

Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Seventh Edition

Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Seventh Edition

Lawrence M. Page, *Chair*
Héctor Espinosa-Pérez, Lloyd T. Findley, Carter R. Gilbert,
Robert N. Lea, Nicholas E. Mandrak, Richard L. Mayden, and Joseph S. Nelson

Committee on Names of Fishes
A joint committee of the American Fisheries Society and the
American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists

American Fisheries Society
Special Publication 34

Bethesda, Maryland
2013

The American Fisheries Society Special Publication series is a registered serial. The suggested citation format follows.

Page, L. M., H. Espinosa-Pérez, L. T. Findley, C. R. Gilbert, R. N. Lea, N. E. Mandrak, R. L. Mayden, and J. S. Nelson. 2013. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico, 7th edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 34, Bethesda, Maryland.

Cover illustration by Mr. Craig W. Ronto

© Copyright 2013 by the American Fisheries Society

All rights reserved. Photocopying for internal or personal use, or for the internal or personal use of specific clients, is permitted by the American Fisheries Society (AFS) provided that the appropriate fee is paid directly to Copyright Clearance Center (CCC), 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, Massachusetts 01923, USA; phone: 978-750-8400. Request authorization to make multiple copies for classroom use from CCC. These permissions do not extend to electronic distribution or long-term storage of multiple articles or to copying for resale, promotion, advertising, general distribution, or creation of new collective works. For such uses, permission or license must be obtained from AFS.

Printed in the United States of America on acid-free paper.

Library of Congress Control Number 2012947049
ISBN 978-1-934874-31-8
ISSN 0097-0638

American Fisheries Society Web site: www.fisheries.org

American Fisheries Society
5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
USA

This book is dedicated to our friends and colleagues
Reeve M. Bailey (1911–2011) and Joseph S. Nelson (1937–2011).
Their knowledge of fishes never ceased to amaze us, and their
dedication to the Committee on Names of Fishes
never failed to engage us.

Este libro está dedicado a nuestros amigos y colegas
Reeve M. Bailey (1911–2011) y Joseph S. Nelson (1937–2011).
Su conocimiento de los peces nunca cesó de sorprendernos, y su
dedicación al Comité de Nombres de Peces nunca dejó de fascinarnos.

Ce livre est dédié à nos amis et collègues
Reeve M. Bailey (1911–2011) et Joseph S. Nelson (1937–2011).
Leurs connaissances des poissons nous ont toujours impressionnées, et leur
dévouement envers le Comité sur les noms des poissons
n’a jamais cessé de susciter notre intérêt.

CONTENTS

Names of Fishes Committee	ix
List of Families	1
Introduction.....	7
Introducción (19), Introduction (33)	
Area of Coverage	8
Área de Cobertura (20), Zone couverte (34)	
Family Names	9
Nombres de Familia (22), Noms de famille (36)	
Scientific Names	10
Nombres Científicos (22), Noms scientifiques (36)	
Common Names.....	10
Nombres Comunes (22), Noms vernaculaires (37)	
Principles Governing Selection of Common Names	12
Principios que Rigen la Selección de Nombres Comunes (25),	
Principes régissant le choix des noms vernaculaires (39)	
Relationship of Common and Scientific Names of Species.....	15
Relación de los Nombres Comunes y Científicos de las Especies (28),	
Relation entre le nom vernaculaire et le nom scientifique d'une espèce (42)	
Plan of the List	15
Formato de la Lista (28), Plan de la liste (43)	
Index.....	16
Índice (30), Index (44)	
Acknowledgments.....	17
Agradecimientos (30), Remerciements (44)	
Part I	
Scientific Name, Occurrence, and Accepted Common Name	47
Part II	
Appendix 1: Changes from Sixth Edition (2004) and Comments	193
Appendix 2: Names Applied to Hybrid Fishes	239
Part III	
References, Editions of the Names List, and Edition of the World List	241
Personal Communications.....	243
Index.....	245

NAMES OF FISHES COMMITTEE

Héctor Espinosa-Pérez, Colección Nacional de Peces, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-153, Ciudad Universitaria, Tercer Circuito Exterior s/n, Distrito Federal 04510, México; hector@unam.mx

Lloyd T. Findley, Investigador Titular, Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo, A.C.-Coordinación Guaymas, Carretera al Varadero Nacional, km. 6.6, Colonia Las Playitas, Apartado Postal 284, Guaymas, Sonora 85480, México; findley@ciad.mx

Carter R. Gilbert, Emeritus Curator of Fishes, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA; carter_gilbert@bellsouth.net

Robert N. Lea, Research Associate, California Academy of Sciences, 55 Music Concourse Drive, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118, USA; rnlea@comcast.net

Nicholas E. Mandrak, Research Scientist, Great Lakes Laboratory for Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6, Canada; nicholas.mandrak@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Richard L. Mayden, Professor and Endowed Chair, Department of Biology, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri 63103, USA; cypriniformes@gmail.com

Joseph S. Nelson (deceased 2011), Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, Canada

Lawrence M. Page, Curator of Fishes, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA; lpage1@ufl.edu

LIST OF FAMILIES

Common names given in parentheses in English, Spanish, and French.

FAMILY	PAGE
Acanthuridae (surgeonfishes, cirujanos, poissons-chirurgiens)	180
Achiridae (American soles, lenguados suelas, soles américaines)	188
Acipenseridae (sturgeons, esturiones, esturgeons)	58
Acropomatidae (lanternbellies, farolitos, macondes)	129
Agonidae (poachers, bandidos, poissons-alligators).....	125
Albulidae (bonefishes, macabíes, bananes de mer)	59
Alepisauridae (lancetfishes, lanzones, cavalos)	89
Alopiidae (thresher sharks, tiburones zorro, requins-renards).....	50
Amblyopsidae (cavefishes, peces cavernícolas, amblyopes).....	91
Amiidae (bowfins, amias, poissons-castors).....	58
Ammodytidae (sand lances, peones, lançons)	166
Anablepidae (four-eyed fishes, cuatrojos, poissons à quatre yeux)	108
Anarhichadidae (wolffishes, peces lobo, poissons-loups)	165
Anguillidae (freshwater eels, anguilas de río, anguilles d'eau douce)	60
Anomalopidae (flashlightfishes, ojos de linterna, poissons-phares)	112
Anoplopomatidae (sablefishes, bacalaos negros, morues noires).....	120
Antennariidae (frogfishes, ranisapos, antennaires)	97
Aphredoderidae (pirate perches, percas pirata, perches-pirates)	91
Apogonidae (cardinalfishes, cardenales, poissons-cardinaux).....	142
Argentinidae (argentines, argentinas, argentines)	85
Ariidae (sea catfishes, bagres marinos, poissons-chats marins)	82
Ariommatidae (ariommatids, pastorcillos, poissons pailletés)	183
Atherinidae (Old World silversides, tinicalos, athérines)	101
Atherinopsidae (New World silversides, charales y pejerreyes, poissons d'argent).....	99
Aulopidae (flagfins, aulópidos, limberts).....	88
Aulorhynchidae (tubesnouts, trompudos, trompes)	113
Aulostomidae (trumpetfishes, trompetas, trompettes)	115
Balistidae (triggerfishes, cochitos, balistes).....	189
Bathymasteridae (ronquils, roncós pelones, ronquilles)	161
Batrachoididae (toadfishes, peces sapo, poissons-crapauds)	96
Belonidae (needlefishes, agujones, aiguillettes)	102
Berycidae (alfonsinos, alfonsinos, béryx).....	112
Blenniidae (combtooth blennies, borrachos, blennies à dents de peigne)	167
Bothidae (lefteye flounders, lenguados chuecos, turbot)	187
Bramidae (pomfrets, tristones, castagnoles)	146
Branchiostomatidae (lancelets, anfioxos, amphioxes).....	47
Bregmacerotidae (codlets, bacletes, varlets).....	92
Bythitidae (viviparous brotulas, brótulas vivíparas, donzelles vivíparas)	95
Callichthyidae (callichthyid armored catfishes, coridoras, poissons-chats cuirasses).....	81
Callionymidae (dragonets, dragoncillos, dragonnets)	174
Caproidae (boarfishes, verracos, sangliers)	184
Carangidae (jacks, jureles y pámpanos, carangues).....	144
Carapidae (pearlfishes, perleros, aurins).....	94
Carcharhinidae (requiem sharks, tiburones gambuso, mangeurs d'hommes)	51
Catostomidae (suckers, matalotes, catostomes).....	78

Centrarchidae (sunfishes, lobinas, achigans et crapets)	134
Centrolophidae (medusafishes, cojinobas, pompiles)	182
Centropomidae (snooks, robalos, centropomes)	129
Ceratiidae (seadevils, peces anzuelo, poissons-pêcheurs)	98
Cetorhinidae (basking sharks, tiburones peregrino, pèlerins)	50
Chaenopsidae (tube blennies, trambollos tubícolas, chaenopsidés)	171
Chaetodontidae (butterflyfishes, peces mariposa, poissons-papillons)	154
Chanidae (milkfishes, sabalotes, chanos)	68
Channidae (snakeheads, cabezas de serpiente, têtes-de-serpent)	184
Characidae (tetras, pepescas y sardinitas, characins)	81
Chaunacidae (gapers, gómitas, crapauds de mer)	98
Chimaeridae (shortnose chimaeras, quimeras, chimères)	49
Chlamydoselachidae (frill sharks, tiburones anguila, requins-lézards)	52
Chlopsidae (false morays, morenas falsas, fausses murènes)	60
Chlorophthalmidae (greeneyes, ojiverdes, yeux-verts)	89
Cichlidae (cichlids and tilapias, tilapias y mojaras de agua dulce, cichlidés)	155
Cirrhitidae (hawkfishes, halcones, poissons-éperviers)	155
Clariidae (labyrinth catfishes, bagres laberintos, poissons-chats à labyrinths)	82
Clinidae (kelp blennies, sargaceros, clinies)	168
Clupeidae (herrings, sardinas, harengs)	67
Cobitidae (loaches, lochas, loches)	81
Congridae (conger eels, congrios, congres)	64
Coryphaenidae (dolphinsfishes, dorados, coryphènes)	146
Cottidae (sculpins, charrascos espinosos, chabots)	121
Cryptacanthodidae (wrymouths, risueños, terrassiers)	164
Cyclopteridae (lumpfishes, peces grumo, poules de mer)	127
Cynoglossidae (tonguefishes, lenguas, soles-langues)	188
Cyprinidae (carps and minnows, carpas y carpitas, carpes et ménés)	68
Cyprinodontidae (pupfishes, cachorritos, cyprinodontes)	106
Dactylopteridae (flying gurnards, alones, grondins volants)	115
Dactyloscopidae (sand stargazers, miraestrellas, télescopes)	166
Dalatiidae (kitefin sharks, tiburones carochos, laimargues)	53
Dasyatidae (whiptail stingrays, rayas látigo, pastenagues)	56
Diodontidae (porcupinefishes, peces erizo, poissons porcs-épics)	191
Doradidae (thorny catfishes, bagres sierra, poissons-chats épineux)	82
Echeneidae (remoras, rémoras, rémoras)	146
Echinorhinidae (bramble sharks, tiburones espinosos, squalos bouclés)	53
Elassomatidae (pygmy sunfishes, solecitos, crapets-pygmees)	155
Eleotridae (sleepers, guavinas, dormeurs)	174
Elopidae (tenpounders, machetes, guinees)	59
Embiotocidae (surfperches, mojaras vivíparas, perches vivipares)	158
Emmelichthyidae (rovers, andorreros, poissons-rubis)	146
Engraulidae (anchovies, anchoas, anchois)	66
Ehippididae (spadefishes, peluqueros, chèvres de mer)	179
Epigonichthyidae (lopsided lancelets, anfióxos chuecos, amphioxes asymétriques)	47
Epinephelidae (groupers, cabrillas y garropas, mérus)	130
Esocidae (pikes and mudminnows, lucios y peces del fango, brochets et umbres)	87
Etmopteridae (lantern sharks, tiburones luceros, requins-lanternes)	53
Exocoetidae (flyingfishes, voladores, exocets)	101
Fistulariidae (cornetfishes, cornetas, fistulaires)	115
Fundulidae (topminnows, sardinillas, fondules)	105

Gadidae (cods, bacalaos, morues).....	93
Gasterosteidae (sticklebacks, espinochos, épinoches).....	113
Gempylidae (snake mackerels, escolares, escolares).....	180
Gerreidae (mojarras, mojarras, blanches).....	148
Ginglymostomatidae (nurse sharks, gatas, requins-nourrices).....	49
Gobiesocidae (clingfishes, chupapiedras, crampons).....	172
Gobiidae (gobies, gobios, gobies).....	174
Goodeidae (goodeids, mexclapiques, goodéidés).....	103
Grammatidae (basslets, cabrilletas, grammatidés).....	133
Grammicolepidae (diamond dories, oropeles, poissons-palissades).....	113
Gymnotidae (nakedback knifefishes, cuchillos, poissons-couteaux).....	85
Gymnuridae (butterfly rays, rayas mariposa, raies-papillons).....	57
Haemulidae (grunts, burros y roncós, grogneurs).....	148
Hemiramphidae (halfbeaks, pajaritos, demi-becs).....	102
Hemitripterae (searavens, charrascos cuervo, hémitriptères).....	125
Heptapteridae (seven-finned catfishes, juiles, poissons-chats à sept nageoires).....	83
Heterenchelyidae (mud eels, anguillas de fango, anguilles de vase).....	60
Heterodontidae (bullhead sharks, tiburones cornudos, requins cornus).....	49
Hexagrammidae (greenlings, molvas, sourcils).....	120
Hexanchidae (cow sharks, tiburones cañabota, grisets).....	52
Himantolophidae (footballfishes, peces balón, poissons-football).....	98
Hiodontidae (mooneyes, ojos de luna, laquaiches).....	59
Holocentridae (squirrelfishes, candiles, marignans).....	112
Icosteidae (ragfishes, peces harapo, icostéidés).....	172
Ictaluridae (North American catfishes, bagres de agua dulce, barbottes et barbues).....	83
Istiophoridae (billfishes, picudos, voiliers).....	182
Kuhliidae (flagtails, daras, crocos).....	155
Kyphosidae (sea chubs, chopas, kyphoses).....	154
Labridae (wrasses and parrotfishes, doncellas, señoritas y loros, labres et perroquets).....	159
Labrisomidae (labrisomid blennies, trambollos, labrisomidés).....	169
Lacantuniidae (Lacantún catfishes, bagres del Lacantún, poissons-chats de Lacantún).....	83
Lamnidae (mackerel sharks, jaquetones, requins-taupes).....	50
Lampridae (opahs, opahs, opahs).....	90
Lepisosteidae (gars, pejelagartos, lépisostés).....	58
Liparidae (snailfishes, peces babosos, limaces de mer).....	127
Lobotidae (tripletails, dormilonas, croupias).....	147
Lophiidae (goosefishes, rapés pescadores, baudroies).....	97
Lophotidae (crestfishes, peces flecos, poissons crêtés).....	90
Loricariidae (suckermouth armored catfishes, plecóstomas, loricariidés).....	81
Lutjanidae (snappers, pargos y huachinangos, vivaneaux).....	146
Luvaridae (louvars, emperadores, louvreaux).....	180
Macroramphosidae (snipefishes, trompeteros, bécasses de mer).....	115
Macrouridae (grenadiers, granaderos, grenadiers).....	92
Malacanthidae (tilefishes, blanquillos, tiles).....	143
Mastacembelidae (freshwater spiny eels, anguillas espinosas de pantano, anguilles épineuses dulcicoles).....	115
Megachasmidae (megamouth sharks, tiburones bocónes, requins à grande gueule).....	50
Megalopidae (tarpons, sábalo, tarpons).....	59
Merlucciidae (merlucciid hakes, merluzas, merlus).....	93
Microdesmidae (wormfishes, peces lombriz, poissons-lombrics).....	179
Microstomatidae (pencilsmelts, peces boquita, microbecs).....	85

Mitsukurinidae (goblin sharks, tiburones duende, requins-lutins).....	49
Molidae (molas, molas, poissons-lune)	191
Monacanthidae (filefishes, lijas, poissons-bourses)	190
Moridae (codlings, moras y carboneros, moros)	92
Moringuidae (spaghetti eels, anguilas fideo, anguilles-spaghettis)	60
Moronidae (temperate basses, lobinas norteñas, bars).....	129
Mugilidae (mulletts, lisas, muges)	98
Mullidae (goatfishes, chivos, surmulets)	153
Muraenesocidae (pike congers, congrios picudos, congres-brochets).....	64
Muraenidae (morays, morenas, murènes).....	60
Myctophidae (lanternfishes, linternillas, poissons-lanternes)	89
Myliobatidae (eagle rays and mantas, mantas y águilas marinas, aigles de mer et mantes)	57
Myxinidae (hagfishes, brujas, myxines)	47
Narcinidae (electric rays, rayas eléctricas, narcinidés).....	54
Nematistiidae (roosterfishes, papagallos, plumières).....	144
Nemichthyidae (snipe eels, anguilas tijera, poissons-avocettes)	64
Nettastomatidae (duckbill eels, serpentinas, anguilles à bec de canard)	65
Nomeidae (driftfishes, derivantes, physaliers).....	183
Notacanthidae (deep-sea spiny eels, anguilas espinosas de profundidad, poissons-tapirs à épines)	59
Notopteridae (featherfin knifefishes, cuchillos de pluma, poissons-couteaux à nageoire plumeuse).....	59
Odontaspidae (sand tigers, tiburones toro, requins-taureaux)	49
Ogcocephalidae (batfishes, murciélagos, chauves-souris de mer).....	98
Ophichthidae (snake eels, tiesos, serpents de mer).....	62
Ophidiidae (cusk-eels, brótulas y congriperlas, donzelles)	94
Opisthoproctidae (spookfishes, peces duende, revenants).....	85
Opistognathidae (jawfishes, bocones, tout-gueule)	134
Osmeridae (smelts, capellanes, éperlans)	85
Osphronemidae (gouramies, guramis, gouramies)	184
Ostraciidae (boxfishes, peces cofre, coffres)	190
Paralepididae (barracudinas, barracudinas, lussions)	89
Paralichthyidae (sand flounders, lenguados areneros, flétans de sable).....	184
Pempheridae (sweepers, barrrenderos, poissons-balayeurs).....	154
Pentacerotidae (armorheads, espartanos, têtes casquées)	155
Percidae (perches and darters, percas, perches et dards)	135
Percophidae (flatheads, picos de pato, platêtes).....	165
Percopsidae (trout-perches, percas falsas, omiscos).....	91
Peristediidae (armored searobins, vaquitas blindadas, malarmats)	120
Petromyzontidae (lampreys, lampreas, lamproies)	48
Pholidae (gunnels, espinosos de marea, sigouines)	164
Phosichthyidae (lightfishes, peces luminosos, poissons étoilés)	88
Phycidae (phycid hakes, merluzas barbonas, phycidés)	93
Platyrrhynidae (thornbacks, guitarras espinudas, guitares de mer épineuses)	56
Pleuronectidae (righteye flounders, platijas, plies).....	186
Poeciliidae (livebearers, topotes y espadas, poecilies)	108
Poecilopsettidae (bigeye flounders, lenguados ojones, plies à grands yeux).....	187
Polymixiidae (beardfishes, colas de maguey, poissons à barbe).....	91
Polynemidae (threadfins, barbudos, capitaines).....	150
Polyodontidae (paddlefishes, espátulas, spatules)	58
Polyprionidae (wreckfishes, náufragos, polyprions).....	129

Pomacanthidae (angelfishes, ángeles, demoiselles).....	154
Pomacentridae (damselfishes, castañetas y jaquetas, sergents)	158
Pomatomidae (bluefishes, anjovas, tassergals)	143
Priacanthidae (bigeyes, catalufas, beauclaires).....	142
Pristidae (sawfishes, peces sierra, poissons-scies).....	54
Pristigasteridae (longfin herrings, sardinas machete, pristigastéridés)	65
Profundulidae (Middle American killifishes, escamudos, profundulidés).....	103
Pseudocarchariidae (crocodile sharks, tiburones cocodrilo, requins-crocodiles)	50
Pseudotriakidae (false cat sharks, musolones, requins à longue dorsale).....	51
Psychrolutidae (fathead sculpins, cabezas gordas, chabots veloutés).....	126
Ptereleotridae (dartfishes, gobios dardos, pteréléotridés)	179
Ptilichthyidae (quillfishes, peces púa, fouette-queues).....	165
Rachycentridae (cobias, cobias, cobilos)	145
Rajidae (skates, rayas, raies).....	55
Regalecidae (oarfishes, peces remo, régaleés).....	91
Rhamphocottidae (grunt sculpins, charrascos gruñones, chabots grogneurs)	121
Rhincodontidae (whale sharks, tiburones ballena, requins-baleines)	49
Rhinobatidae (guitarfishes, guitarras, guitares de mer)	54
Rivulidae (New World rivulines, almirantes, rivulidés)	103
Salmonidae (trouts and salmons, truchas y salmones, truites et saumons).....	86
Sciaenidae (drums and croakers, corvinas y berrugatas, tambours)	151
Scomberesocidae (sauries, papardas, balaous)	103
Scombridae (mackerels, macarelas, maquereaux)	181
Scopelarchidae (pearleyes, ojos de perla, yeux-perlés)	89
Scophthalmidae (turbots, rodaballos, scophthalmidés)	184
Scorpaenidae (scorpionfishes, escorpiones y rocotes, scorpènes)	116
Scyliorhinidae (cat sharks, pejegatos, roussettes).....	50
Scytalinidae (graveldivers, peces topo, blennies fouisseuses).....	165
Serranidae (sea basses, serranos, serrans).....	131
Serrivomeridae (sawtooth eels, anguilas dientes aserrados, anguilles dents-de-scie)	65
Soleidae (soles, suelas soles, soles)	188
Somniosidae (sleeper sharks, tiburones dormilones, somniosidés).....	53
Sparidae (porgies, plumas, dorades)	150
Sphyraenidae (barracudas, barracudas, barracudas).....	180
Sphyrnidae (hammerhead sharks, tiburones martillo, requins marteaux).....	52
Squalidae (dogfish sharks, cazones aguijones, chiens de mer).....	53
Squatinidae (angel sharks, angelotes, anges de mer).....	54
Sternoptychidae (marine hatchetfishes, peces hacha, haches d'argent).....	88
Stichaeidae (pricklebacks, peces abrojo, stichées)	163
Stomiidae (dragonfishes, peces demonios, dragons à écailles).....	88
Stromateidae (butterfishes, palometas, stromatées)	183
Stylephoridae (tube-eyes, ojilargos, stylephoridés)	90
Symphysanodontidae (slopefishes, pargos del talud, symphysanodontidés).....	129
Synaphobranchidae (cutthroat eels, anguilas branquias bajas, anguilles égorgées)	62
Synbranchidae (swamp eels, anguilas de lodo, anguilles des mares)	115
Syngnathidae (pipefishes and seahorses, peces pipa y caballitos de mar, hippocampes)	113
Synodontidae (lizardfishes, chiles, poissons-lézards).....	88
Tetragonuridae (squaretails, colicuaadrados, tétragonures).....	183
Tetraodontidae (puffers, botetes, sphéroïdes)	190
Torpedinidae (torpedo electric rays, torpedos, torpilles)	54
Trachichthyidae (roughies, relojes, hoplites).....	112

Trachipteridae (ribbonfishes, listoncillos, trachiptères).....	91
Triacanthodidae (spikefishes, cochis espinosos, triacanthodidés)	189
Triakidae (hound sharks, cazones, émissoles)	51
Trichiuridae (cutlassfishes, sables, sabres de mer)	181
Trichodontidae (sandfishes, areneros, trichodontes).....	165
Triglidae (searobins, vacas y rubios, grondins)	119
Tripterygiidae (triplefins, tres aletas, triptérygiidés).....	166
Uranoscopidae (stargazers, miracielos, uranoscoptes).....	166
Urotrygonidae (American round stingrays, rayas redondas americanas, pastenagues arrondies américaines)	56
Xiphiidae (swordfishes, espadas, espadons)	182
Zanclidae (Moorish idols, ídolos moros, cochers).....	180
Zaproridae (prowfishes, peces proa, zaproridés)	165
Zeidae (dories, peces de San Pedro, Saint-Pierre)	113
Zoarcidae (eelpouts, viruelas, lycodes).....	162

INTRODUCTION

This book provides a comprehensive list of all species of fishes in Canada, Mexico, and the continental United States. All species, ranging from small, secretive or rare fishes to large, sport and commercial fishes, are of importance in documenting and understanding the biodiversity of the continent. Many of the species are used as laboratory experimental animals, are displayed or maintained in public or private aquariums, are used as bait, or are treated as objects of natural history inquiry or aesthetic appeal. Some species once disdained as “trash fish” are commercially harvested and highly valued today. An increased environmental consciousness has focused attention on native fishes as indicators of the condition of freshwater and marine ecosystems, as can be appreciated by the frequency that endangered species are discussed in the media. This book’s format should make it easy for those with special interests to use.

A major change in this seventh edition of *Common and Scientific Names of Fishes* is the addition of a common name in French for each Canadian species, rather than only those from Quebec. Although with this change we lose an updated checklist of Quebec species, we gain a checklist for all Canadian species (Canadian-occurring species are provided with a name in French, just as Mexican-occurring species have a name in Spanish). We also, for the first time, record under “Occurrence” those species in the Arctic Ocean off continental North America.

As with past editions, we have adhered to the principle of stability of common names, only changing them for specific reasons documented in Appendix 1. As in the 2004 list, we have carefully attempted to follow the general consensus of what specialists have published; where there are conflicting views, we generally state the basis of our decision in Appendix 1. In addition, as in 2004, we dealt with differences of opinion among members of the Committee on Names of Fishes by voting after open discussions.

Earlier lists were published in 1948, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, and 2004 (as American Fisheries Society Special Publications 1, 2, 6, 12, 20, and 29, respectively). These lists have been widely used and have contributed substantially

to the goal of achieving uniform use of common names and avoiding confusion in scientific names. This list recommends the scientific names to use and reflects, in our judgment, the current views of specialists. From 570 entries in the abbreviated 1948 list (comprising primarily the better known sport, commercial, and forage fishes), coverage increased to 1,892 species in 1960, to 2,131 in 1970, to 2,268 in 1980, and to 2,428 species in 1991 (in Canada and continental United States). The 2004 edition (sixth), in adding the Mexican fauna, included 3,700 species—3,694 fishes and six newly added cephalochordates (“amphioxins”). The present edition includes 3,875 species.

In this list, as in that of 2004, the joint American Fisheries Society/American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (AFS/ASIH) Committee on Names of Fishes has endeavored to include common names for all native (indigenous) and established introduced species in the region of coverage, even when the introduced species occur in very limited areas. The number of introduced species found in our area, both through intentional and accidental releases, continues to rise. If there is no evidence that a non-native species has established a breeding population (although it has been collected), it is not included. Some introduced species previously believed to be established in North America but now thought not to be established are no longer listed. Current information on nonnative fishes in the United States is available at <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/taxgroup/fish/default.asp>, and for Mexico at www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Peces. Common names for those few hybrid fishes that are important in fishery management or in sport or commercial fisheries are given in Appendix 2.

Most additions to this seventh edition resulted from descriptions of new species and range extensions resulting from marine and freshwater surveys. Arctic Ocean distributions are based on limited sampling, and with further studies and ongoing climate change, we expect the list to grow. Recent systematic studies and reconsideration of past decisions by the Committee on Names of Fishes (“Committee” hereafter) have led to the recognition of species names

previously thought to be junior synonyms and, conversely, have concluded that some species names on previous lists are junior synonyms; those latter names have been removed. There are still many cases where there is uncertainty about whether a given taxon should be treated at the species level or at the subspecies level, particularly in the families Cyprinidae, Cotto-midae, and Salmonidae. Differences of opinion may result among users employing different species concepts and exploring different lines of evidence (e.g., morphological, molecular, ecological, and behavioral). In accepting species as valid from various works (faunal or systematic), we made little or no judgment on authors' species concepts. Taxa of uncertain status were dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Where there is ongoing research on the question, we prefer to wait until the evidence is published before making a decision. Further discussion on how we have proceeded is given below under various headings.

Comprehensive listing of all species of fishes in the area of coverage in North America was attempted with the following exceptions. Many species for which the adults are known only from beyond our bathymetric (200-m bottom depth) and geographical limits have early life-history stages that have been recorded from our continental shelf waters. These "egg or larvae-only" examples are excluded from this list, as are the adults of many mesopelagic species that may occur over the outer shelf where deep waters occur very close to shore. Further qualifications are given in the next section.

Area of Coverage

This edition includes, as far as is known, all species of fishes known to have, or to have once had, reproducing populations in the fresh waters of continental Canada, the United States, and Mexico and those marine species inhabiting (as adults) contiguous shore waters on or above the continental shelf waters to a bottom depth of 200 m (656 ft). We exclude species known only from beyond continental shelf waters over bottoms exceeding 200 m, even if found in the midwater of less than 200 m. Species from the Arctic Ocean are included. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean in North America is defined as extending from the northern tip of Lab-

rador along latitude 61°N to Greenland in the Atlantic and from the western tip of the Seward Peninsula to the United States–Russia border in the Bering Strait in the Pacific. The list of Arctic Ocean species was compiled primarily from Mecklenburg et al. (2002, 2011) and Coad and Reist (2004). As further exploration of the Arctic Ocean is undertaken, additional species will be recorded. Similarly, there are many species known in waters south of Mexico that will undoubtedly be recorded from Mexico in the future. This may be especially true on the Atlantic side, where many species known from Belize have yet to be recorded from Mexico. In addition, several species are known from freshwater in Belize but not recorded from Mexico.

In the Atlantic Ocean, all shore fishes from Greenland, eastern Canada, the United States, and Mexico, including those from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea southward to the Mexico–Belize border, are included. Species from Iceland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Cuba, and other West Indian (Caribbean) islands are excluded unless they also occur in the region covered. In the Pacific Ocean, species occurring over the continental shelf from Bering Strait to the Mexico–Guatemala border, including the oceanic Revillagigedo Archipelago and Guadalupe Island, to a depth of 200 m in contiguous shore waters are included. It is especially difficult to know which species to include for oceanic islands lacking a shelf, where oceanic species may be found close to shore along with neritic species. In such cases, we have included only species usually considered to be "shelf" species. Species from the Hawaiian Islands and Clipperton Island (Atoll), with their highly endemic and largely Indo-Pacific faunas, are not included. Deep-sea fishes, whether benthic or mesopelagic, including vertically migrating species that temporarily enter the epipelagic zone, and strictly oceanic fishes are excluded unless they appear other than as presumed strays in North American shelf waters. Often, in practice, this distinction is difficult to apply and consequently arbitrary. Pelagic fishes that are regularly found over the continental shelf are included. We exclude species that are known in North American waters only from deeper than 200 m, even though they have been captured in extralimital areas where the bottom depth is shallower than 200 m. Users should exercise caution when inferring

depth ranges of species (e.g., *Enchelycore anatina*, commonly found in the eastern Atlantic well above 200 m, has been recorded in the western Atlantic only at depths in excess of 200 m, and *Ophichthus menezesi*, described from 169–209 m off Brazil, was found in the Gulf of Mexico off Florida only from 1,200 to 1,400 m).

Key abbreviations in the list provide a general guide to occurrence. An “A” denotes Atlantic Ocean and extends to the boundary with the Arctic Ocean (as defined above), whereas “AM” denotes occurrence in Atlantic Ocean in Mexico but not in Canada or the United States. An “Ar” denotes occurrence in the Arctic Ocean (these species, except for new additions, were listed in previous editions as occurring in the Pacific or Atlantic depending on occurrence either west or east, respectively, of the Boothia Peninsula of Canada). A “P” refers to the Pacific Ocean and extends to the boundary with the Arctic Ocean, whereas “PM” denotes occurrence in the Pacific Ocean in Mexico but not recorded in Canada or the United States. An “F:” indicates occurrence in fresh waters or other inland waters that are saline (e.g., Salton Sea, California). Some species so designated may refer only to historical records, such as *Elops affinis* in the lower Colorado River and Salton Sea. An “F:” designation followed by a “C” denotes freshwater Canada, whereas “M” denotes freshwater Mexico and “U” denotes freshwater United States (contiguous states and/or Alaska). It should be noted that (1) marine species known off one coast shallower than 201 m, but off the other coast deeper than 200 m, are only indicated as occurring off the shallower-recorded coast (e.g., *Notacanthus chemnitzii* is listed as “A” only but is known off California only from depths more than 200 m); (2) although a species may be noted as occurring in both marine and freshwaters, it may be primarily marine or primarily freshwater and occur only rarely in the other; and (3) many species not otherwise noted in the list as “F” have been collected on occasion in estuarine or freshwater.

A bracketed “[I]” follows the letter indication of occurrence for any introduced (nonindigenous) species established within our area of coverage and may be used separately or collectively for the “A,” “P,” “F,” “C,” “U,” and “M” designations (these are species introduced into the designated area via human activity). This symbol is not

used for introductions of a native species within a designated area (e.g., the transfer of *Salvelinus fontinalis* from eastern to western Canada) but is employed for a species subsequently dispersing on its own into a country from another into which it had been introduced (e.g., *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*). As with the 2004 edition, we indicate the successful introduction of species from one ocean to another (e.g., *Alosa sapidissima* and *Morone saxatilis* were introduced into Pacific waters from the Atlantic, and their occurrence is thus indicated as “A-P[I]-F:CU”). A bracketed “[X]” indicates that the species is considered extinct. Species given in the 2004 edition that are still extant but known only from historical records in part of the former range and probably are now extirpated in either Canada or the United States are still listed (e.g., *Erimystax x-punctatus* no longer exists in Canada but does occur in the United States and is listed as “F:CU”; *Catostomus bernardini* no longer exists as a native in the United States but does occur in Mexico and is listed as “F:UM”). A bracketed “[XN]” indicates that the species is considered extinct in nature but is maintained in captivity. Species noted as “A” or “P” and showing a common name in Spanish and/or French occur in the waters of the United States, Mexico, and/or Canada.

The sequence of code letters denoting distributions of species occurring in marine and freshwater habitats may differ in some cases from those appearing in the 2004 list. Differentiation of Canadian and American freshwater species in, and the addition of Mexican marine and freshwater fishes to, the 2004 list led to the use of three corresponding new letters (“C,” “U,” and “M”), which often appeared in combination and resulted in complex distributional codes. This is further complicated in the present list by the addition of an Arctic category, “Ar.” To simplify the distributional codes, occurrence is now coded in the following sequence: “A-P-Ar-F:CUM.” For example, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* was listed in 1991 as “A-F-P,” in 2004 as “A[I]-F:CUM-P,” and in the present list is “A[I]-P-F:CUM.”

Family Names

Family names are important in identification and information retrieval. They are widely used in scientific literature, popular books on fishes, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. Although a few

family names appearing in earlier editions of this list have been placed in synonymies, the current list shows an increase in the number of fish families over that of the 2004 edition. We have accepted changes in the composition of some families published since the 2004 edition, when the changes seemed clearly to result in monophyletic taxa. However, we preferred not to make arbitrary changes that split a family considered to be monophyletic. For example, we recognize the whitefishes, grayling, trouts, salmons, and chars in one family (Salmonidae) rather than in three families as preferred by some authors (especially in Europe). Families added to the list are annotated in Appendix 1, and appendix notes are generally provided where we declined to make changes suggested in some publications.

Scientific Names

Scientific names of species and higher taxa are those formed according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, a set of rules for the naming of animals. Other names, published or not, are unavailable.

Common Names

Common names of species have a long history, far exceeding that of scientific names, and as long as the public and biologists use them, it is necessary to have a standardized and effective system for them. The Committee has developed a body of common names (a single name in English for all included species and a single name in Spanish and/or French for species occurring in Mexico and/or Canada) that reflect broad current usage and promote the stability and universality of names applied to North American fishes.

Common names of fishes, as used in this list, are applied to individual species. Sometimes these names are employed as “market names.” However, market names often apply to several species. In the interests of an informed public, we strongly encourage the adoption of the common names presented herein whether by authors, merchants, or others, even if a name is thought to have little appeal (e.g., we discourage the use of the regional market name “mullet,” instead of sucker, when applied to members of

the family Catostomidae). A summary of market names in English, as they apply to fishes (and invertebrates) sold in the United States, is available in *Guidance for Industry: The Seafood List—FDA’s Guide to Acceptable Market Names for Seafood Sold in Interstate Commerce*, 1993, revised 2009, United States Food and Drug Administration (see www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/GuidanceDocuments/Seafood/ucm113260). In the present list, many names differ from those used in publications of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. We hope that in the future there may be greater agreement.

The common name, as here employed, is viewed as a formal appellation to be used in lieu of the scientific name of a species. We emphasize that common names are not intended to duplicate the power of scientific names in reflecting phylogenetic relationships (see Principle 8 below). History has shown that common names often are more stable than scientific names.

Common names are usually more readily adaptable to lay uses than are scientific names. There is clear need for standardization and uniformity in vernacular names not only for sport and commercial fishes, but also as names for market and aquarium fishes, in legal documents, and as substitutes for scientific names in popular and scientific writing. A few common names in Spanish, newly added to the list in 2004, required changing to reflect actual use.

Providing common names in French for all fishes occurring in Canadian fresh and marine waters requires knowledge of the composition of the fish fauna in freshwaters and the Canadian portions of the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans. Because such knowledge is not found in a single reference, lists of freshwater and marine species were compiled. The freshwater list was compiled primarily from the unpublished inventory of the General Status of Species in Canada project completed in 2005 (www.wildspecies.ca). The list of Arctic Ocean species was compiled primarily from Mecklenburg et al. (2002, 2011) and Coad and Reist (2004). Lists of Canadian-occurring species for the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were based on the unpublished inventory of the General Status of Species in Canada project, completed in 2005 (www.wildspecies.ca) and extensively supplemented with data from the

Atlantic Reference Centre collection, Canadian Museum of Nature, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Royal British Columbia Museum, and Royal Ontario Museum. Common names in French for freshwater fishes were largely based on the 2004 list, Scott and Crossman (1973), and D. E. McAlister (1990, *A List of the Fishes of Canada/Liste des poissons du Canada*, Syllogeus 64). Common names in French for marine species were based on the General Status of Species in Canada project (an unpublished list) completed in 2005 (www.wildspecies.ca) and extensively supplemented by B. W. Coad (1995, *Encyclopedia of Canadian Fishes*, Canadian Museum of Nature and Canadian Sportfishing Productions, Ottawa) and FishBase (www.fishbase.org). For species for which common names in French could not be found, common names in English were translated into French. All common names in French were reviewed by C. B. Renaud and P. Dumont.

Several species have common names in English derived directly from their names in Spanish as used in Mexico and, where appropriate, bear accent marks. The committee was divided on whether to treat these names as “automatically anglicized” and thus not carry over the accent marks or to regard them as properly accented words in Spanish embedded in (transferred to) a common name in English. We concluded that some geographic names, based on widespread adoption into English, can be considered to be already anglicized (e.g., Yucatan versus Yucatán, Rio Grande versus Río Grande), whereas some others, generally not in use in English, as not anglicized. To understand the meaning of accent marks in words in Spanish (which have different meanings in words in French), we provide the following guide to allow the correct pronunciation of common names in English containing words derived from geographic place names in Mexico. In pronouncing unaccented Spanish words that end in a vowel, “n,” or “s,” as is generally the case, the stress falls on the second-to-last syllable (the second-to-last vowel, e.g., bravo), whereas for words that end in a consonant other than “n” or “s,” the stress falls on the last syllable. Words not following this rule carry an accent mark (´) over the vowel of the stressed syllable (often the last, e.g., Zirahuén and Michoacán). As noted above, those few common names in English considered to be anglicized from the Spanish

do not have an accent mark, even though they do in the Spanish, because such punctuation is not a convention of the English language. The guide to pronunciation in English should be based on the spelling in Spanish—thus for *Poeciliopsis scarlli*, the rule for its common name in Spanish, guatapote michoacano (no accent mark for this adjective), would be to place the accent over the second-to-last syllable in michoacano (over the vowel “a”). The same emphasis should apply to the derived name in English (but now, due to a difference in spelling, over the ultimate “a,” as Michoacán Livebearer). Examples of where the stress would be placed on other than the second-to-last syllable follow. Species with the common name in English, as derived from a Mexican geographic name in Spanish, having the accent on the last syllable (accent over last vowel) would include Lacandón Sea Catfish, Tamesí Molly, and Michoacán Livebearer. Species with the common name in English, as derived from a Mexican geographic name in Spanish, having the accent on the third-to-last syllable (accent over third-to-last vowel) would include San Jerónimo Livebearer and Cuatro Ciénegas Platyfish.

Agreement on many common names may be reached quickly, but others are attended by complications. Disagreement is especially common for fishes known by market names that differ from those more familiar to anglers, biologists, and others (e.g., what is often called “Red Snapper” on much of the English-speaking Pacific coast may be a species of *Sebastes* [rockfishes] and not a species of a true snapper of the genus *Lutjanus*). The use of different names in various parts of the geographic range of a species creates difficulties that seem solvable only through arbitration. Conversely, a given name may be employed in different places for different species (as shown by the Red Snapper example). Although Committee action on such situations may not be expected to change local use quickly, it is counterproductive to sanction use of one name for two or more species. We emphasize that all users of fish common names are ill served, and perhaps misled, if names are used in an inconsistent manner.

After struggling with common names for many years, an earlier Committee on Names of Fishes realized the importance of establishing a set of guiding principles to be employed in the

selection of common names. Such a code permits a more objective appraisal of the relative merits among several names than if selection were based primarily on personal experience and preference. Consideration of many vernacular names of fishes makes it apparent that few principles can be established for which there will be no exceptions. Many exceptions exist because, at the time the Committee began to function, a majority of the larger and more abundant species in the United States and Canada had such firmly established common names that it would have been unrealistic to reject them just to conform to a newly established set of principles. The name for a species may often be decided by weighing the pros and cons among possible choices and selecting the one that best fits the aggregate of guiding criteria. The criteria that the Committee regards as appropriate to the selection of common names of fishes are repeated below from previous lists, with some modification.

Principles Governing Selection of Common Names

1. *A single vernacular name in each appropriate language shall be accepted for each species.* In the 1991 edition, only one fish, *Coregonus artedii*, had two accepted common names; in the 2004 list and in the present list, there are no exceptions.
2. *No two species in the list shall have the same common name.* Commonly used names of extralimital species should be avoided for species in our area whenever possible.
3. *The expression “common” (or its Spanish or French equivalent) as part of a fish’s name shall be avoided.* Exceptions are made for long-established names such as Common Carp/carpa común, Common Shiner, tiburón zorro común, cazón espinoso común, and aiguillat commun.
4. *Simplicity in names is favored.* In fish names in English and Spanish, hyphens and apostrophes shall be omitted (e.g., Smallmouth Bass) except when they are orthographically essential (e.g., Three-eye Flounder), have a special meaning (e.g., C-O Sole), are necessary to avoid possible misunderstanding (e.g., Cusk-eel), or join two fish names, neither of which represents the fish in question, into a single name (e.g., Trout-perch, which is neither a trout nor a perch). Compounded modifying words, especially appropriate to English, including paired structures such as a spot on either side of the caudal peduncle, should usually be treated as singular nouns in apposition with a group name (e.g., Spottail Shiner), but a plural modifier should usually be placed in adjectival form (e.g., Spotted Hake, Black-banded Sunfish) unless its plural nature is obvious (e.g., Fourspot Flounder). Preference shall be given to names that are short and euphonious. The compounding of brief, familiar words into a single name, written without a hyphen, may in some cases promote clarity and simplicity, especially in English (e.g., Tomcod, Goldfish, and Mudminnow), but the practice of combining words, especially those that are lengthy, awkward, or unfamiliar, shall be avoided.
5. *Common names in English shall be capitalized.* The first letter in each word in the common name shall be capitalized except after a hyphen unless that word requires capitalization as a proper noun (e.g., Pit-Klamath Brook Lamprey, Ragged-tooth Shark, Atlantic Salmon, Dusky Cusk-eel, Tropical Two-wing Flyingfish, and Northern Rock Sole). This is a change from past editions. Common names for taxa above species level (e.g., Pacific salmon, temperate basses) are not affected. A superscript caret (^) is placed in the list after those common names in English that contain a proper noun (or a word treated in the 2004 list as a noun such as “Gulf,” where a particular gulf is implied) that always requires capitalization. This notation will be useful to some users because it is sometimes not clear from past lists which names contained a proper noun (e.g., Buffalo darter, Strawberry darter, and Warrior darter) and which did not (e.g., colorado snapper and warsaw grouper).
6. *Names intended to honor persons* (e.g., the formerly used names, Allison’s tuna, Julia’s darter, Meek’s halfbeak, and blanqui-

llo de Hubbs) *are discouraged in that they are without descriptive value*. However, in a few instances, patronyms have become so widely used that they are accepted (e.g., Guppy, Lane Snapper). This principle does not apply to common names in French (e.g., the common name for *Liparis coheni* is limace de Cohen). However, in cases where a patronymic or matronymic common name did not have an established priority, an alternate common name usually was chosen.

7. *Subspecies shall not be assigned common names*. As with the 2004 edition, we have not provided scientific or common names for subspecies. Nevertheless, we recognize that subspecies, with their own evolutionary history in allopatry, have importance in evolutionary inquiry and may be given special protective status and recognized in studies of biodiversity. Some subspecies are so different in appearance (not just in geographic distribution) that they are readily distinguished, and common names for these populations may exist, constituting an important aid in communication.

Hybrids are usually not given common names, but those important in fish management and that have established common names are treated in Appendix 2. Cultured varieties, color phases, and morphological variants are not named, even though they may be important in commercial trade and culture of aquarium fishes (e.g., the many varieties of Goldfish and Common Carp, the spotted versus the golden color phases of Leopard Grouper and Guineafowl Puffer).

8. *The common name need not be intimately tied to the scientific name*. The periodic and necessary changes in scientific nomenclature do not necessarily require changes in common names. The practice of applying a common name to a genus and a modifying name for each species, and still another modifier for each subspecies, while appealing in its simplicity, has the defect of inflexibility, and risks nonrecognition of a fish by discarding what may be a perfectly acceptable and traditionally used name. That practice is an attempt to recre-

ate, in common names, the scientific nomenclature. If a species is transferred from one genus to another, or a subspecies is shifted to species status in the ichthyological literature and thus would enter the list, the common name should remain unaffected. It is not a primary function of common names to indicate relationship. This principle continues to be misunderstood or rejected by those who advocate that common names of all members of a genus should incorporate the same root word(s) (e.g., that all *Oncorhynchus* be called salmon, such as “rainbow salmon” and “steelhead salmon,” and those of *Salvelinus* should be named char, such as “brook char”). The stability of common names outweighs any advantage to be gained in strict adherence to linking common names to scientific names. When two or more nominal species are found to be identical (synonymous), one name shall be adopted for the recognized species. See also Principle 13.

9. *Names shall not violate the tenets of good taste (e.g., names shall not contain offensive words)*. Our changes of the names squawfish to pikeminnow for species of *Ptychocheilus*, and jewfish to goliath grouper, were made in the 2004 list with this principle in mind.

The preceding principles are largely procedural. Those below aid in the selection of suitable names.

10. *Colorful, romantic, fanciful, metaphorical, and otherwise distinctive and original names are especially appropriate*. Such terminology adds to the richness and breadth of the nomenclature and provides satisfaction to the user. Examples of such names in English include Madtom, Dolly Varden, Midshipman, Chilipepper, Garibaldi, Pumpkinseed, Flier, Angelfish, Moorish Idol, and Hogchoker; in Spanish, they include bruja, guitarra, chucho, and lacha; and in French, they include tête-de-boule, ventre citron, and truite fardée.

11. *North American native names or their modifications are welcome for adoption as common names.* Those in current use include Menhaden, Eulachon, Cisco, Chinook Salmon, Mummichog, Tautog, puyeki, and totoaba.
12. *Regardless of origin, truly vernacular names that are widespread and in common use by the public are to be retained when possible.* Many well-known fish names utilized north of Mexico incorporate (have embedded) Spanish words or their modifications (e.g., barracuda, cero, mojarra, pompano [from pámpano], and sierra). Examples from other languages include capelin (French), bocaccio (Italian), and mako (Maori). Most of these conform to Principles 14 and 15 below.
13. *Commonly employed names adopted from traditional English* (e.g., chub, minnow, trout, bass, perch, sole, flounder), *Spanish* (e.g., cazón, sardina, carpa, mojarra, perca, lenguado), *or French usage* (e.g., méné and perche) *are given considerable latitude in taxonomic placement.* Adherence to historical usage is preferred if this does not conflict with the broad general usage of another name. Many names have been applied to similar-appearing but often distantly related fishes in North America. For example, we find “bass” and “lenguado” in use for representatives of several families of spiny-rayed fishes, and “perch” and “perca” for even more. “Chub” appears in such unrelated groups as Cyprinidae and Kyphosidae, and “mojarra” in Cichlidae, Gerreidae and other families. The Ocean Whitefish or pierna, *Caulolatilus princeps*, sometimes referred to as “salmón” in northwestern Mexico, is not a salmonid, and the Pacific Pompano (pámpano in Spanish), *Peprilus simillimus*, is not a carangid (as are other species called pompanos), yet each is best known to fishermen throughout its range by the name indicated. For widely known species, it is preferable to recognize general usage. Established practice with original usage should outweigh attempts at consistency. This is not well understood by some ichthyologists who feel that “perch” should not be used for an embiotocid, “trout” for a *Salvelinus*, “sardinita” for a characid, and “cazón” for a carcharhinid. Some problems have been avoided or minimized by joining names in English to create new words (e.g., seatrout for sea trout, mudsucker for mud sucker, surfperch for surf perch); such combinations have gained wide acceptance since they were adopted in earlier lists.
14. *Morphological attributes, color, and color pattern are desirable sources of names and are commonly used.* Sailfin, flathead, slippery, giant, mottled, copper, and tripletail in English; chato, jorobado, bocón, gigante, jabonero, pinto, and cobrizo in Spanish; citron, cuivré, fardé, and fossettes in French; and a multitude of other descriptors decorate fish names. Efforts should be made to select terms that are descriptively accurate and to hold repetition of those most frequently employed (e.g., white [blanco, blanc], black [negro, noir], spotted [manchado, tacheté], and banded [rayado/de cintas, barré]) to a minimum. Following tradition for names in English in American and Canadian ichthyology, we have attempted to restrict use of “line” or “stripe” to mean longitudinal marks that parallel the body axis, and “bar” or “band” to mean vertical or transverse marks. However, that tradition does not hold for names in Spanish as utilized in Mexico, where the term “rayado/rayada” is often applied to such marks.
15. *Ecological characteristics are desirable sources of names.* Such terms should be properly descriptive. English (Spanish, French) modifiers such as reef (arrecifal, récif), coral (coralino, corail), sand (arenoso, sable), rock (rocoso, roche), lake (de lago, lac), and freshwater (dulceacuicola, dulcicole) are well known in fish names.
16. *Geographic distribution provides suitable adjectival modifiers.* Poorly descriptive or misleading geographic characterizations (e.g., “Kentucky Bass” for a wide-ranging species) should be corrected unless they are too entrenched in current usage. In the interests of stability, we have retained such names as Alaska Blackfish,

even though this species also occurs in Russia, and guatopote de Sonora, even though this livebearer commonly occurs outside the state of Sonora. In the interest of brevity, it is usually possible to delete words such as lake (lago, lac), river (río, fleuve), gulf (golfo, golfe), or sea (mar, mer), in the names of species (e.g., Colorado Pikeminnow, not “Colorado River Pikeminnow”; topote del Balsas, not “topote del Río Balsas”).

17. *Scientific names of genera may be employed as common names outright* (e.g., gambusia, remora, anchoa, brótula, and guavina) *or in modified form* (e.g., molly, from *Mollinesia*). Once adopted, such names should be maintained even if the genus or higher level scientific name is subsequently changed. These vernaculars are written in Roman typeface (i.e., not in italics as in the scientific name for the genus).
18. *The duplication of common names for fishes and other organisms should be avoided if possible, but names in general usage need not be rejected on this basis alone.* For example, “buffalo” is employed for various artiodactyl mammals and for catostomid suckers of the genus *Ictiobus*, “zorro” (literally meaning fox) is used for alopiid sharks, and “mariposa” (literally meaning butterfly) is employed for chaetodontid butterflyfishes and gymnurid butterfly rays. On the basis of prevailing usage, such names are admissible as fish names without modification.

Relationship of Common and Scientific Names of Species

The objectives of this list are to recommend common names and to provide the generally accepted scientific names for all species of fishes occurring within the geographical boundaries used. Common names can be stabilized by general agreement. Scientific names, on the other hand, will inevitably shift with advancing knowledge of the phylogenetic relationships of species and in accordance with the views of taxonomists. The scientific nomenclature employed has been reviewed carefully with regard to spelling, authorities, and years of original

descriptions. We emphasize that there are many groups of fishes for which there is disagreement on classification or where the classification is poorly known. Also, there are often subjective differences of opinion among workers in designating ranks for taxa (see discussions above under “Family Names,” “Common Names,” and particularly Principle 8).

Plan of the List

The list is presented in a phylogenetic sequence of families of Recent (Holocene) fishes as it is generally understood. Arrangement of the classes, orders, and families generally follows Nelson (2006), but some changes reflect recent systematic studies. In most cases, we give a single common name for each family in English, Spanish, and French. However, two (rarely three) names are occasionally given when general usage so dictates. Spelling of the names of authors of species follows W. N. Eschmeyer, editor, *Catalog of Fishes*, electronic version, <http://research.calacademy.org/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>.

Within families, genera and species are listed alphabetically. Part I consists of five columns: the scientific name, areas of occurrence, common name in English (regardless of area of occurrence), common name in Spanish for Mexican-occurring species, and common name in French for Canadian-occurring species.

We followed the latest (fourth) edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1999 (hereafter referred to as the “Code”; www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/) and employed original orthographies of species names. Accordingly, the endings of some patronymic names have been changed to *-i* or *-ii*, as appropriate. In this edition of the list, we continue to add, after the scientific name, the author(s) and the year of the original published description of the species. Authors and dates are commonly needed by persons who may not have ready access to the original literature. Determination of the correct author and the year of publication can be complicated, especially for names proposed before 1900. Our justifications for the spellings of Delaroche, Forsskål, Lacepède, and Lesueur were explained in the third (page 5) and fourth (page 8) editions. The attribution of names proposed in the M. E. Blochii Systema Ichthyolo-

giae, 1801, by J. G. Schneider was explained in the fourth edition (page 8).

Use of the author's name reflects current interpretation of the Code. In line with those rules, the author's name directly follows the specific name (written in italics). If the species, when originally described, was assigned to the same genus to which it is assigned herein, the author's name is not enclosed in parentheses; if the species was originally described in another genus, the author's name appears inside parentheses. The year of publication is separated from the authority by a comma (and is included within the parentheses if present). For example, Mitchill originally named the Brook Trout *Salmo fontinalis*, in a work published in 1814; it appears here as *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill, 1814). As noted in the 2004 edition, parentheses are not placed around an author's name in cases where the species-group name was originally combined with an incorrect spelling or an unjustified emendation of the genus name, even though an unjustified emendation is an available name with its own authorship and date (Article 51.3.1 of the Code). Hence, as with the 2004 edition, parentheses are not used for the author of species originally described in such genera as *Rhinobatus* (now *Rhinobatos*), *Raia* (now *Raja*), *Lepidosteus* (now *Lepisosteus*), *Ophichthys* (now *Ophichthus*), *Nototropis* (now *Notropis*), *Amiurus* (now *Ameiurus*), *Hemirhamphus* (now *Hemiramphus*), *Opisthognathus* (now *Opistognotus*), and *Pomadasis* (now *Pomadasys*).

Since the sixth edition was published in 2004, many users have communicated their suggested changes to the Committee, and each suggestion received consideration as we prepared the present edition. Stability in common names was given highest priority, and changes have been made only for substantial reasons. Scientific knowledge of fishes has advanced rapidly since the last edition, with many new species described, many additional species recorded in North American waters, and numerous taxonomic/systematic revisions completed. All new entries and all entries that depart in any way (scientific name, author[s], year of description, occurrences, and common names) from the 2004 edition are preceded by an asterisk (*). Information describing and explaining the

change is given for each such entry in Appendix 1, identified by the page number on which the name appears in the list. Information formerly given in Appendix 1 of the 1970, 1980, 1991, and 2004 lists (pages 65–87, 68–92, 71–96, and 187–253, respectively), documenting the changes between editions 2 and 3, between 3 and 4, between 4 and 5, and between 5 and 6, is generally not repeated in this edition.

A plus sign (+) before an entry indicates that although the entry is unchanged, a comment will be found in Appendix 1 under that name. This includes taxa above the species level (e.g., family and order) where the name is unchanged but the composition of the taxon differs from that in the 2004 edition (by removal of taxa or transfers from other higher taxa).

Although most decisions of the Committee have been unanimous, several were made by majority vote, and no Committee member necessarily subscribes to all decisions reached. We realize that not all decisions will be accepted by all colleagues, but we hope that all users will appreciate our efforts. In many cases, information available to the Committee exceeded that found in the current literature. The Committee often struggled to reach decisions regarding inclusion of such information and has been cautious about adopting changes.

Index

The Index includes scientific names and common names in all three languages. Page references are given for common names herein adopted for families and species. A single entry is included for each species; for example, Brook Trout is entered only under “Trout, Brook,” and trucha de arroyo under “trucha, de arroyo.”

Page references are given for the scientific names of classes, orders, families, genera, and species. Each species is entered only under its specific (trivial) name. For example, *Sciaenops ocellatus* may be located only under “*ocellatus*, *Sciaenops*,” although an entry for “*Sciaenops*” directs the reader to the page where entries in that genus begin. Scientific names of species that are not accepted for this list are generally excluded, except for those that appeared in the 2004 (sixth) edition and have since been placed in synonymy, as explained for such cases in Appendix 1.

Acknowledgments

This list is the result of contributions made over seven decades by the many past and present members of the Committee on Names of Fishes. To all of the former members, we are greatly indebted. Lasting contributions were made also by many specialists assisting with the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth editions, wherein their help was acknowledged.

In preparing materials for this edition, we have received assistance and advice with names and literature from many individuals. We are especially indebted to those who participated in Committee meetings, including those hosted annually by the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists: William D. Anderson, Jr., George H. Burgess, Bruce B. Collette, Matthew T. Craig, William N. Eschmeyer, Karsten E. Hartel, John F. Morrissey, Robert H. Robins, Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto, Gerald R. Smith, W. Leo Smith, William F. Smith-Vaniz, Harold J. Walker, Jr., and James D. Williams.

So many individuals assisted our task that it is impractical to list them all. Some, however, have been especially helpful and merit special mention: Arturo Acero P., Eduardo Balart, Carole Baldwin, Henry L. Bart, Jr., Richard J. Beamish, Hugues Benoit, D. A. Boguski, Brian W. Bowen, George H. Burgess, Mary Burrige, Brooks M. Burr, Gregor M. Cailliet, Kent E. Carpenter, Martin Castonguay, the late José Luis Castro-Aguirre, David Catania, Don Clark, Brian Coad, Bruce B. Collette, the late Salvador Contreras-Balderas, Lara Cooper, Walter R. Courtenay, Matthew T. Craig, Margaret F. Docker, Jean-Denis Dutil, William N. Eschmeyer, Richard F. Feeney, Moretta Frederick, Jon D. Fong, Patricia Fuentes M., Anthony C. Gill, Graham Gillespie, R. Grant Gilmore, Adrián González A., D. H. Goodman, David W. Greenfield, Gavin Hanke, Karsten E. Hartel, Philip A. Hastings, Philip C. Heemstra, Dean A. Hendrickson, Mysi D. Hoang, Leticia Huidobro C., Tomio Iwamoto, Robert E. Jenkins, G. David Johnson, Cynthia Klepadlo, J. M. Leis, Andrew Lewin, María de Lourdes Lozano V., Milton Love, Zachary P. Martin, Katherine Maslenikov, John E. McCosker, Catherine W. Mecklenburg, Roberta Miller, Randy Mooi, James A. Morris, Jr., John F. Morrissey, David A. Neely, Leo G. Nico, James W. Orr, Mauricio

Pérez-Tello, Frank L. Pezold, Edward J. Pfeiler, Theodore W. Pietsch, Héctor G. Plascencia, Kyle R. Piller, Dennis Polack, Zachary Randall, Stewart B. Reid, James D. Reist, Claude B. Renaud, D. Ross Robertson, Robert H. Robins, Luiz A. Rocha, Dawn M. Roje, Richard H. Rosenblatt, Ramón Ruíz-Carus, Kate Rutherford, Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto, Pamela J. Schofield, Jeffery A. Seigel, Randal A. Singer, Gerald R. Smith, W. Leo Smith, William F. Smith-Vaniz, Wayne C. Starnes, J. D. Stelfox, Duane E. Stevenson, Camm C. Swift, Michael S. Taylor, Christine E. Thacker, Alfred W. Thomson, Luke Tornabene, Xavier Valencia D., Albert M. van der Heiden, James Van Tassell, Lou Van Guelpen, Harold J. Walker, Jr., Edward O. Wiley, James D. Williams, and Mark V. H. Wilson.

Travel funds for Committee members to attend three marathon work sessions were provided by the American Fisheries Society. In 2009, the meeting was held at the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in Mexico City, and hosted by Committee member H. S. Espinosa-Pérez. Support for this meeting was provided by Director T. María Pérez and R. Cordero B., L. Huidobro, and X. Valencia. In 2007 and 2010, meetings were held at the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, and were hosted by Committee members Carter R. Gilbert and Larry M. Page and greatly assisted by local ichthyologists.

We also wish to thank our home institutions for subsidizing our efforts on this project, often including travel funds, secretarial help, duplicating facilities, and postal services, and for providing work space for Committee members.

The staff, particularly Aaron Lerner and Ghassan (Gus) Rassam, of the American Fisheries Society has helped in many ways. We are especially grateful for the dedicated and pleasant help of Deborah Lehman. Throughout the years, the various presidents and other officers of the American Fisheries Society and of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists have continuously offered encouragement to the Committee.

The new and revised sections of the Introduction were translated into Spanish by Gabriela Montemayor and edited by Committee members Héctor Espinosa-Pérez and Lloyd Findley,

assisted by Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto. The translation of the Introduction into French was made with the support of Fisheries and Oceans Canada by Jacqueline Lanteigne, Claude Renaud, and Johannie Duhaime. Much help was received from Claude Renaud and Pierre Dumont with providing common names in French. Jesse Grosso, Florida Museum of Natural History, assisted in organizing the final manuscript.

Key Abbreviations and Symbols for Part I:

¹ **A** = Atlantic; **AM** = Atlantic Mexico but not recorded in United States or Canada; **Ar** = Arctic Ocean; **F:C** = Freshwater Canada; **F:M** = Freshwater Mexico; **F:U** = Freshwater United States (contiguous states and/or Alaska); **P** = Pacific; **PM** = Pacific Mexico but not recorded in United States or Canada; **[I]** = nonnative (introduced or invasive) and estab-

lished in our waters; **[X]** = extinct; **[XN]** = extinct in nature but maintained in captivity.

² Common names in English are provided for all species in the list (several are adaptations of the name in Spanish for species occurring in Mexico), names in Spanish indicate freshwater and marine species occurring in Mexico, and names in French indicate freshwater and marine species in Canada (coverage is countrywide, not only in Quebec as in the 2004 list). **En-**, **Sp-**, and **Fr-** indicate family names in English, Spanish, and French, respectively.

* Change from 2004 list (sixth edition) in scientific or common name(s) or in distribution (other than addition of **Ar**—new in this edition); see Appendix 1 for explanation of change.

^ Superscript caret denotes a common name in English that contains a proper noun (or a word treated in 2004 list as a proper noun, such as “Gulf”); see Principle 5.

+ See Appendix 1 for comment.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Este libro proporciona una lista exhaustiva de todas las especies de peces que habitan en Canadá, México y la parte continental de los Estados Unidos. Para entender la biodiversidad de peces en el continente, es de gran importancia documentar todas las especies, desde las más pequeñas, las poco conocidas o raras, hasta las especies de peces grandes de importancia comercial o deportiva. Muchas de esas especies son utilizadas en experimentos de laboratorio, son exhibidas o mantenidas en acuarios públicos o privados; otras se usan como carnada y otras son objeto de investigación por preguntas de la historia natural o por su atractivo estético. Algunas especies de peces que en otro tiempo eran despreciadas como “basura”, ahora se les da un alto valor y son cultivadas o capturadas comercialmente. Un aumento en la concientización hacia el cuidado del medioambiente ha hecho que la atención se centre en los peces nativos, como indicadores de la condición de los ecosistemas marinos y de agua dulce, lo cual se hace evidente por la frecuencia en que las especies en peligro son objeto de discusión en los medios. Para aquellos que tengan un interés especial en estos temas, el formato de este libro facilitará su uso.

Un cambio relevante en esta séptima edición de *Nombres Científicos y Comunes de Peces* es la adición de nombres comunes en francés para las especies de todo Canadá y no sólo para aquellas de la provincia de Quebec. Aunque con este cambio se detiene la actualización de la lista de especies de Quebec, se gana una lista para todas las especies marinas de Canadá (se proporciona el nombre común en francés sólo para las especies que habitan en Canadá, así como se provee el nombre común en español sólo para las especies que habitan en México). Además por primera vez, se registran bajo el rubro de “Presencia” (“Occurrence”) aquellas especies que se encuentran en el Océano Ártico cerca del continente norteamericano.

Al igual que en las ediciones anteriores, nos hemos apegado al principio de estabilidad para los nombres comunes, cambiándolos sólo por razones específicas, que se documentan en el Apéndice (Appendix) 1. Como en la lista de 2004, hemos procurado seguir cuidadosamente

el consenso general de lo que han publicado los expertos; donde hay discrepancias se establecen las bases de nuestra decisión en el Apéndice 1. Además, al igual que en 2004, las diferencias de opinión entre los miembros del comité se resuelven por votación después de una amplia discusión.

Las listas anteriores se publicaron en 1948, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 y 2004 (en las publicaciones especiales Nos. 1, 2, 6, 12, 20, y 29 de la Sociedad Americana de Pesquerías [American Fisheries Society]). Dichas listas han sido utilizadas ampliamente y han contribuido de forma sustancial al lograr la meta del uso uniforme de los nombres comunes y evitar a su vez la confusión con los nombres científicos. Esta lista recomienda cuáles nombres científicos utilizar y, en nuestra opinión, refleja la visión actualizada de los expertos. De 570 registros en la lista abreviada de 1948 (que comprendió principalmente las especies mejor conocidas de peces para pesca deportiva, comercial y especies forrajeras), ésta se incrementó a 1,892 especies en 1960; a 2,131 en 1970; a 2,268 en 1980, y a 2,428 especies en 1991 (para Canadá y la parte continental de los Estados Unidos). Para la edición 2004 (sexta), donde se incluyó la fauna mexicana, se incrementó a 3,700 registros: 3,694 peces y 6 cefalocordados (anfioxos). La presente edición incluye 3,875 especies.

En esta lista, como en la de 2004, el Comité de Nombres de Peces, en conjunto para la Sociedad Americana de Pesquerías (American Fisheries Society) y la Sociedad Americana de Ictiólogos y Herpetólogos (American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists) (AFS/ASIH), se dio a la tarea de incluir nombres comunes para todas las especies nativas y para las especies introducidas establecidas en el área de cobertura, aún cuando las especies introducidas se presenten en áreas muy limitadas. Se sigue incrementando el número de especies introducidas ya sea por liberación intencional o accidental. No se incluyen las especies introducidas que no hayan establecido una población reproductora (aún cuando hayan sido colectadas). Algunas especies introducidas que se creyeron previamente establecidas en norteamérica y ahora se piensa que no es así, ya no se registran en la

lista. La información actualizada de peces no nativos en los Estados Unidos está disponible en <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/taxgroup/fish/default.asp> y para México se encuentra en www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Peces. Los nombres comunes para unos cuantos peces híbridos que son importantes en el manejo pesquero o en pesquerías deportivas o comerciales se proporcionan en el Apéndice (Appendix) 2.

La mayoría de las adiciones en esta séptima edición resultaron de la descripción de nuevas especies y nuevos registros de extensión de áreas de distribución, a través de exploraciones marinas y en aguas continentales. Los registros de distribución para el Océano Ártico provienen de muestreos limitados. Sin embargo, esperamos que el registro crezca con los estudios actuales y también debido al cambio climático. Algunos estudios en sistemática recientes y la reconsideración de decisiones anteriores hechas por el Comité de Nombres de Peces, han llevado al reconocimiento de nombres de especies, que en otro tiempo se pensó eran sinónimos secundarios (junior synonyms) y, por el contrario, se ha concluido que algunos nombres de especies proporcionados en listas previas ahora representan sinónimos secundarios; estos últimos nombres han sido eliminados de la lista. Existen aún muchos casos en los que hay incertidumbre de si un taxón determinado debe ser reconocido a nivel de especie o de subespecie, particularmente en las familias Cyprinidae, Catostomidae y Salmonidae. Pueden presentarse diferencias de opinión entre los usuarios sobre emplear diferentes conceptos de especie, que exploren distintas líneas de evidencia (e.g., morfológica, genética, ecológica o conductual). Al aceptar especies como válidas resultado de varios trabajos (faunísticos o sistemáticos), ponemos en poco o nulo juicio el concepto particular de especie considerado por los diferentes autores. Los taxones de estatus incierto se trataron caso por caso. Si hay investigaciones en proceso sobre un caso a discusión, preferimos esperar para tomar una decisión hasta que las evidencias sean publicadas. Más adelante, en varios encabezados, se explica de manera más detallada del cómo se ha procedido.

Se intentó presentar una lista exhaustiva de todas las especies de peces en el área de cobertura en Norteamérica, con las siguientes ex-

cepciones. Muchas especies, de las cuales se conocen los adultos sólo más allá de nuestros límites batimétricos (200 m de profundidad al fondo) y geográficos, tienen estadios de vida tempranos que han sido registrados en aguas de nuestra plataforma continental. Esos ejemplos de “huevos o larvas” son excluidos de esta lista, así como lo son los adultos de muchas especies mesopelágicas que pudieran estar muy cerca de la costa sobre la plataforma exterior en aguas profundas. Se proporcionan más detalles en la siguiente sección.

Área de Cobertura

Hasta donde se tiene conocimiento, esta edición incluye todas las especies de peces que se reconoce que existen o que se sabe tuvieron alguna vez poblaciones reproductoras en aguas dulces de Canadá, los Estados Unidos y México, y de aquéllas especies marinas residentes (etapa adulta) en aguas contiguas a la costa o en aguas de la plataforma continental hasta una profundidad de 200 m. Se excluyen las especies conocidas más allá de la plataforma continental cuando la profundidad excede de los 200 m, inclusive cuando la especie se haya registrado a media agua a menos de 200 m. Se incluyen las especies del Océano Ártico. El límite sureño del Océano Ártico en Norteamérica comprende de la punta norte de la península de Labrador, y a lo largo de la latitud 61° N hasta Groenlandia en el Atlántico, y de la punta oeste de la península de Seward, hasta la frontera de los Estados Unidos con Rusia en el estrecho de Bering en el Pacífico. La lista de especies para el Océano Ártico, fue recopilada principalmente de Mecklenburg et al. (2002, 2011) y de Coad y Reist (2004). Se aumentarán más especies a la lista mientras se sigan realizando prospecciones en el Océano Ártico. De la misma manera, existen muchas especies en aguas al sur de México, las cuales indudablemente se agregarán a las listas futuras. Esto puede ser expresamente particular para el lado Atlántico, donde muchas especies conocidas para Belice faltan por ser registradas para México. Además, varias especies dulceacuícolas que se conocen para Belice no están registradas para México.

Para el Océano Atlántico se incluyen todos los peces litorales de Groenlandia, el este de Canadá, los Estados Unidos y México, inclu-

yendo aquéllos del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe hacia el sur en la frontera México-Belice. Se excluyen las especies de Islandia, Bermudas, Bahamas, Cuba y otras islas del Caribe (Antillas), a menos de que se presenten en el área de cobertura. Las especies que se incluyen para el Océano Pacífico son las que se presentan sobre la plataforma continental desde el Estrecho de Bering hasta la frontera de México-Guatemala, incluyendo aguas costeras de las Islas Revillagigedo y la Isla Guadalupe, a una profundidad de 200 m. Es particularmente difícil saber cuáles especies incluir para las islas oceánicas que carecen de plataforma, donde las especies oceánicas pueden encontrarse cerca de la costa junto a las especies neríticas. En tales casos, se incluyeron sólo las especies consideradas como de "plataforma". No se incluyen las especies de las Islas Hawaii e Isla (Atolón) Clipperton, con sus faunas altamente endémicas y principalmente de origen Indopacífico. Asimismo, se excluyen los peces de profundidad, sean bentónicos o mesopelágicos, incluyendo las especies que migran verticalmente y que entran temporalmente a la zona epipelágica; así también los peces estrictamente oceánicos son excluidos a menos de que aparezcan no sólo como ejemplares accidentalmente encontrados en aguas de la plataforma continental de Norteamérica. En la práctica, muy a menudo esta distinción es difícil de establecer y por lo tanto es arbitraria. Se incluyen los peces pelágicos que se encuentran regularmente sobre la plataforma continental. Se excluyen las especies conocidas en aguas de Norteamérica que habitan a más de 200 m de profundidad, aún cuando se hayan capturado en áreas fuera del área de cobertura en donde la profundidad del fondo es menor a 200 m. Los lectores deben ser cautos cuando hagan inferencias sobre los intervalos de profundidad a las que se registran las especies (e.g., *Enchelycore anatina*, la cual se encuentra por lo general por arriba de los 200 m de profundidad en el Atlántico oriental, ha sido registrada en el Atlántico occidental a profundidades que exceden los 200 m, y *Ophichthus menezesi*, descrita entre los 169 y 209 m de profundidad en Brasil, la cual se ha encontrado en el Golfo de México cerca de Florida a 1,200 y 1,400 m).

Las abreviaturas clave en la lista proporcionan una guía general para indicar presencia (incidencia). Una "A" denota Océano Atlántico

que se extiende hasta el límite con el Océano Ártico (como se definió anteriormente), mientras "AM" significa incidencia en el Océano Atlántico en aguas de México, pero no en Canadá ni en los Estados Unidos. La "Ar" indica incidencia en el Océano Ártico (esas especies, excepto por las nuevas adiciones, fueron enlistadas en ediciones previas como presentes en el Pacífico o Atlántico, dependiendo de si se presentaban en el oriente u occidente de la península de Boothia en Canadá). Una "P" se refiere al Océano Pacífico que se extiende hasta el límite con el Océano Ártico, mientras que "PM" significa presencia en el Océano Pacífico en México, pero no registrado en Canadá o en Estados Unidos. La "F:" indica la presencia en agua dulce o en aguas interiores que son salinas (e.g., Salton Sea, California). Algunas especies así designadas pueden referirse sólo a registros históricos, como el caso de *Elops affinis* en la parte baja del Río Colorado y Salton Sea. La sigla "F:" seguida por una "C" significa en agua dulce de Canadá, mientras que seguida por una "M" indica agua dulce en México, y seguida por una "U" señala agua dulce en los Estados Unidos (estados contiguos y/o Alaska). Debe hacerse notorio que: (1) a las especies marinas conocidas en zonas costeras adyacentes de menos de 201 m, pero cerca de otra costa con profundidad mayor a 200 m, se les coloca como si sólo incidieran cerca de la costa con menor profundidad (e.g., *Notacanthus chemnitzii* está enlistada sólo como "A", pero se sabe que está presente adyacente a la costa de California sólo en profundidades de más de 200 m); (2) aún cuando existen especies que pueden incidir tanto en agua dulce como en agua marina, serán principalmente marinas o dulceacuícolas y se presentan ocasionalmente en uno u otro medio; y (3) muchas especies que no aparecen anotadas en la lista como "F" han sido colectadas ocasionalmente en aguas dulces o estuarinas.

Una "I" entre corchetes "[I]" contigua a la letra que denota la incidencia de especie, sirve para señalar cualquier especie introducida (nativa) establecida dentro de nuestra área de cobertura, y puede ser usada separada o colectivamente para las siglas "A", "P", "F", "C", "U" y "M" (estas son especies introducidas por actividades humanas dentro del área indicada). Este símbolo no se utiliza para la introducción

(transplante) de una especie nativa a un área determinada (e.g., la introducción de *Salvelinus fontinalis* del este al oeste de Canadá), pero se emplea para especies que han sido previamente introducidas a un país y que se dispersan subsecuentemente por sí mismas de ese país a otro (e.g., *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*). Así como se hizo en la edición de 2004, señalamos la exitosa introducción de un océano a otro (e.g., *Alosa sapidissima* y *Morone saxatilis* fueron introducidas al Pacífico de aguas del Atlántico y su incidencia se denota como “A-P[I]-F:CU”). Una X entre corchetes “[X]” indica que la especie se considera extinta. Todavía se enlistan las especies presentadas en la edición 2004 que aún existen, pero que se conocen sólo por registros históricos en parte de su extensión original de distribución y que probablemente están actualmente extirpadas ya sea de Canadá o de los Estados Unidos, como por ejemplo: *Erimystax x-punctatus* que ya no existe en Canadá, pero está presente en los Estados Unidos y se enlista como “F:CU”; *Catostomus bernardini* ya no está presente como especie nativa en los Estados Unidos, pero incide en México y se enlista como “F:UM”. La XN entre corchetes “[XN]” indica que la especie está considerada como extinta en la naturaleza pero es mantenida en cautiverio. Las especies denotadas con “A” o “P” y que tienen nombre común en español y/o francés, inciden en aguas de los Estados Unidos, México y/o Canadá.

La secuencia de las letras de la notación que indica la distribución de las especies presentes en hábitats marinos y dulceacuícolas en algunos casos puede diferir de la que aparece en la lista de 2004. La separación de especies dulceacuícolas de Canadá y Estados Unidos y la adición de peces marinos y dulceacuícolas de México provocó el uso de tres nuevas letras correspondientes (C, U, M) que a menudo aparecen combinadas y resultan en complejos códigos de distribución. Esto se complica aún más en la lista actual debido a la adición de una categoría para el Océano Ártico (Ar). Para simplificar los códigos de distribución, la presencia de una especie se codifica en el orden siguiente: A-P-Ar-F:CUM. Por ejemplo, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* estaba enlistada en 1991 como A-F-P, en 2004 como A[I]-F:CUM-P, mientras en la presente lista aparece como A[I]-P-F:CUM.

Nombres de Familia

Los nombres de familia son importantes en la identificación y consulta de la información. Son ampliamente usados en literatura científica, libros populares sobre peces, diccionarios y enciclopedias. Aunque unos cuantos nombres de familia que han aparecido en ediciones previas de esta lista han sido colocados en sinonimias, en esta lista se muestra un incremento en el número de familias de su correspondiente en la edición 2004. Hemos aceptado cambios en la composición de algunas familias que se han publicado desde la edición 2004, cuando los cambios resultan claramente de taxa monofiléticos. Sin embargo, preferimos no hacer cambios arbitrarios que dividan una familia considerada como monofilética. Por ejemplo, reconocemos a los coregónidos, al timalo, truchas, y salmones en una familia (Salmonidae), en lugar de tres familias como prefieren otros autores (especialmente en Europa). Las “nuevas” familias que se agregaron a la lista actual están explicadas en el Apéndice 1, y las notas que aparecen en el apéndice se presentan por lo general los casos en los que se decidió no adoptar los cambios sugeridos en algunas publicaciones.

Nombres Científicos

Los nombres científicos de especies y taxones superiores serán los constituidos de acuerdo con el Código Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoológica, un conjunto de reglas para la nomenclatura de los animales. Otros nombres, publicados o no, no están disponibles.

Nombres Comunes

Los nombres comunes de las especies tienen una larga historia que excede en tiempo a la de los nombres científicos. Mientras sigan siendo utilizados por el público y los biólogos, es necesario tener un sistema estandarizado y efectivo para los mismos. El comité ha desarrollado una base de nombres comunes (un único nombre en inglés para todas las especies incluidas y un único nombre en español y/o francés para las especies que están presentes en México y/o Canadá), que refleja un amplio uso y promueva la estabilidad y universalidad de los nombres asignados a peces de Norteamérica.

Los nombres comunes para peces, como se usan en esta lista, se asignan a especies de forma

individual. Algunas veces esos nombres son empleados como “nombres de mercado”. Sin embargo, esos nombres de mercado muy a menudo se asignan a varias especies. En el interés de que haya un público informado, enfáticamente sugerimos que se adopten los nombres comunes aquí presentados, ya sea por autores, comerciantes u otros, aún si se piensa que un nombre es poco llamativo (e.g., desalentamos el uso del nombre regional “lisa” [“mullet” en inglés] en lugar de matalote para miembros de la familia Catostomidae). Un resumen de los nombres comerciales en inglés, así como se les asigna a los peces (e invertebrados) que se venden en los Estados Unidos, se encuentra disponible en *Guidance for Industry: The Seafood List—FDA’s Guide to Acceptable Market Names for Seafood Sold in Interstate Commerce*, 1993, revised 2009, United States Food and Drug Administration (ver www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/GuidanceDocuments/Seafood/ucm113260). En la presente lista, muchos nombres difieren de aquellos utilizados en las publicaciones de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO). Esperamos que en el futuro exista un mayor acuerdo.

El nombre común, de la manera en que se emplea aquí, es visto como un apelativo formal para ser utilizado en lugar del nombre científico de una especie. Enfatizamos que los nombres comunes no llevan la intención de duplicar el poder de los nombres científicos en reflejar las relaciones filogenéticas (ver el principio 8 más adelante). La historia ha mostrado que a menudo los nombres comunes tienen más estabilidad que los nombres científicos.

Los nombres comunes son más fácilmente adaptables al uso popular que los nombres científicos. Existe una clara necesidad para la estandarización y uniformidad en los nombres vernáculos, no sólo para peces comerciales o de pesca deportiva, sino también para peces de acuarios y los de venta en los mercados, en documentos legales, y como sustitutos para nombres científicos en escritos científicos y populares. Unos cuantos nombres en español, recientemente agregados a la lista de 2004, requirieron cambios que reflejan su uso actual.

El proporcionar nombres comunes en francés para todos los peces presentes en Canadá,

tanto marinos como de agua dulce, requiere un conocimiento de la composición de la fauna íctica en agua dulce y porciones canadienses de los océanos Ártico, Atlántico y Pacífico. Debido a que ese conocimiento no está sólo en una referencia, la lista de especies dulceacuícolas y marinas fueron recopiladas. La lista de especies de agua dulce fue obtenida principalmente del inventario no publicado en el proyecto Estado General de Especies en Canadá, terminado en 2005 (www.wildspecies.ca). La lista para las especies del Océano Ártico fue recopilada principalmente de Mecklenburg et al. (2002, 2011) y Coad y Reist (2004). Las listas para especies canadienses que inciden en los océanos Atlántico y Pacífico se formaron con base en el inventario no publicado del proyecto de Estado General de Especies en Canadá, terminado en 2005 y complementado extensamente por datos de la Colección de Referencia del Atlántico, Museo Canadiense de la Naturaleza, Pesquerías y Océanos de Canadá, Museo Real de Columbia Británica y el Museo Real de Ontario. Los nombres comunes en francés para peces dulceacuícolas se formaron a partir de la lista de 2004, Scott y Crossman (1973) y D. E. McAllister (1990, *Una lista de peces de Canadá/Liste des poissons du Canada*, Syllogeus 64). Los nombres comunes en francés para las especies marinas se hicieron con base en el proyecto de Estado General de Especies en Canadá, terminado en 2005 (lista no publicada) (www.wildspecies.ca) y extensamente complementado por B.W. Coad (1995, *Enciclopedia de peces canadienses*, Museo Canadiense de la Naturaleza y Producciones canadienses de pesca deportiva, Ottawa) y FishBase (www.fishbase.org). Para las especies que no se encontró el nombre común en francés, por lo general se tradujeron los nombres comunes del inglés. Todos los nombres comunes en francés fueron revisados por C. Renaud y P. Dumont.

Varias especies tienen nombres comunes en inglés derivados directamente de los nombres en español, tal y como se usan en México y llevan acento donde es requerido. El comité estuvo dividido en sus opiniones al querer tomar una decisión acerca de si esos nombres deberían ser “automáticamente adaptados al inglés” y ya no escribir el acento, o considerarlas como palabras en español inmersas en (transferidas a) un nom-

bre común en inglés. Se concluyó que algunos nombres geográficos—basados en una amplia inserción en el idioma inglés—pueden ser considerados ya adaptados al inglés (e. g., Yucatan en lugar de Yucatán; Rio Grande en lugar de Río Grande) mientras que otros términos, que no se usan comúnmente en inglés, no están automáticamente adaptados al inglés. Para entender el significado de los acentos de las palabras en español (que tienen diferente significado en las palabras en francés), proporcionamos la siguiente guía para permitir la pronunciación correcta de los nombres comunes en inglés que contienen nombres derivados de lugares geográficos en México. Cuando se pronuncian palabras en español sin acento que terminan en las consonantes “n” o “s”, como es generalmente el caso, el énfasis recae en la penúltima sílaba (en la penúltima vocal, e.g., Bravo), mientras que las palabras que terminan en una consonante distinta a “n” o “s”, el énfasis recae en la última sílaba. Las palabras que no siguen esta regla llevan acento escrito sobre la vocal de la sílaba que se enfatiza (casi siempre la última, e.g., Zirahuén, Michoacán). Como se especifica arriba, aquellos nombres comunes en inglés considerados como adaptados al inglés del español no tienen acento escrito, aunque lo lleven en español, porque tales marcas de puntuación no son una convención del idioma inglés. La guía para la pronunciación en inglés debería ser con base a como se escribe en español, así para *Poeciliopsis scarlli*, la regla para este nombre común en español, “guatopote michoacano” (sin acento escrito para este adjetivo), será el colocar el acento sobre la penúltima sílaba en michoacano (sobre la vocal “a”). El mismo énfasis debe ejercerse en el nombre derivado para inglés (pero, debido a las diferencias de escritura, sobre la última “a”, como Michoacán Livebearer). Se dan abajo ejemplos de otras sílabas—aparte de las mencionadas anteriormente—donde debe ser enfatizada la pronunciación. Las especies con el nombre común en inglés, derivados de algún nombre geográfico de México, que tienen acento en la última sílaba (acentos escritos en la última vocal) incluyen Lacandón Sea Catfish, Tamesí Molly, y el Michoacán Livebearer. Especies con nombre común en inglés derivados de algún lugar geográfico de México, que tienen acento en la tercera sílaba (a la última) incluyen San Jerónimo Livebearer y Cuatro Ciénegas Platyfish.

Se necesita llegar rápidamente a un acuerdo sobre muchos nombres comunes, pero por complicaciones otros han sido atendidos. El desacuerdo al respecto es particularmente común para los peces que se conocen por sus nombres de mercado, y estos difieren de aquellos más familiares para pescadores deportivos, biólogos y otros (e.g., lo que se conoce comúnmente como “huachinango rojo”, que en muchos lugares costeros en la costa Pacífica de habla inglesa puede ser una especie de *Sebastes* [rocotes] y no una especie de los verdaderos huachinangos del género *Lutjanus*). Las dificultades que crea el usar varios nombres para una misma especie que está presente en diferentes partes, parecen poder resolverse sólo a través de arbitraje. Por el contrario, un nombre dado puede ser usado para diferentes especies en distintos lugares (como el ejemplo para el huachinango rojo). Aún cuando la acción emprendida por el comité en dichas situaciones no puede provocar un cambio local rápido, es contraproducente el acreditar el uso de un nombre para dos o más especies. Creemos enfáticamente que los usuarios de nombres comunes de peces quedarán mal informados y tal vez confundidos, si los nombres se usan de manera inconsistente.

Después de debatir con los nombres comunes por muchos años, uno de los Comités de Nombres de Peces anteriores se dio cuenta de la importancia de establecer una serie de principios rectores para la selección de nombres comunes. Tal regla permite una valoración más objetiva de los méritos relativos de varios nombres, que si la nominación estuviera basada principalmente en la experiencia y preferencia personal. La consideración de muchos nombres vernáculos de peces hace aparente que puedan establecerse pocos principios para los cuales no habría excepciones. Existen muchas excepciones, debido a que para el tiempo en que el comité comenzó a trabajar, la mayoría de las especies grandes y más abundantes en los Estados Unidos tenía nombres comunes solidamente establecidos que hubiera sido absurdo rechazarlos sólo para acomodarlos a una nueva serie de principios. Muy a menudo, el nombre para una especie puede ser decidido ponderando los pros y los contras entre las opciones probables y seleccionar la que mejor se ajuste a la guía de criterios. Más adelante, con algunas modificaciones, se repiten los

criterios (de listas previas) considerados por el comité como los apropiados a seguir para la selección de nombres comunes de peces.

Principios que Rigen la Selección de Nombres Comunes

1. *Un solo nombre vernáculo para cada especie debe ser aceptado en cada idioma.* En la edición de 1991, sólo para un pez, *Coregonus artedii*, se aceptaron dos nombres comunes; en la lista de 2004 y en la presente edición no se hacen excepciones.
2. *No puede haber dos especies en la lista con el mismo nombre común.* En lo posible, debe evitarse el uso de nombres de especies fuera de los límites de nuestra área de cobertura.
3. *Debe evitarse el uso de la palabra “común” (o su equivalente en inglés o francés) como parte del nombre de un pez.* Algunas excepciones (por tiempo de uso) se hacen en el caso de Common Carp/carpa común, Common Shiner, tiburón zorro común, cazón espinoso común y aiguillat commun.
4. *Se favorecen los nombres simples.* Se omitirán los guiones y los apóstrofes para los nombres de peces en inglés y español (e.g., Smallmouth Bass, gobio lomopintado), a menos de que sea esencial para su ortografía (e.g., Three-eye Flounder), o tengan significado especial (e.g., C-O Sole, pargo azul-dorado, chac-chi), o sean necesarias para evitar malos entendidos (e.g., Cusk-eel), o cuando en un solo nombre se unan dos nombres de peces, ninguno de los cuales representa al pez en cuestión (e.g., Trout-perch, que no es ni trucha [trout] ni perca [perch]). Las palabras calificativas compuestas, especialmente en inglés, que incluyen la definición de estructuras pareadas como una mancha a cada lado del pedúnculo caudal, deberían ser usualmente consideradas como sustantivos simples impositivos a un nombre grupal (e.g., Spottail Shiner, ronco rayadillo), pero un calificativo plural debe ser escrito como adjetivo (e.g., Spotted Hake, Blackbanded Sunfish, gobio punteado) a menos de que su
- origen plural sea obvio (e.g., Fourspot Flounder). Se dará preferencia a los nombres que sean cortos y fonéticos. La composición de palabras familiares cortas en un único nombre, escritos sin un guión, puede en algunos casos reflejar claridad y simpleza especialmente en inglés (e.g., Tomcod, Goldfish, Mudminnow), de manera que deben evitarse el uso de palabras compuestas, especialmente aquellas largas, poco prácticas o poco comunes.
5. *Los nombres comunes en inglés deben escribirse con mayúscula.* La primera letra en cada palabra en el nombre común debe ir con mayúscula excepto después de un guión, a menos de que la palabra deba escribirse con mayúscula, como sustantivo propio (e.g., Pit-Klamath Brook Lamprey, Ragged-tooth Shark, Atlantic Salmon, pero Dusky Cusk-eel, Tropical Two-wing Flyingfish, Northern Rock Sole). Este es un cambio a las ediciones previas. Los nombres comunes para taxones superiores al nivel de especie no son afectados (e.g., Pacific salmon, temperate basses). Se coloca un superíndice (^) en la lista después de los nombres comunes en inglés que contienen un nombre propio (o una palabra considerada como nombre en la lista de 2004, como “Gulf”, donde se implica un golfo en específico) que siempre se requiere escribir con mayúscula. Esta anotación será útil para algunos usuarios, porque en ciertas ocasiones no está claro en las listas pasadas cuáles nombres llevan un nombre propio (e.g., Buffalo darter, Strawberry darter, y Warrior darter) y cuáles no (e.g., colorado snapper y warsaw grouper).
6. *Se desalienta el uso de nombres que tengan la intención de honrar personas* (e.g., los nombres usados originalmente, Allison’s tuna, Julia’s darter, Meek’s halfbeak) debido a que carecen de valor descriptivo. Sin embargo, en algunos casos, los patronímicos se aceptan ya que han sido utilizados ampliamente (e.g., Guppy, Lane Snapper). Este principio no rige para los nombres comunes en francés (e.g., el nombre común para *Liparis coheni* es limace de Cohen). Aunque para los casos en los

que no había una “prioridad” establecida para un nombre común de un patronímico, se escogió un nombre común alternativo.

7. *Las subespecies no deben tener nombres comunes.* Así como para la edición de 2004, no presentamos nombres científicos o comunes para las subespecies. Aún así, reconocemos que las subespecies, con su propia historia evolutiva en alopatria, tienen importancia en los estudios evolutivos y puede dárseles una categoría especial de protección y ser aceptadas como tales en estudios de diversidad. Algunas subespecies son tan diferentes en apariencia (no sólo en distribución geográfica) que son fácilmente distinguidas y existen los nombres comunes para esas poblaciones, constituyendo una importante ayuda en comunicación.

Generalmente, no se les asigna un nombre común a los híbridos, pero aquellos que son relevantes para el manejo pesquero y que tienen nombres comunes establecidos se abordan en el Apéndice (Appendix) 2. Las variedades cultivadas, fases de coloración, y variantes morfológicas no se nombran, aún cuando puedan ser importantes en intercambio comercial y cultivos para el comercio de peces de ornato (e.g., las muchas variedades de carpa dorada y carpa común, las fases de color de manchado versus dorado de la cabrilla sardinera y botete aletas punteadas).

8. *El nombre común no necesita estar vinculado al nombre científico.* Los cambios periódicos y necesarios en la nomenclatura científica no necesariamente requieren el cambio de los nombres comunes. La práctica de asignar un nombre común a un género y un nombre compuesto para cada especie además de otro compuesto para cada subespecie, mientras se busca simplificarlo, tiene el defecto de la rigidez, y el riesgo de no reconocer a un pez al desechar lo que sería un nombre perfecto y tradicionalmente utilizado. Dicha práctica es un intento para recrear—en los nombres comunes—la nomenclatura científica. Si una especie es transferida de un género a otro, o una subespecie es cambiada a nivel de especie en la literatura ictiológica y así se registra en la lista, el nombre común per-

manecerá sin cambio. Los nombres comunes no tienen el propósito prioritario de indicar tipos de relación. Este principio sigue siendo malentendido o rechazado por aquellos que abogan que los nombres comunes de todos los miembros de un género deberían incluir la(s) misma(s) palabra(s) raíz (e.g., que todos los *Oncorhynchus* deben ser llamados salmón, como “salmón arcoiris” en lugar de trucha arcoiris). La estabilidad de los nombres comunes sobrepasa cualquier ventaja que pueda ganarse en estricto apego a vincular los nombres comunes a los científicos. Cuando se establece que dos o más taxones (e.g., especies nominales) son idénticos (sinónimos), debe adoptarse un solo nombre grupal. Ver también el principio 13.

9. *Los nombres no deben violar las reglas del buen gusto (i.e., no deben contener palabras ofensivas).* Nuestros cambios a los nombres en inglés de squawfish a pikeminnow para especies de *Ptychocheilus*, y de jewfish a goliath grouper, fueron hechos en la lista de 2004, siguiendo este principio.

Los principios precedentes son meramente de procedimiento. Los siguientes descritos ayudan a la selección de nombres adecuados.

10. *Los nombres de coloración, románticos, elegantes, metafóricos y con cualquier otro elemento distintivo y original son particularmente adecuados.* Tal terminología agrega riqueza y amplía la nomenclatura, proveyendo satisfacción al usuario. Algunos ejemplos de tales nombres en inglés incluyen Madtom, Dolly Varden, Midshipman, Chilipepper, Pumpkinseed, Flier, Angelfish, Moorish Idol y Hogchoker; en español encontramos bruja, guitarra, chucho y lacha; y en francés están tête-de-boule, ventre citron, y truite fardée.
11. *Los nombres comunes nativos norteamericanos o modificaciones de los mismos se aceptan como nombres comunes.* Algunos en uso vigente son Menhaden, Eulachon, Cisco, Chinook Salmon, Mummichog, Tautog, puyeki y totoaba.

12. *Independientemente del origen, los verdaderos nombres vernáculos utilizados ampliamente y en uso común por el público, deben retenerse hasta donde sea posible.* Muchos nombres bien conocidos de peces, utilizados al norte de México, incorporan (han acuñado) palabras en español o modificaciones de las mismas, e.g., barracuda, cero, mojarra, pompano (de pámpano) y sierra. Ejemplos en otros idiomas son capelin (francés), bocaccio (italiano) y mako (maorí). La mayoría de estos comprenden los principios 14 y 15 escritos más adelante.
13. *A los nombres comúnmente empleados y adoptados del inglés tradicional (e.g., chub, minnow, trout, bass, perch, sole, flounder), español (e.g., cazón, sardina, carpa, mojarra, perca, lenguado), o del francés (e.g., méné y perche) se les da mucha laxitud en cuanto a su posición taxonómica.* Se prefiere el apego al uso histórico, si éste no causa conflicto con el uso amplio y generalizado de otro nombre. Muchos nombres han sido asignados a peces de Norteamérica con apariencias semejantes, pero frecuentemente sin relaciones. Por ejemplo, encontramos “bass” y “lenguado” para representantes de varias familias de peces, y “perch” y “perca” para muchos más. “Chub” aparece en grupos sin relación como Cyprinidae y Kyphosidae, y “mojarra” en Cichlidae, Gerreidae y otras familias. El pez Ocean Whitefish o pierna, *Caulolatilus princeps*, algunas veces referido como “salmón” en el noroeste de México, no es un salmónido, y el Pacific Pompano (palometa plateado en español), *Peprilus simillimus*, no es un caránrido (como otras especies llamadas pompanos), aun así cada uno es bien conocido por los pescadores en su área de distribución por el nombre indicado. Para especies ampliamente conocidas, es preferible aceptar el uso generalizado de un nombre. La práctica establecida del uso general de un nombre debería considerarse prioritario sobre los intentos de consistencia. Esto no es bien asimilado por algunos ictiólogos que sienten que “perch” no debería ser utilizado para un embiotócido, “trout” para un *Salvelinus*, “sardinita” para un carácido, o “cazón” para un carcarínido. Algunos problemas se han evitado o minimizado al unir nombres en inglés para crear nuevas palabras (e.g., seatrout para sea trout, mudsucker para mud sucker, surfperch para surf perch); dichas combinaciones han tenido una gran aceptación desde su adopción en listas anteriores.
14. *Los atributos morfológicos, color y patrones de color, son elementos deseables para asignación de nombres y son comúnmente usados.* Sailfin, flathead, slippery, giant, mottled, copper, tripletail en inglés; chato, jorobado, bocón, gigante, jabonero, pinto, cobrizo en español; y citron, cuivré, fardé, y fossettes en francés, y una multitud de otras características descriptivas decoran los nombres de peces. Deben hacerse esfuerzos por seleccionar términos que describan con precisión y mantener al mínimo la repetición de aquellos que se emplean más frecuentemente: (e.g., white [blanco, blanc], black [negro, noir], spotted [manchado, tacheté], y banded [rayado/de cintas, barré]). Siguiendo la tradición para nombres en inglés en la ictiología y herpetología americana y canadiense, hemos intentado restringir el uso de “line” (línea) o “stripe” (raya) para indicar marcas longitudinales paralelas al eje corporal, y “bar” (barra) o “band” (banda) para indicar marcas transversales o verticales. Sin embargo, tal tradición no se aplica para nombres en español como se utilizan en México, donde el término “rayado/rayada” muy a menudo se adopta para indicar esas marcas.
15. *Características ecológicas son elementos deseables para la asignación de nombres.* Tales términos deben ser estrictamente descriptivos. Los sustantivos en inglés (español, francés) como reef (arrecifal, récif), coral (coralino, corail), sand (arenoso, sable), rock (piedrero, roche), lake (de lago, lac), fresh water (dulceacuicola, dulcicole), y mountain (montaña, montagne) son bien conocidos en nombres de peces.
16. *La distribución geográfica proporciona adjetivos calificativos adecuados.* Caracterizaciones geográficas pobres o engañosas deben ser corregidas, a menos de que

los nombres que las contengan estén sumamente enraizados en el uso popular (e.g., “Kentucky Bass” para una especie con una muy amplia distribución). En aras de que haya estabilidad, se han mantenido algunos de esos nombres (e.g., Alaska Blackfish, aún cuando la especie se encuentre también en Rusia; guatopote de Sonora, aún cuando se presenta fuera del estado de Sonora). Para hacerlos breves, generalmente es posible borrar palabras como lake (lago, lac), river (río, fleuve), gulf (golfo, golfe), o sea (mar, mer), en los nombres de especies (e.g., Colorado Pikeminnow, en lugar de “Colorado River Pikeminnow”; topote del Balsas en lugar de “topote del Río Balsas”).

17. *Los nombres científicos para géneros pueden ser empleados directamente como nombres comunes* (e.g., gambusia, remora, anchoa, brótula, guavina) *o en formas modificadas* (e.g., molly, de *Mollienesis*). Una vez adoptados, dichos nombres deben mantenerse, aún si el nombre del género o el nombre científico de un nivel superior se cambia posteriormente. Esos nombres vernáculos se escriben en letra normal (i.e., no en cursiva, como se escribe el nombre científico del género).
18. *Si es posible, debe evitarse el duplicado de nombres comunes para peces y otros organismos, aunque los nombres con un uso generalizado no deben rechazarse sólo por esta razón.* Por ejemplo, “búfalo” (“buffalo”) se emplea para varios mamíferos artiodáctilos y para matalotes catostómidos del género *Ictiobus*, “zorro” se usa para tiburones alópidos, y “mariposa” se usa para peces quetodóntidos (Chaetodontidae) y rayas del género *Gymnura*. Con fundamento en la dominancia de su uso, tales nombres son admisibles sin modificación como nombres para peces.

Relación de los Nombres Comunes y Científicos de las Especies

El objetivo de esta lista es para sugerir nombres comunes y para proporcionar los nombres científicos generalmente aceptados para todas las especies que inciden dentro de los límites geográficos considerados. Los nombres co-

munes pueden establecerse por acuerdo general. Por otro lado, los nombres científicos cambiarán según el avance en el conocimiento de las relaciones filogenéticas de las especies y de acuerdo con la visión de los taxónomos. La nomenclatura científica utilizada ha sido revisada cuidadosamente con relación a la ortografía, autoridad y año de descripción original. Enfatizamos que hay muchos grupos de peces para los cuales hay desacuerdos para su clasificación, o cuya clasificación es poco conocida. Así también, existen diferencias de opinión subjetivas entre los investigadores al asignar jerarquías para los taxones (ver discusiones en las secciones “Nombres de Familia”, “Nombres Comunes”, y particularmente el principio 8).

Formato de la Lista

La lista está ordenada en una secuencia filogenética de familias de peces Recientes, como es generalmente entendida. El arreglo de clases, órdenes y familias es generalmente con base a lo presentado por Nelson (2006), pero algunos cambios reflejan algunos resultados de estudios sistemáticos recientes. En la mayoría de los casos damos un nombre común individual para cada familia en inglés, español y francés. Sin embargo, ocasionalmente se dan dos nombres (y raramente tres) cuando el uso común así lo amerita. La ortografía de los autores de los nombres científicos siguen lo indicado por W. N. Eschmeyer (ed.), *Catálogo de Peces*, versión electrónica, <http://research.calacademy.org/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>.

Dentro de las familias, los géneros y especies se enlistan alfabéticamente. La parte I (que es la parte principal) de la lista consiste de cinco columnas: el nombre científico, los áreas de incidencia, el nombre común en inglés (independientemente del área de incidencia), el nombre común en español para las especies que inciden en México, y el nombre común en francés para las especies que inciden en Canadá.

Se siguió la última edición (cuarta) del Código Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoológica, 1999 (referido abajo como el “Código”; www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/) y se empleó la ortografía original de los nombres de las especies. En consecuencia, las terminaciones de algunos nombres patronímicos se cambiaron a *i* o *ii*, como correspondiera. En esta edición de la

lista, continuamos poniendo después del nombre científico, el autor/los autores y el año de la publicación de la descripción original de la especie. Los autores y las fechas se necesitan a menudo, debido a que hay personas que no tienen un rápido acceso a la literatura original. Las determinaciones del autor y el año de publicación correctos pueden resultar complicadas, particularmente para aquellos nombres propuestos antes de 1900. La justificación para la ortografía en los nombres de Delaroche, Forsskål, Lacepède y Lesueur se explicó en las ediciones tercera (pág. 5) y cuarta (pág. 8) de la lista. La atribución de los nombres propuestos en M. E. Blochii *Systema ichthyologiae*, 1801, por J. G. Schneider se explicó en la cuarta edición (pág. 8).

La utilización del nombre de los autores refleja la interpretación actual del Código. En sintonía con estas reglas, el nombre de los autores sigue inmediatamente del nombre específico (escrito en cursiva). Si la especie, cuando fue descrita originalmente, fue asignada al mismo género que se asigna aquí, el nombre del (los) autor(es) no está entre paréntesis; si cuando se describió fue puesta en otro género, el nombre del (los) autor(es) está entre paréntesis. El año de publicación está separado del autor por una coma (y si se tiene paréntesis, el año está dentro de él). Por ejemplo, Mitchill originalmente nombró la trucha de arroyo, *Salmo fontinalis*, en un trabajo publicado en 1814; aquí aparece como *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill, 1814). Como se aprecia en la edición de 2004, no se anota el autor entre paréntesis en los casos donde el nombre grupal de la especie originalmente fue combinada con una ortografía incorrecta o una corrección injustificada del nombre genérico, aún cuando una corrección injustificada es un nombre disponible con su propia autoría y fecha (Artículo 51.3.1 del Código). Por lo tanto, al igual que en la edición de 2004, no se usan paréntesis para las especies descritas originalmente en los géneros *Rhinobatus* (hoy *Rhinobatos*), *Raia* (hoy *Raja*), *Lepidosteus* (hoy *Lepisosteus*), *Ophichthys* (hoy *Ophichthus*), *Nototropis* (hoy *Notropis*), *Amiurus* (hoy *Ameiurus*), *Hemirhamphus* (hoy *Hemiramphus*), *Opisthognathus* (hoy *Opistognathus*), y *Pomadasys* (hoy *Pomadasys*). Se debe ser cauteloso con la ortografía, porque la misma puede haber

aparecido como una corrección injustificada, o como una ortografía válida independiente.

Desde que se publicó la sexta edición en 2004, muchos usuarios han comunicado al comité sus sugerencias de cambios, y cada sugerencia fue considerada mientras se preparaba la presente edición. Se le dio la más alta prioridad a la estabilidad en los nombres comunes y los cambios realizados se hicieron sólo por razones sustanciales. El conocimiento científico sobre peces ha avanzado rápidamente desde la última edición, con la descripción de muchas especies nuevas, muchas especies adicionales registradas en Norteamérica y numerosas revisiones sistemáticas/taxonómicas publicadas. En la lista presente, todos los registros nuevos y todos los que se derivan en cualquier forma (nombre científico, autor(es), año de descripción, incidencia, y nombre común) de la edición 2004 están precedidas por un asterisco (*). La información que describe y explica un cambio para cada registro se encuentra en el Apéndice 1, identificado por el número de página en la que aparece el nombre en la lista principal. La información proporcionada anteriormente en el Apéndice 1 de las listas de 1970, 1980, 1991 y 2004 (págs. 65-87, 68-92, 71-96, y 187-253, respectivamente) que documentan los cambios realizados entre las ediciones 2 y 3; entre la 3 y la 4; entre la 4 y la 5; y entre la 5 y la 6, por lo general no se repite en esta edición.

Un signo de más (+) antes de un registro, indica que, no obstante que el registro no ha cambiado, se encontrará un comentario bajo ese nombre en el Apéndice 1. Esto incluye los taxones por arriba del nivel de especie (e.g., familia y orden) donde el nombre permanece sin cambio, pero la composición del taxón difiere del de la edición 2004 (por eliminación de taxones o transferencias de otros taxones superiores).

Aún cuando la mayoría de las decisiones del comité han sido unánimes, en diversas ocasiones se hicieron por voto mayoritario, por lo tanto no todos los miembros del comité se suscriben a las decisiones tomadas. Entendemos que no todas las decisiones serán aceptadas por todos los colegas, pero esperamos que todos los usuarios valoren nuestro esfuerzo. En muchos casos, la información accesible al comité excedió a lo que se encuentra disponible en la literatura y se debatió frecuentemente para tomar

decisiones con relación a la inclusión de dicha información, por lo que ha sido muy cauteloso al efectuar cambios.

Índice

El Índice incluye nombres científicos y nombres comunes en los tres idiomas. Las páginas de referencia se dan para los nombres comunes aquí adoptados para familias y especies. Se proporciona un registro individual para cada especie; por ejemplo, Brook Trout se registra sólo como “Trout, Brook”, y trucha de arroyo como “trucha, de arroyo”.

Se proporcionan páginas de referencia para los nombres científicos de clases, órdenes, familias, géneros y especies. Cada especie está registrada sólo bajo su nombre científico específico. Por ejemplo, *Sciaenops ocellatus* puede ser localizado sólo como “*ocellatus*, *Sciaenops*”, aunque el registro de *Sciaenops* llevará al lector a la página donde comienzan los registros del género. Los nombres científicos de las especies que no están aceptadas para la presente lista generalmente se excluyen del Índice, excepto por aquellos que aparecieron en la edición de 2004 (sexta edición) y que desde entonces se han colocado como sinónimos, como explicados para dichos casos en el Apéndice 1.

Agradecimientos

Esta lista es el resultado de más de siete décadas de aportes de los numerosos miembros pasados y presentes del Comité de Nombres de Peces. Por lo tanto se reconoce a los miembros pasados de este comité con quienes estamos en deuda. Muchas contribuciones fueron hechas también por muchos especialistas, que ayudaron en la segunda, tercera, cuarta, quinta y sexta ediciones en donde se agradeció su inapreciable ayuda.

En la preparación de la lista para esta edición, hemos recibido asistencia y asesoramiento con los nombres y literatura de muchas personas. Estamos en deuda especialmente con quienes participaron en las reuniones del comité, auspiciadas anualmente por la Sociedad Americana de Ictiólogos y Herpetólogos (American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists), incluidos: William D. Anderson, Jr., George H. Burgess, Bruce B. Collette, Matthew T. Craig, William N. Eschmeyer, Karsten E. Hartel, John F. Morrissey, Robert H. Robins, Juan Jacobo

Schmitter-Soto, Gerald R. Smith, W. Leo Smith, William F. Smith-Vaniz, Harold J. Walker, Jr. y James D. Williams.

Tantos individuos nos han asistido en nuestra tarea que es imposible nombrarlos a todos. Sin embargo, algunos nos han prestado una ayuda valiosa y merecen una mención especial: Arturo Acero P., Eduardo Balart, Carole Baldwin, Henry L. Bart, Jr., Richard J. Beamish, Hugues Benoit, D. A. Boguski, Brian W. Bowen, George H. Burgess, Mary BurrIDGE, Brooks M. Burr, Gregor M. Cailliet, Kent E. Carpenter, Martin Castonguay, el recién fallecido José Luis Castro-Aguirre, David Catania, Don Clark, Brian Coad, Bruce B. Collette, el desaparecido Salvador Contreras-Balderas, Lara Cooper, Walter R. Courtenay, Matthew T. Craig, Margaret F. Docker, Jean-Denis Dutil, William N. Eschmeyer, Richard F. Feeney, Moretta Frederick, Jon D. Fong, Patricia Fuentes M., Anthony C. Gill, Graham Gillespie, R. Grant Gilmore, Adrián González A., D. H. Goodman, David W. Greenfield, Gavin Hanke, Karsten E. Hartel, Philip A. Hastings, Philip C. Heemstra, Dean A. Hendrickson, Mysi D. Hoang, Leticia Huidobro C., Tomio Iwamoto, Robert E. Jenkins, G. David Johnson, Cynthia Klepadlo, Jeffrey M. Leis, Andrew Lewin, María de Lourdes Lozano V., Milton Love, Zachary P. Martin, Katherine Maslenikov, John E. McCosker, Catherine W. Mecklenburg, Roberta Miller, Randy Mooi, James A. Morris, Jr., John F. Morrissey, David A. Neely, Leo G. Nico, James W. Orr, Mauricio Pérez-Tello, Frank L. Pezold, Edward J. Pfeiler, Theodore W. Pietsch, Héctor G. Plascencia, Kyle R. Piller, Dennis Polack, Zachary Randall, Stewart B. Reid, James D. Reist, Claude B. Renaud, D. Ross Robertson, Robert H. Robins, Luiz A. Rocha, Dawn M. Roje, Richard H. Rosenblatt, Ramón Ruíz-Carus, Kate Rutherford, Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto, Pamela J. Schofield, Jeffery A. Seigel, Randal A. Singer, Gerald R. Smith, W. Leo Smith, William F. Smith-Vaniz, Wayne C. Starnes, J. D. Stelfox, Duane E. Stevenson, Camm C. Swift, Michael S. Taylor, Christine E. Thacker, Alfred W. Thomson, Luke Tornabene, Xavier Valencia D., Albert M. van der Heiden, James Van Tassell, Lou Van Guelpen, Harold J. Walker, Jr., Edward O. Wiley, James D. Williams, y Mark V. H. Wilson.

El financiamiento para viajes de los miembros del comité, para atender a las tres sesiones maratónicas de trabajo, fueron proporcionados por la Sociedad Americana de Pesquerías (American Fisheries Society). En 2009, la reunión se realizó en el Instituto de Biología, de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, en la ciudad de México, anfitrión H. S. Espinosa-Pérez, miembro del comité. Esta reunión fue apoyada por la Directora T. María Pérez y R. Cordero B., L. Huidobro C. y X. Valencia D. En 2007 y 2010, las reuniones se llevaron a cabo en el Museo de Historia Natural de Florida, de la Universidad de Florida, en Gainesville, donde los anfitriones fueron los miembros del comité Carter R. Gilbert y Larry M. Page, con la asistencia de otros ictiólogos locales.

También queremos agradecer a nuestras instituciones por apoyar nuestros esfuerzos en este proyecto, a menudo incluyendo fondos para los viajes, ayuda secretarial, servicios de fotocopias y servicio postal, y concediendo espacios de trabajo para los miembros del comité.

Agradecemos al personal de la Sociedad Americana de Pesquerías, especialmente Aaron Lerner y Ghassan (Gus) Rassam, quienes nos ayudaron en muchas formas. Estamos especialmente agradecidos por la ayuda dedicada y afable de Deborah Lehman. A lo largo de los años, los diversos presidentes y otros funcionarios de la Sociedad Americana de Pesquerías y de la Sociedad Americana de Ictiólogos y Herpetólogos nos han alentado continuamente.

Las secciones nuevas y revisadas de la Introducción fueron traducidas al español por Gabriela Montemayor y editadas por los miembros del comité Héctor Espinosa-Pérez y Lloyd Findley con la ayuda de Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto. La traducción de la introducción al francés se hizo con el apoyo de Pesca y Océanos de Canadá (Fisheries and Oceans Canada) realizada por Jacqueline Lanteigne, Claude Renaud y Johannie Duhaime. Se recibió mucha ayuda de Claude Renaud y Pierre Dumont, proporcionan-

do nombres comunes en francés. Jesse Grosso, del Museo de Historia Natural de Florida, ayudó a organizar el manuscrito final.

En la siguiente Parte I, la lista principal, los siguientes signos y abreviaturas claves significan:

¹ **A** = Atlántico; **AM** = Atlántico México pero no registrado en Estados Unidos o Canadá; **Ar** = Océano Ártico; **F:C** = Agua dulce Canadá; **F:M** = Agua dulce México; **F:U** = Agua dulce Estados Unidos (estados contiguos y/o Alaska); **P** = Pacífico; **PM** = Pacífico México pero no registrados en Estados Unidos o Canadá; **[I]** = No-nativos (introducidas o invasoras) y establecidos en nuestra área; **[X]** = extinta; **[XN]** = extinta en la naturaleza pero mantenida en cautiverio.

² Nombres comunes en inglés proporcionados para todas las especies en la lista (algunos son adaptaciones del nombre en español para especies que se encuentran en México), nombres en español indican especies de agua dulce y marinas en México, y nombres en francés indican especies de agua dulce y marinas de Canadá (la cobertura es nacional, no sólo en Quebec como en la lista de 2004). **En-**, **Sp-**, y **Fr-** indican nombres de familia en inglés, español y francés, respectivamente.

* Cambio de la lista de 2004 (sexta edición) de nombre científico o nombre común o de distribución (presencia) aparte de la adición de “**Ar**” que es nuevo para esta edición; ver Apéndice (Appendix) 1 para explicación del cambio.

^ Este superíndice denota un nombre común en inglés que contiene un nombre propio (o una palabra tratada en la lista de 2004 como un sustantivo propio como “Gulf” [Golfo]); véase el principio 5.

+ Ver Apéndice (Appendix) 1 para comentario.

INTRODUCTION

Ce livre constitue une liste exhaustive de toutes les espèces de poissons retrouvées au Canada, au Mexique et dans la partie continentale des États-Unis. Toutes les espèces, allant des poissons de petite taille, discrets ou rares aux poissons de grande taille faisant l'objet d'une pêche sportive ou commerciale, sont importantes pour documenter et comprendre la biodiversité du continent. Nombre d'espèces de poissons sont utilisées comme animaux de laboratoire, sont exposées ou gardées dans des aquariums publics ou privés, servent d'appâts ou sont traitées comme des objets d'étude en histoire naturelle ou d'attrait esthétique. Certaines espèces autrefois méprisées comme étant des poissons de rebut font aujourd'hui l'objet d'une pêche commerciale et se vendent à gros prix. Une sensibilisation accrue à l'environnement a mis dans la mire les poissons indigènes à titre d'indicateurs de l'état des écosystèmes dulçaquatiques et marins, comme en témoigne la fréquence à laquelle les espèces en voie de disparition font l'objet d'exposés dans les médias. La structure de ce livre devrait en faciliter l'utilisation par ceux ayant des intérêts particuliers.

La grande nouveauté de cette septième édition de la liste des noms vernaculaires et scientifiques est l'inclusion du nom vernaculaire français pour chacune des espèces retrouvées au Canada et non seulement pour celles retrouvées au Québec. Bien que ce changement occasionne la perte d'une liste à jour des espèces présentes au Québec, nous obtenons une liste de contrôle pour toutes les espèces du Canada (nous donnons un nom vernaculaire français pour les espèces retrouvées au Canada, tout comme nous donnons un nom vernaculaire espagnol pour les espèces retrouvées au Mexique). En outre, nous mentionnons pour la première fois, à la rubrique « Occurrence », les espèces retrouvées dans l'océan Arctique, dans les eaux continentales de l'Amérique du Nord.

Comme dans le cas des éditions précédentes, nous adhérons au principe de stabilité des noms vernaculaires, ne les changeant que pour les raisons spécifiques documentées à l'annexe 1. Comme dans le cas de la liste de 2004, nous tentons soigneusement de suivre le consensus général de ce que les spécialistes ont publié.

Lorsque les opinions sont divergentes, nous exposons généralement le fondement de notre décision à l'annexe 1. De plus, comme en 2004, nous réglons les divergences d'opinion des membres du Comité en votant après débat libre.

Des listes de poissons ont déjà été publiées en 1948, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 et 2004 (respectivement en tant que Publications spéciales 1, 2, 6, 12, 20 et 29 de l'American Fisheries Society). Ces listes ont été largement utilisées, et elles ont nettement contribué à l'uniformisation de l'usage des noms vernaculaires tout en permettant d'éviter la confusion dans les noms scientifiques. La présente liste recommande les noms scientifiques à utiliser et reflète ce qui nous semble être l'opinion actuelle des spécialistes des différents taxons. Des 570 entrées de la liste abrégée de 1948 (qui comportait essentiellement les poissons les mieux connus de la pêche sportive et commerciale et les espèces-fourrages), la liste est passée à 1 892 espèces en 1960, 2 131 en 1970, 2 268 en 1980, puis 2 428 en 1991 (au Canada et dans la partie continentale des États-Unis). La sixième édition (2004), de par l'inclusion de la faune ichtyocole du Mexique, comprenait 3 700 espèces, dont 3 694 poissons et six céphalocordés ("amphioxes") nouvellement ajoutés. La présente édition comprend 3 875 espèces.

Pour cette liste, comme pour celle de 2004, le Comité conjoint American Fisheries Society/American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists [AFS/ASIH] sur les noms de poissons a tenté de fournir des noms vernaculaires pour toutes les espèces indigènes et pour les espèces introduites et établies dans la région couverte, même si ces dernières ne sont présentes que dans des zones très limitées. Le nombre d'espèces introduites présentes dans les eaux nord américaines, par suite de lâchers intentionnels ou accidentels, est en hausse constante. S'il n'existe aucune preuve qu'une espèce non indigène a établi une population reproductrice (même si elle a été capturée), cette espèce n'apparaît pas dans la liste. De plus, quelques espèces introduites jadis considérées comme étant établies en Amérique du Nord mais qui ne le sont plus n'apparaissent plus dans la liste. De l'information sur les poissons

non indigènes des États-Unis et du Mexique se trouve respectivement à <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/taxgroup/fish/default.asp> et www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Peces. Les noms vernaculaires des quelques poissons hybrides qui jouent un rôle important dans la gestion des pêches ou dans les pêches sportives ou commerciales apparaissent à l'annexe 2.

La plupart des ajouts de cette septième édition sont le résultat de la description de nouvelles espèces et de l'extension des aires de répartition découvertes au cours des relevés de nos eaux douces et marines. Les aires de répartition dans l'océan Arctique sont basées sur un échantillonnage limité et, par suite d'autres études et des changements climatiques en cours, nous nous attendons à ce que la liste s'allonge. De récentes études systématiques et la révision, par le Comité sur les noms de poissons (ci après le « Comité », de décisions antérieures ont mené à la reconnaissance de noms d'espèce jusque là considérés comme des synonymes plus récents et, inversement, ont mené à la conclusion que certains noms d'espèce figurant dans les listes antérieures sont en fait des synonymes plus récents; ces derniers ont été retirés de la liste. Il reste de nombreux cas d'incertitude quant au niveau auquel doit être assigné un taxon particulier (espèce ou sous-espèce), particulièrement chez les familles Cyprinidae, Catostomidae et Salmonidae. Des divergences d'opinion peuvent apparaître entre des utilisateurs faisant appel à différents concepts de l'espèce et à différents types de preuves (p. ex. données morphologiques, génétiques, écologiques ou comportementales). En acceptant comme valides les noms d'espèces tirés de divers travaux (portant sur la faune ou la systématique), nous ne portons pratiquement pas de jugement sur les différents concepts de l'espèce des divers auteurs. Les taxons dont le statut est incertain sont traités au cas par cas. Si des recherches sont en cours sur la question, nous préférons attendre que les preuves soient publiées avant de prendre une décision. Le lecteur trouvera ci dessous, sous diverses rubriques, une analyse complémentaire de notre démarche.

Nous avons tenté d'établir une liste exhaustive de toutes les espèces de la zone couverte en Amérique du Nord, avec quelques exceptions. De nombreuses espèces dont le stade

adulte a été trouvé uniquement au-delà de nos limites bathymétriques (profondeur de 200 m) et géographiques manifestent à leurs premiers stades de vie des formes qui ont été signalées dans les eaux de notre plateau continental. Ces espèces à l'état d'œufs ou de larves sont toutefois exclues de la liste, tout comme de nombreuses espèces mésopélagiques au stade adulte qui peuvent se retrouver à la bordure du plateau continental aux endroits où le talus est très proche du littoral. D'autres restrictions sont précisées dans la section qui suit.

Zone couverte

La présente édition inclut, autant qu'on sache, toutes les espèces de poissons reconnues comme ayant ou ayant jadis eu des populations reproductrices dans les eaux douces de la partie continentale du Canada, des États-Unis et du Mexique, ainsi que les espèces marines qui occupent (au stade adulte) les eaux littorales du plateau continental jusqu'à une profondeur de 200 m (656 pi). Nous avons exclu les espèces qui vivent seulement aux endroits au-delà du plateau continental où la profondeur dépasse 200 m, même si elles se retrouvent en eaux mésopélagiques à moins de 200 m de la surface. Les espèces présentes dans l'océan Arctique sont incluses. La limite sud de l'océan Arctique en Amérique du Nord est définie comme suivant le 61^o de latitude nord de la pointe nord du Labrador au Groenland, dans l'océan Atlantique, et de allant de la pointe ouest de la péninsule de Seward jusqu'à la frontière américano russe dans le détroit de Béring, dans l'océan Pacifique. La liste des espèces présentes dans l'océan Arctique a été essentiellement compilée à partir des travaux de Mecklenburg et al. (2002, 2011) et de Coad et Reist (2004). À mesure que l'exploration de l'océan Arctique prendra de l'ampleur, des espèces additionnelles seront certainement recensées. Dans le même ordre d'idées, de nombreuses espèces connues dans les eaux situées au sud du Mexique vont certainement être signalées dans les eaux mexicaines dans l'avenir. C'est particulièrement le cas sur la façade atlantique, où de nombreuses espèces des eaux du Belize n'ont pas encore été signalées dans les eaux mexicaines. De plus, plusieurs espèces dulcicoles du Belize n'ont pas été signalées au Mexique.

Dans l'Atlantique, nous recensons tous les poissons côtiers du Groenland, de l'est du Canada, des États-Unis et du Mexique, y compris ceux qui se retrouvent dans le golfe du Mexique et la mer des Caraïbes vers le sud jusqu'à la frontière Mexique-Belize. Les espèces des eaux de l'Islande, des Bermudes, des Bahamas, de Cuba et des autres îles des Antilles (Caraïbes) sont exclues, à moins qu'elles ne se retrouvent aussi dans la région couverte. Dans le Pacifique, nous recensons les espèces présentes dans la partie du plateau continental allant du détroit de Béring à la frontière Mexique-Guatemala, y compris l'archipel océanique de Revillagigedo et l'île de Guadalupe, jusqu'à une profondeur de 200 m dans les eaux littorales contigües. Il est particulièrement difficile de déterminer quelles sont les espèces à inclure pour les îles océaniques dépourvues de plateau continental, où des espèces océaniques peuvent être trouvées près de la côte en compagnie d'espèces néritiques. Dans de tels cas, nous n'avons inclus que les espèces généralement considérées comme étant des espèces des eaux continentales. Les eaux des îles Hawaï et de l'atoll de Clipperton, qui abritent des faunes hautement endémiques et en grande partie à caractère indo-pacifique, sont exclues. Les poissons des grands fonds, qu'ils soient benthiques ou mésopélagiques, y compris les espèces qui pénètrent temporairement dans la zone épipélagique lors de leur migration verticale, ainsi que les poissons strictement océaniques, sont exclus, sauf s'ils semblent être plus que des spécimens qui se sont aventurés dans les eaux du plateau nord-américain. Dans la pratique, ce distinguo est souvent difficile à appliquer et devient par conséquent arbitraire. Nous incluons les poissons pélagiques trouvés régulièrement dans les eaux du plateau continental, mais nous excluons les espèces qui, dans les eaux de l'Amérique du Nord, sont connues pour vivre seulement à des profondeurs de plus de 200 m, même si elles ont été capturées ailleurs dans des zones où le fond se trouve à moins de 200 m de la surface. Les utilisateurs devront être prudents lorsqu'ils veulent établir la plage de profondeur occupée par une espèce. Par exemple, *Enchelycore anatina*, espèce communément observée dans l'est de l'Atlantique nettement au-dessus de 200 m, n'a été signalée dans l'ouest de l'Atlantique qu'à des profond-

eurs dépassant 200 m, et *Ophichthus menezesi*, qui a été décrite comme étant présente à une profondeur de 169 à 209 m au large du Brésil, n'a été observée dans le golfe du Mexique, au large de la Floride, qu'à des profondeurs de 1 200 à 1 400 m.

Les abréviations utilisées dans la liste donnent une idée générale des eaux où se retrouve telle espèce. Un « **A** » signifie l'océan Atlantique et s'étend jusqu'à la limite de l'océan Arctique (définie ci dessus), tandis que « **AM** » signale la présence dans l'Atlantique, dans les eaux du Mexique, mais pas dans celles du Canada ni des États-Unis. Un « **Ar** » dénote la présence dans l'océan Arctique (ces espèces, à l'exception des nouveaux ajouts, ont été recensées dans les éditions précédentes comme étant présentes dans le Pacifique ou l'Atlantique suivant qu'elles étaient présentes à l'ouest ou à l'est, respectivement, de la péninsule de Boothia, au Canada). Le « **P** » désigne l'océan Pacifique et s'étend jusqu'à la limite de l'océan Arctique, tandis que « **PM** » signale la présence dans l'océan Pacifique, dans les eaux du Mexique mais pas dans celles du Canada ni des États-Unis. Un « **F** » indique la présence en eau douce ou d'autres eaux intérieures qui sont salées (p. ex. la mer de Salton, en Californie). Certaines espèces sont parfois ainsi désignées à cause de mentions historiques, comme c'est le cas pour *Elops affinis* dans le cours inférieur du Colorado et la mer de Salton. Une désignation « **F** » suivie par un « **C** » dénote les eaux douces du Canada, tandis que « **M** » dénote les eaux douces du Mexique, et « **U** » les eaux douces des États-Unis (états contigus et/ou Alaska). Il faut noter que (1) les espèces marines connues sur une côte à une profondeur de moins de 201 m, mais sur l'autre côte à des profondeurs de plus de 200 m, sont indiquées seulement comme présentes sur la côte moins profonde (p. ex. *Notacanthus chemnitzii* est désignée comme « **A** » seulement, mais sa présence est connue au large de la Californie à des profondeurs de plus de 200 m); (2) même si une espèce peut être désignée comme présente en eau de mer et en eau douce, elle peut être principalement marine ou principalement dulcicole et n'est que rarement trouvée dans l'autre milieu; et (3) de nombreuses espèces non désignées par « **F** » ont été capturées à l'occasion en estuaire ou en eau douce.

L'abréviation « [I] » entre crochets suit la lettre indiquant les eaux où est présente une espèce introduite (non indigène) établie dans la zone couverte par la liste, et peut être utilisée séparément ou conjointement aux abréviations « A », « P », « F », « C », « U » et « M » (il s'agit d'espèces introduites dans la zone désignée par suite de l'activité humaine). Ce symbole n'est pas utilisé pour les introductions d'une espèce qui est indigène dans une zone désignée (p. ex. le transfert de *Salvelinus fontinalis* de l'est à l'ouest du Canada), mais est employé pour une espèce qui, introduite dans un pays, se disperse par la suite dans un autre pays (p. ex. *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*). Comme dans l'édition de 2004, nous indiquons le succès de l'introduction d'une espèce d'un océan à l'autre; par exemple, *Alosa sapidissima* et *Morone saxatilis*, espèces de l'Atlantique, ont été introduites avec succès dans les eaux du Pacifique, et leur présence est donc indiquée par la désignation « A-P[I]-F:CU ». Le symbole « [X] » entre crochets indique que l'espèce est considérée comme disparue. Des espèces signalées dans l'édition de 2004 qui existent encore mais sont connues seulement par des mentions historiques dans une partie de leur ancienne aire de répartition, et ont probablement, à l'heure actuelle, disparu du Canada ou des États-Unis, sont encore inscrites dans la liste; par exemple, *Erimystax x-punctatus* n'existe plus au Canada, mais se retrouve aux États-Unis et est donc désignée comme « F:CU »; *Catostomus bernardini* n'existe plus à l'état indigène aux États-Unis, mais se retrouve au Mexique et est donc désignée comme « F:UM ». Le symbole « [XN] » entre crochets indique que l'espèce est considérée comme disparue du milieu naturel mais est maintenue en captivité. Les espèces désignées « A » ou « P » et portant un nom espagnol et/ou français se retrouvent dans les eaux des États-Unis, du Mexique et/ou du Canada.

La séquence de lettres codées dénotant la distribution des espèces présentes dans les habitats marins et d'eau douce peuvent différer, dans quelques cas, comparativement à celles affichées dans la liste de 2004. La différenciation des espèces d'eau douce canadiennes et américaines ainsi que l'addition d'espèces marines et d'eau douce du Mexique à la liste de 2004 a mené à

l'utilisation de trois lettres correspondantes (C, U, M), qui sont souvent utilisées en combinaison et résultant ainsi en des codes de distribution complexes. Ceci c'est également compliqué au niveau de la présente liste par l'addition d'une catégorie arctique [Ar]. Afin de simplifier les codes de distribution, les occurrences sont maintenant codées selon la séquence suivante: A-P-Ar-F:CUM. Par exemple, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* était, selon la liste de 1991, codé en tant que A-F-P, codé en tant que A[I]-F:CUM-P au sein de la liste 2004 et maintenant codé en tant que A[I]-P-F:CUM dans la présente liste.

Noms de famille

Les noms des familles sont importants pour l'identification et la recherche d'information. Ils sont couramment employés dans la littérature scientifique, dans les ouvrages de vulgarisation sur les poissons, dans les dictionnaires et les encyclopédies. Bien que quelques noms de famille apparaissant dans des éditions précédentes de cette liste aient été mis en synonymie, la présente liste reflète une augmentation dans le nombre de familles reconnues par rapport à l'édition de 2004. Nous acceptons les changements dans la composition de certaines familles publiés depuis la parution de l'édition de 2004 lorsqu'ils semblaient clairement résulter en des taxons monophylétiques. Nous préférons toutefois ne pas apporter de changements arbitraires qui fractionnent une famille considérée comme étant monophylétique. Ainsi, par exemple, nous plaçons les corégones et ciscos, les ombres, les truites, les saumons et les ombles dans une seule famille (Salmonidae) plutôt que dans trois familles distinctes comme le font certains auteurs (en particulier en Europe). Les familles ajoutées à la liste sont annotées à l'annexe 1, et des notes y sont généralement incluses lorsque nous refusons d'apporter les changements proposés dans certaines publications.

Noms scientifiques

Les noms scientifiques des espèces et des taxons de rangs supérieurs sont les noms établis selon le Code international de nomenclature zoologique, un ensemble de règles permettant de nommer les animaux. Tout autre nom, qu'il soit publié ou non, n'est pas disponible.

Noms vernaculaires

Les noms vernaculaires des espèces existent depuis longtemps—beaucoup plus longtemps que les noms scientifiques—et, aussi longtemps que le grand public et les biologistes les emploient, il faut avoir en place un système efficace et normalisé pour ces noms. Le Comité a élaboré un corpus de noms vernaculaires (un seul nom vernaculaire anglais pour chaque espèce incluse dans la liste et un seul nom vernaculaire espagnol et/ou français pour chaque espèce présente au Mexique et/ou au Canada) qui correspond à l'usage le plus courant et vise à promouvoir la stabilité et l'universalité des noms assignés aux poissons de l'Amérique du Nord.

Les noms vernaculaires des poissons présentés dans cette liste s'appliquent à l'espèce. Ils sont parfois employés comme appellations commerciales. Toutefois, certaines appellations commerciales visent souvent plusieurs espèces. Dans l'intérêt de l'information du public, nous encourageons fortement les auteurs, commerçants et autres intervenants à adopter les noms vernaculaires proposés ici, même si un nom semble présenter peu d'attrait commercial (p. ex. nous désapprouvons l'emploi de l'appellation commerciale « mullet » en anglais pour les sucker ou meuniers, famille Catostomidae). Un résumé des appellations commerciales appliquées en anglais aux poissons (et aux invertébrés) commercialisés aux États-Unis se trouve dans le document *Guidance for Industry: The Seafood List—FDA's Guide to Acceptable Market Names for Seafood Sold in Interstate Commerce*, 1993, revu en 2009, United States Food and Drug Administration, (voir aussi le site www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceCompliance-RegulatoryInformation/GuidanceDocuments/Seafood/ucm113260). Dans la présente liste, de nombreux noms diffèrent de ceux qui apparaissent dans les publications de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture. Nous espérons parvenir à davantage d'uniformité dans l'avenir.

Le nom vernaculaire, tel que nous l'entendons ici, est considéré comme une appellation officielle qui peut remplacer le nom scientifique d'une espèce. Nous soulignons que les noms vernaculaires ne visent pas à remplacer les noms scientifiques en signalant les relations

phylogénétiques (voir le principe 8 ci-dessous). L'histoire confirme que les noms vernaculaires sont souvent plus stables que les noms scientifiques.

Les noms vernaculaires sont plus facilement adaptables aux usages courants que les noms scientifiques. Il est clairement nécessaire de normaliser et d'uniformiser les noms vernaculaires, pas seulement pour les poissons faisant l'objet d'une pêche sportive ou commerciale, mais pour la vente au consommateur, l'aquariophilie, la terminologie juridique, et pour remplacer les noms scientifiques dans les écrits populaires ou savants. Quelques noms vernaculaires espagnols nouvellement ajoutés à la liste en 2004 ont dû être modifiés pour refléter l'usage courant.

L'adoption d'un nom vernaculaire français pour toutes les espèces de poissons dulcicoles et marins retrouvées au Canada requiert une connaissance de la composition de l'ichtyofaune des eaux douces et des eaux canadiennes des océans Arctique, Atlantique et Pacifique. Comme une telle connaissance ne se trouve pas dans un seul ouvrage de référence, nous avons compilé des listes des espèces dulcicoles et marines. Nous avons compilé la liste des espèces dulcicoles à partir principalement de l'inventaire inédit du projet Espèces sauvages—La situation générale des espèces au Canada, achevé en 2005 (www.wildspecies.ca), et la liste des espèces présentes dans l'océan Arctique, à partir des travaux de Mecklenburg et al. (2002, 2011) et de Coad et Reist (2004). Pour les listes des espèces présentes dans les eaux canadiennes de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique, nous nous sommes appuyés sur l'inventaire inédit du projet Espèces sauvages—La situation générale des espèces au Canada, achevé en 2005 (www.wildspecies.ca), que nous avons complété par des données provenant du Centre Référence Atlantique, du Musée canadien de la nature, de Pêches et Océans Canada, du Royal British Columbia Museum et du Musée royal de l'Ontario. Les noms vernaculaires français des poissons dulcicoles sont tirés en grande partie de la liste de 2004, ainsi que des ouvrages de Scott et Crossman (1973) et de D.E. McAllister (1990, *A list of the fishes of Canada/ Liste des poissons du Canada*, Syllogeus 64). Les noms vernaculaires français des espèces marines sont tirés du rapport de 2005 (liste inédite) de la série Espèces sauvages (www.wild-

species.ca), que nous avons complétés par les travaux de B.W. Coad (1995, *Encyclopedia of Canadian fishes*, Musée canadien de la nature et Canadian Sportfishing Productions, Ottawa) et des données tirées de FishBase (www.fishbase.org). Dans le cas des espèces pour lesquelles un nom vernaculaire français n'a pu être trouvé, le nom vernaculaire anglais a été traduit en français. Tous les noms vernaculaires français ont été évalués par C. B. Renaud et P. Dumont.

