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An annotated checklist of fishes of the family Sciaenidae

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Abstract

A checklist of the croakers of the world, family Sciaenidae, is presented. A total of 584 nominal species belonging to 289 valid species and 69 genera is included. Four genera, *Johnius* with 32 species, *Cynoscion* 25, *Stellifer* 24, and *Umbrina* 17 contains 30% of the species, whereas 43% of the genera (31) are monotypic. *Eques* is a valid genus-name and should be used instead of *Equetus*. Fourteen nominal species remain unidentifiable and are placed in *incertae sedis*, whereas 12 nominal species currently described in sciaenid genera lay outside the family. Among this latter group two of them represent senior synonyms of well-established species: *Sciaena guttata* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 and *Sciaena pallida* Walbaum, 1792 predate *Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1837) and *Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824), respectively, and they are here declared *nomina oblita*.

Key words: Croakers, *Eques*, *nomina oblita*, nominal species

Introduction

Sciaenidae are marine, brackish and freshwater fishes. They can be diagnosed as follows: body oblong to slightly elongate, compressed and some with moderately high body (*Eques*, *Pogonias*, *Cheilotrema*); head and body scaled except the tip of the snout. Scales cycloid or ctenoid covering the soft dorsal, anal and caudal fins; lateral line to end of caudal fin and with pored scales often with intercalated small scales, which make the lateral line appear much thicker. Two nostrils; mouth variable from strongly inferior to oblique with small, sharp, and conical teeth in rows on jaws; enlarged teeth always form outer series in upper jaw, inner series in lower jaw; well-developed canines may be present at front of upper jaw (*Cynoscion*) or both jaws (*Macrodon*); vomer and palatine toothless; gill membranes free from isthmus. Barbel on the chin present or absent. Otoliths exceptionally large. Skull cavernous with a series of bridge-like bony struts; infraorbitals and preopercle with variously developed ridges which fold over canals of cephalic lateral-line system. A series of sensory pores are present at the tip of the snout (3–7 rostral pores), on the lower margin of the snout (2–5 marginal pores) and on the tip of the chin (2–6 mental pores); chin with a single barbel (*Menticirrhus*), or in pairs along median edges of lower jaw (*Micropogonias*) or subopercles (*Paralonchurus*, *Pogonias*). Branchiostegal rays 7. Dorsal fin continuous with VII–XIV spines and 18–46 soft rays, deeply notched before the last spine; anal fin with II spines (very strong in *Bairdiella*; one spine in *Menticirrhus americanus*), 6–9 soft rays; pectoral fin with 6–20 rays; pelvic fin I, 5. Caudal fin emarginated to pointed in juveniles, rounded to rhomboid in adult, with 15

branched rays. The swim bladder is thick walled, typically occupies the abdominal cavity and varies from simple (e.g. *Sciaena trewavasae*) or two chambered without appendages (e.g., *Corvula macrops*) to divided into an anterior and posterior chamber with or without bud-like, horn-like, tube-like or arborescent appendages. The drumming muscle is typically found in males and weak or absent in females. The coloration varies from silvery to yellowish or dark brown; dark spots, vertical bars and longitudinal stripes are often present; tip of spinous dorsal fin is dark edged in many species; abdominal and lower fins are yellowish in many instances; a dark blotch is often present at pectoral-fin bases; roof of mouth and lining of gill cavity is often black.

Their common name derives from their ability to produce drumming or croaking sounds through specialized body muscles connected to the swim bladder, which acts as a resonating chamber. The sound production could play a role during spawning season. Widespread in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, they are generally bottom dwellers that inhabit sandy and muddy areas of near continental region, frequently off beaches, estuaries, sheltered bays and mouths of rivers (Nelson et al., 2016).

Others occur offshore at greater depth (*Protosciaena bathytatos* to 600 m), whereas a number are strictly freshwater, particularly in South America (*Pachypops*, *Pachyurus*, *Plagioscion*). Others inhabit coral reefs (*Eques*). Members of the Sciaenidae are absent from the islands of the central Indian and Pacific oceans. They are generally voracious carnivores feeding on small fishes and benthic invertebrates. Croakers represent an important component of near-shore bottom trawl catches. Nearly all are excellent food. The swim bladders of *Cynoscion* are used in the industrial production of isinglass.

Material and Methods

Genera and species are listed alphabetically together with synonyms, type localities, type material and distribution. Authorship, date of publication, and details of subsequent designation of type species of the genera are given by Fricke et al. (2019). Misidentifications are included only when a later author, upon noting that a misidentification is a new species, named it for the author who made the misidentification. The list of institutions where the type material is located is in Appendix.

Results and Discussion

Trewavas (1962) revised the West African species of sciaenids and Trewavas (1977) also revised the Indo-West Pacific species, while Chao (1978) reviewed the western Atlantic species. A key to the eastern Pacific species, representing about one third of the world Sciaenidae, has been prepared first by McPhail (1958) and later by Chao (1995). The FAO species identification guides cover the sciaenid species because of their interest to fisheries of the major marine resource groups exploited in the Western Central Pacific (Sasaki, 2001), Western Indian Ocean (Lal Mohan, 1983), Eastern Central Atlantic (Chao, 2016) and Western Central Atlantic (Chao, 2002b).

About 265 species distributed in 10 subfamilies are reported in the revision of the family prepared by Sasaki (1989) while 67 genera with 283 species are recorded in a more recent account by Nelson et al. (2016). Allen and Robertson (1994) following the opinion of Chao (pers. comm. in Bauchot and Desoutter, 1987) estimate there are 80 genera with about 300 species. After recent contributions (Sasaki, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1999; Casatti, 2002b; Iwatsuki et al., 2012; Azpelicueta et al., 2019; Chao et al., 2019; Marceniuk et al., 2019) there are 289 species in 69 genera.

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In the present checklist, information about the status of 584 nominal species is included. Thirty percent of the sciaenid species are included in four genera (*Johnius* with 32 species, *Cynoscion* 25, *Stellifer* 24, and *Umbrina* 17) whereas 43% of the genera (31) are monotypic. *Eques* is a valid genus-name and should be used instead of *Equetus*. Two nominal species represent senior synonyms of well-established species: *Sciaena guttata* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 is a senior synonym of the eleotrid *Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1837) and *Sciaena pallida* Walbaum, 1792 predates *Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824). *Sciaena guttata* and *Sciaena pallida* are here declared *nomina oblita*.

Species accounts

Class Actinopterygii Cope, 1887

Order Perciformes Bleeker, 1863

Family Sciaenidae Cuvier, 1829

(Croakers; drummers; kobs)

Scienoides Cuvier, 1829: 171 (proposed as family). Type genus *Sciaena*. Family name latinized to Sciaenidae by Bonaparte, 1831: 156, 170.

Genus *Aplodinotus* Rafinesque, 1819

Aplodinotus Rafinesque, 1819: 418. Masculine. Type species *Aplodinotus grunniens* Rafinesque, 1819. Type by original designation.

Haploidonotus Gill, 1861d: 101 (unjustified emendation).

Eutychelithus Jordan, 1876: 242 Masculine. *Corvina richardsonii* Cuvier, 1830. Type by monotypy.

Freshwaters of North and Central America on bottoms of medium to large river and lakes. Monotypic.

Aplodinotus grunniens Rafinesque, 1819

Aplodinotus grunniens Rafinesque, 1819: 419 (Ohio River, U.S.A.). No types known.

Sciaena grisea Lesueur, 1822: 254 (Ohio River, U.S.A.). Syntypes: (2) whereabouts unknown.

Sciaena oscula Lesueur, 1822: 252, unnumbered plate (apparently 13) (Lake Erie or Lake Ontario, North America). Syntypes: MNHN A-5696 (1, dry, poor condition), A-7536 (lost).

Corvina richardsonii Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 100 (Lake Huron, North America). Holotype (unique): not found at MNHN.

Amblodon concinnus Agassiz, 1854: 307 (Tennessee River at Huntsville, Alabama, U.S.A.). Lectotype: MCZ 21970, selected by Chao (1978: 42).

Amblodon lineatus Agassiz, 1854: 307 (Osage R., Missouri, U.S.A.). Syntypes: MCZ 569 (2), 569a (5), 573 (1); SMNS 1198 (2).

Amblodon neglectus Girard, 1858b: 167 (Mouth of Rio Grande del Norte, Rio Bravo, Texas, U.S.A., and Province of Tamaulipas, Mexico). Syntypes: UMMZ 160256 (1); USNM 636 (1), 637 (orig. 24, now 12).

Distribution: East of Rocky Mountains from Hudson Bay to Mississippi river basin southward to eastern Mexico and Guatemala.

Genus *Argyrosomus* De la Pylaie, 1835

Argyrosomus De la Pylaie, 1835: 532 Masculine. Type species *Argyrosomus procerus* De la Pylaie, 1835 (= *Cheilodipterus aquila* Lacepède, 1803). Type by monotypy. On Official List (Opinion 988).

Pseudosciaena Bleeker, 1863a: 142. Feminine. Type species *Pseudosciaena amblyceps* Bleeker, 1863. Type by subsequent designation. Bleeker, 1874: 18 and 1876: 329 listed *Sciaena aquila* Risso = Lacepède, 1803 as type (accepted by Trewavas, 1977: 387), but

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aquila was not a named included species. Type apparently validly designated first by Jordan, 1919: 321.
Afroscion Trewavas, 1977: 337. Masculine. Type species *Argyrosomus thorpei* Smith, 1977. Type by original designation.
Eastern Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific, generally nearshore on hard and soft bottoms and in estuaries. Seven species according to Sasaki (1994); the species from Africa and Madagascar have been reviewed by Griffiths and Heemstra (1995); 9 species are listed here.

***Argyrosomus amoyensis* (Bleeker, 1863)**
Pseudosciaena amoyensis Bleeker, 1863a: 144 (Amoy, China). Holotype (unique): RMNH 740.
Sciaena bleekeri Day, 1876: 185, Pl. 45 (fig. 4) (Mumbai and Gwadur, India). Syntypes: ZSI F968 (1), 988 (1, figured).
Pseudosciaena indica Tang, 1937: 64 (Mumbai and Gwadur, India). Syntypes: ZSI F968 and 988 (2). *Nomen novum*, replacement name for *Sciaena bleekeri* Day 1876, secondarily preoccupied by *Pseudotolithus bleekeri* Steindachner 1866.
Nibea miichthioides Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963, figs. 30, 56, 82 (Cha-po, Kwangtung Province, China). Holotype: SFC 57-0337. Paratypes: SFC 60-9080 (1).
Distribution: Persian Gulf, also entering Tigris-Euphrates basin, to China.

***Argyrosomus beccus* Sasaki, 1994**
Argyrosomus beccus Sasaki, 1994: 35, figs. 1–2 (Harbor Channel Islands, sand bars off the Channel, now disappeared, 1.6 kilometers west of Harbor Inlet, Durban, South Africa). Holotype: USNM 325504. Paratypes: USNM 325505 (2).
Distribution: Southern Africa.

***Argyrosomus coronus* Griffiths and Heemstra, 1995**
Sciaena aquila Poll (*nec* Lacepède), 1954: 234, fig.71, Pl. II (figs. 2, 6–7) (off Angola).
Argyrosomus coronus Griffiths and Heemstra, 1995: 28, figs. 35–36 (4 kilometers south of Hoarusib River, northern Namibia, surf zone). Holotype: SAIAB formerly RUSI 48468. Paratypes: IRSNB 9723-25 (2, 1, 1); SAIAB formerly RUSI 48458–67 (1 ea.), 48469–72 (1 ea.), 48473 (1, skeleton).
Distribution: Namibia and Angola.

***Argyrosomus heinii* (Steindachner, 1902)**
Sciaena heinii Steindachner, 1902: 317 (Quishn [Gischen], se. Arabia). Holotype (unique): NMW. Illustrated and described in detail in Steindachner 1903: 141, Pl. 1 (fig. 4).
Distribution: Persian Gulf, Pakistan.

***Argyrosomus hololepidotus* (Lacepède, 1801)**
Labrus hololepidotus Lacepède, 1801: 448, 518, Pl. 21 (fig. 2) (Grand Océan équatorial). Based on a drawing and description in manuscript by Philibert Commerson (1727–1773) from Madagascar. Neotype: SAIAB formerly RUSI 41433 designated by Griffiths and Heemstra, 1995: 17.
Distribution: Madagascar.

***Argyrosomus inodorus* Griffiths and Heemstra, 1995**
Sciaena hololepidota Cuvier (*nec* Lacepède) in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 53 (Cape of Good Hope).
Argyrosomus inodorus Griffiths and Heemstra, 1995: 21, figs. 21–22 (False Bay, South Africa, depth 10 meters). Holotype: SAIAB formerly RUSI 44705. Paratypes: AMS I.34965–001 (2), I.34965–002 (2); BMNH 1994.11.30.2–3 (1, 1); MNHN 1994–0568 to 0569 (1, 1); NSMT-P 46548 (1) 56549 (parts); SAIAB formerly RUSI 11924 (1), 15257 (1), 38464 (1), 38466–67 (1, 1), 38469 (1), 38471–72 (1, 1), 38475–76 (1, 1), 38478–81 (1 ea.), 41128 (1),

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41133 (1), 41138 (1), 41141 (1), 41143 (1), 41146–47 (1, 1), 41149 (1), 41153 (1), 41155–56 (1, 1), 41160–61 (1, 1), 41164 (1); SAM 33473–74 (1, 1); USNM 331636 (2).
Distribution: Namibia to Cape of Good Hope northward to Key River mouth (Transkei).

***Argyrosomus japonicas* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1843)**
Sciaena japonica Temminck and Schlegel, 1843: 58, Pl. 24 (fig. 1) (Meitsu, Nango-Cho, Miyazaki Pref., se. coast of Kyushu, Japan, 50 m [orig. loc. Near Nagasaki, Japan]). Neotype: SAIAB formerly RUSI 44704. Based on a figure and description of Burger (Boeseman, 1947: 62). Neotype designated by Griffiths and Heemstra 1995: 11.
Sciaena antarctica Castelnau, 1872: 100, Pl. 1 (Melbourne market, Bass Strait, Australia). No types known.
Sciaena margaritifera Haly, 1875: 269 (off Kwa Zulu-Natal, South Africa, southwestern Indian Ocean). Syntypes: BMNH 1862.11.9.13–14 (2).
Corvina axillaris De Vis, 1884: 538 (Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia). Objectively invalid, *nomen praeoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Corvina axillaris* Cuvier, 1830.
Sciaena neglecta Ramsay and Ogilby, 1887: 941 (Broken Bay, New South Wales, Australia). Holotype: AMS I.822.
Distribution: Cape of Good Hope to southern Mozambique; southern seabord of Australia from north of Shark Bay to Queensland; Pakistan and northwest coast of India; Hong Kong to southern Korea and Japan.

***Argyrosomus regius* (Asso, 1801)**
Sciaena umbra var. Brünnich, 1768: 99 (Adriatic Sea).
Perca luth Walbaum, 1792: 334 (In Mari rubro). No types known.
Perca regia Asso, 1801: 42, Pl. 35 (fig. 3) (La Rochelle, Département de la Charente-Maritime, France, Bay of Biscay, Northeastern Atlantic). Neotype: MNHN 0000-7511, designated by Trewavas, 1966: 4.
Cheilodipterus aquila Lacepède, 1803: 684, 685, Pl. 21 (La Rochelle, France, Bay of Biscay, northeastern Atlantic). Neotype: MNHN 0000-7511.
Perca vanloo Risso, 1810: 298, Pl. 9 (fig. 30) (Nice, France, northwestern Mediterranean Sea). No types known.
Trachurus aguilus Rafinesque, 1810: 42, Pl. 11 (fig. 3) (Sicily, Italy). No type known.
Seriola rafinesquii Risso, 1827: 425 (Mediterranean Sea). *Nomen novum*, unneeded replacement name for *Trachurus aguilus* Rafinesque 1810.
Argyrosomus procerus De la Pylaie, 1835: 532 (France). No types known.
Distribution: Eastern Atlantic from southern Norway and Sweden to the Mediterranean and Black Sea; Gulf of Guinea; migrated to the Red Sea via the Suez Canal.
Comments: *Perca luth* Walbaum, 1792 is *nomen oblitum* not used as valid after 1899; therefore, reversal of precedence apply (Parenti, 2013). The type locality is erroneous as description is based on *Perca* (*luth*) of Hasselquist, 1762: 402 who reported Damiatae as type locality (=Damietta or Domyāt in Arabic, a city of Egypt on Mediterranean Sea. *Trachurus aguilus* Rafinesque, 1810 is a synonym according to Parenti (2019b).

***Argyrosomus thorpei* Smith, 1977**
Argyrosomusthorpei Smith, 1977: 562, Pls. 1 (fig. C), 2 (Off Kwa Zulu-Natal, South Africa, southwestern Indian Ocean). Holotype: SAIAB formerly RUSI 674. Paratypes: BMNH 1976.10.18.1 (10); RUSI 675-680 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1), 2587 (1), 2651 (2).
Distribution: Port Elizabeth (southern Africa) to Mozambique and west coast of Madagascar.

Genus *Aspericorvina* Fowler, 1934
Aspericorvina Fowler, 1934: 153. Feminine. Subgenus of *Johnius*, type species *Johnius melanobrachium* Fowler, 1934. Type by original designation.
West Pacific; monotypic.

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***Aspericorvina jubata* (Bleeker, 1855)**
Corvina jubata Bleeker, 1855b: 160 (Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia) Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown. Bleeker specimens: BMNH 1880.4.21.150 (1).
Johnius (*Aspericorvina*) *melanobrachium* Fowler, 1934: 154, fig. 122; Bangkok, Thailand. Holotype (unique): ANSP 59956.
Distribution: Indo-Australian Archipelago shallow coastal waters, estuaries and rivers.

Genus *Atractoscion* Gill, 1862
Atractoscion Gill, 1862: 18. Masculine. Type species *Otolithus aequidens* Cuvier 1830. Type by original designation.
Zeluco Whitley, 1931: 317. Masculine. Type species *Otolithus atelodus* Günther 1867. Type by original designation.
Atlantic, Indo-West Pacific and eastern Pacific. Found in coastal waters, often in schools over rocky bottom and in kelp beds or on sandy bottoms. Five species.

***Atractoscion aequidens* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Otolithus aequidens Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 66 (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa). Syntypes: MNHN A-5586 (1, dry), A-8154 (1, dry, not found).
Distribution: South Africa and Mozambique (following Song et al., 2017).

***Atractoscion atelodus* (Günther, 1867)**
Otolithusatelodus Günther, 1867b: 60 (Australia). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1866.6.19.9.
Otolithus teraglin MacLeay, 1880: 48 (Sydney market, N.S.W., Australia). Holotype: AMS I.9773.
Distribution: Endemic to south-eastern coast of Australia.

***Atractoscion macrolepis* Song, Kim and Kim, 2017**
Atractoscion macrolepis Song, Kim and Kim, 2017 in Song, Kim, Kang and Kim, 2017: 228, fig. 2B (Tombua Beach, Angola, 15.7795° S, 11.8703° E). Holotype: SAIAB 187117-2. Paratypes: SAIAB 205157-1, 187117–6, 187117–7.
Distribution: Angola and Namibia.

***Atractoscion microlepis* Song, Kim and Kang, 2017**
Atractoscion microlepis Song, Kim and Kang in Song, Kim, Kang and Kim, 2017: 231, fig. 2C (Gulf of Oman). Holotype: PKU 9315. Paratypes: PKU 9312–9314, 9316, PKU10774–10783.
Distribution: Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea.

***Atractoscion nobilis* (Ayres, 1860)**
Johnius nobilis Ayres, 1860: 77, fig. 20 (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.; Baja California, 27° N, Mexico). No types known. Any types at CAS would have been lost in 1906.
Otolithus californiensis Steindachner, 1876a: 59 (San Diego, California; Magdalena Bay, Baja California). Syntypes: (several) MCZ 10898 (1), NMW 31128–29 (2).
Distribution: Alaska to southern Baja California and northern Gulf of California.

Genus *Atrobucca* Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963
Atrobucca Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963: 64, 93. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena nibe* Jordan and Thompson, 1911. Type by original designation.
Indo-West Pacific. Ten species.

***Atrobucca adusta* Sasaki and Kailola, 1988**
Atrobucca adusta Sasaki and Kailola, 1988: 270, figs. 2C, 6, 7 (Mouth of Markham River, near Lae, Papua New Guinea). Holotype: QM I.19180. Paratype: KFRS F03381.

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Distribution: New Guinea. Known only from two specimens.

***Atrobucca alcocki* Talwar, 1980**
Atrobucca alcocki Talwar, 1980: 23, fig. 1 (Arabian Sea off Mumbai, India, depth about 60 meters). Holotype (unique): ZSI F7591/2.
Distribution: Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea off Bombay, India and Sind, Pakistan.

***Atrobucca antonbruun* Sasaki, 1995**
Atrobucca antonbruun Sasaki, 1995b: 269, figs. 1, 3–5 (Off Myanmar, 15°04' N, 95°51' E, depth 41–46 meters). Holotype: USNM 324670. Paratypes: USNM 324158 (2), 324576 (6), 325470 (2).
Distribution: Burma to east coast of India.

***Atrobucca bengalensis* Sasaki, 1995**
Atrobucca bengalensis Sasaki, 1995b: 272, figs. 2–5 (St. John's fish market, Trincomalea, Sri Lanka). Holotype: USNM 32463. Paratypes: USNM 325473 (2).
Distribution: Sri Lanka.

***Atrobucca brevis* Sasaki and Kailola, 1988**
Atrobucca brevis Sasaki and Kailola, 1988: 268, figs. 2B, 4, 5 (Off northern Australia, 13°25' S, 126°19' E, depth 60–63 meters). Holotype: AMS I. 26447-001. Paratypes: AMS I.26448-001 (1); CSIRO H 748-01 (1); HUMZ 107483-84 (1, 1); KFRS F04034 (1).
Distribution: Northern Australia and New Guinea.

***Atrobucca geniae* Ben-Tuvia and Trewavas, 1987**
Atrobucca geniae Ben-Tuvia and Trewavas, 1987: 17, figs. 1–2 (Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea, depth 750 meters). Holotype: HUJ 11398. Paratypes: BMNH 1985.3.19.1 (1), HUJ 10604 (1).
Distribution: Red Sea.

***Atrobucca kyushini* Sasaki and Kailola, 1988**
Atrobucca kyushini Sasaki and Kailola, 1988: 263, figs. 1, 2A, 3 (Off Kuching, Borneo, Malaysia). Holotype: HUMZ 107200. Paratypes: BMNH 1987.6.4.1 (1), 1987.6.4.2 (1); HUMZ 33633 (1), 46810 (1), 46945 (1), 50132 (1), 107201-02 (1, 1), 107205-06 (1, 1); NSMT-P 50538-39 (1, 1).
Distribution: Off northwestern coast of Borneo, South China Sea.

***Atrobucca marleyi* (Norman, 1922)**
Sciaena marleyi Norman, 1922: 319 (Off St. John's R., Natal, South Africa). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1922.1.13.37.
Distribution: Mozambique south to Natal.

***Atrobucca nibe* (Jordan and Thompson, 1911)**
Pseudotolithus brunneolus Jordan and Richardson, 1909: 191, Pl. 71 (Kaohsiung, Taiwan). Holotype: FMNH 52174 [ex CM 327]. Paratypes: FMNH 59521 (1), CAS-SU 21185 (1).
Sciaena nibe Jordan and Thompson, 1911: 258, fig. 4 (Wakanoura, Japan). Holotype: USNM 67331. Paratypes: CAS-SU 25010 (2).
Nibea pingi Wang, 1935: 448, fig. 32 (Chefoo, Shantung Prov., China). Holotype (unique): Mus. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China, Nanking 10320.
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Mozambique and Natal, South Africa, India; China, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, and off northern Australia.
Comments: *Pseudotolithus brunneolus* Jordan and Richardson, 1909 has been suppressed to maintain *Sciaena nibe* (Opinion 1272; Bull. Zool. Nom. 1984, 41 p. 26–27).

***Atrobucca trewavasae* Talwar and Sathiarajan, 1975**

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Atrobucca trewavasae Talwar and Sathiarajan, 1975: 575, fig. 1 (Bay of Bengal off Madras, India, depth 250 meters). Holotype: ZSI F7131/2. Paratypes: (9) BMNH 1974.7.5.4-5; ZSI F7133/2-7137/2 and 7139-7140/2 (7).
Distribution: Bay of Bengal.

Genus *Austronibea* Trewavas, 1977
Austronibea Trewavas, 1977: 361, 373. Feminine. Type species *Austronibea oedogenys* Trewavas, 1977. Type by original designation.
Northern Australia and New Guinea in shallow coastal waters and estuaries; monotypic.

***Austronibea oedogenys* Trewavas, 1977**
Austronibea oedogenys Trewavas, 1977: 374, Pl. 4 (fig. 25) (Repulse Bay, Queensland, Australia). Holotype: QM I.12691. Paratypes: BMNH 1977.4.5.1 ex CSIRO A 4076 (1); CSIRO A 4076 (11), C 3415 (1), C 4532 (1); RMNH 27284 (1).
Distribution: Northern and northwestern Australia and southern New Guinea.

Genus *Bahaba* Herre, 1935
Bahaba Herre, 1935: 603. Feminine. Subgenus of *Otolithes*, Type species *Otolithes (Bahaba) lini* Herre, 1935. Type by original designation.
West Pacific. Three species.

***Bahaba chaptis* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Bola chaptis Hamilton, 1822: 77, 368, Pl. 10 (fig. 25) (estuaries of the Ganges). Neotype: ZSI F6229/2. Neotype designated by Talwar and Datta (1972: 171).
Bola chaptis var. *nuria* Hamilton, 1822: 78, 368, Jassore, India. No types known.
Distribution: Western Bengal and Burma in coastal waters and lower parts of rivers.

