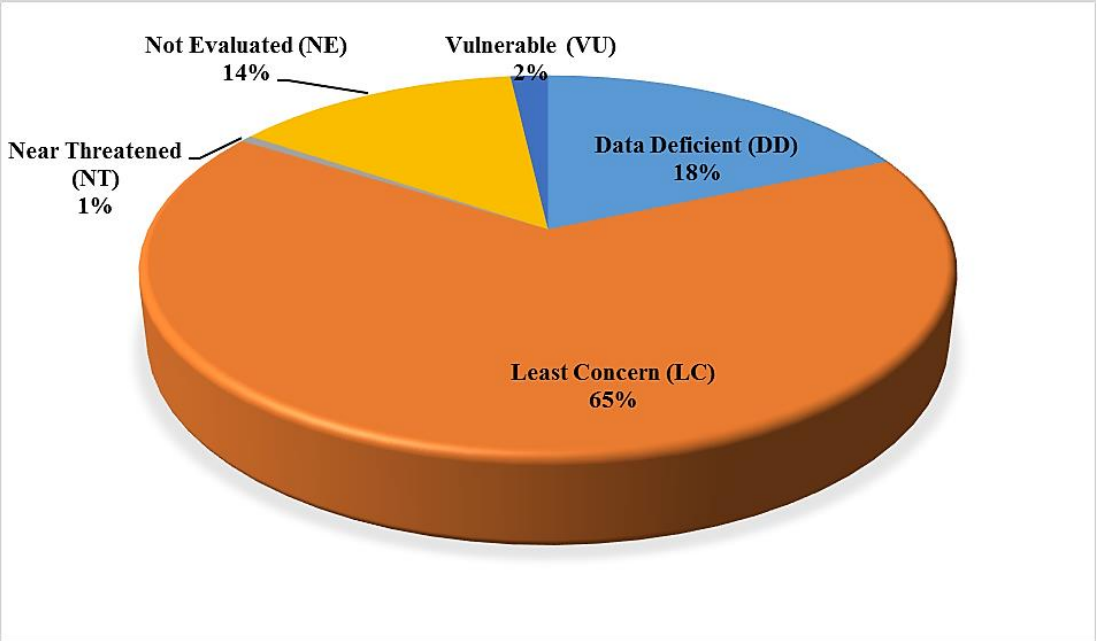

Figure 5: Number and percentage of Carangiformes species in different IUCN categories.

Checklist

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Carangiformes (16 families, 72 genera and 170 species)

Family: Bothidae (10 genera and 24 species)

Genus: ***Arnoglossus* Bleeker, 1862 (5 species)**

Arnoglossus Bleeker [P.] 1862:427 [Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afdeling Natuurkunde. v. 13] Masc. *Pleuronectes arnoglossus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by monotypy (also by absolute tautonymy).

1) *Arnoglossus arabicus* (Norman, 1939)

Arnoglossus arabicus Norman [J. R.] 1939:99, Fig. 30 [Scientific Reports, John Murray Expedition v. 7 (no. 1)] South coast of Arabia.

English name (EN): Arabian flounder.

Type: Holotype: BMNH 1909.5.24.1721-1722 (87-mm spec.). Paratypes: (12) BMNH 1909.5.24.1721-1722 (1 of 2), 1939.5.24.1723-1730 (8?); USNM 109488 (1).

Distribution: Southern Red Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden to southern Oman.

Environment: Bathydemersal.

Depth range: 83 - 220 m.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

2) *Arnoglossus aspilos* (Bleeker, 1851)

Rhombus aspilos Bleeker [P.] 1851:408 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Jakarta, Java, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Spotless left eye flounder.

Type: Syntypes: (3) ?BMNH 1978.4.4.1 (1), RMNH 6739 (3?).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to Queensland (Australia).

Environment: Demersal.

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Depth range: 30 - 71 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

3) *Arnoglossus macrolophus* Alcock, 1889
Arnoglossus macrolophus Alcock [A. W.] 1889:280, Pl. 18 (Fig. 2) [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 58 (pt 2, no. 3)] Bay of Bengal, Orissa State, India, eastern Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Large-crested left eye flounder.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZSI F12441. Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:157, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:44.
Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 18 - 141 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

4) *Arnoglossus marisrubri* Klausewitz and Schneider, 1986
Arnoglossus marisrubri Klausewitz [W.] and Schneider [M.] 1986:219, Pl. 1 (figs. 1-2) [Senckenbergiana Maritima v. 18 (nos 3-6); Mismaris Trough, Saudi Arabia, eastern-central Red Sea.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype: SMF 20462. Paratypes: SMF 19914 (15).
Distribution: Red Sea endemic.
Environment: Bathydemersal.
Depth range: 363 - 383 m.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

5) *Arnoglossus tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1865)
Platophrys (*Arnoglossus*) *tapeinosoma* Bleeker [P.] 1865:49 [7] [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde v. 3] Padang, Sumatra [Sumatera Barat, Indonesia, eastern Indian Ocean].
English name (EN): Drab flounder.
Type: Holotype (unique): RMNH 6748. On p. 7 of separate.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Sumatra (Indonesia) and China, north to Taiwan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 46 - 100 m.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Genus: ***Bothus* Rafinesque, 1810 (4 species)**
Bothus Rafinesque [C. S.] 1810:23 [Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di animali e piante della Sicilia] Masc. *Bothus rumolo* Rafinesque, 1810. Type by subsequent designation. Type by subsequent designation, earliest found is by Jordan 1917:79.

6) *Bothus mancus* (Broussonet, 1782)
Pleuronectes mancus Broussonet [P. M. A.] 1782: [19], Pls. [3-4] [Ichthyologia, sistens piscium descriptiones et icones. Decas I.] Raiatea, Society Islands, French Polynesia; Nomuka Island, Ha'apai Group, Tonga, South Pacific.
English name (EN): Flowery flounder.
Type: Mus. Britannic [now BMNH] (apparently lost). Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:338. as not types at MNHN. On unnumbered p. 19 and unnumbered pls. 3-4. Somewhat unclear but apparently maneus on Pl. 4.

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Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Clipperton Island and Mexico, north to Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands and Hawaiian Islands, south to Lord Howe Island, northern New Zealand, Kermadec Islands, Rapa and Ducie (Pitcairn Group).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 3 - 150 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

7) *Bothus myriaster* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)
Rhombus myriaster Temminck [C. J.] and Schlegel [H.] 1846:181, Pl. 92 (Fig. 2) [Fauna Japonica Parts 10-14] Nagasaki, Japan.
English name (EN): Indo-Pacific oval flounder.
Type: Holotype (unique): RMNH 3523. Type catalog: Boeseman 1947:149.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Rodrigues (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to Korea and southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 10 - 155 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

8) *Bothus pantherinus* (Rüppell, 1830)
Rhombus pantherinus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:121, Pl. 31 (Fig. 1) [Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa. Fische des Rothen Meeres] Al Muwaylih, Tabuk Province, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Leopard flounder.
Type: Lectotype: SMF 7550. Paralectotypes: SMF 7551-52 (2). Lectotype established by Dor 1984:268 if not designated earlier.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas Islands and Society Islands, north to Kagoshima Prefecture (southern Japan) and Ogasawara Islands, south to New Caledonia and Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 3 - 150 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

9) *Bothus tricirrhitus* Kotthaus, 1977
Bothus tricirrhitus Kotthaus [A.] 1977:11, Fig. 441 [Meteor Forschungsergebnisse. Reihe D, Biologie No. 26] West side of Gulf of Aden.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype: ZMH 5561. Paratypes: ZMH 5562 (1). Type catalog: Wilkens and Dohse 1993:420.
Distribution: Southern Red Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 10 - 155 m.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Genus: ***Asterorhombus* Tanaka, 1915 (1 species)**
Asterorhombus Tanaka [S.] 1915:567 [Dobutsugaku Zasshi = Zoological Magazine Tokyo v. 27 (no. 325)] Masc. *Asterorhombus stellifer* Tanaka, 1915. Type by monotypy.

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10) *Asterorhombus intermedius* (Bleeker, 1865)

Platophrys (*Arnoglossus*) *intermedius* Bleeker [P.] 1865:47 [5] [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde v. 3] Manado, Sulawesi, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Intermediate flounder.

Type: Holotype (unique): RMNH 6746. On p. 5 of separate.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar, Seychelles and Maldives east to Tonga, north to central Japan, south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 1 - 96 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Chascanopsetta* Alcock, 1894 (1 species)**

Chascanopsetta Alcock [A. W.] 1894:128 [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 63 (pt 2)] Fem. *Chascanopsetta lugubris* Alcock, 1894. Type by monotypy.

11) *Chascanopsetta lugubris* (Alcock, 1894)

Chascanopsetta lugubris Alcock [A. W.] 1894:129 [15], Pl. 6 (Fig. 4) [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 63 (pt 2)] Bay of Bengal.

English name (EN): Pelican flounder.

Type: Syntypes: ZSI F13728-29 (2). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:157, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:44 as lugurbris. On p. 15 of separate.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Environment: Bathydemersal.

Depth range: 60 - 3210 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Engyprosopon* Günther, 1862 (4 species)**

Engyprosopon (subgenus of *Rhomboidichthys*) Günther [A.] 1862:431, 438 [Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum v. 4; Neut. *Rhombus mogkii* Bleeker, 1854. Type by monotypy. Described as a section of *Rhomboidichthys*.

12) *Engyprosopon grandisquama* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

Rhombus grandisquama Temminck [C. J.] and Schlegel [H.] 1846:183, Pl. 92 (Figs. 3-4) [Fauna Japonica Parts 10-14] Nagasaki, Japan.

English name (EN): Large scale flounder.

Type: Lectotype: RMNH 3533a. Paralectotypes: RMNH 3533b-d (3), 3534a-b (2). Lectotype selected by Boeseman 1947:149.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to central Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 7 - 200 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

13) *Engyprosopon hureaui* Quéro and Golani, 1990

Engyprosopon hureaui Quéro [J.-C.] and Golani [D.] 1990:38, Fig. 1 [Cybium v. 14 (no. 1)] North Beach, Eilat, Israel, Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Hureau's flounder.

Type: Holotype: HUJ 12563. Paratypes: HUJ 12564 (6); MNHN 1987-1868 (2),

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1987-1869 (2). Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:304-305, Golani 2006:35.
Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: Maldives; Ryukyu Islands; Chesterfield Islands and Bellona Reefs (New Caledonia).
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 1 - 81 m.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

14) *Engyprosopon latifrons* (Regan, 1908)
Scaeops latifrons Regan [C. T.] 1908:233, Pl. 25 (Fig. 3) [The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Second Series. Zoology v. 12 (pt 3)] Seychelles, western Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype: BMNH 1907.3.23.143. Paratypes: (13) BMNH 1901.12.21.99-106 (8), 1907.3.23.144 (1), 1908.3.23.137-138 (2), 1908.3.23.139-140 (now 2).
Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: Seychelles and Saint Brandon's Shoals east to Philippines, north to southern China.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 37 - 68 m.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

15) *Engyprosopon macrolepis* (Regan, 1908)
Scaeops macrolepis Regan [C. T.] 1908:233, Pl. 27 (Fig. 4) [The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Second Series. Zoology v. 12 (pt 3)] Cargados Carajos Shoals, Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Large scale dwarf flounder.
Type: Holotype (unique): BMNH 1908.3.23.145.
Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar and Saint Brandon's Shoals east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), south to New Caledonia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 3 - 91 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Crossorhombus* Regan, 1920 (1 species)**
Crossorhombus Regan [C. T.] 1920:211 [Annals of the Durban Museum v. 2 (pt 5) (art. 19)] Masc. *Platophrys dimorphus* Gilchrist, 1904. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

16) *Crossorhombus azureus* (Alcock, 1889)
Rhomboidichthys azureus Alcock [A. W.] 1889:283, Pl. 16 (Fig. 3) [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 58 (pt 2, no. 3)] Eight to 20 miles southwest of Puri, Bay of Bengal.
English name (EN): Blue flounder.
Type: Syntypes: BMNH 1927.1.6.41 [ex ZSI] (1); ZSI F12184 (1), 12354 (1, not found), 12355 (1). Type catalog: Talwar 1977:638.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: South Africa and Madagascar east to Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea, north to Korea, south to Western Australia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 13 - 60 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Grammatobothus* Norman, 1926 (1 species)**
Grammatobothus Norman [J. R.] 1926:253 [Biological Results Endeavour v. 5 (pt 5)] Masc. *Platophrys* (*Platophrys*) *polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1865. Type by original designation.

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17) *Grammatobothus polyophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1865)

Platophrys (*Platophrys*) *polyophthalmus* Bleeker [P.] 1865:46 [4] [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde v. 3] Sumatra, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Threespot flounder.

Type: Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown. On p. 4 of separate.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 0 - 90 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Laeops* Günther, 1880 (5 species)**

Laeops Günther [A.] 1880:29 [Report on the shore fishes procured during the voyage of H. M. S. Challenger in the years 1873-1876 v. 1 (pt 6)] Masc. *Laeops parviceps* Günther, 1880. Type by monotypy.

18) *Laeops macrophthalmus* (Alcock, 1889)

Scianectes macrophthalmus Alcock [A. W.] 1889:292, Pl. 16 (Fig. 4) [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 58 (pt 2, no. 3)] 40 miles southwest of Akyab, Myanmar.

English name (EN): -

Type: Holotype (unique): ZSI F11721. Alcock specimens: MNHN 1890-0357 and 0358 [ex ZSI] (2). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:158, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:44.

Distribution: Northeastern Indian Ocean: east coast of India east to Myanmar.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 18 - 37 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

19) *Laeops natalensis* Norman, 1931

Laeops natalensis Norman [J. R.] 1931:510 [Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 10) v. 8 (no. 47) (art. 69)] Coast of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, southwestern Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Khaki flounder.

Type: Holotype: BMNH 1922.3.27.19. Paratypes: Gov't Mar. Survey S. Africa (1).

Distribution: Red Sea; western Indian Ocean: KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa).

Environment: Bathydemersal.

Depth range: 330 - 420 m.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

20) *Laeops nigrescens* (Lloyd, 1907)

Laeops nigrescens Lloyd [R. E.] 1907:9 [Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) v. 1 (pt 1)] Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden.

English name (EN): -

Type: Syntypes: (many) BMNH 1927.1.6.56-57 [ex ZSI] (2); ZSI F1291/1-1293/1 (3), 1296/1 (1). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:157, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:44.

Distribution: Northwestern Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden endemic.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 238 m.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

21) *Laeops guentheri* Alcock, 1890

Laeops guentheri Alcock [A. W.] 1890:438 [Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 6) v. 6 (no. 36) (art. 52)] Gulf of Martaban.