Plusieurs espèces portent un nom vernaculaire anglais dérivé directement du nom vernaculaire espagnol utilisé au Mexique et, le cas échéant, porte un accent. Le Comité était divisé sur la question du traitement de ces noms comme étant « automatiquement anglicisés » et donc ne portant pas d'accent ou des mots espagnols fixés en anglais. Nous avons conclu que certains noms géographiques, étant largement adoptés en anglais, peuvent être considérés comme étant déjà anglicisés (p. ex. Yucatan par opposition à Yucatán, Río Grande par opposition à Río Grande), et certains autres, qui ne sont généralement pas utilisés en anglais, comme ne l'étant pas. Pour comprendre la signification des accents dans les mots espagnols (qui ont une signification différente dans les mots français), nous fournissons le guide suivant de prononciation correcte des noms vernaculaires anglais comprenant des mots dérivés de noms de lieux au Mexique. Dans la prononciation des mots espagnols sans accent qui se terminent par une voyelle, en général « n » ou « s », l'accent tombe sur l'avant-dernière syllabe (l'avant-dernière voyelle, p. ex. *bravo*), alors que dans le cas des mots qui se terminent par une consonne autre que « n » ou « s », l'accent tombe sur la dernière syllabe. Les mots qui ne suivent pas cette règle portent un accent (') sur la voyelle de la syllabe accentuée (souvent la dernière, p. ex. Zirahuén, Michoacán). Comme il l'est indiqué ci dessus, les quelques noms vernaculaires anglais considérés comme étant des noms vernaculaires espagnols anglicisés ne portent pas d'accent, même s'ils en portent un en espagnol, parce qu'une telle ponctuation n'est pas un usage en anglais. La prononciation en anglais devrait s'appuyer sur l'orthographe en espagnol—ainsi, pour *Poeciliopsis scarlli*, la règle pour son nom vernaculaire en espagnol, qui est « guatopote michoacano » (cet adjectif ne porte pas d'accent),

serait de placer l'accent sur l'avant-dernière syllabe dans michoacano (sur la voyelle « a »). Le même accent devrait être mis dans le nom vernaculaire dérivé en anglais, mais maintenant, en raison de la différence dans l'orthographe, sur le dernier « a », il devrait être prononcé Michoacán Livebearer. Des exemples de l'endroit où l'accent serait placé sur la syllabe autre que l'avant-dernière suivent. Les espèces dont le nom vernaculaire en anglais, tel que dérivé d'un nom de lieu au Mexique (donc en espagnol), porte l'accent sur la dernière syllabe (accent sur la dernière voyelle) incluent Lacandón Sea Catfish, Tamesí Molly et Michoacán Livebearer, alors que celles dont le nom vernaculaire porte l'accent sur l'avant-avant-dernière syllabe (accent sur l'avant-avant-dernière voyelle) incluent San Jerónimo Livebearer et Cuatro Ciénegas Platyfish.

Pour de nombreux noms, il est facile d'arriver rapidement à une entente, mais d'autres suscitent des difficultés. C'est particulièrement le cas des poissons dont les appellations commerciales diffèrent des noms couramment utilisés par les pêcheurs sportifs, les biologistes et d'autres personnes (p. ex. le poisson souvent appelé « red snapper » sur la plus grande partie de la côte du Pacifique d'expression anglaise est généralement une espèce du genre *Sebastes* [sébastes], et non une espèce de vivaneau du genre *Lutjanus*). L'emploi de noms différents dans diverses parties de l'aire géographique d'une espèce crée des difficultés qui ne semblent pouvoir se résoudre que par l'arbitrage. Par contre, un nom donné peut être employé à plusieurs endroits pour des espèces différentes (comme dans l'exemple du red snapper ci-dessus). Si l'on ne peut s'attendre à ce que dans un tel cas l'intervention du Comité fasse changer rapidement l'usage local, il semble tout à fait incorrect de sanctionner l'usage d'un seul nom pour plusieurs espèces différentes. Nous soutenons que tous les utilisateurs des noms vernaculaires des poissons sont mal servis, et peut-être même induits en erreur, si ces noms sont employés de façon incohérente.

Après s'être acharné pendant de nombreuses années à établir des noms vernaculaires, un Comité antérieur sur les noms de poissons s'est rendu compte qu'il était important de formuler une série de principes directeurs pour choisir les noms. Une telle codification

permet d'évaluer les mérites relatifs de plusieurs noms plus objectivement que si le choix était fondé avant tout sur l'expérience personnelle et sur les préférences. Lorsqu'on constate la multitude des noms vernaculaires de poissons, il apparaît qu'on ne peut guère établir de principes sans prévoir des exceptions. Il existe en fait de nombreuses exceptions, car au moment où le Comité a commencé à travailler, la majorité des espèces les plus grosses et les plus abondantes des États-Unis et du Canada possédaient des noms vernaculaires si fermement établis qu'il aurait été peu réaliste de les rejeter dans le seul but de respecter un principe nouvellement formulé. Pour s'entendre sur le nom d'une espèce, il faut souvent peser le pour et le contre de plusieurs choix possibles et retenir celui qui correspond le mieux à un ensemble de critères. Nous présentons ci-dessous les principes que le Comité juge appropriés pour le choix des noms vernaculaires des poissons; ils sont tirés des listes précédentes, avec quelques modifications.

Principes régissant le choix des noms vernaculaires

1. *Un seul nom vernaculaire, dans chaque langue retenue, sera accepté pour une espèce.* Dans l'édition de 1991, un seul poisson, *Coregonus artedii*, avait deux noms vernaculaires acceptés; dans la liste de 2004 et la présente liste, il n'y a plus d'exceptions.
2. *Le même nom vernaculaire ne peut être attribué à deux espèces de la liste.* Il faut autant que possible éviter de retenir pour des espèces de notre zone des noms couramment utilisés pour des espèces qui vivent en dehors de cette zone.
3. *Le qualificatif « commun » ou son équivalent anglais ou espagnol doit être évité dans la composition du nom d'un poisson.* Une exception est faite dans le cas des noms vernaculaires établis depuis longtemps, comme Common Carp/carpa común, Common Shiner, tiburón zorro común, cazón espinoso común et aiguillat commun.
4. *Il faut rechercher la simplicité.* En anglais et en espagnol, il faut omettre les traits d'union et les apostrophes (p. ex. Small-

mouth Bass), sauf lorsqu'ils sont essentiels au plan orthographique (p. ex. Three-eye Flounder), ont une signification spéciale (p. ex. C-O Sole), sont nécessaires pour éviter la possibilité d'erreur (p. ex. Cusk-eel), ou joignent deux noms de poissons, dont ni l'un ni l'autre représente le poisson en question, en un seul (p. ex. Trout-perch, qui n'est ni une truite ni une perche). Les déterminants composés, particulièrement appropriés en anglais, y compris les paires de structures telle une tache de chaque côté du pédoncule caudal, devraient habituellement être traités comme des noms singuliers apposés à un nom de groupe (p. ex. Spottail Shiner), mais un déterminant pluriel devrait habituellement être placé dans sa forme adjectivale (p. ex. Spotted Hake, Blackbanded Sunfish) à moins que sa nature plurielle soit évidente (p. ex. Fourspot Flounder). La préférence sera accordée aux noms courts et euphoniques. La fusion de mots courts et familiers en un seul nom, écrit sans trait d'union, peut dans certains cas promouvoir la clarté et la simplicité, en particulier en anglais (p. ex. Tomcod, Goldfish, Mudminnow), mais la pratique qu'est la combinaison de mots, en particulier de mots longs, peu élégants ou inconnus, doit être évitée.

5. *Les noms vernaculaires porteront une majuscule en anglais.* Il faut mettre une majuscule à la première lettre de chaque mot du nom vernaculaire en anglais, sauf après un trait d'union, à moins que la majuscule doit être mise à la première lettre de ce mot du fait qu'il est un nom propre (p. ex. Pit-Klamath Brook Lamprey, Ragged-tooth Shark, Atlantic Salmon, Dusky Cusk-eel, Tropical Two-wing Flyingfish, Northern Rock Sole). Ce changement s'écarte de ce qui a été établi dans les éditions précédentes. Les noms vernaculaires des taxons se situant au dessus du niveau de l'espèce (p. ex. Pacific salmon, temperate basses) ne sont pas touchés. Un lambda majuscule d'indice supérieur (^) est placé après les noms vernaculaires qui, en anglais, contiennent un nom propre (ou un mot traité dans la liste de 2004 comme un nom, tel « Gulf », où un golfe particulier est désigné) qui doit

toujours porter une majuscule. Cette notation sera utile à certains utilisateurs car il n'est parfois pas clair d'après les listes précédentes quels noms contiennent un nom propre (p. ex. Buffalo darter, Strawberry darter et Warrior darter) et quels n'en contiennent pas (p. ex. colorado snapper et war-saw grouper).

6. *Les noms choisis pour honorer des personnes* (p. ex. les noms Allison's tuna, Julia's darter, Meek's halfbeak, blanquillo de Hubbs autrefois utilisés) *sont à éviter car ils n'ont aucune valeur descriptive*. Cependant, dans quelques cas, les patronymes sont si largement utilisés qu'ils sont acceptés (p. ex. Guppy, Lane Snapper). Ce principe ne s'applique pas aux noms vernaculaires français (p. ex. le nom vernaculaire de *Liparis coheni* est limace de Cohen). Toutefois, lorsqu'un nom vernaculaire patronymique ou matronymique n'avait pas de priorité établie, nous avons généralement choisi un autre nom vernaculaire.
7. *Un nom vernaculaire ne sera pas attribué aux sous-espèces*. Comme dans l'édition de 2004, nous n'avons pas donné de nom vernaculaire ni de nom scientifique pour les sous-espèces. Nous reconnaissons toutefois que les sous-espèces, qui ont leur propre histoire évolutive sur le plan de l'allopatricie, jouent un rôle important dans les recherches sur l'évolution et peuvent donc recevoir un statut de protection particulière et être reconnues dans les études sur la biodiversité. Certaines sous-espèces sont si différentes d'apparence (et pas seulement dans leur distribution géographique) qu'il est facile de les distinguer; des noms vernaculaires peuvent exister pour ces populations, ce qui contribue grandement à la communication.

Les hybrides ne reçoivent généralement pas de nom vernaculaire, mais ceux qui sont importants dans la gestion des pêches et qui possèdent des noms vernaculaires bien établis sont traités à l'annexe 2. Les variétés d'élevage, les phases et les variantes morphologiques ne sont pas nommées même si elles peuvent être importantes pour le commerce et l'élevage des poissons

d'aquarium (p. ex. les nombreuses variétés de carassin et de carpe; la phase ocellée et la phase dorée de *Mycteroperca rosacea* et d'*Arothron meleagris*).

8. *Le nom vernaculaire ne doit pas nécessairement être étroitement lié au nom scientifique*. Les modifications périodiques et nécessaires de la nomenclature scientifique ne nécessitent pas forcément une adaptation des noms vernaculaires. La pratique qui consiste à établir un nom vernaculaire pour chaque genre puis un qualificatif pour chaque espèce, et un autre qualificatif pour chaque sous-espèce, bien que séduisante par sa simplicité, a le défaut d'être dénuée de souplesse, de sorte qu'un poisson risque de ne pas être reconnu parce que l'on a rejeté ce qui pouvait être un nom traditionnel parfaitement acceptable. Nous voyons dans cette pratique une simple tentative de reprendre dans le nom vernaculaire la nomenclature scientifique. Si une espèce est transférée d'un genre à un autre, ou une sous-espèce passe au statut d'espèce dans la littérature ichthyologique et ainsi est inscrite à la liste, le nom vernaculaire ne devrait pas changer. Les noms vernaculaires n'ont pas comme fonction première d'indiquer la relation. Ce principe reste toutefois incompris ou rejeté par ceux qui soutiennent que les noms vernaculaires de tous les membres d'un genre devraient comprendre le même mot racine (p. ex. que tous les *Oncorhynchus* devraient s'appeler saumon, comme dans « saumon arc-en-ciel » et que tous les *Salvelinus* devraient s'appeler omble, comme dans « omble touladi »). La stabilité des noms vernaculaires contre balance tout avantage que présente l'adhésion rigoureuse à la liaison entre les noms vernaculaires et les noms scientifiques. Lorsque deux taxons ou plus (p. ex. des espèces ou des familles nominales) sont jugés identiques (synonymes), un seul nom sera adopté pour le groupe combiné. Voir aussi le principe 13.
9. *Les noms respecteront les règles du bon goût* (p. ex. ils ne contiendront pas de termes jugés offensants). C'est par exemple pour respecter ce principe que des noms

anglais ont été changés dans la liste de 2004 (squawfish et jewfish ont été remplacés respectivement par Pikeminnow et Goliath Grouper).

Les principes qui précèdent relèvent essentiellement des règles de procédure. Ceux qui suivent sont des critères qui pourront aider à choisir des noms appropriés.

10. *Des noms imagés, colorés, romantiques, fantaisistes, métaphoriques, ou intéressants par leur fraîcheur et leur originalité sont particulièrement appropriés.* Une telle terminologie ajoute à la richesse et à l'envergure de la nomenclature et procure une grande satisfaction à l'utilisateur. En voici quelques exemples: en français, tête-de-boule, ventre citron et truite fardée; en anglais, Madtom, Dolly Varden, Midshipman, Chilipepper, Garibaldi, Pumpkinseed, Flier, Angelfish, Moorish Idol et Hogchoker; en espagnol, bruja, guitarra, chucho et lacha.
11. *Les noms autochtones d'Amérique du Nord ou leurs modifications font d'excellents noms vernaculaires.* Des noms comme poulamon, achigan, ouitouche, maskinongé, ogac et touladi sont couramment utilisés en français; Menhaden, Eulachon, Cisco, Chinook Salmon, Mummichog, Tautog, en anglais; puyeki et totoaba, en espagnol.
12. *Quelle que soit leur origine, les noms réellement vernaculaires qui sont répandus et couramment utilisés dans le public doivent être retenus autant que possible.* De nombreux noms bien connus employés au nord du Mexique incluent des mots espagnols ou leurs modifications, p. ex. barracuda, cero, mojarra, pompano (de pámpano), et sierra. Voici des exemples tirés d'autres langues : capelin (de capelan, français), bo caccio (italien) et mako (maori). La plupart de ces noms se conforment aux principes 14 et 15 ci dessous.
13. *Des noms couramment employés dans l'usage traditionnel français* (p. ex. méné et perche), *anglais* (p. ex. chub, minnow, trout, bass, perch, sole, flounder), *espagnol* (p. ex. cazón, sardina, carpa, mojarra, perca, lenguado) *sont utilisés avec une latitude considérable en taxinomie.* Le respect des pratiques traditionnelles est préférable si cela n'entre pas en conflit avec l'usage généralisé d'un autre nom. Bien des noms ont été appliqués en Amérique du Nord à des poissons d'apparence similaire mais souvent peu apparentés. Par exemple, les termes « bass » et « lenguado » sont utilisés pour des représentants de plusieurs familles de poissons à rayons épineux, et les noms « perch » et « perca » pour un nombre encore plus grand de familles. Le nom « chub » est employé dans des groupes aussi éloignés que les Cyprinidae et les Kyphosidae, tandis que « mojarra » se retrouve dans les familles Cichlidae, Gerreidae et autres. *Caulolatilus princeps*, parfois appelé « salmón » dans le nord-ouest du Mexique, n'est pas un salmonidé, et *Peprilus simillimus* est appelé « pámpano » en espagnol mais ce n'est pas un carangidé, et pourtant c'est sous ces noms que les pêcheurs connaissent ces poissons dans toute leur aire. Pour les espèces bien connues, il est préférable de reconnaître l'usage général. L'utilisation bien établie d'un nom traditionnel devrait supplanter les efforts de cohérence. Ce principe n'est pas bien compris par certains ichthyologistes qui jugent que le nom de « perche » ne devrait pas être employé pour un embiotocidé, le nom de « truite » pour un *Salvelinus*, celui de « sardinita » pour un characidé, ni celui de « cazón » pour un carcharinidé. En anglais, on a pu éviter certains problèmes, ou les limiter, en créant des néologismes (p. ex. seatrout pour sea trout, mudsucker pour mud sucker, surfperch pour surf perch). Ces combinaisons sont maintenant largement acceptées depuis qu'elles ont été adoptées dans les listes antérieures.
14. *Les attributs morphologiques, la couleur et les motifs de la livrée sont de bonnes sources de noms, et sont souvent employés à cette fin.* Les noms de poissons s'agrémentent d'une multitude de descripteurs, par exemple citron, cuivré, fardé et à fossettes en français; sailfin, flathead, slippery, giant, mottled, copper, tripletail en anglais; chato,

jorobado, bocón, gigante, jabonero, pinto, cobrizo en espagnol. Il faut s'efforcer de choisir des termes qui sont exacts sur le plan descriptif, mais éviter la répétition de ceux qui sont le plus fréquemment employés (p. ex. blanc [white, blanco], noir [black, negro], tacheté [spotted, manchado], barré [banded, rayado/de cintas]). Selon la tradition canadienne et américaine de création des noms vernaculaires en ichtyologie et en herpétologie, nous avons tenté de restreindre l'usage des termes « ligne » ou « rayure » aux marques longitudinales parallèles à l'axe du corps, et les termes « barre » ou « bande » aux marques verticales ou transversales. Cette tradition ne s'applique toutefois pas aux noms en espagnol utilisés au Mexique, où les termes « rayado/rayada » sont souvent appliqués à de telles marques.

15. *Les caractéristiques écologiques sont des sources désirables de noms.* Ces termes doivent avoir un caractère descriptif précis. Certains déterminants sont utilisés couramment dans les noms de poissons, en français (en anglais, en espagnol), comme de récif (reef, de arrecife), de corail (coral, coralino), de sable (sand, arenoso), de roche (rock, piedrero), de lac (lake, de lago), dulcicole (freshwater, dulciacuícola).

16. *La répartition géographique peut donner de bons déterminants adjectivaux.* Les caractères géographiques peu descriptifs ou trompeurs (p. ex. « Kentucky Bass » pour une espèce à très grande répartition) doivent être corrigés, sauf si l'usage est vraiment trop établi (à des fins de stabilité, nous avons gardé des noms comme Alaska Blackfish, bien que cet ombre soit aussi présent en Russie, et guatopote de Sonora même si cette poecilie se retrouve couramment hors des limites de l'État du même nom). Dans un souci de concision, il est généralement possible d'éliminer des mots comme lac (lake, lago), fleuve ou rivière (river, río), golfe (gulf, golfo) ou mer (sea, mar) dans le nom des espèces (p. ex. Colorado Pikeminnow, au lieu de « Colorado River Pikeminnow »; topote del Balsas, plutôt que « topote del Río Balsas »).

17. *Les noms scientifiques de genre peuvent*

servir de noms vernaculaires directement (p. ex. gambusia, remora, anchoa, brótula, guavina) *ou sous une forme modifiée* (p. ex. alose à partir de *Alosa*). Une fois adoptés, ces noms doivent être maintenus même si le nom scientifique du genre ou du taxon supérieur est changé par la suite. Ces noms vernaculaires doivent être écrits en caractères romains (et non en italique comme le nom scientifique du genre).

18. *Le double emploi de noms vernaculaires pour des poissons et d'autres organismes doit être évité autant que possible, mais cet argument ne doit pas être invoqué seul pour rejeter certains noms couramment employés.* Par exemple, le mot « buffalo » est employé en anglais pour divers mammifères artiodactyles (le bison notamment) et pour les catostomidés du genre *Ictiobus* (buffalo en français); « renard » ou, en espagnol, « zorro » désignent des requins de la famille Alopiidae, tandis que le nom « mariposa » (papillon en espagnol) sert aussi bien pour les poissons-papillons de la famille Chaetodontidae que pour les raies-papillons de la famille Gymnuridae. Étant donné que leur usage est bien établi, ces noms peuvent être retenus comme noms vernaculaires sans modification.

Relation entre le nom vernaculaire et le nom scientifique d'une espèce

Les objectifs de cette liste sont de recommander le nom vernaculaire et de fournir le nom scientifique généralement accepté pour toutes les espèces de poissons retrouvées à l'intérieur des limites géographiques fixées. Les noms vernaculaires peuvent être établis par entente générale. Par contre, les noms scientifiques vont inévitablement changer avec le progrès des connaissances sur les relations phylogénétiques entre les espèces et selon les opinions des taxinomistes. Nous avons soigneusement vérifié la nomenclature scientifique utilisée en ce qui touche l'orthographe, les auteurs et la date de la description originale. Nous soulignons qu'il y a désaccord concernant la classification de nombreux groupes de poissons, ou encore que la classification présente des lacunes. Il se produit aussi souvent entre les

chercheurs des divergences d'opinion à caractère subjectif pour la désignation du rang des taxons (voir l'analyse présentée ci dessus dans les sections Noms des familles et Noms vernaculaires, particulièrement le principe 8).

Plan de la liste

La liste se présente sous forme d'une série phylogénétique de familles de poissons récents établie d'après les connaissances actuelles. L'organisation des classes, des ordres et des familles suit globalement Nelson (2006), à part quelques changements reflétant des études systématiques récentes. Dans la plupart des cas, nous donnons un seul nom vernaculaire pour chaque famille en français, en anglais et en espagnol. Il arrive parfois que deux noms vernaculaires soient donnés à une famille lorsque l'usage le dicte. Pour l'orthographe des noms des auteurs des descriptions d'espèce, nous suivons le *Catalog of Fishes* de W. N. Eschmeyer (rédacteur en chef), <http://research.calacademy.org/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp> (version électronique).

Au sein des familles, les genres et les espèces sont présentés par ordre alphabétique. La partie I comporte cinq colonnes, comme suit: le nom scientifique, la zone de présence, le nom vernaculaire anglais (quelle que soit la zone de présence), le nom vernaculaire espagnol pour les espèces du Mexique et le nom vernaculaire français pour les espèces du Canada.

Nous suivons la dernière édition (la quatrième) du Code International de Nomenclature Zoologique (ci après le « Code », <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/>), publié en 1999, et nous retenons les orthographes originales des noms d'espèces. Par conséquent, les suffixes de certains noms patronymiques ont été changés, de *-i* ou *-ii*, le cas échéant. Dans cette édition de la liste, nous continuons d'ajouter, après le nom scientifique, l'auteur et la date de publication de la description originale de l'espèce. L'auteur et la date sont des renseignements souvent nécessaires pour les personnes qui n'ont pas forcément accès aux publications originales. Il est parfois compliqué de déterminer qui est l'auteur exact et quelle est l'année de publication, particulièrement pour les noms proposés avant 1900. Nos justifications de la graphie des noms Delaroche, Forsskål, Lacepède et Lesueur ont été présentées dans la

troisième édition (page 5) et la quatrième édition (page 8). L'attribution des noms proposés dans le M. E. Blochii *Systema Ichthyologiae*, 1801, par J. G. Schneider, a été expliquée dans la quatrième édition (page 8).

L'utilisation du nom de l'auteur correspond à l'interprétation actuelle du Code. Conformément à ces règles, le nom de l'auteur (ou des auteurs) suit directement le nom de l'espèce (écrit en italique). Si, dans sa description originale, l'espèce a été assignée au genre auquel elle est assignée ici, le nom de l'auteur est écrit sans parenthèses; si l'espèce a été décrite dans un autre genre, le nom de l'auteur apparaît entre parenthèses. L'année de publication est séparée du nom de l'auteur par une virgule et apparaît dans la parenthèse si présente. Par exemple, Mitchill a au départ nommé l'omble de fontaine *Salmo fontinalis* dans un ouvrage publié en 1814; ce poisson apparaît ici sous le nom de *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill, 1814). Dans l'édition de 2004, les parenthèses n'étaient pas placées autour du nom de l'auteur dans les cas où le nom du niveau espèce était au départ combiné à un nom de genre incorrectement orthographié ou faisant l'objet d'une émendation injustifiée, même si une émendation injustifiée est un nom disponible avec son propre auteur et sa propre date (article 51.3.1 du Code). C'est pourquoi, comme dans le cas de l'édition de 2004, nous n'utilisons pas de parenthèses pour des espèces décrites au départ dans des genres comme *Rhinobatus* (maintenant *Rhinobatos*), *Raia* (maintenant *Raja*), *Lepidosteus* (maintenant *Lepisosteus*), *Ophichthys* (maintenant *Ophichthus*), *Nototropis* (maintenant *Notropis*), *Amiurus* (maintenant *Ameiurus*), *Hemiramphus* (maintenant *Hemiramphus*), *Opisthognathus* (maintenant *Opisthognathus*) et *Pomadasis* (maintenant *Pomadasy*).

Depuis la publication de la sixième édition, en 2004, de nombreux utilisateurs ont fait part au Comité de propositions de changements, dont chacune a été considérée lors de la préparation de la présente édition. La stabilité des noms vernaculaires a été jugée prioritaire, et les modifications n'ont été apportées qu'avec une solide justification. Les connaissances scientifiques sur les poissons ont fait de rapides progrès depuis la publication de la dernière édition. De nombreuses espèces nouvelles ont été décrites, de nom-

breuses autres espèces ont été recensées dans les eaux nord-américaines, et une foule de révisions ont été apportées sur le plan de la taxinomie et de la systématique. Toutes les nouvelles entrées et toutes celles qui s'écartent de quelque manière que ce soit de l'édition de 2004 (nom scientifique, auteur ou auteurs, date de description, zone de présence ou nom vernaculaire) sont précédées d'un astérisque (*). Des renseignements décrivant et expliquant le changement sont fournis pour chacune de ces entrées, identifiées par le numéro de la page où apparaît le nom dans la liste, à l'annexe 1. L'information donnée autrefois à l'annexe 1 dans les listes de 1970, 1980, 1991 et 2004 (pages 65-87, 68-92, 71-96 et 187-253, respectivement), qui décrivait les changements apportés entre les éditions 2 et 3, 3 et 4, 4 et 5, puis 5 et 6, n'est généralement pas reprise dans la présente édition.

Le signe plus (+) placé avant une entrée indique que, même si cette entrée n'a pas été modifiée, un commentaire a été inséré à l'annexe 1 à son sujet. Il peut s'agir notamment d'un taxon situé au dessus du niveau de l'espèce (p. ex. famille et ordre) dont le nom n'a pas été modifié mais dont la composition diffère par rapport à l'édition de 2004 (suppression de taxons ou transfert d'autres taxons d'un niveau supérieur).

Si la plupart des décisions du Comité ont été unanimes, plusieurs d'entre elles ont été prises par vote majoritaire, de sorte qu'aucun membre du Comité ne souscrit nécessairement à toutes les décisions prises. Nous comprenons que toutes les décisions ne seront pas acceptées par tous nos collègues, mais nous espérons que tous les utilisateurs apprécieront nos efforts. Dans de nombreux cas, l'information dont disposait le Comité dépassait celle trouvée dans les travaux publiés. Le Comité a souvent dû débattre longuement pour arriver à une décision justifiant l'inclusion de ce genre d'information, et c'est avec prudence qu'il a adopté des changements de cet ordre.

Index

L'index intègre les noms scientifiques et les noms vernaculaires dans les trois langues. Le renvoi aux pages est indiqué pour les noms vernaculaires adoptés ici pour les familles et les espèces. L'index comporte une seule entrée pour

chaque espèce; par exemple, l'omble de fontaine est inscrit seulement sous l'entrée « omble, de fontaine », et trucha de arroyo sous l'entrée « trucha, de arroyo ».

Le renvoi aux pages est indiqué pour les noms scientifiques des classes, des ordres, des familles, des genres et des espèces. Chaque espèce est inscrite seulement par son nom spécifique. Par exemple, *Sciaenops ocellatus* se trouve seulement à l'entrée « *ocellatus*, *Sciaenops* », bien qu'une entrée à « *Sciaenops* » renvoie le lecteur à la page où commencent les entrées correspondant aux espèces de ce genre. Les noms scientifiques des espèces qui n'ont pas été retenus pour cette liste n'apparaissent généralement pas, sauf ceux qui apparaissent dans la sixième édition (2004), et qui depuis ont été placés en synonymie, comme il l'est expliqué à l'annexe 1.

Remerciements

Cette liste constitue le résultat des contributions faites au cours de sept décennies par les multiples personnes étant ou ayant été membre du Comité sur les noms de poissons. Nous sommes très reconnaissants du travail des anciens membres. Des contributions durables ont aussi eu lieu avec plusieurs spécialistes ayant porté assistance dans la production de la deuxième, troisième, quatrième, cinquième et sixième édition et dans lesquelles leur aide a été remerciée.

Dans la préparation du matériel de la présente édition, plusieurs individus nous ont fourni de l'assistance et des conseils sur les noms et la littérature. Nous sommes particulièrement reconnaissants à ceux qui ont participé aux rencontres du comité, ainsi qu'aux rencontres tenues chaque année par la Société américaine des ichthyologistes et herpétologistes: William D. Anderson, Jr., George H. Burgess, Bruce B. Collette, Matthew T. Craig, William N. Eschmeyer, Karsten E. Hartel, John F. Morrissey, Robert H. Robins, Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto, Gerald R. Smith, W. Leo Smith, William F. Smith-Vaniz, Harold J. Walker, Jr., et James D. Williams.

Nous avons été assistés par un si grand nombre de gens qu'il nous est pratiquement impossible de tous les nommer. Certains d'entre eux ont cependant été particulièrement utiles et

méritent une mention particulière: Arturo Acero P., Eduardo Balart, Carole Baldwin, Henry L. Bart, Jr., Richard J. Beamish, Hugues Benoit, D. A. Boguski, Brian W. Bowen, George H. Burgess, Mary Burrige, Brooks M. Burr, Gregor M. Cailliet, Kent E. Carpenter, Martin Castonguay, le défunt José Luis Castro-Aguirre, David Catania, Don S. Clark, Brian Coad, Bruce B. Collette, le défunt Salvador Contreras-Balderas, Lara Cooper, Walter R. Courtenay, Matthew T. Craig, Margaret F. Docker, Jean-Denis Dutil, William N. Eschmeyer, Richard F. Feeney, Moretta Frederick, Jon D. Fong, Patricia Fuentes M., Anthony C. Gill, Graham Gillespie, R. Grant Gilmore, Adrián González A., D. H. Goodman, David W. Greenfield, Gavin Hanke, Karsten E. Hartel, Philip A. Hastings, Philip C. Heemstra, Dean A. Hendrickson, Mysi D. Hoang, Leticia Huidobro C., Tomio Iwamoto, Robert E. Jenkins, G. David Johnson, Cynthia Klepadlo, J. M. Leis, Andrew Lewin, Maria de Lourdes Lozano V., Milton Love, Zachary P. Martin, Katherine Maslenikov, John E. McCosker, Catherine W. Mecklenburg, Roberta Miller, Randy Mooi, James A. Morris, Jr., John F. Morrissey, David A. Neely, Leo G. Nico, James W. Orr, Mauricia Pérez-Tello, Frank L. Pezold, Edward J. Pfeiler, Theodore W. Pietsch, Héctor G. Plascencia, Kyle R. Piller, Dennis Polack, Zachary Randall, Stewart B. Reid, James D. Reist, Claude B. Renaud, D. Ross Robertson, Robert H. Robins, Luiz A. Rocha, Dawn M. Roje, Richard H. Rosenblatt, Ramón Ruíz-Carus, Kate Rutherford, Juan Jacobo Schmitter-Soto, Pamela J. Schofield, Jeffery A. Seigel, Randal A. Singer, Gerald R. Smith, W. Leo Smith, William F. Smith-Vaniz, Wayne C. Starnes, J. D. Stelfox, Duane E. Stevenson, Camm C. Swift, Michael S. Taylor, Christine E. Thacker, Alfred W. Thomson, Luke Tornabene, Xavier Valencia D., Albert M. van der Heiden, James Van Tassell, Lou Van Guelpen, Harold J. Walker, Jr., Edward O. Wiley, James D. Williams, et Mark V. H. Wilson.

La Société américaine des pêches a financé les déplacements des membres du Comité afin qu'ils assistent aux trois séances de travail marathon. En 2009, la rencontre a eu lieu à l'Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, dans la ville de Mexico, et était tenue par le membre du Comité H. S. Espinosa-Pérez. Une contribution fut apportée

par les directeurs T. María Pérez et R. Cordero B., L. Huidobro et X. Valencia. En 2007 et 2010, les rencontres ont eu lieu au Musée de l'histoire naturelle de la Floride, Université de la Floride, Gainesville, et était tenues par Carter R. Gilbert et Larry M. Page, deux membres du Comité. Plusieurs ichtyologistes locaux y assistèrent.

Nous souhaitons également remercier nos institutions respectives pour la subdivision de nos efforts sur ce projet, incluant souvent du financement pour les voyages, de l'aide au niveau du secrétariat, la duplication des facilités et les services postaux, ainsi que pour avoir fourni un lieu de travail aux membres du Comité.

Les employés de la Société américaine des pêches, Aaron Lerner et Ghassan (Gus) Rassam particulièrement, nous ont aidés de plusieurs façons. Nous sommes particulièrement reconnaissants de l'aide dévouée et agréable de Deborah Lehman. Au fil des ans, les divers présidents et autres officiers de la Société américaine des pêches et la Société américaine des ichtyologistes et des herpétologistes ont continuellement offert des encouragements au Comité.

Les sections nouvelles et révisées de l'introduction ont été traduites en Espagnol par Gabriela Montemayor et éditées par Héctor Espinosa-Pérez et Lloyd Findley, membres du Comité. La traduction de l'introduction en Français a été accomplie avec l'aide de Pêches et Océans Canada par Jacqueline Lanteigne, Claude Renaud, and Johannine Duhaime. Une aide considérable dans la provision de noms communs français a été fournie par Claude Renaud et Pierre Dumont. Jesse Grosso, du Musée de l'histoire naturelle de la Floride, a porté assistance dans l'organisation du manuscrit final.

Note de la liste principale de la Partie I:

¹ **A** = Atlantique; **AM** = eaux atlantiques du Mexique, mais ne figure pas dans les registres des États-Unis ou du Canada; **Ar** = océan Arctique; **F:C** = eaux douces du Canada; **F:M** = eaux douces du Mexique; **F:U** = eaux douces des États-Unis (états contigus ou Alaska); **P** = Pacifique; **PM** = eaux pacifiques du Mexique, mais ne figure pas dans les registres des États-Unis ou du Canada; **[I]** = Non

indigène (introduction ou invasion) et établi dans nos eaux; [X] = disparu; [XN] = disparu dans la nature, mais entretenu en captivité.

² Le nom commun anglais est indiqué pour toutes les espèces de la liste (plusieurs sont des adaptations de l'espagnol pour les espèces se trouvant au Mexique). Les noms en espagnol sont ceux des espèces marines et d'eau douce se trouvant au Mexique et les noms en français, ceux des espèces marines et d'eau douce se trouvant au Canada (dans tout le pays et non pas seulement au Québec comme dans la liste de 2004). **En-**, **Sp-**, et **Fr-** in-

diquent les noms des familles en anglais, en espagnol et en français, respectivement.

* Modification par rapport à la liste de 2004 (6e édition) des noms scientifiques ou communs ou de la distribution (autre que l'ajout de **Ar** à cette édition); voir l'annexe 1 pour l'explication de ces changements.

^ Le lambda en exposant désigne un nom commun en anglais qui contient un nom propre (ou un mot traité comme un nom propre dans la liste de 2004, par exemple « Golfe »); voir le Principe 5

+ Voir les commentaires à l'annexe 1.

PART I

Scientific Name, Occurrence, and Accepted Common Name

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
SUBPHYLUM CEPHALOCHORDATA		
ORDER AMPHIOXIFORMES		
*Branchiostomatidae—En-lancelets, Sp-anfioxos, Fr-amphioxes		
<i>Branchiostoma bennetti</i> Boschung & Gunter, 1966	A	Mud Lancelet
<i>Branchiostoma californiense</i> Andrews, 1893	P	California Lancelet^ anfioxo californiano
<i>Branchiostoma floridae</i> Hubbs, 1922	A	Florida Lancelet^
<i>Branchiostoma longirostrum</i> Boschung, 1983	A	Shellhash Lancelet anfioxo conchalero
<i>Branchiostoma virginiae</i> Hubbs, 1922	A	Virginia Lancelet^
*Epigonichthyidae—En-lopsided lancelets, Sp-anfioxos chuecos, Fr- amphioxes asymétriques		
47 <i>Epigonichthys lucayanus</i> (Andrews, 1893)	A	Sharptail Lancelet
SUBPHYLUM CRANIATA		
CLASS MYXINI—HAGFISHES		
ORDER MYXINIFORMES		
Myxinidae—En-hagfishes, Sp-brujas, Fr-myxines		
<i>Eptatretus deani</i> (Evermann & Goldsborough, 1907)	P	Black Hagfish bruja pecosa myxine noire
<i>Eptatretus fritzi</i> Wisner & McMillan, 1990	PM	Guadalupe Hagfish^ bruja de Guadalupe

¹A = Atlantic; AM = Atlantic Mexico but not recorded in United States or Canada; Ar = Arctic Ocean; F:C = Freshwater Canada; F:M = Freshwater Mexico; F:U = Freshwater United States (contiguous states and/or Alaska); P = Pacific; PM = Pacific Mexico but not recorded in United States or Canada; [I] = nonnative (introduced or invasive) and established in our waters; [X] = extinct; [XN] = extinct in nature but maintained in captivity.

² Common names in English are provided for all species in the list (several are adaptations of the name in Spanish for species occurring in Mexico), names in Spanish indicate freshwater and marine species occurring in Mexico, and names in French indicate freshwater and marine species in Canada (coverage is countrywide, not only in Quebec as in the 2004 list). En-, Sp-, and Fr- indicate family names in English, Spanish, and French, respectively.

* Change from 2004 list (sixth edition) in scientific or common name(s) or in distribution (other than addition of Ar—new in this edition); see Appendix 1 for explanation of change.

^ superscript caret denotes a common name in English that contains a proper noun (or a word treated in 2004 list as a proper noun, such as “Gulf”); see Principle 5.

+ See Appendix 1 for comment.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Eptatretus mcconnaugheyi</i> Wisner & McMillan, 1990	P	Shorthead Hagfish bruja cabeza chica
<i>Eptatretus sinus</i> Wisner & McMillan, 1990	PM	Cortez Hagfish^ bruja de Cortés
<i>Eptatretus stoutii</i> (Lockington, 1878)	P	Pacific Hagfish^ bruja pintada myxine brune
<i>Myxine glutinosa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-Ar	Atlantic Hagfish^ myxine du nord

*CLASS PETROMYZONTIDA—LAMPREYS

ORDER PETROMYZONTIFORMES

+Petromyzontidae—En-lampreys, Sp-lampreas, Fr-lamproies

* <i>Entosphenus folletti</i> Vladykov & Kott, 1976	F:U	Northern California Brook Lamprey^
* <i>Entosphenus lethophagus</i> (Hubbs, 1971)	F:U	Pit-Klamath Brook Lamprey^
* <i>Entosphenus macrostomus</i> (Beamish, 1982)	F:C	Vancouver Lamprey^ lamproie de Vancouver
* <i>Entosphenus minimus</i> (Bond & Kan, 1973)	F:U	Miller Lake Lamprey^
* <i>Entosphenus similis</i> Vladykov & Kott, 1979	F:U	Klamath Lamprey^
* <i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i> (Gairdner, 1836)	P-F:CUM	Pacific Lamprey^ lamprea del Pacífico lamproie du Pacifique
<i>Ichthyomyzon bdellium</i> (Jordan, 1885)	F:U	Ohio Lamprey^
<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i> Girard, 1858	F:CU	Chestnut Lamprey lamproie brune
<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i> Reighard & Cummins, 1916	F:CU	Northern Brook Lamprey lamproie du nord
<i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i> Hubbs & Trautman, 1937	F:U	Southern Brook Lamprey
<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i> Hubbs & Trautman, 1937	F:U	Mountain Brook Lamprey
<i>Ichthyomyzon unicuspis</i> Hubbs & Trautman, 1937	F:CU	Silver Lamprey lamproie argentée
<i>Lampetra aepyptera</i> (Abbott, 1860)	F:U	Least Brook Lamprey
* <i>Lampetra ayresii</i> (Günther, 1870)	P-F:CU	Western River Lamprey lamproie de rivière de l'ouest
+ <i>Lampetra hubbsi</i> (Vladykov & Kott, 1976)	F:U	Kern Brook Lamprey^
* <i>Lampetra pacifica</i> Vladykov, 1973	F:U	Pacific Brook Lamprey^
+ <i>Lampetra richardsoni</i> Vladykov & Follett, 1965	F:CU	Western Brook Lamprey lamproie de ruisseau de l'ouest
* <i>Lethenteron alaskense</i> Vladykov & Kott, 1978	F:CU	Alaskan Brook Lamprey^ lamproie d'Alaska
* <i>Lethenteron appendix</i> (DeKay, 1842)	F:CU	American Brook Lamprey^ lamproie de l'est
* <i>Lethenteron camtschaticum</i> (Tilesius, 1811)	P-Ar-F:CU	Arctic Lamprey^ lamproie arctique
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-F:CU	Sea Lamprey lamproie marine
* <i>Tetrapleurodon geminis</i> Álvarez, 1964	F:M	Jacona Lamprey^ lamprea de Jacona
* <i>Tetrapleurodon spadiceus</i> (Bean, 1887)	F:M	Chapala Lamprey^ lamprea de Chapala

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
+CLASS CHONDRICHTHYES (SUBCLASSES HOLOCEPHALI and ELASMOBRANCHII)—CARTILAGINOUS FISHES ORDER CHIMAERIFORMES		
Chimaeridae—En-shortnose chimaeras, Sp-quimeras, Fr-chimères		
<i>Hydrolagus coliei</i> (Lay & Bennett, 1839)	P	Spotted Ratfish quimera manchada chimère d'Amérique
* <i>Hydrolagus melanophasma</i> James, Ebert, Long & Didier, 2009	PM	Eastern Pacific Black quimera negra Ghostshark^
ORDER HETERODONTIFORMES		
Heterodontidae—En-bullhead sharks, Sp-tiburones cornudos, Fr-requins cornus		
<i>Heterodontus francisci</i> (Girard, 1855)	P	Horn Shark tiburón puerco
<i>Heterodontus mexicanus</i> Taylor & Castro-Aguirre, 1972	PM	Mexican Horn Shark^ tiburón perro
ORDER ORECTOLOBIFORMES		
Ginglymostomatidae—En-nurse sharks, Sp-gatas, Fr-requins-nourrices		
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	A-PM	Nurse Shark tiburón gata
Rhincodontidae—En-whale sharks, Sp-tiburones ballena, Fr-requins-baleines		
<i>Rhincodon typus</i> Smith, 1828	A-P	Whale Shark tiburón ballena requin baleine
ORDER LAMNIFORMES		
Odontaspidae—En-sand tigers, Sp-tiburones toro, Fr-requins-taureaux		
<i>Carcharias taurus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	A-PM	Sand Tiger tiburón arenero tigre requin-taureau
* <i>Odontaspis ferox</i> (Risso, 1810)	A-P	Ragged-tooth Shark tiburón dientes de perro
<i>Odontaspis noronhai</i> (Maul, 1955)	A	Bigeye Sand Tiger
Mitsukurinidae—En-goblin sharks, Sp-tiburones duende, Fr-requins-lutins		
<i>Mitsukurina owstoni</i> Jordan, 1898	P	Goblin Shark

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Pseudocarchariidae—En-crocodile sharks, Sp-tiburones cocodrilo, Fr-requins-crocodiles		
<i>Pseudocarcharias kamoharai</i> (Matsubara, 1936).....	AM.....	Crocodile Shark..... tiburón cocodrilo
Megachasmidae—En-megamouth sharks, Sp-tiburones bocones, Fr-requins à grande gueule		
<i>Megachasma pelagios</i> Taylor, Compagno & Struhsaker, 1983..	P.....	Megamouth Shark tiburón bocón
Alopiidae—En-thresher sharks, Sp-tiburones zorro, Fr-requins-renards		
<i>Alopias pelagicus</i> Nakamura, 1935	PM.....	Pelagic Thresher..... zorro pelágico
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i> (Lowe, 1841).....	A-P.....	Bigeye Thresher tiburón zorro ojón
* <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	A-P.....	Common Thresher Shark tiburón zorro común renard marin
Cetorhinidae—En-basking sharks, Sp-tiburones peregrino, Fr-pèlerins		
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> (Gunnerus, 1765)	A-P.....	Basking Shark tiburón peregrino pèlerin
Lamnidae—En-mackerel sharks, Sp-jaquetones, Fr-requins-taupes		
+ <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P.....	White Shark..... tiburón blanco requin blanc
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	A-P.....	Shortfin Mako..... mako requin-taube bleu
<i>Isurus paucus</i> Guitart Manday, 1966	A-P.....	Longfin Mako..... mako aletón petit requin-taube
<i>Lamna ditropis</i> Hubbs & Follett, 1947	P.....	Salmon Shark tiburón salmón taupe du Pacifique
<i>Lamna nasus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788).....	A.....	Porbeagle..... maraîche

ORDER CARCHARHINIFORMES

Scyliorhinidae—En-cat sharks, Sp-pejegatos, Fr-roussettes

<i>Apristurus brunneus</i> (Gilbert, 1892).....	P.....	Brown Cat Shark..... pejegato marrón holbiche brune
<i>Cephaloscyllium ventriosum</i> (Garman, 1880)	P.....	Swell Shark pejegato globo
<i>Cephalurus cephalus</i> (Gilbert, 1892).....	PM.....	Lollipop Cat Shark..... pejegato renacuajo
<i>Galeus arae</i> (Nichols, 1927).....	A.....	Marbled Cat Shark
<i>Parmaturus xaniurus</i> (Gilbert, 1892)	P.....	Filetail Cat Shark..... pejegato lima
<i>Scyliorhinus retifer</i> (Garman, 1881)	A.....	Chain Dogfish..... alitán mallero roussette maille

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Pseudotriakidae—En-false cat sharks, Sp-musolones, Fr-requins à longue dorsale		
<i>Pseudotriakis microdon</i> de Brito Capello, 1868	A	False Cat Shark
Triakidae—En-hound sharks, Sp-cazones, Fr-émissoles		
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	P	Tope tiburón aceitoso milandre
* <i>Mustelus albipinnis</i> Castro-Aguirre, Antuna-Mendiola, González-Acosta & De la Cruz-Agüero, 2005	PM	Whitemargin Smoothhound cazón hacat
<i>Mustelus californicus</i> Gill, 1864	P	Gray Smoothhound cazón mamón
<i>Mustelus canis</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Smooth Dogfish cazón dientón émissole douce
<i>Mustelus dorsalis</i> Gill, 1864	PM	Sharptooth Smoothhound cazón tripa
<i>Mustelus henlei</i> (Gill, 1863)	P	Brown Smoothhound cazón hilacho
<i>Mustelus lunulatus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	P	Sicklefin Smoothhound cazón segador
<i>Mustelus norrisi</i> Springer, 1939	A	Florida Smoothhound^ cazón viuda
<i>Mustelus sinusmexicanus</i> Heemstra, 1997	A	Gulf Smoothhound^ cazón del Golfo
<i>Triakis semifasciata</i> Girard, 1855	P	Leopard Shark tiburón leopardo
Carcharhinidae—En-requiem sharks, Sp-tiburones gambuso, Fr-mangeurs d'hommes		
<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Blacknose Shark tiburón cangüay
<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	PM	Silvertip Shark tiburón puntas blancas
<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i> (Springer, 1950)	A-PM	Bignose Shark tiburón narizón
<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i> (Günther, 1870)	P	Narrowtooth Shark tiburón cobrizo
<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	A	Spinner Shark tiburón curro
* <i>Carcharhinus cerdale</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Pacific Smalltail Shark^ tiburón poroso del Pacífico
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	A-PM	Silky Shark tiburón piloto
+ <i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i> (Snodgrass & Heller, 1905)	A-PM	Galapagos Shark^ tiburón de Galápagos
<i>Carcharhinus isodon</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	A	Finetooth Shark tiburón dentiliso
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	A-P-F:UM	Bull Shark tiburón toro
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	A-PM	Blacktip Shark tiburón volador
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> (Poey, 1861)	A-P	Oceanic Whitetip Shark tiburón oceánico requin à longues nageoires
<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> (Lesueur, 1818)	A-P	Dusky Shark tiburón gambuso requin obscur
+ <i>Carcharhinus perezii</i> (Poey, 1876)	A	Reef Shark tiburón coralino

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> (Nardo, 1827).....	A-PM.....	Sandbar Shark	tiburón aleta de cartón
* <i>Carcharhinus porosus</i> (Ranzani, 1839)	A	Smalltail Shark	tiburón poroso
<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i> (Poey, 1868).....	A	Night Shark	tiburón nocturno
<i>Galeocерdo cuvier</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1822).....	A-P	Tiger Shark	tintorera
<i>Nasolamia velox</i> (Gilbert, 1898).....	PM	Whitenose Shark	tiburón coyotito
<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i> (Poey, 1868)	A-PM	Lemon Shark	tiburón limón
<i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-P	Blue Shark	tiburón azul
<i>Rhizoprionodon longurio</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	P	Pacific Sharpnose Shark^	cazón bironche
<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i> (Poey, 1861).....	AM	Caribbean Sharpnose Shark^	cazón antillano
<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i> (Richardson, 1836)	A	Atlantic Sharpnose Shark^	cazón de ley
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i> (Rüppell, 1837).....	PM	Whitetip Reef Shark	cazón coralero trompacorta

Sphyrnidae—En-hammerhead sharks, Sp-tiburones martillo, Fr-requins marteaux

<i>Sphyrna corona</i> Springer, 1940	PM	Scalloped Bonnethead	cornuda coronada
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1834).....	A-P	Scalloped Hammerhead	cornuda común
<i>Sphyrna media</i> Springer, 1940.....	PM	Scoophead	cornuda cuchara
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> (Rüppell, 1837).....	A-PM	Great Hammerhead	cornuda gigante
<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-P	Bonnethead.....	cornuda cabeza de pala
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P	Smooth Hammerhead	cornuda prieta

ORDER HEXANCHIFORMES

Chlamydoselachidae—En-frill sharks, Sp-tiburones anguila, Fr-requins-lézards

<i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i> Garman, 1884	P	Frill Shark.....	tiburón anguila
--	---------	------------------	-----------------

Hexanchidae—En-cow sharks, Sp-tiburones cañabota, Fr-grisets

<i>Heptranchias perlo</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788).....	A	Sharpnose Sevengill Shark.....	tiburón de siete branquias
<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788).....	A-P	Bluntnose Sixgill Shark.....	tiburón de seis branquias
<i>Hexanchus nakamurai</i> Teng, 1962	A	Bigeye Sixgill Shark	cazón de seis branquias
<i>Notorynchus cepedianus</i> (Péron, 1807).....	P	Broadnose Sevengill Shark	tiburón pinto

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
-----------------	-------------------------	---

*ORDER ECHINORHINIFORMES

Echinorhinidae—En-bramble sharks, Sp-tiburones espinosos, Fr-squales bouclés

+ <i>Echinorhinus brucus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	A	Bramble Shark
<i>Echinorhinus cookei</i> Pietschmann, 1928	P	Prickly Shark tiburón espinoso negro

*ORDER SQUALIFORMES

Squalidae—En-dogfish sharks, Sp-cazones aguijones, Fr-chiens de mer

<i>Cirrhigaleus asper</i> (Merrett, 1973)	A	Roughskin Dogfish
* <i>Squalus acanthias</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A	Spiny Dogfish aiguillat commun
<i>Squalus cubensis</i> Howell Rivero, 1936	A	Cuban Dogfish^ cazón aguijón cubano
<i>Squalus mitsukurii</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1903	AM	Shortspine Dogfish cazón aguijón galludo
* <i>Squalus suckleyi</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Pacific Spiny Dogfish^ cazón espinoso común aiguillat du Pacifique

*Etmopteridae—En-lantern sharks, Sp-tiburones luceros, Fr-requins-lanternes

<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i> (Reinhardt, 1825)	A	Black Dogfish aiguillat noir
<i>Etmopterus bigelowi</i> Shirai & Tachikawa, 1993	A	Blurred Lantern Shark
<i>Etmopterus gracilispinis</i> Krefft, 1968	A	Broadband Lantern Shark

Somniosidae—En-sleeper sharks, Sp-tiburones dormilones, Fr-somniosidés

<i>Centrosymnus coelolepis</i> Barbosa du Bocage	A	Portuguese Shark^
& de Brito Capello, 1864		
<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A-Ar	Greenland Shark^ laimargue atlantique
<i>Somniosus pacificus</i> Bigelow & Schroeder, 1944	P	Pacific Sleeper Shark^ tiburón dormilón del laimargue du Pacifique
		Pacífico

Dalatiidae—En-kitefin sharks, Sp-tiburones carochos, Fr-laimargues

<i>Dalatias licha</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	A	Kitefin Shark
* <i>Euprotomicrus bispinatus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	PM	Pygmy Shark tiburón pigmeo
<i>Isistius brasiliensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	PM	Cookiecutter Shark tiburón cigarro

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
ORDER SQUATINIFORMES		
Squatinae—En-angel sharks, Sp-angelotes, Fr-anges de mer		
<i>Squatina californica</i> Ayres, 1855.....	P.....	Pacific Angel Shark^.....angelote del Pacífico
<i>Squatina dumeril</i> Lesueur, 1818.....	A.....	Atlantic Angel Shark^.....angelote del Atlántico
* <i>Squatina heteroptera</i> Castro-Aguirre, Espinosa-Pérez & Huidobro-Campos, 2007	AM.....	Disparate Angel Shark.....angelote disparate
* <i>Squatina mexicana</i> Castro-Aguirre, Espinosa-Pérez & Huidobro-Campos, 2007	AM.....	Mexican Angel Shark^.....angelote mexicano
ORDER TORPEDINIFORMES		
Torpedinidae—En-torpedo electric rays, Sp-torpedos, Fr-torpilles		
<i>Torpedo californica</i> Ayres, 1855.....	P.....	Pacific Electric Ray^.....torpedo del Pacíficotorpille du Pacifique
<i>Torpedo nobiliana</i> Bonaparte, 1835.....	A.....	Atlantic Torpedo^.....torpedo del Atlánticotorpille noire
Narcinidae—En-electric rays, Sp-rayas eléctricas, Fr-narcinidés		
<i>Diplobatis ommata</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1890).....	PM.....	Bullseye Electric Ray.....raya eléctrica diana
<i>Narcine bancroftii</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1834).....	A.....	Lesser Electric Ray.....raya eléctrica torpedo
<i>Narcine entemedor</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895.....	PM.....	Giant Electric Ray.....raya eléctrica gigante
<i>Narcine vermiculatus</i> Breder, 1928.....	PM.....	Vermiculate Electric Ray.....raya eléctrica rayada
ORDER PRISTIFORMES		
Pristidae—En-sawfishes, Sp-peces sierra, Fr-poissons-scies		
<i>Pristis pectinata</i> Latham, 1794.....	A-PM-F:UM.....	Smalltooth Sawfish.....pez sierra peine
<i>Pristis pristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-PM-F:M.....	Large-tooth Sawfish.....pez sierra común
*ORDER RAJIFORMES		
Rhinobatidae—En-guitarfishes, Sp-guitarras, Fr-guitares de mer		
<i>Rhinobatos glaucostigma</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1883.....	PM.....	Speckled Guitarfish.....guitarra punteada
<i>Rhinobatos lentiginosus</i> Garman, 1880.....	A.....	Atlantic Guitarfish^.....guitarra diablito

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Rhinobatos leucorhynchus</i> Günther, 1867.....	PM.....	Whitesnout Guitarfish guitarra trompa blanca
* <i>Rhinobatos percellens</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	AM.....	Chola Guitarfish^ guitarra chola
* <i>Rhinobatos prahli</i> Acero & Franke, 1995.....	PM.....	Gorgona Guitarfish^ guitarra de Gorgona
<i>Rhinobatos productus</i> Ayres, 1854.....	P.....	Shovelnose Guitarfish guitarra viola
<i>Rhinobatos spinosus</i> Günther, 1870.....	PM.....	Spiny Guitarfish guitarra espinosa
<i>Zapteryx exasperata</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880).....	P.....	Banded Guitarfish..... guitarra rayada
* <i>Zapteryx xyster</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1896.....	PM.....	Witch Guitarfish guitarra bruja
Rajidae—En-skates, Sp-rayas, Fr-raies		
<i>Amblyraja radiata</i> (Donovan, 1808).....	A-Ar.....	Thorny Skate raie épineuse
<i>Bathyraja aleutica</i> (Gilbert, 1896).....	P.....	Aleutian Skate^ raie aléutienne
<i>Bathyraja interrupta</i> (Gill & Townsend, 1897).....	P.....	Sandpaper Skate raie rugueuse
<i>Bathyraja lindbergi</i> Ishiyama & Ishihara, 1977.....	P.....	Commander Skate^ raie de Lindberg
<i>Bathyraja maculata</i> Ishiyama & Ishihara, 1977.....	P.....	Whiteblotched Skate
* <i>Bathyraja mariposa</i> Stevenson, Orr, Hoff.....	P.....	Butterfly Skate
& McEachran, 2004		
* <i>Bathyraja minispinosa</i> Ishiyama & Ishihara, 1977.....	P.....	Whitebrow Skate
<i>Bathyraja parmifera</i> (Bean, 1881).....	P.....	Alaska Skate^ raie d'Alaska
<i>Bathyraja spinicauda</i> (Jensen, 1914).....	A-Ar.....	Spinytail Skate raie à queue épineuse
<i>Bathyraja taranetzi</i> (Dolganov, 1983).....	P.....	Mud Skate
<i>Bathyraja violacea</i> (Suvorov, 1935).....	P.....	Okhotsk Skate^
<i>Dipturus bullisi</i> (Bigelow & Schroeder, 1962).....	A.....	Lozenge Skate raya triangular
<i>Dipturus laevis</i> (Mitchill, 1818).....	A.....	Barndoor Skate..... grande raie
<i>Dipturus olsenii</i> (Bigelow & Schroeder, 1951).....	A.....	Spreadfin Skate..... raya colona
<i>Fenestraja sinuomexicanus</i> (Bigelow &.....	AM.....	Gulf Skate^ raya pigmea
Schroeder, 1950)		
<i>Leucoraja caribbaea</i> (McEachran, 1977).....	AM.....	Maya Skate^ raya maya
<i>Leucoraja erinacea</i> (Mitchill, 1825).....	A.....	Little Skate raie-hérissou
<i>Leucoraja garmani</i> (Whitley, 1939).....	A.....	Rosette Skate
<i>Leucoraja lentiginosa</i> (Bigelow & Schroeder, 1951).....	A.....	Freckled Skate..... raya pecosa
<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i> (Mitchill, 1815).....	A.....	Winter Skate..... raie tachetée

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Leucoraja virginica</i> (McEachran, 1977).....	A	Virginia Skate^
<i>Malacoraja senta</i> (Garman, 1885)	A	Smooth Skate raie à queue de velours
<i>Raja ackleyi</i> Garman, 1881.....	A	Ocellate Skate..... raya ocelada
<i>Raja binocularata</i> Girard, 1855	P	Big Skate raya bruja gigante raie biocellée
<i>Raja cortezensis</i> McEachran & Miyake, 1988	PM	Cortez Skate^ raya de Cortés
<i>Raja eglanteria</i> Bosc, 1800	A	Clearnose Skate..... raya naricita raie blanc nez
<i>Raja equatorialis</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	PM	Equatorial Skate raya ecuatorial
<i>Raja inornata</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1881	P	California Skate^..... raya de California
<i>Raja rhina</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P	Longnose Skate..... raya narigona pocheteau long-nez
<i>Raja stellulata</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P	Starry Skate raya estrellada raie du Pacifique
<i>Raja texana</i> Chandler, 1921.....	A	Roundel Skate raya tigre
<i>Raja velezi</i> Chirichigno, 1973.....	PM	Rasptail Skate..... raya chillona
* <i>Rajella fyllae</i> (Lütken, 1887)	A-Ar	Round Skate raie ronde

+ORDER MYLIOBATIFORMES

*Platyrrhinidae—En-thornbacks, Sp-guitarras espinudas, Fr-guitares de mer épineuses

Platyrrhinoidis triseriata (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)..... P..... Thornback guitarra espinuda

*Urotrygonidae—En-American round stingrays, Sp-rayas redondas americanas, Fr-pastenagues arrondies américaines

Urobatis concentricus Osburn & Nichols, 1916..... PM..... Reef Stingray..... raya redonda de arrecife

Urobatis halleri (Cooper, 1863) P | Round Stingray..... raya redonda común || *Urobatis jamaicensis* (Cuvier, 1816) | A | Yellow Stingray..... raya redonda de estero |
Urobatis maculatus Garman, 1913	PM	Cortez Stingray^..... raya redonda de Cortés
Urotrygon aspidura (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM	Panamic Stingray^..... raya redonda panámica
Urotrygon chilensis (Günther, 1872)	PM	Blotched Stingray..... raya redonda moteada
Urotrygon munda Gill, 1863	PM	Spiny Stingray..... raya redonda áspera
Urotrygon nana Miyake & McEachran, 1988.....	PM	Dwarf Stingray..... raya redonda enana
Urotrygon rogersi (Jordan & Starks, 1895).....	PM	Thorny Stingray raya redonda de púas

Dasyatidae—En-whiptail stingrays, Sp-rayas látigo, Fr-pastenagues

Dasyatis americana Hildebrand & Schroeder, 1928 A Southern Stingray raya látigo blanca

Dasyatis centroura (Mitchill, 1815) A | Roughtail Stingray |

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Dasyatis dipterura</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Diamond Stingray raya látigo diamante
<i>Dasyatis guttata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	AM	Longnose Stingray raya látigo del Golfo
<i>Dasyatis longa</i> (Garman, 1880)	PM	Longtail Stingray raya látigo largo
<i>Dasyatis sabina</i> (Lesueur, 1824)	A-F:UM	Atlantic Stingray^ raya látigo de espina
<i>Dasyatis say</i> (Lesueur, 1817)	A	Bluntnose Stingray raya látigo chata
<i>Himantura pacifica</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1941)	PM	Pacific Whiptail Stingray^ raya coluda del Pacífico
<i>Himantura schmardae</i> (Werner, 1904)	AM	Caribbean Whiptail Stingray^ raya coluda caribeña
<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i> (Bonaparte, 1832)	A-P	Pelagic Stingray raya látigo obispo
Gymnuridae—En-butterfly rays, Sp-rayas mariposa, Fr-raies-papillons		
<i>Gymnura altavela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Spiny Butterfly Ray raya de papel
<i>Gymnura crebripunctata</i> (Peters, 1869)	PM	Longsnout Butterfly Ray raya mariposa picuda
<i>Gymnura marmorata</i> (Cooper, 1864)	P	California Butterfly Ray^ raya mariposa californiana
<i>Gymnura micrura</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Smooth Butterfly Ray raya cola de rata
*Myliobatidae—En-eagle rays and mantas, Sp-mantas y águilas marinas, Fr-aigles de mer et mantas		
<i>Aetobatus narinari</i> (Euphrasen, 1790)	A-PM	Spotted Eagle Ray chuchito pintado
<i>Manta birostris</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A-P	Giant Manta manta gigante..... mante atlantique
<i>Mobula hypostoma</i> (Bancroft, 1831)	A	Devil Ray manta del Golfo
<i>Mobula japanica</i> (Müller & Henle, 1841)	P	Spinetail Mobula manta arpón
<i>Mobula munkiana</i> Notarbartolo di Sciarra, 1987	PM	Pygmy Devil Ray manta chica
<i>Mobula tarapacana</i> (Philippi, 1893)	A-PM	Sicklefin Devil Ray manta cornuda
<i>Mobula thurstoni</i> (Lloyd, 1908)	PM	Smoothtail Mobula manta doblada
<i>Myliobatis californica</i> Gill, 1865	P	Bat Ray tecolote
<i>Myliobatis freminvillei</i> Lesueur, 1824	A	Bullnose Ray águila nariz de vaca
<i>Myliobatis goodei</i> Garman, 1885	A	Southern Eagle Ray
<i>Myliobatis longirostris</i> Applegate & Fitch, 1964	PM	Longnose Eagle Ray águila picuda
<i>Pteromyia leus asperrimus</i> (Gilbert, 1898)	PM	Rough Eagle Ray águila cueruda
<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Cownose Ray gavián cubano
* <i>Rhinoptera brasiliensis</i> Müller 1836	A	Brazilian Cownose Ray^ manta hocico de vaca
<i>Rhinoptera steindachneri</i> Evermann & Jenkins, 1891	PM	Golden Cownose Ray gavián dorado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII— RAY-FINNED FISHES		
ORDER ACIPENSERIFORMES		
Acipenseridae—En-sturgeons, Sp-esturiones, Fr-esturgeons		
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i> Lesueur, 1818	A-F:CU	Shortnose Sturgeon esturgeon à museau court
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> Rafinesque, 1817	F:CU	Lake Sturgeon esturgeon jaune
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> Ayres, 1854	P-F:CU	Green Sturgeon esturión verde esturgeon vert
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> Mitchill, 1815	A-F:CUM	Atlantic Sturgeon^ esturión del Atlántico esturgeon noir
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> Richardson, 1836	P-F:CU	White Sturgeon esturión blanco esturgeon blanc
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i> (Forbes & Richardson, 1905)	F:U	Pallid Sturgeon
<i>Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:U	Shovelnose Sturgeon
<i>Scaphirhynchus suttkusi</i> Williams & Clemmer, 1991	F:U	Alabama Sturgeon^
Polyodontidae—En-paddlefishes, Sp-espátulas, Fr-spatules		
+ <i>Polyodon spathula</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	F:CU	Paddlefish spatulaire
ORDER LEPISOSTEIFORMES		
Lepisosteidae—En-gars, Sp-pejelagartos, Fr-lépisostés		
* <i>Atractosteus spatula</i> (Lacepède, 1803)	A-F:UM	Alligator Gar catán
<i>Atractosteus tropicus</i> Gill, 1863	F:M	Tropical Gar pejelagarto
<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i> Winchell, 1864	F:CUM	Spotted Gar catán pinto lépisosté tacheté
* <i>Lepisosteus osseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-F:CUM	Longnose Gar catán aguja lépisosté osseux
* <i>Lepisosteus platostomus</i> Rafinesque, 1820	A-F:U	Shortnose Gar
<i>Lepisosteus platyrhincus</i> DeKay, 1842	F:U	Florida Gar^
ORDER AMIIFORMES		
Amiidae—En-bowfins, Sp-amias, Fr-poissons-castors		
<i>Amia calva</i> Linnaeus, 1766	F:CU	Bowfin poisson-castor

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
ORDER HIODONTIFORMES		
Hiodontidae—En-mooneyes, Sp-ojos de luna, Fr-laquaiches		
<i>Hiodon alosoides</i> (Rafinesque, 1819).....	F:CU	Goldeye laquaiche aux yeux d’or
<i>Hiodon tergisus</i> Lesueur, 1818	F:CU	Mooneye laquaiche argentée
ORDER OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES		
Notopteridae—En-featherfin knifefishes, Sp-cuchillos de pluma, Fr-poissons-couteaux à nageoire plumeuse		
<i>Chitala ornata</i> (Gray, 1831)	F[I]:U	Clown Knifefish
ORDER ELOPIFORMES		
Elopidae—En-tenpounders, Sp-machetes, Fr-guinées		
<i>Elops affinis</i> Regan, 1909	P-F:UM	Machete machete del Pacífico
<i>Elops saurus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	A-F:UM	Ladyfish machete del Atlántico
* <i>Elops smithi</i> McBride, Rocha, Ruiz-Carus & Bowen, 2010	A-F:UM	Malacho machete malacho
Megalopidae—En-tarpons, Sp-sábalos, Fr-tarpons		
<i>Megalops atlanticus</i> Valenciennes, 1847	A-F:CUM	Tarpon sábalo tarpon
ORDER ALBULIFORMES		
+Albulidae—En-bonefishes, Sp-macabíes, Fr-bananes de mer		
* <i>Albula esuncula</i> (Garman, 1899)	PM	Eastern Pacific Bonefish^ macabí del Pacífico oriental
* <i>Albula gilberti</i> Pfeiler & van der Heiden, 2011	P	Cortez Bonefish^ macabí de Cortés
* <i>Albula pacifica</i> (Beebe, 1942)	PM	Pacific Shafted Bonefish^ macabí de hebra del Pacífico
+ <i>Albula vulpes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Bonefish macabí
*Notacanthidae—En-deep-sea spiny eels, Sp-anguilas espinosas de profundidad, Fr-poissons-tapirs à épines		
<i>Notacanthus chemnitzii</i> Bloch, 1788	A-Ar	Snubnosed Spiny Eel tapir à grandes écailles

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
ORDER ANGUILLIFORMES		
Anguillidae—En-freshwater eels, Sp-anguilas de río, Fr-anguilles d'eau douce		
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (Lesueur, 1817).....	A-F:CUM	American Eel^.....anguila americana.....anguille d'Amérique
Heterenchelyidae—En-mud eels, Sp-anguilas de fango, Fr-anguilles de vase		
<i>Pythonichthys asodes</i> Rosenblatt & Rubinoff, 1972	PM	Pacific Mud Eel^
Moringuidae—En-spaghetti eels, Sp-anguilas fideo, Fr-anguilles-spaghettis		
<i>Moringua edwardsi</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1889).....	A	Spaghetti Eel
<i>Neoconger mucronatus</i> Girard, 1858.....	A	Ridged Eel.....anguila fideo aquillada
* <i>Neoconger vermiformis</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Smalleye Spaghetti Eel
Chlopsidae—En-false morays, Sp-morenas falsas, Fr-fausse murènes		
<i>Chilorhinus suensonii</i> Lütken, 1852	A	Seagrass Eel
<i>Chlopsis apterus</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1938)	PM	Stripesnout False Moray
<i>Chlopsis bicolor</i> Rafinesque, 1810	A	Bicolor Eel
<i>Chlopsis dentatus</i> (Seale, 1917)	AM	Mottled False Moray
* <i>Chlopsis kazuko</i> Lavenberg, 1988	PM	Mexican False Moray^.....
<i>Kaupichthys hyoprорoides</i> (Strömman, 1896).....	A	False Moray.....
<i>Kaupichthys nuchalis</i> Böhlke, 1967	A	Collared Eel.....
Muraenidae—En-morays, Sp-morenas, Fr-murènes		
<i>Anarchias galapagensis</i> (Seale, 1940).....	PM	Hardtail Moray
<i>Anarchias similis</i> (Lea, 1913).....	A	Pygmy Moray.....
<i>Channomuraena vittata</i> (Richardson, 1845)	AM	Broadbanded Moray.....
<i>Echidna catenata</i> (Bloch, 1795).....	A	Chain Moray.....
<i>Echidna nebulosa</i> (Ahl, 1789).....	PM	Starry Moray
<i>Echidna nocturna</i> (Cope, 1872)	PM	Palenose Moray.....
<i>Enchelycore carychroa</i> Böhlke & Böhlke, 1976	A	Chestnut Moray.....
<i>Enchelycore nigricans</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788).....	A	Viper Moray
<i>Enchelycore octaviana</i> (Myers & Wade, 1941).....	PM	Slenderjaw Moray

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gymnomuraena zebra</i> (Shaw, 1797).....	PM.....	Zebra Moray..... morena cebra
<i>Gymnothorax castaneus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1883).....	PM.....	Panamic Green Moray^..... morena verde panámica
<i>Gymnothorax conspersus</i> Poey, 1867.....	A.....	Saddled Moray
<i>Gymnothorax dovii</i> (Günther, 1870).....	PM.....	Finespotted Moray..... morena pintita
<i>Gymnothorax equatorialis</i> (Hildebrand, 1946).....	PM.....	Spottail Moray..... morena cola pintada
* <i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i> (Rüppell, 1830).....	PM.....	Yellow-edged Moray..... morena de borde amarillo
<i>Gymnothorax funebris</i> Ranzani, 1839.....	A.....	Green Moray..... morena verde..... murène verte
<i>Gymnothorax hubbsi</i> Böhlke & Böhlke, 1977.....	A.....	Lichen Moray
<i>Gymnothorax kolpos</i> Böhlke & Böhlke, 1980.....	A.....	Blacktail Moray..... morena cola negra
<i>Gymnothorax maderensis</i> (Johnson, 1862).....	A.....	Sharktooth Moray
<i>Gymnothorax miliaris</i> (Kaup, 1856).....	A.....	Goldentail Moray..... morena cola dorada
<i>Gymnothorax mordax</i> (Ayres, 1859).....	P.....	California Moray^..... morena de California
<i>Gymnothorax moringa</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	A.....	Spotted Moray..... morena manchada
<i>Gymnothorax nigromarginatus</i> (Girard, 1858).....	A.....	Blackedge Moray..... morena de margen negro
<i>Gymnothorax ocellatus</i> Agassiz, 1831.....	AM.....	Ocellated Moray..... morena ocelada
<i>Gymnothorax panamensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	PM.....	Masked Moray..... morena mapache
* <i>Gymnothorax pictus</i> Ahl, 1789.....	PM.....	Paintspotted Moray..... morena pecas pintura
<i>Gymnothorax polygonius</i> Poey, 1875.....	A.....	Polygon Moray..... morena polígona
<i>Gymnothorax saxicola</i> Jordan & Davis, 1891.....	A.....	Honeycomb Moray..... morena panal
* <i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i> (Lacepède, 1803).....	PM.....	Undulated Moray..... morena ondulada
<i>Gymnothorax verrilli</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1883).....	PM.....	White-edged Moray..... morena de borde blanco
<i>Gymnothorax vicinus</i> (Castelnau, 1855).....	A.....	Purplemouth Moray..... morena amarilla
<i>Monopenchelys acuta</i> (Parr, 1930).....	AM.....	Redface Moray..... morena rubicunda
* <i>Muraena argus</i> (Steindachner, 1870).....	P.....	Argus Moray^..... morena Argos
<i>Muraena clepsydra</i> Gilbert, 1898.....	PM.....	Hourglass Moray..... morena clepsidra
<i>Muraena lentiginosa</i> Jenyns, 1842.....	PM.....	Jewel Moray..... morena pinta
<i>Muraena retifera</i> Goode & Bean, 1882.....	A.....	Reticulate Moray..... morena reticulada
<i>Muraena robusta</i> Osório, 1911.....	A.....	Stout Moray
<i>Scuticaria tigrina</i> (Lesson, 1828).....	PM.....	Tiger Reef Eel..... morena atigrada
<i>Uropterygius macrocephalus</i> (Bleeker, 1865).....	PM.....	Largehead Moray..... morena cabezona
<i>Uropterygius macularius</i> (Lesueur, 1825).....	A.....	Marbled Moray..... morena jaspeada
<i>Uropterygius polystictus</i> Myers & Wade, 1941.....	PM.....	Peppered Moray..... morena pintada
<i>Uropterygius versutus</i> Bussing, 1991.....	PM.....	Crafty Moray..... morena lista

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Synphobranchidae—En-cutthroat eels, Sp-anguilas branquias bajas, Fr-anguilles égorgées		
<i>Dysomma anguillare</i> Barnard, 1923	A	Shortbelly Eel.....anguila panzacorta
<i>Synphobranchus kaupii</i> Johnson, 1862	A-Ar	Northern Cutthroat Eel.....anguille égorgée bécue
+Ophichthidae—En-snake eels, Sp-tiesos, Fr-serpents de mer		
<i>Ahlia egmontis</i> (Jordan, 1884)	A	Key Worm Eel.....tieso de cayo
<i>Aplatophis chauliodus</i> Böhlke, 1956	A	Tusky Eel
<i>Aprognathodon platyventris</i> Böhlke, 1967	A	Stripe Eel
<i>Apterichthys ansp</i> (Böhlke, 1968)	A	Academy Eel^
<i>Apterichthys equatorialis</i> (Myers & Wade, 1941)	PM	Equatorial Eel.....tieso ecuatorial
<i>Apterichthys kendalli</i> (Gilbert, 1891)	A	Finless Eel
<i>Bascanichthys bascanium</i> (Jordan, 1884)	A	Sooty Eel.....tieso tiznado
<i>Bascanichthys bascanoides</i> Osburn & Nichols, 1916	PM	Sooty Sand Eel.....tieso manchitas
<i>Bascanichthys panamensis</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1923	PM	Panamic Sand Eel^.....tieso panámico
<i>Bascanichthys scuticaris</i> (Goode & Bean, 1880)	A	Whip Eel
<i>Callechelys bilinearis</i> Kanazawa, 1952	AM	Twostripe Snake Eel.....tieso dos rayas
<i>Callechelys cliffi</i> Böhlke & Briggs, 1954	PM	Sandy Ridgefin Eel.....tieso aquillado arenero
<i>Callechelys eristigma</i> McCosker & Rosenblatt, 1972	PM	Spotted Ridgefin Eel.....tieso aquillado manchado
<i>Callechelys guineensis</i> (Osório, 1893)	A	Shorttail Snake Eel.....tieso colicorta
<i>Callechelys muraena</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1887	A	Blotched Snake Eel.....tieso moteado
<i>Callechelys springeri</i> (Ginsburg, 1951)	A	Ridgefin Eel
<i>Caralophia loxochila</i> Böhlke, 1955	A	Slantlip Eel
<i>Echiophis brunneus</i> (Castro-Aguirre & Suárez de los Cobos, 1983)	PM	Fangjaw Eel.....tieso colmillón
<i>Echiophis intertinctus</i> (Richardson, 1848)	A	Spotted Spoon-nose Eel.....tieso cucharón manchado
<i>Echiophis punctifer</i> (Kaup, 1860)	A	Snapper Eel.....tieso pecoso
<i>Ethadophis akkistikos</i> McCosker & Böhlke, 1984	A	Indifferent Eel
<i>Ethadophis byrnei</i> Rosenblatt & McCosker, 1970	PM	Ordinary Eel.....tieso de Cortés
<i>Ethadophis merenda</i> Rosenblatt & McCosker, 1970	PM	Snack Eel.....tieso merienda
<i>Gordiichthys ergodes</i> McCosker, Böhlke & Böhlke, 1989	A	Irksome Eel.....tieso fastidioso
<i>Gordiichthys irretitus</i> Jordan & Davis, 1891	A	Horsehair Eel.....tieso pelo de burro

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gordiichthys leibyi</i> McCosker & Böhlke, 1984	A	String Eel..... tieso bobo
<i>Herpetoichthys fossatus</i> (Myers & Wade, 1941)	PM	Mustachioed Snake Eel..... tieso bigotón
<i>Ichthyapus ophioneus</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1900)	A	Surf Eel..... tieso alacrán
<i>Ichthyapus selachops</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Smiling Sand Eel..... tieso sonriente
<i>Letharchus rosenblatti</i> McCosker, 1974	PM	Black Sailfin Eel..... tieso vela negro
<i>Letharchus velifer</i> Goode & Bean, 1882	A	Sailfin Eel
<i>Lethogoleos andersoni</i> McCosker & Böhlke, 1982	A	Forgetful Snake Eel
<i>Leuropharus lasiops</i> Rosenblatt & McCosker, 1970	PM	Acned Snake Eel..... tieso pustuloso
<i>Myrichthys aspetocheiros</i> McCosker & Rosenblatt, 1993	PM	Longfin Spotted Snake Eel..... tieso aletón
<i>Myrichthys breviceps</i> (Richardson, 1848)	A	Sharptail Eel..... tieso afilado
<i>Myrichthys ocellatus</i> (Lesueur, 1825)	A	Goldspotted Eel..... tieso manchas doradas
<i>Myrichthys pantostigmus</i> Jordan & McGregor, 1898	PM	Clarion Snake Eel^..... tieso manchado de Clarión
<i>Myrichthys tigrinus</i> Girard, 1859	P	Tiger Snake Eel..... tieso tigre
<i>Myrophis platyrhynchus</i> Breder, 1927	AM	Broadnose Worm Eel..... tieso chato
<i>Myrophis punctatus</i> Lütken, 1852	A	Speckled Worm Eel..... tieso gusano
<i>Myrophis vafer</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1883	P	Pacific Worm Eel^..... tieso lombriz
<i>Ophichthus apachus</i> McCosker & Rosenblatt, 1998	PM	Thin Snake Eel..... tieso delgado
<i>Ophichthus cruentifer</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Margined Snake Eel
* <i>Ophichthus frontalis</i> Garman, 1899	PM	Deathbanded Snake Eel..... tieso funebre
<i>Ophichthus gomesii</i> (Castelnau, 1855)	A	Shrimp Eel..... tieso camarero
<i>Ophichthus hyposagmatus</i> McCosker & Böhlke, 1984	A	Faintsaddled Snake Eel
<i>Ophichthus longipenis</i> McCosker & Rosenblatt, 1998	PM	Slender Snake Eel..... tieso fino
<i>Ophichthus mecopterus</i> McCosker & Rosenblatt, 1998	PM	Longarmed Snake Eel..... tieso brazo largo
<i>Ophichthus melanoporus</i> Kanazawa, 1963	A	Blackpored Eel
<i>Ophichthus omorgmus</i> McCosker & Böhlke, 1984	A	Dottedline Snake Eel
<i>Ophichthus ophis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Spotted Snake Eel
<i>Ophichthus puncticeps</i> (Kaup, 1860)	A	Palespotted Eel
<i>Ophichthus rex</i> Böhlke & Caruso, 1980	A	King Snake Eel..... lairón
<i>Ophichthus triserialis</i> (Kaup, 1856)	P	Pacific Snake Eel^..... tieso del Pacífico
<i>Ophichthus zophochir</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	P	Yellow Snake Eel..... tieso amarillo
<i>Paraetharchus opercularis</i> (Myers & Wade, 1941)	PM	Pouch Snake Eel..... tieso bolsa

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Paraetharchus pacificus</i> (Osburn & Nichols, 1916)	PM	Pacific Sailfin Eel^ tieso vela del Pacífico
<i>Phaenomonas pinnata</i> Myers & Wade, 1941	PM	Elastic Eel tieso elástico
<i>Pisodonophis dasypilotus</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Blunt-toothed Snake Eel tieso dientes romos
<i>Pseudomyrophis fugesae</i> McCosker, Böhlke & Böhlke, 1989	A	Diminutive Worm Eel
<i>Pseudomyrophis micropinna</i> Wade, 1946	PM	Plain Worm Eel tieso enano
<i>Quassiremus nothochir</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Redsaddled Snake Eel tieso bisagra
<i>Scytalichthys miurus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Shorttail Viper Eel tieso víbora
Muraenesocidae—En-pike congers, Sp-congrios picudos, Fr-congres-brochets		
<i>Cynoponticus coniceps</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Conehead Eel congrio espantoso
Nemichthyidae—En-snipe eels, Sp-anguilas tijera, Fr-poissons-avocettes		
<i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i> Richardson, 1848	A-P-Ar	Slender Snipe Eel tijera esbelta avocette ruban
Congridae—En-conger eels, Sp-congrios, Fr-congres		
<i>Ariosoma anale</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Longtrunk Conger
<i>Ariosoma balearicum</i> (Delaroche, 1809)	A	Bandtooth Conger congrio balear
<i>Ariosoma gilberti</i> (Ogilby, 1898)	PM	Sharpnose Conger congrio narigón
<i>Bathycongrus bullisi</i> (Smith & Kanazawa, 1977)	AM	Bullish Conger congrio disparatado
<i>Bathycongrus dubius</i> (Breder, 1927)	A	Dubious Conger
<i>Bathycongrus macrurus</i> (Gilbert, 1891)	PM	Shorthead Conger congrio cabeza corta
<i>Bathycongrus varidens</i> (Garman, 1899)	PM	Largehead Conger congrio cabezón
<i>Bathycongrus vicinalis</i> (Garman, 1899)	AM	Neighbor Conger congrio vecino
<i>Chiloconger dentatus</i> (Garman, 1899)	PM	Thicklip Conger congrio labioso
<i>Conger oceanicus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	A	Conger Eel congre à museau aigu
<i>Conger triporiceps</i> Kanazawa, 1958	A	Manytooth Conger congrio dentado
<i>Gnathophis bathytopos</i> Smith & Kanazawa, 1977	A	Blackgut Conger
<i>Gnathophis bracheatopos</i> Smith & Kanazawa, 1977	A	Longeye Conger
<i>Gnathophis cinctus</i> (Garman, 1899)	P	Hardtail Conger congrio cola tiesa

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gorgasia punctata</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1923	PM	Peppered Garden Eel congrio punteado
<i>Heteroconger canabus</i> (Cowan & Rosenblatt, 1974)	PM	Cape Garden Eel ^ congrio del Cabo
<i>Heteroconger digueti</i> (Pellegrin, 1923)	PM	Cortez Garden Eel ^ congrio de Cortés
<i>Heteroconger longissimus</i> Günther, 1870	A	Brown Garden Eel
<i>Heteroconger luteolus</i> Smith, 1989	A	Yellow Garden Eel
<i>Heteroconger pellegrini</i> Castle, 1999	PM	Speckled Garden Eel congrio pecoso
<i>Parabathymyrus oregoni</i> Smith & Kanazawa, 1977	AM	Flapnose Conger congrio nariz colgada
<i>Paraconger californiensis</i> Kanazawa, 1961	PM	Ringeye Conger congrio anteojos
<i>Paraconger caudilimbatus</i> (Poey, 1867)	A	Margintail Conger congrio cola de bordes
<i>Paraconger similis</i> (Wade, 1946)	PM	Shorttail Conger congrio colicorta
<i>Rhynchoconger flavus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Yellow Conger congrio amarillo
<i>Rhynchoconger gracilior</i> (Ginsburg, 1951)	A	Whiptail Conger congrio grácil
<i>Rhynchoconger nitens</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890)	PM	Needletail Conger congrio estilete
<i>Uroconger syringinus</i> Ginsburg, 1954	A	Threadtail Conger congrio plumilla
<i>Xenomystax congroides</i> Smith & Kanazawa, 1989	A	Bristletooth Conger
Nettastomatidae—En-duckbill eels, Sp-serpentinás, Fr-anguilles à bec de canard		
<i>Facciolella equatorialis</i> (Gilbert, 1891)	P	Dogface Witch Eel serpentina bruja
<i>Hoplunnis diomediana</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	A	Blacktail Pikeconger serpentina albatros
<i>Hoplunnis macrura</i> Ginsburg, 1951	A	Freckled Pikeconger serpentina cola grande
<i>Hoplunnis pacifica</i> Lane & Stewart, 1968	PM	Silver Pikeconger serpentina plateada
<i>Hoplunnis tenuis</i> Ginsburg, 1951	A	Spotted Pikeconger serpentina dientona
<i>Nettenchelys pygmaea</i> Smith & Böhlke, 1981	A	Pygmy Pikeconger serpentina enana
<i>Saurenychelys cognita</i> Smith, 1989	A	Longface Eel serpentina noble
*Serrivomeridae—En-sawtooth eels, Sp-anguilas dientes aserrados, Fr-anguilles dents-de-scie		
* <i>Serrivomer beanii</i> Gill & Ryder, 1883	A	Stout Sawpalate serrivomer trapu
+ORDER CLUPEIFORMES		
Pristigasteridae—En-longfin herrings, Sp-sardinas machete, Fr-pristigastéridés		
<i>Ilisha fuerthii</i> (Steindachner, 1875)	PM	Hatchet Herring sardina hacha

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Neoopisthopterus tropicus</i> (Hildebrand, 1946)	PM	Tropical Longfin Herring sardinela pelada
<i>Odontognathus panamensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	PM	Panama Longfin Herring^ sardina machete panameña
<i>Opisthopterus dovii</i> (Günther, 1868)	PM	Pacific Longfin Herring^ sardina machete chata
<i>Pliosteostoma lutipinnis</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Yellowfin Herring arenquilla aleta amarilla
Engraulidae—En-anchovies, Sp-anchoa, Fr-anchois		
* <i>Anchoa analis</i> (Miller, 1945)	PM	Longfin Pacific Anchovy^ anchoa aletona del Pacífico
<i>Anchoa argentivittata</i> (Regan, 1904)	PM	Silverstripe Anchovy anchoa plateada
<i>Anchoa belizensis</i> (Thomerson & Greenfield, 1975)	F:M	Belize Anchovy^ anchoa beliceña
<i>Anchoa cayorum</i> (Fowler, 1906)	A	Key Anchovy anchoa de cayo
<i>Anchoa colonensis</i> Hildebrand, 1943	AM	Narrowstriped Anchovy anchoa rayita
<i>Anchoa compressa</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Deepbody Anchovy anchoa alta
<i>Anchoa cubana</i> (Poey, 1868)	A	Cuban Anchovy^ anchoa cubana
<i>Anchoa curta</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Short Anchovy anchoa chaparra
<i>Anchoa delicatissima</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Slough Anchovy anchoa delicada
* <i>Anchoa exigua</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Slender Anchovy anchoa fina
<i>Anchoa helleri</i> (Hubbs, 1921)	PM	Gulf Anchovy^ anchoa del Golfo
<i>Anchoa hepsetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-F:M	Striped Anchovy anchoa legítima piquitinga
<i>Anchoa ischana</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Sharpnose Anchovy anchoa chicotera
<i>Anchoa lamprotaenia</i> Hildebrand, 1943	A	Bigeye Anchovy anchoa ojuda
<i>Anchoa lucida</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Bright Anchovy anchoa ojitos
<i>Anchoa lyolepis</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1900)	A	Dusky Anchovy anchoa mulata
<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i> (Valenciennes, 1848)	A-F:UM	Bay Anchovy anchoa de caleta
<i>Anchoa mundeola</i> (Gilbert & Pierson, 1898)	PM	False Panama Anchovy^ anchoa panameña falsa
<i>Anchoa mundeoloides</i> (Breder, 1928)	PM	Northern Gulf Anchovy^ anchoa golfina
<i>Anchoa nasus</i> (Kner & Steindachner, 1867)	PM	Bignose Anchovy anchoa trompuda
<i>Anchoa parva</i> (Meek & Hildebrand, 1923)	AM-F:M	Little Anchovy anchoa parva
<i>Anchoa scofieldi</i> (Jordan & Culver, 1895)	PM	Yellow Anchovy anchoa amarilla
* <i>Anchoa walkeri</i> Baldwin & Chang, 1970	PM-F:M	Persistent Anchovy anchoa persistente
<i>Anchovia clupeioides</i> (Swainson, 1839)	AM	Zabaleta Anchovy anchoveta sardina
* <i>Anchovia macrolepidota</i> (Kner, 1863)	PM-F:M	Bigscale Anchovy anchoveta escamuda
<i>Anchoviella perfasciata</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Flat Anchovy anchoa chata

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Cetengraulis edentulus</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	AM.....	Atlantic Anchoveta^..... anchoveta rabo amarillo
<i>Cetengraulis mysticetus</i> (Günther, 1867)	P.....	Anchoveta..... anchoveta bocona
* <i>Engraulis eurystole</i> (Swain & Meek, 1884).....	A.....	Silver Anchovy..... anchois argenté
<i>Engraulis mordax</i> Girard, 1854.....	P.....	Northern Anchovy..... anchoveta norteña..... anchois du Pacifique
Clupeidae—En-herrings, Sp-sardinas, Fr-harengs		
<i>Alosa aestivalis</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	A-F:CU.....	Blueback Herring..... alose d'été
<i>Alosa alabamiae</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1896.....	A-F:U.....	Alabama Shad^.....
<i>Alosa chrysochloris</i> (Rafinesque, 1820).....	A-F:U.....	Skipjack Herring
<i>Alosa mediocris</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	A-F:U.....	Hickory Shad
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i> (Wilson, 1811).....	A-F:CU.....	Alewife..... gaspareau
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i> (Wilson, 1811).....	A-P[I]-F:CU.....	American Shad^..... sábalo americano..... alose savoureuse
<i>Brevoortia gunteri</i> Hildebrand, 1948.....	A.....	Finescale Menhaden..... sardina escamitas
<i>Brevoortia patronus</i> Goode, 1878.....	A.....	Gulf Menhaden^..... sardina lacha
<i>Brevoortia smithi</i> Hildebrand, 1941.....	A.....	Yellowfin Menhaden
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i> (Latrobe, 1802).....	A.....	Atlantic Menhaden^..... alose tyran
<i>Clupea harengus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-Ar.....	Atlantic Herring^..... hareng atlantique
<i>Clupea pallasii</i> Valenciennes, 1847.....	P-Ar.....	Pacific Herring^..... arenque del Pacífico..... hareng du Pacifique
<i>Dorosoma anale</i> Meek, 1904.....	F:M.....	Longfin Gizzard Shad..... sardina del Papaloapan
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i> (Lesueur, 1818).....	A-F:CUM.....	Gizzard Shad..... sardina molleja..... alose à gésier
<i>Dorosoma petenense</i> (Günther, 1867).....	A-P[I]-F:UM.....	Threadfin Shad..... sardina maya
<i>Dorosoma smithi</i> Hubbs & Miller, 1941.....	F:M.....	Pacific Gizzard Shad^..... sardina norteña
<i>Etrumeus teres</i> (DeKay, 1842).....	A-P.....	Round Herring..... sardina japonesa..... shadine
<i>Harengula clupeola</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	A.....	False Pilchard..... sardinita carapachona
<i>Harengula humeralis</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	A.....	Redear Sardine..... sardinita de ley
<i>Harengula jaguana</i> Poey, 1865.....	A-F:UM.....	Scaled Sardine..... sardinita vivita escamuda
<i>Harengula thrissina</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	P.....	Flatiron Herring..... sardinita plumilla
<i>Jenkinsia lamprotaenia</i> (Gosse, 1851).....	A.....	Dwarf Herring..... sardinita flaca
<i>Jenkinsia majua</i> Whitehead, 1963.....	A.....	Little-eye Herring..... sardinita ojito
<i>Jenkinsia stolifera</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1884).....	A.....	Shortband Herring..... sardinita de cayo
<i>Lile gracilis</i> Castro-Aguirre & Vivero, 1990.....	PM-F:M.....	Graceful Herring..... sardinita agua dulce

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Lile nigrofasciata</i> Castro-Aguirre, Ruiz-Campos PM.....		Blackstripe Herring sardinita raya negra & Balart, 2002
* <i>Lile stolifera</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882) PM-F:M.....		Striped Herring..... sardinita rayada
<i>Opisthonema bulleri</i> (Regan, 1904) PM.....		Slender Thread Herring..... sardina crinuda azul
<i>Opisthonema libertate</i> (Günther, 1867)..... P.....		Deepbody Thread Herring..... sardina crinuda
<i>Opisthonema medirastre</i> Berry & Barrett, 1963..... P.....		Middling Thread Herring sardina crinuda machete
<i>Opisthonema oglinum</i> (Lesueur, 1818)..... A-F:U.....		Atlantic Thread Herring^ sardina vivita de hebra
<i>Sardinella aurita</i> Valenciennes, 1847 A.....		Spanish Sardine^ sardina española
<i>Sardinops sagax</i> (Jenyns, 1842) P.....		Pacific Sardine^ sardina monterrey sardine du Pacifique

ORDER GONORYNCHIFORMES

Chanidae—En-milkfishes, Sp-sabalotes, Fr-chanos

* <i>Chanos chanos</i> (Forsskål, 1775)..... P.....	Milkfish sabalote
---	-------------------------

ORDER CYPRINIFORMES

+Cyprinidae—En-carps and minnows, Sp-carpas y carpitas, Fr-carpes et ménés

<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i> Agassiz & Pickering, 1855 F:CU	Chiselmouth bouche coupante
<i>Agosia chrysogaster</i> Girard, 1856 F:UM.....	Longfin Dace pupo panzaverde
* <i>Algansea amecae</i> Pérez-Rodríguez, F:M	Ameca Chub^ pupo del Ameca
Pérez-Ponce de León, Domínguez-Domínguez & Doadrio, 2009	
<i>Algansea aphanea</i> Barbour & Miller, 1978..... F:M	Riffle Chub pupo del Ayutla
<i>Algansea avia</i> Barbour & Miller, 1978..... F:M	Remote Chub..... pupo de Tepic
* <i>Algansea barbata</i> Álvarez & Cortés, 1964..... F:M	Lerma Chub^ pupo del Lerma
<i>Algansea lacustris</i> Steindachner, 1895..... F:M	Pátzcuaro Chub^ acúmara
<i>Algansea monticola</i> Barbour & Contreras-Balderas, 1968..... F:M	Mountain Chub..... pupo del Juchipila
<i>Algansea popoche</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899) F:M	Popoche Chub popocha
+ <i>Algansea tincella</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)..... F:M	Spottail Chub..... pupo del Valle
+ <i>Campostoma anomalum</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)..... F:CUM.....	Central Stoneroller rodapiedras del centro..... roule-caillou
<i>Campostoma oligolepis</i> Hubbs & Greene, 1935 F:U.....	Largescale Stoneroller

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Campostoma ornatum</i> Girard, 1856	F:UM	Mexican Stoneroller^ rodapiedras mexicano
<i>Campostoma pauciradii</i> Burr & Cashner, 1983	F:U	Bluefin Stoneroller
* <i>Campostoma spadiceum</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:U	Highland Stoneroller
<i>Carassius auratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F[I]:CUM	Goldfish carpa dorada carassin
* <i>Chrosomus cumberlandensis</i> (Starnes & Starnes, 1978)	F:U	Blackside Dace
* <i>Chrosomus eos</i> Cope, 1862	F:CU	Northern Redbelly Dace ventre rouge du nord
* <i>Chrosomus erythrogaster</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:U	Southern Redbelly Dace
* <i>Chrosomus neogaeus</i> (Cope, 1867)	F:CU	Finescale Dace ventre citron
* <i>Chrosomus oreas</i> Cope, 1868	F:U	Mountain Redbelly Dace
* <i>Chrosomus saylori</i> (Skelton, 2001)	F:U	Laurel Dace
* <i>Chrosomus tennesseensis</i> (Starnes & Jenkins, 1988)	F:U	Tennessee Dace^
<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i> (Kirtland, 1841)	F:CU	Redside Dace méné long
<i>Clinostomus funduloides</i> Girard, 1856	F:U	Rosyside Dace
* <i>Codoma ornata</i> Girard, 1856	F:M	Ornate Shiner carpita adornada
<i>Couesius plumbeus</i> (Agassiz, 1850)	F:CU	Lake Chub méné de lac
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	F[I]:UM	Grass Carp carpa herbívora carpe de roseau
<i>Cyprinella alvarezdelvillari</i> Contreras-Balderas & Lozano-Vilano, 1994	F:M	Tepehuan Shiner^ carpita tepehuana
<i>Cyprinella analostana</i> Girard, 1859	F:U	Satinfin Shiner
<i>Cyprinella bocagrande</i> (Chernoff & Miller, 1982)	F:M	Largemouth Shiner carpita bocagrande
<i>Cyprinella caerulea</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Blue Shiner
<i>Cyprinella callisema</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Ocmulgee Shiner^
<i>Cyprinella callistia</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Alabama Shiner^
<i>Cyprinella callitaenia</i> (Bailey & Gibbs, 1956)	F:U	Bluestripe Shiner
<i>Cyprinella camura</i> (Jordan & Meek, 1884)	F:U	Blunface Shiner
<i>Cyprinella chloristia</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878)	F:U	Greenfin Shiner
<i>Cyprinella formosa</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:UM	Beautiful Shiner carpita yaqui
<i>Cyprinella galactura</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Whitetail Shiner
<i>Cyprinella garmani</i> (Jordan, 1885)	F:M	Gibbous Shiner carpita jorobada
<i>Cyprinella gibbsi</i> (Howell & Williams, 1971)	F:U	Tallapoosa Shiner^
<i>Cyprinella labrosa</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Thicklip Chub
<i>Cyprinella leedsi</i> (Fowler, 1942)	F:U	Bannerfin Shiner

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Cyprinella lepida</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:U.....	Plateau Shiner
+ <i>Cyprinella lutrensis</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853)	F:UM.....	Red Shiner..... carpita roja
<i>Cyprinella nivea</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U.....	Whitefin Shiner
<i>Cyprinella panarcys</i> (Hubbs & Miller, 1978).....	F:M.....	Conchos Shiner^..... carpita del Conchos
<i>Cyprinella proserpina</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM.....	Proserpine Shiner..... carpita del Norte
<i>Cyprinella pyrrhomelas</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Fieryblack Shiner
<i>Cyprinella rutila</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:M.....	Mexican Red Shiner^..... carpita regiomontana
<i>Cyprinella spiloptera</i> (Cope, 1867).....	F:CU.....	Spotfin Shiner..... méné bleu
<i>Cyprinella trichroistia</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1878).....	F:U.....	Tricolor Shiner
<i>Cyprinella venusta</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:UM.....	Blacktail Shiner..... carpita colinegra
<i>Cyprinella whipplei</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:U.....	Steelcolor Shiner
<i>Cyprinella xaenura</i> (Jordan, 1877).....	F:U.....	Altamaha Shiner^
<i>Cyprinella xanthicara</i> (Minckley & Lytle, 1969).....	F:M.....	Cuatro Ciénegas Shiner^..... carpita de Cuatro Ciénegas
<i>Cyprinella zanema</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878).....	F:U.....	Santee Chub^
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	F[I]:CUM.....	Common Carp..... carpa común..... carpe
<i>Dionda argentosa</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:UM.....	Manantial Roundnose Minnow^ carpa de manantial
<i>Dionda diaboli</i> Hubbs & Brown, 1957.....	F:UM.....	Devils River Minnow^..... carpa diabla
<i>Dionda episcopa</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:UM.....	Roundnose Minnow..... carpa obispa
<i>Dionda melanops</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:M.....	Spotted Minnow..... carpa manchada
<i>Dionda nigrotaeniata</i> (Cope, 1880).....	F:U.....	Guadalupe Roundnose Minnow^
<i>Dionda serena</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:U.....	Nueces Roundnose Minnow^
<i>Eremichthys acros</i> Hubbs & Miller, 1948.....	F:U.....	Desert Dace
<i>Erimonax monachus</i> (Cope, 1868).....	F:U.....	Spotfin Chub
<i>Erimystax cahni</i> (Hubbs & Crowe, 1956).....	F:U.....	Slender Chub
<i>Erimystax dissimilis</i> (Kirtland, 1841).....	F:U.....	Streamline Chub
<i>Erimystax harryi</i> (Hubbs & Crowe, 1956).....	F:U.....	Ozark Chub^
<i>Erimystax insignis</i> (Hubbs & Crowe, 1956).....	F:U.....	Blotched Chub
+ <i>Erimystax x-punctatus</i> (Hubbs & Crowe, 1956).....	F:CU.....	Gravel Chub..... gravelier
<i>Evarra bustamantei</i> Navarro, 1955.....	F[X]:M.....	Mexican Chub^..... carpa xochimilca
<i>Evarra eigenmanni</i> Woolman, 1894.....	F[X]:M.....	Plateau Chub..... carpa verde
<i>Evarra tlahuacensis</i> Meek, 1902.....	F[X]:M.....	Endorheic Chub..... carpa de Tláhuac
<i>Exoglossum laurae</i> (Hubbs, 1931)	F:U.....	Tonguetied Minnow
<i>Exoglossum maxillingua</i> (Lesueur, 1817).....	F:CU.....	Cutlip Minnow..... bec-de-lièvre

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gila atraria</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:U.....	Utah Chub^
<i>Gila breviceauda</i> Norris, Fischer & Minckley, 2003.....	F:M.....	Shorttail Chub carpa colicorta
<i>Gila coerulea</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:U.....	Blue Chub
* <i>Gila conspersa</i> Garman, 1881.....	F:M.....	Nazas Chub^ carpa de Mayrán
<i>Gila crassicauda</i> (Baird & Girard, 1854).....	F[X]:U.....	Thicktail Chub
<i>Gila cypha</i> Miller, 1946.....	F:U.....	Humpback Chub
<i>Gila ditaenia</i> Miller, 1945.....	F:UM.....	Sonora Chub^..... carpa sonorensis
<i>Gila elegans</i> Baird & Girard, 1853.....	F:UM.....	Bonytail..... carpa elegante
<i>Gila eremica</i> DeMarais, 1991.....	F:M.....	Desert Chub..... carpa del desierto
<i>Gila intermedia</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM.....	Gila Chub^..... carpa del Gila
* <i>Gila jordani</i> Tanner, 1950.....	F:U.....	White River Chub^
<i>Gila minacae</i> Meek, 1902.....	F:M.....	Mexican Roundtail Chub^ carpa cola redonda mexicana
<i>Gila modesta</i> (Garman, 1881).....	F:M.....	Saltillo Chub^..... carpa de Saltillo
<i>Gila nigra</i> Cope, 1875.....	F:U.....	Headwater Chub
<i>Gila nigrescens</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM.....	Chihuahua Chub^..... carpa de Chihuahua
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890).....	F:U.....	Arroyo Chub
<i>Gila pandora</i> (Cope, 1872).....	F:U.....	Rio Grande Chub^
<i>Gila pulchra</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:M.....	Conchos Chub^..... carpa del Conchos
<i>Gila purpurea</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM.....	Yaqui Chub^..... carpa púrpura
* <i>Gila robusta</i> Baird & Girard, 1853.....	F:UM.....	Roundtail Chub carpa cola redonda
<i>Gila seminuda</i> Cope & Yarrow, 1875.....	F:U.....	Virgin Chub^
<i>Hemitremia flammea</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1878).....	F:U.....	Flame Chub
+ <i>Hesperoleucus symmetricus</i> (Baird & Girard, 1854).....	F:U.....	California Roach^
+ <i>Hybognathus amarus</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM.....	Rio Grande Silvery Minnow^ . carpa Chamizal
<i>Hybognathus argyritis</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:CU.....	Western Silvery Minnow..... méné d'argent de l'ouest
<i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i> Hubbs, 1929.....	F:CU.....	Brassy Minnow méné laitón
<i>Hybognathus hayi</i> Jordan, 1885.....	F:U.....	Cypress Minnow
<i>Hybognathus nuchalis</i> Agassiz, 1855.....	F:U.....	Mississippi Silvery Minnow^
* <i>Hybognathus placitus</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:CU.....	Plains Minnow méné des plaines
* <i>Hybognathus regius</i> Girard, 1856.....	F:CU.....	Eastern Silvery Minnow..... méné d'argent de l'est
<i>Hybopsis amblops</i> (Rafinesque, 1820).....	F:U.....	Bigeye Chub
<i>Hybopsis amnis</i> (Hubbs & Greene, 1951).....	F:U.....	Pallid Shiner
<i>Hybopsis hypsinotus</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Highback Chub

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Hybopsis lineapunctata</i> Clemmer & Suttkus, 1971	F:U	Lined Chub
<i>Hybopsis rubrifrons</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Rosyface Chub
<i>Hybopsis winchelli</i> Girard, 1856	F:U	Clear Chub
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	F[I]:UM	Silver Carp carpa plateada
+ <i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i> (Richardson, 1845)	F[I]:UM	Bighead Carp carpa cabezona
<i>Iotichthys phlegethontis</i> (Cope, 1874)	F:U	Least Chub
<i>Lavinia exilicauda</i> Baird & Girard, 1854	F:U	Hitch
<i>Lepidomeda albivallis</i> Miller & Hubbs, 1960	F:U	White River Spinedace^
* <i>Lepidomeda aliciae</i> (Jouy, 1881)	F:U	Southern Leatherside Chub
<i>Lepidomeda altivelis</i> Miller & Hubbs, 1960	F[X]:U	Pahranagat Spinedace^
* <i>Lepidomeda copei</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881)	F:U	Northern Leatherside Chub
<i>Lepidomeda mollispinis</i> Miller & Hubbs, 1960	F:U	Virgin Spinedace^
<i>Lepidomeda vittata</i> Cope, 1874	F:U	Little Colorado Spinedace^
<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F[I]:U	Ide
<i>Luxilus albeolus</i> (Jordan, 1889)	F:U	White Shiner
<i>Luxilus cardinalis</i> (Mayden, 1988)	F:U	Cardinal Shiner
<i>Luxilus cerasinus</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Crescent Shiner
<i>Luxilus chrysocephalus</i> Rafinesque, 1820	F:CU	Striped Shiner méné rayé
<i>Luxilus coccogenis</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Warpaint Shiner
<i>Luxilus cornutus</i> (Mitchill, 1817)	F:CU	Common Shiner méné à nageoires rouges
<i>Luxilus pilsbryi</i> (Fowler, 1904)	F:U	Duskystripe Shiner
+ <i>Luxilus zonatus</i> (Agassiz, 1863)	F:U	Bleeding Shiner
<i>Luxilus zonistius</i> Jordan, 1880	F:U	Bandfin Shiner
<i>Lythrurus alegnotus</i> (Snelson, 1972)	F:U	Warrior Shiner^
<i>Lythrurus ardens</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Rosefin Shiner
<i>Lythrurus atrapiculus</i> (Snelson, 1972)	F:U	Blacktip Shiner
<i>Lythrurus bellus</i> (Hay, 1881)	F:U	Pretty Shiner
<i>Lythrurus fasciolaris</i> (Gilbert, 1891)	F:U	Scarlet Shiner
<i>Lythrurus fumeus</i> (Evermann, 1892)	F:U	Ribbon Shiner
<i>Lythrurus lirus</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Mountain Shiner
<i>Lythrurus matutinus</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Pinewoods Shiner
<i>Lythrurus roseipinnis</i> (Hay, 1885)	F:U	Cherryfin Shiner
<i>Lythrurus snelsoni</i> (Robison, 1985)	F:U	Ouachita Shiner^

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Lythrurus umbratilis</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:CU	Redfin Shiner..... méné d'ombre
<i>Macrhybopsis aestivalis</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM	Speckled Chub carpa pecosa
<i>Macrhybopsis australis</i> (Hubbs & Ortenburger, 1929)	F:U	Prairie Chub
<i>Macrhybopsis gelida</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:U	Sturgeon Chub
<i>Macrhybopsis hyostoma</i> (Gilbert, 1884)	F:U	Shoal Chub
<i>Macrhybopsis marconis</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1886)	F:U	Burrhead Chub
<i>Macrhybopsis meeki</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1896).....	F:U	Sicklefin Chub
<i>Macrhybopsis storeriana</i> (Kirtland, 1845)	F:CU	Silver Chub..... méné à grandes écailles
<i>Macrhybopsis tetranema</i> (Gilbert, 1886).....	F:U	Peppered Chub
* <i>Margariscus margarita</i> (Cope, 1867)	F:U	Allegheny Pearl Dace^
* <i>Margariscus nachtriebi</i> (Cox, 1896)	F:CU	Northern Pearl Dace..... mullet perlé du nord
+ <i>Meda fulgida</i> Girard, 1856	F:UM	Spikedace carpita aguda
<i>Moapa coriacea</i> Hubbs & Miller, 1948	F:U	Moapa Dace^
<i>Mylocheilus caurinus</i> (Richardson, 1836).....	F:CU	Peamouth..... méné deux-barres
<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i> (Baird & Girard, 1854).....	F:U	Hardhead
* <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> (Richardson, 1846).....	F[I]:U	Black Carp
<i>Nocomis asper</i> Lachner & Jenkins, 1971	F:U	Redspot Chub
<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i> (Kirtland, 1841)	F:CU	Hornyhead Chub tête à taches rouges
<i>Nocomis effusus</i> Lachner & Jenkins, 1967	F:U	Redtail Chub
<i>Nocomis leptocephalus</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:U	Bluehead Chub
<i>Nocomis micropogon</i> (Cope, 1865).....	F:CU	River Chub méné baton
<i>Nocomis platyrhynchus</i> Lachner & Jenkins, 1971.....	F:U	Bigmouth Chub
<i>Nocomis raneyi</i> Lachner & Jenkins, 1971	F:U	Bull Chub
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	F:CU	Golden Shiner..... méné jaune
<i>Notropis aguirrepequenoi</i> Contreras-Balderas & Rivera-Teillery, 1973	F:M	Soto la Marina Shiner^..... carpita del Pilón
<i>Notropis albizonatus</i> Warren & Burr, 1994	F:U	Palezone Shiner
<i>Notropis alborus</i> Hubbs & Raney, 1947	F:U	Whitemouth Shiner
<i>Notropis altipinnis</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Highfin Shiner
<i>Notropis amabilis</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:UM	Texas Shiner^..... carpita texana
* <i>Notropis amecae</i> Chernoff & Miller, 1986	F:M	Ameca Shiner^..... carpita del Ameca
<i>Notropis ammophilus</i> Suttkus & Boschung, 1990.....	F:U	Orangefin Shiner

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Notropis amoenus</i> (Abbott, 1874)	F:U	Comely Shiner
* <i>Notropis amplamala</i> Pera & Armbruster, 2006	F:U	Longjaw Minnow
<i>Notropis anogenus</i> Forbes, 1885	F:CU	Pugnose Shiner..... méné camus
<i>Notropis ariommus</i> (Cope, 1867)	F:U	Popeye Shiner
<i>Notropis asperifrons</i> Suttkus & Raney, 1955	F:U	Burrhead Shiner
<i>Notropis atherinoides</i> Rafinesque, 1818.....	F:CU	Emerald Shiner..... méné émeraude
<i>Notropis atrocaudalis</i> Evermann, 1892	F:U	Blackspot Shiner
<i>Notropis aulidion</i> Chernoff & Miller, 1986.....	F[X]:M	Durango Shiner^ carpita de Durango
<i>Notropis baileyi</i> Suttkus & Raney, 1955.....	F:U	Rough Shiner
<i>Notropis bairdi</i> Hubbs & Ortenburger, 1929	F:U	Red River Shiner^
<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i> (Cope, 1867)	F:CU	Bridle Shiner méné d'herbe
<i>Notropis blennius</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:CU	River Shiner méné de rivière
<i>Notropis boops</i> Gilbert, 1884.....	F:U	Bigeye Shiner
<i>Notropis boucardi</i> (Günther, 1868).....	F:M	Balsas Shiner^ carpita del Balsas
<i>Notropis braytoni</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1896.....	F:UM	Tamaulipas Shiner^ carpita tamaulipeca
+ <i>Notropis buccatus</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:U	Silverjaw Minnow
<i>Notropis buccula</i> Cross, 1953.....	F:U	Smalleye Shiner
<i>Notropis buchanani</i> Meek, 1896.....	F:CUM	Ghost Shiner..... carpita fantasma méné fantôme
<i>Notropis cahabae</i> Mayden & Kuhajda, 1989	F:U	Cahaba Shiner^
* <i>Notropis calabazas</i> Lyons & Mercado-Silva, 2004.....	F:M	Calabazas Shiner^ carpita del Calabazas
+ <i>Notropis calientis</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1899.....	F:M	Yellow Shiner carpita amarilla
<i>Notropis candidus</i> Suttkus, 1980	F:U	Silverside Shiner
<i>Notropis chalybaeus</i> (Cope, 1867)	F:U	Ironcolor Shiner
<i>Notropis chihuahua</i> Woolman, 1892	F:UM	Chihuahua Shiner^ carpita chihuahuense
<i>Notropis chiliticus</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U	Redlip Shiner
<i>Notropis chlorocephalus</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U	Greenhead Shiner
<i>Notropis chrosomus</i> (Jordan, 1877).....	F:U	Rainbow Shiner
+ <i>Notropis cumingii</i> (Günther, 1868).....	F:M	Atoyac Chub^ carpita del Atoyac
<i>Notropis cummingsae</i> Myers, 1925	F:U	Dusky Shiner
<i>Notropis dorsalis</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	F:CU	Bigmouth Shiner méné à grande bouche
<i>Notropis edwardraneyi</i> Suttkus & Clemmer, 1968	F:U	Fluvial Shiner

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Notropis girardi</i> Hubbs & Ortenburger, 1929	F:U	Arkansas River Shiner^
* <i>Notropis grandis</i> Domínguez-Domínguez, Pérez-Rodríguez, Escalera-Vázquez & Doadrio, 2009	F:M	Zacapu Shiner^ carpita de Zacapu
<i>Notropis greenei</i> Hubbs & Ortenburger, 1929	F:U	Wedgespot Shiner
<i>Notropis harperi</i> Fowler, 1941	F:U	Redeye Chub
<i>Notropis heterodon</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:CU	Blackchin Shiner menton noir
<i>Notropis heterolepis</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1893	F:CU	Blacknose Shiner museau noir
<i>Notropis hudsonius</i> (Clinton, 1824)	F:CU	Spottail Shiner queue à tache noire
<i>Notropis hypsilepis</i> Suttkus & Raney, 1955	F:U	Highscale Shiner
<i>Notropis jemezianus</i> (Cope, 1875)	F:UM	Rio Grande Shiner^ carpita del Bravo
<i>Notropis leuciodus</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Tennessee Shiner^
<i>Notropis longirostris</i> (Hay, 1881)	F:U	Longnose Shiner
<i>Notropis lutipinnis</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878)	F:U	Yellowfin Shiner
<i>Notropis maculatus</i> (Hay, 1881)	F:U	Taillight Shiner
* <i>Notropis marhabatiensis</i> Domínguez-Domínguez, Pérez-Rodríguez, Escalera-Vázquez & Doadrio, 2009	F:M	Maravatío Shiner^ carpita de Maravatío
<i>Notropis mekistocholas</i> Snelson, 1971	F:U	Cape Fear Shiner^
<i>Notropis melanostomus</i> Bortone, 1989	F:U	Blackmouth Shiner
<i>Notropis micropteryx</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Highland Shiner
* <i>Notropis moralesi</i> de Buen, 1955	F:M	Papaloapan Chub^ carpita del Tepelmeme
<i>Notropis nazas</i> Meek, 1904	F:M	Nazas Shiner^ carpita del Nazas
<i>Notropis nubilus</i> (Forbes, 1878)	F:U	Ozark Minnow^
<i>Notropis orca</i> Woolman, 1894	F[X]:UM	Phantom Shiner carpita de El Paso
<i>Notropis ortenburgeri</i> Hubbs, 1927	F:U	Kiamichi Shiner^
<i>Notropis oxyrhynchus</i> Hubbs & Bonham, 1951	F:U	Sharpnose Shiner
<i>Notropis ozarcanus</i> Meek, 1891	F:U	Ozark Shiner^
<i>Notropis percobromus</i> (Cope, 1871)	F:CU	Carmine Shiner tête carminée
<i>Notropis perpallidus</i> Hubbs & Black, 1940	F:U	Peppered Shiner
<i>Notropis petersoni</i> Fowler, 1942	F:U	Coastal Shiner
<i>Notropis photogenis</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:CU	Silver Shiner méné-miroir
<i>Notropis potteri</i> Hubbs & Bonham, 1951	F:U	Chub Shiner

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Notropis procne</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:U	Swallowtail Shiner
<i>Notropis rafinesquei</i> Suttkus, 1991	F:U	Yazoo Shiner^
<i>Notropis rubellus</i> (Agassiz, 1850)	F:CU	Rosyface Shiner tête rose
<i>Notropis rubricroceus</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Saffron Shiner
<i>Notropis rupestris</i> Page, 1987	F:U	Bedrock Shiner
<i>Notropis sabinae</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1886	F:U	Sabine Shiner^
<i>Notropis saladonis</i> Hubbs & Hubbs, 1958	F[X]:M	Salado Shiner^ carpita del Salado
* <i>Notropis sallaei</i> (Günther, 1868)	F:M	Aztec Chub^ carpita azteca
<i>Notropis scabriceps</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	New River Shiner^
<i>Notropis scepticus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1883)	F:U	Sandbar Shiner
<i>Notropis semperasper</i> Gilbert, 1961	F:U	Roughhead Shiner
<i>Notropis shumardi</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:U	Silverband Shiner
<i>Notropis simus</i> (Cope, 1875)	F:UM	Bluntnose Shiner carpita chata
<i>Notropis spectrunculus</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Mirror Shiner
<i>Notropis stilbius</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Silverstripe Shiner
<i>Notropis stramineus</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:CUM	Sand Shiner carpita arenera méné paille
<i>Notropis suttkusi</i> Humphries & Cashner, 1994	F:U	Rocky Shiner
<i>Notropis telescopus</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Telescope Shiner
<i>Notropis texanus</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:CU	Weed Shiner méné diamant
<i>Notropis topeka</i> (Gilbert, 1884)	F:U	Topeka Shiner^
<i>Notropis tropicus</i> Hubbs & Miller, 1975	F:M	Pygmy Shiner carpita tropical
<i>Notropis uranoscopus</i> Suttkus, 1959	F:U	Skygazer Shiner
<i>Notropis volucellus</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:CU	Mimic Shiner méné pâle
<i>Notropis wickliffi</i> Trautman, 1931	F:U	Channel Shiner
<i>Notropis xaenocephalus</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Coosa Shiner^
<i>Opsopoeodus emiliae</i> Hay, 1881	F:CU	Pugnose Minnow petit-bec
<i>Oregonichthys crameri</i> (Snyder, 1908)	F:U	Oregon Chub^
<i>Oregonichthys kalawatseti</i> Markle, Pearsons & Bills, 1991	F:U	Umpqua Chub^
<i>Orthodon microlepidotus</i> (Ayres, 1854)	F:U	Sacramento Blackfish^
<i>Phenacobius catostomus</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Riffle Minnow
<i>Phenacobius crassilabrum</i> Minckley & Craddock, 1962	F:U	Fatlips Minnow

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²		
<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:U	Suckermouth Minnow		
<i>Phenacobius teretulus</i> Cope, 1867	F:U	Kanawha Minnow^		
<i>Phenacobius uranops</i> Cope, 1867	F:U	Stargazing Minnow		
<i>Pimephales notatus</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:CU	Bluntnose Minnow	ventre-pourri	
<i>Pimephales promelas</i> Rafinesque, 1820	F:CUM	Fathead Minnow	carpita cabeza	tête-de-boule
<i>Pimephales tenellus</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:U	Slim Minnow		
<i>Pimephales vigilax</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853)	F:UM	Bullhead Minnow	carpita cabeza de toro	
+ <i>Plagopterus argentissimus</i> Cope, 1874	F:UM	Woundfin	carpita afilada	
<i>Platygobio gracilis</i> (Richardson, 1836)	F:CU	Flathead Chub	méné à tête plate	
<i>Pogonichthys ciscoides</i> Hopkirk, 1974	F[X]:U	Clear Lake Splittail^		
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i> (Ayres, 1854)	F:U	Splittail		
<i>Pteronotropis euryzonus</i> (Suttkus, 1955)	F:U	Broadstripe Shiner		
<i>Pteronotropis grandipinnis</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Apalachee Shiner^		
<i>Pteronotropis hubbsi</i> (Bailey & Robison, 1978)	F:U	Bluehead Shiner		
+ <i>Pteronotropis hypselopterus</i> (Günther, 1868)	F:U	Sailfin Shiner		
<i>Pteronotropis merlini</i> (Suttkus & Mettee, 2001)	F:U	Orangetail Shiner		
* <i>Pteronotropis metallicus</i> (Jordan & Meek, 1884)	F:U	Metallic Shiner		
<i>Pteronotropis signipinnis</i> (Bailey & Suttkus, 1952)	F:U	Flagfin Shiner		
* <i>Pteronotropis stonei</i> (Fowler, 1921)	F:U	Lowland Shiner		
<i>Pteronotropis welaka</i> (Evermann & Kendall, 1898)	F:U	Bluenose Shiner		
<i>Ptychocheilus grandis</i> (Ayres, 1854)	F:U	Sacramento Pikeminnow^		
<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i> Girard, 1856	F:UM	Colorado Pikeminnow^	carpa gigante del Colorado	
<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i> (Richardson, 1836)	F:CU	Northern Pikeminnow	méné-brochet du nord	
<i>Ptychocheilus umpqua</i> Snyder, 1908	F:U	Umpqua Pikeminnow^		
<i>Relictus solitarius</i> Hubbs & Miller, 1972	F:U	Relict Dace		
* <i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i> (Hermann, 1804)	F:CU	Blacknose Dace	naseux noir	
<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> (Valenciennes, 1842)	F:CUM	Longnose Dace	carpita rinconera	naseux des rapides
<i>Rhinichthys cobitis</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:UM	Loach Minnow	carpita locha	
<i>Rhinichthys deaconi</i> Miller, 1984	F[X]:U	Las Vegas Dace^		
<i>Rhinichthys evermanni</i> Snyder, 1908	F:U	Umpqua Dace^		
<i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1893)	F:CU	Leopard Dace	naseux léopard	
+ <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:CUM	Speckled Dace	carpita pinta	naseux moucheté

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Rhinichthys umatilla</i> (Gilbert & Evermann, 1894)	F:CU	Umatilla Dace^ naseux d'Umatilla
+ <i>Rhodeus sericeus</i> (Pallas, 1776)	F[I]:U	Bitterling
<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i> (Richardson, 1836)	F:CU	Redside Shiner méné rose
<i>Richardsonius egregius</i> (Girard, 1858)	F:U	Lahontan Redside^
<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F[I]:CU	Rudd gardon rouge
<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	F:CU	Creek Chub mulet à cornes
<i>Semotilus corporalis</i> (Mitchill, 1817)	F:CU	Fallfish ouitouche
<i>Semotilus lumbee</i> Snelson & Suttkus, 1978	F:U	Sandhills Chub
<i>Semotilus thoreauianus</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Dixie Chub^
* <i>Siphateles alvordensis</i> (Hubbs & Miller, 1972)	F:U	Alvord Chub^
* <i>Siphateles bicolor</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:U	Tui Chub
* <i>Siphateles boraxobius</i> (Williams & Bond, 1980)	F:U	Borax Lake Chub^
<i>Stypodon signifer</i> Garman, 1881	F[X]:M	Stumptooth Minnow carpa de Parras
* <i>Tampichthys catostomops</i> (Hubbs & Miller, 1977)	F:M	Pánuco Minnow^ carpa de Tamasopo
* <i>Tampichthys dichroma</i> (Hubbs & Miller, 1977)	F:M	Bicolor Minnow carpa bicolor
* <i>Tampichthys erimyzonops</i> (Hubbs & Miller, 1974)	F:M	Chubsucker Minnow carpa del Mante
* <i>Tampichthys ipni</i> (Álvarez & Navarro, 1953)	F:M	Lantern Minnow carpa veracruzana
* <i>Tampichthys mandibularis</i> (Contreras-Balderas & Verduzco-Martínez, 1977)	F:M	Flatjaw Minnow carpa quijarona
* <i>Tampichthys rasconis</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899)	F:M	Blackstripe Minnow carpa potosina
<i>Tinca tinca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F[I]:CU	Tench tanche
+ <i>Yuriria alta</i> (Jordan, 1880)	F:M	Jalisco Chub^ carpa blanca
* <i>Yuriria amatlana</i> Domínguez-Domínguez, Pompa-Domínguez & Doadrio, 2007	F:M	Amatlán Chub^ carpa amatlana
<i>Yuriria chapalae</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899)	F:M	Chapala Chub^ carpa de Chapala
Catostomidae—En-suckers, Sp-matalotes, Fr-catostomes		
<i>Carpionodes carpio</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:UM	River Carpsucker matalote chato
<i>Carpionodes cyprinus</i> (Lesueur, 1817)	F:CU	Quillback couette
<i>Carpionodes velifer</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:U	Highfin Carpsucker
+ <i>Catostomus ardens</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1881	F:U	Utah Sucker^
<i>Catostomus bernardini</i> Girard, 1856	F:UM	Yaqui Sucker^ matalote yaqui

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Catostomus cahita</i> Siebert & Minckley, 1986	F:M	Cahita Sucker^ matalote cahita
<i>Catostomus catostomus</i> (Forster, 1773)	F:CU	Longnose Sucker meunier rouge
+ <i>Catostomus clarkii</i> Baird & Girard, 1854	F:UM	Desert Sucker matalote del desierto
<i>Catostomus columbianus</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1893)	F:CU	Bridgeline Sucker meunier de l'ouest
+ <i>Catostomus commersonii</i> (Lacepède, 1803)	F:CU	White Sucker meunier noir
<i>Catostomus discobolus</i> Cope, 1871	F:U	Bluehead Sucker
<i>Catostomus fumeiventris</i> Miller, 1973	F:U	Owens Sucker^
<i>Catostomus insignis</i> Baird & Girard, 1854	F:UM	Sonora Sucker^ matalote de Sonora
+ <i>Catostomus latipinnis</i> Baird & Girard, 1853	F:UM	Flannelmouth Sucker matalote boca de franela
<i>Catostomus leopoldi</i> Siebert & Minckley, 1986	F:M	Fleshlyip Sucker matalote del Bavispe
+ <i>Catostomus macrocheilus</i> Girard, 1856	F:CU	Largescale Sucker meunier à grandes écailles
<i>Catostomus microps</i> Rutter, 1908	F:U	Modoc Sucker^
<i>Catostomus nebuliferus</i> Garman, 1881	F:M	Nazas Sucker^ matalote del Nazas
<i>Catostomus occidentalis</i> Ayres, 1854	F:U	Sacramento Sucker^
<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i> (Cope, 1874)	F:CU	Mountain Sucker meunier des montagnes
<i>Catostomus plebeius</i> Baird & Girard, 1854	F:UM	Rio Grande Sucker^ matalote del Bravo
<i>Catostomus rimiculus</i> Gilbert & Snyder, 1898	F:U	Klamath Smallscale Sucker^
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> (Snyder, 1908)	F:U	Santa Ana Sucker^
<i>Catostomus snyderi</i> Gilbert, 1898	F:U	Klamath Largescale Sucker^
<i>Catostomus tahoensis</i> Gill & Jordan, 1878	F:U	Tahoe Sucker^
* <i>Catostomus tsilcoosensis</i> Evermann & Meek, 1898	F:U	Tyee Sucker
* <i>Catostomus utawana</i> Mather, 1886	F:U	Summer Sucker
<i>Catostomus warnerensis</i> Snyder, 1908	F:U	Warner Sucker^
* <i>Catostomus wigginsi</i> Herre & Brock, 1936	F:M	Ópata Sucker^ matalote ópata
<i>Chasmistes brevirostris</i> Cope, 1879	F:U	Shortnose Sucker
+ <i>Chasmistes cujus</i> Cope, 1883	F:U	Cui-ui
+ <i>Chasmistes liorus</i> Jordan, 1878	F:U	June Sucker^
<i>Chasmistes muriei</i> Miller & Smith, 1981	F[X]:U	Snake River Sucker^
<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i> (Lesueur, 1817)	F:UM	Blue Sucker matalote azul
<i>Cycleptus meridionalis</i> Burr & Mayden, 1999	F:U	Southeastern Blue Sucker
<i>Deltistes luxatus</i> (Cope, 1879)	F:U	Lost River Sucker^
* <i>Erimyzon claviformis</i> (Girard, 1856)	F:U	Western Creek Chubsucker

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Erimyzon oblongus</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	F:U.....	Eastern Creek Chubsucker
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i> (Lacepède, 1803).....	F:CU.....	Lake Chubsucker.....sucet de lac
<i>Erimyzon tenuis</i> (Agassiz, 1855).....	F:U.....	Sharpfin Chubsucker
<i>Hypentelium etowanum</i> (Jordan, 1877).....	F:U.....	Alabama Hog Sucker^
<i>Hypentelium nigricans</i> (Lesueur, 1817).....	F:CU.....	Northern Hog Sucker.....meunier à tête carrée
<i>Hypentelium roanokense</i> Raney & Lachner, 1947.....	F:U.....	Roanoke Hog Sucker^
* <i>Ictiobus bubalus</i> (Rafinesque, 1818).....	F:CUM.....	Smallmouth Buffalo.....matalote boquín.....buffalo à petite bouche
<i>Ictiobus cyprinellus</i> (Valenciennes, 1844).....	F:CU.....	Bigmouth Buffalo.....buffalo à grande bouche
<i>Ictiobus labiosus</i> (Meek, 1904).....	F:M.....	Fleshylip Buffalo.....matalote bocón
<i>Ictiobus meridionalis</i> (Günther, 1868).....	F:M.....	Southern Buffalo.....matalote meridional
* <i>Ictiobus niger</i> (Rafinesque, 1819).....	F:CUM.....	Black Buffalo.....matalote negro.....buffalo noir
<i>Minytrema melanops</i> (Rafinesque, 1820).....	F:CU.....	Spotted Sucker.....meunier tacheté
<i>Moxostoma albidum</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:M.....	Longlip Jumprock.....matalote blanco
<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i> (Rafinesque, 1820).....	F:CU.....	Silver Redhorse.....chevalier blanc
<i>Moxostoma ariommum</i> Robins & Raney, 1956.....	F:U.....	Bigeye Jumprock
<i>Moxostoma austrinum</i> Bean, 1880.....	F:UM.....	Mexican Redhorse^.....matalote chuime
<i>Moxostoma breviceps</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Smallmouth Redhorse
<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:CU.....	River Redhorse.....chevalier de rivière
<i>Moxostoma cervinum</i> (Cope, 1868).....	F:U.....	Blacktip Jumprock
<i>Moxostoma collapsum</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Notchlip Redhorse
<i>Moxostoma congestum</i> (Baird & Girard, 1854).....	F:U.....	Gray Redhorse
<i>Moxostoma duquesnei</i> (Lesueur, 1817).....	F:CU.....	Black Redhorse.....chevalier noir
<i>Moxostoma erythrurum</i> (Rafinesque, 1818).....	F:CU.....	Golden Redhorse.....chevalier doré
<i>Moxostoma hubbsi</i> Legendre, 1952.....	F:C.....	Copper Redhorse.....chevalier cuivré
<i>Moxostoma lacerum</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1877).....	F[X]:U.....	Harelip Sucker
<i>Moxostoma lachneri</i> Robins & Raney, 1956.....	F:U.....	Greater Jumprock
<i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i> (Lesueur, 1817).....	F:CU.....	Shorthead Redhorse.....chevalier rouge
<i>Moxostoma mascotae</i> Regan, 1907.....	F:M.....	Mascota Jumprock^.....matalote de Mascota
<i>Moxostoma pappillosum</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	V-lip Redhorse
<i>Moxostoma pisolabrum</i> Trautman & Martin, 1951.....	F:U.....	Pealip Redhorse
<i>Moxostoma poecilurum</i> Jordan, 1877.....	F:U.....	Blacktail Redhorse
<i>Moxostoma robustum</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Robust Redhorse

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Moxostoma rupiscartes</i> Jordan & Jenkins, 1889	F:U	Striped Jumprock
<i>Moxostoma valenciennesi</i> Jordan, 1885	F:CU	Greater Redhorse.....chevalier jaune
<i>Thoburnia atripinnis</i> (Bailey, 1959)	F:U	Blackfin Sucker
<i>Thoburnia hamiltoni</i> Raney & Lachner, 1946	F:U	Rustyside Sucker
<i>Thoburnia rhothoea</i> (Thoburn, 1896)	F:U	Torrent Sucker
<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i> (Abbott, 1860)	F:UM	Razorback Sucker.....matalote jorobado

Cobitidae—En-loaches, Sp-lochas, Fr-loches

* <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i> (Cantor, 1842)	F[I]:CU	Oriental Weatherfish..... loche asiatique
--	---------	---

ORDER CHARACIFORMES

*Characidae—En-tetras, Sp- pepescas y sardinitas, Fr-characins

+ <i>Astyanax aeneus</i> (Günther, 1860)	F:M	Banded Tetrapepesca
<i>Astyanax altior</i> Hubbs, 1936	F:M	Yucatan Tetra^.....sardinita yucateca
+ <i>Astyanax mexicanus</i> (De Filippi, 1853)	F:UM	Mexican Tetra^.....sardinita mexicana
<i>Bramocharax caballeroi</i> Contreras-Balderas & Rivera-Teillery, 1985	F:M	Catemaco Characin ^pepesca de Catemaco
<i>Brycon guatemalensis</i> Regan, 1908	F:M	Macabí Tetra.....sardinita macabí
<i>Hyphessobrycon compressus</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Maya Tetra^.....sardinita plateada
<i>Roeboides bouchellei</i> Fowler, 1923	F:M	Crystal Tetrasardinita cristal

*ORDER SILURIFORMES

Callichthyidae—En-callichthyid armored catfishes, Sp-coridoras, Fr-poissons-chats cuirassés

<i>Hoplosternum littorale</i> (Hancock, 1828)	F[I]:U	Brown Hoplo
---	--------	-------------

Loricariidae—En-suckermouth armored catfishes, Sp-plecóstomas, Fr-loricariidés

+ <i>Hypostomus plecostomus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F[I]:U	Suckermouth Catfish
* <i>Pterygoplichthys anisitsi</i> Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1903	F[I]:UM	Paraná Sailfin Catfish^plecóstoma del Paraná
* <i>Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus</i> (Weber, 1991)	F[I]:UM	Vermiculated Sailfin Catfish ...plecóstoma rayado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
+ <i>Pterygoplichthys multiradiatus</i> (Hancock, 1828).....	F[I]:UM.....	Orinoco Sailfin Catfish^plecóstoma del Orinoco
* <i>Pterygoplichthys pardalis</i> (Castelnau, 1855).....	F[I]:UM.....	Amazon Sailfin Catfish^plecóstoma del Amazonas
Doradidae—En-thorny catfishes, Sp-bagres sierra, Fr-poissons-chats épineux		
<i>Platydoras armatulus</i> (Valenciennes, 1840).....	F[I]:U.....	Southern Striped Raphael^
+Clariidae—En-labyrinth catfishes, Sp-bagres laberintos, Fr-poissons-chats à labyrinthes		
+ <i>Clarias batrachus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	F[I]:U.....	Walking Catfish
*Ariidae—En-sea catfishes, Sp-bagres marinos, Fr-poissons-chats marins		
<i>Ariopsis assimilis</i> (Günther, 1864).....	AM.....	Maya Sea Catfish^bagre maya
<i>Ariopsis felis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A-F:UM.....	Hardhead Catfishbagre boca chica
<i>Ariopsis guatemalensis</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Widehead Sea Catfishbagre cuatete
<i>Ariopsis seemanni</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Tete Sea Catfishbagre tete
<i>Bagre marinus</i> (Mitchill, 1815).....	A.....	Gafftopsail Catfishbagre bandera
<i>Bagre panamensis</i> (Gill, 1863).....	P.....	Chihuilbagre chihuil
<i>Bagre pinnimaculatus</i> (Steindachner, 1877).....	PM.....	Long-barbeled Sea Catfishbagre barbón
<i>Cathorops aguadulce</i> (Meek, 1904).....	AM-F:M.....	Estuarine Sea Catfishbagre aguadulce
* <i>Cathorops belizensis</i> Marceniuk & Betancur-R., 2008.....	AM.....	Belize Sea Catfish^bagre de Belice
* <i>Cathorops dasycephalus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Bigbelly Sea Catfishbagre barrigón
* <i>Cathorops kailolae</i> Marceniuk & Betancur-R., 2008.....	F:M.....	Papillate Sea Catfishbagre papilosa
* <i>Cathorops liropus</i> (Bristol, 1897).....	PM.....	Conguito Sea Catfishbagre conguito
* <i>Cathorops raredonae</i> Marceniuk, Betancur-R. & Acero P., 2009.....	PM.....	Curator Sea Catfishbagre curadora
* <i>Notarius kessleri</i> (Steindachner, 1877).....	PM.....	Sculptured Sea Catfishbagre esculpido
* <i>Notarius planiceps</i> (Steindachner, 1877).....	PM.....	Flathead Sea Catfishbagre cabeza chata
* <i>Notarius troschelii</i> (Gill, 1863).....	PM.....	Chili Sea Catfishbagre chili
* <i>Occidentarius platypogon</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Cominate Sea Catfishbagre cominate
* <i>Potamarius nelsoni</i> (Evermann & Goldsborough, 1902).....	F:M.....	Lacandón Sea Catfish^bagre lacandón
* <i>Potamarius usumacintae</i> Betancur-R. & Willink, 2007.....	F:M.....	Usumacinta Sea Catfish^bagre del Usumacinta