***Bahaba polykladiskos* (Bleeker, 1852)**
Corvina polykladiskos Bleeker, 1852: 420 (Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 5983.
Distribution: Mekong basin and Borneo.

***Bahaba taipingensis* (Herre, 1932)**
Nibea taipingensis Herre, 1932: 436 (Market at Taiping, Kwangtung, China). Holotype: CAS-SU 25723. Paratypes: CAS-SU 69834 ex CAS-SU 25723 (2).
Nibea flavolabiata Lin, 1935: 14, fig. 7 (Chusan, China, East China Sea). Holotype (unique): Chekiang Fisheries Exp. Station, mounted specimen.
Otolitheslini Herre, 1935: 603 (Canton market, China [caught below delta region, not far from Hong Kong]). Holotype: CAS-SU 13984. Paratypes: FMNH 47086 ex CM (1), CAS-SU 16703 (1).
Distribution: South China only. From the Yangtze River southwards to Hong Kong.

Genus *Bairdiella* Gill, 1861
Bairdiella Gill, 1861a: 33. Feminine. Type species *Bodianus argyroleucus* Mitchill, 1815. Type by monotypy.
Amphi-American inshore waters, estuaries, and coral reefs over sandy to muddy bottoms.
Eight species according to Chao (1978) with the inclusion of *Corvula*. Marceniuk et al. (2019) revised the western Atlantic species. Seven species.

***Bairdiella armata* Gill, 1863**
Bairdiella armata Gill, 1863b: 164 (Western coast of Central America). Holotype (unique): USNM 35134.

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Corvina (*Homoprion*) *acutirostris* Steindachner, 1875b: 56, Pl. 4 (Panama, Atlantic coast). Syntypes: NMW 72848 (1), 78573 (2).
Corvina fulgens Vaillant and Bocourt, 1883: 164, Pl. 6 (fig. 2) (La Union, El Salvador eastern Pacific). Syntypes: MNHN A-0975 (2).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific from Gulf of California to Panama.

***Bairdiella chrysoura* (Lacepède, 1801)**
Perca punctatus Linnaeus (ex Garden), 1766: 482 (South Carolina, U.S.A.). Syntypes: LS 108-109 (left half-skins). Objectively invalid, *nomen preoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Perca punctata* Linnaeus 1758 [= *Cephalopholis fulva* (Linnaeus, 1758)].
Dipterodon chrysourus Lacepède, 1801: 166, 174 (Carolina, U.S.A.). No types known.
Bodianus argyroleucus Mitchill, 1815: 417, Pl. 6 (fig. 9) (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Bodianus exiguus Mitchill, 1815: 419 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Bodianus pallidus Mitchill, 1815: 420 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Homoprion xanthurus Holbrook, 1855: 170, pl. 24 (not *Leiostomus xanthurus* Lacepède, 1802).
Homoprion subtruncatus Gill, 1861a: 33 (South Carolina, U.S.A.). Based on *Leiostomus xanthurus* of Storer (1846: 69).
Distribution: New York to southern Florida and northern Gulf of Mexico.

***Bairdiella ensifera* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**
Sciaena ensifera Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 313 (Pacific Panama; Punta Arenas, Costa Rica). Syntypes: USNM 29316 (1), 29442 (1), 29464 (1), 29506 (1), 29526 (1).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific from Mexico to Peru.

***Bairdiella goeldi* Marceniuk, Molina, Caires, Rotundo, Wosiacki and Oliveira, 2019**
Bairdiella goeldi Marceniuk, Molina, Caires, Rotundo, Wosiacki and Oliveira, 2019: 6, fig. 4a (Furo da Ostra, Bragança, Pará, Brazil). Holotype: MPEG 33641. Paratypes: MPEG 32860 (1); MPEG 33653 (1); MPEG 33654 (4); MPEG 34510(2); MPEG 33627 (2); MPEG 33628 (1); MPEG 33615(1); AZUSC 4926(9); LBP 19376(4).
Distribution: Widely distributed on the Atlantic coast of Brazil, from at least the equatorial northern state of Pará to Santa Catarina. The southern limit of occurrence is apparently determined by the absence of mangrove forests in estuaries.

***Bairdiella icistia* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**
Sciaena icistia Jordan and Gilbert, 1882d: 356 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, w. Mexico). Syntypes: USNM 28182 (1), 28228 (1), 28275 (1, lost), 28368 (1), 29566 (1), 29613 (1, lost), 29615 (1), 29775 (1), 29790 (1).
Distribution: Gulf of California to Chiapas, Mexico.

***Bairdiella ronchus* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina ronchus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 107 (Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela; Dominican Republic; Cuba; Suriname). Lectotype: MNHN 7634. Paralectotypes: MNHN 0095 (1) Dominican Republic, 5345 (2) Suriname, 7637 (1), A-5543 (1) Martinique. Lectotype selected by Marceniuk et al. (2019: 13).
Corvina subaequalis Poey, 1875: 58 (Cuba). Holotype (unique): ?ZMB lost.
Sciaena (*Bairdiella*) *bedoti* Regan, 1905: 391, Pl. 6 (fig. 1) (Cuba). Syntypes: BMNH 1905.3.18.2 ex MHNG (1), MHNG 678.01 (1).
Distribution: Greater Antilles and Central America to Brazil.

***Bairdiella veraecrucis* Jordan and Dickerson, 1908**
Bairdiella veraecrucis Jordan and Dickerson, 1908: 16, fig. 1 (Veracruz, Mexico). Holotype: USNM 61676. Paratypes: CAS-SU 20654 (2).

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Distribution: Northern Greater Caribbean Province, Gulf of Mexico.

Genus *Boesemania* Trewavas, 1977

Boesemania Trewavas, 1977: 309. Feminine. Type species *Johnius microlepis* Bleeker, 1858. Type by original designation.
West Pacific, in flowing waters of large rivers and in the deep-water pools of the Mekong River and rivers of Indonesia. Monotypic.

***Boesemania microlepis* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Johnius microlepis Bleeker, 1858: 11 (Palembang, Mussi River mouth, Sumatra, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 6043 (125 mm TL spec. of 2, poor condition).
Otolithoides aeneocorpus Fowler, 1935: 150, fig. 119 (Bangkok, Thailand). Holotype: ANSP 62510. Paratypes: ANSP 62511-24 (14), BPBM 10591 ex ANSP 62525 (1).
Distribution: From Thailand to Vietnam and Indonesia.

Genus *Callaus* Jordan, 1889

Callaus Jordan in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 395, 401. Feminine. Subgenus of *Sciaena*, type species *Corvina deliciosa* Tschudi, 1846. Type by original designation.
Eastern Pacific.
Comments: The genus is here regarded as valid following Aguilera et al. (2016).

***Callaus deliciosa* (Tschudi, 1846)**

Corvina deliciosa Tschudi, 1846: 9 (Market at Lima, Peru). Syntypes: (several) ZMB 894 (1).
?*Umbrina imberbis* Günther, 1873: 101 (Iquique, Chile). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.
Sciaena suavis de Buen, 1961: 17 (Arica, Chile). Holotype: EBMC 10377 (lost). Paratypes: EBMC 10378 (1) (lost).
Distribution: Peru and Chile.
Comments: Synonymy from Kong and Valdés (1990).

Genus *Cheilotrema* Tschudi, 1846

Cheilotrema Tschudi, 1846: 13. Neuter. Type species *Cheilotrema fasciatum* Tschudi, 1846. Type by monotypy.
Rhinoscion Gill, 1861b: 78. Masculine. Type species *Amblodon saturnus* Girard, 1858. Type by monotypy.
Eastern Pacific, near sandy bottoms, often in caves and crevices of exposed coasts and open bays; two species.

***Cheilotrema fasciatum* Tschudi, 1846**

Cheilotremafasciatum Tschudi, 1846: 13, Pl. 1 (Between Callao and Huacho, Peru). Holotype (unique): ZMB 1022 or ZMB 1023.
Distribution: Along the coast of Peru and Chile.

***Cheilotrema saturnum* (Girard, 1858)**

Amblodon saturnus Girard, 1858a: 98 (San Diego, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 638 (orig. 3, now 2).
Corvina (*Johnius*) *jacobi* Steindachner, 1879: 121 (San Diego, California). Syntypes: (several) NMW.
Distribution: Point Conception to central Baja California and upper Gulf of California.
Comments: Synonyms as reported by Jordan et al. (1930).

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Genus *Chrysochir* Trewavas and Yazdani, 1966

Chrysochir Trewavas and Yazdani, 1966: 250. Feminine. Type species *Otolithus aureus* Richardson, 1846. Type by original designation

Indo-West Pacific in shallow coastal waters; monotypic.

***Chrysochir aureus* (Richardson, 1846)**

Otolithus aureus Richardson, 1846: 224 (Canton, China). Lectotype: BMNH 1975.11.17.1 (half skin). Paralectotypes: USNM (1, apparently lost). Lectotype selected by Trewavas 1977: 345.

Sciaena ophiceps Alcock, 1889: 300 (Off Mahanadi delta, depth 5–9 fathoms; off Godavari delta, depth 4–5 fathoms; Orissa coast). Syntypes: BMNH 1890.12.4.6-7 ex ZSI (2); ZSI F12099 to 12101 (3), 12103 (1), 12170–71 (1, 1), 12336 (1), 12381 (1).

Sciaena incerta Vinciguerra, 1926: 578 (Sarawak state, Borneo, East Malaysia). Syntypes: (2) MSNG 23308 (1).

Johnius birtwistlei Fowler, 1931: 446, fig. (Clyde Terrace market, Singapore). Holotype: ANSP 53467 (not separated, in jar with paratypes). Paratypes: ANSP 53468-69 (2).

Distribution: Bay of Bengal to China Sea.

Genus *Cilus* Delfin, 1900

Cilus Delfin, 1900: 55. Masculine. Type species *Cilus montti* Delfin, 1900. Type by monotypy.

Eastern Pacific; monotypic.

***Cilus gilberti* (Abbott, 1899)**

Sciaena gilberti Abbott, 1899: 355 (Callao, Peru). Holotype: CAS-SU 11978 not 11918 as published. Paratypes: CAS-SU 6199 (1).

Cilus montti Delfin, 1900: 56, fig. 1 (Talcahuano, San Vicente, Concepción, Chile). No types known.

Distribution: Peru to Chile and Galápagos Islands.

Comments: Previously placed in Haemulidae (Fowler, MS), family position has been established by Oyarzún et al. (1985).

Genus *Collichthys* Günther, 1860

Collichthys Günther, 1860: 312. Masculine. Type species *Sciaena lucida* Richardson, 1844. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 348.

Hemisciaena Bleeker, 1863a: 140. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena lucida* Richardson, 1844. Type by monotypy.

West Pacific in sublittoral zone and in estuaries over sandy-muddy bottoms; two species.

***Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844)**

Sciaena lucida Richardson, 1844: no p., Pl. 44 (figs. 3–4) (China Seas). Syntypes: BMNH 1848.3.18.107-108 (1 of 2).

Sciaena meygun Basilewsky, 1855: 222 (Beijing, China). No types at ZIN.

Collichthys chinensis Steindachner, 1866: 475. Appears as "*Collichthys lucidus* Richds. An nov. spec.? (*C. chinensis*)."

Collichthys fragilis Jordan and Seale, 1905a: 522, fig. 4 (Shanghai, China). Holotype (unique): USNM 52080.

Distribution: South China Sea to Lüshunkou (=Port Arthur), Liaodong Peninsula.

***Collichthys niveatus* Jordan and Starks, 1906**

Collichthys niveatus Jordan and Starks, 1906: 519, fig. 2 (Port Arthur, Manchuria, China). Holotype: USNM 55632. Paratypes: CAS-SU 9997 not 9884 as published (16).

Distribution: Yellow Sea to East China Sea.

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Genus *Corvula* Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889

Corvula Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 377. Feminine. Type species *Johnius batabanus* Poey, 1860. Type by original designation.

Vacuoqua Jordan and Evermann, 1927: 506. Feminine. Type species *Corvina macrops* Steindachner, 1876. Type by original designation.

A junior synonym of *Bairdiella* according to Chao (1978). Valid according to Allen and Robertson (1994). Amphi-American in rocky coastal areas. Three species.

***Corvula batabana* (Poey, 1860)**

Johnius batabanus Poey, 1860: 184 (Batabano, south coast of Cuba). Syntypes: MCZ 10926-27 (1, 1), 21957 (1).

Corvula sialis Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 379 (Key West, Florida, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 26575.

Distribution: South Florida, Bay of Campeche, Greater Antilles and Virgin Islands.

***Corvula macrops* (Steindachner, 1875)**

Corvina macrops Steindachner, 1875b: 52, Pl. 2 (Panama [Pacific]). Syntypes: NMW 78572 (1).

Distribution: Eastern Pacific from Gulf of California to Ecuador and Galapagos Islands.

***Corvula sanctaeluciae* Jordan, 1890**

Corvula sanctaeluciae Jordan, 1890: 649 (St. Lucia, West Indies). Holotype (unique): USNM 41732.

Distribution: Eastern Florida, Cuba, Bay of Campeche to Guianas.

Genus *Ctenosciaena* Fowler and Bean, 1923

Ctenosciaena Fowler and Bean, 1923: 15. Feminine.Subgenus of *Sciaena*, type species *Sciaena (Ctenosciaena) dubia* Fowler and Bean, 1923. Type by original designation.

Amphi-American in offshore waters over hard sandy bottom; two species.

***Ctenosciaena gracilicirrhus* (Metzelaar, 1919)**

Umbrina gracilicirrhus Metzelaar, 1919: 72, fig. 24 (Coast of Venezuela). Holotype (unique): ZMA 113103.

Sciaena dubia Fowler and Bean, 1923: 16 (No locality). Holotype (unique): USNM 83309.

Distribution: Nicaragua along the Caribbean coast and Atlantic coasts of South America to southern Brazil.

***Ctenosciaena peruviana* Chirichigno, 1969**

Ctenosciaena peruviana Chirichigno, 1969: 1, fig. (Coast of Peru, 5°41' S, 81°14' W, depth 187 meters). Holotype: IMARPE 1248. Paratypes: IMARPE 1193-98 (1, 2, 5, 2, 1, 1).

Distribution: Off Ecuador and Peru.

Genus *Cynoscion* Gill, 1861

Cynoscion Gill, 1861c: 81. Masculine. Type species *Johnius regalis* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by original designation.

Cestreus Gronow in Gray, 1854: 49. Masculine. Type species *Cestreus carolinensis* Gronow, 1854. Type by monotypy. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Cestreus* McClelland, 1842 in fishes; apparently not replaced.

Apseudobranchus Gill, 1862: 18. Masculine. Type species *Otolithus toeroe* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.

Archoscion Gill, 1862: 18. Masculine. Type species *Otolithus analis* Jenyns, 1842. Type by original designation.

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Buccone Jordan and Evermann, 1896: 394 Neuter. Subgenus of *Cynoscion*, type species *Cestreus praedatorius* Jordan and Gilbert, 1889. Type by original designation.
Symphysoglyphus Miranda-Ribeiro, 1913: 43. Masculine. Type species *Ancylodon bairdii* Steindachner, 1879.
Paralarimus Fowler and Bean, 1923: 18. Masculine. Type species *Paralarimus patagonicus* Fowler and Bean, 1923. Type by original designation.
Eriscion Jordan and Evermann, 1927: 506. Masculine. Subgenus of *Cynoscion*, type species *Otolithus nebulosus* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Eastern Pacific (12 species) and western Atlantic (13 species) in estuarine and inshore waters, with 25 species.

***Cynoscion acoupa* (Lacepède, 1801)**
Cheilodipterus acoupa Lacepède, 1801: 540, 546 (Cayenne, French Guinea). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-5502.
Johnius thorax Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 77 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-5502.
Lutjanus cayanensis Lacepède, 1802: 196, 240 (Cayenne, French Guiana). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-5502 (1, holotype of Bauchot), A-4562 (2), A-5617 (2).
Otolithus rhomboidalis Cuvier, 1829: 173 (Cayenne, French Guiana). No types known.
Otolithus toeroe Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 72, Pls. 103, 138 (Cayenne, French Guiana; Suriname; Brazil; Lake Maracaibo).Syntypes: MNHN 0000-4616 (1) Cayenne, 0000-5500 (1) Brazil, 0000-5502 (1) Cayenne, A-0456 (1, dry) Brazil, A-0528 (1, dry) Brazil, A-5617 (1, dry) Lake Maricaibo; SMF 2167 ex MNHN in 1830 (1).
Otolithus cayennensis Vaillant and Bocourt, 1883: 156 (La Union, El Salvador) Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown. New name or emendation of *Lutjanus cayanensis* Lacepède.
Paralarimus patagonicus Fowler and Bean, 1923: 18 (Northern Patagonia). Holotype (unique): USNM 83222.
Cynoscion maracaiboensis Schultz, 1949: 160, fig. 20 (Río Agua Caliente, 2–3 kilometers above Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela). Holotype: USNM 121742. Paratypes: MCZ 37219 [ex USNM 121744] (1); UMMZ 157676 (1); USNM 121743 (1), 121744 (orig. 2, now 1), 121745 (1).
Distribution: Tropical western Atlantic to Argentina.
Comments: Under the account of *Paralarimus patagonicus* Chao (2002a: 8) wrote: “The specimen was collected during the Wilkes expedition and catalogued on 1 March 1919. I suspect the stated locality of the holotype was incorrectly registered.” *Johnius thorax* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 was published the same year as *Cheilodipterus acoupa* Lacepède, 1801, but its actual date of publication is unknown and therefore placed at 31 December 1801. Lacepède published his work the 18 October 1801.

***Cynoscion albus* (Günther, 1864)**
Otolithus albus Günther, 1864: 149 (Chiapam, Guatemala). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1864.1.26.240.
Distribution: Southern Mexico to Peru.

***Cynoscion analis* (Jenyns, 1842)**
Otolithus analis Jenyns, 1842: 164 (Callao, Peru). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1917.7.14.44.
Otolithus peruanus Tschudi, 1846: 10 (coast of Peru). Holotype: ZMB 864.
Distribution: Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Inhabits coastal waters. Juveniles penetrate estuaries and shallow bays. Feeds principally on shrimps and fishes. Also caught with encircling nets.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Hildebrand (1946).

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***Cynoscion arenarius* Ginsburg, 1930**
Cynoscion arenarius Ginsburg, 1930: 83, fig. 7 (Off entrance to harbor, Galveston, Texas, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 89395.
Distribution: Florida and Gulf of Mexico to Bay of Campeche.

***Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Otolithus guatucupa Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 75, Pl. 104 (Brazil and Montevideo, Uruguay). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7517 (2) Montevideo, MNHN "holotype" (1, lost) Brazil.
Distribution: Surinam to Brazil.
Comments: This species is known by several authors as *Cynoscion striatus* (Chao, 1987; Figuereido, 1992).

***Cynoscion jamaicensis* (Vaillant and Bocourt, 1883)**
Otolithus jamaicensis Vaillant and Bocourt, 1883: 156, Pl. 6 (figs. 1a-d) (Jamaica). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-0557.
Archoscion petranus Miranda Ribeiro, 1913: 42 (Campo Grande, Brazil). No types known.
Distribution: Antilles to Brazil.

***Cynoscion leiarchus* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Otolithus leiarchus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 78 (Brazil; French Guiana). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-5503 (2) Brazil, A-2690 (1, dry) Brazil, A-5422 (1, dry) Brazil; ?NMW 31096 (1).
Distribution: Central western Atlantic. Nicaragua and Panama to Santos, Brazil.

***Cynoscion microlepidotus* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Otolithus microlepidotus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 79 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): ZMB.
Ancylodon bairdii Steindachner, 1879b: 33 (Santos, Brazil). Syntypes: (several) NMW 51130 (1). Species first appeared as above as *Ancylodon (?) bairdii*, later as *Otolithus (?) bairdi* when illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner 1879: 40, Pl. 1 (fig. 2).
Distribution: Southwestern Atlantic: Venezuela south to Santos, Brazil.

***Cynoscion nannus* Castro-Aguirre and Arvizu-Martinez, 1976**
Cynoscion nannus Castro-Aguirre and Arvizu-Martinez, 1976: 323, fig. 1 (18 mile southwest of outlet of Río Baluarte, Sinaloa, Mexico, 21°32' N, 105°56' W, 150 m). Holotype: ENCB-IPN 4109 ex 6982. Paratypes: ENCB-IPN 4108 ex 6082 (9).
Distribution: Central eastern Pacific: offshore Mexico between 100–812 m.

***Cynoscion nebulosus* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Labrus squeteague var. *maculatus* Mitchill, 1815: 396 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known. Objectively invalid, *nomen praeoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Labrus maculatus* Bloch, 1792 (=*Labrus bergylta* Ascanius, 1767).
Otolithus nebulosus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 79 (no locality stated). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7527.
Otolithus carolinensis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 475 (Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7507 (poor condition).
Otolithus drummondii Richardson, 1836: 70, footnote (New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.
Distribution: New York to entire Gulf of Mexico.

***Cynoscion nortoni* Béarez, 2001**

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Cynoscion nortoni Béarez, 2001: 60, figs. 1–3 (Puerto López, Manabí, Ecuador, 1°33' S, 80°49' W, depth 100–200 meters, fish market). Holotype: MNHN 1999-0961. Paratypes: CAS 208889 (1), MCZ 156126 (1), MNHN 1999-0962 (7), USNM 357280 (1).
Distribution: Coasts of Ecuador and Peru.

***Cynoscion nothus* (Holbrook, 1848)**
Otolithus nothus Holbrook, 1848: 46, Pl. 8 (South Carolina, U.S.A.). No types known. Also appeared in Holbrook 1855: 134, Pl. 19 (fig. 1) and in the second edition, 1860: 134, Pl. 19 (fig. 1).
Distribution: Maryland to entire Gulf of Mexico.

***Cynoscion othonopterus* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882**
Cynoscion othonopterum Jordan and Gilbert, 1882c: 274 (Punta San Felipe, Gulf of California, Mexico). Holotype (unique): USNM 29385.
Cynoscion squamipinnis Streets, 1877: 48 (Gulf of California).
Distribution: Gulf of California to Panama.

***Cynoscion parvipinnis* Ayres, 1861**
Cynoscion parvipinnis Ayres, 1861: 156, fig. 48 (Coast of Baja California, 27° N, Mexico). Holotype (unique): No types known.
Otolithus magdalenae Steindachner, 1875b: 62 (Magdalena Bay, Baja California, Mexico). Syntypes: (several) MCZ 10880 (4), 10897 (2); NMW 31152 (1), 32256 (1), 32268 (1); USNM 153617 ex MCZ 10880 (1); ZMUC 26 (1).
Distribution: Gulf of California to Mazatlán, Mexico.
Comments: *Otolithus magdalenae* is a synonym of *Cynoscion parvipinnis* following Chao (1995). Typographical error in Chao (2002), meant to be a synonym. Not in alphabetical order and the species does not appear in the key.

***Cynoscion phoxocephalus* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882**
Cynoscion phoxocephalum Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 318 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: USNM 29296 (1), 29339 (1), 29389 (1), 29724 (1).
Distribution: El Salvador to Peru.

***Cynoscion praedatorius* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1889)**
Cestreus praedatorius Jordan and Gilbert in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 363 Panama. Syntypes: MCZ 10901-02 (3).
Distribution: From Costa Rica and Panama. Inhabits coastal waters.

***Cynoscion regalis* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**
Johnius regalis Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 75(New York, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): ZMB 8700 (stuffed).
Roccus comes Mitchill, 1814: 25 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Labrus squeteague Mitchill, 1815: 396, Pl. 2 (fig. 6) (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Otolithus thallapinus Holbrook, 1848: Pl. 5 (fig. 2) (South Carolina). No types known.
Cestreus carolinensis Gronow in Gray, 1854: 49 (Off Carolina, U.S.A., western North Atlantic). Holotype: BMNH 1853.11.12.42 Gronovius coll. (skin).
Otolithus thalassinus Holbrook, 1855: 1: 132, Pl. 18 (fig. 2) (Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A.). No types known.
Otolithus obliquatus Sauvage (ex Valenciennes), 1879: 209 (Martinique Island, West Indies). Lectotype: MNHN 0000-7632. Paralectotypes: MNHN 1987-0151 ex MNHN 0000-7632 (1). Lectotype selected by Randall and Cervigón (1968: 1: 182).
Distribution: Nova Scotia to northern Florida.

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***Cynoscion reticulatus* (Günther, 1864)**
Otolithus reticulatus Günther, 1864: 1: 149 (San José and Chiapam, Guatemala). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1864.1.26.324.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Panama. Inhabits coastal waters and estuaries with high salinities.

***Cynoscion similis* Randall and Cervigón, 1968**
Cynoscion similis Randall and Cervigón, 1968: 1: 179, fig. 2 (Porlamar fish market, Isla de Margarita, Nueva Esparta, Venezuela). Holotype: USNM 201382. Paratypes: UF ex UMML 4299 (1), 212502 ex UMML 12502 (1); UPR 2868 (1); MOBR-EDIMAR-P-1978 (4).
Distribution: Isla de Margarita (Venezuela).

***Cynoscion squamipinnis* (Günther, 1867)**
Otolithus squamipinnis Günther, 1867a: 601 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: BMNH 1865.7.20.20-21 (2). Described in more detail in Günther 1868: 429.
Distribution: Gulf of California to northern Peru.

***Cynoscion steindachneri* (Jordan, 1889)**
Cestraeus steindachneri Jordan in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 372 (Ponta Curuçá, Pará, Brazil). Holotype (unique): MCZ 10922.
Distribution: Central America and Brazil.