English name (EN): Günther's flounder.

Type: Syntypes: ZSI F12888 (1) station 98. Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:157, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:44.

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Distribution: Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf east to Myanmar.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 15 - 329 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

22) *Laeops parviceps* Günther, 1880

Laeops parviceps Günther [A.] 1880:29, Pl. 15 (Fig. A) [Report on the shore fishes procured during the voyage of H. M. S. Challenger in the years 1873-1876 v. 1 (pt 6)] Off Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia.
English name (EN): Small headed flounder.
Type: Syntypes: BMNH 1879.5.14.98 (1).
Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic Ocean; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa; Persian Gulf; Vietnam east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 64 - 292 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Parabothus* Norman, 1931 (1 species)**

Parabothus Norman [J. R.] 1931:600 [Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 10) v. 8 (no. 48)] Masc. *Arnoglossus polylepis* Alcock, 1889. Type by original designation.

23) *Parabothus budkeri* (Chabanaud, 1943)

Bothus budkeri Chabanaud [P.] 1943:397 [Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2) v. 14 (no. 6)] Gohar Bank, off Hurghada, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt, Red Sea.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype: MNHN 1942-0031. Paratypes: MNHN 1942-0032 (1), 1942-0033 (1). Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:303. Dated to 1943 by Desoutter et al. 2001:303.
Distribution: Northern Red Sea endemic.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Genus: ***Samariscus* Gilbert, 1905 (1 species)**

Samariscus Gilbert [C. H.] 1905:682 [Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission v. 23 (pt 2) [for 1903] Masc. *Samariscus corallinus* Gilbert, 1905. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

24) *Samariscus inornatus* (Lloyd, 1909)

Samaris inornata Lloyd [R. E.] 1909:160 [Memoirs of the Indian Museum v. 2 (no. 3)] Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, western Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): -
Type: Syntypes: BMNH 1927.1.6.67 [ex ZSI] (1); ZSI F2401/1 and 2402/1 (2). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:158, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:45.
Distribution: Red Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 238 - 260 m.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Family: Carangidae (29 genera and 60 species)

Genus: ***Alectis* Rafinesque, 1815 (1 species)**

Alectis Rafinesque [C. S.] 1815:84 [Analyse de la nature; Fem. *Gallus*

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virescens Lacepède, 1802. Type by being a replacement name. As "*Alectis* R. [Rafinesque] Gallus Lac. [Lacepède]." An available replacement name for *Gallus* Lacepède, 1802, preoccupied in Aves.

25) *Alectis ciliaris* (Bloch, 1787)

Zeus ciliaris Bloch [M. E.] 1787:36, Pl. 191 [Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische v. 3] Surate, India [Indian Ocean].

English name (EN): African pompano.

Type: Lectotype: ZMB 1593. Paralectotypes: ZMB (1, missing). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:56. On p. 27 of Bloch's Ichthyologie, v. 6. Lectotype established by use of holotype in Smith-Vaniz et al. 1986; also selected by Paepke 1999:56.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical, subtropical and temperate seas (including Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan; southern Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 60 - 100 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Alepes* Swainson, 1839 (4 species)**

Alepes (subgenus of *Trachinus*) Swainson [W.] 1839:176, 248 [The natural history and classification v. 2] Fem. *Trachinus* (*Alepes*) *melanoptera* Swainson, 1839. Type by monotypy. *Alepis* Agassiz, 1846:14 is an unjustified emendation.

26) *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775)

Scomber djedaba Fabricius [J. C.] in Niebuhr (ex Forsskål) 1775:56, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] [Lohajæ] Al-Luhayya, Yemen, Red Sea; Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea; Suez, Egypt, Gulf of Suez, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Shrimp scad.

Type: Surviving syntypes: ZMUC P46441 (1, dry skin). Type catalog: Nielsen 1974:62, Fricke 2008:31. ZMUC syntype figured as holotype in Klausewitz and Nielsen 1965:Pl. 26.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; eastern Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara (Red Sea immigrant).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

27) *Alepes kleinii* (Bloch, 1793)

Scomber kleinii Bloch [M. E.] 1793:86, Pl. 347 (Fig. 2) [Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische v. 7] Malabar Coast, India.

English name (EN): Razorbelly scad.

Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 1580. Type catalog: Paepke 1999:55. On p. 73 of Bloch's Ichthyologie, v. 10.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and Pakistan east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to northern Vietnam, south to Kimberley (northern Australia) and Queensland (Australia).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

28) *Alepes melanoptera* (Swainson, 1839)

Trachinus (*Alepes*) *melanoptera* Swainson [W.] 1839:248 [The natural history and classification v. 2] Vizagapatam, India.

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English name (EN): Blackfin scad.
Type: No types known. Based on Russ. pl. 155 (Evori. Parah.) -- Which is Russell 1803:Pl. 155. Smith-Vaniz pers. communication 5/12/2016 says does not occur in Hawaiian Islands.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands (U.S.A.), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Pelagic-neritic.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

29) *Alepes vari* (Cuvier, 1833)
Caranx vari Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:48 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Puducherry, India.
English name (EN): Herring scad.
Type: Lectotype: MNHN A-5497 (dry). Paralectotypes: MNHN A-5511 (1, dry), 6123 (1, dry). Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:19-20. Lectotype selected by Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:19.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to Ryukyu Islands (Japan), south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and Solomon Islands.
Environment: Pelagic-neritic.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Atropus* Oken, 1817 (4 species)**
Atropus Oken [L.] (ex Cuvier) 1817:1182 [Isis (Oken) v. 1 (pt 8) (no. 148)] Masc. *Brama atropos* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by monotypy. Based on "Les Atropus" Cuvier 1816:324 (see Gill 1903:966. See also Whitley 1935:136 for possible earlier date [not investigated].

30) *Atropus armatus* (Forsskål, 1775)
Sciaena armata Forsskål [P. S.] in Niebuhr 1775:53, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] [No locality stated] Red Sea.
English name (EN): Long fin trevally.
Type: No types known.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East London (South Africa), East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, western Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to northern Vietnam and southern China, north to southern Japan.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 1 - 59 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

31) *Atropus atropos* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
Brama atropos Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:98, Pl. 23 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.
English name (EN): Cleftbelly trevally.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 8605 (stuffed, lost). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:53; if there was a holotype then Paepke's lectotype selection is unnecessary.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman east to Philippines, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands.
Environment: Pelagic-neritic.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

32) *Atropus hedlandensis* (Whitley, 1934)
Olistus hedlandensis Whitley [G. P.] 1934:156, Fig. 2 [Records of the Australian

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Museum v. 19 (no. 2)] Port Hedland, Western Australia.
English name (EN): Bump nose trevally.
Type: Holotype (unique): AMS I.12957.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Sea of Japan and Kyoto Prefecture (central Japan), south to Shark Bay (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 40 m.
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

33) *Atropus mentalis* (Cuvier 1833)
Caranx mentalis Cuvier [G.] (ex Ehrenberg) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:124 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Long rakered trevally.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 5226. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:37.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Atule* Jordan and Jordan 1922 (1 species)**
Atule Jordan [D. S.] and Jordan [E. K.] 1922:38 [Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum v. 10 (no. 1)] Fem. *Caranx affinis* Rüppell, 1836. Type by original designation.

34) *Atule mate* (Cuvier, 1833)
Caranx mate Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:54 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Puducherry, India; Seychelles; New Guinea; Antjer Strait.
English name (EN): Yellowtail scad.
Type: Syntypes: MNHN A-5489 (1, dry) Puducherry, A-5523 (1, dry) Puducherry, 5837 (1) New Guinea, 5838 (1) Seychelles, 5839 (1, poor condition) Strait of Antjer. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:14.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf, Madagascar, Réunion (Mascarenes) and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and French Polynesia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 80 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Carangoides* Bleeker, 1851 (1 species)**
Carangoides Bleeker [P.] 1851:343, 352, 366 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Masc. *Caranx praeustus* Anonymous [Bennett] 1830. Type by subsequent designation. Type listed as above by Jordan 1919:248; Jordan and Evermann 1896:928 list *plagiotaenia*, but that species described later. On Code recommendation 51D, the anonymous author is listed in square brackets.

35) *Carangoides praeustus* (Bennett, 1830)
Caranx praeustus Anonymous [Bennett [E. T.]] 1830:689 [Memoir of the life and

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public services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles] Sumatra, Indonesia.
English name (EN): Brown back trevally.
Type: No types known. On Code recommendation 51D, the anonymous author is listed in square brackets.
Distribution: Western Central Pacific: Indonesia and Philippines, north to northern Vietnam.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Caranx*** **Lacepède 1801 (6 species)**
Caranx Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1801:57 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Masc. *Caranx carangua* Lacepède 1801. Type by subsequent designation. Type apparently designated first by Desmarest 1856:242 as *Caranx carougus* [sic] Bloch, which is a synonym of *Caranx hippos* Linnaeus (see Whitley 1939:223). Also appeared in Sonnini 1803:395 (vol. 7). Kottelat (2013) indicated no type designator.

36) *Caranx heberi* (Bennett, 1830)
Scomber heberi Bennett [J. W.] 1830: unnum. p., Pl. 26 [A selection from the most remarkable and interesting fishes found on the coast of Ceylon First Edition]; South coast of Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Black tip trevally.
Type: No types known.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

37) *Caranx ignobilis* (Forsskål, 1775)
Scomber ignobilis Forsskål [P. S.] in Niebuhr 1775:55, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea; [Lohajæ] Al-Luhayya, Yemen, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Giant trevally.
Type: Syntypes: ZMUC P46439-40 (2, dry skins, extremely poor condition). Type catalog: Nielsen 1974:63, Fricke 2008:32.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to southern Korea and Kyoto Prefecture (central Japan), south to Rottnest Island (Western Australia), Wattamolla (New South Wales, Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga and Rapa; eastern Pacific at Clipperton Atoll.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 100 - 188 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

38) *Caranx lugubris* (Poey, 1860)
Caranx lugubris Poey [F.] 1860:222 [Memorias sobre la historia natural de la Isla de Cuba v. 2] Cuba, western Atlantic.
English name (EN): Black jack.
Type: No types known.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical through warm temperate seas (including southern Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Benthopelagic.
Depth range: 12 - 354 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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39) *Caranx melampygus* (Cuvier, 1833)

Caranx melampygus Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:116 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Waigeo, Indonesia; Rawak Island, Bismarck Archipelago; Buru, Molucca Islands, Indonesia; Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands; Mauritius, Mascarenes.

English name (EN): Bluefin trevally.

Type: Syntypes: MNHN A-6028 (1) Buru, A-6069 (1) Mauritius, A-6162 (1) Vanikoro, A-6083 (1) Waigeo, A-6162 (1) Vanikoro, A-6163 (1) Vanikoro. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz *et al*. 1979:15.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands (U.S.A.), north to Izu Islands and Ogasawara Islands (Japan)s, south to Dampier Archipelago (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Norfolk Island and Rapa; eastern Pacific: Pacific coast of southern Baja California Sur (Mexico) south to Colombia, including southern Gulf of California (Mexico), Clipperton Island (France) and Galapagos Islands (Ecuador). Hybridizes with Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy and Gaimard 1825 (Angulo *et al*. 2020 [ref. 37979]).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 190 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

40) *Caranx sexfasciatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825)

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy [J. R. C.] and Gaimard [J. P.] 1825:358, Pl. 65 (Fig. 4) [Voyage autour du monde] Île Waigiou [Pulau Waigeo, Papua Barat, Indonesia, western Pacific].

English name (EN): Big eye trevally.

Type: Holotype: MNHN A-6054. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz *et al*. 1979:18.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Hawaiian and Marquesas islands, north to southern Sea of Japan (Korea, Japan), south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Austral Islands; eastern Pacific: southern California (U.S.A.) south to Ecuador, including southern Gulf of California (Mexico), Clipperton Island (France) and Galapagos Islands (Ecuador). Hybridizes with Caranx melampygus Cuvier 1833 (Angulo *et al*. 2020 [ref. 37979]).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 146 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

41) *Caranx tille* Cuvier, 1833

Caranx tille Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:124 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Puducherry, India.

English name (EN): Tille trevally.

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN A-5569 (dry). Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz *et al.* 1979:1.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa and Madagascar east to Mariana Islands and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 3 - 120 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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Genus: ***Craterognathus*** **Kimura, Takeuchi and Yadome, 2022 (1 species)**

Craterognathus Kimura [S.], Takeuchi [S.] and Yadome [T.] 2022:32 [Ichthyological Research Early view] Masc. *Carangoides plagiotaenia*, Bleeker 1857. Type by original designation (and monotypic).

42) *Craterognathus plagiotaenia* (Bleeker, 1857)

Carangoides plagiotaenia Bleeker [P.] 1857:59 [Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Neêrlandicae v. 2 (art. 7)] Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Bar cheek trevally.

Type: Lectotype: RMNH 26974 [ex RMNH 6096]. Paralectotypes: (5) BMNH 1880.4.21.124 (1), RMNH 6096 (3). Lectotype selected by Dor 1984:126.

Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Marshall Islands, Tonga and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands (southern Japan), and south to Western Australia and Queensland (Australia).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 2 - 200 m.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

Genus: ***Decapterus*** **Bleeker, 1851 (7 species)**

Decapterus Bleeker [P.] 1851:342, 352, 358 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Masc. *Caranx kurra* Cuvier 1833. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Gilbert 1883:432.

43) *Decapterus kurroides* Bleeker, 1855

Decapterus kurroides Bleeker [P.] 1855:420 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 8 (no. 3)] Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Red tail scad.

Type: Holotype (unique): RMNH.PISC 26977.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 100 - 300 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

44) *Decapterus macarellus* (Cuvier, 1833)

Caranx macarellus Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:40 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Martinique, West Indies, western Atlantic.

English name (EN): Mackerel scad.

Type: Lectotype: MNHN 0000-5850. Paralectotypes: MNHN A-6245 (1), B-2880 [ex MNHN 0000-5850] (1). Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz *et al*. 1979:14. Lectotype selected by Berry 1968:161.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Caribbean Sea; Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan; southern Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: 20 - 400 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

45) *Decapterus macrosoma* (Bleeker, 1851)

Decapterus macrosoma Bleeker [P.] 1851:358 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Jakarta, Java, Indonesia.