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Sciades dowii</i> (Gill, 1863).....	PM.....	Flapnose Sea Catfish bagre moreno
*Heptapteridae—En-seven-finned catfishes, Sp-juiles, Fr-poissons-chats à sept nageoires		
<i>Rhamdia guatemalensis</i> (Günther, 1864).....	F:M	Pale Catfish..... juil descolorido
* <i>Rhamdia laluchensis</i> Weber, Allegrucci & Sbordon, 2003	F:M	La Lucha Blind Catfish^ juil ciego de La Lucha
<i>Rhamdia laticauda</i> (Kner, 1858)	F:M	Rock Catfish juil de Jamapa
<i>Rhamdia macuspanensis</i> Weber & Wilkens, 1998	F:M	Olmec Blind Catfish^ juil ciego olmeca
* <i>Rhamdia parryi</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1888.....	F:M	Tonalá Catfish^ juil de Tonalá
* <i>Rhamdia reddelli</i> Miller, 1984	F:M	Blind Whiskered Catfish juil ciego oaxaqueño
* <i>Rhamdia zongolicensis</i> Wilkens, 1993	F:M	Zongolica Catfish^ juil ciego de Zongolica
*Lacantuniidae—En-Lacantún catfishes, Sp-bagres del Lacantún, Fr-poissons-chats de Lacantún		
* <i>Lacantunia enigmatica</i> Rodiles-Hernández, Hendrickson & Lundberg, 2005	F:M	Chiapas Catfish^ bagre de Chiapas
Ictaluridae—En-North American catfishes, Sp-bagres de agua dulce, Fr-barbottes et barbues		
<i>Ameiurus brunneus</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Snail Bullhead
<i>Ameiurus catus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F:U	White Catfish
<i>Ameiurus melas</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:CUM[I].....	Black Bullhead bagre torito negro barbotte noire
<i>Ameiurus natalis</i> (Lesueur, 1819).....	F:CUM[I].....	Yellow Bullhead bagre torito amarillo barbotte jaune
<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i> (Lesueur, 1819).....	F:CU	Brown Bullhead barbotte brune
<i>Ameiurus platycephalus</i> (Girard, 1859).....	F:U	Flat Bullhead
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i> (Yerger & Relyea, 1968).....	F:U	Spotted Bullhead
* <i>Ictalurus australis</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Pánuco Catfish^ bagre del Pánuco
<i>Ictalurus balsanus</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899)	F:M	Balsas Catfish^ bagre del Balsas
<i>Ictalurus dugesii</i> (Bean, 1880)	F:M	Lerma Catfish^ bagre del Lerma
+ <i>Ictalurus furcatus</i> (Lesueur, 1840)	F:UM	Blue Catfish..... bagre azul
<i>Ictalurus lupus</i> (Girard, 1858)	F:UM	Headwater Catfish bagre lobo
* <i>Ictalurus meridionalis</i> (Günther, 1864)	F:M	Southern Blue Catfish bagre azul del sureste
<i>Ictalurus mexicanus</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Río Verde Catfish^ bagre del Verde
<i>Ictalurus ochoterenai</i> (de Buen, 1946)	F:M	Chapala Catfish^ bagre de Chapala

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Ictalurus pricei</i> (Rutter, 1896)	F:UM	Yaqui Catfish^ bagre yaqui
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (Rafinesque, 1818)	F:CUM	Channel Catfish bagre de canal barbue de rivière
+ <i>Noturus albater</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Ozark Madtom^
+ <i>Noturus baileyi</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Smoky Madtom^
* <i>Noturus crypticus</i> Burr, Eisenhour & Grady, 2005	F:U	Chucky Madtom^
+ <i>Noturus elegans</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Elegant Madtom
<i>Noturus eleutherus</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Mountain Madtom
<i>Noturus exilis</i> Nelson, 1876	F:U	Slender Madtom
* <i>Noturus fasciatus</i> Burr, Eisenhour & Grady, 2005	F:U	Saddled Madtom
<i>Noturus flavater</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Checkered Madtom
<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Yellowfin Madtom
<i>Noturus flavus</i> Rafinesque, 1818	F:CU	Stonecat barbotte des rapides
<i>Noturus funebris</i> Gilbert & Swain, 1891	F:U	Black Madtom
<i>Noturus furiosus</i> Jordan & Meek, 1889	F:U	Carolina Madtom^
<i>Noturus gilberti</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1889	F:U	Orangefin Madtom
* <i>Noturus gladiator</i> Thomas & Burr, 2004	F:U	Piebald Madtom
<i>Noturus gyrinus</i> (Mitchill, 1817)	F:CU	Tadpole Madtom chat-fou brun
<i>Noturus hildebrandi</i> (Bailey & Taylor, 1950)	F:U	Least Madtom
<i>Noturus insignis</i> (Richardson, 1836)	F:C[I]U	Margined Madtom chat-fou liséré
<i>Noturus lachneri</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Ouachita Madtom^
<i>Noturus leptacanthus</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Speckled Madtom
* <i>Noturus maydeni</i> Egge, 2006	F:U	Black River Madtom^
<i>Noturus miurus</i> Jordan, 1877	F:CU	Brindled Madtom chat-fou tacheté
<i>Noturus munitus</i> Suttkus & Taylor, 1965	F:U	Frecklebelly Madtom
<i>Noturus nocturnus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1886	F:U	Freckled Madtom
<i>Noturus phaeus</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Brown Madtom
<i>Noturus placidus</i> Taylor, 1969	F:U	Neosho Madtom^
<i>Noturus stanauli</i> Etnier & Jenkins, 1980	F:U	Pygmy Madtom
+ <i>Noturus stigmosus</i> Taylor, 1969	F:CU	Northern Madtom chat-fou du nord
<i>Noturus taylori</i> Douglas, 1972	F:U	Caddo Madtom^
<i>Noturus trautmani</i> Taylor, 1969	F[X]:U	Scioto Madtom^
<i>Prietella lundbergi</i> Walsh & Gilbert, 1995	F:M	Phantom Blindcat bagre ciego duende
<i>Prietella phreatophila</i> Carranza, 1954	F:M	Mexican Blindcat^ bagre ciego de Múzquiz

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Pylodictis olivaris</i> (Rafinesque, 1818).....	F:C[I]UM.....	Flathead Catfish..... bagre piltontle..... barbue à tête plate
<i>Satan eurystomus</i> Hubbs & Bailey, 1947	F:U.....	Widemouth Blindcat
<i>Trogloglanis pattersoni</i> Eigenmann, 1919	F:U.....	Toothless Blindcat
ORDER GYMNOTIFORMES		
Gymnotidae—En-nakedback knifefishes, Sp-cuchillos, Fr-poissons-couteaux		
<i>Gymnotus maculosus</i> Albert & Miller, 1995	F:M	Spotted Knifefish..... cuchillo
+ORDER ARGENTINIFORMES		
Argentinidae—En-argentes, Sp-argentinas, Fr-argentes		
* <i>Argentina georgei</i> Cohen & Atsades, 1969.....	A	Blackbelly Argentine
<i>Argentina sialis</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	P	Pacific Argentine^..... argentina del Pacífico
<i>Argentina silus</i> (Ascanius, 1775).....	A-Ar.....	Atlantic Argentine^..... grande argentine
<i>Argentina striata</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	A	Striated Argentine..... argentina estriada..... argentine striée
<i>Glossanodon pygmaeus</i> Cohen, 1958.....	A	Pygmy Argentine
*Microstomatidae—En-pencilsmelts, Sp-peces boquita, Fr-microbecs		
<i>Leuroglossus schmidtii</i> Rass, 1955	P.....	Northern Smoothtongue..... leuroglosse luisant
<i>Leuroglossus stilbius</i> Gilbert, 1890	P.....	California Smoothtongue^..... lengualisa californiana
Opisthoproctidae—En-spookfishes, Sp-peces duende, Fr-revenants		
<i>Macropinna microstoma</i> Chapman, 1939	P.....	Barreleye..... vise-en-l'air
*ORDER OSMERIFORMES		
Osmeridae—En-smelts, Sp-capellanes, Fr-éperlans		
<i>Allosmerus elongatus</i> (Ayles, 1854).....	P.....	Whitebait Smelt
<i>Hypomesus nipponensis</i> McAllister, 1963.....	F[I]:U.....	Wakasagi
<i>Hypomesus olidus</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	Ar-F:CU.....	Pond Smelt..... éperlan à petite bouche
<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i> (Girard, 1854)	P-F:CU.....	Surf Smelt..... éperlan argenté

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> McAllister, 1963	P-F:U	Delta Smelt^
<i>Mallotus villosus</i> (Müller, 1776)	A-P-Ar-F:C	Capelin capelan
* <i>Osmerus dentex</i> Steindachner & Kner, 1870	P-Ar-F:CU	Pacific Rainbow Smelt^ éperlan du Pacifique
* <i>Osmerus mordax</i> (Mitchill, 1814)	A-Ar-F:CU	Rainbow Smelt éperlan arc-en-ciel
<i>Spirinchus starksi</i> (Fisk, 1913)	P	Night Smelt éperlan nocturne
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> (Ayres, 1860)	P-F:CU	Longfin Smelt éperlan d'hiver
<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> (Richardson, 1836)	P-F:CU	Eulachon eulakane

*ORDER SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae—En-trouts and salmons, Sp-truchas y salmones, Fr-truites et saumons

+ <i>Coregonus artedii</i> Lesueur, 1818	F:CU	Cisco cisco de lac
<i>Coregonus autumnalis</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Ar-F:CU	Arctic Cisco^ cisco arctique
+ <i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	A-Ar-F:CU	Lake Whitefish grand corégone
<i>Coregonus hoyi</i> (Milner, 1874)	F:CU	Bloater cisco de fumage
<i>Coregonus huntsmani</i> Scott, 1987	A-F:C	Atlantic Whitefish^ corégone atlantique
<i>Coregonus johannae</i> (Wagner, 1910)	F[X]:CU	Deepwater Cisco cisco de profondeur
<i>Coregonus kiyi</i> (Koelz, 1921)	F:CU	Kiyi cisco kiyi
<i>Coregonus laurettae</i> Bean, 1881	Ar-F:CU	Bering Cisco^ cisco de Béring
<i>Coregonus nasus</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Ar-F:CU	Broad Whitefish corégone tschir
<i>Coregonus nigripinnis</i> (Milner, 1874)	F:CU	Blackfin Cisco cisco à nageoires noires
+ <i>Coregonus pidschian</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	F:U	Humpback Whitefish
<i>Coregonus reighardi</i> (Koelz, 1924)	F[X]:CU	Shortnose Cisco cisco à museau court
<i>Coregonus sardinella</i> Valenciennes, 1848	Ar-F:CU	Least Cisco cisco sardinelle
<i>Coregonus zenithicus</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1909)	F:CU	Shortjaw Cisco cisco à mâchoires égales
* <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> (Jordan, 1892)	F:C[I]U	Golden Trout truite dorée
* <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> (Miller, 1972)	F:U	Apache Trout^
<i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> (Needham & Gard, 1964)	F:M	Mexican Golden Trout^ trucha dorada mexicana
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i> (Richardson, 1836)	P-F:CUM	Cutthroat Trout trucha degollada truite fardée
+ <i>Oncorhynchus gilae</i> (Miller, 1950)	F:U	Gila Trout^
<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	P-Ar-F:CU	Pink Salmon saumon rose
<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	P-Ar-F:CU	Chum Salmon saumon keta

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	P-Ar-F:CU.....	Coho Salmon salmón plateado saumon coho
+ <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A[I]-P-F:CUM.....	Rainbow Trout..... trucha arcoiris truite arc-en-ciel
+ <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	P-Ar-F:CU.....	Sockeye Salmon saumon rouge
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	P-Ar-F:CU.....	Chinook Salmon^ salmón boquinegra saumon chinook
<i>Prosopium abyssicola</i> (Snyder, 1919).....	F:U.....	Bear Lake Whitefish^
<i>Prosopium coulterii</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1892).....	F:CU.....	Pygmy Whitefish ménomini pygmée
<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i> (Pennant, 1784).....	Ar-F:CU.....	Round Whitefish ménomini rond
<i>Prosopium gemmifer</i> (Snyder, 1919).....	F:U.....	Bonneville Cisco^
<i>Prosopium spilonotus</i> (Snyder, 1919).....	F:U.....	Bonneville Whitefish^
<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i> (Girard, 1856).....	F:CU.....	Mountain Whitefish ménomini de montagne
<i>Salmo salar</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-P[I]-Ar-F:CU.....	Atlantic Salmon^ saumon atlantique
<i>Salmo trutta</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A[I]-F[I]:CU.....	Brown Trout truite brune
<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P-Ar-F:CU.....	Arctic Char^ omble chevalier
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> (Suckley, 1859).....	P-F:CU.....	Bull Trout omble à tête plate
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	A-Ar-F:CUM[I].....	Brook Trout trucha de arroyo omble de fontaine
<i>Salvelinus malma</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	P-Ar-F:CU.....	Dolly Varden^ omble malma
<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	Ar-F:CU.....	Lake Trout touladi
+ <i>Stenodus leucichthys</i> (Güldenstädt, 1772).....	Ar-F:CU.....	Inconnu inconnu
<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (Pallas, 1776).....	Ar-F:CU.....	Arctic Grayling^ ombre arctique

ORDER ESOCIFORMES

*Esocidae—En-pikes and mudminnows, Sp-lucios y peces del fango, Fr-brochets et umbres

<i>Dallia pectoralis</i> Bean, 1880.....	F:U.....	Alaska Blackfish^
+ <i>Esox americanus</i> Gmelin, 1789.....	F:CU.....	Redfin Pickerel brochet d'Amérique
<i>Esox lucius</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	F:CU.....	Northern Pike grand brochet
<i>Esox masquinongy</i> Mitchill, 1824.....	F:CU.....	Muskellunge maskinongé
<i>Esox niger</i> Lesueur, 1818.....	F:CU.....	Chain Pickerel brochet maillé
<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i> Schultz, 1929.....	F:U.....	Olympic Mudminnow^
<i>Umbra limi</i> (Kirtland, 1840).....	F:CU.....	Central Mudminnow ombre de vase
<i>Umbra pygmaea</i> (DeKay, 1842).....	F:U.....	Eastern Mudminnow

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
ORDER STOMIIFORMES		
Sternoptychidae—En-marine hatchetfishes, Sp-peces hacha, Fr-haches d'argent		
* <i>Maurolicus muelleri</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	A	Daisy Pearlside marguerite perlée
<i>Maurolicus weitzmani</i> Parin & Kobylansky, 1993	A	Atlantic Pearlside^ marguerite perlée de Weitzman
<i>Polyipnus clarus</i> Harold, 1994	A	Slope Hatchetfish dix-bards à épines courtes
Phosichthyidae—En-lightfishes, Sp-peces luminosos, Fr-poissons étoilés		
<i>Pollichthys maui</i> (Poll, 1953)	A	Stareye Lightfish cyclothone étoilé
+Stomiidae—En-dragonfishes, Sp-peces demonios, Fr-dragons à écailles		
<i>Chauliodus macouni</i> Bean, 1890	P	Pacific Viperfish^ víbora del Pacífico chauliode féroce
<i>Stomias boa</i> (Risso, 1810)	A-Ar	Boa Dragonfish dragon-boas
<i>Tactostoma macropus</i> Bolin, 1939	P	Longfin Dragonfish dragon à longues nageoires
+ORDER AULOPIIFORMES		
Aulopidae—En-flagfins, Sp-aulópidos, Fr-limberts		
<i>Aulopus bajacali</i> Parin & Kotlyar, 1984	PM	Eastern Pacific Flagfin^ lagarto del Pacífico oriental
<i>Aulopus filamentosus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	A	Yellowfin Aulopus
Synodontidae—En-lizardfishes, Sp-chiles, Fr-poissons-lézards		
<i>Saurida brasiliensis</i> Norman, 1935	A	Largescale Lizardfish chile brasileño
<i>Saurida caribbaea</i> Breder, 1927	A	Smallscale Lizardfish chile caribeño
<i>Saurida normani</i> Longley, 1935	A	Shortjaw Lizardfish chile espinoso
<i>Synodus evermanni</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890	PM	Spotted Lizardfish chile cadena
<i>Synodus foetens</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Inshore Lizardfish chile apestoso
<i>Synodus intermedius</i> (Spix & Agassiz, 1829)	A	Sand Diver chile manchado
<i>Synodus lacertinus</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Calico Lizardfish chile lagarto
<i>Synodus lucioceps</i> (Ayres, 1855)	P	California Lizardfish^ chile lucio
<i>Synodus poeyi</i> Jordan, 1887	A	Offshore Lizardfish chile barbado
<i>Synodus saurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Bluestripe Lizardfish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Synodus scituliceps</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Lance Lizardfish.....chile arpón
<i>Synodus sechurae</i> Hildebrand, 1946	PM	Iguana Lizardfish.....chile iguana
<i>Synodus synodus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Red Lizardfish.....chile rojo
<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i> (Forster, 1801)	A	Snakefish.....chile chato.....poisson-lézard paille
Chlorophthalmidae—En-greeneyes, Sp-ojiverdes, Fr-yeux-verts		
<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i> Bonaparte, 1840	A	Shortnose Greeneye.....ojiverde chato.....oeil-vert camus
<i>Parasudis truculenta</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Longnose Greeneye.....ojiverde truculento.....oeil-vert à long nez
Scopelarchidae—En-pearleyes, Sp-ojos de perla, Fr-yeux-perlés		
<i>Benthalbella dentata</i> (Chapman, 1939)	P	Northern Pearleye.....perlado norteño.....oeil-perlé du nord
Alepisauridae—En-lancetfishes, Sp-lanzones, Fr-cavalos		
<i>Alepisaurus brevirostris</i> Gibbs, 1960	A	Shortnose Lancetfish.....cavalo ocellé
<i>Alepisaurus ferox</i> Lowe, 1833	A-P	Longnose Lancetfish.....lanzón picudo.....cavalo féroce
*Paralepididae—En-barracudinas and daggertooths, Sp-barracudinas y dagas, Fr-lussions et pharaons		
+ <i>Anotopterus nikparini</i> Kukuev, 1998	P	North Pacific Daggertooth^.....daga
+ <i>Anotopterus pharao</i> Zugmayer, 1911	A-Ar	Daggertooth.....pharaon
<i>Arctozenus risso</i> (Bonaparte, 1840)	A-Ar	White Barracudina.....lussion blanc
* <i>Macroparalepis johnfitchi</i> (Rofen, 1960)	P	Black Barracudina
<i>Magnisudis atlantica</i> (Krøyer, 1868)	A-P-Ar	Duckbill Barracudina.....barracudina pico de pato... lussion à bec de canard
ORDER MYCTOPHIFORMES		
+Myctophidae—En-lanternfishes, Sp-linternillas, Fr-poissons-lanternes		
<i>Benthoosema glaciale</i> (Reinhardt, 1837)	A-Ar	Glacier Lanternfish.....lanterne glaciale
* <i>Benthoosema panamense</i> (Tåning, 1932)	PM	Panama Lanternfish^.....linternilla panameña
* <i>Ceratoscopelus maderensis</i> (Lowe, 1839)	A	Horned Lanternfish.....lampe cornée
<i>Ceratoscopelus townsendi</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)	P	Dogtooth Lampfish.....diente de perro.....lampe à sourcils lumineux

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Diaphus theta</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890	P	California Headlightfish^ linternilla californiana lampe-de-tête à taches blanches
<i>Diogenichthys laternatus</i> (Garman, 1899)	P	Diogenes Lanternfish^ linternilla de Diogenes
* <i>Gonichthys cocco</i> (Cocco, 1829)	A	Linestop Lanternfish lanterne boute-ligne
* <i>Hygophum hygomii</i> (Lütken, 1892)	A	Bermuda Lanternfish^ lanterne des Bermudes
<i>Lampadena speculigera</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	A	Mirror Lanternfish lampe à nez denté
<i>Lampanyctus crocodilus</i> (Risso, 1810)	A-Ar	Jewel Lanternfish lanterne-joyau
* <i>Lobianchia dofleini</i> (Zugmayer, 1911)	A	Mediterranean Divinglamp^ lampe-de-plongée de la Méditerranée
<i>Myctophum affine</i> (Lütken, 1892)	A	Metallic Lanternfish lanterne rude du nord
<i>Myctophum punctatum</i> Rafinesque, 1810	A	Spotted Lanternfish lanterne ponctuée
<i>Nannobranchium regale</i> (Gilbert, 1892)	P	Pinpoint Lampfish linternilla puntita
<i>Notoscopelus resplendens</i> (Richardson, 1845)	A-P	Patchwork Lampfish linternilla brillante lampe-voilière sao-en-coin
<i>Protomyctophum crockeri</i> (Bolin, 1939)	P	California Flashlightfish^ linternilla luciérnaga
<i>Stenobranchius leucopsarus</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	P	Northern Lampfish linternilla norteña lanterne du nord
<i>Tarletonbeania crenularis</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Blue Lanternfish linternilla azul lanterne bleue
<i>Triphoturus mexicanus</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Mexican Lampfish^ linternilla mexicana

*ORDER LAMPRIFORMES

*Lampridae—En-opahs, Sp-opahs, Fr-opahs

<i>Lampris guttatus</i> (Brünnich, 1788)	A-P	Opah opah opah
--	-----------	----------------------------

Stylephoridae—En-tube-eyes, Sp-ojilargos, Fr-stylephoridés

+ <i>Stylephorus chordatus</i> Shaw, 1791	A	Tube-eye
---	---------	----------

Lophotidae—En-crestfishes, Sp-peces flecos, Fr-poissons crêtes

<i>Eumecichthys fiski</i> (Günther, 1890)	A	Unicornfish
<i>Lophotus capellei</i> Temminck & Schlegel, 1845	P	North Pacific Crestfish^
<i>Lophotus lacepede</i> Giorna, 1809	A	Crestfish fleco de gallo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Trachipteridae—En-ribbonfishes, Sp-listoncillos, Fr-trachiptères		
<i>Desmodema lorum</i> Rosenblatt & Butler, 1977	P	Whiptail Ribbonfish listoncillo látigo
<i>Desmodema polystictum</i> (Ogilby, 1898).....	A	Polka-dot Ribbonfish
<i>Trachipterus altivelis</i> Kner, 1859	P	King-of-the-salmon rey de los salmones roi-des-saumons
<i>Trachipterus arcticus</i> (Brünnich, 1788).....	A	Dealfish
<i>Trachipterus fukuzakii</i> Fitch, 1964	P	Tapertail Ribbonfish listoncillo pabilo
* <i>Trachipterus jacksonensis</i> (Ramsey, 1881).....	PM	Blackflash Ribbonfish listoncillo negro
<i>Zu cristatus</i> (Bonelli, 1819).....	A-P	Scalloped Ribbonfish listoncillo festón
Regalecidae—En-oarfishes, Sp-peces remo, Fr-régalées		
<i>Regalecus glesne</i> Ascanius, 1772	A-P	Oarfish rey de los arenques roi des harengs
ORDER POLYMIXIIFORMES		
Polymixiidae—En-beardfishes, Sp-colas de maguey, Fr-poissons à barbe		
<i>Polymixia lowei</i> Günther, 1859.....	A	Beardfish cola de maguey
ORDER PERCOPSIFORMES		
Percopsidae—En-trout-perches, Sp-percas falsas, Fr-omiscos		
<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	F:CU	Trout-perch..... omisco
<i>Percopsis transmontana</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1892)	F:U	Sand Roller
Aphredoderidae—En-pirate perches, Sp-percas pirata, Fr-perches-pirates		
<i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i> (Gilliams, 1824).....	F:U	Pirate Perch
Amblyopsidae—En-cavefishes, Sp-peces cavernícolas, Fr-amblyopes		
<i>Amblyopsis rosae</i> (Eigenmann, 1898)	F:U	Ozark Cavefish^
<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i> DeKay, 1842.....	F:U	Northern Cavefish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Chologaster cornuta</i> Agassiz, 1853.....	F:U.....	Swampfish
<i>Forbesichthys agassizii</i> (Putnam, 1872).....	F:U.....	Spring Cavefish
<i>Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni</i> Cooper & Kuehne, 1974.....	F:U.....	Alabama Cavefish^
<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i> Girard, 1859.....	F:U.....	Southern Cavefish
+ORDER GADIFORMES		
Bregmacerotidae—En-codlets, Sp-bacaletes, Fr-varlets		
<i>Bregmaceros atlanticus</i> Goode & Bean, 1886.....	A.....	Antenna Codlet..... baclete antena
<i>Bregmaceros bathymaster</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	PM.....	East Pacific Codlet^..... baclete del Pacífico oriental
<i>Bregmaceros cantori</i> Milliken & Houde, 1984.....	A.....	Striped Codlet..... baclete rayado
<i>Bregmaceros houdei</i> Saksena & Richards, 1986.....	A.....	Stellate Codlet
Macrouridae—En-grenadiers, Sp-granaderos, Fr-grenadiers		
* <i>Coelorinchus caelorinchus</i> (Risso, 1810).....	A.....	Saddled Grenadier..... granadero tristón
* <i>Coelorinchus caribbaeus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885).....	A.....	Blackfin Grenadier..... granadero caribeño
* <i>Coelorinchus scaphopsis</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	Shoulderspot Grenadier..... granadero carepala
* <i>Coryphaenoides pectoralis</i> (Gilbert, 1892).....	P.....	Giant Grenadier
<i>Macrourus berglax</i> Lacepède, 1801.....	A.....	Roughhead Grenadier..... grenadier berglax
<i>Malacocephalus occidentalis</i> Goode & Bean, 1885.....	A.....	Western Softhead Grenadier.... granadero carapacho.... queue-de-rat d'Amérique
<i>Nezumia bairdii</i> (Goode & Bean, 1877).....	A-Ar.....	Marlin-spike..... grenadier du Grand Banc
<i>Nezumia sclerorhynchus</i> (Valenciennes, 1838).....	A.....	Bluntsnout Grenadier
<i>Nezumia stelgidolepis</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	California Grenadier^
Moridae—En-codlings, Sp-moras y carboneros, Fr-moros		
<i>Antimora microlepis</i> Bean, 1890.....	P.....	Pacific Flatnose^..... mora viola..... antimora à petites écailles
<i>Laemonema barbatulum</i> Goode & Bean, 1883.....	A.....	Shortbeard Codling
<i>Physiculus fulvus</i> Bean, 1884.....	A.....	Metallic Codling..... carbonero metálico..... physicule fauve
<i>Physiculus nematopus</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	PM.....	Charcoal Codling..... carbonero de fango
<i>Physiculus rastrelliger</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	P.....	Hundred-fathom Codling..... carbonero negro
<i>Physiculus talarae</i> Hildebrand & Barton, 1949.....	PM.....	Peruvian Codling^..... carbonero peruano

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
*Merlucciidae—En-merlucciid hakes, Sp-merluzas, Fr-merlus		
<i>Merluccius albidus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	A	Offshore Hake merlu du large
<i>Merluccius bilinearis</i> (Mitchill, 1814)	A	Silver Hake merlu argenté
+ <i>Merluccius productus</i> (Ayres, 1855)	P	Pacific Hake^ merluza norteña merlu du Pacifique
+ <i>Steindachneria argentea</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	A	Luminous Hake mollera luminosa
Phycidae—En-phycid hakes, Sp-merluzas barbonas, Fr-phycidés		
<i>Ciliata septentrionalis</i> (Collett, 1875)	A	Northern Rockling
<i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Fourbeard Rockling motelle à quatre barbillons
* <i>Phycis chesteri</i> (Goode & Bean, 1878)	A-Ar	Longfin Hake merluche à longues nageoires
<i>Urophycis chuss</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A	Red Hake merluche-écureuil
<i>Urophycis cirrata</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Gulf Hake^ merluza barbona del Golfo
<i>Urophycis earllii</i> (Bean, 1880)	A	Carolina Hake^
<i>Urophycis floridana</i> (Bean & Dresel, 1884)	A	Southern Hake merluza barbona floridana
<i>Urophycis regia</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A	Spotted Hake merluza barbona reina merluche tachetée
<i>Urophycis tenuis</i> (Mitchill, 1814)	A	White Hake merluche blanche
Gadidae—En-cods, Sp-bacalaos, Fr-morues		
+ <i>Arctogadus glacialis</i> (Peters, 1872)	A-P-Ar	Polar Cod saïda imberbe
<i>Boreogadus saida</i> (Lepechin, 1774)	A-P-Ar	Arctic Cod^ saïda franc
<i>Brosme brosme</i> (Ascanius, 1772)	A	Cusk brosmes
<i>Eleginus gracilis</i> (Tilesius, 1810)	P-Ar	Saffron Cod navaga jaune
* <i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i> Pallas, 1814	P-Ar	Walleye Pollock goberge de l'Alaska
+ <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> Tilesius, 1810	A-P-Ar	Pacific Cod^ ogac
<i>Gadus morhua</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-Ar	Atlantic Cod^ morue franche
* <i>Gaidropsarus argentatus</i> (Reinhardt, 1837)	A-Ar	Silver Rockling mustèle argentée
* <i>Gaidropsarus ensis</i> (Reinhardt, 1837)	A	Threebeard Rockling mustèle arctique à trois barbillons
+ <i>Lota lota</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ar-F:CU	Burbot lotte
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Haddock aiglefin
* <i>Merlangius merlangus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Whiting
<i>Microgadus proximus</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Pacific Tomcod^ poulamon du Pacifique

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Microgadus tomcod</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A-F:CU	Atlantic Tomcod^.....poulamon atlantique
<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> (Risso, 1827)	A	Blue Whiting
<i>Molva molva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	European Ling^.....lingue
<i>Pollachius virens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Pollock.....goberge

+ORDER OPHIDIIFORMES

Carapidae—En-pearlfishes, Sp-perleros, Fr-aurins

<i>Carapus bermudensis</i> (Jones, 1874)	A	Pearlfish.....perlero del Atlántico
<i>Echiodon dawsoni</i> Williams & Shipp, 1982	A	Chain Pearlfish
<i>Echiodon exsilium</i> Rosenblatt, 1961	PM	Nocturnal Pearlfish.....perlero nocturno
<i>Encheliophis dubius</i> (Putnam, 1874)	PM	Pacific Pearlfish^.....perlero del Pacífico
<i>Encheliophis vermicularis</i> Müller, 1842	PM	Finless Pearlfish

Ophidiidae—En-cusk-eels, Sp-brótulas y congriperlas, Fr-donzelles

<i>Brotula barbata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Atlantic Bearded Brotula^.....brótula barbona
* <i>Brotula clarkae</i> Hubbs, 1944	P	Pacific Bearded Brotula^.....lengua rosada
<i>Brotula ordwayi</i> Hildebrand & Barton, 1949	PM	Fore-spotted Brotula.....lengua pintada
<i>Chilara taylori</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Spotted Cusk-eel
<i>Lepophidium brevibarbe</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Blackedge Cusk-eel.....congriperla clarín
<i>Lepophidium jeannae</i> Fowler, 1941	A	Mottled Cusk-eel.....congriperla jaspeada
* <i>Lepophidium marmoratum</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885)	AM	Marbled Cusk-eel.....congriperla marmoleada
<i>Lepophidium microlepis</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Finescale Cusk-eel
<i>Lepophidium negropinna</i> Hildebrand & Barton, 1949	PM	Specklefin Cusk-eel.....congriperla pinta
<i>Lepophidium pardale</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Leopard Cusk-eel
<i>Lepophidium pheromystax</i> Robins, 1960	AM	Upsilon Cusk-eel.....congriperla bigotona
<i>Lepophidium profundorum</i> (Gill, 1863)	A	Fawn Cusk-eel.....congriperla amarilla
<i>Lepophidium prorates</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890)	PM	Prowspine Cusk-eel.....congriperla cornuda
* <i>Lepophidium staurophor</i> Robins, 1959	A	Barred Cusk-eel.....congriperla rayada
<i>Lepophidium stigmatistium</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Mexican Cusk-eel^.....congriperla mexicana
<i>Neobythites gilli</i> Goode & Bean, 1885	A	Twospot Brotula

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Neobythites marginatus</i> Goode & Bean, 1886	A	Stripefin Brotula
<i>Neobythites stelliferoides</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Thread Brotula brótula de hebra
<i>Ophidion antipholus</i> Lea & Robins, 2003	A	Longnose Cusk-eel congriperla narizón
<i>Ophidion dromio</i> Lea & Robins, 2003	A	Shorthead Cusk-eel
<i>Ophidion galeoides</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Spotfin Cusk-eel congriperla adornada
<i>Ophidion grayi</i> (Fowler, 1948)	A	Blotched Cusk-eel
<i>Ophidion holbrookii</i> Putnam, 1874	A	Bank Cusk-eel congriperla de bajos
<i>Ophidion imitator</i> Lea, 1997	PM	Mimic Cusk-eel congriperla mimética
<i>Ophidion iris</i> Breder, 1936	PM	Brighteye Cusk-eel congriperla arcoiris
<i>Ophidion josephi</i> Girard, 1858	A	Crested Cusk-eel congriperla crestada
* <i>Ophidion lagochila</i> (Böhlke & Robins, 1959)	AM	Harelip Cusk-eel congriperla labio leporino
<i>Ophidion marginatum</i> (DeKay, 1842)	A	Striped Cusk-eel
<i>Ophidion nocomis</i> Robins & Böhlke, 1959	AM	Letter Opener congriperla nacarada
<i>Ophidion robinsi</i> Fahay, 1992	A	Colonial Cusk-eel
<i>Ophidion scrippsae</i> (Hubbs, 1916)	P	Basketweave Cusk-eel congriperla canastera
<i>Ophidion selenops</i> Robins & Böhlke, 1959	A	Mooneye Cusk-eel
<i>Otophidium chickcharney</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1959	AM	Ghost Cusk-eel congriperla fantasma
<i>Otophidium dormitator</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1959	A	Sleeper Cusk-eel
<i>Otophidium indefatigabile</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890	PM	Panamic Cusk-eel^ congriperla cabezona
<i>Otophidium omostigma</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	A	Polka-dot Cusk-eel congriperla lunareja
<i>Parophidion schmidtii</i> (Woods & Kanazawa, 1951)	A	Dusky Cusk-eel congriperla parda
<i>Petrotyx hopkinsi</i> Heller & Snodgrass, 1903	PM	Velvetnose Brotula brótula hocico terciopelado
<i>Petrotyx sanguineus</i> (Meek & Hildebrand, 1928)	A	Redfin Brotula brótula aletirroja
Bythitidae—En-viviparous brotulas, Sp-brótulas vivíparas, Fr-donzelles vivipares		
<i>Brosmophycis marginata</i> (Ayles, 1854)	P	Red Brotula brótula roja donzelle rouge
<i>Calamopteryx goslinei</i> Böhlke & Cohen, 1966	AM	Longarm Brotula brótula aletona
+ <i>Calamopteryx robinsorum</i> Cohen, 1973	AM	Teacher Brotula brótula del maestro
<i>Grammonus claudaei</i> (de la Torre y Huerta, 1930)	A	Reef-cave Brotula
<i>Grammonus diagrammus</i> (Heller & Snodgrass, 1903)	P	Purple Brotula brótula púrpura
<i>Gunterichthys longipenis</i> Dawson, 1966	A	Gold Brotula

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Ogilbia boydwalkeri</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	PM	Professor Brotula.....brótula del profesor
* <i>Ogilbia cayorum</i> Evermann & Kendall, 1898	A	Key Brotula
* <i>Ogilbia davidsmithi</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	PM	Cortez Brotula^.....brótula de Cortés
* <i>Ogilbia nigromarginata</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	PM	Blackmargin Brotula.....brótula de margen negro
* <i>Ogilbia nudiceps</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	PM	Slickhead Brotula.....brótula pelona
* <i>Ogilbia robertsoni</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	PM	Brown Brotula.....brótula café
* <i>Ogilbia sabaji</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	A	Curator Brotula
* <i>Ogilbia sedorae</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	PM	Notchspine Brotula.....brótula espina partida
* <i>Ogilbia suarezae</i> Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen, 2005	A	Shy Brotula.....brótula tímida
* <i>Ogilbia ventralis</i> (Gill, 1863)	PM	Gulf Brotula^.....brótula del Golfo
<i>Stygnobrotula latebricola</i> Böhlke, 1957	A	Black Brotula
* <i>Typhliasina pearsei</i> (Hubbs, 1938)	F:M	Mexican Blind Brotula^.....dama blanca ciega

ORDER BATRACHOIDIFORMES

Batrachoididae—En-toadfishes, Sp-peces sapo, Fr-poissons-crapauds

<i>Batrachoides gilberti</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928	AM	Large-eye Toadfish.....sapo ojón
<i>Batrachoides goldmani</i> Evermann & Goldsborough, 1902	F:M	Mexican Freshwater Toadfish^.....sapo mexicano
<i>Batrachoides waltersi</i> Collette & Russo, 1981	PM	Multipored Toadfish.....sapo peludo
<i>Opsanus beta</i> (Goode & Bean, 1880)	A	Gulf Toadfish^.....sapo boquiblanco
<i>Opsanus dichrostomus</i> Collette, 2001	AM	Bicolor Toadfish.....sapo bicolor
<i>Opsanus pardus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1880)	A	Leopard Toadfish.....sapo leopardo
<i>Opsanus tau</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Oyster Toadfish
<i>Porichthys analis</i> Hubbs & Schultz, 1939	PM	Darkedge Midshipman.....sapo de luto
<i>Porichthys ephippiatus</i> Walker & Rosenblatt, 1988	PM	Saddle Midshipman.....sapo ensillado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Porichthys greenei</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904.....	PM.....	Shorthead Midshipman sapo cabeza corta
<i>Porichthys margaritatus</i> (Richardson, 1844)	PM.....	Pearlspot Midshipman..... sapo luminoso
<i>Porichthys mimeticus</i> Walker & Rosenblatt, 1988	PM.....	Mimetic Midshipman..... sapo mimético
<i>Porichthys myriaster</i> Hubbs & Schultz, 1939	P.....	Specklefin Midshipman..... sapo aleta pintada
<i>Porichthys notatus</i> Girard, 1854.....	P.....	Plainfin Midshipman..... sapo aleta luciapilotin tacheté
<i>Porichthys plectrodon</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	A.....	Atlantic Midshipman^..... doradilla
<i>Sanopus johnsoni</i> Collette & Starck, 1974.....	AM.....	Cozumel Toadfish^..... sapo de Cozumel
<i>Sanopus reticulatus</i> Collette, 1983	AM.....	Reticulate Toadfish..... sapo reticulado
<i>Sanopus splendidus</i> Collette, Starck & Phillips, 1974.....	AM.....	Splendid Toadfish..... sapo magnifico

ORDER LOPHIIFORMES

Lophiidae—En-goosefishes, Sp-rapes pescadores, Fr-baudroies

<i>Lophiodes caulinaris</i> (Garman, 1899).....	P.....	Spottedtail Goosefish rape rabo manchado
<i>Lophiodes reticulatus</i> Caruso & Suttkus, 1979	A.....	Reticulate Goosefish..... rape hocicón
<i>Lophiodes spilurus</i> (Garman, 1899).....	P.....	Threadfin Goosefish rape de hebra
+ <i>Lophius americanus</i> Valenciennes, 1837.....	A.....	Goosefish..... baudroie d'Amérique
<i>Lophius gastrophysus</i> Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915.....	A.....	Blackfin Goosefish rape pescador

Antennariidae—En-frogfishes, Sp-ranisapos, Fr-antennaires

* <i>Antennarius commerson</i> (Lacepède, 1798).....	PM.....	Giant Frogfish..... ranisapo gigante
<i>Antennarius multiocellatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	A.....	Longlure Frogfish..... ranisapo ceboso
<i>Antennarius pauciradiatus</i> Schultz, 1957.....	A.....	Dwarf Frogfish ranisapo enano
<i>Antennarius striatus</i> (Shaw, 1794)	A.....	Striated Frogfish..... ranisapo estriado
* <i>Antennatus coccineus</i> (Lesson, 1831).....	PM.....	Scarlet Frogfish ranisapo escarlata
* <i>Antennatus sanguineus</i> (Gill, 1863).....	PM.....	Sanguine Frogfish..... ranisapo sangrón
<i>Antennatus strigatus</i> (Gill, 1863)	PM.....	Bandtail Frogfish..... ranisapo rabo listado
* <i>Fowlerichthys avalonis</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1907).....	P.....	Roughjaw Frogfish..... ranisapo antenado
* <i>Fowlerichthys ocellatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A.....	Ocellated Frogfish..... ranisapo pescador
* <i>Fowlerichthys radiosus</i> (Garman, 1896)	A.....	Singlespot Frogfish..... ranisapo uniocelado
<i>Histrion histrio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A.....	Sargassumfish..... pez sargazosargassier

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Chaunacidae—En-gapers, Sp-gómitas Fr-crapauds de mer		
<i>Chaunax stigmaeus</i> Fowler, 1946	A	Redeye Gaper
Ogcocephalidae—En-batfishes, Sp-murciélagos, Fr-chauves-souris de mer		
<i>Dibranchius atlanticus</i> Peters, 1876	A	Atlantic Batfish^.....malthe atlantique
+ <i>Halieutichthys aculeatus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	A	Pancake Batfishmurciélago picudo
* <i>Halieutichthys bispinosus</i> Ho, Chakrabarty & Sparks, 2010	A	Spiny Batfishmurciélago tubos
* <i>Halieutichthys intermedius</i> Ho, Chakrabarty & Sparks, 2010	A	Gulf Batfish^
<i>Ogcocephalus corniger</i> Bradbury, 1980	A	Longnose Batfish
<i>Ogcocephalus cubifrons</i> (Richardson, 1836)	A	Polka-dot Batfishmurciélago diablo
<i>Ogcocephalus declivirostris</i> Bradbury, 1980	A	Slantbrow Batfishmurciélago inclinado
<i>Ogcocephalus nasutus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Shortnose Batfishmurciélago tapacaminos
<i>Ogcocephalus pantostictus</i> Bradbury, 1980	A	Spotted Batfishmurciélago manchado
<i>Ogcocephalus parvus</i> Longley & Hildebrand, 1940	A	Roughback Batfishmurciélago lomo áspero
<i>Ogcocephalus rostellum</i> Bradbury, 1980	A	Palefin Batfish
<i>Zalieutes elater</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	P	Roundel Batfishmurciélago biocelado
<i>Zalieutes mcgintyi</i> (Fowler, 1952)	A	Tricorn Batfish.....murciélago tres cuernos
Himantolophidae—En-footballfishes, Sp-peces balón, Fr-poissons-football		
<i>Himantolophus groenlandicus</i> Reinhardt, 1837	A	Atlantic Footballfish^.....football fine-lampe
<i>Himantolophus sagamius</i> (Tanaka, 1918)	P	Pacific Footballfish^
Ceratidae—En-seadevils, Sp-peces anzuelo, Fr-poissons-pêcheurs		
* <i>Ceratias holboelli</i> Krøyer, 1845	A	Northern Giant Seadevil.....pêcheur à deux massettes
<i>Cryptopsaras couesii</i> Gill, 1883	A-P	Triplewart Seadevilanzuelo diablo.....pêcheur à trèfle
ORDER MUGILIFORMES		
Mugilidae—En-mulletts, Sp-lisas, Fr-muges		
<i>Agonostomus monticola</i> (Bancroft, 1834)	A-PM-F:UM	Mountain Mullet.....trucha de tierra caliente

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Chaenomugil proboscideus</i> (Günther, 1861)	PM	Snouted Mullet..... lisa hocicona
<i>Joturus pichardi</i> Poey, 1860	AM	Bobo Mullet..... bobo
<i>Mugil cephalus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-P-F:UM	Striped Mullet..... lisa rayada
<i>Mugil curema</i> Valenciennes, 1836	A-P-F:UM	White Mullet..... lisa blanca.....muge curema
+ <i>Mugil hospes</i> Jordan & Culver, 1895	PM	Hospe Mullet..... lisa hospe
<i>Mugil liza</i> Valenciennes, 1836	A	Liza
<i>Mugil setosus</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Liseta Mullet..... lisa liseta
* <i>Mugil rubrioculus</i> Harrison, Nirchio, Oliveira, Ron & Gaviria, 2007	A	Redeye Mullet
+ <i>Mugil trichodon</i> Poey, 1875	A	Fantail Mullet..... lisa amarilla
<i>Xenomugil thoburni</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1896)	PM	Orange-eye Mullet..... lisa agugú

ORDER ATHERINIFORMES

Atherinopsidae—En-New World silversides, Sp-charales y pejerreyes, Fr-poissons d'argent

<i>Atherinella alvarezi</i> (Díaz-Pardo, 1972)	F:M	Gulf Silverside^..... plateadito de Tacotalpa
<i>Atherinella ammophila</i> Chernoff & Miller, 1984	F:M	La Palma Silverside^..... plateadito de La Palma
<i>Atherinella balsana</i> (Meek, 1902)	F:M	Balsas Silverside^..... plateadito del Balsas
* <i>Atherinella callida</i> Chernoff, 1986	F[X]:M	Cunning Silverside..... plateadito del Refugio
<i>Atherinella crystallina</i> (Jordan & Culver, 1895)	F:M	Blackfin Silverside..... plateadito del Presidio
<i>Atherinella elegans</i> Chernoff, 1986	F:M	Fuerte Silverside^..... plateadito del Fuerte
<i>Atherinella eriarcha</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Longfin Silverside..... plateadito plateado
<i>Atherinella guatemalensis</i> (Günther, 1864)	F:M	Peppered Silverside..... plateadito de Huamuchal
<i>Atherinella lisa</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Naked Silverside..... plateadito de El Hule
<i>Atherinella marvelae</i> (Chernoff & Miller, 1982)	F:M	Eyipantla Silverside^..... plateadito de Eyipantla
<i>Atherinella nepenthe</i> (Myers & Wade, 1942)	PM	Pitcher Silverside..... plateadito marino
<i>Atherinella pellosemion</i> Chernoff, 1986	F:M	Mancuernas Silverside^..... plateadito del Mancuernas
<i>Atherinella sallei</i> (Regan, 1903)	F:M	Large-eye Silverside..... plateadito del Papaloapan
* <i>Atherinella schultzi</i> (Álvarez & Carranza, 1952)	F:M	Chimalapa Silverside^..... plateadito de Chimalapa
<i>Atherinops affinis</i> (Ayres, 1860)	P	Topsmelt..... pejerrey pescadillo
<i>Atherinopsis californiensis</i> Girard, 1854	P	Jacksmelt..... pejerrey mocho
<i>Chirostoma aculeatum</i> Barbour, 1973	F:M	Scowling Silverside..... charal cuchillo
<i>Chirostoma arge</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899)	F:M	Large-tooth Silverside..... charal del Verde

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Chirostoma attenuatum</i> Meek, 1902	F:M	Slender Silverside..... charal prieto
<i>Chirostoma bartoni</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1896	F:M	Alberca Silverside^..... charal de La Caldera
<i>Chirostoma chapalae</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1899	F:M	Smallmouth Silverside..... charal de Chapala
<i>Chirostoma charari</i> (de Buen, 1945).....	F:M	Least Silverside..... charal tarasco
<i>Chirostoma consocium</i> Jordan & Hubbs, 1919	F:M	Ranch Silverside..... charal de rancho
<i>Chirostoma contrerasi</i> Barbour, 2002	F:M	Ajijic Silverside^..... charal de Ajijic
<i>Chirostoma estor</i> Jordan, 1880.....	F:M	Pike Silverside..... pescado blanco
<i>Chirostoma grandocule</i> (Steindachner, 1894).....	F:M	Bigeye Silverside..... charal del lago
<i>Chirostoma humboldtianum</i> (Valenciennes, 1835).....	F:M	Shortfin Silverside..... charal de Xochimilco
<i>Chirostoma jordani</i> Woolman, 1894.....	F:M	Mesa Silverside..... charale
<i>Chirostoma labarcae</i> Meek, 1902	F:M	Sharpnose Silverside..... charal de La Barca
<i>Chirostoma lucius</i> Boulenger, 1900.....	F:M	Longjaw Silverside..... charal de la laguna
* <i>Chirostoma melanoccus</i> Álvarez, 1963	F:M	Blunthead Silverside..... charal de San Juanico
<i>Chirostoma mezquital</i> Meek, 1904.....	F:M	Mezquital Silverside^..... charal del Mezquital
* <i>Chirostoma patzcuaro</i> Meek, 1902.....	F:M	Pátzcuaro Silverside^..... charal pinto
<i>Chirostoma promelas</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1899	F:M	Blacknose Silverside..... charal boca negra
<i>Chirostoma riojai</i> Solórzano & López, 1966	F:M	Toluca Silverside^..... charal de Santiago
<i>Chirostoma sphyraena</i> Boulenger, 1900	F:M	Bigmouth Silverside..... charal barracuda
<i>Colpichthys hubbsi</i> Crabtree, 1989.....	PM	Delta Silverside^..... pejerrey delta
<i>Colpichthys regis</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889)	PM	False Grunion..... pejerrey charal
<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i> (Cope, 1865)	F:CU	Brook Silverside..... crayon d'argent
<i>Leuresthes sardina</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889).....	PM	Gulf Grunion^..... pejerrey sardina
<i>Leuresthes tenuis</i> (Ayres, 1860).....	P	California Grunion^..... pejerrey californiano
<i>Melanorhinus cyanellus</i> (Meek & Hildebrand, 1923).....	PM	Blackback Silverside..... pejerrey azulado
<i>Membras gilberti</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890)	PM	Landia Silverside..... pejerrey landia
<i>Membras martinica</i> (Valenciennes, 1835).....	A-F:UM.....	Rough Silverside..... pejerrey rasposo
+ <i>Menidia audens</i> Hay, 1882	F:U	Mississippi Silverside^.....
<i>Menidia beryllina</i> (Cope, 1867)	A-F:UM.....	Inland Silverside..... plateadito salado
<i>Menidia clarkhubbsi</i> Echelle & Mosier, 1982	A	Texas Silverside^.....
<i>Menidia colei</i> Hubbs, 1936.....	F:M	Golden Silverside..... plateadito de Progreso
+ <i>Menidia conchorum</i> Hildebrand & Ginsburg, 1927.....	A	Key Silverside.....
<i>Menidia extensa</i> Hubbs & Raney, 1946.....	F:U	Waccamaw Silverside^.....
<i>Menidia menidia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A	Atlantic Silverside^..... capucette

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Menidia peninsulae</i> (Goode & Bean, 1879)	A	Tidewater Silverside..... plateadito playero
<i>Poblana alchichica</i> de Buen, 1945	F:M	Alchichica Silverside^..... charal de Alchichica
<i>Poblana ferdebueni</i> Solórzano & López, 1965	F:M	Chignahuapan Silverside^..... charal de Almoloya
* <i>Poblana letholepis</i> Álvarez, 1950	F:M	La Preciosa Silverside^..... charal de La Preciosa
* <i>Poblana squamata</i> Álvarez, 1950	F:M	Quechulac Silverside^..... charal de Quechulac
Atherinidae—En-Old World silversides, Sp-tinícalos Fr-athérines		
<i>Atherinomorus stipes</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)	A	Hardhead Silverside tinícalo cabezón
<i>Hypoatherina harringtonensis</i> (Goode, 1877)	A	Reef Silverside tinícalo de arrecife
+ORDER BELONIFORMES		
Exocoetidae— En-flyingfishes, Sp-voladores, Fr-exocets		
<i>Cheilopogon atrisignis</i> (Jenkins, 1903)	PM	Glider Flyingfish volador planeador
<i>Cheilopogon cyanopterus</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)	A	Margined Flyingfish volador azul
<i>Cheilopogon dorsomacula</i> (Fowler, 1944)	PM	Blackspot Flyingfish..... volador lomo manchado
<i>Cheilopogon exsiliens</i> (Linnaeus, 1771).....	A	Bandwing Flyingfish volador campechano
<i>Cheilopogon furcatus</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A-PM	Spotfin Flyingfish volador ala manchada exocet à nageoires tachtées
<i>Cheilopogon heterurus</i> (Rafinesque, 1810).....	P	Blotchwing Flyingfish..... volador ala lunada
<i>Cheilopogon melanurus</i> (Valenciennes, 1847).....	A	Atlantic Flyingfish^..... volador blanquito
<i>Cheilopogon papilio</i> (Clark, 1936).....	PM	Butterfly Flyingfish volador mariposa
<i>Cheilopogon pinnatibarbus</i> (Bennett, 1831)	P	Smallhead Flyingfish..... volador cabecita
<i>Cheilopogon spilonotus</i> (Bleeker, 1866).....	PM	Stained Flyingfish..... volador jaspeado
<i>Cheilopogon xenopterus</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Whitetip Flyingfish..... volador puntas blancas
<i>Cypselurus angusticeps</i> Nichols & Breder, 1935	PM	Narrowhead Flyingfish..... volador isleño
<i>Cypselurus callopterus</i> (Günther, 1866).....	PM	Beautyfin Flyingfish volador bonito
<i>Cypselurus comatus</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Clearwing Flyingfish
<i>Exocoetus monocirrhus</i> Richardson, 1846	PM	Barbel Flyingfish..... volador barbudo
<i>Exocoetus obtusirostris</i> Günther, 1866.....	A	Oceanic Two-wing Flyingfish ... volador flecha
<i>Exocoetus volitans</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-PM	Tropical Two-wing Flyingfish... volador tropical
<i>Fodiator acutus</i> (Valenciennes, 1847).....	P	Sharpchin Flyingfish volador picudo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Hirundichthys affinis</i> (Günther, 1866)	A	Fourwing Flyingfish..... volador golondrina..... exocet à frange blanche
<i>Hirundichthys marginatus</i> (Nichols & Breder, 1928)	PM	Bladewing Flyingfish..... volador ala navaja
<i>Hirundichthys rondeletii</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)	A-P	Blackwing Flyingfish..... volador ala negra
<i>Hirundichthys speculiger</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)	PM	Mirrorwing Flyingfish..... volador espejo
<i>Parexocoetus brachypterus</i> (Richardson, 1846)	A	Sailfin Flyingfish..... volador aletón
<i>Prognichthys occidentalis</i> Parin, 1999	A	Bluntnose Flyingfish..... volador chato
<i>Prognichthys sealei</i> Abe, 1955	PM	Sailor Flyingfish..... volador marinero
<i>Prognichthys tringa</i> Breder, 1928.....	PM	Panamic Flyingfish^..... volador panámico

Hemiramphidae—En-halfbeaks, Sp-pajaritos, Fr-demi-becs

<i>Chriodorus atherinoides</i> Goode & Bean, 1882	A	Hardhead Halfbeak..... pajarito cabeciduro
<i>Euleptorhamphus velox</i> Poey, 1868.....	A	Flying Halfbeak..... agujeta voladora
<i>Euleptorhamphus viridis</i> (van Hasselt, 1823).....	P	Ribbon Halfbeak..... agujeta alargada
<i>Hemiramphus balao</i> Lesueur, 1821	A	Balao..... agujeta balao
<i>Hemiramphus brasiliensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Ballyhoo..... agujeta brasileña..... demi-bec brésilien
<i>Hemiramphus saltator</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904.....	P	Longfin Halfbeak..... pajarito saltador
<i>Hyporhamphus gilli</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1923	PM	Choelo Halfbeak..... pajarito cholo
<i>Hyporhamphus meeki</i> Banford & Collette, 1993.....	A	False Silverstripe Halfbeak..... agujeta flaca
* <i>Hyporhamphus mexicanus</i> Álvarez, 1959	F:M	Mexican Halfbeak^..... pajarito mexicano
<i>Hyporhamphus naos</i> Banford & Collette, 2001	P	Pacific Silverstripe Halfbeak^... pajarito blanco del Pacífico
* <i>Hyporhamphus roberti</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	AM.....	Slender Halfbeak..... agujeta larga
<i>Hyporhamphus rosae</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	California Halfbeak^..... pajarito californiano
<i>Hyporhamphus snyderi</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1923.....	PM.....	Skipper Halfbeak..... pajarito choca
* <i>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</i> (Ranzani, 1841).....	A	Atlantic Silverstripe Halfbeak^... pajarito blanco del Atlántico
+ <i>Oxyptorhamphus micropterus</i> (Valenciennes, 1847).....	A-PM.....	Smallwing Flyingfish..... volador alita

Belonidae—En-needlefishes, Sp-agujones, Fr-aiguillettes

<i>Ablennes hians</i> (Valenciennes, 1846)	A-PM.....	Flat Needlefish..... agujón sable
<i>Platybelone argalus</i> (Lesueur, 1821).....	A-PM.....	Keeltail Needlefish..... agujón de quilla
<i>Strongylura exilis</i> (Girard, 1854).....	P	California Needlefish^..... agujón californiano
<i>Strongylura hubbsi</i> Collette, 1974.....	F:M	Maya Needlefish^..... agujón maya
<i>Strongylura marina</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A-F:UM.....	Atlantic Needlefish^..... agujón verde

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Strongylura notata</i> (Poey, 1860).....	A	Redfin Needlefish agujón negro
* <i>Strongylura timucu</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A	Timucú agujón timucú
* <i>Tylosurus acus</i> (Lacepède, 1803).....	A	Atlantic Agujón^ agujón del Atlántico
<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1821)	A-PM.....	Houndfish agujón lisero
* <i>Tylosurus pacificus</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	PM.....	Pacific Agujón^ agujón del Pacífico
Scomberesocidae—En-sauries, Sp-papardas, Fr-balaous		
<i>Cololabis saira</i> (Brevoort, 1856).....	P.....	Pacific Saury^..... paparda del Pacífico..... balaou japonais
<i>Scomberesox saurus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A	Atlantic Saury^..... balaou
+ORDER CYPRINODONTIFORMES		
*Rivulidae—En-New World rivulines, Sp-almirantes, Fr-rivulidés		
* <i>Kryptolebias marmoratus</i> (Poey, 1880).....	A-F:UM.....	Mangrove Rivulus..... almirante de manglar
<i>Millerichthys robustus</i> (Miller & Hubbs, 1974)	F:M	Mexican Rivulus^ almirante mexicano
<i>Rivulus hartii</i> (Boulenger, 1890)	F[I]:U.....	Giant Rivulus
<i>Rivulus tenuis</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Maya Rivulus^ almirante de El Hule
Profundulidae—En-Middle American killifishes, Sp-escamudos, Fr-profundulidés		
<i>Profundulus candalarius</i> Hubbs, 1924	F:M	Headwater Killifish escamudo de Comitán
<i>Profundulus hildebrandi</i> Miller, 1950	F:M	Chiapas Killifish^ escamudo de San Cristóbal
<i>Profundulus labialis</i> (Günther, 1866).....	F:M	Largelip Killifish escamudo bocón
<i>Profundulus oaxacae</i> (Meek, 1902).....	F:M	Oaxaca Killifish^ escamudo oaxaqueño
<i>Profundulus punctatus</i> (Günther, 1866).....	F:M	Brownspotted Killifish escamudo pinto
*Goodeidae—En-goodeids, Sp-mexclapiques, Fr-goodéidés		
<i>Allodontichthys hubbsi</i> Miller & Uyeno, 1980.....	F:M	Whitepatch Splitfin..... mexclapique de Tuxpan
<i>Allodontichthys polylepis</i> Rauchenberger, 1988.....	F:M	Finescale Splitfin..... mexclapique escamitas
<i>Allodontichthys tamazulae</i> Turner, 1946	F:M	Peppered Splitfin mexclapique de Tamazula
<i>Allodontichthys zonistius</i> (Hubbs, 1932)	F:M	Bandfin Splitfin mexclapique de Colima
<i>Allophorus robustus</i> (Bean, 1892).....	F:M	Bulldog Goodeid chegua
<i>Allotoca catarinae</i> (de Buen, 1942).....	F:M	Catarina Allotoca^ tiro Catarina

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Allotoca diazi</i> (Meek, 1902)	F:M	Pátzcuaro Allotoca^..... chorumo
<i>Allotoca dugesii</i> (Bean, 1887)	F:M	Bumblebee Allotoca tiro chato
<i>Allotoca goslinei</i> Smith & Miller, 1987.....	F:M	Banded Allotoca tiro listado
<i>Allotoca maculata</i> Smith & Miller, 1980	F:M	Blackspot Allotoca tiro manchado
* <i>Allotoca meeki</i> (Álvarez, 1959)	F:M	Zirahuén Allotoca^..... tiro de Zirahuén
* <i>Allotoca regalis</i> (Álvarez, 1959).....	F:M	Balsas Allotoca^..... chorumo del Balsas
* <i>Allotoca zacapuensis</i> Meyer, Radda & Domínguez, 2001	F:M	Zacapu Allotoca^..... tiro de Zacapu
<i>Ameca splendens</i> Miller & Fitzsimons, 1971	F:M	Butterfly Splitfin..... mexclapique mariposa
<i>Ataeniobius toweri</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Bluetail Splitfin mexclapique cola azul
<i>Chapalichthys encaustus</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899).....	F:M	Barred Splitfin pintito de Ocotlán
* <i>Chapalichthys pardalis</i> Álvarez, 1963.....	F:M	Polka-dot Splitfin pintito de Tocombo
* <i>Chapalichthys peraticus</i> Álvarez, 1963.....	F[X]:M	Alien Splitfin pintito de San Juanico
<i>Characodon audax</i> Smith & Miller, 1986.....	F:M	Bold Characodon..... mexclapique del Toboso
<i>Characodon garmani</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1898.....	F[X]:M	Parras Characodon^..... mexclapique de Parras
<i>Characodon lateralis</i> Günther, 1866	F:M	Rainbow Characodon mexclapique arcoiris
<i>Crenichthys baileyi</i> (Gilbert, 1893)	F:U	White River Springfish^
<i>Crenichthys nevadae</i> Hubbs, 1932	F:U	Railroad Valley Springfish^
<i>Empetrichthys latos</i> Miller, 1948.....	F:U	Pahrump Poolfish^
<i>Empetrichthys merriami</i> Gilbert, 1893.....	F[X]:U	Ash Meadows Poolfish^
* <i>Girardinichthys ireneae</i> Radda & Meyer, 2003.....	F:M	Zacapu Splitfin^ mexclapique de Zacapu
<i>Girardinichthys multiradiatus</i> (Meek, 1904).....	F:M	Darkedged Splitfin mexclapique de Zempoala
* <i>Girardinichthys turneri</i> (de Buen, 1940).....	F:M	Highland Splitfin mexclapique michoacano
<i>Girardinichthys viviparus</i> (Bustamante, 1837)	F:M	Chapultepec Splitfin^..... mexclapique
<i>Goodea atripinnis</i> Jordan, 1880	F:M	Blackfin Goodea..... tiro
<i>Goodea gracilis</i> Hubbs & Turner, 1939	F:M	Dusky Goodea..... tiro oscuro
<i>Goodea luitpoldii</i> (Steindachner, 1894).....	F:M	Green Goodea..... tiro de Pátzcuaro
* <i>Ilyodon cortesae</i> Paulo-Maya & Trujillo-Jiménez, 2000.....	F:M	Freckled Splitfin mexclapique pecosó
+ <i>Ilyodon furcoidens</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	F:M	Goldbreast Splitfin mexclapique del Armería
+ <i>Ilyodon lennoni</i> Meyer & Förster, 1983	F:M	Chacambero Splitfin^..... mexclapique de Chacambero
<i>Ilyodon whitei</i> (Meek, 1904).....	F:M	Balsas Splitfin^..... mexclapique cola partida
<i>Skiffia bilineata</i> (Bean, 1887)	F:M	Twoline Skiffia..... tiro de dos rayas

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Skiffia francesae</i> Kingston, 1978	F[XN]:M	Golden Skiffia tiro dorado
<i>Skiffia lermæ</i> Meek, 1902	F:M	Olive Skiffia tiro olivo
<i>Skiffia multipunctata</i> (Pellegrin, 1901)	F:M	Spotted Skiffia tiro pintado
<i>Xenophorus captivus</i> (Hubbs, 1924)	F:M	Relict Splitfin mexclapique viejo
<i>Xenotaenia resolanae</i> Turner, 1946	F:M	Leopard Splitfin mexclapique leopardo
<i>Xenotoca eiseni</i> (Rutter, 1896)	F:M	Redtail Splitfin mexclapique cola roja
<i>Xenotoca melanosoma</i> Fitzsimons, 1972	F:M	Black Splitfin mexclapique negro
<i>Xenotoca variata</i> (Bean, 1887)	F:M	Jeweled Splitfin pintada
* <i>Zoogoneticus purhepechus</i> Domínguez-Domínguez, Pérez-Rodríguez & Doadrio, 2008	F:M	Tarascan Splitfin^ picote tarasco
<i>Zoogoneticus quitzeoensis</i> (Bean, 1898)	F:M	Picote Splitfin picote
<i>Zoogoneticus tequila</i> Webb & Miller, 1998	F:M	Tequila Splitfin^ picote de Tequila
Fundulidae—En-topminnows, Sp-sardinillas, Fr-fondules		
<i>Adinia xenica</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	A	Diamond Killifish
<i>Fundulus albolineatus</i> Gilbert, 1891	F[X]:U	Whiteline Topminnow
<i>Fundulus bifax</i> Cashner & Rogers, 1988	F:U	Stippled Studfish
<i>Fundulus blairae</i> Wiley & Hall, 1975	F:U	Western Starhead Topminnow
<i>Fundulus catenatus</i> (Storer, 1846)	F:U	Northern Studfish
<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i> (Günther, 1866)	F:U	Golden Topminnow
<i>Fundulus cingulatus</i> Valenciennes, 1846	F:U	Banded Topminnow
<i>Fundulus confluentus</i> Goode & Bean, 1879	A-F:U	Marsh Killifish
<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i> (Lesueur, 1817)	F:CU	Banded Killifish fondule barré
<i>Fundulus dispar</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	F:U	Starhead Topminnow
<i>Fundulus escambiae</i> (Bollman, 1887)	F:U	Russetfin Topminnow
<i>Fundulus euryzonus</i> Suttkus & Cashner, 1981	F:U	Broadstripe Topminnow
<i>Fundulus grandis</i> Baird & Girard, 1853	A-F:UM	Gulf Killifish^ sardinilla del Pánuco
<i>Fundulus grandissimus</i> Hubbs, 1936	AM-F:M	Giant Killifish sardinilla gigante
<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A-F:CU	Mummichog choquemort
* <i>Fundulus jenkinsi</i> (Evermann, 1892)	A-F:U	Saltmarsh Topminnow
<i>Fundulus julisia</i> Williams & Etnier, 1982	F:U	Barrens Topminnow^

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Fundulus kansae</i> Garman, 1895	F:U	Northern Plains Killifish
<i>Fundulus lima</i> Vaillant, 1894	F:M	Baja California Killifish^ sardinilla peninsular
<i>Fundulus lineolatus</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	F:U	Lined Topminnow
<i>Fundulus luciae</i> (Baird, 1855)	A-F:U	Spotfin Killifish
<i>Fundulus majalis</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A	Striped Killifish
<i>Fundulus notatus</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:CU	Blackstripe Topminnow fondule rayé
<i>Fundulus nottii</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	F:U	Bayou Topminnow
<i>Fundulus olivaceus</i> (Storer, 1845)	F:U	Blackspotted Topminnow
<i>Fundulus parvipinnis</i> Girard, 1854	P-F:UM	California Killifish^ sardinilla chococo
<i>Fundulus persimilis</i> Miller, 1955	AM-F:M	Yucatan Killifish^ sardinilla yucateca
* <i>Fundulus philpisteri</i> García-Ramírez, Contreras-Balderas & Lozano-Vilano, 2007	F:M	Conservationist Killifish sardinilla conservacionista
* <i>Fundulus pulvereus</i> (Evermann, 1892)	A-F:U	Bayou Killifish
<i>Fundulus rathbuni</i> Jordan & Meek, 1889	F:U	Speckled Killifish
<i>Fundulus rubrifrons</i> (Jordan, 1880)	F:U	Redface Topminnow
<i>Fundulus sciadicus</i> Cope, 1865	F:U	Plains Topminnow
<i>Fundulus seminolis</i> Girard, 1859	F:U	Seminole Killifish^
<i>Fundulus similis</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853)	A-F:M	Longnose Killifish sardinilla narigona
<i>Fundulus stellifer</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Southern Studfish
<i>Fundulus waccamensis</i> Hubbs & Raney, 1946	F:U	Waccamaw Killifish^
* <i>Fundulus zebrinus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1883	F:UM[I]	Plains Killifish sardinilla cebra
<i>Leptolucania ommata</i> (Jordan, 1884)	F:U	Pygmy Killifish
<i>Lucania goodei</i> Jordan, 1880	F:U	Bluefin Killifish
* <i>Lucania interioris</i> Hubbs & Miller, 1965	F:M	Cuatro Ciénegas Killifish^ sardinilla de Cuatro Ciénegas
<i>Lucania parva</i> (Baird & Girard, 1855)	A-P[I]-F:UM	Rainwater Killifish sardinilla de lluvia
+Cyprinodontidae—En-pupfishes, Sp-cachorritos, Fr-cyprinodontes		
<i>Cualac tessellatus</i> Miller, 1956	F:M	Media Luna Pupfish^ cachorrito de La Media Luna
<i>Cyprinodon albivelis</i> Minckley & Miller, 2002	F:M	Whitefin Pupfish cachorrito aletas blancas
* <i>Cyprinodon alvarezii</i> Miller, 1976	F:M	Potosí Pupfish^ cachorrito de Potosí
<i>Cyprinodon arcuatus</i> Minckley & Miller, 2002	F[X]:U	Santa Cruz Pupfish^
* <i>Cyprinodon artifrons</i> Hubbs, 1936	AM-F:M	Yucatan Pupfish^ bolín frentudo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Cyprinodon atrorus</i> Miller, 1968	F:M	Bolsón Pupfish cachorrito del bolsón
* <i>Cyprinodon beltrani</i> Álvarez, 1949	F:M	Blackfin Pupfish cachorrito lodero
* <i>Cyprinodon bifasciatus</i> Miller, 1968	F:M	Cuatro Ciénegas Pupfish^ cachorrito de Cuatro Ciénegas
<i>Cyprinodon bobmilleri</i> Lozano-Vilano & Contreras-Balderas, 1999	F:M	San Ignacio Pupfish^ cachorrito de San Ignacio
<i>Cyprinodon bovinus</i> Baird & Girard, 1853	F:U	Leon Springs Pupfish^
* <i>Cyprinodon ceciliae</i> Lozano-Vilano & Contreras-Balderas, 1993	F[X]:M	La Presita Pupfish^ cachorrito de La Presita
<i>Cyprinodon diabolis</i> Wales, 1930	F:U	Devils Hole Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon elegans</i> Baird & Girard, 1853	F:U	Comanche Springs Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon eremus</i> Miller & Fuiman, 1987	F:UM	Sonoyta Pupfish^ cachorrito del Sonoyta
<i>Cyprinodon esconditus</i> Strecker, 2002	F:M	Hidden Pupfish cachorrito escondido
<i>Cyprinodon eximius</i> Girard, 1859	F:UM	Conchos Pupfish^ cachorrito del Conchos
<i>Cyprinodon fontinalis</i> Smith & Miller, 1980	F:M	Carbonera Pupfish^ cachorrito de Carbonera
* <i>Cyprinodon inmemoriam</i> Lozano-Vilano & Contreras-Balderas, 1993	F[X]:M	La Trinidad Pupfish^ cachorrito de La Trinidad
* <i>Cyprinodon julimes</i> De la Maza-Benignos & Vela-Valladares, 2009	F:M	Julimes Pupfish^ cachorrito de Julimes
<i>Cyprinodon labiosus</i> Humphries & Miller, 1981	F:M	Thicklip Pupfish cachorrito cangrejero
<i>Cyprinodon latifasciatus</i> Garman, 1881	F[X]:M	Parras Pupfish^ cachorrito de Parras
* <i>Cyprinodon longidorsalis</i> Lozano-Vilano & Contreras-Balderas, 1993	F:M	Charco Palma Pupfish^ cachorrito de Charco Palma
<i>Cyprinodon macrolepis</i> Miller, 1976	F:M	Bigscale Pupfish cachorrito escamudo
<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i> Baird & Girard, 1853	F:UM	Desert Pupfish cachorrito del desierto
<i>Cyprinodon maya</i> Humphries & Miller, 1981	F:M	Maya Pupfish^ cachorrito gigante
<i>Cyprinodon meeki</i> Miller, 1976	F:M	Mezquital Pupfish^ cachorrito del Mezquital
<i>Cyprinodon nazas</i> Miller, 1976	F:M	Nazas Pupfish^ cachorrito del Nazas
<i>Cyprinodon nevadensis</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889	F:U	Amargosa Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon pachycephalus</i> Minckley & Minckley, 1986	F:M	Bighead Pupfish cachorrito cabezón
<i>Cyprinodon pecosensis</i> Echelle & Echelle, 1978	F:U	Pecos Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon pisteri</i> Miller & Minckley, 2002	F:M	Palomas Pupfish^ cachorrito de Palomas

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Cyprinodon radiosus</i> Miller, 1948.....	F:U.....	Owens Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon rubrofluviatilis</i> Fowler, 1916.....	F:U.....	Red River Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon salinus</i> Miller, 1943.....	F:U.....	Salt Creek Pupfish^
<i>Cyprinodon salvadori</i> Lozano-Vilano, 2002.....	F:M.....	Bocochi Pupfish^..... cachorrillo de Bocochi
<i>Cyprinodon simus</i> Humphries & Miller, 1981.....	F:M.....	Boxer Pupfish..... cachorrillo boxeador
* <i>Cyprinodon suavius</i> Strecker, 2005.....	F:M.....	Kissing Pupfish..... cachorrillo besucón
<i>Cyprinodon tularosa</i> Miller & Echelle, 1975.....	F:U.....	White Sands Pupfish^
* <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> Lacepède, 1803.....	A-F:UM.....	Sheepshead Minnow..... bolín petota
<i>Cyprinodon verecundus</i> Humphries, 1984.....	F:M.....	Largefin Pupfish..... cachorrillo aletón
* <i>Cyprinodon veronicae</i> Lozano-Vilano & Contreras-Balderas, 1993.....	F:M.....	Charco Azul Pupfish^..... cachorrillo de Charco Azul
<i>Floridichthys carpio</i> (Günther, 1866).....	A.....	Goldspotted Killifish
<i>Floridichthys polyommus</i> Hubbs, 1936.....	AM.....	Ocellated Killifish..... bolín yucateco
<i>Jordanella floridae</i> Goode & Bean, 1879.....	F:U.....	Flagfish
<i>Jordanella pulchra</i> (Hubbs, 1936).....	F:M.....	Progreso Flagfish^..... cachorrillo de Progreso
* <i>Megupsilon aporus</i> Miller & Walters, 1972.....	F[XN]:M.....	Catarina Pupfish^..... cachorrillo enano de Potosí
Anablepidae—En-four-eyed fishes, Sp-cuatroojos, Fr-poissons à quatre yeux		
* <i>Anableps dowi</i> Gill, 1861.....	PM-F:M.....	Northern Four-eye..... cuatroojos
Poeciliidae—En-livebearers, Sp-topotes y espadas, Fr-poecilies		
<i>Belonesox belizanus</i> Kner, 1860.....	A-F:U[I]M.....	Pike Killifish..... picudito
<i>Brachyrhaphis hartwegi</i> Rosen & Bailey, 1963.....	F:M.....	Soconusco Gambusia^..... guayacón del Soconusco
* <i>Carlinthubbsia kidderi</i> (Hubbs, 1936).....	F:M.....	Champlotón Gambusia^..... guayacón del Champlotón
<i>Gambusia affinis</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853).....	A-F:C[I]UM.....	Western Mosquitofish..... guayacón mosquito..... gambusie
<i>Gambusia alvarezi</i> Hubbs & Springer, 1957.....	F:M.....	Yellowfin Gambusia..... guayacón de San Gregorio
<i>Gambusia amistadensis</i> Peden, 1973.....	F[X]:U.....	Amistad Gambusia^
<i>Gambusia atrora</i> Rosen & Bailey, 1963.....	F:M.....	Blackfin Gambusia..... guayacón de San Luis
<i>Gambusia aurata</i> Miller & Minckley, 1970.....	F:M.....	Golden Gambusia..... guayacón dorado
* <i>Gambusia clarkhubbsi</i> Garrett & Edwards, 2003.....	F:U.....	San Felipe Gambusia^
<i>Gambusia eurystoma</i> Miller, 1975.....	F:M.....	Widemouth Gambusia..... guayacón del Azufre

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gambusia gaigei</i> Hubbs, 1929	F:U	Big Bend Gambusia^
<i>Gambusia geiseri</i> Hubbs & Hubbs, 1957	F:U	Largespring Gambusia
<i>Gambusia georgei</i> Hubbs & Peden, 1969	F[X]:U	San Marcos Gambusia^
<i>Gambusia heterochir</i> Hubbs, 1957	F[X]:U	Clear Creek Gambusia^
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> Girard, 1859	A-F:U	Eastern Mosquitofish
<i>Gambusia hurtadoi</i> Hubbs & Springer, 1957	F:M	Crescent Gambusia..... guayacón de Hacienda de Dolores
<i>Gambusia krumholzi</i> Minckley, 1963	F:M	Spotfin Gambusia..... guayacón del Nava
* <i>Gambusia longispinis</i> Minckley, 1962	F:M	Cuatro Ciénegas Gambusia^... guayacón de Cuatro Ciénegas
* <i>Gambusia luma</i> Rosen & Bailey, 1963	F:M	Sleek Mosquitofish..... guayacón liso
<i>Gambusia marshi</i> Minckley & Craddock, 1962	F:M	Robust Gambusia..... guayacón de los Nadadores
<i>Gambusia nobilis</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853)	F:U	Pecos Gambusia^
* <i>Gambusia panuco</i> Hubbs, 1926	F:M	Pánuco Gambusia^..... guayacón del Pánuco
* <i>Gambusia regani</i> Hubbs, 1926	F:M	Forlón Gambusia^..... guayacón del Forlón
* <i>Gambusia rhizophorae</i> Rivas, 1969	A	Mangrove Gambusia
<i>Gambusia senilis</i> Girard, 1859	F:UM	Blotched Gambusia..... guayacón del Bravo
<i>Gambusia sexradiata</i> Hubbs, 1936	F:M	Stippled Gambusia..... guayacón del sureste
<i>Gambusia speciosa</i> Girard, 1859	F:UM	Tex-Mex Gambusia^..... guayacón de Nuevo León
<i>Gambusia vittata</i> Hubbs, 1926	F:M	Gulf Gambusia^..... guayacón de Victoria
<i>Gambusia yucatana</i> Regan, 1914	F:M	Yucatan Gambusia^..... guayacón yucateco
* <i>Gambusia zarskei</i> Meyer, Schories & Scharlt, 2010	F:M	Conchos Gambusia^..... guayacón del Conchos
<i>Heterandria bimaculata</i> (Heckel, 1848)	F:M	Spottail Killifish..... guatopote manchado
+ <i>Heterandria formosa</i> Agassiz, 1855	F:U	Least Killifish
<i>Heterandria jonesii</i> (Günther, 1874)	F:M	Barred Killifish..... guatopote listado
* <i>Heterandria tuxtlaensis</i> McEachran & Dewitt, 2008	F:M	Tuxtlas Killifish^..... guatopote de Catemaco
* <i>Heterophallus echeagarayi</i> (Álvarez, 1952)	F:M	Maya Gambusia^..... guayacón maya
<i>Heterophallus milleri</i> Radda, 1987	F:M	Grijalva Gambusia^..... guayacón del Grijalva
<i>Heterophallus rachovii</i> Regan, 1914	F:M	Coatzacoalcas Gambusia^..... guayacón jarocho
<i>Phallichthys fairweatheri</i> Rosen & Bailey, 1959	F:M	Picotee Livebearer..... topo
<i>Poecilia butleri</i> Jordan, 1889	F:M	Pacific Molly^..... topote del Pacífico
<i>Poecilia catemacensis</i> Miller, 1975	F:M	Bicolor Molly..... topote de Catemaco
<i>Poecilia chica</i> Miller, 1975	F:M	Dwarf Molly..... topote del Purificación
<i>Poecilia formosa</i> (Girard, 1859)	F:UM	Amazon Molly^..... topote amazona

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Poecilia latipinna</i> (Lesueur, 1821)	A-F:C[I]UM	Sailfin Molly topote velo negro molliénésie à voileure
* <i>Poecilia latipunctata</i> Meek, 1904.....	F:M	Tamesí Molly^..... topote del Tamesí
<i>Poecilia maylandi</i> Meyer, 1983.....	F:M	Balsas Molly^..... topote del Balsas
<i>Poecilia mexicana</i> Steindachner, 1863.....	F:U[I]M	Shortfin Molly topote del Atlántico
<i>Poecilia orri</i> Fowler, 1943.....	AM-F:M	Mangrove Molly..... topote de manglar
* <i>Poecilia petenensis</i> (Günther, 1866).....	F:M	Petén Molly^..... topote lacandón
<i>Poecilia reticulata</i> Peters, 1860.....	F[I]:UM	Guppy gupi
<i>Poecilia sphenops</i> Valenciennes, 1846.....	F:U[I]M	Mexican Molly^..... topote mexicano
* <i>Poecilia sulphuraria</i> (Álvarez, 1948).....	F:M	Sulphur Molly topote de Teapa
<i>Poecilia velifera</i> (Regan, 1914)	F:M	Yucatan Molly^..... topote aleta grande
<i>Poeciliopsis baenschii</i> Meyer, Radda, Riehl & Feichtinger, 1986.....	F:M	Golden Livebearer..... guatopote dorado
<i>Poeciliopsis balsas</i> Hubbs, 1926.....	F:M	Balsas Livebearer^..... guatopote del Balsas
<i>Poeciliopsis catemaco</i> Miller, 1975.....	F:M	Catemaco Livebearer^..... guatopote blanco
* <i>Poeciliopsis fasciata</i> (Meek, 1904).....	F:M	San Jerónimo Livebearer^..... guatopote de San Jerónimo
<i>Poeciliopsis gracilis</i> (Heckel, 1848).....	F:U[I]M	Porthole Livebearer..... guatopote jarocho
<i>Poeciliopsis hniliickai</i> Meyer & Vogel, 1981.....	F:M	Upper Grijalva Livebearer^..... guatopote de Ixtapa
<i>Poeciliopsis infans</i> (Woolman, 1894).....	F:M	Lerma Livebearer^..... guatopote del Lerma
<i>Poeciliopsis latidens</i> (Garman, 1895).....	F:M	Lowland Livebearer guatopote del Fuerte
<i>Poeciliopsis lucida</i> Miller, 1960.....	F:M	Clearfin Livebearer..... guatopote del Mocerito
<i>Poeciliopsis lutzi</i> (Meek, 1902).....	F:M	Oaxaca Livebearer^..... guatopote oaxaqueño
<i>Poeciliopsis monacha</i> Miller, 1960.....	F:M	Headwater Livebearer guatopote del Mayo
+ <i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853).....	F:UM	Gila Topminnow^..... guatopote de Sonora
<i>Poeciliopsis pleurospilus</i> (Günther, 1866).....	F:M	Largespot Livebearer guatopote manchota
<i>Poeciliopsis presidionis</i> (Jordan & Culver, 1895).....	F:M	Sinaloa Livebearer^..... guatopote de Sinaloa
<i>Poeciliopsis prolifica</i> Miller, 1960.....	F:M	Blackstripe Livebearer guatopote culiche
* <i>Poeciliopsis scarlli</i> Meyer, Riehl, Dawes & Dibble, 1985.....	F:M	Michoacán Livebearer^..... guatopote michoacano
<i>Poeciliopsis turneri</i> Miller, 1975.....	F:M	Blackspotted Livebearer..... guatopote de La Huerta
+ <i>Poeciliopsis turrubarensis</i> (Meek, 1912).....	F:M	Barred Livebearer..... guatopote del Pacífico
<i>Poeciliopsis viriosa</i> Miller, 1960.....	F:M	Chubby Livebearer..... guatopote gordito

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
+ <i>Priapella bonita</i> (Meek, 1904)	F:M	Graceful Priapella..... guayacón bonito
* <i>Priapella chamulae</i> Schartl, Meyer & Wilde, 2006	F:M	Tacotalpa Priapella^..... guayacón del Tacotalpa
* <i>Priapella compressa</i> Álvarez, 1948.....	F:M	Palenque Priapella^..... guayacón de Palenque
* <i>Priapella intermedia</i> Álvarez & Carranza, 1952	F:M	Isthmian Priapella..... guayacón de Chimalapa
* <i>Priapella lacandonae</i> Meyer, Schories & Schartl, 2011.....	F:M	Chiapas Priapella^..... guayacón de Chiapas
<i>Priapella olmecae</i> Meyer & Espinosa-Pérez, 1990.....	F:M	Olmec Priapella^..... guayacón olmeca
<i>Xenodexia ctenolepis</i> Hubbs, 1950.....	F:M	Grijalva Studfish^..... topo del Grijalva
<i>Xiphophorus alvarezii</i> Rosen, 1960.....	F:M	Chiapas Swordtail^..... espada de Comitán
<i>Xiphophorus andersi</i> Meyer & Schartl, 1979.....	F:M	Spiketail Platyfish..... espada del Atoyac
<i>Xiphophorus birchmanni</i> Lechner & Radda, 1987.....	F:M	Sheepshead Swordtail..... espada del Tempoal
* <i>Xiphophorus clemenciae</i> Álvarez, 1959	F:M	Coatzacoalcos Swordtail^..... espada de Clemencia
<i>Xiphophorus continens</i> Rauchenberger, Kallman	F:M	Short-sword Platyfish..... espada del Quince
& Morizot, 1990		
<i>Xiphophorus cortezi</i> Rosen, 1960.....	F:M	Delicate Swordtail..... espada fina
<i>Xiphophorus couchianus</i> (Girard, 1859)	F:M	Monterrey Platyfish^..... espada de Monterrey
<i>Xiphophorus evelynae</i> Rosen, 1960.....	F:M	Reticulate Platyfish..... espada del Necaxa
* <i>Xiphophorus gordoni</i> Miller & Minckley, 1963	F:M	Cuatro Ciénegas Platyfish^..... espada de Cuatro Ciénegas
<i>Xiphophorus hellerii</i> Heckel, 1848.....	F:U[I]M.....	Green Swordtail..... cola de espada
* <i>Xiphophorus kallmani</i> Meyer & Schartl, 2003	F:M	Veracruz Swordtail^..... espada de Veracruz
<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i> (Günther, 1866).....	F:U[I]M.....	Southern Platyfish..... espada sureña
<i>Xiphophorus malinche</i> Rauchenberger, Kallman	F:M	Highland Swordtail..... espada de la Malinche
& Morizot, 1990		
<i>Xiphophorus meyeri</i> Schartl & Schröder, 1988	F:M	Marbled Swordtail..... espada de Múzquiz
<i>Xiphophorus milleri</i> Rosen, 1960.....	F:M	Catemaco Platyfish^..... espada de Catemaco
<i>Xiphophorus montezumae</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1899.....	F:M	Moctezuma Swordtail^..... espada de Moctezuma
<i>Xiphophorus multilineatus</i> Rauchenberger, Kallman	F:M	Barred Swordtail..... espada pigmea rayada
& Morizot, 1990		
<i>Xiphophorus nezahualcoyotl</i> Rauchenberger,	F:M	Mountain Swordtail..... espada montañesa
Kallman & Morizot, 1990		
* <i>Xiphophorus nigrensis</i> Rosen, 1960	F:M	Pánuco Swordtail^..... espada pigmea de El Abra
<i>Xiphophorus pygmaeus</i> Hubbs & Gordon, 1943	F:M	Pygmy Swordtail..... espada pigmea delgada

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Xiphophorus variatus</i> (Meek, 1904).....	F:U[I]M.....	Variable Platyfish espada de Valles
<i>Xiphophorus xiphiidum</i> (Gordon, 1932).....	F:M.....	Swordtail Platyfish espada del Soto La Marina
ORDER BERYCIFORMES		
Anomalopidae—En-flashlightfishes, Sp-ojos de linterna, Fr-poissons-phares		
<i>Phthanophaneron harveyi</i> (Rosenblatt & Montgomery, 1976).....	PM.....	Panamic Flashlightfish^ ojo de linterna panámica
Trachichthyidae—En-roughies, Sp-relojes, Fr-hoplites		
<i>Gephyroberyx darwinii</i> (Johnson, 1866).....	A.....	Big Roughy
Berycidae—En-alfonsinos, Sp-alfonsinos, Fr-béryx		
<i>Beryx decadactylus</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A.....	Red Bream..... béryx large
Holocentridae—En-squirrelfishes, Sp-candiles, Fr-marignans		
<i>Corniger spinosus</i> Agassiz, 1831.....	A.....	Spinycheek Soldierfish
<i>Holocentrus adscensionis</i> (Osbeck, 1765).....	A.....	Squirrelfish candil de vidrio
<i>Holocentrus rufus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A.....	Longspine Squirrelfish candil rufo
<i>Myripristis berndti</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1903.....	PM.....	Bigscale Soldierfish..... soldado azotado
<i>Myripristis clarionensis</i> Gilbert, 1897.....	PM.....	Yellow Soldierfish soldado amarillo
<i>Myripristis jacobus</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A.....	Blackbar Soldierfish soldado raya negra
<i>Myripristis leiognathus</i> Valenciennes, 1846.....	PM.....	Panamic Soldierfish^ soldado panámico
<i>Neoniphon marianus</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	A.....	Longjaw Squirrelfish carajuelo mariano
<i>Ostichthys trachypoma</i> (Günther, 1859).....	A.....	Bigeye Soldierfish
* <i>Plectrypops lima</i> (Valenciennes, 1831).....	PM.....	Shy Soldierfish soldado áspero
<i>Plectrypops retrospinis</i> (Guichenot, 1853).....	A.....	Cardinal Soldierfish..... candil cardenal
<i>Sargocentron bullisi</i> (Woods, 1955).....	A.....	Deepwater Squirrelfish carajuelo profundo
<i>Sargocentron coruscum</i> (Poey, 1860).....	A.....	Reef Squirrelfish..... carajuelo de arrecife
<i>Sargocentron poco</i> (Woods, 1965).....	A.....	Saddle Squirrelfish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Sargocentron suborbitalis</i> (Gill, 1863).....	PM.....	Tinsel Squirrelfish candil sol
<i>Sargocentron vexillarium</i> (Poey, 1860).....	A.....	Dusky Squirrelfish carajuelo oscuro
+ORDER ZEIFORMES		
Grammicolepidae—En-diamond dories, Sp-oropeles, Fr-poissons-palissades		
<i>Grammicolepis brachiusculus</i> Poey, 1873.....	A.....	Thorny Tinselfish palissade à épines plates
<i>Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi</i> Gilchrist, 1922.....	A.....	Spotted Tinselfish
Zeidae—En-dories, Sp-peces de San Pedro, Fr-Saint-Pierre		
<i>Cyttopsis rosea</i> (Lowe, 1843).....	A.....	Red Dory San Pedro rojo
<i>Zenopsis conchifera</i> (Lowe, 1852).....	A.....	Buckler Dory San Pedro plateado zée bouclé d’Amérique
<i>Zenopsis nebulosa</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845).....	P.....	Mirror Dory
ORDER GASTEROSTEIFORMES		
Aulorhynchidae—En-tubesnouts, Sp-trompudos, Fr-trompes		
<i>Aulorhynchus flavidus</i> Gill, 1861.....	P.....	Tubesnout trompudo sargacero trompe
Gasterosteidae—En-sticklebacks, Sp-espinochos, Fr-épinoches		
<i>Apeltes quadracus</i> (Mitchill, 1815).....	A-F:CU.....	Fourspine Stickleback épinoche à quatre épines
<i>Culaea inconstans</i> (Kirtland, 1840).....	F:CU.....	Brook Stickleback épinoche à cinq épines
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-P-Ar-F:CUM.....	Threespine Stickleback espinocho épinoche à trois épines
<i>Gasterosteus wheatlandi</i> Putnam, 1867.....	A.....	Blackspotted Stickleback épinoche tachetée
<i>Pungitius pungitius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P-Ar-F:CU.....	Ninespine Stickleback épinoche à neuf épines
Syngnathidae—En-pipefishes and seahorses, Sp-peces pipa y caballitos de mar, Fr-hippocampes		
+ <i>Acentronura dendritica</i> (Barbour, 1905).....	A.....	Pipehorse caballito pipa syngnathe dendritique
<i>Anarchopterus criniger</i> (Bean & Dresel, 1884).....	A.....	Fringed Pipefish pez pipa orlado
<i>Anarchopterus tectus</i> (Dawson, 1978).....	A.....	Insular Pipefish pez pipa isleño
<i>Bryx dunckeri</i> (Metzelaar, 1919).....	A.....	Pugnose Pipefish pez pipa ñato
<i>Bryx veleronis</i> Herald, 1940.....	PM.....	Offshore Pipefish..... pez pipa velero

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Cosmocampus albirostris</i> (Kaup, 1856)	A	Whitenose Pipefish.....pez pipa hocico blanco
<i>Cosmocampus arctus</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889).....	P	Snubnose Pipefishpez pipa chato
<i>Cosmocampus brachycephalus</i> (Poey, 1868)	A	Crested Pipefishpez pipa crestado
<i>Cosmocampus elucens</i> (Poey, 1868).....	A	Shortfin Pipefish.....pez pipa aletilla
<i>Cosmocampus hildebrandi</i> (Herald, 1965).....	A	Dwarf Pipefish
<i>Cosmocampus profundus</i> (Herald, 1965)	A	Deepwater Pipefishpez pipa de lo alto
<i>Doryhamphus excisus</i> Kaup, 1856	PM	Fantail Pipefish.....pez pipa chico
* <i>Entelurus aequoreus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Snake Pipefish
<i>Halicampus crinitus</i> (Jenyns, 1842)	A	Banded Pipefishpez pipa payaso
<i>Hippocampus erectus</i> Perry, 1810	A	Lined Seahorse.....caballito estriado.....hippocampe rayé
<i>Hippocampus ingens</i> Girard, 1858	P	Pacific Seahorse^.....caballito del Pacífico
<i>Hippocampus reidi</i> Ginsburg, 1933.....	A	Longsnout Seahorsecaballito hocico largo
<i>Hippocampus zosterae</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	A	Dwarf Seahorse.....caballito enano
<i>Microphis brachyurus</i> (Bleeker, 1853).....	A-F:UM	Opossum Pipefish.....pez pipa culebra
<i>Penetopteryx nanus</i> (Rosén, 1911)	AM	Worm Pipefish.....pez pipa gusano
* <i>Pseudophallus mindii</i> (Meek & Hildebrand, 1923).....	F:M	Freshwater Pipefishpez pipa de estero
<i>Pseudophallus starksi</i> (Jordan & Culver, 1895).....	PM-F:M	Yellowbelly Pipefishpez pipa de río
<i>Syngnathus auliscus</i> (Swain, 1882)	P	Barred Pipefishpez pipa anillado
<i>Syngnathus californiensis</i> Storer, 1845.....	P	Kelp Pipefishpez pipa californiano
<i>Syngnathus caribbaeus</i> Dawson, 1979	AM	Caribbean Pipefish^pez pipa caribeño
<i>Syngnathus carinatus</i> (Gilbert, 1892).....	PM	Cortez Pipefish^pez pipa de Cortés
* <i>Syngnathus euchrous</i> Fritzsche, 1980.....	P	Chocolate Pipefishpez pipa chocolate
<i>Syngnathus exilis</i> (Osburn & Nichols, 1916)	P	Barcheek Pipefishpez pipa cachete rayado
<i>Syngnathus floridae</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	A	Dusky Pipefishpez pipa prieto
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i> Storer, 1839	A	Northern Pipefishsyngnathe brun
<i>Syngnathus insulae</i> Fritzsche, 1980.....	PM	Guadalupe Pipefish^pez pipa de Guadalupe
<i>Syngnathus leptorhynchus</i> Girard, 1854.....	P	Bay Pipefishpez pipa de bahía syngnathe à lignes grises
<i>Syngnathus louisianae</i> Günther, 1870	A	Chain Pipefishpez pipa cadena
<i>Syngnathus makaxi</i> Herald & Dawson, 1972	AM	Yucatan Pipefish^pez pipa yucateco
<i>Syngnathus pelagicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A	Sargassum Pipefishpez pipa oceánico
<i>Syngnathus scovelli</i> (Evermann & Kendall, 1896).....	A-F:U	Gulf Pipefish^pez pipa del Golfo
<i>Syngnathus springeri</i> Herald, 1942	A	Bull Pipefish
* <i>Syngnathus texanus</i> Gilbert, 2013.....	A	Texas Pipefish^pez pipa texano

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Aulostomidae—En-trumpetfishes, Sp-trompetas, Fr-trompettes		
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	PM.....	Chinese Trumpetfish^..... trompeta china
* <i>Aulostomus maculatus</i> Valenciennes, 1841	A	Atlantic Trumpetfish^..... trompeta del Atlántico
Fistulariidae—En-cornetfishes, Sp-cornetas, Fr-fistulaires		
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i> Rüppell, 1838	PM.....	Reef Cornetfish..... corneta pintada
<i>Fistularia corneta</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904.....	P.....	Deepwater Cornetfish..... corneta flautera
<i>Fistularia petimba</i> Lacepède, 1803	A	Red Cornetfish..... corneta colorada
<i>Fistularia tabacaria</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A	Bluespotted Cornetfish..... corneta azul..... fistulaire tabac
Macroramphosidae— En-snipefishes, Sp-trompeteros, Fr-bécasses de mer		
<i>Macroramphosus gracilis</i> (Lowe, 1839)	A-P.....	Slender Snipefish trompetero flaco
<i>Macroramphosus scolopax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Longspine Snipefish trompetero copete
ORDER SYNBRANCHIFORMES		
*Synbranchidae—En-swamp eels, Sp-anguilas de lodo, Fr-anguilles des mares		
<i>Monopterus albus</i> (Zuiew, 1793).....	F[I]:U.....	Asian Swamp Eel^.....
<i>Ophisternon aenigmaticum</i> Rosen & Greenwood, 1976.....	F:M	Obscure Swamp Eel anguila falsa
<i>Ophisternon infernale</i> (Hubbs, 1938).....	F:M	Blind Swamp Eel..... anguila ciega yucateca
<i>Synbranchus marmoratus</i> Bloch, 1795.....	F:M	Mottled Swamp Eel..... anguila de lodo
*Mastacembelidae—En-freshwater spiny eels, Sp-anguilas espinosas de pantano, Fr-anguilles épineuses dulcicoles		
* <i>Macrognathus siamensis</i> (Günther, 1861)	F[I]:U.....	Spotfin Spiny Eel
ORDER DACTYLOPTERIFORMES		
Dactylopteridae—En-flying gurnards, Sp-alones, Fr-grondins volants		
<i>Dactylopterus volitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Flying Gurnard..... alón volador dactyloptère

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
+ORDER SCORPAENIFORMES		
Scorpaenidae—En-scorpionfishes, Sp-escorpiones y rocotes, Fr-scorpènes		
<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i> (Delaroche, 1809).....	A	Blackbelly Rosefish.....chèvre impériale
<i>Neomerinthe hemingwayi</i> Fowler, 1935	A	Spinycheek Scorpionfish.....rascacio mejilla espinosa
<i>Pontinus castor</i> Poey, 1860	A	Longsnout Scorpionfish
<i>Pontinus furcirhinus</i> Garman, 1899.....	PM	Red Scorpionfish.....lapón rojo
<i>Pontinus longispinis</i> Goode & Bean, 1896.....	A	Longspine Scorpionfish.....lapón mariposa
<i>Pontinus nematophthalmus</i> (Günther, 1860)	A	Spinythroat Scorpionfish.....lapón aleta baja
<i>Pontinus rathbuni</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	A	Highfin Scorpionfish
<i>Pontinus sierra</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	PM	Speckled Scorpionfish.....lapón manchado
<i>Pontinus vaughani</i> Barnhart & Hubbs, 1946.....	PM	Spotback Scorpionfish.....lapón lomo manchado
* <i>Pterois miles</i> (Bennett, 1828).....	A[I]	Devil Firefish.....pez de fuego del diablo
* <i>Pterois volitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A[I]	Red Lionfish.....pez león rojo
<i>Scorpaena agassizii</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	A	Longfin Scorpionfish.....escorpión aleta larga
* <i>Scorpaena afuerae</i> Hildebrand, 1946	PM	Peruvian Scorpionfish^
<i>Scorpaena albifimbria</i> Evermann & Marsh, 1900.....	A	Coral Scorpionfish.....escorpión coralino
<i>Scorpaena bergii</i> Evermann & Marsh, 1900	A	Goosehead Scorpionfish.....escorpión gansito
<i>Scorpaena brachyptera</i> Eschmeyer, 1965	A	Shortfin Scorpionfish
<i>Scorpaena brasiliensis</i> Cuvier, 1829	A	Barbfish.....escorpión pardo
<i>Scorpaena calcarata</i> Goode & Bean, 1882.....	A	Smoothhead Scorpionfish.....escorpión pelón.....rascasse dénudée
<i>Scorpaena dispar</i> Longley & Hildebrand, 1940.....	A	Hunchback Scorpionfish.....escorpión jorobado
<i>Scorpaena elachys</i> Eschmeyer, 1965.....	A	Dwarf Scorpionfish
<i>Scorpaena grandicornis</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A	Plumed Scorpionfish.....escorpión plumado
<i>Scorpaena guttata</i> Girard, 1854	P	California Scorpionfish^
<i>Scorpaena histrio</i> Jenyns, 1840.....	PM	Player Scorpionfish.....escorpión jugueteón
<i>Scorpaena inermis</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A	Mushroom Scorpionfish.....escorpión hongo
<i>Scorpaena isthmensis</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928	A	Smoothcheek Scorpionfish.....escorpión mejilla lisa
<i>Scorpaena mystes</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895.....	P	Stone Scorpionfish.....escorpión roquero
<i>Scorpaena plumieri</i> Bloch, 1789	A	Spotted Scorpionfish.....escorpión negro
<i>Scorpaena russula</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	PM	Reddish Scorpionfish.....escorpión sapo
<i>Scorpaena sonorae</i> Jenkins & Evermann, 1889.....	PM	Sonora Scorpionfish^

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Scorpaenodes caribbaeus</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928	A	Reef Scorpionfish escorpión de arrecife
<i>Scorpaenodes tredecimspinosus</i> (Metzelaar, 1919)	A	Deepreef Scorpionfish escorpión espinoso
<i>Scorpaenodes xyris</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	P	Rainbow Scorpionfish escorpión arcoiris
+ <i>Sebastes aleutianus</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1898)	P	Rougheye Rockfish sébaste à oeil épineux
<i>Sebastes alutus</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Pacific Ocean Perch^ sébaste à longue mâchoire
<i>Sebastes atrovirens</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Kelp Rockfish rocote sargacero
<i>Sebastes auriculatus</i> Girard, 1854	P	Brown Rockfish rocote moreno sébaste brun
<i>Sebastes aurora</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Aurora Rockfish sébaste aurore
<i>Sebastes babcocki</i> (Thompson, 1915)	P	Redbanded Rockfish sébaste à bandes rouges
<i>Sebastes borealis</i> Barsukov, 1970	P	Shortraker Rockfish sébaste boréal
<i>Sebastes brevispinis</i> (Bean, 1884)	P	Silvergray Rockfish sébaste argenté
<i>Sebastes carnatus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Gopher Rockfish rocote amarillo
<i>Sebastes caurinus</i> Richardson, 1844	P	Copper Rockfish rocote cobrizo sébaste cuivré
<i>Sebastes chlorostictus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Greenspotted Rockfish rocote verde sébaste à taches vertes
<i>Sebastes chrysomelas</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881)	P	Black-and-yellow Rockfish rocote mulato
+ <i>Sebastes ciliatus</i> (Tilesius, 1813)	P	Dusky Rockfish sébaste cilié
<i>Sebastes constellatus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Starry Rockfish rocote estrellado
<i>Sebastes cortezi</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1938)	PM	Cortez Rockfish^ rocote de Cortés
<i>Sebastes crameri</i> (Jordan, 1897)	P	Darkblotched Rockfish sébaste tacheté
<i>Sebastes dallii</i> (Eigenmann & Beeson, 1894)	P	Calico Rockfish rocote algodón
<i>Sebastes diploproa</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Splitnose Rockfish rocote doble hocico gueule-de-loup
<i>Sebastes elongatus</i> Ayres, 1859	P	Greenstriped Rockfish rocote reina sébaste à rayures vertes
<i>Sebastes emphaeus</i> (Starks, 1911)	P	Puget Sound Rockfish^ sébaste paradeur
<i>Sebastes ensifer</i> Chen, 1971	P	Swordspine Rockfish rocote espada
<i>Sebastes entomelas</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Widow Rockfish rocote viuda veuve
<i>Sebastes eos</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	P	Pink Rockfish rocote Santa María
<i>Sebastes exsul</i> Chen, 1971	PM	Buccaneer Rockfish rocote bucanero
<i>Sebastes fasciatus</i> Storer, 1854	A	Acadian Redfish^ sébaste acadien
<i>Sebastes flavidus</i> (Ayres, 1862)	P	Yellowtail Rockfish sébaste à queue jaune
<i>Sebastes gilli</i> (Eigenmann, 1891)	P	Bronzespotted Rockfish rocote bronceado sébaste à taches bronzées
<i>Sebastes glaucus</i> Hilgendorf, 1880	P	Gray Rockfish
<i>Sebastes goodei</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	P	Chilipepper rocote pimienta sébaste de Goode

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Sebastes helvomaculatus</i> Ayres, 1859	P	Rosethorn Rockfish.....sébaste rosacé
<i>Sebastes hopkinsi</i> (Cramer, 1895)	P	Squarespot Rockfish.....rocote a cuadros
<i>Sebastes jordani</i> (Gilbert, 1896)	P	Shortbelly Rockfish.....rocote pancita.....sébaste à ventre court
<i>Sebastes lentiginosus</i> Chen, 1971	P	Freckled Rockfish.....rocote pecoso
<i>Sebastes levis</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)	P	Cowcod.....rocote vaquilla
<i>Sebastes macdonaldi</i> (Eigenmann & Beeson, 1893)	P	Mexican Rockfish^.....rocote mexicano
<i>Sebastes maliger</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Quillback Rockfish.....sébaste à dos épineux
<i>Sebastes melanops</i> Girard, 1856	P	Black Rockfish.....sébaste noir
<i>Sebastes melanosema</i> Lea & Fitch, 1979	P	Semaphore Rockfish.....rocote semáforo
* <i>Sebastes melanostictus</i> (Matsubara, 1934)	P	Blackspotted Rockfish.....sébaste tacheté
<i>Sebastes melanostomus</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	P	Blackgill Rockfish.....rocote agalla negra.....sébaste à branchies noires
<i>Sebastes mentella</i> (Travin, 1951)	A	Deepwater Redfish.....sébaste atlantique
<i>Sebastes miniatus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Vermilion Rockfish.....rocote bermejo.....sébaste vermillon
<i>Sebastes moseri</i> Eitner, 1999	P	Whitespotted Rockfish.....rocote manchas blancas
<i>Sebastes mystinus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881)	P	Blue Rockfish.....rocote azul.....sébaste bleu
<i>Sebastes nebulosus</i> Ayres, 1854	P	China Rockfish^.....sébaste à rayures jaunes
<i>Sebastes nigrocinctus</i> Ayres, 1859	P	Tiger Rockfish.....sébaste-tigre
<i>Sebastes norvegicus</i> (Ascanius, 1772)	A	Golden Redfish.....sébaste orangé
<i>Sebastes notius</i> Chen, 1971	PM	Guadalupe Rockfish^.....rocote de Guadalupe
<i>Sebastes ovalis</i> (Ayres, 1862)	P	Speckled Rockfish.....rocote manchado
<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i> Ayres, 1854	P	Bocaccio.....rocote bocaccio.....bocaccio
<i>Sebastes peduncularis</i> Chen, 1975	PM	Gulf Rockfish^.....rocote del Golfo
<i>Sebastes phillipsi</i> (Fitch, 1964)	P	Chameleon Rockfish
<i>Sebastes pinniger</i> (Gill, 1864)	P	Canary Rockfish.....rocote canario.....sébaste canari
<i>Sebastes polyspinis</i> (Taranetz & Moiseev, 1933)	P	Northern Rockfish.....sébaste à quatorze épines
<i>Sebastes proriger</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Redstripe Rockfish.....sébaste à raie rouge
<i>Sebastes rastrelliger</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Grass Rockfish.....rocote de olivo
<i>Sebastes reedi</i> (Westrheim & Tsuyuki, 1967)	P	Yellowmouth Rockfish.....sébaste à bouche jaune
<i>Sebastes rosaceus</i> Girard, 1854	P	Rosy Rockfish.....rocote rosado
<i>Sebastes rosenblatti</i> Chen, 1971	P	Greenblotched Rockfish.....rocote motas verdes
<i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i> (Cramer, 1895)	P	Yelloweye Rockfish.....rocote ojo amarillo.....sébaste aux yeux jaunes
<i>Sebastes rubrivinctus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Flag Rockfish.....rocote bandera

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Sebastes rufinanus</i> Lea & Fitch, 1972	P	Dwarf-red Rockfish
<i>Sebastes rufus</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	P	Bank Rockfish rocote rojo
<i>Sebastes saxicola</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Stripetail Rockfish rocote cola listada sébaste à queue rayée
<i>Sebastes semicinctus</i> (Gilbert, 1897)	P	Halfbanded Rockfish rocote inspector
<i>Sebastes serranoides</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)	P	Olive Rockfish rocote falsa cabrilla
<i>Sebastes serriceps</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Treefish rocote presidiario
<i>Sebastes simulator</i> Chen, 1971	P	Pinkrose Rockfish rocote rosa
<i>Sebastes sinensis</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Blackmouth Rockfish rocote boquinegra
<i>Sebastes spinorbis</i> Chen, 1975	PM	Spinyeye Rockfish rocote ojo espinoso
<i>Sebastes umbrosus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	P	Honeycomb Rockfish rocote panal
* <i>Sebastes variabilis</i> (Pallas, 1814)	P	Light Dusky Rockfish sébaste variable
<i>Sebastes variegatus</i> Quast, 1971	P	Harlequin Rockfish sébaste arlequin
<i>Sebastes varispinis</i> Chen, 1975	PM	Hidden Rockfish rocote escondido
<i>Sebastes wilsoni</i> (Gilbert, 1915)	P	Pygmy Rockfish sébaste pygmée
<i>Sebastes zacentrus</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Sharpchin Rockfish sébaste à menton pointu
<i>Sebastolobus alascanus</i> Bean, 1890	P	Shortspine Thornyhead chancharro alacrán ... sébastolobe à courtes épines
<i>Sebastolobus altivelis</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Longspine Thornyhead chancharro espinoso sébastolobe à longues épines
<i>Sebastolobus macrochir</i> (Günther, 1877)	P	Broadfin Thornyhead
<i>Trachyscorpia cristulata</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Atlantic Thornyhead^

Triglidae—En-searobins, Sp-vacas y rubios, Fr-grondins

<i>Bellator brachychir</i> (Regan, 1914)	A	Shortfin Searobin rubio aleticorta
<i>Bellator egretta</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Streamer Searobin rubio gallardete
<i>Bellator gymnostethus</i> (Gilbert, 1892)	PM	Nakedbelly Searobin vaca enana
<i>Bellator loxias</i> (Jordan, 1897)	PM	Chevron Searobin vaca angelita
<i>Bellator militaris</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Horned Searobin rubio soldadito
<i>Bellator xenisma</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890)	P	Splitnose Searobin vaca doble hocico
<i>Prionotus alatus</i> Goode & Bean, 1883	A	Spiny Searobin rubio espinoso
<i>Prionotus albirostris</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890	PM	Whitesnout Searobin vaca cariblanca
<i>Prionotus birostratus</i> Richardson, 1844	PM	Twobeak Searobin vaca dospicos
<i>Prionotus carolinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	A	Northern Searobin grondin

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Prionotus evolans</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A.....	Striped Searobin..... prionote strié
<i>Prionotus horrens</i> Richardson, 1844.....	PM.....	Bristly Searobin..... vaca polla
<i>Prionotus longispinosus</i> Teague, 1951.....	A.....	Bigeye Searobin..... rubio ojón
<i>Prionotus martis</i> Ginsburg, 1950.....	A.....	Barred Searobin..... rubio de barras
<i>Prionotus ophryas</i> Jordan & Swain, 1885.....	A.....	Bandtail Searobin..... rubio cola bandeada
<i>Prionotus paralatus</i> Ginsburg, 1950.....	A.....	Mexican Searobin^..... rubio mexicano
<i>Prionotus punctatus</i> (Bloch, 1793).....	AM.....	Bluewing Searobin..... rubio azul
<i>Prionotus roseus</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1887.....	A.....	Bluespotted Searobin..... rubio manchas azules
<i>Prionotus rubio</i> Jordan, 1886.....	A.....	Blackwing Searobin..... rubio aletinegra
<i>Prionotus ruscarius</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904.....	PM.....	Rough Searobin..... vaca rasposa
<i>Prionotus scitulus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	A.....	Leopard Searobin..... rubio leopardo
<i>Prionotus stearnsi</i> Jordan & Swain, 1885.....	A.....	Shortwing Searobin..... rubio pequeño
<i>Prionotus stephanophrys</i> Lockington, 1881.....	P.....	Lumptail Searobin..... vaca voladora
<i>Prionotus tribulus</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A.....	Bighead Searobin..... rubio cabezón
+Peristediidae—En-armored searobins, Sp-vaquitas blindadas, Fr-malarmats		
<i>Peristedion gracile</i> Goode & Bean, 1896.....	A.....	Slender Searobin..... vacuita blindada flaca
<i>Peristedion greyae</i> Miller, 1967.....	A.....	Alligator Searobin
<i>Peristedion miniatum</i> Goode, 1880.....	A.....	Armored Searobin..... malarmat à dix aiguillons
<i>Peristedion paucibarbigere</i> Castro-Aguirre & García-Domínguez, 1984.....	PM.....	Cortez Searobin^..... vacuita blindada de Cortés
<i>Peristedion thompsoni</i> Fowler, 1952.....	A.....	Rimspine Searobin
Anoplopomatidae—En-sablefishes, Sp-bacalaos negros, Fr-morues noires		
<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	P.....	Sablefish..... bacalao negro..... morue charbonnière
<i>Erilepis zonifer</i> (Lockington, 1880).....	P.....	Skilfish..... morue bariolée
Hexagrammidae—En-greenlings, Sp-molvas, Fr-sourcils		
<i>Hexagrammos decagrammus</i> (Pallas, 1810).....	P.....	Kelp Greenling..... sourcil de varech
<i>Hexagrammos lagocephalus</i> (Pallas, 1810).....	P.....	Rock Greenling..... sourcil de roche
<i>Hexagrammos octogrammus</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	P.....	Masked Greenling..... sourcil masqué

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Hexagrammos stelleri</i> Tilesius, 1810	P-Ar	Whitespotted Greenlingsourcil à taches blanches
<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i> Girard, 1854	P	Lingcodmolvamorue-lingue
<i>Oxylebius pictus</i> Gill, 1862.....	P	Painted Greenlingmolva pintasourcil à tête pointue
<i>Pleurogrammus monopterygius</i> (Pallas, 1810).....	P	Atka Mackerel^maquereau d'Atka
<i>Zaniolepis frenata</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889	P	Shortspine Combfishcepillo espina corta
<i>Zaniolepis latipinnis</i> Girard, 1858.....	P	Longspine Combfishcepillo espina largasourcil à longues épines
Rhamphocottidae—En-grunt sculpins, Sp-charrascos gruñones, Fr-chabots grogneurs		
<i>Rhamphocottus richardsonii</i> Günther, 1874	P	Grunt Sculpin chabot grogneur
Cottidae—En-sculpins, Sp-charrascos espinosos, Fr-chabots		
<i>Archistes biseriatus</i> (Gilbert & Burke, 1912)	P	Scaled Sculpin
<i>Artediellus atlanticus</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1898	A-Ar	Atlantic Hookear Sculpin^ hameçon atlantique
<i>Artediellus gomojunovi</i> Taranetz, 1933	P-Ar	Spinyhook Sculpin
<i>Artediellus ochotensis</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P	Okhotsk Hookear Sculpin^
<i>Artediellus pacificus</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Hookhorn Sculpin
<i>Artediellus scaber</i> Knipowitsch, 1907.....	P-Ar	Hamecon hameçon rude
<i>Artediellus uncinatus</i> (Reinhardt, 1835).....	A-Ar	Arctic Hookear Sculpin^ hameçon neigeux
<i>Artedius corallinus</i> (Hubbs, 1926)	P	Coralline Sculpin charrasco coralino
<i>Artedius fenestralis</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1883	P	Padded Sculpin chabot rembourré
<i>Artedius harringtoni</i> (Starks, 1896).....	P	Scalyhead Sculpin chabot à tête écailleuse
<i>Artedius lateralis</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Smoothhead Sculpin charrasco cabeza lisa chabot à tête lisse
<i>Artedius notospilotus</i> Girard, 1856.....	P	Bonyhead Sculpin charrasco huesudo
<i>Ascelichthys rhodorus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P	Rosylip Sculpin chabot à lèvres roses
<i>Asemichthys taylori</i> Gilbert, 1912	P	Spinynose Sculpin chabot à museau épineux
<i>Chitonotus pugetensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	P	Roughback Sculpin charrasco espalda rugosa chabot à dos rugueux
<i>Clinocottus acuticeps</i> (Gilbert, 1896).....	P-F:CU	Sharpnose Sculpin chabot à nez pointu
<i>Clinocottus analis</i> (Girard, 1858).....	P	Woolly Sculpin charrasco lanudo
<i>Clinocottus embryum</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1895).....	P	Calico Sculpin charrasco angaripola chabot calico
<i>Clinocottus globiceps</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Mosshead Sculpin chabot à tête moussue
<i>Clinocottus recalvus</i> (Greeley, 1899)	P	Bald Sculpin charrasco pelón

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Cottus aleuticus</i> Gilbert, 1896	P-F:CU	Coastrange Sculpin.....chabot côtier
<i>Cottus asper</i> Richardson, 1836	P-F:CU	Prickly Sculpin.....chabot piquant
<i>Cottus asperrimus</i> Rutter, 1908	F:U	Rough Sculpin
<i>Cottus baileyi</i> Robins, 1961	F:U	Black Sculpin
+ <i>Cottus bairdii</i> Girard, 1850	F:CU	Mottled Sculpin..... chabot tacheté
<i>Cottus beldingii</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1891	F:U	Paiute Sculpin^
<i>Cottus bendirei</i> (Bean, 1881)	F:U	Malheur Sculpin^
<i>Cottus caeruleomentum</i> Kinziger, Raesly & Neely, 2000	F:U	Blue Ridge Sculpin^
+ <i>Cottus carolinae</i> (Gill, 1861)	F:U	Banded Sculpin
* <i>Cottus chattahoochee</i> Neely, Williams & Mayden, 2007	F:U	Chattahoochee Sculpin^
<i>Cottus cognatus</i> Richardson, 1836	F:CU	Slimy Sculpin..... chabot visqueux
<i>Cottus confusus</i> Bailey & Bond, 1963	F:CU	Shorthead Sculpin..... chabot à tête courte
<i>Cottus echinatus</i> Bailey & Bond, 1963	F[X]:U	Utah Lake Sculpin^
<i>Cottus extensus</i> Bailey & Bond, 1963	F:U	Bear Lake Sculpin^
<i>Cottus girardi</i> Robins, 1961	F:U	Potomac Sculpin^
<i>Cottus greenei</i> (Gilbert & Culver, 1898)	F:U	Shoshone Sculpin^
<i>Cottus gulosus</i> (Girard, 1854)	F:U	Riffle Sculpin
<i>Cottus hubbsi</i> Bailey & Dimick, 1949	F:CU	Columbia Sculpin^..... chabot du Columbia
+ <i>Cottus hypselurus</i> Robins & Robison, 1985	F:U	Ozark Sculpin^
* <i>Cottus immaculatus</i> Kinziger & Wood, 2010	F:U	Knobfin Sculpin
* <i>Cottus kanawhae</i> Robins, 2005	F:U	Kanawha Sculpin^
<i>Cottus klamathensis</i> Gilbert, 1898	F:U	Marbled Sculpin
<i>Cottus leiopomus</i> Gilbert & Evermann, 1894	F:U	Wood River Sculpin^
<i>Cottus marginatus</i> (Bean, 1881)	F:U	Margined Sculpin
<i>Cottus paulus</i> Williams, 2000	F:U	Pygmy Sculpin
<i>Cottus perplexus</i> Gilbert & Evermann, 1894	F:U	Reticulate Sculpin
<i>Cottus pitensis</i> Bailey & Bond, 1963	F:U	Pit Sculpin^
<i>Cottus princeps</i> Gilbert, 1898	F:U	Klamath Lake Sculpin^
<i>Cottus rhotheus</i> (Smith, 1882)	F:CU	Torrent Sculpin..... chabot de torrent
<i>Cottus ricei</i> (Nelson, 1876)	F:CU	Spoonhead Sculpin..... chabot à tête plate
* <i>Cottus tallapoosae</i> Neely, Williams & Mayden, 2007	F:U	Tallapoosa Sculpin^

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Cottus tenuis</i> (Evermann & Meek, 1898)	F:U	Slender Sculpin
<i>Enophrys bison</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Buffalo Sculpin.....chabot-bison
<i>Enophrys diceraus</i> (Pallas, 1788)	P	Antlered Sculpin
<i>Enophrys lucasi</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1898)	P	Leister Sculpin.....chabot de leister
<i>Enophrys taurina</i> Gilbert, 1914	P	Bull Sculpin
<i>Gymnocanthus detrisus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Purplegray Sculpin
* <i>Gymnocanthus galeatus</i> Bean, 1881	P	Armorhead Sculpin.....chabot casqué
<i>Gymnocanthus pistilliger</i> (Pallas, 1814)	P	Threaded Sculpin
<i>Gymnocanthus tricuspid</i> (Reinhardt, 1830)	A-P-Ar	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin^.....tricorne arctique
<i>Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus</i> (Tilesius, 1811)	P	Red Irish Lord^.....chabot trilobé rouge
<i>Hemilepidotus jordani</i> Bean, 1881	P	Yellow Irish Lord^
<i>Hemilepidotus papilio</i> (Bean, 1880)	P	Butterfly Sculpin
* <i>Hemilepidotus spinosus</i> Ayres, 1854	P	Brown Irish Lord^.....chabot trilobé brun
<i>Hemilepidotus zapus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Longfin Irish Lord^
<i>Icelinus borealis</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Northern Sculpin.....icéline boréale
<i>Icelinus burchami</i> Evermann & Goldsborough, 1907	P	Dusky Sculpin.....icéline obscure
<i>Icelinus cavifrons</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Pit-head Sculpin.....charrasco cabeza bacha
<i>Icelinus filamentosus</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Threadfin Sculpin.....icéline filamenteuse
<i>Icelinus fimbriatus</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Fringed Sculpin.....icéline à grands yeux
* <i>Icelinus limbaughi</i> Rosenblatt & Smith, 2004	P	Canyon Sculpin^
<i>Icelinus oculatus</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Frogmouth Sculpin
<i>Icelinus quadriseriatus</i> (Lockington, 1880)	P	Yellowchin Sculpin.....charrasco barbiamarilla
<i>Icelinus tenuis</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Spotfin Sculpin.....charrasco aletimanchada.....icéline à nageoires tachetées
<i>Icelus bicornis</i> (Reinhardt, 1840)	A-P-Ar	Twohorn Sculpin.....icèle à deux cornes
<i>Icelus canaliculatus</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Blacknose Sculpin
<i>Icelus euryops</i> Bean, 1890	P	Wide-eye Sculpin
<i>Icelus spatula</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	A-P-Ar	Spatulate Sculpin.....icèle spatulée
<i>Icelus spiniger</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Thorny Sculpin.....icéline épineuse
<i>Icelus uncinatus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Uncinate Sculpin
<i>Jordania zonope</i> Starks, 1895	P	Longfin Sculpin.....chabot à longues nageoires

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Leiocottus hirundo</i> Girard, 1856.....	P.....	Lavender Sculpin charrasco lavanda
<i>Leptocottus armatus</i> Girard, 1854.....	P-F:CUM.....	Pacific Staghorn Sculpin^ charrasco de astas chabot armé
<i>Megalocottus platycephalus</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	P.....	Belligerent Sculpin
<i>Microcottus sellaris</i> (Gilbert, 1896).....	P-Ar.....	Brightbelly Sculpin
<i>Myoxocephalus aeneus</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	A-Ar.....	Grubby..... chaboisseau bronzé
<i>Myoxocephalus jaok</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	P.....	Plain Sculpin
<i>Myoxocephalus niger</i> (Bean, 1881).....	P.....	Warthead Sculpin
<i>Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus</i> (Mitchill, 1814).....	A-Ar.....	Longhorn Sculpin..... chaboisseau à dix-huit épines
<i>Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	P.....	Great Sculpin..... grand chaboisseau
<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P-Ar-F:C.....	Fourhorn Sculpin..... chaboisseau à quatre cornes
<i>Myoxocephalus scorpioides</i> (Fabricius, 1780).....	A-P-Ar.....	Arctic Sculpin^..... chaboisseau arctique
+ <i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P-Ar.....	Shorthorn Sculpin..... chaboisseau à épines courtes
<i>Myoxocephalus stelleri</i> Tilesius, 1811.....	P.....	Frog Sculpin
<i>Myoxocephalus thompsonii</i> (Girard, 1851).....	F:CU.....	Deepwater Sculpin chabot de profondeur
<i>Oligocottus maculosus</i> Girard, 1856.....	P.....	Tidepool Sculpin chabot de bêche
<i>Oligocottus rimensis</i> (Greeley, 1899).....	P.....	Saddleback Sculpin charrasco ensillado chabot mantelé
<i>Oligocottus rubellio</i> (Greeley, 1899).....	P.....	Rosy Sculpin charrasco rosado
<i>Oligocottus snyderi</i> Greeley, 1898.....	P.....	Fluffy Sculpin..... charrasco peludo chabot pelucheux
<i>Orthonopias triacis</i> Starks & Mann, 1911.....	P.....	Snubnose Sculpin charrasco chato chabot camus
<i>Paricelinus hopliticus</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889.....	P.....	Thornback Sculpin chabot à dos épineux
<i>Phallococtus obtusus</i> Schultz, 1938.....	P.....	Spineless Sculpin
<i>Porocottus mednius</i> (Bean, 1898).....	P.....	Aleutian Fringed Sculpin^
<i>Radulinus asprellus</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	P.....	Slim Sculpin charrasco flaco chabot élancé
<i>Radulinus boleoides</i> Gilbert, 1898.....	P.....	Darter Sculpin chabot-dard
<i>Radulinus vinculus</i> Bolin, 1950.....	P.....	Smoothgum Sculpin
<i>Rastrinus scutiger</i> (Bean, 1890).....	P.....	Roughskin Sculpin
<i>Ruscarius creaseri</i> (Hubbs, 1926).....	P.....	Roughcheek Sculpin..... charrasco cachetirugoso
<i>Ruscarius manyi</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895.....	P.....	Puget Sound Sculpin^ chabot à joue écailleuse
<i>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus</i> (Ayres, 1854).....	P.....	Cabezón..... cabezón chabot marbré
<i>Sigmistes caulias</i> Rutter, 1898.....	P.....	Kelp Sculpin
<i>Sigmistes smithi</i> Schultz, 1938.....	P.....	Arched Sculpin

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Stelgistrum beringianum</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Smallplate Sculpin
<i>Stelgistrum concinnum</i> Andriashev, 1935	P	Largeplate Sculpin
<i>Synchirus gilli</i> Bean, 1890	P	Manacled Sculpin..... chabot menoté
<i>Thyriscus anoplus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Sponge Sculpin
<i>Trichocottus brashnikovi</i> Soldatov & Pavlenko, 1915	P	Hairhead Sculpin
<i>Triglops forficatus</i> (Gilbert, 1896)	P	Scissortail Sculpin
<i>Triglops macellus</i> (Bean, 1884)	P	Roughspine Sculpin faux-trigle épineux
<i>Triglops metopias</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Highbrow Sculpin
<i>Triglops murrayi</i> Günther, 1888	A-Ar	Moustache Sculpin faux-trigle armé
<i>Triglops nybelini</i> Jensen, 1944	A-P-Ar	Bigeye Sculpin faux-trigle aux grands yeux
<i>Triglops pingelii</i> Reinhardt, 1837	A-P-Ar	Ribbed Sculpin faux-trigle bardé
<i>Triglops scepticus</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Spectacled Sculpin
<i>Triglops xenostethus</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Scalybreasted Sculpin
Hemitripterae—En-searavens, Sp-charrascos cuervo, Fr-hémitriptères		
<i>Blepsias bilobus</i> Cuvier, 1829	P	Crested Sculpin chabot bilobé
<i>Blepsias cirrhus</i> (Pallas, 1814)	P	Silverspotted Sculpin chabot à taches argentées
<i>Hemitripterus americanus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	A	Sea Raven hémitriptère atlantique
<i>Hemitripterus bolini</i> (Myers, 1934)	P	Bigmouth Sculpin hémitriptère à grande bouche
<i>Nautichthys oculofasciatus</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Sailfin Sculpin chabot à grande voile
<i>Nautichthys pribilovius</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1898)	P	Eyeshade Sculpin
<i>Nautichthys robustus</i> Peden, 1970	P	Shortmast Sculpin chabot à petite voile
Agonidae—En-poachers, Sp-bandidos, Fr-poissons-alligators		
<i>Agonopsis sterletus</i> (Gilbert, 1898)	P	Southern Spearnose Poacher ... bandido narigón
<i>Agonopsis vulsa</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Northern Spearnose Poacher agone foncé
<i>Anoplagonus inermis</i> (Günther, 1860)	P	Smooth Alligatorfish poisson-alligator lisse
<i>Aspidophoroides monopterygius</i> (Bloch, 1786)	A-P-Ar	Alligatorfish poisson-alligator atlantique
* <i>Aspidophoroides olrikii</i> Lütken, 1877	A-P-Ar	Arctic Alligatorfish^ poisson-alligator arctique
<i>Bathyagonus alascanus</i> (Gilbert, 1896)	P	Gray Starsnout astérothèque gris
<i>Bathyagonus infraspinus</i> (Gilbert, 1904)	P	Spinycheek Starsnout astérothèque épineux

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Bathyagonus nigripinnis</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	P.....	Blackfin Poacher astérothèque à nageoires noires
<i>Bathyagonus pentacanthus</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	Bigeye Poacher..... astérothèque à cinq épines
<i>Bothragonus swanii</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	P.....	Rockhead..... tête-de-roche
<i>Chesnonia verrucosa</i> (Lockington, 1880).....	P.....	Warty Poacher agone verruqueux
<i>Hypsagonus mozinoi</i> (Wilimovsky & Wilson, 1979).....	P.....	Kelp Poacher agone de varech
<i>Hypsagonus quadricornis</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	P.....	Fourhorn Poacher agone à quatre cornes
<i>Leptagonus decagonus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A-P-Ar.....	Atlantic Poacher^..... agone atlantique
<i>Leptagonus leptorhynchus</i> (Gilbert, 1896).....	P.....	Longnose Poacher
<i>Occella dodecaedron</i> (Tilesius, 1813).....	P-Ar.....	Bering Poacher^
<i>Odontopyxis trispinosa</i> Lockington, 1880.....	P.....	Pygmy Poacher..... bandido enano..... agone pygmée
<i>Pallasina barbata</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	P-Ar.....	Tubenose Poacher agone barbu
<i>Percis japonica</i> (Pallas, 1769).....	P.....	Dragon Poacher
<i>Podothecus accipenserinus</i> (Tilesius, 1813).....	P.....	Sturgeon Poacher agone-esturgeon
<i>Podothecus veternus</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895.....	P-Ar.....	Veteran Poacher
* <i>Sarritor frenatus</i> (Gilbert, 1896).....	P.....	Sawback Poacher agone à dos denté
<i>Stellerina xyosterna</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880).....	P.....	Pricklebreast Poacher bandido pechoespinoso..... agone à poitrine épineuse
<i>Xeneretmus latifrons</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	Blacktip Poacher bandido penacho..... agone à dorsale noire
<i>Xeneretmus leiops</i> Gilbert, 1915.....	P.....	Smootheye Poacher..... agone à nageoire coupée
<i>Xeneretmus ritteri</i> Gilbert, 1915.....	P.....	Stripefin Poacher bandido bandera
<i>Xeneretmus triacanthus</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	Bluespotted Poacher..... bandido manchas azules agone à trois épines
Psychrolutidae—En-fathead sculpins, Sp-cabezas gordas, Fr-chabots veloutés		
<i>Cottunculus microps</i> Collett, 1875.....	A-Ar.....	Polar Sculpin cotte polaire
* <i>Cottunculus thomsonii</i> (Günther, 1882).....	A-Ar.....	Pallid Sculpin cotte blême
<i>Dasycottus setiger</i> Bean, 1890.....	P.....	Spinyhead Sculpin..... chabot à tête épineuse
<i>Eurymen gyrinus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P-Ar.....	Smoothcheek Sculpin
<i>Malacocottus kincaidi</i> Gilbert & Thompson, 1905.....	P.....	Blackfin Sculpin chabot à nageoires noires
<i>Malacocottus zonurus</i> Bean, 1890.....	P.....	Darkfin Sculpin chabot à queue barrée
<i>Psychrolutes paradoxus</i> Günther, 1861.....	P.....	Tadpole Sculpin..... chabot-têtard
<i>Psychrolutes sigalutes</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1895).....	P.....	Soft Sculpin..... chabot velouté

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Cyclopteridae—En-lumpfishes, Sp-peces grumo, Fr-poules de mer		
<i>Aptocyclus ventricosus</i> (Pallas, 1769).....	P.....	Smooth Lump sucker poule de mer ventrue
* <i>Cyclopteropsis jordani</i> Soldatov, 1929.....	Ar.....	Smooth Lumpfish..... petite poule de mer douce
+ <i>Cyclopteropsis mcalpini</i> (Fowler, 1914).....	Ar.....	Arctic Lump sucker^.....
<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-Ar.....	Lumpfish..... grosse poule de mer
<i>Eumicrotremus andriashevi</i> Perminov, 1936.....	P-Ar.....	Pimpled Lump sucker
<i>Eumicrotremus asperrimus</i> (Tanaka, 1912).....	P.....	Siberian Lump sucker^
<i>Eumicrotremus barbatus</i> (Lindberg & Legeza, 1955).....	P.....	Papillose Lump sucker
<i>Eumicrotremus derjugini</i> Popov, 1926.....	A-P-Ar.....	Leatherfin Lump sucker petite poule de mer arctique
<i>Eumicrotremus gyrinops</i> (Garman, 1892).....	P.....	Alaskan Lump sucker^
<i>Eumicrotremus orbis</i> (Günther, 1861).....	P.....	Pacific Spiny Lump sucker^..... petite poule de mer ronde
<i>Eumicrotremus phrynoides</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Toad Lump sucker
+ <i>Eumicrotremus spinosus</i> (Fabricius, 1776).....	A-P-Ar.....	Atlantic Spiny Lump sucker^..... petite poule de mer atlantique
<i>Eumicrotremus terraenovae</i> Myers & Böhlke, 1950.....	A.....	Newfoundland Spiny Lump sucker^..... petite poule de Terre-Neuve
<i>Lethotremus muticus</i> Gilbert, 1896.....	P.....	Docked Snailfish
Liparidae—En-snailfishes, Sp-peces babosos, Fr-limaces de mer		
* <i>Allocareproctus tanix</i> Orr & Busby, 2006.....	P.....	Peach Snailfish
* <i>Allocareproctus unangas</i> Orr & Busby, 2006.....	P.....	Goldeneye Snailfish
<i>Careproctus candidus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Bigeye Snailfish
* <i>Careproctus comus</i> Orr & Maslenikov, 2007.....	P.....	Comic Snailfish
* <i>Careproctus faunus</i> Orr & Maslenikov, 2007.....	P.....	Mischievous Snailfish
<i>Careproctus furcellus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Emarginate Snailfish
<i>Careproctus gilberti</i> Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Smalldisk Snailfish
<i>Careproctus longipinnis</i> Burke, 1912.....	A-Ar.....	Longfin Snailfish limace à longues nageoires
<i>Careproctus melanurus</i> Gilbert, 1892.....	P.....	Blacktail Snailfish baboso colinegra limace à queue noire
<i>Careproctus ostentum</i> Gilbert, 1896.....	P.....	Microdisk Snailfish
<i>Careproctus phasma</i> Gilbert, 1896.....	P.....	Spectral Snailfish
* <i>Careproctus ranula</i> (Goode & Bean, 1879).....	A.....	Scotian Snailfish^..... limace acadienne
<i>Careproctus rastrinus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Salmon Snailfish
<i>Careproctus reinhardti</i> (Krøyer, 1862).....	A-Ar.....	Sea Tadpole petite limace de mer
<i>Careproctus scottae</i> Chapman & DeLacy, 1934.....	P.....	Peachskin Snailfish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Careproctus spectrum</i> Bean, 1890.....	P.....	Stippled Snailfish
<i>Crystallichthys cyclospilus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Blotched Snailfish
* <i>Liparis adiastrum</i> Stein, Bond & Misitano, 2003.....	P.....	Rosybrown Snailfish..... limace rose-brune
<i>Liparis atlanticus</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1898).....	A-Ar.....	Atlantic Seasnail^..... limace atlantique
* <i>Liparis bathyarticus</i> Parr, 1931.....	A-P-Ar.....	Nebulous Snailfish..... limace nébuleuse
<i>Liparis beringianus</i> (Gilbert & Burke, 1912).....	P.....	Bering Snailfish^
<i>Liparis bristolensis</i> (Burke, 1912).....	P.....	Bristol Snailfish^
<i>Liparis callyodon</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	P.....	Spotted Snailfish..... limace tachetée
<i>Liparis catharus</i> Vogt, 1973.....	P.....	Purity Snailfish
<i>Liparis coheni</i> Able, 1976.....	A.....	Gulf Snailfish^..... limace de Cohen
<i>Liparis cyclopus</i> Günther, 1861.....	A.....	Ribbon Snailfish..... limace-ruban
<i>Liparis dennyi</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895.....	P.....	Marbled Snailfish..... limace à petits yeux
<i>Liparis fabricii</i> Krøyer, 1847.....	A-P-Ar.....	Gelatinous Seasnail..... limace gélatineuse
<i>Liparis flava</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1895).....	P.....	Tidepool Snailfish..... limace de bêche
<i>Liparis fucensis</i> Gilbert, 1896.....	P.....	Slipskin Snailfish..... limace de varech
+ <i>Liparis gibbus</i> Bean, 1881.....	A-P-Ar.....	Variegated Snailfish..... limace marbrée
<i>Liparis greeni</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1895).....	P.....	Lobefin Snailfish..... limace à nageoire lobée
* <i>Liparis herschelini</i> Scofield, 1898.....	P-Ar.....	Bartail Snailfish..... limace à queue barrée
<i>Liparis inquilinus</i> Able, 1973.....	A.....	Inquiline Snailfish..... limace des pétoncles
<i>Liparis marmoratus</i> Schmidt, 1950.....	P.....	Festive Snailfish
<i>Liparis megacephalus</i> (Burke, 1912).....	P.....	Bighead Snailfish
* <i>Liparis micraspidophorus</i> (Gilbert & Burke, 1912).....	P.....	Thumbtack Snailfish
<i>Liparis mucosus</i> Ayres, 1855.....	P.....	Slimy Snailfish..... baboso mucoso..... limace visqueuse
<i>Liparis ochotensis</i> Schmidt, 1904.....	P.....	Okhotsk Snailfish^
<i>Liparis pulchellus</i> Ayres, 1855.....	P.....	Showy Snailfish..... limace prétentive
+ <i>Liparis rutteri</i> (Gilbert & Snyder, 1898).....	P.....	Ringtail Snailfish
* <i>Liparis tunicatus</i> Reinhardt, 1836.....	A-P-Ar.....	Kelp Snailfish..... limace des laminaires
<i>Lipariscus nanus</i> Gilbert, 1915.....	P.....	Pygmy Snailfish..... limace naine
<i>Nectoliparis pelagicus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Tadpole Snailfish..... limace têtard
<i>Paraliparis calidus</i> Cohen, 1968.....	A.....	Lowfin Snailfish..... limace ardente
<i>Paraliparis deani</i> Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Prickly Snailfish..... limace épineuse