***Cynoscion stolzmanni* (Steindachner, 1879)**
Otolithus stolzmanni Steindachner, 1879b: 33(Tumbes, Peru). Syntypes: (several) NMW. Species later illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner 1879c: 35, Pl. 2 (fig. 1).
Distribution: Mexico to Peru.

***Cynoscion striatus* (Cuvier, 1829)**
Otolithus striatus Cuvier, 1829: 1: 173 (Brazil). No type known.
Perca argentea Larrañaga, 1923: 384 (Uruguay). Also appeared as *P. argentea* vel *10-vittata* in Devincenzi, 1925: 305, 321. Objectively invalid, *nomen preoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Perca argentea* Linnaeus, 1758 (=*Terapon theraps* Cuvier, 1829) but *nomen oblitum* and preoccupied by *Perca argentea* Bennet, 1830 [=*Kuhlia mugil* (Forster, 1801)].
Perca vigintiuniradiata Larrañaga, 1923: 384 (Uruguay). No types known.
Distribution: Southern Brazil to central Argentina.

***Cynoscion virescens* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Otolithus virescens Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 72 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): ZMB.
Otolithus microps Steindachner, 1879b: 33 (Porto Alegre, Brazil). Holotype (unique): NMW 31111. Species later illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner 1879c: 38, Pl. 8.
Distribution: Southwestern Atlantic.

***Cynoscion xanthulus* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882**
Cynoscion xanthulum Jordan and Gilbert, 1882e: 460 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, w. Mexico). Holotype (unique): USNM 28109.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Acapulco, Mexico; also found in the Salton Sea, South California, a shallow and highly saline lake.

Genus *Daysciaena* Talwar, 1971
Daysciaena Talwar, 1971a: 1: 192. Feminine. Type species *Corvina albida* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Northern Indian Ocean, in coastal waters and estuaries; monotypic.

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***Daysciaena albida* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina albida Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 93 (Puducherry and Mahé, India). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7523 (1) Mahé, 0000-7524 (1) Puducherry, A-8825 (1, poor condition) Mahé, 0000-9805 (1, skin) Puducherry.
Corvina neilli Day, 1865: 55 (Cochin, Malabar, India). No types known.
Dendrophysa hooghliensis Sinha and Rao, 1969: 77, figs. 1–4 (Hooghly River Estuary, West Bengal, India). Holotype: ZSI F5843/2. Paratypes: BMNH 1967.7.31.12-15 (4); USNM 203256 (2); ZSI F5844/2 (2).
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka (marine and freshwaters).
Comments: Placed in the genus *Nibea* by de Bruin et al. (1995).

Genus *Dendrophysa* Trewavas, 1964
Dendrophysa Trewavas, 1964: 1: 110. Feminine. Type species *Umbrina russellii* Cuvier, 1829. Type by original designation.
Indo-West Pacific on shallow coastal mud banks. Monotypic.

***Dendrophysa russelii* (Cuvier, 1829)**
Umbrina russelii Cuvier, 1829: 174 (Vishakhapatnam [Vizagapatam], India). Neotype: BMNH 1889.2.1.3087 designated by Trewavas 1964: 111. Name usually spelled *russellii* or *russelli*, but the correct original spelling is *russelii*.
Umbrina kuhlii Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 179 (Java, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 682.
Distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and Andaman Islands to China Sea south to Australia.

Genus *Elattarchus* Jordan and Evermann, 1896
Elattarchus Jordan and Evermann, 1896: 397. Masculine. Type species *Odontoscion archidium* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882. Type by original designation.
Eastern Pacific in shallow coastal waters. Uncommon species. Inhabits shallow waters, often along sandy bays and in lagoons; rarely found in estuaries. Monotypic.

***Elattarchus archidium* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**
Odontoscion archidium Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 317 (Panama Bay, Pacific Panama). Syntypes: USNM 29266 (1), 29480 (1, lost), 29518 (1).
Odontoscion australis Hildebrand, 1946: 280, fig. 59 (Lobos de Tierra Bay, Peru). Holotype: USNM 128023. Paratypes: USNM 128024 (3), Gov't of Peru ex USNM 128024.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Peru.

Genus *Eques* Bloch, 1793
Eques Bloch, 1793: 90. Masculine. Type species *Eques americanus* Bloch, 1793. Type by monotypy.
Equetus Rafinesque, 1815: 86. Masculine. Type species *Eques americanus* Bloch, 1793. Type by being a replacement name.
Endemic to the tropical western Atlantic mainly on coral reefs. Monotypic according to Sasaki (1989); two species according to Chao (1978) and Acero et al. (1984); four species according to Robins et al. (1986).
Comments: The Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes reports *Eques* Bloch, 1793 preoccupied by *Eques* Linnaeus 1758 in Lepidoptera. However, Balletto et al. (2014: 79) wrote: "unfortunately enough, when ICZN (1957) issued its Op. 450, thereby changing Op. 124 and 279, it validated at subgenus rank all Linné's subdivisions of *Phalaena* (itself suppressed under the Plenary Powers), i.e. *Alucita*, *Bombyx*, *Geometra*, *Noctua*, *Pyralis*, *Tinea* and *Tortrix*, but failed to do the same for many other similarly published names. More in

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particular, all butterflies described by Linnaeus in 1758 (Syst. Nat., ed x), still fall under the provisions of Op. 124, 279 and are considered to have been published under the Genus *Papilio*, so that none of its Linnean divisions (*Barbarus*, *Eques*, *Heliconius*, *Danaus*, *Nymphalis*, *Plebejus*) are deemed nomenclaturally valid under that author and date. In other words, such names are to be treated as "interpolated names" devoid of any nomenclatural status." Therefore, *Eques* Bloch, 1793 is a valid genus of fishes. Reversal of precedence (art. 23.9.1) cannot be applied because *Eques* was used as valid name after 1899 in several instances (e.g. Miranda Ribeiro 1915; Fowler 1919; Beebe and Tee-Van 1928). The combination *Eques lanceolatus* is also used in the Merriam-Webster dictionary. In order to continue the usage of *Equetus* Rafinesque the matter must be referred to the ICZN Commission to rule under the plenary power (art. 23.9.3 and art. 81).

***Eques lanceolatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Chaetodon lanceolatus Linnaeus, 1758: 277 (India). No types known.
Eques americanus Bloch, 1793: 91, Pl. 347 (fig. 1) (Western Atlantic). Holotype (unique): ZMB 905.
Eques balteatus Cuvier, 1829: 175 (America). No types known. Cuvier specimens: MNHN 0000-7449 (1) Martinique.
Sciaena edwardi Gronow in Gray, 1854: 53 (Indian Sea). No types known.
Distribution: North Carolina, Bermuda, northern Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.
Comments: The type locality *Chaetodon lanceolatus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the West Indies, as description is based on the Ribband-Fish of Edwards (1751) described and illustrated from the Caribbean Islands.

***Eques punctatus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801**
Eques punctatus Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 106, Pl. 3 (fig. 2) (Cuba). No types known.
Distribution: Bermuda, Florida, and Bahamas to Brazil.

Genus *Genyonemus* Gill, 1861
Genyonemus Gill, 1861c: 87. Neuter. Type species *Leiostomus lineatus* Ayres, 1855. Type by original designation.
Eastern Pacific in inshore shallow waters over sandy bottoms. Monotypic.

***Genyonemus lineatus* (Ayres, 1855)**
Leiostomus lineatus Ayres, 1855: [2] col. 3 (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: ?USNM 368 (2).
Distribution: British Columbia to southern Baja California.

Genus *Isopisthus* Gill, 1862
Isopisthus Gill, 1862: 18 Masculine. Type species *Ancylodon parvipinnis* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Amphi-American in inshore waters over sandy or muddy bottoms. Two species.

***Isopisthus parvipinnis* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Ancylodon parvipinnis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 84, Pl. 105 (Cayenne, French Guiana). No types known. Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7453 (3).
Isopisthus affinis Steindachner, 1879b: 34 (Porto Alegre, Brazil). Syntypes: NMW 15190 (2). Species later illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner 1879c: 43, Pl. 2 (fig. 2).
Isopisthus harroweri Fowler, 1916: 402, fig. 3 (Colón, Panama). Holotype (unique): ANSP 45236.
Distribution: Western Atlantic: Costa Rica to southern Brazil.

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***Isopisthus altipinnis* (Steindachner, 1866)**
Ancylodon altipinnis Steindachner, 1866a: 19 (West coast of South America). Holotype (unique): NMW 73479. Species first described in the abstract above, later illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner 1866c: 209, Pl. 1 (fig. 3).
Isopisthus remifer Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 320 (Panama). Syntypes: ?BMNH 1903.5.15.166 (1); USNM 29169 (3), 29312 (1), 29324 (1), 29336 (1), 29429 (1).
Distribution: Baja California to Chile.
Comments: Pequeño (1989: 61) regarded *Ancylodon altipinnis* Steindachner, 1866 valid as *Isopisthus altipinnis*; synonymy follows Chao in Fischer et al. (1995: 1466). The Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes use *Isopisthus remifer* as the valid name for this species following recent literature (e.g. Chirichigno and Vélez, 1998: 314; Castro-Aguirre et al., 1999: 387; Nelson et al., 2004: 147; McMahan et al., 2013: 451; and Page et al., 2013: 152).

Genus *Johnius* Bloch, 1793
Johnius Bloch, 1793: 132. Masculine. Type species *Johnius carutta* Bloch, 1793. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Gill, 1861c: 85, also by Bleeker, 1876: 327.
Bola Hamilton, 1822: 75, 368. Feminine. Type species *Bola coitor* Hamilton, 1822. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Thompson 1911: 244.
Apeches Gistel, 1848:IX. Masculine. Type species *Johnius carutta* Bloch, 1793. Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded replacement for *Johnius* Bloch, 1793.
Pseudomycterus Ogilby, 1908: 94. Masculine. Type species *Pseudomycterus maccullochi* Ogilby, 1908. Type by monotypy.
Wak Lin, 1938: 378. Masculine. Type species *Bola coitor* Hamilton, 1822. Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded substitute for *Bola* Hamilton, 1822.
Blythia Talwar, 1971b: 23. Feminine. Type species *Umbrina dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1833. Type by original designation. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Blythia* Theobald, 1868 in Colubridae, Serpentes.
Johnieops Lal Mohan, 1972b: 85 Masculine. Type species *Sciaena osseus* Day, 1876. Type by original designation.
Blythsciaena Talwar, 1975: 17. Feminine. Type species *Umbrina dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1833. Type by being a replacement name. Replacement for *Blythia* Talwar, 1971.
Coastal waters and estuaries of the Indo-West Pacific. Talwar and Joglekar (1992) recognized 10 species in the genus *Johnius* and 8 species in *Johnieops*; here there are 32 species.

***Johnius amblycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)**
Umbrina amblycephalus Bleeker, 1855c: 412 (Ambon Island, Moluccas Islands, Indonesia). Syntypes: RMNH 8289 (2).
Umbrina dussumieri Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833: 481 (Coromandel, India). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-9623.
Umbrina muelleri Klunzinger, 1879: 256 (Endeavour Strait, 10°50' S, 142°15' E, Queensland, Australia). Syntypes: SMNS 2440 (2).
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: east of Pakistan through the coastal waters of the Indian Ocean and the Indo-Australian Archipelago to the Philippines, New Guinea and to Repulse Bay, Queensland; through the South China Sea to Hainan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Kwangtung. Replaced in the southwestern Indian Ocean by *J. fuscolineatus* (von Bonde, 1923).

***Johnius australis* (Günther, 1880)**
? *Sciaena novaehollandiae* Steindachner, 1866e: 51 (Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia). Holotype (unique): NMW 14618. Appeared first in the abstract as above, then in Steindachner 1866f: 445, Pl. 5 (fig. 2) as *Sciaena (Corvina) novae hollandiae*.

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Corvina australis Günther, 1880: 33 (Mary River near Tiaro, Queensland, Australia). Syntypes: (2) BMNH 1879.5.14.290 (1).
Corvina comes De Vis, 1884: 538 (Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia). Holotype (unique): QM I.949 (dry mount).
Pseudomycterus maccullochi Ogilby, 1908: 94 (Logan River, southern Queensland, Australia). Holotype (unique): QM I.1535 ex AFAQ.
Distribution: Known along the coasts of northern and northeastern Australia and New Guinea.
Comments: Further investigations are needed to confirm *Sciaena novaehollandiae* Steindachner, 1866 as a senior synonym of *Corvina australis* Günther, 1880.

***Johnius belangerii* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina belangerii Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 120 (Malabar, India). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7613 (2, poor condition).
Corvina kuhlii Cuvier in Cuvierand Valenciennes, 1830: 121 (Labouane River, Java, Indonesia). No types known.
Corvina lobata Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 122, Pl. 107 (Malabar, India). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7587 (2).
Corvina nallakatshelee Richardson, 1846: 226 (Canton, China). Syntypes: (2) BMNH (1, half skin).
Sciaena (*Corvina*) *nasus* Steindachner, 1866d: 771, Pl. 15 (fig. 1) (Calcutta, India). Holotype (unique): NMW 76435.
Johnius fasciatus Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963: 23, figs. 11, 44, 70 (Kwanghai, Kwangtung Province, China). Holotype: SFC 56-20. Paratypes: SFC 56-19 (1), 56-74 (1).
Distribution: Arabian Sea to eastern Australia northward to southern China.

***Johnius borneensis* (Bleeker, 1851)**
Otolithus borneensis Bleeker, 1851a: 268 (Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 5980.
Otolithus vogleri Bleeker, 1853: 253 (Benculen, Sumatra, Indonesia). Syntypes: RMNH 5979 (2).
Corvina goldmanni Bleeker, 1855a: 371 (Soengi Puan, [Soengi-Rass] Batjan, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 5977. As *goldmani* in the Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes.
Corvina canina De Vis, 1884: 538 (Queensland, Australia). Holotype (unique): QM I.951 (dry, delicate condition).
Corvina papuensis Hase, 1914: 531, fig. 4 (Tami, northeastern New Guinea). Syntypes: ZMB 19138 (3).
Sciaena siamensis Hora, 1924: 487, fig. 4 (Singgora, Talé Sap, Thailand). Holotype (unique): ZSI.
Distribution: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to northern Vietnam and southern China.
Comments: In the taxonomic decisions of Sasaki (1996; 1999) the species of the subgenus *Johnieops* Sasaki (1999: 276) it was noted that: "Further studies may show that Philippines *borneensis* represents an undescribed species or necessitates resurrection of *goldmani*". *Otolithus vogleri* (with *Corvina canina* De Vis as synonym) has been regarded as a valid *Johnius* species in a number of works (Trewavas, 1977: 441; Allen and Swainston, 1988: 92; Randall, 1995: 231; Allen, 1997: 144; Carpenter et al., 1997: 190; Johnson, 1999: 737) and as a synonym of *Johnius borneensis* according to Sasaki (1996: 90; 1999: 275; 2001: 3154) and Kottelat (2013: 358).

***Johnius cantori* Bleeker, 1874**
Johnius cantori Bleeker, 1874: 51 (Penang, Malaysia). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1860.3.19.223 (half skin, stuffed).

Distribution: Known only from the holotype from Malaysia.
Comments: Species resurrected by Sasaki (1992).

***Johnius carouna* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina carouna Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 125 (Malabar, India). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7529 (1).
Sciaena glauca Day, 1876: 192, Pl. XLVI (fig. 2) (seas of India). Syntypes or Day specimens: AMS B.8236 (1, syntype), B.8237 (1, syntype); ZMB 9160 (1); ZSI 984-985 (2), 3025 (1, lost).
Distribution: Gulf of Thailand, Sumatra and Borneo; north to southern China, west to India.

***Johnius carutta* Bloch, 1793**
Johnius carutta Bloch, 1793: 133, Pl. 356 (Hooghly Estuary near Diamond Harbor, India). Neotype: ZSI F6273/2.
Distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Malay Peninsula and Thailand.

***Johnius coitor* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Bola coitor Hamilton, 1822: 75, 368, Pl. 27 (fig. 24) (Ganges River as far as Kanpur and Jumna River at Angra and at Visakhapatum, India). No types known.
Distribution: Bay of Bengal to Eastern Australia.

***Johnius distinctus* (Tanaka, 1916)**
Sciaena distincta Tanaka, 1916: 26 (Nagasaki fish market, Japan). Holotype (unique): ZUMT 6811.
Pseudosciaena tingi Tang, 1937: 54, fig. 1 (Amoy; China). Holotype: ZMUA 14367. Paratypes: ZMUA 21421-24 (4).
Distribution: Japan and Taiwan, coasts of China south to Hong Kong.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Sasaki and Amaoka (1989).

***Johnius dorsalis* (Peters, 1855)**
Corvina dorsalis Peters, 1855: 434 (Quillimane, Mozambique, 18° S). Syntypes: ZMB 896 (2).
Sciaena parva Gilchrist and Thompson, 1908: 183 (South Head Tugela River, north by west 4.5 mile, South Africa, depth 24 fathoms). Syntypes: (3) ?BMNH 1927.12.6.25 ex SAM (1), SAM 9961 (3).
Distribution: East African coast from Kenya to South Africa and Madagascar.

***Johnius dussumieri* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina dussumieri Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 119 (Malabar, India). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7614 (1).
Sciaena osseus Day, 1876: 193, Pl. 46 (fig. 3) (Malabar coast of India). Lectotype: ZSI F1340 (figured). Paralectotypes: AMS B.8249 (1).
Distribution: Pakistan to Malay Peninsula and northern Australia; records from East Africa are misidentification with *J. dorsalis* (Peters).
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Sasaki (1996; 1997; 1999). *Johnius dussumieri* has been considered a valid species by many authors (Daget and Trewavas, 1984; Talwar and Joglekar, 1992). *Sciaena ossea* is treated as valid by de Bruin et al. (1995).

***Johnius elongatus* Lal Mohan, 1976**
Johnius elongatus Lal Mohan, 1976: 19, fig. 1 (Veraval, India, Arabian Sea). Holotype: FMRI 187. Paratypes: FMRI 188 (7).
Distribution: Arabian Sea, west coast of India and Sri Lanka.

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***Johnius fuscolineatus* (von Bonde, 1923)**
Umbrina striata Gilchrist and Thompson, 1908: 181 (Natal, South Africa; objectively invalid, *nomen preoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Umbrina striata* Boulenger, 1887). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.
Umbrina fuscolineata von Bonde, 1923: 15, Pl. 4 (Natal, South Africa, Pickle sta. 180, 28 fms). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.
Distribution: Coasts of Mozambique, South Africa and Madagascar.
Comments: *Umbrina fuscolineata* was removed from synonymy with *J. amblycephalus* by Sasaki (1997).

***Johnius gangeticus* Talwar, 1991**
Johnius novaehollandiae (*nec* Steindachner) Babu Rao and Sinha, 1963.
Johnius gangeticus Talwarin Talwar and Jhingran 1991: 859, fig. 261 (Ganges River at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India). Holotype: ZSI FF 2605. Paratypes: ZSI FF 2606 (26).
Distribution: Ganges River, including its estuary in India.

***Johnius grypotus* (Richardson, 1846)**
Corvina grypota Richardson, 1846: 225 (Canton, China). No types known.
Distribution: West Pacific: along the coasts of China and Taiwan, from the Gulf of Pohai to Hainan.
Comments: Resurrected species (Sasaki 1990).

***Johnius heterolepis* Bleeker, 1873**
Johnius heterolepis Bleeker, 1873: 456, Pl. 21 (upper figure) (Suriname). Syntypes: RMNH 6042 (2).
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Gulf of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia (type locality is evidently erroneous).

***Johnius hypostoma* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Corvina hypostoma Bleeker, 1853: 499 (Padang, Sumatra, Indonesia). Syntypes: (3) 5976 (3 of 5).
Distribution: Sumatra.

***Johnius laevis* Sasaki and Kailola, 1991**
Johnius (Johnius) laevis Sasaki and Kailola, 1991: 119, figs. 1–2 (off Port Essington, 11°07' S, 131°44' E, Northern Territory, Australia, depth 45 meters). Holotype: NTM S.11452-012. Paratypes: AMS I.20402-023 (1), I.21632-002 (1); CSIRO A 3131 (1), CA 2797 (1); NTM S.11452-002 (28).
Distribution: Northern Australia, New Guinea.

***Johnius latifrons* Sasaki, 1992**
Johnius (Johnius) latifrons Sasaki, 1992: 195, figs. 2C, 4 (Songkhla, Thailand). Holotype: NSMT-P 44942. Paratypes: AMS I.21033-006 (1), I.28995-008 (1); BPBM 18605 (1), 18620 (1); HUMZ 101707-08 (1, 1); NSMT-P 44940 (2).
Distribution: Thailand and Indonesia.

***Johnius macropterus* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Umbrina macropterus Bleeker, 1853: 254 (Priaman, Sumatra, Indonesia). Syntypes: (2) RMNH 5993 (now 3).
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka eastward to Thailand and Malaysia, southward to New Guinea.

***Johnius macrorhynus* (Mohan, 1976)**
Johnieops macrorhynus Mohan, 1976: 20, fig. 2 (Mumbai, India). Holotype: FMRI 189. Paratypes: FMRI 190/1-19 (19).

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Distribution: Arabian Sea, Andaman Sea, Singapore.

***Johnius majan* Iwatsuki, Jawad and Al-Mamry, 2012**
Johnius (Johnius) majan Iwatsuki, Jawad and Al-Mamry, 2012: 152, figs. 1–2 (Madrakah, southern Oman, 18°58'09.17" N, 57°47'10.41" E). Holotype: MUFS 33607. Paratypes: BSKU 105320-21 (2); MUFS 33727 (1), 33728 (1); OMMSFC 1074-1076 (3).
Distribution: Northern Indian Ocean: Arabian Peninsula and Gulf of Oman.

***Johnius mannarensis* Lal Mohan, 1971**
Johnius mannarensis Lal Mohan, 1971: 320, fig. 1 (Off Pamban, Gulf of Mannar, India, depth 15 fathoms). Holotype: FMRI 149. Paratypes: FMRI 150A-B (2).
Distribution: Gulf of Mannar.
Comments: Removed from synonymy with *J. macropterus* by Sasaki (1994).

***Johnius novaeguineae* (Nichols, 1950)**
Collichthys novaeguineae Nichols, 1950: 2 (Murauke River, New Guinea). Holotype: AMNH 18729. Paratypes: AMNH 17568 (4).
Distribution: Lower Rivers of southern New Guinea and northern Australia.

***Johnius pacificus* Hardenberg, 1941**
Johnius pacificus Hardenberg, 1941: 229 (mouth of the river Mamberamo, northern New Guinea). Holotype (unique): not researched.
Distribution: Northern Pacific coast of New Guinea.

***Johnius philippinus* Sasaki, 1999**
Johnius (Johnieops) philippinus Sasaki, 1999: 271, figs. 1–2 (Agdao fish market, Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines). Holotype: NSMT-P 55912. Paratypes: BSKU 86010-14 (10, 9, 10, 2, 1); NSMT-P 55913 (9).
Distribution: Known only from the Davao Gulf, Mindanao, Philippines.

***Johnius plagiostoma* (Bleeker, 1849)**
Corvina plagiostoma Bleeker, 1849a: 10 (Madura Straits near Surabaya and Kammal, Java, Indonesia). Syntypes: RMNH 5984 (2).
Distribution: Java westward to Burma and Bangladesh; Borneo and Vietnam.

***Johnius sina* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina sina Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 122 (Puducherry and Malabar, India; Japan). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7521 (2), 7633 (1, dry), B-2648 ex MNHN 0000-7521 (1, poor condition); ZMB 892 (1), 8737 (dry) Japan.
Wak menoni Talwar and Joglekar, 1970a: 33, fig. 1 (Diamond harbor, Hooghly Estuary, West Bengal, India). Holotype: ZSI F6136/2. Paratypes: ZSI F6137/2 (7).
Distribution: Indo-west Pacific: Natal to India and Malay Peninsula (not in the Red Sea)
Comments: Regarded either as valid as *Johnius sina* (Cuvier, 1830) (Trewavas, 1977: 439; Daget and Trewavas, 1986: 334; Krishnan and Mishra, 1993: 228; Randall, 1995: 230; Khan, 2003: 9) or as a synonym of *Johnius dussumieri* (Cuvier, 1830) (Sasaki, 1996: 92; Carpenter et al., 1997: 189; Sasaki, 1999: 274).

***Johnius taiwanensis* Chao, Chang, Chen, Guo, Lin, Liou, Shen and Liu, 2019**
Johnius taiwanensis Chao, Chang, Chen, Guo, Lin, Liou, Shen and Liu, 2019: 262, figs. 3b-9 (Jiangjun Port, Tainan, Taiwan). Holotype: NMMBP 23063. Paratypes: CAS 244474 (1) 244631 (2), MCZ 172776 (1), 172798 (2); NMMBP 8464 (1), 19365 (3), 19373 (9), 23065 (2) 23067 (1), 23070 (1), 23580 (1), 24335 (1), 24925 (2), 25882 (3), 27962 (2), 31330, (3), 31331 (1) 23023 (2), 24237 (4, 27621 (1), 27964 (4), 27965 (3), 30143 (1); USNM 244361 (2).
Distribution: Taiwan Strait, China and Taiwan, western Pacific.

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***Johnius trachycephalus* (Bleeker, 1851)**
Corvina trachycephalus Bleeker, 1851a: 269 (Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 5973 ?5975 (1 of 4).
Otolithoides siamensis Fowler, 1934: 153, fig. 121 (Bangkok, Thailand). Holotype (unique): ANSP 60171.
Distribution: Sumatra, Borneo, Thailand and South China Sea.