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English name (EN): Short fin scad.
Type: Syntypes: ?BMNH 1880.4.21.129-130 (2); RMNH 6084 (7), 23482 [ex RMNH 6084] (1). Also in Bleeker 1851:87.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands (U.S.A.), northern Line Islands (Kiribati) and Gambier Islands (French Polynesia), north to southern Sea of Japan (Korea, Japan), south to Port Hedland (Western Australia), New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga; eastern Pacific: Pacific coast of southern Baja California Sur (Mexico) south to Peru, including Gulf of California (Mexico) and Galapagos Islands (Ecuador).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 20 - 214 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

46) *Decapterus muroadsi* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)
Caranx muroadsi Temminck [C. J.] and Schlegel [H.] 1844:108, Pl. 58 (Fig. 1) [Fauna Japonica Parts 5-6] Ōmura Bay, Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyūshū, Japan.
English name (EN): Amberstripe scad.
Type: Holotype (unique): RMNH D941 (stuffed). Originally as muro-adsi in text, muroadsi in plate.
Distribution: Southern central Atlantic: Saint Helena; eastern Indian Ocean and Pacific: Myanmar; western Victoria (Australia) west to Onslow (Western Australia); New South Wales (Australia) east to Easter Island, Sala-y-Gomez Ridge and Nazca Ridge, south to Lord Howe and Kermadec Islands; Guam; southern Korea and Japan; Hawaiian Islands (U.S.A.); central California (U.S.A.) south to Peru, including Galapagos Islands (Ecuador).
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: 1 - 320 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

47) *Decapterus russelli* (Rüppell, 1830)
Caranx russelli Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:99 [Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa. Fische des Rothen Meeres] El-Tor, Sinai coast, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, Gulf of Suez, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Indian scad.
Type: No types known. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:13. Neotype designated by Bertin and Dolfus 1948 but not accepted by Smith-Vaniz.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Ningaloo Reef (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia) at 29°23’S and New Caledonia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant).
Environment: Benthopelagic.
Depth range: 40 - 275 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

48) *Decapterus smithvanizi* Kimura, Katahira and Kuriiwa, 2013
Decapterus smithvanizi Kimura [S.], Katahira [K.] and Kuriiwa [K.] 2013:11, Figs. 1c [Ichthyological Research v. 60 (no. 4)] Fish market in Bitung, North Sulawesi, Indonesia.
English name (EN): Slender red scad.
Type: Holotype: MZB 21372 [ex FRLM 34882]. Paratypes: AMS, ANSP, BMNH 2013.4.16.1, FRLM, LBRC-F, MNHN, NSMT-P, RMNH.PISC, USNM.

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Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Pakistan; Myanmar and Indonesia east to Philippines, north to Japan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

49) *Decapterus tabl* Berry, 1968
Decapterus tabl Berry [F. H.] 1968:152, Fig. 1 [Contributions in Marine Science v. 13] Colombia, Caribbean Sea, western Atlantic.
English name (EN): Rough ear scad.
Type: Holotype: USNM 202744. Paratypes: AMNH 26940 (1); ANSP 109542 (1); BMNH 1968.4.19.1 (1); CAS 24138 (1); FMNH 74536 (1); MCZ 45996 (1); MNHN 1968-0003 (1); RMNH 25916 (1); UF 19628-33 (12, 1, 1, 2, 1), 19633 (2, cands); UMMZ 187315 (1); USNM 155271 (1), 202745 (2, 4), 208569-71 (13, 1, 1).
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Sea of Japan), except for eastern Pacific.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 7 - 550 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Elagatis* Bennett, 1840 (1 species)**
Elagatis Bennett [F. D.] 1840:283 [Narrative of a whaling voyage round the globe v.2] Fem. *Elagatis bipinnulatus* Bennett, 1840. Type by monotypy. Type usually given as *Seriola bipinnulata* Quoy and Gaimard, 1825, but Bennett treats only "*Elagatis Bipinnulatus*, n. sp."; names were selected independently, but are treated as synonyms. Genus is feminine so correct spelling is *bipinnulata*.

50) *Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825)
Seriola bipinnulata Quoy [J. R. C.] and Gaimard [J. P.] 1825:363, Pl. 61 (Fig. 3) [Voyage autour du monde] Papous [Keeling Island].
English name (EN): Rainbow runner.
Type: Syntypes: MNHN uncat. (1, lost) Papua, MNHN 0000-2233 (1) no locality. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz *et al*. 1979:26 with a holotype and paratype; based on 2 specimens and literature -- the 2 specimens are syntypes.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Gulf of Mexico; Caribbean Sea; Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan; southern Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 150 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Ferdauia* Jordan, Evermann and Wakiya, 1927 (1 species)**
Ferdauia Jordan [D. S.], Evermann [B. W.] and Wakiya [Y.] in Jordan, Evermann and Tanaka 1927:662 [Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) v. 16 (no. 20)] Fem. *Carangoides jordani* Nichols, 1922. Type by original designation.

51) *Ferdauia ferdau* (Forsskål, 1775)
Scomber ferdau Fabricius [J. C.] in Niebuhr (ex Forsskål) 1775:55, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Blue trevally.
Type: Forsskål specimens: ZMUC P46442 (dry skin). Type catalog: Nielsen 1974:63, Fricke 2008:32. Label that says Holotype:

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ZMUC P46442 in Klausewitz and Nielsen 1965:22, Pl. 27 is not this species (Smith 1968:173).
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands and Pitcairn Group, north to Kyoto Prefecture (central Japan), south to Western Australia, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and Rapa.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 60 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Flavocaranx* Kimura, Takeuchi and Yadome, 2022 (1 species)**
Kimura [S.], Takeuchi [S.] and Yadome [T.] 2022:36 [Ichthyological Research Early view] Masc. *Scomber ferdau* var. *bajad* Fabricius, 1775. Type by original designation (and monotypic).

52) *Flavocaranx bajad* (Fabricius, 1775)
Scomber bajad ferdau var. Fabricius [J. C.] in Niebuhr (ex Forsskål) 1775:55 [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] Locality not stated (Red Sea).
English name (EN): Orange spotted trevally.
Type: Syntypes: ZMUC P46437-438 (dry skins, head of smaller one missing). Type catalog: Nielsen 1974:62 as *Scomber bajad*, Fricke 2008:32.
Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Solomon Islands.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 2 - 50 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Gnathanodon* Bleeker, 1850 (1 species)**
Gnathanodon Bleeker [P.] 1850:160 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 2)] Masc. *Scomber speciosus* Forsskål, 1775. Type by monotypy. Appeared without description as "*Gnathanodon speciosus* Blkr. = *Caranx speciosus* CV.", but new name plus existing species is sufficient for availability. Diagnosis followed in Bleeker 1862:72 and 1862:352.

53) *Gnathanodon speciosus* (Forsskål, 1775)
Scomber speciosus Forsskål [P. S.] in Niebuhr 1775:54, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Golden trevally.
Type: No types known.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, western Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands (U.S.A.), north to Kuril Islands, south to New South Wales (Australia), Tonga and Austral Islands; eastern Pacific: Pacific coast of southern Baja California Sur (Mexico) south to Colombia, including southern Gulf of California (Mexico).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 2 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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Genus: ***Kaiwarinus* Suzuki, 1962 (1 species)**

Kaiwarinus Suzuki [K.] 1962:204 [Report of the Faculty of Fisheries University of Mie v. 4 (no. 2)] Masc. *Caranx equula* Temminck and Schlegel, 1844. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

54) *Kaiwarinus equula* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)

Caranx equula Temminck [C. J.] and Schlegel [H.] 1844:111, Pl. 60 (Fig. 1) [Fauna Japonica Parts 5-6] Ōmura Bay, Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyūshū, Japan, Western North Pacific.

English name (EN): White fin trevally.

Type: Lectotype: RMNH 1311. Paralectotypes: RMNH D2185 (1, stuffed), 26971 [ex 1311] (6). Lectotype selected by Boeseman 1947:101.

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic: South Africa; Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: South Africa and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands and Easter Island, north to southern Sea of Japan (Korea, Japan), south to northern Australia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 100 - 226 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Lichia* Cuvier, 1816 (1 species)**

Lichia Cuvier [G.] 1816:321 [Le Règne Animal v. 2] Fem. *Scomber amia* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Regan 1903:348. On Official List (Opinion 1124).

55) *Lichia amia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Scomber amia Linnaeus [C.] 1758:299 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1; No locality [= Europe].

English name (EN): Leer fish.

Type: No types known.

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea; Sea of Marmara; eastern Atlantic: Bay of Biscay south to South Africa, including Madeira, and São Tomé and Principe; western Indian Ocean: South Africa north to Mozambique.

Environment: Pelagic-neritic.

Depth range: 0 - 50 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Megalaspis* Bleeker, 1851 (1 species)**

Megalaspis Bleeker [P.] 1851:342, 352 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Fem. *Scomber rottleri* Bloch 1793. Type by monotypy.

56) *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Scomber cordyla Linnaeus [C.] 1758:298 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] America [in error].

English name (EN): Torpedo scad.

Type: If Neotype is accepted: Riau, Selat Riau, Indonesia. Neotype: SMNS 3849.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to southern Korea and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 100 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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Genus: ***Naucrates*** **Rafinesque, 1810 (1 species)**

Naucrates Rafinesque [C. S.] 1810:43 [Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di animali e piante della Sicilia] Masc. *Centronotus conductor* Lacepède, 1801 (= *Gasterosteus ductor* Linnaeus, 1758). Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Desmarest 1856:241 -- see Whitley 1939:223 but Whitley has wrong date for Desmarest; also by Jordan and Gilbert 1883:443. See Opinion 1799 (Appendix B in Eschmeyer et al. 1990). Also appeared as new in Billberg 1833:53 with erroneous reference to Oken; see Kullander 2016:111.

57) ***Naucrates ductor*** **(Linnaeus, 1758)**

Gasterosteus ductor Linnaeus [C.] 1758:295 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Pelagic, Ocean.

English name (EN): Pilot fish.

Type: Syntypes: NRM 45 (3). Type catalog: Fernholm and Wheeler 1983:243-244.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Mediterranean Sea; Sea of Marmara; Black Sea; Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan; Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 30 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Parastromateus*** **Bleeker, 1864 (1 species)**

Parastromateus Bleeker [P.] 1864:174 [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde v. 2] Masc. *Stromateus niger* Bloch, 1795. Type by monotypy.

58) ***Parastromateus niger*** **(Bloch, 1795)**

Stromateus niger Bloch [M. E.] 1795:93, Pl. 422 [Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische v. 9] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.

English name (EN): Black pomfret.

Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 8755 (stuffed). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:56.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, western Mascarenes, Socotra and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Sea of Japan and Ogasawara Islands, south to Queensland (Australia) and Fiji.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 15 - 105 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Platycaranx*** **Kimura, Takeuchi and Yadome, 2022 (3 species)**

Platycaranx Kimura [S.], Takeuchi [S.] and Yadome [T.] 2022:37 [Ichthyological Research Early view] Masc. *Scomber malabaricus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by original designation.

59) ***Platycaranx chrysophrys*** **(Cuvier, 1833)**

Caranx chrysophrys Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:77, Pl. 247 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Seychelles, western Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Long nose trevally.

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN A-0560. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:10.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines and Fiji, north to southern Sea of Japan, south to

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Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and New Caledonia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 30 - 60 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

60) *Platycaranx malabaricus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
Scomber malabaricus Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:31 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebariam [Tharangambadi], India.
English name (EN): Malabar trevally.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 8760 (right skin). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:55.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Japan and Kuril Islands, south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 20 - 140 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

61) *Platycaranx talamparoides* (Bleeker, 1852)
Carangoides talamparoides Bleeker [P.] 1852:91 [Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. v. 24 (art. 5)] Sibogha, western Sumatra, Indonesia, eastern Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Imposter trevally.
Type: Lectotype: RMNH 6099. Paralectotype: RMNH 26968 [ex RMNH 6099] (1). Original as talamparoïdes. Also appeared in Bleeker 1852:579 earliest not established. Lectotype established by Smith [J. L. B.] by use of type 1967:146.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: Gulf of Aden east to Guam (Mariana Islands, U.S.A.) and New Guinea, north to southern Japan.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Pseudocaranx* Bleeker, 1863 (1 species)**
Pseudocaranx Bleeker [P.] 1863:82 [Natuurkundige Verhandelingen van de Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen te Haarlem (Ser. 2) v. 18 (1862)] Masc. *Scomber dentex* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by subsequent designation. Possibly dates to an earlier Bleeker paper. Type designated by Fowler 1936:692. See Opinion 1841 in which *Pseudocaranx* is placed on the Official List.

62) *Pseudocaranx dentex* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
Scomber dentex, Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:30 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
English name (EN): White trevally.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 14112 (dry, stuffed). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:54. **Distribution:** Nearly circumglobal in warm temperate seas (including Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Japan), but not in eastern Pacific.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 10 - 238 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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Genus: ***Scomberoides* Lacepède, 1801 (4 species)**

Scomberoides Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1801:50 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Masc. *Scomberoides noelii* Lacepède, 1801. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Gilbert 1883:446; can be c*ommersonnianus* Lacepède, 1801:50, 53 as designated by Jordan 1917:60, if *noelii* is a nomen dubium (see Smith-Vaniz *et al*. 1979:6). Original spelling *Scomberoïdes*. Also appeared in Sonnini 1803:387 (vol. 7).

63) *Scomberoides commersonnianus* (Lacepède, 1801)

Scomberoides commersonnianus Lacepède [B. G. E.] (ex Commerson) 1801:50, 53 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Fort Dauphin, Toliara Province, Madagascar.

English name (EN): Talang queen fish.

Type: No types known.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Madagascar, western Mascarenes and Persian Gulf, India, east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to southern Sea of Japan (Korea, Japan), south to Western Australia, Sydney (New South Wales) and New Caledonia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

64) *Scomberoides lysan* (Forsskål, 1775)

Scomber lysan Fabricius [J. C.] in Niebuhr (ex Forsskål) 1775:54, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea, or [Lohajæ] Al-Luhayya, Yemen, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Double spotted queen fish.

Type: Lectotype: ZMUC P46435 (dry skin). Paralectotypes: ZMUC P46436 (1, dry skin, head missing). Type catalog: Nielsen 1974:63. Spelled lyzan in Lacepède 1801:317 and Cuvier and Valenciennes 1832:387. Lectotype selected and figured by Klausewitz and Nielsen 1965:22. Authorship according to Fricke 2008:33.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion (western Mascarenes) and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Tonga and Rapa.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 100 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

65) *Scomberoides tala* (Cuvier, 1832)

Chorinemus tala Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1832:377 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 8] Malabar, India.

English name (EN): Barred queen fish.