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
-----------------	-------------------------	---

*ORDER PERCIFORMES

Centropomidae—En-snooks, Sp-robalos, Fr-centropomes

* <i>Centropomus armatus</i> Gill, 1863	PM-F:M	Longspine Snook..... robalo espina larga
<i>Centropomus ensiferus</i> Poey, 1860	A-F:UM	Swordspine Snook..... robalo de espolón
* <i>Centropomus medius</i> Günther, 1864	PM-F:M	Blackfin Snook..... robalo aleta prieta
* <i>Centropomus mexicanus</i> Bocourt, 1868	A-F:UM	Largescale Fat Snook robalo gordo
* <i>Centropomus nigrescens</i> Günther, 1864	PM-F:M	Black Snook robalo negro
<i>Centropomus parallelus</i> Poey, 1860	A-F:UM	Smallscale Fat Snook chucumite
<i>Centropomus pectinatus</i> Poey, 1860	A-F:UM	Tarpon Snook constantino
<i>Centropomus poeyi</i> Chávez, 1961	AM-F:M	Mexican Snook^..... robalo prieto
* <i>Centropomus robalito</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM-F:M	Yellowfin Snook..... robalo aleta amarilla
<i>Centropomus undecimalis</i> (Bloch, 1792)	A-F:UM	Common Snook..... robalo blanco
* <i>Centropomus unionensis</i> Bocourt, 1868	PM-F:M	Humpback Snook..... robalo serrano
* <i>Centropomus viridis</i> Lockington, 1877	PM-F:M	White Snook..... robalo plateado

Moronidae—En-temperate basses, Sp-lobinas norteñas, Fr-bars

<i>Morone americana</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	A-F:CU	White Perch..... baret
<i>Morone chrysops</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)	F:CU	White Bass bar blanc
<i>Morone mississippiensis</i> Jordan & Eigenmann, 1887	F:U	Yellow Bass
<i>Morone saxatilis</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A-P[I]-F:CU	Striped Bass lobina estriada..... bar rayé

Acropomatidae—En-lanternbellies, Sp-farolitos, Fr-macondes

<i>Synagrops bellus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896)	A	Blackmouth Bass
<i>Synagrops spinosus</i> Schultz, 1940	A	Keelcheek Bass farolito cachetiquillada
<i>Synagrops trispinosus</i> Mochizuki & Sano, 1984	A	Threespine Bass farolito tres espinas

Symphysanodontidae—En-slopefishes, Sp-pargos del talud, Fr-symphysanodontidés

<i>Symphysanodon berryi</i> Anderson, 1970	A	Slope Bass
--	---	------------

Polypriionidae—En-wreckfishes, Sp-náufragos, Fr-polyprions

<i>Polypriion americanus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Wreckfish cernier de l'Atlantique
<i>Stereolepis gigas</i> Ayres, 1859	P	Giant Sea Bass..... pescara

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
*Epinephelidae—En-groupers, Sp-cabrillas y garropas, Fr-mérours		
<i>Alphestes afer</i> (Bloch, 1793)	A	Mutton Hamlet
<i>Alphestes immaculatus</i> Breder, 1936	PM	Pacific Mutton Hamlet^ guaseta del Pacífico
<i>Alphestes multiguttatus</i> (Günther, 1867)	PM	Rivulated Mutton Hamlet guaseta rayada
<i>Cephalopholis cruentata</i> (Lacepède, 1802)	A	Graysby cherna enjambre
<i>Cephalopholis fulva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Coney cabrilla roja
<i>Cephalopholis panamensis</i> (Steindachner, 1877)	PM	Panama Graysby^ cabrilla enjambre
<i>Dermatolepis dermatolepis</i> (Boulenger, 1895)	P	Leather Bass mero cuero
<i>Dermatolepis inermis</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)	A	Marbled Grouper
<i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i> (Osbeck, 1765)	A	Rock Hind cabrilla payaso
<i>Epinephelus analogus</i> Gill, 1863	P	Spotted Cabrilla cabrilla pinta
+ <i>Epinephelus cifuentesii</i> Lavenberg & Grove, 1993	PM	Olive Grouper cabrilla gallina
* <i>Epinephelus clippertonensis</i> Allen & Robertson, 1999	PM	Clipperton Grouper^ cabrilla de Clipperton
+ <i>Epinephelus drummondhayi</i> Goode & Bean, 1878	A	Speckled Hind mero pintarroja
<i>Epinephelus guttatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Red Hind cabrilla colorada
* <i>Epinephelus itajara</i> (Lichtenstein, 1822)	A	Atlantic Goliath Grouper^ cherna gigante
* <i>Epinephelus labriformis</i> (Jenyns, 1840)	P	Flag Cabrilla cabrilla piedra
<i>Epinephelus morio</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	A	Red Grouper cherna americana
* <i>Epinephelus quinquefasciatus</i> (Bocourt, 1868)	PM	Pacific Goliath Grouper^ mero gigante
<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	A	Nassau Grouper^ mero del Caribe
<i>Gonioplectrus hispanus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	A	Spanish Flag^ cherna bandera
* <i>Hyporthodus acanthistius</i> (Gilbert, 1892)	P	Gulf Coney^ baqueta
* <i>Hyporthodus exsul</i> (Fowler, 1944)	PM	Tenspine Grouper cabrilla diez espinas
* <i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i> (Poey, 1865)	A	Yellowedge Grouper mero extraviado
* <i>Hyporthodus mystacinus</i> (Poey, 1852)	A	Misty Grouper
* <i>Hyporthodus nigrinus</i> (Holbrook, 1855)	A	Warsaw Grouper mero negro
* <i>Hyporthodus nipholes</i> (Gilbert & Starks, 1897)	P	Star-studded Grouper baqueta ploma
* <i>Hyporthodus niveatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	A	Snowy Grouper cherna pintada mérou neigeux
<i>Mycteroperca acutirostris</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	A	Western Comb Grouper cherna peineta
<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Black Grouper cherna negrilla
<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Yellowmouth Grouper cherna boca amarilla

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Mycteroperca jordani</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889).....	P.....	Gulf Grouper^..... baya
<i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i> (Goode & Bean, 1879).....	A.....	Gag..... abadejo
<i>Mycteroperca phenax</i> Jordan & Swain, 1884.....	A.....	Scamp..... abadejo garropa
<i>Mycteroperca prionura</i> Rosenblatt & Zahuranec, 1967.....	PM.....	Sawtail Grouper..... cabrilla chiruda
<i>Mycteroperca rosacea</i> (Streets, 1877).....	PM.....	Leopard Grouper..... cabrilla sardinera
<i>Mycteroperca tigris</i> (Valenciennes, 1833).....	A.....	Tiger Grouper..... cabrilla gato
<i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Yellowfin Grouper..... guacamayo
<i>Mycteroperca xenarcha</i> Jordan, 1888.....	P.....	Broomtail Grouper..... cabrilla plomuda
<i>Paranthias colonus</i> (Valenciennes, 1846).....	P.....	Pacific Creolefish^..... sandía
<i>Paranthias furcifer</i> (Valenciennes, 1828).....	A.....	Atlantic Creolefish^..... rabirrubia del Golfo
*Serranidae—En-sea basses, Sp-serranos, Fr-serrans		
<i>Anthias nicholsi</i> Firth, 1933.....	A.....	Yellowfin Bass..... mero aleta amarilla barbier ligne-en-palier
<i>Anthias woodsi</i> Anderson & Heemstra, 1980.....	A.....	Swallowtail Bass
* <i>Baldwinella aureorubens</i> (Longley, 1935).....	A.....	Streamer Bass..... cabrilla cinta
* <i>Baldwinella vivanus</i> (Jordan & Swain, 1885).....	A.....	Red Barbier barbero rojo
<i>Bathyanthias mexicanus</i> (Schultz, 1958).....	A.....	Yellowtail Bass..... mero cola amarilla
<i>Centropristis fuscula</i> (Poey, 1861).....	A.....	Twospot Sea Bass
<i>Centropristis ocyurus</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1887).....	A.....	Bank Sea Bass..... cabrilla de banco
<i>Centropristis philadelphica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Rock Sea Bass..... cabrilla serrana
<i>Centropristis striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Black Sea Bass bar noir
* <i>Choranthias tenuis</i> Nichols, 1920.....	A.....	Threadnose Bass..... mero naricita
<i>Diplectrum bivittatum</i> (Valenciennes, 1828).....	A.....	Dwarf Sand Perch serrano guabino
<i>Diplectrum eumelum</i> Rosenblatt & Johnson, 1974.....	PM.....	Orange-spotted Sand Perch..... serrano carabonita
<i>Diplectrum euryplectrum</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	PM.....	Bighead Sand Perch serrano extranjero
<i>Diplectrum formosum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A.....	Sand Perch..... serrano arenero
<i>Diplectrum labarum</i> Rosenblatt & Johnson, 1974.....	PM.....	Highfin Sand Perch serrano espinudo
<i>Diplectrum macropoma</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Mexican Sand Perch^..... serrano mexicano
<i>Diplectrum maximum</i> Hildebrand, 1946.....	P.....	Greater Sand Perch..... serrano de altura
<i>Diplectrum pacificum</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1925.....	PM.....	Pacific Sand Perch^..... serrano cabaicucho
<i>Diplectrum rostrum</i> Bortone, 1974.....	PM.....	Bridled Sand Perch..... serrano frenado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Diplectrum sciurus</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Squirrel Sand Perch	serrano ardilla
<i>Hemanthias leptus</i> (Ginsburg, 1952)	A	Longtail Bass	cabrilla robalo
<i>Hemanthias peruanus</i> (Steindachner, 1875)	PM	Splittail Bass	cabrilla doblecola
<i>Hemanthias signifer</i> (Garman, 1899)	P	Hookthroat Bass	cabrilla doncella
* <i>Hypoplectrus aberrans</i> Poey, 1868	A	Yellowbelly Hamlet	mero panza amarilla
* <i>Hypoplectrus castroaguirrei</i> Del Moral Flores, Tello-Musi & Martínez-Pérez, 2011	AM	Bandit Hamlet	mero bandido
* <i>Hypoplectrus chlorurus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	AM	Yellowtail Hamlet	mero solitario
* <i>Hypoplectrus gemma</i> Goode & Bean, 1882	A	Blue Hamlet	mero azul
<i>Hypoplectrus guttavarius</i> (Poey, 1852)	A	Shy Hamlet	
* <i>Hypoplectrus indigo</i> (Poey, 1851)	A	Indigo Hamlet	mero añil
<i>Hypoplectrus nigricans</i> (Poey, 1852)	A	Black Hamlet	mero carbonero
<i>Hypoplectrus puella</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	A	Barred Hamlet	mero barril
* <i>Hypoplectrus providencianus</i> Acero P. & Garzón-Ferreira, 1994	AM	Masked Hamlet	mero enmascarado
* <i>Hypoplectrus randallorum</i> Lobel, 2011	A	Tan Hamlet	mero café
<i>Hypoplectrus unicolor</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A	Butter Hamlet	mero mantequilla
* <i>Liopropoma aberrans</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Eyestripe Basslet	
* <i>Liopropoma carmabi</i> (Randall, 1963)	A	Candy Basslet	cabrilla caramelo
<i>Liopropoma eukrines</i> (Starck & Courtenay, 1962)	A	Wrasse Basslet	
<i>Liopropoma fasciatum</i> Bussing, 1980	PM	Rainbow Basslet	cabrilla arcoiris
<i>Liopropoma longilepis</i> Garman, 1899	PM	Scalyfin Basslet	cabrilla aleta escamosa
<i>Liopropoma mowbrayi</i> Woods & Kanazawa, 1951	A	Cave Basslet	cabrilla de cueva
<i>Liopropoma rubre</i> Poey, 1861	A	Peppermint Basslet	cabrilla menta
<i>Paralabrax auroguttatus</i> Walford, 1936	PM	Goldspotted Sand Bass	cabrilla extranjera
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Kelp Bass	cabrilla sargacera
<i>Paralabrax loro</i> Walford, 1936	PM	Parrot Sand Bass	cabrilla cachete amarillo
<i>Paralabrax maculatofasciatus</i> (Steindachner, 1868)	P	Spotted Sand Bass	cabrilla de roca
<i>Paralabrax nebulifer</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Barred Sand Bass	cabrilla verde de arena
* <i>Parasphyraenops incisus</i> (Colin, 1978)	A	Splitfin Bass	
<i>Plectranthias garrupellus</i> Robins & Starck, 1961	A	Apricot Bass	
<i>Pronotogrammus eos</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Bigeye Bass	serrano ojón

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Pronotoqrammus martinicensis</i> (Guichenot, 1868)	A	Roughtongue Bass..... serrano lengua rasposa
<i>Pronotoqrammus multifasciatus</i> Gill, 1863	P	Threadfin Bass..... serrano бага
<i>Pseudogramma gregoryi</i> (Breder, 1927)	A	Reef Bass..... jaboncillo arrecifal
<i>Pseudogramma thaumasium</i> (Gilbert, 1900)	PM	Pacific Reef Bass^..... jaboncillo ocelado
<i>Rypticus bicolor</i> Valenciennes, 1846	PM	Mottled Soapfish..... jabonero moteado
<i>Rypticus bistrispinus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	A	Freckled Soapfish..... jabonero pecoso
* <i>Rypticus carpenteri</i> Baldwin & Weigt, 2012	A	Slope Soapfish
<i>Rypticus courtenayi</i> McCarthy, 1979	PM	Socorro Soapfish^..... jabonero de Socorro
<i>Rypticus maculatus</i> Holbrook, 1855	A	Whitespotted Soapfish..... jabonero albigunteado
<i>Rypticus nigripinnis</i> Gill, 1861	PM	Twice-spotted Soapfish..... jabonero doble punteado
<i>Rypticus saponaceus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Greater Soapfish..... jabonero grande
+ <i>Rypticus subbifrenatus</i> Gill, 1861	A	Spotted Soapfish..... jabonero punteado
<i>Schultzea beta</i> (Hildebrand, 1940)	A	School Bass..... serrano escolar
<i>Serraniculus pumilio</i> Ginsburg, 1952	A	Pygmy Sea Bass..... serrano pigmeo
<i>Serranus aequidens</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Deepwater Serrano..... serrano de agua profunda
<i>Serranus annularis</i> (Günther, 1880)	A	Orangeback Bass..... serrano naranja
<i>Serranus atrobranchus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Blackear Bass..... serrano oreja negra
<i>Serranus baldwini</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1899)	A	Lantern Bass..... serrano linterna
<i>Serranus chionaraia</i> Robins & Starck, 1961	A	Snow Bass
<i>Serranus huascarii</i> Steindachner, 1900	PM	Flag Serrano..... serrano bandera
<i>Serranus notospilus</i> Longley, 1935	A	Saddle Bass..... serrano ensillado
<i>Serranus phoebe</i> Poey, 1851	A	Tattler..... serrano diana
<i>Serranus psittacinus</i> Valenciennes, 1846	PM	Barred Serrano..... serrano guaseta
<i>Serranus socorroensis</i> Allen & Robertson, 1992	PM	Socorro Serrano^..... serrano de Socorro
<i>Serranus subligarius</i> (Cope, 1870)	A	Belted Sandfish..... serrano aporreado
<i>Serranus tabacarius</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Tobaccofish..... serrano jácome
<i>Serranus tigrinus</i> (Bloch, 1790)	A	Harlequin Bass..... serrano arlequín
<i>Serranus tortugarum</i> Longley, 1935	A	Chalk Bass..... serrano pálido
Grammatidae—En-basslets, Sp-cabrilletas, Fr-grammatidés		
<i>Gramma linki</i> Starck & Colin, 1978	AM	Yellowcheek Basslet..... cabrilleta mejilla amarilla
<i>Gramma loreto</i> Poey, 1868	AM	Fairy Basslet..... loreto

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gramma melacara</i> Böhlke & Randall, 1963	AM	Blackcap Basslet cabrilleta violeta
* <i>Lipogramma anabantoides</i> Böhlke, 1960	A	Dusky Basslet cabrilleta prieta
+ <i>Lipogramma evides</i> Robins & Colin, 1979	AM	Banded Basslet cabrilleta cinteada
* <i>Lipogramma regium</i> Robins & Colin, 1979	A	Royal Basslet
<i>Lipogramma trilineatum</i> Randall, 1963	A	Threeline Basslet cabrilleta tres rayas
Opistognathidae—En-jawfishes, Sp-bocones, Fr-tout-en-gueule		
<i>Lonchopisthus micrognathus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Swordtail Jawfish bocón rayado
<i>Lonchopisthus sinuscalifornicus</i> Castro-Aguirre & Villavicencio-Garayzar, 1988	PM	Longtail Jawfish bocón cola larga
<i>Opistognathus aurifrons</i> (Jordan & Thompson, 1905)	A	Yellowhead Jawfish bocón cabeza amarilla
* <i>Opistognathus brochus</i> Bussing & Lavenberg, 2003	PM	Toothy Jawfish bocón dientado
* <i>Opistognathus fossoris</i> Bussing & Lavenberg, 2003	PM	Barred Jawfish bocón rayado
<i>Opistognathus lonchurus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A	Moustache Jawfish bocón bigote
<i>Opistognathus macrognathus</i> Poey, 1860	A	Banded Jawfish
<i>Opistognathus maxillosus</i> Poey, 1860	A	Mottled Jawfish bocón moteado
+ <i>Opistognathus megalepis</i> Smith-Vaniz, 1972	AM	Largescale Jawfish bocón escamón
<i>Opistognathus melachasme</i> Smith-Vaniz, 1972	AM	Megamouth Jawfish megabocón
<i>Opistognathus nothus</i> Smith-Vaniz, 1997	A	Yellowmouth Jawfish
+ <i>Opistognathus punctatus</i> Peters, 1869	PM	Finespotted Jawfish bocón punteado
<i>Opistognathus rhomaleus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1881	PM	Giant Jawfish bocón gigante
<i>Opistognathus robinsi</i> Smith-Vaniz, 1997	A	Spotfin Jawfish
<i>Opistognathus rosenblatti</i> Allen & Robertson, 1991	PM	Bluespotted Jawfish bocón manchas azules
<i>Opistognathus scops</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889)	PM	Bullseye Jawfish bocón ocelado
* <i>Opistognathus walkeri</i> Bussing & Lavenberg, 2003	PM	Mexican Jawfish [^] bocón mexicano
<i>Opistognathus whitehursti</i> (Longley, 1927)	A	Dusky Jawfish bocón prieto
Centrarchidae—En-sunfishes, Sp-lobinas, Fr-achigans et crapets		
<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i> (Baird, 1855)	F:U	Mud Sunfish
<i>Ambloplites ariommus</i> Viosca, 1936	F:U	Shadow Bass
<i>Ambloplites cavifrons</i> Cope, 1868	F:U	Roanoke Bass [^]
<i>Ambloplites constellatus</i> Cashner & Suttkus, 1977	F:U	Ozark Bass [^]

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> (Rafinesque, 1817).....	F:CUM[I].....	Rock Bass..... lobina de roca crapet de roche
<i>Archoplites interruptus</i> (Girard, 1854).....	F:U.....	Sacramento Perch^
<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i> (Lacepède, 1801).....	F:U.....	Flier
<i>Enneacanthus chaetodon</i> (Baird, 1855).....	F:U.....	Blackbanded Sunfish
<i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i> (Holbrook, 1855).....	F:U.....	Bluespotted Sunfish
<i>Enneacanthus obesus</i> (Girard, 1854).....	F:U.....	Banded Sunfish
* <i>Lepomis auritus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	F:CUM[I].....	Redbreast Sunfish..... mojarra pecho rojo crapet rouge
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i> Rafinesque, 1819.....	F:CUM[I].....	Green Sunfish pez sol crapet vert
<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	F:CU.....	Pumpkinseed crapet-soleil
* <i>Lepomis gulosus</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	F:CUM[I].....	Warmouth..... mojarra golosa crapet sac-à-lait
* <i>Lepomis humilis</i> (Girard, 1858).....	F:C[I]U.....	Orangespotted Sunfish crapet menu
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> Rafinesque, 1819.....	F:CUM.....	Bluegill..... mojarra oreja azul crapet arlequin
<i>Lepomis marginatus</i> (Holbrook, 1855).....	F:U.....	Dollar Sunfish
* <i>Lepomis megalotis</i> (Rafinesque, 1820).....	F:UM.....	Longear Sunfish mojarra orejona
* <i>Lepomis microlophus</i> (Günther, 1859).....	F:UM[I].....	Redear Sunfish mojarra oreja roja
<i>Lepomis miniatus</i> Jordan, 1877.....	F:U.....	Redspotted Sunfish
* <i>Lepomis peltastes</i> Cope, 1870.....	F:CU.....	Northern Sunfish crapet du nord
* <i>Lepomis punctatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1831).....	F:UM[I].....	Spotted Sunfish..... mojarra manchada
<i>Lepomis symmetricus</i> Forbes, 1883.....	F:U.....	Bantam Sunfish
<i>Micropterus cataractae</i> Williams & Burgess, 1999.....	F:U.....	Shoal Bass
<i>Micropterus coosae</i> Hubbs & Bailey, 1940.....	F:U.....	Redeye Bass
* <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> Lacepède, 1802.....	F:CUM[I].....	Smallmouth Bass..... lobina boca chica achigan à petite bouche
* <i>Micropterus henshalli</i> Hubbs & Bailey, 1940.....	F:U.....	Alabama Bass^
<i>Micropterus notius</i> Bailey & Hubbs, 1949.....	F:U.....	Suwannee Bass^
+ <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> (Rafinesque, 1819).....	F:U.....	Spotted Bass
+ <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> (Lacepède, 1802).....	F:CUM.....	Largemouth Bass..... lobina negra achigan à grande bouche
<i>Micropterus treculii</i> (Vaillant & Bocourt, 1874).....	F:U.....	Guadalupe Bass^
* <i>Pomoxis annularis</i> Rafinesque, 1818.....	F:CUM[I].....	White Crappie mojarra blanca marigane blanche
* <i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i> (Lesueur, 1829).....	F:CUM[I].....	Black Crappie mojarra negra marigane noire
+Percidae—En-perches and darters, Sp-percas, Fr-perches et dards		
<i>Ammocrypta beanii</i> Jordan, 1877.....	F:U.....	Naked Sand Darter
<i>Ammocrypta bifascia</i> Williams, 1975.....	F:U.....	Florida Sand Darter^

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Ammocrypta clara</i> Jordan & Meek, 1885.....	F:U.....	Western Sand Darter
<i>Ammocrypta meridiana</i> Williams, 1975.....	F:U.....	Southern Sand Darter
<i>Ammocrypta pellucida</i> (Agassiz, 1863).....	F:CU.....	Eastern Sand Darter..... dard de sable
<i>Ammocrypta vivax</i> Hay, 1882.....	F:U.....	Scaly Sand Darter
+ <i>Crystallaria asprella</i> (Jordan, 1878).....	F:U.....	Crystal Darter
* <i>Crystallaria cincotta</i> Welsh & Wood, 2008.....	F:U.....	Diamond Darter
<i>Etheostoma acuticeps</i> Bailey, 1959.....	F:U.....	Sharphead Darter
* <i>Etheostoma akatulo</i> Layman & Mayden, 2009.....	F:U.....	Bluemask Darter
<i>Etheostoma aquali</i> Williams & Etnier, 1978.....	F:U.....	Coppercheek Darter
<i>Etheostoma artesiae</i> (Hay, 1881).....	F:U.....	Redspot Darter
<i>Etheostoma asprigene</i> (Forbes, 1878).....	F:U.....	Mud Darter
* <i>Etheostoma atripinne</i> (Jordan, 1877).....	F:U.....	Cumberland Snubnose Darter^
<i>Etheostoma australe</i> Jordan, 1889.....	F:M.....	Conchos Darter^..... perca del Conchos
* <i>Etheostoma autumnale</i> Mayden, 2010.....	F:U.....	Autumn Darter
<i>Etheostoma baileyi</i> Page & Burr, 1982.....	F:U.....	Emerald Darter
<i>Etheostoma barbouri</i> Kuehne & Small, 1971.....	F:U.....	Teardrop Darter
<i>Etheostoma barrenense</i> Burr & Page, 1982.....	F:U.....	Splendid Darter
<i>Etheostoma basilare</i> Page, Hardman & Near, 2003.....	F:U.....	Corrugated Darter
<i>Etheostoma bellator</i> Suttkus & Bailey, 1993.....	F:U.....	Warrior Darter^
<i>Etheostoma bellum</i> Zorach, 1968.....	F:U.....	Orangefin Darter
<i>Etheostoma bison</i> Ceas & Page, 1997.....	F:U.....	Buffalo Darter^
<i>Etheostoma blennioides</i> Rafinesque, 1819.....	F:CU.....	Greenside Darter..... dard vert
<i>Etheostoma blennius</i> Gilbert & Swain, 1887.....	F:U.....	Blenny Darter
<i>Etheostoma boschungii</i> Wall & Williams, 1974.....	F:U.....	Slackwater Darter
<i>Etheostoma brevirostrum</i> Suttkus & Etnier, 1991.....	F:U.....	Holiday Darter
* <i>Etheostoma brevispinum</i> (Coker, 1926).....	F:U.....	Carolina Fantail Darter^
<i>Etheostoma burri</i> Ceas & Page, 1997.....	F:U.....	Brook Darter
<i>Etheostoma caeruleum</i> Storer, 1845.....	F:CU.....	Rainbow Darter..... dard arc-en-ciel
<i>Etheostoma camurum</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Bluebreast Darter
<i>Etheostoma cervus</i> Powers & Mayden, 2003.....	F:U.....	Chickasaw Darter^
<i>Etheostoma chermocki</i> Boschung, Mayden & Tomelleri, 1992.....	F:U.....	Vermilion Darter
<i>Etheostoma chienense</i> Page & Ceas, 1992.....	F:U.....	Relict Darter

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Etheostoma chlorbranchium</i> Zorach, 1972.....	F:U.....	Greenfin Darter
<i>Etheostoma chlorosoma</i> (Hay, 1881).....	F:U.....	Bluntnose Darter
<i>Etheostoma chuckwachatte</i> Mayden & Wood, 1993.....	F:U.....	Lipstick Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma cinereum</i> Storer, 1845.....	F:U.....	Ashy Darter
<i>Etheostoma collettei</i> Birdsong & Knapp, 1969.....	F:U.....	Creole Darter
<i>Etheostoma collis</i> (Hubbs & Cannon, 1935).....	F:U.....	Carolina Darter^
<i>Etheostoma colorosum</i> Suttkus & Bailey, 1993.....	F:U.....	Coastal Darter
<i>Etheostoma coosae</i> (Fowler, 1945).....	F:U.....	Coosa Darter^
<i>Etheostoma corona</i> Page & Ceas, 1992.....	F:U.....	Crown Darter
<i>Etheostoma cragini</i> Gilbert, 1885.....	F:U.....	Arkansas Darter^
<i>Etheostoma crossopterum</i> Braasch & Mayden, 1985.....	F:U.....	Fringed Darter
<i>Etheostoma davisoni</i> Hay, 1885.....	F:U.....	Choctawhatchee Darter^
<i>Etheostoma denoncourti</i> Stauffer & van Snik, 1997.....	F:U.....	Golden Darter
<i>Etheostoma derivativum</i> Page, Hardman & Near, 2003.....	F:U.....	Stone Darter
<i>Etheostoma ditrema</i> Ramsey & Suttkus, 1965.....	F:U.....	Coldwater Darter
<i>Etheostoma douglasi</i> Wood & Mayden, 1993.....	F:U.....	Tuskaloosa Darter^
<i>Etheostoma duryi</i> Henshall, 1889.....	F:U.....	Blackside Snubnose Darter
<i>Etheostoma edwini</i> (Hubbs & Cannon, 1935).....	F:U.....	Brown Darter
* <i>Etheostoma erythrozoonum</i> Switzer & Wood, 2009.....	F:U.....	Meramec Saddled Darter^
<i>Etheostoma etnieri</i> Bouchard, 1977.....	F:U.....	Cherry Darter
<i>Etheostoma etowahae</i> Wood & Mayden, 1993.....	F:U.....	Etowah Darter^
<i>Etheostoma euzoonum</i> (Hubbs & Black, 1940).....	F:U.....	Arkansas Saddled Darter^
<i>Etheostoma exile</i> (Girard, 1859).....	F:CU.....	Iowa Darter^..... dard à ventre jaune
+ <i>Etheostoma flabellare</i> Rafinesque, 1819.....	F:CU.....	Fantail Darter..... dard barré
<i>Etheostoma flavum</i> Etnier & Bailey, 1989.....	F:U.....	Saffron Darter
<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1886).....	F:U.....	Fountain Darter
<i>Etheostoma forbesi</i> Page & Ceas, 1992.....	F:U.....	Barrens Darter^
<i>Etheostoma fragi</i> Distler, 1968.....	F:U.....	Strawberry Darter^
<i>Etheostoma fricksium</i> Hildebrand, 1923.....	F:U.....	Savannah Darter^
<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i> (Girard, 1854).....	F:U.....	Swamp Darter
<i>Etheostoma gracile</i> (Girard, 1859).....	F:U.....	Slough Darter
<i>Etheostoma grahami</i> (Girard, 1859).....	F:UM.....	Rio Grande Darter^..... perca del Bravo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Etheostoma gutselli</i> (Hildebrand, 1932)	F:U	Tuckasegee Darter^
<i>Etheostoma histrio</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1887	F:U	Harlequin Darter
<i>Etheostoma hopkinsi</i> (Fowler, 1945)	F:U	Christmas Darter^
<i>Etheostoma inscriptum</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878)	F:U	Turquoise Darter
<i>Etheostoma jessiae</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878)	F:U	Blueside Darter
<i>Etheostoma jordani</i> Gilbert, 1891	F:U	Greenbreast Darter
<i>Etheostoma juliae</i> Meek, 1891	F:U	Yoke Darter
<i>Etheostoma kanawhae</i> (Raney, 1941)	F:U	Kanawha Darter^
<i>Etheostoma kantuckeense</i> Ceas & Page, 1997	F:U	Highland Rim Darter^
<i>Etheostoma kennicotti</i> (Putnam, 1863)	F:U	Stripetail Darter
<i>Etheostoma lachneri</i> Suttkus & Bailey, 1994	F:U	Tombigbee Darter^
<i>Etheostoma lawrencei</i> Ceas & Burr, 2002	F:U	Headwater Darter
* <i>Etheostoma lemniscatum</i> Blanton, 2008	F:U	Tuxedo Darter
<i>Etheostoma lepidum</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853)	F:U	Greenthroat Darter
<i>Etheostoma longimanum</i> Jordan, 1888	F:U	Longfin Darter
<i>Etheostoma lugoi</i> Norris & Minckley, 1997	F:M	Tufa Darter perca de toba
<i>Etheostoma luteovinctum</i> Gilbert & Swain, 1887	F:U	Redband Darter
<i>Etheostoma lynceum</i> Hay, 1885	F:U	Brighteye Darter
<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i> Kirtland, 1840	F:U	Spotted Darter
<i>Etheostoma mariae</i> (Fowler, 1947)	F:U	Pinewoods Darter
* <i>Etheostoma marmorpinnum</i> Blanton & Jenkins, 2008	F:U	Marbled Darter
* <i>Etheostoma maydeni</i> Powers & Kuhajda, 2012	F:U	Redlips Darter
<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i> Raney & Zorach, 1967	F:U	Smallscale Darter
<i>Etheostoma microperca</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1888	F:CU	Least Darter petit dard
* <i>Etheostoma mihileze</i> Mayden, 2010	F:U	Sunburst Darter
<i>Etheostoma moorei</i> Raney & Suttkus, 1964	F:U	Yellowcheek Darter
<i>Etheostoma neopterum</i> Howell & Dingerkus, 1978	F:U	Lollypop Darter
<i>Etheostoma nianguae</i> Gilbert & Meek, 1887	F:U	Niangua Darter^
<i>Etheostoma nigripinne</i> Braasch & Mayden, 1985	F:U	Blackfin Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma nigrum</i> Rafinesque, 1820	F:CU	Johnny Darter raseux-de-terre noir
<i>Etheostoma nuchale</i> Howell & Caldwell, 1965	F:U	Watercress Darter
<i>Etheostoma obeyense</i> Kirsch, 1892	F:U	Barcheck Darter

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Etheostoma occidentale</i> Powers & Mayden, 2007	F:U	Westrim Darter
<i>Etheostoma okaloosae</i> (Fowler, 1941)	F:U	Okaloosa Darter^
<i>Etheostoma olivaceum</i> Braasch & Page, 1979	F:U	Sooty Darter
<i>Etheostoma olmstedii</i> Storer, 1842	F:CU	Tessellated Darter..... raseux-de-terre gris
<i>Etheostoma oophylax</i> Ceas & Page, 1992	F:U	Guardian Darter
* <i>Etheostoma orientale</i> Powers & Mayden, 2007	F:U	Eastrim Darter
<i>Etheostoma osburni</i> (Hubbs & Trautman, 1932)	F:U	Candy Darter
<i>Etheostoma pallididorsum</i> Distler & Metcalf, 1962	F:U	Paleback Darter
<i>Etheostoma parvipinne</i> Gilbert & Swain, 1887	F:U	Goldstripe Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma percnurum</i> Jenkins, 1994	F:U	Duskytail Darter
<i>Etheostoma perlongum</i> (Hubbs & Raney, 1946)	F:U	Waccamaw Darter^
<i>Etheostoma phytophilum</i> Bart & Taylor, 1999	F:U	Rush Darter
* <i>Etheostoma planasaxatile</i> Powers & Mayden, 2007	F:U	Duck Darter^
<i>Etheostoma podostemone</i> Jordan & Jenkins, 1889	F:U	Riverweed Darter
<i>Etheostoma pottsi</i> (Girard, 1859)	F:M	Mexican Darter^..... perca mexicana
<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i> (Hay, 1881)	F:U	Cypress Darter
<i>Etheostoma pseudovulatum</i> Page & Ceas, 1992	F:U	Egg-mimic Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma punctulatum</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	F:U	Stippled Darter
<i>Etheostoma pyrrhogaster</i> Bailey & Etnier, 1988	F:U	Firebelly Darter
<i>Etheostoma radiosum</i> (Hubbs & Black, 1941)	F:U	Orangebelly Darter
<i>Etheostoma rafinesquei</i> Burr & Page, 1982	F:U	Kentucky Darter^
<i>Etheostoma ramseyi</i> Suttkus & Bailey, 1994	F:U	Alabama Darter^
<i>Etheostoma raneyi</i> Suttkus & Bart, 1994	F:U	Yazoo Darter^
<i>Etheostoma rubrum</i> Raney & Suttkus, 1966	F:U	Bayou Darter
<i>Etheostoma rufilineatum</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Redline Darter
<i>Etheostoma rupestre</i> Gilbert & Swain, 1887	F:U	Rock Darter
<i>Etheostoma sagitta</i> (Jordan & Swain, 1883)	F:U	Arrow Darter
<i>Etheostoma sanguifluum</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Bloodfin Darter
<i>Etheostoma scotti</i> Bauer, Etnier & Burkhead, 1995	F:U	Cherokee Darter^
<i>Etheostoma segrex</i> Norris & Minckley, 1997	F:M	Salado Darter^..... perca del Salado
<i>Etheostoma sellare</i> (Radcliffe & Welsh, 1913)	F[X]:U	Maryland Darter^
<i>Etheostoma serrifer</i> (Hubbs & Cannon, 1935)	F:U	Sawcheek Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma simoterum</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Snubnose Darter

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Etheostoma sitikuense</i> Blanton, 2008	F:U	Citico Darter^
<i>Etheostoma smithi</i> Page & Braasch, 1976	F:U	Slabrock Darter
<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	F:U	Orangethroat Darter
<i>Etheostoma squamiceps</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Spottail Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma stigmaeum</i> (Jordan, 1877)	F:U	Speckled Darter
<i>Etheostoma striatulum</i> Page & Braasch, 1977	F:U	Striated Darter
+ <i>Etheostoma susanae</i> (Jordan & Swain, 1883)	F:U	Cumberland Darter^
<i>Etheostoma swaini</i> (Jordan, 1884)	F:U	Gulf Darter^
<i>Etheostoma swannanoa</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1889	F:U	Swannanoa Darter^
<i>Etheostoma tallapoosae</i> Suttkus & Etnier, 1991	F:U	Tallapoosa Darter^
<i>Etheostoma tecumsehi</i> Ceas & Page, 1997	F:U	Shawnee Darter^
* <i>Etheostoma tennesseense</i> Powers & Mayden, 2007	F:U	Tennessee Darter^
+ <i>Etheostoma tetrazonum</i> (Hubbs & Black, 1940)	F:U	Missouri Saddled Darter^
<i>Etheostoma thalassinum</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878)	F:U	Seagreen Darter
<i>Etheostoma tippecanoe</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1890	F:U	Tippecanoe Darter^
<i>Etheostoma trisella</i> Bailey & Richards, 1963	F:U	Trispot Darter
<i>Etheostoma tuscumbia</i> Gilbert & Swain, 1887	F:U	Tuscumbia Darter^
<i>Etheostoma uniporum</i> Distler, 1968	F:U	Current Darter
<i>Etheostoma variatum</i> Kirtland, 1840	F:U	Variegate Darter
<i>Etheostoma virgatum</i> (Jordan, 1880)	F:U	Striped Darter
<i>Etheostoma vitreum</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Glassy Darter
<i>Etheostoma vulneratum</i> (Cope, 1870)	F:U	Wounded Darter
<i>Etheostoma wapiti</i> Etnier & Williams, 1989	F:U	Boulder Darter
<i>Etheostoma whipplei</i> (Girard, 1859)	F:U	Redfin Darter
<i>Etheostoma zonale</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Banded Darter
<i>Etheostoma zonifer</i> (Hubbs & Cannon, 1935)	F:U	Backwater Darter
<i>Etheostoma zonistium</i> Bailey & Etnier, 1988	F:U	Bandfin Darter
* <i>Gymnocephalus cernua</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	F[I]:CU	Ruffe..... grémille
<i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill, 1814)	F:CU	Yellow Perch perchaude
<i>Percina antesella</i> Williams & Etnier, 1977	F:U	Amber Darter
* <i>Percina apristis</i> (Hubbs & Hubbs, 1954)	F:U	Guadalupe Darter^
<i>Percina aurantiaca</i> (Cope, 1868)	F:U	Tangerine Darter
<i>Percina aurolineata</i> Suttkus & Ramsey, 1967	F:U	Goldline Darter

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Percina aurora</i> Suttkus & Thompson, 1994.....	F:U.....	Pearl Darter
<i>Percina austroperca</i> Thompson, 1995.....	F:U.....	Southern Logperch
* <i>Percina bimaculata</i> Haldeman, 1844.....	F:U.....	Chesapeake Logperch^
<i>Percina brevicauda</i> Suttkus & Bart, 1994.....	F:U.....	Coal Darter
<i>Percina burtoni</i> Fowler, 1945.....	F:U.....	Blotchside Logperch
+ <i>Percina caprodes</i> (Rafinesque, 1818).....	F:CU.....	Logperch..... fouille-roche zébré
<i>Percina carbonaria</i> (Baird & Girard, 1853).....	F:U.....	Texas Logperch^
<i>Percina copelandi</i> (Jordan, 1877).....	F:CU.....	Channel Darter..... fouille-roche gris
<i>Percina crassa</i> (Jordan & Brayton, 1878).....	F:U.....	Piedmont Darter^
* <i>Percina crypta</i> Freeman, Freeman & Burkhead, 2008.....	F:U.....	Halloween Darter^
<i>Percina cymatotaenia</i> (Gilbert & Meek, 1887).....	F:U.....	Bluestripe Darter
<i>Percina evides</i> (Jordan & Copeland, 1877).....	F:U.....	Gilt Darter
<i>Percina gymnocephala</i> Beckham, 1980.....	F:U.....	Appalachia Darter^
<i>Percina jenkinsi</i> Thompson, 1985.....	F:U.....	Conasauga Logperch^
<i>Percina kathae</i> Thompson, 1997.....	F:U.....	Mobile Logperch^
* <i>Percina kusha</i> Williams & Burkhead, 2007.....	F:U.....	Bridled Darter
<i>Percina lenticula</i> Richards & Knapp, 1964.....	F:U.....	Freckled Darter
+ <i>Percina macrocephala</i> (Cope, 1867).....	F:U.....	Longhead Darter
<i>Percina macrolepida</i> Stevenson, 1971.....	F:UM.....	Bigscale Logperch..... perca escamona
<i>Percina maculata</i> (Girard, 1859).....	F:CU.....	Blackside Darter..... dard noir
<i>Percina nasuta</i> (Bailey, 1941).....	F:U.....	Longnose Darter
<i>Percina nevisense</i> (Cope, 1870).....	F:U.....	Chainback Darter
<i>Percina nigrofasciata</i> (Agassiz, 1854).....	F:U.....	Blackbanded Darter
<i>Percina notogramma</i> (Raney & Hubbs, 1948).....	F:U.....	Stripeback Darter
<i>Percina oxyrhynchus</i> (Hubbs & Raney, 1939).....	F:U.....	Sharpnose Darter
<i>Percina palmaris</i> (Bailey, 1940).....	F:U.....	Bronze Darter
<i>Percina pantherina</i> (Moore & Reeves, 1955).....	F:U.....	Leopard Darter
<i>Percina peltata</i> (Stauffer, 1864).....	F:U.....	Shield Darter
<i>Percina phoxocephala</i> (Nelson, 1876).....	F:U.....	Slenderhead Darter
<i>Percina rex</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1889).....	F:U.....	Roanoke Logperch^
<i>Percina roanoka</i> (Jordan & Jenkins, 1889).....	F:U.....	Roanoke Darter^
+ <i>Percina sciera</i> (Swain, 1883).....	F:U.....	Dusky Darter

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Percina shumardi</i> (Girard, 1859).....	F:CU	River Darter..... dard de rivière
* <i>Percina sipsi</i> Williams & Neely, 2007.....	F:U	Bankhead Darter^
* <i>Percina smithvanizi</i> Williams & Walsh, 2007	F:U	Muscadine Darter^
<i>Percina squamata</i> (Gilbert & Swain, 1887)	F:U	Olive Darter
<i>Percina stictogaster</i> Burr & Page, 1993	F:U	Frecklebelly Darter
<i>Percina suttkusi</i> Thompson, 1997.....	F:U	Gulf Logperch^
<i>Percina tanasi</i> Etnier, 1976	F:U	Snail Darter
<i>Percina uranidea</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1887).....	F:U	Stargazing Darter
<i>Percina vigil</i> (Hay, 1882).....	F:U	Saddleback Darter
* <i>Percina williamsi</i> Page & Near, 2007	F:U	Sickle Darter
<i>Sander canadensis</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1834).....	F:CU	Sauger..... doré noir
<i>Sander lucioperca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	F[I]:U	Zander
<i>Sander vitreus</i> (Mitchill, 1818).....	F:CU	Walleye..... doré jaune
Priacanthidae—En-bigeyes, Sp-catalufas, Fr-beauclaires		
* <i>Cookeolus japonicus</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	A-PM	Bulleye catalufa aleta larga
<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	A-PM	Glasseye Snapper catalufa roquera
<i>Priacanthus alalaua</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1903	PM	Hawaiian Bigeye^ catalufa alalahua
* <i>Priacanthus arenatus</i> Cuvier, 1829	A	Bigeye catalufa ojona..... priacanthé sablé
<i>Pristigenys alta</i> (Gill, 1862)	A	Short Bigeye..... catalufa de lo alto
<i>Pristigenys serrula</i> (Gilbert, 1891).....	P	Popeye Catalufa catalufa semáforo
Apogonidae—En-cardinalfishes, Sp-cardenales, Fr-poissons-cardinaux		
<i>Apogon affinis</i> (Poey, 1875).....	A	Bigtooth Cardinalfish cardenal dientón
<i>Apogon atricaudus</i> Jordan & McGregor, 1898.....	PM	Plain Cardinalfish cardenal sencillo
<i>Apogon aurolineatus</i> (Mowbray, 1927).....	A	Bridle Cardinalfish cardenal frenado
<i>Apogon binotatus</i> (Poey, 1867).....	A	Barred Cardinalfish cardenal rayado
* <i>Apogon dovii</i> Günther, 1862	PM	Tailspot Cardinalfish cardenal colimanchada
<i>Apogon evermanni</i> Jordan & Snyder, 1904.....	AM	Oddscale Cardinalfish cardenal coralero
* <i>Apogon gouldi</i> Smith-Vaniz, 1977.....	A	Deepwater Cardinalfish cardenal de lo alto
<i>Apogon guadalupensis</i> (Osburn & Nichols, 1916).....	P	Guadalupe Cardinalfish^ cardenal mexicano

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Apogon lachneri</i> Böhlke, 1959	A	Whitestar Cardinalfish..... cardenal estrella blanca
<i>Apogon leptocaulus</i> Gilbert, 1972	A	Slendertail Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon maculatus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Flamefish..... cardenal manchado
<i>Apogon pacificus</i> (Herre, 1935)	P	Pink Cardinalfish..... cardenal morro listado
<i>Apogon phenax</i> Böhlke & Randall, 1968	A	Mimic Cardinalfish..... cardenal mimético
<i>Apogon pillionatus</i> Böhlke & Randall, 1968	A	Broadsaddle Cardinalfish..... cardenal colirrayada
<i>Apogon planifrons</i> Longley & Hildebrand, 1940	A	Pale Cardinalfish..... cardenal pálido
<i>Apogon pseudomaculatus</i> Longley, 1932	A	Twospot Cardinalfish..... cardenal dos puntos
<i>Apogon quadrisquamatus</i> Longley, 1934	A	Sawcheek Cardinalfish..... cardenal espinoso
<i>Apogon retrosella</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Barspot Cardinalfish..... cardenal de Cortés
<i>Apogon townsendi</i> (Breder, 1927)	A	Belted Cardinalfish..... cardenal cincho
<i>Astrapogon alutus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	A	Bronze Cardinalfish..... cardenal bronceado
<i>Astrapogon puncticulatus</i> (Poey, 1867)	A	Blackfin Cardinalfish..... cardenal punteado
<i>Astrapogon stellatus</i> (Cope, 1867)	A	Conchfish..... cardenal del cobo
<i>Phaeoptyx conklini</i> (Silvester, 1915)	A	Freckled Cardinalfish..... cardenal pecoso
<i>Phaeoptyx pigmentaria</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Dusky Cardinalfish..... cardenal prieto
<i>Phaeoptyx xenus</i> (Böhlke & Randall, 1968)	A	Sponge Cardinalfish..... cardenal esponjero
Malacanthidae—En-tilefishes, Sp-blanquillos, Fr-tiles		
<i>Caulolatilus affinis</i> Gill, 1865	P	Pacific Golden-eyed Tilefish^ . conejo
<i>Caulolatilus chrysops</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)	A	Goldface Tilefish..... blanquillo ojo amarillo
<i>Caulolatilus cyanops</i> Poey, 1866	A	Blackline Tilefish..... domingo
<i>Caulolatilus intermedius</i> Howell Rivero, 1936	A	Anchor Tilefish..... blanquillo payaso
<i>Caulolatilus microps</i> Goode & Bean, 1878	A	Blueline Tilefish..... blanquillo lucio
+ <i>Caulolatilus princeps</i> (Jenyns, 1840)	P	Ocean Whitefish..... pierna..... tile océanique
<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i> Goode & Bean, 1879	A	Tilefish..... conejo amarillo..... tile
<i>Malacanthus plumieri</i> (Bloch, 1786)	A	Sand Tilefish..... matajuelo blanco
Pomatomidae—En-bluefishes, Sp-anjovas, Fr-tassergals		
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Bluefish..... anjova..... tassergal

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Nematistiidae—En-roosterfishes, Sp-papagallos, Fr-plumières		
<i>Nematistius pectoralis</i> Gill, 1862	P	Roosterfish..... papagallo
+Carangidae—En-jacks, Sp-jureles y pámpanos, Fr-carangues		
<i>Alectis ciliaris</i> (Bloch, 1787)	A-PM	African Pompano^..... pámpano de hebra
* <i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Island Jack..... jurel isleño
<i>Caranx bartholomaei</i> Cuvier, 1833	A	Yellow Jack..... cojinuda amarilla
<i>Caranx caballus</i> Günther, 1868	P	Green Jack..... jurel bonito
<i>Caranx caninus</i> Günther, 1867	P	Pacific Crevalle Jack^..... jurel toro
<i>Caranx crysos</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Blue Runner..... cojinuda negra..... carangue jaune
<i>Caranx hippos</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Crevalle Jack..... jurel común
<i>Caranx latus</i> Agassiz, 1831	A	Horse-eye Jack..... jurel blanco
<i>Caranx lugubris</i> Poey, 1860	A-PM	Black Jack..... jurel negro
<i>Caranx melampygus</i> Cuvier, 1833	PM	Bluefin Trevally..... jurel aleta azul
<i>Caranx otrynter</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1883	PM	Threadfin Jack..... jurel chicuaca
<i>Caranx ruber</i> (Bloch, 1793)	A	Bar Jack..... cojinuda carbonera
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1825	P	Bigeye Trevally..... jurel voraz
<i>Caranx vinctus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	P	Cocinero..... cocinero
<i>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Atlantic Bumper^..... horqueta del Atlántico
<i>Chloroscombrus orqueta</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1883	P	Pacific Bumper^..... horqueta del Pacífico
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i> (Cuvier, 1833)	A-PM	Mackerel Scad..... macarela caballa..... décapète faux-maquereau
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i> Bleeker, 1851	PM	Shortfin Scad..... macarela alicorta
<i>Decapterus muroadsi</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)	P	Amberstripe Scad..... macarela plátano
<i>Decapterus punctatus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Round Scad..... macarela chuparaco..... comète quiaquia
<i>Decapterus tabl</i> Berry, 1968	A	Redtail Scad
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	A-PM	Rainbow Runner..... macarela salmón
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i> (Forsskal, 1775)	PM	Golden Trevally..... jurel dorado
<i>Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus</i> (Cuvier, 1833)	A	Bluntnose Jack..... jurelito chato
<i>Hemicaranx leucurus</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM	Yellowfin Jack..... jurelito aletiamarilla
<i>Hemicaranx zelotes</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Blackfin Jack..... jurelito chocho
<i>Naucrates ductor</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-P	Pilotfish..... pez piloto..... poisson pilote

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Oligoplites altus</i> (Günther, 1868)	PM	Longjaw Leatherjack piña bocona
<i>Oligoplites refulgens</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904	PM	Shortjaw Leatherjack piña flaca
<i>Oligoplites saurus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A-PM	Leatherjack piña sietecueros
* <i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	White Trevally
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i> (Bloch, 1793)	A-PM	Bigeye Scad charrito ojon sêlar à grandes paupières
<i>Selene brevoortii</i> (Gill, 1863)	P	Mexican Lookdown^ jorobado mexicano
<i>Selene brownii</i> (Cuvier, 1816)	AM	Caribbean Moonfish^ jorobado luna
<i>Selene orstedii</i> Lütken, 1880	PM	Mexican Moonfish^ jorobado carite
<i>Selene peruviana</i> (Guichenot, 1866)	P	Pacific Moonfish^ jorobado papelillo
<i>Selene setapinnis</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Atlantic Moonfish^ jorobado caballa musso atlantique
<i>Selene vomer</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Lookdown jorobado penacho
<i>Seriola dumerili</i> (Risso, 1810)	A	Greater Amberjack medregal coronado sérieole
<i>Seriola fasciata</i> (Bloch, 1793)	A	Lesser Amberjack medregal listado
<i>Seriola lalandi</i> Valenciennes, 1833	P	Yellowtail Jack medregal rabo amarillo sérieole à queue jaune
<i>Seriola peruana</i> Steindachner, 1881	PM	Fortune Jack medregal fortune
<i>Seriola rivoliana</i> Valenciennes, 1833	A-P	Almaco Jack medregal limón
<i>Seriola zonata</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Banded Rudderfish medregal rayado sérieole à ceintures
<i>Trachinotus carolinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Florida Pompano^ pámpano amarillo
<i>Trachinotus falcatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Permit pámpano palometa
<i>Trachinotus goodei</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1896	A	Palometa pámpano listado
<i>Trachinotus kennedyi</i> Steindachner, 1876	PM	Blackblotch Pompano pámpano gitano
<i>Trachinotus paitensis</i> Cuvier, 1832	P	Paloma Pompano pámpano paloma
<i>Trachinotus rhodopus</i> Gill, 1863	P	Gafftopsail Pompano pámpano fino
<i>Trachinotus stilbe</i> (Jordan & MacGregor, 1898)	PM	Steel Pompano pámpano acerado
<i>Trachurus lathami</i> Nichols, 1920	A	Rough Scad charrito garretón saurel maxécus
<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i> (Ayres, 1855)	P	Jack Mackerel charrito chicharo carangue symétrique
<i>Uraspis helvola</i> (Forster, 1801)	PM	Whitemouth Jack jurel lengua blanca
<i>Uraspis secunda</i> (Poey, 1860)	A-P	Cottonmouth Jack jurel volatín
Rachycentridae—En-cobias, Sp-cobias, Fr-cobilos		
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Cobia cobia cobia

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
+Coryphaenidae—En-dolphinfishes, Sp-dorados, Fr-coryphènes		
<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-PM	Pompano Dolphinfish..... dorado enano
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-P	Dolphinfish..... dorado coryphène commune
Echeneidae—En-remoras, Sp-rémoras, Fr-rémoras		
<i>Echeneis naucrates</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A-P	Sharksucker..... rémora rayada naucrate
<i>Echeneis neucratoides</i> Zuiew, 1786	A	Whitefin Sharksucker..... rémora filoblanco
<i>Phtheirichthys lineatus</i> (Menzies, 1791)	A-P	Slender Suckerfish..... rémora delgada
+ <i>Remora albescentis</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)	A-P	White Suckerfish..... rémora blanca
<i>Remora australis</i> (Bennett, 1840).....	A-P	Whalesucker..... rémora ballenera
<i>Remora brachyptera</i> (Lowe, 1839)	A-P	Spearfish Remora..... rémora robusta rémora brun
<i>Remora osteochir</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A-P	Marlinsucker..... rémora marlinera
<i>Remora remora</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P	Remora..... rémora tiburonera rémora noir
Bramidae—En-pomfrets, Sp-tristones, Fr-castagnoles		
<i>Brama brama</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788).....	A	Atlantic Pomfret^..... grande castagnole
<i>Brama caribbea</i> Mead, 1972	A	Caribbean Pomfret^..... tristón del Caribe
<i>Brama dussumieri</i> Cuvier, 1831	A	Lowfin Pomfret
<i>Brama japonica</i> Hilgendorf, 1878.....	P	Pacific Pomfret^..... tristón del Pacífico castagnole mince
<i>Brama orcini</i> Cuvier, 1831	P	Bigtooth Pomfret
<i>Pteraclis aesticola</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1901).....	P	Pacific Fanfish^..... abanico del Pacífico
<i>Pterycombus brama</i> Fries, 1837	A	Atlantic Fanfish^..... poisson-écaille atlantique
<i>Taractes asper</i> Lowe, 1843.....	P	Rough Pomfret castagnole rugueuse
<i>Taractes rubescens</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1887).....	A	Keeltail Pomfret..... tristón coliquillada
<i>Taractichthys longipinnis</i> (Lowe, 1843).....	A	Bigscale Pomfret..... tristón aletudo castagnole fauchoir
<i>Taractichthys steindachneri</i> (Döderlein, 1884)	P	Sickle Pomfret..... tristón segador
Emmelichthyidae—En-rovers, Sp-andorreros, Fr-poissons-rubis		
<i>Emmelichthys ruber</i> (Trunov, 1976)	A	Red Rover
<i>Erythrocles monodi</i> Poll & Cadenat, 1954	A	Crimson Rover
Lutjanidae—En-snappers, Sp-pargos y huachinangos, Fr-vivaneaux		
<i>Apsilus dentatus</i> Guichenot, 1853.....	A	Black Snapper pargo lamparita

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Etelis oculatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1828).....	A.....	Queen Snapper..... pargo cachucho
<i>Hoplopagrus guentherii</i> Gill, 1862.....	PM.....	Barred Pargo..... pargo coconaco
<i>Lutjanus analis</i> (Cuvier, 1828).....	A.....	Mutton Snapper..... pargo criollo
<i>Lutjanus apodus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A.....	Schoolmaster..... pargo canchix
<i>Lutjanus aratus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Mullet Snapper..... pargo raicero
<i>Lutjanus argentiventris</i> (Peters, 1869).....	P.....	Amarillo Snapper..... pargo amarillo
<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i> (Cuvier, 1828).....	A.....	Blackfin Snapper..... pargo sesi
<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i> (Poey, 1860).....	A.....	Red Snapper..... huachinango del Golfo
<i>Lutjanus colorado</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	P.....	Colorado Snapper..... pargo colorado
<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i> (Cuvier, 1828).....	A.....	Cubera Snapper..... pargo cubera vivaneau cubéra
<i>Lutjanus griseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-F:UM.....	Gray Snapper..... pargo mulato
* <i>Lutjanus guttatus</i> (Steindachner, 1869).....	PM.....	Spotted Rose Snapper..... pargo flamenco
<i>Lutjanus inermis</i> (Peters, 1869).....	PM.....	Golden Snapper..... pargo rabirrubia
<i>Lutjanus jocu</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A.....	Dog Snapper..... pargo caballera
<i>Lutjanus jordani</i> (Gilbert, 1898).....	PM.....	Whipper Snapper..... pargo colmillón
<i>Lutjanus mahogoni</i> (Cuvier, 1828).....	A.....	Mahogany Snapper..... pargo ojón
<i>Lutjanus novemfasciatus</i> Gill, 1862.....	P.....	Pacific Dog Snapper^..... pargo prieto
<i>Lutjanus peru</i> (Nichols & Murphy, 1922).....	P.....	Pacific Red Snapper^..... huachinango del Pacífico
<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i> (Poey, 1866).....	A.....	Caribbean Red Snapper^..... pargo rojo
<i>Lutjanus synagris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Lane Snapper..... pargo biajaiba
<i>Lutjanus viridis</i> (Valenciennes, 1846).....	PM.....	Blue-and-gold Snapper..... pargo azul-dorado
<i>Lutjanus vivanus</i> (Cuvier, 1828).....	A.....	Silk Snapper..... huachinango ojo amarillo
<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i> (Bloch, 1791).....	A.....	Yellowtail Snapper..... rubia
<i>Pristipomoides aquilonaris</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896).....	A.....	Wenchman..... huachinango navaja
<i>Pristipomoides freemani</i> Anderson, 1966.....	A.....	Slender Wenchman
<i>Pristipomoides macrophthalmus</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848).....	AM.....	Cardinal Snapper..... pargo panchito
<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i> (Cuvier, 1829).....	A.....	Vermilion Snapper..... besugo
Lobotidae—En-tripletails, Sp-dormilonas, Fr-croupias		
<i>Lobotes pacificus</i> Gilbert, 1898.....	P.....	Pacific Tripletail^..... dormilona del Pacífico
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1790).....	A.....	Atlantic Tripletail^..... dormilona del Atlántico croupia roche

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
-----------------	-------------------------	---

Gerreidae—En-mojarras, Sp-mojarras, Fr-blanches

<i>Diapterus auratus</i> Ranzani, 1842	A-F:UM	Irish Pompano^ mojarra guacha
<i>Diapterus aureolus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Golden Mojarra mojarra palometa
* <i>Diapterus brevirostris</i> (Sauvage, 1879)	PM-F:M	Shortnose Mojarra mojarra aletas amarillas
* <i>Diapterus rhombeus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A-F:M	Rhombic Mojarra mojarra de estero
<i>Eucinostomus argenteus</i> Baird & Girard, 1855	A-F:M	Spotfin Mojarra mojarra plateada
<i>Eucinostomus currani</i> Zahuranec, 1980	P-F:M	Pacific Flagfin Mojarra^ mojarra tricolor
<i>Eucinostomus dowii</i> (Gill, 1863)	P	Pacific Spotfin Mojarra^ mojarra manchita
<i>Eucinostomus entomelas</i> Zahuranec, 1980	PM	Darkspot Mojarra mojarra mancha negra
<i>Eucinostomus gracilis</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Graceful Mojarra mojarra charrita
<i>Eucinostomus gula</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	A	Silver Jenny mojarra española
<i>Eucinostomus harengulus</i> Goode & Bean, 1879	A-F:UM	Tidewater Mojarra mojarra costera
<i>Eucinostomus havana</i> (Nichols, 1912)	A	Bigeye Mojarra mojarra cubana
<i>Eucinostomus jonesii</i> (Günther, 1879)	A	Slender Mojarra mojarra flaca
<i>Eucinostomus lefroyi</i> (Goode, 1874)	A	Mottled Mojarra mojarra pinta
<i>Eucinostomus melanopterus</i> (Bleeker, 1863)	A-F:M	Flagfin Mojarra mojarra de ley
* <i>Eugerres awlae</i> Schultz, 1949	AM-F:M	Maracaibo Mojarra mojarra del Maracaibo
<i>Eugerres axillaris</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM-F:M	Black Axillary Mojarra mojarra malacapa
+ <i>Eugerres brasiliensis</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	AM	Brazilian Mojarra^ mojarra brasileña
<i>Eugerres brevimanus</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM	Shortfin Mojarra mojarra aleta corta
<i>Eugerres lineatus</i> (Humboldt, 1821)	PM-F:M	Streaked Mojarra mojarra china
<i>Eugerres mexicanus</i> (Steindachner, 1863)	F:M	Mexican Mojarra^ mojarra mexicana
+ <i>Eugerres plumieri</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A-F:UM	Striped Mojarra mojarra rayada
<i>Gerres cinereus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A-PM-F:M	Yellowfin Mojarra mojarra trompetera

+Haemulidae—En-grunts, Sp-burros y roncós, Fr-grogneurs

<i>Anisotremus caesioides</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Silvergray Grunt burro mojarro
<i>Anisotremus davidsonii</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	P	Sargo sargo rayado
<i>Anisotremus interruptus</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Burrito Grunt burro bacoco
<i>Anisotremus surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1791)	A	Black Margate burriquete
<i>Anisotremus taeniatus</i> Gill, 1861	PM	Panamic Porkfish^ burro bandera
<i>Anisotremus virginicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Porkfish burro payaso
<i>Conodon nobilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Barred Grunt ronco canario

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Conodon serrifer</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	P.....	Armed Grunt ronco ofensivo
* <i>Emmelichthys atlanticus</i> Schultz, 1945	A.....	Bonnetmouth
* <i>Genyatremus dovii</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Blackbarred Grunt..... burro rompepaila
* <i>Genyatremus pacifici</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Carruco Grunt..... burro carruco
<i>Haemulon album</i> Cuvier, 1830.....	A.....	Margate ronco jallao
<i>Haemulon aurolineatum</i> Cuvier, 1830.....	A.....	Tomtate..... ronco jeníguaro
<i>Haemulon bonariense</i> Cuvier, 1830.....	AM.....	Black Grunt ronco prieto
* <i>Haemulon californiensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	P.....	Salema salema
<i>Haemulon carbonarium</i> Poey, 1860.....	A.....	Caesar Grunt..... ronco carbonero
<i>Haemulon chrysargyreum</i> Günther, 1859.....	A.....	Smallmouth Grunt..... ronco boquichica
<i>Haemulon flaviguttatum</i> Gill, 1862.....	P.....	Cortez Grunt^..... burro de Cortés
<i>Haemulon flavolineatum</i> (Desmarest, 1823).....	A.....	French Grunt^..... ronco condenado
* <i>Haemulon macrostomum</i> Günther, 1859.....	A.....	Spanish Grunt^..... ronco español
<i>Haemulon maculicauda</i> (Gill, 1862).....	PM.....	Spottail Grunt..... burro rasposo
<i>Haemulon melanurum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Cottonwick ronco lomo manchado
<i>Haemulon parra</i> (Desmarest, 1823).....	A.....	Sailors Choice boquilla
<i>Haemulon plumierii</i> (Lacepède, 1801).....	A.....	White Grunt..... chac-chí
<i>Haemulon sciurus</i> (Shaw, 1803).....	A.....	Bluestriped Grunt..... ronco carite
<i>Haemulon scudderii</i> Gill, 1862.....	PM.....	Mojarra Grunt..... burro pecos
<i>Haemulon sexfasciatum</i> Gill, 1862.....	PM.....	Graybar Grunt..... burro almejero
<i>Haemulon steindachneri</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM.....	Latin Grunt^..... burro latino
<i>Haemulon striatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Striped Grunt..... ronco pinto
* <i>Haemulon vittatum</i> (Poey, 1860).....	A.....	Boga
<i>Haemulopsis axillaris</i> (Steindachner, 1869).....	PM.....	Yellowstripe Grunt ronco callana
<i>Haemulopsis elongatus</i> (Steindachner, 1879).....	PM.....	Elongate Grunt ronco alargado
<i>Haemulopsis leuciscus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Raucous Grunt..... ronco ruco
<i>Haemulopsis nitidus</i> (Steindachner, 1869).....	PM.....	Shining Grunt..... ronco brillante
<i>Microlepidotus brevipinnis</i> (Steindachner, 1869).....	PM.....	Brassy Grunt..... ronco bronceado
<i>Microlepidotus inornatus</i> Gill, 1862.....	P.....	Wavyline Grunt ronco rayadillo
<i>Orthopristis cantharinus</i> (Jenyns, 1840).....	PM.....	Sheephead Grunt teniente
<i>Orthopristis chalceus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Humpback Grunt..... burrito corcovado
<i>Orthopristis chrysoptera</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A-F:UM.....	Pigfish..... corocoro armado
<i>Orthopristis reddingi</i> Jordan & Richardson, 1895.....	PM.....	Bronzestriped Grunt..... burrito rayado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Pomadasys bayanus</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1898.....	PM-F:M.....	Purplemouth Grunt.....roncacho boquimorado
<i>Pomadasys branickii</i> (Steindachner, 1879)	PM.....	Sand Grunt.....roncacho arenero
<i>Pomadasys croco</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A-F:M.....	Burro Grunt.....corocoro croco
<i>Pomadasys macracanthus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Longspine Grunt.....roncacho gordo
<i>Pomadasys panamensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	PM.....	Panamic Grunt^.....roncacho mapache
* <i>Pomadasys ramosus</i> (Poey, 1860)	AM-F:M.....	Western Atlantic Grunt^.....roncacho caribeño
<i>Xenichthys xanti</i> Gill, 1863.....	PM.....	Longfin Salema.....chula
Sparidae—En-porgies, Sp-plumas, Fr-dorades		
<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A-F:UM.....	Sheepshead.....sargo chopa..... spare tête-de-mouton
<i>Archosargus rhomboidalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Sea Bream.....sargo amarillo
<i>Calamus arctifrons</i> Goode & Bean, 1882.....	A.....	Grass Porgy
<i>Calamus bajonado</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A.....	Jolthead Porgy.....pluma
<i>Calamus brachysomus</i> (Lockington, 1880).....	P.....	Pacific Porgy^.....pluma marotilla
* <i>Calamus calamus</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	A.....	Saucereye Porgy.....pluma calamo
<i>Calamus campechanus</i> Randall & Caldwell, 1966.....	AM.....	Campeche Porgy^.....pluma campechana
<i>Calamus leucosteus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1885	A.....	Whitebone Porgy.....pluma golfina
<i>Calamus nodosus</i> Randall & Caldwell, 1966.....	A.....	Knobbed Porgy.....mojarrón pecoso
<i>Calamus penna</i> (Valenciennes, 1830).....	A.....	Sheepshead Porgy.....pluma manchada
<i>Calamus pennatula</i> Guichenot, 1868	AM.....	Pluma Porgy.....pluma del Caribe
<i>Calamus proridens</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1884.....	A.....	Littlehead Porgy.....pluma jorobada
* <i>Diplodus argenteus</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	A.....	Silver Porgy.....pluma plateada
<i>Diplodus holbrookii</i> (Bean, 1878)	A.....	Spottail Pinfish.....sargo cotonero
<i>Lagodon rhomboides</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A-F:UM.....	Pinfish.....xlavitia
<i>Pagrus pagrus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A.....	Red Porgy.....sargo rojo
<i>Stenotomus caprinus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	A.....	Longspine Porgy.....sargo espinudo
<i>Stenotomus chrysops</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A.....	Scup..... spare doré
Polynemidae—En-threadfins, Sp-barbudos, Fr-capitaines		
<i>Polydactylus approximans</i> (Lay & Bennett, 1839).....	P.....	Blue Bobo..... barbudo seis barbas
<i>Polydactylus octonemus</i> (Girard, 1858)	A.....	Atlantic Threadfin^..... barbudo ocho barbas
<i>Polydactylus oligodon</i> (Günther, 1860).....	A.....	Little-scale Threadfin..... barbudo siete barbas

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Polydactylus opercularis</i> (Gill, 1863)	P	Yellow Bobo..... barbudo nueve barbas
<i>Polydactylus virginicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Barbu..... barbudo barbú
Sciaenidae—En-drums and croakers, Sp-corvinas y berrugatas, Fr-tambours		
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> Rafinesque, 1819	F:CUM.....	Freshwater Drum..... roncador de agua dulce..... malachigan
<i>Atractoscion nobilis</i> (Ayres, 1860)	P	White Seabass..... corvina cabaicucho..... acoupa blanc
<i>Bairdiella armata</i> Gill, 1863	PM	Armed Croaker..... ronco armado
<i>Bairdiella chrysoura</i> (Lacepède, 1802)	AM-F:UM	Silver Perch..... ronco amarillo
<i>Bairdiella ensifera</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM	Swordspine Croaker..... ronco barbirrubia
* <i>Bairdiella icistia</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM	Bairdiella..... ronco roncacho
<i>Bairdiella ronchus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	AM	Ground Croaker..... ronco rayado
<i>Cheilotrema saturnum</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Black Croaker..... corvinata negra
* <i>Corvula batabana</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Blue Croaker..... ronco azul
<i>Corvula macrops</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	PM	Vacuqua Croaker..... corvineta vacuoqua
* <i>Corvula sanctaeluciae</i> Jordan, 1890	A	Striped Croaker..... ronco caribeño
<i>Cynoscion albus</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM	Queen Corvina..... corvina chiapaneca
<i>Cynoscion arenarius</i> Ginsburg, 1930	A	Sand Seatrout..... corvina arenera
<i>Cynoscion jamaicensis</i> (Vaillant & Bocourt, 1883)	AM	Jamaica Weakfish^..... corvina jamaica
<i>Cynoscion nannus</i> Castro-Aguirre &	PM	Dwarf Corvina..... corvina enana
Arvizu-Martínez, 1976		
<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A-F:U	Spotted Seatrout..... corvina pinta
<i>Cynoscion nothus</i> (Holbrook, 1848)	A	Silver Seatrout..... corvina plateada
<i>Cynoscion othonopterus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Gulf Corvina^..... corvina golfina
<i>Cynoscion parvipinnis</i> Ayres, 1861	P	Shortfin Corvina..... corvina aleta corta
<i>Cynoscion phoxocephalus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Sharpnose Corvina..... corvina picuda
<i>Cynoscion regalis</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Weakfish..... acoupa royal
<i>Cynoscion reticulatus</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM	Striped Corvina..... corvina rayada
<i>Cynoscion squamipinnis</i> (Günther, 1867).....	PM	Scalyfin Corvina..... corvina aguada
<i>Cynoscion stolzmanni</i> (Steindachner, 1879).....	PM	Yellowtail Corvina..... corvina coliamarilla
* <i>Cynoscion xanthurus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Orangemouth Corvina..... corvina boquinaranja
<i>Elattarchus archidium</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM	Bluestreak Drum..... corvineta gallinita
<i>Equetus lanceolatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Jackknife-fish..... payasito obispo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Equetus punctatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A	Spotted Drum payasito punteado
<i>Genyonemus lineatus</i> (Ayres, 1855)	P	White Croaker corvineta blanca tambour rayé
<i>Isopisthus remifer</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Bigeye Corvina..... corvina ojona
<i>Larimus acclivis</i> Jordan & Bristol, 1898	PM	Steeplined Drum..... boquinete
<i>Larimus argenteus</i> (Gill, 1863)	PM	Silver Drum..... boquinete chato
<i>Larimus effulgens</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Shining Drum..... boquinete boca de novia
<i>Larimus fasciatus</i> Holbrook, 1855	A	Banded Drum..... boquinete listado
<i>Larimus pacificus</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890	PM	Pacific Drum^..... boquinete del Pacífico
<i>Leiostomus xanthurus</i> Lacepède, 1802.....	A-F:UM.....	Spot croca
<i>Menticirrhus americanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A	Southern Kingfish..... berrugato zorro
<i>Menticirrhus elongatus</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM	Slender Kingfish..... berrugato fino
<i>Menticirrhus littoralis</i> (Holbrook, 1847).....	A	Gulf Kingfish^..... berrugato del Golfo
<i>Menticirrhus nasus</i> (Günther, 1868).....	PM	Highfin Kingfish..... berrugato real
<i>Menticirrhus paitensis</i> Hildebrand, 1946	PM	Paita Kingfish^..... berrugato chulo
<i>Menticirrhus panamensis</i> (Steindachner, 1875)	PM	Panama Kingfish^..... berrugato panameño
<i>Menticirrhus saxatilis</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Northern Kingfish..... berrugato ratón
<i>Menticirrhus undulatus</i> (Girard, 1854).....	P	California Corbina^..... berrugato californiano
<i>Micropogonias altipinnis</i> (Günther, 1864)	PM	Golden Croaker..... chano sureño
<i>Micropogonias ectenes</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM	Slender Croaker..... chano mexicano
* <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i> (Desmarest, 1823)	A-F:U.....	Whitemouth Croaker
<i>Micropogonias megalops</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	PM	Gulf Croaker^..... chano norteño
<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A-F:UM.....	Atlantic Croaker^..... gurrubata tambour brésilien
<i>Nebris occidentalis</i> Vaillant, 1897.....	PM	Pacific Smalleye Croaker^ corvina guavina
* <i>Odontoscion dentex</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A	Reef Croaker corvineta de roca
* <i>Odontoscion xanthops</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Yelloweye Croaker..... corvineta ojiamarillo
* <i>Ophioscion imiceps</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM	Blinkard Croaker..... corvineta ronca
<i>Ophioscion scierus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1884).....	PM	Dusky Croaker corvineta parda
<i>Ophioscion strabo</i> Gilbert, 1897	PM	Squint-eyed Croaker..... corvineta bizca
<i>Ophioscion typicus</i> Gill, 1863	PM	Racer Croaker..... corvineta corredora
<i>Ophioscion vermicularis</i> (Günther, 1867).....	PM	Wormlined Croaker..... corvineta cococha
<i>Paralichthys goodei</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Angel Croaker..... corvineta ángel
* <i>Paralichthys rathbuni</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890).....	PM	Bearded Banded Croaker corvineta barbón

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Pareques acuminatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	High-hat	payasito largo
<i>Pareques fuscovittatus</i> (Kendall & Radcliffe, 1912)	PM	Festive Drum	payasito lindo
<i>Pareques iwamotoi</i> Miller & Woods, 1988	A	Blackbar Drum	payasito rayado
<i>Pareques umbrosus</i> (Jordan & Eigenmann, 1889)	A	Cubbyu	payasito prieto
<i>Pareques viola</i> (Gilbert, 1898)	PM	Rock Croaker	payasito gungo
<i>Pogonias cromis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Black Drum	tambor negro
<i>Roncador stearnsii</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	P	Spotfin Croaker	roncador aleta manchada
<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A-F:UM	Red Drum	corvineta ocelada
<i>Seriphus politus</i> Ayres, 1860	P	Queenfish	corvineta reina
<i>Stellifer chrysouleuca</i> (Günther, 1867)	PM	Shortnose Stardrum	corvinilla chata
<i>Stellifer ericymba</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Hollow Stardrum	corvinilla hueca
<i>Stellifer illecebrosus</i> Gilbert, 1898	PM	Silver Stardrum	corvinilla plateada
<i>Stellifer lanceolatus</i> (Holbrook, 1855)	A	Star Drum	corvinilla lanza
<i>Stellifer walkeri</i> Chao, 2001	PM	Professor Stardrum	corvinilla del profesor
<i>Stellifer wintersteenorum</i> Chao, 2001	PM	Amigo Stardrum	corvinilla amigable
<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Totoaba	totoaba
<i>Umbrina analis</i> Günther, 1868	PM	Longspine Croaker	berrugata espinuda
<i>Umbrina bussingi</i> López, 1980	PM	Bigeye Croaker	berrugata ojona
<i>Umbrina coroides</i> Cuvier, 1830	A	Sand Drum	berrugata arenera
<i>Umbrina dorsalis</i> Gill, 1862	PM	Longfin Croaker	berrugata aleta larga
<i>Umbrina roncador</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	P	Yellowfin Croaker	berrugata aleta amarilla
<i>Umbrina wintersteeni</i> Walker & Radford, 1992	PM	Cortez Croaker^	berrugata de Cortés
<i>Umbrina xanti</i> Gill, 1862	PM	Surf Croaker	berrugata roncadora

Mullidae—En-goatfishes, Sp-chivos, Fr-surmulets

<i>Mulloidichthys dentatus</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Mexican Goatfish^	chivo barbón
<i>Mulloidichthys martinicus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Yellow Goatfish	chivo amarillo
<i>Mullus auratus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A	Red Goatfish	chivo colorado
<i>Pseudupeneus grandisquamis</i> (Gill, 1863)	P	Bigscale Goatfish	chivo escamudo
<i>Pseudupeneus maculatus</i> (Bloch, 1793)	A	Spotted Goatfish	chivo manchado
<i>Upeneus parvus</i> Poey, 1852	A	Dwarf Goatfish	chivo rayuelo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Pempheridae—En-sweepers, Sp-barrenderos, Fr-poissons-balayeurs		
<i>Pempheris schomburgkii</i> Müller & Troschel, 1848.....	A	Glassy Sweeper..... barrendero transparente
Kyphosidae—En-sea chubs, Sp-chopas, Fr-kyphoses		
<i>Girella nigricans</i> (Ayres, 1860)	P	Opaleye chopa verde
<i>Girella simplicidens</i> Osburn & Nichols, 1916.....	PM	Gulf Opaleye^ chopa ojo azul
<i>Hermosilla azurea</i> Jenkins & Evermann, 1889	P	Zebraperch..... chopa bonita
<i>Kyphosus analogus</i> (Gill, 1862)	P	Blue-bronze Chub chopa rayada
<i>Kyphosus elegans</i> (Peters, 1869)	PM	Cortez Sea Chub^ chopa de Cortés
<i>Kyphosus incisor</i> (Cuvier, 1831)	A	Yellow Chub..... chopa amarilla
<i>Kyphosus lutescens</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Revillagigedo Sea Chub^ chopa de Revillagigedo
* <i>Kyphosus saltatrix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Bermuda Chub^..... chopa blanca kyphose des Bermudes
<i>Medialuna californiensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876).....	P	Halfmoon..... chopa medialuna demi-lune
<i>Sectator ocyurus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	P	Bluestriped Chub..... chopa salema
Chaetodontidae—En-butterflyfishes, Sp-peces mariposa, Fr-poissons-papillons		
<i>Chaetodon capistratus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A	Foureye Butterflyfish..... mariposa ocelada
<i>Chaetodon humeralis</i> Günther, 1860	P	Threebanded Butterflyfish..... mariposa muñeca
<i>Chaetodon ocellatus</i> Bloch, 1787.....	A	Spotfin Butterflyfish mariposa perla amarilla palhala
<i>Chaetodon sedentarius</i> Poey, 1860.....	A	Reef Butterflyfish mariposa parche
<i>Chaetodon striatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A	Banded Butterflyfish..... mariposa rayada
<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i> Jordan & McGregor, 1898	PM	Forcepsfish mariposa hocicona
<i>Johnrandallia nigristrois</i> (Gill, 1862).....	PM	Barberfish mariposa barbero
<i>Prognathodes aculeatus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Longsnout Butterflyfish..... mariposa narigona
<i>Prognathodes aya</i> (Jordan, 1886).....	A	Bank Butterflyfish mariposa de banco
<i>Prognathodes falcifer</i> (Hubbs & Rehnitz, 1958).....	P	Scythe Butterflyfish..... mariposa guadaña
<i>Prognathodes guyanensis</i> (Durand, 1960).....	A	Guyana Butterflyfish^
Pomacanthidae—En-angelfishes, Sp-ángeles, Fr-demoiselles		
<i>Centropyge argi</i> Woods & Kanazawa, 1951.....	A	Cherubfish angelote pigmeo
<i>Holacanthus bermudensis</i> Goode, 1876	A	Blue Angelfish..... chabelita azul

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Holacanthus ciliaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Queen Angelfish ángel reina
<i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i> Gilbert, 1891	PM	Clarion Angelfish^ ángel de Clarión
<i>Holacanthus passer</i> Valenciennes, 1846	PM	King Angelfish ángel real
<i>Holacanthus tricolor</i> (Bloch, 1795)	A	Rock Beauty chabelita tricolor
<i>Pomacanthus arcuatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Gray Angelfish gallineta café
<i>Pomacanthus paru</i> (Bloch, 1787)	A	French Angelfish^ gallineta negra
<i>Pomacanthus zonipectus</i> (Gill, 1862)	P	Cortez Angelfish^ ángel de Cortés
Pentacerotidae—En-armorheads, Sp-espartanos, Fr-têtes casquées		
<i>Pseudopentaceros wheeleri</i> Hardy, 1983	P	North Pacific Armorhead^
Kuhliidae—En-flagtails, Sp-daras, Fr-crocros		
<i>Kuhlia mugil</i> (Forster, 1801)	PM	Barred Flagtail dara bandera
Cirrhitidae—En-hawkfishes, Sp-halcones, Fr-poissons-éperviers		
<i>Amblycirrhitus pinos</i> (Mowbray, 1927)	A	Redspotted Hawkfish halcón rayadito
<i>Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus</i> (Bleeker, 1855)	PM	Coral Hawkfish halcón de coral
<i>Cirrhitus rivulatus</i> Valenciennes, 1846	PM	Giant Hawkfish chino mero
<i>Oxycirrhites typus</i> Bleeker, 1857	PM	Longnose Hawkfish halcón narigón
Elassomatidae—En-pygmy sunfishes, Sp-solecitos, Fr-crapets-pygmees		
<i>Elassoma alabamiae</i> Mayden, 1993	F:U	Spring Pygmy Sunfish
<i>Elassoma boehlkei</i> Rohde & Arndt, 1987	F:U	Carolina Pygmy Sunfish^
+ <i>Elassoma evergladei</i> Jordan, 1884	F:U	Everglades Pygmy Sunfish^
* <i>Elassoma gilberti</i> Snelson, Krabbenhoft & Quattro, 2009	F:U	Gulf Coast Pygmy Sunfish^
<i>Elassoma okatie</i> Rohde & Arndt, 1987	F:U	Bluebarred Pygmy Sunfish
+ <i>Elassoma okefenokee</i> Böhlke, 1956	F:U	Okefenokee Pygmy Sunfish^
<i>Elassoma zonatum</i> Jordan, 1877	F:U	Banded Pygmy Sunfish
+Cichlidae—En-cichlids and tilapias, Sp-tilapias y mojaras de agua dulce, Fr-cichlidés		
* <i>Amatitlania nigrofasciata</i> (Günther, 1867)	F[I]:UM	Convict Cichlid mojarra congo

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Amphilophus citrinellus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	F[I]:U.....	Midas Cichlid
* <i>Amphilophus macracanthus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	F:M.....	Blackthroat Cichlid mojarra de Guamuchal
* <i>Amphilophus nourissati</i> (Allgayer, 1989).....	F:M.....	Bluemouth Cichlid mojarra de labios gruesos
* <i>Amphilophus robertsoni</i> (Regan, 1905).....	F:M.....	Honduras Cichlid^..... mojarra hondureña
* <i>Amphilophus trimaculatus</i> (Günther, 1867).....	F:M.....	Threespot Cichlid..... mojarra prieta
<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i> (Agassiz, 1831).....	F[I]:U.....	Oscar
<i>Cichla ocellaris</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801.....	F[I]:U.....	Butterfly Peacock Bass
+ <i>Cichlasoma beani</i> (Jordan, 1889).....	F:M.....	Sinaloa Cichlid^..... mojarra de Sinaloa
+ <i>Cichlasoma bimaculatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	F[I]:U.....	Black Acara
+ <i>Cichlasoma grammodes</i> Taylor & Miller, 1980.....	F:M.....	Chiapa de Corzo Cichlid^..... mojarra del Chiapa de Corzo
+ <i>Cichlasoma istlanum</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899).....	F:M.....	Redside Cichlid..... mojarra del Balsas
+ <i>Cichlasoma nebuliferum</i> (Günther, 1860).....	F:M.....	Papaloapan Cichlid^..... mojarra del Papaloapan
+ <i>Cichlasoma urophthalmus</i> (Günther, 1862).....	A-F:U[I]M.....	Mayan Cichlid^..... mojarra del sureste
* <i>Cryptoheros chetumalensis</i> Schmitter-Soto, 2007.....	F:M.....	Chetumal Cichlid^..... mojarra chetumaleña
<i>Geophagus surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1791).....	F[I]:U.....	Redstriped Eartheater
<i>Hemichromis guttatus</i> Günther, 1862.....	F[I]:M.....	Spotted Jewelfish..... pez joya manchado
<i>Hemichromis letourneuxi</i> Sauvage, 1880.....	F[I]:CU.....	African Jewelfish^..... cichlide à deux taches
* <i>Herichthys bartoni</i> (Bean, 1892).....	F:M.....	Media Luna Cichlid^..... mojarra caracolera
* <i>Herichthys carpintis</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899).....	F:M.....	Lowland Cichlid mojarra tampiqueña
* <i>Herichthys cyanoguttatus</i> Baird & Girard, 1854.....	F:UM.....	Rio Grande Cichlid^..... mojarra del norte
* <i>Herichthys deppii</i> (Heckel, 1840).....	F:M.....	Nautla Cichlid^..... mojarra del sur
* <i>Herichthys labridens</i> (Pellegrin, 1903).....	F:M.....	Blackcheek Cichlid mojarra huasteca
* <i>Herichthys minckleyi</i> (Kornfield & Taylor, 1983).....	F:M.....	Cuatro Ciénegas Cichlid^..... mojarra de Cuatro Ciénegas
* <i>Herichthys pantostictus</i> (Taylor & Miller, 1983).....	F:M.....	Chairel Cichlid^..... mojarra de Chairel
* <i>Herichthys steindachneri</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1899).....	F:M.....	Slender Cichlid..... mojarra del Ojo Frio
* <i>Herichthys tamasopoensis</i> Artigas Azas, 1993.....	F:M.....	Tamasopo Cichlid^..... mojarra del Tamasopo
<i>Heros severus</i> Heckel, 1840.....	F[I]:U.....	Banded Cichlid
<i>Oreochromis aureus</i> (Steindachner, 1864).....	F[I]:UM.....	Blue Tilapia tilapia azul
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> (Peters, 1852).....	P[I]-F[I]:UM.....	Mozambique Tilapia^..... tilapia de Mozambique
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	F[I]:UM.....	Nile Tilapia^..... tilapia del Nilo
<i>Oreochromis urolepis</i> (Norman, 1922).....	F[I]:U.....	Wami Tilapia
* <i>Parachromis friedrichsthalii</i> (Heckel, 1840).....	F:M.....	Yellowjacket..... mojarra del San Juan
* <i>Parachromis managuensis</i> (Günther, 1867).....	F[I]:UM.....	Jaguar Guapote..... mojarra de Managua

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Parachromis motaguensis</i> (Günther, 1867)	F:M	Motagua Cichlid^ mojarra del Motagua
* <i>Parachromis salvini</i> (Günther, 1862)	F:U[I]M	Yellowbelly Cichlid guapote tricolor
* <i>Paraneetroplus argenteus</i> (Allgayer, 1991)	F:M	White Cichlid mojarra pozolera
* <i>Paraneetroplus bifasciatus</i> (Steindachner, 1864)	F:M	Two band Cichlid mojarra panza colorada
* <i>Paraneetroplus breidohri</i> (Werner & Stawikowski, 1987)	F:M	Angostura Cichlid^ mojarra de la Angostura
* <i>Paraneetroplus bulleri</i> Regan, 1905	F:M	Sarabia Cichlid^ mojarra del Sarabia
* <i>Paraneetroplus fenestratus</i> (Günther, 1860)	F:M	Blackstripe Cichlid mojarra de La Lana
* <i>Paraneetroplus gibbiceps</i> (Steindachner, 1864)	F:M	Teapa Cichlid^ mojarra del Teapa
* <i>Paraneetroplus guttulatus</i> (Günther, 1864)	F:M	Amatitlán Cichlid^ mojarra de Amatitlán
* <i>Paraneetroplus hartwegi</i> (Taylor & Miller, 1980)	F:M	Tailbar Cichlid mojarra del Grande de Chiapas
* <i>Paraneetroplus melanurus</i> (Günther, 1862)	F:M	Redhead Cichlid mojarra paleta
* <i>Paraneetroplus regani</i> (Miller, 1974)	F:M	Almoloya Cichlid^ mojarra del Almoloya
* <i>Paraneetroplus zonatus</i> (Meek, 1905)	F:M	Oaxaca Cichlid^ mojarra oaxaqueña
<i>Petenia splendida</i> Günther, 1862	F:M	Giant Cichlid tenguayaca
* <i>Rocio gemmata</i> Contreras-Balderas & Schmitter-Soto, 2007	F:M	Leona Vicario Cichlid^ mojarra de Leona Vicario
* <i>Rocio ocotal</i> Schmitter-Soto, 2007	F:M	Ocotal Cichlid^ mojarra del Ocotal
* <i>Rocio octofasciata</i> (Regan, 1903)	F:U[I]M	Jack Dempsey mojarra castarrica
<i>Sarotherodon melanotheron</i> Rüppell, 1852	F[I]:U	Blackchin Tilapia
* <i>Theraps heterospilus</i> (Hubbs, 1936)	F:M	Montecristo Cichlid^ mojarra de Montecristo
* <i>Theraps intermedius</i> (Günther, 1862)	F:M	Petén Cichlid^ mojarra del Petén
* <i>Theraps irregularis</i> Günther, 1862	F:M	Arroyo Cichlid canchay
* <i>Theraps lentiginosus</i> (Steindachner, 1864)	F:M	Freckled Cichlid mojarra gachupina
* <i>Theraps pearsei</i> (Hubbs, 1936)	F:M	Pantano Cichlid mojarra zacatera
* <i>Theraps rheophilus</i> Seegers & Staek, 1985	F:M	Palenque Cichlid^ mojarra de Palenque
* <i>Theraps ufermanni</i> (Allgayer, 2002)	F:M	Usumacinta Cichlid^ mojarra del Usumacinta
* <i>Thorichthys affinis</i> (Günther, 1862)	F:M	Golden Cichlid mojarra dorada
* <i>Thorichthys callolepis</i> (Regan, 1904)	F:M	San Domingo Cichlid^ mojarra de San Domingo
* <i>Thorichthys ellioti</i> Meek, 1904	F:M	Spotcheek Cichlid chescla
* <i>Thorichthys helleri</i> (Steindachner, 1864)	F:M	Yellow Cichlid mojarra amarilla
* <i>Thorichthys meeki</i> Brind, 1918	F:U[I]M	Firemouth Cichlid mojarra boca de fuego
* <i>Thorichthys pasionis</i> (Rivas, 1962)	F:M	Blackgullet Cichlid mojarra de La Pasión

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Thorichthys socolofi</i> (Miller & Taylor, 1984)	F:M	Chiapas Cichlid^ mojarra del Misalá
<i>Tilapia mariae</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	F[I]:U	Spotted Tilapia
* <i>Tilapia zillii</i> (Gervais, 1848)	F[I]:UM	Redbelly Tilapia tilapia vientre rojo
Embiotocidae—En-surfperches, Sp-mojarras vivíparas, Fr-perches vivipares		
<i>Amphistichus argenteus</i> Agassiz, 1854	P	Barred Surfperch mojarra de bandas
<i>Amphistichus koelzi</i> (Hubbs, 1933)	P	Calico Surfperch mojarra angaripola
<i>Amphistichus rhodoterus</i> (Agassiz, 1854)	P	Redtail Surfperch ditrème rosé
<i>Brachyistius frenatus</i> Gill, 1862	P	Kelp Perch mojarra sargacera perche de varech
<i>Cymatogaster aggregata</i> Gibbons, 1854	P-F:CUM	Shiner Perch mojarra brillante perche-méné
* <i>Damalichthys vacca</i> Girard, 1855	P	Pile Perch mojarra muellera perche de pilotis
<i>Embiotoca jacksoni</i> Agassiz, 1853	P	Black Perch mojarra rayas negras
<i>Embiotoca lateralis</i> Agassiz, 1854	P	Striped Seaperch mojarra azul ditrème rayé
<i>Hyperprosopon anale</i> Agassiz, 1861	P	Spotfin Surfperch mojarra aletimanchada
<i>Hyperprosopon argenteum</i> Gibbons, 1854	P	Walleye Surfperch mojarra ojona
<i>Hyperprosopon ellipticum</i> (Gibbons, 1854)	P	Silver Surfperch mojarra ovalada ditrème argenté
+ <i>Hypsurus caryi</i> (Agassiz, 1853)	P	Rainbow Seaperch mojarra arcoiris
<i>Hysterothorax traskii</i> Gibbons, 1854	F:U	Tule Perch
<i>Micrometrus aurora</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Reef Perch mojarra de arrecife
<i>Micrometrus minimus</i> (Gibbons, 1854)	P	Dwarf Perch mojarra enana
<i>Phanerodon atripes</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Sharpnose Seaperch mojarra picuda
<i>Phanerodon furcatus</i> Girard, 1854	P	White Seaperch mojarra lomo rayado ditrème fourchu
<i>Rhacochilus toxotes</i> Agassiz, 1854	P	Rubberlip Seaperch mojarra labios de hule
<i>Zalemnius rosaceus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880)	P	Pink Seaperch mojarra rosada
Pomacentridae—En-damselfishes, Sp-castañetas y jaquetas, Fr-sergents		
<i>Abudefduf declivifrons</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Mexican Night Sergeant^ petaca mexicana
<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Sergeant Major petaca rayada
<i>Abudefduf taurus</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)	A	Night Sergeant petaca toro
<i>Abudefduf troschelii</i> (Gill, 1862)	P	Panamic Sergeant Major^ petaca banderita
<i>Azurina hirundo</i> Jordan & McGregor, 1898	P	Swallow Damselfish castañuela golondrina
<i>Chromis alta</i> Greenfield & Woods, 1980	P	Silverstripe Chromis castañeta alta

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Chromis atrilobata</i> Gill, 1862	PM	Scissortail Chromis castañeta cola de tijera
<i>Chromis cyanea</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Blue Chromis castañeta azul
<i>Chromis enchrysur</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A	Yellowtail Reeffish castañeta coliamarilla
<i>Chromis insolata</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A	Sunshinefish castañeta sol
<i>Chromis limbaughi</i> Greenfield & Woods, 1980	PM	Blue-and-yellow Chromis castañeta mexicana
<i>Chromis multilineata</i> (Guichenot, 1853)	A	Brown Chromis castañeta parda
<i>Chromis punctipinnis</i> (Cooper, 1863)	P	Blacksmith castañeta herrera
<i>Chromis scotti</i> Emery, 1968	A	Purple Reeffish castañeta púrpura
<i>Hypsypops rubicundus</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Garibaldi^ jaqueta garibaldi
<i>Microspathodon bairdii</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Bumphead Damsel fish jaqueta vistosa
<i>Microspathodon chrysurus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A	Yellowtail Damsel fish jaqueta coliamarilla
<i>Microspathodon dorsalis</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Giant Damsel fish jaqueta gigante
<i>Stegastes acapulcoensis</i> (Fowler, 1944)	PM	Acapulco Damsel fish^ jaqueta acapulqueña
<i>Stegastes adustus</i> (Troschel, 1865)	A	Dusky Damsel fish jaqueta prieta
<i>Stegastes diencaeus</i> (Jordan & Rutter, 1897)	A	Longfin Damsel fish jaqueta miel
<i>Stegastes flavilatus</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Beaubrummel jaqueta de dos colores
<i>Stegastes leucorus</i> (Gilbert, 1892)	PM	Whitetail Damsel fish jaqueta rabo blanco
<i>Stegastes leucostictus</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)	A	Beaugregory jaqueta bonita
<i>Stegastes partitus</i> (Poey, 1868)	A	Bicolor Damsel fish jaqueta bicolor
<i>Stegastes planifrons</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	A	Threespot Damsel fish jaqueta de tres puntos
<i>Stegastes rectifraenum</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Cortez Damsel fish^ jaqueta de Cortés
<i>Stegastes redemptus</i> (Heller & Snodgrass, 1903)	PM	Clarion Damsel fish^ jaqueta azafranada
<i>Stegastes variabilis</i> (Castelnau, 1855)	A	Cocoa Damsel fish jaqueta castaña
*Labridae—En-wrasses and parrotfishes, Sp-doncellas, señoritas y loros, Fr-labres et perroquets		
<i>Bodianus diplotaenia</i> (Gill, 1862)	PM	Mexican Hogfish^ vieja mexicana
<i>Bodianus pulchellus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Spotfin Hogfish vieja lomo negro
<i>Bodianus rufus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Spanish Hogfish^ vieja española
<i>Calotomus carolinus</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	PM	Stareye Parrotfish pococho perico
<i>Clepticus parrae</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Creole Wrasse doncella mulata
<i>Cryptotomus roseus</i> Cope, 1871	A	Bluelip Parrotfish loro chimuelo
<i>Decodon melasma</i> Gomon, 1974	P	Blackspot Wrasse viejita manchada

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Decodon puellaris</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Red Hogfish..... doncella de lo alto	
<i>Doratonotus megalepis</i> Günther, 1862	A	Dwarf Wrasse	doncella enana
<i>Halichoeres adustus</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	PM.....	Black Wrasse	señorita negra
<i>Halichoeres aestuaricola</i> Bussing, 1972	PM.....	Mangrove Wrasse.....	señorita de manglar
<i>Halichoeres bathyphilus</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1932)	A	Greenband Wrasse.....	doncella cintaverde
+ <i>Halichoeres bivittatus</i> (Bloch, 1791).....	A	Slippery Dick	doncella rayada
* <i>Halichoeres burekai</i> Weaver & Rocha, 2007	A	Mardi Gras Wrasse^	doncella carnaval
<i>Halichoeres caudalis</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Painted Wrasse	doncella pintada
<i>Halichoeres chierchiae</i> di Caporiacco, 1947.....	PM.....	Wounded Wrasse	señorita herida
* <i>Halichoeres cyanocephalus</i> (Bloch, 1791).....	A	Yellowcheek Wrasse	doncella lomo amarillo
<i>Halichoeres dispilus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Chameleon Wrasse	señorita camaleón
<i>Halichoeres garnoti</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	A	Yellowhead Wrasse	doncella cabeciamarilla
<i>Halichoeres insularis</i> Allen & Robertson, 1992.....	PM.....	Socorro Wrasse^.....	señorita de Socorro
<i>Halichoeres maculipinna</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)	A	Clown Wrasse.....	doncella payaso
<i>Halichoeres melanotis</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM.....	Golden Wrasse	señorita dorada
<i>Halichoeres nicholsi</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM.....	Spinster Wrasse	señorita solterona
<i>Halichoeres notospilus</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Banded Wrasse	señorita listada
<i>Halichoeres pictus</i> (Poey, 1860).....	A	Rainbow Wrasse.....	doncella arcoiris
<i>Halichoeres poeyi</i> (Steindachner, 1867).....	A	Blackear Wrasse	doncella orejinegra
<i>Halichoeres radiatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Puddingwife	doncella azulada
<i>Halichoeres semicinctus</i> (Ayres, 1859)	P.....	Rock Wrasse.....	señorita piedrera
<i>Iniistius pavo</i> (Valenciennes, 1840).....	PM.....	Peacock Razorfish	cuchillo pavo real
<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A	Hogfish	boquinete
<i>Nicholsina denticulata</i> (Evermann & Radcliffe, 1917).....	P.....	Loosetooth Parrotfish	pococho beriquete
<i>Nicholsina usta</i> (Valenciennes, 1840).....	A	Emerald Parrotfish.....	loro esmeralda
<i>Novaculichthys taeniourus</i> (Lacepède, 1801).....	PM.....	Rockmover Wrasse.....	cuchillo dragón
<i>Oxyjulis californica</i> (Günther, 1861).....	P.....	Señorita	señorita californiana
<i>Polylepion cruentum</i> Gomon, 1977.....	PM.....	Bleeding Wrasse.....	vieja sangradora
<i>Pseudojuloides inornatus</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	PM.....	Cape Wrasse^	señorita del Cabo
<i>Scarus coelestinus</i> Valenciennes, 1840.....	A	Midnight Parrotfish	loro de medianoche
<i>Scarus coeruleus</i> (Bloch, 1786).....	A	Blue Parrotfish.....	loro azul

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Scarus compressus</i> (Osburn & Nichols, 1916).....	PM.....	Azure Parrotfish loro chato
<i>Scarus ghobban</i> Forsskål, 1775.....	PM.....	Bluechin Parrotfish..... loro barbazul
<i>Scarus guacamaia</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A.....	Rainbow Parrotfish..... loro guacamayo
<i>Scarus iseri</i> (Bloch, 1789).....	A.....	Striped Parrotfish..... loro listado
<i>Scarus perrico</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882.....	PM.....	Bumphead Parrotfish..... loro jorobado
<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i> Bleeker, 1847.....	PM.....	Bicolor Parrotfish..... loro bicolor
* <i>Scarus taeniopterus</i> Desmarest, 1831.....	A.....	Princess Parrotfish..... loro princesa
<i>Scarus vetula</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801.....	A.....	Queen Parrotfish..... loro reina
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (Ayres, 1854).....	P.....	California Sheephead^..... vieja californiana
<i>Sparisoma atomarium</i> (Poey, 1861).....	A.....	Greenblotch Parrotfish..... loro mancha verde
<i>Sparisoma aurofrenatum</i> (Valenciennes, 1840).....	A.....	Redband Parrotfish..... loro manchado
<i>Sparisoma chrysopterus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A.....	Redtail Parrotfish..... loro verde
<i>Sparisoma radians</i> (Valenciennes, 1840).....	A.....	Bucktooth Parrotfish..... loro dientudo
<i>Sparisoma rubripinne</i> (Valenciennes, 1840).....	A.....	Yellowtail Parrotfish..... loro coliamarillo
<i>Sparisoma viride</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788).....	A.....	Stoplight Parrotfish..... loro brillante
* <i>Stethojulis bandanensis</i> (Bleeker, 1851).....	PM.....	Red-shoulder Wrasse..... vieja manga roja
<i>Tautoga onitis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Tautog..... tautogue noir
<i>Tautogolabrus adspersus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A.....	Cunner..... tanche-tautogue
<i>Thalassoma bifasciatum</i> (Bloch, 1791).....	A.....	Bluehead..... cara de cotorra
<i>Thalassoma grammaticum</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	PM.....	Sunset Wrasse..... señorita crepúsculo
<i>Thalassoma lucasanum</i> (Gill, 1862).....	PM.....	Cortez Rainbow Wrasse^..... arcoiris de Cortés
<i>Thalassoma virens</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	PM.....	Emerald Wrasse..... señorita esmeralda
<i>Xyrichtys martinicensis</i> Valenciennes, 1840.....	A.....	Rosy Razorfish..... cuchillo llorón
<i>Xyrichtys mundiceps</i> Gill, 1862.....	PM.....	Cape Razorfish^..... cuchillo desnudo
<i>Xyrichtys novacula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Pearly Razorfish..... cuchillo perlino
<i>Xyrichtys splendens</i> Castelnau, 1855.....	A.....	Green Razorfish..... cuchillo de lunar

Bathymasteridae—En-ronquils, Sp-roncos pelones, Fr-ronquilles

<i>Bathymaster caeruleofasciatus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Alaskan Ronquil^.....ronquille à nageoires bleues
<i>Bathymaster leurolepis</i> McPhail, 1965.....	P.....	Smallmouth Ronquil.....ronquille à petite bouche
<i>Bathymaster signatus</i> Cope, 1873.....	P.....	Searcher..... chercheur aux yeux bleus

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Rathbunella alleni</i> Gilbert, 1904	P	Stripefin Ronquil ronco pelón aletirrayada
<i>Rathbunella hypoplecta</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Bluebanded Ronquil ronco pelón rayado
<i>Ronquilus jordani</i> (Gilbert, 1889)	P	Northern Ronquil ronquille du nord
Zoarcidae—En-eelpouts, Sp-viruelas, Fr-lycodes		
<i>Bothrocara brunneum</i> (Bean, 1890)	P	Twoline Eelpout viruela dos rayas lycode à deux lignes
<i>Bothrocara pusillum</i> (Bean, 1890)	P	Alaska Eelpout^ lycode à oeil ovale
<i>Eucryphycus californicus</i> (Starks & Mann, 1911)	P	Persimmon Eelpout
<i>Gymnelus hemifasciatus</i> Andriashev, 1937	P	Halfbarred Pout
<i>Gymnelus popovi</i> (Tarantetz & Andriashev, 1935)	P	Aleutian Pout^
<i>Gymnelus retrodorsalis</i> Le Danois, 1913	A-P-Ar	Aurora Pout unernak aurore
<i>Gymnelus viridis</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	A-P-Ar	Fish Doctor unernak caméléon
<i>Lycenchelys paxillus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1879)	A-Ar	Common Wolf Eel lycode commune
* <i>Lycenchelys sarsii</i> (Collett, 1871)	A-Ar	Theologian Eelpout lycode de Sars
<i>Lycenchelys verrillii</i> (Goode & Bean, 1877)	A	Wolf Eelpout lycode à tête longue
<i>Lycodapus ferasfer</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Blackmouth Eelpout lycode nacrée
<i>Lycodapus mandibularis</i> Gilbert, 1915	P	Pallid Eelpout lycode à longues branchiospines
<i>Lycodapus parviceps</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Smallhead Eelpout lycode à petite tête
<i>Lycodapus psarostomatus</i> Peden & Anderson, 1981	P	Specklemouth Eelpout
* <i>Lycodes akuugun</i> Stevenson & Orr, 2006	P	Bicolor Eelpout
<i>Lycodes brevipes</i> Bean, 1890	P	Shortfin Eelpout lycode à courtes nageoires
<i>Lycodes concolor</i> Gill & Townsend, 1897	P	Ebony Eelpout
<i>Lycodes corteziianus</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Bigfin Eelpout lycode à grandes nageoires
<i>Lycodes diapterus</i> Gilbert, 1892	P	Black Eelpout lycode noire
<i>Lycodes esmarkii</i> Collett, 1875	A-Ar	Greater Eelpout grande lycode
* <i>Lycodes eudipleurostictus</i> Jensen, 1902	A-Ar	Doubleline Eelpout
<i>Lycodes fasciatus</i> (Schmidt, 1904)	P	Banded Eelpout
* <i>Lycodes gracilis</i> Sars, 1867	A	Gracile Eelpout lycode gracile
<i>Lycodes jugoricus</i> Knipowitsch, 1906	P-Ar	Shulupaoluk lycode plume
<i>Lycodes lavalaei</i> Vladykov & Tremblay, 1936	A-Ar	Newfoundland Eelpout^ lycode du Labrador
* <i>Lycodes luetkenii</i> Collett, 1880	A-Ar	Pink Eelpout lycode rose

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Lycodes marisalbi</i> Knipowitsch, 1906	Ar	White Sea Eelpout^.....lycode de la mer Blanche
<i>Lycodes mucosus</i> Richardson, 1855	A-P-Ar	Saddled Eelpout.....lycode à selles
<i>Lycodes pacificus</i> Collett, 1879	P	Blackbelly Eelpout.....viruela panza negra.....lycode à ventre noir
<i>Lycodes palearis</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Wattled Eelpout.....lycode tressée
<i>Lycodes pallidus</i> Collett, 1879	A-P-Ar	Pale Eelpout.....lycode pâle
<i>Lycodes polaris</i> (Sabine, 1824)	A-P	Canadian Eelpout^.....lycode polaire
<i>Lycodes raridens</i> Taranetz & Andriashev, 1937	P	Marbled Eelpout
<i>Lycodes reticulatus</i> Reinhardt, 1835	A-P-Ar	Arctic Eelpout^.....lycode arctique
<i>Lycodes rossi</i> Malmgren, 1865	P-Ar	Threespot Eelpout.....lycode à trois taches
* <i>Lycodes seminudus</i> Reinhardt, 1837	A-Ar	Longear Eelpout.....lycode à oreilles
<i>Lycodes turneri</i> Bean, 1879	A-P-Ar	Polar Eelpout.....lycode de Turner
+ <i>Lycodes vahlii</i> Reinhardt, 1831	A-Ar	Checker Eelpout.....lycode à carreaux
<i>Lyconema barbatum</i> Gilbert, 1896	P	Bearded Eelpout.....viruela barbona
<i>Melanostigma atlanticum</i> Koefoed, 1952	A	Atlantic Soft Pout^.....mollasse atlantique
<i>Melanostigma pammelas</i> Gilbert, 1896	PM	Midwater Eelpout.....viruela carbonera
<i>Zoarces americanus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A-Ar	Ocean Pout.....loquette d'Amérique

Stichaeidae—En-pricklebacks, Sp-peces abrojo, Fr-stichées

<i>Acantholumpenus mackayi</i> (Gilbert, 1896)	P-Ar	Blackline Prickleback.....terrassier à six lignes
<i>Alectrias alectrolophus</i> (Pallas, 1814)	P	Stone Cockscomb
<i>Alectridium aurantiacum</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Lesser Prickleback
<i>Anisarchus medius</i> (Reinhardt, 1837)	A-P-Ar	Stout Eelblenny.....lompénie naine
<i>Anoplarchus insignis</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912	P	Slender Cockscomb.....crête-de-coq mince
<i>Anoplarchus purpurescens</i> Gill, 1861	P	High Cockscomb.....crête-de-coq pourpre
<i>Bryozoichthys lysimus</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1902)	P	Nutcracker Prickleback
<i>Bryozoichthys marjorius</i> McPhail, 1970	P	Pearly Prickleback.....stichée perlée
<i>Cebidichthys violaceus</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Monkeyface Prickleback.....abrojo cara de mono
<i>Chirolophis ascanii</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	Ar	Atlantic Warbonnet^.....toupet marbré
<i>Chirolophis decoratus</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1902)	P	Decorated Warbonnet.....toupet décoré
<i>Chirolophis nugator</i> (Jordan & Williams, 1895)	P	Mosshead Warbonnet.....toupet élégant
<i>Chirolophis snyderi</i> (Taranetz, 1938)	P	Bearded Warbonnet
<i>Chirolophis tarsodes</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1902)	P	Matcheck Warbonnet.....bonnet à joues touffues

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Ernogrammus walkeri</i> Follett & Powell, 1988.....	P.....	Masked Prickleback
<i>Esselenichthys carli</i> (Follett & Anderson, 1990).....	P.....	Threeline Prickleback..... abrojo tres rayas
<i>Esselenichthys laurae</i> (Follett & Anderson, 1990).....	P.....	Twoline Prickleback..... abrojo dos rayas
<i>Eumesogrammus praecisus</i> (Krøyer, 1837).....	A-P-Ar.....	Fourline Snakeblenny..... quatre-lignes atlantique
<i>Gymnoclinus cristulatus</i> Gilbert & Burke, 1912.....	P.....	Trident Prickleback
<i>Kasatkia seigeli</i> Posner & Lavenberg, 1999.....	P.....	Sixspot Prickleback
<i>Leptoclinus maculatus</i> (Fries, 1837).....	A-P-Ar.....	Daubed Shanny..... lompénie tachetée
<i>Lumpenella longirostris</i> (Evermann & Goldsborough, 1907).....	P.....	Longsnout Prickleback..... stichée à long nez
* <i>Lumpenopsis clitella</i> Hastings & Walker, 2003.....	P.....	Saddled Prickleback
* <i>Lumpenopsis hypochroma</i> (Hubbs & Schultz, 1932).....	P.....	Y-Prickleback..... stichée-Y
<i>Lumpenus fabricii</i> Reinhardt, 1836.....	A-P-Ar.....	Slender Eelblenny..... lompénie de Fabricius
<i>Lumpenus lampraeformis</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A-Ar.....	Snakeblenny..... lompénie-serpent
<i>Lumpenus sagitta</i> Wilimovsky, 1956.....	P.....	Snake Prickleback..... lompénie élancée
<i>Phytichthys chirus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880).....	P.....	Ribbon Prickleback..... lompénie ruban
<i>Plagiogrammus hopkinsii</i> Bean, 1894.....	P.....	Crisscross Prickleback
<i>Plectobanchus evides</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	P.....	Bluebarred Prickleback..... lompénie à barres bleues
<i>Poroclinus rothrocki</i> Bean, 1890.....	P.....	Whitebarred Prickleback..... lompénie à barres blanches
<i>Stichaeus punctatus</i> (Fabricius, 1780).....	A-P-Ar.....	Arctic Shanny^..... stichée arctique
<i>Ulvaria subbifurcata</i> (Storer, 1839).....	A.....	Radiated Shanny..... ulvaire deux-lignes
<i>Xiphister atropurpureus</i> (Kittlitz, 1858).....	P.....	Black Prickleback..... abrojo negro..... lompénie noire
<i>Xiphister mucosus</i> (Girard, 1858).....	P.....	Rock Prickleback..... lompénie de roche

Cryptacanthodidae—En-wrymouths, Sp-risueños, Fr-terrassiers

<i>Cryptacanthodes aleutensis</i> (Gilbert, 1896).....	P.....	Dwarf Wrymouth..... terrassier nain
<i>Cryptacanthodes giganteus</i> (Kittlitz, 1858).....	P.....	Giant Wrymouth..... terrassier géant
<i>Cryptacanthodes maculatus</i> Storer, 1839.....	A.....	Wrymouth..... terrassier tacheté

Pholidae—En-gunnels, Sp-espinosos de marea, Fr-sigouines

<i>Apodichthys flavidus</i> Girard, 1854.....	P.....	Penpoint Gunnel..... sigouine jaunâtre
<i>Apodichthys fucorum</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P.....	Rockweed Gunnel..... espinoso de marea zacatero ... sigouine de varech
<i>Pholis clemensi</i> Rosenblatt, 1964.....	P.....	Longfin Gunnel..... sigouine à longue nageoire

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Pholis fasciata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A-P-Ar	Banded Gunnel..... sigouine rubanée
<i>Pholis gunnellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Rock Gunnel..... sigouine de roche
<i>Pholis laeta</i> (Cope, 1873)	P	Crescent Gunnel..... sigouine lunée
<i>Pholis ornata</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Saddleback Gunnel..... sigouine mantelée
<i>Pholis schultzi</i> Schultz, 1931	P	Red Gunnel..... sigouine rouge
<i>Rhodymenichthys dolichogaster</i> (Pallas, 1814)	P	Stippled Gunnel
<i>Ulvicola sanctaerosae</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1897	P	Kelp Gunnel espinoso de marea sargacero
Anarhichadidae—En-wolffishes, Sp-peces lobo, Fr-poissons-loups		
<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i> Krøyer, 1845	A-P-Ar	Northern Wolffish..... loup à tête large
<i>Anarhichas lupus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-Ar	Atlantic Wolffish^ loup atlantique
<i>Anarhichas minor</i> Olafsen, 1772	A-Ar	Spotted Wolffish..... loup tacheté
<i>Anarhichas orientalis</i> Pallas, 1814	P-Ar	Bering Wolffish^ loup de Béring
* <i>Anarrhichthys ocellatus</i> Ayres, 1855	P	Wolf-eel..... anguila lobo loup ocellé
Ptilichthyidae—En-quillfishes, Sp-peces púa, Fr-fouette-queues		
<i>Ptilichthys goodei</i> Bean, 1881	P	Quillfish..... fouette-queue
Zaproridae—En-prowfishes, Sp-peces proa, Fr-zaproridés		
<i>Zaprora silenus</i> Jordan, 1896.....	P	Prowfish..... zaprora
Scytalinidae—En-graveldivers, Sp-peces topo, Fr-blennies fousseuses		
<i>Scytalina cerdale</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P	Graveldiver..... blennie fousseuse
Trichodontidae—En-sandfishes, Sp-areneros, Fr-trichodontes		
<i>Arctoscopus japonicus</i> (Steindachner, 1881)	P	Sailfin Sandfish
<i>Trichodon trichodon</i> (Tilesius, 1813)	P	Pacific Sandfish^ trichodonte
Percophidae—En-flatheads, Sp-picos de pato, Fr-platêtes		
<i>Bembrops anatirostris</i> Ginsburg, 1955	A	Duckbill Flathead..... pico de pato
<i>Bembrops gobioides</i> (Goode, 1880).....	A	Goby Flathead..... pico de pala

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Ammodytidae—En-sand lances, Sp-peones, Fr-lançons		
<i>Ammodytes americanus</i> DeKay, 1842	A	American Sand Lance^ lançon d'Amérique
<i>Ammodytes dubius</i> Reinhardt, 1837	A-Ar	Northern Sand Lance lançon du nord
<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i> Pallas, 1814	P-Ar	Pacific Sand Lance^ lançon gourdeau
<i>Ammodytoides gilli</i> (Bean, 1895)	PM	Panamic Sand Lance^ peon panámico
Uranoscopidae—En-stargazers, Sp-miracielos, Fr-uranoscopes		
<i>Astroscopus guttatus</i> Abbott, 1860	A	Northern Stargazer
<i>Astroscopus y-graecum</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	Southern Stargazer miraciolo del sureste
<i>Astroscopus zephyreus</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1897	P	Pacific Stargazer^ miraciolo perro
<i>Kathetostoma albigutta</i> (Bean, 1892)	A	Lancer Stargazer miraciolo sargacero
<i>Kathetostoma averruncus</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890	P	Smooth Stargazer miraciolo bulldog
* <i>Xenocephalus egregius</i> (Jordan & Thompson, 1905)	A	Freckled Stargazer
Tripterygiidae—En-triplefins, Sp-tres aletas, Fr-triptérygiidés		
<i>Axoclinus lucillae</i> Fowler, 1944	PM	Panamic Triplefin^ tres aletas bigote
<i>Axoclinus multicinctus</i> Allen & Robertson, 1992	PM	Multibarred Triplefin tres aletas listado
<i>Axoclinus nigricaudus</i> Allen & Robertson, 1991	PM	Cortez Triplefin^ tres aletas colinegra
* <i>Axoclinus storeyae</i> (Brock, 1940)	PM	Carmine Triplefin tres aletas carmín
<i>Crocodilichthys gracilis</i> Allen & Robertson, 1991	PM	Lizard Triplefin lagartija tres aletas
<i>Enneanectes altivelis</i> Rosenblatt, 1960	A	Lofty Triplefin tres aletas de barras
<i>Enneanectes atrorus</i> Rosenblatt, 1960	AM	Blackedge Triplefin tres aletas orleado
<i>Enneanectes boehlkei</i> Rosenblatt, 1960	A	Roughhead Triplefin tres aletas rugoso
* <i>Enneanectes carminalis</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Delicate Triplefin tres aletas manchada
<i>Enneanectes jordani</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1899)	AM	Mimic Triplefin tres aletas escondido
<i>Enneanectes pectoralis</i> (Fowler, 1941)	A	Redeye Triplefin tres aletas aletón
<i>Enneanectes reticulatus</i> Allen & Robertson, 1991	PM	Flag Triplefin tres aletas bandera
Dactyloscopidae—En-sand stargazers, Sp-miraestrellas, Fr-télescopes		
<i>Dactylagnus mundus</i> Gill, 1862	PM	Giant Stargazer miraestrellas gigante

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Dactylagnus parvus</i> Dawson, 1976	PM	Panamic Stargazer^ miraestrellas panámica
<i>Dactyloscopus amnis</i> Miller & Briggs, 1962	PM	Riverine Stargazer miraestrellas ribereña
+ <i>Dactyloscopus byersi</i> Dawson, 1969	PM	Notchtail Stargazer miraestrellas colirranurada
<i>Dactyloscopus crossotus</i> Starks, 1913	A	Bigeye Stargazer
* <i>Dactyloscopus elongatus</i> Myers & Wade, 1946	PM	Fringed Stargazer miraestrellas orleada
* <i>Dactyloscopus fallax</i> Dawson, 1975	PM	Deceitful Stargazer miraestrellas de Chacala
<i>Dactyloscopus foraminosus</i> Dawson, 1982	A	Reticulate Stargazer
* <i>Dactyloscopus heraldi</i> Dawson, 1975	PM	Baja Stargazer^ miraestrellas de la Baja
* <i>Dactyloscopus insulatus</i> Dawson, 1975	PM	Island Stargazer miraestrellas isleño
<i>Dactyloscopus lunaticus</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Moonstruck Stargazer miraestrellas lunática
<i>Dactyloscopus metoecus</i> Dawson, 1975	PM	Mexican Stargazer^ miraestrellas mexicana
<i>Dactyloscopus minutus</i> Dawson, 1975	PM	Tiny Stargazer miraestrellas chiquita
<i>Dactyloscopus moorei</i> (Fowler, 1906)	A	Speckled Stargazer
+ <i>Dactyloscopus pectoralis</i> Gill, 1861	PM	Whitesaddle Stargazer miraestrellas fisgona
<i>Dactyloscopus tridigitatus</i> Gill, 1859	A	Sand Stargazer miraestrellas ojilargo
<i>Gillellus arenicola</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Sandloving Stargazer miraestrellas fina
<i>Gillellus greyae</i> Kanazawa, 1952	A	Arrow Stargazer miraestrellas flecha
<i>Gillellus healae</i> Dawson, 1982	A	Masked Stargazer
<i>Gillellus ornatus</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Ornate Stargazer miraestrellas ornada
<i>Gillellus searcheri</i> Dawson, 1977	PM	Searcher Stargazer^ miraestrellas rayada
<i>Gillellus semicinctus</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Halfbanded Stargazer miraestrellas mediafranjada
<i>Gillellus uranidea</i> Böhlke, 1968	A	Warteye Stargazer miraestrellas ojiverrugado
<i>Heteristius cinctus</i> (Osburn & Nichols, 1916)	PM	Banded Stargazer miraestrellas vendada
<i>Myxodagnus macrogathus</i> Hildebrand, 1946	PM	Longjaw Stargazer miraestrellas bocona
+ <i>Myxodagnus opercularis</i> Gill, 1861	PM	Dart Stargazer miraestrellas virote
* <i>Myxodagnus walkeri</i> Dawson, 1976	PM	Professor Stargazer miraestrellas del profesor
* <i>Platygillellus rubrocinctus</i> (Longley, 1934)	A	Saddle Stargazer miraestrellas triste
Blenniidae—En-combtooth blennies, Sp-borrachos, Fr-blennies à dents de peigne		
<i>Chasmodes bosquianus</i> (Lacepède, 1800)	A	Striped Blenny
<i>Chasmodes longimaxilla</i> Williams, 1983	A	Stretchjaw Blenny borracho bocón

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Chasmodes saburrae</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A	Florida Blenny^
<i>Entomacrodus chiostictus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Notchfin Blenny borracho aleta mocha
<i>Entomacrodus nigricans</i> Gill, 1859	A	Pearl Blenny borracho perlado
<i>Hypleurochilus bermudensis</i> Beebe & Tee-Van, 1933	A	Barred Blenny borracho de barras
<i>Hypleurochilus caudovittatus</i> Bath, 1994	A	Zebratail Blenny
<i>Hypleurochilus geminatus</i> (Wood, 1825)	A	Crested Blenny
<i>Hypleurochilus multifilis</i> (Girard, 1858)	A	Featherduster Blenny borracho plumero
<i>Hypleurochilus pseudoaequipinnis</i> Bath, 1994	A	Oyster Blenny borracho ostionero
<i>Hypleurochilus springeri</i> Randall, 1966	A	Orangespotted Blenny
<i>Hypsoblennius brevipinnis</i> (Günther, 1861)	PM	Barnaclebill Blenny^ borracho vacilón
<i>Hypsoblennius gentilis</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Bay Blenny borracho de bahía
<i>Hypsoblennius gilberti</i> (Jordan, 1882)	P	Rockpool Blenny borracho de poza
<i>Hypsoblennius hentz</i> (Lesueur, 1825)	A	Feather Blenny
* <i>Hypsoblennius invemar</i> Smith-Vaniz & Acero-P., 1980	A	Tessellated Blenny
<i>Hypsoblennius ionthas</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	A	Freckled Blenny
<i>Hypsoblennius jenkinsi</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1896)	P	Mussel Blenny borracho mejillonero
<i>Hypsoblennius proteus</i> (Krejsa, 1960)	PM	Socorro Blenny^ borracho de Socorro
<i>Lupinoblennius nicholsi</i> (Tavolga, 1954)	A	Highfin Blenny borracho aletón
<i>Lupinoblennius vinctus</i> (Poey, 1867)	A	Mangrove Blenny
<i>Ophioblennius macclurei</i> (Silvester, 1915)	A	Redlip Blenny borracho labio rojo
<i>Ophioblennius steindachneri</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1898	PM	Panamic Fanged Blenny^ borracho mono
<i>Parablennius marmoreus</i> (Poey, 1876)	A	Seaweed Blenny borracho marmóreo blennie des algues
<i>Plagiotremus azaleus</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890)	P	Sabertooth Blenny diente sable
<i>Scartella cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Molly Miller borracho peineta

Clinidae—En-kelp blennies, Sp-sargaceros, Fr-clinies

<i>Gibbonsia elegans</i> (Cooper, 1864)	P	Spotted Kelpfish sargacero manchado
<i>Gibbonsia metzi</i> Hubbs, 1927	P	Striped Kelpfish sargacero rayado clinide rayé
<i>Gibbonsia montereyensis</i> Hubbs, 1927	P	Crevice Kelpfish sargacero de Monterey clinide de crevasse
<i>Heterostichus rostratus</i> Girard, 1854	P	Giant Kelpfish sargacero gigante

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Labrisomidae—En-labrisomid blennies, Sp-trambollos, Fr-labrisomidés		
<i>Alloclinus holderi</i> (Lauderbach, 1907)	P	Island Kelpfish trambollo isleño
<i>Cryptotrema corallinum</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Deepwater Blenny trambollo de profundidad
<i>Cryptotrema seftoni</i> Hubbs, 1954	PM	Hidden Blenny trambollo escondido
<i>Dialommus macrocephalus</i> (Günther, 1861)	PM	Foureye Rockskipper trambollo listo
<i>Exerpes asper</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889)	PM	Sargassum Blenny trambollo sargacero
<i>Haptoclinus apectolophus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1974	AM	Uncombed Blenny trambollo despeinado
* <i>Labrisomus albigenys</i> Beebe & Tee-Van, 1928	AM	Whitecheek Blenny trambollo cachete blanco
<i>Labrisomus bucciferus</i> Poey, 1868	A	Puffcheek Blenny trambollo fumador
<i>Labrisomus gobio</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	A	Palehead Blenny trambollo caripálido
<i>Labrisomus guppyi</i> (Norman, 1922)	A	Mimic Blenny trambollo mimico
<i>Labrisomus haitiensis</i> Beebe & Tee-Van, 1928	A	Longfin Blenny trambollo principe
<i>Labrisomus kalisherae</i> (Jordan, 1904)	A	Downy Blenny trambollo velloso
<i>Labrisomus multiporosus</i> Hubbs, 1953	PM	Porehead Blenny trambollo cabeza porosa
<i>Labrisomus nigricinctus</i> Howell Rivero, 1936	A	Spotcheek Blenny trambollo lunado
<i>Labrisomus nuchipinnis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	A	Hairy Blenny trambollo peludo
<i>Labrisomus socorroensis</i> Hubbs, 1953	PM	Misspelled Blenny trambollo de Socorro
<i>Labrisomus striatus</i> Hubbs, 1953	PM	Green Blenny trambollo listado
<i>Labrisomus wigginsii</i> Hubbs, 1953	PM	Baja Blenny^ trambollo bajacaliforniano
<i>Labrisomus xanti</i> Gill, 1860	PM	Largemouth Blenny chalapo
<i>Malacoctenus aurolineatus</i> Smith, 1957	A	Goldline Blenny trambollo lineado
<i>Malacoctenus boehlkei</i> Springer, 1959	AM	Diamond Blenny trambollo diamantino
<i>Malacoctenus ebisui</i> Springer, 1959	PM	Fishgod Blenny trambollo dorado
<i>Malacoctenus erdmani</i> Smith, 1957	AM	Imitator Blenny trambollo imitador
<i>Malacoctenus gigas</i> Springer, 1959	PM	Sonora Blenny^ trambollo de Sonora
<i>Malacoctenus gilli</i> (Steindachner, 1867)	AM	Dusky Blenny trambollo pardo
+ <i>Malacoctenus hubbsii</i> Springer, 1959	PM	Redside Blenny trambollo rojo
<i>Malacoctenus macropus</i> (Poey, 1868)	A	Rosy Blenny trambollo rosado
* <i>Malacoctenus mexicanus</i> Springer, 1959	PM	Mexican Margarita Blenny^ trambollo margarita mexicana
* <i>Malacoctenus polyporosus</i> Springer, 1959	PM	Chinpore Blenny trambollo aujereado
<i>Malacoctenus tetranemus</i> (Cope, 1877)	PM	Throatspotted Blenny trambollo pintado
<i>Malacoctenus triangulatus</i> Springer, 1959	A	Saddled Blenny trambollo ensillado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Malacoctenus versicolor</i> (Poey, 1876)	AM	Barfin Blenny	trambollo multicolor
<i>Malacoctenus zaca</i> Springer, 1959	PM	Zaca Blenny^	trambollo aletiamarilla
<i>Malacoctenus zonifer</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Glossy Blenny	trambollo brillante
<i>Nemaclinus atelestos</i> Böhlke & Springer, 1975	A	Threadfin Blenny	
<i>Paraclinus altivelis</i> (Lockington, 1881)	PM	Topgallant Blenny	trambollito juanete
<i>Paraclinus beebei</i> Hubbs, 1952	PM	Pink Blenny	trambollito clavel
<i>Paraclinus cingulatus</i> (Evermann & Marsh, 1899)	A	Coral Blenny	trambollito coralino
<i>Paraclinus ditrichus</i> Rosenblatt & Parr, 1969	PM	Leastfoot Blenny	trambollito pocas patas
<i>Paraclinus fasciatus</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	A	Banded Blenny	trambollito ocelado
<i>Paraclinus grandicomis</i> (Rosén, 1911)	A	Horned Blenny	
<i>Paraclinus infrons</i> Böhlke, 1960	A	Bald Blenny	trambollito pelón
<i>Paraclinus integripinnis</i> (Smith, 1880)	P	Reef Finspot	trambollito de arrecife
<i>Paraclinus magdalenae</i> Rosenblatt & Parr, 1969	PM	Magdalena Blenny^	trambollito de Magdalena
<i>Paraclinus marmoratus</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	A	Marbled Blenny	
<i>Paraclinus mexicanus</i> (Gilbert, 1904)	PM	Mexican Blenny^	trambollito mexicano
<i>Paraclinus naeorhegmis</i> Böhlke, 1960	AM	Surf Blenny	trambollito de la resaca
<i>Paraclinus nigripinnis</i> (Steindachner, 1867)	A	Blackfin Blenny	trambollito aletinegra
<i>Paraclinus sini</i> Hubbs, 1952	PM	Flapscale Blenny	trambollito frondoso
<i>Paraclinus stephensi</i> Rosenblatt & Parr, 1969	PM	Professor Blenny	trambollito del maestro
<i>Paraclinus tanygnathus</i> Rosenblatt & Parr, 1969	PM	Longjaw Blenny	trambollito adornado
* <i>Paraclinus walkeri</i> Hubbs, 1952	PM	San Quintín Blenny^	trambollito de San Quintín
<i>Starksia cremnobates</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Fugitive Blenny	trambollito fugaz
<i>Starksia fasciata</i> (Longley, 1934)	AM	Blackbar Blenny	trambollito barra oscura
<i>Starksia grammilaga</i> Rosenblatt & Taylor, 1971	PM	Pinstriped Blenny	trambollito estilógrafo
<i>Starksia guadalupae</i> Rosenblatt & Taylor, 1971	PM	Guadalupe Blenny^	trambollito de Guadalupe
<i>Starksia hoesei</i> Rosenblatt & Taylor, 1971	PM	Hose Blenny	trambollito manguera
* <i>Starksia langi</i> Castillo & Baldwin, 2011	AM	Longblotch Blenny	trambollito manchón
<i>Starksia lepidogaster</i> Rosenblatt & Taylor, 1971	PM	Scalybelly Blenny	trambollito panza escamosa
<i>Starksia nanodes</i> Böhlke & Springer, 1961	AM	Dwarf Blenny	trambollito enano
<i>Starksia occidentalis</i> Greenfield, 1979	AM	Occidental Blenny	trambollito occidental
<i>Starksia ocellata</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	A	Checkered Blenny	
<i>Starksia posthon</i> Rosenblatt & Taylor, 1971	PM	Brownspotted Blenny	trambollito moteado
* <i>Starksia sangreyae</i> Castillo & Baldwin, 2011	AM	Barred Smootheye Blenny	trambollito chino

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Starksia spinipenis</i> (Al-Uthman, 1960)	PM	Phallic Blenny trambollito macho
* <i>Starksia starcki</i> Gilbert, 1971	A	Key Blenny trambollito de cayo
* <i>Starksia weigti</i> Baldwin & Castillo, 2011	AM	Whitelip Blenny trambollito bocablanca
<i>Xenomedeia rhodopyga</i> Rosenblatt & Taylor, 1971	PM	Redrump Blenny trambollito nalga roja
+Chaenopsidae—En-tube blennies, Sp-trambollos tubícolas, Fr-chaenopsidés		
<i>Acanthemblemaria aspera</i> (Longley, 1927)	A	Roughhead Blenny
<i>Acanthemblemaria balanorum</i> Brock, 1940	PM	Clubhead Barnacle Blenny tubícola espinudo
<i>Acanthemblemaria chaplini</i> Böhlke, 1957	A	Papillose Blenny
<i>Acanthemblemaria crockeri</i> Beebe & Tee-Van, 1938	PM	Browncheek Blenny tubícola cachetón
<i>Acanthemblemaria greenfieldi</i> Smith-Vaniz & Palacio, 1974	AM	Stalk Blenny tubícola palito
* <i>Acanthemblemaria hastingsi</i> Lin & Galland, 2010	PM	Cortez Barnacle Blenny^ tubícola de Cortés
<i>Acanthemblemaria macrospilus</i> Brock, 1940	PM	Mexican Barnacle Blenny^ tubícola mexicano
<i>Acanthemblemaria mangognatha</i> Hastings & Robertson, 1999	PM	Revillagigedo Barnacle Blenny^ tubícola mango
<i>Acanthemblemaria spinosa</i> Metzelaar, 1919	AM	Spinyhead Blenny tubícola cabeza espinosa
<i>Chaenopsis alepidota</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Orangethroat Pikeblenny tubícola lucio
<i>Chaenopsis coheni</i> Böhlke, 1957	PM	Cortez Pikeblenny^ tubícola picudo
<i>Chaenopsis limbaughi</i> Robins & Randall, 1965	A	Yellowface Pikeblenny
<i>Chaenopsis ocellata</i> Poey, 1865	A	Bluethroat Pikeblenny tubícola afilado
* <i>Chaenopsis roseola</i> Hastings & Shipp, 1981	A	Flecked Pikeblenny
<i>Cirriemblemaria lucasana</i> (Stephens, 1963)	PM	Plume Blenny tubícola plumoso
<i>Coralliozetus angelicus</i> (Böhlke & Mead, 1957)	PM	Angel Blenny tubícola ángel
<i>Coralliozetus boehlkei</i> Stephens, 1963	PM	Barcheck Blenny tubícola cachete rayado
<i>Coralliozetus micropes</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1938)	PM	Zebraface Blenny tubícola cara de cebra
<i>Coralliozetus rosenblatti</i> Stephens, 1963	PM	Spikefin Blenny tubícola de espiga
<i>Ekemblemaria myersi</i> Stephens, 1963	PM	Reef-sand Blenny tubícola de cejas
<i>Emblemaria atlantica</i> Jordan & Evermann, 1898	A	Banner Blenny
<i>Emblemaria hypacanthus</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889)	PM	Gulf Signal Blenny^ tubícola flamante
<i>Emblemaria pandionis</i> Evermann & Marsh, 1900	A	Sailfin Blenny tubícola dragón