***Johnius trewavasae* Sasaki, 1992**
Johnius trewavasae Sasaki, 1992b: 191, figs. 1, 2A (Taiwan Strait). Holotype: HUMZ 109504. Paratypes: ANSP 52863 (1), 53478 (2); CAS-SU 60859 (1), 60870 (1), 60918 (1), 61045 (3, 2 cands), 61080 (2), 61484 (2); HUMZ 109501 (1).
Distribution: West Pacific: South China Sea, East China Sea.

***Johnius weberi* Hardenberg, 1936**
Johnius weberi Hardenberg, 1936: 251 (Telok Pekadai, Kapaus River, Borneo; mouth of Pekadai; mouth of Peniti River; Pedang Tukar Bay). Syntypes: (6) ZMA 113119 (2), 113120 (2).
Distribution: Indo-Australian Archipelago: reported from Thailand to Vietnam, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Genus *Kathala* Lal Mohan, 1969
Kathala Lal Mohan, 1969: 295. Masculine. Type species *Corvina axillaris* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Dhoma Talwar and Joglekar, 1970: 361. Feminine. Type species *Corvina axillaris* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Northern Indian Ocean in shallow coastal waters. Monotypic.
Comments: The article of Talwar and Joglekar was prepared for a volume expected for December 1968 but was actually issued on July 1970. The authors cannot be aware of the genus name *Kathala* erected by Lal Mohan (1969) for the same nominal species.

***Kathala axillaris* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina axillaris Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 113 (Malabar, India). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7682 (2) Malabar, 0000-7484 (4, poor condition) Puducherry, 0000-5314 (1) Malabar.
Distribution: Persian Gulf, India, Sri Lanka.

Genus *Larimichthys* Jordan and Starks, 1905
Larimichthys Jordan and Starks, 1905: 204. Masculine. Type species *Larimichthys rathbunae* Jordan and Starks, 1905. Type by monotypy.
Othonias Jordan and Thompson, 1911: 244. Masculine. Subgenus of *Sciaena*, type species *Sciaena manchurica* Jordan and Thompson, 1911. Type by original designation.
West Pacific; three species.

***Larimichthys crocea* (Richardson, 1846)**
Sciaena crocea Richardson, 1846: 224 (Canton, China). Holotype: BMNH 1968.3.11.9.
Pseudosciaena amblyceps Bleeker, 1863a: 142 (Amoy, China). Lectotype: RMNH 735. Paralectotypes: RMNH 24929 ex RMNH 735 (5). Lectotype selected by Trewavas 1977: 393.
Pseudosciaena undovittata Jordan and Seale, 1905b: 11, Pl. 6 (Market at Hong Kong, China). Holotype (unique): CAS-SU 9065.
Distribution: South China Sea, East China Sea, Yellow Sea, Bohai Sea.
Comments: Often valid as *Pseudosciaena crocea* (e.g. Trewavas, 1977: 392; Okamura in Masuda et al., 1984: 162).

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***Larimichthys pamoides* (Munro, 1964)**
Pseudosciaena pamoides Munro, 1964: 176, fig. 18 (Mouth of Fly River, Gulf of Papua, Papua New Guinea). Holotype (unique): CSIRO A 1838.
Distribution: Along coasts of northwestern Australia and southern Papua New Guinea.

***Larimichthys polyactis* (Bleeker, 1877)**
? *Sciaena chuanchua* Basilewsky, 1855: 221 (in Mari orientali et sinu Tschiliensi [= China Sea and Gulf of China]). No types at ZIN.
Pseudosciaena polyactis Bleeker, 1877: 2 (Shanghai, China). Holotype (unique): ZMH 2408. Described in more detail in Bleeker 1879: 5, Pl. 1 (fig. 1).
Larimichthys rathbunae Jordan and Starks, 1905: 204, fig. 8 (Coast of Korea). Holotype (unique): USNM 45299.
Sciaena manchurica Jordan and Thompson, 1911: 255, fig. 3 (Port Arthur, Manchuria, China). Holotype: USNM 67330. Paratypes: CAS-SU 9989 (7).
Sciaena ogiwara Nichols, 1913: 180, fig. 2 (Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Honshu, Japan). Holotype (unique): AMNH 3958.
Othonias brevirostris Wang, 1935: 452, fig. 34 (Chefoo, Shantung Province, China). Holotype (unique): SSCN 10333.
Sciaena aurea Tanaka, 1916: 27 (Nagasaki fish market, Japan). Syntypes: ZUMT 6818-19 (2, lost).
Distribution: Japan and China Sea.

Genus *Larimus* Cuvier, 1830
Larimus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 145. Masculine. Type species *Larimus breviceps* Cuvier, 1830. Type by monotypy.
Amblyscion Gill, 1863b: 165. Masculine. Type species *Amblyscion argenteus* Gill, 1863. Type by monotypy.
Monosira Poey, 1881: 326. Feminine. Type species *Monosira stahli* Poey, 1881. Type by monotypy.
Western Atlantic (two species) and eastern Pacific in tropical estuarine and inshore open waters over sandy and muddy bottoms. Seven species.

***Larimus acclivis* Jordan and Bristol, 1898**
Larimus acclivis Jordan and Bristol in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1422 (San Juan Lagoon, Sonora, Pacific coast of Mexico). Syntypes: CAS-SU 45 (3).
Distribution: Gulf of California to northern Peru.

***Larimus argenteus* (Gill, 1863)**
Amblyscion argenteus Gill, 1863b: 165 (Western coast of Central America). Holotype (unique): USNM lost.
Distribution: Gulf of California to northern Peru. Inhabits coastal waters and lagoons.

***Larimus breviceps* Cuvier, 1830**
Larimus breviceps Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 146, Pl. 111 (Brazil and Dominican Republic). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7578 (1) Dominican Republic, 0000-7636 (1) Brazil.
Monosirastahli Poey, 1881: 326, Pl. 6 (Puerto Rico). No types known.
Distribution: Antilles to Brazil.

***Larimus effulgens* Gilbert, 1898**
Larimus effulgens Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1421 (Pacific Panama). Lectotype: USNM (not located). Paralectotypes: BMNH 1903.5.15.123-126 from Jordan (4), CAS-SU 5520 (1). SU 5520 as holotype in Böhlke 1953: 78. Also appeared as Gilbert in Gilbert and

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Starks 1904: 123, Pl. 16 (fig. 33), with lectotype established by use of "type specimen" in caption to figure 33.
Distribution: Gulf of California to northern Peru. Inhabits coastal waters and lagoons.

***Larimus fasciatus* Holbrook, 1855**
Larimus fasciatus Holbrook, 1855: 153, Pl. XXII (fig. 1) (South Carolina). No types known.
Distribution: Massachusetts to Texas, except southern Florida.

***Larimus gulosus* Hildebrand, 1946**
Larimus gulosus Hildebrand, 1946: 298, fig. 64 (Lobos de Tierra I., Peru). Holotype (unique): USNM 77694.
Distribution: Off Peru and Chile.
Comments: *Larimus gulosus* Hildebrand is a probable synonym of *L. pacificus* according to Chao (1995: 1470), but a valid species according to Pequeño (1989: 61), Chirichigno and Vélez (1998: 328).

***Larimus pacificus* Jordan and Bollman, 1890**
Larimus pacificus Jordan and Bollman, 1890: 161 (Panama Bay, ca. 5 nautical mile northeast of Isal Otoque, 8°38' N, 79°31'30" W, Albatross sta. 2802, 16 fathoms). Holotype (unique): USNM 41168.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Chile. Very common in Ecuador. Inhabits coastal waters up to a depth of 50 m.

Genus *Leiostomus* Lacepède, 1802
Leiostomus Lacepède, 1802: 438. Masculine. Type species *Leiostomus xanthurus* Lacepède, 1802. Type by monotypy.
Liostomus Agassiz 1846: 204, 212 (unjustified emendation).
Western Atlantic in estuarine and inshore waters. Monotypic.

***Leiostomus xanthurus* Lacepède, 1802**
Leiostomus xanthurus Lacepède, 1802: 438, 439, Pl. 10 (fig. 1) (Carolina, U.S.A.). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7599 (2).
Mugil obliquus Mitchill, 1814: 16 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Labrus obliquus Mitchill, 1815: 405 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Johnius humeralis Cuvier, 1829: 173 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Sciaena multifasciata Lesueur, 1822: 255 (Eastern Florida, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.
Leiostomus humeralis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 141, Pl. 110 (Philadelphia and New York, U.S.A.). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7501 (1), 0000-7593 (1), 0000-7597 (1), 0000-9733 (1, dry); Philadelphia specimen lost; SMF 1437 [ex MNHN in 1830] (1) New York.
Distribution: Massachusetts to northern Mexico, except southern Florida.

Genus *Lonchurus* Bloch, 1793
Lonchurus Bloch, 1793: 143. Masculine. Type species *Lonchurus barbatus* Bloch, 1793. Type by monotypy.
Lonchiurus Bloch, 1797: 120 (misspelling or unjustified emendation)
Western Atlantic in coastal and estuarine waters over sandy or muddy bottoms. Monotypic.

***Lonchurus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1788)**
Perca lanceolata Bloch, 1788: 383 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): ZMB 927.
Lonchurus barbatus Bloch, 1793: 144, Pl. 360 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): ZMB 927. As *Lonchiurus barbatus* Bloch, 1797: 120. Pl. 360.

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Lonchurus depressus Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 102 (Suriname). Syntypes: ZMB 926 (2).
Lonchurus dianema Lacepède, 1801: 413, 414 (Suriname). *Nomen novum*, unneeded replacement name for *Lonchurus barbatus* Bloch, 1788.
Distribution: Southwestern Atlantic.

Genus *Macrodon* Schinz, 1822
Ancylodon Cloquet in Cuvier, 1816a: 44. Masculine. Type species *Ancylodon surinamense* Cuvier, 1816). Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Ancylodon* Illiger, 1811 in Ziphiidae, Cetacea, Mammalia.
Ancylodon Oken (ex Cuvier) 1817: 1182. Masculine. Type species *Lonchurus ancylodon* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type apparently by subsequent absolute tautonymy. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Ancylodon* Illiger 1811 in Ziphiidae, Cetacea, Mammalia.
Macrodon Schinz, 1822: 482. Masculine. Type species *Lonchurus ancylodon* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by being a replacement name. Replacement for *Ancylodon* Cloquet, 1816.
Nomalus Gistel, 1848:VIII. Feminine. *Lonchurus ancylodon* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded replacement for *Ancylodon* Cloquet, 1816 or Oken, 1817 already replaced by *Macrodon* Schinz, 1822.
Sagenichthys Berg, 1895: 52. Masculine. Type species *Lonchurus ancylodon* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded replacement for *Ancylodon* Bosc 1816 or Oken (Cuvier) 1817, already replaced by *Macrodon* Schinz, 1822 and *Nomalus* Gistel, 1848.
Amphi-American in inshore waters over sandy or muddy bottoms. Three species.

***Macrodon ancylodon* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**
Lonchurus ancylodon Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 102, Pl. 25 (Suriname). Syntypes: ZMB 868 (4).
Ancylodon surinamense Cloquet in Cuvier, 1816a: 45 (Suriname). No types known. *Nomen novum*, unneeded replacement name for *Lonchurus ancylodon* Bloch and Schneider, 1801.
Ancylodon jaculidens Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 81 (Cayenne, French Guiana). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7451 (1), 0000-7454 (1).
Stellifer mercatoris Delsman, 1941: 71, fig. 10 (Mouth of Amazon River, 1°06' N, 47°53' W, Brazil, depth 20-30 fathoms). Syntypes: IRSNB 56 (7).
Distribution: Venezuela to Argentina.

***Macrodon atricauda* (Günther, 1880)**
Ancylodon atricauda Günther, 1880: 12 (Río de la Plata mouth, *Challenger* station 321, depth 13 fathoms). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1879.5.14.258.
Percamollis Larrañaga, 1923: 380, 385 (Uruguay). No types known.
Distribution: Brazil to Argentina.
Comments: Resurrected from synonymy with *Macrodon ancylodon* by Carvalho-Filho et al. (2010).

***Macrodon mordax* (Gilbert and Stark, 1904)**
Sagenichthys mordax Jordan and Starks, 1904: 121, Pl. 16 (fig. 32) (Panama Bay, Pacific Panama). Holotype: CAS-SU 6809. Paratypes: ?BMNH 1903.5.15.163-165 from Jordan (3), CAS-SU 6656 (4), USNM 50401 (1), ZMB 15967 ex SU (1).
Distribution: Panama to Colombia. Inhabits coastal waters, bays and estuaries.

Genus *Macrospinosa* Lal Mohan, 1969
Macrospinosa Lal Mohan, 1969: 295. Feminine. Type species *Bola cuja* Hamilton, 1822. Type by original designation.

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Cantor Talwar, 1970: 68. Masculine. Type species *Bola cuja* Hamilton, 1822. Type by original designation.
India. Monotypic.

***Macrospinosa cuja* (Hamilton, 1822)**
?*Johnius serratus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 76 (Tranquebar, India). Holotype (unique): ZMB 8723 (dry, missing).
Bola cuja Hamilton, 1822: 81, 369, Pl. 12 (fig. 27) (Ganges River estuaries, India). No types known.
Sciaenoides asper Blyth, 1860: 140 (mouth of the Gangetic Rivers, India). No types known.
Distribution: Ganges River estuary (India).
Comments: *Johnius serratus* Bloch and Schneider is a doubtful species, placement uncertain (Trewavas, 1977: 448).

Genus *Megalonibea* Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963
Megalonibea Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963: 34. Feminine. Type species *Megalonibea fusca* Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963. Type by original designation.
Indo-West Pacific in coastal waters over muddy bottoms; monotypic.

***Megalonibea fusca* Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963**
Megalonibea fusca Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963: 35 (English p. 90, figs. 19, 48, 74) (Shanghai fish market, China). Holotype (unique): SFC ? now at Amoy.
Distribution: East China Sea.

Genus *Menticirrhus* Gill, 1861
Menticirrhus Gill, 1861c: 86. Masculine. Type species *Perca alburnus* Linnaeus, 1766. Type by original designation.
Cirrimens Gill, 1862: 17. Feminine. Type species *Umbrina ophicephala* Jenyns, 1840. Type by original designation.
Umbrula Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 423, 426. Feminine. Subgenus of *Menticirrhus*, type species *Umbrina littoralis* Holbrook, 1847. Type by original designation.
Amphi-American in shallow coastal waters with sandy bottoms; three species in the western Atlantic and six species in the eastern Pacific.

***Menticirrhus americanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Cyprinus americanus Linnaeus, 1758: 321 (America Carolinas). No types known. Based on a figure and short account of Catesby 1743: 12.
Perca alburnus Linnaeus, 1766: 482 (Carolina [=South Carolina, U.S.A.]). Syntypes: Linn. Soc. London 111 (left half-skin).
Umbrina martinicensis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 186 (Martinique Island, West Indies). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7498 (1).
Umbrina gracilis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 189 (Brazil). Lectotype: MNHN 0044 (dry). Paralectotypes: MNHN 0000-9622 (1). Lectotype selected by Chao 1978: 30.
Umbrina arenata Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 190 (Brazil). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7472 (1, dry), 0000-7500 (1).
Umbrina phalaena Girard, 1858b: 167 (Indianola and Brazos Santiago, Texas). Syntypes: MCZ 482 ex USNM 620 (1); USNM 619 (1, not found in 1993), 620 (1), 128273 ex USNM 620 (2), ?154721 ?ex USNM 620 (1).
Umbrina januaria Steindachner, 1876a: 170 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Syntypes: (several) not yet found at NMW.
Distribution: New York to Texas and Bay of Campeche to Argentina; rare in Antilles and southern Florida.

Comments: *Cyprinus americanus* Linnaeus, 1766 is a different species: the name is invalid and synonym of *Notemigonus crysoleucas* (Mitchill 1814), family Leuciscidae.

***Menticirrhus elongatus* (Günther, 1864)**
Umbrina elongata Günther, 1864: 148 (Chiapam, Guatemala). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1864.1.26.243.
Menticirrhus rostratus Hildebrand, 1946: 265, fig. 58 (Paita Bay, Peru). Holotype: USNM 128002. Paratypes: USNM 128003 (1).
Distribution: Baja California to southern Peru.

***Menticirrhus littoralis* (Holbrook, 1847)**
Umbrina littoralis Holbrook, 1847: 10, Pl. 1 (South Carolina, U.S.A.). Holotype: ANSP 11576. Also appeared in Holbrook 1855: 142, Pl. 20 (fig. 2) and in the second edition, 1860: 144, Pl. 20 (fig. 2).
Distribution: Chesapeake Bay to northern Gulf of Mexico and Brazil, except southern Florida.

***Menticirrhus nasus* (Günther, 1868)**
Umbrina nasus Günther, 1868: 426, figs. (Pacific Panama). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1867.9.23.17.
Menticirrhus simus Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 427 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, western Mexico; Pacific Panama). Holotype: USNM 28292.
Distribution: Baja California to northern Peru.

***Menticirrhus ophicephalus* (Jenyns, 1840)**
Umbrina ophicephala Jenyns, 1840: 45 (Coquimbo, Chile). Syntypes: BMNH (2).
Menticirrhus cokeri Evermann and Radcliffe, 1917: 107, Pl. 10 (fig. 2) (Ancon, Peru). Holotype: USNM 77533. Paratypes: (1).
Distribution: Chile and Peru.

***Menticirrhus paitensis* Hildebrand, 1946**
Menticirrhus paitensis Hildebrand, 1946: 263, fig. 57 (South shore of Paita Bay, Peru). Holotype (unique): USNM 128004.
Distribution: Baja California to southern Peru.

***Menticirrhus panamensis* (Steindachner, 1876)**
Umbrina panamensis Steindachner, 1876b: 559, Pl. 9 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: (several) MCZ 520 (1), 8623 (1), 8624 (2); NMW 82663 (1); USNM 153615 ex MCZ 8624 (1).
Menticirrhus agassizi Jordan in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 429 (Caldera, Chile). Holotype (unique): MCZ 99493 ex MCZ 8603A.
Distribution: Baja California to Chile.

***Menticirrhus saxatilis* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**
Johnius saxatilis Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 75 (New York, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): ZMB 8792 (stuffed).
Sciaena nebulosa Mitchill, 1815: 408, Pl. 3 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known. Objectively invalid, *nomen preoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Sciaena nebulosa* Forsskål, 1775, Kuhliidae;
Menticirrhus focaliger Ginsburg, 1952: 97, fig. 8 (St. Joseph Bay, near its entrance, Florida, U.S.A.). Holotype: USNM 144161. Paratypes: USNM 144162-63 (19, 5); FMNH 50102 (2).
Menticirrhus atlanticus McFarland, 1963: 98 (Mustang Id, Texas)
Distribution: Massachusetts to southern Florida and Gulf of Mexico to Yucatan.

***Menticirrhus undulatus* (Girard, 1854)**
Umbrina undulata Girard, 1854: 148 (San Diego, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 370 (1).

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Distribution: Punta Concepcion to Gulf of California.

Genus *Micropogonias* Bonaparte, 1831

Micropogon Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 213. Masculine. Type species *Micropogon lineatus* Cuvier, 1830. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Bleeker, 1876: 326 as *M. costatus* DeKay not an included species = *M. lineatus*. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Micropogon* Boie, 1826 in Bucconidae, Piciformes, Aves.
Micropogonias Bonaparte, 1831: 170. Masculine. Type species *Micropogon lineatus* Cuvier 1830. Type by being a replacement name. Replacement for *Micropogon* Cuvier 1830.
The number of species varies from 5 according to Chao (1978) to 7 (see for example Pequeño, 1989 and Allen and Robertson, 1994). Six species are listed here.

***Micropogonias altipinnis* (Günther, 1864)**

Micropogon altipinnis Günther, 1864: 149 (Chiapam, Guatemala; San José, Guatemala). Syntypes: (2) BMNH 1864.1.26.325 (1) San José.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Peru.

***Micropogonias cevegei* (Cervigón, 1982)**

Pachypops cevegei Cervigón, 1982: 237, figs. 17–18 (Caño Mánamo, near Tucupita, Venezuela). Holotype: FCLR 641. Paratypes: FCLR 642 (1), 643 (1).
Distribution: Orinoco River, Venezuela.
Comments: Placed in *Micropogonias* by Casatti (2002).

***Micropogonias ectenes* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**

Micropogon ectenes Jordan and Gilbert, 1882d: 355 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, w. Mexico). Syntypes: USNM 28295 (1), 28336 (1), 28361 (1), 29538 (1).
Distribution: Gulf of California, Mexico.
Comments: Based on mitochondrial DNA analysis, Sánchez-Pinedo et al. (2017: 136) proposed the species be a junior synonym of *M. altipinnis*. This decision needs to be substantiated by a more comprehensive morphological analysis.

***Micropogonias furnieri* (Desmarest, 1823)**

Umbrina furnieri Desmarest, 1823: 182, Pl. 2 (fig. 3) (Havana, Cuba). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-4968 (1), 0000-7577 (2).
Sciaena opercularis Quoy and Gaimard, 1825: 347 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Holotype (unique): not found at MNHN.
Micropogon argenteus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 218 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): RMNH 685.
Micropogon lineatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 215, Pl. 119 (Havana, Cuba). Lectotype: MNHN 0000-4968. Paralectotypes: MNHN 0000-7457 (2) New York, 0000-7577 (2) Havana, 0000-7459 (1) Montevideo; 1987-154 ex MNHN 0000-6459 (1) Montevideo, 1987-0153 ex MNHN 0000-7457 (1). Lectotype selected by Chao 1978: 32.
Corvina crawfordi Regan, 1903: 627 (Montevideo, Uruguay). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1903.10.16.7.
Micropogon patagonensis MacDonagh, 1931: 409 (Richo de San Blas, Argentina). Holotype: MLP.
Micropogon barretoi MacDonagh, 1934: 70 (Río La Plata, Bay of Samborombón, Punta Piedras, Argentina). Holotype (unique): MLP 12.VII.33.15.
Ophioscion woodwardi Fowler, 1937: 311, fig. (Port-au-Prince, Haiti, West Indies). Holotype: ANSP 68257. Paratypes: ANSP 68258-60 (3).
Micropogon manni Moreno, 1970: 5, fig. 1 (Vichuquén and Torca lagoons, near Llico, Curicó Prov., Chile, 34°45' S, 72°07' W). Holotype: MNHNC P.5622. Paratypes: MNHNC P.5623-27 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1), DBFFEUCS (3).

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Distribution: Western Atlantic: Greater Antilles and from Costa Rica to Argentina. Eastern Pacific: off Chile.
Comments: *Sciaena opercularis* is reported as valid by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987); Chao (1978) considered this species a synonym of *M. undulatus*, whereas it is synonym of *Micropogonias furnieri* according to Cousseau and Perrotta (2000: 112). Again, valid as *Micropogon opercularis* by López et al. (2002: 65). *Micropogon manni* was regarded as valid by Pequeño (1989: 62), but a synonym of *Micropogonias furnieri* according to Kong and Valdés (1990: 50) and Meléndez et al. (1993: 148). However, *M. furnieri* is a western Atlantic species.

***Micropogonias megalops* (Gilbert, 1890)**
Micropogon megalops Gilbert, 1890: 64 (Gulf of California, Mexico, 30°47'00" N, 113°13'00" W, *Albatross* sta. 3021, 14 fms). Syntypes: (4) USNM 46503 (2).
Distribution: Gulf of California to Acapulco, Mexico.
Comments: Based on mitochondrial DNA analysis, Sánchez-Pinedo et al. (2017: 136) proposed *Micropogon megalops* be a junior synonym of *M. altipinnis*.

***Micropogonias undulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**
Perca undulata Linnaeus, 1766: 483 (Carolina South Carolina and Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, U.S.A.) Syntypes: LS 112 (right half-skin), 113 (left half-skin).
Sciaena croker Lacepède, 1802: 309, 314 (Carolinas, U.S.A.). No types known.
Bodianus costatus Mitchill, 1815: 417 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Distribution: Massachusetts and northern Gulf of Mexico to Brazil and Argentina.

Genus *Miichthys* Lin, 1938
Miichthys Lin, 1938: 165. Masculine. Type species *Sciaena miiuy* Basilewsky, 1855. Type by original designation (also monotypic).
West Pacific in coastal waters, with mud to sandy mud bottoms. Monotypic.

***Miichthys miiuy* (Basilewsky, 1855)**
Sciaena miiuy Basilewsky, 1855: 221 (Seas off Beijing [Peking], China). No types at ZIN.
Otolithus fauvelii Peters, 1881: 922 (Ningpo, China). Syntypes or holotype: ZMB 11155 (1).
Nibea imbricata Matsubara, 1937: 38, fig. 8 (China Sea). Holotype (unique): FAKU 3512 (apparently lost).
Distribution: Japan to East China Sea.

Genus *Miracorvina* Trewavas, 1962
Miracorvina Trewavas, 1962: 170. Feminine. *Sciaena angolensis* Norman, 1935. Type by original designation.
Southeastern Atlantic, over sand and rock bottoms in slope and shelf waters, in temperatures which are below the thermocline. Monotypic.

***Miracorvina angolensis* (Norman, 1935)**
Sciaena angolensis Norman, 1935: 14, fig. 4 (Off St. Paul de Loanda, Angola). Syntypes: BMNH 1935.5.11.117-120 (4).
Distribution: Guinea to southern Angola.

Genus *Nebris* Cuvier, 1830
Nebris Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 149. Feminine. *Nebris microps* Cuvier, 1830. Type by monotypy.
Cheironebris Fowler, 1944: 179. Feminine. *Nebris occidentalis* Vaillant, 1897. Type by original designation.

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Western Atlantic and eastern Pacific in coastal and estuarine waters over sandy and muddy bottoms; two species.

***Nebris microps* Cuvier, 1830**
Nebris microps Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 149, Pl. 112 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): ZMB.
Distribution: Northern South America and Brazil.