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN A-6588. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz *et al*. 1979:21. MNHN A-6588 selected as lectotype by Smith-Vaniz and Staiger 1973; unneeded as this is the holotype.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa east to Philippines, north to China, south to northern Australia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 10 - 13 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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66) *Scomberoides tol* (Cuvier, 1832)

Chorinemus tol Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1832:385 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 8] Malabar coast, India, Arabian Sea, western Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Needle scaled queen fish.

Type: Lectotype: MNHN A-6605. Paralectotypes: MNHN A-0567 (1), A-0571 (1), A-0802 (1, dry), A-6585 (1), A-6587 (2), A-5542 (1, dry), A-6620 (1), B-2650 (2). Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:21-22. Lectotype selected by Smith-Vaniz and Staiger 1973:210. Based on MNHN specimens from Pondichéry, and on the 'Tol-parah' of Russell 1803:Pl. 138.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and Marquesas Islands, north to southern Korea and southern Sea of Japan (Korea, Japan), south to Exmouth Gulf (Western Australia), Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 50 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Selaroides* Bleeker, 1851 (1 species)**

Selaroides Bleeker [P.] 1851:343, 352 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Masc. *Caranx leptolepis* Cuvier, 1833. Type by monotypy. Leptaspis Bleeker 1851 is an unneeded substitute, but it appeared earlier that *Leptaspis* in 1851. Kottelat 2013:336 declared *Seleroides* as nomen oblitum.

67) *Selaroides leptolepis* (Cuvier, 1833)

Caranx leptolepis Cuvier [G.] (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:63 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Java, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Yellow stripe scad.

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN A-6080. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:13.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to southern Japan, south to Rottnest Island (Western Australia) and Brisbane (Queensland, Australia).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 25 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Selar* Bleeker, 1851 (1 species)**

Selar Bleeker [P.] 1851:343, 352, 359 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Masc. *Caranx boops* Cuvier, 1833. Type by subsequent designation. Type apparently designated first by Jordan and Evermann 1896:916 or by Fowler 1918:14; type not *S. hasseltii* Bleeker. Treated by author as masculine.

68) *Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793)

Scomber crumenophthalmus Bloch [M. E.] 1793:77, Pl. 343 [Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische v. 7] Acara [Accra, Ghana, Gulf of Guinea, eastern Atlantic].

English name (EN): Big eye scad.

Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 1532. Type catalog: Paepke 1999:54. On p. 65 of Bloch's Ichthyologie, v. 10. Species name misspelled *crumenophtalmus* by Cuvier 1831:153.

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Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Caribbean Sea; Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan; Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 170 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Scyris*** **Cuvier, 1829 (1 species)**
Scyris Cuvier [G.] 1829:209 [Le Règne Animal (Edition 2) v. 2] Fem. *Gallus alexandrinus* Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817. Type by subsequent designation. Appeared in 1829 with species cited as "Le Gal d'Alexandrie." First technical addition of species cited by scientific name apparently was in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:145-153 (*S. indica* and *S. alexandrina*). Earliest technical subsequent designation not established.

69) *Scyris indica* (Rüppell, 1830)
Scyris indicus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:128, Pl. 33 (Fig. 1) [Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa. Fische des Rothen Meeres] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Indian thread fish.
Type: Holotype (unique): SMF 1647. The gender of the genera *Scyris* and *Alectis* is feminine, so *indica* is the correct species spelling.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar, western Mascarenes, Socotra and Persian Gulf east to Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New South Wales (Australia).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 20 - 100 m.
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

Genus: ***Seriola*** **Cuvier, 1816 (2 species)**
Seriola Cuvier [G.] 1816:315 [Le Règne Animal v. 2; Fem. *Caranx dumerili* Risso, 1810. Type by original designation (Opinion 461). On Official List (Opinion 461).

70) *Seriola dumerili* (Risso, 1810)
Caranx dumerili Risso [A.] 1810:175, Pl. 6 (Fig. 20) [Ichthyologie de Nice] Nice, France, northwestern Mediterranean Sea.
English name (EN): Greater amberjack.
Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN B-0868 (dry, poor condition). Type catalog: Bertin 1945:377, Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:10-11.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Sea of Japan), except not in eastern Pacific.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 360 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

71) *Seriola rivoliana* Valenciennes, 1833
Seriola rivoliana Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:207 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] No locality stated [Greek Archipelago].
English name (EN): Long fin yellow tail.
Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN A-6633. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:27. Also in Griffith and Smith 1834:Pl. 47 (Fig. 3) (opp. p. 190) as *Seriola rivolii*.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical through warm temperate seas (including Caribbean Sea; Mediterranean Sea; Sea of Japan; Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 5 - 245 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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Genus: ***Seriolina* Wakiya, 1924 (1 species)**

Seriolina Wakiya [Y.] 1924:222, 230 [Annals of the Carnegie Museum v. 15 (nos 2-3)] Fem. *Seriola intermedia* Temminck and Schlegel 1845. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

72) *Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829)

Nomeus nigrofasciatus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1829:92, Pl. 24 (Fig. 2) [Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa. Fische des Rothen Meeres] Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Black banded trevally.

Type: Syntypes: SMF 1655 (2), 17520 (1, skeleton). Possible syntype: BMNH 1845.10.29.113 [from Rüppell in 1845] (1).

Distribution: Southeastern Atlantic: South Africa; Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, western Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to Rast China Sea (China, Korea, Japan) and southern Sea of Japan (Korea, Japan), south to Kimberley (Western Australia) and Queensland (Australia).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 150 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Trachinotus* Lacepède, 1801 (5 species)**

Trachinotus Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1801:78 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Masc. *Scomber falcatus* Forsskål, 1775. Type by monotypy. *Trachynotus* Agassiz 1846:373, 374 and authors is an unjustified emendation; as emended is apparently preoccupied by use of name by Latreille 1829 in Coleoptera and Gravenhorst 1829 in Hymenoptera. Type species also preoccupied; next available name is *Caesiomorus blochii* Lacepède, 1801. Also appeared in Sonnini 1803:20 (vol. 8).

73) *Trachinotus africanus* (Smith, 1967)

Trachinotus africanus Smith [J. L. B.] 1967:160, Pls. 34, 35 [Occasional Papers of the Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University No. 14] Knysna, Cape Province, South Africa.

English name (EN): Southern pompano.

Type: Holotype: SAIAB [formerly RUSI] 11075 (lost). Paratypes: (7) SAIAB 11036 (2). Holotype lost according to M. Eric Anderson, pers. comm., July 2005.

Distribution: Indian Ocean: South Africa, East Africa and Socotra east to Bali (Indonesia).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 50 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

74) *Trachinotus baillonii* (Lacepède, 1801)

Caesiomorus baillonii Lacepède [B. G. E.] (ex Commerson) 1801:92, 93, Pl. 3 (Fig. 1) [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Locality not stated [is Fort Dauphin, near Tôlanaro, southeastern Madagascar].

English name (EN): Small spotted dart.

Type No types preserved. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:36. Based on description and figure in manuscript by Commerson (Philibert Commerson, 1727-1773, French explorer and naturalist). Also appeared in Sonnini 1803:39, 40 (vol. 8).

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Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to northern Line Islands and Gambier Islands, north to southern Korea and Miyagi Prefecture (northern Japan), south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia), Lord Howe Island, Tonga and Rapa.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

75) *Trachinotus blochii* (Lacepède, 1801)
Caesiomorus blochii Lacepède [B. G. E.] (ex Commerson) 1801:92, 95, Pl. 3 (Fig. 2) [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Locality not stated [is Fort Dauphin, near Tôlanaro, southeastern Madagascar].
English name (EN): Snub nose pompano.
Type: No types preserved. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:36. Based on description and figure in manuscript by Commerson (Philibert Commerson, 1727-1773, French explorer and naturalist). Also appeared in Sonnini 1803:39, 40 (vol. 8).
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, north to Kagoshima Prefecture (southern Japan), south to Western Australia and New Caledonia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 7 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

76) *Trachinotus baillonii* (Lacepède, 1801)
Scomber botla Shaw [G.] 1803:591 [General zoology or systematic natural history v. 4] Vizagapatam, India.
English name (EN): Large spotted dart.
Type Neotype: CAS-SU 14445. The name is available, based primarily on Russel's Fig. 142. Neotype designated by Smith-Vaniz and Walsh 2019:21.
Distribution: Indian Ocean: South Africa, East Africa, Madagascar and Socotra east to east coast of India, Myanmar and Western Australia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

77) *Trachinotus mookalee* (Cuvier, 1832)
Trachinotus mookalee Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1832:423 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 8] Malabar Coast, India.
English name (EN): Indian pompano.
Type: Syntypes: MNHN 0000-2981 (1) Puducherry, A-6823 (1) Malabar. Type catalog: Smith-Vaniz et al. 1979:29.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman east to eastern China (East China Sea), north to southern Japan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Trachurus* Rafinesque, 1810 (2 species)**
Trachurus Rafinesque [C. S.] 1810:41 [Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di animali e piante della Sicilia] Masc. *Trachurus saurus* Rafinesque, 1810.

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Type by subsequent designation. Type not *Scomber trachurus* Linnaeus, 1758, not an included species or cited synonym; Whitley 1935:137 determined that Bory de Saint-Vincent, v. 16, 1830:327 first designated *saurus* as type (see Berry and Cohen 1974:184-185 [ref. 7489]). *Trachyurus* Agassiz 1846:374 is an unjustified emendation.

78) *Trachurus indicus* Nekrasov, 1966

Trachurus mediterraneus indicus Nekrasov [V. V.] 1966:141, Fig. [Zoologicheskii Zhurnal v. 45 (no. 1) (for Dec. 1965)] Gulf of Aden, 15°26'N, 52°00'E, northwestern Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Arabian scad.

Type: Holotype: ZIN 37519 (267 mm). Paratypes: ZIN 37519 (2, with holotype), ?37836 (2, sent as types to ZIN). Plus additional material not saved. Author also seen as Necrassov.

Distribution: Red Sea; western Indian Ocean: Somalia and Persian Gulf east to Pakistan, south to Saya de Malha Bank; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: ? - 400 m.

IUCN: Vulnerable (VU).

79) *Trachurus trachurus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Scomber trachurus Linnaeus [C.] 1758:298 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Mediterranean Sea.

English name (EN): Atlantic horse mackerel.

Type: Syntypes: NRM 14 (3), 114 (1); ZMUU Linn. Coll. 104 (1). Type catalog: Lönnberg 1896:30, Wheeler 1985:56-57. Also appeared in Linnaeus 1759:249.

Distribution: Circumglobal (including western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea), but excluding eastern Pacific.

Environment: Pelagic-neritic.

Depth range: 0 - 1050 m.

IUCN: Vulnerable (VU).

Genus: ***Turrum* Whitley, 1932 (3 species)**

Turrum Whitley [G. P.] 1932:337 [Records of the Australian Museum v. 18 (no. 6)] Neut. *Turrum emburyi* Whitley 1932. Type by original designation (also monotypic). Treated as neuter, Art. 30.2.4.

80) *Turrum coeruleopinnatum* (Rüppell, 1830)

Caranx coeruleopinnatus Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1830:100 [Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa. Fische des Rothen Meeres] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Coastal trevally.

Type: Lectotype: SMF 2873. Paralectotypes: SMF 2874 (1). Spelled caeruleopinnatus on p. 142 and widely in literature; first reviser not established. Lectotype established by Dor 1984:124 if not designated earlier.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Réunion (Mascarenes) east to Samoa and Tonga, north to Nagasaki Prefecture (southern Japan), south to northern Australia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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81) *Turrum fulvoguttatum* (Forsskål, 1775)

Scomber fulvoguttatus Forsskål [P. S.] in Niebuhr 1775:56, xii [Descriptiones animalium (Forsskål)] No locality stated (Red Sea).

English name (EN): Yellow spotted trevally.

Type: No types known. Originally fulvo-guttatus. Neotype selection by Fricke 1999:246 is invalid.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Socotra east to Palau, New Ireland (Papua New Guinea) and Vanuatu, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Rottnest Island (Western Australia), northern New South Wales (Australia) and New Zealand.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 100 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

82) *Turrum gymnostethus* (Cuvier, 1833)

Caranx gymnostethus Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1833:73 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 9] Seychelles, western Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Bludger.

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN A-5582.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia and Tonga.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 12 - 100 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Uraspis* Bleeker, 1855 (2 species)**

Uraspis Bleeker [P.] 1855:417, 418 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 8 (no. 3)] Fem. *Uraspis carangoides* Bleeker, 1855. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Evermann 1896:916. Type species preoccupied by *Leioglossus carangoides* Bleeker 1851; replaced by *Caranx uraspis* Günther, 1860.

83) *Uraspis helvola* (Forster, 1801)

Scomber helvolus Forster [J. R.] in Bloch and Schneider 1801:35 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Ascension Island [eastern Atlantic].

English name (EN): White tongue Jack.

Type: Holotype: BMNH 1963.3.27.4. Based on description in manuscript by Forster (Johann Reinhold Forster, 1729-1798, German explorer and naturalist of Cook's second voyage).

Distribution: Nearly circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 50 - 300 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

84) *Uraspis uraspis* (Günther, 1860)

Caranx uraspis Günther [A.] 1860:444 [Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum v. 2] Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia.

English name (EN): White mouth jack.

Type: Holotype (unique) (?): RMNH (whereabouts unknown). Replacement name for *Uraspis carangoides* Bleeker, 1855.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Réunion (western Mascarenes) and

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Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ryukyu Islands (Japan) and southern Korea, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 20 - 130 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Citharidae (1 genus and 1 species)

Genus: ***Brachypleura* Günther, 1862 (1 species)**

Brachypleura Günther [A.] 1862:419 [Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum v. 4] Fem. *Brachypleura novaezeelandiae* Günther, 1862. Type by monotypy. Preoccupied by *Brachypleura* Angelin 1854 in Trilobita, Bruton and Nikolaisen 2017:138. Not replaced.

85) *Brachypleura novaezeelandiae* Günther, 1862

Brachypleura novaezeelandiae Günther [A.] 1862:419 [Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum v. 4] New Zealand.
English name (EN): Yellow-dabbled flounder.
Type: Syntypes: BMNH 1848.3.18.136 (1), 1855.9.19.1234 (1). Originally as novae zeelandiae.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and Maldives east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to northern Vietnam and southern China, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 18 - 92 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Coryphaenidae (1 genus and 2 species)

Genus: ***Coryphaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (2 species)**

Coryphaena Linnaeus [C.] 1758:261 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Fem. *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Gilbert 1883:454. On Official List (Opinion 77); *Coryhaena* Stiles 1922:73 placed on Official Index as an incorrect subsequent spelling. Spelled *Coriphaena* by Cetti 1777:105 [ref, 18872]. Spelled *Coryphena* by Bonnaterre 1788: liii. Spelled Coriphena by Cabrera et al. 1817, see Graells 1887:177.