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Emblemaria piratica</i> Ginsburg, 1942	PM	Sailfin Signal Blenny.....tubicola bandera
<i>Emblemaria piratula</i> Ginsburg & Reid, 1942	A	Pirate Blenny
<i>Emblemaria walkeri</i> Stephens, 1963	PM	Elusive Signal Blenny.....tubicola fugaz
<i>Emblemariopsis bahamensis</i> Stephens, 1961	A	Blackhead Blenny.....tubicola cabecinegra
<i>Emblemariopsis diaphana</i> Longley, 1927	A	Glass Blenny
<i>Emblemariopsis occidentalis</i> Stephens, 1970	AM	Redspine Blenny.....tubicola espina roja
<i>Emblemariopsis pricei</i> Greenfield, 1975	AM	Seafan Blenny.....tubicola gorgonio
<i>Emblemariopsis signifera</i> (Ginsburg, 1942)	AM	Flagfin Blenny.....tubicola aletón
* <i>Hemiblemaria simula</i> Longley & Hildebrand, 1940	A	Wrasse Blenny.....tubicola doncella
<i>Neoclinus blanchardi</i> Girard, 1858	P	Sarcastic Fringehead.....tubicola chusco
<i>Neoclinus stephensae</i> Hubbs, 1953	P	Yellowfin Fringehead.....tubicola aletiamarilla
<i>Neoclinus uninotatus</i> Hubbs, 1953	P	Onespot Fringehead.....tubicola mancha singular
* <i>Protemblemaria bicirrus</i> (Hildebrand, 1946)	PM	Warthead Blenny.....tubicola tupido
<i>Stathmonotus gymnodermis</i> Springer, 1955	AM	Naked Blenny.....tubicola esperanza
* <i>Stathmonotus hemphillii</i> Bean, 1885	A	Blackbelly Blenny
<i>Stathmonotus lugubris</i> Böhlke, 1953	PM	Mexican Worm Blenny^.....tubicola lombríz
<i>Stathmonotus sinuscalifornici</i> (Chabanaud, 1942)	PM	Gulf Worm Blenny^.....tubicola gusano
* <i>Stathmonotus tekla</i> Nichols, 1910	A	Eelgrass Blenny.....tubicola anguila
Icosteidae—En-ragfishes, Sp-peces harapo, Fr-icostéidés		
<i>Icosteus aenigmaticus</i> Lockington, 1880	P	Ragfish.....torchon mou
Gobiesocidae—En-clingfishes, Sp-chupapiedras, Fr-crampons		
<i>Acyrtops amplicirrus</i> Briggs, 1955	AM	Flarenostril Clingfish.....chupapiedras nariz crestada
* <i>Acyrtops beryllinus</i> (Hildebrand & Ginsburg, 1926)	A	Emerald Clingfish.....chupapiedras esmeralda
<i>Acyrtus artius</i> Briggs, 1955	AM	Papillate Clingfish.....chupapiedras papilosa
<i>Acyrtus rubiginosus</i> (Poey, 1868)	AM	Red Clingfish.....chupapiedras roja
<i>Arcos erythrops</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Rockwall Clingfish.....chupapiedras de cantil
<i>Arcos macrophthalmus</i> (Günther, 1861)	AM	Padded Clingfish.....chupapiedras acojinada
<i>Derilissus kremnobates</i> Fraser, 1970	AM	Whiskereye Clingfish.....chupapiedras ojo estriado
<i>Gobiesox adustus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Panamic Clingfish^.....chupapiedras panámica

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gobiesox aethus</i> (Briggs, 1951)	PM	Clarion Clingfish^ chupapiedras de Clarión
<i>Gobiesox barbatulus</i> Starks, 1913	AM	Lappetlip Clingfish chupapiedras aristada
<i>Gobiesox canidens</i> (Briggs, 1951)	PM	Socorro Clingfish^ chupapiedras de Socorro
<i>Gobiesox eugrammus</i> Briggs, 1955	P	Lined Clingfish chupapiedras estriada
<i>Gobiesox fluviatilis</i> Briggs & Miller, 1960	F:M	Mountain Clingfish cucharita de río
<i>Gobiesox juniperoserrai</i> Espinosa-Pérez & Castro-Aguirre, 1996	F:M	Peninsular Clingfish^ cucharita peninsular
<i>Gobiesox maeandricus</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Northern Clingfish chupapiedras norteña crampon bariolé
<i>Gobiesox marijeanae</i> Briggs, 1960	PM	Lonely Clingfish chupapiedras solita
<i>Gobiesox mexicanus</i> Briggs & Miller, 1960	F:M	Mexican Clingfish^ cucharita mexicana
<i>Gobiesox papillifer</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Bearded Clingfish chupapiedras barbona
<i>Gobiesox pinniger</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Tadpole Clingfish chupapiedras renacuajo
<i>Gobiesox punctulatus</i> (Poey, 1876)	A	Stippled Clingfish chupapiedras punteada
<i>Gobiesox rhessodon</i> Smith, 1881	P	California Clingfish^ chupapiedras californiana
<i>Gobiesox schultzi</i> Briggs, 1951	PM	Smoothlip Clingfish chupapiedras labioliso
<i>Gobiesox strumosus</i> Cope, 1870	A	Skilletfish cazoleta
<i>Pherallodiscus funebris</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Northern Fraildisc Clingfish chupapiedras discofrágil norteña
<i>Pherallodiscus varius</i> Briggs, 1955	PM	Southern Fraildisc Clingfish chupapiedras discofrágil sureña
<i>Rimicola cabrilloi</i> Briggs, 2002	P	Channel Islands Clingfish^
<i>Rimicola dimorpha</i> Briggs, 1955	P	Southern Clingfish chupapiedras chiquita
<i>Rimicola eigenmanni</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	P	Slender Clingfish chupapiedras flaca
<i>Rimicola muscarum</i> (Meek & Pierson, 1895)	P	Kelp Clingfish chupapiedras sargacera crampon de varech
<i>Rimicola sila</i> Briggs, 1955	PM	Guadalupe Clingfish^ chupapiedras de Guadalupe
<i>Tomicodon absitus</i> Briggs, 1955	PM	Distant Clingfish chupapiedras lejana
<i>Tomicodon boehlkei</i> Briggs, 1955	PM	Cortez Clingfish^ chupapiedras de Cortés
* <i>Tomicodon eos</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Rosy Clingfish chupapiedras rosada
<i>Tomicodon humeralis</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Sonora Clingfish^ chupapiedras de Sonora
<i>Tomicodon myersi</i> Briggs, 1955	PM	Blackstripe Clingfish chupapiedras raya negra
<i>Tomicodon petersii</i> (Garman, 1875)	PM	Hourglass Clingfish chupapiedras clepsidra
* <i>Tomicodon reitzae</i> Briggs, 2001	AM	Accidental Clingfish chupapiedras accidental
* <i>Tomicodon rupestris</i> (Poey, 1860)	AM	Barred Clingfish chupapiedras de barras
<i>Tomicodon zebra</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Zebra Clingfish chupapiedras cebrá

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
Callionymidae—En-dragonets, Sp-dragoncillos, Fr-dragonnets		
<i>Diplogrammus pauciradiatus</i> (Gill, 1865)	A	Spotted Dragonet..... dragonnet à trois épines
<i>Foetorepus agassizii</i> (Goode & Bean, 1888).....	A	Spotfin Dragonet..... callionyme à nageoire tachetée
<i>Foetorepus goodenbeani</i> Nakabo & Hartel, 1999	A	Palefin Dragonet
<i>Paradiplogrammus bairdi</i> (Jordan, 1888)	A	Lancer Dragonet..... dragoncillo coralino
<i>Synchiropus atrilabiatus</i> (Garman, 1899)	P	Blacklip Dragonet..... dragoncillo de asta
+Eleotridae—En-sleepers, Sp-guavinas, Fr-dormeurs		
<i>Dormitator latifrons</i> (Richardson, 1844)	P-F:M.....	Pacific Fat Sleeper^..... puyeki
<i>Dormitator maculatus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	A-F:UM.....	Fat Sleeper..... naca
<i>Eleotris amblyopsis</i> (Cope, 1871).....	A-F:UM.....	Largescaled Spinycheek Sleeper... dormilón oscuro
<i>Eleotris perniger</i> (Cope, 1871).....	A-F:UM.....	Smallscaled Spinycheek Sleeper... guavina espinosa
<i>Eleotris picta</i> Kner, 1863	PM-F:UM	Spotted Sleeper..... guavina manchada
<i>Erotelis armiger</i> (Jordan & Richardson, 1895)	PM-F:M.....	Flathead Sleeper..... guavina cabeza plana
<i>Erotelis smaragdus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	A-F:M	Emerald Sleeper..... guavina de concha
<i>Gobiomorus dormitor</i> Lacépède, 1800.....	A-F:UM.....	Bigmouth Sleeper..... guavina bocona
<i>Gobiomorus maculatus</i> (Günther, 1859)	PM-F:M.....	Pacific Sleeper^..... dormilón manchado
<i>Gobiomorus polylepis</i> Ginsburg, 1953	PM-F:M.....	Finescale Sleeper..... guavina cristalina
<i>Guavina guavina</i> (Valenciennes, 1837).....	AM-F:UM	Guavina..... guavina
+Gobiidae—En-gobies, Sp-gobios, Fr-gobies		
<i>Aboma etheostoma</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895	PM	Scaly Goby..... gobio escamoso
<i>Acanthogobius flavimanus</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)	P[I]-F[I]:UM	Yellowfin Goby..... gobio extranjero
* <i>Antillogobius nikkiae</i> Van Tassell & Colin, 2012	AM	Sabre Goby..... gobio sable
<i>Aruma histrio</i> (Jordan, 1884).....	PM	Slow Goby..... gobio lento
+ <i>Awaous banana</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	F:UM	River Goby..... gobio de río
<i>Barbulifer antennatus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1968	AM	Whiskered Goby..... gobio antenado
<i>Barbulifer ceuthoecus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1884)	A	Bearded Goby
* <i>Barbulifer mexicanus</i> Hoese & Larson, 1985	PM	Saddlebanded Goby..... gobio alambrón
<i>Barbulifer pantherinus</i> (Pellegrin, 1901)	PM	Panther Goby..... gobio pantera

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
* <i>Bathygobius antilliensis</i> Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold, 2010	A	Antilles Frillfin^
<i>Bathygobius curacao</i> (Metzelaar, 1919)	A	Notchtongue Goby gobio jaspeado
* <i>Bathygobius geminatus</i> Tornabene, Baldwin & Pezold, 2010	A	Twinspotted Frillfin
* <i>Bathygobius lacertus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Checkerboard Frillfin gobio tablero
<i>Bathygobius mystacium</i> Ginsburg, 1947	A	Island Frillfin gobio bandeado
<i>Bathygobius ramosus</i> Ginsburg, 1947	PM	Panamic Frillfin^ mapo panámico
+ <i>Bathygobius soporator</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	A	Frillfin Goby mapo aguado
* <i>Bollmannia boqueronensis</i> Evermann & Marsh, 1899	A	White-eye Goby gobio ojiblanco
<i>Bollmannia communis</i> Ginsburg, 1942	A	Ragged Goby gobio andrajoso
<i>Bollmannia eigenmanni</i> (Garman, 1896)	A	Shelf Goby
<i>Bollmannia macropoma</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Frailscale Goby gobio pedernal
<i>Bollmannia marginalis</i> Ginsburg, 1939	PM	Apostrophe Goby gobio sellado
<i>Bollmannia ocellata</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Pennant Goby gobio penacho
<i>Bollmannia stigmatura</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Tailspot Goby gobio colimanchado
<i>Bollmannia umbrosa</i> Ginsburg, 1939	PM	Dusky Goby gobio prieto
<i>Chriolepis benthonis</i> Ginsburg 1953	AM	Deepwater Goby gobio de agua profunda
<i>Chriolepis cuneata</i> Bussing, 1990	PM	Rail Goby gobio carril
<i>Chriolepis minutillus</i> Gilbert, 1892	PM	Rubble Goby gobio conchalero
<i>Chriolepis vespa</i> Hastings & Bortone, 1981	A	Wasp Goby
<i>Chriolepis zebra</i> Ginsburg, 1938	PM	Gecko Goby gobio salamanquesa
<i>Clevelandia ios</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	P-F:U	Arrow Goby gobio flecha gobie-flèche
<i>Coryphopterus alloides</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960	A	Barfin Goby
<i>Coryphopterus dicrus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960	A	Colon Goby gobio dos puntos
<i>Coryphopterus eidolon</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960	A	Pallid Goby gobio pálido
<i>Coryphopterus glaucofraenum</i> Gill, 1863	A	Bridled Goby gobio de riendas
<i>Coryphopterus hyalinus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1962	A	Glass Goby gobio cristal
* <i>Coryphopterus kuna</i> Victor, 2007	A	Kuna Goby
* <i>Coryphopterus lipernes</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1962	A	Peppermint Goby gobio linterna
<i>Coryphopterus personatus</i> (Jordan & Thompson, 1905)	A	Masked Goby gobio mapache

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Coryphopterus punctipectophorus</i> Springer, 1960	A	Spotted Goby..... gobio punteado
<i>Coryphopterus thrix</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960	A	Bartail Goby..... gobio listado
+ <i>Coryphopterus tortugae</i> (Jordan, 1904)	A	Sand Goby
<i>Coryphopterus urosphilus</i> Ginsburg, 1938	PM	Redlight Goby..... gobio semáforo
<i>Ctenogobius boleosoma</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	A-F:UM	Darter Goby..... madrejuile
<i>Ctenogobius claytonii</i> (Meek, 1902)	A-F:UM	Mexican Goby^..... gobio mexicano
<i>Ctenogobius fasciatus</i> Gill, 1858	F:U	Blotchcheek Goby
<i>Ctenogobius manglicola</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1895)	PM	Mangrove Goby..... gobio de manglar
<i>Ctenogobius pseudofasciatus</i> (Gilbert & Randall, 1971)	A-F:U	Slashcheek Goby
* <i>Ctenogobius saepepallens</i> (Gilbert & Randall, 1968)	A	Dash Goby..... gobio guión
<i>Ctenogobius sagittula</i> (Günther, 1861)	P	Longtail Goby..... gobio aguzado
<i>Ctenogobius shufeldti</i> (Jordan & Eigenmann, 1887)	A-F:U	Freshwater Goby
<i>Ctenogobius smaragdus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	A	Emerald Goby
<i>Ctenogobius stigmaticus</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	Marked Goby
<i>Ctenogobius stigmaturus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1882)	A	Spottail Goby
<i>Elacatinus digueti</i> (Pellegrin, 1901)	PM	Banded Cleaning Goby..... gobio barbero
<i>Elacatinus illecebrosus</i> (Böhlke & Robins, 1968)	AM	Barsnout Goby..... gobio seductor
<i>Elacatinus janssi</i> Bussing, 1982	PM	Spotback Goby..... gobio lomopintado
* <i>Elacatinus jarocho</i> Taylor & Akins, 2007	AM	Jarocho Goby^..... gobio jarocho
<i>Elacatinus limbaughi</i> Hoese & Reader, 2001	PM	Widebanded Cleaning Goby... gobio insólito
* <i>Elacatinus lobeli</i> Randall & Colin, 2009	AM	Belize Goby^..... gobio beliceño
<i>Elacatinus louisae</i> (Böhlke & Robins, 1968)	AM	Spotlight Goby..... gobio farol
<i>Elacatinus macrodon</i> (Beebe & Tee-Van, 1928)	A	Tiger Goby..... gobio tigre
* <i>Elacatinus oceanops</i> Jordan, 1904	A	Neon Goby
<i>Elacatinus prochilos</i> (Böhlke & Robins, 1968)	AM	Broadstripe Goby..... gobio bordeado
<i>Elacatinus puncticulatus</i> (Ginsburg, 1938)	PM	Redhead Goby..... gobio cabeza roja
* <i>Elacatinus redimiculus</i> Taylor & Akins, 2007	AM	Cinta Goby..... gobio listón
+ <i>Elacatinus xanthiprora</i> (Böhlke & Robins, 1968)	A	Yellowprow Goby
<i>Enypnias seminudus</i> (Günther, 1861)	PM	Silt Goby..... gobio cienoso
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> (Girard, 1856)	P-F:U	Tidewater Goby
<i>Evermannia longipinnis</i> (Steindachner, 1879)	PM	Enigmatic Goby..... gobio enigmático
<i>Evermannia zosterura</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	PM	Bandedtail Goby..... gobio colirrayado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Evermannichthys spongicola</i> (Radcliffe, 1917).....	A	Sponge Goby..... gobio esponjero
<i>Evorthodus lyricus</i> (Girard, 1858).....	A-F:M	Lyre Goby..... tismiche
<i>Evorthodus minutus</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928.....	PM	Small Goby..... gobio pequeño
* <i>Gillichthys detrusus</i> Gilbert & Scofield, 1898.....	PM-F:M	Delta Mudsucker^..... chupalodo delta
<i>Gillichthys mirabilis</i> Cooper, 1864.....	P-F:UM	Longjaw Mudsucker..... chupalodo grande
<i>Gillichthys seta</i> (Ginsburg, 1938).....	PM	Shortjaw Mudsucker..... chupalodo chico
<i>Ginsburgellus novemlineatus</i> (Fowler, 1950).....	AM	Nineline Goby..... gobio nueve rayas
<i>Gnatholepis thompsoni</i> Jordan, 1904	A	Goldspot Goby..... gobio puntadorada
<i>Gobioides broussonetii</i> Lacepède, 1800.....	A-F:UM	Violet Goby..... gobio violeta
<i>Gobionellus microdon</i> (Gilbert, 1892).....	PM-F:M	Palmtail Goby..... gobio cola de palma
<i>Gobionellus oceanicus</i> (Pallas, 1770).....	A	Highfin Goby..... madrejuile flecha
<i>Gobiosoma bosc</i> (Lacepède, 1800).....	A-F:UM	Naked Goby..... gobio desnudo
<i>Gobiosoma chiquita</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889)	PM	Sonora Goby^..... gobio chiquito
<i>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</i> Hildebrand & Schroeder, 1928	A	Seaboard Goby.....
<i>Gobiosoma grosvenori</i> (Robins, 1964).....	A	Rockcut Goby.....
<i>Gobiosoma longipala</i> Ginsburg, 1933.....	A	Twoscale Goby.....
<i>Gobiosoma nudum</i> (Meek & Hildebrand, 1928).....	PM	Knobchin Goby..... gobio bulto
<i>Gobiosoma paradoxum</i> (Günther, 1861).....	PM	Paradox Goby..... gobio paradoja
<i>Gobiosoma robustum</i> Ginsburg, 1933	A	Code Goby..... gobio clave
<i>Gobiosoma yucatanum</i> Dawson, 1971	AM	Yucatan Goby^..... gobio yucateco
<i>Gobulus crescentalis</i> (Gilbert, 1892).....	PM	Crescent Goby..... gobio creciente
<i>Gobulus hancocki</i> Ginsburg, 1938.....	PM	Sandtop Goby..... gobio invertido
<i>Gobulus myersi</i> Ginsburg, 1939	A	Paleback Goby.....
* <i>Gymneleotris seminuda</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM	Splitbanded Goby..... gobio blanco y negro
<i>Ilypnus gilberti</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)	P	Cheekspot Goby..... gobio mejilla manchada
<i>Ilypnus luculentus</i> Ginsburg, 1938	PM	Bright Goby..... gobio brillante
<i>Lepidogobius lepidus</i> (Girard, 1858).....	P	Bay Goby..... gobio frío..... gobie de baie
<i>Lethops connectens</i> Hubbs, 1926	P	Halfblind Goby..... gobio sargacero
<i>Lophogobius cyprinoides</i> (Pallas, 1770).....	A-F:UM	Crested Goby..... gobio gallo
<i>Lythrypnus dalli</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P	Bluebanded Goby..... gobio bonito
<i>Lythrypnus elasson</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960	A	Dwarf Goby..... gobio enano
<i>Lythrypnus insularis</i> Bussing, 1990.....	PM	Distant Goby..... gobio isleño

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Lythrypnus nesiotus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960.....	A.....	Island Goby.....	gobio insular
<i>Lythrypnus phorellus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960.....	A.....	Convict Goby.....	gobio reo
<i>Lythrypnus pulchellus</i> Ginsburg, 1938.....	PM.....	Gorgeous Goby.....	gobio coquetón
<i>Lythrypnus rhizophora</i> (Heller & Snodgrass, 1903).....	PM.....	Spottedcheek Goby.....	gobio ligero
<i>Lythrypnus spilus</i> Böhlke & Robins, 1960.....	A.....	Bluegold Goby.....	gobio marcado
<i>Lythrypnus zebra</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	Zebra Goby.....	gobio cebra
<i>Microgobius brevispinis</i> Ginsburg, 1939.....	PM.....	Balboa Goby^.....	gobio de Balboa
<i>Microgobius carri</i> Fowler, 1945.....	A.....	Seminole Goby^.....	
<i>Microgobius cyclolepis</i> Gilbert, 1890.....	PM.....	Roundscale Goby.....	gobio escamas redondas
<i>Microgobius emblematicus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM.....	Emblem Goby.....	gobio emblema
<i>Microgobius erectus</i> Ginsburg, 1938.....	PM.....	Erect Goby.....	gobio chato
<i>Microgobius gulosus</i> (Girard, 1858).....	A-F:U.....	Clown Goby.....	gobio payaso
<i>Microgobius microlepis</i> Longley & Hildebrand, 1940.....	A.....	Banner Goby.....	
<i>Microgobius miraflorensis</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904.....	PM-F:M.....	Miraflores Goby^.....	gobio de Miraflores
<i>Microgobius tabogensis</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928.....	PM.....	Taboga Goby^.....	gobio de Taboga
<i>Microgobius thalassinus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1883).....	A.....	Green Goby.....	
+ <i>Neogobius melanostomus</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	F[I]:CU.....	Round Goby.....	gobie à taches noires
<i>Nes longus</i> (Nichols, 1914).....	A.....	Orangespotted Goby.....	gobio camaronícola
<i>Oxyurichthys stigmaphius</i> (Mead & Böhlke, 1958).....	A.....	Spotfin Goby.....	gobio aleta manchada
<i>Palatogobius paradoxus</i> Gilbert, 1971.....	A.....	Mauve Goby.....	
<i>Parrella ginsburgi</i> Wade, 1946.....	PM.....	Darkblotch Goby.....	gobio lunarejo
<i>Parrella lucretiae</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1888).....	PM.....	Maculated Goby.....	gobio maculado
<i>Parrella maxillaris</i> Ginsburg, 1938.....	PM.....	Doublestripe Goby.....	gobio veteadó
<i>Priolepis hipoliti</i> (Metzelaar, 1922).....	A.....	Rusty Goby.....	gobio oxidado
* <i>Proterorhinus semilunaris</i> (Heckel, 1837).....	F[I]:CU.....	Freshwater Tubenose Goby.....	gobie à nez tubulaire
<i>Psilotris alepis</i> Ginsburg, 1953.....	AM.....	Scaleless Goby.....	gobio sin escamas
<i>Psilotris batrachodes</i> Böhlke, 1963.....	AM.....	Toadfish Goby.....	gobio sapito
<i>Psilotris celsus</i> Böhlke, 1963.....	A.....	Highspine Goby.....	gobio espina alta
<i>Pycnomma semisquamatum</i> Rutter, 1904.....	PM.....	Secret Goby.....	gobio furtivo
* <i>Quietula guaymasiae</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889).....	PM.....	Guaymas Goby^.....	gobio guaymense
<i>Quietula y-cauda</i> (Jenkins & Evermann, 1889).....	P.....	Shadow Goby.....	gobio sombreado
<i>Rhinogobiops nicholsii</i> (Bean, 1882).....	P.....	Blackeye Goby.....	gobio triste..... gobie aux yeux noirs

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Risor ruber</i> (Rosén, 1911)	A	Tusked Goby gobio boquita
* <i>Robinsichthys arrowsmithensis</i> Birdsong, 1988	AM	Arrowsmith Goby^ gobio cuatrorayas
<i>Sicydium gymnogaster</i> Ogilvie-Grant, 1884	F:M	Smoothbelly Goby dormilón de Veracruz
<i>Sicydium multipunctatum</i> Regan, 1906	F:M	Multispotted Goby dormilón pecoso
<i>Tridentiger barbatus</i> (Günther, 1861)	P[I]-F[I]:U	Shokihaze Goby^
<i>Tridentiger bifasciatus</i> Steindachner, 1881	F[I]:U	Shimofuri Goby
<i>Tridentiger trigonocephalus</i> (Gill, 1859)	P[I]	Chameleon Goby
<i>Typhlogobius californiensis</i> Steindachner, 1879	P	Blind Goby gobio ciego
<i>Varicus marilynae</i> Gilmore, 1979	A	Orangebelly Goby
Microdesmidae—En-wormfishes, Sp-peces lombriz, Fr-poissons-lombrics		
<i>Cerdale floridana</i> Longley, 1934	A	Pugjaw Wormfish
<i>Clarkichthys bilineatus</i> (Clark, 1936)	PM	Flagtail Wormfish pez lombriz colibandera
<i>Microdesmus affinis</i> Meek & Hildebrand, 1928	PM	Olivaceous Wormfish pez lombriz oliváceo
<i>Microdesmus carri</i> Gilbert, 1966	AM	Stippled Wormfish pez lombriz punteado
<i>Microdesmus dipus</i> Günther, 1864	PM	Banded Wormfish pez lombriz rayado
<i>Microdesmus dorsipunctatus</i> Dawson, 1968	PM	Spotback Wormfish pez lombriz lomo punteado
<i>Microdesmus lanceolatus</i> Dawson, 1962	A	Lancetail Wormfish
<i>Microdesmus longipinnis</i> (Weymouth, 1910)	A	Pink Wormfish
<i>Microdesmus retropinnis</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	PM	Rearfin Wormfish pez lombriz aletatrasera
<i>Microdesmus suttkusi</i> Gilbert, 1966	PM	Spotside Wormfish pez lombriz manchado
Ptereleotridae—En-dartfishes, Sp-gobios dardos, Fr-ptéreléotridés		
<i>Ptereleotris calliura</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	A	Blue Dartfish gobio dardo azul
<i>Ptereleotris carinata</i> Bussing, 2001	PM	Panamic Dartfish^ gobio dardo panámico
<i>Ptereleotris helenae</i> (Randall, 1968)	A	Hovering Dartfish
Ephippidae—En-spadefishes, Sp-peluqueros, Fr-chèvres de mer		
<i>Chaetodipterus faber</i> (Broussonet, 1782)	A	Atlantic Spadefish^ chabela
<i>Chaetodipterus zonatus</i> (Girard, 1858)	P	Pacific Spadefish^ chambo
<i>Parapsettus panamensis</i> Steindachner, 1876	PM	Panama Spadefish^ zapatero

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
Luvaridae—En-louvars, Sp-emperadores, Fr-louvereaux			
<i>Luvarus imperialis</i> Rafinesque, 1810	A-P.....	Louvar	emperador
Zanclidae—En-Moorish idols, Sp-idolos moros, Fr-cochers			
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	PM.....	Moorish Idol^	ídolo moro
Acanthuridae—En-surgeonfishes, Sp-cirujanos, Fr-poissons-chirurgiens			
<i>Acanthurus achilles</i> Shaw, 1803	PM.....	Achilles Tang^.....	cirujano encendido
<i>Acanthurus chirurgus</i> (Bloch, 1787)	A	Doctorfish.....	cirujano rayado
<i>Acanthurus coeruleus</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801	A	Blue Tang	cirujano azul
<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	PM.....	Goldrim Surgeonfish	cirujano cariblanco
* <i>Acanthurus tractus</i> Poey, 1860	A	Ocean Surgeon	cirujano pardo
<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	PM.....	Convict Surgeonfish	cirujano reo
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i> Valenciennes, 1835	PM.....	Yellowfin Surgeonfish	cirujano aleta amarilla
* <i>Ctenochaetus marginatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1835).....	PM.....	Bluespotted Surgeonfish.....	cirujano estriado
<i>Prionurus laticlavus</i> (Valenciennes, 1846).....	PM.....	Razor Surgeonfish	cochinito barbero
<i>Prionurus punctatus</i> Gill, 1862.....	PM.....	Yellowtail Surgeonfish	cochinito punteado
Sphyraenidae—En-barracudas, Sp-barracudas, Fr-barracudas			
<i>Sphyraena argentea</i> Girard, 1854.....	P	Pacific Barracuda^.....	barracuda plateada barracuda argenté
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i> (Edwards, 1771).....	A	Great Barracuda	barracuda
* <i>Sphyraena borealis</i> DeKay, 1842	A	Sennet.....	picudilla
<i>Sphyraena ensis</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	P	Mexican Barracuda^	barracuda mexicana
<i>Sphyraena guachancho</i> Cuvier, 1829.....	A	Guaguanche	tolete
<i>Sphyraena idastes</i> Heller & Snodgrass, 1903	PM.....	Pelican Barracuda.....	barracuda pelicano
<i>Sphyraena lucasana</i> Gill, 1863.....	PM.....	Cortez Barracuda^.....	barracuda de Cortés
* <i>Sphyraena qenie</i> Klunzinger, 1870	PM.....	Blackfin Barracuda.....	barracuda aleta negra
Gempylidae—En-snake mackerels, Sp-escolares, Fr-escolars			
<i>Diplospinus multistriatus</i> Maul, 1948.....	A	Striped Escolar	escolar rayado
<i>Epinnula magistralis</i> Poey, 1854.....	AM.....	Domine	dominó

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Gempylus serpens</i> Cuvier, 1829	A-P	Snake Mackerel..... escolar de canal
<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i> (Smith, 1843)	A-P	Escolar..... escolar negro..... escolar
<i>Nealotus tripes</i> Johnson, 1865	A-PM	Black Snake Mackerel..... escolar listado..... coelho tripode
<i>Neopinnula americana</i> (Grey, 1953)	A	American Sackfish^..... escolar americano
<i>Nesiarchus nasutus</i> Johnson, 1862	A	Black Gemfish..... escolar narigudo
<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i> Cocco, 1833	A-P	Oilfish..... escolar clavo..... rouvet
Trichiuridae—En-cutlassfishes, Sp-sables, Fr-sabres de mer		
<i>Assurger anzac</i> (Alexander, 1917).....	P	Razorback Scabbardfish..... sable aserrado
<i>Benthodesmus pacificus</i> Parin & Becker, 1970	P	North Pacific Frostfish^..... cintilla del Pacífico.... poisson sabre nord-pacifique
<i>Benthodesmus simonyi</i> (Steindachner, 1891)	A	North Atlantic Frostfish^..... cintilla del Atlántico poisson sabre ganse
+ <i>Evoxymetopon taeniatus</i> Poey, 1863	A	Channel Scabbardfish..... poisson sabre canal
<i>Lepidopus altifrons</i> Parin & Collette, 1993	A	Crested Scabbardfish
<i>Lepidopus fitchi</i> Rosenblatt & Wilson, 1987	P	Pacific Scabbardfish^..... pez cinto
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	A	Atlantic Cutlassfish^..... sable del Atlántico
<i>Trichiurus nitens</i> Garman, 1899	P	Pacific Cutlassfish^..... sable del Pacífico
Scombridae—En-mackerels, Sp-macarelas, Fr-maquereaux		
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i> (Cuvier, 1832).....	A-PM	Wahoo..... peto
<i>Allothunnus fallai</i> Serventy, 1948.....	P	Slender Tuna..... atún lanzón
<i>Auxis rochei</i> (Risso, 1810).....	A-P	Bullet Mackerel..... melvera..... bonitou
<i>Auxis thazard</i> (Lacepède, 1800)	A-P	Frigate Mackerel..... melva
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i> (Cantor, 1849)	P	Kawakawa..... bacoreta oriental
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> (Rafinesque, 1810).....	A	Little Tunny..... bacoreta..... thonine commune
<i>Euthynnus lineatus</i> Kishinouye, 1920	P	Black Skipjack..... barrilete negro
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-P	Skipjack Tuna..... barrilete listado..... bonite à ventre rayé
<i>Sarda chiliensis</i> (Cuvier, 1832)	P	Pacific Bonito^..... bonito del Pacífico oriental... bonite du Pacifique
<i>Sarda orientalis</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844).....	PM	Striped Bonito..... bonito mono
<i>Sarda sarda</i> (Bloch, 1793).....	A	Atlantic Bonito^..... bonito del Atlántico..... bonite à dos rayé
<i>Scomber australasicus</i> Cuvier, 1832	PM	Spotted Chub Mackerel..... macarela pintoja
<i>Scomber colias</i> Gmelin, 1789.....	A	Atlantic Chub Mackerel^..... maquereau blanc
<i>Scomber japonicus</i> Houttuyn, 1782.....	P	Pacific Chub Mackerel^..... macarela estornino..... maquereau du Pacifique

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Scomber scombrus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A	Atlantic Mackerel^	maquereau bleu
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i> Collette, Russo & Zavala-Camin, 1978	AM	Serra	serra
<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	A	King Mackerel	carito
<i>Scomberomorus concolor</i> (Lockington, 1879)	P	Gulf Sierra^	sierra golfina
<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Spanish Mackerel^	sierra común
<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i> (Bloch, 1793)	A	Cero	sierra
<i>Scomberomorus sierra</i> Jordan & Starks, 1895	P	Pacific Sierra^	sierra del Pacífico
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	A-P	Albacore	albacora
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	A-P	Yellowfin Tuna	atún aleta amarilla....
<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i> (Lesson, 1831)	A	Blackfin Tuna	atún aleta negra
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> (Lowe, 1839)	A-P	Bigeye Tuna	patudo
<i>Thunnus orientalis</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)	P	Pacific Bluefin Tuna^	atún cimarrón
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Bluefin Tuna	atún aleta azul
Xiphiidae—En-swordfishes, Sp-espadas, Fr-espadons			
<i>Xiphias gladius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-P	Swordfish	pez espada.....
*Istiophoridae—En-billfishes, Sp-picudos, Fr-voiliers			
* <i>Istiompax indica</i> (Cuvier, 1832)	P	Black Marlin	marlin negro
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> (Shaw, 1792)	A-P	Sailfish	pez vela
* <i>Kajikia albida</i> (Poey, 1860)	A	White Marlin	marlin blanco
* <i>Kajikia audax</i> (Philippi, 1887)	P	Striped Marlin	marlin rayado
+ <i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède, 1802	A-P	Blue Marlin	marlin azul
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> Tanaka, 1915	P	Shortbill Spearfish	marlin trompa corta
* <i>Tetrapturus georgii</i> Lowe, 1841	A	Roundscale Spearfish	
<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i> Robins & de Sylva, 1963	A	Longbill Spearfish	marlin trompa larga
Centrolophidae—En-medusafishes, Sp-cojinobas, Fr-pompiles			
<i>Centrolophus niger</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	A	Black Ruff	pompile noir
<i>Hyperoglyphe bythites</i> (Ginsburg, 1954)	A	Black Driftfish	
<i>Hyperoglyphe perciformis</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	A	Barrelfish	pompile d'Amérique

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Ichthyos lockingtoni</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P.....	Medusafish cojinoba medusa stromatée-méduse
* <i>Schedophilus medusophagus</i> (Cocco, 1839).....	A.....	Brown Ruff..... pompile brun
* <i>Schedophilus pemarko</i> (Poll, 1959).....	A.....	Pemarko Blackfish^.....
Nomeidae—En-driftfishes, Sp-derivantes, Fr-physaliers		
<i>Cubiceps capensis</i> (Smith, 1845).....	A.....	Cape Cigarfish^..... pompile du cap
<i>Cubiceps paradoxus</i> Butler, 1979.....	P.....	Longfin Cigarfish derivante colón
<i>Cubiceps pauciradiatus</i> Günther, 1872.....	A-PM.....	Bigeye Cigarfish..... derivante ojón pompile paucirayonné
* <i>Nomeus gronovii</i> (Gmelin, 1789).....	A-PM.....	Man-of-war Fish..... derivante fragata portuguesa
<i>Psenes cyanophrys</i> Valenciennes, 1833.....	A.....	Freckled Driftfish derivante rayado
<i>Psenes maculatus</i> Lütken, 1880.....	A.....	Silver Driftfish..... psène maculé
<i>Psenes pellucidus</i> Lütken, 1880.....	A-P.....	Bluefin Driftfish derivante aleta azul
<i>Psenes sio</i> Haedrich, 1970.....	PM.....	Twospine Driftfish..... derivante dos espinas
Ariommatidae—En-ariommatids, Sp-pastorcillos, Fr-poissons pailletés		
<i>Ariomma bondi</i> Fowler, 1930.....	A.....	Silver-rag..... pastorcillo lucía semble-coulirou
<i>Ariomma melanum</i> (Ginsburg, 1954).....	A.....	Brown Driftfish pastorcillo café
<i>Ariomma regulus</i> (Poey, 1868).....	A.....	Spotted Driftfish..... pastorcillo aquillado
Tetragonuridae—En-squaretails, Sp-colicuadrados, Fr-téragonures		
<i>Tetragonurus atlanticus</i> Lowe, 1839.....	A.....	Bigeye Squaretail.....
<i>Tetragonurus cuvieri</i> Risso, 1810.....	P.....	Smalleye Squaretail..... colicuadrado ojito téragonure lilas
Stromateidae—En-butterfishes, Sp-palometas, Fr-stromatées		
<i>Peprilus burti</i> Fowler, 1944.....	A.....	Gulf Butterfish^..... palometa del Golfo
<i>Peprilus medius</i> (Peters, 1869).....	PM.....	Pacific Harvestfish^..... palometa
<i>Peprilus ovatus</i> Horn, 1970.....	PM.....	Cortez Butterfish^..... palometa de Cortés
<i>Peprilus paru</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Harvestfish..... palometa pámpano
<i>Peprilus simillimus</i> (Ayres, 1860).....	P.....	Pacific Pompano^..... palometa plateada pompano du Pacifique
<i>Peprilus snyderi</i> Gilbert & Starks, 1904.....	PM.....	Salema Butterfish..... palometa salema
<i>Peprilus triacanthus</i> (Peck, 1804).....	A-Ar.....	Butterfish..... stromatée à fossettes

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
*Osphronemidae—En-gouramies, Sp-guramis, Fr-gouramies		
<i>Trichopsis vittata</i> (Cuvier, 1831)	F[I]:U	Croaking Gourami
Channidae—En-snakeheads, Sp-cabezas de serpiente, Fr-têtes-de-serpent		
* <i>Channa argus</i> (Cantor, 1842)	F[I]:U	Northern Snakehead
<i>Channa marulius</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	F[I]:U	Bullseye Snakehead
+Caproidae—En-boarfishes, Sp-verracos, Fr-sangliers		
<i>Antigonia capros</i> Lowe, 1843	A	Deepbody Boarfish verraco alto
<i>Antigonia combatia</i> Berry & Rathjen, 1959	A	Shortspine Boarfish
+ORDER PLEURONECTIFORMES		
Scophthalmidae—En-turbots, Sp-rodaballos, Fr-scophthalmidés		
<i>Scophthalmus aquosus</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Windowpane turbot de sable
Paralichthyidae—En-sand flounders, Sp-lenguados areneros, Fr-flétans de sable		
<i>Ancylopsetta dendritica</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Threespot Sand Flounder lenguado tresojos
<i>Ancylopsetta dilecta</i> (Goode & Bean, 1883)	A	Three-eye Flounder lenguado tres manchas
<i>Ancylopsetta quadrocellata</i> Gill, 1864	A	Ocellated Flounder lenguado cuatro manchas
<i>Citharichthys abbotti</i> Dawson, 1969	AM	Veracruz Whiff^ lenguado veracruzano
<i>Citharichthys arcifrons</i> Goode, 1880	A	Gulf Stream Flounder^ lenguado golfino plie du Gulf Stream
<i>Citharichthys arenaceus</i> Evermann & Marsh, 1900	A	Sand Whiff
<i>Citharichthys cornutus</i> (Günther, 1880)	A	Horned Whiff lenguado cornudo
<i>Citharichthys dinoceros</i> Goode & Bean, 1886	A	Spined Whiff lenguado espinoso
<i>Citharichthys fragilis</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Gulf Sanddab^ lenguado flaco
<i>Citharichthys gilberti</i> Jenkins & Evermann, 1889	PM	Bigmouth Sanddab lenguado tapadera
<i>Citharichthys gordae</i> Beebe & Tee-Van, 1938	PM	Mimic Sanddab lenguado escondido
<i>Citharichthys gymnorhinus</i> Gutherz & Blackman, 1970	A	Anglefin Whiff
<i>Citharichthys macrops</i> Dresel, 1885	A	Spotted Whiff lenguado manchado

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Citharichthys mariajorisae</i> van der Heiden & Mussot, 1995	PM	Five-rayed Sanddab..... lenguado cinco radios
<i>Citharichthys platophrys</i> Gilbert, 1891	PM	Small Sanddab..... lenguado frentón
<i>Citharichthys sordidus</i> (Girard, 1854)	P	Pacific Sanddab^..... lenguado moteado..... limande sordide
<i>Citharichthys spilopterus</i> Günther, 1862	A-F:U	Bay Whiff..... lenguado pardo
<i>Citharichthys stigmaeus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	P	Speckled Sanddab..... lenguado pecoso..... limande tachetée
<i>Citharichthys uhleri</i> Jordan, 1889	AM	Voodoo Whiff..... lenguado albimoteado
<i>Citharichthys xanthostigma</i> Gilbert, 1890	P	Longfin Sanddab..... lenguado alón
<i>Cyclopsetta chittendeni</i> Bean, 1895	A	Mexican Flounder^..... lenguado mexicano
<i>Cyclopsetta fimbriata</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885)	A	Spotfin Flounder..... lenguado aleta sucia
<i>Cyclopsetta panamensis</i> (Steindachner, 1876)	PM	Panamic Flounder^..... lenguado panámico
* <i>Cyclopsetta querna</i> (Jordan & Bollman, 1890)	PM	Toothed Flounder..... lenguado dientón
* <i>Etropus ciadi</i> van der Heiden & Plascencia-González, 2005	PM	Intermediate Flounder..... lenguado intermedio
<i>Etropus crossotus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A-PM	Fringed Flounder..... lenguado ribete
<i>Etropus cyclosquamus</i> Leslie & Stewart, 1986	A	Shelf Flounder
<i>Etropus microstomus</i> (Gill, 1864)	A	Smallmouth Flounder
<i>Etropus peruvianus</i> Hildebrand, 1946	PM	Peruvian Flounder^..... lenguado zapatilla
<i>Etropus rimosus</i> Goode & Bean, 1885	A	Gray Flounder..... lenguado sombreado
<i>Gastropsetta frontalis</i> Bean, 1895	A	Shrimp Flounder..... lenguado gambero
<i>Hippoglossina bollmani</i> Gilbert, 1890	PM	Spotted Flounder..... lenguado pintado
<i>Hippoglossina stomata</i> Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890	P	Bigmouth Sole..... lenguado bocón
<i>Hippoglossina tetraphthalma</i> (Gilbert, 1890)	PM	Foureyeye Flounder..... lenguado cuatrojos
<i>Paralichthys aestuarius</i> Gilbert & Scofield, 1898	PM	Cortez Halibut^..... lenguado de Cortés
<i>Paralichthys albigutta</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A	Gulf Flounder^..... lenguado panzablanca
<i>Paralichthys californicus</i> (Ayres, 1859)	P	California Halibut^..... lenguado californiano
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Summer Flounder..... cardeau d'été
<i>Paralichthys lethostigma</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1884	A-F:U	Southern Flounder..... lenguado limpio
<i>Paralichthys oblongus</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	A	Fourspot Flounder..... cardeau à quatre ocelles
<i>Paralichthys squamilentus</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1882	A	Broad Flounder..... lenguado huarachón
<i>Paralichthys woolmani</i> Jordan & Williams, 1897	PM	Dappled Flounder..... lenguado huarache
<i>Syacium gunteri</i> Ginsburg, 1933	A	Shoal Flounder..... lenguado arenoso

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Syacium latifrons</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	PM.....	Beach Flounder lenguado playero
<i>Syacium longidorsale</i> Murakami & Amaoka, 1992.....	PM.....	Pompadour Flounder lenguado copetón
<i>Syacium micrurum</i> Ranzani, 1842.....	A.....	Channel Flounder lenguado anillado..... fausse limande pâté
<i>Syacium ovale</i> (Günther, 1864).....	PM.....	Oval Flounder..... lenguado ovalado
<i>Syacium papillosum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Dusky Flounder..... lenguado moreno
<i>Xystreurys liolepis</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P.....	Fantail Sole..... lenguado cola de abanico
Pleuronectidae—En-righteye flounders, Sp-platijas, Fr-plies		
<i>Atheresthes evermanni</i> Jordan & Starks, 1904.....	P.....	Kamchatka Flounder^.....
<i>Atheresthes stomias</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880).....	P.....	Arrowtooth Flounder..... plie à grande bouche
* <i>Embassichthys bathybius</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	P.....	Deepsea Sole..... plie de profondeur
<i>Eopsetta jordani</i> (Lockington, 1879).....	P.....	Petrale Sole..... platija petrale..... plie de Californie
<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-Ar.....	Witch Flounder..... plie grise
<i>Glyptocephalus zachirus</i> Lockington, 1879.....	P.....	Rex Sole..... platija rey..... plie royale
<i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P.....	Flathead Sole..... plie à tête plate
<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i> (Fabricius, 1780).....	A-Ar.....	American Plaice^..... plie canadienne
<i>Hippoglossoides robustus</i> Gill & Townsend, 1897.....	P-Ar.....	Bering Flounder^..... plie de Béring
<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-Ar.....	Atlantic Halibut^..... flétan atlantique
<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> Schmidt, 1904.....	P.....	Pacific Halibut^..... alabato del Pacífico..... flétan du Pacifique
<i>Isopsetta isolepis</i> (Lockington, 1880).....	P.....	Butter Sole..... plie à écailles régulières
<i>Lepidopsetta bilineata</i> (Ayres, 1855).....	P.....	Rock Sole..... fausse limande du Pacifique
<i>Lepidopsetta polyxystra</i> Orr & Matarese, 2000.....	P.....	Northern Rock Sole..... limande du nord
<i>Limanda aspera</i> (Pallas, 1814).....	P.....	Yellowfin Sole..... limande à nageoires jaunes
<i>Limanda ferruginea</i> (Storer, 1839).....	A.....	Yellowtail Flounder..... limande à queue jaune
<i>Limanda proboscidea</i> Gilbert, 1896.....	P-Ar.....	Longhead Dab..... limande carline
<i>Limanda sakhalinensis</i> Hubbs, 1915.....	P.....	Sakhalin Sole^.....
<i>Lyopsetta exilis</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880).....	P.....	Slender Sole..... platija flaca..... plie mince
* <i>Microstomus kitt</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A.....	Lemon Sole.....
<i>Microstomus pacificus</i> (Lockington, 1879).....	P.....	Dover Sole^..... platija resbalosa..... limande-sole
<i>Parophrys vetulus</i> (Girard, 1854).....	P.....	English Sole^..... platija limón..... carlottin anglais
<i>Platichthys stellatus</i> (Pallas, 1788).....	P-Ar-F:CU.....	Starry Flounder..... flet étoilé
<i>Pleuronectes glacialis</i> Pallas, 1776.....	P-Ar.....	Arctic Flounder^..... plie arctique

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Pleuronectes putnami</i> (Gill, 1864).....	A-Ar.....	Smooth Flounder..... plie lisse
<i>Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus</i> Pallas, 1814.....	P.....	Alaska Plaice^
<i>Pleuronichthys coenosus</i> Girard, 1854.....	P.....	C-O Sole^..... platija de fango..... plie vaseuse
<i>Pleuronichthys decurrens</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1881.....	P.....	Curlfin Sole..... platija aleta de rizo..... plie à nageoires frisées
<i>Pleuronichthys guttulatus</i> Girard, 1856.....	P.....	Diamond Turbot..... platija diamante
<i>Pleuronichthys ocellatus</i> Starks & Thompson, 1910.....	PM.....	Ocellated Turbot..... platija ocelada
<i>Pleuronichthys ritteri</i> Starks & Morris, 1907.....	P.....	Spotted Turbot..... platija moteada
<i>Pleuronichthys verticalis</i> Jordan & Gilbert, 1880.....	P.....	Hornyhead Turbot..... platija cornuda
<i>Psettichthys melanostictus</i> Girard, 1854.....	P.....	Sand Sole..... sole de sable
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A.....	Winter Flounder..... plie rouge
<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A-P-Ar.....	Greenland Halibut^..... platija negra..... flétan du Groenland

Bothidae—En-lefteye flounders, Sp-lenguados chuecos, Fr-turbots

<i>Bothus constellatus</i> (Jordan, 1889).....	PM.....	Pacific Eyed Flounder^..... lenguado hoja
<i>Bothus leopardinus</i> (Günther, 1862).....	PM.....	Pacific Leopard Flounder^..... lenguado leopardo del Pacífico
<i>Bothus lunatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Peacock Flounder..... lenguado lunado
<i>Bothus mancus</i> (Broussonet, 1782).....	PM.....	Tropical Flounder..... lenguado tropical
<i>Bothus ocellatus</i> (Agassiz, 1831).....	A.....	Eyed Flounder..... chueco playón..... plie oculée
<i>Bothus robinsi</i> Topp & Hoff, 1972.....	A.....	Twospot Flounder..... chueco dos manchas
<i>Engyophrys sanctilarentii</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	P.....	Speckledtail Flounder..... lenguado colimanchada
<i>Engyophrys senta</i> Ginsburg, 1933.....	A.....	Spiny Flounder..... lenguado ojicornudo
<i>Monolene antillarum</i> Norman, 1933.....	A.....	Slim Flounder
<i>Monolene asaedai</i> Clark, 1936.....	PM.....	Dark Flounder..... lenguado carbón
<i>Monolene dubiosa</i> Garman, 1899.....	PM.....	Acapulco Flounder^..... lenguado acapulqueño
* <i>Monolene maculipinna</i> Garman, 1899.....	PM.....	Pacific Deepwater Flounder^... lenguado de profundidad
<i>Monolene sessilicauda</i> Goode, 1880.....	A.....	Deepwater Flounder..... cardeau des profondeurs
<i>Perissias taeniopterus</i> (Gilbert, 1890).....	PM.....	Flag Flounder..... lenguado bandera
<i>Trichopsetta ventralis</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885).....	A.....	Sash Flounder..... lenguado de punto

Poecilopsettidae—En-bigeye flounders, Sp-lenguados ojones, Fr-plies à grands yeux

<i>Poecilopsetta beanii</i> (Goode, 1881).....	A.....	Deepwater Dab..... lenguado ojón
--	--------	----------------------------------

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
-----------------	-------------------------	---

Achiridae—En-American soles, Sp-lenguados suelas, Fr-soles américaines

<i>Achirus klunzingeri</i> (Steindachner, 1879).....	PM.....	Brown Sole..... suela plumiza
<i>Achirus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Lined Sole..... suela listada
<i>Achirus mazatlanus</i> (Steindachner, 1869).....	PM.....	Pacific Lined Sole^..... tepalcate
<i>Achirus scutum</i> (Günther, 1862).....	PM.....	Network Sole..... comal
<i>Achirus zebrinus</i> Clark, 1936.....	PM.....	Tehuantepec Sole^..... suela cebra
<i>Gymnachirus melas</i> Nichols, 1916.....	A.....	Naked Sole..... suela desnuda
<i>Gymnachirus nudus</i> Kaup, 1858.....	AM.....	Flabby Sole..... suela fofa
<i>Gymnachirus texae</i> (Gunter, 1936).....	A.....	Fringed Sole..... suela texana
<i>Trinectes fimbriatus</i> (Günther, 1862).....	PM.....	Whitespotted Sole..... suela pintada
<i>Trinectes fonsecensis</i> (Günther, 1862).....	PM-F:M.....	Spottedfin Sole..... suela rayada
* <i>Trinectes inscriptus</i> (Gosse, 1851).....	A.....	Scrawled Sole..... suela garabato
<i>Trinectes maculatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	A-F:UM.....	Hogchoker..... suela tortilla
* <i>Trinectes paulistanus</i> (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915).....	AM.....	Southern Hogchoker..... suela carioca

Soleidae—En-soles, Sp-suelas soles, Fr-soles

<i>Aseraggodes herrei</i> Seale, 1940.....	PM.....	Reticulated Sole..... sol reticulado
--	---------	--------------------------------------

Cynoglossidae—En-tonguefishes, Sp-lenguas, Fr-soles-langues

<i>Symphurus arawak</i> Robins & Randall, 1965.....	A.....	Caribbean Tonguefish^..... lengua caribeña
<i>Symphurus atramentatus</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	PM.....	Halfspotted Tonguefish..... lengua mediomanchada
<i>Symphurus atricaudus</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1880).....	P.....	California Tonguefish^..... lengua californiana sole californienne
<i>Symphurus billykrietei</i> Munroe, 1998.....	A.....	Chocolatebanded Tonguefish .. lengua boba..... sole de Kriete
<i>Symphurus callopterus</i> Munroe & Mahadeva, 1989.....	PM.....	Chocolate Tonguefish..... lengua chocolate
<i>Symphurus chabanaudi</i> Mahadeva & Munroe, 1990.....	PM.....	Darkcheek Tonguefish..... lengua cachete prieto
<i>Symphurus civitatum</i> Ginsburg, 1951.....	A.....	Offshore Tonguefish..... lengua gatita
<i>Symphurus diomedeanus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885).....	A.....	Spottedfin Tonguefish..... lengua filonegro sole tachetée
<i>Symphurus elongatus</i> (Günther, 1868).....	PM.....	Elongate Tonguefish..... lengua esbelta
<i>Symphurus fasciolaris</i> Gilbert, 1892.....	PM.....	Banded Tonguefish..... lengua listada
<i>Symphurus gorgonae</i> Chabanaud, 1948.....	PM.....	Dwarf Tonguefish..... lengua enana
<i>Symphurus leei</i> Jordan & Bollman, 1890.....	PM.....	Blacktail Tonguefish..... lengua colinegra

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Symphurus marginatus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1886).....	A	Margined Tonguefish
<i>Symphurus melanurus</i> Clark, 1936.....	PM.....	Drab Tonguefish lengua lucia
<i>Symphurus melasmatotheca</i> Munroe & Nizinski, 1990	PM.....	Darkbelly Tonguefish lengua tripa negra
<i>Symphurus minor</i> Ginsburg, 1951	A	Largescale Tonguefish
<i>Symphurus oligomerus</i> Mahadeva & Munroe, 1990.....	PM.....	Whitetail Tonguefish lengua coliblanca
<i>Symphurus parvus</i> Ginsburg, 1951	A	Pygmy Tonguefish..... lengua pigmea
<i>Symphurus pelicanus</i> Ginsburg, 1951	A	Longtail Tonguefish..... lengua colilarga
<i>Symphurus piger</i> (Goode & Bean, 1886)	A	Deepwater Tonguefish..... lengua perezosa
<i>Symphurus plagiusa</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Blackcheek Tonguefish lengua gris
<i>Symphurus prolatinaris</i> Munroe, Nizinski & Mahadeva, 1991	PM.....	Halfstriped Tonguefish lengua narigona
<i>Symphurus pusillus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885)	A	Northern Tonguefish
<i>Symphurus stigmus</i> Munroe, 1998	A	Blotchfin Tonguefish
<i>Symphurus undecimplerus</i> Munroe & Nizinski, 1990.....	PM.....	Imitator Tonguefish lengua imitador
<i>Symphurus urospilus</i> Ginsburg, 1951	A	Spottail Tonguefish..... lengua colipunteada
<i>Symphurus williamsi</i> Jordan & Culver, 1895	PM.....	Yellow Tonguefish..... lengua amarillenta

ORDER TETRAODONTIFORMES

Triacanthodidae—En-spikefishes, Sp-cochis espinosos, Fr-triacanthodidés

<i>Hollardia meadi</i> Tyler, 1966	A	Spotted Spikefish
<i>Parahollardia lineata</i> (Longley, 1935).....	A	Jambeau..... cochi rombo

Balistidae—En-triggerfishes, Sp-cochitos, Fr-balistes

<i>Balistes capriscus</i> Gmelin, 1789.....	A	Gray Triggerfish pejepuerco blanco baliste capri
<i>Balistes polylepis</i> Steindachner, 1876.....	P.....	Finescale Triggerfish cochi
<i>Balistes vetula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A	Queen Triggerfish..... cochino baliste royal
<i>Canthidermis maculata</i> (Bloch, 1786)	A-PM.....	Rough Triggerfish..... cochito manchado
<i>Canthidermis sufflamen</i> (Mitchill, 1815).....	A	Ocean Triggerfish sobaco lija
<i>Melichthys niger</i> (Bloch, 1786)	A-P.....	Black Durgon cochito negro
* <i>Melichthys vidua</i> (Richardson, 1845)	PM.....	Pinktail Durgon cochito cola rosada

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²
<i>Pseudobalistes naufragium</i> (Jordan & Starks, 1895).....	PM.....	Blunthead Triggerfish..... cochito bota
<i>Sufflamen verres</i> (Gilbert & Starks, 1904).....	PM.....	Orangeside Triggerfish..... cochito naranja
<i>Xanthichthys mento</i> (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882).....	P.....	Redtail Triggerfish..... cochito cuadriculado
<i>Xanthichthys ringens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Sargassum Triggerfish..... cocuyo
Monacanthidae—En-filefishes, Sp-lijas, Fr-poissons-bourses		
<i>Aluterus heudelotii</i> Hollard, 1855.....	A.....	Dotterel Filefish..... lija jaspeada
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A-PM.....	Unicorn Filefish..... lija barbuda
<i>Aluterus schoepfii</i> (Walbaum, 1792).....	A.....	Orange Filefish..... lija naranja
<i>Aluterus scriptus</i> (Osbeck, 1765).....	A-PM.....	Scrawled Filefish..... lija trompa
<i>Cantherhines dumerilii</i> (Hollard, 1854).....	PM.....	Barred Filefish..... lija vagabunda
<i>Cantherhines macrocerus</i> (Hollard, 1853).....	A.....	Whitespotted Filefish.....
<i>Cantherhines pullus</i> (Ranzani, 1842).....	A.....	Orangespotted Filefish..... lija colorada
<i>Monacanthus ciliatus</i> (Mitchill, 1818).....	A.....	Fringed Filefish..... lija de clavo..... lime frangée
<i>Monacanthus tuckeri</i> Bean, 1906.....	A.....	Slender Filefish..... lija reticulada
<i>Stephanolepis hispidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).....	A.....	Planehead Filefish..... lija áspera
<i>Stephanolepis setifer</i> (Bennett, 1831).....	A.....	Pygmy Filefish..... lija de hebra
Ostraciidae—En-boxfishes, Sp-peces cofre, Fr-coffres		
* <i>Acanthostracion polygonius</i> Poey, 1876.....	A.....	Honeycomb Cowfish..... torito hexagonal
<i>Acanthostracion quadricornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Scrawled Cowfish..... torito cornudo
<i>Lactophrys bicaudalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Spotted Trunkfish..... chapin pintado
<i>Lactophrys trigonus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Trunkfish..... chapin búfalo
<i>Lactophrys triqueter</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A.....	Smooth Trunkfish..... chapin baqueta
<i>Lactoria diaphana</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).....	P.....	Spiny Boxfish..... cofre espinoso
<i>Ostracion meleagris</i> Shaw, 1796.....	PM.....	Spotted Boxfish..... cofre moteado
Tetraodontidae—En-puffers, Sp-botetes, Fr-sphéroïdes		
<i>Arothron hispidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	PM.....	Stripebelly Puffer..... botete panza rayada
<i>Arothron meleagris</i> (Lacépède, 1798).....	PM.....	Guineaowl Puffer..... botete aletas punteadas
<i>Canthigaster jamesyleri</i> Moura & Castro, 2002.....	A.....	Goldface Toby.....
<i>Canthigaster punctatissima</i> (Günther, 1870).....	PM.....	Spotted Sharpnose Puffer..... botete bonito

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE ¹	COMMON NAME (ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH) ²	
<i>Canthigaster rostrata</i> (Bloch, 1786)	A	Sharpnose Puffer	tamborín narizón
<i>Lagocephalus laeigatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	A	Smooth Puffer	botete grande
<i>Lagocephalus lagocephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-P	Oceanic Puffer	botete oceánico orbe étoilé
<i>Sphoeroides annulatus</i> (Jenyns, 1842)	P	Bullseye Puffer	botete diana
<i>Sphoeroides dorsalis</i> Longley, 1934	A	Marbled Puffer	botete jaspeado
<i>Sphoeroides lispus</i> Walker, 1996	PM	Naked Puffer	botete liso
<i>Sphoeroides lobatus</i> (Steindachner, 1870)	P	Longnose Puffer	botete verrugoso
<i>Sphoeroides maculatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A	Northern Puffer sphéroïde du nord
<i>Sphoeroides nephelus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1882)	A	Southern Puffer	botete fruta
<i>Sphoeroides pachygaster</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)	A	Blunthead Puffer	botete chato sphéroïde trogne
<i>Sphoeroides parvus</i> Shipp & Yerger, 1969	A	Least Puffer	botete xpú
<i>Sphoeroides sechurae</i> Hildebrand, 1946	PM	Peruvian Puffer^	botete peruano
<i>Sphoeroides spengleri</i> (Bloch, 1785)	A	Bandtail Puffer	botete collarate
<i>Sphoeroides testudineus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Checkered Puffer	botete sapo
<i>Sphoeroides trichocephalus</i> (Cope, 1870)	PM	Pygmy Puffer	botete enano
Diodontidae—En-porcupinefishes, Sp-peces erizo, Fr-poissons porcs-épics			
* <i>Chilomycterus antennatus</i> (Cuvier, 1816)	A	Bridled Burrfish	pez erizo de riendas
<i>Chilomycterus antillarum</i> Jordan & Rutter, 1897	A	Web Burrfish	guanábana caribeña
* <i>Chilomycterus reticulatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-P	Spotfin Burrfish	pez erizo enano
<i>Chilomycterus schoepfi</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	A	Striped Burrfish	guanábana rayada
* <i>Diodon eydouxii</i> Brisout de Barneville, 1846	P	Pelagic Porcupinefish	pez erizo pelágico
<i>Diodon holocanthus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-P	Balloonfish	pez erizo mapache
<i>Diodon hystrix</i> Linnaeus, 1758	A-P	Porcupinefish	pez erizo pecoso
Molidae—En-molas, Sp-molas, Fr-poissons-lune			
<i>Mola lanceolata</i> (Liénard, 1840)	A-PM	Sharptail Mola	mola coliaduda
<i>Mola mola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A-P	Ocean Sunfish	mola môle
<i>Ranzania laevis</i> (Pennant, 1776)	A-P	Slender Mola	mola flaca

PART II

Appendix 1

Changes from Sixth Edition (2004) and Comments

The comments and explanatory notes below are keyed to the appropriate scientific name as indicated by an asterisk (*) or plus sign (+) in the main list, Part I. Entries are in the same order as in the list and are grouped by page. Information provided in pages 65–87 in the Appendix in the Third Edition, 1970, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 6, Bethesda, Maryland; in pages 68–92 in Appendix 1 in the Fourth Edition, 1980, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 12, Bethesda, Maryland; in pages 71–96 in Appendix 1 in the Fifth Edition, 1991, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 20, Bethesda, Maryland; and in pages 187–253 in Appendix 1 in the Sixth Edition, 2004, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 29, Bethesda, Maryland, is not repeated here except where considered necessary. Literature citations occur in standard form (e.g., author, year), with the cited work given in “References,” or in abbreviated text form as in previous editions when not in References. The fourth edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is referred to as the “International Code,” whereas ICZN refers to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Abbreviations for fish collections are as follows: ANSP = Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; ARC = Atlantic Reference Centre, St. Andrews, New Brunswick; CAS = California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; ECOCH = El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), Chetumal, Quintana Roo; FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; GCRL = Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, The University of Southern Mississippi, Ocean Springs; IBUNAM-P = Colección Nacional de Peces, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, D.F.; LACM = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; NCSM = North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, Raleigh; SIO = Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Marine Vertebrate Collection, La Jolla, California; UAZ = University of Arizona, Tucson; UF = University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville; UMMZ = University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor; USNM = Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; UW = University of Washington, Seattle.

Page 47

Branchiostomatidae. Common name in French changed to be consistent with general use (C. B. Renaud, personal communication, 2010). See Epigonichthyidae.

Epigonichthyidae. Recognized as a family by Nelson (2006:18) and included here for *Epigonichthys lucayanus*, removed from Branchiostomatidae. Common name in English proposed by N. Holland (personal communication, 2007).

Page 48

Petromyzontida. Change in class name following Nelson (2006).

Petromyzontidae. Transfers to *Entosphenus*, *Lethenteron*, and *Tetrapleurodon* of species recognized in *Lampetra* in the 2004 list and, in some cases, changes in endings of species names are based on H. S. Gill, C. B. Renaud, F. Chapleau, R. L. Mayden, and I. C. Potter, 2003, *Copeia* 2003(3):687–703.

Entosphenus folletti. Added to the list following C. B. Renaud, 2011, Lampreys of the world, Food and Agriculture Organization of

the United Nations, FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes No. 5, Rome.

Entosphenus lethophagus. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Entosphenus macrostomus. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Entosphenus minimus. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Entosphenus similis. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Entosphenus tridentatus. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus. Recognition of Gairdner as the author, not Richardson as given in Eschmeyer (2012), was explained in the 2004 list (p. 188).

Lampetra ayresii. Common name changed from river lamprey to Western River Lamprey as used in C. B. Renaud, M. F. Docker, and N. E. Mandrak, 2009, Taxonomy, distribution and conservation of lampreys in Canada, Pages 293–309 in L. R. Brown, S. Chase, M. Mesa, R. Beamish and P. Moyle, editors, Biology, management and conservation of lampreys in North America, American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland.

Lampetra hubbsi. We retain this species in *Lam-*

petra, as in N. J. Lang, K. J. Roe, C. B. Renaud, H. S. Gill, I. C. Potter, J. Freyhof, A. M. Naseka, P. Cochran, H. Espinosa Pérez, E. M. Habit, B. R. Kuhajda, D. A. Neely, Y. S. Reshetnikov, V. B. Salnikov, M. T. Stoumboudi, and R. L. Mayden, 2010, Pages 41–55 in L. R. Brown, S. Chase, M. Mesa, R. Beamish and P. Moyle, editors, *Biology, management, and conservation of lampreys in North America*, American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland. The phylogenetic analysis of lampreys by H. S. Gill, C. B. Renaud, F. Chapleau, R. L. Mayden, and I. C. Potter, 2003, *Copeia* 2003(3):687–703, examined only parasitic species and provided no evidence for relationships of this species. Likewise, the classification provided by C. B. Renaud, 2011, *Lampreys of the world*, Fish and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes No. 5, Rome, in which this species was placed in *Entosphenus*, was not based on published phylogenetic information.

Lampetra pacifica. Removed from the synonymy of *L. richardsoni* by S. B. Reid, D. Boguski, D. Goodman, and M. F. Docker, *Zootaxa* 3091:42–50. It was recognized as valid in the 1980 edition but deleted in the 1991 edition following C. E. Bond and T. T. Kan, 1986, Systematics and evolution of the lampreys of Oregon, Page 919 in T. Uyeno, R. Arai, T. Taniuchi, and K. Matsuura, editors, *Indo-Pacific fish biology*, Proceedings of the second international conference on Indo-Pacific fishes, Ichthyological Society of Japan, Tokyo.

Lampetra richardsoni. See *L. pacifica*.

Lethenteron alaskense. Populations previously recognized as *Lampetra appendix* in Alaska were recognized as *Lampetra alaskensis* in Mecklenburg et al. (2002), and in Alaska and Canada as *Lethenteron alaskense*, the Alaskan Brook Lamprey, in Page and Burr (2011). Conforming to present use, the species is recognized here in *Lethenteron*.

Lethenteron appendix. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Lethenteron camtschaticum. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Tetrapleurodon geminis. Correction of orthography of author's name from Alvarez to Álvarez. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Tetrapleurodon spadiceus. See Petromyzontidae; change in genus.

Chondrichthyes. The change in sequence of the orders Heterodontiformes, Orectolobiformes, Lamniformes, Carcharhiniformes, Hexanchiformes, Squaliformes (with removal of Echinorhinidae), and Squatiniformes and recognition of Echinorhiniformes follow Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for the literature used. The term “shark” is used as a collective term for members of the families Heterodontidae to Squatinidae (in eight orders); the term “ray” is used as a collective term for members of the families Torpedinidae to Myliobatidae (in four orders). Skates are members of one family of rays, the Rajidae.

Hydrolagus melanophasma. This new species was described by K. C. James, D. A. Ebert, D. J. Long, and D. A. Didier, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2218:60. The holotype was collected in Mexico, Gulf of California, Baja California Sur, off Punta Pescadero, at 30.5-m depth, in 1977. The species is also known from southern California and the outer coast of the Baja California peninsula but at depths exceeding 200 m.

Odontaspis ferox. Occurrence in Atlantic waters of United States was noted in T. F. Sheehan, 1998, *Mar. Fish. Rev.* 60(1):33–34, and F. J. Schwartz, 2003, *Sharks, skates, and rays of the Carolinas*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Alopias vulpinus. Common name in English is changed from thresher shark to Common Thresher Shark based on current general use and to avoid confusion with the other two members of the family Alopiidae. Without a modifying adjective, this species is frequently confused with Bigeye Thresher and Pelagic Thresher.

Carcharodon carcharias. Often referred to as the great white shark. We retain the established name White Shark.

Mustelus albiginnis. This new species was described from off Bahía Magdalena, Baja California Sur, from depths of 103–111 m by J. L. Castro-Aguirre, A. Antuna-Mendiola, A. González-Acosta, and J. De la Cruz-Agüero, 2005, *Hidrobiologica* 15(2 Especial):126. *Mustelus hacat*, described from the Gulf of California

by J. C. Pérez-Jimenez, O. S. Nishizaki, and J. L. Castillo-Geniz, *Copeia*, 2005(4):836, is considered a junior synonym of *M. albipinnis* by J. I. Castro, 2011, *The sharks of North America*, Oxford University Press, New York.

Carcharhinus cerdale. This species, originally described from the Pacific off Panama, was resurrected from the synonymy of *C. porosus* by J. I. Castro, 2011, *Aqua*, International Journal of Ichthyology 17(1):1–10, thus restricting that species to the western Atlantic.

Carcharhinus galapagensis. Previously included for Atlantic on unpublished records. F. J. Schwartz, 1998, *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 114(3):149–158, recorded it off North Carolina.

Carcharhinus perezii. Often referred to as the Caribbean reef shark (e.g., W. B. Driggers, III, E. R. Hoffmayer, E. L. Hickerson, T. I. Martin, and C. T. Gledhill, 2011, *Zootaxa* 2933:65–68 [as *C. perezii*], who validated its occurrence in the northern Gulf of Mexico).

Page 52

Carcharhinus porosus. This species is restricted to the Atlantic Ocean and is replaced in the eastern Pacific by the sister-species *C. cerdale* (J. I. Castro, 2011, *Aqua*, International Journal of Ichthyology 17(1):1–10). Year of description changed from 1840 to 1839 following Eschmeyer (2012).

Page 53

Echinorhynchiformes. See Chondrichthyes.

Echinorhinus brucus. Confirmation in our area is based on F. J. Schwartz, 1993, *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 109(3):158–162 (e.g., off North Carolina at 111 m) and F. J. Schwartz, 2003, *Sharks, skates, and rays of the Carolinas*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Squaliformes. See Chondrichthyes.

Squalus acanthias. See *S. suckleyi*.

Squalus suckleyi. Previously considered a subspecies or junior synonym of *S. acanthias* but treated as a species by D. A. Ebert, W. T. White, K. J. Goldman, L. J. V. Compagno, T. S. Daly-Engel, and R. D. Ward, 2010, *Zootaxa* 2612:22–40, based on differences in morphology and mitochondrial DNA. *Squalus suckleyi* is endemic to both sides of the North Pacific and, within our area of coverage, ranges from Alaska south to southern Baja California. Its geographic range is separate from that of *S. acanthias*, a widespread species that in our region is confined to the

Atlantic (not including the Gulf of Mexico) from southern Florida north to Canada.

Etmopteridae. This family included the species *Euprotomicrus bispinatus* in the 2004 list, which is now placed in Dalatiidae.

Euprotomicrus bispinatus. See Etmopteridae.

Page 54

Squatina heteroptera. This new species was described from the Gulf of Mexico, off Tamaulipas and Tabasco states, by J. L. Castro-Aguirre, H. Espinosa Pérez, and L. Huidobro Campos, 2007 [dated 2006], *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 54(3):1036. Common names proposed by H. Espinosa Pérez.

Squatina mexicana. This new species was described from the Gulf of Mexico, off Tamaulipas, Tabasco, and Yucatan states, by J. L. Castro-Aguirre, H. Espinosa Pérez, and L. Huidobro Campos, 2007 [dated 2006], *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 54(3):1032. Common names proposed by H. Espinosa Pérez.

Rajiformes. See Platyrrhynchidae below.

Page 55

Rhinobatos percellens. This Caribbean species is added on basis of occurrence off eastern Yucatan recorded by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):146.

Rhinobatos prahli. Originally described from Isla Gorgona, Colombia. Added to the list based on documentation of its presence in the Gulf of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico by M. Carrera-Fernández, F. Galván-Magaña, and O. Escobar-Sánchez, 2012, *Mar. Biodiv. Rec.* 5:e6, DOI: 10.1017/S1755267211001072.

Zapteryx xyster. Added to the list based on occurrence in shallow waters of the eastern Pacific from the southeastern Gulf of California, Mexico to Peru (Robertson and Allen 2008; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011). Three collections off southern mainland Mexico are in the Marine Vertebrate Collection at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO 63-515, 73-237, 73-244).

Bathyraja mariposa. This new species was described from the Aleutian Islands by D. E. Stevenson, J. W. Orr, G. R. Hoff, and J. D. McEachran, 2004, *Copeia* 2004(2):306, but appeared too late for inclusion in the 2004 list.

Bathyraja minispinosa. Added to the list based on

a record from the western Gulf of Alaska proximal to the eastern Aleutian Islands, 106-m depth, collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service, and deposited in the University of Washington Fish Collection, UW 42107 (D. Stevenson, personal communication, 2009).

Page 56

Rajella fyllae. Inadvertently omitted from previous lists. The type locality is Greenland, Davis Strait, from 80 fathoms [146 m]. Canadian records are from K. J. Sulak, D. P. MacWhirter, K. E. Luke, A. D. Norem, J. M. Miller, J. A. Cooper, and L. E. Harris, 2009, Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2850.

Myliobatiformes. Change in sequence of families and composition; see Nelson (2006) for references.

Platyrrhynidae. Moved from Rajiformes to Myliobatiformes based on references in Nelson (2006:76).

Urotrygonidae. Species formerly placed in Urolophidae (which remains a valid family outside our area). Changes in family common names result from addition of modifiers pertaining to the Americas.

Page 57

Myliobatidae. The formerly recognized Rhinopteridae and Mobulidae are now considered to be subfamilies of Myliobatidae; see Nelson (2006) for references. Expansions of common names of the family reflect this taxonomic change.

Rhinoptera brasiliensis. Inadvertently omitted from the 2004 edition and is added here based on J. D. McEachran and M. R. de Carvalho, 2003 (dated 2002), Rhinopteridae, Pages 583–585 in Carpenter (2003a). A confirmatory record from Tuxpan, Veracruz, Mexico is catalogued as CNPE-IBUNAM7006 in the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in Mexico City.

Page 58

Polyodon spathula. Extirpated in Canada (Ontario); last reported in 1917.

Atractosteus spatula. As noted by J. D. McEachran and J. D. Feckhelm, 1998, Fishes of the Gulf of Mexico, volume 1, University of Texas Press, Austin, this species, *Lepisosteus platostomus*, and *L. osseus* are occasionally found in the Gulf of Mexico.

Lepisosteus osseus. See *Atractosteus spatula*.

Lepisosteus platostomus. See *Atractosteus spatula*.

Page 59

Elops smithi. This new species, formerly in *E. saurus*, was described from the northern coast of South America, Caribbean Sea, Bahamas, Gulf of Mexico, and the eastern seaboard of North America by R. S. McBride, C. R. Rocha, R. Ruiz-Carus, and B. W. Bowen, 2010, Zootaxa 2346:31.

Albulidae. Information is presented below on a genetically characterized but undescribed western Atlantic species in the *Albula vulpes* complex (see *A. vulpes*). In addition, and although outside our area of geographical coverage, K. Hidaka, Y. Iwatsuki, and J. E. Randall, 2008, Ichthyol. Res. 55:53–64, in dealing with Indo-Pacific species of *Albula*, showed that *A. argentea* is a senior synonym of the nominal *A. forsteri* and *A. neoguinaica*, that *A. glossodonta* is a valid species as is *A. virgata* (Hawaiian endemic), and described *A. oligolepis* (widespread in Indian Ocean to northeastern Australia). Subsequently, Kwun and Kim, 2011, Zootaxa 2903:57–63, described *A. koreana* from Korea and Taiwan.

Albula esuncula. Added due to its resurrection from the *A. vulpes* complex of cryptic species as one of the two genetically distinct eastern Pacific species (given in the 2004 list, in part, as “*Albula* species,” with a “P” distribution—now restricted to PM) by E. Pfeiler, B. G. Bitler, R. Ulloa, A. M. van der Heiden, and P. A. Hastings, 2008, Copeia 2008(4):763–770. This species, originally described in 1899 from two leptocephalous larvae and erroneously considered a synonym of *A. vulpes* by most subsequent workers, has appeared in several recent publications as the genetically characterized “*Albula* species C.” It is now known to occur from Ecuador (perhaps farther south) northward to northwestern Mexico off Mazatlán, Sinaloa, in the southeastern Gulf of California, where it slightly overlaps in distribution with the more northerly occurring *A. gilberti*. Adults of *A. esuncula* recently have been described in a redescription of that species by E. Pfeiler and A. van der Heiden in E. Pfeiler, A. van der Heiden, R. S. Ruboyianes, and T. Watts, 2011, Zootaxa 3088:1–14.

Albula gilberti. Added due to its resurrection from the *A. vulpes* complex of cryptic species as one of the two genetically distinct eastern Pa-

cific species (given in the 2004 list, in part, as “*Albula* species,” with a “P” distribution) by Pfeiler et al., 2008 (cited above), and its formal description, genetic characterization, and comparisons with several relatives by E. Pfeiler and A. van der Heiden in Pfeiler et al., 2011 (cited above). It has been referred to as “*Albula* species A” in several recent publications. This species appeared in the 1960–1991 lists as “*Albula vulpes*” with occurrence as “P” and was referred to in the 2004 list as “*Albula* species, Cortez bonefish, macabí de Cortés” with a “P” distribution. It occurs throughout the Gulf of California and as far north as Morro Bay, California. Following warmwater years, it is a sport fish of some significance in southern California.

Albula pacifica. Added following study by E. Pfeiler, 2008, Rev. Biol. Trop. 56(2):839–844, who resurrected *A. pacifica* from the synonymy of *A. nemoptera* (Fowler, 1911), thus restricting the latter species to the Atlantic. Records of *A. nemoptera* are lacking from our area of coverage, and it is thus deleted from the list (see note for that species in the 2004 list, p. 194).

Albula vulpes. Occurring in western Atlantic waters of the United States and Mexico. As with *A. gilberti* and *A. esuncula*, another close relative of *A. vulpes* is the genetically well-defined species (but awaiting formal description) referred to as “*Albula* species B” in several recent publications (e.g., E. Pfeiler, B. G. Bitler, R. Ulloa, A. M. van der Heiden, and P. A. Hastings, 2008, Copeia 2008(4):763–770; E. Pfeiler, A. van der Heiden, R. S. Ruboyianes, and T. Watts, 2011, Zootaxa 3088:1–14). It is widely distributed in the Atlantic, including Mexico and the United States, where it at least partially overlaps in distribution (Florida Keys) with *A. vulpes* (A. J. Adams, R. K. Wolfe, M. D. Tringali, E. M. Wallace, and G. T. Kellison, 2008, Pages 203–214 in J. S. Ault, editor, Biology and management of the world tarpon and bonefish fisheries, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida). A common name in English for that (undescribed) species in Florida was given as “Big-eye Bonefish” in B. W. Bowen, S. A. Karl, and E. Pfeiler, 2008, Pages 147–157 in J. S. Ault, editor, Biology and management of the world tarpon and bonefish fisheries, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. A literal translation of that name into Spanish would be *macabí ojón*.

Notacanthidae. Change in common names for family. Species in Notacanthidae and in Mastacembelidae are commonly known as “spiny eels” (a name used in previous editions for Notacanthidae). To avoid confusion, the modifier “deep-sea” is added for Notacanthidae and “freshwater” for Mastacembelidae, with similar names in Spanish and French.

Page 60

Neoconger vermiformis. Inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list, this species was described from soft bottoms in the northern Gulf of California, Mexico, from a depth of 55 m. It occurs from there southward to Colombia (Robertson and Allen [2008] and D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Chlopsis kazuko. Inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list, this species was described from the southwestern Gulf of California, in the cape region of the Baja California peninsula, from a depth of ca. 95 m. It also occurs on mainland Mexico off Jalisco state and southward to (at least) Costa Rica (Robertson and Allen [2008] and D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Page 61

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus. New to the list. Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific, occurring from East Africa eastward to the Americas. In the eastern Pacific, it is known from the tip of the Baja California peninsula and Costa Rica and Panama, as well as all of the oceanic islands, including the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico (Robertson and Allen [2008] and D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Gymnothorax pictus. New to the list. Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific, occurring from East Africa eastward to the Americas. In the eastern Pacific known mainly from the oceanic islands, including the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico (Robertson and Allen [2008] and D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Gymnothorax undulatus. New to the list. Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific, occurring from East Africa eastward to the Americas. In the eastern Pacific known from Costa Rica to Colombia and the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico (Robertson and Allen [2008] and D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Muraena argus. Recorded from waters of southern California by J. E. McCosker and D. G. Smith, 2003, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 55:248–249.

Page 62

Ophichthidae. This list is probably incomplete for Atlantic species; many species are known from above 200-m depth from leptocephali only and, as noted by D. G. Smith (personal communication, 2002), “Leptocephali are usually a good indicator of the presence of eel species that are cryptic or difficult to collect as adults.” The following species, which are not included in our list, have been recorded from our area of coverage only as leptocephali by M. M. Leiby, 1989, *Leptocephali*, Pages 764–897 in E. B. Böhlke, editor, *Fishes of the western North Atlantic*, Memoir 1, part 9, volume 2, Sears Foundation for Marine Research, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut: *Asarcenchelys longimanus*, *Gordichthys randalli*, *Letharchus aliculatus*, *Mixomyrophis pusillipinna*, *Ophichthus menezesi*, *O. spinicauda*, *Phaenomonas longissima*, *Pseudomyrophis frio*, *Quassiremus ascensionis*, and *Stictorhinus potamius*. The following species are listed as occurring only in the United States but have been recorded from Mexico as leptocephali: *Aprognathodon platyventris*, *Apterichthys kendalli*, *Bascanichthys scuticaris*, *Caralophia loxochila*, and *Pseudomyrophis fugesae*. The following species are listed as occurring only in Mexico but have been recorded from Canada and the United States as leptocephali: *Callechelys bilinearis* and *Myrophis platyrhynchus*.

Page 63

Ophichthus frontalis. Parentheses are removed from around the author’s name.

Page 65

Serrivomeridae. Added to the list for the species noted.

Serrivomer beanii. Added based on a collection in the Atlantic Reference Centre (ARC 8600337) of a 286-mm-standard-length adult taken at 121-m bottom depth in the Atlantic Ocean off Canada, and from specimens from less than 200 m in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (R. Miller, personal communication). It also occurs in deeper waters (beyond 200 m) in our area at more southern latitudes.

Clupeiformes. Change in sequence of families; see Nelson (2006) for references.

Page 66

Anchoa analis. Although indicated as occurring in freshwater in the 2004 list, this has not been documented. The species was not included in Miller et al. (2006).

Anchoa exigua. Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from authors’ names in the 2004 list; this species was described in *Stolephorus*.

Anchoa walkeri. Known from freshwater as well as the Pacific coast of Mexico (W. J. Baldwin and N. H. C. Chang, 1970, *Pac. Sci.* 24(1):139–143; Miller et al. 2006).

Anchoa macrolepidota. Known from freshwater as well as the Pacific coast of Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).

Page 67

Engraulis eurystole. Change in year of description follows Eschmeyer (2012).

Page 68

Lile stolifera. Presence in freshwater based on Miller et al. (2006) and Minckley and Marsh (2009).

Chanos chanos. Change in diacritic mark in orthography of author’s name (from Forsskål to Forsskål).

Cyprinidae. In a molecular phylogenetic study of many North American cyprinid genera and species, R. L. Mayden, A. M. Simons, R. M. Wood, P. M. Harris, and B. R. Kuhajda, 2007 [dated 2006], Pages 72–101 in M. L. Lozano-Vilano and A. J. Contreras-Balderas, editors, *Studies of North American desert fishes in honor of E. P. (Phil) Pister*, Conservationist, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, México, provided results from phylogenetic analyses of variation in cytochrome *b* sequences supporting several changes in generic placement of species and the monophyly of currently recognized genera. Following the publication of these results, additional molecular data from mitochondrial and nuclear genes have been examined and yield additional evidence for revising the generic taxonomy of the family, but they are not consistent with all of the revisions recommended by Mayden et al. (2007). Major revisions to North American cyprinid taxonomy at this time would be premature.

Algansea amecae. This new species, formerly considered to be a population of *A. tincella*, was described from the Ameca River in central

Mexico by R. Pérez-Rodríguez, G. Pérez-Ponce de León, O. Domínguez-Domínguez, and I. Doadrio, 2009, *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* 80:485.

Algansea barbata. Correction of orthography of Álvarez from Alvarez.

Algansea tincella. We retain the spelling of the common name in Spanish as pupo del Valle and do not change to “pupo de valle,” as in H. L. Jelks, et al. 2008, *Fisheries* 33:327–407. “Valle” refers to a specific valley, the Valley of Mexico, the species being described from the environs of Mexico City, where it no longer occurs. See *A. amecae*.

Campostoma anomalum. In a study of variation in the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene in the genus *Campostoma*, M. J. Blum, D. A. Neely, P. M. Harris, and R. L. Mayden, 2008, *Copeia* 2008(2):360–369, concluded that “at least nine lineages could be recognized as distinct taxa” in this genus and recommended recognition of several populations at the specific level, including *C. pullum*, *C. plumbeum*, *C. michauxi*, and *C. griseum*. However, we choose not to recognize those nominal species because of incomplete sampling (acknowledged by Blum et al. 2008) and absence of diagnoses. Also, authors studying morphological variation have reached different taxonomic conclusions. For example, B. M. Burr and R. C. Cashner, 1983, *Copeia* 1983(1):101–116, recognized *C. anomalum michauxi* as a subspecies occupying the Santee and Savannah River drainages, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The Santee drainage is the type locality for *michauxi*, but Blum et al. (2008) analyzed no samples from the Santee. D. A. Etnier and W. C. Starnes, 2008, Update for 2001 printing for *The fishes of Tennessee*, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, recognized *C. pullum* as a species occurring west of the Mississippi River and in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, the Great Lakes basin, and the Wabash River. In contrast, Blum et al. (2008) assigned western populations to *C. plumbeum* and populations east of the Mississippi River to *C. pullum*; however, the type locality for *C. pullum* is Burlington, Iowa. We feel that the assignment of names to populations for which genetic, phenetic, and distributional boundaries are undefined is premature. Populations from highland areas of Oklahoma and Arkansas are referable to the recently resurrected *C. spadiceum*.

Page 69

Campostoma spadiceum. R. C. Cashner, W. J. Matthews, E. Marsh-Matthews, P. J. Unmack, and F. M. Cashner, 2010, *Copeia* 2010(3):300–311, removed this species from the synonymy of *C. anomalum* and suggested the common name.

Chrosomus cumberlandensis. R. M. Strange and R. L. Mayden, 2009, *Copeia* 2009(3):494–501, in a revision of the genus *Phoxinus*, concluded that the genus is not monophyletic and recognized all North American species in *Chrosomus*. The genus *Phoxinus*, which is valid for Eurasian species, had been recognized in past lists since 1970 (for reasons given on page 70, for the four species recognized, of the 1970 list), but the 1960 list recognized those four species in *Chrosomus*.

Chrosomus eos. See *C. cumberlandensis*.

Chrosomus erythrogaster. See *C. cumberlandensis*.

Chrosomus neogaeus. See *C. cumberlandensis*.

Chrosomus oreas. See *C. cumberlandensis*.

Chrosomus saylora. See *C. cumberlandensis*.

Chrosomus tennesseensis. See *C. cumberlandensis*.

Codoma ornata. Based on a multigene molecular phylogenetic analysis by S. Schönhuth, I. Doadrio, O. Domínguez-Domínguez, D. M. Hillis, and R. L. Mayden, 2008, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 47:729–756, *C. ornata* is not closely related to *Cyprinella* but forms the sister group to *Tampichthys*. Identical results were obtained in the study discussed under *Cyprinella lutrensis*.

Page 70

Cyprinella lutrensis. In a molecular phylogenetic analysis of species relationships in *Cyprinella*, using mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences, S. Schönhuth and R. L. Mayden, 2010, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 55(1):77–98, recognized *C. forlonensis* and *C. suavis*. These two taxa traditionally are treated as subspecies of *C. lutrensis* and occur in coastal-plain rivers of the western Gulf of Mexico. However, treatment of these forms as species seems premature until individuals from a broader area have been examined.

Erimystax x-punctatus. Extirpated from Canada (Ontario); last reported there in 1958.

Page 71

Gila conspersa. Clarification of name in Spanish.

Gila jordani. A. S. Gerber, C. A. Tibbets, and T. E. Dowling, 2001, *Evol.* 55:2028–2039, recognized this form as a species of hybrid origin. Although not recognized in the 2004 list, the taxon is added following more general recognition (e.g., Minckley and Marsh 2009). The common name refers to the White River where the species is endemic.

Gila robusta. Miller et al. (2006) record this species as likely to have occurred in Mexico, although no specimens are known.

Hesperoleucus symmetricus. Although some authors place this species in *Lavinia* (e.g., Moyle 2002), the lack of a comprehensive phylogenetic study of western cyprinids suggests that a change in genus is premature.

Hybognathus amarus. Miller et al. (2006:127) reported this species as extirpated from Mexico.

Hybognathus placitus. Reported as occurring in Canada in a tributary of the Milk River in Grasslands National Park, Saskatchewan by R. M. Sylvester, S. E. Freeling, and C. R. Berry, Jr., 2004, *Can. Field-Nat.* 119(2):219–223.

Hybognathus regius. Common name in French changed to reflect distribution and name in English.

Page 72

Hypophthalmichthys nobilis. Some authors recognize this species in the monotypic genus *Aristichthys*. However, we follow the phylogenetic analysis of G. Howes, 1981, *Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool.* 41(1):1–52, who placed *nobilis* in *Hypophthalmichthys*.

Lepidomeda aliciae. J. B. Johnson, T. E. Dowling, and M. C. Belk, 2004, *Syst. Biol.* 53(6):841–855, resurrected this species from the synonymy of *Snyderichthys copei* and placed both species in the genus *Lepidomeda*.

Lepidomeda copei. J. B. Johnson, T. E. Dowling, and M. C. Belk, 2004, *Syst. Biol.* 53(6):841–855, transferred this species, formerly in *Snyderichthys*, to the genus *Lepidomeda*. See also *L. aliciae*.

Luxilus zonatus. Species described as new in the publication by Putnam, 1863, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 1(1):1–16, appear either as Agassiz, MS (e.g., *Alburnus zonatus* Agassiz, MS; *Pleurolepis pellucidus* Agassiz, MS) or Putnam, MS (e.g., *Catonotus kennicotti* Putnam, MS). Some have interpreted inclusion of “MS” to mean that the indicated individual was only responsible for the name and that Putnam (as author of the paper) prepared all

included descriptions (see the 1960–1991 lists and Eschmeyer 2012). Although it is impossible to determine who prepared the descriptions, Putnam’s intentions were obvious from the preface to his paper. We therefore continue to recognize, in the interests of nomenclatural stability (as in the 2004 list), Agassiz as the describer of both *Luxilus zonatus* (Cyprinidae) and *Ammocrypta pellucida* (Percidae), and Putnam as the describer of *Etheostoma kennicotti* (Percidae).

Page 73

Margariscus margarita. Alteration of common name in English reflects geographic separation from *M. nachtriebi*. See *M. nachtriebi*.

Margariscus nachtriebi. Removed from synonymy of *M. margarita* by R. M. Bailey, W. C. Latta, and G. R. Smith, 2004, *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* 192:1–215. Common name in English proposed by Bailey et al. (2004).

Meda fulgida. Miller et al. (2006) recorded this species as likely to have occurred in Mexico, although no specimens are known.

Mylopharyngodon piceus. This species has been found for more than a decade in the lower Mississippi basin and is probably established (L. G. Nico, J. D. Williams, and H. L. Jelks, 2005, *Black carp: biological synopsis and risk assessment of an introduced fish*, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 32, Bethesda, Maryland).

Notropis amecae. This species, listed as extinct in the 2004 list, has been rediscovered (E. López López and P. Maya, 2001, *J. Freshw. Ecol.* 16:179–187). Treated by Miller et al. (2006) as *Hybopsis amecae*.

Page 74

Notropis amplamala. This new species, formerly considered to be the disjunct southern population of *N. buccatus*, was described from the southeastern United States (from Mississippi to Florida and Georgia) by T. P. Pera and J. W. Armbruster, 2006, *Copeia* 2006(3):424.

Notropis buccatus. See *N. amplamala*.

Notropis calabazas. This new species was described from the Río Pánuco basin of central Mexico by J. Lyons and N. Mercado-Silva, *Copeia* 2004(4):869. Common name in Spanish partly modified from that proposed in original description.

Notropis calientis. See *N. grandis* and *N. marhabatiensis*.

Notropis cumingii. This species, whose precise type locality is unknown, was regarded as a senior synonym of *N. imeldae* Cortés, 1968 by Gilbert (1998, Fla. Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ. 1, p. 95). This was recognized in the 2004 list and was confirmed by Miller et al. (2006). S. Schönhuth and I. Doadrio, 2003, Biol. J. Linnean Soc. 80:323–337, apparently unaware of Gilbert's publication, considered *N. imeldae* (originally described from the Río Atoyac) as valid and made no mention of *N. cumingii*.

Page 75

Notropis grandis. O. Domínguez-Domínguez, R. Pérez-Rodríguez, L. H. Escalera-Vázquez, and I. Doadrio, 2009, Hidrobiológica 19(2):159–172 described this species, endemic to Zacapu Lake and its outlet, Río Lerma drainage, Michoacán, Mexico. The species previously was part of *N. calientis*. Common name in English was recommended by the authors.

Notropis marhabatiensis. O. Domínguez-Domínguez, R. Pérez-Rodríguez, L. H. Escalera-Vázquez, and I. Doadrio, 2009, Hidrobiológica 19(2):159–172 described this species, endemic to San Miguel Spring, in the town of Marhabatio (= Maravatio), Río Lerma drainage, Michoacán, Mexico. The species was part of *N. calientis*. Common name in English was recommended by the authors.

Notropis moralesi. Common name in Spanish misspelled (by one letter) in 2004 list; correct orthography is carpita del Tepelmeme.

Page 76

Notropis sallaei. Recognized in *Aztecula* in the 2004 list. S. Schönhuth and I. Doadrio, 2003, Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 80(2):323–337, presented molecular data placing this species in *Notropis*.

Page 77

Plagopterus argentissimus. Although Miller et al. (2006) record this species as likely to have occurred in Mexico, no specimens are known.

Pteronotropis hypselopterus. See *P. metallicus* and *P. stonei*.

Pteronotropis metallicus. Removed from synonymy of *P. hypselopterus* by R. D. Suttkus, B. A. Porter, and B. J. Freeman, 2003, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. 147(4):354–376. Common name proposed in that paper.

Pteronotropis stonei. Removed from synonymy of *P. hypselopterus* by R. D. Suttkus, B. A.

Porter, and B. J. Freeman, 2003, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. 147(4):354–376. Common name proposed in that paper.

Rhinichthys atratulus. Recent arguments for recognizing *R. obtusus* as distinct from *R. atratulus* have been varied and inconsistent, as discussed in the Appendix to the 2004 list. Some publications treat *obtusius* as a subspecies of *R. atratulus* (W. J. Matthews, R. E. Jenkins, and J. T. Styron, 1982, Copeia 1982(4):902–920; R. E. Jenkins and N. M. Burkhead, 1994, Freshwater fishes of Virginia, American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland). Others recognize *R. obtusus* (R. M. Bailey, W. C. Latta, and G. R. Smith, 2004, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ. 192:1–215) or *R. meleagris* (C. L. Smith, 1986 [dated 1985], The inland fishes of New York State, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany) as distinct from *R. atratulus*. D. A. Etnier and W. C. Starnes, 1994 [dated 1993], The fishes of Tennessee, The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, and H. T. Boschung, Jr. and R. L. Mayden, 2004, Fishes of Alabama, Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C., recognized three subspecies, *R. a. atratulus*, *R. a. meleagris* and *R. a. obtusus*, but describe different ranges for them. A study of 20 Canadian populations, covering the ranges of two putative taxa, could not differentiate the taxa using characters presented in those publications (B. A. Fraser, N. E. Mandrak, and R. L. McLaughlin, 2005, Can. J. Zool. 83:1502–1510). Although it seems likely that several populations within *R. atratulus* deserve taxonomic recognition, we remove *R. obtusus* from the list pending a comprehensive study of variation and return to the long-standing common name of Blacknose Dace for *R. atratulus*.

Rhinichthys osculus. This widespread species, with many geographically disjunct populations, has been accorded a total of 23 formal descriptions, of which at least 15 involve recently recognized subspecies (C. R. Gilbert, 1998, Fla. Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ. 1:32–33). In addition, three other members of the complex are currently recognized as valid species, in two cases by virtue of demonstrated sympatry with *R. osculus* (*R. falcatus* and *R. umatilla*) and in the other case largely because of extinction of the only known population (*R. deaconi*). The extraordinary and confusing morphological variability exhibited by

R. osculus, as presently recognized, has until now resisted all attempts at a formal resolution. However, the recent study by D. D. Oakey, M. E. Douglas, and M. R. Douglas (2004, *Copeia* 2004(2):207–223), involving analysis of mitochondrial DNA, has gone far to clarify the situation. It was found that the species complex is divisible into three well-defined genetic units, as follows: (1) a northern group, including the Columbia and Klamath River basins; (2) a combined southern-eastern group, involving the entire Colorado River basin and the geographically disjunct Los Angeles River system; and (3) a geographically intermediate group, which includes the Lahontan and Bonneville basins, together with the isolated Death Valley.

Page 78

Rhodeus sericeus. This introduced species has been known as *R. sericeus*, with widely disjunct populations in Europe and Asia. However, Kottelat and Freyhof (2007) recognized *R. sericeus* as occurring in eastern Asia and *R. amarus* as the form native to the basins of the North, Baltic, Black, Caspian, and Aegean seas, and the Mediterranean basin in northern Rhone (France) and Drin river drainages in Albania, Montenegro and Macedonia, with introduced populations throughout Europe. No study has confirmed which species has been introduced in North America (C. Scharpf, personal communication, 2011).

Siphateles alvordensis. *Siphateles* is recognized to include *S. alvordensis*, *S. bicolor*, and *S. boraxobius* based on A. M. Simons, P. B. Berendzen, and R. L. Mayden, 2003, *Zool. J. Linn. Soc.* 139:63–80. These species formerly were in *Gila*. Although not all species of *Gila* were included in the study by Simons et al., suggesting that other changes in genera of western cyprinids may be forthcoming, authors are recognizing *Siphateles* (e.g., Moyle 2002; Page and Burr 2011).

Siphateles bicolor. See *S. alvordensis*.

Siphateles boraxobius. See *S. alvordensis*.

Tampichthys catostomops. In a phylogenetic analysis of the genus *Dionda* and other southwestern cyprinid genera by S. Schönhuth, I. Doadrio, O. Domínguez-Domínguez, D. M. Hillis, and R. L. Mayden, 2008, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 47:729–756, using nuclear and mitochondrial genes, six species formerly in *Dionda* and endemic to rivers of northeastern Mex-

ico were allocated to the newly described genus *Tampichthys* (*T. catostomops*, *T. dichroma*, *T. erimyzonops*, *T. ipni*, *T. mandibularis*, and *T. rasconis*). The remaining species of *Dionda* were found to form a monophyletic group.

Tampichthys dichroma. See *T. catostomops*.

Tampichthys erimyzonops. See *T. catostomops*.

Tampichthys ipni. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez); in 2004 list as *Dionda ipni* (Alvarez & Navarro, 1953). See *T. catostomops*.

Tampichthys mandibularis. See *T. catostomops*.

Tampichthys rasconis. See *T. catostomops*.

Yuriria alta. S. Schönhuth and I. Doadrio, 2003, *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 80(2):323–337, presented molecular data placing this species within *Notropis* (as *N. altus*); however, the change is not made pending examination of other species in *Yuriria*. Based on overall physical appearance, *Y. alta* is quite unlike any species currently referred to *Notropis*.

Yuriria amatlana. This new species was described from the Ameca River in western central Mexico by O. Domínguez-Domínguez, A. Pompa-Domínguez, and I. Doadrio, 2007, *Graellsia* 63:263.

Catostomus ardens. See *Chasmistes liorus*.

Page 79

Catostomus clarkii. Although Minckley and Marsh (2009) recognized *Pantosteus intermedius* (Tanner, 1942) as separate from *C. clarkii*, they provided no diagnostic characteristics. In his revision of western U.S. suckers, G. R. Smith, 1966, *Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ.* 129, found no basis for recognition of the White River population, and we continue to consider *intermedius* to be a synonym of *C. clarkii*.

Catostomus commersonii. See *C. utawana*.

Catostomus latipinnis. Once occurred in the Colorado River basin in northern Mexico but is now extirpated (W. L. Minckley, 2002, *Fishes of the lower Colorado River, its delta, and estuary: a commentary on biotic change*, Pages 63–78 in M. L. Lozano-Vilano, editor, *Libro jubilar en honor al Dr. Salvador Contreras Balderas*, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Mexico).

Catostomus macrocheilus. See *C. tsilcoosensis*.

Catostomus tsilcoosensis. Removed from the synonymy of *C. macrocheilus* as a species endemic to coastal drainages of Oregon by J. Kettrattad and D. F. Markle, 2010, *West. N.*

- Am. Nat. 2010:273–287. Kettrated and Mar-
kle used the common name Tyee Sucker.
- Catostomus utawana*. Formerly synonymized with
C. commersonii. Recognized as a species en-
demic to the St. Lawrence-Lake Ontario
drainages of the Adirondack Mountains, New
York by R. S. Morse and R. A. Daniels, 2009,
Copeia, 2009:214–220. Morse and Daniels
used the common name Summer Sucker.
- Catostomus wigginsii*. Change in orthography of
names in English and Spanish to agree with
cultural (tribal) name in Mexico (from Opata
Sucker and matalote opata).
- Chasmistes cujus*. The common name cui-ui is
pronounced “kweé-wee.”
- Chasmistes liorus*. This species, endemic to Utah
Lake, Utah, has recently (i.e., over the past
60 years) experienced a shift in certain me-
ristic characters compared to those of the
species at the time of its original description.
R. R. Miller and G. R. Smith, 1981, Occ.
Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. 696:1–46, ad-
dressed this situation, which may have come
about in response to ecological changes in
the lake, and chose to resolve the problem by
erection of a new subspecies, *mictus*, to re-
place the typical subspecies originally pres-
ent. Miller and Smith also determined that
Catostomus fecundus, a distinctive form once
present in the lake, was based on a hybrid: *Ca-
tostomus ardens* × *Chasmistes liorus*. The lat-
ter decision was disputed by A. G. Cook,
2001, J. Zool. (Lond.) 254:293–308, who pro-
vided evidence to support recognition of *Ca-
tostomus fecundus* as a valid but now-extinct
species also endemic to Utah Lake. Since
specimens of *C. fecundus* are not available
for genetic or protein analyses, the question of
its true identity may never be resolved. Con-
sidering this, we choose to follow the 1991
list, in which the putative hybrid status of *fe-
cundus* was accepted and the species name ac-
cordingly deleted from the list.
- Erimyzon claviformis*. Removed from synonymy
of *E. oblongus* by R. M. Bailey, W. C. Latta,
and G. R. Smith, 2004. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool.
Univ. Mich. 192:1–215. Common name pro-
posed by Bailey et al. (2004).

Page 80

- Erimyzon oblongus*. The modifier “eastern” is ad-
ded to the common name. See *E. claviformis*.
- Ictiobus bubalus*. Very few buffaloes with subter-
minal mouths have been collected in Canada,

all in the lower Great Lakes (E. Holm, N. E.
Mandrak, and M. E. Burrige, 2010, The
ROM guide to freshwater fishes of Ontario,
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto). All appear
to be hybrids of *I. cyprinellus* with *I. bubalus*
or *I. niger* (H. L. Bart, Jr., M. D. Clements, R.
E. Blanton, K. R. Piller, and D. L. Hurley,
2010, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 56:808–820).
No pure specimens of *I. bubalus* or *I. niger*
are known from Canada.

Ictiobus niger. See *I. bubalus*.

Page 81

- Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*. Caught in the Alou-
ette River, British Columbia, 2008–2010, and
considered established (S. Cope, 2011, Alou-
ette River salmonid smolt migration enumera-
tion: 2010 data report, Westslope Fisheries,
Cranbrook, BC).
- Characidae. Common names for family in English
and Spanish are changed to reflect use.
- Astyanax aeneus*. J. J. Schmitter-Soto, M. E. Val-
dez-Moreno, R. Rodiles-Hernández, and A. A.
González-Díaz, 2008, Copeia 2008(2):409–
413, synonymized *Astyanax armandoi* Loza-
no-Vilano & Contreras-Balderas, 1990, the
Penjamo Tetra or sardinita de Pénjamo (listed
in 2004), with *A. aeneus*.
- Astyanax mexicanus*. There is disagreement on
the taxonomic status of populations assigned
to this species. *Asytanax mexicanus* was
recognized by Miller et al. (2006) but was
synonymized with the more southern-occur-
ring *A. fasciatus* (Cuvier, 1819) in earlier pub-
lications. Also, some authors recognize blind
cave populations within the range of *A. mexi-
canus* as *A. jordani* (Hubbs and Innes, 1936);
for example, G. S. Proudlove, 2006, Subter-
ranean fishes of the world: an account of the
subterranean (hypogean) fishes described up
to 2003 with a bibliography 1541–2004, Inter-
national Society for Subterranean Biology,
Moulis, France; and Reis et al., editors (2003).
We recognize the complexity of this problem
but follow general use and arguments by A.
Romero, 2008, Environ. Biol. Fishes (62):43–
71, for not recognizing *A. jordani* as a sepa-
rate species.

Siluriformes. Recognition of the catfish families fol-
lows J. P. Sullivan, J. G. Lundberg, and M.
Hardman, 2006, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 41:
636–662, and J. G. Lundberg, J. P. Sullivan, R.
Rodiles-Hernández, and D. A. Hendrickson,
2007, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 156:39–53,

- which differs from Nelson (2006) only in placement of Ictaluridae and Lacantuniidae.
- Hypostomus plecostomus*. Identification is provisional. *Hypostomus* species are native to Middle and South America from Costa Rica south to Río de la Plata drainage. One or more species are established in the United States and Mexico.
- Pterygoplichthys anisitsi*. This species and *P. disjunctivus*, *P. multiradiatus*, and *P. pardalis* were recorded as established in Mexico by R. Mendoza Alfaro, J. P. Fisher, W. Courtenay, C. Ramírez Martínez, A. Orbe-Mendoza, C. Escalera Gallardo, P. Álvarez Torres, P. Koleff Osorio, and S. Contreras Balderas, 2009, Armored catfish (Loricariidae) trinational risk assessment, Pages 25–37 in R. E. Mendoza Alfaro et al., editors, Trinational risk assessment guidelines for aquatic alien invasive species, Commission for Environmental Cooperation, Montreal.
- Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus*. See *P. anisitsi*.
- Page 82
- Pterygoplichthys multiradiatus*. See *P. anisitsi*.
- Pterygoplichthys pardalis*. See *P. anisitsi*.
- Clariidae. Correction of family name in French with addition of “e” in “labyrinthes” (C. B. Renaud, personal communication, 2008).
- Clarias batrachus*. The identity of our populations is uncertain given that several species in Asia are confused under the name *C. batrachus* (H. H. Ng and M. Kottelat, 2008, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 153:725–732). H. H. Ng and M. Kottelat established the type locality of *C. batrachus* as Bandung, Java (Indonesia) by virtue of neotype designation.
- Ariidae. Several species of *Cathorops* and *Galeichthys peruvianus* are deleted from the list based on information in A. P. Marceniuk and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., 2003, in Reis et al., editors (2003); R. Betancur-R. and A. Acero P., 2005, Zootaxa 1045:45–60; A. P. Marceniuk, R. Betancur-R., and A. Acero-P., 2009, Bull. Mar. Sci. 85(3):245–280; and R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:339–357. *Cathorops fuerthii* (Steindachner, 1877) is restricted to the Pacific coast of Central America. *Cathorops melanopus* (Günther, 1864) is restricted to Guatemala. *Cathorops spixii* (Agassiz, 1829) is restricted to Brazil. *Galeichthys peruvianus* Lütken, 1874 is restricted to the Pacific coast of South America.
- Cathorops belizensis*. This new species was described from the western Caribbean by A. P. Marceniuk and R. Betancur-R., 2008, Neotropical Ichthyology 6(1):29.
- Cathorops dasycephalus*. Change in genus from *Ariopsis* following R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:339–357, who placed the species in a new (monotypic) subgenus *Pre-cathorops*. Presence of this species in waters off Pacific Mexico is based on 16 specimens identified by Arturo Acero P. in the fish collection of the University of Arizona, Tucson: UAZ 68-135, Tartar Shoals, 16°21'N, 96°88.6'W, 10–14 fathoms, 22 May 1968, C. Lehner (collector) aboard R/V *Te Vega*.
- Cathorops kailolae*. This new species was described from the Río Usumacinta basin in Guatemala and Mexico by A. P. Marceniuk and R. Betancur-R., 2008, Neotropical Ichthyology 6(1):36. Common names are based on the diagnostic fleshy papillae intercalated with gill rakers on first two gill arches.
- Cathorops liropus*. This species occurs along the Pacific coast of Mexico (A. P. Marceniuk, R. Betancur-R., and A. Acero-P., 2009, Bull. Mar. Sci. 85(3):245–280).
- Cathorops raredonae*. This new species from Mexico and El Salvador was described by A. P. Marceniuk, R. Betancur-R., and A. Acero P., 2009, Bull. Mar. Sci. 85(3):245–280. Common names are modified from those used by authors to honor S. J. Raredon, U.S. National Museum of Natural History.
- Notarius kessleri*. Change in genus from *Ariopsis* following R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:339–357.
- Notarius planiceps*. Change in genus from *Ariopsis* following R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:339–357.
- Notarius troschelii*. Change in genus from *Sciad-eops* following R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:339–357.
- Occidentarius platypogon*. Change in genus from *Ariopsis* following R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:339–357.
- Potamarius nelsoni*. Contrary to the 2004 list, this species occurs only in freshwater (J. L. Castro Aguirre, H. S. Espinosa-Pérez, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 1999, Ictiofauna estuarino-

lagunar y vicaria de México, Editorial Limusa-Noriega/IPN, México).

Potamarius usumacintae. This new species was described from the Río Usumacinta basin in Guatemala and Mexico by R. Betancur-R. and P. W. Willink, 2007, *Copeia* 2007(4):820. Names in English and Spanish were proposed in the species description.

Page 83

Sciades dowii. Taxonomy of this species from the Pacific coast of Mexico is uncertain. Treated as *S. hymenorrhinos*—misspelled as *hymenorrhinus* (Bleeker, 1862) in the 2004 list, but as *S. dowii* by R. Betancur-R., A. Acero P., E. Bermingham, and R. Cooke, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 45:339–357.

Heptapteridae. Recognition of *Rhamdia* in this family rather than in Pimelodidae (still a valid family although not in our area) follows Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature. Names in English and French for the family are translations of the family name; juiles is an Aztec name.

Rhamdia laluchensis. This new troglotic species was described by A. Weber, G. Allegrucci, and V. Sbordoni, 2003, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 14(3):275 from Chiapas, Mexico.

Rhamdia parryi. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Tonala Catfish).

Rhamdia reddelli. Name in Spanish changed to accurately describe distribution, in contrast to that of *R. zongolicensis*.

Rhamdia zongolicensis. Common names Oaxaca catfish and juil oaxaqueño in the 2004 list are changed to Zongolica Catfish and juil ciego de Zongolica because the Zongolica cave type locality is in Veracruz, not in Oaxaca (H. Wilkens, 1993, *Mitt. Hamb. Zool. Mus. Inst.* 90:375–378, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, personal communication, 2007).

Lacantuniidae. This new family of freshwater catfishes was described by R. Rodiles-Hernández, D. A. Hendrickson, and J. G. Lundberg in R. Rodiles-Hernández, D. A. Hendrickson, J. G. Lundberg, and J. M. Humphries, 2005, *Zootaxa* 1000:1–24. See *Lacantunia enigmatica*.

Lacantunia enigmatica. This new genus and species of freshwater catfish was described from the Río Lacantún and Río Lacanjá of the Río Usumacinta basin, Chiapas, Mexico, by R. Rodiles-Hernández, D. A. Hendrickson,

and J. G. Lundberg in R. Rodiles-Hernández, D. A. Hendrickson, J. G. Lundberg, and J. M. Humphries, 2005, *Zootaxa* 1000:1–24.

Ictalurus australis. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Panuco Catfish).

Ictalurus furcatus. According to Eschmeyer (2012), the author of this species is Valenciennes, 1840, and not Lesueur, 1840, with the species originally described as *Pimelodus furcatus* Valenciennes (ex Lesueur) in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840. We retain Lesueur, as in the 1960–2004 lists, as being responsible for the description in the interests of nomenclatural stability. See *I. meridionalis*.

Ictalurus meridionalis. R. Rodiles-Hernández, J. G. Lundberg, and J. P. Sullivan in P. J. Gutiérrez-Yurrita, editor, 2006, *Memorias del X Congreso Nacional de Ictiología, Sociedad Ictiológica Mexicana, A. C. (SIMAC), Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro*, suggested removal of this species from the synonymy of *I. furcatus*. Its recognition was accepted by A. Á. González-Díaz, R. M. Quiñones, J. Velázquez-Martínez, and R. Rodiles-Hernández, 2008, *Zootaxa* 1685:47–54, and its relationships within the *I. furcatus* group of three species were described by R. Rodiles-Hernández, J. G. Lundberg, and J. P. Sullivan, 2010, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 159:67–82. Common names refer to southern distribution of the species relative to that of *I. furcatus*.

Page 84

Noturus albatere. See *N. maydeni*.

Noturus baileyi. Common name treated as a proper noun as it refers to the Smoky Mountains from which the species was described, as noted in the 1970 list. The listing as “smoky madtom” in the 1980, 1991, and 2004 lists was an orthographic error.

Noturus crypticus. This new species, formerly considered to be a population of *N. elegans*, was described from Little Chucky Creek, in the upper Tennessee River drainage of eastern Tennessee, by B. M. Burr, D. J. Eisenhour, and J. M. Grady, 2005, *Copeia* 2005(4):794.

Noturus elegans. Now known only from the Green River drainage of central Kentucky and north-central Tennessee. See *N. crypticus* and *N. fasciatus*.

Noturus fasciatus. This new species was described from the lower Tennessee River drainage of

western Tennessee by B. M. Burr, D. J. Eisenhour, and J. M. Grady, 2005, *Copeia* 2005(4):783.

Noturus gladiator. This new species, described from the lower Mississippi Valley (western Tennessee and western Mississippi) by M. R. Thomas and B. M. Burr, 2004, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 15(4):353, was formerly considered to be a southern population of *N. stigmatosus*.

Noturus maydeni. This new species was described from the Black River system of southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas by Egge in J. J. D. Egge and A. M. Simons, 2006, *Zool. Scri.* 35(6):588. Previously recognized as an eastern population of *N. albater*, it is genetically distinguishable, but is indistinguishable from *N. albater* on the basis of external morphological characters and pigmentation.

Noturus stigmatosus. See *N. gladiator*.

Page 85

Pylodictis olivaris. Probably not native to Canada, having been first recorded there in 1978, and there is no evidence of reproduction (COSEWIC, 2008, COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*) in Canada, Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, Ottawa). Spelling of name in Spanish changed.

Argentiniformes. Sequence of this order changed following Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature.

Argentina georgei. Added to the list based on a specimen collected in May 1998 and identified by F. F. Snellson, Jr., between 182-m and 195-m depths from the Straits of Florida (UF 109365).

Microstomatidae. *Leuroglossus* is now recognized in this family (subfamily Bathylaginae) following Nelson (2006).

Osmeriformes. Formerly in Salmoniformes. Now recognized as a separate order following Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature.

Page 86

Osmerus dentex. Elevated from a subspecies of *O. mordax* based on analyses of mitochondrial cytochrome *b* by E. B. Taylor and J. J. Taylor (1994, *Mol. Ecol.* 3:235–248) and of cytochrome oxidase *c* subunit 1 (COI) by C. M. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller and D. Steinke (2011, *Mar. Biodiv.* 41:109–140). Common

name in English from Kottelat and Freyhof (2007).

Osmerus mordax. See *O. dentex*. Also, change in distribution based on data in E. B. Taylor and J. J. Taylor (1994, cited above) and C. M. Mecklenburg et al. (2011, cited above).

Salmoniformes. Recognizing this order only for Salmonidae follows Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature.

Coregonus artedi. The adoption of “cisco” in the 2004 list for this species created some confusion between this and other species with cisco as part of the name. Capitalization of common names in English in the present list should remove ambiguities with other species. *Coregonus nipigon* was listed as a species in the 1970 and earlier lists. It was considered a junior synonym of *C. artedi* by Scott and Crossman (1973), and the Nipigon cisco was removed from the 1980 and subsequent lists. D. A. Etnier and C. E. Skelton, 2003, *Copeia* 2003(4):739–749, identified one of three morphs of cisco caught in Lake Saganaga, Minnesota and Ontario, as *C. nipigon*. However, they did not explain why *C. nipigon* is not a junior synonym of *C. artedi*. We continue to recognize *Leucichthys nipigon* Koelz as a junior synonym of *C. artedi*.

Coregonus clupeaformis. Several nominal species are probably conspecific with this species, but they could prove to be valid (e.g., *C. nelsonii* Bean, 1884, the Alaska Whitefish, is recognized as valid by Mecklenburg et al. 2002). However, J. L. McDermid, J. D. Reist, and R. A. Bodaly, 2007, *Arch. Hydrobiol. Spec. Issues Advanc. Limnol.* 60:91–109, in a study of morphological and genetic characters, do not recommend species status for *C. nelsonii* or *C. pidschian* but provisionally recognize them as subspecies of *C. clupeaformis*. We do not change what was recognized in the 2004 list and continue to recognize *C. pidschian* pending broader studies that also consider Siberian forms.

Coregonus pidschian. See *C. clupeaformis*.

Oncorhynchus aguabonita. Treated as a subspecies of *O. mykiss* in the 2004 list. Recognized as a species by L. M. Page and B. M. Burr (2011) and herein because of lack of evidence of intergradation with *O. mykiss*. In Canada, only known from introduced populations established in at least three lakes in Alberta as a result of stocking in the late 1970s (J. D.

Stelfox and S. Herman, personal communication, 2010).

Oncorhynchus apache. Treated as a subspecies of *O. gilae* in the 2004 list. Recognized as a species by L. M. Page and B. M. Burr (2011) and herein because of lack of evidence of intergradation with *O. gilae*.

Oncorhynchus gilae. See *O. apache*.

Page 87

Oncorhynchus mykiss. The term “steelhead” is applied to Pacific slope sea-run Rainbow Trout and some populations in large lakes in eastern North America (and running to the Atlantic), where they were introduced.

Oncorhynchus nerka. Lacustrine stocks of Sockeye Salmon are known as kokanee (kokani in French).

Stenodus leucichthys. M. Kottelat and J. Freyhof (2007) recognized the species of *Stenodus* in North America as *S. nelma* (Pallas, 1773). We continue to recognize our North American populations as *S. leucichthys* until data are published demonstrating the distinctiveness of *S. leucichthys* from *S. nelma*.

Esocidae. *Esox* is nested within a clade with umbrid genera that renders Umbridae, as previously recognized, paraphyletic (J. A. López, P. Bentzen, and T. W. Pietsch, 2000, *Copeia* 2000(3):420–431; J. A. López, W. J. Chen, and G. Ortí, 2004, *Copeia* 2004(2):449–464). Although these authors continued to recognize Umbridae for *Umbra*, J. A. Lopez (personal communication, 2011) now feels that all species of esociforms should be in one family, a move followed by Page and Burr (2011). Family common names listed accordingly.

Esox americanus. The subspecies *E. americanus vermiculatus* Lesueur, 1846, is commonly referred to as the Grass Pickerel (brochet vermiculé in French).

Page 88

Maurollicus muelleri. Added based on beach-cast specimens (A. G. Huntsman, 1922, *Contrib. Canadian Biol.* 1921(3):49–72) and several collections from less than 200-m depths by Fisheries and Oceans Canada trawl surveys.

Stomiidae. A number of oceanic species in this and other families normally occur much deeper than 200 m during the day but migrate above 200 m at night and may occur as strays over our continental shelf. Therefore, the list for stomiids

is somewhat arbitrary, as are those for other mesopelagic fishes. See Myctophidae below.

Aulopiformes. Sequence of families in this order is changed following Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for literature. See Paralepididae.

Page 89

Paralepididae. The inclusion of the two species of *Anotopterus* in this family follows Nelson (2006); they were formerly recognized in Anotopteridae (accordingly deleted from the list and family common names expanded).

Anotopterus nikparini. See Paralepididae.

Anotopterus pharao. See Paralepididae.

Macroparalepis johnfitchi. Inadvertently omitted from earlier lists. The type locality is East End Anchorage, San Clemente Island, California, and the specimen was taken in 27 m at night by purse seine. A second specimen (SIO 73-410; 393 mm standard length) was collected alive in the surf zone at Mission Beach, California.

Myctophidae. This list is somewhat arbitrary, as are those for other families of mesopelagic and oceanic fishes, because of the uncertainty as to which species occasionally occur within the 200-m continental shelf contour. Other species could possibly be added, including the Atlantic *Diaphus dumerilii* (Bleeker, 1856), *D. garmani* Gilbert, 1906, *D. mollis* Tåning, 1928, *D. rafinesquii* (Cocco, 1838), and *D. taaningi* Norman, 1930 (J. E. Craddock and K. E. Hartel, personal communication, 2008), as well as several Pacific species. Most myctophids that occur at depths shallower than 200 m in the water column are vertical migrators living in areas of open ocean with bottom depths greatly exceeding 200 m. However, a number of the mesopelagic vertical-migrating myctophids can be found close to land in certain areas of the Americas, such as submarine canyons of the Pacific West Coast, the edge of the Gulf Stream or its ring eddies off Cape Hatteras, the Florida Current, and the Yucatan Channel.

Benthosema panamense. In October 2007, a specimen of *B. panamense* was found on the beach at Cabo Pulmo, Baja California Sur, Mexico (SIO 07-184). An earlier beach-cast specimen, from February 1964 and also from the Gulf of California, is in the Marine Vertebrate Collection at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO 64-96).

Ceratoscopelus maderensis. Added based on many collections in the Atlantic Reference Centre from various bottom depths, including less than 100 m, in Canadian waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Page 90

Goniichthys cocco. Added based on several collections in the Atlantic Reference Centre from various bottom depths, including less than 150 m, in Canadian waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Hygophum hygomii. Added based on a collection in the Atlantic Reference Centre (ARC 156546) of 23 adults from 149-m bottom depth in Canadian waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Lobianchia dofleini. Added based on several collections in the Atlantic Reference Centre from various bottom depths less than 200 m in the Canadian waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Lampriformes. Orthography of ordinal and family names changed from 2004 list following Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for reasons in changing from Lampridiformes and Lamprididae. Not all workers accept these spellings.

Lampridae. See Lampriformes.

Stylephorus chordatus. Evidence was provided by M. Miya, N. I. Holcroft, T. P. Satoh, M. Yamaguchi, M. Nishida, and E. O. Wiley, 2007, Ichthyol. Res. 54:323–332, that *S. chordatus* is more closely related to the Gadiformes than to the Lampriformes and should be placed in its own order, Stylephoriformes. However, E. O. Wiley and G. D. Johnson, 2010, A teleost classification based on monophyletic groups, Pages 123–182 in J. S. Nelson, H.-P. Schultze, and M. V. H. Wilson, editors, Origin and phylogenetic interrelationships of teleosts, Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, Munich, Germany, provide synapomorphies for Lampriformes, including the monotypic *Stylephorus*.

Page 91

Trachipterus jacksonensis. Added based on a specimen (IBUNAM-P 15620) trapped on the surface off the coast of Colima, Mexico and identified by J. L. Castro-Aguirre and H. S. Espinosa Pérez.

Page 92

Gadiformes. Change in sequence of Gadiformes (and families within) and Ophidiiformes follows Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature.

Coelorinchus caelorinchus. T. Iwamoto, Page xi in A. M. Orlov and T. Iwamoto, editors, 2008, Grenadiers of the world: biology, stock assessment, and fisheries, American Fisheries Society, Symposium 63, Bethesda, Maryland, discussed the confusion in the spelling of the genus; *Coelorinchus* vs. *Caelorinchus*. His recommendation is to employ *Coelorinchus* as the original intent of the author (Giorna). The spelling of the specific name, *caelorinchus*, is indisputably correct.

Coelorinchus caribbaeus. See *C. caelorinchus*.

Coelorinchus scaphopsis. See *C. caelorinchus*.

Coryphaenoides pectoralis. The inclusion of *Albatrossia* in the genus *Coryphaenoides* was proposed by R. R. Wilson and P. Attia, 2003, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 27:343–347, based on allozyme, peptide mapping and DNA sequence data. Treated as *Albatrossia pectoralis* in the 2004 list and by D. M. Clausen in A. M. Orlov and T. Iwamoto, editors, Grenadiers of the world: biology, stock assessment, and fisheries, 2008, American Fisheries Society, Symposium 63, Bethesda, Maryland. However, in that same work, Clausen (p. 414) stated that “subsequent biochemical and DNA phylogenetic studies have concluded that giant grenadier do indeed bear such close affinity to *Coryphaenoides* that the species should be returned to this genus (Wilson 1994; Morita 1999, and Wilson and Attia 2003).”

Page 93

Merlucciidae. Reasons for placing *Steindachneria*, with one species in our area, in this family (instead of Steindachneriidae as in the 2004 list) follows Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature. See Gadiformes.

Merluccius productus. D. Lloris, J. Matallanas, and P. Oliver, 2005, synonymized *M. hernandezii* Matthews, 1985, with *M. angustimanus* Garman, 1899, Page 19 in Hakes of the world (family Merlucciidae), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes No. 2, Rome. Subsequently, C. A. Silva-Segundo, M. Brito-Chavarria, E. F. Balart, I. A. Barriga-Sosa, R. Rojas-Esquivel, M. I. Roldán, G. Murugan, and F. J. García de León, 2011, Rev. Fish Biol. Fish. 21:259–282, proposed that *M. productus* is the only species of hake present along the North American and north Central American coast. They synonymized *M.*

- angustimanus* with *M. productus* (p. 279), stating that morphological and genetic data suggest a single taxonomic entity with a minor degree of morphological and genetic intraspecific variation in the northeastern Pacific.
- Steindachneria argentea*. See Merlucciidae.
- Phycis chesteri*. In the 2004 list, we noted that this species, then in *Urophycis*, was placed in *Phycis* by many recent authors. This has become generally accepted and is adopted here.
- Arctogadus glacialis*. *Arctogadus borisovi* Dryagin, which appeared in the 2004 list, was synonymized with *A. glacialis* by A. D. Jordan, P. R. Møller, and J. G. Nielsen (2003, J. Fish Biol. 62:1339–1352) based on genetic and morphometric evidence.
- Gadus chalcogrammus*. Previously listed as *Theragra chalcogramma* but returned to *Gadus* on the basis of genetic studies by M. W. Coulson, H. D. Marshall, P. Pepin, and S. M. Carr (2006, Genome 49:1115–1130), and S. M. Carr and H. D. Marshall (2008, Genetics 180:381–389), and as discussed by C. M. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke (2011, Mar. Biodiv. 41:109–140).
- Gadus macrocephalus*. C. M. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke (2011, Mar. Biodiv. 41:109–140) concluded, on the basis of earlier DNA studies (S. M. Carr, D. S. Kivlichan, P. Pepin, and D. C. Crutcher, 1999, Can. J. Zool. 77:19–26; P. R. Møller, A. D. Jordan, P. Gravlund, and J. F. Steffensen, 2002, Polar Biol. 25:342–349) and early life-history information (S. A. Evseenko, B. Laurel, J. A. Brown, and D. Y. U. Malikova, 2006, J. Ichthyol. 46:351–358), that *G. ogac* Richardson, 1836, does not warrant species separation from *G. macrocephalus*.
- Gaidropsarus argentatus*. Added based on its presence in 100+ m depths in the western North Atlantic and eastern Arctic oceans (B. W. Coad and J. D. Reist, 2004, Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2674; P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. W. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, Zootaxa 2378:1–84; and C. M. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke, 2011, Mar. Biodiv. 41:109–140).
- Gaidropsarus ensis*. Added based on several collections from Canadian waters in the Atlantic Reference Centre and St. Andrews Biological Station, some from bottom depths less than 100 m in the Atlantic Ocean, and two specimens from less than 200 m in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (D. Clark and R. Miller, personal communication).
- Lota lota*. M. Kottelat and J. Freyhof (2007) recognize the Burbot in North America as *Lota maculosa* but provide no supporting evidence for separating the North American population from the Eurasian population.
- Merlangius merlangus*. Recorded from the southwestern coast of Greenland by P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, Zootaxa 2378:1–84.

Page 94

Ophidiiformes. See Gadiformes above.

Brotula clarkae. Recorded off southern California based on two specimens from depths of 223 and 65 m, taken in 2001 and 2003, respectively (R. N. Lea, M. J. Allen, and W. Power, 2009, Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. 108(3):163–167).

Lepophidium marmoratum. Based on two specimens (UF 229552) collected off Quintana Roo (Pillsbury station 598) between 155-m and 205-m trawl depth. Name in English suggested by C. R. Robins (personal communication).

Lepophidium staurophor. Range extended into U.S. waters based on a collection from 192 m off western coast of Florida (UF 152799). Two other collections known from U.S. waters off Alabama and North Carolina (A. M. Quattrini, S. W. Ross, J. Sulak, A. M. Necaie, T. L. Casazza, and G. D. Dennis, 2004, Southeast. Nat. 3(1):161), are from depths greater than 200 m.

Page 95

Ophidion lagochila. In *Parophidion* in the last edition; we now follow J. G. Nielsen and C. R. Robins, 2003 [dated 2002], Ophidiidae (cusk-eels), Pages 965–972 in Carpenter (2003b).

Calamopteryx robinsorum. Known depth of occurrence above 200 m not definite.

Page 96

Ogilbia boydwalkeri. This new species was described from the Pacific of Mexico and El Salvador by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):139.

Ogilbia cayorum. Occurrence in Mexican waters, as reported in the 2004 list, is based on the species subsequently described as *O. suarezae*

- by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):194. See *O. suarezae*.
- Ogilbia davidsmithi*. This new species was described from the Gulf of California by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):145.
- Ogilbia nigromarginata*. This new species was described from the Gulf of California by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):157.
- Ogilbia nudiceps*. This new species was described from the Gulf of California by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):160.
- Ogilbia robertsoni*. This new species was described from the eastern Pacific from Mexico to Costa Rica by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):164.
- Ogilbia sabaji*. This new species was described from the western Atlantic from the Florida Keys and elsewhere by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):192.
- Ogilbia sedorae*. This new species was described from the eastern Pacific off Mexico and farther south by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):166.
- Ogilbia suarezae*. This new species was described from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2005, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 10(4):194. Mexican Atlantic populations previously identified as *O. cayo-rum* are this species.
- Ogilbia ventralis*. Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from around the author's name in the 2004 list; it was described in *Brosomphycis*.
- Typhliasina pearsei*. Placed in *Ogilbia* in the 2004 list; now placed in the monotypic genus *Typhliasina* following the revisionary study by P. R. Møller, W. Schwarzhans, and J. G. Nielsen, 2004, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 8(4):141–192.
- Antennarius commerson*. New to the list. Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific and occurring from East Africa eastward to the Americas. In the eastern Pacific known (but rare) from central Mexico to Colombia (Isla Gorgona), as well as several of the oceanic islands, including the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico (Robertson and Allen 2008; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011). Although several authors attribute the species name to Latreille, 1804, we follow Eschmeyer (2012) in attributing it to Lacepède, 1798.
- Antennatus coccineus*. New to the list. Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific, occurring from East Africa eastward to the Americas. In the eastern Pacific known (but rare) from central Mexico to Panama and some of the oceanic islands (Robertson and Allen 2008), including two oceanic islands off Chile evidently based on SIO records (Eschmeyer, 2012). The central Mexican record is from Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, in the southeasternmost Gulf of California (D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011). Until recently, this species was placed in the genus *Antennarius*, but in a study utilizing DNA sequences from the mitochondrial 16S and cytochrome oxidase c subunit 1 (COI) genes, and the nuclear recombination activating gene 2 (RAG2), R. J. Arnold and T. W. Pietsch, 2012, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 62:117–129, transferred it to *Antennatus*.
- Antennatus sanguineus*. In a study utilizing DNA sequences from the mitochondrial 16S and cytochrome oxidase c subunit 1 (COI) genes, and the nuclear recombination activating gene 2 (RAG2), R. J. Arnold and T. W. Pietsch, 2012, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 62:117–129, transferred this species from *Antennarius* to *Antennatus*.
- Fowlerichthys avalonis*. In a study utilizing DNA sequences from the mitochondrial 16S and cytochrome oxidase c subunit 1 (COI) genes, and the nuclear recombination activating gene 2 (RAG2), R. J. Arnold and T. W. Pietsch, 2012, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 62:117–129, transferred this species from *Antennarius* to *Fowlerichthys*.
- Fowlerichthys ocellatus*. In a study utilizing DNA sequences from the mitochondrial 16S and cytochrome oxidase c subunit 1 (COI) genes, and the nuclear recombination activating gene 2 (RAG2), R. J. Arnold and T. W. Pietsch, 2012, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 62:117–129, trans-

ferred this species from *Antennarius* to *Fowlerichthys*.

Fowlerichthys radiosus. In a study utilizing DNA sequences from the mitochondrial 16S and cytochrome oxidase c subunit 1 (COI) genes, and the nuclear recombination activating gene 2 (RAG2), R. J. Arnold and T. W. Pietsch, 2012, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 62:117–129, transferred this species from *Antennarius* to *Fowlerichthys*.

Page 98

Halieutichthys aculeatus. See *H. bispinosus* and *H. intermedius*.

Halieutichthys bispinosus. This species, related to *H. aculeatus*, was described by H.-C. Ho, P. Chakrabarty, and J. S. Sparks, 2010, *J. Fish Biol.* 77:853, with material from the Atlantic coast of the United States, Gulf of Mexico and off the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.

Halieutichthys intermedius. This species, related to *H. aculeatus*, was described by H.-C. Ho, P. Chakrabarty, and J. S. Sparks, 2010, *J. Fish Biol.* 77:854. It is known only from the upper Gulf of Mexico from northwestern Florida to Texas.

Ceratias holboelli. This species is added based on four specimens from less than 200 m from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canada (R. Miller, personal communication). There are numerous records from deeper depths farther south, and it is known from the eastern North Pacific but at depths beyond our range of coverage.

Page 99

Mugil hospes. This species is listed as occurring only in Pacific Mexico, from where it was described. However, the species is stated to also occur from Brazil, the Guianas, and Caribbean coasts of South and Central America as far north as Belize (I. J. Harrison, 2003 [dated 2002], *Mugilidae* (mullets), Pages 1071–1085 in *Carpenter* (2003b)).

Mugil rubrioculus. This new species, the type locality of which is Venezuela, was described by I. J. Harrison, M. Nirchio, C. Oliveira, E. Ron, and J. Gavina, 2007, *J. Fish Biol.* 71(Supplement A):80, with one specimen reported from southeastern Florida (ANSP 152244). It is primarily distinguished by a red iris and is the mullet listed as *M. gaimardianus* in earlier (1960–1991) lists and as *Mugil* species in the 2004 list. Also see appendix note for *Mugil* species in 2004 list.

Mugil trichodon. *Mugil gyrans*, included in the 2004 list but with an appendix note questioning its validity, was included in the synonymy of *M. trichodon* by I. J. Harrison, M. Nirchio, C. Oliveira, E. Ron, and J. Gavina, 2007, *J. Fish Biol.* 71(Supplement A):76–97. Eight syntypes of *Querimana gyrans* Jordan and Gilbert, 1884 (USNM 34966) were included (without comment) in the material examined of *M. trichodon*.

Atherinella callida. Recent efforts to find this species at the type locality (the only known locality) have been unsuccessful, and the species is thought to be extinct (K. R. Piller, personal communication, 2011).

Atherinella schultzi. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Page 100

Chirostoma melanococcus. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Chirostoma patzcuaro. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Patzcuaro silverside).

Menidia audens. Although the recognition of this species as separate from *M. beryllina* has been controversial, R. D. Suttkus, B. A. Thompson, and J. K. Blackburn, 2005, *Southeastern Fishes Council Proceedings* 48:1–9, presented data to support the premise that they are separate, with *M. beryllina* being a brackish or tidewater inhabitant and *M. audens* a freshwater inhabitant. No hybrids were found in the area of sympatry.

Menidia conchorum. Based on electrophoretic data, C. F. Duggins, A. A. Karlin, K. Relyea, and R. W. Yerger, 1986, *Tulane Stud. Zool. Bot.* 25:133–150, showed *M. conchorum* to be indistinguishable from *M. peninsulae*, but specifically distinct from *M. beryllina* and *M. colei*. D. D. Bloom, K. R. Piller, J. Lyons, N. Mercado-Silva, and M. Medina-Nava, 2009, *Copeia* 2009(2):408–417, reached a similar conclusion based on the mitochondrially encoded ND2 gene. However, C. R. Gilbert, 1992, Pages 213–217 in *Rare and endangered biota of Florida*, volume 2, *Fishes*, showed that *M. conchorum*, in addition to being widely separated geographically, differs trenchantly from *M. peninsulae* in three meristic characters (numbers of anal rays, branchial lateral-line scales, and total vertebrae), as well as reaching a smaller size. We view the identical gene sequence of these two forms as the reten-

tion of a plesiomorphic haplotype and consider it appropriate to continue the recognition of *M. conchorum*.

Page 101

Poblana letholepis. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Poblana squamata. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Beloniformes. Change in sequence of families and composition. See Nelson (2006) for relevant literature.