***Nebris occidentalis* Vaillant, 1897**
Nebris occidentalis Vaillant, 1897: 124 (Suriname). Holotype (unique): ZMB.
Nebris zestus Jordan and Stark in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1417 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: CAS-SU 433 (2).
Distribution: Gulf of California and southern Mexico to Peru.
Comments: Synonymy according to Castro-Aguirre (1978) and Chao et al. (2001).

Genus *Nibea* Jordan and Thompson, 1911
Nibea Jordan and Thompson, 1911: 244, 246 Feminine. Subgenus of *Sciaena*, type species *Pseudotolithus mitsukurii* Jordan and Snyder, 1900. Type by original designation.
Japan to northern Australia and New Guinea. Eleven species.

***Nibea acuta* (Tang, 1937)**
Pseudosciaena acuta Tang, 1937: 62, fig. 5 (Hainan Island, Gulf of Tonkin, Kwangtung Province, China). Holotype (unique): ZMUA 13210.
Distribution: South China Sea.
Comments: Regarded as synonym of *Chrysochir aureus* (Richardson 1846) by Trewavas (1977: 345), and Talwar (1995: 54). Valid as *Nibea acuta* (Tang, 1937) according to Chen et al. (1997: 72).

***Nibea albiflora* (Richardson, 1846)**
Corvina albiflora Richardson, 1846: 226 (Canton, China). Neotype: BMNH 1905.6.6.152 designated by Trewavas 1977: 383.
Otolithus reevesii Richardson, 1846: 224 (Canton, China). Holotype (unique): BMNH uncat. (dry).
Sciaena tenlo Basilewsky, 1855: 220, Pl. 3 (fig. 1) not Pl. 1 (fig. 3) (Gulf of Pechili; Beijing Peking, China). No types at ZIN.
Corvina fauvelii Sauvage, 1881: 105 (Swatow, China). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-2920.
Distribution: China and Japan.

***Nibea chui* Trewavas, 1971**
Pseudosciaena albida (*nec* Cuvier) Bleeker, 1863a: 145 (Amoy).
Nibea chui Trewavas, 1971: 456 (Hong Kong). Syntypes: BMNH 1939.1.17.7-8 or 17-18 (2).
Distribution: China and Japan.

***Nibea coibor* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Bola coibor Hamilton, 1822: 78, 368 (Ganges River estuaries, India). No types known. Not the same as *Bola coitor* Hamilton in same work.
Distribution: Ganges River estuaries, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Philippines, China, Viet Nam, and Australia.

***Nibea leptolepis* (Ogilby, 1918)**
Sciaena leptolepis Ogilby, 1918: 87, Pl. 25 (Croker Island, Northern Territory, Australia). Holotype (unique): QM I.1534.
Distribution: Along coasts of northern Australia.

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Comments: Previously regarded as a synonym of *Nibea soldado* (Lacepède, 1802), it was resurrected by Sasaki (2001: 3159). Tentatively placed in genus *Austronibea* by Lo et al. (2017: 11).

***Nibea maculata* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**
Johnius maculatus Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 75 (Tranquebar [=Tharangambadi], India). Possible syntypes: ZMB 8732 (1, dry), 8798 (1, stuffed), 8805 (1, left skin).
Distribution: Coasts of Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka, probably extending to Thailand and Malaysia.

***Nibea microgenys* Sasaki, 1992**
Nibea microgenys Sasaki, 1992: 5, figs. 2–5 (Embley River, Weipa, northern Queensland, Australia). Holotype: QM I.26784. Paratypes: AMS I.26864-002 (1); NTM S.10177-002 (3), S.11142-001 (1), S.12162-002 (1), S.12182-001 (2); QM I.22693 (3), I.23792 (1), I.26548 (3); WAM P.13689-001 (1).
Distribution: Northern Australia and New Guinea.

***Nibea mitsukurii* (Jordan and Snyder, 1900)**
Pseudotolithus mitsukurii Jordan and Snyder, 1900: 356, Pl. 13 (Bay of Tokyo, Japan). Holotype (unique): USNM 49407.
Distribution: Japan and the East China Sea.

***Nibea semifasciata* Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963**
Nibea semifasciata Chu, Lo and Wu, 1963: 51 [English p. 91], figs. 28, 54, 80 (Cha-po, Kwangtung Prov., China). Holotype (unique): SFC 57-0337.
Distribution: Japan to New Guinea westward to Sri Lanka.

***Nibea soldado* (Lacepède, 1802)**
Holocentrus soldado Lacepède, 1802: 344, 389 ("Cayenne" erroneous, should be Indo-West Pacific). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7606 (1, dry) no locality.
Corvina miles Cuvier, 1829: 173 (Vizagapatam, India). No types known. Cuvier specimens: MNHN A-5550 (1) Puducherry, 7607 or 7606 (1, dry). Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 9) treated MNHN A-5550 as holotype.
Sciaena miles Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 94 Puducherry and Vizapatam, India; Java, Indonesia. *Nomen novum*, unneeded replacement name for *Holocentrus soldado* Lacepède, 1802.
Corvina wolffii Bleeker, 1851b: 66 (Bandjarmasin, Borneo, Indonesia. Holotype (unique): RMNH 5982 (1 of 20).
Corvina sampitensis Bleeker, 1852: 421 (Sampit, South Borneo, Indonesia). Holotype (unique): RMNH 5982 (1 of 20). Bleeker specimens: MNHN 0000-5982 (2).
Corvina celebica Bleeker, 1854b: 244 (Makassar, Sulawesi, Indonesia. Holotype (unique): RMNH 5982 (1 of 20).
Sciaena muelleri Steindachner, 1879b: 29 (Cleveland Bay, near Townsville, Queensland, Australia, 19°16' S, 146°48' E). Holotype (unique): SMNS 2267.
Corvina argentea Macleay, 1883: 204 (Lower Burdekin River, Queensland, Australia). Lectotype: AMS I.14578. Paralectotypes: AMS I.14579-81 (1, 1, 1), A.18241 (1), A.18243 (1), A.18245 (1).
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Hainan, Queensland, and Purari System, New Guinea north to Philippines.

***Nibea squamosa* Sasaki, 1992**
Nibea semifasciata (*nec* Chu et al.) Roberts, 1978: 50, fig. 33 (Fly River, Papua New Guinea).
Nibea sp. Allen, 1991: 139, fig. 22A (New Guinea).

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Nibea squamosa Sasaki, 1992: 1, figs. 1–4 (Lake Herbert Hoover, main stream of Middle Fly R., Fly R., Papua New Guinea, 7°14' S, 141°08'18" E). Holotype: USNM 217221. Paratypes: AMS I.21481-001 ex USNM 217223 (1), I.22081-015 (1); NTM S.11197-001 (1), S.11400-001 (2), S.11401-001 (1), S.11566-001 (3), S.12585-001 (1); QM I.11560 (1), I.20043-44 (1, 1), I.20066 (1), I.25443 (1), I.26267 (1); USNM 217222 (2).
Distribution: Northern Australia and New Guinea.

Genus *Odontoscion* Gill, 1862
Odontoscion Gill, 1862: 18. Masculine. Type species *Corvina dentex* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Amphi-American in coral reefs and offshore waters over sandy bottoms; three species.
Comments: The genus name *Larimodon* Bleeker (ex Kaup), 1876: 329 often appears in synonymy with *Odontoscion* Gill, 1862 and then in Bleeker, 1876 as above; however it was never used as an available name, and therefore is not available and with no type validly established.

***Odontoscion dentex* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina dentex Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 139, Pl. 109 (Dominican Republic). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-0144.
Distribution: Florida, Cuba, and Brazil; absent from Bahamas and most West Indies.

***Odontoscion eurymesops* (Heller and Snodgrass, 1903)**
Corvula eurymesops Heller and Snodgrass, 1903: 195 (Santa María Island Charles Island, Galápagos Islands). Holotype: CAS-SU 6361. Paratypes: CAS-SU 8553 not 3553 (3) = 12305-07 as originally given.
Distribution: Galápagos Islands.

***Odontoscion xanthops* Gilbert, 1898**
Odontoscion xanthops Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1426 (Pacific Panama). Holotype (unique): CAS-SU 5519.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Peru.

Genus *Ophioscion* Gill, 1863
Ophioscion Gill, 1863b: 164. Masculine. Type species *Ophioscion typicus* Gill, 1863. Type by monotypy.
Sigmurus Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1446. Masculine. Subgenus of *Ophioscion*, type species *Corvina vermicularis* Günther, 1867. Type by original designation.
Nine species, seven of which in the eastern Pacific and two in the western Atlantic. The identity of several species is doubtful and the genus is in need of revision.

***Ophioscion adustus* (Agassiz, 1831)**
Corvina adusta Agassiz in Spix and Agassiz, 1831: 126, Pl. 70 (Atlantic off Brazil). Possible syntypes: MHNN 312 (1).
?*Corvina gillii* Steindachner, 1867: 335 (Rio de la Plata, Argentina). Holotype (unique): NMW.
Sciaena unicirrata Larrañaga, 1923: 384 (Uruguay). No types known.
Distribution: Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina.

***Ophioscion gomezi* Cervigón, 2011**
Ophioscion gomezi Cervigón, 2011: 96, fig. 1 (La Restinga, Isla de Margarita, Venezuela). Holotype: MMM 250. Paratypes: MMM 251 (16).
Distribution: Venezuela.

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***Ophioscion imiceps* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**
Sciaena imiceps Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 309 (Bay of Panama). Syntypes: USNM 29432 (1), 29481 (1), 29489 (1).
Distribution: Southern Mexico to northern Ecuador.

***Ophioscion punctatissimus* Meek and Hildebrand, 1925**
Ophioscion punctatissimus Meek and Hildebrand, 1925: 644, Pl. 68 (Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama). Holotype: USNM 81766. Paratypes: FMNH 21670-71 (1, 1); USNM 80765-66 (1, 1).
Ophioscion panamensis Schultz, 1948: 126, 134, fig. 8 (Fox Bay, Colón, Atlantic Panama). Holotype: USNM 122612. Paratypes: USNM 81204-07 (3, 4, 1, 1), 128260 (1).
Distribution: Central western Atlantic: Puerto Rico and from Panama to Brazil.

***Ophioscion scierus* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1884)**
Sciaena sciera Jordan and Gilbert, 1884: 480 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico; or Panama). Syntypes: USNM 29499 (?).
Ophioscion obscurus Hildebrand, 1946: 294, fig. 63 (Lobos de Tierra Bay, Peru). Holotype: USNM 128029. Paratypes: USNM 128030 (1).
Distribution: Gulf of California to Peru.
Comments: I follow the opinion of Chao (1995) in regarding *O. obscurus* as a junior synonym of *O. scierus.*

***Ophioscion simulus* Gilbert, 1898**
Ophioscion simulus Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1449 (Pacific Panama). Holotype (unique): CAS-SU 5516.
Distribution: Costa Rica and Panama.

***Ophioscion strabo* Gilbert, 1897**
Ophioscion strabo Gilbert, 1897: 444, Pl. 50 (San Juan Lagoon, south of Guaymas, western coast of Mexico). Holotype: USNM 47742. Paratypes: (5) CAS-SU 436 (4).
Corvina miacanthus Boulenger, 1899: 5 (Port of Guayaquil, Ecuador). Syntypes: BMNH 1898.12.31.13 (1), MZUT 1574 (2).
Distribution: Gulf of California to Peru.
Comments: *Corvina miacanthus* Boulenger, 1899 represents a new synonym of *Ophioscion strabo* Gilbert, 1897; the two syntypes at the *Regio Museo di Torino* (Tortonese, 1940) have been examined. Not listed in the checklists of the fishes of Ecuador (Cobo and Massay, 1969; Béarez, 1996; Jiménez-Prado and Béarez, 2004), but present in Ecuador.

***Ophioscion typicus* Gill, 1863**
Ophioscion typicus Gill, 1863b: 165 (Pacific Panama). Holotype (unique): USNM 5163 = 22861.
Corvina ophioscion Günther, 1868: 428 (Panama). Syntypes:probably BMNH 1866.1.19.18 (1).
Distribution: Costa Rica to Ecuador.

***Ophioscion vermicularis* (Günther, 1867)**
Corvina vermicularis Günther, 1867: 601 (Pacific Panama). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1865.7.20.13. Described in more detail in Günther 1868: 427, Pl. 67 (fig. 2).
Distribution: Panama to northern Peru.

Genus *Otolithes* Oken, 1817
Otolithes Oken (ex Cuvier), 1817: 1182. Masculine. Type species *Johnius ruber* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by subsequent designation by Gill 1861c: 80.
Otolithus by Cuvier 1829: 172 (unjustified emendation).

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Indian Ocean; three species.

***Otolithes arabicus* Lin, Qurban, Shen and Chao, 2019**
Otolithes arabicus Lin, Qurban, Shen and Chao, 2019: 14, figs. 6–7 (Jubail Fish Market, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia, 26.9598° N, 49.5687° E). Holotype: KFUPM-LKR 048. Paratypes: KFUPM-LKR-047, KFUPM-LKR-113 to KFUPM-149 (47), NNMB-P 29769.
Distribution: Western Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman, northwestern Indian Ocean.

***Otolithes cuvieri* Trewavas, 1974**
Otolithus ruber Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (*nec* Bloch and Schneider), 1830: 60. (Puducherry, India).
Otolithes cuvieri Trewavas, 1974: unnumbered (Malabar, India). Syntypes: BMNH 1898.11.18.29 (1) "paratype"; MNHN 0000-7617 (1) "holotype" and MNHN 1987-0159 ex MNHN 0000-7617 (1) "paratype".
Distribution: North Indian Ocean.
Comments: This nominal species was proposed as a new name for *Otolithus ruber* (not Bloch and Schneider, 1801) Cuvier, 1830, with 2 literature sources provided; and Trewavas' name was not technically a replacement name. This species was later illustrated and described in more detail in Trewavas (1977: 351, Pl. 2). Type specimens considered syntypes with no holotype established in the 1974 description, but a holotype and two paratypes are listed in Trewavas (1977). Valid (Sasaki, 1996: 88).

***Otolithes ruber* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**
Johnius ruber Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 75, Pl. 17 (Indian Ocean). Holotype (unique): ZMB 5528 (right skin).
Otolithus versicolor Cuvier, 1829: 173 (Vishakhapatnam [Vizagapatam], India). No types known.
Otolithus argenteus Cuvier (ex Kuhl and Van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 62 (Batavia [=Jakarta], Indonesia). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7510 (1) Malabar, 0000-7513 (1) Malabar.
Otolithus tridentifer Richardson, 1846: 225 (Canton, China). Holotype (unique) (?): BMNH 2004.11.24.3 (left half skin).
Otolithus orientalis Seale, 1910: 281, Pl. 4 (Sandakan, Sabah state, Borneo, East Malaysia). Holotype (unique): BSMP 2744.
Distribution: South and East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to northern Vietnam and southern China, south to Queensland (Australia).

Genus *Otolithoides* Fowler, 1933
Sciaenoides Blyth, 1860: 139. Masculine. Type species *Otolithus biauritus* Cantor, 1849. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Bleeker 1876: 330.
Otolithoides Fowler, 1933: 364. Masculine. Type species *Otolithus biauritus* Cantor, 1849. Type by original designation.
Pama Fowler, 1933: 360. Feminine. Type species *Bola pama* Hamilton, 1822. Type by original designation.
Indo-West Pacific in coastal and inshore waters; two species.
Comments: *Sciaenoides* Richardson, 1843: 8 is an available name; therefore, *Otolithoides* is an unneeded replacement name. *Sciaenoides* Blyth, 1860 has been regarded as valid by Kottelat (2013: 360) but it has never been used in current literature.

***Otolithoides biauritus* (Cantor, 1849)**
Otolithus biauritus Cantor, 1849: 1039 (Chusan. Orig. localities: Sea of Pinang [Penang], Malayan Peninsula, Singapore, Lancavy, Tenasserim Provinces). Lectotype: BMNH

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1860.3.19.171 (skin). Paralectotypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.172-3 (2, skins) Chusan. Lectotype selected by Trewavas 1977: 297.
Otolithus brunneus Day, 1873: 524 (Bombay, India). Lectotype: ZSI F906. Paralectotypes and/or Day specimens: AMS B.8193-94 (1, 1, both paralectotypes), MNHN 0000-1004 (1), RMNH 670 (1), ZSI F1024-26 (3).
Distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka to Sumatra, Borneo, and Vietnam.

***Otolithoides pama* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)**
Bola pama Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822: 79, 368, Pl. 32 (fig. 26) (Ganges tidal estuaries, Calcutta, India). No types known.
Sciaenoides hardwickii Blyth, 1860: 139 (mouth of the Ganges River). Holotype: possibly ZSI 884.
Distribution: India.

Genus *Pachypops* Gill, 1861
Pachypops Gill, 1861c: 87. Masculine. Type species *Micropogon trifilis* Müller and Troschel, 1849. Type by original designation.
Freshwaters of South America; genus revised by Casatti (2002) with three species.

***Pachypops fourcroi* (Lacepède, 1802)**
Perca fourcroi Lacepède, 1802: 398, 424 (no locality). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7539.
Corvina biloba Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 112 (no locality). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7683.
Corvina furcraea Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 111 (misspelling).
Pachyurus nattereri Steindachner, 1863: 171, Pl. 3 (Rio Branco or Rio Negro, Brazil). Lectotype: NMW 15178: 1. Paralectotypes: NMW 15178: 2-3 (2). Spelled *natteri* on p. 171, as *nattereri* on p. 175 and on Pl. 3; *nattereri* regarded as intended. Lectotype selected by Casatti (2002a: 5).
Distribution: Amazon and Orinoco River basin, and rivers of the Guianas.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Bauchot and Desoutter (1987) and Casatti (2002a).

***Pachypops pigmaeus* Casatti, 2002**
Pachypops pigmaeus Casatti 2002a: 14, fig. 7 (Jamarizinho, Rio Machado, Rondônia, Brazil). Holotype: MZUSP 34108. Paratypes: MZUSP 34105 (7), 34113-14 (1, 1).
Distribution: Amazon River basin in Branco and Madeira River drainages, Brazil.

***Pachypops trifilis* (Müller and Troschel, 1848)**
Micropogon trifilis Müller and Troschel, 1848: 622 (Guyana). Holotype: ZMB 936.
Pachypops camposi Fowler, 1954: 252, fig. 843 (Rupununi River, Guyana). Holotype (unique): ANSP 39773.
Distribution: Amazon River basin and rivers of the Guianas.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Chao (pers. comm. 1982 in Böhlke, 1984).

Genus *Pachyurus* Agassiz, 1831
Lepipterus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 151 Masculine. Type species *Lepipterus francisci* Cuvier, 1830. Type by monotypy.
Pachyurus Agassiz in Spix and Agassiz, 1831: 125, 127. Masculine. Type species *Pachyurus squamipennis* Agassiz, 1831.
Freshwaters of South America; genus revised by Casatti (2001) with 10 species.
Comments: *Lepipterus* Cuvier is not preoccupied by *Lepipterus* Rafinesque, 1815 in fishes (*nomen nudum*). Casatti (2001: 135) recognizes *Pachyurus* over the older name *Lepipterus* on the basis of Art. 23.9.1.1. of the ICZN.

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***Pachyurus adspersus* (Steindachner, 1879)**
Pachyurus (*Lepipterus*) *adspersus* Steindachner, 1879a: 123 (Rio Santo Antonio, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil). Lectotype: NMW 31450. Paralectotypes: NMW 15179 (2). Lectotype selected by Casatti (2001: 150).
Distribution: Atlantic Versant Rivers of Brazil, including Mucuri, Doce, and Paraíba do Sul River basins.

***Pachyurus bonariensis* Steindachner, 1879**
Pachyurus (*Lepipterus*) *bonariensis* Steindachner, 1879a: 126 (Río de la Plata, Argentina). Lectotype: NMW 15181. Paralectotypes: should be only 3, originally 4 syntypes NMW 15193 (1), 78598 (2), 84794 (1). Lectotype selected by Casatti (2001: 154).
Pachyurus paranensis Daneri, 1956: 6 (Río Paraná, frente Est. Hidrobiol. Rosario, Argentina). Holotype: MACN 4234. Paratypes: MACN 473 (3), 489 (4), 4050 (10), 4234 (9).
Distribution: Amazonas, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Uruguay, Rio Paraguay.

***Pachyurus calhamazon* Casatti, 2001**
Pachyurus calhamazon Casatti, 2001: 167, fig. 8C (Rio Branco, Estado de Roraima, Brazil). Holotype (unique): MZUSP 66684.
Distribution: Branco River, Brazil.

***Pachyurus francisci* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Lepipterus francisci Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 152, Pl. 113. (Rio São Francisco, Brazil). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-5600 (dry).
Lepipterus corvina Reinhardt, 1851: 30 (Rio das Velhas, Brazil). Lectotype: ZMUC 5. Paralectotypes: (1) ZMUC 3 (1) or 4 (1). Lectotype selected by Casatti 2001: 140.
Distribution: Rio São Francisco, Rio Parana.

***Pachyurus gabrielensis* Casatti, 2001**
Pachyurus gabrielensis Casatti, 2001: 163, fig. 8B (Cachoeira São Gabriel, Rio Negro, Estado do Amazonas, Brazil). Holotype: MZUSP 34093. Paratypes: MZUSP 49721 (8, 1 d&c).
Distribution: Amazon and Orinoco River basins: Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

***Pachyurus junki* Soares and Casatti, 2000**
Pachyurus junki Soares and Casatti, 2000: 500, fig. 1 (Rio Solimões, Coari, Estado do Amazonas, Brazil). Holotype: INPA 619. Paratypes: CAS 32058 (1), INPA 4049 (5), MCP 15121 (2), MZUSP 37572 (1).
Distribution: Amazon River basin, Brazil and Colombia.

***Pachyurus paucirastrus* Aguilera, 1983**
Pachyurus paucirastrus Aguilera, 1983a: 121, fig. 1 (Rio Tocantins, Capuerana, Brazil). Holotype: MNRJ 11176. Paratypes: MBUCV-V-13869 (1), V-14130 (4).
Distribution: Amazonia: Tocantins River basin.

***Pachyurus schomburgkii* Günther, 1860**
Pachyurus schomburgkii Günther, 1860: 282 (Rio Capin = Capim, Pará State, and Caripe Pará, Brazil). Syntypes: (2) BMNH 1849.11.8.22 (1) Rio Capin = Capim.
Distribution: Amazon and Orinoco River basins: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

***Pachyurus squamipennis* Agassiz, 1831**
Pachyurus squamipennis Agassiz in Spix and Agassiz, 1831: 128, Pl. 71 (São Francisco River basin, Brazil). No types known.
Pachyurus lundii Reinhardt, 1875: 111 (Rio das Velhas, Brazil). Lectotype: ZMUC 2. Paralectotypes: ZMUC 1 (1). Lectotype selected by Casatti 2001: 142.

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Distribution: Rio Sao Francisco.

***Pachyurus stewarti* Casatti and Chao, 2002**
Pachyurus stewarti Casatti and Chao, 2002: 2, fig. 1 (Río Aguarico, in the confluence with Río Pushino, 0°2.6' N, 76°54.4' W, Sucumbíos, Ecuador). Holotype: FMNH 101957. Paratypes: FMNH 94410 (2), 94116 (1), 101956 (1).
Distribution: Napo River drainage, Ecuador.

Genus *Panna* Lal Mohan, 1969
Panna Lal Mohan, 1969: 296. Feminine. Type species *Otolithus microdon* Bleeker, 1849. Type by original designation.
Indo-West Pacific in coastal waters, also in river mouths and estuaries. The genus has been revised by Sasaki 1995 recognizing three species.

***Panna heterolepis* Trewavas, 1977**
Panna heterolepis Trewavas, 1977: 308, fig. 6 (Calcutta, India). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1889.2.1.3137.
Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh and Burma.

***Panna microdon* (Bleeker, 1849)**
Otolithus microdon Bleeker, 1849a: 10 (Jakarta [Batavia]; Samarang [Semarang]; Surabaya, Java, Indonesia). Syntypes and/or Bleeker specimens: (at least 4) ?BMNH 1880.4.21.134-135 (2), RMNH 5978 (some of 6), SMNS 10630 (1).
Distribution: Western Indonesia, Malaysia, southern Vietnam, India, and Burma.

***Panna perarmatus* (Chabanaud, 1926)**
Sciaenoides perarmatus Chabanaud, 1926: 266 (Gulf of Thailand; Indo-China). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-8998 (1), A-4214 (4), A-4215 (1), MNHN Lab. Pêches Coloniales now Pêches Outre-mer (1).
Distribution: Gulf of Thailand and western Borneo.

Genus *Paralonchurus* Bocourt, 1869
Paralonchurus Bocourt, 1869: 21. Masculine. Type species *Paralonchurus petersii* Bocourt, 1869. Type by monotypy.
Polycirrhus Bocourt, 1869: 23. Masculine. Type species *Polycirrhus dumerilii* Bocourt, 1869. Type by monotypy.
Polyclemus Berg, 1895: 54. Masculine. Type species *Polycirrhus dumerilii* Bocourt, 1869. Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded replacement for *Polycirrhus* Bocourt, 1869, thought to be preoccupied by *Polycirrus* Grube, 1850 in Polycirridae, Polychaeta, Terebellida.
Zonoscion Jordan and Evermann, 1896: 401. Masculine. Subgenus of *Paralonchurus*, type species *Polycirrhus rathbuni* Jordan and Bollman, 1890. Type by original designation.
Zaclemus Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1480. Masculine. Subgenus of *Paralonchurus*, type species *Paralonchurus goodei* Gilbert, 1898. Type by original designation.
Six species according to Chao (1978); seven species included by Sasaki (1989) and they are listed here.