86) *Coryphaena equiselis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus [C.] 1758:261 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Pelagic in open seas.
English name (EN): Pompano dolphin fish.
Type: No types known. Also spelled equisetis in early literature and in some current literature; correct is equiselis (see Gibbs and Collette 1959:118.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Mediterranean Sea; Red Sea; southwestern Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

87) *Coryphaena hippurus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus [C.] 1758:261 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Open seas.

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English name (EN): Common dolphin fish.
Type: No types known. Misspelled *hippuris* by Houttuyn 1764:266 and Schöpf 1788:145. Neotype designation by Fricke 1999:258 is invalid; see Fricke 2000:639.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Caribbean Sea; Mediterranean Sea; Sea of Marmara; Red Sea; Persian Gulf; Sea of Japan; Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: 0 - 85 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Cynoglossidae (2 genera and 19 species)
Genus: ***Cynoglossus* Hamilton, 1822 (17 species)**
Cynoglossus Hamilton [F.] 1822:32, 365 [An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges] Masc. *Cynoglossus lingua* Hamilton 1822. Type by monotypy.

88) *Cynoglossus acutirostris* (Norman, 1939)
Cynoglossus (*Areliscus*) *acutirostris* Norman [J. R.] 1939:104, Fig. 35 [Scientific Reports, John Murray Expedition v. 7 (no. 1)] Gulf of Aden, northwestern Indian Ocean, station 194.
English name (EN): Sharp nose tongue sole.
Type: Holotype: BMNH 2016.5.1.1. Paratypes: (17) BMNH 1939.5.24.1800-1809 (10), BMNH 2016.5.1.2 (1), MNHN 1939-0268 [ex BMNH] (1), USNM 109493 (1). Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:330. A lectotype selected by Menon 1977:85 (BMNH 1939.5.24.1800), but a holotype was established in the original publication.
Distribution: Red Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden.
Environment: Bathydemersal.
Depth range: 220 - 1425 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

89) *Cynoglossus arel* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
Pleuronectes arel Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:159 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.
English name (EN): Large scale tongue sole.
Type: Lectotype: ZMB 2431. Paralectotypes: (3, lost) Type catalog: Paepke 1999:68. Lectotype selected by Paepke 1999:68.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 9 - 125 m.
IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

90) *Cynoglossus bilineatus* (Lacepède, 1802)
Achirus bilineatus Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1802:659, 663 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 4] China; East Indies [Indonesia].
English name (EN): Four lined tongue sole.
Type: Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Kottelat (2013:764) indicates that this is based on the same material as *Pleuronectes bilineatus* Bloch, 1787 -- a misidentification and new combination. He

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calls it *Cynoglossus quadrilineatus* (Bleeker, 1851). We here maintain the prevailing usage with *Cynoglossus bilineatus* (Lacepède, 1802) as a valid species.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 10 - 400 m.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

91) *Cynoglossus carpenteri* (Alcock, 1889)

Cynoglossus carpenteri Alcock [A. W.] 1889:287, Pl. 18 (Fig. 1) [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 58 (pt 2, no. 3)] 68 miles east of mouth of Devi River, Máhánaddi delta, Bay of Bengal.

English name (EN): Hooked tongue sole.

Type: Lectotype: ZSI F12434. Paralectotypes: ZSI F12433 (1). Non-types: BMNH 1890.7.31.10-12 [ex ZSI] (3), 1890.11.28.27-29 [ex ZSI] (3); MNHN 1890-0359 to 0362 [ex ZSI] (4). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:160, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:46. Figured in Alcock 1898: Pl. 22 (Fig. 5). Lectotype selected by Menon 1977:84.

Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf east to India and Myanmar.

Environment: Bathydemersal.

Depth range: 27 - 420 m.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

92) *Cynoglossus cleopatridis* Chabanaud, 1949

Cynoglossus cleopatridis Chabanaud [P.] 1949:146 [Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France v. 74] Gulf of Suez, Egypt, Red Sea.

English name (EN): -

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN 1949-0024. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:330-331.

Distribution: Northern Red Sea endemic: Gulf of Suez.

Environment: -

Depth range: -

IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

93) *Cynoglossus cynoglossus* (Hamilton, 1822)

Achirus cynoglossus Hamilton [F.] 1822:132, 373 [An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges] Ganges River tidal mouths, India.

English name (EN): Bengal tongue sole.

Type: Syntypes: ? BMNH 1860.3.19.434-435 (skins). Based on an unpublished drawing, reproduced by Hora 1929:Pl. 19 (Figs. 2-3); also reproduced by Britz 2019:Pl. 77.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Pakistan east to Philippines, north to northern Vietnam.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

94) *Cynoglossus crepida* Fricke, Golani and Appelbaum-Golani, 2017

Cynoglossus crepida Fricke [R.], Golani [D.] and Appelbaum-Golani [B.] 2017:79, Figs. 1-2 [Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation v. 25] Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, vicinity of Eilat.

English name (EN): Bluntnose deepwater tonguesole.

Type: Holotype (unique): HUJ 18063.

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Distribution: Red Sea endemic: Gulf of Aqaba.
Environment: Benthopelagic.
Depth range: ? - 440
IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

95) *Cynoglossus dispar* (Day, 1877)
Cynoglossus dispar Day [F.] 1877:434, Pl. 96 (Fig. 2) [The fishes of India Part 3] Sind, Pakistan.
English name (EN): Round head tongue sole.
Type: Lectotype: ZSI 2715. Paralectotypes and Day specimens: AMS B.7941 (1, non-type), B.7942 (1, non-type); BMNH 1889.2.1.4061 (1); 1889.2.1.4062-63 (2); NMW 43774 (1); ?RMNH 3565 [from Day] (1); ZSI 1141 (1), 1144 (1, lost). Type catalog: Whitehead and Talwar 1976:162, Ferraris et al. 2000:296. Lectotype selected by Menon 1977:41. Reasons for loss of ZSI type specimens during WWII see Chopra 1947:349-350.
Distribution: India and Pakistan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

96) *Cynoglossus dollfusi* (Chabanaud, 1931)
Paraplagusia dollfusi Chabanaud [P.] 1931:303 [Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France v. 56] Gulf of Suez, Red Sea.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN 1950-0077. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:349.
Distribution: Northern Red Sea endemic: Gulf of Suez.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

97) *Cynoglossus dubius* (Day, 1873)
Cynoglossus dubius Day [F.] 1873:525 [The Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology v. 11] Gwadur, Pakistan.
English name (EN): Carrot tongue sole.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZSI (lost in 1943). Day specimens: NMW 43775 (1), ZSI 1142 (1). Type catalog: Whitehead and Talwar 1976:162. Reasons for loss of ZSI type specimens during WWII see Chopra 1947:349-350.
Distribution: Pakistan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

98) *Cynoglossus glotta* Fricke, Golani and Appelbaum-Golani 2023
Cynoglossus glotta Fricke [R.], Golani [D.] and Appelbaum-Golani [B.] 2023:12, Figs. 8-10 [Taxa (Journal of Taxonomy and Systematics)]; North shore, Entaentor Island, Dahlak Archipelago, Eritrea, Red Sea, 16°20'37.7"N, 40°14'30.9"E.
English name (EN): Glotta tonguesole.
Type: HUJ 18161. Paratype: HUJ 21280.
Distribution: Red Sea: Dahlak Archipelago, Eritrea, southern Red Sea.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 0 - 1 m.
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

99) *Cynoglossus kopsii* (Bleeker, 1851)
Plagusia kopsii Bleeker [P.] 1851:494 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 2 (no. 3)] Rio [Rhio or Riouw], Indonesia.

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English name (EN): Short headed tongue sole.
Type: Lectotype: RMNH 7680. Paralectotypes: (1). Lectotype selected by Menon 1977:44.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to northern Vietnam and Taiwan, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 24 - 240 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

100) *Cynoglossus lachneri* (Menon, 1977)
Cynoglossus lachneri Menon [A. G. K.] 1977:40, Pl. 5 [Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology No. 238] Mombasa fish market, Kenya, western Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Lachner's tongue sole.
Type: Holotype: USNM 201852. Paratypes: MCZ 11551 (1); NMW 43874 or 43814 (1); SAIAB [formerly RUSI] 419-420 (now 1); USNM 171046 (1), 203693 (1); ZSI F6207/2 (1), F6208/2 (1), F6209/2 (3). See Das 2003:377.
Distribution: Red Sea; western Indian Ocean: East Africa, Socotra (Yemen), Seychelles, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Pakistan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 0 - 5 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

101) *Cynoglossus pottii* Steindachner, 1902
Cynoglossus pottii Steindachner [F.] 1902:336 [Anzeiger der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe v. 39 (no. 26) (for 11 Dec. 1902)] Harmil and El-Tor, Sinai coast, Egypt, Gulf of Suez, Red Sea.
English name (EN): -
Type: Syntypes: (2) whereabouts unknown.
Distribution: Northern Red Sea endemic: Gulf of Suez.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Data Deficient (DD).

102) *Cynoglossus puncticeps* (Richardson, 1846)
Plagusia puncticeps Richardson [J.] 1846:280 [Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science 15th meeting [1845]] China, South China Sea.
English name (EN): Speckled tongue sole.
Type: No types known. Original genus is spelled *Plagiusa*. Based solely on illustration by Reeves (see Whitehead 1970:218, Pl. 29c.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Gulf of Aden and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to South China Sea, south to northwestern Australia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 0 - 140 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

103) *Cynoglossus quadrilineatus* (Bleeker, 1851)
Plagusia quadrilineata Bleeker [P.] (ex Kuhl and van Hasselt) 1851:412 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 1 (no. 4)] Jakarta, Java, Indonesia; western Sumatra; Muntok, Bangka, Indonesia.
English name (EN): Four lined tongue sole.

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Type: Syntypes: (18) RMNH 6789 (some of 9). See Kottelat 2013:763 for remarks under *bilineatus* Bloch 1756.
Distribution: Indian Ocean, western Pacific.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 0 - 400 m.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

104) *Cynoglossus sinusarabici* (Chabanaud, 1931)

Dollfusichthys sinusarabici Chabanaud [P.] 1931:304 [Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France v. 56; Gulf of Suez, Egypt, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Red Sea tongue sole.
Type: Syntypes: (24) BMNH 1938.10.7.1 (1); FMNH 33731 (1); MNHN 1967-0601 (3), 1967-0602 (5), 1967-0603 (2), 1966-0747 (1) (not this species [ref. 35160]); NRM 10406 (2). Type catalog: Ibarra and Stewart 1987:32, Desoutter et al. 2001:332-333. Original as sinus-arabici, correction mandatory. Lectotype selected by Menon 1977:56, but that is invalid since the specimen selected was not a syntype.
Distribution: Red Sea endemic; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant).
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 1 - 28
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Paraplagusia* Bleeker, 1865 (2 species)**

Paraplagusia Bleeker [P.] 1865:274 [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde v. 2] Fem. *Pleuronectes bilineatus* Bloch, 1787. Type by subsequent designation. Two included species, earliest subsequent type designation not researched; *bilineata* listed by Jordan 1919:336 as type.

105) *Paraplagusia bleekeri* Kottelat, 2013

Paraplagusia bleekeri Kottelat [M.] 2013:765 [Raffles Bulletin of Zoology v. 61 (no. 2)] Java.
English name (EN): Bloch's tongue sole.
Type: Holotype: RMNH 17879. Paratypes: many localities. Lectotype of *Plagusia blochii* Bleeker, 1851 as selected by Menon 1980:16 was designated the holotype (Kottelat 2013). Replacement name for *Plagusia blochii* Bleeker, 1851, which was not intended as a new species description but as a replacement name for *Pleuronectes bilineatus* Bloch, 1787.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Oman; Myanmar and Java, Indonesia east to Philippines.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 7 - 80
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

106) *Paraplagusia bilineata* (Bloch, 1787)

Pleuronectes bilineatus Bloch [M. E.] 1787:29, Pl. 188 [Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische v. 3] China.
English name (EN): Double lined tongue sole.
Type: Lectotype: ZMB 2432. Type catalog: Paepke 1999:68, locality erroneously as Indian Ocean. On p. 21 of Bloch's Ichthyologie, v. 6]. Lectotype selected by Paepke 1999:68. Dor 1984:272, footnote incorrectly cited this name as preoccupied by *Achirus bilineatus* Lacepède, 1802. Kottelat (2013:763) determined that *bilineata* Bloch, "*Cynoglossus bilineatus*" and *Paraplagusia blochii* (replacement name) refer to the same organism; and, to avoid tautonymy, he renamed *Paraplagusia bilineata* as *P.*

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bleekeri. He did not consider the specimen ZMB 2432 as lectotype, and incorrectly synonymised the species with *Cynoglossus quadrilineatus* (Bleeker, 1851).

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mascarenes (Mauritius, Rodrigues) east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to southern Japan, south to Geographe Bay (Western Australia), Bateman's Bay (New South Wales, Australia) and Lord Howe Island.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 1 - 25

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Echeneidae (3 genera and 7 species)

Genus: ***Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758 (1 species)**

Echeneis Linnaeus [C.] 1758:260 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Fem. *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758. Type designated bythe ICZN under plenary powers (emendation of *neucrates*). On Official List (Opinions 92 and 242). Also appeared as new in Billberg 1833:53 with reference to Aristoteles; see Kullander 2016:111.

107) *Echeneis naucrates* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus [C.] 1758:261 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Indian Ocean; Mediterranean Sea (Italy).

English name (EN): Live sharksucker.

Type: Syntypes: ?NRM 3688 (1), ZMUU Linn. Coll. 82 (1). Type catalog: Fernholm and Wheeler 1983:241, Wheeler 1985:53, Lachner in Whitehead et al. 1986:1330, Wheeler 1991:171-172. Originally spelled *neucrates*; regarded as a misprint and placed on Official Index (Opinion 242). Based on the "*Echeneis naucrates*" of Hasselquist 1757:324 (no. 68), and on a manuscript plate by A. Vallisneri.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Sea of Japan, Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 50

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Phtheirichthys* Gill, 1862 (1 species)**

Phtheirichthys Gill [T. N.] 1862:239 [Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia v. 14] Masc. *Echeneis lineata* Menzies, 1791. Type by original designation (also monotypic). Type designated by Gill's style of type enclosed in parentheses in key.

108) *Phtheirichthys lineatus* (Menzies, 1791)

Echeneis lineata Menzies [A.] 1791:187, Pl. 17 (Fig. 1) [The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London v. 1 (art. 21)] Pacific.