Page 102

Hyporhamphus mexicanus. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Hyporhamphus roberti. Occurrence based on J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 1998, Catálogo de los peces continentales de Quintana Roo, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico (pp. 80–81, catalog number ECOCH 3086, Lago Bacalar, Quintana Roo, Mexico). Common names from B. B. Collette, 2003 [dated 2002], Hemiramphidae (halfbeaks), Pages 1135–1144 in Carpenter (2003b).

Hyporhamphus unifasciatus. Date of original description corrected from 1842 to 1841.

Oxyporhamphus micropterus. Placed in Exocoetidae in the 2004 list based on J. C. Dasilao, Jr. and K. Sasaki, 1998, Ichthyol. Res. 45(4):347–353. However, it was moved to Hemiramphidae by N. R. Lovejoy, M. Iranpour, and B. B. Collette, 2004, Integr. Comp. Biol. 44(5):366–377.

Page 103

Strongylura timucu. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with its form in Spanish (from timucu).

Tylosurus acus. The application by B. B. Collette and N. V. Parin to conserve the name *Sphyræna acus* (currently *T. acus*), as employed in the last list (see 2004 list, p. 215, for history) was approved as Opinion 2169 (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 64(1):75–76). Change in orthography of name in English to agree with its form in Spanish (agujón).

Tylosurus pacificus. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with its form in Spanish (agujón).

Cyprinodontiformes. Changes in sequence of families and composition follow Nelson (2006),

and that work should be consulted for relevant literature.

Rivulidae. Species placed in Aplocheilidae in the last edition are now recognized in Rivulidae for reasons given in Nelson (2006:284). Aplocheilidae is a valid family for Asian and African rivulines.

Kryptolebias marmoratus. *Cryptolebias* was erected by W. J. E. M. Costa, 2004, Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat. 15(2):105–120, for the reception of *Rivulus marmoratus* and several closely related species. However, *Cryptolebias* Costa is preoccupied by *Cryptolebias* (a fossil cyprinodontoid genus from Europe described by J. Gaudant in 1978), and W. J. E. M. Costa, 2004, Neotrop. Ichthyol. 2(2):107–108, proposed the substitute name *Kryptolebias*.

Goodeidae. The spelling of “mexcalpique” is corrected to “mexclapique,” as used in the original description of *Girardinichthys viviparus* (Bustamante, 1837), in 22 common names in Spanish on pages 103–105. The genera *Crenichthys* and *Empetrichthys*, with four species endemic to the southwestern United States, are sometimes placed in their own family, the Empetrichthyidae, most recently by Minckley and Marsh (2009). However, L. R. Parenti (1981, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 168) demonstrated the close relationship of these genera to others in the family Goodeidae.

Page 104

Allotoca diazi. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Patzcuaro allotoca).

Allotoca meeki. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez). Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Zirahuen allotoca).

Allotoca regalis. Placed in the monotypic genus *Neoophorus* by M. K. Meyer, A. C. Radda, and O. Domínguez-Domínguez, 2001, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien 103B:453–460. Although these authors note that this species lacks derived characteristics of other species of *Allotoca*, we follow recent use (e.g., Miller et al. 2006) and retain it in *Allotoca*. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Allotoca zacapuensis. Correction of spelling of Radda.

Chapalichthys pardalis. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Chapalichthys peraticus. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez). Although Miller et al. (2006) considered *C. peraticus* to be a synonym of *C. pardalis*, we continue to consider *C. peraticus* valid in the absence of a study of variation within *Chapalichthys*.

Girardinichthys ireneae. This new species was described from Laguna de Zacapu, Michoacán, Mexico, by A. C. Radda and M. K. Meyer, 2003, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien 104 B:7. These authors give reasons for recognizing *Hubbsina* as a subgenus (to which this species and *G. turneri* belong) of *Girardinichthys*.

Girardinichthys turneri. Formerly recognized in *Hubbsina*. According to O. Domínguez-Domínguez, N. Mercado-Silva, J. Lyons, and H. J. Grier, 2005, The viviparous goodeid fishes, Pages 525–569 in M. C. Uribe and H. J. Grier, editors, Viviparous fishes, New Life Publications, Homestead, Florida, this species is critically endangered. See *G. ireneae*.

Ilyodon cortesae. Parentheses removed from around authors' names. Although Miller et al. (2006) considered *I. cortesae* and *I. lennoni* to be synonyms of *I. whitei*, we continue to consider them valid in the absence of a study of variation within *Ilyodon*.

Ilyodon furcoides. *Ilyodon xantusi* was placed in the synonymy of this species by B. J. Turner, T. A. Grudzien, K. P. Adkisson, and M. M. White, 1983, Environ. Biol. Fish. 9:159–172. See also B. J. Turner, T. A. Grudzien, K. P. Adkisson, and R. A. Worrell, 1985, Evol. 39:122–134.

Ilyodon lennoni. See *Ilyodon cortesae*.

Page 105

Skiffia francesae. Extinct in nature but captive population maintained at the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León in Monterrey, Mexico.

Zoogoneticus purhepechus. This new species was described from La Luz Spring, Zamora, Michoacán, Mexico by O. Domínguez-Domínguez, R. Pérez-Rodríguez, and I. Doadrio, 2008, Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad 79:377. Names in English and Spanish refer to indigenous people of the area where the species occurs.

Fundulus jenkinsi. Change in area of occurrence; there are apparently no verified records of this species in Mexico.

Page 106

Fundulus philpisteri. This new species was described from Baño de San Ignacio and neighboring springs, Río San Fernando basin, Nuevo León, Mexico, by M. E. García-Ramírez, S. Contreras-Balderas, and M. L. Lozano-Vilano, 2007 [dated 2006], Pages 13–19 in M. L. Lozano-Vilano and A. J. Contreras-Balderas, editors, Studies of North American desert fishes in honor of E. P. (Phil) Pister, conservationist, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Mexico.

Fundulus pulvereus. Change in area of occurrence; there are apparently no verified records of this species in Mexico.

Fundulus zebrinus. Minckley and Marsh (2009) note the introduction and wide dispersion of this species (as *Plancterus zebrinus*) in the Rio Grande (Río Bravo) basin, including northeastern Mexico. It had been listed earlier for Mexico by H. Espinosa-Pérez, M. T. Gaspar-Dillanes, and P. Fuentes-Mata, 1993, Listados faunísticos de México III, Los peces dulceacuicolas mexicanos, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, D.F.

Lucania interioris. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Cuatro Ciénegas killifish).

Cyprinodontidae. See Cyprinodontiformes.

Cyprinodon alvarezi. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Potosi pupfish).

Cyprinodon artifrons. Change in name in Spanish for clarity of name origin (from bolín petota); the adjective petota now transferred to name in Spanish for *C. variegatus*.

Page 107

Cyprinodon atlorus. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from bolson pupfish).

Cyprinodon beltrani. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Cyprinodon bifasciatus. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Cuatro Ciénegas pupfish).

Cyprinodon ceciliae. Change in names in English and Spanish from those in the 2004 list to accurately reflect area of occurrence.

Cyprinodon inmemoriam. Change in names in English and in Spanish from those in the 2004 list to accurately reflect area of occurrence.

Cyprinodon julimes. This new species was described from the thermal spring El Pandeño de los Pando in the municipality of Julimes, Río Conchos basin, Chihuahua, Mexico, by M. De la Maza-Benignos and L. Vela-Valladares, 2009, Pages 185–189 (Appendix D) in M. De la Maza Benignos, editor, Los peces del Río Conchos, Alianza WWF (World Wildlife Fund)-Fundación Gonzalo Río Aronte y Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua, Jiutepec, Morelos, Mexico.

Cyprinodon longidorsalis. Change in names in English and in Spanish from those erroneously given in the 2004 list to accurately reflect area of occurrence.

Page 108

Cyprinodon suavium. This new species, the seventh endemic species of *Cyprinodon* known from Lake Chichancanab, Yucatan, Mexico, was described by U. Strecker, 2005, *Hydrobiologia* 541:109.

Cyprinodon variegatus. Change in name in Spanish for clarity about origin of name (from bolín). See *C. artifrons*.

Cyprinodon veronicae. Change in names in English and in Spanish from those erroneously given in the 2004 list to accurately reflect area of occurrence.

Megupsilon aporus. Extinct in nature, but captive population maintained at the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León in Monterrey, Mexico.

Anableps dowi. Listed in 2004 as occurring only in freshwater; however, the species was cited as occurring in mangrove forests at river mouths by Robertson and Allen (2008). For discussion of retaining the spelling of the species name as *dowi*, rather than *dowei*, as used by several authors (e.g., Eschmeyer 2012), see the 2004 list, Appendix 1:217.

Carlhubbsia kidderi. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Champoton gambusia).

Gambusia clarkhubbsi. This new species was described from San Felipe Spring, at Del Rio, Val Verde County, Texas, by G. P. Garrett and R. J. Edwards, 2003, *Copeia* 2003(4):783.

Page 109

Gambusia longispinis. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Cuatro Ciénegas gambusia).

Gambusia luma. Collected in the Río Hondo,

Belize (D. W. Greenfield and J. E. Thomerson, 1997, *Fishes of the continental waters of Belize*, University of Florida Press, Gainesville). Because this stream forms the boundary between Belize and Quintana Roo, Mexico, the presence of this species on the Belizean side of the stream is considered as sufficient evidence for its presence in Mexico. Name in English proposed by Greenfield and Thomerson (1997).

Gambusia panuco. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Panuco gambusia).

Gambusia regani. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Forlon gambusia).

Gambusia rhizophorae. Although listed as occurring in freshwater (United States) in past lists, no documentation is known.

Gambusia zarskei. This new species, endemic to the upper Río Conchos, Chihuahua, Mexico, was described by M. K. Meyer, S. Schories, and M. Scharl, 2010, *Vert. Zool.* 60(1):13. Common names refer to the Río Conchos.

Heterandria formosa. Although Eschmeyer (2012) gives reasons why the original description of this species should date from Girard, 1859, the reference to small size alone in Agassiz's 1855 description seems sufficient to establish the identity of the fish he was describing.

Heterandria tuxtlaensis. This new species, endemic to Lago de Catemaco and tributaries of the lake and the Río Grande de Catemaco above the falls at El Salto de Eyipantla, in the Tuxtla Mountains of southern Veracruz, Mexico, was described by J. D. McEachran and T. J. Dewitt, 2008, *Zootaxa* 1824:49. Common name in English refers to the only known locality of the species, the Tuxtla Mountains of Veracruz.

Heterophallus echeagarayi. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Page 110

Poecilia latipunctata. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Tamesi molly).

Poecilia petenensis. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Peten molly).

Poecilia sulphuraria. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Poeciliopsis fasciata. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from San Jeronimo livebearer).

Poeciliopsis occidentalis. As noted in the 2004 list (Appendix 1:218), P. W. Hedrick, K. M. Parker, and R. N. Lee, 2001, *Mol. Ecol.* 10(6): 1399–1412, provided molecular evidence that *P. occidentalis occidentalis* (Baird & Girard, 1853) and *P. occidentalis sonoriensis* (Girard, 1859), “Yaqui topminnow,” should be recognized as valid species. However, P. H. F. Lucinda *in* Reis et al. (2003, p. 250) regarded *P. sonoriensis* as a synonym of *P. occidentalis*, and although Miller et al. (2006:249) recognized *P. sonoriensis* as a species, they did not distinguish it morphologically from *P. occidentalis*. Although *P. sonoriensis* may be a valid taxon, we defer species recognition pending further studies.

Poeciliopsis scarlli. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Michoacan livebearer). This species was considered by Miller et al. (2006) to be a synonym of *P. turrubarensis*.

Poeciliopsis turrubarensis. See *Poeciliopsis scarlli*.

Page 111

Priapella bonita. This species may be extinct (Miller et al., 2006:251–252).

Priapella chamulae. This new species was described from the upper Grijalva River system, Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico, by M. Scharl, M. K. Meyer, and B. Wilde, 2006, *Zool. Abh.* (Dresden) 55:61.

Priapella compressa. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Priapella intermedia. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Priapella lacandonae. This new species was described from Chiapas, Mexico, by M. K. Meyer, S. Schories, and M. Scharl, 2011, *Vert. Zool.* 61:93.

Xiphophorus clemenciae. Correction of orthography of Álvarez (from Alvarez).

Xiphophorus gordonii. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Cuatro Ciénegas platyfish).

Xiphophorus kallmani. This new species was described from near Lake Catemaco, Veracruz, Mexico, by M. K. Meyer and M. Scharl, 2003, *Zool. Abh.* (Dresden) 53:59.

Xiphophorus nigrensis. Change in orthography of

name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from Panuco swordtail).

Page 112

Plectrypops lima. New to the list. Widespread in the Indo-Pacific, occurring from eastern Africa eastward to the Americas. In the eastern Pacific known from the oceanic islands of Isla del Coco, Clipperton Atoll, and the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico (Robertson and Allen 2008; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Page 113

Zeiformes. Change in sequence of families and transfer of Caproidae to Perciformes follow Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for literature.

Acentronura dendritica. Many recent authors follow C. E. Dawson (1982, *Syngnathidae*, Pages 1–172 *in* J. E. Böhlke, editor, *Fishes of the western North Atlantic*, Memoir 1, part 8, Sears Foundation for Marine Research, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut) in assigning this species to the genus *Amphelik-turus* Parr, 1930, perhaps unaware that Dawson (1984, *Japan. J. Ichthyol.* 31(2):158 and 1985, *Indo-Pacific pipefishes [Red Sea to the Americas]*, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Ocean Springs, Mississippi) subsequently treated *Amphelikurus* as a subgenus of *Acentronura* Kaup, 1853.

Page 114

Entelurus aequoreus. Recorded from the southwestern coast of Greenland by P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, *Zootaxa* 2378:1–84.

Pseudophallus mindii. Added due to its collection in the Río Hondo, Belize (D. W. Greenfield and J. E. Thomerson, 1997, *Fishes of the continental waters of Belize*, University of Florida Press, Gainesville). Because this stream forms the boundary between Belize and Quintana Roo, Mexico, the presence of this species on the Belizean side of the stream is considered as sufficient evidence for its presence in Mexico. Name in English proposed by Greenfield and Thomerson (1997).

Syngnathus euchrous. Correction of spelling of Fritzsche (from Fritzche); also incorrect in the 1991 list.

Syngnathus texanus. C. R. Gilbert, new name. This name replaces *Syngnathus affinis* Günther, 1870, which Eschmeyer (2012) has determined to be a junior homonym of *Syngnathus affinis* Eichwald, 1831, a valid species of pipefish endemic to the Black Sea (R. H. Kuiter, 2009, A comprehensive guide to Syngnathiformes, TMC Publishing, Chorleywood, UK; R. H. Kuiter, 2009, Seahorses and their relatives, Aquatic Photographics, Seaford, Australia). C. E. Dawson (1982, Syngnathidae, Pages 1–172 in J. E. Böhlke, editor, Fishes of the western North Atlantic, Memoir 1, part 8, Sears Foundation for Marine Research, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut) considered Günther's *S. affinis* to be a valid but rare species, distinguished from its geographically close congeners by discrete meristic and mensural characters but most closely related to the widely allopatric *S. fuscus*. Although J. Tolan (2008, Texas J. Sci. 60(2):83–96) considered this species to be a junior synonym of *S. scovelli*, we follow Dawson and recognize the Texas Pipefish.

Page 115

Aulostomus maculatus. Year of publication corrected following C. F. Cowan, 1976, J. Soc. Bibliog. Nat. Hist. 8:32–64.

Synbranchidae. Correction in spelling of family common name in Spanish (from anguillas de lodo).

Mastacembelidae. Added for the species listed. See Notacanthidae above (appendix notes for p. 59).

Macrognathus siamensis. This Asian species is established in southern Florida.

Page 116

Scorpaeniformes. There is considerable evidence that this order as given here and classically recognized is not monophyletic. Major changes in the classification of this order and that of the Perciformes as recognized herein are in order, but we do not make changes pending agreement in the scientific literature. E. O. Wiley and G. D. Johnson, 2010, A teleost classification based on monophyletic groups, Pages 123–182 in J. S. Nelson, H.-P. Schultze, and M. V. H. Wilson, editors, Origin and phylogenetic interrelationships of teleosts, Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, Munich, Germany, recognize the order Scorpaeniformes with a new composition, comprising two suborders, Scor-

paenoidei and Serranoidei, and recognize a new order, Cottiformes with two suborders, Cottoidei and Zoarcoidei. See also W. L. Smith and W. C. Wheeler, 2004, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 32:627–646; W. L. Smith and M. T. Craig, 2007, Copeia 2007(1):35–55; and G. Shinohara and H. Imamura, 2007, Ichthyol. Res. 54:92–99.

Pterois miles. This species, along with the previously listed *P. volitans*, is established along the East Coast of the United States and elsewhere in Atlantic waters as documented by R. M. Hamner, D. W. Freshwater, and P. E. Whitfield, 2007, J. Fish Biol. 71 (Supplement B):214–222, and W. R. Courtenay, Jr., B. B. Collette, T. E. Essington, R. Hilborn, J. W. Orr, D. Pauly, J. E. Randall, and W. F. Smith-Vaniz, 2009, Fisheries 34(4):181–186. Both species recently have become established in Mexico (Comité Asesor Nacional sobre Especies Invasoras, 2010, Estrategia nacional sobre especies invasoras en México: prevención, control y erradicación, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Mexico).

Pterois volitans. See *P. miles*.

Scorpaena afuerae. Added based on three specimens collected off the western coast of Baja California Sur and deposited at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO 08-135), La Jolla, California (H. J. Walker, Jr., personal communication, 2009). It occurs from Mexico to Peru and at the oceanic Isla del Coco off Costa Rica.

Page 117

Sebastes aleutianus. J. W. Orr and S. Hawkins, 2008, Fish. Bull. 106:111–134, showed this name, as previously used, to refer to a complex of two closely related species. See *S. melanostictus*.

Sebastes ciliatus. See *S. variabilis*.

Page 118

Sebastes melanostictus. Removed from the synonymy of *S. aleutianus* by J. W. Orr and S. Hawkins, 2008, Fish. Bull. 106:111–134. The range of *S. melanostictus* extends from the central coast of Japan, through the Kuril and Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea to 60.5°N, and southward to southern California.

Page 119

Sebastes variabilis. Resurrected from the synonymy of *S. ciliatus* by J. W. Orr and J. E. Blackburn, 2004, Fish. Bull. 102:328–348, as part of the Dusky Rockfish complex. We apply the name Light Dusky Rockfish, as was done when this species was considered a light color variant of *S. ciliatus*.

Page 120

Peristediidae. The common name “armored gurnards” is used for this group by some authors.

Page 122

Cottus bairdii. See *C. chatahoochee* and *C. tallapoosae*.

Cottus carolinae. See *C. kanawhae*.

Cottus chatahoochee. This new species, restricted to the Chatahoochee River drainage above the Fall Line in Georgia and formerly considered part of *C. bairdii*, was described by D. A. Neely, J. D. Williams, and R. L. Mayden, 2007, Copeia 2007(3):649.

Cottus hypselurus. See *C. immaculatus*.

Cottus immaculatus. This new species, previously considered a population of *C. hypselurus*, from the White River system of Arkansas and Missouri, was described by A. P. Kinziger and R. M. Wood, 2010, Zootaxa 2340:51.

Cottus kanawhae. This new species, previously considered part of *C. carolinae*, was described from the New River system of West Virginia and Virginia by C. R. Robins, 2005, Zootaxa 987:1.

Cottus tallapoosae. This new species, restricted to the Tallapoosa River drainage above the Fall Line in east-central Alabama and west-central Georgia and formerly considered part of *C. bairdii*, was described by D. A. Neely, J. D. Williams, and R. L. Mayden, 2007, Copeia 2007(3):642.

Page 123

Gymnocanthus galeatus. Parentheses are removed from around the author's name (species name was originally combined with an incorrect spelling, *Gymnacanthus*, and parentheses are not appropriate).

Hemilepidotus spinosus. Parentheses are removed from around the author's name.

Icelinus limbaughi. This new species was described from off southern California at depths

between 20 and 86 m by R. H. Rosenblatt and W. L. Smith, 2004, Copeia 2004(3):556.

Page 124

Myoxocephalus scorpius. *Myoxocephalus verrucosus* was recognized in the 2004 list; however, C. W. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke, 2011, Mar. Biodiv. 41:109–140, concluded that clinal variation in morphology and cytochrome oxidase c subunit 1 (COI) data did not support separation of that form from *M. scorpius*.

Page 125

Aspidophoroides olrikii. Originally described in *Aspidophoroides*, this species had been assigned to *Ulcina* (as in the 2004 list); however, C. M. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke, 2011, Mar. Biodiv. 41:109–140, synonymized *Ulcina* with *Aspidophoroides*. Correction in year of description based on Eschmeyer (2012).

Page 126

Sarritor frenatus. Change in genus from *Leptagonus* follows B. A. Sheiko and C. W. Mecklenburg, 2004, Family Agonidae Swainson 1839—poachers, California Academy of Sciences Annotated Checklists of Fishes 30:1–27. As *Sarritor* in the 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1991 editions.

Cottunculus thomsonii. This North Atlantic species was inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list and is added based on W. B. Scott and M. G. Scott, 1988, Atlantic fishes of Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto; known from depths of 182–1,462 m off the North American coast.

Page 127

Cyclopteropsis jordani. This Arctic species is added based on B. W. Coad and J. D. Reist, 2004, Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2674.

Cyclopteropsis mcalpini. The holotype, one of two known specimens, is from northwestern Greenland (P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, Zootaxa 2378:1–84).

Eumicrotremus spinosus. *Eumicrotremus eggvinii*, which was included in the 2004 list, was synonymized with *E. spinosus* by I. Byrkjedal, D. J. Rees, and E. Willassen, 2007, J. Fish. Biol. 71 (Supplement A):111–131, who determined,

based on mitochondrial and nuclear DNA evidence, that *E. eggvinii* was based on sexually dimorphic males of *E. spinosus*.

Allocareproctus tanix. This new species was described from a depth range of 104–620 m from the Aleutian Islands by J. W. Orr and M. S. Busby, 2006, *Zootaxa* 1173:20, in their revision of *Allocareproctus*. Other species in this genus occur within our range of coverage but from depths greater than 200 m.

Allocareproctus unangas. This new species was described from the Aleutian Islands by J. W. Orr and M. S. Busby, 2006, *Zootaxa* 1173:27. They reported one collection from a depth of 176 m (CAS 223485).

Careproctus comus. This new species was described from the Aleutian Islands, at depths of 189–400 m, by J. W. Orr and K. P. Maslenikov, 2007, *Copeia* 2007(3):700.

Careproctus faunus. This new species was described from the central and eastern Aleutian Islands, at depths of 120–422 m, by J. W. Orr and K. P. Maslenikov, 2007, *Copeia* 2007(3):706.

Careproctus ranula. Inadvertently omitted in previous editions, this species was described by Goode and Bean in 1897 from a specimen from Nova Scotia taken off the mouth of Halifax Harbor at 52 fathoms (95 m). It was also collected from bottom depths less than 200 m in Canadian waters of the Atlantic in 2009 (D. Clark, personal communication, 2011).

Page 128

Liparis adiastrum. This new species, previously part of *L. rutteri* and known from northern California to Washington, was described by D. L. Stein, C. E. Bond, and D. Misitano, 2003, *Copeia* 2003(4):818.

Liparis bathyarticus. Previously considered a synonym of *L. gibbus* but recognized as valid by N. V. Chernova, 2008, *J. Ichthyol.* 48(10):831–852.

Liparis gibbus. See *L. bathyarticus*.

Liparis herschelini. Long considered a junior synonym of *L. tunicatus*, this species was resurrected by N. V. Chernova, 2008, *J. Ichthyol.* 48(10):831–852, an action followed herein. However, C. W. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke, 2011, *Mar. Biodiv.* 41:109–140, felt that Chernova's data were insufficient to clarify the status of *L. herschelini* and that the situation re-

quires further study. The type locality for *L. herschelini* is Herschel Island, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Liparis micraspidophorus. Correction of authorship (from Burck, 1912).

Liparis rutteri. See *L. adiastrum*.

Liparis tunicatus. Correction of year of publication (from 1837). Also, see *L. herschelini*.

Page 129

Perciformes. Changes in addition to those discussed below have been suggested by E. O. Wiley and G. D. Johnson, 2010, Pages 123–182 in J. S. Nelson, H.-P. Schultze, and M. V. H. Wilson, editors, *Origin and phylogenetic interrelationships of teleosts*, Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, Munich, Germany.

Centropomus armatus. Corrected occurrence. The freshwater occurrence of the six species of Mexican Pacific *Centropomus*, as indicated by J. L. Castro Aguirre, H. S. Espinosa-Pérez, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 1999, *Ictiofauna estuarino-lagunar y vicaria de México*, Editorial Limusa-Noriega/IPN, México, and Miller et al. (2006) was inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list.

Centropomus medius. Corrected occurrence. See *C. armatus*.

Centropomus mexicanus. Change in distribution; it has been found in the Loxahatchee, St. Lucie, and St. Sebastian rivers, Florida (R. G. Gilmore, personal communication, 2011).

Centropomus nigrescens. Corrected occurrence. See *C. armatus*.

Centropomus robalito. Corrected occurrence. See *C. armatus*.

Centropomus unionensis. Corrected occurrence. See *C. armatus*.

Centropomus viridis. Corrected occurrence. See *C. armatus*.

Page 130

Epinephelidae. Recognition of Epinephelidae (as separate from Serranidae) and its composition is based on M. T. Craig and P. A. Hastings, 2007, *Ichthyol. Res.* 54:1–17, and W. L. Smith and M. T. Craig, 2007, *Copeia* 2007(1):35–55. Family common names reflect changes in compositions, especially regarding those names applied to Serranidae in the 2004 list.

Epinephelus cifuentesi. Although Craig and Hastings (2007, *Ichthyol. Res.* 54:9) demonstrat-

ed a close relationship between this species and a group containing *E. drummondhayi*, *Alphestes*, *Dermatolepis*, *Hyporthodus*, and *Triso*, we follow those authors in retaining it in *Epinephelus*.

Epinephelus clippertonensis. Originally thought to be endemic to Clipperton Atoll, it was reported from Alijos Rocks, off the Pacific coast of Baja California Sur by M. T. Craig, P. H. Hastings, D. J. Pondella, D. R. Robertson, and J. A. Rosales-Casián, 2006, *J. Biogeogr.* 33:969–979, and reported as occurring in the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico, far to the southwest of the tip of the Baja California peninsula, by Robertson and Allen (2008). Common names are based on type locality.

Epinephelus drummondhayi. Although Craig and Hastings (2007, *Ichthyol. Res.* 54:9) demonstrated a close relationship between this species and a group containing *E. cifuentesi*, *Alphestes*, *Dermatolepis*, *Hyporthodus*, and *Triso*, we follow those authors in retaining it in *Epinephelus*.

Epinephelus itajara. See *E. quinefasciatus*.

Epinephelus labriformis. Reported from San Diego, California by M. T. Craig, D. J. Pondella, II, and R. N. Lea, 2006, *California Fish and Game* 92(2):91–97.

Epinephelus quinefasciatus. M. T. Craig, R. T. Graham, R. A. Torres, J. R. Hyde, M. O. Freitas, B. P. Ferreira, M. Hostim-Silva, L. C. Gerhardinger, A. A. Bertoncini, and D. R. Robertson, 2009, *Endangered Species Research* 7:167–174, concluded that the goliath grouper (as given for *E. itajara* in the 2004 list) in the eastern Pacific, the Pacific Goliath Grouper or mero gigante, is a valid species, separate from *E. itajara* of the western Atlantic, which we now refer to as the Atlantic Goliath Grouper or cherna gigante, based on strong evidence from both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (although morphological differences have yet to be found).

Hyporthodus acanthistius. Seven species are transferred to *Hyporthodus* from *Epinephelus* following W. L. Smith and M. T. Craig, 2007, *Copeia* 2007(1):35–55, and M. T. Craig and P. A. Hastings, 2007, *Ichthyol. Res.* 54:1–17.

Hyporthodus exsul. See *H. acanthistius*.

Hyporthodus flavolimbatus. See *H. acanthistius*.

Hyporthodus mystacinus. See *H. acanthistius*.

Hyporthodus nigrilus. See *H. acanthistius*.

Hyporthodus nipholes. See *H. acanthistius*.

Hyporthodus niveatus. See *H. acanthistius*.

Page 131

Serranidae. See Epinephelidae.

Baldwinella aureorubens. Formerly *Hemanthias aureorubens*. This species and *H. vivanus* were placed in the new genus *Baldwinella* by W. D. Anderson, Jr. and P. C. Heemstra, 2012, *Trans. Am. Philos. Soc.* 102(2):1–173.

Baldwinella vivanus. See *B. aureorubens*.

Choranthias tenuis. Formerly *Anthias tenuis*. This species was placed in the new genus *Choranthias* by W. D. Anderson, Jr. and P. C. Heemstra, 2012, *Trans. Am. Philos. Soc.* 102(2):1–173.

Page 132

Hypoplectrus aberrans. Occurrence in Mexico based on J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeo-mans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, *Lista de peces marinos del Caribe mexicano*, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):143–177.

Hypoplectrus castroaguirrei. This new species was described by L. F. Del Moral Flores, J. L. Tello-Musi, and J. A. Martínez-Pérez, 2011, *Revista de Zoología* 22:1–10, from reefs off the coast of Veracruz, Mexico.

Hypoplectrus chlorurus. Added to the list based on record from Chinchorro Bank, Mexico (R. M. Loreto, M. Lara, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2003, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 73(1):153–170).

Hypoplectrus gemma. Occurrence in Mexico reported by A. Aguilar-Perera and A. N. Tuz-Sulub, 2010, *Pan-American J. Aquatic Sci.* 5:143–146. Identification as this species, rather than another closely related new species (*H. maya*; not yet recorded from Mexico), confirmed by P. S. Lobel (personal communication, 2011).

Hypoplectrus indigo. Recorded from Mexican waters by several authors, most recently from Chinchorro Bank, by R. M. Loreto, M. Lara, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2003, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 73(1):153–170.

Hypoplectrus providencianus. Added to the list as being reported along the Mexican Caribbean coast, and most recently on the basis of observations from Chinchorro Bank, off southern Quintana Roo (R. M. Loreto, M. Lara, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2003, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 73(1):153–170). Common names from Carpenter (2003b).

Hypoplectrus randallorum. This new species, described from Belize by P. S. Lobel, 2011, *Zoo-*

taxa 3096:1–17, was reported to occur throughout the Caribbean and the Florida Keys. Common name in English suggested by author.

Liopropoma aberrans. Reported from northern Gulf of Mexico, off Alabama, at 102-m depth and off North Carolina at 96-m depth (A. M. Quattrini, S. W. Ross, K. J. Sulak, A. M. Nacaise, T. L. Casazza, and G. D. Dennis, 2004, Southeast. Nat. 3(1):155–172). Common name proposed by R. Claro and L. Parenti, 2001, The marine ichthyofauna of Cuba, Appendix 2.1, Pages 33–57 in R. Claro, K. C. Lindeman, and L. R. Parenti, editors, Ecology of the marine fishes of Cuba, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Liopropoma carmabi. Occurrence in Mexico based on ANSP 123875 (identified by P. C. Heemstra), collected from Palancar Reef, Cozumel Island (J. J. Schmitter-Soto, personal communication, 2007).

Parasphraenops incisus. Added to the list based on a 55-mm specimen (NCSM 35959, the largest yet recorded) collected off North Carolina, in September 2001, at a depth between 57 and 100 m (A. M. Quattrini, S. W. Ross, K. J. Sulak, A. M. Nacaise, T. L. Casazza, and G. D. Dennis, 2004, Southeast. Nat. 3(1):155–172). Common name suggested by G. D. Johnson and W. F. Smith-Vaniz, 1987, Bull. Mar. Sci. 40(1):48–58.

Page 133

Rypticus carpenteri. This new species, closely related to and previously confused with *R. subbifrenatus*, was described by C. C. Baldwin and L. A. Weigt, 2012, Copeia 2012(1):24. It is known from Florida, from Belize, and throughout the Caribbean. Adults probably occur on the Caribbean coast of Mexico where, to date, it is known from a larval specimen (J. J. Schmitter-Soto, personal communication, 2012).

Rypticus subbifrenatus. See *R. carpenteri*.

Page 134

Lipogramma anabantoides. Reported from Mexico by R. G. Gilmore, 1997, Bull. Mar. Sci. 60:782–788, but this distribution was inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list.

Lipogramma evides. Depth of occurrence above 200 m not definite (type specimens collected off Arrowsmith Bank, Mexico, in an otter-trawl haul covering a depth range of 146–265 m).

Lipogramma regium. Added to the list by being videotaped at a depth of 102 m in the northern Gulf of Mexico, off Alabama (A. M. Quattrini, S. W. Ross, K. J. Sulak, A. M. Nacaise, T. L. Casazza, and G. D. Dennis, 2004, Southeast. Nat. 3(1):155–172).

Opistognathus brochus. New to the list. Described by W. A. Bussing and R. J. Lavenberg, 2003, Rev. Biol. Trop. 51(2):534.

Opistognathus fossoris. New to the list. Described by W. A. Bussing and R. J. Lavenberg, 2003, Rev. Biol. Trop. 51(2):539.

Opistognathus megalepis. Depth occurrence above 200 m not definite (type specimens collected off Arrowsmith Bank, Mexico, in an otter-trawl haul covering a depth range of 146–265 m).

Opistognathus punctatus. *Opistognathus mexicanus* was placed in synonymy of *O. punctatus* by W. A. Bussing and R. J. Lavenberg, 2003, Rev. Biol. Trop. 51(2):529–550, and is deleted from the list. Common names used for *O. mexicanus* in the 2004 list are transferred to *O. walkeri* in the present list.

Opistognathus walkeri. New to the list. Described by W. A. Bussing and R. J. Lavenberg, 2003, Rev. Biol. Trop. 51(2):537. See *O. punctatus* regarding common names.

Page 135

Ambloplites rupestris. Established in Mexico (Miller et al., 2006).

Lepomis auritus. Although listed as native in the 2004 list, it was noted in the appendix that this species may be introduced to Canada. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) concluded that it is native to New Brunswick (2008, Cosewic assessment and update status report on the redbreast sunfish *Lepomis auritus* in Canada, COSEWIC, Ottawa). It has been introduced and established in Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).

Lepomis gulosus. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) concluded that this species is native (2005, COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the warmouth *Lepomis gulosus* in Canada, COSEWIC, Ottawa).

Lepomis humilis. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) concluded that this species was introduced (2008, COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the orangespotted sun-

- fish *Lepomis humilis* in Canada, COSEWIC, Ottawa).
- Lepomis megalotis*. Common name in Spanish is changed to reflect local use (D. A. Hendrickson, personal communication, 2008). See *L. peltastes*.
- Lepomis microlophus*. Introduced and established in Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).
- Lepomis peltastes*. Removed from synonymy of *L. megalotis* by R. M. Bailey, W. C. Latta, and G. R. Smith, 2004, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. 192:1–215. Common names in English and French refer to distribution of the species.
- Lepomis punctatus*. Introduced and established in Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).
- Micropterus dolomieu*. Introduced and established in Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).
- Micropterus henshalli*. This newly recognized species, endemic to the Mobile basin, was removed from the synonymy of *M. punctulatus* by W. H. Baker, C. E. Johnston, and G. W. Folkerts, 2008, Zootaxa 1861:57–67.
- Micropterus punctulatus*. See *M. henshalli*.
- Micropterus salmoides*. Using allozymes and mitochondrial DNA sequence data, T. W. Kassler, J. B. Koppelman, T. J. Near, C. B. Dillman, J. M. Levengood, D. L. Swofford, J. L. VanOrman, J. E. Claussen, and D. P. Philipp, 2002, Pages 291–322 in D. P. Philipp and M. S. Ridgway, editors, Black bass: ecology, conservation, and management, American Fisheries Society, Symposium 31, Bethesda, Maryland, concluded that *M. floridanus* should be recognized as a species separate from *M. salmoides*. However, no specimens were analyzed from the broad area of intergradation recognized with morphological data by R. M. Bailey and C. L. Hubbs, 1949, Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. 516:1–40, and allozyme data of D. P. Philipp, 1983, Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 112:1–20. The taxonomy remains unclear.
- Pomoxis annularis*. Introduced and established in Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).
- Pomoxis nigromaculatus*. Introduced and established in Mexico (Miller et al. 2006).
- Percidae. Several hypotheses of phylogenetic relationships among darters have been published since the 2004 list: B. L. Sloss, N. Billington and B. Burr, 2004, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 32:545–562; N. C. Ayache and T. J. Near, 2005, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. 50(2):327–346; T. J. Near and B. P. Keck, 2005, Mol. Ecol. 14:3485–3496; R. L. Mayden, R. M. Wood, N. J. Lang, C. B. Dillman and J. F. Switzer, 2006, Pages 20–39 in M. L. Lozano-Vilano and A. J. Contreras-Balderas, editors, Studies of North American desert fishes in honor of E. P. (Phil) Pister, conservationist, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Mexico; N. J. Lang and R. L. Mayden, 2007, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 43:605–615; C. M. Bossu and T. J. Near, 2009, Syst. Biol. 58(1):114–129; J. C. Bruner, 2011, Pages 5–84 in B. A. Barton, editor, 2011, Biology, management, and culture of walleye and sauger, American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland; T. A. Smith, T. C. Mendelson and L. M. Page, 2011, Heredity 107(6):579–588; Near et al., 2011, Syst. Biol. 60(5):565–595. However, the only disagreements among genera recognized concern *Crytallaria* and *Nothonotus*. Bruner (2011) treats *Crytallaria* as a subgenus of *Ammocrypta*; all others treat *Crytallaria* as a genus. Most have continued to treat *Nothonotus* as a subgenus of *Etheostoma* (Sloss et al. 2004; Ayache and Near 2005; Mayden et al. 2006; Lang and Mayden 2007; Bruner 2011; Smith et al. 2011); however, Near and Keck (2005), Bossu and Near (2009), and Near et al. (2011) treat *Nothonotus* as a genus. In all of these studies, *Ammocrypta* and *Crytallaria* were found to be sister taxa, making the genus-level decision based on monophyly arbitrary. Relationships of *Nothonotus* to other clades vary with the gene analyzed (e.g., three different relationships among major clades were hypothesized by the three genes analyzed by Near et al. [2011]). Given the disagreements among studies and data sets, we retain the genera recognized in the sixth edition of the list (2004). Family common names in English and French are expanded to emphasize the fact that more than 90% of species in this family are darters.

Crytallaria asprella. See *C. cincotta*.

Crytallaria cincotta. This new species, formerly in *C. asprella*, was described by S. A. Welsh and R. M. Wood, 2008, Zootaxa 1680:64. It is endemic to the Ohio River drainage but extirpated from most of its former range and known only from the lower Elk River system in central West Virginia.

Etheostoma akatulo. This new species, formerly in *E. stigmaeum*, was described from the Caney Fork River system, Tennessee, by S. R. Lay-

man and R. L. Mayden, 2009, *Copeia* 2009(1):158.

Etheostoma atripinne. Evidence for recognizing this species, endemic to the Cumberland River drainage in the Nashville basin, Tennessee, and regarded as a subspecies of *E. simoterum* in the 1991 (p. 90) and 2004 editions, was given by S. L. Powers and R. L. Mayden, 2007, *Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 25:10–12. The common name Cumberland snubnose darter was used by Powers and Mayden (2007) and in the 1980 and earlier editions of the list. See *E. simoterum*.

Etheostoma autumnale. This new species, described by R. L. Mayden, 2010, *Copeia* 2010(4):727, and previously referred to *E. punctulatum*, is endemic to the White, Current, Eleven Point, and Little Red River systems of the Arkansas River drainage in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Common name from Mayden (2010).

Etheostoma brevispinum. Previously considered a subspecies of *E. flabellare*, *E. brevispinum* was recognized as a species found in southern Virginia, North Carolina, and northern South Carolina by R. E. Blanton and G. A. Schuster, 2008, *Copeia* 2008(4):851.

Page 137

Etheostoma cinereum. See *E. maydeni*.

Etheostoma erythrozonum. This new species, formerly in *E. tetrazonum*, was described from the Meramec River drainage, Missouri, by J. F. Switzer and R. M. Wood, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2095:2. Common name from Switzer and Wood (2009).

Etheostoma flabellare. See *E. brevispinum*.

Page 138

Etheostoma lemniscatum. This new species, formerly in *E. percnurum*, was described from Big South Fork Cumberland River, Kentucky and Tennessee, by R. E. Blanton in R. E. Blanton and R. E. Jenkins, 2008, *Zootaxa* 1963:20.

Etheostoma marmorpinnum. This new species, formerly in *E. percnurum*, was described from Little River (Tennessee River drainage), Tennessee by R. E. Blanton and R. E. Jenkins, 2008, *Zootaxa* 1963:15.

Etheostoma maydeni. This new species, formerly considered a population of *E. cinereum* from the Cumberland River drainage of Tennessee and Kentucky, was described by S. L. Powers and B. R. Kuhajda in S. L. Powers, B. R. Ku-

hajda and S. R. Ahlbrand, 2012, *Zootaxa* 3277:52.

Etheostoma mihileze. This new species, described by R. L. Mayden, 2010, *Copeia* 2010(4):722, and previously referred to *E. punctulatum*, is endemic to the middle Arkansas River drainage in northwestern Arkansas, northeastern Oklahoma, southeastern Kansas, and southwestern Missouri. Common name from Mayden (2010).

Etheostoma nigrum. See *E. susanae*.

Page 139

Etheostoma occidentale. This new species, described by S. L. Powers and R. L. Mayden, 2007, *Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 25:15, and previously referred to *E. simoterum*, was described from streams of the western Highland Rim of the Cumberland River drainage, Kentucky and Tennessee. Common name from Powers and Mayden (2007). See *E. simoterum*.

Etheostoma orientale. This new species, described by S. L. Powers and R. L. Mayden, 2007, *Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 25:16, and previously referred to *E. simoterum*, was described from streams of the eastern Highland Rim of the Cumberland River drainage, Kentucky and Tennessee. Common name from Powers and Mayden (2007). See *E. simoterum*.

Etheostoma percnurum. See *E. lemniscatum*, *E. marmorpinnum*, and *E. sitikuense*. *Etheostoma percnurum* is now restricted to Copper Creek, Clinch River drainage, Scott County, Tennessee.

Etheostoma planasaxatile. This new species, described by S. L. Powers and R. L. Mayden, 2007, *Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 25:14, and previously referred to *E. simoterum*, was described from the Duck River system, Tennessee. Common name from Powers and Mayden (2007). See *E. simoterum*.

Etheostoma punctulatum. The range of *E. punctulatum*, as now restricted, is limited to tributaries of the Missouri River in south-central Missouri. See *E. autumnale* and *E. mihileze*.

Etheostoma simoterum. Previously considered to be distributed throughout the Tennessee River drainage and Cumberland River drainage below Cumberland Falls, this species as now defined is restricted to the upper Holston River system (Tennessee River drainage) and the upper Big Sandy River system (Ohio River basin). S. L. Powers and R.

L. Mayden, 2007, Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist. 25:10, based on morphological and molecular investigations, elevated *E. atripinne* to species and described *E. occidentale*, *E. orientale*, *E. planasaxatile*, and *E. tennesseense* as new species in the *E. simoterum* complex. These species are diagnosed by nuptial male coloration, meristics, morphometrics, and variation at two mitochondrial loci. R. C. Harrington and T. J. Near, 2011, Syst. Biol. 61:63–79, supported the elevation of *E. atripinne* and distinctiveness of *E. planasaxatile* but suggested that *E. tennesseense* is conspecific with *E. simoterum* and that *E. occidentale* and *E. orientale* are conspecific with *E. atripinne*. As the latter study did not examine and test diagnostic characters of nuptial male coloration and other morphologically diagnostic characters outlined by Powers and Mayden (2007), we elect to recognize the six species either described or elevated by those authors. *Etheostoma simoterum* retains the recently used common name Snubnose Darter (Tennessee snubnose darter was the name appearing in lists prior to 1991). See *E. atripinne*, *E. occidentale*, *E. orientale*, *E. planasaxatile*, and *E. tennesseense*.

Page 140

Etheostoma sitikuense. This new species, formerly in *E. percnurum*, was described from Citico Creek (Tennessee River drainage), Tennessee, by R. E. Blanton in R. E. Blanton and R. E. Jenkins, 2008, Zootaxa 1963:17.

Etheostoma stigmaeum. See *E. akatulo*.

Etheostoma susanae. Endemic to the upper Cumberland River drainage, Kentucky and Tennessee, this form was also included in the 2004 list. However, the taxon intergrades with *E. nigrum nigrum* in the upper Kentucky River, Kentucky (W. C. Starnes and L. B. Starnes, 1979, Copeia 1979(3):426–430) and is recognized by some authors as a subspecies of *E. nigrum* (e.g., Page and Burr 2011).

Etheostoma tennesseense. This new species, described by S. L. Powers and R. L. Mayden, 2007, Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist. 25:12, and previously referred to *E. simoterum*, was described from the Tennessee River drainage above Duck River in Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia and the Bluestone River of the upper Ohio River basin, Virginia. Common name from Powers and Mayden (2007). See *E. simoterum*.

Etheostoma tetrazonum. See *E. erythrozonum*.

Gymnocephalus cernua. M. Kottelat and J. Freyhof (2007) corrected the spelling of the species name as used in the 2004 list (i.e., *G. cernuus*). The name *cernua* was used for this species prior to its formal description by Linnaeus, who treated *cernua* as a noun in apposition.

Percina apristis. Formerly recognized as a subspecies of *P. sciera* and restricted to the Guadalupe River system, Texas, R. H. Robins and L. M. Page, 2007, Zootaxa 1618:51–60, gave reasons for recognizing *apristis* as a species.

Page 141

Percina bimaculata. This newly recognized species, endemic to the Susquehanna and Potomac River drainages, was removed from the synonymy of *P. caprodes* by T. J. Near, 2008, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. 49:3–18. An older name for this species, *Perca (Percina) nebulosa* Haldeman, 1842, is preoccupied by *Perca nebulosa* Rafinesque, 1814.

Percina caprodes. See *P. bimaculata*. *Percina caprodes fulvitaenia* Morris and Page, 1981, was recognized as *P. fulvitaenia* in the 2004 list based on taxonomy used by B. A. Thompson, 1997, Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Sci. La. State Univ. 73:1–34. However, Thompson provided no data on *fulvitaenia*, and M. A. Morris and L. M. Page, 1981, Copeia 1981(1):95–108, provided evidence for integration of *P. c. fulvitaenia* with *P. c. caprodes* and *P. c. semifasciata*.

Percina crypta. This new species was described from the Chattahoochee and Flint River systems in Georgia and Alabama by M. C. Freeman, B. J. Freeman, and N. M. Burkhead in M. C. Freeman, B. J. Freeman, N. M. Burkhead, and C. A. Straight, 2008, Zootaxa 1963:28.

Percina kusha. This new species, restricted to the headwaters of the Coosa River in Georgia and Tennessee, was described by J. D. Williams and N. M. Burkhead in J. D. Williams, D. A. Neely, S. J. Walsh, and N. M. Burkhead, 2007, Zootaxa 1549:4.

Percina macrocephala. See *P. williamsi*.

Percina sciera. See *P. apristis*.

Page 142

Percina sipsi. This new species, known only from the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior River in the Bankhead National Forest in northwestern Alabama, was described by J. D. Williams and D. A. Neely in J. D. Williams, D. A.

Neely, S. J. Walsh, and N. M. Burkhead, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1549:12.

Percina smithvanizi. This new species, found above the Fall Line in the Tallapoosa River system in eastern Alabama and western Georgia, was described by J. D. Williams and S. J. Walsh in J. D. Williams, D. A. Neely, S. J. Walsh, and N. M. Burkhead, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1549:15.

Percina williamsi. This new species, restricted to the upper Tennessee River drainage of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina and formerly in *P. macrocephala*, was described by L. M. Page and T. J. Near, 2007, *Copeia* 2007(3):606.

Cookeolus japonicus. Expansion of distribution. The occurrence of this species in Mexico was inadvertently omitted from the 2004 edition. J. E. Fitch and S. J. Crooke, 1984, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 43 (19):301–315, in a revision of eastern Pacific catalufas (*Priacanthidae*) reported on (as *C. boops*) a number of specimens from Mexico off Baja California at Alijos Rocks and the Revillagigedo Islands. Voucher specimens exist in several museums, including CAS, LACM, SIO, and USNM. It is a circumglobal species in tropical seas and, in addition to the two localities already mentioned for the eastern Pacific, has been recorded from the southeastern Gulf of California to Peru, as well as the oceanic Isla del Coco and Isla Malpelo (Robertson and Allen 2008).

Priacanthus arenatus. Name in Spanish corrected (gender) from catalufa ojón to catalufa ojona.

Apogon dovii. Diacritic mark was inadvertently omitted in author's name; correction of year of publication.

Apogon gouldi. Range extended into United States based on a collection off North Carolina (NCSM 35956) from a depth of 97 m (A. M. Quattrini, S. W. Ross, K. J. Sulak, A. M. Nacaise, T. L. Casazza, and G. D. Dennis, 2004, *Southeast. Nat.* 3(1):155–172).

Page 143

Caulolatilus princeps. *Caulolatilus hubbsi*, included in the 2004 list with some reservation, is shown to be a junior synonym of *C. princeps* by R. N. Lea and R. F. Feeney, in press, Galapagos Research.

Page 144

Carangidae. Change in sequence of this family follows analysis of molecular data by K. N.

Gray, J. R. McDowell, B. B. Collette, and J. E. Graves, 2009, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 84(2):183–198, which agreed with published morphological studies.

Carangoides orthogrammus. Listed as *Caranx orthogrammus* in the 2004 list. W. F. Smith-Vaniz in Carpenter (2003b:1427) and W. F. Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter, 2009, *Fish. Bull.* 105(2):207–233, discuss the problem with dentition as the only character to distinguish certain genera and species traditionally assigned to *Caranx* and, in the interest of nomenclatural stability, advocate current usage until carangid generic limits and phylogenetic relationships are better resolved. This species also occurs in the Indo-Pacific where the recommended change agrees best with current usage.

Page 145

Pseudocaranx dentex. Listed as *Caranx dentex* in the 2004 list. W. F. Smith-Vaniz in Carpenter (2003b:1427) and W. F. Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter, 2009, *Fish. Bull.* 105(2):207–233, discuss the problem with dentition as the only character to distinguish certain genera and species traditionally assigned to *Caranx* and, in the interest of nomenclatural stability, advocate current usage until carangid generic limits and phylogenetic relationships are better resolved. This species also occurs in the Indo-Pacific where the recommended change agrees best with current usage.

Page 146

Coryphaenidae. For species of Coryphaenidae, the common names mahi-mahi (with variations in spelling) and dorado are also used in commerce.

Remora albescens. This species was placed in *Remora* in the 2004 edition based on the study of B. O'Toole, 2002, *Can. J. Zool.* 80:596–623. Analysis of molecular data by K. N. Gray, J. R. McDowell, B. B. Collette, and J. E. Graves, 2009, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 84(2):183–198, supports this conclusion. *Remorina*, where *albescens* has often been placed, is a junior synonym of *Remora*.

Page 147

Lutjanus guttatus. Common name in Spanish changed to reflect more prevalent use in western Mexico.

Page 148

Diapterus brevirostris. A. F. González-Acosta, P. Béarez, N. Álvarez-Pliego, J. De la Cruz-Agüero, and J. L. Castro-Aguirre, 2007, *Cy-bium* 31(3):369–377, showed that *D. brevi-rostris* is separate from *D. peruvianus* (Cuvier, 1830) (as in the 2004 list) and is the species found in our area.

Diapterus rhombeus. Expansion of distribution. It has been found in the Loxahatchee and Indian rivers, Florida (R. G. Gilmore, personal communication, 2011). All Florida records are from brackish water.

Eugerres awlae. Added to the list based on A. F. González-Acosta, J. De la Cruz-Agüero, and J. L. Castro-Aguirre, 2007, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 80:109–124, who resurrected this species from the synonymy of its sympatric congener *E. plumieri* and verified its occurrence in the southwestern Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean coast of the Yucatan Peninsula (Quintana Roo, Mexico), Honduras, Costa Rica, Venezuela (holotype), and the West Indies. Some previously published records for *E. plumieri* (thought to be a species complex) in South Carolina, southern Florida, and perhaps southern Brazil may represent, in part, *E. awlae* (González-Acosta et al. 2007). *Eugerres awlae* inhabits shallow coastal waters and brackish mangrove lagoons and often enters freshwaters of river mouths. González-Acosta et al. (2007) also verified the occurrence of *E. plumieri* in Atlantic Mexico, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico but cast doubt on its occurrence in the United States, as previously published by other authors, and called for confirmation of those records. Thus, the occurrence given for *E. plumieri* in the present list (A-F:UM) may need modification in the future. Likewise, González-Acosta et al. (2007) cast doubt on the occurrence of *E. brasiliensis* in Mexican waters based on examination of specimens from the West Indies, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Brazil (type locality). We choose to keep *E. brasiliensis* in the present list pending future studies/confirmations.

Eugerres brasiliensis. See *E. awlae*.

Eugerres plumieri. See *E. awlae*.

Haemulidae. Two species formerly included in the Inermiidae have been added. One of these (*Inermia vittata*) is the generic type, and Iner-

miidae thus becomes a junior synonym of Haemulidae.

Page 149

Emmelichthyops atlanticus. In an analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, M. D. Sanciangco, L. A. Rocha, and K. E. Carpenter, 2011, *Zootaxa* 2966:37–50, recovered *E. atlanticus*, placed in the family Inermiidae in the 2004 list, within Haemulidae. See *Haemulon vittatum*.

Genyatremus dovii. Transferred from *Anisotremus* by J. J. Tavera, A. A. Pizarro, J. De la Cruz-Agüero, and E. F. Balart, 2011, *J. Zool. Syst. Evol. Res.* DOI: 10.1111/j.1439-0469.2011.00622.x.

Genyatremus pacifici. Transferred from *Anisotremus* by J. J. Tavera, A. A. Pizarro, J. De la Cruz-Agüero, and E. F. Balart, 2011, *J. Zool. Syst. Evol. Res.* DOI: 10.1111/j.1439-0469.2011.00622.x.

Haemulon californiensis. In an analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, M. D. Sanciangco, L. A. Rocha, and K. E. Carpenter, 2011, *Zootaxa* 2966:37–50, transferred this species from *Xenistius* to *Haemulon*.

Haemulon macrostomum. Occurrence in Mexico based on J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, *Lista de peces marinos del Caribe mexicano*, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):143–177.

Haemulon vittatum. In an analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, L. A. Rocha, K. C. Lindeman, C. R. Rocha, and H. A. Lessios, 2008, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 48:918–928, transferred this species, placed in Inermiidae in the 2004 list, from *Inermia* to *Haemulon*. The family Inermiidae is accordingly deleted from the list. See Haemulidae.

Page 150

Pomadasyr ramosus. Added to the list based on a record (UMMZ 92114) from Veracruz (Miller et al. 2006:350 [where the footnote should be consulted]). Although there are no records from the United States, the common name in English was applied by Miller et al. (2006).

Calamus calamus. Recorded in Mexican waters by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, A. Cruz-Martínez, R. Herrera, and A. Hernández, 2007, *Los peces de la costa sur de Quintana Roo: una década de cambios*, Technical report, Mesoamerican

Barrier Reef Fund, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Diplodus argenteus. Listed without comment under this name in the 2004 list. R. de la Paz, 1975, Trav. Docum. ORSTOM 45:1–96, had earlier determined this species to comprise two subspecies geographically separated by the Amazon River outflow, of which the typical form is restricted to southern Brazil south to Argentina and the northern form (*D. a. caudimacula*) ranges from northern Brazil north to Florida (including Mexico). Carpenter (2003c) maintained this arrangement, but J. L. Castro-Aguirre, H. S. Espinosa-Pérez, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 1999, Ictiofauna estuarino-lagunar y vicaria de México, Editorial Limusa-Noriega/IPN, Mexico City, had, with little explanation, treated *caudimacula* as a species. Although future research may confirm species distinctness, we continue to include both forms under *D. argenteus*.

Page 151

Bairdiella icistia. The occurrences of *B. icistia* and *Cynoscion xanthulus* have been changed regarding their presence in the land-locked Salton Sea of southern California (previously listed as “F[I]:U-PM”). These and most other introduced fishes there have been extirpated due principally to increasing salinity of its waters (46.5 parts per thousand in May 2006). These two species of sciaenids, along with the now-extirpated haemulid *Anisotremus davidsonii*, were successfully introduced as sport fishes into a lesser-saline Salton Sea from the Gulf of California between 1949 and 1956 (Source: Pacific Institute, www.pacinst.org).

Corvula batabana. Formerly *Bairdiella batabana*; placed in *Corvula* by L. N. Chao, 2003, Sciaenidae, Pages 1583–1653 in Carpenter (2003c).

Corvula sanctaeluciae. Formerly *Bairdiella sanctaeluciae*; placed in *Corvula* by L. N. Chao, 2003, Sciaenidae, Pages 1583–1653 in Carpenter (2003c).

Cynoscion xanthulus. See *Bairdiella icistia*.

Page 152

Micropogonias furnieri. Added to the list based on its presence in the St. Lucie River, Florida (R. G. Gilmore, personal communication, 2011).

Odontoscion dentex. Occurrence in Mexican waters recently noted by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, A. Aguilar-Perera, S. Avilés-Torres, R.

Herrera P., J. A. Caballero V., C. L. Campos B., and N. Carvajal H., 1998, Distribución y abundancia de la ictiofauna arrecifal en la costa sur de Quintana Roo, Technical report, Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología/El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Odontoscion xanthops. Genus inadvertently misspelled *Odontosion* in the 2004 list.

Ophioscion imiceps. New to the list. Occurs from southern Mexico to Ecuador (Robertson and Allen 2008; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Paralonchurus rathbuni. New to the list. Occurs from Sinaloa, Gulf of California (e.g., CAS 24216 and 41719; SIO 65-104; GCRL 2585) to Peru (Robertson and Allen 2008 [where listed from Nayarit to Peru]; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Page 154

Kyphosus saltatrix. Originally described by Linnaeus in 1758 as *Perca saltatrix*, then referred to by Linnaeus in 1766 as *Perca sectatrix*—both accounts referring to the Bermuda Chub, family Kyphosidae, as noted by Eschmeyer (2012). The correct name is *Kyphosus saltatrix* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Page 155

Elassoma evergladei. See *E. okefenokee*.

Elassoma gilberti. This new species, formerly in *E. okefenokee* and found in northwestern Florida and southwestern Georgia, was described by F. F. Snelson, Jr., T. J. Krabbenhoft, and J. M. Quattro, 2009, Bull. Fla. Mus. Nat. Hist. 48:119–144. Common name was suggested by those authors.

Elassoma okefenokee. The original description of *E. evergladei orlandicum* Lönnberg, 1894, involved syntypes of both *E. okefenokee* and *E. evergladei* but was obviously based on *E. okefenokee* Böhlke, 1956 (thus a senior synonym). However, the name was considered to be unavailable under the provisions of Article 23.9.1.1 of the International Code (C. R. Gilbert, 2004, Cal. Acad. Sci. Annotated Lists of Fishes 33). F. F. Snelson, Jr., T. J. Krabbenhoft, and J. M. Quattro, 2009, Bull. Fla. Mus. Nat. Hist. 48(4):119–144, later showed that because the name *orlandicum* appeared in a paper by R. L. Barney and B. J. Anson, 1920, Ecology 1:241–256, it is available according to the International Code. To

resolve the situation, Snelson et al. (2009) designated one of the syntypes of *E. evergladei* as lectotype of *E. evergladei orlandicum*. See *E. gilberti*.

Cichlidae. In the 2004 list, we continued to place most New World species in *Cichlasoma*, even though this genus was shown by Kullander (1983) to be endemic to South America. In this edition, we use genera that have been accepted by recent workers, even though phylogenetic support often is lacking or results are not universally accepted. A few species in our area remain in *Cichlasoma* because there is no other accepted genus. We also add a second and widely used common name in English for the family.

Amatitlania nigrofasciata. Formerly *Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum*. Placed in *Amatitlania* by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1603:1-76. Change in name in Spanish suggested by J. J. Schmitter-Soto (personal communication, 2011) because it is the name in wide use in Honduras, where the species is native.

Page 156

Amphilophus citrinellus. Formerly *Cichlasoma citrinellum*. Placed in *Amphilophus* by K. J. Roe, D. Conkel, and C. Lydeard, 1997, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 7:366-376; J. R. Stauffer and K. R. McKaye, 2002, *Cuadernos de investigación de la Universidad Centroamericana* 12:1-18; and others.

Amphilophus macracanthus. Formerly *Cichlasoma macracanthum*. A species of uncertain relationships, it was placed in *Astatheros* by K. J. Roe, D. Conkel, and C. Lydeard, 1997, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 7:366-376, and by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Bermingham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 43:91-110. However, Kullander (2003) considered *Astatheros* to be a synonym of *Amphilophus*, a decision followed by Miller et al. (2006).

Amphilophus nourissati. Formerly *Cichlasoma nourissati*. Placed in *Amphilophus* by Kullander (2003) and Miller et al. (2006), although there is no published supporting phylogeny.

Amphilophus robertsoni. Formerly *Cichlasoma robertsoni*. A species of uncertain relationships, it was placed in *Astatheros* by K. J. Roe, D. Conkel and C. Lydeard, 1997, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 7:366-376, and by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Berming-

ham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 43:91-110. However, Kullander (2003) considered *Astatheros* to be a synonym of *Amphilophus*, a decision followed by Miller et al. (2006).

Amphilophus trimaculatus. Formerly *Cichlasoma trimaculatum*. Placed in *Amphilophus* by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Bermingham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 43:91-110.

Cichlasoma beani. The genus *Cichlasoma* was restricted to a small group of South American species by Kullander (1983). This species does not belong in that genus, but there is no hypothesis on generic placement. See Kullander (2003) and Miller et al. (2006).

Cichlasoma bimaculatum. See *C. beani*.

Cichlasoma grammodes. See *C. beani*.

Cichlasoma istlanum. See *C. beani*.

Cichlasoma nebuliferum. Although placed in *Paraneetroplus* by Kullander (2003) and later in *Theraps* by Miller et al. (2006), the continuing uncertain generic relationships of this species resulted in its provisional inclusion in *Cichlasoma* in the 2004 list. C. D. McMaham, A. D. Geheber, and K. R. Piller, 2010, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 57:1293-1300, based on analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA relationships of more than two dozen Central American and Mexican cichlid species, determined that this species that falls outside the two clades considered by them to comprise the genera *Paraneetroplus* and *Theraps*. It is therefore provisionally retained in *Cichlasoma*.

Cichlasoma urophthalmus. The genus *Cichlasoma* was restricted to a small group of South American species by Kullander (1983). This species does not belong in that genus and was placed in *Nandopsis* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754-764. However, that assignment has not been followed by others (e.g., Miller et al. 2006; P. Chakrabarty, 2007, *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* 198:1-31).

Cryptoheros chetumalensis. This new species from Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize was described by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1603: 37. It was split from *C. spilurus*, which appeared in the 2004 list as *Cichlasoma spilurum*, which does not occur in Mexico.

Herichthys bartoni. Formerly *Cichlasoma bartoni*.

- Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylog. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Herichthys carpintis*. Formerly *Cichlasoma carpintis*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764, and P. Chakrabarty, 2006, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 39:619–627.
- Herichthys cyanoguttatus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma cyanoguttatum*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Herichthys deppii*. Formerly *Cichlasoma deppii*. Placed in *Herichthys* by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Bermingham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylog. Evol.* 43:91–110.
- Herichthys labridens*. Formerly *Cichlasoma labridens*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Herichthys minckleyi*. Formerly *Cichlasoma minckleyi*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Herichthys pantostictus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma pantostictum*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Herichthys steindachneri*. Formerly *Cichlasoma steindachneri*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Herichthys tamasopoensis*. Formerly *Cichlasoma tamasopoensis*. Placed in *Herichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Parachromis friedrichsthalii*. Formerly *Cichlasoma friedrichsthalii*. Placed in *Parachromis* by Kullander (2003) and Miller et al. (2006), although there is no published supporting phylogeny.
- Parachromis managuensis*. Formerly *Cichlasoma managuense*. Placed in *Parachromis* by Kullander (2003), and Chakrabarty, 2006, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 39:619–627.
- Parachromis motaguensis*. Formerly *Cichlasoma motaguense*. Placed in *Parachromis* by Kullander (2003), and Chakrabarty, 2006, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 39:619–627.
- Parachromis salvini*. Formerly *Cichlasoma salvini*. Placed in *Parachromis* by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Bermingham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 43:91–110.
- Paraneetroplus argenteus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma argenteum*. Placed in *Vieja* by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Bermingham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 43:91–110, and in *Paraneetroplus* by C. D. McMahan, A. D. Geheber, and K. R. Piller, 2010, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 57:1293–1300, based on analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA relationships of Central American and Mexican cichlid species. Because *P. bulleri*, type species of *Paraneetroplus* Regan, 1905, is nested within a group of species referred to the genus *Vieja* Fernández-Yépez, 1969 (McMahan et al. 2010), *Vieja* is placed in the synonymy of *Paraneetroplus*.
- Paraneetroplus bifasciatus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma bifasciatum*. See *P. argenteus*.
- Paraneetroplus breidohri*. Formerly *Cichlasoma breidohri*. See *P. argenteus*.
- Paraneetroplus bulleri*. Formerly *Cichlasoma bulleri*. See *P. argenteus*. Also placed in *Paraneetroplus* by Kullander (2003) and C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Paraneetroplus fenestratus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma fenestratum*. See *P. argenteus*.
- Paraneetroplus gibbiceps*. Formerly *Cichlasoma gibbiceps*. See *P. argenteus*. Also placed in *Paraneetroplus* by Kullander (2003), and C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.
- Paraneetroplus guttulatus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma guttulatum*. See *P. argenteus*.
- Paraneetroplus hartwegi*. Formerly *Cichlasoma hartwegi*. See *P. argenteus*.
- Paraneetroplus melanurus*. Formerly *Cichlasoma synspilum*. C. D. McMahan, C. M. Murray, A. D. Geheber, C. D. Boeckman, and K. R. Piller, 2011, *Zootaxa* 2833:1–14, synonymized *P. synspilus* with *P. melanurus*. See *P. argenteus*.

Paraneetroplus regani. Formerly *Cichlasoma regani*. See *P. argenteus*.

Paraneetroplus zonatus. Formerly *Cichlasoma zonatum*. See *P. argenteus*.

Rocio gemmata. This new species was described from Quintana Roo by S. Contreras-Balderas and J. J. Schmitter-Soto in J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1603:61.

Rocio ocotal. This new species was described from Laguna Ocotál, Chiapas, by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1603:59.

Rocio octofasciata. Formerly *Cichlasoma octofasciatum*. Placed in the genus *Rocio* by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1603:1–76.

Theraps heterospilus. Formerly *Cichlasoma heterospilum*. Placed in *Theraps* by C. D. McMahan, A. D. Geheber, and K. R. Piller, 2010, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 57:1293–1300, based on analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA relationships of more than two dozen Central American and Mexican cichlid species.

Theraps intermedius. Formerly *Cichlasoma intermedium*. See *T. heterospilus*.

Theraps irregularis. Formerly *Cichlasoma irregulare*. See *T. heterospilus*. Also placed in *Theraps* (type species of the genus) by Kullander (2003) and Miller et al. (2006).

Theraps lentiginosus. Formerly *Cichlasoma lentiginosum*. See *T. heterospilus*. Also placed in *Theraps* by G. A. Concheiro-Pérez, O. Rícan, G. Ortí, E. Bermingham, I. Doadrio, and R. Zardoya, 2007, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 43:91–110.

Theraps pearsei. Formerly *Cichlasoma pearsei*. See *T. heterospilus*.

Theraps rheophilus. Formerly *Cichlasoma rheophilus* (sic, should have been *rheophilum*). Closely related to *T. lentiginosus*. Validity of species questioned by Kullander (2003), which Eschmeyer (2012) interpreted to amount to synonymization. Although species' status not addressed by McMahan et al. (see citation in entry above for *T. heterospilus*), Miller et al. (2006:375–376) regarded it as a valid species, based on examination of specimens from the type locality.

Theraps ufermanni. Formerly *Cichlasoma ufermanni*. See *T. heterospilus*.

Thorichthys affinis. Formerly *Cichlasoma affinis*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by Miller et al. (2006).

Thorichthys callolepis. Formerly *Cichlasoma callolepis*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D.

A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.

Thorichthys ellioti. Formerly *Cichlasoma ellioti*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by K. J. Roe, D. Conkel, and C. Lydeard, 1997, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 7:366–376.

Thorichthys helleri. Formerly *Cichlasoma helleri*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by C. D. Hulsey, F. J. García de León, Y. Sánchez Johnson, D. A. Hendrickson, and T. J. Near, 2004, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:754–764.

Thorichthys meeki. Formerly *Cichlasoma meeki*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by K. J. Roe, D. Conkel, and C. Lydeard, 1997, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 7:366–376.

Thorichthys passionis. Formerly *Cichlasoma passionis*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by Miller et al. (2006).

Page 158

Thorichthys socolofi. Formerly *Cichlasoma socolofi*. Placed in *Thorichthys* by Miller et al. (2006).

Tilapia zillii. Introduction to Mexico was inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list. Several publications have noted its occurrence there, including H. Espinosa-Pérez, M. T. Gaspar-Dillanes, and P. Fuentes-Mata, 1993, *Listados faunísticos de México III, Los peces dulceacuícolas mexicanos*, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Mexico, D.F., and Minckley and Marsh (2009, see references cited therein).

Damalichthys vacca. Placed in *Rhacochilus* in the 2004 list; however, G. Bernardi and G. Bucciarelli, 1999, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 13(1):77–81, indicate that this species belongs in *Damalichthys*.

Hypsurus caryi. Transferred to *Embiotoca* by G. Bernardi, 2009, *Fish Biology* 74:1049–1055. However, in a revision of the family Embiotocidae, F. H. Tarp, 1952, *State of Calif., Dept. of Fish and Game, Fish Bull. No. 88*, Sacramento, noted a number of morphological differences between these two genera, and we prefer to recognize both genera.

Page 159

Labridae. Several recent molecular analyses (e.g., M. W. Westneat and M. E. Alfaro, 2005, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 36:370–390) agree with morphological studies from the 1980s and 1990s that found Labridae to be paraphyletic without the inclusion of species formerly in

Scaridae. Genera of species in our area that were formerly placed in a now-deleted Scaridae are *Calotomus*, *Cryptotomus*, *Nicholsina*, *Scarus*, and *Sparisoma*.

Page 160

Halichoeres bivittatus. L. A. Rocha, D. R. Robertson, J. Roman, and B. W. Bowen, 2005, Proc. Royal Soc. B 272:573–579, showed that the Slippery Dick is divisible into two species, well separated genetically but morphologically indistinguishable, with near total geographic and ecological separation. The northern form is largely confined to coastal areas of the United States (from Cape Hatteras southward) and closely adjacent northeastern Mexico, whereas the southern form typically ranges from the Florida Keys and the Bahamas southward throughout the West Indies, southern Mexico, and Central America to northern South America. Both forms occur in the Florida Keys and Bermuda, where they are separated ecologically, most notably by temperature. The supposed type locality of *Labrus bivittatus* (“Indian Ocean”) is obviously erroneous, so precise allocation of the name *bivittatus* is presently impossible.

Halichoeres burekiae. This new species was described from the western Gulf of Mexico, from Texas and Mexico, by D. C. Weaver and L. A. Rocha, 2007, Copeia 2007(4):800.

Halichoeres cyanocephalus. Occurrence in Mexico based on J. W. Tunnell, Jr., A. A. Rodríguez, R. L. Lehman, and C. R. Beaver, 1993, An ecological characterization of the southern Quintana Roo coral reef system, Texas A&M University, Center for Coastal Studies, Corpus Christi.

Page 161

Scarus taeniopterus. Noted in Mexican waters by several authors, most recently by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, A. Aguilar-Perera, S. Avilés-Torres, R. Herrera P., J. A. Caballero V., C. L. Campos B., and N. Carvajal H., 1998, Distribución y abundancia de la ictiofauna arrecifal en la costa sur de Quintana Roo, Technical report, Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología/El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico; and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, A. Cruz-Martínez, R. Herrera, and A. Hernández, 2007, Los peces de la costa sur de Quintana Roo: una década de cambios, Mesoamerican Barrier Reef Fund, Technical report, Che-

tumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico. (J. J. Schmitter-Soto, personal communication, 2007).

Stethojulis bandanensis. New to the list. Observations of this distinctively colored and widespread Indo-Pacific wrasse in Mexican Pacific waters were reported by B. C. Victor, G. M. Wellington, D. R. Robertson, and B. I. Ruttenberg, 2001, Bull. Mar. Sci. 69(1):279–288. In Mexico, these observations (mainly during the 1990s) were made at the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico, the cape region of the Baja California peninsula, and northward to the central Gulf of California, Baja California Sur. It also has been recorded at localities in the tropical eastern Pacific south of Mexico (e.g., Robertson and Allen, 2008). Recent observations at the Islas Marias in the southeastern Gulf of California and at Isla Espíritu Santo in the southwestern gulf were reported by B. E. Erisman, G. R. Galland, I. Mascareñas, J. Moxley, H. J. Walker, O. Aburto-Oropeza, P. A. Hastings, and E. Ezcurra, 2011, Zootaxa 2985:26–40.

Page 162

Lycenchelys sarsii. This North Atlantic and Arctic species is added based on B. W. Coad and J. D. Reist, 2004, Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2674. Common names are in reference to Michael Sars, Norwegian theologian and biologist.

Lycodes akuugun. This new species was described from the Aleutian Islands at depths ranging from 121 to 460 m by D. E. Stevenson and J. W. Orr, 2006, Copeia 2006(1):78.

Lycodes eudipleurostictus. The addition of this species is based on specimens from Arctic and Atlantic Greenland from depths of 188–1,187 m reported by P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, Zootaxa 2378:1–84. It is also known from Arctic Canada and Alaska, but from depths greater than 200 m.

Lycodes gracilis. This species was elevated from a subspecies of *L. vahlii* by H. Carl, 2002, Steenstrupia 27(1):65–81, as noted by C. M. Mecklenburg, P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke, 2011, Mar. Biodiv. 41:109–140. Distribution is based on P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, Zootaxa, 2378:1–84.

Lycodes luetkenii. This species was noted from Greenland at depths of 100 to 900 m by P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y.

Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, *Zootaxa* 2378:1–84, and from Canada by B. W. Coad and J. D. Reist, 2004, *Can. Manusc. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 2674.

Page 163

Lycodes marisalbi. This Arctic species is added based on B. W. Coad and J. D. Reist, 2004, *Can. Manusc. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 2674.

Lycodes seminudus. This Arctic species is added based on B. W. Coad and J. D. Reist, 2004, *Can. Manusc. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 2674.

Lycodes vahlii. See *L. gracilis*.

Page 164

Lumpenopsis clitella. This new species was described from waters off southern California at 54 m by P. A. Hastings and H. J. Walker, Jr., 2003, *Copeia* 2003(4):804.

Lumpenopsis hypochroma. The genus *Al-lolumpenus* was considered a junior synonym of *Lumpenopsis* by P. A. Hastings and H. J. Walker, Jr., 2003, *Copeia* 2003(4):808. *Al-lolumpenus hypochromus* of previous lists is replaced by this new name combination.

Page 165

Anarrhichthys ocellatus. R. F. Feeney, R. N. Lea, S. Dyer, and S. Gietler, 2007, *California Fish and Game* 93(1):52–55, documented this species from the waters off northern Baja California, Mexico.

Page 166

Xenocephalus egregius. Recognized as *Gnathagnus egregius* in the 2004 list, but V. G. Springer and M.-L. Bauchot, 1994, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 107(1):79–89, showed *Xenocephalus* Kaup, 1858, to be a senior synonym of *Gnathagnus* Gill, 1861.

Axoclinus storeyae. This name is applicable to the species appearing in the 2004 list as *Axoclinus carminalis*. See *Enneanectes carminalis*.

Enneanectes carminalis. D. G. Smith and J. T. Williams, 2002, *Zootaxa* 105:1–10, demonstrated that the tripterygiid fish to which the species name *carminalis* (Carmine Triplefin) has long been applied does not belong in the genus *Axoclinus*, as previously supposed (sixth edition, p. 161). Rather, by virtue of Vernon Brock's earlier (1940, *Stanford Ichthyol. Bull.* 2:29–35) neotype designation, *carminalis* is referable to the genus *Enneanectes* and is applicable to the species (i.e., is a senior syn-

onym) treated in the sixth edition as *E. sex-maculatus* (Delicate Triplefin). The next available name for the Carmine Triplefin is *Axoclinus storeyae*.

Page 167

Dactyloscopus byersi. See *D. heraldi*.

Dactyloscopus elongatus. Originally described as a subspecies of *D. fimbriatus* but recognized as a species by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14. *Dactyloscopus fimbriatus* occurs in Central and South America and is deleted from the list, but the common names applied to it in the 2001 list (with correction of spelling for the name in Spanish) are maintained for *D. elongatus*.

Dactyloscopus fallax. Described by C. E. Dawson, 1975, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Bull.* 22, as a subspecies of *D. pectoralis* but treated as a species ranging from the southeastern Gulf of California to Ecuador by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14. Common name in English suggested by P. A. Hastings (personal communication, 2010).

Dactyloscopus heraldi. Originally described as a subspecies of *D. byersi* endemic to the southwestern coast of the Baja California peninsula (tip of the peninsula northwestward to Bahia San Juanico) but recognized as a species by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14. Common name in English suggested by P. A. Hastings (personal communication, 2010).

Dactyloscopus insulatus. Described by C. E. Dawson, 1975, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Bull.* 22, as a subspecies of *D. pectoralis* but treated as a species endemic to the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14. Common name in English suggested by P. A. Hastings (personal communication, 2010).

Dactyloscopus pectoralis. Genus inadvertently misspelled *Dacyloscopus* in the 2004 list. This species was considered by C. E. Dawson, 1975, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Bull.* 22, to be comprised of three subspecies, all of which occur in Mexico. P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14, recognized the three taxa as species, with *D. pectoralis* restricted to the Gulf of California and the southwestern coast of the Baja California peninsula. See *D. fallax* and *D. insulatus*.

Myxodagnus opercularis. Distributed in the Gulf of California and at the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico. See *M. walkeri*.

Myxodagnus walkeri. Originally described as a subspecies of *M. opercularis* but treated as a species ranging from the southeastern Gulf of California (Nayarit) to Costa Rica by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14. Common name in English suggested by P. A. Hastings (personal communication, 2010).

Platygilhellus rubrocinctus. Presence in Mexico (Isla Mujeres of the Yucatan Peninsula) noted by C. E. Dawson, 1982, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 32(1): 14–85.

Page 168

Hypsoblennius invemar. Spelling of author's name corrected from Acero to Acero-P.

Page 169

Labrisomus albigenys. Inadvertently omitted from the 2004 list. Added based on a collection from Cayos Arcos, Campeche Banks, Mexico (FMNH 59875) and which was reported by V. G. Springer, 1959, *Publ. Inst. Mar. Sci. Univ. Tex.* 5:417–492.

Malacotenus hubbsi. See *M. polyporosus*.

Malacotenus mexicanus. Originally described as a subspecies of *M. margaritae* occurring in the Gulf of California southward to Acapulco, Mexico, but treated as a species by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120: 3–14. *Malacotenus margaritae* is restricted to Panama and Costa Rica and is deleted from the list. Common name in English suggested by P. A. Hastings (personal communication, 2010).

Malacotenus polyporosus. Originally described as a subspecies of *M. hubbsi* found along the coast of the southeastern Gulf of California from near Mazatlán southward to Acapulco but treated as a species by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14. Common name in English suggested by P. A. Hastings (personal communication, 2010).

Page 170

Paraclinus walkeri. Change in orthography of name in English to agree with geographic name in Mexico (from San Quintin Blenny).

Starksia langi. This new species, described by Castillo and Baldwin in C. C. Baldwin, C. I. Castillo, L. A. Weigt, and B. C. Victor, 2011,

ZooKeys 79:53, and previously considered part of *S. sluiteri*, is known from Quintana Roo, Mexico (UF 209342). *Starksia sluiteri* occurs outside our area and is deleted from the list.

Starksia sangreyae. This new species, described by Castillo and Baldwin in C. C. Baldwin, C. I. Castillo, L. A. Weigt, and B. C. Victor, 2011, *ZooKeys* 79:27, and previously considered part of *S. atlantica*, is known from Quintana Roo, Mexico (UF 209760). *Starksia atlantica* occurs outside our area and is deleted from the list.

Page 171

Starksia starcki. Occurrence in Mexico at Xahuayxol, Mexican Caribbean (ECOCH 2513), based on J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, *Lista de peces marinos del Caribe mexicano*, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):143–177.

Starksia weigti. This new species, described by Baldwin and Castillo in C. C. Baldwin, C. I. Castillo, L. A. Weigt, and B. C. Victor, 2011, *ZooKeys* 79:37, and previously considered part of *S. lepicoelia*, is known from Quintana Roo, Mexico (UF 209340, UF 209629, UF 209755). *Starksia lepicoelia* occurs outside our area and is deleted from the list.

Chaenopsidae. J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, *Lista de peces marinos del Caribe mexicano*, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):143–177, listed *Lucayablennius zingaro* (Böhlke, 1957) (Arrow Blenny, tubícola flecha) because of its highly probable presence in Mexico (present in adjacent Bacalar Chico, Belize). We do not list it pending actual locality records.

Acanthemblemaria hastingsi. This new species, endemic to the Gulf of California, Mexico, was described by H.-C. Lin and G. R. Galland, 2010, *Zootaxa* 2525:55.

Chaenopsis roseola. The common name given in the 2004 edition, freckled pikeblenny, is changed to Flecked Pikeblenny as proposed in the original description by P. A. Hastings and R. L. Shipp, 1981, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 93(4):876.

Page 172

Hemiblemaria simula. Recorded in the Mexican Caribbean by E. Núñez Lara, 1998, Factores que determinan la estructura de la comunidad de peces arrecifales en el sur del Caribe mexicano: un análisis multivariado, Master's thesis, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Mérida, Yucatan, Mexico.

Protemblemaria bicirrus. Correction of spelling of specific name from 2004 list (*P. bicirris* is an unjustified emendation).

Stathmonotus hemphillii. Original spelling ends with -ii.

Stathmonotus tekla. Formerly considered a subspecies of *S. stahli* (P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 1994, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 558) but elevated to species by P. A. Hastings and V. G. Springer, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2120:3–14, based on consistent differences in numbers of caudal rays, dorsal spines, and precaudal vertebrae. *Stathmonotus stahli* is restricted to the southeastern Caribbean Sea and is accordingly deleted from the list. The common names Eelgrass Blenny and tubicola anguila are transferred from *S. stahli* to *S. tekla*.

Acyrtops beryllinus. Occurrence in Mexico based on a specimen (IBUNAM-P 5605) in the fish collection of the Instituto de Biología at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Page 173

Tomicodon eos. Ampersand added between authors' names.

Tomicodon reitzae. See *T. rupestris*.

Tomicodon rupestris. Added to the list based on J. T. Williams and J. C. Tyler, 2003, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 621:1–26. Specimens of *T. rupestris* and *T. reitzae* from Mexico are in the Milwaukee Public Museum (R. Mooi, personal communication, 2004). Common names for *T. rupestris* are those used in the 2004 list for *T. fasciatus*, a species that does not occur in our area.

Page 174

Eleotridae. According to C. E. Thacker, 2009, *Copeia* 2009(1):93–104, gobioids in our area would be classified as follows: Eleotridae would remain the same; Gobiidae (gobies) would contain the genera *Aboma*, *Aruma*, *Barbulifer*, *Bathygobius*, *Bollmannia*, *Chriolepis*, *Coryphopterus*, *Elacatinus*, *Enypniias*,

Evermannichthys, *Ginsburgellus*, *Gobiosoma*, *Gobulus*, *Gymneleotris*, *Lophogobius*, *Lythrypnus*, *Microgobius*, *Neogobius*, *Nes*, *Oxyurichthys*, *Palatogobius*, *Parrella*, *Priolepis*, *Proterorhinus*, *Psilotris*, *Pycnomma*, *Rhinogobiops*, *Risor*, *Varicus*, *Cerdale*, *Clarkichthys*, *Microdesmus*, and *Ptereleotris* (i.e., genera of the Gobiidae plus those of the Microdesmidae and Ptereleotridae of the 2004 list); and a new family Gobionellidae (gobionellids) would be recognized with the genera *Acanthogobius*, *Awaous*, *Clevelandia*, *Ctenogobius*, *Eucyclogobius*, *Evermannia*, *Evorthodus*, *Gillichthys*, *Gnatholepis*, *Gobioides*, *Gobionellus*, *Ilypnus*, *Lepidogobius*, *Lethops*, *Quietula*, *Sicydium*, *Tridentiger*, and *Typhlogobius* (C. E. Thacker, personal communication, 2009). The family name Oxudercidae may be the oldest available name for this latter clade (A. C. Gill, personal communication, 2009); however, as of this time, Case 3464 from R. E. Watson before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, proposes to suppress Oxudercidae Günther, 1861, and conserve Periophthalmidae Gill, 1863. Also, if the phylogenetic conclusions of Thacker were followed, the above-listed families along with Apogonidae and Pempheridae (families in our area) would all be placed in Gobiiformes. While we recognize that the classification used in our listing of North American species does not reflect what is known of gobioid systematics based on the work of C. E. Thacker and several other researchers (e.g., C. E. Thacker and D. M. Roje, 2011, *Syst. Biodivers.* 9(4):329–347), changes have not been made pending further studies and general acceptance by gobioid systematists.

Gobiidae. *Elacatinus evelynae*, *E. genie*, and *E. horsti*, which were included in the 2004 list, are deleted on the authority of P. L. Colin (2010, *Zootaxa* 2370:36–52), who determined that the first two species do not occur in our area of coverage and that the alleged record of *E. horsti* from Florida is based on a misidentified specimen of *E. xanthiprora*. J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, Lista de peces marinos del Caribe mexicano, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):143–177, listed *E. dilepis* (Robins & Böhlke, 1964) (as “*Gobiosoma dilepsis*”[sic]) (orangeside

goby, gobio naranja) because of its highly probable presence in Mexico (present in adjacent Bacalar Chico, Belize) and *E. horsti* (Metzelaar, 1922); however, these species are not listed for Mexico pending actual locality records. See Eleotridae.

Antillogobius nikkiae. This new genus (diagnosed by J. L. Van Tassell and L. Tornabene) and new species (described by Van Tassell and P. L. Colin) of seven-spined gobies were described in Van Tassell, Tornabene, and Colin, 2012, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 18(2):61–94. The species has been collected or observed at several localities in the Caribbean Sea and the Bahamas, most frequently at depths around 100 m. Its occurrence in Mexico is based on observations at Banco Chinchorro, Quintana Roo, off the eastern part of the Yucatan Peninsula.

Awaous banana. As alluded to in the 2004 edition of the list (Appendix 1, pp. 245–246), controversy over species nomenclature in this genus continues. Some, including Miller et al. (2006) and Minckley and Marsh (2009), recognize *A. tajasica* (Lichtenstein, 1822) as a valid species on the Atlantic slope of the Americas, with *A. transandeanus* (Günther, 1861) being the name applicable to all Pacific American populations. However, Watson, 1996, Ich. Explor. Freshwaters 7(1):1–18, earlier showed that *A. tajasica* is restricted to Brazil south of the Amazon River. Watson also determined that the name *A. banana* is applicable to all other western Atlantic populations and that these are indistinguishable from eastern Pacific populations, previously called *A. transandeanus*. We here follow Watson, as the definitive revisionary study.

Barbulifer mexicanus. The spelling of one of the authors' names is corrected (with apology) from Larsen to Larson.

Page 175

Bathygobius antilliensis. This new species was described by L. Tornabene, C. Baldwin, and F. Pezold in L. Tornabene, C. Baldwin, L. A. Weigt, and F. Pezold, 2010, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 16(4):146, and was previously confused with *B. curacao*. It is largely confined to insular areas of the tropical western Atlantic and has been recorded from the Florida Keys. It occurs in Belize and almost certainly in adjacent Mexico (although as yet unrecorded).

Bathygobius geminatus. This new species was described by L. Tornabene, C. Baldwin, and F. Pezold in L. Tornabene, C. Baldwin, L. A. Weigt, and F. Pezold, 2010, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 16(4):151, and was previously confused with *B. curacao*. It has been identified only from Florida and Puerto Rico.

Bathygobius lacertus. This species from the western Atlantic was removed from the synonymy of *B. soporator* by L. Tornabene, C. Baldwin, L. A. Weigt, and F. Pezold, 2010, Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology 16(4):154–156. Originally described from Cuba, it ranges from the Florida Keys southward throughout the Caribbean, including Mexico.

Bathygobius soporator. See *B. lacertus*.

Bollmannia boqueronensis. Name in Spanish added based on occurrence in Mexico at Alacranes Reef Marine Park off the eastern part of the Yucatan Peninsula, reported by R. Moreno-Mendoza, C. González-Salas, A. Aguilar-Perera, A. Gallardo-Torres, and N. Simoes, 2011, Mar. Biodiv. Rec. 4:1–4, and as discussed by Van Tassell et al. 2012 (see *Antillogobius nikkiae* for the citation).

Coryphopterus kuna. An adult of this species has been recorded near Palm Beach, Florida (B. C. Victor, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, M. Valdéz-Moreno, L. Wilk, D. L. Jones, M. R. Lara, C. Caldwell, and M. Shivji, 2010, Zootaxa 2346: 53–61). Larvae, but no adults, were recorded off Quintana Roo, Mexico, by these same authors.

Coryphopterus lipernes. Recorded from Mexico by R. M. Loreto, M. Lara, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2003, Bull. Mar. Sci. 73(1):153–170.

Page 176

Coryphopterus tortugae. Validity of this species, which had been confused with *C. glaucofraenum* and was questionably included in the 2004 list, has been confirmed by C. C. Baldwin, L. A. Weigt, D. G. Smith, and J. H. Mounts, 2009, Smithsonian. Contr. Mar. Sci. 38:111–138.

Ctenogobius saepepallens. Recorded from Mexico by R. M. Loreto, M. Lara, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2003, Bull. Mar. Sci. 73(1):153–170.

Elacatinus jarocho. This new species was described from Ahogado de Guilligan, Gulf of Mexico, off Veracruz state, by M. S. Taylor and L. Akins, 2007, Zootaxa 1425:46.

Elacatinus lobeli. This species, closely related to

E. oceanops, was described by J. E. Randall and P. L. Colin, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2173:32, based on specimens from Belize and Honduras. Occurrence in Mexico confirmed by J. J. Schmitter-Soto (personal communication, 2011). See *E. oceanops*.

Elacatinus oceanops. The Neon Goby has been reported nominally from the Yucatan Peninsula several times, most recently by J. J. Schmitter-Soto, L. Vásquez-Yeomans, A. Aguilar-Perera, C. Curiel-Mondragón, and J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, 2000, *An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. Ser. Zool.* 71(2):143–177. However, a closely related species, *E. lobeli*, recently was described by J. E. Randall and P. L. Colin, 2009, *Zootaxa* 2173:32, based on specimens from Belize and Honduras. The authors did not examine specimens of the new species from the Yucatan but indicated that *E. oceanops* is restricted to Florida, and it is assumed that Yucatan material attributed to *E. oceanops* was based on *E. lobeli*. This has been confirmed by J. J. Schmitter-Soto (personal communication, 2011).

Elacatinus redimiculus. This new species was described from La Banquilla Reef, Gulf of Mexico, off Veracruz state by M. S. Taylor and L. Akins, 2007, *Zootaxa* 1425:48.

Elacatinus xanthiprora. See Gobiidae.

Page 177

Gillichthys detrusus. Resurrected from the synonymy of *G. mirabilis* by C. C. Swift, L. T. Findley, R. A. Ellingson, K. W. Flessa, and D. K. Jacobs, 2011, *Copeia* 2011(1):93–102. It is endemic to the northernmost Gulf of California and Colorado River delta where it is sympatric with *G. mirabilis*.

Gymneleotris seminuda. Correction of spelling of specific name in the 2004 list (from *seminudus*).

Page 178

Neogobius melanostomus. C. A. Stepien and M. A. Tumeo, 2006, *Biol. Invasions* 8:61–78, recognized this species in *Apollonia*, as *A. melanostoma*. However, further work has recognized *Apollonia* as a subgenus of *Neogobius*, of which *N. melanostomus* is the type (M. E. Nielson and C. A. Stepien, 2009, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 52:84–102).

Proterorhinus semilunaris. C. A. Stepien and M. A. Tumeo, 2006, *Biol. Invasions* 8:61–78, using mitochondrial DNA sequence data, found that *P. marmoratus* (Pallas, 1814), as

previously recognized, is divisible into two species, of which *P. marmoratus* occurs in brackish or saltwater and *P. semilunaris* is confined to freshwater. Based on this, they determined that all introduced populations in the United States and Canada are identifiable as *P. semilunaris*, and *P. marmoratus* is deleted from the list. Common name in English is that used by Stepien and Tumeo (2006).

Quietula guaymasiae. Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from around the authors' names in the 2004 list; it was described in *Gillichthys*.

Page 179

Robinsichthys arrowsmithensis. New to the list. Although depth of occurrence above 200 m not definite (holotype and a paratype were collected at remote Arrowsmith Bank, Quintana Roo, Mexico, in a vertical trawl haul covering a depth range of 92 to 586 m), we choose to include this species as most likely occurring at the upper end of that range and straddling our 200-m depth limit (as we have done for the grammacid *Lipogramma evides*, the bythitid *Calamopteryx robinsorum*, and the opistognathid *Opistognathus megalepis*) and because we know of no New World gobiid that occurs only below 200 m.

Page 180

Acanthurus tractus. M. A. Bernal and L. A. Rocha, 2011, *Zootaxa* 2905:63–68, based on pigmentation and mitochondrial DNA sequence data, found that *A. bahianus* is divisible into two species. *Acanthurus tractus* occurs in the northwestern Atlantic southward to northern South America, and *A. bahianus* is confined to the South Atlantic. The common names Ocean Surgeon and cirujano pardo are retained for *A. tractus*, the species in our area of coverage.

Ctenochaetus marginatus. New to the list. This wide-ranging species is known from scattered localities in the central Pacific eastward to the tropical eastern Pacific, where it occurs from Costa Rica to Colombia and all of the oceanic islands (including Mexico's Revillagigedo Archipelago) except the Galapagos (Robertson and Allen 2008; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Sphyræna borealis. *Sphyræna picudilla*, recognized in the 2004 list, was considered a synonym of *S. borealis* by W. F. Smith-Vaniz,

B. B. Collette, and B. E. Luckhurst, 1999, Fishes of Bermuda: history, zoogeography, annotated checklist, and identification keys, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Special Publication 4, Miami. Common name in English changed by dropping geographic modifier, which is no longer necessary.

Sphyræna genie. Added to the list based on occurrence at Islas Marías in the southeastern Gulf of California (B. E. Erisman, G. R. Galland, I. Mascareñas, J. Moxley, H. J. Walker, O. Aburto-Oropeza, P. A. Hastings, and E. Ezcurra, 2011, *Zootaxa* 2985:26–40) and from the Pacific coast of central Mexico (P. Humann and N. DeLoach, 2004, Reef fish identification: Baja to Panama, New World Publications, Jacksonville, Florida).

Page 181

Evoxymetopon taeniatus. We continue to accept Poey rather than Gill as the author of this species based on our interpretation of T. Gill, 1863, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 15:224–229 (following Article 50.1.1 of the International Code).

Page 182

Istiophoridae. We follow B. B. Collette, J. R. McDowell, and J. E. Graves, 2006, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 79(3):455–468, in recognizing the genera *Istiompax* and *Kajikia*.

Istiompax indica. Formerly *Makaira indica* (Cuvier, 1832). See Istiophoridae.

Kajikia albida. Formerly *Tetrapturus albidus* Poey, 1860. See Istiophoridae.

Kajikia audax. Formerly *Tetrapturus audax* (Philippi, 1887). See Istiophoridae.

Makaira nigricans. B. B. Collette, J. R. McDowell, and J. E. Graves, 2006, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 79(3):455–468, concluded that the Blue Marlin is a worldwide species and that *M. mazara* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901), recognized in the 2004 list as the Indo-Pacific blue marlin (marlin azul del Indo-Pacífico), is a synonym.

Tetrapturus georgii. This species has been known from the western Atlantic within our area for several years where it was often confused with the White Marlin, *Kajikia albida* (e.g., L. Beerkircher, F. Arocha, A. Barse, E. Prince, V. Restrepo, J. Serafy, and M. Shivji, 2009, *Endangered Species Research* 9:81–90; R. Hanner, R. Floyd, A. Bernard, B. B. Collette, and M. Shivji, 2011, Mitochondrial

DNA 22(S1):27–36). J. E. Graves (personal communication, 2009) has observed it being caught and released inside Delaware Canyon over the continental shelf and also from a photograph of a specimen caught inside Hudson Canyon from less than 200-m depth.

Page 183

Schedophilus medusophagus. Listed as *Centrolophus medusophagus* in the 2004 list. Generic change based on R. L. Haedrich, 2003 [dated 2002], *Centrolophidae*, Pages 1867–1868 in Carpenter (2003c). Also, date of description corrected.

Schedophilus pamarco. New to the list. One specimen, collected in Bear Cut, Virginia Key, Florida, 9 March 1968 (UF 142519), was identified by R. H. Robins. The common and scientific names are an acronym for Pêcherie Maritime au Congo.

Nomeus gronovii. Presence in Pacific Mexico confirmed by specimens from the Gulf of California at Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Page 184

Osphronemidae. Change in family placement for *Trichopsis vittata* from Belontiidae follows L. Rüber, R. Britz, and R. Zardoya, 2006, *Syst. Biol.* 55(3):374–397.

Channa argus. Although known from United States prior to publication of the 2004 list, it was not included because of lack of evidence of permanent establishment. T. M. Orrell and L. Weigt, 2005, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 118(2):407–415, documented reproduction in Maryland. It has been recorded in Mexico and Canada, but establishment has not been verified.

Caproidae. See Zeiformes.

Pleuronectiformes. Change in sequence position of Bothidae follows Nelson (2006), and that work should be consulted for relevant literature.

Page 185

Cyclopsetta querna. Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from around the authors' names in the 2004 list.

Etropus ciadi. This new species was described by A. M. van der Heiden and H. G. Plascencia-González, 2005, *Copeia* 2005(3):470–478, from shallow depths (8–40 m) in the Gulf of California, Mexico. Common names pro-

posed by A. M. van der Heiden (personal communication) based on intermediacy in physical appearance between the new species and the other two members of the genus in the Gulf of California (*E. crossotus* and *E. peruvianus*).

Page 186

Embassichthys bathybius. Listed for Mexico in the 2004 list based on a record presumed to be from the Pacific coast of northern Baja California (LACM 37464-1, at 36.639° N, 119.414° W, 900–1,000 m). However, this locality is off southern San Diego County, California, and is at a depth below our limit of coverage. We are aware of no record of this species from Mexico.

Microstomus kitt. New to the list. Recorded from the southwestern coast of Greenland by P. R. Møller, J. G. Nielsen, S. W. Knudsen, J. Y. Poulsen, K. Sünksen, and O. A. Jørgensen, 2010, *Zootaxa* 2378:1–84.

Page 187

Monolene maculipinna. Correction of author and year of publication (from Norman, 1933).

Page 188

Trinectes inscriptus. Occurrence in Mexico based on specimens from Quintana Roo, housed at ECOCH (J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 1999, *Southwest. Nat.* 44:166–172; J. J. Schmitter-Soto, personal communication, 2008).

Trinectes paulistanus. Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from around the author's name in the 2004 list.

Page 189

Melichthys vidua. New to the list. Widespread in

the Indo-Pacific, occurring from eastern Africa to Panama. In the eastern Pacific, it is known mainly from the oceanic islands, including the Revillagigedo Archipelago of Mexico (Robertson and Allen 2008; D. R. Robertson, personal communication, 2011).

Page 190

Acanthostracion polygonius. Correction of spelling of specific name (from *polygonia*).

Page 191

Chilomycterus antennatus. Presence in Mexico confirmed by J. A. Caballero-Vázquez, H. C. Gamboa-Pérez, and J. J. Schmitter-Soto, 2005, *Hidrobiologica* 15(2 Especial):215–226.

Chilomycterus reticulatus. Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from around the author's name in the 2004 edition. J. M. Leis, 2006, *Memoirs of Museum Victoria* 63(1):77–90, treated *C. atringa* as a *nomen dubium* because *Diodon atringa* Linnaeus is unidentifiable. However, *D. reticulatus* Linnaeus is clearly identifiable and should be used for this species (in *Chilomycterus*). *Chilomycterus atringa*, spotted burrfish, as appearing in the 2004 list, is no longer valid. Following Leis (2006), the species from the Atlantic is *C. reticulatus*, which is thought to have a circumglobal distribution.

Diodon eydouxii. J. M. Leis, 2006, *Memoirs of Museum Victoria* 63(1):77–90, documents this species in the eastern Pacific from the equator to 20° N, plus a California record from Los Angeles Harbor. There are several records of this pelagic species from Mexican Pacific and U.S. Atlantic waters (north to Virginia), but all are from surface waters over depths greater than 200 m.

Appendix 2

Names Applied to Hybrid Fishes

Many fish species hybridize in nature and others have been crossed in the laboratory or in fish hatcheries. Scientists routinely refer to hybrids by the names of both parental species, as for example, *Luxilus cornutus* × *Notropis rubellus*, a fairly commonly occurring natural cyprinid hybrid. This hybrid combination when first collected was not recognized as such and was described as a new species, *N. macdonaldi* Jordan & Jenkins, 1888. Following Article 23(h) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 3rd edition, 1985 (and Article 23.8 of the 4th edition, 1999), scientific names based on hybrids have no nomenclatural validity, and *N. macdonaldi* is, therefore, an unavailable name.

Hybrid fishes generally are not given common names. In a few instances, hybrids have been recognized and named by anglers, and several are listed in such sources as P. T. Fuller, L. G. Nico, and J. D. Williams, 1999, *Nonindigenous fishes introduced into inland waters of the United States*, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 27, Bethesda, Maryland, and the 2001 *World Record Game Fishes* published by the International Game Fish Association. Others have become important in fish management or are marketed from aquaculture fisheries and have been accorded common names. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has required specific labeling of such cultured fishes being sold in consumer markets.

Although various authors give the male or the female first, when parental sexes are known, we follow the systematists' practice of listing parental species alphabetically. Hybrid moronids of unknown parentage are called "wipers."

In the table below, we list the parental species (arranged by family) and common name applied to the hybrid fish for those that are established in fishery literature. We stress that this is not a list of all hybrid fishes known from our area.

PARENTAL SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Salmonidae-trouts and salmons	
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i> × <i>O. mykiss</i>	cutbow trout
<i>Salmo trutta</i> × <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	tiger trout
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> × <i>S. namaycush</i>	splake
(The cross of <i>S. namaycush</i> × splake has the name "backcross," which we acknowledge can cause confusion.)	
Esocidae-pikes and mudminnows	
<i>Esox lucius</i> × <i>E. masquinongy</i>	tiger muskellunge
Moronidae-temperate basses	
male <i>Morone americana</i> × female <i>M. saxatilis</i>	Virginia bass
female <i>Morone americana</i> × male <i>M. saxatilis</i>	Maryland bass
female <i>Morone chrysops</i> × male <i>M. saxatilis</i>	sunshine bass
male <i>Morone chrysops</i> × female <i>M. saxatilis</i>	palmetto bass
male <i>Morone mississippiensis</i> × female <i>M. saxatilis</i>	paradise bass
Centrarchidae-sunfishes	
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> × <i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	blue bass

Percidae-perches and darters

Sander canadensis × *S. vitreus* saugeye

Cichlidae-cichlids and tilapias

Oreochromis mossambicus × *O. urolepis* red tilapia

Pleuronectidae-righteye flounders

Parophrys vetulus × *Platichthys stellatus* forklime sole

PART III

References

Most references to literature cited in Appendix 1 of Part II are in abbreviated form as in previous editions, omitting the title but giving other information to identify the publication. References cited repeatedly are listed below and cited in the text by author(s) and year of publication.

- Carpenter, K. E., editor. 2003a [dated 2002]. The living marine resources of the western Central Atlantic. Volume 1: Introduction, mollusks, crustaceans, hagfishes, sharks, batoid fishes and chimaeras. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- Carpenter, K. E., editor. 2003b [dated 2002]. The living marine resources of the western Central Atlantic. Volume 2: Bony fishes part 1 (Acipenseridae to Grammatidae). FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- Carpenter, K. E., editor. 2003c [dated 2002]. The living marine resources of the western Central Atlantic. Volume 3: Bony fishes part 2 (Opistognathidae to Molidae), sea turtles and marine mammals. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- Coad, B. W., and J. D. Reist. 2004. Annotated list of the Arctic marine fishes of Canada. Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2674.
- Eschmeyer, W. N., editor. 2012. Catalog of fishes electronic version. Available: <http://research.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (Accessed over several years during the work of the Committee).
- Kottelat, M., and J. Freyhof. 2007. Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland, and Freyhof, Berlin, Germany.
- Kullander, S. O. 1983. A revision of the South American cichlid genus *Cichlasoma* (Teleostei: Cichlidae). Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Swedish Museum of Natural History), Stockholm.
- Kullander, S. O. 2003. Family Cichlidae (cichlids). In R. E. Reis, S. O. Kullander, and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., editors. Check list of the freshwater fishes of Central and South America. Edipucrs, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- Mecklenburg, C. W., T. A. Mecklenburg, and L. K. Thorsteinson. 2002. Fishes of Alaska. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland.
- Mecklenburg, C. W., P. R. Møller, and D. Steinke. 2011. Biodiversity of Arctic marine fishes: taxonomy and zoogeography. *Marine Biodiversity* 41:109–140.
- Miller, R. R., W. L. Minckley, and S. M. Norris. 2006 [dated 2005]. Freshwater fishes of Mexico. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Minckley W. L., and P. C. Marsh. 2009. Inland fishes of the greater Southwest: chronicle of a vanishing biota. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Moyle, P. B. 2002. Inland fishes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Nelson, J. S. 2006. Fishes of the world, 4th edition. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Page, L. M., and B. M. Burr. 2011. A field guide to freshwater fishes of North America north of Mexico, 2nd edition. The Peterson Field Guide Series. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston.
- Reis, R. E., S. O. Kullander, and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., editors. 2003. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South and Central America. Edipucrs, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- Robertson, D. R., and G. R. Allen. 2008. Shorefishes of the tropical eastern Pacific online informa-

- tion system. Version 1.0. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Balboa, Panama. Available: www.stri.org/sftep. (November 2012).
- Scott, W. B., and E. J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater fishes of Canada. Bulletin of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 184.

**Editions of the Names List
(given in chronological order)**

- Chute, W. H. (chairman), R. M. Bailey, W. A. Clemens, J. R. Dymond, S. F. Hildebrand, G. S. Myers, and L. P. Schultz. 1948. A list of common and scientific names of the better known fishes of the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 1, Ann Arbor, Michigan (and Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 75:355–398).
- Bailey, R. M. (chairman), E. A. Lachner, C. C. Lindsey, C. R. Robins, P. M. Roedel, W. B. Scott, and L. P. Woods. 1960. A list of common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada, 2nd edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 2, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Bailey, R. M. (chairman), J. E. Fitch, E. S. Herald, E. A. Lachner, C. C. Lindsey, C. R. Robins, and W. B. Scott. 1970. A list of common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada, 3rd edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 6, Washington, D.C.
- Robins, C. R. (chairman), R. M. Bailey, C. E. Bond, J. R. Brooker, E. A. Lachner, R. N. Lea, and W. B. Scott. 1980. A list of common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada, 4th edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 12, Bethesda, Maryland.
- Robins, C. R. (chairman), R. M. Bailey, C. E. Bond, J. R. Brooker, E. A. Lachner, R. N. Lea, and W. B. Scott. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada, 5th edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 20, Bethesda, Maryland.
- Nelson, J. S. (chair), E. J. Crossman, H. Espinosa-Pérez, L. T. Findley, C. R. Gilbert, R. N. Lea, and J. D. Williams. 2004. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico, 6th edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 29, Bethesda, Maryland.

Edition of the World List

- Robins, C. R. (chairman), R. M. Bailey, C. E. Bond, J. R. Brooker, E. A. Lachner, R. N. Lea, and W. B. Scott. 1991. World fishes important to North Americans, exclusive of species from the continental waters of the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 21, Bethesda, Maryland.

Personal Communications

- A. Acero P., Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Instituto de Ciencias Naturales), Cerro Punta Betín, INVEMAR, Santa Marta, Colombia
- H. L. Bart, Jr., Tulane University Museum of Natural History, Belle Chasse, Louisiana
- D. S. Clark, St. Andrews Biological Station, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada
- B. B. Collette, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.
- J. E. Craddock, Woods Hole Oceanography Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts
- B. E. Erisman, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla
- W. N. Eschmeyer, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville
- A. C. Gill, Macleay Museum and School of Biological Sciences, University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
- R. G. Gilmore, Jr., Estuarine, Coastal and Ocean Science, Vero Beach, Florida
- J. E. Graves, School of Marine Science, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary, Gloucester Point
- K. E. Hartel, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- P. A. Hastings, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla
- P. C. Heemstra, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown, South Africa
- D. A. Hendrickson, Texas Memorial Museum and Section of Integrative Biology, University of Texas, Austin
- S. Herman, Fish and Wildlife Division, Sustainable Resource Development, Government of Alberta, Rocky Mountain House, Alberta
- N. D. Holland, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla
- R. Miller, Maurice Lamontagne Institute, Mont Joli, Quebec
- R. D. Mooi, The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- E. J. Pfeiler, Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo, A.C.-Coordinación Guaymas, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico
- K. R. Piller, Department of Biological Sciences, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond
- J. A. Lopez, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks
- C. B. Renaud, Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Ontario
- D. R. Robertson, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Balboa, Panama
- C. R. Robins, Ichthyology, Natural History Museum, The University of Kansas, Lawrence
- C. Scharpf, Baltimore, Maryland
- J. J. Schmitter-Soto, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico
- D. G. Smith, Division of Fishes, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.
- J. D. Stelfox, Fish and Wildlife Division, Sustainable Resource Development, Government of Alberta, Cochrane, Alberta
- D. E. Stevenson, National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle
- C. E. Thacker, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles
- H. J. Walker, Jr., Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla

Index

A

- abadejo 131
 abadejo garropa 131
 abanico del Pacífico 146
abbotti, *Citharichthys* 184
aberrans, *Hypoplectrus* 132, 219
 Liopropoma 132, 220
Ablennes 102
Aboma 174, 233
 abrisomidés 169
 abrojo
 cara de mono 163
 dos rayas 164
 negro 164
 tres rayas 164
absitus, *Tomicodon* 173
Abudefduf 158
abyssicola, *Prosopium* 87
Acantharchus 134
Acanthemblemaria 171, 232
acanthias, *Squalus* 53, 195
acanthistiis, *Hyporthodus* 130, 219
Acanthocybium 181
Acanthogobius 174, 233
Acantholumpenus 163
Acanthostracion 190, 237
 Acanthuridae 180
Acanthurus 180, 235
acapulcoensis, *Stegastes* 159
 Acara, Black 156
accipenserinus, *Podothecus* 126
acclivis, *Larimus* 152
Acentronura 113, 215
 achigan
 à grande bouche 135
 à petite bouche 135
 achigans 134
achilles, *Acanthurus* 180
 Achiridae 188
Achirus 188
Acipenser 58
 Acipenseridae 58
 Acipenseriformes 58
ackleyi, *Raja* 56
 acoupa
 blanc 151
 royal 151
Acrocheilus 68
acronotus, *Carcharhinus* 51
 Acropomatidae 129
acros, *Eremichthys* 70
 Actinopterygii 58
aculeatum, *Chirostoma* 99
aculeatus, *Gasterosteus* 113
 Halieutichthys 98, 211
 Prognathodes 154
 acúmara 68
acuminatus, *Pareques* 153
acus, *Sphyaena* 212
 Tylosurus 103, 212
acuta, *Monopenchelys* 61
acuticeps, *Clinocottus* 121
 Etheostoma 136
acutirostris, *Mycteroperca* 130
acutus, *Fodiator* 101
Acyrtops 172, 233
Acyrtus 172
adiastolus, *Liparis* 128, 218
Adinia 105
adscensionis, *Epinephelus* 130
 Holocentrus 112
adspersus, *Tautoglabrus* 161
adustus, *Gobiesox* 172
 Halichoeres 160
 Stegastes 159
aeglefinus, *Melanogrammus* 93
aenaeus, *Myoxocephalus* 124
aeneus, *Astyanax* 81, 203
aenigmaticum, *Ophisternon* 115
aenigmaticus, *Icosteus* 172
aepyptera, *Lampetra* 48
aequidens, *Serranus* 133
aequoreus, *Entelurus* 114, 215
aesticola, *Pteraclis* 146
aestivalis, *Alosa* 67
 Macrhybopsis 73
aestuaricola, *Halichoeres* 160

- aestuarius, Paralichthys* 185
aethus, Gobiesox 173
Aetobatus 57
afer, Alphestes 130
affine, Myctophum 90
affinis, Apogon 142
Atherinops 99
Caulolatilus 143
Cichlasoma 229
Elops 59
Euthynnus 181
Gambusia 108
Hirundichthys 102
Microdesmus 179
Syngnathus 216
Thorichthys 157, 229
afuerae, Scorpaena 116, 216
agassizi, Chlorophthalmus 89
agassizii, Foetorepus 174
Forbesichthys 92
Scorpaena 116
aggregata, Cymatogaster 158
agone
à dorsale noire 126
à dos denté 126
à nageoire coupée 126
à poitrine épineuse 126
à quatre cornes 126
à trois épines 126
agone-esturgeon 126
atlantique 126
barbu 126
de varech 126
foncé 125
pygmée 126
verruqueux 126
Agonidae 125
Agonopsis 125
Agonostomus 98
Agosia 68
aguabonita, Oncorhynchus 86, 206
aguadulce, Cathorops 82
águila
cueruda 57
naríz de vaca 57
picuda 57
águilas marinas 57
aguirrepequenoi, Notropis 73
agujeta
alargada 102
balao 102
brasileña 102
flaca 102
larga 102
voladora 102
agujón 212
californiano 102
de quilla 102
del Atlántico 103
del Pacífico 103
lisero 103
maya 102
negro 103
sable 102
timucú 103
verde 102
Agujón
Atlantic 103
Pacific 103
agujones 102
Ahlia 62
aiglefin 93
aigles de mer 57
aiguillat
commun 53
du Pacifique 53
noir 53
aiguillettes 102
akatulo, Etheostoma 136, 221, 223
akkistikos, Ethadophis 62
akuugun, Lycodes 162, 230
alabamae, Alosa 67
Elassoma 155
alabato del Pacífico 186
alalaua, Priacanthus 142
alalunga, Thunnus 182
alascanus, Bathyagonus 125
Sebastolobus 119
alaskense, Lethenteron 48, 194
alaskensis, Lampetra 194
alatus, Prionotus 119
albacares, Thunnus 182
albacora 182
Albacore 182
albacore à nageoires jaunes 182
albater, Noturus 84, 205, 206
Albatrossia 208
albeolus, Luxilus 72
albescens, Remora 146, 224
Remorina 224
albida, Kajikia 182, 236
albidum, Moxostoma 80

- albidus*, *Merluccius* 93
 Tetrapturus 236
albifimbria, *Scorpaena* 116
albigenys, *Labrisomus* 169, 232
albigutta, *Kathetostoma* 166
 Paralichthys 185
albmargatus, *Carcharhinus* 51
albipinnis, *Mustelus* 51, 194, 195
albirostris, *Cosmocampus* 114
 Prionotus 119
albivallis, *Lepidomeda* 72
albivelis, *Cyprinodon* 106
albizonatus, *Notropis* 73
albolineatus, *Fundulus* 105
alborus, *Notropis* 73
Albula 59, 196, 197
Albulidae 59, 196
Albuliformes 59
album, *Haemulon* 149
Alburnus 200
albus, *Cynoscion* 151
 Monopterus 115
 Scaphirhynchus 58
alchichica, *Poblana* 101
Alectis 144
Alectrias 163
Alectridium 163
alectrolophus, *Alectrias* 163
alegnotus, *Lythrus* 72
alepidota, *Chaenopsis* 171
alepis, *Psilotris* 178
Alepisauridae 89
Alepisaurus 89
aleutensis, *Cryptacanthodes* 164
aleutianus, *Sebastes* 117, 216
aleutica, *Bathyraja* 55
aleuticus, *Cottus* 122
Alewife 67
alfonsinos 112
Algansea 68, 198, 199
aliciae, *Lepidomeda* 72, 200
aliculatus, *Letharchus* 198
alitán mallero 50
alleni, *Rathbunella* 162
alletteratus, *Euthynnus* 181
Alligatorfish 125
 Arctic 125
 Smooth 125
Allocareproctus 127, 218
Alloclinus 169
Allodontichthys 103
alloides, *Coryphopterus* 175
Allolumpenus 231
Alloophorus 103
Allosmerus 85
Allothunnus 181
Allotoca 103, 104, 212
Allotoca
 Balsas 104
 Banded 104
 Blackspot 104
 Bumblebee 104
 Catarina 103
 Pátzcuaro 104, 212
 Zacapu 104
 Zirahuen 104, 212
almirante
 de El Hule 103
 de manglar 103
 mexicano 103
almirantes 103
alón volador 115
alones 115
Alopias 50, 194
Alopiidae 50, 194
Alosa 67
alose
 à gésier 67
 d'été 67
 savoureuse 67
 tyran 67
alosoides, *Hiodon* 59
Alphestes 130, 219
alpinus, *Salvelinus* 87
alta, *Chromis* 158
 Pristigenys 142
 Yuriria 78, 202
altavela, *Gymnura* 57
altifrons, *Lepidopus* 181
altimus, *Carcharhinus* 51
altior, *Astyanax* 81
altipinnis, *Micropogonias* 152
 Notropis 73
altivelis, *Enneanectes* 166
 Lepidomeda 72
 Paraclinus 170
 Sebastobolus 119
 Trachipterus 91
altus, *Notropis* 202
 Oligoplites 145
alutaceus, *Acrocheilus* 68
Aluterus 190

- alutus*, *Astrapogon* 143
Sebastes 117
alvarezdelvillari, *Cyprinella* 69
alvarezii, *Atherinella* 99
Cyprinodon 106, 213
Gambusia 108
Xiphophorus 111
alvordensis, *Siphateles* 78, 202
amabilis, *Notropis* 73
amarus, *Hybognathus* 71, 200
Rhodeus 202
Amatitlania 155, 227
amatlana, *Yuriria* 78, 202
Amberjack
 Greater 145
 Lesser 145
Ambloplites 134, 135, 220
amblops, *Hybopsis* 71
Amblycirrhitis 155
amblyopes 91
Amblyopsidae 91
Amblyopsis 91
amblyopsis, *Eleotris* 174
Amblyraja 55
amblyrhynchus, *Hemicaranx* 144
Ameca 104
amecae, *Algansea* 68, 198, 199
Hybopsis 200
Notropis 73, 200
Ameiurus 83
americana, *Dasyatis* 56
Morone 129, 239
Neoepinnula 181
americanus, *Ammodytes* 166
Esox 87, 207
Hemitripterus 125
Lophius 97, 210
Menticirrhus 152
Polyprion 129
Pseudopleuronectes 187
Zoarces 163
Amia 58
amias 58
Amiidae 58
Amiiformes 58
amistadensis, *Gambusia* 108
Ammocrypta 135, 200, 221
Ammodytes 166
Ammodytidae 166
Ammodytoides 166
ammophila, *Atherinella* 99
ammophilus, *Notropis* 73
amnis, *Dactyloscopus* 167
Hybopsis 71
amoenus, *Notropis* 74
Amphelikturus 215
Amphilophus 156, 227
amphioxes 47
 asymétriques 47
Amphioxiformes 47
Amphistichus 158
amplamala, *Notropis* 74, 200
amplicirrus, *Acyrtops* 172
anabantoides, *Lipogramma* 134, 220
Anablepidae 108
Anableps 108, 214
anale, *Ariosoma* 64
Dorosoma 67
Hyperprosopon 158
analís, *Anchoa* 66, 198
Clinocottus 121
Lutjanus 147
Porichthys 96
Umbrina 153
analogus, *Epinephelus* 130
Kyphosus 154
analostana, *Cyprinella* 69
Anarchias 60
Anarchopterus 113
Anarhichadidae 165
Anarhichas 165
Anarrhichthys 165, 231
anatirostris, *Bembrops* 165
Anchoa 66, 198
anchoa
 aletona del Pacífico 66
 alta 66
 amarilla 66
 beliceña 66
 chaparra 66
 chata 66
 chicotera 66
 cubana 66
 de caleta 66
 de cayo 66
 del Golfo 66
 delicada 66
 finá 66
 golfiná 66
 legítima 66
 mulata 66
 ojitos 66

ojuda.....	66	<i>andersoni, Lethogoleos</i>	63
panameña falsa.....	66	andorreros.....	146
parva.....	66	<i>andriashevi, Eumicrotremus</i>	127
persistente.....	66	anfioxo.....	
plateada.....	66	californiano.....	47
rayita.....	66	conchalero.....	47
trompuda.....	66	anfioxos.....	47
anchoas.....	66	ángel.....	
anchois.....	66	de Clarión.....	155
argente.....	67	de Cortés.....	155
du Pacifique.....	67	real.....	155
Anchoveta, Atlantic.....	67	reina.....	155
anchoveta.....	67	ángeles.....	154
bocona.....	67	Angelfish.....	
escamuda.....	66	Blue.....	154
norteña.....	67	Clarion.....	155
rabo amarillo.....	67	Cortez.....	155
sardina.....	66	French.....	155
<i>Anchovia</i>	66, 198	Gray.....	155
Anchovies.....	66	King.....	155
Anchovy.....		Queen.....	155
Bay.....	66	angelfishes.....	154
Belize.....	66	<i>angelicus, Coralliozetus</i>	171
Bigeye.....	66	angelote.....	
Bignose.....	66	del Atlántico.....	54
Bigscale.....	66	del Pacífico.....	54
Bright.....	66	disparejo.....	54
Cuban.....	66	mexicano.....	54
Deepbody.....	66	pigmeo.....	154
Dusky.....	66	angelotes.....	54
False Panama.....	66	anges de mer.....	54
Flat.....	66	anguila.....	
Gulf.....	66	Americana.....	60
Key.....	66	ciega yucateca.....	115
Little.....	66	de fango del Pacífico.....	60
Longfin Pacific.....	66	de lodo.....	115
Narrowstriped.....	66	falsa.....	115
Northern.....	67	fideo aquillada.....	60
Northern Gulf.....	66	fideo macarrón.....	60
Persistent.....	66	lobo.....	165
Sharpnose.....	66	panzacorta.....	62
Short.....	66	anguilas.....	
Silver.....	67	branquias bajas.....	62
Silverstripe.....	66	de fango.....	60
Slender.....	66	de lodo.....	115
Slough.....	66	de río.....	60
Striped.....	66	dientes aserrados.....	65
Yellow.....	66	espinosas de pantano.....	115
Zabaleta.....	66	espinosas de profundidad.....	59
<i>Ancylopsetta</i>	184	fideo.....	60
<i>andersi, Xiphophorus</i>	111	tijera.....	64

- Anguilla* 60
anguillare, Dysomma 62
 anguille
 d'Amérique 60
 égorgée bécue 62
 anguilles
 à bec de canard 65
 d'eau douce 60
 de vase 60
 dents-de-scie 65
 des mares 115
 égorgées 62
 épineuses dulcicoles 115
 anguilles-spaghettis 60
anguillicaudatus, Misgurnus 81, 203
 Anguillidae 60
 Anguilliformes 60
anguineus, Chlamydoselachus 52
angusticeps, Cypselurus 101
angustimanus, Merluccius 208, 209
angustirostris, Tetrapturus 182
Anisarchus 163
anisitsi, Pterygoplichthys 81, 204
Anisotremus 148, 225, 226
anisurum, Moxostoma 80
 anjova 143
 anjovas 143
annularis, Pomoxis 135, 221
 Serranus 133
annulatus, Sphoeroides 191
anogenus, Notropis 74
 Anomalopidae 112
anomalum, Campostoma 68, 199
Anoplagonus 125, 163
Anoplopoma 120
 Anoplopomatidae 120
anoplus, Thyris 125
 Anotopteridae 207
Anotopterus 89, 207
ansp, Apterichtus 62
 antennaires 97
 Antennariidae 97
Antennarius 97, 210, 211
Antennatus 97, 210
antennatus, Barbulifer 174
 Chilomycterus 191, 237
antesella, Percina 140
Anthias 131, 219
Antigonia 184
antillarum, Chilomycterus 191
 Monolene 187
- antilliensis, Bathygobius* 175, 234
Antillogobius 174, 234
Antimora microlepis 92
 antimore à petites écailles 92
antiphilus, Ophidion 95
anzac, Assurger 181
 anzuelo diablo 98
apache, Oncorhynchus 86, 207
apachus, Ophichthus 63
apectolophus, Haptoclinus 169
Apeltes 113
aphanea, Algansea 68
 Aphredoderidae 91
Aphredoderus 91
Aplatophis 62
 Aplocheilidae 212
Aplodinotus 151
Apodichthys 164
apodus, Lutjanus 147
Apogon 142, 224
 Apogonidae 142, 233
Apollonia 235
aporus, Megupsilon 108, 214
appendix, Lampetra 194
 Lethenteron 48, 194
approximans, Polydactylus 150
apristis, Percina 140, 223
Apristurus 50
Aprognathodon 62, 198
Apsilus 146
Apterichtus 62, 198
apterus, Chlopsis 60
Aptocyclus 127
aquali, Etheostoma 136
aquilonaris, Pristipomoides 147
aquosus, Scopthalmus 184
aratus, Lutjanus 147
arawak, Symphurus 188
archidium, Elattarchus 151
Archistes 121
Archoplites 135
Archosargus 150
 arcoiris de Cortés 161
Arcos 172
arcticus, Thymallus 87
 Trachipterus 91
arctifrons, Calamus 150
 Citharichthys 184
Arctogadus 93, 209
Arctoscopus 165
Arctozenus 89

- arctus, Cosmocampus* 114
Cyprinodon 106
Pomacanthus 155
ardens, Catostomus 78, 202, 203
Lythrurus 72
area, Galeus 50
arenaceus, Citharichthys 184
arenarius, Cynoscion 151
arenatus, Priacanthus 142, 224
areneros 165
arenicola, Gillellus 167
arenque del Pacífico 67
arenquilla aleta amarilla 66
argalus, Platybelone 102
arge, Chirostoma 99
argentatus, Gaidropsarus 93, 209
argentea, Albula 196
Sphyaena 180
Steindachneria 93, 209
argenteum, Cichlasoma 228
Hyperprosopon 158
argenteus, Amphistichus 158
Diplodus 150, 226
Eucinostomus 148
Larimus 152
Paraneetroplus 157, 228, 229
Argentina 85, 206
argentina
 del Pacífico 85
 estriada 85
argentinas 85
argentine striée 85
Argentine
 Atlantic 85
 Blackbelly 85
 Pacific 85
 Pygmy 85
 Striated 85
argentines 85
Argentinidae 85
Argentiniformes 85, 206
argentissimus, Plagopterus 77, 201
argentiventrís, Lutjanus 147
argentivittata, Anchoa 66
argentina, Dionda 70
argi, Centropyge 154
argus, Channa 184, 236
 Muraena 61, 198
argyritis, Hybognathus 71
Ariidae 82, 204
Ariomma 183
Ariommatidae 183
ariommatids 183
ariommmum, Moxostoma 80
ariommmus, Ambloplites 134
 Notropis 74
Ariopsis 82, 204
Ariosoma 64
Aristichthys 200
armandoi, Astyanax 203
armata, Bairdiella 151
armatulus, Platydoras 82
armatus, Centropomus 129, 218
 Leptocottus 124
armiger, Erotelis 174
Armorhead, North Pacific 155
armorheads 155
Arothron 190
arrowsmithensis, Robinsichthys 179, 235
artedi, Coregonus 86, 206
Artediellus 121
Artedius 121
artesia, Etheostoma 136
artifrons, Cyprinodon 106, 213, 214
artius, Acyrtus 172
Aruma 174, 233
asaedai, Monolene 187
Asarcenchelys 198
ascanii, Chirolophis 163
Ascelichthys 121
ascensionis, Quassiremus 198
Asemichthys 121
Aseraggodes 188
asodes, Pythonichthys 60
asper, Cirrhigaleus 53
 Cottus 122
 Exerpes 169
 Nocomis 73
 Taractes 146
aspera, Acanthemblemaria 171
 Limanda 186
asperifrons, Notropis 74
aspermus, Cottus 122
 Eumicrotremus 127
 Pteromylaeus 57
aspetocheiros, Myrichthys 63
Aspidophoroides 125, 217
aspidura, Urotrygon 56
asprella, Crystallaria 136, 221
asprellus, Radulinus 124
asprigene, Etheostoma 136
assimilis, Ariopsis 82

- Assurger* 181
Astatheros 227
 astérothèque
 à cinq épines 126
 à nageoires noires 126
 épineux 125
 gris 125
Astrapogon 143
Astronotus 156
Astroscoptes 166
Astyanax 81, 203
Ataeniobius 104
ateleptos, Nemaclinus 170
Atheresthes 186
Atherinella 99, 211
 athérines 101
 Atherinidae 101
 Atheriniformes 99
atherinoides, Chriodorus 102
 Notropis 74
Atherinomorus 101
Atherinops 99
 Atherinopsidae 99
Atherinopsis 99
atlantica, Emblemaria 171
 Magnisudis 89
 Starksia 232
atlanticum, Melanostigma 163
atlanticus, Artediellus 121
 Bregmaceros 92
 Dibranchus 98
 Emmelichthyops 149, 225
 Liparis 128
 Megalops 59
 Tetragonurus 183
 Thunnus 182
atomarium, Sparisoma 161
Atractoscion 151
Atractosteus 58, 196
atramentatus, Symphurus 188
atrapiculus, Lythrurus 72
atraria, Gila 71
atratus, Rhinichthys 77, 201
atricaudus, Apogon 142
 Symphurus 188
atrilabiatus, Synchiropus 174
atrilobata, Chromis 159
atringa, Chilomycterus 237
 Diodon 237
atripes, Phanerodon 158
atripinne, Etheostoma 136, 222, 223
 atripinnis, Cheilopogon 101
 Goodea 104
 Thoburnia 81
atrobranchus, Serranus 133
atrocaudalis, Notropis 74
atromaculatus, Semotilus 78
atropurpureus, Xiphister 164
atrora, Gambusia 108
atrorus, Cyprinodon 107, 213
 Enneanectes 166
atrovirens, Sebastes 117
attenuatum, Chirostoma 100
 atún
 aleta amarilla 182
 aleta azul 182
 aleta negra 182
 cimarrón 182
 lanzón 181
audax, Characodon 104
 Kajikia 182, 236
 Tetrapturus 236
audens, Menidia 100, 211
aulidion, Notropis 74
auliscus, Syngnathus 114
 Aulopidae 88
 aulópidos 88
 Aulopiformes 88, 207
Aulopus 88
 Aulopus, Yellowfin 88
 Aulorhynchidae 113
Aulorhynchus 113
 Aulostomidae 115
Aulostomus 115, 216
aurantiaca, Percina 140
aurantiacum, Alectridium 163
aurata, Gambusia 108
auratus, Carassius 69
 Diapterus 148
 Mullus 153
aureolus, Diapterus 148
aureorubens, Baldwinella 131, 219
 Hemanthias 219
aureus, Oreochromis 156
auriculatus, Sebastes 117
aurifrons, Opistognathus 134
 aurins 94
aurita, Sardinella 68
auritus, Lepomis 135, 220
aurofrenatum, Sparisoma 161
auroguttatus, Paralabrax 132
aurolineata, Percina 140

<i>aurolineatum, Haemulon</i>	149	<i>Bagre</i>	82
<i>aurolineatus, Apogon</i>	142	bagre	
<i>Malacoctenus</i>	169	aguadulce	82
<i>aurora, Micrometrus</i>	158	azul	83
<i>Percina</i>	141	azul del sureste	83
<i>Sebastes</i>	117	bandera	82
<i>aurorubens, Rhomboplites</i>	147	barbón	82
<i>australasicus, Scomber</i>	181	barrigón	82
<i>australe, Etheostoma</i>	136	boca chica	82
<i>australis, Ictalurus</i>	83, 205	cabeza chata	82
<i>Macrhybopsis</i>	73	chihuil	82
<i>Remora</i>	146	chili	82
<i>austrinum, Moxostoma</i>	80	ciego de Múzquiz	84
<i>austroperca, Percina</i>	141	ciego duende	84
<i>autumnale, Etheostoma</i>	136, 222	cominate	82
<i>autumnalis, Coregonus</i>	86	conguito	82
<i>Auxis</i>	181	cuatete	82
<i>avalonis, Fowlerichthys</i>	97, 210	curadora	82
<i>averruncus, Kathetostoma</i>	166	de Belice	82
<i>avia, Algansea</i>	68	de canal	84
<i>avocette ruban</i>	64	de Chapala	83
<i>Awaous</i>	174, 233, 234	de Chiapas	83
<i>awlae, Eugerres</i>	148, 225	del Balsas	83
<i>axillaris, Eugerres</i>	148	del Lerma	83
<i>Haemulopsis</i>	149	del Pánuco	83
<i>Axoclinus</i>	166, 231	del Usumacinta	82
<i>aya, Prognathodes</i>	154	del Verde	83
<i>ayresii, Lampetra</i>	48, 193	esculpido	82
<i>azaleus, Plagiotremus</i>	168	lacandón	82
<i>Aztecula</i>	201	lobo	83
<i>azurea, Hermosilla</i>	154	maya	82
<i>Azurina</i>	158	moreno	83
B			
<i>babcocki, Sebastes</i>	117	papilosa	82
baboso		piltontle	85
colinegra	127	tete	82
mucoso	128	torito amarillo	83
bacalao negro	120	torito negro	83
bacaños	93	yaqui	84
negros	120	bagres	
bacaleta		de agua dulce	83
antena	92	del Lacantún	83
del Pacífico oriental	92	laberintos	82
rayado	92	marinos	82
bacaletes	92	sierra	82
backcross	239	<i>bahamensis, Emblemariopsis</i>	172
bacoreta	181	<i>bahianus, Acanthurus</i>	235
oriental	181	<i>baileyi, Cottus</i>	122
<i>baenschi, Poeciliopsis</i>	110	<i>Crenichthys</i>	104
		<i>Etheostoma</i>	136
		<i>Notropis</i>	74
		<i>Noturus</i>	84, 205

- bairdi*, *Notropis* 74
Paradiplogrammus 174
Bairdiella 151, 226
bairdii, *Cottus* 122, 217
Microspathodon 159
Nezumia 92
bajacali, *Aulopus* 88
bajonado, *Calamus* 150
balanorum, *Acanthemblemaria* 171
Balao 102
balao, *Hemiramphus* 102
balaou 103
japonais 103
balaous 103
Baldwinella 131, 219
baldwini, *Serranus* 133
balearicum, *Ariosoma* 64
baliste
capri 189
royal 189
balistes 189
Balistes 189
Balistidae 189
Balloonfish 191
Ballyhoo 102
balsana, *Atherinella* 99
balsanus, *Ictalurus* 83
balsas, *Poeciliopsis* 110
balteatus, *Richardsonius* 78
banana, *Awaous* 174, 234
bananes de mer 59
bancroftii, *Narcine* 54
bandanensis, *Stethojulis* 161, 230
bandido
bandera 126
enano 126
manchas azules 126
narigón 125
pechoespinoso 126
penacho 126
bandidos 125
baqueta 130
ploma 130
bar
blanc 129
noir 131
rayé 129
barbata, *Algansea* 68, 199
Brotula 94
Pallasina 126
barbatulum, *Laemonema* 92
barbatulus, *Gobiesox* 173
barbatum, *Lyconema* 163
barbatus, *Eumicrotremus* 127
Tridentiger 179
Barberfish 154
barbero rojo 131
Barbfish 116
barbier ligne-en-palier 131
Barbier, Red 131
barbotte
brune 83
des rapides 84
jaune 83
noire 83
barbottes 83
barbourni, *Etheostoma* 136
Barbu 151
barbudo
barbú 151
nueve barbas 151
ocho barbas 150
seis barbas 150
siete barbas 150
barbudos 150
barbue
à tête plate 85
de rivière 84
barbues 83
Barbulifer 174, 233, 234
baret 129
Barracuda
Blackfin 180
Cortez 180
Great 180
Mexican 180
Pacific 180
Pelican 180
barracuda 180
aleta negra 180
argenté 180
de Cortés 180
mexicana 180
pelicano 180
plateada 180
barracuda, *Sphyræna* 180
barracudas 180
Barracudina
Black 89
Duckbill 89
White 89
barracudina, pico de pato 89

- barracudinas 89
 Barreleye 85
 Barrelfish 182
 barrendero transparente 154
 barrenderos 154
barrenense, Etheostoma 136
 barrilete
 listado 181
 negro 181
 bars 129
bartholomaei, Caranx 144
bartoni, Chirostoma 100
 Cichlasoma 227
 Herichthys 156, 227
Bascanichthys 62, 198
bascanium, Bascanichthys 62
bascanoides, Bascanichthys 62
basilare, Etheostoma 136
 Bass
 Alabama 135
 Apricot 132
 Bank Sea 131
 Barred Sand 132
 Bigeye 132
 Black Sea 131
 Blackear 133
 Blackmouth 129
 Butterfly Peacock 156
 Chalk 133
 Giant Sea 129
 Goldspotted Sand 132
 Guadalupe 135
 Harlequin 133
 Hookthroat 132
 Keelcheek 129
 Kelp 132
 Lantern 133
 Largemouth 135
 Leather 130
 Longtail 132
 Orangeback 133
 Ozark 134
 Pacific Reef 133
 Parrot Sand 132
 Pygmy Sea 133
 Redeye 135
 Reef 133
 Roanoke 134
 Rock 135
 Rock Sea 131
 Roughtongue 133
 Saddle 133
 School 133
 Shadow 134
 Shoal 135
 Slope 129
 Smallmouth 135
 Snow 133
 Splitfin 132
 Splittail 132
 Spotted 135
 Spotted Sand 132
 Streamer 131
 Striped 129
 Suwannee 135
 Swallowtail 131
 Threadfin 133
 Threadnose 131
 Threespine 129
 Twospot Sea 131
 White 129
 Yellow 129
 Yellowfin 131
 Yellowtail 131
 bass
 blue 239
 Maryland 239
 palmetto 239
 paradise 239
 sunshine 239
 Virginia 239
 basses
 sea 131
 temperate 129
 Basslet
 Banded 134
 Blackcap 134
 Candy 132
 Cave 132
 Dusky 134
 Eyestripe 132
 Fairy 133
 Peppermint 132
 Rainbow 132
 Royal 134
 Scalyfin 132
 Threeline 134
 Wrasse 132
 Yellowcheek 133
 basslets 133
batabana, Bairdiella 226
 Corvula 151, 226