***Paralonchurus brasiliensis* (Steindachner, 1875)**
Genyanemus brasiliensis Steindachner, 1875a: 476 (Para and Santos, Brazil). Syntypes: (several) BMNH 1879.5.14.289 (1) R. Plata; MCZ 8626 (1) Rio, MCZ 8627 (1) Santos, NMW 60468 (2).
Micropogon ornatus Günther, 1880: 13, Pl. 7 (fig. A) (Rio de la Plata mouth, *Challenger* station 321, depth 13 fathoms). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1879.5.14.289.

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Distribution: Brazil to Argentina.

***Paralonchurus dumerilii* (Bocourt, 1869)**
Polycirrhus dumerilii Bocourt, 1869: 23 (Union, El Salvador). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-1001.
Genyonemus fasciatus Steindachner, 1875a: 473 (Panama Bay). Syntypes: (several) NMW 137 (2), 77762 (1).
Distribution: El Salvador to northern Chile.

***Paralonchurus elegans* Boeseman, 1948**
Paralonchurus elegans Boeseman, 1948: 363, figs. 1a-b (Bokelbere Creek, Coronie sea coast, Suriname). Holotype (unique): RMNH 390.
Distribution: Northern South America.

***Paralonchurus goodei* Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898**
Paralonchurus (*Zaclemus*) *goodei* Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1480 (Pacific Panama). Lectotype: CAS-SU 5517. Paralectotypes: BMNH 1903.5.15.100 (1), CAS-SU 6814 (4), USNM 50350 (1). Appeared first as *nomen nudum* in Jordan and Evermann 1896: 401. As *Polyclemus goodei* in Gilbert in Gilbert and Starks, 1904: 135, Pl. 20 (figs. 40-40a), with lectotype established by use of "type specimen" in caption to figure 40.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Peru.

***Paralonchurus peruanus* (Steindachner, 1875)**
Genyanemus peruanus Steindachner, 1875a: 471 (Paita and Callao, Peru). Syntypes: (several) NMW 15182 (4), 58138 (2), 78571 (2), 84795 (1); USNM 153619 [ex MCZ 8625] (2), 53620 [ex MCZ 8620] (2).
Micropogon fasciatus de Buen, 1961: 20 (Arica, Chile). Holotype (unique): EBMC 10374 (lost).
Distribution: Panama Bay to northern Chile.
Comments: Placement of *M. fasciatus* in the genus *Paralonchurus* follows the opinion of Kong and Valdés (1990: 50).

***Paralonchurus petersii* Bocourt, 1869**
Paralonchurus petersii Bocourt, 1869: 22 (Union, El Salvador). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-0979.
Distribution: El Salvador to Ecuador.
Comments: A synonym of *P. dumerilii* according to Bauchot and Desoutter (1987); valid according to many authors (e.g. Allen and Robertson, 1994: 166; Bussing and López, 1994: 126; Chao, 1995: 1493).

***Paralonchurus rathbuni* (Jordan and Bollman, 1890)**
Polycirrhus (*Zonoscion*) *rathbuni* Jordan and Bollman, 1890: 162 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: CAS-SU 408 (1), USNM 41170 (2).
Distribution: Panama to Peru.

Genus *Paranebris* Chao, Béarez and Robertson, 2001
Paranebris Chao, Béarez and Robertson, 2001: 82. Feminine. Type species *Paranebris bauchotae* Chao, Béarez and Robertson, 2001 by original designation.
Eastern Pacific on muddy and sandy bottoms; monotypic.

***Paranebris bauchotae* Chao, Béarez and Robertson, 2001**
Paranebris bauchotae Chao, Béarez and Robertson 2001: 82, figs. 1–3, 4a (Golfo de San Miguel, Panama, 8°18' N, 78°28' W, depth 12 meters). Holotype: USNM 360918. Paratypes: MCZ 157272 (1), MNHN 1988-261 (1).

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Distribution: Gulf of Panama.

Genus *Paranibea* Trewavas, 1977

Paranibea Trewavas, 1977: 370. Feminine. Type species *Corvina semiluctuosa* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Indo-west Pacific, in coastal waters; monotypic.

***Paranibea semiluctuosa* (Cuvier, 1830)**

Corvina semiluctuosa Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 97, Pl. 106 (Malabar, India). Lectotype: MNHN 0000-7537. Paralectotypes: MNHN 1987-0155 ex MNHN 0000-7537 (1), 0000-7592 (1) Goa, 7596 (2) Puducherry; ?SMF 510 ex MNHN in 1830 (1) Puducherry; ?ZMB 876 ex MNHN (1) Puducherry. Type catalog: Bauchot and Desoutter 1987: 9-10. Lectotype selected by Trewavas 1977: 370.
Distribution: Pakistan to western Indonesia.

Genus *Pareques* Gill, 1876

Pareques Gill in Goode, 1876: 50. Masculine. Type species *Grammistes acuminatus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Type by monotypy.
Eastern Pacific (four species) and western Atlantic (three species). Found on sandy and muddy bottoms of high salinity and coral reefs (Chao, 1978).

***Pareques acuminatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**

Grammistes acuminatus Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 184 (no locality stated). No types known.
Eques lineatus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 169 (Brazil). Syntypes: MNHN 0043 (1), 7475 (1).
Eques pulcher Steindachner, 1867: 349 (Barbados, West Indies). Syntypes: NMW 75797 (3).
Distribution: Bermuda, Florida, and Bahamas to Brazil.

***Pareques fuscovittatus* (Kendall and Radcliffe, 1912)**

Eques fuscovittatus Kendall and Radcliffe, 1912: 125, Pl. 5 (fig. 1) (Acapulco, Pacific coast of Mexico). Holotype (unique): USNM 65494.
Distribution: Gulf of California to Puerto Vallarta (Mexico).

***Pareques iwamotoi* Miller and Woods, 1988**

Pareques iwamotoi Miller and Woods, 1988: 89, fig. 1 (South of Pensacola, *Oregon* sta. 698, 30°03'36" N, 86°55'36" W, Florida, U.S.A., 101 m). Holotype: USNM 174972. Paratypes: FMNH 45531-35 (1, 2, 1, 1, 1), 64166-67 (4, 1), 65407 (1); UF 207133 ex UMML 7133 (1). Additional material: CAS (6 lots, 12); FMNH (4 lots, 9); UF ex UMML (25 lots, 93).
Distribution: Western Atlantic.
Comments: Status as determined by Boschung (1992).

***Pareques lanfeari* (Barton, 1947)**

Eques lanfeari Barton, 1947: 1, fig. 1 (Off Talara, Piura Province, Peru, depth 250 feet). Holotype: AMNH 17081.
Distribution: Ecuador and Peru.

***Pareques perissa* (Heller and Snodgrass, 1903)**

Sciaena perissa Heller and Snodgrass, 1903: 197 (Tagus Cove, Albermarle I., Galápagos Islands). Holotype: CAS-SU 6360. Paratypes: CAS-SU 8552 (4).
Distribution: Galápagos Islands.

***Pareques umbrosus* (Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889)**

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Eques acuminatus umbrosus Jordan and Evermann, 1889: 440 (Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 25981 or CAS 18958.
Distribution: Western Atlantic from Chesapeake Bay to Florida.

***Pareques viola* (Gilbert, 1898)**
Eques viola Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1486 (Bay of Panama, Pacific Panama). Lectotype: CAS-SU 5521. Paralectotypes: (2) and Gilbert specimens: BMNH 1903.5.15.157-158 (2), CAS-SU 5909 (3), USNM 50420 (1), ZMB 15991 ex CAS-SU (1).
Distribution: Panama to Peru.

Genus *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926
Pennahia Fowler, 1926: 776. Feminine. Subgenus of *Johnius*, type species *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker 1849. Type designated by ICZN; on Official List (Opinion 1237).
Indo-West Pacific in shallow coastal mud bunks; five species.

***Pennahia anea* (Bloch, 1793)**
Johnius aneus Bloch, 1793: 135, Pl. 357 (Malabar, India). Syntypes: ZMB 8726 (1, dry, lost).
Labrus cupreus Shaw, 1803: 527 (Indian Seas). *Nomen novum*, unneeded replacement name for *Johnius aneus* Bloch 1793.
Otolithus macrophthalmus Bleeker, 1849b: 16 (Jakarta, Java; Bantam; Semarang, Java; Pasuruan, Java, Indonesia). Syntypes: SMNS 10629 (1).
Johnius resplendens Hombron and Jacquinot in Jacquinot and Guichenot, 1853: 45, Pl. 5 (fig. 1) (no locality). Based on a picture of a fish captured by the Astrolabe or La Zélée; type apparently not available.
Otolithus leuciscus Günther, 1872: 398 (Manila Bay, Philippines). Syntypes: BMNH 1872.10.18.128-129 (2).
Distribution: Persian Gulf to Taiwan and south through the Philippines and Borneo to about the southern tip of Java.
Comments: *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850 is a junior synonym as recently established by Sasaki (1994)

***Pennahia argentata* (Houttuyn 1782)**
Sparus argentatus Houttuyn, 1782: 319 (Nagasaki, Japan). Neotype: RMNH 26848 ex RMNH 5973.
Corvina argentata Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1830: 114. An unjustified emendation of *Sparus argenteus* Houttuyn 1782.
Pseudosciaena schlegeli Bleeker, 1879: 9 (Nagasaki, Japan). Lectotype: RMNH 26848 ex RMNH 5973. Paralectotypes: RMNH 5973 (2). Lectotype designation not researched.
Sciaena iharae Jordan and Metz, 1913: 37, Pl. 7 (fig. 2) (Pusan, South Korea). Holotype (unique): FMNH 55629 ex CM 4371.
Distribution: South China Sea, East China Sea, Yellow Sea, Bohai Sea.

***Pennahia ovata* Sasaki, 1996**
Pennahia ovata Sasaki, 1996b: 11, figs. 1–3 (Myanmar, 21°00' N, 90°59' E, depth 23–25 meters). Holotype: USNM 324181. Paratypes: USNM 324492 (1), 324525 (3), 324585 (50), 325068 (1), 325283 (1), 325472 (3).
Distribution: Bay of Bengal.

***Pennahia macrocephala* (Tang, 1937)**
Pseudosciaena macrocephalus Tang, 1937: 70, Pl. 1 (fig. 2) (Amoy, China). Holotype (unique): ZMUA 20831.
Distribution: Taiwan to southern China, off Sarawak, eastern tip of the Malay Peninsula and southern Java.

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***Pennahia pawak* (Lin, 1940)**
Argyrosomus pawak Lin, 1940: 248, fig. 3 (Hong Kong). Holotype: not researched. Paratypes: (3).
Distribution: Taiwan to southern China, Gulf of Thailand, and southwest Java.

Genus *Pentheroscion* Trewavas, 1962
Pentheroscion Trewavas, 1962: 170. Masculine. Type species *Sciaena mbizi* Poll, 1950. Type by original designation.
Eastern Atlantic, in deep shelf and upper slopes over mud, sand and rock bottoms; monotypic.

***Pentheroscion mbizi* (Poll, 1950)**
Sciaena mbizi Poll, 1950: 8, fig. 2 (Atlantic, 37 mile west-southwest of Landana, 5°25' S, 11°32' E, 290–350 m). Holotype: IRSNB 214. Paratypes: BMNH 1952.8.27.1-2 (2); IRSNB 215–229 (1, 6, 5, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1); MRAC 97691-709 (19).
Distribution: Guinea to southern Angola.

Genus *Petilipinnis* Casatti, 2002
Petilipinnis Casatti, 2002b: 171. Feminine. Type species *Corvina grunniens* Jardine and Schomburgk, 1843.
South America, in freshwater; monotypic.

***Petilipinnis grunniens* (Jardine and Schomburgk, 1843)**
Corvina grunniens Jardine and Schomburgk in Schomburgk, 1843: 136, Pl. 2 (Commaca Island, Essequibo River, Guyana). No types known.
Distribution: Essequibo River, British Guiana.

Genus *Plagioscion* Gill, 1861
Plagioscion Gill, 1861c: 82. Masculine. Type species Type species *Sciaena squamosissima* Heckel, 1840 by subsequent designation by Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 80).
Diplolepis Steindachner, 1863: 164. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena squamosissima* Heckel, 1840 by original designation, name preoccupied in Hymenoptera by Diplolepis Geoffroy, 1762).
Endemic to freshwaters of South America, originally distributed in the Río Magdalena, Río Amazonas, Río Orinoco, lower Río Paraná basins and rivers of the Guianas; introduced into the upper Río Paraná and Río São Francisco basins and in artificial reservoirs of northeastern Brazil. Genus revised by Casatti 2005 recognizing five species.

***Plagioscion auratus* (Castelnau, 1855)**
Johnius auratus Castelnau, 1855: 12, Pl. 4 (fig. 2) (Río Ucayali, Amazon basin, Peru). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7622.
Corvina monacantha Cope, 1867: 402 (Near Paramaribo, Suriname). Holotype (unique): ANSP 11519.
Plagioscion auratus iquitensis Nakashima, 1941: 67 (Iquitos, Peru). Types: ?MHNJP = MUSM.
Distribution: Amazonia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Rio Poti, Rio São Francisco), Venezuela, Suriname, and Guyana.
Comments: *Corvina monacantha* Cope is a valid *Plagioscion* according to Chao (1978: 44), synonym according to Casatti in Reis et al. (2003: 601).

***Plagioscion magdalenae* (Steindachner, 1878)**
Sciaena magdalenae Steindachner, 1878b: 22, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Río Magdalena, Colombia). Holotype: material not located at NMW. Species later illustrated and described as "*Sciaena*

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Magdalenae n. sp. (an *Sc. surinamensis* Blkr. adult?)" in more detail in Steindachner 1879: 22, Pl. 1 (fig. 3).
Distribution: Colombia and Brazil.

***Plagioscion montei* Soares and Casatti, 2000**
Plagioscion montei Soares and Casatti, 2000: 504, fig. 5 (Rio Solimões, Lago Janauacá, AM, Brazil). Holotype: INPA 15959. Paratypes: INPA 604 (18); MZUSP 34086 (1), 34090 (3).
Distribution: Amazon River basin: Brazil and Peru. Habitat: freshwater.

***Plagioscion squamosissimus* (Heckel, 1840)**
? *Sciaena flexilinea* Walbaum, 1792: 320 (Suriname). No types known.
Sciaena squamosissima Heckel, 1840: 438, pl. 30 (figs. 26–28) (Río Negro and Río Branco, Brazil). Syntypes: NMW 75985 (4), 83543 (1), 92124 (1); SMF 2961 ex NMW in 1844 (1, dry). Soares and Casatti 2000: 512 treat NMW 92124 as the holotype.
Johnius crouvina Castelnau, 1855: 11, Pl. 5 (fig. 1) (Río Araguaia and Río Crixas, Brazil). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7503 (1). The specimen MNHN 7503 has been regarded as holotype in Paris records, in Chao 1978: 44 and in Casatti 2005: 43 but original description lists several specimens, so there are potential syntypes.
Johnius amazonicus Castelnau 1855: 12, Pl. 4 (fig. 1) (Río Amazonas, Brazil). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7504 (1), B-2772 ex MNHN 0000-7504 (1).
Pseudosciaena surinamensis Bleeker, 1873: 458, pl. 21, side figure (Suriname). Holotype (unique): RMNH 5995.
Plagioscion francisci Steindachner, 1917: 669, Pl. 2 (fig. 2) (Barra, at confluence of Rio Grande and Rio São Francisco, Brazil). Syntypes: (3) NMW 57217 (1).
Plagioscion squamosissimus iquitensis Nakashima, 1941: 68 (Iquitos, Peru). Types: ?MHNJP = MUSM.
Plagioscion casattii Aguilera and Rodrigues de Aguilera, 2000: 61, fig. 1a-c (Río Orinoco, Venezuela). Holotype: MBUCV-V-29490. Paratypes: MBUCV-V-29491 (11), MHNLS 14601 (2).
Distribution: Amazon, Orinoco, Paraná, Paraguay and São Francisco basins and rivers of the Guianas: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paru, Suriname and Venezuela.

***Plagioscion ternetzi* Boulenger, 1895**
Plagioscion ternetzi Boulenger, 1895: 523, fig. 3 (Río Grande, Paraguay). Lectotype: BMNH 1895.5.17.1. Paralectotypes: BMNH 1895.5.17.2 (1). Lectotype selected by Casatti (2005: 56).
Plagioscion macdonaghi Daneri, 1954: 181, fig. 1 (Río de La Plata, Argentina). Holotype: MACN 4197. Paratypes: MACN 1994 (1), 4198 (6), 4230 (1).
Distribution: Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Paraguay (Brazil), Rio de la Plata (Uruguay), and Rio Parana medio (Argentina).
Comments: López et al. (2016: 53) listed both *P. ternetzi* and *P. macdonaghi* as valid from the Rio de la Plata.

Genus *Pogonias* Lacepède, 1801
Pogonias Lacepède, 1801: 137. Masculine. Type species *Pogonias fasciatus* Lacepède, 1801. Type by monotypy.
Pogonathus Lacepède (ex Commerson), 1803: 120. Masculine. Type species *Pogonathus courbina* Lacepède, 1803. Type by subsequent designation. Type apparently designated first by Jordan (1917: 65).
Pogonognathus Agassiz, 1846: 301. Unjustified emendation of *Pogonathus* Lacepède.

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Western Atlantic in areas with large river runoffs over sandy bottoms; two species (Azpelicueta, 2019).

***Pogonias cromis* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

Labrus cromis Linnaeus, 1766: 479 (Carolina South Carolina, U.S.A.; Brazil; Jamaica). No types known. Based on multiple sources, including the *Cromis subargenteus oblongus* of Browne, 1756: 449 from Jamaica, *Coracinus brasiliensis guatucupa* of Ray, 1713: 96 from Brazil, 'Guatucupa' of Marggraf von Liebstadt, 1648: 177 from Brazil, and 'Drum' in manuscript description by A. Garden, South Carolina.

Pogonias fasciatus Lacepède (ex Bosc d'Antic), 1801: 137, 138 (Carolina, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7461. Description based on the holotype which was donated via the Netherlands to MNHN, and on *Chætodon percatus* in a manuscript by Louis-Augustin Bosc d'Antic (1759–1828, French diplomat and naturalist). Figured on Pl. 16 (fig. 2) of Lacepède 1800, but with vernacular name “Pogonias Fascé”.

Mugil grunniens Mitchill, 1814: 15 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known. Also in Mitchill, 1815: 405 as *Labrus grunniens*.

Mugil gigas Mitchill, 1814: 16 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known. Also in Mitchill, 1815: 412, Pl. 5 (fig. 10) as *Sciaena gigas*.

Sciaena fusca Mitchill, 1815: 409 (New York, U.S.A). No types known.

Distribution: Nova Scotia, northern Mexico and Florida.

***Pogonias courbina* (Lacepède, 1803)**

Pogonathus courbina Lacepède, 1803: 120, 121 (Rio de la Plata). Neotype: UNMDP 4874. Original description based on Commerson manuscript. Neotype designated by Azpelicueta et al. (2019: 14).

Sciaena barbata Larrañaga, 1923: 380, 384 (Uruguay). No types known.

Distribution: Southwestern Atlantic Ocean: from the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) to the south of Golfo San Matías, in Argentina.

Genus *Protonibea* Trewavas, 1971

Protonibea Trewavas, 1971: 458. Feminine. Type species *Lutjanus diacanthus* Lacepède, 1802. Type by monotypy.

Indo-West Pacific in coastal waters over muddy bottoms, off the sea-bed and ascending tidal rivers and estuaries; monotypic.

Comments: The opinion that *Protonibea* is a junior synonym of *Megalonibea* has been suggested by Lo et al. (2017) based on genetic evidence and is shared by a number of croaker ichthyologists but this conclusion needs further morphological support.

***Protonibea diacantha* (Lacepède, 1802)**

Lutjanus diacanthus Lacepède, 1802: 195, 240 (no locality). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-5539 (1, dry half skin).

Johnius cataleus Cuvier, 1829: 173 (India). Lectotype: MNHN A-5539 (1, dry half skin). Cuvier specimens: MNHN A-5539 (1, dry). Based on Russel 1803: fig. 116, and *Bola chaptis* Buchanan. Lectotype selected by Kottelat 2013: 359.

Corvina platycephala Kuhl and van Hasselt in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 132 (Java, Indonesia). No types known.

Johnius valenciennii Eydoux and Souleyet, 1850: 159, Pl. 1 (fig. 2) (Near Macao, China). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7623.

Sciaena goma Tanaka, 1915: 615 (Nagasaki fish market, Japan). Syntypes: ZUMT 6392 (1).

Corvina nigromaculata Borodin, 1930: 53, Pl. 2 (fig. 2) (Sri Lanka and Saigon, Vietnam). Holotype (unique): VMM 497 not 512 (now at AMNH).

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Sciaena antarctica rex Whitley, 1935: 26 (Onslow, Western Australia). Syntypes: (2) whereabouts unknown.
Distribution: Persian Gulf east to Philippines and southern Japan south to Queensland, Australia.

Genus *Protosciaena* Sasaki, 1989
Protosciaena Sasaki, 1989: 128. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena trewavasae* Chao and Miller, 1975. Type by original designation.
Western Atlantic over soft bottoms; two species.

***Protosciaena bathytatos* Chao and Miller, 1975**
Sciaena bathytatos Chao and Miller, 1975: 267, fig. 9 (Caribbean Sea off Colombia, 9°36' N, 76°22' W, Oregon station, 5722, 280 fathoms). Holotype: USNM 211514. Paratypes: AMNH 33470 (1); ANSP 126874 (2); BMNH 1974.4.1.3 (1); CAS 29740 (1); FMNH 77047 (1); MCZ 49119 (1); UF 19889 (1), 231589 ex UMML 31589 (1); USNM 211578-81 (1, 3, 1, 2).
Distribution: Caribbean Sea off Colombia: Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad.

***Protosciaena trewavasae* (Chao and Miller, 1975)**
Sciaena trewavasae Chao and Miller, 1975: 262, fig. 8 (Caribbean Sea, off Colombia, 11°8'30" N, 74°29' W, Oregon station 4843, depth 100–120 fathoms). Holotype: USNM 211513. Paratypes: AMNH 33469 (1); ANSP 126873 (2); BMNH 1974.4.1.1-2 (2); CAS 29739 (1); FMNH 77046 (1); MCZ 49118 (1); UF 19888 (1), 23588 ex UMML 31588 (2); USNM 211573-76 (5, 3, 10, 3).
Distribution: Caribbean Sea, western Colombia to central Venezuela and from Puerto Rico.

Genus *Pseudolarimichthys* Lo, Liu, Mohd Nor and Chen, 2017
Pseudolarimichthys Lo, Liu, Mohd Nor and Chen, 2017: 9. Masculine. Type species *Larimichthys terengganui* Seah, Hanafi, Mazlan and Chao, 2015. Type by original designation.
West Pacific; monotypic.

***Pseudolarimichthys terengganui* (Seah, Hanafi, Mazlan and Chao, 2015)**
Larimichthys crocea (*nec* Richardson, 1846), Matsunuma et al., 2011: 140 (Terengganu).
Larimichthys terengganui Seah, Hanafi, Mazlan and Chao, 2015: 272, figs. 1–4 (Fish landing port at Pulau Kambing, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia). Holotype: NMMB-P 21523. Paratypes: KAUM-I. 16977, 1, Kuala Terengganu; NMMB-P 21723, 1 Pulau Kambing; NMMB-P 21542, 2 Pulau Kambing; NMMB-P 21524, 1; UMTF 05949, 05950, 2; UMTF 05951- 05956, 6.
Distribution: South China Sea around Kuala Terengganu, east coast of Peninsular Malaysia.

Genus *Pseudotolithus* Bleeker, 1863
Pseudotolithus Bleeker, 1863b: 59. Masculine. Type species *Pseudotolithus typus* Bleeker, 1863. Type by use of *typus*.
Pinnacorvina Fowler, 1925: 4. Feminine. Subgenus of *Johnius*, type species *Rhinoscion epipercus* Bleeker, 1863. Type by original designation.
*Fonticulus*Trewavas, 1962: 169. Masculine. Subgenus of *Pseudotolithus* type species *Corvina nigrita* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Hostia Trewavas, 1962: 170. Feminine. Subgenus of *Pseudotolithus* type species *Corvina moorii* Günther, 1865. Type by original designation.
Eastern Atlantic over mud and sandy bottoms from shoreline to 70 m of depth, rarely in deeper waters. Six species.

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***Pseudotolithus brachygnathus* Bleeker, 1863**
Pseudotolithus brachygnathus Bleeker, 1863b: 62, Pl. 24 (fig. 2) (Ashantee, Guinea). Holotype (unique): RMNH 671. Holotype figured by Boeseman (1963: Pl. 4, fig. 3).
Sciaena sauvagei Rochebrune, 1882: 161 (Senegal). Syntypes: MNHN A-8146 (dry).
Distribution: Mauritania to Angola.

***Pseudotolithus elongatus* (Bowdich, 1825)**
Sciaena elongata Bowdich, 1825: 236, fig. 43 (Porta Praya, St. Jago I., Madeira). Holotype (unique): not preserved.
Corvina clavigera Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 101 (Senegal). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-6336 (poor condition).
Corvina nigrita Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 103, fig. 138 (part) Senegal. Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7483 (poor condition).
Otolithus guineensis Osório, 1909: 102, Pl. (fig. 1) (Postugo, Bolama, Guinea-Bissau). Holotype (unique): MD (destroyed in 1978 fire).
Distribution: Senegal to southern Angola entering estuaries.

***Pseudotolithus epipercus* (Bleeker, 1863)**
Rhinoscion epipercus Bleeker, 1863b: 64, Pl. 14 (Ashantee, Guinea). Holotype (unique): RMNH 687.
Corvina nigripinnis Günther, 1874: 453 (Cameroon coast). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1866.6.26.7.
Distribution: Guinea to southern Angola.