English name (EN): Slender suckerfish.

Type: No types known.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Gulf of California/Mexico; Sea of Japan).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: 0 - 1

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Remora* Gill, 1862 (5 species)**

Remora Gill [T. N.] 1862:239 [Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of

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Philadelphia v. 14] Fem. *Echeneis remora* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by original designation (name in parentheses in key). On Official List (Opinion 242); *Remora* Goüan, 1770:183 and *Remora* Forster, 1771:20 placed on Official Index.

109) *Remora albescens* (Temminck and Schlegel 1850)

Echeneis albescens Temminck [C. J.] and Schlegel [H.] 1850: no page number, Pl. 20 (Fig. 3) [Fauna Japonica Last part (15)] Nagasaki, Japan.

English name (EN): White suckerfish.

Type: No types known. Based on figure and manuscript of Burger (Boeseman, 1947:193). Dates to publication of Pl. 20, text p. 272 appeared in 1850.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Red Sea; Sea of Japan; central and southern Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

110) *Remora australis* (Bennett, 1840)

Echeneis australis Bennett [F. D.] 1840:273 [Narrative of a whaling voyage round the globe v. 2] No locality.

English name (EN): Whale sucker.

Type: No types known.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of California).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: 1 - 50

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

111) *Remora brachyptera* (Lowe, 1839)

Echeneis brachyptera Lowe [R. T.] 1839:89 [Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1839 (pt 7)] Madeira, eastern Atlantic.

English name (EN): Spearfish remora.

Type: Holotype: whereabouts unknown.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas (including Red Sea; Sea of Japan; Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

112) *Remora osteochir* (Cuvier, 1829)

Echeneis osteochir Cuvier [G.] 1829:348 [Le Règne Animal (Edition 2) v. 2] Martinique Island, West Indies, western Atlantic.

English name (EN): Marlin sucker.

Type: Syntypes: MNHN A-5934 (1), A-5945 (1). Type catalog: Bauchot and Desoutter 1989:13.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas (including Mediterranean Sea; southern and central Gulf of California/Mexico).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

113) *Remora remora* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Echeneis remora Linnaeus [C.] 1758:260 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Shark sucker.

Type: Syntypes: ZMUU Linn. Coll. 58 (1). Type catalog: Lönnberg 1896:25, Wheeler 1991:171, Fig. 10.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical through temperate seas (including Gulf of

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Mexico; Caribbean Sea; western Baltic Sea; North Sea; Mediterranean Sea; Sea of Marmara; Red Sea; Sea of Japan; southern and central Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 100
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Istiophoridae (5 genera and 6 species)

Genus: ***Istiompax* Whitley, 1931 (1 species)**

Istiompax Whitley [G. P.] 1931:321 [Australian Zoologist v. 6 (pt 4)] Fem. *Istiompax australis* Whitley, 1931. Type by original designation (also monotypic). Described in more detail by Whitley 1931:147. Misspelled *Istiopomax* in Zoological Record for 1931.

114) *Istiompax indica* (Cuvier, 1832)

Tetrapturus indicus Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1832:286 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 8] Sumatra, Indonesia.
English name (EN): Black marlin.
Type: No types known. Type catalog: Bauchot and Blanc 1961:377, Blanc and Bauchot 1964:458. Based on a Bank's drawing.
Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific (including Persian Gulf, Sea of Japan, Gulf of California/Mexico), straying into eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: 0 - 200.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Genus: ***Istiophorus* Lacepède, 1801 (1 species)**

Istiophorus Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1801:374 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 3] Masc. *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw, 1792. Type designated by the ICZN; on Official List (Opinion 903). Unjustifiably emended to *Histiophorus* by Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1831:293.

115) *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792)

Xiphias platypterus Shaw [G.] in Shaw and Nodder 1792: no page number, Pl. 88 [The Naturalist's Miscellany] Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Indo-Pacific sailfish.
Type: Holotype (unique): BMNH 1964.7.2.1. Nakamura 2003:1863 although stating the *platypterus* and *albicans* may be the same species, he prefers to follow current usage and keep the Atlantic *albicans* separate. Type information is provided by Whitehead 1964:444-447, P. 5 who treats a holotype (which technically should be the lectotype); the original description also mentions a sword at the BMNH. Species name misspelled *platisterus* by Cuvier 1831:149.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Sea of Japan, Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: 0 - 200.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Kajikia* Marshall and Palmer, 1950 (1 species)**

Kajikia Marshall [N. B.] and Palmer [G.] in Marshall et al. 1950:61 [Zoological Record v. 84 (no. 15) (for 1947)] Fem. *Kajikia formosana* Hirasaka and Nakamura, 1947. Type by original designation (also

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monotypic). Based on *Kajikia* of Hirasaka and Nakamura, 1947:12, which was not available, described after 1930 without designation of a type species. See remarks on Art. 13.3 in Appendix A in Eschmeyer 1990.

116) *Kajikia audax* (Philippi, 1887)

Histiophorus audax Philippi [R. A.] 1887:567 [35], Pl. 8 [Anales de la Universidad de Chile Sec. 1, v. 71] Iquique, Chile [southeastern Pacific].

English name (EN): Striped marlin.

Type: Syntypes: (2) DBCUCH. P. 35 of separate.

Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific (including Persian Gulf; southern and central Gulf of California/Mexico), straying into southeastern Atlantic.

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: 0 - 200.

IUCN: Near Threatened (NT).

Genus: ***Makaira* Lacepède, 1802 (2 species)**

Makaira Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1802:688 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 4] Fem. *Makaira nigricans* Lacepède, 1802. Type by monotypy. *Machaera*, *Macaira* and *Macaria* are misspellings or unjustified emendations.

117) *Makaira mazara* (Jordan and Snyder, 1901)

Tetrapturus mazara Jordan [D. S.] and Snyder [J. O.] 1901:305 [Journal of the College of Science. Imperial University, Tokyo v. 15 (pt 2)] Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami Sea, Japan. Uncertain as *Makaira mazara* (Jordan and Snyder 1901).

English name (EN): Indo-Pacific blue marlin.

Type: No types known.

Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific [if valid].

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: 0 - 200.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

118) *Makaira nigricans* (Lacepède, 1802)

Makaira nigricans Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1802:688, Pl. 13 (Fig. 3) [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 4] Ile de Ré, Bay of Biscay, France [eastern North Atlantic].

English name (EN): Blue marlin.

Type: No types known. Based on a drawing (at MNHN).

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical through temperate seas (including Caribbean Sea).

Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.

Depth range: 0 - 1000.

IUCN: Vulnerable (VU).

Genus: ***Tetrapturus* Rafinesque, 1810 (1 species)**

Tetrapturus Rafinesque [C. S.] 1810:54 [Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di animali e piante della Sicilia] Masc. *Tetrapturus belone* Rafinesque, 1810. Type by monotypy. *Tetrapterus*, *Tetrapterurus*, *Tetraplurus* and *Tetraperus* are misspellings or unjustified emendations (see de Sylva 1973:479-480.

119) *Tetrapturus angustirostris* (Tanaka, 1915)

Tetrapturus angustirostris Tanaka [S.] 1915:324, Pl. 88 (Fig. 285) [v. 19]

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Funakata, Boshu Province, Sagami Sea, Japan.
English name (EN): Short bill spearfish.
Type: Holotype (unique): ZUMT 4187 (lost).
Distribution: Tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific, straying into southeastern Atlantic.
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: 0 - 1830.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Family: Latidae (1 genus and 1 species)
Genus: ***Lates* Cuvier, 1828 (1 species)**
Lates Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1828:88 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 2] Masc. *Perca nilotica* Linnaeus 1758. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Gill 1861:52 as *Lates niloticus* Cuvier.

120) *Lates calcarifer* (Bloch, 1790)
Holocentrus calcarifer Bloch [M. E.] 1790:100, Pl. 244 [Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische v. 4] Pattukottai (10.4°N, 79.3°E), Tamil Nadu, India.
English name (EN): Barramundi.
Type: Holotype (?): ZMB 8735 (right skin) [or 13652]. Non-types: ZMB 13652 (right skin) Type catalog: Paepke 1999:58. On p. 80 of Bloch's Ichthyologie, v. 7. Renamed *calcar* by Bloch and Schneider 1801:89. Lectotype selected by Paepke 1999:58, but disputed by Pethiyagoda and Gill 2012:8-9. For extensive comments on possible types and the type locality see Pethiyagoda and Gill 2012:8-9.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to northern Vietnam and southern China, south to Pilbara (Western Australia) and northern Queensland (Australia); mostly in brackish and fresh water.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 10 - 40.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Paralichthyidae (2 genera and 8 species)
Genus: ***Cephalopsetta* Dutt and Rao, 1965 (1 species)**
Cephalopsetta Dutt [S.] and Rao [K. H.] 1965:180 [Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences Section B (Animal Sciences) v. 62 (no. 4)] Fem. *Cephalopsetta ventrocellatus* Dutt and Rao, 1965. Type by monotypy. Treated by authors as masculine, but *psetta* is feminine.

121) *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata* Dutt and Rao, 1965
Cephalopsetta ventrocellatus Dutt [S.] and Rao [K. H.] 1965:181, Figs. 1-2 [Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences Section B (Animal Sciences) v. 62 (no. 4)] Visakhapatnam in Bay of Bengal, India.
English name (EN): Spot tail coris.
Type: Holotype: MDZAU. Paratypes: (5). Originally as *ventrocellatus*, but genus is feminine and species is correctly *ventrocellata*.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to northern Vietnam and southern China, south to Pilbara (Western Australia) and northern Queensland (Australia); mostly in brackish and fresh water.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

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Genus: ***Pseudorhombus*** **Bleeker, 1862 (7 species)**

Pseudorhombus Bleeker [P.] 1862:426 [Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afdeling Natuurkunde. v. 13] Masc. *Rhombus polyspilos* Bleeker, 1853. Type by monotypy.

122) ***Pseudorhombus annulatus*** **Norman, 1927**

Pseudorhombus annulatus Norman [J. R.] 1927:12, Pl. 2 [Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) v. 29 (pt 1)] Muscat, Oman, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Ringed flounder.

Type: Syntypes: BMNH 1904.5.25.74-77 (5).

Distribution: Western Indian Ocean.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 23 - 55.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

123) ***Pseudorhombus arsius*** **(Hamilton, 1822)**

Pleuronectes arsius Hamilton [F.] 1822:128, 373 [An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges] Botanical Garden of Calcutta, Ganges River estuary, India [Bay of Bengal].

English name (EN): Large tooth flounder.

Type: No types known. Information on type locality see Britz 2019:40. Hamilton's original, unpublished illustration reproduced by Britz 2019:Pl. 75.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Marshall Islands and Fiji, north to southern Sea of Japan, south to Rottnest Island (Western Australia) and New South Wales (Australia).

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 0 - 200.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

124) ***Pseudorhombus elevatus*** **Ogilby, 1912**

Pseudorhombus elevatus Ogilby [J. D.] 1912:45 [Memoirs of the Queensland Museum v. 1] Buliver, Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia.

English name (EN): Deep flounder.

Type: Holotype (unique): QM I.1569 [ex AFAQ 1713].

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Algoa Bay (South Africa), East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Taiwan, south to northern Australia.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 7 - 200.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

125) ***Pseudorhombus javanicus*** **(Bleeker, 1853)**

Rhombus javanicus Bleeker [P.] 1853:502 [Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië v. 4 (no. 3)] Jakarta, Java, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Javan flounder.

Type: Syntypes: (2) BMNH 1862.6.3.3 (1).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to New Guinea, north to northern Vietnam and southern China.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 22 - 38.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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126) *Pseudorhombus malayanus* Bleeker, 1865

Pseudorhombus malayanus Bleeker [P.] 1865:43 [1] [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde v. 3] Jakarta, Java; Telokbetong, Benkulen, Sumatra; Singapore; Pamangkat, Borneo; Makassar, Sulawesi; Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Malayan flounder.

Type: Syntypes: (10) BMNH 1880.4.21.187 (1). On p. 1 of separate.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and eastern Indonesia, north to northern Vietnam.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 20 - 27.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

127) *Pseudorhombus natalensis* Gilchrist, 1904

Pseudorhombus natalensis Gilchrist [J. D. F.] 1904:8, Pl. 25 [Marine Investigations in South Africa v. 3] Off Cape Natal, bearing W by N distant 6.5 miles, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

English name (EN): Natal flounders.

Type: Syntypes: ?BMNH 1903.12.31.9 [ex SAM] (1), SAM 15377 (12).

Distribution: Indian Ocean: South Africa east to Myanmar.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 60 - 260.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

128) *Pseudorhombus triocellatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Pleuronectes triocellatus Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:145 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.

English name (EN): Three spotted flounder.

Type: Syntypes: ZMB 2390 (2). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:110.

Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean, western Pacific.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 0 - 17.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Polynemidae (4 genera and 7 species)

Genus: ***Filimanus* Myers, 1936 (1 species)**

Filimanus Myers [G. S.] 1936:380 [Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences v. 26 (no. 9)] Fem. *Filimanus perplexa* Feltes 1991. Type by subsequent designation. Genus based on a misidentified type species, *melanochir* of Valenciennes misidentified by Myers; Feltes 1991 named *melanochir* of Myers as *Filimanus perplexa*. In Opinion 1761, the Commission established *perplexa* as the type species of *Filimanus* Myers, 1936.

129) *Filimanus similis* Feltes, 1991

Filimanus imilis Feltes [R. M.] 1991:318, Fig. 12 [Copeia 1991 (no. 2)] Beruwala, Sri Lanka.

English name (EN): Indian seven finger threadfin.

Type: Holotype: USNM 304495. Paratypes: AMS 211033-004 (3); ANSP 74846 (2); BMNH 1860.3.19.56 (1); BPBM 19048 (2); CAS-SU 14591 (1), 22901 (1); FMNH 58982 (1); LACM 38134-17 (19); USNM 149704 (3), 278202 (2), 278215 (1), 278242 (7).