- Batfish
- Atlantic..... 98
 - Gulf..... 98
 - Longnose..... 98
 - Palefin..... 98
 - Pancake..... 98
 - Polka-dot..... 98
 - Roughback..... 98
 - Roundel..... 98
 - Shortnose..... 98
 - Slantbrow..... 98
 - Spiny..... 98
 - Spotted..... 98
 - Tricorn..... 98
- batfishes..... 98
- BathYGONUS*..... 125
- BathYanthias*..... 131
- bathYarcticus*, *Liparis*..... 128, 218
- bathYbius*, *Embassichthys*..... 186, 237
- BathYcongrus*..... 64
- BathYgobius*..... 175, 233, 234
- Bathylaginae..... 206
- BathYmaster*..... 161
- bathYmaster*, *Bregmaceros*..... 92
- Bathymasteridae..... 161
- bathYphilus*, *Halichoeres*..... 160
- BathYraja*..... 55, 195
- bathYtopos*, *Gnathophis*..... 64
- batrachodes*, *Psilotris*..... 178
- Batrachoides*..... 96
- Batrachoididae..... 96
- Batrachoidiformes..... 96
- batrachus*, *Clarias*..... 82, 204
- baudroie d'Amérique..... 97
- baudroies..... 97
- baya..... 131
- bayanus*, *Pomadasys*..... 150
- bdellium*, *Ichthyomyzon*..... 48
- beani*, *Cichlasoma*..... 156, 227
- beanii*, *Ammocrypta*..... 135
- Poecilopsetta*..... 187
 - Serrivomer*..... 65, 198
- Beardfish..... 91
- beardfishes..... 91
- Beaubrummel..... 159
- beauclaires..... 142
- Beaugregory..... 159
- bec-de-lièvre..... 70
- bécasses de mer..... 115
- beebei*, *Paraclinus*..... 170
- beldingii*, *Cottus*..... 122
- belizanus*, *Belonesox*..... 108
- belizensis*, *Anchoa*..... 66
- Cathorops*..... 82, 204
- Bellator*..... 119
- bellator*, *Etheostoma*..... 136
- bellum*, *Etheostoma*..... 136
- bellus*, *Lythrurus*..... 72
- Synagrops*..... 129
- Belonesox*..... 108
- Belonidae..... 102
- Beloniformes..... 101, 212
- Belontiidae..... 236
- beltrani*, *Cyprinodon*..... 107, 213
- Bembrops*..... 165
- bendirei*, *Cottus*..... 122
- bennetti*, *Branchiostoma*..... 47
- Benthalbella*..... 89
- Benthodesmus*..... 181
- benthonis*, *Chriolepis*..... 175
- Benthosema*..... 89, 207
- bergii*, *Scorpaena*..... 116
- bergIax*, *Macrourus*..... 92
- beringianum*, *Stelgistrum*..... 125
- beringianus*, *Liparis*..... 128
- bermudensis*, *Carapus*..... 94
- Holacanthus*..... 154
 - Hypleurochilus*..... 168
- bernardini*, *Catostomus*..... 78
- berndti*, *Myripristis*..... 112
- berrugata
- aleta amarilla*..... 153
 - aleta larga*..... 153
 - arenera*..... 153
 - de Cortés*..... 153
 - espinuda*..... 153
 - ojona*..... 153
 - roncadora*..... 153
- berrugatas..... 151
- berrugato
- californiano*..... 152
 - chulo*..... 152
 - del Golfo*..... 152
 - fino*..... 152
 - panameño*..... 152
 - ratón*..... 152
 - real*..... 152
 - zorro*..... 152
- berryi*, *Symphysanodon*..... 129
- Berycidae..... 112
- Beryciformes..... 112
- beryllina*, *Menidia*..... 100, 211

- beryllinus, Acyrtops* 172, 233
béryx large 112
Beryx 112
besugo 147
beta, Opsanus 96
 Schultzea 133
bicaudalis, Lactophrys 190
bicirris, Protemblemaria 233
bicirrus, Protemblemaria 172, 233
bicolor, Chlopsis 60
 Rypticus 133
 Siphateles 78, 202
bicornis, Icelus 123
bifascia, Ammocrypta 135
bifasciatum, Cichlasoma 228
 Thalassoma 161
bifasciatus, Cyprinodon 107, 213
 Paraneetrophus 157, 228
 Tridentiger 179
bifax, Fundulus 105
bifrenatus, Notropis 74
bigelowi, Etmopterus 53
Bigeye 142
 Hawaiian 142
 Short 142
bigeyes 142
biguttatus, Nocomis 73
bilinearis, Callechelys 62, 198
 Merluccius 93
bilineata, Lepidopsetta 186
 Skiffia 104
bilineatus, Clarkichthys 179
billfishes 182
billykrietei, Symphurus 188
bilobus, Blepsias 125
bimaculata, Heterandria 109
 Percina 141, 223
bimaculatum, Cichlasoma 156, 227
binocolata, Raja 56
binotatus, Apogon 142
bipinnulata, Elagatis 144
birchmanni, Xiphophorus 111
birostratus, Prionotus 119
birostris, Manta 57
biseriatus, Archistes 121
bison, Enophrys 123
 Etheostoma 136
bispinatus, Euprotomicros 53, 195
bispinosus, Halieutichthys 98, 211
bistrispinus, Rypticus 133
Bitterling 78
bivittatum, Diplectrum 131
bivittatus, Halichoeres 160, 230
 Labrus 230
Blackfish
 Alaska 87
 Pemarco 183
 Sacramento 76
Blacksmith 159
blairae, Fundulus 105
blanchardi, Neoclinus 172
blanches 148
blanquillo
 lucio 143
 ojo amarillo 143
 payaso 143
blanquillos 143
blennie
 des algues 168
 fouisseuse 165
blennies
 à dents de peigne 167
 combtooth 167
 fouisseuses 165
 kelp 168
 labrisomid 169
 tube 171
Blenniidae 167
blennioides, Etheostoma 136
blennius, Etheostoma 136
 Notropis 74
Blenny
 Angel 171
 Arrow 232
 Baja 169
 Bald 170
 Banded 170
 Banner 171
 Barcheek 171
 Barfin 170
 Barnaclebill 168
 Barred 168
 Barred Smootheys 170
 Bay 168
 Blackbar 170
 Blackbelly 172
 Blackfin 170
 Blackhead 172
 Browncheek 171
 Brownspotted 170
 Checkered 170
 Chinapore 169

Clubhead Barnacle	171	Orangespotted	168
Coral	170	Oyster	168
Cortez Barnacle	171	Palehead	169
Crested	168	Panamic Fanged	168
Deepwater	169	Papillose	171
Diamond	169	Pearl	168
Downy	169	Phallic	171
Dusky	169	Pink	170
Dwarf	170	Pinstriped	170
Eelgrass	172, 233	Pirate	172
Elusive Signal	172	Plume	171
Feather	168	Porehead	169
Featherduster	168	Professor	170
Fishgod	169	Puffcheek	169
Flagfin	172	Redlip	168
Flapscale	170	Redrump	171
Florida	168	Redside	169
Freckled	168	Redspine	172
Fugitive	170	Reef-sand	171
Glass	172	Revillagigedo Barnacle	171
Glossy	170	Rockpool	168
Goldline	169	Rosy	169
Green	169	Roughhead	171
Guadalupe	170	Sabertooth	168
Gulf Signal	171	Saddled	169
Gulf Worm	172	Sailfin	171
Hairy	169	Sailfin Signal	172
Hidden	169	San Quintín	170, 232
Highfin	168	Sargassum	169
Horned	170	Scalybelly	170
Hose	170	Seafan	172
Imitator	169	Seaweed	168
Key	171	Socorro	168
Largemouth	169	Sonora	169
Leastfoot	170	Spikefin	171
Longblotch	170	Spinyhead	171
Longfin	169	Spotcheek	169
Longjaw	170	Stalk	171
Magdalena	170	Stretchjaw	167
Mangrove	168	Striped	167
Marbled	170	Surf	170
Mexican	170	Tessellated	168
Mexican Barnacle	171	Threadfin	170
Mexican Margarita	169	Throatspotted	169
Mexican Worm	172	Topgallant	170
Mimic	169	Uncombed	169
Misspelled	169	Warthead	172
Mussel	168	Whitecheek	169
Naked	172	Whitlip	171
Notchfin	168	Wrasse	172
Occidental	170	Zaca	170

- Zebraface 171
 Zebratail 168
Blepsias 125
 Blindcat
 Mexican 84
 Phantom 84
 Toothless 85
 Widemouth 85
 Bloater 86
 Bluefish 143
 bluefishes 143
 Bluegill 135
 Bluehead 161
boa, Stomias 88
 Boarfish
 Deepbody 184
 Shortspine 184
 boarfishes 184
bobmilleri, Cyprinodon 107
 Bobo 99
 Blue 150
 Yellow 151
 Bocaccio 118
 bocaccio 118
bocagrande, Cyprinella 69
 bocón
 bigote 134
 cabeza amarilla 134
 cola larga 134
 dientudo 134
 escamón 134
 gigante 134
 manchas azules 134
 mexicano 134
 moteado 134
 ocelado 134
 prieto 134
 punteado 134
 rayado 134
 bocones 134
Bodianus 159
boehlkei, Coralliozetus 171
 Elassoma 155
 Enneanectes 166
 Malacoctenus 169
 Tomicodon 173
 Boga 149
boleoides, Radulinus 124
boleosoma, Ctenogobius 176
 bolín
 frentudo 106
 petota 108, 213
 yucateco 108
bolini, Hemitripterus 125
bollmani, Hippoglossina 185
Bollmannia 175, 233, 234
bonaci, Mycteroperca 130
bonariense, Haemulon 149
bonasus, Rhinoptera 57
bondi, Ariomma 183
 Bonefish 59
 Big-eye 197
 Cortez 59, 197
 Eastern Pacific 59
 Pacific Shafted 59
 bonefishes 59
bonita, Priapella 111, 215
 bonite
 à dos rayé 181
 à ventre rayé 181
 du Pacifique 181
 Bonito
 Atlantic 181
 Pacific 181
 Striped 181
 bonito
 del Atlántico 181
 del Pacífico oriental 181
 mono 181
 bonitou 181
 bonnet à joues touffues 163
 Bonnethead 52
 Scalloped 52
 Bonnetmouth 149
 Bonytail 71
boops, Cookeolus 224
 Notropis 74
boqueronensis, Bollmannia 175, 234
 boquilla 149
 boquinete 152, 160
 boca de novia 152
 chato 152
 del Pacífico 152
 listado 152
boraxobius, Siphateles 78, 202
borealis, Icelinus 123
 Sebastes 117
 Sphyraena 180, 235
Boreogadus 93
borisovi, Arctogadus 209
 borracho
 aleta mocha 168

- aletón 168
 bocón 167
 de bahía 168
 de barras 168
 de poza 168
 de Socorro 168
 labio rojo 168
 marmóreo 168
 mejillonero 168
 mono 168
 ostionero 168
 peineta 168
 perlado 168
 plumero 168
 vacilón 168
 borrachos 167
bosc, *Gobiosoma* 177
boschungii, *Etheostoma* 136
bosquianus, *Chasmodes* 167
 botete
 aletas punteadas 190
 bonito 190
 chato 191
 collarete 191
 diana 191
 enano 191
 fruta 191
 grande 191
 jaspeado 191
 liso 191
 oceánico 191
 panza rayada 190
 peruano 191
 sapo 191
 verrugoso 191
 xpú 191
 botetes 190
 Bothidae 187, 236
Bothragonus 126
Bothrocara 162
Bothus 187
boucardi, *Notropis* 74
 bouche coupante 68
bouchellei, *Roeboides* 81
bovinus, *Cyprinodon* 107
 Bowfin 58
 bowfins 58
 Boxfish
 Spiny 190
 Spotted 190
 boxfishes 190
boydwalkeri, *Ogilbia* 96, 209
bracheatopos, *Gnathophis* 64
brachiusculus, *Grammicolepis* 113
brachycephalus, *Cosmocampus* 114
brachychir, *Bellator* 119
Brachyistius 158
brachyptera, *Remora* 146
 Scorpaena 116
brachypterus, *Parexocoetus* 102
Brachyrhaphis 108
brachysomus, *Calamus* 150
brachyurus, *Carcharhinus* 51
 Microphis 114
Brama 146
brama, *Brama* 146
 Pterycombus 146
 Bramidae 146
Bramocharax 81
Branchiostoma 47
 Branchiostomatidae 47, 193
branickii, *Pomadasys* 150
brashnikovi, *Trichocottus* 125
brasilianus, *Eugerres* 148, 225
brasiliensis, *Hemiramphus* 102
 Isistius 53
 Rhinoptera 57, 196
 Saurida 88
 Scomberomorus 182
 Scorpaena 116
braytoni, *Notropis* 74
 Bream
 Red 112
 Sea 150
Bregmaceros 92
 Bregmacerotidae 92
breidohri, *Cichlasoma* 228
 Paraneetroplus 157, 228
brevibarbes, *Lepophidium* 94
brevicauda, *Gila* 71
 Percina 141
breviceps, *Moxostoma* 80
 Myrichthys 63
brevimanus, *Eugerres* 148
brevipes, *Lycodes* 162
brevipinna, *Carcharhinus* 51
brevipinnis, *Hypsoblennius* 168
 Microlepidotus 149
brevirostris, *Alepisaurus* 89
 Chasmistes 79

- Diapterus* 148, 225
Negaprion 52
brevirostrum, Acipenser 58
Etheostoma 136
brevispinis, Microgobius 178
Sebastes 117
brevispinum, Etheostoma 136, 222
Brevoortia 67
brevoortii, Selene 145
bristolensis, Liparis 128
brochet
 d'Amérique 87
 maillé 87
 vermiculé 207
brochets 87
brochus, Opistognathus 134, 220
brosme 93
Brosme 93
brosme, Brosme 93
Brosmophycis 95, 210
Brotula 94, 209
Brotula
 Atlantic Bearded 94
 Black 96
 Blackmargin 96
 Brown 96
 Cortez 96
 Curator 96
 Fore-spotted 94
 Gold 95
 Gulf 96
 Key 96
 Longarm 95
 Mexican Blind 96
 Notchspine 96
 Pacific Bearded 94
 Professor 96
 Purple 95
 Red 95
 Redfin 95
 Reef-cave 95
 Shy 96
 Slickhead 96
 Stripefin 95
 Teacher 95
 Thread 95
 Twospot 94
 Velvetnose 95
brótula
 aletirroja 95
 aletona 95
 amarillenta 94
 barbona 94
 café 96
 de Cortés 96
 de hebra 95
 de margen negro 96
 del Golfo 96
 del maestro 95
 del profesor 96
 espina partida 96
 hocico terciopelado 95
 pelona 96
 púrpura 95
 roja 95
 tímida 96
brótulas 94
 vivíparas 95
broussonetii, Gobioides 177
Brown Irish Lord 123
brownii, Selene 145
brucus, Echinorhinus 53, 195
bruja
 cabeza chica 48
 de Cortés 48
 de Guadalupe 47
 pecosa 47
 pintada 48
brujas 47
brunneum, Bothrocara 162
brunneus, Ameiurus 83
 Apristurus 50
 Echiophis 62
Brycon 81
Bryozoichthys 163
Bryx 113
bubalus, Ictiobus 80, 203
buccanella, Lutjanus 147
buccatus, Notropis 74, 200
bucciferus, Labrisomus 169
buccula, Notropis 74
buchanani, Notropis 74
buffalo
 à grande bouche 80
 à petite bouche 80
 noir 80
Buffalo
 Bigmouth 80
 Black 80
 Fleshylip 80
 Smallmouth 80
 Southern 80

- bulleri*, *Cichlasoma* 228
Opisthonema 68
Paraneetroplus 157, 228
 Bulleye 142
 Bullhead
 Black 83
 Brown 83
 Flat 83
 Snail 83
 Spotted 83
 Yellow 83
bullisi, *Bathycorpus* 64
Dipturus 55
Sargocentron 112
 Bumper
 Atlantic 144
 Pacific 144
 Burbot 93, 209
burchami, *Icelinus* 123
burekae, *Halichoeres* 160, 230
 Burrfish
 Bridled 191
 Spotfin 191
 Spotted 237
 Striped 191
 Web 191
burri, *Etheostoma* 136
 burriquete 148
 burrito
 corcovado 149
 rayado 149
 burro
 almejero 149
 bacoco 148
 bandera 148
 carruco 149
 de Cortés 149
 latino 149
 mojarro 148
 payaso 148
 pecoso 149
 rasposo 149
 rompepaila 149
 burros 148
burti, *Peprilus* 183
burtoni, *Percina* 141
bussingi, *Umbrina* 153
bustamantei, *Evarra* 70
butleri, *Poecilia* 109
 Butterfish 183
 Cortez 183
 Gulf 183
 Salema 183
 butterflyfishes 183
 Butterflyfish
 Banded 154
 Bank 154
 Foureye 154
 Guyana 154
 Longsnout 154
 Reef 154
 Scythe 154
 Spotfin 154
 Threebanded 154
 butterflyfishes 154
byersi, *Dactyloscopus* 167, 231
byrnei, *Ethadophis* 62
bythites, *Hyperoglyphe* 182
 Bythitidae 95
- C**
- caballeroi*, *Bramocharax* 81
 caballito
 del Pacífico 114
 enano 114
 estriado 114
 hocico largo 114
 pipa 113
 caballitos de mar 113
caballus, *Caranx* 144
 cabezas
 de serpiente 184
 gordas 126
 Cabezón 124
 cabezón 124
 cabrilla
 aleta escamosa 132
 arcoiris 132
 cachete amarillo 132
 caramelo 132
 chiruda 131
 cinta 131
 colorada 130
 de banco 131
 de Clipperton 130
 de cueva 132
 de roca 132
 diez espinas 130
 doblecóla 132
 doncella 132
 enjambre 130
 extranjera 132

gallina.....	130	del Sonoyta.....	107
gato.....	131	enano de Potosí.....	108
menta.....	132	escamudo.....	107
payaso.....	130	escondido.....	107
piedrera.....	130	gigante.....	107
pinta.....	130	lodero.....	107
plomuda.....	131	cachorritos.....	106
robalo.....	132	<i>Caelorinchus</i>	208
roja.....	130	<i>caelorinchus, Coelorinchus</i>	92, 208
sardinera.....	131	<i>caerulea, Cyprinella</i>	69
sargacera.....	132	<i>caeruleofasciatus, Bathymaster</i>	161
serrana.....	131	<i>caeruleomentum, Cottus</i>	122
verde de arena.....	132	<i>caeruleum, Etheostoma</i>	136
Cabrilla		<i>caesius, Anisotremus</i>	148
Flag.....	130	<i>cahabae, Notropis</i>	74
Spotted.....	130	<i>cahita, Catostomus</i>	79
cabrillas.....	130	<i>cahni, Erimystax</i>	70
cabrilleta		<i>calabazas, Notropis</i>	74, 200
cinteada.....	134	<i>Calamopteryx</i>	95, 209, 235
mejilla amarilla.....	133	<i>Calamus</i>	150, 225
prieta.....	134	<i>calamus, Calamus</i>	225
tres rayas.....	134	<i>calcarata, Scorpaena</i>	116
violeta.....	134	<i>calidus, Paraliparis</i>	128
cabrilletas.....	133	<i>calientis, Notropis</i>	74, 200, 201
<i>cabrilloi, Rimicola</i>	173	<i>californica, Myliobatis</i>	57
cachorrito		<i>Oxyjulis</i>	160
aletas blancas.....	106	<i>Squatina</i>	54
aletón.....	108	<i>Torpedo</i>	54
besucón.....	108	<i>californicus, Eucryphycus</i>	162
boxeador.....	108	<i>Mustelus</i>	51
cabezón.....	107	<i>Paralichthys</i>	185
cangrejero.....	107	<i>californiense, Branchiostoma</i>	47
de Bocochi.....	108	<i>californiensi, Medialuna</i>	154
de Carbonera.....	107	<i>californiensis, Atherinopsis</i>	99
de Charco Azul.....	108	<i>Haemulon</i>	149, 225
de Charco Palma.....	107	<i>Paraconger</i>	65
de Cuatro Ciénegas.....	107	<i>Syngnathus</i>	114
de Julimes.....	107	<i>Typhlogobius</i>	179
de La Media Luna.....	106	<i>Callechelys</i>	62, 198
de La Presita.....	107	Callichthyidae.....	81
de La Trinidad.....	107	<i>callida, Atherinella</i>	99, 211
de Palomas.....	107	callionyme à nageoire tachetée.....	174
de Parras.....	107	Callionymidae.....	174
de Potosí.....	106	<i>callisema, Cyprinella</i>	69
de Progreso.....	108	<i>callistia, Cyprinella</i>	69
de San Ignacio.....	107	<i>callitaenia, Cyprinella</i>	69
del bolsón.....	107	<i>calliura, Ptereleotris</i>	179
del Conchos.....	107	<i>callolepis, Cichlasoma</i>	229
del desierto.....	107	<i>Thorichthys</i>	157, 229
del Mezquital.....	107	<i>callopterus, Cypselurus</i>	101
del Nazas.....	107	<i>Symphurus</i>	188

- callyodon*, *Liparis* 128
Calotomus 159, 230
calva, *Amia* 58
campechanus, *Calamus* 150
 Lutjanus 147
Campostoma 68, 199
camtschaticum, *Lethenteron* 48, 194
camura, *Cyprinella* 69
camurum, *Etheostoma* 136
canabus, *Heteroconger* 65
canadensis, *Sander* 142, 240
canadum, *Rachycentron* 145
canaliculatus, *Icelus* 123
canchay 157
candalarius, *Profundulus* 103
candidus, *Careproctus* 127
 Notropis 74
candil
 cardenal 112
 de vidrio 112
 rufo 112
 sol 113
candiles 112
canidens, *Gobiesox* 173
caninus, *Caranx* 144
canis, *Mustelus* 51
cantharinus, *Orthopristis* 149
Cantherhines 190
Canthidermis 189
Canthigaster 190
cantori, *Bregmaceros* 92
capelan 86
Capelin 86
capellanes 85
capellei, *Lophotus* 90
capensis, *Cubiceps* 183
capistratus, *Chaetodon* 154
capitaines 150
caprinus, *Stenotomus* 150
capriscus, *Balistes* 189
caprodes, *Percina* 141, 223
Caproidae 184, 215, 236
capros, *Antigonia* 184
captivus, *Xenoporphus* 105
capucette 100
cara de cotorra 161
carajuelo
 de arrecife 112
 mariano 112
 oscuro 113
 profundo 112
Caralophia 62, 198
Carangidae 144, 224
Carangoides 144, 224
carangue
 jaune 144
 symétrique 145
caranges 144
Caranx 144, 224
Carapidae 94
Carapus 94
carassin 69
Carassius 69
carbonaria, *Percina* 141
carbonarium, *Haemulon* 149
carbonero
 de fango 92
 metálico 92
 negro 92
 peruano 92
carboneros 92
Carcharhinidae 51
Carcharhiniiformes 50, 194
Carcharhinus 51, 195
Carcharias 49
carcharias, *Carcharodon* 50, 194
Carcharodon 50, 194
cardeau
 à quatre ocelles 185
 d'été 185
 des profondeurs 187
cardenal
 bronceado 143
 cincho 143
 colimanchada 142
 colirrayada 143
 coralero 142
 de Cortés 143
 de lo alto 142
 del cobo 143
 dientón 142
 dos puntos 143
 espinoso 143
 esponjero 143
 estrella blanca 143
 frenado 142
 manchado 143
 mexicano 142
 mimético 143
 morro listado 143
 pálido 143
 pecoso 143

prieto	143	<i>carolinus, Calotomus</i>	159
punteado	143	<i>Prionotus</i>	119
rayado	142	<i>Trachinotus</i>	145
sencillo	142	Carp	
cardenales	142	Bighead	72
Cardinalfish		Black	73
Barred	142	Common	70
Barspot	143	Grass	69
Belted	143	Silver	72
Bigtooth	142	carpa	
Blackfin	143	amatlana	78
Bridle	142	bicolor	78
Broadsaddle	143	blanca	78
Bronze	143	cabezona	72
Deepwater	142	Chamizal	71
Dusky	143	cola redonda	71
Freckled	143	cola redonda mexicana	71
Guadalupe	142	colicorta	71
Mimic	143	común	70
Oddscales	142	de Chapala	78
Pale	143	de Chihuahua	71
Pink	143	de manantial	70
Plain	142	de Mayrán	71
Sawcheek	143	de Parras	78
Slendertail	143	de Saltillo	71
Sponge	143	de Tamasopo	78
Tailspot	142	de Tláhuac	70
Twospot	143	del Conchos	71
Whitestar	143	del desierto	71
cardinalfishes	142	del Gila	71
<i>cardinalis, Luxilus</i>	72	del Mante	78
<i>Careproctus</i>	127, 218	diabla	70
<i>caribbaea, Leucoraja</i>	55	dorada	69
<i>Saurida</i>	88	elegante	71
<i>caribbaeus, Coelorinchus</i>	92, 208	gigante del Colorado	77
<i>Scorpaenodes</i>	117	herbívora	69
<i>Syngnathus</i>	114	manchada	70
<i>caribbea, Brama</i>	146	obispa	70
<i>carinata, Ptereleotris</i>	179	pecosa	73
<i>carinatum, Moxostoma</i>	80	plateada	72
<i>carinatus, Syngnathus</i>	114	potosina	78
carito	182	púrpura	71
<i>Carlhubbsia</i>	108, 214	quijarona	78
<i>carli, Esselenichthys</i>	164	sonorense	71
carlottin anglais	186	veracruzana	78
<i>carmabi, Liopropoma</i>	132, 220	verde	70
<i>carminalis, Axoclinus</i>	231	xochimilca	70
<i>Enneanectes</i>	166, 231	carpas	68
<i>carnatus, Sebastes</i>	117	carpe	70
<i>carolinae, Cottus</i>	122, 217	de roseau	69

- carpenteri, Rypticus* 133, 220
carpes 68
carpintis, Cichlasoma 228
Herichthys 156, 228
carpio, Carpiodes 78
Cyprinus 70
Floridichthys 108
Carpiodes 78
carpita
adornada 69
afilada 77
aguda 73
amarilla 74
arenera 76
azteca 76
bocagrande 69
cabeza de toro 77
cabezona 77
chata 76
chihuahuense 74
colinegra 70
de Cuatro Ciénegas 70
de Durango 74
de El Paso 75
de Maravatío 75
de Zacapu 75
del Ameca 73
del Atoyac 74
del Balsas 74
del Bravo 75
del Calabazas 74
del Conchos 70
del Nazas 75
del Norte 70
del Pilón 73
del Salado 76
del Tepelmeme 75, 201
fantasma 74
jorobada 69
locha 77
pinta 77
regiomontana 70
rinconera 77
roja 70
tamaulipeca 74
tepehuana 69
texana 73
tropical 76
yaqui 69
carpitas 68
carps 68
Carp sucker
Highfin 78
River 78
carri, Microdesmus 179
Microgobius 178
carychroa, Enchelycore 60
caryi, Hypsurus 158, 229
castagnole
fauchoir 146
mince 146
rueuse 146
castagnoles 146
castañeta
alta 158
azul 159
cola de tijera 159
coliamarilla 159
herrera 159
mexicana 159
parda 159
púrpura 159
sol 159
castañetas 158
castaneus, Gymnothorax 61
Ichthyomyzon 48
castañuela golondrina 158
castor, Pontinus 116
castroaguirrei, Hypoplectrus 132, 219
catalufa
alalahua 142
aleta larga 142
de lo alto 142
ojona 142, 224
roquera 142
semáforo 142
Catalufa, Popeye 142
catalufas 142
catán 58
aguja 58
pinto 58
cataractae, Micropterus 135
Rhinichthys 77
catarinae, Allotoca 103
catemaco, Poeciliopsis 110
catemacensis, Poecilia 109
catenata, Echidna 60
catenatus, Fundulus 105
Catfish
Amazon Sailfin 82
Balsas 83
Belize Sea 82

- Bigbelly Sea 82
 Blind Whiskered 83
 Blue 83
 Channel 84
 Chapala 83
 Chiapas 83
 Chili Sea 82
 Cominate Sea 82
 Conguito Sea 82
 Curator Sea 82
 Estuarine Sea 82
 Flapnose Sea 83
 Flathead 85, 206
 Flathead Sea 82
 Gafftopsail 82
 Hardhead 82
 Headwater 83
 La Lucha Blind 83
 Lacandón Sea 82
 Lerma 83
 Long-barbeled Sea 82
 Maya Sea 82
 Oaxaca 205
 Olmec Blind 83
 Orinoco Sailfin 82
 Pale 83
 Pánuco 83, 205
 Papillate Sea 82
 Paraná Sailfin 81
 Río Verde 83
 Rock 83
 Sculptured Sea 82
 Southern Blue 83
 Suckermouth 81
 Tete Sea 82
 Tonalá 83, 205
 Usumacinta Sea 82
 Vermiculated Sailfin 81
 Walking 82
 White 83
 Widehead Sea 82
 Yaqui 84
 Zongolica 83, 205
 catfishes
 callichthyid armored 81
 labyrinth 82
 Lacantún 83
 North American 83
 sea 82
 seven-finned 83
 suckermouth armored 81
 thorny 82
 catharus, Liparis 128
 Cathorops 82, 204
 Catonotus 200
 catostomes 78
 Catostomidae 78
 catostomops, Tampichthys 78, 202
 Catostomus 78, 202, 203
 catostomus, Catostomus 79
 Phenacobius 76
 catus, Ameiurus 83
 caudalis, Halichoeres 160
 caudilimbatus, Paraconger 65
 caudimacula, Diplodus 226
 caudovittatus, Hypleurochilus 168
 caulias, Sigmistes 124
 caulinaris, Lophiodes 97
 Caulolatilus 143, 224
 caurinus, Mylocheilus 73
 Sebastes 117
 cavalla, Scomberomorus 182
 cavalo
 féroce 89
 ocellé 89
 cavalos 89
 Cavefish
 Alabama 92
 Northern 91
 Ozark 91
 Southern 92
 Spring 92
 cavefishes 91
 cavifrons, Ambloplites 134
 Icelinus 123
 cayorum, Anchoa 66
 Ogilbia 96, 209, 210
 cazoleta 173
 cazón
 aguijón cubano 53
 aguijón galludo 53
 antillano 52
 bironche 52
 coralero trompacorta 52
 de ley 52
 de seis branquias 52
 del Golfo 51
 dientón 51
 espinoso común 53
 hacat 51

hilacho	51	chabelita	
mamón	51	azul	154
segador	51	tricolor	155
tripa	51	chaboisseau	
viuda	51	à dix-huit épines	124
cazones	51	à épines courtes	124
aguijones	53	à quatre cornes	124
<i>Cebidichthys</i>	163	arctique	124
<i>ceciliae</i> , <i>Cyprinodon</i>	107, 213	bronzé	124
<i>celsus</i> , <i>Psilotris</i>	178	chabot	
Centrarchidae	134, 239	à dos épineux	124
<i>Centrarchus</i>	135	à dos rugueux	121
Centrolophidae	182	à grande voile	125
<i>Centrolophus</i>	182, 236	à joue écailleuse	124
centropomes	129	à lèvres roses	121
Centropomidae	129	à longues nageoires	123
<i>Centropomus</i>	129, 218	à museau épineux	121
<i>Centropristis</i>	131	à nageoires noires	126
<i>Centropyge</i>	154	à nez pointu	121
<i>Centroscyllium</i>	53	à petite voile	125
<i>centroua</i> , <i>Dasyatis</i>	56	à queue barrée	126
<i>cepedianum</i> , <i>Dorosoma</i>	67	à taches argentées	125
<i>cepedianus</i> , <i>Notorynchus</i>	52	à tête courte	122
Cephalochordata	47	à tête écailleuse	121
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	130	à tête épineuse	126
<i>Cephaloscyllium</i>	50	à tête lisse	121
<i>Cephalurus</i>	50	à tête moussue	121
<i>cephalus</i> , <i>Cephalurus</i>	50	à tête plate	122
<i>Mugil</i>	99	armé	124
cepillo		bilobé	125
espina corta	121	calico	121
espina larga	121	camus	124
<i>cerasinus</i> , <i>Luxilus</i>	72	casqué	123
<i>Ceratias</i>	98, 211	côtier	122
Ceratiidae	98	de bâche	124
<i>Ceratoscopelus</i>	89, 208	de leister	123
<i>Cerdale</i>	179, 233	de profondeur	124
<i>cerdale</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i>	51, 195	de torrent	122
<i>Scytalina</i>	165	du Columbia	122
cernier de l'Atlantique	129	élancé	124
<i>cernua</i> , <i>Gymnocephalus</i>	140, 223	grogneur	121
Cero	182	mantelé	124
<i>cervinum</i> , <i>Moxostoma</i>	80	marbré	124
<i>cervus</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	136	menoté	125
<i>Cetengraulis</i>	67	pelucheux	124
Cetorhinidae	50	piquant	122
<i>Cetorhinus</i>	50	rembourré	121
<i>ceuthoecus</i> , <i>Barbulifer</i>	174	tacheté	122
<i>chabanaudi</i> , <i>Symphurus</i>	188	trilobé brun	123
chabela	179	trilobé rouge	123

- velouté 126
- visqueux 122
- chabot-bison 123
- chabot-dard 124
- chabot-têtard 126
- chabots 121
 - grogneurs 121
 - veloutés 126
- chac-chí 149
- Chaenomugil* 99
- Chaenopsidae 171, 232
- chaenopsidés 171
- Chaenopsis* 171, 232
- Chaetodipterus* 179
- Chaetodon* 154
- chaetodon*, *Enneacanthus* 135
- Chaetodontidae 154
- chalapo 169
- chalceus*, *Orthopristis* 149
- chalcogramma*, *Theragra* 209
- chalcogrammus*, *Gadus* 93, 209
- chalybaeus*, *Notropis* 74
- chamaeleonticeps*, *Lopholatilus* 143
- chambo 179
- chamulae*, *Priapella* 111, 215
- chancharro
 - alacrán 119
 - espinoso 119
- Chanidae 68
- Channa* 184, 236
- Channidae 184
- Channomuraena* 60
- chano
 - mexicano 152
 - norteño 152
 - sureño 152
- Chanos* 68, 198
- chanos 68
- chanos*, *Chanos* 68, 198
- chapalae*, *Chirostoma* 100
 - Yuriria* 78
- Chapalichthys* 104, 212, 213
- chapín
 - baqueta 190
 - búfalo 190
 - pintado 190
- chaplini*, *Acanthemblemaria* 171
- Char, Arctic 87
- Characidae 81, 203
- Characiformes 81
- Characin, Catemaco 81
- characins 81
- Characodon* 104
- Characodon
 - Bold 104
 - Parras 104
 - Rainbow 104
- charal
 - barracuda 100
 - boca negra 100
 - cuchillo 99
 - de Ajijic 100
 - de Alchichica 101
 - de Almoloya 101
 - de Chapala 100
 - de La Barca 100
 - de La Caldera 100
 - de la laguna 100
 - de La Preciosa 101
 - de Quechulac 101
 - de rancho 100
 - de San Juanico 100
 - de Santiago 100
 - de Xochimilco 100
 - del lago 100
 - del Mezquital 100
 - del Verde 99
 - pinto 100
 - prieto 100
 - tarasco 100
- charale 100
- charales 99
- charari*, *Chirostoma* 100
- charrasco
 - aletimanchada 123
 - angaripola 121
 - barbiamarilla 123
 - cabeza bacha 123
 - cabeza lisa 121
 - cachetirugoso 124
 - chato 124
 - coralino 121
 - de astas 124
 - ensillado 124
 - espalda rugosa 121
 - flaco 124
 - huesudo 121
 - lanudo 121
 - lavanda 124
 - pelón 121
 - peludo 124
 - rosado 124

- charrascos
 cuervo 125
 espinosos 121
 gruñones 121
 charrito
 chícharo 145
 garretón 145
 ojón 145
Chasmistes 79, 202, 203
Chasmodes 167
 chat-fou
 brun 84
 du nord 84
 liséré 84
 tacheté 84
chattahoochee, Cottus 122, 217
 chauliode féroce 88
Chauliodus 88
chauliodus, Aplatophis 62
 Chaunacidae 98
Chaunax 98
 chauves-souris de mer 98
 chegua 103
Cheilopogon 101
Cheilotrema 151
chemnitzii, Notacanthus 59
 chercheur aux yeux bleus 161
chermocki, Etheostoma 136
 cherna
 americana 130
 bandera 130
 boca amarilla 130
 enjambre 130
 gigante 130, 219
 negrillo 130
 peineta 130
 pintada 130
 Cherubfish 154
 chescla 157
Chesnonia 126
chesteri, Phycis 93, 209
chetumalensis, Cryptoheros 156, 227
 chevalier
 blanc 80
 cuivré 80
 de rivière 80
 doré 80
 jaune 81
 noir 80
 rouge 80
 chèvre impériale 116
 chèvres de mer 179
chica, Poecilia 109
chickcharney, Otophidium 95
chienense, Etheostoma 136
 chiens de mer 53
chierchiaie, Halichoeres 160
chihuahua, Notropis 74
 chihuil 82
Chilara 94
 chile
 apestoso 88
 arpón 89
 barbado 88
 brasileño 88
 cadena 88
 caribeño 88
 chato 89
 espinoso 88
 iguana 89
 lagarto 88
 lucio 88
 manchado 88
 rojo 89
chilensis, Urotrygon 56
 chiles 88
chiliensis, Sarda 181
 Chilipepper 117
chiliticus, Notropis 74
Chiloconger 64
Chilomycterus 191, 237
Chilorhinus 60
 chimaeras, shortnose 49
 Chimaeridae 49
 Chimaeriformes 49
 chimère d'Amérique 49
 chimères 49
chinensis, Aulostomus 115
 chino mero 155
chionaraia, Serranus 133
chiostictus, Entomacrodus 168
chiquita, Gobiosoma 177
Chirolophis 163
Chirostoma 99, 211
chirurgus, Acanthurus 180
chirus, Phytichthys 164
 Chiselmouth 68
Chitala 59
Chitonotus 121
chittendeni, Cyclopsetta 185
 chivo
 amarillo 153

- barbón..... 153
 colorado..... 153
 escamudo..... 153
 manchado..... 153
 rayuelo..... 153
 chivos..... 153
Chlamydoselachidae..... 52
Chlamydoselachus..... 52
Chlopsidae..... 60
Chlopsis..... 60, 197
chloristia, *Cyprinella*..... 69
chlorobranchium, *Etheostoma*..... 137
chlorocephalus, *Notropis*..... 74
Chlorophthalmidae..... 89
Chlorophthalmus..... 89
Chloroscombrus..... 144
chlorosoma, *Etheostoma*..... 137
chlorostictus, *Sebastes*..... 117
chlorurus, *Hypoplectrus*..... 132, 219
Chologaster..... 92
Chondrichthyes..... 49, 194, 195
 chopá
 amarilla..... 154
 blanca..... 154
 bonita..... 154
 de Cortés..... 154
 de Revillagigedo..... 154
 medialuna..... 154
 ojo azul..... 154
 rayada..... 154
 salema..... 154
 verde..... 154
 chopas..... 154
 choquemort..... 105
Choranthias..... 131, 219
chordatus, *Stylephorus*..... 90, 208
 chorumo..... 104
 del Balsas..... 104
Chriodorus..... 102
Chriolepis..... 175, 233
Chromis..... 158
 Chromis
 Blue..... 159
 Blue-and-yellow..... 159
 Brown..... 159
 Scissortail..... 159
 Silverstripe..... 158
Chrosomus..... 69, 199
chrosomus, *Notropis*..... 74
chrysargyreum, *Haemulon*..... 149
chrysocephalus, *Luxilus*..... 72
chrysochloris, *Alosa*..... 67
chrysogaster, *Agosia*..... 68
 Oncorhynchus..... 86
chrysoleuca, *Stellifer*..... 153
chrysomelas, *Sebastes*..... 117
chrysops, *Caulolatilus*..... 143
 Morone..... 129, 239
 Stenotomus..... 150
chrysoptera, *Orthopristis*..... 149
chrysopterum, *Sparisoma*..... 161
chrysotus, *Fundulus*..... 105
chrysoura, *Bairdiella*..... 151
chrysurus, *Chloroscombrus*..... 144
 Microspathodon..... 159
 Ocyurus..... 147
 Chub
 Alvord..... 78
 Amatlán..... 78
 Ameca..... 68
 Arroyo..... 71
 Atoyac..... 74
 Aztec..... 76
 Bermuda..... 154, 226
 Bigeye..... 71
 Bigmouth..... 73
 Blotched..... 70
 Blue..... 71
 Blue-bronze..... 154
 Bluehead..... 73
 Bluestriped..... 154
 Borax Lake..... 78
 Bull..... 73
 Burrhead..... 73
 Chapala..... 78
 Chihuahua..... 71
 Clear..... 72
 Conchos..... 71
 Cortez Sea..... 154
 Creek..... 78
 Desert..... 71
 Dixie..... 78
 Endorheic..... 70
 Flame..... 71
 Flathead..... 77
 Gila..... 71
 Gravel..... 70
 Headwater..... 71
 Highback..... 71
 Hornyhead..... 73
 Humpback..... 71
 Jalisco..... 78

Lake.....	69	Chubsucker	
Least.....	72	Eastern Creek.....	80
Lerma.....	68	Lake.....	80
Lined.....	72	Sharpfin.....	80
Mexican.....	70	Western Creek.....	79
Mexican Roundtail.....	71	chucho pintado.....	57
Mountain.....	68	<i>chuckwachatte, Etheostoma</i>	137
Nazas.....	71	chucumite.....	129
Northern Leatherside.....	72	chueco	
Oregon.....	76	dos manchas.....	187
Ozark.....	70	playón.....	187
Papaloapan.....	75	chula.....	150
Pátzcuaro.....	68	chupalodo	
Peppered.....	73	chico.....	177
Plateau.....	70	delta.....	177
Popoche.....	68	grande.....	177
Prairie.....	73	chupapiedras.....	172
Redeye.....	75	accidental.....	173
Redspot.....	73	acojinada.....	172
Redtail.....	73	aristada.....	173
Remote.....	68	barbona.....	173
Revillagigedo Sea.....	154	californiana.....	173
Rifle.....	68	cebra.....	173
Rio Grande.....	71	chiquita.....	173
River.....	73	clepsidra.....	173
Rosyface.....	72	de barras.....	173
Roundtail.....	71	de cantil.....	172
Saltillo.....	71	de Clarión.....	173
Sandhills.....	78	de Cortés.....	173
Santee.....	70	de Guadalupe.....	173
Shoal.....	73	de Socorro.....	173
Shorttail.....	71	de Sonora.....	173
Sicklefin.....	73	discofrágil norteña.....	173
Silver.....	73	discofrágil sureña.....	173
Slender.....	70	esmeralda.....	172
Sonora.....	71	estriada.....	173
Southern Leatherside.....	72	flaca.....	173
Speckled.....	73	labioliso.....	173
Spotfin.....	70	lejana.....	173
Spottail.....	68	nariz crestada.....	172
Streamline.....	70	norteña.....	173
Sturgeon.....	73	ojo estriado.....	172
Thicklip.....	69	panámica.....	172
Thicktail.....	71	papilosa.....	172
Tui.....	78	punteada.....	173
Umpqua.....	76	raya negra.....	173
Utah.....	71	renacuajo.....	173
Virgin.....	71	roja.....	172
White River.....	71	rosada.....	173
Yaqui.....	71	sargacera.....	173
Yellow.....	154	solita.....	173

- chuss, Urophycis* 93
ciadi, Etropus 185, 236
Cichla 156
Cichlasoma 156, 227, 228, 229
 Cichlid
 Almoloaya 157
 Amatitlán 157
 Angostura 157
 Arroyo 157
 Banded 156
 Blackcheek 156
 Blackgullet 157
 Blackstripe 157
 Blackthroat 156
 Bluemouth 156
 Chairel 156
 Chetumal 156
 Chiapa de Corzo 156
 Chiapas 158
 Convict 155
 Cuatro Ciénegas 156
 Firemouth 157
 Freckled 157
 Giant 157
 Golden 157
 Honduras 156
 Leona Vicario 157
 Lowland 156
 Mayan 156
 Media Luna 156
 Midas 156
 Montecristo 157
 Motagua 157
 Nautla 156
 Oaxaca 157
 Ocotál 157
 Palenque 157
 Pantano 157
 Papaloapan 156
 Petén 157
 Redhead 157
 Redside 156
 Rio Grande 156
 San Domingo 157
 Sarabia 157
 Sinaloa 156
 Slender 156
 Spotcheek 157
 Tailbar 157
 Tamasopo 156
 Teapa 157
 Threespot 156
 Twoband 157
 Usumacinta 157
 White 157
 Yellow 157
 Yellowbelly 157
 Cichlidae 155, 227, 240
 cichlide à deux taches 156
 cichlids 155
 cichlids 155, 240
cifuentesi, Epinephelus 130, 218, 219
 Cigarfish
 Bigeye 183
 Cape 183
 Longfin 183
ciliaris, Alectis 144
 Holacanthus 155
Ciliata 93
ciliatus, Monacanthus 190
 Sebastes 117, 216, 217
cimbrius, Enchelyopus 93
cincotta, Crystallaria 136, 221
cinctus, Gnathophis 64
 Heteristius 167
cinereum, Etheostoma 137, 222
cinereus, Gerres 148
cingulatus, Fundulus 105
 Paraclinus 170
 cintilla
 del Atlántico 181
 del Pacífico 181
cirrata, Urophycis 93
cirratum, Ginglymostoma 49
Cirrhitigaleus 53
Cirrhichthys 155
 Cirrhitidae 155
Cirrhitis 155
cirrhosus, Blepsias 125
Cirriemblemaria 171
 cirujano
 aleta amarilla 180
 azul 180
 cariblanco 180
 encendido 180
 estriado 180
 pardo 180, 235
 rayado 180
 reo 180
 cirujanos 180
 Cisco 86
 Arctic 86

- Bering 86
 Blackfin 86
 Bonneville 87
 Deepwater 86
 Least 86
 Shortjaw 86
 Shortnose 86
 cisco 86, 206
 à mâchoires égales 86
 à museau court 86
 à nageoires noires 86
 arctique 86
 de Béring 86
 de fumage 86
 de lac 86
 de profondeur 86
 deepwater 86
 kiyi 86
 sardinelle 86
 cisco, *Nipigon* 206
 ciscoides, *Pogonichthys* 77
Citharichthys 184
citrinellum, *Cichlasoma* 227
citrinellus, *Amphilophus* 156, 227
civitatium, *Symphurus* 188
clara, *Ammocrypta* 136
Clarias 82, 204
 Clariidae 82, 204
clarionensis, *Holacanthus* 155
 Myripristis 112
clarkae, *Brotula* 94, 209
clarkhubbsi, *Gambusia* 108, 214
 Menidia 100
Clarkichthys 179, 233
clarkii, *Catostomus* 79, 202
 Oncorhynchus 86, 239
clarus, *Polyipnus* 88
clathratus, *Paralabrax* 132
claudei, *Grammonus* 95
claviformis, *Erimyzon* 79, 203
claytonii, *Ctenogobius* 176
clemenciae, *Xiphophorus* 111, 215
clemensi, *Pholis* 164
clepsydra, *Muraena* 61
Clepticus 159
Clevelandia 175, 233
cliffi, *Callechelys* 62
 Clingfish
 Accidental 173
 Barred 173
 Bearded 173
 Blackstripe 173
 California 173
 Channel Islands 173
 Clarion 173
 Cortez 173
 Distant 173
 Emerald 172
 Flarenostril 172
 Guadalupe 173
 Hourglass 173
 Kelp 173
 Lappetlip 173
 Lined 173
 Lonely 173
 Mexican 173
 Mountain 173
 Northern 173
 Northern Fraildisc 173
 Padded 172
 Panamic 172
 Papillate 172
 Peninsular 173
 Red 172
 Rockwall 172
 Rosy 173
 Slender 173
 Smoothlip 173
 Socorro 173
 Sonora 173
 Southern 173
 Southern Fraildisc 173
 Stippled 173
 Tadpole 173
 Whiskereye 172
 Zebra 173
 clingfishes 172
 Clinidae 168
 clinide
 de crevasse 168
 rayé 168
 clinies 168
Clinocottus 121
Clinostomus 69
clippertonensis, *Epinephelus* 130, 219
clitella, *Lumpenopsis* 164, 231
Clupea 67
clupeaformis, *Coregonus* 86, 206
 Clupeidae 67
 Clupeiformes 65, 198
clupeoides, *Anchovia* 66
clupeola, *Harengula* 67

- Cobia 145
 cobias 145
 cobilos 145
 Cobitidae 81
cobitis, Rhinichthys 77
coccineus, Antennatus 97, 210
cocco, Gonichthys 90, 208
coccogenis, Luxilus 72
 cochers 180
 cochi 189
 rombo 189
 cochinito
 barbero 180
 punteado 180
 cochino 189
 cochis espinosos 189
 cochito
 bota 190
 cola rosada 189
 cuadriculado 190
 manchado 189
 naranja 190
 negro 189
 cochitos 189
 Cocinero 144
 cocinero 144
 Cockscomb
 High 163
 Slender 163
 Stone 163
 cocuyo 190
 Cod
 Arctic 93
 Atlantic 93
 Pacific 93
 Polar 93
 Saffron 93
 Codlet
 Antenna 92
 East Pacific 92
 Stellate 92
 Striped 92
 codlets 92
 Codling
 Charcoal 92
 Hundred-fathom 92
 Metallic 92
 Peruvian 92
 Shortbeard 92
 codlings 92
Codoma 69, 199
 cods 93
coelestinus, Scarus 160
 coelho tripode 181
coelolepis, Centroscymnus 53
Coelorinchus 92, 208
coenosus, Pleuronichthys 187
coerulea, Gila 71
coeruleus, Acanthurus 180
 Scarus 160
 coffres 190
 cofre
 espinoso 190
 moteado 190
cognatus, Cottus 122
cognita, Saurenhelys 65
coheni, Chaenopsis 171
 Liparis 128
 cojinoba medusa 183
 cojinobas 182
 cojinuda
 amarilla 144
 carbonera 144
 negra 144
 cola
 de espada 111
 de maguey 91
 colas de maguey 91
colei, Menidia 100, 211
colias, Scomber 181
 colicuaadrado ojito 183
 colicuaadrados 183
collapsus, Moxostoma 80
collettei, Etheostoma 137
colliei, Hydrolagus 49
collis, Etheostoma 137
Cololabis 103
colonensis, Anchoa 66
colonus, Paranthias 131
colorado, Lutjanus 147
colorosum, Etheostoma 137
Colpichthys 100
columbianus, Catostomus 79
 comal 188
comatus, Cypselurus 101
combatia, Antigonia 184
 Combfish
 Longspine 121
 Shortspine 121
 comète quiaquia 144

- commerson, Antennarius*..... 97, 210
commersonii, Catostomus 79, 202, 203
Fistularia..... 115
communis, Bollmannia..... 175
compressa, Anchoa 66
Priapella..... 111, 215
compressus, Hyphessobrycon 81
Scarus..... 161
comus, Careproctus..... 127, 218
concentricus, Urobatis 56
Conchfish 143
conchifera, Zenopsis 113
conchorum, Menidia 100, 211, 212
concinnum, Stelgistrum..... 125
concolor, Lycodes..... 162
Scomberomorus 182
conejo 143
 amarillo 143
Coney 130
 Gulf 130
confluentus, Fundulus 105
Salvelinus 87
confusus, Cottus 122
Conger..... 64
Conger
 Bandtooth 64
 Blackgut 64
 Bristletooth..... 65
 Bullish 64
 Dubious 64
 Flapnose 65
 Hardtail..... 64
 Largehead 64
 Longeye..... 64
 Longtrunk..... 64
 Manytooth 64
 Margintail..... 65
 Needletail 65
 Neighbor..... 64
 Ringeye 65
 Sharpnose 64
 Shorthead 64
 Shorttail 65
 Thicklip 64
 Threadtail 65
 Whiptail..... 65
 Yellow 65
congers, pike 64
congestum, Moxostoma..... 80
congre à museau aigu..... 64
congres 64
congres-brochets 64
Congridae 64
congrío
 amarillo 65
 anteojos 65
 balear 64
 cabeza corta..... 64
 cabezón..... 64
 cola de bordes..... 65
 cola tiesa..... 64
 colicorta..... 65
 de Cortés 65
 del Cabo 65
 dentado 64
 disparatado 64
 espantoso 64
 estilete 65
 grácil..... 65
 labioso 64
 narigón 64
 nariz colgada 65
 pecoso 65
 plumilla 65
 punteado 65
 vecino 64
congríos..... 64
 picudos 64
congríperla
 adornada 95
 amarilla..... 94
 arcoiris..... 95
 bigotona..... 94
 cabezona..... 95
 canastera..... 95
 clarín..... 94
 cornuda..... 94
 crestada..... 95
 de bajos 95
 fantasma 95
 jaspeada..... 94
 labio leporino 95
 leopardo..... 94
 lunareja..... 95
 marmoleada..... 94
 mexicana 94
 mimética..... 95
 moteada 94
 nacarada 95
 narizón..... 95
 parda..... 95
 pinta..... 94

- plateada 94
 rayada 94
 congriperlas 94
congroides, Xenomystax 65
coniceps, Cynoponticus 64
conklini, Phaeoptyx 143
connectens, Lethops 177
conocephalus, Mylopharodon 73
Conodon 148
consocium, Chirostoma 100
conspersa, Gila 71, 199
conspersus, Gymnothorax 61
 constantino 129
constellatus, Ambloplites 134
 Bothus 187
 Sebastes 117
continens, Xiphophorus 111
contrerasi, Chirostoma 100
Cookeolus 142, 224
cookei, Echinorhinus 53
coosae, Etheostoma 137
 Micropterus 135
copei, Lepidomeda 72, 200
 Snyderichthys 200
copelandi, Percina 141
corallinum, Cryptotrema 169
corallinus, Artedius 121
Coralliozetus 171
 Corbina, California 152
 corégone
 atlantique 86
 tschir 86
Coregonus 86, 206
coriacea, Moapa 73
 coridoras 81
 corneta
 azul 115
 colorada 115
 flautera 115
 pintada 115
corneta, Fistularia 115
 cornetas 115
 Cornetfish
 Bluespotted 115
 Deepwater 115
 Red 115
 Reef 115
 cornetfishes 115
Corniger 112
corniger, Ogocephalus 98
 cornuda
 cabeza de pala 52
 común 52
 coronada 52
 cuchara 52
 gigante 52
 prieta 52
cornuta, Chologaster 92
cornutus, Citharichthys 184
 Luxilus 72, 239
 Zanclus 180
 corocoro
 armado 149
 crocro 150
coroides, Umbrina 153
corona, Etheostoma 137
 Sphyrna 52
corporalis, Semotilus 78
cortesae, Ilyodon 104, 213
cortezensis, Raja 56
cortezi, Sebastes 117
 Xiphophorus 111
cortezianus, Lycodes 162
coruscum, Sargocentron 112
 Corvina
 Bigeye 152
 Dwarf 151
 Gulf 151
 Orangemouth 151
 Queen 151
 Scalyfin 151
 Sharpnose 151
 Shortfin 151
 Striped 151
 Yellowtail 151
 corvina
 aguada 151
 aleta corta 151
 arenera 151
 boquinaranja 151
 cabaicucho 151
 chiapaneca 151
 coliamarilla 151
 enana 151
 golfin 151
 guavina 152
 Gulf 151
 jamaica 151
 ojona 152
 picuda 151

- pinta..... 151
 plateada 151
 rayada 151
 corvinas 151
 corvinata negra 151
 corvineta
 ángel 152
 barbón 152
 bizca 152
 blanca 152
 cococha 152
 corredora 152
 de roca 152
 gallinita 151
 ocelada 153
 ojiamarillo 152
 parda 152
 reina 153
 ronca 152
 vacuoqua 151
 corvinilla
 amigable 153
 chata 153
 del profesor 153
 hueca 153
 lanza 153
 plateada 153
Corvula 151, 226
Coryphaena 146
Coryphaenidae 146, 224
Coryphaenoides 92, 208
 coryphène commune 146
 coryphènes 146
Coryphopterus 175, 233 234
Cosmocampus 114
 cotte
 blême 126
 polaire 126
 Cottidae 121
 Cottiformes 216
 Cottoidei 216
 cottonwick 149
Cottunculus 126
Cottus 122
couchianus, Xiphophorus 111
couesii, Cryptopsaras 98
Couesius 69
 couette 78
coulterii, Prosopium 87
courtenayi, Rypticus 133
 Cowcod 118
 Cowfish
 Honeycomb 190
 Scrawled 190
cragini, Etheostoma 137
crameri, Oregonichthys 76
 Sebastes 117
 crampon
 bariolé 173
 de varech 173
 crampons 172
 Craniata 47
 crapauds de mer 98
 crapet
 arlequin 135
 de roche 135
 du nord 135
 menu 135
 rouge 135
 sac-à-lait 135
 vert 135
 crapet-soleil 135
 crapets 134
 crapets-pygénées 155
 Crappie
 Black 135
 White 135
crassa, Percina 141
crassicauda, Gila 71
crassilabrum, Phenacobius 76
 crayon d'argent 100
creaseri, Ruscarius 124
crebripunctata, Gymnura 57
cremnobates, Starksia 170
Crenichthys 104, 212
crenularis, Tarletonbeania 90
 Creolefish
 Atlantic 131
 Pacific 131
crescentalis, Gobulus 177
 Crestfish 90
 North Pacific 90
 crestfishes 90
 crête-de-coq
 mince 163
 pourpre 163
criniger, Anarchopterus 113
crinitus, Halicampus 114
cristata, Scartella 168
cristatus, Zu 91
cristulata, Trachyscorpia 119
cristulatus, Gymnoclinus 164

- Croaker
- Angel 152
 - Armed 151
 - Atlantic 152
 - Bearded Banded 152
 - Bigeye 153
 - Black 151
 - Blinkard 152
 - Blue 151
 - Cortez 153
 - Dusky 152
 - Golden 152
 - Ground 151
 - Gulf 152
 - Longfin 153
 - Longspine 153
 - Pacific Smalleye 152
 - Racer 152
 - Reef 152
 - Rock 153
 - Slender 152
 - Spotfin 153
 - Squint-eyed 152
 - Striped 151
 - Surf 153
 - Swordspine 151
 - Vacuqua 151
 - White 152
 - Whitemouth 152
 - Wormlined 152
 - Yelloweye 152
 - Yellowfin 153
- croakers 151
- croca 152
- crockeri*, *Acanthemblemaria* 171
- Protomyctophum* 90
- Crocodylichthys* 166
- crocodilus*, *Lampanyctus* 90
- Tylosurus* 103
- croco*, *Pomadasys* 150
- crocos 155
- cromis*, *Pogonias* 153
- crossopterus*, *Etheostoma* 137
- crossotus*, *Dactyloscopus* 167
- Etropus* 185, 237
- croupia roche 147
- croupias 147
- cruentata*, *Cephalopholis* 130
- cruentatus*, *Heteropriacanthus* 142
- cruentifer*, *Ophichthus* 63
- cruentum*, *Polylepion* 160
- crumenophthalmus*, *Selar* 145
- crypta*, *Percina* 141, 223
- Cryptacanthodes* 164
- Cryptacanthodidae 164
- crypticus*, *Noturus* 84, 205
- Cryptoheros* 156, 227
- Cryptolebias* 212
- Cryptopsaras* 98
- Cryptotomus* 159, 230
- Cryptotrema* 169
- crysoleucas*, *Notemigonus* 73
- crysos*, *Caranx* 144
- Crystallaria* 136, 221
- Crystallichthys* 128
- crystallina*, *Atherinella* 99
- Crytallaria* 221
- Ctenochaetus* 180, 235
- Ctenogobius* 176, 233, 234
- Ctenopharyngodon* 69
- Cualac* 106
- cuatrojos 108
- cubana*, *Anchoa* 66
- Cubbyu 153
- cubensis*, *Squalus* 53
- Cubiceps* 183
- cubifrons*, *Ogcocephalus* 98
- cucharita
- de río 173
 - mexicana 173
 - peninsular 173
- cuchillo 85
- de lunar 161
 - desnudo 161
 - dragón 160
 - llorón 161
 - pavo real 160
 - perlino 161
- cuchillos 85
- de pluma 59
- cui-ui 79, 203
- cujus*, *Chasmistes* 79, 203
- Culaea* 113
- cumberlandensis*, *Chrosomus* 69, 199
- cumingii*, *Notropis* 74, 201
- cummingsae*, *Notropis* 74
- cuneata*, *Chriolepis* 175
- Cunner 161
- curacao*, *Bathygobius* 175, 234
- curema*, *Mugil* 99
- currani*, *Eucinostomus* 148
- curta*, *Anchoa* 66

- Cusk 93
- Cusk-eel
- Bank 95
 - Barred 94
 - Basketweave 95
 - Blackedge 94
 - Blotched 95
 - Brighteye 95
 - Colonial 95
 - Crested 95
 - Dusky 95
 - Fawn 94
 - Finescale 94
 - Ghost 95
 - Harelip 95
 - Leopard 94
 - Longnose 95
 - Marbled 94
 - Mexican 94
 - Mimic 95
 - Mooneye 95
 - Mottled 94
 - Panamic 95
 - Polka-dot 95
 - Prowspine 94
 - Shorthead 95
 - Sleeper 95
 - Specklefin 94
 - Spotfin 95
 - Spotted 94
 - Striped 95
 - Upsilon 94
- cusk-eels 94, 209
- Cutlassfish
- Atlantic 181
 - Pacific 181
- cutlassfishes 181
- cuvier*, *Galeocерdo* 52
- cuvieri*, *Tetragonurus* 183
- cyanea*, *Chromis* 159
- cyanellus*, *Lepomis* 135
- Melanorhinus* 100
- cianocephalus*, *Halichoeres* 160, 230
- cyanoguttatum*, *Cichlasoma* 228
- cyanoguttatus*, *Herichthys* 156, 228
- cyanophrys*, *Psenes* 183
- cyanops*, *Caulolatilus* 143
- cyanopterus*, *Cheilopogon* 101
- Lutjanus* 147
- Cycleptus* 79
- cyclolepis*, *Microgobius* 178
- Cyclopsetta* 185, 236
- Cyclopteridae 127
- Cyclopteroopsis* 127, 217
- Cyclopterus* 127
- cyclopus*, *Liparis* 128
- cyclospilus*, *Crystallichthys* 128
- cyclosquamus*, *Etropus* 185
- cyclothone étoilé 88
- cylindraceum*, *Prosopium* 87
- Cymatogaster* 158
- cymatotaenia*, *Percina* 141
- Cynoglossidae 188
- cynoglossus*, *Glyptocephalus* 186
- Cynoponticus* 64
- Cynoscion* 151, 226
- cypha*, *Gila* 71
- Cyprinella* 69, 199
- cyprinellus*, *Ictiobus* 80, 203
- Cyprinidae 68, 198, 200
- Cypriniformes 68
- Cyprinodon* 106, 213, 214
- cyprinodontes 106
- Cyprinodontidae 106, 213
- Cyprinodontiformes 103, 212, 213
- cyprinoides*, *Lophogobius* 177
- Cyprinus* 70
- cyprinus*, *Carpiodes* 78
- Cypselurus* 101
- Cyttopsis* 113
- D**
- Dab
- Deepwater 187
 - Longhead 186
- Dace
- Allegheny Pearl 73
 - Blacknose 77, 201
 - Blackside 69
 - Desert 70
 - Finescale 69
 - Las Vegas 77
 - Laurel 69
 - Leopard 77
 - Longfin 68
 - Longnose 77
 - Moapa 73
 - Mountain Redbelly 69
 - Northern Pearl 73
 - Northern Redbelly 69
 - Redside 69

Relict	77	noir	141
Rosyside	69	vert	136
Southern Redbelly	69	dards	135
Speckled	77	Darter	
Tennessee	69	Alabama	139
Umatilla	78	Amber	140
Umpqua	77	Appalachia	141
<i>Dactylagnus</i>	166	Arkansas	137
dactyloptère	115	Arkansas Saddled	137
Dactylopteridae	115	Arrow	139
Dactylopteriformes	115	Ashy	137
<i>Dactylopterus</i>	115	Autumn	136
<i>dactylopterus, Helicolenus</i>	116	Backwater	140
Dactyloscopidae	166	Banded	140
<i>Dactyloscopus</i>	167, 231	Bandfin	140
daga	89	Bankhead	142
dagas	89	Barcheek	138
Daggertooth	89	Barrens	137
North Pacific	89	Bayou	139
daggertooths	89	Blackbanded	141
<i>Dalatias</i>	53	Blackfin	138
Dalatiidae	53, 195	Blackside	141
<i>dalglesihi, Xenolepidichthys</i>	113	Blackside Snubnose	137
<i>dalli, Lythrypnus</i>	177	Blenny	136
<i>Dallia</i>	87	Bloodfin	139
<i>dallii, Sebastes</i>	117	Bluebreast	136
dama blanca ciega	96	Bluemask	136
<i>Damalichthys</i>	158, 229	Blueside	138
Damselfish		Bluestripe	141
Acapulco	159	Bluntnose	137
Bicolor	159	Boulder	140
Bumphead	159	Bridled	141
Clarion	159	Brighteye	138
Cocoa	159	Bronze	141
Cortez	159	Brown	137
Dusky	159	Buffalo	136
Giant	159	Candy	139
Longfin	159	Carolina	137
Swallow	158	Carolina Fantail	136
Threespot	159	Chainback	141
Whitetail	159	Channel	141
Yellowtail	159	Cherokee	139
damselfishes	158	Cherry	137
dara bandera	155	Chickasaw	136
daras	155	Choctawhatchee	137
dard		Christmas	138
à ventre jaune	137	Citico	140
arc-en-ciel	136	Coal	141
barré	137	Coastal	137
de rivière	142	Coldwater	137
de sable	136	Conchos	136

Coosa.....	137	Longfin.....	138
Coppercheek.....	136	Longhead.....	141
Corrugated.....	136	Longnose.....	141
Creole.....	137	Marbled.....	138
Crown.....	137	Maryland.....	139
Crystal.....	136	Meramec Saddled.....	137
Cumberland.....	140	Mexican.....	139
Cumberland Snubnose.....	136, 222	Missouri Saddled.....	140
Current.....	140	Mud.....	136
Cypress.....	139	Muscadine.....	142
Diamond.....	136	Naked Sand.....	135
Duck.....	139	Niangua.....	138
Dusky.....	141	Okaloosa.....	139
Duskytail.....	139	Olive.....	142
Eastern Sand.....	136	Orangebelly.....	139
Eastrim.....	139	Orangefin.....	136
Egg-mimic.....	139	Orangethroat.....	140
Emerald.....	136	Paleback.....	139
Etowah.....	137	Pearl.....	141
Fantail.....	137	Piedmont.....	141
Firebelly.....	139	Pinewoods.....	138
Florida Sand.....	135	Rainbow.....	136
Fountain.....	137	Redband.....	138
Frecklebelly.....	142	Redfin.....	140
Freckled.....	141	Redline.....	139
Fringed.....	137	Redlips.....	138
Gilt.....	141	Redspot.....	136
Glassy.....	140	Relict.....	136
Golden.....	137	Rio Grande.....	137
Goldline.....	140	River.....	142
Goldstripe.....	139	Riverweed.....	139
Greenbreast.....	138	Roanoke.....	141
Greenfin.....	137	Rock.....	139
Greenside.....	136	Rook.....	136
Greenthroat.....	138	Rush.....	139
Guadalupe.....	140	Saddleback.....	142
Guardian.....	139	Saffron.....	137
Gulf.....	140	Salado.....	139
Halloween.....	141	Savannah.....	137
Harlequin.....	138	Sawcheek.....	139
Headwater.....	138	Scaly Sand.....	136
Highland Rim.....	138	Seagreen.....	140
Holiday.....	136	Sharphead.....	136
Iowa.....	137	Sharpnose.....	141
Johnny.....	138	Shawnee.....	140
Kanawha.....	138	Shield.....	141
Kentucky.....	139	Sickle.....	142
Least.....	138	Slabrock.....	140
Leopard.....	141	Slackwater.....	136
Lipstick.....	137	Slenderhead.....	141
Lollypop.....	138	Slough.....	137

- Smallscale 138
 Snail 142
 Snubnose 139, 223
 Sooty 139
 Southern Sand 136
 Speckled 140
 Splendid 136
 Spottail 140
 Spotted 138
 Stargazing 142
 Stippled 139
 Stone 137
 Strawberry 137
 Striated 140
 Stripeback 141
 Striped 140
 Stripetail 138
 Sunburst 138
 Swamp 137
 Swannanoa 140
 Tallapoosa 140
 Tangerine 140
 Teardrop 136
 Tennessee 140
 Tennessee Snubnose 223
 Tessellated 139
 Tippecanoe 140
 Tombigbee 138
 Trispot 140
 Tuckasegee 138
 Tufa 138
 Turquoise 138
 Tuscumbia 140
 Tuskaloosa 137
 Tuxedo 138
 Variegate 140
 Vermilion 136
 Waccamaw 139
 Warrior 136
 Watercress 138
 Western Sand 136
 Westrim 139
 Wounded 140
 Yazoo 139
 Yellowcheek 138
 Yoke 138
 darters 135, 221, 240
 Dartfish
 Blue 179
 Hovering 179
 Panamic 179
 dartfishes 179
 darwinii, *Gephyroberyx* 112
 dasypilotus, *Pisodonophis* 64
 Dasyatidae 56
 Dasyatis 56
 dasycephalus, *Cathorops* 82, 204
 Dasycottus 126
 davidsmithi, *Ogilbia* 96, 210
 davidsonii, *Anisotremus* 148, 226
 davisoni, *Etheostoma* 137
 dawsoni, *Echiodon* 94
 deaconi, *Rhinichthys* 77, 201
 Dealfish 91
 deani, *Eptatretus* 47
 Paraliparis 128
 decadactylus, *Beryx* 112
 decagonus, *Leptagonus* 126
 decagrammus, *Hexagrammos* 120
 décaptère faux-maquereau 144
 Decapterus 144
 declivifrons, *Abudefduf* 158
 declivirostris, *Ogcocephalus* 98
 Decodon 159
 decoratus, *Chirolophis* 163
 decurrens, *Pleuronichthys* 187
 delicatissima, *Anchoa* 66
 Deltistes 79
 demi-bec brésilien 102
 demi-beccs 102
 demi-lune 154
 demoiselles 154
 Dempsey, Jack 157
 dendritica, *Acentronura* 113, 215
 Ancylosetta 184
 dennyi, *Liparis* 128
 denoncourti, *Etheostoma* 137
 dentata, *Benthalbella* 89
 dentatus, *Apsilus* 146
 Chiloconger 64
 Chlopsis 60
 Mulloidichthys 153
 Paralichthys 185
 dentex, *Caranx* 224
 Odontoscion 152, 226
 Osmerus 86, 206
 Pseudocaranx 145, 224
 denticulata, *Nicholsina* 160
 denticulatus, *Anarhichas* 165
 deppii, *Cichlasoma* 228
 Herichthys 156, 228
 Derilissus 172

- derivante
 aleta azul 183
 colón 183
 dos espinas 183
 fragata portuguesa 183
 ojón 183
 rayado 183
 derivantes 183
derivativum, Etheostoma 137
derjugini, Eumicrotremus 127
Dermatolepis 130, 219
dermatolepis, Dermatolepis 130
Desmodema 91
detrisus, Gymnocanthus 123
detrusus, Gillichthys 177, 235
diaboli, Dionda 70
diabolis, Cyprinodon 107
diagrammus, Grammonus 95
Dialommus 169
diaphana, Emblemariopsis 172
 Lactoria 190
diaphanus, Fundulus 105
Diaphus 90, 207
Diapterus 148, 225
diapterus, Lycodes 162
diazi, Allotoca 104, 212
Dibranchus 98
diceraus, Enophrys 123
dichroma, Tampichthys 78, 202
dichrostomus, Opsanus 96
dicrus, Coryphopterus 175
diencaeus, Stegastes 159
 diente
 de perro 89
 sable 168
digueti, Elacatinus 176
 Heteroconger 65
dilecta, Ancylosetta 184
dilepis, Elacatinus 233
dilepsis, Gobiosoma 233
dimorpha, Rimicola 173
dinoceros, Citharichthys 184
Diodon 191, 237
Diodontidae 191
Diogenichthys 90
diomedeanus, Symphurus 188
diomediana, Hoplunnis 65
Dionda 70, 202
Diplectrum 131
Diplobatis 54
Diplodus 150, 226
Diplogrammus 174
diploproa, Sebastes 117
Diplospinus 180
diplotaenia, Bodianus 159
dipterura, Dasyatis 57
Dipturus 55
dipus, Microdesmus 179
discobolus, Catostomus 79
disjunctivus, Pterygoplichthys 81, 204
dispar, Fundulus 105
 Scorpaena 116
dispilus, Halichoeres 160
dissimilis, Erimystax 70
ditaenia, Gila 71
 Etheostoma 137
 ditrème
 argente 158
 fourchu 158
 rayé 158
 rosé 158
ditrichus, Paraclinus 170
ditropis, Lamna 50
 Divinglamp, Mediterranean 90
 dix-bards à épines courtes 88
 Doctorfish 180
dodecaedron, Occella 126
dofleini, Lobianchia 90, 208
 Dogfish
 Black 53
 Chain 50
 Cuban 53
 Pacific Spiny 53
 Roughskin 53
 Shortspine 53
 Smooth 51
 Spiny 53
dolichogaster, Rhodymenichthys 165
 Dolly Varden 87
dolomieu, Micropterus 135, 221
 Dolphinfish 146
 Pompano 146
 dolphinfishes 146
 domine 180
 domingo 143
 dominó 180
 doncella
 arcoiris 160
 azulada 160
 cabeciamarilla 160
 carnaval 160

- cintaverde 160
 de lo alto 160
 enana 160
 lomo amarillo 160
 mulata 159
 orejinegra 160
 payaso 160
 pintada 160
 rayada 160
 doncellas 159
 donzelle rouge 95
 donzelles 94
 vivipares 95
 dorades 150
 Doradidae 82
 doradilla 97
 dorado 146, 224
 enano 146
 dorados 146
Doratonotus 160
 doré
 jaune 142
 noir 142
 dories 113
 diamond 113
 dormeurs 174
 dormilón
 de Veracruz 179
 manchado 174
 oscuro 174
 pecoso 179
 dormilona
 del Atlántico 147
 del Pacífico 147
 dormilonas 147
Dormitator 174
dormitator, Otophidium 95
dormitor, Gobiomorus 174
Dorosoma 67
dorsalis, Microspathodon 159
 Mustelus 51
 Notropis 74
 Sphoeroides 191
 Umbrina 153
dorsipunctatus, Microdesmus 179
dorsomacula, Cheilopogon 101
 Dory
 Buckler 113
 Mirror 113
 Red 113
Doryhamphus 114
douglasi, Etheostoma 137
dovii, Apogon 142, 224
 Genyatremus 149, 225
 Gymnothorax 61
 Opisthopterus 66
dowei, Anableps 214
dowi, Anableps 108, 214
dowii, Eucinostomus 148
 Sciades 83, 205
 dragon à longues nageoires 88
 Dragon-boa 88
 dragoncillo
 coralino 174
 de asta 174
 dragoncillos 174
 Dragonet
 Blacklip 174
 Lancer 174
 Palefin 174
 Spotfin 174
 Spotted 174
 dragonets 174
 Dragonfish
 Boa 88
 Longfin 88
 dragonfishes 88
 dragonnet à trois épines 174
 dragonnets 174
 dragons à écailles 88
 Driftfish
 Black 182
 Bluefin 183
 Brown 183
 Freckled 183
 Silver 183
 Spotted 183
 Twospine 183
 driftfishes 183
dromio, Ophidion 95
 Drum
 Banded 152
 Black 153
 Blackbar 153
 Bluestreak 151
 Festive 153
 Freshwater 151
 Pacific 152
 Red 153
 Sand 153
 Shining 152
 Silver 152

Spotted	152
Star	153
Steeplined	152
<i>drummondhayi</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	130, 219
drums	151
<i>dubiosa</i> , <i>Monolene</i>	187
<i>dubius</i> , <i>Ammodytes</i>	166
<i>Bathycongrus</i>	64
<i>Encheliophis</i>	94
<i>ductor</i> , <i>Naucrates</i>	144
<i>dugesii</i> , <i>Allotoca</i>	104
<i>Ictalurus</i>	83
<i>dumeril</i> , <i>Squatina</i>	54
<i>dumerili</i> , <i>Seriola</i>	145
<i>dumerilii</i> , <i>Cantherhines</i>	190
<i>Diaphus</i>	207
<i>dunckeri</i> , <i>Bryx</i>	113
<i>duquesnei</i> , <i>Moxostoma</i>	80
Durgon	
Black	189
Pinktail	189
<i>duryi</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	137
<i>dussumieri</i> , <i>Brama</i>	146
<i>Dysomma</i>	62

E

<i>earllii</i> , <i>Urophycis</i>	93
Earth eater, Redstriped	156
<i>ebisui</i> , <i>Malacoctenus</i>	169
<i>echeagarayi</i> , <i>Heterophallus</i>	109, 214
Echeneidae	146
<i>Echeneis</i>	146
<i>Echidna</i>	60
<i>echinatus</i> , <i>Cottus</i>	122
Echinorhinidae	53, 194
Echinorhiniformes	53, 194, 195
<i>Echinorhinus</i>	53, 195
<i>Echiodon</i>	94
<i>Echiophis</i>	62
<i>ecten</i> , <i>Micropogonias</i>	152
<i>edentulus</i> , <i>Cetengraulis</i>	67
<i>edwardraneyi</i> , <i>Notropis</i>	74
<i>edwardsi</i> , <i>Moringua</i>	60
<i>edwini</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	137
Eel	
Academy	62
Acned Snake	63
American	60
Asian Swamp	115
Bicolor	60
Black Sailfin	63

Blackpored	63
Blind Swamp	115
Blotched Snake	62
Blunt-toothed Snake	64
Broadnose Worm	63
Brown Garden	65
Cape Garden	65
Clarion Snake	63
Collared	60
Common Wolf	162
Conehead	64
Conger	64
Cortez Garden	65
Deathbanded Snake	63
Diminutive Worm	64
Dogface Witch	65
Dottedline Snake	63
Elastic	64
Equatorial	62
Faintsaddled Snake	63
Fangjaw	62
Finless	62
Forgetful Snake	63
Goldspotted	63
Horsehair	62
Indifferent	62
Irksome	62
Key Worm	62
King Snake	63
Longarmed Snake	63
Longface	65
Longfin Spotted Snake	63
Margined Snake	63
Mottled Swamp	115
Mustachioed Snake	63
Northern Cutthroat	62
Obscure Swamp	115
Ordinary	62
Pacific Mud	60
Pacific Sailfin	64
Pacific Snake	63
Pacific Worm	63
Palespotted	63
Panamic Sand	62
Peppered Garden	65
Plain Worm	64
Pouch Snake	63
Redsaddled Snake	64
Ridged	60
Ridgefin	62
Sailfin	63

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Sandy Ridgefin | 62 | Ebony | 162 |
| Seagrass | 60 | Gracile | 162 |
| Sharptail | 63 | Greater | 162 |
| Shortbelly | 62 | Longear | 163 |
| Shorttail Snake | 62 | Marbled | 163 |
| Shorttail Viper | 64 | Midwater | 163 |
| Shrimp | 63 | Newfoundland | 162 |
| Slantlip | 62 | Pale | 163 |
| Slender Snake | 63 | Pallid | 162 |
| Slender Snipe | 64 | Persimmon | 162 |
| Smalleye Spaghetti | 60 | Pink | 162 |
| Smiling Sand | 63 | Polar | 163 |
| Snack | 62 | Saddled | 163 |
| Snapper | 62 | Shortfin | 162 |
| Snubnosed Spiny | 59 | Smallhead | 162 |
| Sooty | 62 | Specklemouth | 162 |
| Sooty Sand | 62 | Theologian | 162 |
| Spaghetti | 60 | Threespot | 163 |
| Speckled Garden | 65 | Twoline | 162 |
| Speckled Worm | 63 | Wattled | 163 |
| Spotfin Spiny | 115 | White Sea | 163 |
| Spotted Ridgefin | 62 | Wolf | 162 |
| Spotted Snake | 63 | eelpouts | 162 |
| Spotted Spoon-nose | 62 | eels | |
| String | 63 | conger | 64 |
| Stripe | 62 | cutthroat | 62 |
| Surf | 63 | deep-sea spiny | 59 |
| Thin Snake | 63 | duckbill | 65 |
| Tiger Reef | 61 | freshwater | 60 |
| Tiger Snake | 63 | freshwater spiny | 115 |
| Tusky | 62 | mud | 60 |
| Twostripe Snake | 62 | sawtooth | 65 |
| Whip | 62 | snake | 62 |
| Yellow Garden | 65 | snipe | 64 |
| Yellow Snake | 63 | spaghetti | 60 |
| Eelblenny | | spiny | 197 |
| Slender | 164 | swamp | 115 |
| Stout | 163 | <i>effulgens, Larimus</i> | 152 |
| Eelpout | | <i>effusus, Nocomis</i> | 73 |
| Alaska | 162 | <i>eggvinii, Eumicrotremus</i> | 217, 218 |
| Arctic | 163 | <i>eglanteria, Raja</i> | 56 |
| Banded | 162 | <i>egmontis, Ahlia</i> | 62 |
| Bearded | 163 | <i>egregius, Gnathagnus</i> | 231 |
| Bicolor | 162 | <i>Richardsonius</i> | 78 |
| Bigfin | 162 | <i>Xenocephalus</i> | 166, 231 |
| Black | 162 | <i>egretta, Bellator</i> | 119 |
| Blackbelly | 163 | <i>eidolon, Coryphopterus</i> | 175 |
| Blackmouth | 162 | <i>eigenmanni, Bollmannia</i> | 175 |
| Canadian | 163 | <i>Evarra</i> | 70 |
| Checker | 163 | <i>Rimicola</i> | 173 |
| Doubleline | 162 | <i>eiseni, Xenotoca</i> | 105 |

- Ekemblemaria* 171
Elacatinus 176, 233, 234, 235
elachys, *Scorpaena* 116
Elagatis 144
Elasmobranchii 49
elassodon, *Hippoglossoides* 186
Elassoma 155, 226, 227
Elassomatidae 155
elasson, *Lythrypnus* 177
elater, *Zalieutes* 98
Elattarchus 151
elegans, *Atherinella* 99
 Cyprinodon 107
 Gibbonsia 168
 Gila 71
 Kyphosus 154
 Noturus 84, 205
Eleginus 93
Eleotridae 174, 233, 234
Eleotris 174
eleutherus, *Noturus* 84
elliotti, *Cichlasoma* 229
 Thorichthys 157, 229
ellipticum, *Hyperprosopon* 158
elongatus, *Allosmerus* 85
 Clinostomus 69
 Cycleptus 79
 Dactyloscopus 167, 231
 Haemulopsis 149
 Menticirrhus 152
 Ophiodon 121
 Sebastes 117
 Symphurus 188
Elopidae 59
Elopiformes 59
Elops 59, 196
elucens, *Cosmocampus* 114
Embassichthys 186, 237
Embiotoca 158, 229
Embiotocidae 158, 229
Emblemaria 171
Emblemariopsis 172
emblematicus, *Microgobius* 178
embryum, *Clinocottus* 121
emiliae, *Opsopoeodus* 76
émissole douce 51
émissoles 51
Emmelichthyidae 146
Emmelichthyops 149, 225
Emmelichthys 146
emperador 180
emperadores 180
Empetrichthyidae 212
Empetrichthys 104, 212
emphaeus, *Sebastes* 117
encaustus, *Chapalichthys* 104
Encheliophis 94
Enchelycore 60
Enchelyopus 93
enchrysur, *Chromis* 159
Engraulidae 66
Engraulis 67, 198
Engyophrys 187
enigmatica, *Lacantunia* 83, 205
Enneacanthus 135
Enneanectes 166, 231
Enophrys 123
ensifer, *Sebastes* 117
ensifera, *Bairdiella* 151
ensiferus, *Centropomus* 129
ensis, *Gaidropsarus* 93, 209
 Sphyraena 180
Entelurus 114, 215
entemedor, *Narcine* 54
Entomacrodus 168
entomelas, *Eucিনostomus* 148
 Sebastes 117
Entosphenus 48, 193, 194
Eupnias 176, 233
Eopsetta 186
eos, *Chrosomus* 69, 199
 Pronotogrammus 132
 Sebastes 117
 Tomicodon 173, 233
éperlan
 à petite bouche 85
 arc-en-ciel 86
 argenté 85
 d'hiver 86
 du Pacifique 86
 nocturne 86
éperlans 85
ephippiatus, *Porichthys* 96
Ephippidae 179
Epigonichthyidae 47, 193
Epigonichthys 47, 193
Epinephelidae 130, 218, 219
Epinephelus 130, 218, 219
Epinnula 180
épinoche
 à cinq épines 113
 à neuf épines 113

à quatre épines.....	113	rayado.....	180
à trois épines.....	113	striped.....	180
tachetée.....	113	escolares.....	180
épinoches.....	113	escolars.....	180
<i>episcopa</i> , <i>Dionda</i>	70	<i>esconditus</i> , <i>Cyprinodon</i>	107
<i>Eptatretus</i>	47	escorpión	
<i>equatorialis</i> , <i>Apterichtus</i>	62	aleta larga.....	116
<i>Facciolella</i>	65	arcoiris.....	117
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	61	californiano.....	116
<i>Raja</i>	56	coralino.....	116
<i>Equetus</i>	151	de arrecife.....	117
<i>equiselis</i> , <i>Coryphaena</i>	146	de Sonora.....	116
<i>erdmanni</i> , <i>Malacoctenus</i>	169	espinoso.....	117
<i>erectus</i> , <i>Hippocampus</i>	114	gansito.....	116
<i>Microgobius</i>	178	hongo.....	116
<i>eremica</i> , <i>Gila</i>	71	jorobado.....	116
<i>Eremichthys</i>	70	jugueton.....	116
<i>eremus</i> , <i>Cyprinodon</i>	107	mejilla lisa.....	116
<i>ergodes</i> , <i>Gordiichthys</i>	62	negro.....	116
<i>eriarcha</i> , <i>Atherinella</i>	99	pardo.....	116
<i>ericymba</i> , <i>Stellifer</i>	153	pelón.....	116
<i>Erilepis</i>	120	plumeado.....	116
<i>Erimonax</i>	70	roquero.....	116
<i>Erimystax</i>	70, 199	sapo.....	116
<i>Erimyzon</i>	79, 203	escorpiones.....	116
<i>erimyzonops</i> , <i>Tampichthys</i>	78, 202	<i>esmarkii</i> , <i>Lycodes</i>	162
<i>erinacea</i> , <i>Leucoraja</i>	55	Esocidae.....	87, 207, 239
<i>eristigma</i> , <i>Callechelys</i>	62	Esociformes.....	87
<i>Ernogrammus</i>	164	<i>Esox</i>	87, 207, 239
<i>Erotelis</i>	174	espada	
<i>Erythrocles</i>	146	de Catemaco.....	111
<i>erythrogaster</i> , <i>Chrosomus</i>	69, 199	de Clemencia.....	111
<i>erythrophthalmus</i> , <i>Scardinius</i>	78	de Comitán.....	111
<i>erythroptis</i> , <i>Arcos</i>	172	de Cuatro Ciénegas.....	111
<i>erythrozonum</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	137, 222, 223	de la Malinche.....	111
<i>erythrurum</i> , <i>Moxostoma</i>	80	de Moctezuma.....	111
<i>escambiae</i> , <i>Fundulus</i>	105	de Monterrey.....	111
escamudo		de Múzquiz.....	111
bocón.....	103	de Valles.....	112
de Comitán.....	103	de Veracruz.....	111
de San Cristóbal.....	103	del Atoyac.....	111
oaxaqueño.....	103	del Necaxa.....	111
pinto.....	103	del Quince.....	111
escamudos.....	103	del Soto La Marina.....	112
escolar.....	181	del Tempoal.....	111
americano.....	181	finá.....	111
clavo.....	181	montañesa.....	111
de canal.....	181	pigmea de El Abra.....	111
listado.....	181	pigmea delgada.....	111
narigudo.....	181	pigmea rayada.....	111
negro.....	181	sureña.....	111

- espadas 108, 182
 espadon 182
 espadons 182
 espartanos 155
 espátulas 58
 espincho 113
 espinchos 113
 espinoso de marea
 sargacero 165
 zacatero 164
 espinosos de marea 164
Esselenichthys 164
estor, *Chirostoma* 100
 esturgeon
 à museau court 58
 blanc 58
 jaune 58
 noir 58
 vert 58
 esturgeons 58
 esturión
 blanco 58
 del Atlántico 58
 verde 58
 esturiones 58
esuncula, *Albula* 59, 196, 197
Etelis 147
Ethadophis 62
Etheostoma 136, 200, 221, 222, 223
etheostoma, *Aboma* 174
 Etmopteridae 53, 195
Etmopterus 53
etnieri, *Etheostoma* 137
etowahae, *Etheostoma* 137
etowanum, *Hypentelium* 80
Etropus 185, 236, 237
Etrumeus 67
euchrous, *Syngnathus* 114, 215
Eucinostomus 148
Eucryphycus 162
Eucyclogobius 176, 233
eudipleurostictus, *Lycodes* 162, 230
Eugerres 148, 225
eugrammus, *Gobiesox* 173
eukrines, *Liopropoma* 132
Eulachon 86
eulakane 86
Euleptorhamphus 102
Eumecichthys 90
eumelum, *Diplectrum* 131
Eumesogrammus 164
Eumicrotremus 127, 217, 218
Euprotomicrus 53, 195
Eurymen 126
euryops, *Icelus* 123
euryplectrum, *Diplectrum* 131
eurystole, *Engraulis* 67, 198
eurystoma, *Gambusia* 108
eurystomus, *Satan* 85
euryzonus, *Fundulus* 105
 Pteronotropis 77
Euthynnus 181
euzonum, *Etheostoma* 137
Evarra 70
evelynae, *Elacatinus* 233
 Xiphophorus 111
evergladei, *Elassoma* 155, 226, 227
evermanni, *Apogon* 142
 Atheresthes 186
 Rhinichthys 77
 Synodus 88
Evermannia 176, 233
Evermannichthys 177, 233
evides, *Lipogramma* 134, 220, 235
 Percina 141
 Plectobranchnus 164
evolans, *Prionotus* 120
Evorthodus 177, 233
Evoxymetopon 181, 236
exasperata, *Zapteryx* 55
excisus, *Doryhamphus* 114
Exerpes 169
exigua, *Anchoa* 66, 198
exile, *Etheostoma* 137
exilicauda, *Lavinia* 72
exilis, *Lyopsetta* 186
 Noturus 84
 Strongylura 102
 Syngnathus 114
eximius, *Cyprinodon* 107
 exocet
 à frange blanche 102
 à nageoires tachetées 101
 exocets 101
 Exocoetidae 101, 212
Exocoetus 101
Exoglossum 70
exsiliens, *Cheilopogon* 101
exsilium, *Echiodon* 94
exsul, *Hyporthodus* 130, 219
 Sebastes 117
extensa, *Menidia* 100

- extensus*, *Cottus* 122
eydouxii, *Diodon* 191, 237
- F**
- faber*, *Chaetodipterus* 179
fabricii, *Centroscyllium* 53
Liparis 128
Lumpenus 164
Facciolella 65
fairweatheri, *Phallichthys* 109
falcatus, *Rhinichthys* 77, 201
Trachinotus 145
falcifer, *Prognathodes* 154
falciformis, *Carcharhinus* 51
fallai, *Allothunnus* 181
fallax, *Dactyloscopus* 167, 231
Fallfish 78
Fanfish
Atlantic 146
Pacific 146
farolito
cachetiquillada 129
tres espinas 129
farolitos 129
fasciata, *Pholis* 165
Poeciliopsis 110, 215
Seriola 145
Starksia 170
fasciatum, *Liopropoma* 132
fasciatus, *Astyanax* 203
Ctenogobius 176
Larimus 152
Lycodes 162
Noturus 84, 205
Paraclinus 170
Sebastes 117
Tomicodon 233
fasciolaris, *Lythrurus* 72
Symphurus 188
faunus, *Careproctus* 127, 218
fausse
limande du Pacifique 186
limande pâté 186
fausses murènes 60
faux-trigle
armé 125
aux grands yeux 125
bardé 125
épineux 125
fecundus, *Catostomus* 203
felis, *Ariopsis* 82
Fenestraja 55
fenestralis, *Artedius* 121
fenestratum, *Cichlasoma* 228
fenestratus, *Paraneetroplus* 157, 228
ferdebueni, *Poblana* 101
ferox, *Alepisaurus* 89
Odontaspis 49, 194
ferruginea, *Limanda* 186
fierasfer, *Lycodapus* 162
filamentosus, *Aulopus* 88
Icelinus 123
Filefish
Barred 190
Dotterel 190
Fringed 190
Orange 190
Orangespotted 190
Planehead 190
Pygmy 190
Scrawled 190
Slender 190
Unicorn 190
Whitespotted 190
filefishes 190
fimbria, *Anoplopoma* 120
fimbriata, *Cyclopsetta* 185
fimbriatus, *Dactyloscopus* 231
Icelinus 123
Trinectes 188
Finspot, Reef 170
Firefish, Devil 116
Fish Doctor 162
fiski, *Eumecichthys* 90
fistulaire tabac 115
fistulaires 115
Fistularia 115
Fistulariidae 115
fitchi, *Lepidopus* 181
flabellare, *Etheostoma* 137, 222
Flag, Spanish 130
Flagfin, Eastern Pacific 88
flagfins 88
Flagfish, Progreso 108
Flagtail, Barred 155
flagtails 155
Flamefish 143
flammea, *Hemitremia* 71
Flashlightfish
California 90
Panamic 112
flashlightfishes 112

- Flathead
 Duckbill..... 165
 Goby..... 165
 flatheads..... 165
 Flatnose, Pacific..... 92
flavater, Noturus..... 84
flavescens, Perca..... 140
flavidus, Apodichthys..... 164
 Aulorhynchus..... 113
 Sebastes..... 117
flaviguttatum, Haemulon..... 149
flavilatus, Stegastes..... 159
flavimanus, Acanthogobius..... 174
flavimarginatus, Gymnothorax..... 61, 197
flavipinnis, Noturus..... 84
flavissimus, Forcipiger..... 154
flavobrunneum, Lepidocybium..... 181
flavolimbatus, Hyporthodus..... 130, 219
flavolineatum, Haemulon..... 149
flavum, Etheostoma..... 137
flavus, Noturus..... 84
 Rhynchoconger..... 65
 fleco de gallo..... 90
 flet étoilé..... 186
 flétan
 atlantique..... 186
 du Groenland..... 187
 du Pacifique..... 186
 flétans de sable..... 184
 Flier..... 135
florae, Liparis..... 128
floridae, Branchiostoma..... 47
 Jordanella..... 108
 Syngnathus..... 114
floridana, Cerdale..... 179
 Urophycis..... 93
floridanus, Micropterus..... 221
Floridichthys..... 108
 Flounder
 Acapulco..... 187
 Arctic..... 186
 Arrowtooth..... 186
 Beach..... 186
 Bering..... 186
 Broad..... 185
 Channel..... 186
 Dappled..... 185
 Dark..... 187
 Deepwater..... 187
 Dusky..... 186
 Eyed..... 187
 Flag..... 187
 Foureye..... 185
 Fourspot..... 185
 Fringed..... 185
 Gray..... 185
 Gulf..... 185
 Gulf Stream..... 184
 Intermediate..... 185
 Kamchatka..... 186
 Mexican..... 185
 Oval..... 186
 Pacific Deepwater..... 187
 Pacific Eyed..... 187
 Pacific Leopard..... 187
 Panamic..... 185
 Peacock..... 187
 Peruvian..... 185
 Pompadour..... 186
 Sash..... 187
 Shelf..... 185
 Shoal..... 185
 Shrimp..... 185
 Slim..... 187
 Smallmouth..... 185
 Smooth..... 187
 Southern..... 185
 Speckledtail..... 187
 Spiny..... 187
 Spotfin..... 185
 Spotted..... 185
 Starry..... 186
 Summer..... 185
 Three-eye..... 184
 Threespot Sand..... 184
 Toothed..... 185
 Tropical..... 187
 Twospot..... 187
 Winter..... 187
 Witch..... 186
 Yellowtail..... 186
 Flounders
 Bigeye..... 187
 Lefteye..... 187
 Righteye..... 186, 240
fluviatilis, Gobiesox..... 173
 flying gurnards..... 115
 Flyingfish
 Atlantic..... 101
 Bandwing..... 101
 Barbel..... 101
 Beautyfin..... 101

Blackspot.....	101	<i>formosum, Diplectrum</i>	131
Blackwing	102	<i>forsteri, Albula</i>	196
Bladewing	102	<i>fossatus, Herpetoichthys</i>	63
Blotchwing	101	<i>fossor, Ichthyomyzon</i>	48
Bluntnose	102	<i>fossoris, Opistognathus</i>	134, 220
Butterfly	101	<i>fouette-queue</i>	165
Clearwing	101	<i>fouette-queues</i>	165
Fourwing	102	<i>fouille-roche</i>	
Glider	101	<i>gris</i>	14
Margined	101	<i>zébré</i>	141
Mirrorwing	102	Four-eye, Northern.....	108
Narrowhead.....	101	four-eyed fishes.....	108
Oceanic Two-wing	101	<i>Fowlerichthys</i>	97, 210, 211
Panamic	102	<i>fragi, Etheostoma</i>	137
Sailfin	102	<i>fragilis, Citharichthys</i>	184
Sailor	102	<i>francesae, Skiffia</i>	105, 213
Sharpchin	101	<i>francisci, Heterodontus</i>	49
Smallhead.....	101	<i>freemani, Pristipomoides</i>	147
Smallwing	102	<i>freminvillei, Myliobatis</i>	57
Spotfin	101	<i>frenata, Zaniolepis</i>	121
Stained.....	101	<i>frenatus, Brachyistius</i>	158
Tropical Two-wing.....	101	<i>Sarritor</i>	126, 217
Whitetip.....	101	<i>fricksium, Etheostoma</i>	137
flyingfishes.....	101	<i>friedrichsthalii, Cichlasoma</i>	228
<i>Fodiator</i>	101	<i>Parachromis</i>	156, 228
<i>foetens, Synodus</i>	88	Frillfin	
<i>Foetorepus</i>	174	Antilles.....	175
<i>folletti, Entosphenus</i>	48, 193	Checkerboard	175
fondule		Island.....	175
<i>barré</i>	105	Panamic.....	175
<i>rayé</i>	106	Twinspotted.....	175
fondules.....	105	Fringehead	
<i>fonsecensis, Trinectes</i>	188	Onespot	172
<i>fonticola, Etheostoma</i>	137	Sarcastic	172
<i>fontinalis, Cyprinodon</i>	107	Yellowfin	172
<i>Salvelinus</i>	87, 239	<i>frio, Pseudomyrophis</i>	198
football fine-lampe.....	98	<i>fritzi, Eptatretus</i>	47
Footballfish		Frogfish	
Atlantic.....	98	Bandtail	97
Pacific.....	98	Dwarf	97
footballfishes.....	98	Giant.....	97
<i>foraminosus, Dactyloscopus</i>	167	Longlure.....	97
<i>forbesi, Etheostoma</i>	137	Ocellated	97
<i>Forbesichthys</i>	92	Roughjaw	97
Forcepsfish	154	Sanguine.....	97
<i>Forcipiger</i>	154	Scarlet.....	97
<i>forficatus, Triglops</i>	125	Singlespot.....	97
<i>forlonensis, Cyprinella</i>	199	Striated	97
<i>formosa, Cyprinella</i>	69	frogfishes.....	97
<i>Heterandria</i>	109, 214	<i>frontalis, Gastropsetta</i>	185
<i>Poecilia</i>	109	<i>Ophichthus</i>	63, 198

- Frostfish
 North Atlantic 181
 North Pacific 181
fucensis, *Liparis* 128
fucorum, *Apodichthys* 164
fuertii, *Cathorops* 204
Ilisha 65
fugesae, *Pseudomyrophis* 64, 198
fukuzakii, *Trachipterus* 91
fulgida, *Meda* 73, 200
fulva, *Cephalopholis* 130
fulvescens, *Acipenser* 58
fulvitaenia, *Percina* 223
fulvus, *Physiculus* 92
fumeiventris, *Catostomus* 79
fumeus, *Lythrurus* 72
Fundulidae 105
funduloides, *Clinostomus* 69
Fundulus 105, 213
funnebris, *Gymnothorax* 61
Noturus 84
Pherallodiscus 173
furcatus, *Cheilopogon* 101
Ictalurus 83, 205
Phanerodon 158
Pimelodus 205
furcellus, *Careproctus* 127
furcoides, *Ilyodon* 104, 213
furcifer, *Paranthias* 131
furcirhinus, *Pontinus* 116
furiosus, *Noturus* 84
funieri, *Micropogonias* 152, 226
fuscovittatus, *Pareques* 153
fuscula, *Centropristis* 131
fuscus, *Syngnathus* 114, 216
fusiforme, *Etheostoma* 137
fyllae, *Rajella* 56, 196
- G**
- Gadidae 93
 Gadiformes 92, 208, 209
Gadus 93, 209
 Gag 131
gagei, *Ichthyomyzon* 48
Gaidropsarus 93, 209
gaigei, *Gambusia* 109
gaimardianus, *Mugil* 211
galactura, *Cyprinella* 69
galapagensis, *Anarchias* 60
Carcharhinus 51, 195
galeatus, *Gymnocanthus* 123, 217
Galeichthys 204
Galeocerdo 52
galeoides, *Ophidion* 95
Galeorhinus 51
Galeus 50
galeus, *Galeorhinus* 51
 gallineta
 café 155
 negra 155
Gambusia 108, 214
 Gambusia
 Amistad 108
 Big Bend 109
 Blackfin 108
 Blotched 109
 Champlotón 108, 214
 Clear Creek 109
 Coatzacoalcos 109
 Conchos 109
 Crescent 109
 Cuatro Ciénegas 109, 214
 Forlón 109, 214
 Golden 108
 Grijalva 109
 Gulf 109
 Largespring 109
 Mangrove 109
 Maya 109
 Pánuco 109, 214
 Pecos 109
 Robust 109
 San Felipe 108
 San Marcos 109
 Soconusco 108
 Spotfin 109
 Stippled 109
 Tex-Mex 109
 Widemouth 108
 Yellowfin 108
 Yucatan 109
 gambusia 108
 Gaper, Redeye 98
 gapers 98
 Gar
 Alligator 58
 Florida 58
 Longnose 58
 Shortnose 58
 Spotted 58
 Tropical 58
 gardon rouge 78

- Garibaldi 159
garmani, *Characodon* 104
 Cyprinella 69
 Diaphus 207
 Leucoraja 55
garnoti, *Halichoeres* 160
garropas 130
garrupellus, *Plectranthias* 132
gars 58
gaspureau 67
 Gasterosteidae 113
 Gasterosteiformes 113
Gasterosteus 113
gastrophysus, *Lophius* 97
Gastropsetta 185
gatas 49
gavilán
 cubanito 57
 dorado 57
geiseri, *Gambusia* 109
gelida, *Macrhybopsis* 73
 Gemfish, Black 181
geminatus, *Bathygobius* 175, 234
 Hypleurochilus 168
geminis, *Tetrapleurodon* 48, 194
gemma, *Hypoplectrus* 132, 219
gemmata, *Rocio* 157, 229
gemmifer, *Prosopium* 87
 Gempylidae 180
Gempylus 181
genie, *Elacatinus* 233
gentilis, *Hypsoblennius* 168
Genyatremus 149, 225
Genyonemus 152
Geophagus 156
georgei, *Argentina* 85, 206
 Gambusia 109
georgii, *Tetrapturus* 182, 236
Gephyroberyx 112
germon atlantique 182
 Gerreidae 148
Gerres 148
ghobban, *Scarus* 161
 Ghostshark, Eastern Pacific Black 49
gibbiceps, *Cichlasoma* 228
 Paraneetroplus 157, 228
Gibbonsia 168
gibbosus, *Lepomis* 135
gibbsi, *Cyprinella* 69
gibbus, *Liparis* 128, 218
giganteus, *Cryptacanthodes* 164
 gigas, *Malacoctenus* 169
 Stereolepis 129
Gila 71, 199, 200, 202
gilae, *Oncorhynchus* 86, 207
gilberti, *Albula* 59, 196, 197
 Ariosoma 64
 Batrachoides 96
 Careproctus 127
 Citharichthys 184
 Elassoma 155, 226, 227
 Hypsoblennius 168
 Ilypnus 177
 Membras 100
 Noturus 84
Gillellus 167
gilli, *Ammodytoides* 166
 Hyporhamphus 102
 Malacoctenus 169
 Neobythites 94
 Sebastes 117
 Synchirus 125
Gillichthys 177, 233, 235
Ginglymostoma 49
 Ginglymostomatidae 49
Ginsburgellus 177, 233
ginsburgi, *Gobiosoma* 177
 Parrella 178
girardi, *Cottus* 122
 Notropis 75
Girardinichthys 104, 212, 213
Girella 154
glaciale, *Benthoosema* 89
glacialis, *Arctogadus* 93, 209
 Pleuronectes 186
gladiator, *Noturus* 84, 206
gladius, *Xiphias* 182
glauca, *Prionace* 52
glaucofraenum, *Coryphopterus* 175, 234
glaucostigma, *Rhinobatos* 54
glaucus, *Sebastes* 117
glesne, *Regalecus* 91
globiceps, *Clinocottus* 121
gloriosus, *Enneacanthus* 135
Glossanodon 85
glossodonta, *Albula* 196
glutinosa, *Myxine* 48
Glyptocephalus 186
Gnathagnus 231
Gnathanodon 144
Gnatholepis 177, 233
Gnathophis 64

- Goatfish 153
- Bigscale 153
- Dwarf 153
- Mexican 153
- Red 153
- Spotted 153
- Yellow 153
- goatfishes 153
- goberge 94
- de l'Alaska 93
- gobie 178
- à nez tubulaire 178
- à taches noires 178
- aux yeux noirs 178
- de baie 177
- gobie-flèche 175
- gobies 174, 233
- Gobiesocidae 172
- Gobiesox* 172
- Gobiidae 174, 233, 235
- Gobiiformes 233
- gobio 176
- aguzado 176
- alambrón 174
- aleta manchada 178
- andrajoso 175
- antenado 174
- bandeado 175
- barbero 176
- beliceño 176
- blanco y negro 177
- bonito 177
- boquita 179
- bordeado 176
- brillante 177
- bulto 177
- cabeza roja 176
- camaronícola 178
- carril 175
- cebra 178
- chato 178
- chiquito 177
- ciego 179
- cienoso 176
- clave 177
- cola de palma 177
- colimanchado 175
- colirrayado 176
- conchalero 175
- coquetón 178
- creciente 177
- cristal 175
- cuatorrayas 179
- dardo azul 179
- dardo panámico 179
- de agua profunda 175
- de Balboa 178
- de manglar 176
- de Miraflores 178
- de riendas 175
- de río 174
- de Taboga 178
- desnudo 177
- dos puntos 175
- emblema 178
- enano 177
- enigmático 176
- escamas redondas 178
- escamoso 174
- espina alta 178
- esponjero 177
- extranjero 174
- farol 176
- flecha 175
- frío 177
- furtivo 178
- gallo 177
- guaymense 178
- guión 176
- insólito 176
- insular 178
- invertido 177
- isleño 177
- jarocho 176
- jaspeado 175
- lento 174
- ligero 178
- linterna 175
- listado 176
- listón 176
- lomopintado 176
- lunarejo 178
- maculado 178
- mapache 175
- mercado 178
- mejilla manchada 177
- mexicano 176
- naranja 234
- nueve rayas 177
- ojiblanco 175
- oxidado 178
- pálido 175

pantera	174	Blind	179
paradoja	177	Blotchcheek	176
payaso	178	Bluebanded	177
pedernal	175	Bluegold	178
penacho	175	Bridled	175
pequeño	177	Bright	177
prieto	175	Broadstripe	176
puntadorada	177	Chameleon	179
punteado	176	Cheekspot	177
reo	178	Cinta	176
sable	174	Clown	178
salamanquesa	175	Code	177
sapito	178	Colon	175
sargacero	177	Convict	178
seductor	176	Crescent	177
sellado	175	Crested	177
semáforo	176	Darkblotch	178
sin escamas	178	Darter	176
sombreado	178	Dash	176
tablero	175	Deepwater	175
tigre	176	Distant	177
triste	178	Doublestripe	178
veteado	178	Dusky	175
violeta	177	Dwarf	177
yucateco	177	Emblem	178
<i>gobio, Labrisomus</i>	169	Emerald	176
<i>Gobioides</i>	177, 233	Enigmatic	176
<i>gobioides, Bembrops</i>	165	Erect	178
<i>Gobiomorus</i>	174	Frailscale	175
Gobionellidae	233	Freshwater	176
gobionellids	233	Freshwater Tubenose	178
<i>Gobionellus</i>	177, 233	Frillfin	175
gobios	174	Gecko	175
dardos	179	Glass	175
<i>Gobiosoma</i>	177, 233	Goldspot	177
<i>Gobulus</i>	177, 233	Gorgeous	178
Goby		Green	178
Apostrophe	175	Guaymas	178
Arrow	175	Halfblind	177
Arrowsmith	179	Highfin	177
Balboa	178	Highspine	178
Banded Cleaning	176	Island	178
Bandedtail	176	Jarocho	176
Banner	178	Knobchin	177
Barfin	175	Kuna	175
Barsnout	176	Longtail	176
Bartail	176	Lyre	177
Bay	177	Maculated	178
Bearded	174	Mangrove	176
Belize	176	Marked	176
Blackeye	178	Masked	175

Mauve.....	178	Spotlight.....	176
Mexican.....	176	Spottail.....	176
Miraflores.....	178	Spotted.....	176
Multispotted.....	179	Spottedcheek.....	178
Naked.....	177	Taboga.....	178
Neon.....	176, 235	Tailspot.....	175
Ninelined.....	177	Tidewater.....	176
Notchtongue.....	175	Tiger.....	176
Orangebelly.....	179	Toadfish.....	178
Orangeside.....	233, 234	Tusked.....	179
Orangespotted.....	178	Twoscale.....	177
Paleback.....	177	Violet.....	177
Pallid.....	175	Wasp.....	175
Palmtail.....	177	Whiskered.....	174
Panther.....	174	White-eye.....	175
Paradox.....	177	Widebanded Cleaning.....	176
Pennant.....	175	Yellowfin.....	174
Peppermint.....	175	Yellowprow.....	176
Ragged.....	175	Yucatan.....	177
Rail.....	175	Zebra.....	178
Redhead.....	176	Goldeye.....	59
Redlight.....	176	Goldfish.....	69
River.....	174	<i>goldmani, Batrachoides</i>	96
Rockcut.....	177	<i>gomesii, Ophichthus</i>	63
Round.....	178	<i>gómitas</i>	98
Roundscale.....	178	<i>gomojunovi, Artediellus</i>	121
Rubble.....	175	<i>Gonichthys</i>	90, 208
Rusty.....	178	<i>Gonioplectrus</i>	130
Sabre.....	174	Gonorynchiformes.....	68
Saddlebanded.....	174	<i>Goodea</i>	104
Sand.....	176	Goodea	
Sandtop.....	177	Blackfin.....	104
Scaleless.....	178	Dusky.....	104
Scaly.....	174	Green.....	104
Seaboard.....	177	<i>goodei, Lucania</i>	106
Secret.....	178	<i>Paralanchurus</i>	152
Seminole.....	178	<i>Ptilichthys</i>	165
Shadow.....	178	<i>Sebastes</i>	117
Shelf.....	175	<i>Trachinotus</i>	145
Shimofuri.....	179	Goodeid, Bulldog.....	103
Shokihaze.....	179	Goodeidae.....	103, 212
Silt.....	176	goodéidés.....	103
Slashcheek.....	176	goodeids.....	103
Slow.....	174	<i>goodenbeani, Foetorepus</i>	174
Small.....	177	<i>goodei, Myliobatis</i>	57
Smoothbelly.....	179	Goosefish.....	97
Sonora.....	177	Blackfin.....	97
Splitbanded.....	177	Reticulate.....	97
Sponge.....	177	Spottedtail.....	97
Spotback.....	176	Threadfin.....	97
Spotfin.....	178	goosefishes.....	97

- gorbuscha*, *Oncorhynchus* 86
gordae, *Citharichthys* 184
Gordiichthys 62, 198
gordoni, *Xiphophorus* 111, 215
Gorgasia 65
gorgonae, *Symphurus* 188
goslinei, *Allotoca* 104
 Calamopteryx 95
gouldi, *Apogon* 142, 224
Gourami, Croaking 184
gouramies 184
gracile, *Etheostoma* 137
 Peristedion 120
gracilior, *Rhynchoconger* 65
gracilis, *Crocodylichthys* 166
 Eleginus 93
 Eucinostomus 148
 Goodea 104
 Lile 67
 Lycodes 162, 230, 231
 Macroramphosus 115
 Platygobio 77
 Poeciliopsis 110
gracilispinis, *Etmopterus* 53
grahami, *Etheostoma* 137
Gramma 133
grammaticum, *Thalassoma* 161
Grammatidae 133
grammatidés 133
Grammicolepidae 113
Grammicolepis 113
grammilaga, *Starksia* 170
grammodes, *Cichlasoma* 156, 227
Grammonus 95
granadero
 carapacho 92
 carepala 92
 caribeño 92
 tristón 92
granaderos 92
grand
 brochet 87
 chaboisseau 124
 corégone 86
 tambour 153
grande
 argentine 85
 castagnole 146
 lycode 162
 raie 55
grandicomis, *Paraclinus* 170
grandicornis, *Scorpaena* 116
grandipinnis, *Pteronotropis* 77
grandis, *Fundulus* 105
 Notropis 75, 200, 201
 Ptychocheilus 77
grandisquamis, *Pseudupeneus* 153
grandissimus, *Fundulus* 105
grandocule, *Chirostoma* 100
Graveldiver 165
graveldivers 165
gravelier 70
grayi, *Ophidion* 95
Grayling, Arctic 87
Graysby 130
 Panama 130
greeleyi, *Ichthyomyzon* 48
greenei, *Cottus* 122
 Notropis 75
 Porichthys 97
Greeneye
 Longnose 89
 Shortnose 89
greeneyes 89
greenfieldi, *Acanthemblemaria* 171
greeni, *Liparis* 128
Greenling
 Kelp 120
 Masked 120
 Painted 121
 Rock 120
 Whitespotted 121
greenlings 120
gregoryi, *Pseudogramma* 133
grémille 140
grenadier
 berglax 92
 du Grand Banc 92
Grenadier
 Blackfin 92
 Bluntsnout 92
 California 92
 Giant 92
 Roughhead 92
 Saddled 92
 Shoulderspot 92
 Western Softhead 92
grenadiers 92
greyae, *Gillellus* 167
 Peristedion 120
grisets 52
griseum, *Campostoma* 199

- griseus, Hexanchus* 52
Lutjanus 147
groenlandicus, Himantolophus 98
 grogneurs 148
 grondin 119
 grondins 119
 volants 115
gronovii, Nomeus 183, 236
 grosse poule de mer 127
grosvenori, Gobiosoma 177
 Grouper
 Atlantic Goliath 130, 219
 Black 130
 Broomtail 131
 Clipperton 130
 Goliath 219
 Gulf 131
 Leopard 131
 Marbled 130
 Misty 130
 Nassau 130
 Olive 130
 Pacific Goliath 130, 219
 Red 130
 Sawtail 131
 Snowy 130
 Star-studded 130
 Tenspine 130
 Tiger 131
 Warsaw 130
 Western Comb 130
 Yellowedge 130
 Yellowfin 131
 Yellowmouth 130
 groupers 130
 Grubby 124
 Grunion
 California 100
 False 100
 Gulf 100
grunniens, Aplodinotus 151
 Grunt
 Armed 149
 Barred 148
 Black 149
 Blackbarred 149
 Bluestriped 149
 Brassy 149
 Bronzestriped 149
 Burrito 148
 Burro 150
 Caesar 149
 Carruco 149
 Cortez 149
 Elongate 149
 French 149
 Graybar 149
 Humpback 149
 Latin 149
 Longspine 150
 Mojarra 149
 Panamic 150
 Purplemouth 150
 Raucous 149
 Sand 150
 Sheephead 149
 Shining 149
 Silvergray 148
 Smallmouth 149
 Spanish 149
 Spottail 149
 Striped 149
 Wavyline 149
 Western Atlantic 150
 White 149
 Yellowstripe 149
 grunts 148
guacamaia, Scarus 161
 guacamayo 131
guachancho, Sphyræna 180
guadalupae, Starksia 170
guadalupensis, Apogon 142
 guaguanche 180
 guanábana
 caribeña 191
 rayada 191
 Guapote
 Jaguar 156
 Tricolor 157
 guaseta
 del Pacífico 130
 rayada 130
guatemalensis, Ariopsis 82
Atherinella 99
Brycon 81
Rhamdia 83
 guatopote
 blanco 110
 culiche 110
 de Catemaco 109
 de Ixtapa 110
 de La Huerta 110

de San Jerónimo	110	dorado.....	108
de Sinaloa.....	110	jarocho.....	109
de Sonora.....	110	liso.....	109
del Balsas.....	110	maya.....	109
del Fuerte.....	110	mosquito.....	108
del Lerma.....	110	olmeca.....	111
del Mayo.....	110	yucateco.....	109
del Mocorito.....	110	<i>guaymasiae, Quietula</i>	178, 235
del Pacífico.....	110	<i>guentherii, Hoplopagrus</i>	147
dorado.....	110	gueule-de-loup.....	117
gordito.....	110	<i>guineensis, Callechelys</i>	62
jarocho.....	110	guinéas.....	59
listado.....	109	guitares de mer.....	54
manchado.....	109	épineuses.....	56
manchota.....	110	Guitarfish.....	
michoacano.....	110	Atlantic.....	54
oaxaqueño.....	110	Banded.....	55
<i>Guavina</i>	174	Chola.....	55
guavina.....	174	Gorgona.....	55
bocona.....	174	Shovelnose.....	55
cabeza plana.....	174	Speckled.....	54
cristalina.....	174	Spiny.....	55
de concha.....	174	Whitesnout.....	55
espinosa.....	174	Witch.....	55
manchada.....	174	guitarfishes.....	54
<i>guavina, Guavina</i>	174	guitarra.....	
guavinas.....	174	bruja.....	55
guayacón.....		chola.....	55
bonito.....	111	de Gorgona.....	55
de Chiapas.....	111	diablito.....	54
de Chimalapa.....	111	espinosa.....	55
de Cuatro Ciénegas.....	109	espinuda.....	56
de Hacienda de Dolores.....	109	punteada.....	54
de los Nadadores.....	109	rayada.....	55
de Nuevo León.....	109	trompa blanca.....	55
de Palenque.....	111	viola.....	55
de San Gregorio.....	108	guitarras.....	54
de San Luis.....	108	espinudas.....	56
de Victoria.....	109	<i>gula, Eucinostomus</i>	148
del Azufre.....	108	<i>gulosus, Cottus</i>	122
del Bravo.....	109	<i>Lepomis</i>	135, 220
del Champotón.....	108	<i>Microgobius</i>	178
del Conchos.....	109	Gunnel.....	
del Forlón.....	109	Banded.....	165
del Grijalva.....	109	Crescent.....	165
del Nava.....	109	Kelp.....	165
del Pánuco.....	109	Longfin.....	164
del Soconusco.....	108	Penpoint.....	164
del sureste.....	109	Red.....	165
del Tacotalpa.....	111	Rock.....	165

Rockweed.....	164
Saddleback.....	165
Stippled.....	165
<i>gunnellus</i> , <i>Pholis</i>	165
gunnels.....	164
<i>gunteri</i> , <i>Brevoortia</i>	67
<i>Syacium</i>	185
<i>Gunterichthys</i>	95
gupi.....	110
Guppy.....	110
<i>guppyi</i> , <i>Labrisomus</i>	169
guramis.....	184
Gurnard, Flying.....	115
gurnards, armored.....	217
gurrubata.....	152
<i>gutselli</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	138
<i>guttata</i> , <i>Dasyatis</i>	57
<i>Scorpaena</i>	116
<i>guttatus</i> , <i>Astroscopus</i>	166
<i>Epinephelus</i>	130
<i>Hemichromis</i>	156
<i>Lampris</i>	90
<i>Lutjanus</i>	147, 224
<i>guttavarius</i> , <i>Hypoplectrus</i>	132
<i>guttulatum</i> , <i>Cichlasoma</i>	228
<i>guttulatus</i> , <i>Paraneetroplus</i>	157, 228
<i>Pleuronichthys</i>	187
<i>guyanensis</i> , <i>Prognathodes</i>	154
<i>Gymnacanthus</i>	217
<i>Gymnachirus</i>	188
<i>Gymneleotris</i>	177, 233, 235
<i>Gymnelus</i>	162
<i>Gymnocanthus</i>	123, 217
<i>gymnocephala</i> , <i>Percina</i>	141
<i>Gymnocephalus</i>	140, 223
<i>Gymnoclinus</i>	164
<i>gymnodermis</i> , <i>Stathmonotus</i>	172
<i>gymnogaster</i> , <i>Sicydium</i>	179
<i>Gymnomuraena</i>	61
<i>gymnorhinus</i> , <i>Citharichthys</i>	184
<i>gymnostethus</i> , <i>Bellator</i>	119
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	61, 197
Gymnotidae.....	85
Gymnotiformes.....	85
<i>Gymnotus</i>	85
<i>Gymnura</i>	57
Gymnuridae.....	57
<i>gyrans</i> , <i>Mugil</i>	211
<i>Querimana</i>	211
<i>gyrinops</i> , <i>Eumicrotremus</i>	127

<i>gyrinus</i> , <i>Eurymen</i>	126
<i>Noturus</i>	84
H	
habot à tête moussue.....	121
<i>hacat</i> , <i>Mustelus</i>	194
haches d'argent.....	88
Haddock.....	93
Haemulidae.....	148, 225
<i>Haemulon</i>	149, 225
<i>Haemulopsis</i>	149
Hagfish	
Atlantic.....	48
Black.....	47
Cortez.....	48
Guadalupe.....	47
Pacific.....	48
Shorthead.....	48
hagfishes.....	47
<i>haitiensis</i> , <i>Labrisomus</i>	169
Hake.....	208
Carolina.....	93
Gulf.....	93
Longfin.....	93
Luminous.....	93
Offshore.....	93
Pacific.....	93
Red.....	93
Silver.....	93
Southern.....	93
Spotted.....	93
White.....	93
hakes	
merlucciid.....	93
phycid.....	93
halcón	
de coral.....	155
narigón.....	155
rayadito.....	155
halcones.....	155
Halfbeak	
Atlantic Silverstripe.....	102
California.....	102
Choelo.....	102
False Silverstripe.....	102
Flying.....	102
Hardhead.....	102
Longfin.....	102
Mexican.....	102
Pacific Silverstripe.....	102

- Ribbon 102 *harringtonensis, Hypoatherina* 101
 Skipper 102 *harringtoni, Artedius* 121
 Slender 102 *harryi, Erimystax* 70
 Halfbeaks 102, 212 *hartii, Rivulus* 103
 Halfmoon 154 *hartwegi, Brachyrhaphis* 108
 Halibut
 Atlantic 186 *Cichlasoma* 228
 California 185 *Paraneetroplus* 157, 228
 Cortez 185 Harvestfish 183
 Greenland 187 Pacific 183
 Pacific 186 *harveyi, Phthanophaneron* 112
Halicampus 114 *hastingsi, Acanthemblemaria* 171, 232
Halichoeres 160, 230 Hatchetfish, Slope 88
Halieutichthys 98, 211 hatchetfishes, marine 88
halleri, Urobatis 56 *havana, Eucinostomus* 148
hamecon 121 Hawkfish
 atlantique 121 Coral 155
 neigeux 121 Giant 155
 rude 121 Longnose 155
hamiltoni, Thoburnia 81 Redspotted 155
Hamlet
 Bandit 132 hawkfishes 155
 Barred 132 *hayi, Hybognathus* 71
 Black 132 Headlightfish, California 90
 Blue 132 *healae, Gillellus* 167
 Butter 132 *helenae, Ptereleotris* 179
 Indigo 132 *Helicolenus* 116
 Masked 132 *helleri, Anchoa* 66
 Mutton 130 *Cichlasoma* 229
 Pacific Mutton 130 *Thorichthys* 157, 229
 Rivulated Mutton 130 *Xiphophorus* 111
 Shy 132 *helvola, Uraspis* 145
 Tan 132 *helvomaculatus, Sebastes* 118
 Yellowbelly 132 *Hemanthias* 132, 219
 Yellowtail 132 *Hemicaranx* 144
Hammerhead
 Great 52 *Hemichromis* 156
 Scalloped 52 *Hemiemblemaria* 172, 233
 Smooth 52 *hemifasciatus, Gymnelus* 162
hancocki, Gobulus 177 *Hemilepidotus* 123, 217
hankinsoni, Hybognathus 71 *hemilepidotus, Hemilepidotus* 123
Haptoclinus 169 *hemingwayi, Neomerinthe* 116
Hardhead 73 Hemiramphidae 102, 212
hareng
 atlantique 67 *Hemiramphus* 102
 du Pacifique 67 *Hemitremia* 71
harengs 67 hémitriptère
 à grande bouche 125
Harengula 67 atlantique 125
harengulus, Eucinostomus 148 hémitriptères 125
harengus, Clupea 67 Hemitripterae 125
harperi, Notropis 75 *Hemitripterus* 125
 hemphillii, Stathmonotus 172, 233
 henlei, Mustelus 51
 henshalli, Micropterus 135, 221

- hentz, Hypsoblenius* 168
hepsetus, Anchoa 66
 Heptapteridae 83, 205
Heptranchias 52
heraldi, Dactyloscopus 167, 231
Herichthys 156, 227, 228
Hermosilla 154
hernandezi, Merluccius 208
Heros 156
Herpetoichthys 63
herrei, Aseraggodes 188
 Herring
 Atlantic 67
 Atlantic Thread 68
 Blackstripe 68
 Blueback 67
 Deepbody Thread 68
 Dwarf 67
 Flatiron 67
 Graceful 67
 Hatchet 65
 Little-eye 67
 Middling Thread 68
 Pacific 67
 Pacific Longfin 66
 Panama Longfin 66
 Round 67
 Shortband 67
 Skipjack 67
 Slender Thread 68
 Striped 68
 Tropical Longfin 66
 Yellowfin 66
 herrings 67
 longfin 65
herschelinus, Liparis 128, 218
Hesperoleucus 71, 200
Heterandria 109, 214
 Heterenchelyidae 60
Heteristius 167
heterochir, Gambusia 109
heteroclitus, Fundulus 105
Heteroconger 65
heterodon, Notropis 75
 Heterodontidae 49, 194
 Heterodontiformes 49, 194
Heterodontus 49
heterolepis, Notropis 75
Heterophallus 109, 214
Heteropriacanthus 142
heteroptera, Squatina 54, 195
heterospilum, Cichlasoma 229
heterospilus, Theraps 157, 229
Heterostichus 168
heterurus, Cheilopogon 101
heudelotii, Aluterus 190
 Hexagrammidae 120
Hexagrammos 120
 Hexanchidae 52
 Hexanchiformes 52, 194
Hexanchus 52
hexapterus, Ammodytes 166
hians, Ablennes 102
 High-hat 153
hildebrandi, Cosmocampus 114
 Noturus 84
 Profundulus 103
 Himantolophidae 98
Himantolophus 98
Himantura 57
 Hind
 Red 130
 Rock 130
 Speckled 130
Hiodon 59
 Hiodontidae 59
 Hiodontiformes 59
hipoliti, Priolepis 178
hippocampe rayé 114
 hippocampes 113
Hippocampus 114
Hippoglossina 185
Hippoglossoides 186
hippoglossoides, Reinhardtius 187
Hippoglossus 186
hippoglossus, Hippoglossus 186
hippos, Caranx 144
hippurus, Coryphaena 146
Hirundichthys 102
hirundo, Azurina 158
 Leiocottus 124
hispanus, Gonioplectrus 130
hispidus, Arothron 190
 Stephanolepis 190
Histrio 97
histrio, Aruma 174
 Etheostoma 138
 Histrio 97
 Scorpaena 116
 Hitch 72
hnilickai, Poeciliopsis 110
hosei, Starksia 170

Hogchoker.....	188	<i>Malaccoctenus</i>	169, 232
Southern	188	<i>Moxostoma</i>	80
Hogfish.....	160	<i>Novumbra</i>	87
Mexican.....	159	<i>Pteronotropis</i>	77
Red	160	<i>Strongylura</i>	102
Spanish.....	159	<i>Hubbsina</i>	213
Spotfin	159	<i>hudsonius</i> , <i>Notropis</i>	75
<i>Holacanthus</i>	154	<i>humboldtianum</i> , <i>Chirostoma</i>	100
holbiche brune.....	50	<i>humeralis</i> , <i>Chaetodon</i>	154
<i>holboelli</i> , <i>Ceratias</i>	98, 211	<i>Harengula</i>	67
<i>holbrookii</i> , <i>Gambusia</i>	109	<i>Tomicodon</i>	173
<i>holbrookii</i> , <i>Diplodus</i>	150	<i>humilis</i> , <i>Lepomis</i>	135, 220, 221
<i>Ophidion</i>	95	<i>huntsmani</i> , <i>Coregonus</i>	86
<i>holderi</i> , <i>Alloclinus</i>	169	<i>hurtadoi</i> , <i>Gambusia</i>	109
<i>Hollardia</i>	189	<i>hyalinus</i> , <i>Coryphopterus</i>	175
<i>holocanthus</i> , <i>Diodon</i>	191	<i>Hybognathus</i>	71, 200
Holocentridae.....	112	<i>Hybopsis</i>	71, 200
<i>Holocentrus</i>	112	<i>Hydrolagus</i>	49, 194
Holocephali.....	49	<i>hygomii</i> , <i>Hygophum</i>	90, 208
<i>hopkinsi</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	138	<i>Hygophum</i>	90, 208
<i>Petrotyx</i>	95	<i>hymenorrhinos</i> , <i>Sciades</i>	205
<i>Sebastes</i>	118	<i>hyoproroides</i> , <i>Kaupichthys</i>	60
<i>hopkinsii</i> , <i>Plagiogrammus</i>	164	<i>hyostoma</i> , <i>Macrhybopsis</i>	73
hoplites.....	112	<i>hypacanthus</i> , <i>Emblemaria</i>	171
<i>hopliticus</i> , <i>Paricelinus</i>	124	<i>Hypentelium</i>	80
Hoplo, Brown.....	81	<i>Hyperoglyphe</i>	182
<i>Hoplopagrus</i>	147	<i>Hyperprosopon</i>	158
<i>Hoplosternum</i>	81	<i>Hyphessobrycon</i>	81
<i>Hoplunnis</i>	65	<i>Hypleurochilus</i>	168
horqueta		<i>Hypoatherina</i>	101
del Atlántico	144	<i>hypochroma</i> , <i>Lumpenopsis</i>	164, 231
del Pacífico	144	<i>hypochromus</i> , <i>Allolumpenus</i>	231
<i>horrens</i> , <i>Prionotus</i>	120	<i>Hypomesus</i>	85
<i>horsti</i> , <i>Elacatinus</i>	233, 234	<i>Hypophthalmichthys</i>	72, 200
<i>hospes</i> , <i>Mugil</i>	99, 211	<i>hypoplecta</i> , <i>Rathbunella</i>	162
<i>houdei</i> , <i>Bregmaceros</i>	92	<i>Hypoplectrus</i>	132, 219
Houndfish.....	103	<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	102, 212
<i>hoi</i> , <i>Coregonus</i>	86	<i>Hyporthodus</i>	130, 219
huachinango		<i>hyposagmatus</i> , <i>Ophichthus</i>	63
del Golfo	147	<i>hypostoma</i> , <i>Mobula</i>	57
del Pacífico	147	<i>Hypostomus</i>	81, 204
navaja	147	<i>Hypsagonus</i>	126
ojo amarillo	147	<i>hypselopterus</i> , <i>Pteronotropis</i>	77, 201
huachinangos.....	146	<i>hypselurus</i> , <i>Cottus</i>	122, 217
<i>huascarii</i> , <i>Serranus</i>	133	<i>hypsilepis</i> , <i>Notropis</i>	75
<i>hubbsi</i> , <i>Allodontichthys</i>	103	<i>hypsionotus</i> , <i>Hybopsis</i>	71
<i>Caulolatilus</i>	224	<i>Hypsoblennius</i>	168, 232
<i>Colpichthys</i>	100	<i>Hypsurus</i>	158, 229
<i>Cottus</i>	122	<i>Hypsypops</i>	159
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	61	<i>Hysterocarpus</i>	158
<i>Lampetra</i>	48, 193	<i>hystrix</i> , <i>Diodon</i>	191

I

- icèle
à deux cornes..... 123
spatulée..... 123
- icéline
à grands yeux 123
à nageoires tachetées 123
boréale 123
épineuse..... 123
filamenteuse 123
obscur 123
- Icelinus* 123, 217
- Icelus* 123
- Ichthyapus* 63
- Ichthyomyzon* 48
- Ichthyos* 183
- icistia*, *Bairdiella* 151, 226
- Icosteidae* 172
- icostéidés 172
- Icosteus* 172
- Ictaluridae* 83, 204
- Ictalurus* 83, 205
- Ictiobus* 80, 203
- Ide 72
- idella*, *Ctenopharyngodon* 69
- idiastes*, *Sphyræna* 180
- Idol, Moorish..... 180
- ídolo moro 180
- ídolos moros..... 180
- idols, Moorish 180
- idus*, *Leuciscus* 72
- Ilisha* 65
- illecebrosus*, *Elacatinus* 176
- Stellifer* 153
- Ilyodon* 104, 213
- Ilypnus* 177, 233
- imeldae*, *Notropis* 201
- imiceps*, *Ophioscion* 152, 226
- imitator*, *Ophidion* 95
- immaculatus*, *Alphestes* 130
- Cottus* 122, 217
- imperialis*, *Luvarus* 180
- incisor*, *Kyphosus* 154
- incisus*, *Parasphyraenops* 132, 220
- inconnu..... 87
- inconstans*, *Culaea* 113
- indefatigabile*, *Otophidium* 95
- indica*, *Istiompax* 182, 236
- Makaira* 236
- indigo*, *Hypoplectrus* 132, 219
- Inermia* 225
- Inermiidae* 225
- inermis*, *Anoplagonus* 125
- Dermatolepis* 130
- Lutjanus* 147
- Scorpaena* 116
- infans*, *Poeciliopsis* 110
- infernale*, *Ophisternon* 115
- infraspinatus*, *Bathylagonus* 125
- infrons*, *Paraclinus* 170
- ingens*, *Hippocampus* 114
- Iniistius* 160
- inmemoriam*, *Cyprinodon* 107, 213
- inornata*, *Raja* 56
- inornatus*, *Microlepidotus* 149
- Pseudojuloides* 160
- inquilinus*, *Liparis* 128
- inscriptum*, *Etheostoma* 138
- inscriptus*, *Trinectes* 188, 237
- insignis*, *Anoplarchus* 163
- Catostomus* 79
- Erimystax* 70
- Noturus* 84
- insolata*, *Chromis* 159
- insulae*, *Syngnathus* 114
- insularis*, *Halichoeres* 160
- Lythrypnus* 177
- insulatus*, *Dactyloscopus* 167, 231
- integripinnis*, *Paraclinus* 170
- interioris*, *Lucania* 106, 213
- intermedia*, *Gila* 71
- Priapella* 111, 215
- intermedium*, *Cichlasoma* 229
- intermedius*, *Caulolatilus* 143
- Halieutichthys* 98, 211
- Pantosteus* 202
- Synodus* 88
- Theraps* 157, 229
- interrupta*, *Bathyrāja* 55
- interruptus*, *Anisotremus* 148
- Archoplites* 135
- interstitialis*, *Mycteroperca* 130
- intertinctus*, *Echiophis* 62
- invemar*, *Hypsoblennius* 168, 232
- ionthas*, *Hypsoblennius* 168
- ios*, *Clevelandia* 175
- Iotichthys* 72
- ipni*, *Dionda* 202
- Tampichthys* 78, 202
- ireneae*, *Girardinichthys* 104, 213
- iris*, *Ophidion* 95
- irregulare*, *Cichlasoma* 229

<i>irregularis, Theraps</i>	157, 229
<i>irretitus, Gordiichthys</i>	62
<i>ischana, Anchoa</i>	66
<i>iseri, Scarus</i>	161
<i>Isistius</i>	53
<i>isodon, Carcharhinus</i>	51
<i>isolepis, Isopsetta</i>	186
<i>Isopisthus</i>	152
<i>Isopsetta</i>	186
<i>isthmensis, Scorpaena</i>	116
<i>Istiompax</i>	182, 236
Istiophoridae	182, 236
<i>Istiophorus</i>	182
<i>istlanum, Cichlasoma</i>	156, 227
<i>Isurus</i>	50
<i>itajara, Epinephelus</i>	130, 219
<i>iwamotoi, Pareques</i>	153

J

jaboncillo	
arrecifal	133
ocelado	133
jabonero	
albipunteado	133
de Socorro	133
doble punteado	133
grande	133
moteado	133
pecoso	133
punteado	133
Jack	
Almaco	145
Bar	144
Black	144
Blackfin	144
Bluntnose	144
Cottonmouth	145
Crevalle	144
Fortune	145
Green	144
Horse-eye	144
Island	144
Pacific Crevalle	144
Threadfin	144
Whitemouth	145
Yellow	144
Yellowfin	144
Yellowtail	145
Jackknife-fish	151
jacks	144
Jacksmelt	99