***Pseudotolithus moorii* (Günther, 1865)**
Corvina moorii Günther, 1865: 48 (Gambia R. at Bathurst, Gambia). Holotype (unique): BMNH (whereabouts unknown).
Corvina camaronensis Ehrenbaum, 1915: 42 (West Africa). Syntypes: ZMH H4245 (1) Cameroon.
Distribution: Gambia to southern Angola.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Chao and Trewavas (1990).

***Pseudotolithus senegalensis* (Valenciennes 1833)**
Otolithus senegalensis Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833: 476 (Gorée, Senegal). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7512 (1), 0000-7514 (1).
Pseudotolithus macrognathus Bleeker, 1863b: 61, Pl. 13 (fig. 2) (Ashantee, Guinea). Holotype (unique): RMNH 753.
Distribution: Eastern tropical Atlantic from Morocco to Angola including Cape Verde Islands and São Tomé and Príncipe Islands (Wirtz et al., 2007).

***Pseudotolithus senegallus* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Corvina senegalla Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 132 (Senegal). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7520.
Sciaena senegalensis Günther, 1860: 290 (Senegal). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7520. Unjustified emendation of *Corvina senegalla* Cuvier, 1829.
Distribution: Senegal to southern Angola including Cape Verde Islands and São Tomé and Príncipe Islands.
Comments: Considered *species dubia* by Trewavas (1962), a possible synonym of *P. brachygnathus* Bleeker (Chao and Trewavas, 1990); a valid species according to Sasaki (1993).

***Pseudotolithus typus* Bleeker, 1863**
Pseudotolithus typus Bleeker, 1863b: 60, Pl. 15 (fig. 1) (Ashantee, Guinea). Holotype (unique): RMNH 752.

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Sciaena dux Bowdich, 1825: 236, fig. 54 (Gambia R., w. Africa). No types known.
Distribution: Morocco to Angola including Cape Verde islands.

Genus *Pteroscion* Fowler, 1925
Pteroscion Fowler, 1925: 4. Masculine. Subgenus of *Larimus*, type species *Larimus peli* Bleeker, 1863. Type by original designation.
Eastern tropical Atlantic over mud and sandy bottoms from shoreline to 200 m of depth; monotypic.

***Pteroscion peli* (Bleeker, 1863)**
Larimus peli Bleeker, 1863b: 63, Pl. 16 (fig. 2) (Ebriakwa, Guinea). Syntypes: RMNH 5970 (2).
Distribution: Senegal to Angola.

Genus *Pterotolithus* Fowler, 1933
Pterotolithus Fowler, 1933: 354, 359. Masculine. Subgenus of *Otolithes*, type species *Otolithus maculatus* Cuvier, 1830. Type by original designation.
Southeast Asia: found in coastal waters, estuaries and mouths of rivers; two species.

***Pterotolithus lateoides* (Bleeker, 1849)**
Otolithus lateoides Bleeker, 1849b: 16 (Batavia [Jakarta], Indonesia). Syntypes: RMNH 5990 (3).
Otolithus dolorosus Seale, 1910: 280, Pl. 3 (Sandakan, Sabah state, Borneo, East Malaysia). Holotype (unique): BSMP 2485.
Distribution: Borneo, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

***Pterotolithus maculatus* (Cuvier, 1830)**
Otolithus maculatus Cuvier (ex Kuhl and Van Hasselt) in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 64 (Batavia [Jakarta], Indonesia). No types known.
Otolithus bispinosus Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 65 (Rangoon, Myanmar [Burma]). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7619.
Otolithus submaculatus Blyth, 1860: 141 (Sitang R., Myanmar [Burma]). Syntypes: (2) whereabouts unknown.
Distribution: Northeastern India to Borneo.

Genus *Robaloscion* Béarez and Schwarzhans, 2014
Robaloscion Béarez and Schwarzhans, 2014: 273. Masculine. Type species *Sciaena wieneri* Sauvage 1883. Type by original designation.

***Robaloscion wieneri* (Sauvage, 1883)**
Sciaena wieneri Sauvage, 1883: 156 (Peru). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-4852.
Sciaena gilberti Starks, 1906: 794, Pl. 66 (fig. 3) (Callao, Peru). *Nomen praeoccupatum*, objectively invalid, preoccupied by *Sciaena gilberti* (Abbott, 1899). Callao, Peru. Holotype: USNM 53464. Paratypes: CAS-SU 9589 (1).
Sciaena starksi Evermann and Radcliffe, 1917: 104. *Nomen novum*, replacement name for *Sciaena gilberti* Starks, 1906. Holotype: USNM 53464. Paratypes: CAS-SU 9859 (1)
Distribution: Peru and northern Chile.

Genus *Roncador* Jordan and Gilbert, 1880
Roncador Jordan and Gilbert, 1880: 28. Masculine. Type species *Corvina stearnsii* Steindachner, 1876. Type by original designation.
Eastern Pacific in sandy shores and bays; monotypic.

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***Roncador stearnsii* (Steindachner, 1875)**
Corvina stearnsii Steindachner, 1875b: 50 (San Diego, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: (several) MCZ 18040 (3); NMW 14624 (1), 76994 (1).
Distribution: Punta Concepcion to Baja California.

Genus *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758
Sciaena Linnaeus, 1758: 288. Feminine.Type species *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758. Type designated by ICZN (Opinion 988, supersedes Opinion 93); name placed on Official List.
Coracinus Pallas, 1814: 256. Masculine. Type species *Coracinus chalcis* Pallas, 1814. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan 1917: 84.
Corvina Cuvier, 1829: 173. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena nigra* Forsskål, 1775. Type by subsequent designation of Gill, 1862: 85. *Nomen preoccupatum*, preoccupied by *Corvina* Hahn, 1822 in Aves, Campephagidae, a junior synonym of *Coracina* Viellot, 1816.
Melantha Gistel, 1848: 109. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena nigra* Forsskål, 1775 (= *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus 1758). Type by being a replacement name. Replacement for *Corvina* Cuvier, 1829.
Excursor Gistel, 1848 XIII. Masculine. Type species *Corvina nigra* of Cuvier 1829 (= *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus 1758). Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded replacement for *Melantha* Gistel 1848 thought to be preoccupied by *Melanthia* Duponchee, 1829 in Geometridae, Lepidoptera
Western Atlantic, eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean to Black Sea; the eastern Pacific species should be assigned to other genera (Chao, unpublished). In his early studies Chao (1978) recognized only three valid species (*bathytatos, trewavase,* and *umbra*), but the genus was not well-defined and it was supposed to contain more species. Two species are listed here. New genera have been erected for *S. trewavase* (see *Protosciaena*) and *S. wieneri* (see *Robaloscion*).

***Sciaena callaensis* Hildebrand, 1946**
Sciaena callaensis Hildebrand, 1946: 287, fig. 61 (Callao Bay, Peru). Holotype: USNM 36934. Paratypes: USNM 120709 ex USNM 36934 (1).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific: off Peru.

***Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758**
Sciaena umbra Linnaeus, 1758: 289 (Zara, Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Mediterranean Sea). Neotype: BMNH 1893.9.21.10. Neotype designated by Trewavas 1966: 5.
Sciaena nigra Bloch, 1792: 35, Pl. 297 (Mediterranean Sea). Syntypes: ZMB 8739 (1, stuffed). *Nomen preoccupatum,* objectively invalid, preoccupied by *Sciaena nigra* Forsskål, 1775.
Coracinus chalcis Pallas, 1814: 256 (Ponto, Alupka). No types known.
Corvina canariensis Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 93 (Canary Islands). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7609 (dry).
Distribution: Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and eastern Atlantic from English Channel to Senegal and possibly Gabon, including Canary and Cape Verde islands.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Trewavas (1973) and Chao and Trewavas (1990).

Genus *Sciaenops* Gill, 1863
Sciaenops Gill, 1863a: 30. Masculine. Type species *Perca ocellata* Linnaeus, 1766. Type by monotypy.
Western Atlantic, usually over sand and sandy mud bottoms in coastal waters and estuaries; abundant in surf zone; monotypic.

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***Sciaenops ocellatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**
Perca ocellata Linnaeus (ex Garden), 1766: 483 (Carolina South Carolina, U.S.A.). Syntypes: LS 106-107 (2, right half-skins).
Lutjanus triangulum Lacepède, 1802: 181 (Eastern U.S.A.). No types known.
Sciaena imberbis Mitchill, 1815: 411 (New York, U.S.A.). No types known.
Distribution: Massachusetts in USA to northern Mexico, including southern Florida, USA.

Genus *Seriphus* Ayres, 1860
Seriphus Ayres, 1860: 80. Masculine. Type species *Seriphus politus* Ayres, 1860. Type by monotypy.
Kroseriphus Whitley, 1950: 44. Masculine. Type species *Seriphus politus* Ayres 1860. Type by being a replacement name. Unneeded replacement name for *Seriphus* Ayres, 1860 thought to be preoccupied by *Seripha* Walker, 1854 in Arctiidae, Noctuoidea, Lepidoptera,
Eastern Pacific, inshore, often over sandy bottoms in bays and tidal sloughs, around pilings, moving to deeper water at night; monotypic.

***Seriphus politus* Ayres, 1860**
Seriphus politus Ayres, 1860: 80, fig. 21 (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: (2 or 3) whereabouts unknown.
Distribution: Yaquina Bay, Oregon to southern Baja California; also recorded from British Columbia, Canada.

Genus *Sonorolux* Trewavas, 1977
Sonorolux Trewavas, 1977: 389 Feminine.Type species *Sonorolux fluminis* Trewavas, 1977. Type by original designation.
West Pacific, in estuaries; monotypic.

***Sonorolux fluminis* Trewavas, 1977**
Sonorolux fluminis Trewavas, 1977: 390, fig. 32 (Sarawak state, Borneo, East Malaysia). Holotype: BMNH 1895.2.28.47. Paratypes: BMNH 1905.11.16.9 (1).
Distribution: Sarawak, Borneo.

Genus *Stellifer* Oken, 1817
Stellifer Oken (ex Cuvier), 1817: 1182. Masculine. Type species *Bodianus stellifer* Bloch, 1790. Type by monotypy.
Stelliferus Stark, 1828: 459. Masculine. Type species *Stelliferus capensis* Stark, 1828 (= *Bodianus stellifer* Bloch, 1790). Type by monotypy.
Homoprion Holbrook, 1855: 168. Masculine. Type species *Homoprion lanceolatus* Holbrook, 1855. Type by monotypy.
Nector Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1432, 1436. Masculine. Type species *Corvina chrysoleuca* Günther 1867. Type by original designation.
Stellicarens Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1440. Masculine. Subgenus of *Stellifer*, type species *Stellifer zestocarus* Gilbert, 1898. Type by original designation.
Zestidium Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1439. Neuter. Subgenus of *Stellifer*, type species *Stellifer illecebrosus* Gilbert, 1898. Type by original designation.
Zestis Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1439. Feminine. Subgenus of *Stellifer*, type species *Sciaena oscitans* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882. Type by original designation.
Amphi-American, inhabiting inshore waters of sandy bottoms, estuaries and around coral reefs. Twenty-four species, 13 of which are in the eastern Pacific and 11 in the western Atlantic. Four species are still undescribed.

***Stellifer brasiliensis* (Schultz, 1945)**
Ophioscion brasiliensis Schultz, 1945: 126, 128, fig. 6 (Sand bar at Barro Santos, Brazil). Holotype: USNM 87742. Paratypes: USNM 122611 (1).
Distribution: Brazil.

***Stellifer chaoi* Aguilera, Solano and Valdez, 1983**
Stellifer chaoi Aguilera, Solano and Valdez, 1983: 7, fig. 1 (Punta Campana, Golfo de Venezuela, depth 8-10 fathoms). Holotype: MBUCV-V-13815. Paratypes: ANSP 153376 (6); CIP 608 (3); ICNMNH 843 (4); INVEMAR P-719 (6), P-722 (3), P-729 (2), P-765 (3); MBUCV-V-14030 (35), MM 5069 PEC 1448 (3); UF 234426 ex UMML 34426 (6); UNEFM 13815 (35).
Distribution: South Caribbean Sea.

***Stellifer chrysoleuca* (Günther, 1867)**
Corvina chrysoleuca Günther, 1867: 600 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: BMNH 1865.7.20.24 (1), 1866.1.14.7 (1). Described in more detail in Günther 1868: 427, Pl. 67 (fig. 1).
Sciaena aluta Jordan and Gilbert, 1882b: 232 La Union, Gulf of Fonseca, El Salvador, eastern Pacific. Holotype (unique): USNM 28129.
Distribution: Mexico to Peru.

***Stellifer colonensis* Meek and Hildebrand, 1923**
Stellifer colonensis Meek and Hildebrand, 1923: 623, Pl. 66 (fig. 1) (Mindi Reef, Mindi, Canal Zone, Panama). Holotype: USNM 81729. Paratypes: (41) FMNH 18576-77 (2), 18578-83 (6), 18584-92 (8), 18593-94 (4); USNM 81217 (2), 81220 (2), 81236 (3), 81326-27 (6, 1).
Distribution: Central western Atlantic.

***Stellifer ephelis* Chirichigno, 1974**
Stellifer ephelis Chirichigno, 1974: 252, 350, fig. 470 (type localities, Golfo de Fonesco and Caleta Cruz, Peru). Holotype is the specimen in the illustration (fig. 470)
Stellifer sp. 2. Chao, 1995: 1443.
Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Pacific coast of Central America from the Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras, to northern Peru.
Comments: This species refers to the manuscript name *Stellifer ephelis* Wintersten who had a publication with Chao but it was never published; Chirichigno took the name from the manuscript by Wintersteen, but apparently Chirichigno was responsible for the description and figure, so she is regarded as author; types would be specimens seen by her; the name *S. ephelis* is therefore regarded as available (Eschmeyer, 1998).

***Stellifer ericymba* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**
Sciaena ericymba Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 311 (Bay of Panama, Pacific Panama). Syntypes: USNM 29338 (1, lost), 29433 (1, lost), 29466 (1), 29477 (1, lost), 29479 (1, lost), 29494 (1).
Stellifer erycimba peruana Hildebrand, 1946: 305, fig. 66 (Gulf of Guayaquil, off Puerto Pizarro, Peru. Holotype: USNM 128038. Paratypes: USNM 128039 (9), 128040 (14); Gov't of Peru (1).
Distribution: Central Mexico to northern Peru.

***Stellifer fuerthii* (Steindachner, 1875)**
Corvina (*Homoprion*) *fuerthii* Steindachner, 1875b: 54, Pl. 3 (Panama Bay, Pacific Panama). Syntypes: (several) NMW 78575 (2).
Distribution: Honduras to Peru.

***Stellifer griseus* Cervigón, 1966**

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Stellifer griseus Cervigón, 1966: 1, figs. 1–2 (Morro de Puerto Santo, Estado Sucre, Venezuela, depth 6 meters). Holotype: MOBR-EDIMAR-P-1875. Paratypes: MOBR-EDIMAR -P- 347 (3), 349 (7), 1876 (4); USNM 200782 (2).
Distribution: Along the Atlantic coasts of Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago.

***Stellifer illecebrosus* Gilbert, 1898**
Stellifer illecebrosus Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1442 (San Jose Rock, Bay of Panama). Lectotype: ? CAS-SU 5515. Paralectotypes: (2) CAS-SU 6907 (1).
Distribution: Mexico to Peru.

Stellifer lanceolatus (Holbrook, 1855)
Homoprion lanceolatus Holbrook, 1855: 168, Pl. 23 (fig. 1) (Very deep water, South Carolina, U.S.A.). No types known.
Sciaena stellifera Jordan and Gilbert, 1883: 569 (*nec Bodianus stellifer*, Bloch).
Distribution: Virginia to Texas except southern Florida.

***Stellifer magoi* Aguilera, 1983**
Stellifer magoi Aguilera, 1983b: 148, fig. 1 (Caño Guanoco, cerca de Guanoco en la Cuenca del Golfo de Paria, Venezuela). Holotype: MBUCV-V-12376. Paratypes: MBUCV-V-13615 (4).
Distribution: Venezuela.

***Stellifer mancorensis* Chirichigno, 1962**
Stellifer mancorensis Chirichigno, 1962: 17, fig. 16 (Máncora, Peru). Holotype: MHNJP = MUSM P 1248. Paratypes: ?MHNJP = MUSM P and C 446 (1).
Distribution: Costa Rica to Peru.

***Stellifer melanocheir* Eigenmann, 1918**
Stellifer melanocheir Eigenmann, 1918: 682 (Tumaco, Colombia). Holotype (unique): FMNH 58507 ex CM 7520.
Distribution: Colombia (Eastern Pacific).

***Stellifer microps* (Steindachner, 1864)**
Corvina stellifera Günther, 1860: 299 (*nec Bodianus stelliferus* Bloch).
Corvina microps Steindachner, 1864: 205, Pl. 2 (fig. 1) (Guyana). Syntypes: (several) ?NMW.
Ophioscion costaricensis Caldwell, 1958: 117, fig. 1 (Tortuguero, Caribbean Costa Rica, 10°34' N, 83°32' W, found on beach). Holotype: UF 5831. Paratypes: UF 5830 (1).
Distribution: Costa Rica to Brazil.

***Stellifer minor* (Tschudi, 1846)**
Corvina minor Tschudi, 1846: 9 (Market at Lima, Peru). Syntypes: (several) ZMB 895 (1).
Corvina (*Homoprion*) *agassizi* Steindachner, 1875a: 468 (Caldera; Callao; Paita, Peru). Syntypes: (several) NMW 14611-12 (2, 1), 15334 (2), 15456 (1), ?78574 (1), ?85306 (2).
Distribution: Peru and Chile.
Comment: Taxonomic decision of Hildebrand (1946).

***Stellifer naso* (Jordan in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889)**
Stelliferus naso Jordan in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 395 (Cachiura, Brazil). Syntypes: USNM 130630 (5).
Distribution: Brazil.

***Stellifer oscitans* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882)**
Sciaena oscitans Jordan and Gilbert, 1882a: 312 (Pacific Panama). Syntypes: USNM 29258 (1), 29299 (1), 29319 (1), 29326 (1).

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Distribution: Honduras to Peru.

***Stellifer pizarroensis* Hildebrand, 1946**
Stellifer pizarroensis Hildebrand, 1946: 304, fig. 65 (Gulf of Guayaquil, off Puerto Pizarro, Peru). Holotype: USNM 128036. Paratypes: USNM 128037 (1).
Distribution: Peru.

***Stellifer rastrifer* (Jordan, 1889)**
Stelliferus rastrifer Jordan in Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889: 393 (Santos, São Paulo State, Brazil). Holotype: MCZ 10815. Paratypes: MCZ 4582 (2), 10802 (3), 10807 (13), 10811 (1), 10813-14 (5, 1), 10816-17 (15, 1), 10822 (6), 36561 (4), 91347 (13), 91348 ex MCZ 10815 (1); USNM 130631 (5), 153609 ex MCZ 10817 (5).
Distribution: Brazil.

***Stellifer stellifer* (Bloch, 1790)**
Bodianus stellifer Bloch, 1790: 55, Pl. 231 (fig. 1) (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa). Holotype (unique): ZMB 885.
Stelliferus capensis Stark, 1828: 459 (Cape of Good Hope). No types known. *Nomen novum*, unneeded replacement name for *Bodianus stellifer* Bloch, 1790.
Corvina trispinosa Cuvier, 1829: 109 (South Africa). Cuvier specimens: MNHN 0000-5428 (1) Brazil, 7620 (1) Cayenne, A-5544 (2, dry) Brazil.
Stellifer mindii Meek and Hildebrand, 1925: 626, Pl. 66 (fig. 2) (Mindi Reef, Mindi, Canal Zone, Panama). Holotype: USNM 81730. Paratypes: FMNH 18573-75 (3).
Distribution: Atlantic coast of Panama to Brazil.

***Stellifer venezuelae* (Schultz, 1945)**
Ophioscion venezuelae Schultz, 1945: 131, fig. 7 (Near mouth of Caño de Sagua, 25 kilometers north of Sinamaica, Venezuela). Holotype: USNM 121749. Paratypes: FMNH 62622 ex USNM 121570 (1), MCZ 37217 ex USNM 121750, USNM 121750 (orig. 6, now 4).
Distribution: Western Atlantic.

***Stellifer walkeri* Chao, 2001**
Stellifer sp. 3. Chao, 1995: 1442.
Stellifer walkeri Chao, 2001: 68, figs. 1–3 (Bahia Matenchen in vicinity of San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico, 21°30' N, 105°30' W, depth 2.7–13.5 meters). Holotype: USNM 208556. Paratypes: CAS 16051 (3); LACM 58-40 (7); MCZ 156816 (1); NMC 68-1380 (1); SIO 13-238 (2) (ex UCLA W58-38), 23-52 (2), 62-37 (1); UNAM 8900 (2); USNM 208557 (7).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific: central coast of Mexico.

***Stellifer wintersteenorum* Chao, 2001**
Stellifer sp. 1. Chao, 1995: 1442.
Stellifer wintersteenorum Chao, 2001: 71, figs. 4–6 (Bahia Matenchen in vicinity of San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico, depth to 13.7 meters). Holotype: USNM 208559. Paratypes: ANSP 122063 (40); BMNH 1973.6.1.20 (20); CAS 16052 (80); FMNH 71706 (40); LACM 50-43 (1), 56-123 (2), 56-148 (1), 58-31 (87), 58-33 (27), 58-39 (43), 58-40 (8), 6545-1 (1); NMC 68-111 (12); SIO 60-87 (4), 62-71 (4), 62-72 (2), 64-375 (1), 65-104 (1), 73-51 (40); UCLA 58-31 (22), 58-34 (35), 58-35 (11); UNAM 8901 (10); USNM 208560 (60).
Distribution: Eastern shore of the Gulf of California.

***Stellifer zestocarus* Gilbert, 1898**
Stellifer zestocarus Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann, 1898: 1445 (Panama Bay, Panama). Lectotype: CAS-SU 5518. Paralectotypes: BMNH 1903.5.15.144 (1), CAS-SU 6908 (3),

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?ZMB 15980 [ex SU] (1). Also appeared as Gilbert in Gilbert and Starks, 1904: 129, Pl. 18 (fig. 37) with lectotype established by use of "type specimen" in caption to figure 37.
Distribution: Gulf of California.

Genus *Totoaba* Villamar, 1980
Totoaba Villamar, 1980: 130. Feminine. Type species *Cynoscion macdonaldi* Gilbert, 1890. Type by original designation.
Eastern Pacific, in coastal waters; juveniles in river mouths and near rocky coasts; monotypic.

***Totoaba macdonaldi* (Gilbert, 1890)**
Cynoscion macdonaldi Gilbert, 1890: 64 (Eastern shore of Gulf of California and near the mouth of Colorado R., north Gulf of California, Mexico). Syntypes: USNM 43082 (1).
Distribution: Gulf of California.
Comments: This is the giant of the sciaenid fishes: up to 200 cm and 100 Kg. Due to overfishing the species is classified as critically endangered by the IUCN that reports “A total ban on fishing was declared by the Mexican Government in 1975 and this species was placed on the Mexican Endangered Species List […] However, illegal fishing for this species in spawning grounds continued for several years after these conservation measures were enacted, and was only brought under effective control in the 1990s.”

Genus *Umbrina* Cuvier, 1816
Umbrina Cuvier, 1816b: 297. Feminine. Type species *Sciaena cirrosa* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by monotypy, only one species included. On Official List (Opinion 988).
Attilus Gistel, 1848: 109. Masculine. Type species *Sciaena cirrosa* Linnaeus, 1758. Type by being a replacement name. An unneeded replacement for *Umbrina* Cuvier 1816.
Asperina Ostroumoff, 1896: 30. Feminine. Type species *Asperina improvisa* Ostroumoff, 1896. Type by monotypy.
Worldwide in inshore and offshore waters with sandy or muddy bottoms and around coral reefs; 17 species (Sasaki, 1989; Walker and Radford, 1992).

***Umbrina analis* Günther, 1868**
Umbrina analis Günther, 1868: 426 (Pacific Panama). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1867.9.23.18.
Umbrina tumacoensis Wilson, 1916: 67, Pl. 10 (Tumaco, Department of Nariño, Colombia). Holotype: FMNH 56840 ex CM 5654 (missing). Paratypes: CAS 62852 IU 13438 b-c (2), FMNH 56840 ex CM 5654b-c (2).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Mexico to northern Ecuador.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Walker and Radford (1992).

***Umbrina broussonnetii* Cuvier, 1830**
Umbrina broussonnetii Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 187 (Jamaica). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-7471.
Distribution: Costa Rica to Colombia and Greater Antilles.

***Umbrina bussingi* Lopez, 1980**
Umbrina bussingi Lopez, 1980: 203, fig. 1 (Costa Rica, e. Pacific, 9°02' N, 84°13' W, 183–290 m). Holotype (unique): LACM 38715-1.
Distribution: Eastern Pacific: southern Baja California to Ecuador.

***Umbrina canariensis* Valenciennes, 1843**
Umbrina canariensis Valenciennes, 1843: 24 (Canary Islands). Syntypes: MNHN A-5669 (1, dry), 7608 (1, dry).

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Umbrina lafonti Moreau, 1874: 118, Pl. 14 (Gulf of Gascony, France). Syntypes: MNHN 1898-0568 (1), 7307 (1).
Umbrina sinuata Day, 1876: 182, Pl. 46 (fig. 1) (Karachi, Pakistan). Syntypes (2) and/or Day specimen: ZSI 939 (1, fragile).
Umbrina striata Boulenger, 1888: 660 (Muscat, Oman, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, northwestern Indian Ocean). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1887.11.11.164 (stuffed).
Umbrina valida Jordan and Gunn, 1898: 342 (Canary Islands). Holotype (unique): CAS-SU 10584.
Distribution: Western Indian Ocean, eastern Atlantic.