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Distribution: Indian Ocean: Pakistan east to Bangladesh, Myanmar, and western coast of Malaya (Malaysia).
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

Genus: ***Leptomelanosoma*** **Motomura and Iwatsuki, 2001 (1 species)**
Leptomelanosoma Motomura [H.] and Iwatsuki [Y.] 2001:14 [Ichthyological Research v. 48 (no. 1)] Neut. *Polynemus indicus* Shaw, 1804. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

130) *Leptomelanosoma indicum* (Shaw, 1804)
Polynemus indicus Shaw [G.] 1804:155 [General zoology or systematic natural history] Vizagapatam, India.
English name (EN): Indian threadfin.
Type: No types known. *P. indicus* was described on the basis of a drawing in Russell (1803:68, Fig. 184); this drawing reproduced in Motomura and Iwatsuki (2001:16, Fig. 5a.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar and western Mascarenes; Pakistan east to New Guinea.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 55 - 100.
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

Genus: ***Polydactylus*** **Lacepède, 1803 (4 species)**
Leptomelanosoma Motomura [H.] and Iwatsuki [Y.] 2001:14 [Ichthyological Research v. 48 (no. 1)] Neut. *Polynemus indicus* Shaw, 1804. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

131) *Polydactylus mullani* (Hora, 1926)
Polynemus sextarius var. *mullani* Hora [S. L.] 1926:453, Fig. 1 [Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) v. 27 (pt 6)] Mumbai, India.
English name (EN): Arabian black spot threadfin.
Type: Holotype: ZSI F10747. Paratypes: ZSI F10748-10750 (3). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:142.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar and western Mascarenes; Northwestern Indian Ocean: Oman to India.
Environment: Pelagic-oceanic.
Depth range: 14 - 115.
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

132) *Polydactylus persicus* Motomura and Iwatsuki, 2001
Polydactylus persicus Motomura [H.] and Iwatsuki [Y.] 2001:347, Figs. 5, 7d, 8b [Ichthyological Research v. 48 (no.4)] Kuwait Bay, Kuwait, Persian Gulf, 29°30'N, 47°50'E.
English name (EN): Persian black spot threadfin.
Type: Holotype: MCZ 60001. Paratypes: AMS I.40432-001 (1); BMNH 2000.9.25.1 (1); KU 10528 (1); MCZ 592251 (5, 1 cands), 158350 (2); MUFS 20410 (1); USNM 363075 (1).
Distribution: Northwestern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf endemic.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: ? - 10.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

133) *Polydactylus plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782)
Polynemus plebeius Broussonet [P. M. A.] 1782: [35], Pl. [8] [Ichthyologia, sistens

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piscium descriptiones et icones. Decas I.] Tahiti, Society Islands [French Polynesia, South Pacific].

English name (EN): Striped threadfin.

Type: Neotype: FMNH 108655. On unnumbered p. 35 and unnumbered Pl. 8. Lectotype selected by Fricke 1999:306 as the specimen figured in Pl. 8 of the original description (specimen lost). Neotype (FMNH 108655) was designated by Motomura et al. 2001:119.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Madagascar and Mascarenes east to Philippines, Society and Marquesas islands, north to Korea and central Japan, south to Western Australia, Port Stephens (New South Wales), New Caledonia and Tonga.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 0 - 122.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

134) *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Polynemus sextarius Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:18, Pl. 4 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.

English name (EN): Black spot threadfin.

Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 565. Type catalog: Paepke 1999:117.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India and Myanmar east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 16 - 73.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

Genus: ***Polynemus* Linnaeus, 1758 (1 species)**

Polynemus Linnaeus [C.] 1758:317 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Masc. *Polynemus paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by subsequent designation. Name placed on Official List and type species designated in Opinion 93. Type also designated by Desmarest 1856:209-- see Whitley 1939:222 but Whitley has wrong date for Desmarest. Spelled *Polinemus* by Bonnaterre 1788:182.

135) *Polynemus paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758

Polynemus paradiseus Linnaeus [C.] 1758:317 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Gariahat, Calcutta, India.

English name (EN): Paradise threadfin.

Type: Neotype: NRM 47529. Spelled *paradisiacus* by Walbaum 1792:631. Neotype designated by Motomura et al. 2002:311, 314.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India and Myanmar east to New Guinea, north to southern Japan.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: ? - 25.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Psettodidae (1 genus and 1 species)

Genus: ***Psettodes* Bennett, 1831 (1 species)**

Psettodes Bennett [E. T.] 1831:147 [Proceedings of the Committee of Science and Correspondence of the Zoological Society of London 1830-31 (pt 1)] Masc. *Psettodes belcheri* Bennett, 1831. Apparently three included species; earliest subsequent designation not fully

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researched; type above as given by Jordan, but Bleeker 1862:423 listed *Hippoglossus erumei* as type.

136) *Psettodes erumei* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Pleuronectes erumei Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:150 [M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.

English name (EN): Indian spiny turbot.

Type: Holotype (unique): ZMB 7403 (right skin). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:121, Desoutter et al. 2001:300. Species name misspelled *erumie* by Gruvel and Bouyat 1906:Pl. 18, Fig. 53. Neotype designation by Stauch and Cadenat 1965:21 rejected on discovery of the holotype (see Desoutter et al. 2001:300.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to Perth (Western Australia) and Queensland (Australia).

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 1 - 100.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Family: Rachycentridae (1 genus and 1 species)

Genus: ***Rachycentron* Kaup, 1826 (3 species)**

Rachycentron Kaup [J. J.] 1826:col. 89 [Isis (Oken) v. 19 (no. 1)] Neut. *Rachycentron typus* Kaup, 1826. Type by monotypy (also by use of typus). Spelled *Rachycentrum* by authors; spelled *Rachicentron* by Kaup 1827:624.

Remarks: *Rachycentron blochii* Panhwar and Kashani, 2024 and *Rachycentron makranesis* Panhwar and Kashani, 2024 are not valid species according to Ronald Fricke, Personal communication of second author.

137) *Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Gasterosteus canadus Linnaeus [C.] (ex Garden) 1766:491 [Systema naturae sive regna tria naturae v. 1 (pt 1)] Carolina [South Carolina, U.S.A.].

English name (EN): Cobia.

Type: Holotype (unique): LSL 85 (right half-skin). Type information: Goode and Bean 1885:203, Wheeler 1985:53. Based on manuscript description and 1 specimen sent by A. Garden [South Carolina].

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas, but not in eastern Pacific (including Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Sea of Japan). Now invasive in eastern Pacific from Panama south to Ecuador.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 1200.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Samaridae (1 genus and 1 species)

Genus: ***Samaris* Gray, 1831 (1 species)**

Samaris Gray [J. E.] 1831:4 [Zoological Miscellany [No. 1] (art. 6)] Fem. *Samaris cristatus* Gray, 1831. Type by monotypy.

138) *Samaris cristatus* Gray, 1831

Samaris cristatus Gray [J. E.] 1831:5 [Zoological Miscellany [No. 1] (art. 6)] China, western North Pacific.

English name (EN): Cockatoo righteye flounder.

Type: Holotype (unique): BMNH 1977.4.22.8.

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Distribution: Red Sea, Indo-West Pacific: East Africa and Madagascar east to Philippines, north to Taiwan and southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and to Solomon Islands.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 20 - 114.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Soleidae (8 genera and 19 species)

Genus: ***Aesopia* Kaup, 1858 (1 species)**

Aesopia Kaup [J. J.] 1858:97 [Archiv für Naturgeschichte v. 24 (pt. 1)] Fem. *Aesopia cornuta* Kaup, 1858. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Günther 1862:487.

139) *Aesopia cornuta* Kaup, 1858

Aesopia cornuta Kaup [J. J.] 1858:98 [Archiv für Naturgeschichte v. 24 (pt. 1)] British Indies [India, Indian Ocean].
English name (EN): Unicorn sole.
Type: Syntypes: MNHN 1998-1304 (1), 1998-1305 (1). Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:318.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: South Africa, East Africa, Persian Gulf, Seychelles and Madagascar east to Indonesia, north to southern Japan, south to northern Western Australia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 8 - 100.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Aseraggodes* Kaup, 1858 (5 species)**

Aseraggodes Kaup [J. J.] 1858:103 [Archiv für Naturgeschichte v. 24 (pt. 1)] Masc. *Aseraggodes guttulatus* Kaup, 1858. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Evermann 1898:2694. Misspelled *Aserragodes* in literature.

140) *Aseraggodes kruppi* Randall and Bogorodsky, 2013

Aseraggodes kruppi Randall [J. E.] and Bogorodsky [S. V.] in Randall, Bogorodsky and Mal 2013:7, Fig. 2 [Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation v. 8] Unnamed small island off Qunfudhah, east side, 19°16.813’N, 40°53.265’E, coral patch near outer edge of fringing reef, Saudia Arabia, Red Sea.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype (unique): SMF 33620.
Distribution: Red Sea endemic.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: ? - 2.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

141) *Aseraggodes macronasus* Randall and Bogorodsky, 2013

Aseraggodes macronasus Randall [J. E.] and Bogorodsky [S. V.] in Randall, Bogorodsky and Mal 2013:10, Figs. 4-6 [Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation v. 8] Gulf of Aqaba, Egypt, Dahab, dive site, "lighthouse", 28°29’54.94"N, 34°31’11.71"E, coral reef.
English name (EN): -
Type: Holotype: BPBM 41155. Paratypes: BPBM 42256 (1), SAIAB 190254 (1).
Distribution: Northern Red Sea endemic: Gulf of Aqaba.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 5 - 18.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

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142) *Aseraggodes sinusarabici* Chabanaud, 1931

Aseraggodes sinusarabic, Chabanaud [P.] 1931:296 [Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France v. 56] Gulf of Suez, Egypt, Red Sea, 29°11'N, 32°55'E.

English name (EN): -

Type: Lectotype: MNHN 1959-0611. Paralectotypes: (11) MNHN 1959-0588 (1), 1966-0136 to 0139 (4), 1966-0141 (1), 2005-0274 [ex 1959-0611] (2) Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:319. Originally as *sinus-arabici*, correction mandatory. Lectotype selected by Randall and Gon 2006:186 but with catalog numbers confused.

Distribution: Red Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aden.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 35 - 68.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

143) *Aseraggodes steinitzi* Joglekar, 1971

Aseraggodes steinitz, Joglekar [A.] 1971:166, Figs. 1-3 [Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India (nos 1-2) (for 1970)] Cundabilu, Dahlak Archipelago, Eritrea, Red Sea, 15°44'N, 39°53'E.

English name (EN): -

Type: Holotype: ZSI F 6280. Paratypes: USNM (1) [not received], ZSI uncat. (1). See Das 2003:377.

Distribution: Southern Red Sea endemic.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

144) *Aseraggodes umbratilis* (Alcock, 1894)

Solea umbratilis Alcock [A. W.] 1894:131 [17], Pl. 7 (Fig. 3) [Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal v. 63 (pt 2)] Bay of Bengal, 21°52'N, 68°06'E.

English name (EN): Secretive sole.

Type: Lectotype: BMNH 1895.1.3.7[ex ZSI F13619]. Paralectotypes: USNM 46759 [ex ZSI F13620] (1); ZSI F13616 (1), F13618 (1), F13624 (1). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:159, Menon and Rama-Rao 1970:378 with orignal genus as Soles, Menon and Rama-Rao 1975:45. On p. 17 of separate. Figured in Alcock 1895: Pl. 15 (Fig. 4). Lectotype selected by Randall and Gon 2006:189.

Distribution: Indian Ocean: India.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 70 - 271.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Brachirus*** **Swainson, 1839 (1 species)**

*Brachirus (*subgenus of Solea) Swainson [W.] 1839:187, 303 [The natural history and classification v. 2] Masc. *Pleuronectes orientalis* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Swain 1882:281. Not *Brachirus* or *Brachyrus* Swainson, 1838:71, 264 (= *Dendrochirus* Swainson, 1839). Once regarded as preoccupied by *Brachirus* Swainson, 1838, replaced by *Synaptura*, Cantor 1849; but see Kottelat 1998:120.

145) *Brachirus orientalis* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

Pleuronectes orientalis Bloch [M. E.] and Schneider [J. G.] 1801:157 [M. E. Blochii,

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Systema Ichthyologiae] Tranquebar [Tharangambadi], India.
English name (EN): Oriental sole.
Type: Syntypes: ZMB 7404 (1, right skin), 7405 (1, dry, lost), 7407 (1, right skin). Type catalog: Paepke 1999:139-140 with syntypes; listing of ZMB 7404 as holotype by Eschmeyer et al. 1998:1250 [Catalog of Fishes] technically may have established a lectotype.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to northern Vietnam and Taiwan, south to northern Australia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 15 - 20.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Dagetichthys*** **Stauch and Blanc, 1964 (1 species)**
Dagetichthys Stauch [A.] and Blanc [M.] 1964:172 [Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Série 2) v. 36 (no. 2)] Masc. *Dagetichthys lakdoensis* Stauch and Blanc, 1964. Type by monotypy.

146) *Dagetichthys commersonnii* (Lacepède, 1802)
Pleuronectes commersonnii Lacepède [B. G. E.] 1802:599, 654 [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 4] Mauritius, Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean.
English name (EN): Commerson's sole.
Type: No types known. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:344. Figured on Pl. 12 (Fig. 2) of Lacepède 1801, but with vernacular name *commersonnien*; see discussion in Munroe and DeSoutter 2001:273-277. The correct spelling is *commersonnii*. Based on description and illustration in manuscript by *Commerson* (Philibert Commerson, 1727-1773, French explorer and naturalist).
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Seychelles, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Persian Gulf east to Indonesia, north to Taiwan.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Pardachirus*** **Günther, 1862 (3 species)**
Pardachirus Günther [A.] 1862:478 [Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum v. 4] Masc. *Achirus marmoratus* Lacepède 1802. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan 1919:319.

147) *Pardachirus balius* Randall and Mee, 1994
Pardachirus balius Randall [J. E.] and Mee [J. K. L.] 1994:343, Pls. 1-2 [Fauna of Saudi Arabia v. 14] Off Raysut, 19°24' to 25'N, 57°48'E, southern Oman, Arabian Sea.
English name (EN): Piebald sole.
Type: Holotype: BPBM 34506. Paratypes: BMNH 1994.5.10.1 (1); BPBM 36319 (1); CAS 73287 (3); ROM 40267 (1), 40269 (1); USNM 329542 [ex BPBM 35976] (1).
Distribution: Northwestern Indian Ocean: Arabian Sea and Somalia.
Environment: Demersal.
Depth range: 6 - 47.
IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

148) *Pardachirus marmoratus* (Lacepède, 1802)
Achirus marmoratus Lacepède [B. G. E.] (ex Commerson) 1802:658, 660, Pl. 12

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(Fig. 3) [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 4] Mauritius, Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Finless sole.

Type: Neotype: BPBM 20092. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:340-341, Figured on Pl. 12 (fig. 3) of Lacepède 1801, but with vernacular name. Neotype designation by Fricke 1999:574 is invalid; see Fricke 2000:639. Neotype designated by Randall and Johnson 2007:9.