***Umbrina canosai* Berg, 1895**
Umbrina canosai Berg, 1895: 56 (Atlantic near Montevideo, Uruguay, and Mar del Plata). Syntypes: MACN 5081 (1), MHNM.
Distribution: Montevideo (Uruguay) to Mar del Plata, Argentina.

***Umbrina cirrosa* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Sciaena cirrosa Linnaeus, 1758: 289 (Mediterranean Sea). No types known.
Sciaena umbra Linnaeus, 1758 *partim.*
Sciaena discolor Walbaum, 1792: 319 (Suriname or Mediterranean Sea). No types known.
Sparus coracinus Asso, 1801: 36 (Spain). No types known.
Cheilodipterus cyanopterus Lacepède, 1801: 540, 546, Pl. 16 (fig. 3) (Cayenne, French Guiana). No types known.
Anthias rubescens Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 307 (Suriname rivers). Based on Gronow Zoophylacium. No. 212, later described as *Sciaena cestreus* Gronow in Gray, 1854.
Perca umbra Lacepède, 1802: 396, 414 (Mediterranean Sea; Antilles; etc.). No types known.
Nomen novum, unnecessary replacement name for *Sciaena cirrosa* Linnaeus, 1758.
Coracinus boops Pallas, 1814: 259 (Ponti Euxini, Tauriae, Black Sea off Feodosiya, Crimea). No types known.
Umbrina cirrhata Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1809: 321, pl. 22 (figs. 1 and 1') (Mediterranean Sea). No type known.
Umbrina vulgaris Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 171 (Provence, France; Italy; Spain; Gulf of Gascony). Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7463 (1) Iviça, 0000-7466 (1) Morée; non-types MNHN 0000-7462 (1) Naples, 0000-1962 (1) Egypt.
Sciaena cestreus Gronow in Gray, 1854: 52 (Mediterranean Sea, ?American seas). Syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.74 Gronovius coll. (1, skin).
Asperina improvisa Ostroumoff, 1896: 30 (Temryuk, mouth of Kuban River, Sea of Azov, Russia). No types known.
Distribution: Eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, Black Sea and Red Sea immigrant.
Comments: Taxonomic decisions of Wheeler (1958) and Trewavas (1973).

***Umbrina coroides* Cuvier, 1830**
Umbrina coroides Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 187, Pl. 117 (Brazil). Holotype (unique): MNHN 0000-5343.
Distribution: Bahamas and Texas to Brazil but absent from northern and eastern Gulf of Mexico.

***Umbrina dorsalis* Gill, 1862**
Umbrina dorsalis Gill, 1862b: 257 (Baja California, Mexico). Lectotype: USNM 3696. Paralectotypes: USNM 316654 ex USNM 3696 (7). Lectotype selected by Walker and Radford (1992: 580).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific, Mexico to Ecuador.

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***Umbrina galapagorum* Steindachner, 1878**
Umbrina galapagorum Steindachner, 1878a: 396 (James I., Galápagos Islands). Lectotype: MCZ 8601. Paralectotypes: NMW 78601 (2), 78632 (1), 84792-93 (1, 1), 84796-97 (2, 2), 85690 (1), 86244 (2); USNM 120437 ex MCZ 8601 (1), 153626 ex MCZ 8597 (1). Lectotype selected by Walker and Radford (1992: 581).
Distribution: Galápagos Islands.

***Umbrina milliae* Miller, 1971**
Umbrina milliae Miller, 1971: 303, figs. 1–3 (Off Colombia, South America, 11° 08' N, 74° 23.8' West Oregon station 4856, depth about 100 fathoms). Holotype: USNM 204932. Paratypes: UF 19287 ex TABL 107368 (1).
Distribution: Colombian Caribbean.

***Umbrina reedi* Günther, 1880**
Umbrina reedi Günther, 1880: 25, Pl. 13 (fig. B) (Juan Fernández Islands). Syntypes: BMNH 1874.1.10.4 (1), 1879.5.14.283 (1).
Distribution: Juan Fernández Islands, Desventuradas Islands (Chile).

***Umbrina robinsoni* Gilchrist and Thompson, 1908**
Umbrina robinsoni Gilchrist and Thompson, 1908: 182 (Natal, South Africa). Holotype (unique): SAM 9966.
? *Umbrina capensis* Pappe, 1853: 16 (False Bay, South Africa).
Distribution: Southern Africa.
Comments: Resurrected from synonymy with *U. ronchus* by Heemstra and Heemstra (2004: 272). *Umbrina capensis* has been regarded as *nomen dubium* as it cannot be assigned to either of the two species known from South Africa according to Heemstra (1986). Treated as a possible synonym of *Umbrina ronchus* Valenciennes, 1843 by Trewavas (1973: 401) or as a doubtful synonym of *U. robinsoni* according to Hutchings and Griffiths (2005: 14).

***Umbrina roncador* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882**
Umbrina roncador Jordan and Gilbert, 1882c: 277 (Pequeña Bay, w. coast of Baja California, Mexico). Holotype (unique): USNM 29371.
Sciaena thompsoni Hubbs, 1921: 1, Pl. 1 (Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California, U.S.A.). Holotype: UMMZ 55053 ex FMNH 9098.
Distribution: Point Conception to Gulf of California.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Walker and Radford (1992).

***Umbrina ronchus* Valenciennes, 1843**
Umbrina ronchus Valenciennes, 1843: 24 (Canary Islands). Holotype (unique): MNHN A-5764 (dry).
Umbrina angustilineata Gilchrist and Thompson, 1911: 38 (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa). Holotype (unique): SAM 10559.
Umbrina fusca Dardignac in Furnestin, Dardignac, Vincent, Coupé and Boutière, 1958: 441, fig. 46 (Agadir and Casablanca, Morocco, eastern Atlantic). Syntypes: (4) ISTPM (apparently lost).
Distribution: Southwestern Mediterranean Sea, eastern Atlantic: southern Portugal south to Angola, including Canary and Cape Verde islands. Persian Gulf and western Indian Ocean to southern Africa.
Comments: Taxonomic decision of Chao and Trewavas (1990).

***Umbrina steindachneri* Cadenat, 1951**
Umbrina steindachneri Cadenat, 1951: 221, fig. 156 (Senegal). No types known.
Distribution: Eastern Atlantic.

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***Umbrina wintersteeni* Walker and Radford, 1992**
Umbrina wintersteeni Walker and Radford, 1992: 582, fig. 10 (Bahia Almejas, Baja California, Mexico). Holotype: SIO 60-366. Paratypes: AMNH 5498 (1), 5299 ex 5514a (1); CAS 35536 (4); LACM 38104-26 (4); SIO 15-622 (2) (ex UCLA W50-27), 15-1696 (5) (ex UCLA W52-48), 15-631 (6) (ex UCLA W53-84), 15-636 (8) (ex UCLA W53-95), 15-1136 (1) (ex UCLA W57-34), 15-1697 (4) (ex UCLA 57-36), 15-1698 (4) (ex UCLA W57-42), 60-366 (29), 62-126 (10), 64-84 (49), 65-281 (3), 76-275 (2); CAS-SU 375 (1), 2855 (3), 4827 (1), 47933 (1); UCLA W52-49 (2), W62-50 (1); USNM 316655 (5).
Distribution: Eastern Pacific: southern Baja California, Mexico and the Gulf of California.

***Umbrina xanti* Gill, 1862**
Umbrina xanti Gill 1862b: 257 (Baja California, Mexico). Lectotype: USNM 7156. Paralectotypes: MCZ 35976 [ex USNM 3693] (1); USNM 2296 (2), 3693 + 3694 (5), 316653 [ex USNM 7156] (2). Lectotype selected by Walker and Radford 1992: 577.
Umbrina sinaloae Scofield in Jordan, 1896: 220, Pl. 25 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, western Mexico). Lectotype: CAS-SU 1632. Paralectotypes: CAS-SU 1632 (37, incl. lectotype). Lectotype established (as figured specimen) in Jordan, 1896: 244 if specimen is identifiable; also caption to Pl. 224, p. 3279 in Jordan and Evermann, 1900 if figured specimen is identifiable.
Distribution: Mexico to Chile.

Incertae sedis

Lonchurus arcuatus Bloch and Schneider, 1801, Systema Ichthyol.: 103 (Suriname).

Lonchurus nasus Bloch and Schneider, 1801, Systema Ichthyol.: 103 (Suriname).

Nibea pacifica Hatai, 1965: 71, Pl. 15 (figs. 43, 44) (Japan).
Comments: Described on the basis of fossil otoliths; not related to living species; treated as a doubtful species by Trewavas (1977).

Plagioscion microps Steindachner, 1917a: 228 (Onça Island, Amazon River, Brazil). Syntypes: (2) ?NMW 15180 (1). Species illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner, 1917b: 657, Pl. 1 (fig. 1).
Comments: This species falls within the genus *Nebris* according to Casatti (2005: 41) but it might belong to a new genus.

Plagioscion pauciradiatus Steindachner, 1917a: 228 (Salt and brackish water near Paramaribo, Suriname). Syntypes: (3) NMW. Species illustrated and described in more detail in Steindachner 1917b: 660, fig.
Comments: In the revision of the genus *Plagioscion* Casatti (2005: 41) wrote: “the types were not located and the original description is insufficient to allocate this species to any known species of *Plagioscion*.”

Pogonathus auratus Lacepède, 1803: 120, 121 (no locality). No types known.
Comments: Based on an incomplete description made by Commerson; type material not available. A species not identifiable (Bauchot and Desoutter, 1987)

Pseudosciaena acanthodes Bleeker, 1879: 29, Pl. 1 (Japan). Holotype (unique): ZMH (lost).
Comments: Not reported by Jordan and Tanaka (1902). A synonym of unidentified species of *Pennahia*.

Pseudotolithus bleekeri Steindachner, 1866d: 773, Pl. 14 (fig. 4) (Hong Kong, China). Holotype (unique): NMW.

Sciaena arcuata Basilewsky, 1855: 220 (Mari meridiano, Pelim, China). No types known.

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Sciaena brevidorsalis Günther, 1860: 295 (East Indies with question). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1855.9.19.388.

Sciaena pentadactyla Lacepède, 1802: 310, 316 (Mauritius).
Comments: A species not identifiable (Bauchot and Desoutter, 1987)

Sciaena peruana Steindachner, 1903: 203 (Coquimbo, Chile). Syntypes: ZMB 16290-91 (1, 1).
Comments: Status unknown (Béarez and Schwarzhans, 2014: 273). Using the key to genera given by Chao (1995) the species may belong to the genus *Sciaena* or *Cheilotrema*.

Sciaena rubella Jardine and Schomburgk in Schomburgk, 1943: 133 (Guyana Rivers). No types known.
Comments: Treated as a synonym of *Plagioscion squamosissimus* by Chao (1978: 44), its status remains doubtful according to Casatti (2005: 41) as the original description is insufficient to allocate this species to any known species of *Plagioscion.*

Sphenanthias dorianus Borodin, 1932: 80, Pl. 1 (fig. 1) (Southern entrance to Dorian Strait, Equator, Indonesia, depth 14 fathoms. Holotype: VMM 1184. Paratypes: MCZ 33057 ex VMM 1184 (1). Doubtful species, placement uncertain (Trewavas, 1977: 451).

Notes on some nominal species described in sciaenid genera but not belonging to Sciaenidae.

Corvina punctata Castelnau, 1861: 9 (Durban [Port Natal], South Africa). No types known.
Comments: This is a junior synonym of *Pomadasys commersonnii* (Lacepède, 1801), family Haemulidae. It is characterized by the following fin formula: D. XI/14, A III/9, V. I/5, P. 18, C. 17. Upper part of the body grey-greenish covered by many black-violet dots scattered in no order, a darker blotch on the posterior margin of the opercle; dorsal fin violet-blackish, pectorals whitish, ventral and anal fin white-yellowish; preopercle margin serrated; second anal spine very strong.

Cynoscion fusiformis Borodin, 1934: 115, Pl. 2 (fig. 1) (Florida Keys, Florida, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): VMM 1267 (now at AMNH).
Comments: Not treated in the revision of the western Atlantic species prepared by Chao (1978) because regarded as not a sciaenid. Chao (2002: 8) stated: "A photo of the holotype resembles the *Stizostedion* species (Percidae)."

Johnius macrolepidotus Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 76 (Tranquebar, India). No type known.
Comments: An haemulid; possibly *Pomadasys guoraca* (Cuvier, 1829).

Sciaena abuhamrur Walbaum, 1792: 310 (Red Sea).
Comments: An unidentifiable lethrinid.

Sciaena cappa Linnaeus, 1758: 288 (Mediterranean Sea).
Comments: Not a sciaenid, described with three anal spines. Description very short: "*Sciaena capitis lateribus squamarum ordine duplici, D 11/23; P 16; V 1/6; A 3/13; C 17"*. Later mentioned by Linnaeus in the second part of the Museum Adolphi Friderici (Linnaeus, 1764: 81) where few additional details are added: "*Oculi magni, dentes paralleli quasi pectinate. Corpus ovatum. Fossula recondens pinnam dorsi*". Possibly a species of the genus *Spicara*, family Sparidae.

Sciaena dib Gmelin, 1789: 1305 (Arabia). No types known. Possibly a lethrinid.

Sciaena guttata Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 80 (Indian Ocean). No types known.
Comments: The fish has been described with the following meristics: Br.5; P.12; V.6; A-I/8; D VII/VII, 9. Description also included: "Head long, naked, tail elongated, fragile, rounded black spot, in two series, fins black spotted, anus in medial position, fins reduced." *Sciaena*

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guttata represents the eleotrid species presently known as *Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1837). This is the third species that Bloch and Schneider placed in the genus *Sciaena* that belong to the Eleotridae, the others being *Sciaena macrolepidota* (Bloch, 1792) [= *Ophiocara macrolepidota* (Bloch, 1792)] and *Sciaena maculata* Block, 1792) [=*Dormitator maculatus* (Bloch, 1792)]. *Sciaena guttata* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 predates *Eleotris margaritacea* Valenciennes, 1837 and it is here declared *nomen oblitum* on the basis of art. 23.9 Reversal of precedence established by the ICZN. *Sciaena guttata* has never been used as a valid name after 1899 (art. 23.9.1.1) whereas *Eleotris margaritacea* has been used as valid name in genera *Ophieleotris* or *Giuris* in at least 25 works published by at least 10 authors encompassing a span of at least 10 years (art. 23.9.1.2). Therefore *Eleotris margaritacea* Valenciennes, 1837 is here regarded as *nomen protectum* and according to art. 23.9.1.2 the following 25 works are included: valid as *Ophieleotris margaritacea* (Valenciennes, 1837) Larson and Murdy (2001); valid as *Giuris margaritacea* (Valenciennes, 1837), Bauchot et al. (1991), McDowall (1997), Ng et al. (1999), Rees et al. (1999), Allen et al. (2000), Allen et al. (2002), Larson and Pidgeon (2004), Hoese (2006), Boseto et al. (2008), Johnson and Randall (2008), Larson et al. (2008), Fricke et al. (2011), Humphries and Walker (2013), Larson and Sparks (2017), Mutia et al. (2018), Pusey et al. (2017), Sivaperuman and Venkataraman (2018), Sivaperuman et al. (2018), Tsuboi et al. (2018); and valid as *Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1837) by Kottelat (2013), Miesen et al. (2016), Fricke et al. (2019).

Sciaena lepisma Linnaeus, 1758: 288 (no locality). Described with the following fin formula: D 10/19 P 11; V 1/6; A 3/11; C 13 and diagnosed as "*Sciaena pinna dorsali intra 2 folia squamea recondenda*". Not a sciaenid, possibly a sparid.

Sciaena pallida Walbaum, 1792: 320 (no locality). No types known.
Comments: Walbaum took the name and part of the description from Linnaeus (1754: 65, pl. 31, fig. 8). Analysis of the original description and illustration reveals that *Sciaena pallida* is most probably a senior synonym of the labrid *Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834). Unfortunately, no type locality is reported, however the aim of Linnaeus' book is to describe and illustrate exotic animals. It is inferred that *Sciaena pallida* came from outside Europe. Description and illustration fit well with *C. praetextatus*: Br. 5; D. IX,11; P. 12; V. 6; A. II,12; C. 14, truncate. Body pale, elongated and compressed. Head profile steep; canine teeth in front of jaws present; opercle with scales barely visible. *Sciaena pallida* is here regarded as senior synonym of *Cymolutes praetextatus*. The application of the art. 23.9 of the Code favors the stability of names declaring *Sciaena pallida* as *nomen oblitum* and *Cymolutes praetextatus* as *nomen protectum.* According to art. 23.9.1.2 the following 25 works are included: Wass (1984), Victor (1986), Randall et al. (1990), Francis (1993: 165), Francis and Randall (1993), Allen and Smith-Vaniz (1994), Allen (1997), Winterbottom and Anderson (1997), Myers (1999), Fricke (1999), Parenti and Randall (2000), Westneat in Randall and Lim (2000), Hutchins (2001a; b), Gell and Whittington (2002), Allen and Adrim (2003), Garpe and Öhman (2003), Manilo and Bogorodsky (2003), Myers and Donaldson (2003), Randall (2005), Randall et al. (2006), Randall (2007), Fricke et al. (2011), Allen and Erdmann (2012), and Fricke et al. (2018).

Sciaena plumieri Bloch, 1792: 66, Pl. 306 (Martinique Island, West Indies). Spelled *plümieri* = *pluemieri* on plate.
Comments: A junior synonym of *Conodon nobilis* (Linnaeus, 1758), family Haemulidae (Parenti, 2019a).

Sciaena smirnensis Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 82 (Apparently Izmir [Smyrna], Turkey). No types known.

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Comments: Based on *Labrus orientalis* Hasselquist, 1764: 394 which is well described and clearly recognizable as *Pomatomus saltatrix* (Linnaeus, 1766), family Pomatomidae. Therefore, *Sciaena smirnensis* Bloch and Schneider as new synonym is added to the 12 nominal species already placed into synonymy with *P. saltatrix.*

Sciaena unimaculata Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Nat. ed. 10, v. 1: 289 (no locality). It is briefly described as "*S. macula fusca in medio utriusque lateris. D. 11/21. P. 1 5. V. 1/6. A. 3/12. C. 1 7*". The species was later mentioned with additional details in the Museum Adolphi Friderici (Linnaeus, 1764: 81). In Gmelin's edition the Mediterranean Sea is reported as type locality. This is a species of the genus *Spicara*, but as already stated by Valenciennes (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 389) the description does not include diagnostic characters to enable identification at the species level.

Unavailable names

Paraplesichthys Bleeker (ex Kaup) 1876: 335. Masculine. *Ancylodon parvipinnis* of Gill (= *Ancylodon parvipinnis* Cuvier, 1830). Type by monotypy. Not available; published in the synonymy of *Isopisthus* Gill, and apparently never used as valid name or senior homonym. Type as given by Jordan (1919: 383).

Corvina yeddoensis Döderlein in Steindachner and Döderlein, 1883: 35. Not available, name mentioned in passing under *Sciaena bleekeri*.

Pseudotolithus brunneolus Jordan and Richardson, 1909, Mem. Carnegie Mus., v. 4 (no. 4): 191, Pl. 71 (Kao-Hsiung (Takao), Taiwan). Suppressed (Opinion 1272; see *Atrobucca nibe*).

Sciaena alba Larrañaga in Devincenzi, 1925, An. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Montev. (Ser. 2), v. 6: 304. Originally as *S. timpanistria* vel *alba* [from Uruguay]. Quoted from Larrañaga manuscript, but Devincenzi, 1925 (p. 322, 304) treated as a synonym of *Micropogon opercularis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825); therefore name was not treated as valid and is unavailable (Art. 11d).

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Appendix: The list of institutions where the type material is located.

AFAQ: Queensland Amateur Fishing Clubs Association Inc., Australia; **AMNH:** American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.; **AMS:** Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; **ANSP:** Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; **AZUSC:** Acervo Zoológico da Universidade Santa Cecília, Santos, São Paulo, Brazil; **BMNH:** Natural History Museum, London, U.K.; **BSKU:** Kochi University, Department of Natural Science, Faculty of Science, Kochi, Japan; **BSMP:** Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippines; **CAS** or **CAS-SU:** California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.; **CM:** Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; **CSIRO:** Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, National Collections and Marine Infrastructure, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia; **DBFFEUCS:** Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile; **EBMC:** Estación Biología Marina de Montemar, Instituto de Ciencias Biológicas y Químicas, Universidad de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, Chile; **ENCB-IPN:** Escuela Nacional del Ciencias Biológicas, Instituto Politécnico Nacional; **FLCR:** Fundación Científica Los Roques, Caracas, Venezuela; **FMNH:** Division of Fishes, Department of Zoology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.; **FMRI:** Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Regional Centre, Mandapam Camp, India; **HUMZ:** Hokkaido University, Laboratory of Marine Zoology, Faculty of Fisheries, The Hokkaido University Museum, Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan; **ICNMNH:** Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Museo de Historia Natural, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia; **IMARPE:** Instituto del Mar del Perú, Lima, Peru; **INPA:** Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil; **INVEMAR:** Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras José Benito Vives de Andréis, Punta Betín, Santa Marta, Colombia; **IRSNB:** Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium; **ISTPM:** Institut Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes, Nantes, France; **KFRS:** Kanudi Fisheries Research Station, National Fisheries Authority, Konedobu, Papua New Guinea; **KFUPM-LKR:** Museum Marine Studies Section, Center of Environment and Water, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; **LACM:** Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.; **LBP:** Laboratório de Biologia e Genética de Peixes, Departamento de Morfologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", Campus de Botucatu, São Paulo, Brazil; **LS:** Linnean Society of London, London, England, United Kingdom; **MACN:** Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia", Buenos Aires, Argentina; **MBUCV:** Museo de Biología, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Instituto de Zoología Tropical, Caracas, Venezuela; **MCP:** Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brasil; **MCZ:** Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Ichthyology Department, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.; **MHNG:** Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Département d'Herpétologie et Ichthyologie, Ville de Genève, Genève, Switzerland; **MLP:** Museo de La Plata, Instituto de Limnologia, La Plata, Argentina; **MNHN:** Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Systématique et Évolution, Laboratoire d'Ichthyologie Générale et Appliquée, Paris, France; **MNHNC:** Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Zoología, Santiago, Chile; **MNRJ:** Museu Nacional, Departamento de Vertebrados, Setor de Ictiología, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; **MOBR-EDIMAR:** Foundación la Salle de Science Naturales, Museo Oceanlógico Hermano Benigno Román; **MAC:** Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agricolas, Estación Experimental Apure, San Fernando de Apure, Venezuela; **MPEG:** Museu Paraense `Emilio Goeldi', Zoologia, Laboratorio de Ictiologia, Belém, Pará, Brazil; **MRAC:** Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium, **MUFS:** Department of Plant and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki, Japan; **MUSM:** Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru; **MZUSP:** Universidade de São Paulo, Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil; **MZUT:** Università di Torino, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo, Museo Zoologico, Torino, Italy; **NMC:** Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada; **NMMBP:** Pisces Collection, National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium, Pingtung, Taiwan; **NMW:** Naturhistorisches Museum, 1. Zoologische Abteilung, Fische, Wien, Austria; **NSMT:** National Museum of Nature and Science, Zoology Department, Division of Fishes, Tsukuba, Japan; **NTM:** Northern Territory Museum of Arts and

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Sciences, Ichthyology, Northern Territory Government, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia; **OMMSFC:** Oman Marine Science and Fisheries Centre, Muscat, Oman; **PKU:** Department of Marine Biology, Pukyong National University, Busan, Korea; **QM:** Queensland Museum, Centre for Biodiversity, Fishes, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; **RMNH:** Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire, Leiden, Netherlands; **RUSI:** Rhodes University, J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology; **SAIAB:** South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, National Research Foundation, Grahamstown, South Africa; **SAM:** South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa; **SFC:** Laboratory of Fishes, Shanghai Fisheries University, Shanghai, China; **SIO:** Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Marine Vertebrate Collection, La Jolla, California, U.S.A.; **SMF:** Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum, Abteilung Marine Zoologie, Sektion Ichthyologie, Frankfurt am Main, Hessen, Germany; **SMNS:** Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; **SSCN:** Museum of the Biological Laboratory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China; **TABL:** Tropical Atlantic Biological Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, Virginia Key, Miami, Florida, U.S.A.; **UCLA:** University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Los Angeles, California; **UF:** University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.; **UMML:** University of Miami, Dorothy H. and Lewis Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Division of Marine Biology and Fisheries, Miami, Florida, U.S.A.; **UMMZ:** University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.; **UMTF:** Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia; **UNAM:** Colección Nacional de Peces, Instituto de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico; **UNEFM:** Universidad Nacional Experimental Francisco de Miranda, Falcón, Venezuela; **UNMDP:** Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Funes 3350, Argentina; **UPR:** University of Puerto Rico Mayagüez; **USNM:** Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Division of Fishes, Washington D.C., U.S.A.; **VMM:** Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum, Centerport, New York, U.S.A.; **WAM:** Western Australian Museum, Department of Aquatic Zoology, Ichthyology, Perth, Western Australia, Australia; **ZIN:** Laboratory of Ichthyology, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; **ZMB:** Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Berlin, Germany; **ZMUA:** Zoological Museum, Department of Biology, College of Life Science, Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian, China; **ZMUC:** Københavns Universitet, Zoologisk Museum, Vertebrater, Fiskesamlingen, Copenhagen, Denmark; **ZSI:** Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India; **ZUMT:** Department of Zoology, University Museum, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

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