Distribution: Red Sea, western Indian Ocean: East Africa, South Africa, Persian Gulf, Socotra, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Sri Lanka.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 5 - 15.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

149) *Pardachirus morrowi* (Chabanaud 1954)

Achirus marmoratus Lacepède [B. G. E.] (ex Commerson) 1802:658, 660, Pl. 12 (Fig. 3) [Histoire naturelle des poissons (Lacepède) v. 4] Mauritius, Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Persian carpet sole.

Type: Neotype: BPBM 20092. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:340-341, Figured on Pl. 12 (Fig. 3) of Lacepède 1801, but with vernacular name. Neotype designation by Fricke 1999:574 is invalid; see Fricke 2000:639. Neotype designated by Randall and Johnson 2007:9.

Distribution: Red Sea, western Indian Ocean: East Africa, South Africa, Persian Gulf, Socotra, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Sri Lanka.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 1 - 10.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Genus: ***Solea* Quensel, 1806 (3 species)**

Solea Quensel [C.] 1806:53 [Kongliga Vetenskaps-Academiens Handlingar, Stockholm v. 27] Fem. *Solea vulgaris* Quensel 1806 (= *Pleuronectes solea* Linnaeus 1758). Type by monotypy. Linnaeus' species *solea* needlessly renamed vulgaris by Quensel.

150) *Solea aegyptiaca* Chabanaud, 1927

Solea vulgaris aegyptiaca forma Chabanaud [P.] 1927:35 [Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique (Monaco) No. 488] Ismailia, Egypt, Mediterranean Sea.

English name (EN): Egyptian sole.

Type: Neotype: MNHN 1902-0009. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:347. Neotype designated by Vachon et al. 2008:21.

Distribution: Mediterranean Sea endemic; Gulf of Suez, Red Sea (Mediterranean Sea immigrant).

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 1 - 100.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

151) *Solea elongata* (Day, 1877)

Solea elongat, Day [F.] 1877:426, Pl. 90 (Fig. 4) [The fishes of India Part 3] Madras, India.

English name (EN): Elongate sole.

Type: Syntypes (2) and/or Day specimens: ?AMS B.8278-79 (2); ZSI 1091 (1, lost), 1094 (1, lost), 2714 (1, figured specimen, lost). Type catalog: Whitehead and Talwar 1976:162, Ferraris et al. 2000:297. Reasons for loss of ZSI type specimens during WWII see Chopra 1947:349-350.

Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf east to Sri Lanka and western Bay of Bengal, India.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 8 - 28.

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152) *Solea stanalandi* (Randall and McCarthy, 1989)

Solea stanalandi Randall [J. E.] and McCarthy [L. J.] 1989:197, Fig. 1 [Japanese Journal of Ichthyology v. 36 (no. 2)] Off UPM Beach, Half Moon Bay near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf.

English name (EN): Stanaland's sole.

Type: Holotype: BPBM 32806. Paratypes: USNM 300936 (1).

Distribution: Northwestern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf endemic.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 0 - 7.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

Genus: ***Soleichthys* Bleeker, 1860 (2 species)**

Soleichthys Bleeker [P.] 1860:14 [Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Neêrlandicae v. 8 (art. 7)] Masc. *Solea heterorhinos* Bleeker, 1856. Type by monotypy.

153) *Soleichthys dori* Randall and Munroe, 2008

Soleichthys dori Randall [J. E.] and Munroe [T. A.] 2008:77, Figs. 1-2 [Electronic Journal of Ichthyology, Bulletin of the European Ichthyology Society. v. 2] 7 kilometers south of Nuweiba, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea.

English name (EN): -

Type: Holotype: BPBM 20784. Paratypes: HUJ 7725 (1); TAU [= SMNHTAU] P.5112 (1), P.7934 (1), P.11245 (2); USNM 291079 (1), 291080 (1), 291081 (2), 291082 (1).

Distribution: Red Sea endemic**.**

Environment: Benthopelagic.

Depth range: 0 - 10.

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

154) *Soleichthys heterorhinos* (Bleeker, 1856)

Solea heterorhinos Bleeker [P.] 1856:64 [Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Neêrlandicae v. 1] Ambon Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia.

English name (EN): Black-tip sole.

Type: Syntypes: ? AMS B.7685 (1); BMNH 1862.6.3.12 (1); RMNH 6758 (3).

Distribution: Red Sea endemic.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 10.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Genus: ***Zebrias* Jordan and Snyder, 1900 (3 species)**

Zebrias Jordan [D. S.] and Snyder [J. O.] 1900:380 [Proceedings of the United States National Museum v. 23 (no. 1213)] Masc. *Solea zebrina* Temminck and Schlegel, 1846. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

155) *Zebrias captivus* Randall, 1995

Zebrias captivus Randall [J. E.] 1995:243, Fig. 1 [Journal of South Asian Natural History v. 2 (no. 2)] Persian Gulf off Bahrain.

English name (EN): Convict zebra sole.

Type: Holotype: BPBM 29478. Paratypes: USNM 334423 (1).

Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf east to India and Myanmar.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Data deficient (DD).

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156) *Zebrias quagga* (Kaup, 1858)

Aesopia quagga Kaup [J. J.] 1858:98 [Archiv für Naturgeschichte v. 24 (pt. 1)] Mumbai, India.

English name (EN): Fringe fin zebra sole.

Type: Holotype (unique): MNHN 1998-1307. Type catalog: Desoutter et al. 2001:318.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar, Gulf of Aden and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to northern Vietnam and southern China, south to northern Australia.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

157) *Zebrias synapturoides* (Jenkins, 1910)

Solea synapturoides Jenkins [J. T.] 1910:28, Pl. 3 (Fig. 4) [Memoirs of the Indian Museum v. 3 (no. 1)] Off Ganjam coast, India.

English name (EN): Indian zebra sole.

Type: Syntypes: MNHN 1976-0380 (1), ZSI F3430/1 (1). Type catalog: Menon and Yazdani 1968:159, Desoutter et al. 2001:326-327.

Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf east to India and Myanmar.

Environment: Demersal.

Depth range: 43 - 125.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

Family: Sphyraenidae (1 genus and 10 species)

Genus: ***Sphyraena* Artedi, 1793 (10 species)**

Sphyraena Artedi [P.] in Röse 1793:112 [Petri Artedi Angermannia] Fem. *Esox sphyraena* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by subsequent designation or subsequent monotypy. Spelled *Sphyrena* by Rafinesque 1810:34 and *Sphaerina* by Swainson 1839:175 (242). Apparently above is oldest available name for genus; authors also date to Bloch and Schneider 1801 or Klein; Walbaum (1792) is unavailable.

158) *Sphyraena acutipinnis* (Day, 1876)

Sphyraena acutipinnis Day [F.] 1876:342, Pl. 79 (Fig. 1) [The fishes of India Part 2] Sind [Sindh], Pakistan, Arabian Sea, western Indian Ocean.

English name (EN): Sharpfin barracuda.

Type: Holotype (unique): ZSI F1599. Type catalog: Whitehead and Talwar 1976:160. Based on one specimen originally; specimen described by Talwar 1968:197. Kottelat (2013) cites a freshwater record.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa and Madagascar east to Hawaiian, Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Kermadec Islands.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 66.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

159) *Sphyraena barracuda* (Edwards, 1771)

Esox barracuda Edwards [M.] in Catesby 1771:1 [The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands] Bahamas, Western Atlantic.

English name (EN): Great barracuda.

Type: Catesby 1771 is a rejected work, and unavailable (Opinions 89 and 259) but the appendix by Edwards is available. This species should date to authorship as above

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and not to Walbaum 1792. Kottelat (2013) treats as a marine and an inland record.

Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Sea of Japan), except for eastern Pacific (waifs reaching Galápagos Archipelago).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 0 - 100.

IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

160) *Sphyraena flavicauda* (Rüppell, 1838)

Sphyraena flavicauda Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1838:99, 100, Pl. 25 (Fig. 3) [Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig. Fische des Rothen Meeres] Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Yellow tail barracuda.

Type: Lectotype: SMF 506. Paralectotypes: SMF 6776 (1, dry), 8141-43 (3). Rüppell specimens: BMNH 1860.11.9.62-63 (2). Lectotype established by Dor 1984:194 if not designated earlier. Also designated by Doiuchi and Nakabo 2005:141 as SMF 6776 (invalid).

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 2 - 25.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

161) *Sphyraena forsteri* (Cuvier, 1829)

Sphyraena flavicauda Rüppell [W. P. E. S.] 1838:99, 100, Pl. 25 (Fig. 3) [Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig. Fische des Rothen Meeres] Massawa, Eritrea, Red Sea.

English name (EN): Big eye barracuda.

Type: Lectotype: SMF 506. Paralectotypes: SMF 6776 (1, dry), 8141-43 (3). Rüppell specimens: BMNH 1860.11.9.62-63 (2). Lectotype established by Dor 1984:194 if not designated earlier. Also designated by Doiuchi and Nakabo 2005:141 as SMF 6776 (invalid).

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia; Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea immigrant).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 6 - 300.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

162) *Sphyraena iburiensis* Doiuchi and Nakabo, 2005

Sphyraena iburiensis Doiuchi [R.] and Nakabo [T.] 2005:133, Figs. 1, 2A, 3A-B [Ichthyological Research v. 52 (no. 2)] Iburi, Kochi Prefecture, Japan.

English name (EN): -

Type: Holotype: FAKU 70514. Paratypes: FAKU 65254 (1), 65818 (1), 66400-01 (2), 66639-40 (1, 1), 66663 (1),66816 (1), 66821(1), 66917-18 (2), 68921-24 (4), 68926-29 (3), 68973 (1), 68975 (1), 69005 (1), 69014-16 (3), 69018-20 (3), 69022-23 (2), 69549 (1), 73468 (1), 87404 (1); KPM-NI 10405-16 (12).

Distribution: Red Sea, northwestern Pacific.

Environment: Pelagic-neritic.

Depth range: -

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

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163) *Sphyraena jello* (Cuvier, 1829)

Sphyraena jello Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1829:349 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 3] Vizagapatam, India.

English name (EN): Pickhandle barracuda.

Type: Surviving syntype: MNHN A-8411 (1, dry). Type catalog: Blanc and Hureau 1971:676-677 as holotype. Based on the 'Jellow' in description and illustration by Russell 1803:59, Pl. 174, and on a MNHN specimen from Vizagapatam (the surviving syntype), collected by Leschenault (Jean Baptiste Louis Claude Théodore Leschenault de la Tour, 1773-1826, French naturalist).

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes) and Persian Gulf east to Fiji and Tonga, north to central Japan, south to Western Australia, New South Wales (Australia) and New Caledonia.

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 200.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

164) *Sphyraena obtusata* (Cuvier, 1829)

Sphyraena obtusata Cuvier [G.] in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1829:350 [Histoire naturelle des poissons v. 3] Puducherry, India.

English name (EN): Obtuse barracuda.

Type: Lectotype: MNHN A-5486. Paralectotypes: MNHN 0000-9600 (2) Port Jackson, A-3530 (1) Réunion, A-3531 (1) Malabar, B-1878 (1) Réunion. Type catalog: Blanc and Hureau 1971:677. Lectotype selected by Doiuchi and Nakabo 2005:141.

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Socotra, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes and Persian Gulf east to Samoa, north to southern Japan and Korea, south to Lord Howe Islands and New Caledonia; eastern Mediterranean Sea (Red Sea migrant).

Environment: Reef-associated.

Depth range: 20 - 120.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

165) *Sphyraena pinguis* Günther, 1874

Sphyraena pinguis Günther [A.] 1874:157 [Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 4) v. 13 (no. 74) (art. 23)] Yantai [Chefoo], Shantung Province, China, Western North Pacific.

English name (EN): Red barracuda.

Type: Syntypes: BMNH 1874.1.16.15-16 (2).

Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, South Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to Korea and central Japan, south to South Australia; immigrated into eastern Mediterranean through Suez Canal.

Environment: Pelagic-neritic.

Depth range: 3 - 6.

IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

166) *Sphyraena putnamae* (Jordan and Seale, 1905)

Sphyraena putnamae Jordan [D. S.] and Seale [A.] 1905:4, Pl. 13 [Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences (Iowa). v. 10] Hong Kong [People's Republic of China, South China Sea, western Pacific].

English name (EN): Saw tooth barracuda.

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Type: Holotype: CAS-SU 9063 [also cataloged 9263]. Paratypes: CAS-SU 9339 (2). Type catalog: Böhlke 1953:64. Spelled *putnamae* in Pl. 13, as *putnamiae* on pp. 1 and 4; named for Mrs. Putnam, so *putnamae* is correct; first reviser not researched; *putnamae* was selected by Eschmeyer 1998:1410.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, Socotra, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Fiji and Tuvalu, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia) and New Caledonia.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: 0 - 130.
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

167) *Sphyraena qenie* (Klunzinger, 1870)
Sphyraena qenie Klunzinger [C. B.] 1870:823 [Verhandlungen der K.-K. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien v. 20] Al-Qusair, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt, Red Sea.
English name (EN): Black fin barracuda.
Type: Syntypes: NMW 75385 (1), ZMB 13267 (1). Emended to kenie by Klunzinger 1884:129; also seen as genie.
Distribution: Red Sea; Indo-Pacific: East Africa, Persian Gulf, Socotra, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius (Mascarenes) east to Mexico and Ecuador (eastern Pacific), Tuamotu Archipelago and Marquesas Islands, north to Hawaiian Islands, south to Western Australia, Queensland (Australia), New Caledonia, Tonga, New Zealand and Rapa.
Environment: Reef-associated.
Depth range: -
IUCN: Not Evaluated (NE).

Family: Xiphiidae (1 genus and 1 species)
Genus: ***Xiphias* Linnaeus, 1758 (1 species)**
Xiphias Linnaeus [C.] 1758:248 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] Masc. *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus 1758. Type by monotypy. *Xyphias*, *Ziphias*, and *Ziphius* are misspellings or unjustified emendations. On Official List (Opinion 75). Spelled *Xiphyas* by Bonnaterre 1788: liii.

168) *Xiphias gladius* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Xiphias gladius Linnaeus [C.] 1758:248 [Systema Naturae, Ed. X v. 1] European ocean. No types known.
English name (EN): Sword fish.
Type: Neotype designated by Fricke 1999:50, but withdrawn in Fricke 2000:639. Misspelled *glaudius* by Cabrera et al. 1817, see Graells 1887:176.
Distribution: Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas (including Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Red Sea, Sea of Japan, southern Gulf of California/Mexico).
Environment: Pelagic-neritic.
Depth range: 0 - 800.
IUCN: Least Concern (LC).

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Conflicts of interest
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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