<i>jacksonensis, Trachipterus</i>	91, 208
<i>jacksoni, Embiotoca</i>	158
<i>jacobus, Myripristis</i>	112
<i>jaguana, Harengula</i>	67
<i>jamaicensis, Cynoscion</i>	151
<i>Urobatis</i>	56
jambeau	189
<i>jamestyleri, Canthigaster</i>	190
<i>janssi, Elacatinus</i>	176
<i>jaok, Myoxocephalus</i>	124
<i>japonica, Mobula</i>	57
<i>japonica, Brama</i>	146
<i>Percis</i>	126
<i>japonicus, Arctoscopus</i>	165
<i>Cookeolus</i>	142, 224
<i>Scomber</i>	181
jaqueta	
acapulqueña	159
azafranada	159
bicolor	159
bonita	159
castaña	159
coliamarilla	159
de Cortés	159
de dos colores	159
de tres puntos	159
garibaldi	159
gigante	159
miel	159
prieta	159
rabo blanco	159
vistosa	159
jaquetas	158
jaquetones	50
<i>jarocho, Elacatinus</i>	176, 234
Jawfish	
Banded	134
Barred	134
Bluespotted	134
Bullseye	134
Dusky	134
Finespotted	134
Giant	134
Largescale	134
Longtail	134
Megamouth	134
Mexican	134
Mottled	134
Moustache	134
Spotfin	134
Swordtail	134

- Toothy 134
 Yellowhead 134
 Yellowmouth 134
 jawfishes 134
jeannae, *Lepophidium* 94
jemezanas, *Notropis* 75
jenkinsi, *Fundulus* 105, 213
 Hypsoblennius 168
 Percina 141
Jenkinsia 67
 Jenny, Silver 148
jessiae, *Etheostoma* 138
 Jewelfish
 African 156
 Spotted 156
jocu, *Lutjanus* 147
johanna, *Coregonus* 86
johnfitchi, *Macroparalepis* 89, 207
Johrandallia 154
johnsoni, *Sanopus* 97
jonesii, *Eucinostomus* 148
 Heterandria 109
Jordanella 108
jordani, *Astyanax* 203
 Chirostoma 100
 Cyclopteropsis 127, 217
 Enneanectes 166
 Eopsetta 186
 Etheostoma 138
 Gila 71, 200
 Hemilepidotus 123
 Lutjanus 147
 Mycteroperca 131
 Ronquilus 162
 Sebastes 118
Jordania 123
 jorobado
 caballa 145
 carite 145
 luna 145
 mexicano 145
 papelillo 145
 penacho 145
josephi, *Ophidion* 95
Joturus 99
jugoricus, *Lycodes* 162
 juil
 ciego de La Lucha 83
 ciego de Zongolica 83, 205
 ciego oaxaqueño 83
 ciego olmeca 83
 de Jamapa 83
 de Tonalá 83
 descolorido 83
 oaxaqueño 205
 juiles 83, 205
juliae, *Etheostoma* 138
julimes, *Cyprinodon* 107, 214
julisia, *Fundulus* 105
 Jumprock
 Bigeye 80
 Blacktip 80
 Greater 80
 Longlip 80
 Mascota 80
 Striped 81
juniperoserrai, *Gobiesox* 173
 jurel
 aleta azul 144
 blanco 144
 bonito 144
 chicuaca 144
 común 144
 dorado 144
 isleño 144
 lengua blanca 145
 negro 144
 toro 144
 volantín 145
 voraz 144
 jureles 144
 jurelito
 aletiamarilla 144
 chato 144
 chocho 144
- K**
- kailolae*, *Cathorops* 82, 204
Kajikia 182, 236
kalawatseti, *Oregonichthys* 76
kalisherai, *Labrisomus* 169
kallmani, *Xiphophorus* 111, 215
kamoharai, *Pseudocarcharias* 50
kanawhae, *Cottus* 122, 217
 Etheostoma 138
kansae, *Fundulus* 106
kantuckeense, *Etheostoma* 138
Kasatkia 164
kathae, *Percina* 141
Kathetostoma 166
Katsuwonus 181
Kaupichthys 60

- kaupii*, *Synaphobranchus* 62
 Kawakawa 181
kazuko, *Chlopsis* 60, 197
 Kelpfish
 Crevice 168
 Giant 168
 Island 169
 Spotted 168
 Striped 168
kendalli, *Apterichtus* 62, 198
kennedyi, *Trachinotus* 145
kennicotti, *Catonotus* 200
 Etheostoma 138, 200
kessleri, *Notarius* 82, 204
keta, *Oncorhynchus* 86
kidderi, *Carlhubbsia* 108, 214
 Killifish
 Baja California 106
 Banded 105
 Barred 109
 Bayou 106
 Bluefin 106
 Brownspotted 103
 California 106
 Chiapas 103
 Conservationist 106
 Cuatro Ciénegas 106, 213
 Diamond 105
 Giant 105
 Goldspotted 108
 Gulf 105
 Headwater 103
 Largelip 103
 Least 109
 Longnose 106
 Marsh 105
 Northern Plains 106
 Oaxaca 103
 Ocellated 108
 Pike 108
 Plains 106
 Pygmy 106
 Rainwater 106
 Seminole 106
 Speckled 106
 Spotfin 106
 Spottail 109
 Striped 106
 Tuxtla 109
 Waccamaw 106
 Yucatan 106
 killifishes, Middle American 103
kincaidi, *Malacocottus* 126
 King-of-the-salmon 91
 Kingfish
 Gulf 152
 Highfin 152
 Northern 152
 Paita 152
 Panama 152
 Slender 152
 Southern 152
kisutch, *Oncorhynchus* 87
kitt, *Microstomus* 186, 237
 Kiyi 86
kiyi, *Coregonus* 86
klamathensis, *Cottus* 122
klunzingeri, *Achirus* 188
 Knifefish
 Clown 59
 Spotted 85
 knifefishes
 featherfin 59
 nakedback 85
koelzi, *Amphistichus* 158
 kokanee 207
 kokani 207
kolpos, *Gymnothorax* 61
koreana, *Albula* 196
kremnobates, *Derilissus* 172
krumholzi, *Gambusia* 109
Kryptolebias 103, 212
Kuhlia 155
 Kuhlidae 155
kuna, *Coryphopterus* 175, 234
kusha, *Percina* 141, 223
 kyphose des Bermudes 154
 kyphoses 154
 Kyphosidae 154, 226
Kyphosus 154, 226

L

labarcae, *Chirostoma* 100
labarum, *Diplectrum* 131
labialis, *Profundulus* 103
Labidesthes 100
labiosus, *Cyprinodon* 107
 Ictiobus 80
 labres 159
 Labridae 159, 229
labridens, *Cichlasoma* 228
 Herichthys 156, 228

- labriformis, Epinephelus* 130, 219
 Labrisomidae 169
Labrisomus 169, 232
labrosa, Cyprinella 69
Labrus 230
lacandonae, Priapella 111, 215
Lacantunia 83, 205
 Lacantuniidae 83, 204, 205
lacepede, Lophotus 90
lacertinus, Synodus 88
lacertus, Bathygobius 175, 234
lacerum, Moxostoma 80
lachneri, Apogon 143
 Etheostoma 138
 Moxostoma 80
 Noturus 84
Lachnolaimus 160
Lactophrys 190
Lactoria 190
lacustris, Algansea 68
 Ladyfish 59
Laemonema 92
laeta, Pholis 165
laevigatus, Lagocephalus 191
laevis, Dipturus 55
 Ranzania 191
 lagartija tres aletas 166
 lagarto del Pacífico oriental 88
Lagocephalus 191
lagocephalus, Hexagrammos 120
 Lagocephalus 191
lagochila, Ophidion 95, 209
Lagodon 150
 laimargue
 atlantique 53
 du Pacifique 53
 laimargues 53
 lairón 63
lalandi, Seriola 145
laluchensis, Rhamdia 83, 205
Lamna 50
 Lamnidae 50
 Lamniiformes 49, 194
Lampadena 90
Lampanyctus 90
 lampe
 à nez denté 90
 à sourcils lumineux 89
 cornée 89
 lampe-de-plongée de la Méditerranée 90
 lampe-de-tête à taches blanches 90
 lampe-voilière sao-en-coin 90
Lampetra 48, 193, 194
 Lampfish
 Dogtooth 89
 Mexican 90
 Northern 90
 Patchwork 90
 Pinpoint 90
 lamprea
 de Chapala 48
 de Jacona 48
 del Pacífico 48
 lampreas 48
lampretaeformis, Lumpenus 164
 Lamprey
 Alaskan Brook 48, 194
 American Brook 48
 Arctic 48
 Chapala 48
 Chestnut 48
 Jacona 48
 Kern Brook 48
 Klamath 48
 Least Brook 48
 Miller Lake 48
 Mountain Brook 48
 Northern Brook 48
 Northern California Brook 48
 Ohio 48
 Pacific 48
 Pacific Brook 48
 Pit-Klamath Brook 48
 River 193
 Sea 48
 Silver 48
 Southern Brook 48
 Vancouver 48
 Western Brook 48
 Western River 48, 193
 lampreys 48, 193, 194
 Lampridae 90, 208
 Lamprididae 208
 Lampridiformes 208
 Lampriformes 90, 208
Lampris 90
 lamproie
 arctique 48
 argentée 48
 brune 48
 d'Alaska 48
 de l'est 48

de rivière de l'ouest.....	48	Glacier.....	89
de ruisseau de l'ouest.....	48	Horned.....	89
de vancouver.....	48	Jewel.....	90
du nord.....	48	Linestop.....	90
du Pacifique.....	48	Metallic.....	90
marine.....	48	Mirror.....	90
lamproies.....	48	Panama.....	89
<i>lamprotaenia, Anchoa</i>	66	Spotted.....	90
<i>Jenkinsia</i>	67	lanternfishes.....	89
Lance.....		lanzón picudo.....	89
American Sand.....	166	lanzones.....	89
Northern Sand.....	166	lapón.....	
Pacific Sand.....	166	aleta baja.....	116
Panamic Sand.....	166	lomo manchado.....	116
Lancelet.....		manchado.....	116
California.....	47	mariposa.....	116
Florida.....	47	rojo.....	116
Mud.....	47	laquaiche.....	
Sharptail.....	47	argentée.....	59
Shellhash.....	47	aux yeux d'or.....	59
Virginia.....	47	laquaiches.....	59
lancelets.....	47	<i>Larimus</i>	152
lopsided.....	47	<i>lasiops, Leuropharus</i>	63
<i>lanceolata, Mola</i>	191	<i>latebricola, Stygnobrotula</i>	96
<i>lanceolatus, Equetus</i>	151	<i>lateralis, Artedius</i>	121
<i>Microdesmus</i>	179	<i>Characodon</i>	104
<i>Stellifer</i>	153	<i>Embiotoca</i>	158
Lancetfish.....		<i>laternatus, Diogenichthys</i>	90
Longnose.....	89	<i>latham, Trachurus</i>	145
Shortnose.....	89	<i>laticauda, Rhamdia</i>	83
lancetfishes.....	89	<i>laticlavus, Prionurus</i>	180
lançon.....		<i>latidens, Poeciliopsis</i>	110
d'Amérique.....	166	<i>latifasciatus, Cyprinodon</i>	107
du nord.....	166	<i>latifrons, Dormitator</i>	174
gourdeau.....	166	<i>Syacium</i>	186
lançons.....	166	<i>Xeneretmus</i>	126
<i>langi, Starksia</i>	170, 232	<i>latipinna, Poecilia</i>	110
lanternbellies.....	129	<i>latipinnis, Catostomus</i>	79, 202
lanterne.....		<i>Zaniolepis</i>	121
bleue.....	90	<i>latipunctata, Poecilia</i>	110, 214
boute-ligne.....	90	<i>latos, Empetrichthys</i>	104
des Bermudes.....	90	<i>latus, Caranx</i>	144
du nord.....	90	<i>laurae, Esselenichthys</i>	164
glaciaire.....	89	<i>Exoglossum</i>	70
ponctuée.....	90	<i>laurettae, Coregonus</i>	86
rude du nord.....	90	<i>lavalaei, Lycodes</i>	162
lanterne-joyau.....	90	<i>Lavinia</i>	72, 200
Lanternfish.....		<i>lawrencei, Etheostoma</i>	138
Bermuda.....	90	Leatherjack.....	145
Blue.....	90	Longjaw.....	145
Diogenes.....	90	Shortjaw.....	145

- leedsi, Cyprinella* 69
leei, Symphurus 188
lefroyi, Eucinostomus 148
leibyi, Gordiichthys 63
Leiocottus 124
leiognathus, Myripristis 112
leiopomus, Cottus 122
leiops, Xeneretmus 126
Leiosomus 152
lemniscatum, Etheostoma 138, 222
 lengua
 amarillenta 189
 boba 188
 cachete prieto 188
 californiana 188
 caribeña 188
 chocolate 188
 coliblanca 189
 colilarga 189
 colinegra 188
 colipunteada 189
 enana 188
 esbelta 188
 filonegro 188
 gatita 188
 gris 189
 imitador 189
 listada 188
 lucia 189
 mediomanchada 188
 narigona 189
 perezosa 189
 pigmea 189
 pintada 94
 rosada 94
 tripa negra 189
 lenguado
 acapulqueño 187
 albimoteado 185
 aleta sucia 185
 alón 185
 anillado 186
 arenoso 185
 bandera 187
 bocón 185
 californiano 185
 carbón 187
 cinco radios 185
 cola de abanico 186
 colimanchada 187
 copetón 186
 cornudo 184
 cuatro manchas 184
 cuatrojos 185
 de Cortés 185
 de profundidad 187
 de punto 187
 dientón 185
 escondido 184
 espinoso 184
 flaco 184
 frentón 185
 gambro 185
 golfino 184
 hoja 187
 huarache 185
 huarachón 185
 intermedio 185
 leopardo del Pacífico 187
 limpio 185
 lunado 187
 manchado 184
 mexicano 185
 moreno 186
 moteado 185
 ojicornudo 187
 ojón 187
 ovalado 186
 panámico 185
 panzablanca 185
 pardo 185
 pecoso 185
 pintado 185
 playero 186
 ribete 185
 sombreado 185
 tapadera 184
 tres manchas 184
 tresojos 184
 tropical 187
 veracruzano 184
 zapatilla 185
 lenguados
 areneros 184
 chuecos 187
 ojones 187
 suelas 188
 lengualisa californiana 85
 lenguas 188
lennoni, Ilyodon 104, 213

- lenticula*, *Percina* 141
lentiginosa, *Leucoraja* 55
 Muraena 61
lentiginosum, *Cichlasoma* 229
lentiginosus, *Rhinobatos* 54
 Sebastes 118
 Theraps 157, 229
leopardinus, *Bothus* 187
leopoldi, *Catostomus* 79
lepicoelia, *Starksia* 232
lepida, *Cyprinella* 70
Lepidocybium 181
lepidogaster, *Starksia* 170
Lepidogobius 177, 233
Lepidomeda 72, 200
Lepidopsetta 186
Lepidopus 181
lepidum, *Etheostoma* 138
lepidus, *Lepidogobius* 177
lépisosté
 osseux 58
 tacheté 58
Lepisosteidae 58
Lepisosteiformes 58
lépisostés 58
Lepisosteus 58, 196
Lepomis 135, 220, 221, 239
Lepophidium 94, 209
leptacanthus, *Noturus* 84
Leptagonus 126, 217
leptocaulus, *Apogon* 143
leptocephali 198
leptocephalus, *Nocomis* 73
Leptoclinus 164
Leptocottus 124
Leptolucania 106
leptorhynchus, *Leptagonus* 126
 Syngnathus 114
lepturus, *Trichiurus* 181
leptus, *Hemanthias* 132
lermae, *Skiffia* 105
Letharchus 63, 198
Lethenteron 48, 193
Lethogoleos 63
letholepis, *Poblana* 101, 212
lethophagus, *Entosphenus* 48, 193
Lethops 177, 233
lethostigma, *Paralichthys* 185
Lethotremus 127
letourneuxi, *Hemichromis* 156
Letter Opener 95
leucas, *Carcharhinus* 51
Leucichthys 206
leucichthys, *Stenodus* 87, 207
leuciodus, *Notropis* 75
Leuciscus 72
leuciscus, *Haemulopsis* 149
leucopsarus, *Stenobranchius* 90
Leucoraja 55
leucorhynchus, *Rhinobatos* 55
leucorus, *Stegastes* 159
leucosteus, *Calamus* 150
leucostictus, *Stegastes* 159
leucurus, *Hemicaranx* 144
Leuresthes 100
leuroglosse luisant 85
Leuroglossus 85, 206
leurolepis, *Bathymaster* 161
Leuropharus 63
levis, *Sebastes* 118
lewini, *Sphyrna* 52
libertate, *Opisthonema* 68
licha, *Dalatias* 53
Lightfish, *Stareye* 88
lightfishes 88
lija
 áspera 190
 barbuda 190
 colorada 190
 de clavo 190
 de hebra 190
 jaspeada 190
 naranja 190
 reticulada 190
 trompa 190
 vagabunda 190
lijas 190
Lile 67, 198
lima, *Fundulus* 106
 Plectrypops 112, 215
limace
 à longues nageoires 127
 à nageoire lobée 128
 à petits yeux 128
 à queue barrée 128
 à queue noire 127
 acadienne 127
 ardente 128
 atlantique 128
 de bêche 128
 de Cohen 128
 de varech 128

- des laminaires 128
 des pétoncles 128
 épineuse 128
 gélatineuse 128
 marbrée 128
 naine 128
 nébuleuse 128
 prétentieuse 128
 rose-brune 128
 tachetée 128
 têtard 128
 visqueuse 128
 limace-ruban 128
 limaces de mer 127
Limanda 186
 limande
 à nageoires jaunes 186
 à queue jaune 186
 carline 186
 du nord 186
 sordide 185
 tachetée 185
 limande-sole 186
limbatus, Carcharhinus 51
limbaughi, Chaenopsis 171
 Chromis 159
 Elacatinus 176
 Icelinus 123, 217
 limberts 88
 lime frangée 190
limi, Umbra 87
lindbergi, Bathyrāja 55
lineapunctata, Hybopsis 72
lineata, Parahollandia 189
lineatus, Achirus 188
 Eugerres 148
 Euthynnus 181
 Genyonemus 152
lineolatus, Fundulus 106
 Ling, European 94
 Lingcod 121
 langue 94
linki, Gramma 133
 linternilla
 azul 90
 brillante 90
 californiana 90
 de Diogenes 90
 luciérnaga 90
 mexicana 90
 norteña 90
 panameña 89
 puntita 90
 linternillas 89
liolepis, Xystreurus 186
 Lionfish, Red 116
Liopropoma 132, 220
liorus, Chasmistes 79, 202, 203
 Liparidae 127
Liparis 128, 218
Lipariscus 128
lipernes, Coryphopterus 175, 234
Lipogramma 134, 220, 235
liropus, Cathorops 82, 204
lirus, Lythrurus 72
 lisa
 agugú 99
 amarilla 99
 blanca 99
 hocicona 99
 hospe 99
 liseta 99
 rayada 99
 lisas 98
lisus, Sphoeroides 191
 listoncillo
 festón 91
 látigo 91
 negro 91
 pabilo 91
 listoncillos 91
littorale, Hoplosternum 81
littoralis, Menticirrhus 152
 Livebearer
 Balsas 110
 Barred 110
 Blackspotted 110
 Blackstripe 110
 Catemaco 110
 Chubby 110
 Clearfin 110
 Golden 110
 Headwater 110
 Largespot 110
 Lerma 110
 Lowland 110
 Michoacán 110, 215
 Oaxaca 110
 Picotee 109
 Porthole 110

San Jerónimo.....	110, 215	de roche.....	164
Sinaloa.....	110	élancée.....	164
Upper Grijalva.....	110	naine.....	163
livebearers.....	108	noire.....	164
Liza.....	99	ruban.....	164
<i>liza</i> , <i>Mugil</i>	99	tachetée.....	164
Lizardfish.....		lompénie-serpent.....	164
Bluestripe.....	88	<i>Lonchopisthus</i>	134
Calico.....	88	<i>lonchurus</i> , <i>Opistognathus</i>	134
California.....	88	<i>longa</i> , <i>Dasyatis</i>	57
Iguana.....	89	Longfin Irish Lord.....	123
Inshore.....	88	<i>longidorsale</i> , <i>Syacium</i>	186
Lance.....	89	<i>longidorsalis</i> , <i>Cyprinodon</i>	107, 214
Largescale.....	88	<i>longilepis</i> , <i>Liopropoma</i>	132
Offshore.....	88	<i>longimanum</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	138
Red.....	89	<i>longimanus</i> , <i>Asarcenchelys</i>	198
Shortjaw.....	88	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	51
Smallscale.....	88	<i>longimaxilla</i> , <i>Chasmodes</i>	167
Spotted.....	88	<i>longipala</i> , <i>Gobiosoma</i>	177
lizardfishes.....	88	<i>longipenis</i> , <i>Gunterichthys</i>	95
loaches.....	81	<i>Ophichthus</i>	63
<i>lobatus</i> , <i>Sphoeroides</i>	191	<i>longipinnis</i> , <i>Careproctus</i>	127
<i>lobeli</i> , <i>Elacatinus</i>	176, 234, 235	<i>Evermannia</i>	176
<i>Lobianchia</i>	90, 208	<i>Microdesmus</i>	179
lobina.....		<i>Taractichthys</i>	146
boca chica.....	135	<i>longirostris</i> , <i>Lumpenella</i>	164
de roca.....	135	<i>Myliobatis</i>	57
estriada.....	129	<i>Notropis</i>	75
negra.....	135	<i>longirostrum</i> , <i>Branchiostoma</i>	47
lobinas.....	134	<i>longispinis</i> , <i>Gambusia</i>	109, 214
norteñas.....	129	<i>Pontinus</i>	116
<i>Lobotes</i>	147	<i>longispinosus</i> , <i>Prionotus</i>	120
Lobotidae.....	147	<i>longissima</i> , <i>Phaenomonas</i>	198
lochas.....	81	<i>longissimus</i> , <i>Heteroconger</i>	65
loche asiatique.....	81	<i>longurio</i> , <i>Rhizoprionodon</i>	52
loches.....	81	<i>longus</i> , <i>Nes</i>	178
<i>lockingtoni</i> , <i>Icichthys</i>	183	Lookdown.....	145
Logperch.....	141	Mexican.....	145
Bigscale.....	141	Lophiidae.....	97
Blotchside.....	141	Lophiiformes.....	97
Chesapeake.....	141	<i>Lophiodes</i>	97
Conasauga.....	141	<i>Lophius</i>	97, 210
Gulf.....	142	<i>Lophogobius</i>	177, 233
Mobile.....	141	<i>Lopholatilus</i>	143
Roanoke.....	141	Lophotidae.....	90
Southern.....	141	<i>Lophotus</i>	90
Texas.....	141	loquette d'Amérique.....	163
lompénie.....		loreto.....	133
à barres blanches.....	164	<i>loreto</i> , <i>Grama</i>	133
à barres bleues.....	164	Loricariidae.....	81
de Fabricius.....	164	loricariidés.....	81

- loro
- azul 160
 - barbazul 161
 - bicolor 161
 - brilloso 161
 - chato 161
 - chimuelo 159
 - coliamarillo 161
 - de medianoche 160
 - dientudo 161
 - esmeralda 160
 - guacamayo 161
 - jorobado 161
 - listado 161
 - mancha verde 161
 - manchado 161
 - princesa 161
 - reina 161
 - verde 161
- loro, Paralabrax* 132
- loros 159
- lorum, Desmodema* 91
- Lota* 93, 209
- lota, Lota* 93, 209
- lotte 93
- louisae, Elacatinus* 176
- louisianae, Syngnathus* 114
- loup
- à tête large 165
 - atlantique 165
 - de Béring 165
 - ocellé 165
 - tacheté 165
- Louvar 180
- louvars 180
- louvereaux 180
- lowei, Polymixia* 91
- loxias, Bellator* 119
- loxochila, Caralophia* 62, 198
- Lucania* 106, 213
- lucasana, Cirriemblemaria* 171
- Sphyraena* 180
- lucasanum, Thalassoma* 161
- lucasi, Enophrys* 123
- Lucayablennius* 232
- lucayanus, Epigonichthys* 47, 193
- luciae, Fundulus* 106
- lucida, Anchoa* 66
- Poeciliopsis* 110
- lucillae, Axoclinus* 166
- lucioceps, Synodus* 88
- lucioperca, Sander* 142
- lucios 87
- lucius, Chirostoma* 100
- Esox* 87, 239
 - Ptychocheilus* 77
- lucetiae, Parrella* 178
- luculentus, Ilypnus* 177
- luetkenii, Lycodes* 162, 230
- lugoi, Etheostoma* 138
- lugubris, Caranx* 144
- Stathmonotus* 172
- luitpoldii, Goodea* 104
- luma, Gambusia* 109, 214
- lumbee, Semotilus* 78
- Lumpenella* 164
- Lumpenopsis* 164, 231
- Lumpenus* 164
- Lumpfish 127
- Smooth 127
- lumpfishes 127
- Lumpsucker
- Alaskan 127
 - Arctic 127
 - Atlantic Spiny 127
 - Leatherfin 127
 - Newfoundland Spiny 127
 - Pacific Spiny 127
 - Papillose 127
 - Pimpled 127
 - Siberian 127
 - Smooth 127
 - Toad 127
- lumpus, Cyclopterus* 127
- lunaticus, Dactyloscopus* 167
- lunatus, Bothus* 187
- lundbergi, Prietella* 84
- lunulatus, Mustelus* 51
- Lupinoblennius* 168
- lupus, Anarhichas* 165
- Ictalurus* 83
- lussion
- à bec de canard 89
 - blanc 89
- lussions 89
- luteolus, Heteroconger* 65
- luteovinctum, Etheostoma* 138
- lutescens, Kyphosus* 154
- lutipinnis, Notropis* 75
- Pliosteostoma* 66
- Lutjanidae 146
- Lutjanus* 147, 224

- lutrensis, Cyprinella* 70, 199
lutzi, Poeciliopsis 110
 Luvaridae 180
Luvarus 180
luxatus, Deltistes 79
Luxilus 72, 200, 239
Lycenchelys 162, 230
Lycodapus 162
 lycode
 à carreaux 163
 à courtes nageoires 162
 à deux lignes 162
 à grandes nageoires 162
 à longues branchiospines 162
 à oeil ovale 162
 à oreilles 163
 à petite tête 162
 à selles 163
 à tête longue 162
 à trois taches 163
 à ventre noir 163
 arctique 163
 commune 162
 de la mer Blanche 163
 de Sars 162
 de Turner 163
 du Labrador 162
 gracile 162
 nacré 162
 noire 162
 pâle 163
 plume 162
 polaire 163
 rose 162
 tressée 163
Lycodes 162, 230, 231
Lyconema 163
lynceum, Etheostoma 138
lyolepis, Anchoa 66
Lyopsetta 186
lyricus, Evorthodus 177
lysimum, Bryozoichthys 163
Lythrurus 72
Lythrypnus 177, 233
- M**
- macabí 59
 de Cortés 59, 197
 de hebra del Pacífico 59
 del Pacífico oriental 59
 ojón 197
 macabíes 59
 macarela
 alicorta 144
 caballa 144
 chuparaco 144
 estornino 181
 pintoja 181
 plátano 144
 salmón 144
 macarelas 181
macarellus, Decapterus 144
macclurei, Ophioblennius 168
macdonaldi, Notropis 239
 Sebastes 118
 Totoaba 153
macellus, Triglops 125
 machete 59
 del Atlántico 59
 del Pacífico 59
 malacho 59
 machetes 59
mackayi, Acantholumpenus 163
 Mackerel
 Atka 121
 Atlantic 182
 Atlantic Chub 181
 Black Snake 181
 Bullet 181
 Frigate 181
 Jack 145
 King 182
 Pacific Chub 181
 Snake 181
 Spanish 182
 Spotted Chub 181
 mackerels 181
 snake 180
 macondes 129
macouni, Chauliodus 88
macracanthum, Cichlasoma 227
macracanthus, Amphilophus 156, 227
 Pomadasys 150
Macrhybopsis 73
macrocephala, Percina 141, 223, 224
macrocephalus, Dialommus 169
 Gadus 93, 209
 Uropterygius 61
macrocerus, Cantherhines 190
macrocheilus, Catostomus 79, 202
macrochir, Sebastolobus 119
macrochirus, Lepomis 135, 239

- macrodon, Elacatinus* 176
Macrognathus 115, 216
macrognathus, Myxodagnus 167
 Opistognathus 134
macrolepida, Percina 141
macrolepidota, Anchovia 66, 198
macrolepidotum, Moxostoma 80
macrolepidotus, Pogonichthys 77
macrolepis, Cyprinodon 107
Macroparalepis 89, 207
macrophthalmus, Arcos 172
 Pristipomoides 147
Macropinna 85
macropoma, Bollmannia 175
 Diplectrum 131
macrops, Citharichthys 184
 Corvula 151
macropterus, Centrarchus 135
macropus Tactostoma 88
 Malacoctenus 169
Macroramphosidae 115
Macroramphosus 115
macrosoma, Decapterus 144
macrospilus, Acanthemblemaria 171
macrostomum, Haemulon 149, 225
macrostomus, Entosphenus 48, 193
Macrouridae 92
Macrourus 92
macrura, Hoplunnis 65
macrurus, Bathycongrus 64
macularius, Cyprinodon 107
 Uropterygius 61
maculata, Allotoca 104
 Bathyraja 55
 Canthidermis 189
 Percina 141
maculates, Urobatis 56
maculatofasciatus, Paralabrax 132
maculatum, Etheostoma 138
maculatus, Apogon 143
 Aulostomus 115, 216
 Cryptacanthodes 164
 Dormitator 174
 Gobiomorus 174
 Leptoclinus 164
 Notropis 75
 Psenes 183
 Pseudupeneus 153
 Rypticus 133
 Scomberomorus 182
 Sphoeroides 191
 Trinectes 188
 Xiphophorus 111
maculicauda, Haemulon 149
maculipinna, Halichoeres 160
 Monolene 187, 237
maculosa, Lota 209
maculosus, Gymnotus 85
 Oligocottus 124
macuspanensis, Rhamdia 83
maderensis, Ceratoscopelus 89, 208
 Gymnothorax 61
madrejuile 176
 flecha 177
Madtom
 Black 84
 Black River 84
 Brindled 84
 Brown 84
 Caddo 84
 Carolina 84
 Checkered 84
 Chucky 84
 Elegant 84
 Frecklebelly 84
 Freckled 84
 Least 84
 Margined 84
 Mountain 84
 Neosho 84
 Northern 84
 Orangefin 84
 Ouachita 84
 Ozark 84
 Piebald 84
 Pygmy 84
 Saddled 84
 Scioto 84
 Slender 84
 Smoky 84, 205
 Speckled 84
 Tadpole 84
 Yellowfin 84
maeandricus, Gobiesox 173
magdalенаe, Paraclinus 170
magistralis, Epinnula 180
Magnisudis 89
Mahi-mahi 224
mahogoni, Lutjanus 147
majalis, Fundulus 106
majua, Jenkinsia 67
Makaira 182, 236

- makaire
 blanc 182
 bleu 182
makaxi, Syngnathus 114
 Mako 50
 Longfin 50
 Shortfin 50
 mako aletón 50
 Malacanthidae 143
Malacanthus 143
 malachigan 151
 malacho 59
Malacocephalus 92
Malacocottus 126
Malacoctenus 169, 232
Malacoraja 56
 malarmat à dix aiguillons 120
 malarmats 120
maliger, Sebastes 118
malinche, Xiphophorus 111
Mallotus 86
malma, Salvelinus 87
 malthe atlantique 98
 Man-of-war Fish 183
managuense, Cichlasoma 228
managuensis, Parachromis 156, 228
mancus, Bothus 187
mandibularis, Lycodapus 162
 Tampichthys 78, 202
 mangeurs d'hommes 51
manglicola, Ctenogobius 176
mangognatha, Acanthemblemaria 171
Manta 57
 manta
 arpón 57
 chica 57
 cornuda 57
 del Golfo 57
 doblada 57
 giant 57
 gigante 57
 hocico de vaca 57
 mantas 57
 mante atlantique 57
 mantes 57
 mapo
 aguado 175
 panámico 175
 maquereau
 blanc 181
 bleu 182
 d'Atka 121
 du Pacifique 181
 maquereaux 181
 maraîche 50
marconis, Macrhybopsis 73
Margariscus 73, 200
margarita, Margariscus 73, 200
margaritae, Malacoctenus 232
margaritatus, Porichthys 97
 Margate 149
 Black 148
marginalis, Bollmannia 175
marginata, Brosmophycis 95
marginatum, Ophidion 95
marginatus, Cottus 122
 Ctenochaetus 180, 235
 Hirundichthys 102
 Lepomis 135
 Neobythites 95
 Symphurus 189
 marguerite perlée 88
 de Weitzman 88
marhabatiensis, Notropis 75, 200, 201
mariae, Etheostoma 138
 Tilapia 158
mariajorisae, Citharichthys 185
marianus, Neoniphon 112
 marigane
 blanche 135
 noire 135
 marignans 112
marijeanae, Gobiesox 173
marilynae, Varicus 179
marina, Strongylura 102
marinus, Bagre 82
 Petromyzon 48
 mariposa
 barbero 154
 de banco 154
 guadaña 154
 hocicon 154
 muñeca 154
 narigona 154
 ocelada 154
 parche 154
 perla amarilla 154
 rayada 154
mariposa, Bathyrāja 55, 195
marisalbi, Lycodes 163, 231

- marjorius*, *Bryozoichthys* 163
 marlin
 azul 182
 azul del Indo-Pacífico 236
 blanco 182
 negro 182
 rayado 182
 trompa corta 182
 trompa larga 182
 Marlin
 Black 182
 Blue 182, 236
 Indo-Pacific Blue 236
 Striped 182
 White 182, 236
 Marlin-spike 92
 Marlinsucker 146
marmorata, *Gymnura* 57
marmoratum, *Lepophidium* 94, 209
marmoratus, *Kryptolebias* 103, 212
 Liparis 128
 Paraclinus 170
 Proterorhinus 235
 Rivulus 212
 Scorpaenichthys 124
 Synbranchus 115
marmoreus, *Parablennius* 168
marmorpinnum, *Etheostoma* 138, 222
marshi, *Gambusia* 109
martinica, *Membras* 100
martinicensis, *Pronotoqrammus* 133
 Xyrichtys 161
martinicus, *Mulloidichthys* 153
martis, *Prionotus* 120
marulius, *Channa* 184
marvelae, *Atherinella* 99
mascotae, *Moxostoma* 80
 maskinongé 87
masquinongy, *Esox* 87, 239
 Mastacembelidae 115, 197, 216
 matajuelo blanco 143
 matalote
 azul 79
 blanco 80
 boca de franela 79
 bocón 80
 boquín 80
 cahita 79
 chato 78
 chuime 80
 de Mascota 80
 de Sonora 79
 del Bavispe 79
 del Bravo 79
 del desierto 79
 del Nazas 79
 jorobado 81
 meridional 80
 negro 80
 ópata 79, 203
 yaqui 78
 matalotes 78
matutinus, *Lythrurus* 72
mauli, *Pollichthys* 88
Maurolicus 88, 207
maxillaris, *Parrella* 178
maxillingua, *Exoglossum* 70
maxillosus, *Opistognathus* 134
maximum, *Diplectrum* 131
maximus, *Cetorhinus* 50
 Lachnolaimus 160
maya, *Cyprinodon* 107
 Hypoplectrus 219
maydeni, *Etheostoma* 138, 222
 Noturus 84, 205, 206
maylandi, *Poecilia* 110
mazara, *Makaira* 236
mazatlanus, *Achirus* 188
mcalpini, *Cyclopteropsis* 127, 217
mcconnaugheyi, *Eptatretus* 48
mcgintyi, *Zalieutes* 98
meadi, *Hollardia* 189
meanyi, *Ruscarius* 124
mecopterus, *Ophichthus* 63
Meda 73, 200
media, *Sphyrna* 52
Medialuna 154
mediocris, *Alosa* 67
medirastre, *Opisthonema* 68
medirostris, *Acipenser* 58
medius, *Anisarchus* 163
 Centropomus 129, 218
 Peprilus 183
mednius, *Porocottus* 124
 medregal
 coronado 145
 fortuno 145
 limón 145
 listado 145
 rabo amarillo 145
 rayado 145
 Medusafish 183

- medusafishes 182
medusophagus, Centrolophus 236
 Schedophilus 183, 236
meeki, Allotoca 104, 212
 Cichlasoma 229
 Cyprinodon 107
 Hyporhamphus 102
 Macrhybopsis 73
 Thorichthys 157, 229
 megabocón 134
megacephalus, Liparis 128
Megachasma 50
 Megachasmidae 50
megalepis, Doratodonotus 160
 Opistognathus 134, 220, 235
Megalocottus 124
 Megalopidae 59
Megalops 59
megalops, Micropogonias 152
megalotis, Lepomis 135, 221
Megupsilon 108, 214
mekistocholas, Notropis 75
melacara, Gramma 134
melachasme, Opistognathus 134
melampygus, Caranx 144
melanoccus, Chirostoma 100, 211
Melanogrammus 93
melanophasma, Hydrolagus 49, 194
melanoporus, Ophichthus 63
melanops, Dionda 70
 Minytrema 80
 Sebastes 118
melanopterus, Eucinostomus 148
melanopus, Cathorops 204
Melanorhinus 100
melanosema, Sebastes 118
 Xenotoca 105
melanostictus, Psettichthys 187
 Sebastes 118, 216
Melanostigma 163
melanostoma, Apollonia 235
melanostomus, Neogobius 178, 235
 Notropis 75
 Sebastes 118
melanotheron, Sarotherodon 157
melanotis, Halichoeres 160
melanum, Ariomma 183
melanurum, Haemulon 149
melanurus, Careproctus 127
 Cheilopogon 101
 Paraneetroplus 157, 228
 Symphurus 189
melas, Ameiurus 83
 Gymnachirus 188
melasma, Decodon 159
melasmatotheca, Symphurus 189
meleagris, Arothron 190
 Ostracion 190
 Rhinichthys 201
Melichthys 189, 237
 melva 181
 melvera 181
Membras 100
 méné
 à grande bouche 74
 à grandes écailles 73
 à nageoires rouges 72
 à tête plate 77
 baton 73
 bleu 70
 camus 74
 d'argent de l'est 71
 d'argent de l'ouest 71
 d'herbe 74
 d'ombre 73
 de lac 69
 de rivière 74
 des plaines 71
 deux-barres 73
 diamant 76
 émeraude 74
 fantôme 74
 jaune 73
 laiton 71
 long 69
 paille 76
 pâle 76
 rayé 72
 rose 78
 méné-brochet du nord 77
 méné-miroir 75
 ménés 68
menezesi, Ophichthus 198
 Menhaden
 Atlantic 67
 Finescale 67
 Gulf 67
 Yellowfin 67
Menidia 100, 211, 212
menidia, Menidia 100

- ménomini
 de montagne 87
 pygmée 87
 rond 87
mentella, Sebastes 118
Menticirrhus 152
mento, Xanthichthys 190
 menton noir 75
merenda, Ethadophis 62
meridiana, Ammocrypta 136
meridionalis, Cycleptus 79
 Ictalurus 83, 205
 Ictiobus 80
 merlan bleu 94
Merlangius 93, 209
merlangus, Merlangius 93, 209
merlini, Pteronotropis 77
 merlu
 argenté 93
 du large 93
 du Pacifique 93
Merlucciidae 93, 208, 209
Merluccius 93, 208, 209
 merluche
 à longues nageoires 93
 blanche 93
 tachetée 93
 merluche-écureuil 93
 merlus 93
 merluza
 barbona del Golfo 93
 barbona floridana 93
 barbona reina 93
 norteña 93
 merluzas 93
 barbonas 93
 mero
 aleta amarilla 131
 añil 132
 azul 132
 bandido 132
 barril 132
 café 132
 carbonero 132
 cola amarilla 131
 cuero 130
 del Caribe 130
 enmascarado 132
 extraviado 130
 gigante 130, 219
 mantequilla 132
 naricita 131
 negro 130
 panza amarilla 132
 pintarroja 130
 solitario 132
 mérou neigeux 130
 mérours 130
merriami, Empetrichthys 104
metallicus, Pteronotropis 77, 201
metoecus, Dactyloscopus 167
metopias, Triglops 125
metzi, Gibbonsia 168
 meunier
 à grandes écailles 79
 à tête carrée 80
 de l'ouest 79
 des montagnes 79
 noir 79
 rouge 79
 tacheté 80
 mexcalpique 212
 mexclapique 104, 212
 arcoiris 104
 cola azul 104
 cola partida 104
 cola roja 105
 de Chacambero 104
 de Colima 103
 de Parras 104
 de Tamazula 103
 de Tuxpan 103
 de Zacapu 104
 de Zempoala 104
 del Armería 104
 del Toboso 104
 escamitas 103
 leopardo 105
 mariposa 104
 michoacano 104
 negro 105
 pecoso 104
 viejo 105
 mexclapiques 103
mexicana, Poecilia 110
 Squatina 54, 195
mexicanus
 Astyanax 81, 203
 Barbulifer 174, 234
 Bathyanthias 131
 Centropomus 129, 218
 Eugerres 148

- Gobiesox*..... 173
Heterodontus 49
Hyporhamphus 102, 212
Ictalurus 83
Malacoctenus 169, 232
Opistognathus 220
Paraclinus 170
Triphoturus..... 90
meyeri, *Xiphophorus* 111
mezquital, *Chirostoma* 100
michauxi, *Campostoma*..... 199
micraspidophorus, *Liparis*..... 128, 218
microbecs 85
microcephalus, *Somniosus* 53
Microcottus 124
Microdesmidae..... 179, 233
Microdesmus 179, 233
microdon, *Gobionellus*..... 177
Pseudotriakis..... 51
Microgadus..... 93
micrognathus, *Lonchopisthus* 134
Microgobius 178, 233
Microlepidotus 149
microlepidotus, *Orthodon* 76
microlepidum, *Etheostoma*..... 138
microlepis, *Antimora*..... 92
Lepophidium..... 94
Microgobius 178
Mycteroperca..... 131
microlophus, *Lepomis* 135, 221
Micromesistius 94
Micrometrus 158
microperca, *Etheostoma*..... 138
micropes, *Coralliozetus* 171
Microphis 114
micropinna, *Pseudomyrophis*..... 64
micropogon, *Nocomis* 73
Micropogonias 152, 226
microps, *Catostomus* 79
Caulolatilus 143
Cottunculus 126
Micropterus..... 135, 221, 239
micropterus, *Oxyporhamphus* 102, 212
micropteryx, *Notropis*..... 75
Microspathodon 159
microstoma, *Macropinna* 85
Microstomatidae 85, 206
Microstomus..... 186
microstomus, *Etropus*..... 185
micrura, *Gymnura*..... 57
micrurum, *Syacium* 186
mictus, *Chasmistes liorus*..... 203
Midshipman
Atlantic..... 97
Darkedge..... 96
Mimetic..... 97
Pearlspot..... 97
Plainfin..... 97
Saddle..... 96
Shorthead..... 97
Specklefin..... 97
mihileze, *Etheostoma* 138, 222
milandre 51
miles, *Pterois*..... 216
miliaris, *Gymnothorax* 61
militaris, *Bellator* 119
Milkfish..... 68
milkfishes..... 68
Miller, Molly..... 168
milleri, *Heterophallus* 109
Xiphophorus 111
Millerichthys 103
mimeticus, *Porichthys* 97
minacae, *Gila*..... 71
minckleyi, *Cichlasoma* 228
Herichthys 156, 228
mindii, *Pseudophallus*..... 114, 215
miniatus, *Peristedion* 120
miniatus, *Lepomis* 135
Sebastes..... 118
minimus, *Entosphenus*..... 48, 193
Micrometrus 158
minispinosa, *Bathyraja* 55, 195
Minnow
Bicolor..... 78
Blackstripe..... 78
Bluntnose..... 77
Brassy..... 71
Bullhead..... 77
Chubsucker..... 78
Cutlip..... 70
Cypress..... 71
Devils River..... 70
Eastern Silvery..... 71
Fathead..... 77
Fatlips..... 76
Flatjaw..... 78
Guadalupe Roundnose..... 70
Kanawha..... 77
Lantern..... 78
Loach..... 77
Longjaw..... 74

- Manantial Roundnose 70
 Mississippi Silvery 71
 Nueces Roundnose 70
 Ozark 75
 Pánuco 78
 Plains 71
 Pugnose 76
 Riffle 76
 Rio Grande Silvery 71
 Roundnose 70
 Sheepshead 108
 Silverjaw 74
 Slim 77
 Spotted 70
 Stargazing 77
 Stumptooth 78
 Suckermouth 77
 Tonguetied 70
 Western Silvery 71
 minnows 68
minor, Anarhichas 165
 Symphurus 189
minutillus, Chriolepis 175
minutus, Evorthodus 177
 Dactyloscopus 167
Minytrema 80
mirabilis, Gillichthys 177, 235
 Phenacobius 77
 miracielo
 bulldog 166
 del sureste 166
 perro 166
 sargacero 166
 miracielos 166
 miraestrellas 166
 bocona 167
 chiquita 167
 colirranurada 167
 de Chacala 167
 de la Baja 167
 del profesor 167
 fina 167
 fisgona 167
 flecha 167
 gigante 166
 isleño 167
 lunática 167
 mediafranjada 167
 mexicana 167
 ojilargo 167
 ojiverrugado 167
 orleada 167
 ornada 167
 panámica 167
 rayada 167
 ribereña 167
 triste 167
 vendada 167
 virote 167
miraflorensis, Microgobius 178
Misgurnus 81, 203
mississippiensis, Morone 129, 239
mitschilli, Anchoa 66
mitsukurii, Squalus 53
Mitsukurina 49
 Mitsukurinidae 49
miurus, Noturus 84
 Scytalichthys 64
Mixomyrophis 198
Moapa 73
Mobula 57
 Mobula
 Smoothtail 57
 Spinetail 57
 Mobulidae 196
modesta, Gila 71
 Mojarra
 Bigeye 148
 Black Axillary 148
 Darkspot 148
 Flagfin 148
 Golden 148
 Graceful 148
 Mexican 148
 Mottled 148
 Pacific Flagfin 148
 Pacific Spotfin 148
 Rhombic 148
 Shortfin 148
 Shortnose 148
 Slender 148
 Spotfin 148
 Streaked 148
 Striped 148
 Tidewater 148
 Tricolor 148
 Yellowfin 148
 mojarra
 aleta corta 148
 aletas amarillas 148
 aletimanchada 158
 amarilla 157

angaripola.....	158	del Teapa	157
arcoiris.....	158	del Usumacinta.....	157
azul.....	158	dorada.....	157
blanca.....	135	enana.....	158
boca de fuego.....	157	española.....	148
brasileña.....	148	flaca.....	148
brillosa.....	158	gachupina.....	157
caracolera.....	156	golosa.....	135
castarrica.....	157	guacha.....	148
charrita.....	148	hondureña.....	156
chetumaleña.....	156	huasteca.....	156
china.....	148	labios de hule.....	158
congo.....	155	lomo rayado.....	158
costera.....	148	malacapa.....	148
cubana.....	148	mancha negra.....	148
de Amatitlán.....	157	manchada.....	135
de arrecife.....	158	manchita.....	148
de bandas.....	158	mexicana.....	148
de Chairel.....	156	muellera.....	158
de Cuatro Ciénegas.....	156	negra.....	135
de estero.....	148	oaxaqueña.....	157
de Guamuchal.....	156	ojona.....	158
de la Angostura.....	157	oreja azul.....	135
de La Lana.....	157	oreja roja.....	135
de La Pasión.....	157	orejona.....	135
de labios gruesos.....	156	ovalada.....	158
de Leona Vicario.....	157	paleta.....	157
de ley.....	148	palometa.....	148
de Managua.....	156	panza colorada.....	157
de Montecristo.....	157	pecho rojo.....	135
de Palenque.....	157	picuda.....	158
de San Domingo.....	157	pinta.....	148
de Sinaloa.....	156	plateada.....	148
del Almoloya.....	157	pozolera.....	157
del Balsas.....	156	prieta.....	156
del Chiapa de Corzo.....	156	rayada.....	148
del Grande de Chiapas.....	157	rayas negras.....	158
del Maracaibo.....	148	rosada.....	158
del Misalá.....	158	sargacera.....	158
del Motagua.....	157	tampiqueña.....	156
del norte.....	156	trompetera.....	148
del Ocotal.....	157	zacatera.....	157
del Ojo Frío.....	156	mojarras.....	148
del Papaloapan.....	156	de agua dulce.....	155
del Petén.....	157	vivíparas.....	158
del San Juan.....	156	mojarrón pecoso.....	150
del Sarabia.....	157	<i>mokarran, Sphyrna</i>	52
del sur.....	156	Mola.....	
del sureste.....	156	Sharptail.....	191
del Tamasopo.....	156	Slender.....	191

- mola..... 191
 coliaguda..... 191
 flaca..... 191
Mola..... 191
mola, Mola..... 191
 molas..... 191
 môle..... 191
 Molidae..... 191
molitrix, Hypophthalmichthys..... 72
 mollasse atlantique..... 163
 mollera luminosa..... 93
 molliénésie à voileure..... 110
mollis, Diaphus..... 207
mollispinis, Lepidomeda..... 72
 Molly
 Amazon..... 109
 Balsas..... 110
 Bicolor..... 109
 Dwarf..... 109
 Mangrove..... 110
 Mexican..... 110
 Pacific..... 109
 Petén..... 110, 214
 Sailfin..... 110
 Shortfin..... 110
 Sulphur..... 110
 Tamesí..... 110, 214
 Yucatan..... 110
Molva..... 94
 molva..... 121
 pinta..... 121
molva, Molva..... 94
 molvas..... 120
 Monacanthidae..... 190
Monacanthus..... 190
monacha, Poeciliopsis..... 110
 Erimonax..... 70
 Monkfish..... 210
monoceros, Aluterus..... 190
monocirrhus, Exocoetus..... 101
monodi, Erythrocles..... 146
Monolene..... 187, 237
Monopenchelys..... 61
Monopterus..... 115
monopterygius, Aspidophoroides..... 125
 Pleurogrammus..... 121
montereyensis, Gibbonsia..... 168
montezumae, Xiphophorus..... 111
monticola, Agonostomus..... 98
 Algansea..... 68
 Mooneye..... 59
 mooneyes..... 59
 Moonfish
 Atlantic..... 145
 Caribbean..... 145
 Mexican..... 145
 Pacific..... 145
moorei, Dactyloscopus..... 167
 Etheostoma..... 138
 mora viola..... 92
moralesi, Notropis..... 75, 201
 moras..... 92
 Moray
 Argus..... 61
 Blackedge..... 61
 Blacktail..... 61
 Broadbanded..... 60
 California..... 61
 Chain..... 60
 Chestnut..... 60
 Crafty..... 61
 False..... 60
 Finespotted..... 61
 Goldentail..... 61
 Green..... 61
 Hardtail..... 60
 Honeycomb..... 61
 Hourglass..... 61
 Jewel..... 61
 Largehead..... 61
 Lichen..... 61
 Marbled..... 61
 Masked..... 61
 Mexican False..... 60
 Mottled False..... 60
 Ocellated..... 61
 Paintspotted..... 61
 Palenose..... 60
 Panamic Green..... 61
 Peppered..... 61
 Polygon..... 61
 Purplemouth..... 61
 Pygmy..... 60
 Redface..... 61
 Reticulate..... 61
 Saddled..... 61
 Sharktooth..... 61
 Slenderjaw..... 60
 Spottail..... 61
 Spotted..... 61
 Starry..... 60
 Stout..... 61

Stripesnout False	60	reticulada	61
Undulated	61	rubicunda	61
Viper	60	verde	61
White-edged	61	verde panámica	61
Yellow-edged	61	víbora	60
Zebra	61	morenas	60
morays	60	morenas falsas	60
morays, false	60	morenita	60
<i>mordax</i> , <i>Engraulis</i>	67	<i>morhua</i> , <i>Gadus</i>	93
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	61	Moridae	92
<i>Osmerus</i>	86, 206	<i>moringa</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	61
morena		<i>Moringua</i>	60
amarilla	61	Moringuidae	60
Argos	61	<i>morio</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	130
atigrada	61	<i>Morone</i>	129, 239
cabezona	61	Moronidae	129, 239
cadena	60	moros	92
castaña	60	morue	
cebra	61	bariolée	120
cinturones	60	charbonnière	120
clepsidra	61	franche	93
cola dorada	61	morue-lingue	121
cola dura	60	morues	93
cola negra	61	morues noires	120
cola pintada	61	<i>moseri</i> , <i>Sebastes</i>	118
de borde amarillo	61	Mosquitofish	
de borde blanco	61	Eastern	109
de California	61	Sleek	109
de margen negro	61	Western	108
enana	60	<i>mossambicus</i> , <i>Oreochromis</i>	156, 240
estrellada	60	<i>motaguense</i> , <i>Cichlasoma</i>	228
falsa bembona	60	<i>motaguensis</i> , <i>Parachromis</i>	157, 228
falsa de arrecife	60	motelle à quatre barbillons	93
falsa de collar	60	<i>mowbrayi</i> , <i>Liopropoma</i>	132
falsa dientona	60	<i>Moxostoma</i>	80, 81
falsa hocico rayado	60	<i>mozinoi</i> , <i>Hypsagonus</i>	126
falsa mexicana	60	<i>mucosus</i> , <i>Liparis</i>	128
jaspeada	61	<i>Lycodes</i>	163
lista	61	<i>Xiphister</i>	164
manchada	61	<i>mucronatus</i> , <i>Neoconger</i>	60
mapache	61	Mudminnow	
ocelada	61	Central	87
octaviana	60	Eastern	87
ondulada	61	Olympic	87
panal	61	mudminnows	87
pecas pintura	61	Mudsucker	
pecosa	60	Delta	177
pinta	61	Longjaw	177
pintada	61	Shortjaw	177
pintita	61	<i>muelleri</i> , <i>Maurolucus</i>	88, 207
polígona	61	muge curema	99

- muges 98
Mugil 99, 211
mugil, Kuhlia 155
 Mugilidae 98, 211
 Mugiliformes 98
 mullet
 à cornes 78
 perlé du nord 73
 Mullet
 Bobo 99
 Fantail 99
 Hospe 99
 Liseta 99
 Mountain 98
 Orange-eye 99
 Redeye 99
 Snouted 99
 Striped 99
 White 99
 mullets 98, 211
 Mullidae 153
Mulloidichthys 153
Mullus 153
multicinctus, Axoclinus 166
multifasciatus, Pronotogrammus 133
multifilis, Hyleurochilus 168
multiguttatus, Alphestes 130
multilineata, Chromis 159
multiocellatus, Antennatus 97
multioporusus, Labrisomus 169
multipunctata, Skiffia 105
multipunctatum, Sicydium 179
multiradiatus, Girardinichthys 104
 Pterygoplichthys 82, 204
multistriatus, Diplospinus 180
 Mummichog 105
munda, Urotrygon 56
mundeola, Anchoa 66
mundeoloides, Anchoa 66
mundiceps, Xyrichtys 161
mundus, Dactylagnus 166
munitus, Noturus 84
munkiana, Mobula 57
Muraena 61, 198
muraena, Callechelys 62
 Muraenesocidae 64
 Muraenidae 60
 murciélago
 biocelado 98
 diablo 98
 inclinado 98
 lomo áspero 98
 manchado 98
 picudo 98
 tapacaminos 98
 tres cuernos 98
 tubos 98
 murciélagos 98
 murène verte 61
 murènes 60
muriei, Chasmistes 79
muroadsi, Decapterus 144
murrayi, Triglops 125
muscarum, Rimicola 173
 museau noir 75
 Muskellunge 87
 muskellunge, tiger 239
 musolones 51
 musso atlantique 145
 mustèle
 arctique à trois barbillons 93
 argentée 93
Mustelus 51, 194, 195
muticus, Lethotremus 127
mutilineatus, Xiphophorus 111
Mycteroperca 130, 131
 Myctophidae 89, 207
 Myctophiformes 89
Myctophum 90
myersi, Ekemblemaria 171
 Gobulus 177
 Tomicodon 173
mykiss, Oncorhynchus 87, 206, 207, 239
 Myliobatidae 57, 194, 196
 Myliobatiformes 56, 196
Myliobatis 57
Mylocheilus 73
Mylopharodon 73
Mylopharyngodon 73, 200
myops, Trachinocephalus 89
Myoxocephalus 124, 217
myriaster, Porichthys 97
Myrichthys 63
Myripristis 112
Myrophis 63, 198
mystacinus, Hyporthodus 130, 219
mystacium, Bathygobius 175
mystes, Scorpaena 116
mysticetus, Cetengraulis 67
mystinus, Sebastes 118
 myxine
 brune 48

du nord	48
noire	47
<i>Myxine</i>	48
myxines	47
Myxini	47
Myxinidae	47
Myxiniiformes	47
<i>Myxodagnus</i>	167, 232

N

naca	174
<i>nachtriebi</i> , <i>Margariscus</i>	73, 200
<i>naeorhegmis</i> , <i>Paraclinus</i>	170
<i>nakamurai</i> , <i>Hexanchus</i>	52
<i>namaycush</i> , <i>Salvelinus</i>	87, 239
<i>nana</i> , <i>Urotrygon</i>	56
<i>Nandopsis</i>	227
<i>Nannobranchium</i>	90
<i>nannus</i> , <i>Cynoscion</i>	151
<i>nanodes</i> , <i>Starksia</i>	170
<i>nanus</i> , <i>Lipariscus</i>	128
<i>Penetopteryx</i>	114
<i>naos</i> , <i>Hyporhamphus</i>	102
<i>Narcine</i>	54
Narcinidae	54
narcinidés	54
<i>narinari</i> , <i>Aetobatus</i>	57
naseux	
d'Umatilla	78
des rapides	77
léopard	77
moucheté	77
noir	77
<i>Nasolamia</i>	52
<i>nasus</i> , <i>Anchoa</i>	66
<i>Coregonus</i>	86
<i>Lamna</i>	50
<i>Menticirrhus</i>	152
<i>nasuta</i> , <i>Percina</i>	141
<i>nasutus</i> , <i>Nesiarchus</i>	181
<i>Ogcocephalus</i>	98
<i>natalis</i> , <i>Ameiurus</i>	83
naucrate	146
<i>Naucrates</i>	144
<i>naucrates</i> , <i>Echeneis</i>	146
<i>naufragium</i> , <i>Pseudobalistes</i>	190
náufragos	129
<i>Nautichthys</i>	125
navaga jaune	93
<i>nazas</i> , <i>Cyprinodon</i>	107
<i>Notropis</i>	75

<i>Nealotus</i>	181
<i>Nebris</i>	152
<i>nebulifer</i> , <i>Paralabrax</i>	132
<i>nebuliferum</i> , <i>Cichlasoma</i>	156, 227
<i>nebuliferus</i> , <i>Catostomus</i>	79
<i>nebulosa</i> , <i>Echidna</i>	60
<i>Perca</i>	223
<i>Percina</i>	223
<i>Zenopsis</i>	113
<i>nebulosus</i> , <i>Ameiurus</i>	83
<i>Cynoscion</i>	151
<i>Sebastes</i>	118
<i>Nectoliparis</i>	128
Needlefish	
Atlantic	102
California	102
Flat	102
Keeltail	102
Maya	102
Redfin	103
needlefishes	102
<i>Negaprion</i>	52
<i>negropinna</i> , <i>Lepophidium</i>	94
<i>nelma</i> , <i>Stenodus</i>	207
<i>nelsoni</i> , <i>Potamarius</i>	82, 204
<i>nelsonii</i> , <i>Coregonus</i>	206
<i>Nemaclinus</i>	170
Nematistiidae	144
<i>Nematistius</i>	144
<i>nematophthalmus</i> , <i>Pontinus</i>	116
<i>nematopus</i> , <i>Physiculus</i>	92
Nemichthyidae	64
<i>Nemichthys</i>	64
<i>nemoptera</i> , <i>Albula</i>	197
<i>Neobythites</i>	94
<i>Neoclinus</i>	172
<i>Neoconger</i>	60, 197
<i>Neoepinnula</i>	181
<i>neogaeus</i> , <i>Chrosomus</i>	69, 199
<i>Neogobius</i>	178, 233, 235
<i>neoguinaica</i> , <i>Albula</i>	196
<i>Neomerinthe</i>	116
<i>Neoniphon</i>	112
<i>Neoophorus</i>	212
<i>Neopisthopterus</i>	66
<i>neopterum</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	138
<i>nepenthe</i> , <i>Atherinella</i>	99
<i>nephehus</i> , <i>Sphoeroides</i>	191
<i>nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus</i>	87, 207
<i>Nes</i>	178, 233
<i>Nesiarchus</i>	181

- nesiotes, Lythrypnus* 178
Nettastomatidae 65
Nettenchelys 65
neucratoides, Echeneis 146
nevadae, Crenichthys 104
nevadensis, Cyprinodon 107
nevisense, Percina 141
newberryi, Eucyclogobius 176
nezahualcoyotl, Xiphophorus 111
Nezumia 92
nianguae, Etheostoma 138
nicholsi, Anthias 131
 Halichoeres 160
 Lupinoblennius 168
nicholsii, Rhinogobiops 178
Nicholsina 160, 230
niger, Centrolophus 182
 Esox 87
 Ictiobus 80, 203
 Melichthys 189
 Myoxocephalus 124
nigra, Gila 71
nigrensis, Xiphophorus 111, 215
nigrescens, Centropomus 129, 218
 Gila 71
nigricans, Acanthurus 180
 Enchelycore 60
 Entomacrodus 168
 Girella 154
 Hypentelium 80
 Hypoplectrus 132
 Makaira 182, 236
nigricaudus, Axoclinus 166
nigricinctus, Labrisomus 169
nigripinne, Etheostoma 138
nigripinni, Bathyagonus 126
nigripinnis, Coregonus 86
 Paraclinus 170
 Rypticus 133
nigrirostris, Johnrandallia 154
nigritus, Hyporthodus 130, 219
nigrocinctus, Sebastes 118
nigrofasciata, Amatitlania 155, 227
 Lile 68
 Percina 141
nigrofasciatum, Cichlasoma 227
nigromaculatus, Pomoxis 135, 221
nigromarginata, Ogilbia 96, 210
nigromarginatus, Gymnothorax 61
nigrotaeniata, Dionda 70
nigrum, Etheostoma 138, 222, 223
nikkiae, Antillogobius 174, 234
nikparini, Anotopterus 89, 207
niloticus, Oreochromis 156
niphobles, Hyporthodus 130, 219
nipigon, Coregonus 206
 Leucichthys 206
nipponensis, Hypomesus 85
nitens, Rhynchoconger 65
 Trichiurus 181
nitidus, Haemulopsis 149
nivea, Cyprinella 70
niveatus, Hyporthodus 130, 219
nobiliana, Torpedo 54
nobilis, Atractoscion 151
 Conodon 148
 Gambusia 109
 Hypophthalmichthys 72, 200
Nocomis 73
nocomis, Ophidion 95
nocturna, Echidna 60
nocturnus, Noturus 84
nodosus, Calamus 150
Nomeidae 183
Nomeus 183, 236
normani, Saurida 88
noronhai, Odontaspis 49
norrisi, Mustelus 51
norvegicus, Sebastes 118
Notacanthidae 59, 197, 216
Notacanthus 59
Notarius 82, 204
notata, Strongylura 103
notatus, Fundulus 106
 Pimephales 77
 Porichthys 97
Notemigonus 73
nothochir, Quassiremus 64
Nothonotus 221
nothus, Cynoscion 151
 Opistognathus 134
notius, Micropterus 135
 Sebastes 118
notogramma, Percina 141
Notopteridae 59
Notorynchus 52
Notoscopelus 90
notospilotus, Artedius 121
notospilus, Halichoeres 160
 Serranus 133
Notropis 73, 200, 201, 202, 239
nottii, Fundulus 106

- Noturus*..... 84, 205, 206
nourissati, *Amphilophus* 156, 227
Cichlasoma..... 227
novacula, *Xyrichtys*..... 161
Novaculichthys..... 160
novemfasciatus, *Lutjanus*..... 147
novemlineatus, *Ginsburgellus*..... 177
Novumbra..... 87
nubilus, *Notropis*..... 75
nuchale, *Etheostoma*..... 138
nuchalis, *Hybognathus*..... 71
Kaupichthys..... 60
nuchipinnis, *Labrisomus*..... 169
nudiceps, *Ogilbia*..... 96, 210
nudum, *Gobiosoma*..... 177
nudus, *Gymnachirus*..... 188
nugator, *Chirolophis*..... 163
nybelini, *Triglops*..... 125
- O**
- Oarfish*..... 91
oarfishes..... 91
oaxacae, *Profundulus*..... 103
obesus, *Enneacanthus*..... 135
Thunnus..... 182
Triaenodon..... 52
obeyense, *Etheostoma*..... 138
oblongus, *Erismyza*..... 80, 203
Paralichthys..... 185
obscurus, *Carcharhinus*..... 51
obtusirostris, *Exocoetus*..... 101
obtusus, *Phallochanna*..... 124
Rhinichthys..... 201
Occella..... 126
occidentale, *Etheostoma*..... 139, 222, 223
occidentalis, *Catostomus*..... 79
Emblemariopsis..... 172
Malacocephalus..... 92
Nebris..... 152
Poecilopsis..... 110, 215
Prognichthys..... 102
Starksia..... 170
Occidentarius..... 82, 204
oceanicus, *Conger*..... 64
Gobionellus..... 177
oceanops, *Elacatinus*..... 176, 235
ocellaris, *Cichla*..... 156
ocellata, *Bollmannia*..... 175
Chaenopsis..... 171
Leucoraja..... 55
Starksia..... 170
ocellatus, *Anarrhichthys*..... 165, 231
Astronotus..... 156
Bothus..... 187
Chaetodon..... 154
Fowlerichthys..... 97, 210
Gymnothorax..... 61
Myrichthys..... 63
Pleuronichthys..... 187
Sciaenops..... 153
ochotensis, *Artediellus*..... 121
Liparis..... 128
ochoterenai, *Ictalurus*..... 83
ocotal, *Rocio*..... 157, 229
octaviana, *Enchelycore*..... 60
octodecemspinosus, *Myoxocephalus*..... 124
octofasciata, *Rocio*..... 157, 229
octofasciatum, *Cichlasoma*..... 229
octogrammus, *Hexagrammos*..... 120
octonemus, *Polydactylus*..... 150
oculatus, *Etelis*..... 147
Icelinus..... 123
Lepisosteus..... 58
oculofasciatus, *Nautichthys*..... 125
Ocyurus..... 147
ocyurus, *Centropristis*..... 131
Sectator..... 154
Odontaspidae..... 49
Odontaspis..... 49, 194
Odontognathus..... 66
Odontopyxis..... 126
Odontoscion..... 152, 226
oeil-perlé du nord..... 89
oeil-vert
à long nez..... 89
camus..... 89
ogac..... 93
ogac, *Gadus*..... 209
Ogcocephalidae..... 98
Ogcocephalus..... 98
Ogilbia..... 96, 209, 210
oglinum, *Opisthonema*..... 68
Oilfish..... 181
ojilargos..... 90
ojiverde
chato..... 89
truculento..... 89
ojiverdes..... 89
ojo de linterna panámica..... 112
ojos
de linterna..... 112

- de luna 59
 de perla 89
okaloosae, Etheostoma 139
okatie, Ellassoma 155
okefenokee, Ellassoma 155, 226
olidus, Hypomesus 85
Oligocottus 124
oligodon, Polydactylus 150
oligolepis, Albula 196
 Campostoma 68
oligomerus, Symphurus 189
Oligoplites 145
olivaceum, Etheostoma 139
olivaceus, Fundulus 106
olivaris, Pylodictis 85, 206
olmecae, Priapella 111
olmstedii, Etheostoma 139
olrikii, Aspidophoroides 125, 217
olseni, Dipturus 55
 omble
 à tête plate 87
 chevalier 87
 de fontaine 87
 malma 87
 ombre arctique 87
 omisco 91
omiscomaycus, Percopsis 91
 omiscos 91
ommata, Diplobatis 54
 Leptolucania 106
omorgmus, Ophichthus 63
omostigma, Otophidium 95
Oncorhynchus 86, 206, 207, 239
onitis, Tautoga 161
oophylax, Etheostoma 139
 Opah 90
 opahs 90
 Opaleye 154
 Gulf 154
opercularis, Myxodagnus 167, 232
 Paraetharchus 63
 Polydactylus 151
Ophichthidae 62, 198
Ophichthus 63, 198
Ophidiidae 94, 209
Ophidiiformes 94, 208, 209
Ophidion 95, 209
Ophioblennius 168
Ophiodon 121
ophioneus, Ichthyapus 63
Ophioscion 152, 226
ophis, Ophichthus 63
Ophisternon 115
ophryas, Prionotus 120
Opisthonema 68
Opisthoproctidae 85
Opisthopterus 66
Opistognathidae 134
Opistognathus 134, 220, 235
Opsanus 96
Opsopoeodus 76
 orbe étoilé 191
orbis, Eumicrotremus 127
orca, Notropis 75
orcini, Brama 146
orcuttii, Gila 71
ordwayi, Brotula 94
oreas, Chrosomus 69, 199
Orectolobiformes 49, 194
oregonensis, Ptychocheilus 77
oregoni, Parabathymyrus 65
Oregonichthys 76
Oreochromis 156, 240
orientale, Etheostoma 139, 222, 223
orientalis, Anarhichas 165
 Sarda 181
 Thunnus 182
orlandicum, Ellassoma evergladei 226
ornata, Codoma 69, 199
 Pholis 165
ornate, Chitala 59
ornatum, Campostoma 69
ornatus, Gillellus 167
oropeles 113
orqueta, Chloroscombrus 144
orri, Poecilia 110
orstedii, Selene 145
ortenburgeri, Notropis 75
Orthodon 76
orthogrammus, Carangoides 144, 224
 Caranx 224
Orthonopias 124
Orthopristis 149
osburni, Etheostoma 139
 Oscar 156
osculus, Rhinichthys 77, 201, 202
Osmeridae 85
Osmeriformes 85, 206
Osmerus 86, 206
Osphronemidae 184, 236
osseus, Lepisosteus 58, 196
ostentum, Careproctus 127

<i>osteoichir, Remora</i>	146	<i>paitensis, Menticirrhus</i>	152
<i>Osteoglossiformes</i>	59	<i>Trachinotus</i>	145
<i>Ostichthys</i>	112	pajarito	
<i>Ostraciidae</i>	190	blanco del Atlántico	102
<i>Ostracion</i>	190	blanco del Pacifico	102
<i>othonopterus, Cynoscion</i>	151	cabeciduro	102
<i>Otophidium</i>	95	californiano	102
<i>otrynter, Caranx</i>	144	choca	102
<i>ouitouche</i>	78	cholo	102
<i>ovale, Syacium</i>	186	mexicano	102
<i>ovalis, Sebastes</i>	118	saltador	102
<i>ovatus, Peprilus</i>	183	pajaritos	102
<i>owstoni, Mitsukurina</i>	49	<i>Palatogobius</i>	178, 233
<i>Oxudercidae</i>	233	<i>palearis, Lycodes</i>	163
<i>oxycephalus, Cirrhitichthys</i>	155	palhala	154
<i>Oxycirrhites</i>	155	palissade à épines plates	113
<i>Oxyjulis</i>	160	<i>pallasii, Chupea</i>	67
<i>Oxylebius</i>	121	<i>Pallasina</i>	126
<i>Oxyporhamphus</i>	102, 212	<i>pallididorsum, Etheostoma</i>	139
<i>oxyrhynchus, Notropis</i>	75	<i>pallidus, Lycodes</i>	163
<i>Percina</i>	141	<i>palmaris, Percina</i>	141
<i>oxyrinchus, Acipenser</i>	58	Palometa	145
<i>Isurus</i>	50	palometa	183
<i>Oxyurichthys</i>	178, 233	de Cortés	183
<i>ozarcanus, Notropis</i>	75	del Golfo	183

P

<i>pachycephalus, Cyprinodon</i>	107	plateada	183
<i>pachygaster, Sphoeroides</i>	191	salema	183
<i>pacifica, Albula</i>	59, 197	palometas	183
<i>Himantura</i>	57	<i>pammelas, Melanostigma</i>	163
<i>Hoplunnis</i>	65	pámpano	
<i>Lampetra</i>	48, 194	acerado	145
<i>pacifici, Genyatremus</i>	149, 225	amarillo	145
<i>pacificum, Diplectrum</i>	131	de hebra	144
<i>pacificus, Apogon</i>	143	fino	145
<i>Artediellus</i>	121	gitano	145
<i>Benthodesmus</i>	181	listado	145
<i>Larimus</i>	152	paloma	145
<i>Lobotes</i>	147	palometa	145
<i>Lycodes</i>	163	pámpanos	144
<i>Microstomus</i>	186	<i>panamense, Benthosema</i>	89, 207
<i>Paraetharchus</i>	64	<i>panamensis, Bagre</i>	82
<i>Somniosus</i>	53	<i>Bascanichthys</i>	62
<i>Thaleichthys</i>	86	<i>Cephalopholis</i>	130
<i>Tylosurus</i>	103, 212	<i>Cyclopsetta</i>	185
Paddfish	58	<i>Gymnothorax</i>	61
paddfishes	58	<i>Menticirrhus</i>	152
<i>Pagrus</i>	150	<i>Odontognathus</i>	66
<i>pagrus, Pagrus</i>	150	<i>Parapsettus</i>	179
		<i>Pomadasy</i>	150
		<i>panarcys, Cyprinella</i>	70

- pandionis, Emblemaria* 171
pandora, Gila 71
pantherina, Percina 141
pantherinus, Barbulifer 174
Pantosteus 202
pantostictum, Cichlasoma 228
pantostictus, Herichthys 156, 228
 Ogcocephalus 98
pantostigmus, Myrichthys 63
panuco, Gambusia 109, 214
papagallo 144
papagallos 144
paparda del Pacífico 103
papardas 103
papilio, Cheilopogon 101
 Hemilepidotus 123
papillifer, Gobiesox 173
papillosum, Syacium 186
pappillosum, Moxostoma 80
Parabathymyrus 65
Parablennius 168
Parachromis 156, 228
Paraclinus 170, 232
Paraconger 65
Paradiplogrammus 174
paradoxum, Gobiosoma 177
paradoxus, Cubiceps 183
 Palatogobius 178
 Psychrolutes 126
Parahollardia 189
Paralabrax 132
paralatus, Prionotus 120
Paralepididae 89, 207
Paraletharchus 63
Paralichthyidae 184
Paralichthys 185
Paraliparis 128
parallelus, Centropomus 129
Paralonchurus 152, 226
Paraneetroplus 157, 227, 228, 229
Paranthias 131
Parapsettus 179
Parasphyraenops 132, 220
Parasudis 89
pardale, Lepophidium 94
pardalis, Chapalichthys 104, 212, 213
 Pterygoplichthys 82, 204
pardus, Opsanus 96
Pareques 153
Parexocoetus 102
 amarillo 147
 azul-dorado 147
 barred 147
 biajaiba 147
 caballera 147
 cachucho 147
 canchix 147
 coconaco 147
 colmillón 147
 colorado 147
 criollo 147
 cubera 147
 flamenco 147
 lamparita 146
 mulato 147
 ojón 147
 panchito 147
 prieto 147
 rabirrubia 147
 raicero 147
 rojo 147
 sesí 147
pargos 146
 del talud 129
Paricelinus 124
Parmaturus 50
parmifera, Bathyraja 55
Parophidion 95, 209
Parophrys 186, 240
parra, Haemulon 149
parrae, Clepticus 159
Parrella 178, 233
Parrotfish
 Azure 161
 Bicolor 161
 Blue 160
 Bluechin 161
 Bluelip 159
 Bucktooth 161
 Bumphead 161
 Emerald 160
 Greenblotch 161
 Loosetooth 160
 Midnight 160
 Princess 161
 Queen 161
 Rainbow 161
 Redband 161
 Redtail 161
 Stareye 159
 Stoplight 161

Striped	161	Peamouth.....	73
Yellowtail	161	Pearleye, Northern	89
parrotfishes	159	pearleyes	89
<i>parryi, Rhamdia</i>	83, 205	Pearlfish.....	94
<i>partitus, Stegastes</i>	159	Chain	94
<i>paru, Peprilus</i>	183	Finless	94
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	155	Nocturnal.....	94
<i>parva, Anchoa</i>	66	Pacific.....	94
<i>Lucania</i>	106	pearlfishes	94
<i>parviceps, Lycodapus</i>	162	Pearlside	
<i>parvipinne, Etheostoma</i>	139	Atlantic.....	88
<i>parvipinnis, Cynoscion</i>	151	Daisy	88
<i>Fundulus</i>	106	<i>pearsei, Cichlasoma</i>	229
<i>parvus, Dactylagnus</i>	167	<i>Theraps</i>	157, 229
<i>Ogcocephalus</i>	98	<i>Typhliasina</i>	96, 210
<i>Sphoeroides</i>	191	peces	
<i>Symphurus</i>	189	abrojo	163
<i>Upeneus</i>	153	anzuelo	98
<i>pasionis, Cichlasoma</i>	229	babosos.....	127
<i>Thorichthys</i>	157, 229	balón.....	98
<i>passer, Holacanthus</i>	155	boquita.....	85
pastenagues	56	cavernícolas.....	91
arrondies américaines.....	56	cofre	190
pastorcillo		de San Pedro.....	113
aquillado.....	183	del fango.....	87
café	183	demonios	88
lucía.....	183	duende	85
pastorcillos	183	erizo.....	191
<i>patronus, Brevoortia</i>	67	flecos	90
<i>pattersoni, Trogloglanis</i>	85	grumo	127
patudo.....	182	hacha	88
<i>patzcuaro, Chirostoma</i>	100, 211	harapo.....	172
<i>paucibarbigier, Peristedion</i>	120	lobo.....	165
<i>pauciradiatus, Antennatus</i>	97	lombriz	179
<i>Cubiceps</i>	183	luminosos	88
<i>Diplogrammus</i>	174	mariposa	154
<i>pauciradii, Campostoma</i>	69	pipa.....	113
<i>paucispinis, Sebastes</i>	118	proa.....	165
<i>paucus, Isurus</i>	50	púa.....	165
<i>paulistanus, Trinectes</i>	188, 237	remo	91
<i>paulus, Cottus</i>	122	sapo	96
<i>pavo, Iniistius</i>	160	sierra.....	54
<i>paxillus, Lycenchelys</i>	162	topo.....	165
payasito		pêcheur	
gungo.....	153	à deux massettes.....	98
largo.....	153	à trèfle.....	98
lindo	153	<i>pecosensis, Cyprinodon</i>	107
obispo	151	<i>pectinata, Pristis</i>	54
prieto	153	<i>pectinatus, Centropomus</i>	129
punteado.....	152	<i>pectoralis, Albatrossia</i>	208
rayado.....	153	<i>Coryphaenoides</i>	92, 208

- Dactyloscopus* 167, 231
Dallia 87
Enneanectes 166
Nematistius 144
peduncularis, Sebastes 118
 pejegato
 globo 50
 lima 50
 marrón 50
 renacuajo 50
 pejegatos 50
 pejelagarto 58
 pejelagartos 58
 pejepuerco blanco 189
 pejerrey
 azulado 100
 californiano 100
 charal 100
 delta 100
 landia 100
 mocho 99
 pescadillo 99
 rasposo 100
 sardina 100
 pejerreyes 99
pelagicus, Alopias 50
 Nectoliparis 128
 Syngnathus 114
pelagios, Megachasma 50
pelamis, Katsuwonus 181
 pèlerin 50
 pèlerins 50
pelicanus, Symphurus 189
pellegrini, Heteroconger 65
pellosemion, Atherinella 99
pellucida, Ammocrypta 136, 200
pellucidus, Pleurolepis 200
 Psenes 183
peltastes, Lepomis 135, 221
peltata, Percina 141
 peluqueros 179
pemarco, Schedophilus 183, 236
 Pempheridae 154, 233
Pempheris 154
 pencilsmelts 85
Penetopteryx 114
peninsulae, Menidia 101, 211
penna, Calamus 150
pennatula, Calamus 150
pentacanthus, Bathyagonus 126
 Pentacerotidae 155
 peon panámico 166
 peones 166
 pepesca 81
 de Catemaco 81
 pepescas 81
Peprilus 183
peraticus, Chapalichthys 104, 213
Perca 140, 223, 226
 perca
 de toba 138
 del Bravo 137
 del Conchos 136
 del Salado 139
 escamona 141
 mexicana 139
 percas 135
 falsas 91
 pirata 91
percellens, Rhinobatos 55, 195
 Perch
 Bighead Sand 131
 Black 158
 Bridled Sand 131
 Dwarf 158
 Dwarf Sand 131
 Greater Sand 131
 Highfin Sand 131
 Kelp 158
 Mexican Sand 131
 Orange-spotted Sand 131
 Pacific Ocean 117
 Pacific Sand 131
 Pile 158
 Pirate 91
 Reef 158
 Sacramento 135
 Sand 131
 Shiner 158
 Silver 151
 Squirrel Sand 132
 Tule 158
 White 129
 Yellow 140
 perchaude 140
 perche
 de pilotis 158
 de varech 158
 perche-méné 158
 perches 135, 240
 pirate 91
 vivipares 158

- perches-pirates 91
 Percidae 135, 200, 221, 240
 Perciformes 129, 215, 216, 218
perciformis, Hyperoglyphe 182
Percina 140, 223, 224
Percis 126
percnurum, Etheostoma 139, 222, 223
percobromus, Notropis 75
 Percophidae 165
 Percopsidae 91
 Percopsiformes 91
Percopsis 91
perezii, Carcharhinus 51, 195
perfasciata, Anchoviella 66
 Periophthalmidae 233
Perissias taeniopterus 187
 Peristediidae 120, 217
Peristedion 120
 perlado norteño 89
 perlero
 del Atlántico 94
 del Pacífico 94
 mocho 94
 nocturno 94
 perleros 94
perlo, Heptranchias 52
perlongum, Etheostoma 139
 Permit 145
perniger, Eleotris 174
perpallidus, Notropis 75
perplexus, Cottus 122
perrico, Scarus 161
 perroquets 159
persimilis, Fundulus 106
personatus, Coryphopterus 175
peru, Lutjanus 147
peruana, Seriola 145
peruanus, Hemanthias 132
peruviana, Selene 145
peruvianus, Diapterus 225
 Etropus 185, 237
 Galeichthys 204
 pescado blanco 100
 pescara 129
 petaca
 banderita 158
 mexicana 158
 rayada 158
 toro 158
petenense, Dorosoma 67
petenensis, Poecilia 110, 214
Petenia 157
petersii, Tomicodon 173
petersoni, Notropis 75
petimba, Fistularia 115
 petit
 dard 138
 requin-taupe 50
 petit-bec 76
 petite
 limace de mer 127
 poule de mer arctique 127
 poule de mer atlantique 127
 poule de mer douce 127
 poule de mer ronde 127
 poule de Terre-Neuve 127
 peto 181
Petromyzon 48
 Petromyzontida 48, 193
 Petromyzontidae 48, 193, 194
 Petromyzontiformes 48
Petrotyx 95
 pez
 cinto 181
 de fuego del diablo 116
 espada 182
 joya manchado 156
 león rojo 116
 piloto 144
 sargazo 97
 sol 135
 vela 182
 pez erizo
 de riendas 191
 enano 191
 mapache 191
 pecoso 191
 pelágico 191
 pez lombriz
 aletatraserá 179
 colibandera 179
 lomo punteado 179
 manchado 179
 oliváceo 179
 punteado 179
 rayado 179
 pez pipa
 aletilla 114
 anillado 114
 cachete rayado 114
 cadena 114
 californiano 114

- caribeño 114
 chato 114
 chico 114
 chocolate 114
 crestado 114
 culebra 114
 de bahía 114
 de Cortés 114
 de estero 114
 de Guadalupe 114
 de lo alto 114
 de río 114
 del Golfo 114
 gusano 114
 hocico blanco 114
 isleño 113
 ñato 113
 oceánico 114
 orlado 113
 payaso 114
 prieto 114
 texano 114
 velero 113
 yucateco 114
 pez sierra
 común 54
 peine 54
pfluegeri, *Tetrapturus* 182
Phaenomonas 64, 198
Phaeoptyx 143
phaeus, *Noturus* 84
Phallichthys 109
Phallocottus 124
Phanerodon 158
pharao, *Anotopterus* 89, 207
 pharaon 89
 pharaons 89
phasma, *Careproctus* 127
Phenacobius 76
phenax, *Apogon* 143
 Mycteroperca 131
Pherallodiscus 173
pheromystax, *Lepophidium* 94
philadelphica, *Centropristis* 131
phillipsi, *Sebastes* 118
philpisteri, *Fundulus* 106, 213
phlegethontis, *Iotichthys* 72
phoebe, *Serranus* 133
 Pholidae 164
Pholis 164
phorellus, *Lythrypnus* 178
Phosichthyidae 88
photogenis, *Notropis* 75
Phoxinus 199
phoxocephala, *Percina* 141
phoxocephalus, *Cynoscion* 151
phreatophila, *Prietella* 84
phrynoides, *Eumicrotremus* 127
Phthanophaneron 112
Phtheirichthys 146
 Phycidae 93
 phycidés 93
Phycis 93, 209
 physaliers 183
 physicule fauve 92
Physiculus 92
Phytichthys 164
phytophilum, *Etheostoma* 139
piceus, *Mylopharyngodon* 73, 200
pichardi, *Joturus* 99
 Pickerel
 Chain 87
 Grass 207
 Redfin 87
 pico
 de pala 165
 de pato 165
 picos de pato 165
 picote 105
 de Tequila 105
 tarasco 105
picta, *Eleotris* 174
pictus, *Gymnothorax* 61, 197
 Halichoeres 160
 Oxylebius 121
 picudilla 180
picudilla, *Sphyraena* 235
 picudito 108
 picudos 182
pidschian, *Coregonus* 86, 206
 pierna 143
piger, *Symphurus* 189
 Pigfish 149
pigmentaria, *Phaeoptyx* 143
 Pike, Northern 87
 Pikeblenny
 Bluethroat 171
 Cortez 171
 Flecked 171, 232
 freckled 232
 Orangethroat 171
 Yellowface 171

- Pikeconger
 Blacktail 65
 Freckled 65
 Pygmy 65
 Silver 65
 Spotted 65
 Pikeminnow
 Colorado 77
 Northern 77
 Sacramento 77
 Umpqua 77
 pikes 87
 Pilchard, False 67
pillionatus, Apogon 143
 Pilotfish 144
 pilotin tacheté 97
pilsbryi, Luxilus 72
 Pimelodidae 205
Pimelodus 205
Pimephales 77
 piña
 bocona 145
 flaca 145
 sietecueros 145
 Pinfish 150
 Spottail 150
pingelii, Triglops 125
pinnata, Phaenomonas 64
pinnatibarbus, Cheilopogon 101
pinniger, Gobiesox 173
 Sebastes 118
pinnimaculatus, Bagre 82
pinos, Amblycirrhitus 155
 pintada 105
 pintito
 de Ocotlán 104
 de San Juanico 104
 de Tocombo 104
 Pipefish
 Banded 114
 Barcheek 114
 Barred 114
 Bay 114
 Bull 114
 Caribbean 114
 Chain 114
 Chocolate 114
 Cortez 114
 Crested 114
 Deepwater 114
 Dusky 114
 Dwarf 114
 Fantail 114
 Freshwater 114
 Fringed 113
 Guadalupe 114
 Gulf 114
 Insular 113
 Kelp 114
 Northern 114
 Offshore 113
 Opossum 114
 Pugnose 113
 Sargassum 114
 Shortfin 114
 Snake 114
 Snubnose 114
 Texas 114, 216
 Whitenose 114
 Worm 114
 Yellowbelly 114
 Yucatan 114
 pipefishes 113, 215
 Pipehorse 113
 piquitinga 66
piratica, Emblemara 172
piratula, Emblemara 172
Pisodonophis 64
pisolabrum, Moxostoma 80
pisteri, Cyprinodon 107
pistilliger, Gymnocanthus 123
pitensis, Cottus 122
placidus, Noturus 84
placitus, Hybognathus 71, 200
Plagiogrammus 164
Plagiotremus 168
plagiusa, Symphurus 189
Plagopterus 77, 201
 Plaice
 Alaska 187
 American 186
planasaxatile, Etheostoma 139, 222, 223
Plancterus 213
planiceps, Notarius 82, 204
planifrons, Apogon 143
 Stegastes 159
 plateadito
 de Chimalapa 99
 de El Hule 99
 de Eyipantla 99
 de Huamuchal 99
 de La Palma 99

- de Progreso 100
- de Tacotalpa 99
- del Balsas 99
- del Fuerte 99
- del Mancuernas 99
- del Papaloapan 99
- del Presidio 99
- del Refugio 99
- marino 99
- plateado 99
- playero 101
- salado 100
- platessoides, Hippoglossoides* 186
- platêtes 165
- Platichthys* 186, 240
- platija
- aleta de rizo 187
- cornuda 187
- de fango 187
- diamante 187
- flaca 186
- limón 186
- moteada 187
- negra 187
- ocelada 187
- petrale 186
- resbalosa 186
- rey 186
- platijas 186
- platophrys, Citharichthys* 185
- platyrhynchus, Scaphirhynchus* 58
- platostomus, Lepisosteus* 58, 196
- Platybelone* 102
- platycephalus, Ameiurus* 83
- Myoxocephalus* 124
- Platydoras* 82
- Platyfish
- Catemaco 111
- Cuatro Ciénegas 111, 215
- Monterrey 111
- Reticulate 111
- Short-sword 111
- Southern 111
- Spiketail 111
- Swordtail 112
- Variable 112
- Platygillellus* 167, 232
- Platygio* 77
- platypogon, Occidentarius* 82, 204
- platypterus, Istiophorus* 182
- platyrhincus, Lepisosteus* 58
- Platyrhinoidis* 56
- platyrhynchus, Catostomus* 79
- Myrophis* 63, 198
- Nocomis* 73
- Platyrrhynidae 56, 195, 196
- platyventris, Aprognathodon* 62, 198
- plebeius, Catostomus* 79
- plecóstoma
- del Amazonas 82
- del Orinoco 82
- del Paraná 81
- rayado 81
- plecóstomas 81
- plecostomus, Hypostomus* 81, 204
- Plectobranthus* 164
- Plectranthias* 132
- plectrodon, Porichthys* 97
- Plectrypops* 112, 215
- Pleurogrammus* 121
- Pleurolepis* 200
- Pleuronectes* 186
- Pleuronectidae 186, 240
- Pleuronectiformes 184, 236
- Pleuronichthys* 187
- pleurospilus, Poeciliopsis* 110
- plie
- à écailles régulières 186
- à grande bouche 186
- à nageoires frisées 187
- à tête plate 186
- arctique 186
- canadienne 186
- de Béring 186
- de Californie 186
- de profondeur 186
- du Gulf Stream 184
- grise 186
- lisse 187
- mince 186
- oculée 187
- rouge 187
- royale 186
- vaseuse 187
- plies 186
- à grands yeux 187
- Pliosteostoma* 66
- pluma
- calamo 150
- campechana 150
- del Caribe 150
- golfin 150

jorobada.....	150	<i>poeyi, Centropomus</i>	129
manchada	150	<i>Halichoeres</i>	160
marotilla	150	<i>Synodus</i>	88
plateada	150	<i>Pogonias</i>	153
plumas	150	<i>Pogonichthys</i>	77
<i>plumbeum, Campostoma</i>	199	poisson	
<i>plumbeus, Carcharhinus</i>	52	pilote.....	144
<i>Couesius</i>	69	sabre canal.....	181
plumières.....	144	sabre ganse	181
<i>plumieri, Eugerres</i>	148, 225	sabre nord-pacifique.....	181
<i>Malacanthus</i>	143	poisson-alligator	
<i>Scorpaena</i>	116	arctique.....	125
<i>plumierii, Haemulon</i>	149	atlantique.....	125
Poacher		lisse.....	125
Atlantic.....	126	poisson-castor	58
Bering.....	126	poisson-écaille atlantique.....	146
Bigeye	126	poisson-lézard paille	89
Blackfin	126	poissons	
Blacktip	126	à barbe	91
Bluespotted.....	126	à quatre yeux	108
Dragon.....	126	crêtes	90
Fourhorn.....	126	d'argent	99
Kelp.....	126	étoilés	88
Longnose.....	126	pailletés	183
Northern Spearnose.....	125	porcs-épics	191
Pricklebreast.....	126	poissons-alligators.....	125
Pygmy	126	poissons-avocettes.....	64
Sawback	126	poissons-balayeurs	154
Smootheye.....	126	poissons-bourses	190
Southern Spearnose.....	125	poissons-cardinaux.....	142
Stripefin.....	126	poissons-castors	58
Sturgeon	126	poissons-chats	
Tubenose	126	à labyrinthes	82
Veteran	126	à sept nageoires	83
Warty.....	126	cuirassés	81
poachers	125	de Lacantún	83
<i>Poblana</i>	101, 212	épineux	82
pocheteau long-nez	56	marins.....	82
<i>poco, Sargocentron</i>	112	poissons-chirurgiens.....	180
pococho		poissons-couteaux	85
beriquete.....	160	à nageoire plumeuse.....	59
perico.....	159	poissons-crapauds	96
<i>podostemone, Etheostoma</i>	139	poissons-éperviers.....	155
<i>Podothecus</i>	126	poissons-football	98
<i>Poecilia</i>	109, 214	poissons-lanternes	89
poecilies	108	poissons-lézards	88
Poeciliidae.....	108	poissons-lombrics	179
<i>Poeciliopsis</i>	110, 215	poissons-loups.....	165
<i>Poecilopsetta</i>	187	poissons-lune.....	191
Poecilopsettidae	187	poissons-palissades	113
<i>poecilurum, Moxostoma</i>	80	poissons-papillons.....	154

- poissons-pêcheurs 98
 poissons-phares 112
 poissons-rubis 146
 poissons-scies 54
 poissons-tapirs à épines 59
polaris, Lycodes 163
politus, Seriphus 153
Pollachius 94
Pollichthys 88
 Pollock 94
 Walleye 93
polyacanthocephalus, Myoxocephalus 124
Polydactylus 150
polygonius, Acanthostracion 190, 237
 Gymnothorax 61
Polyipnus 88
Polylepion 160
polylepis, Allodontichthys 103
 Balistes 189
 Gobiomorus 174
Polymixia 91
 Polymixiidae 91
 Polymixiiformes 91
 Polynemidae 150
Polyodon 58, 196
 Polyodontidae 58
polyommus, Floridichthys 108
polyporosus, Malacoctenus 169, 232
Polyprion 129
 Polyprionidae 129
 polyprions 129
polyspinis, Sebastes 118
polystictum, Desmodema 91
polystictus, Uropterygius 61
polyxystra, Lepidopsetta 186
 Pomacanthidae 154
Pomacanthus 155
 Pomacentridae 158
Pomadasy 150, 225
 Pomatomidae 143
Pomatomus 143
 Pomfret
 Atlantic 146
 Bigscale 146
 Bigtooth 146
 Caribbean 146
 Keeltail 146
 Lowfin 146
 Pacific 146
 Rough 146
 Sickle 146
 pomfrets 146
 pomotis, Acantharchus 134
 Pomoxis 135, 221
 Pompano
 African 144
 Blackblotch 145
 Florida 145
 Gafftopsail 145
 Irish 148
 Pacific 183
 Paloma 145
 Steel 145
 pompano du Pacifique 183
 pompile
 brun 183
 d'Amérique 182
 du cap 183
 noir 182
 paucirayonné 183
 pompiles 182
Pontinus 116
 Poolfish
 Ash Meadows 104
 Pahrump 104
 popocha 68
popoche, Algansea 68
popovi, Gymnelus 162
 Porbeagle 50
 Porcupinefish 191
 Pelagic 191
 porcupinefishes 191
 porgies 150
 Porgy
 Campeche 150
 Grass 150
 Jolthead 150
 Knobbed 150
 Littlehead 150
 Longspine 150
 Pacific 150
 Pluma 150
 Red 150
 Saucereye 150
 Sheepshead 150
 Silver 150
 Whitebone 150
Porichthys 96
 Porkfish 148
 Panamic 148
Poroclinus 164
Porocottus 124

- porosus, Carcharhinus* 52, 195
Rhizoprionodon 52
posthon, Starksia 170
Potamarius 82, 204, 205
potamius, Stictorhinus 198
potteri, Notropis 75
pottsii, Etheostoma 139
 poulamon
 atlantique 94
 du Pacifique 93
 poule de mer ventrue 127
 poules de mer 127
poulsoni, Speoplatyrhinus 92
 Pout
 Aleutian 162
 Atlantic Soft 163
 Aurora 162
 Halfbarred 162
 Ocean 163
poutassou, Micromesistius 94
praecisus, Eumesogrammus 164
prahli, Rhinobatos 55, 195
Precathorops 204
presidionis, Poeciliopsis 110
pretiosus, Hypomesus 85
 Ruvettus 181
 priacanthé sablé 142
 Priacanthidae 142, 224
Priacanthus 142, 224
Priapella 111, 215
 Priapella
 Chiapas 111
 Graceful 111
 Isthmian 111
 Olmec 111
 Palenque 111
 Tacotalpa 111
pribilovius, Nautichthys 125
pricei, Emblemariopsis 172
 Ictalurus 84
 Prickleback
 Black 164
 Blackline 163
 Bluebarred 164
 Crisscross 164
 Lesser 163
 Longsnout 164
 Masked 164
 Monkeyface 163
 Nutcracker 163
 Pearly 163
 Ribbon 164
 Rock 164
 Saddled 164
 Sixspot 164
 Snake 164
 Threeline 164
 Trident 164
 Twoline 164
 Whitebarred 164
 pricklebacks 163
Prietella 84
princeps, Caulolatilus 143, 224
 Cottus 122
Priolepis 178, 233
Prionace 52
 prionote strié 120
Prionotus 119
prionura, Mycteroperca 131
Prionurus 180
 Pristidae 54
 Pristiformes 54
 Pristigasteridae 65
 pristigastéridés 65
Pristigenys 142
Pristipomoides 147
Pristis 54
pristis, Pristis 54
probatocephalus, Archosargus 150
proboscidea, Limanda 186
proboscideus, Chaenomugil 99
prochilos, Elacatinus 176
procne, Notropis 76
productus, Merluccius 93, 208, 209
 Rhinobatos 55
proeliare, Etheostoma 139
profundorum, Lepophidium 94
 Profundulidae 103
 profundulidés 103
Profundulus 103
profundus, Cosmocampus 114
Prognathodes 154
Prognichthys 102
prolatinaris, Symphurus 189
prolifca, Poeciliopsis 110
promelas, Chirostoma 100
 Pimephales 77
Pronotogrammus 132
prorates, Lepophidium 94
proridens, Calamus 150
proriger, Sebastes 118
proserpina, Cyprinella 70

- Prosopium* 87
Protemblemaria 172, 233
Proterorhinus 178, 233, 235
proteus, *Hypsoblennius* 168
Protomyctophum 90
providencianus, *Hypoplectrus* 132, 219
Prowfish 165
prowfishes 165
proximus, *Microgadus* 93
psarostomatus, *Lycodapus* 162
psène maculé 183
Psenes 183
Psettichthys 187
pseudoaequipinnis, *Hypleurochilus* 168
Pseudobalistes 190
Pseudocaranx 145, 224
Pseudocarcharias 50
Pseudocarchariidae 50
pseudofasciatus, *Ctenogobius* 176
Pseudogramma 133
pseudoharengus, *Alosa* 67
Pseudojuloides 160
pseudomaculatus, *Apogon* 143
Pseudomyrophis 64, 198
Pseudopentaceros 155
Pseudophallus 114, 215
Pseudopleuronectes 187
Pseudotriakidae 51
Pseudotriakis 51
pseudovulatum, *Etheostoma* 139
Pseudupeneus 153
Psilotris 178, 233
psittacinus, *Serranus* 133
Psychrolutes 126
Psychrolutidae 126
Pteraclis 146
Ptereleotridae 179, 233
ptéréléotridès 179
Ptereleotris 179, 233
Pterois 116, 216
Pteromylaeus 57
Pteronotropis 77, 201
Pteroplatytrygon 57
Pterycombus 146
Pterygoplichthys 81, 204
Ptilichthyidae 165
Ptilichthys 165
Ptychocheilus 77
Puddingwife 160
puella, *Hypoplectrus* 132
puellaris, *Decodon* 160
- Puffer
Bandtail 191
Blunthead 191
Bullseye 191
Checkered 191
Guineafowl 190
Least 191
Longnose 191
Marbled 191
Naked 191
Northern 191
Oceanic 191
Peruvian 191
Pygmy 191
Sharpnose 191
Smooth 191
Southern 191
Spotted Sharpnose 190
Stripebelly 190
puffers 190
pugetensis, *Chitonotus* 121
pulchellus, *Bodianus* 159
Liparis 128
Lythrypnus 178
pulcher, *Semicossyphus* 161
pulchra, *Gila* 71
Jordanella 108
pullum, *Campostoma* 199
pullus, *Cantherhines* 190
pulvereus, *Fundulus* 106, 213
pumilio, *Serraniculus* 133
Pumpkinseed 135
punctata, *Gorgasia* 65
punctatissima, *Canthigaster* 190
punctatum, *Myctophum* 90
punctatus, *Decapterus* 144
Equetus 152
Ictalurus 84
Lepomis 135, 221
Myrophis 63
Opistognathus 134, 220
Prionotus 120
Prionurus 180
Profundulus 103
Stichaeus 164
puncticeps, *Ophichthus* 63
puncticulatus, *Astrapogon* 143
Elacatinus 176
punctifer, *Echiophis* 62
punctipectophorus, *Coryphopterus* 176
punctipinnis, *Chromis* 159

- punctulatum, Etheostoma* 139, 222
punctulatus, Gobiesox 173
Micropterus 135, 221
Pungitius 113
pungitius, Pungitius 113
Pupfish
 Amargosa 107
 Bighead 107
 Bigscale 107
 Blackfin 107
 Bocochi 108
 Bolsón 107, 213
 Boxer 108
 Carbonera 107
 Catarina 108
 Charco Azul 108
 Charco Palma 107
 Comanche Springs 107
 Conchos 107
 Cuatro Ciénegas 107, 213
 Desert 107
 Devils Hole 107
 Hidden 107
 Julimes 107
 Kissing 108
 La Presita 107
 La Trinidad 107
 Largefin 108
 Leon Springs 107
 Maya 107
 Media Luna 106
 Mezquital 107
 Nazas 107
 Owens 108
 Palomas 107
 Parras 107
 Pecos 107
 Potosí 106, 213
 Red River 108
 Salt Creek 108
 San Ignacio 107
 Santa Cruz 106
 Sonoyta 107
 Thicklip 107
 White Sands 108
 Whitefin 106
 Yucatan 106
pupfishes 106
pupo
 de Tepic 68
 del Ameca 68
 del Ayutla 68
 del Juchipila 68
 del Lerma 68
 del Valle 68, 199
 panzaverde 68
purhepechus, Zoogoneticus 105, 213
purpurea, Gila 71
purpureus, Anoplarchus 163
purpureus, Lutjanus 147
pusillipinna, Mixomyrophis 198
pusillum, Bothrocara 162
pusillus, Symphurus 189
putnami, Pleuronectes 187
puyeki 174
Pycnomma 178, 233
pygmaea, Nettenchelys 65
 Umbra 87
pygmaeus, Glossanodon 85
 Xiphophorus 111
Pylodictis 85, 206
pyrrhogaster, Etheostoma 139
pyrrhomelas, Cyprinella 70
Pythonichthys 60
- Q**
- qenie, Sphyræna* 180, 236
quadracus, Apeltes 113
quadricornis, Acanthostracion 190
 Hypsagonus 126
 Myoxocephalus 124
quadriseriatus, Icelinus 123
quadrisquamatus, Apogon 143
quadrituberculatus, Pleuronectes 187
quadrocellata, Ancylosetta 184
Quassiremus 64, 198
quatre-lignes atlantique 164
Queenfish 153
Querimana 211
querna, Cyclosetta 185, 236
queue à tache noire 75
queue-de-rat d'Amérique 92
Quietula 178, 233, 235
Quillback 78
Quillfish 165
quillfishes 165
quimera
 manchada 49
 negra 49
quimeras 49
quinguefasciatus, Epinephelus 130, 219
quitzeoensis, Zoogoneticus 105

R

- rabirrubia del Golfo 131
rachovii, Heterophallus 109
 Rachycentridae 145
Rachycentron 145
radians, Sparisoma 161
radiata, Amblyraja 55
radiatus, Halichoeres 160
radiosum, Etheostoma 139
radiosus, Cyprinodon 108
 Fowlerichthys 97, 211
Radulinus 124
rafinesquei, Etheostoma 139
 Notropis 76
rafinesquii, Diaphus 207
 Ragfish 172
 ragfishes 172
 raie
 à queue de velours 56
 à queue épineuse 55
 aléutienne 55
 biocellée 56
 blanc nez 56
 d'Alaska 55
 de Lindberg 55
 du Pacifique 56
 épineuse 55
 ronde 56
 rugueuse 55
 tachetée 55
 raie-hérissón 55
 raies 55
 raies-papillons 57
Raja 56
Rajella 56, 196
 Rajidae 55, 194
 Rajiformes 54, 195, 196
ramosus, Bathygobius 175
 Pomadasys 150, 225
ramseyi, Etheostoma 139
randalli, Gordiichthys 198
randallorum, Hypoplectrus 132, 219
raneyi, Etheostoma 139
 Nocomis 73
 ranisapo
 antenado 97
 ceboso 97
 enano 97
 escarlata 97
 estriado 97
 gigante 97
 pescador 97
 rabo listado 97
 sangrón 97
 uniocelado 97
 ranisapos 97
ranula, Careproctus 127, 218
Ranzania 191
 rape
 de hebra 97
 hocicón 97
 pescador 97
 rabo manchado 97
 rapes pescadores 97
 Raphael, Southern Striped 82
raredonae, Cathorops 82, 204
raridens, Lycodes 163
 rascacio
 mejilla espinosa 116
 párlamo 116
 rascasse dénudée 116
rasconis, Tampichthys 78, 202
 raseux-de-terre
 gris 139
 noir 138
rastrelliger, Physiculus 92
 Sebastes 118
Rastrinus 124
rastrinus, Careproctus 127
 Ratfish, Spotted 49
Rathbunella 162
rathbuni, Fundulus 106
 Paralanchurus 152, 226
 Pontinus 116
 Raven, Sea 125
 Ray 194
 Bat 57
 Brazilian Cownose 57
 Bullnose 57
 Bullseye Electric 54
 California Butterfly 57
 Cownose 57
 Devil 57
 Giant Electric 54
 Golden Cownose 57
 Lesser Electric 54
 Longnose Eagle 57
 Longsnout Butterfly 57
 Pacific Electric 54
 Pygmy Devil 57
 Rough Eagle 57

Sicklefin Devil.....	57	moteada	56
Smooth Butterfly	57	panámica	56
Southern Eagle	57	rayas	55
Spiny Butterfly	57	eléctricas.....	54
Spotted Eagle	57	látigo.....	56
Vermiculate Electric.....	54	mariposa	57
raya		redondas americanas	56
bruja gigante.....	56	rays	194
chillona.....	56	butterfly	57
cola de rata	57	eagle	57
colona	55	electric.....	54
de California.....	56	torpedo electric.....	54
de Cortés	56	Razorfish	
de papel	57	Cape	161
ecuatorial.....	56	Green	161
estrellada	56	Peacock	160
maya	55	Pearly	161
naricita.....	56	Rosy	161
narigona.....	56	<i>recalvus, Clinocottus</i>	121
ocelada	56	<i>rectifraenum, Stegastes</i>	159
pecosa.....	55	Red Irish Lord	123
pigmea.....	55	<i>reddelli, Rhamdia</i>	83, 205
tigre	56	<i>reddingi, Orthopristis</i>	149
triangular	55	<i>redemptus, Stegastes</i>	159
raya coluda		Redfish	
caribeña	57	Acadian	117
del Pacífico.....	57	Deepwater	118
raya eléctrica		Golden.....	118
diana	54	Redhorse	
gigante.....	54	Black	80
rayada	54	Blacktail	80
torpedo	54	Copper	80
raya látigo		Golden.....	80
blanca	56	Gray.....	80
chata	57	Greater.....	81
de espina.....	57	Mexican.....	80
del Golfo	57	Notchlip.....	80
diamante	57	Pealip.....	80
largo.....	57	River.....	80
obispo	57	Robust	80
raya mariposa		Shorthead	80
californiana.....	57	Silver	80
picuda	57	Smallmouth	80
raya redonda		V-lip.....	80
áspera	56	<i>redimiculus, Elacatinus</i>	176, 235
común.....	56	redside, Lahontan.....	78
de arrecife.....	56	<i>reedi, Sebastes</i>	118
de Cortés	56	Reeffish	
de estero	56	Purple	159
de púas.....	56	Yellowtail	159
enana	56	<i>refulgens, Oligoplites</i>	145

- regale, Nannobranchium* 90
 Regalecidae 91
Regalecus 91
 régalees 91
regalis, Allotoca 104, 212
 Cynoscion 151
 Scomberomorus 182
regani, Cichlasoma 229
 Gambusia 109, 214
 Paraneetroplus 157, 229
regia, Urophycis 93
regis, Colpichthys 100
regium, Lipogramma 134, 220
regius, Hybognathus 71, 200
regulus, Ariomma 183
reidi, Hippocampus 114
reighardi, Coregonus 86
reinhardti, Careproctus 127
Reinhardtius 187
reitzae, Tomocodon 173, 233
Relictus 77
 relojes 112
remifer, Isopisthus 152
 Remora 146
 Spearfish 146
Remora 146, 224
remora, Remora 146
 remoras 146
 rémora
 ballenera 146
 blanca 146
 brun 146
 delgada 146
 filoblanco 146
 marlinera 146
 noir 146
 rayada 146
 robusta 146
 tiburonera 146
 rémoras 146
Remorina 224
 renard marin 50
 requin
 à longues nageoires 51
 à nez pointu 52
 à sept branchies 52
 baleine 49
 blanc 50
 bleu 52
 grisè 52
 obscur 51
 requin-marteau commun 52
 requin-taupe bleu 50
 requin-taureau 49
 requins
 à grande gueule 50
 à longue dorsale 51
 cornus 49
 marteaux 52
 requins-baleines 49
 requins-crocodiles 50
 requins-lanternes 53
 requins-lézards 52
 requins-lutins 49
 requins-nourrices 49
 requins-renards 50
 requins-taupes 50
 requins-taureaux 49
resolanae, Xenotaenia 105
resplendens, Notoscopelus 90
reticulata, Poecilia 110
reticulatus, Chilomycterus 191, 237
 Cynoscion 151
 Diodon 237
 Enneanectes 166
 Lophiodes 97
 Lycodes 163
 Sanopus 97
retifer, Scyliorhinus 50
retifera, Muraena 61
retrodorsalis, Gymnelus 162
retropinnis, Microdesmus 179
retrosella, Apogon 143
retrospinis, Plectrypops 112
 revenants 85
rex, Ophichthus 63
 Percina 141
 rey
 de los arenques 91
 de los salmones 91
Rhacochilus 158, 229
Rhamdia 83, 205
 Rhamphocottidae 121
Rhamphocottus 121
rheophilum, Cichlasoma 229
rheophilus, Cichlasoma 229
 Theraps 157, 229
rhessodon, Gobiesox 173
rhina, Raja 56
Rhincodon typus 49
 Rhincodontidae 49
Rhinichthys 77, 201

- Rhinobatidae 54
Rhinobatos 54, 195
Rhinogobiops 178, 233
Rhinoptera 57, 196
 Rhinopteridae 196
rhizophora, *Lythrypnus* 178
rhizophorae, *Gambusia* 109, 214
Rhizoprionodon 52
Rhodeus 78, 202
rhodopus, *Trachinotus* 145
rhodopyga, *Xenomedeia* 171
rhodorus, *Ascelichthys* 121
rhodoterus, *Amphistichus* 158
Rhodymenichthys 165
rhomaleus, *Opistognathus* 134
rhombeus, *Diapterus* 148, 225
rhomboidalis, *Archosargus* 150
rhomboides, *Lagodon* 150
Rhomboplites 147
rhotheus, *Cottus* 122
rhothoea, *Thoburnia* 81
Rhynchoconger 65
 Ribbonfish
 Blackflash 91
 Polka-dot 91
 Scalloped 91
 Tapertail 91
 Whiptail 91
 ribbonfishes 91
ricei, *Cottus* 122
richardsoni, *Lampetra* 48, 194
richardsonii, *Rhamphocottus* 121
Richardsonius 78
rimensis, *Oligocottus* 124
Rimicola 173
rimiculus, *Catostomus* 79
rimosus, *Etropus* 185
ringens, *Xanthichthys* 190
riojai, *Chirostoma* 100
Risor 179, 233
risso, *Arctozenus* 89
risueños 164
ritteri, *Pleuronichthys* 187
 Xeneretmus 126
revoliana, *Seriola* 145
rivulatus, *Cirrhitus* 155
 Rivulidae 103, 212
 rivulidés 103
 rivulines, New World 103
Rivulus 103, 212
 Rivulus
 Giant 103
 Mangrove 103
 Maya 103
 Mexican 103
 Roach, California 71
roanoka, *Percina* 141
roanokense, *Hypentelium* 80
robalito, *Centropomus* 129, 218
 robalo
 aleta amarilla 129
 aleta prieta 129
 blanco 129
 de espolón 129
 espina larga 129
 gordo 129
 negro 129
 plateado 129
 prieto 129
 serrano 129
 robalos 129
roberti, *Hyporhamphus* 102, 212
robertsoni, *Amphilophus* 156, 227
 Cichlasoma 227
 Ogilbia 96, 210
robinsi, *Bothus* 187
 Ophidion 95
 Opistognathus 134
Robinsichthys 179, 235
robinsorum, *Calamopteryx* 95, 209, 235
robusta, *Gila* 71, 200
 Muraena 61
robustum, *Gobiosoma* 177
 Moxostoma 80
robustus, *Allophorus* 103
 Hippoglossoides 186
 Millerichthys 103
 Nautichthys 125
rochei, *Auxis* 181
Rocio 157, 229
 Rock Beauty 155
 Rockfish
 Aurora 117
 Bank 119
 Black 118
 Black-and-yellow 117
 Blackgill 118
 Blackmouth 119
 Blackspotted 118
 Blue 118
 Bronzespotted 117
 Brown 117

Buccaneer.....	117	Tiger.....	118
Calico.....	117	Vermilion.....	118
Canary.....	118	Whitespotted.....	118
Chameleon.....	118	Widow.....	117
China.....	118	Yelloweye.....	118
Copper.....	117	Yellowmouth.....	118
Cortez.....	117	Yellowtail.....	117
Darkblotched.....	117	Rockhead.....	126
Dusky.....	117, 217	Rockling.....	
Dwarf-red.....	119	Fourbeard.....	93
Flag.....	118	Northern.....	93
Freckled.....	118	Silver.....	93
Gopher.....	117	Threebeard.....	93
Grass.....	118	Rockskipper, Foureyeye.....	169
Gray.....	117	rocote.....	
Greenblotched.....	118	a cuadros.....	118
Greenspotted.....	117	agalla negra.....	118
Greenstriped.....	117	algodón.....	117
Guadalupe.....	118	amarillo.....	117
Gulf.....	118	azul.....	118
Halfbanded.....	119	bandera.....	118
Harlequin.....	119	bermejo.....	118
Hidden.....	119	bocaccio.....	118
Honeycomb.....	119	boquinegra.....	119
Kelp.....	117	bronceado.....	117
Light Dusky.....	119, 217	bucanero.....	117
Mexican.....	118	canario.....	118
Northern.....	118	cobrizo.....	117
Olive.....	119	cola listada.....	119
Pink.....	117	de Cortés.....	117
Pinkrose.....	119	de Guadalupe.....	118
Puget Sound.....	117	de olivo.....	118
Pygmy.....	119	del Golfo.....	118
Quillback.....	118	doble hocico.....	117
Redbanded.....	117	escondido.....	119
Redstripe.....	118	espada.....	117
Rosethorn.....	118	estrellado.....	117
Rosy.....	118	falsa cabrilla.....	119
Rougheyeye.....	117	inspector.....	119
Semaphore.....	118	manchado.....	118
Sharpchin.....	119	manchas blancas.....	118
Shortbelly.....	118	mexicano.....	118
Shortraker.....	117	moreno.....	117
Silvergray.....	117	motas verdes.....	118
Speckled.....	118	mulato.....	117
Spinyeye.....	119	ojo amarillo.....	118
Splitnose.....	117	ojo espinoso.....	119
Squarespot.....	118	panal.....	119
Starry.....	117	pancita.....	118
Stripetail.....	119	pecoso.....	118
Swordspine.....	117	pimiento.....	117

presidiario.....	119	lomo manchado	149
reina.....	117	ofensivo.....	149
rojo.....	119	pelón aletirrayada.....	162
rosa.....	119	pelón rayado.....	162
rosado.....	118	pinto.....	149
Santa María.....	117	prieto.....	149
sargacero.....	117	rayadillo.....	149
semáforo.....	118	rayado.....	151
vaquilla.....	118	roncacho.....	151
verde.....	117	rucu.....	149
viuda.....	117	roncos.....	148
rocotes.....	116	roncos pelones.....	161
rodaballos.....	184	<i>rondeletii, Hirundichthys</i>	102
rodapiedras		Ronquil	
del centro.....	68	Alaskan.....	161
mexicano.....	69	Bluebanded.....	162
<i>Roeboides</i>	81	Northern.....	162
<i>rogersi, Urotrygon</i>	56	Smallmouth.....	161
roi des harengs.....	91	Stripefin.....	162
roi-des-saumons.....	91	ronquille	
Roller, Sand.....	91	à nageoires bleues.....	161
roncacho		à petite bouche.....	161
arenero.....	150	du nord.....	162
boquimorado.....	150	ronquilles.....	161
caribeño.....	150	ronquils.....	161
gordo.....	150	<i>Ronquilus</i>	162
mapache.....	150	Roosterfish.....	144
roncador		roosterfishes.....	144
aleta manchada.....	153	<i>rosacea, Mycteroperca</i>	131
de agua dulce.....	151	<i>rosaceus, Sebastes</i>	118
<i>Roncador</i>	153	<i>Zalemibus</i>	158
<i>roncador, Umbrina</i>	153	<i>rosae, Amblyopsis</i>	91
<i>ronchus, Bairdiella</i>	151	<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	102
ronco		<i>rosea, Cyttopsis</i>	113
alargado.....	149	Rosefish, Blackbelly.....	116
amarillo.....	151	<i>roseipinnis, Lythrurus</i>	72
armado.....	151	<i>rosenblatti, Coralliozetus</i>	171
azul.....	151	<i>Letharchus</i>	63
barbirrubia.....	151	<i>Opistognathus</i>	134
boquichica.....	149	<i>Sebastes</i>	118
brillante.....	149	<i>roseola, Chaenopsis</i>	171, 232
bronceado.....	149	<i>roseus, Cryptotomus</i>	159
callana.....	149	<i>Prionotus</i>	120
canario.....	148	<i>rossi, Lycodes</i>	163
carbonero.....	149	<i>rostellum, Ogcocephalus</i>	98
caribeño.....	151	<i>rostrata, Anguilla</i>	60
carite.....	149	<i>Canthigaster</i>	191
condenado.....	149	<i>rostratus, Heterostichus</i>	168
español.....	149	<i>rostrum, Diplectrum</i>	131
jallao.....	149	<i>rothrocki, Poroclinus</i>	164
jeníguaro.....	149	rouget doré.....	153

- roughies 112
- Roughy, Big 112
- roule-caillou 68
- roussette maille 50
- roussettes 50
- rouvet 181
- Rover
- Crimson 146
- Red 146
- rovers 146
- rubellio*, *Oligocottus* 124
- rubellus*, *Notropis* 76, 239
- ruber*, *Caranx* 144
- Emmelichthys* 146
- Risor* 179
- ruberrimus*, *Sebastes* 118
- rubescens*, *Taractes* 146
- rubia 147
- rubicundus*, *Hypsypops* 159
- rubiginosus*, *Acyrtus* 172
- rubio
- aleticorta 119
- aletinegra 120
- azul 120
- cabezón 120
- cola bandeada 120
- de barras 120
- espinoso 119
- gallardete 119
- leopardo 120
- manchas azules 120
- mexicano 120
- ojón 120
- pequeño 120
- soldadito 119
- rubio*, *Prionotus* 120
- rubios 119
- rubre*, *Liopropoma* 132
- rubricroceus*, *Notropis* 76
- rubrifrons*, *Fundulus* 106
- Hybopsis* 72
- rubrioculus*, *Mugil* 99, 211
- rubripinne*, *Sparisoma* 161
- rubrivinctus*, *Sebastes* 118
- rubrocinctus*, *Platygilellus* 167, 232
- rubrofluviatilis*, *Cyprinodon* 108
- rubroviolaceus*, *Scarus* 161
- rubrum*, *Etheostoma* 139
- Rudd 78
- Rudderfish, Banded 145
- Ruff
- Black 182
- Brown 183
- Ruffe 140
- rufileatum*, *Etheostoma* 139
- rufinanus*, *Sebastes* 119
- rufus*, *Bodianus* 159
- Holocentrus* 112
- Sebastes* 119
- Runner
- Blue 144
- Rainbow 144
- rupestre*, *Etheostoma* 139
- rupestris*, *Ambloplites* 135, 220
- Notropis* 76
- rupestris*, *Tomicodon* 173, 233
- rupiscartes*, *Moxostoma* 81
- Ruscarius* 124
- ruscarius*, *Prionotus* 120
- russula*, *Scorpaena* 116
- rutila*, *Cyprinella* 70
- rutleri*, *Liparis* 128, 218
- Ruvettus* 181
- Rypticus* 133, 220
- S**
- sabaji*, *Ogilbia* 96, 210
- sábalo 59
- americano 67
- sábalos 59
- sabalote 68
- sabalotes 68
- sabina*, *Dasyatis* 57
- sabinae*, *Notropis* 76
- sable
- aserrado 181
- del Atlántico 181
- del Pacífico 181
- Sablefish 120
- sablefishes 120
- sables 181
- sabres de mer 181
- saburrae*, *Chasmodes* 168
- Sackfish, American 181
- saepepallens*, *Ctenogobius* 176, 234
- sagamius*, *Himantolophus* 98
- sagax*, *Sardinops* 68
- sagitta*, *Etheostoma* 139
- Lumpenus* 164

- sagittula, Ctenogobius* 176
 saïda
 franc 93
 imberbe 93
saida, Boreogadus 93
 Sailfish 182
 Sailors Choice 149
 Saint-Pierre 113
saira, Cololabis 103
sakhalinensis, Limanda 186
saladonis, Notropis 76
salar, Salmo 87
 Salema 149
 Longfin 150
salinus, Cyprinodon 108
sallaei, Notropis 76, 201
sallei, Atherinella 99
Salmo 87, 239
salmoides, Micropterus 135, 221, 239
 Salmon
 Atlantic 87
 Chinook 87
 Chum 86
 Coho 87
 Pink 86
 Sockeye 87, 207
 salmón
 boquinegra 87
 plateado 87
 salmones 86
 Salmonidae 86, 206, 239
 Salmoniformes 86, 206
 salmons 86, 239
saltator, Hemiramphus 102
saltatrix, Kyphosus 154, 226
 Perca 226
 Pomatomus 143
salvadori, Cyprinodon 108
Salvelinus 87, 239
salvini, Cichlasoma 228
 Parachromis 157, 228
 San Pedro
 plateado 113
 rojo 113
sanctaeluciae, Bairdiella 226
 Corvula 151, 226
sanctaerosae, Ulvicola 165
sanctilaurentii, Engyophrys 187
 Sand Diver 88
 sand flounders 184
 sand lances 166
 sand stargazers 166
 Sand Tiger 49
 Bigeye 49
 sand tigers 49
 Sanddab
 Bigmouth 184
 Five-rayed 185
 Gulf 184
 Longfin 185
 Mimic 184
 Pacific 185
 Small 185
 Speckled 185
Sander 142, 240
 Sandfish
 Belted 133
 Pacific 165
 Sailfin 165
 sandfishes 165
 sandía 131
 sangliers 184
sangreyae, Starksia 170, 232
sanguifluum, Etheostoma 139
sanguineus, Antennatus 97, 210
 Petrotyx 95
Sanopus 97
santaanae, Catostomus 79
sapidissima, Alosa 67
 sapo
 aleta lucia 97
 aleta pintada 97
 bicolor 96
 boquiblanco 96
 cabeza corta 97
 de Cozumel 97
 de luto 96
 ensillado 96
 leopardo 96
 luminoso 97
 magnífico 97
 mexicano 96
 mimético 97
 ojón 96
 peludo 96
 reticulado 97
saponaceus, Rypiticus 133
Sarda 181
sarda, Sarda 181
 sardina
 crinuda 68
 crinuda azul 68

- crinuda machete 68
 del Papaloapan 67
 escamitas 67
 española 68
 hacha 65
 japonesa 67
 lacha 67
 maya 67
 molleja 67
 monterrey 68
 norteña 67
 vivita de hebra 68
 sardina machete
 chata 66
 panameña 66
sardina, Leuresthes 100
 sardinas 67
 sardinas machete 65
 sardine
 du Pacifique 68
 Sardine
 Pacific 68
 Redear 67
 Scaled 67
 Spanish 68
 sardinela pelada 66
Sardinella 68
sardinella, Coregonus 86
 sardinilla
 cebra 106
 chococo 106
 conservacionista 106
 de Cuatro Ciénegas 106
 de lluvia 106
 del Pánuco 105
 gigante 105
 narigona 106
 peninsular 106
 yucateca 106
 sardinillas 105
 sardinita
 agua dulce 67
 carapachona 67
 cristal 81
 de cayo 67
 de ley 67
 de Pénjamo 203
 flaca 67
 macabí 81
 mexicana 81
 ojito 67
 plateada 81
 plumilla 67
 raya negra 68
 rayada 68
 vivita escamuda 67
 yucateca 81
 sardinitas 81
Sardinops 68
 sargacero
 de Monterey 168
 gigante 168
 manchado 168
 rayado 168
 sargaceros 168
 sargassier 97
 Sargassumfish 97
 sargo 148
 amarillo 150
 chopa 150
 cotonero 150
 espinudo 150
 rayado 148
 rojo 150
Sargocentron 112
Sarotherodon 157
Sarritor 126, 217
sarsii, Lycenchelys 162, 230
Satan 85
saturnum, Cheilotrema 151
 Sauger 142
 saugeye 240
 saumon
 atlantique 87
 chinook 87
 coho 87
 kéta 86
 rose 86
 rouge 87
 saumons 86
 saurel maxécus 145
Saurenychelys 65
Saurida 88
 sauries 103
saurus, Elops 59, 196
 Oligoplites 145
 Scomberesox 103
 Synodus 88
 Saury
 Atlantic 103
 Pacific 103

- Sawfish
- Largetooth 54
 - Smalltooth 54
- sawfishes 54
- Sawpalate, Stout 65
- saxatilis*, *Abudefduf* 158
- Menticirrhus* 152
 - Morone* 129, 239
- saxicola*, *Gymnothorax* 61
- Sebastes* 119
- say*, *Dasyatis* 57
- sayanus*, *Aphredoderus* 91
- saylori*, *Chrosomus* 69, 199
- Scabbardfish
- Channel 181
 - Crested 181
 - Pacific 181
 - Razorback 181
- scaber*, *Artediellus* 121
- scabriceps*, *Notropis* 76
- Scad
- Amberstripe 144
 - Bigeye 145
 - Mackerel 144
 - Redtail 144
 - Rough 145
 - Round 144
 - Shortfin 144
- Scamp 131
- Scaphirhynchus* 58
- scaphopsis*, *Coelorinchus* 92, 208
- Scardinius* 78
- Scaridae 230
- scarlli*, *Poeciliopsis* 110, 215
- Scartella* 168
- Scarus* 160, 230
- scepticus*, *Notropis* 76
- Triglops* 125
- Schedophilus* 183, 236
- schmardae*, *Himantura* 57
- schmidtii*, *Leuroglossus* 85
- Parophidion* 95
- schoepfi*, *Chilomycterus* 191
- schoepfii*, *Aluterus* 190
- schomburgkii*, *Pempheris* 154
- Schoolmaster 147
- Schultzea* 133
- schultzi*, *Atherinella* 99, 211
- Gobiesox* 173
 - Pholis* 165
- Sciadeops* 204
- Sciades* 83, 205
- sciadicus*, *Fundulus* 106
- Sciaenidae 151
- Sciaenops* 153
- sciera*, *Percina* 141, 223
 - scierus*, *Ophioscion* 152
 - scituliceps*, *Synodus* 89
 - scitulus*, *Prionotus* 120
 - sciurus*, *Diplectrum* 132
 - Haemulon* 149
 - sclerorhynchus*, *Nezumia* 92
 - scofieldi*, *Anchoa* 66
 - scolopaceus*, *Nemichthys* 64
 - scolopax*, *Macroramphosus* 115
- Scomber* 181
- Scomberesocidae 103
- Scomberesox* 103
- Scomberomorus* 182
- Scombridae 181
- scombrus*, *Scomber* 182
- Scoophead 52
- Scopelarchidae 89
- Scophthalmidae 184
- scophthalmidés 184
- Scophthalmus* 184
- scops*, *Opistognathus* 134
- Scorpaena* 116, 216
- Scorpaenichthys* 124
- Scorpaenidae 116
- Scorpaeniformes 116, 216
- Scorpaenodes* 117
- Scorpaenoidei 216
- scorpènes 116
- scorpioides*, *Myoxocephalus* 124
- Scorpionfish
- California 116
 - Coral 116
 - Deepreef 117
 - Dwarf 116
 - Goosehead 116
 - Highfin 116
 - Hunchback 116
 - Longfin 116
 - Longsnout 116
 - Longspine 116
 - Mushroom 116
 - Peruvian 116
 - Player 116
 - Plumed 116
 - Rainbow 117
 - Red 116

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----|
| Reddish..... | 116 | Crested | 125 |
| Reef..... | 117 | Darkfin | 126 |
| Shortfin..... | 116 | Darter | 124 |
| Smoothcheek..... | 116 | Deepwater | 124 |
| Smoothhead..... | 116 | Dusky | 123 |
| Sonora | 116 | Eyeshade | 125 |
| Speckled..... | 116 | Fluffy..... | 124 |
| Spinycheek | 116 | Fourhorn..... | 124 |
| Spinythroat | 116 | Fringed | 123 |
| Spotback..... | 116 | Frog | 124 |
| Spotted | 116 | Frogmouth..... | 123 |
| Stone..... | 116 | Great..... | 124 |
| scorpionfishes..... | 116 | Grunt | 121 |
| <i>scorpius, Myoxocephalus</i> | 124, 217 | Hairhead | 125 |
| <i>scottae, Careproctus</i> | 127 | Highbrow | 125 |
| <i>scotti, Chromis</i> | 159 | Hookhorn | 121 |
| <i>Etheostoma</i> | 139 | Kanawha..... | 122 |
| <i>scovelli, Syngnathus</i> | 114, 216 | Kelp..... | 124 |
| <i>scrippsae, Ophidion</i> | 95 | Klamath Lake..... | 122 |
| <i>scriptus, Aluterus</i> | 190 | Knobfin..... | 122 |
| <i>scudderii, Haemulon</i> | 149 | Largeplate..... | 125 |
| Sculpin | | Lavender..... | 124 |
| Aleutian Fringed | 124 | Leister..... | 123 |
| Antlered..... | 123 | Longfin | 123 |
| Arched..... | 124 | Longhorn..... | 124 |
| Arctic..... | 124 | Malheur..... | 122 |
| Arctic Hookear..... | 121 | Manacled..... | 125 |
| Arctic Staghorn | 123 | Marbled..... | 122 |
| Armorhead | 123 | Margined | 122 |
| Atlantic Hookear | 121 | Mosshead | 121 |
| Bald | 121 | Mottled | 122 |
| Banded | 122 | Moustache | 125 |
| Bear Lake | 122 | Northern | 123 |
| Belligerent..... | 124 | Okhotsk Hookear | 121 |
| Bigeye | 125 | Ozark..... | 122 |
| Bigmouth..... | 125 | Pacific Staghorn | 124 |
| Black | 122 | Padded..... | 121 |
| Blackfin | 126 | Paiute..... | 122 |
| Blacknose..... | 123 | Pallid | 126 |
| Blue Ridge..... | 122 | Pit..... | 122 |
| Bonyhead | 121 | Pit-head | 123 |
| Brightbelly | 124 | Plain | 124 |
| Buffalo..... | 123 | Polar | 126 |
| Bull..... | 123 | Potomac..... | 122 |
| Butterfly | 123 | Prickly | 122 |
| Calico | 121 | Puget Sound | 124 |
| Canyon | 123 | Purplegray | 123 |
| Chattahoochee..... | 122 | Pygmy | 122 |
| Coastrange..... | 122 | Reticulate | 122 |
| Columbia..... | 122 | Ribbed | 125 |
| Coralline..... | 121 | Riffle..... | 122 |

Rosy	124	Woolly	121
Rosylip	121	Yellowchin	123
Rough	122	sculpins	121
Roughback	121	fathead	126
Roughcheek	124	grunt	121
Roughskin	124	Scup	150
Roughspine	125	<i>Scuticaria</i>	61
Saddleback	124	<i>scuticaris, Bascanichthys</i>	62, 198
Sailfin	125	<i>scutiger, Rastrinus</i>	124
Scaled	121	<i>scutum, Achirus</i>	188
Scalybreasted	125	Scyliorhinidae	50
Scalyhead	121	<i>Scyliorhinus</i>	50
Scissortail	125	<i>Scytalichthys</i>	64
Sharpnose	121	<i>Scytalina</i>	165
Shorthad	122	Scytalinidae	165
Shorthorn	124	sea chubs	154
Shortmast	125	Seabass, White	151
Shoshone	122	Seadevil	
Silverspotted	125	Northern Giant	98
Slender	123	Triplewart	98
Slim	124	seadevils	98
Slimy	122	Seahorse	
Smallplate	125	Dwarf	114
Smoothcheek	126	Lined	114
Smoothgum	124	Longsnout	114
Smoothhead	121	Pacific	114
Snubnose	124	seahorses	113
Soft	126	<i>sealei, Prognichthys</i>	102
Spatulate	123	Seaperch	
Spectacled	125	Pink	158
Spineless	124	Rainbow	158
Spinyhead	126	Rubberlip	158
Spinyhook	121	Sharpnose	158
Spinynose	121	Striped	158
Sponge	125	White	158
Spoonhead	122	searavens	125
Spotfin	123	Searcher	161
Tadpole	126	<i>searcheri, Gillellus</i>	167
Tallapoosa	122	Searobin	
Thornback	124	Alligator	120
Thorny	123	Armored	120
Threaded	123	Bandtail	120
Threadfin	123	Barred	120
Tidepool	124	Bigeye	120
Torrent	122	Bighead	120
Twohorn	123	Blackwing	120
Uncinate	123	Bluespotted	120
Utah Lake	122	Bluewing	120
Warhead	124	Bristly	120
Wide-eye	123	Chevron	119
Wood River	122	Cortez	120

Horned.....	119	cilié.....	117
Leopard.....	120	cuivré.....	117
Lumptail.....	120	de Goode.....	117
Mexican.....	120	noir.....	118
Nakedbelly.....	119	orangé.....	118
Northern.....	119	paradeur.....	117
Rimspine.....	120	pygmée.....	119
Rough.....	120	rosacé.....	118
Shortfin.....	119	tacheté.....	117, 118
Shortwing.....	120	variable.....	119
Slender.....	120	vermillon.....	118
Spiny.....	119	sébaste-tigre.....	118
Splitnose.....	119	<i>Sebastes</i>	117, 216, 217
Streamer.....	119	sébastolobe	
Striped.....	120	à courtes épines.....	119
Twobeak.....	119	à longues épines.....	119
Whitesnout.....	119	<i>Sebastolobus</i>	119
searobins.....	119	<i>sechurae, Sphoeroides</i>	191
searobins, armored.....	120	<i>Synodus</i>	89
Seasnail, Atlantic.....	128	<i>Sectator</i>	154
Seatrout		<i>sectatrix, Perca</i>	226
Sand.....	151	<i>secunda, Uraspis</i>	145
Silver.....	151	<i>sedentarius, Chaetodon</i>	154
Spotted.....	151	<i>sedorae, Ogilbia</i>	96, 210
sébaste		<i>seemanni, Ariopsis</i>	82
à bandes rouges.....	117	<i>seftoni, Cryptotrema</i>	169
à bouche jaune.....	118	<i>segrex, Etheostoma</i>	139
à branchies noires.....	118	<i>seigeli, Kasatkia</i>	164
à dos épineux.....	118	<i>selachops, Ichthyapus</i>	63
à longue mâchoire.....	117	sélar à grandes paupières.....	145
à menton pointu.....	119	<i>Selar</i>	145
à oeil épineux.....	117	<i>Selene</i>	145
à quatorze épines.....	118	<i>selenops, Ophidion</i>	95
à queue jaune.....	117	<i>sellare, Etheostoma</i>	139
à queue rayée.....	119	<i>sellaris, Microcottus</i>	124
à raie rouge.....	118	semble-coulirou.....	183
à rayures jaunes.....	118	<i>semicinctus, Gillellus</i>	167
à rayures vertes.....	117	<i>Halichoeres</i>	160
à taches bronzées.....	117	<i>Sebastes</i>	119
à taches vertes.....	117	<i>Semicossyphus</i>	161
à ventre court.....	118	<i>semifasciata, Percina caprodes</i>	223
acadien.....	117	<i>semifasciata, Triakis</i>	51
argenté.....	117	<i>semilunaris, Proterorhinus</i>	178, 235
arlequin.....	119	<i>seminolis, Fundulus</i>	106
atlantique.....	118	<i>seminuda, Gila</i>	71
aurore.....	117	<i>Gymneleotris</i>	177, 235
aux yeux jaunes.....	118	<i>seminudus, Erynpias</i>	176
bleu.....	118	<i>Lycodes</i>	163, 231
boréal.....	117	<i>semisquamatum, Pycnomma</i>	178
brun.....	117	<i>Semotilus</i>	78
canari.....	118	<i>semperasper, Notropis</i>	76

<i>senilis, Gambusia</i>	109	arenero.....	131
Sennet.....	180	arlequín.....	133
señorita		baga.....	133
californiana.....	160	bandera.....	133
camaleón.....	160	cabaicucho.....	131
crepúsculo.....	161	carabonita.....	131
de manglar.....	160	de agua profunda.....	133
de Socorro.....	160	de altura.....	131
del Cabo.....	160	de Socorro.....	133
dorada.....	160	diana.....	133
esmeralda.....	161	ensillado.....	133
herida.....	160	escolar.....	133
listada.....	160	espinudo.....	131
negra.....	160	extranjero.....	131
piedrera.....	160	frenado.....	131
solterona.....	160	guabino.....	131
señoritas.....	159	guaseta.....	133
<i>sentá, Engyophrys</i>	187	jácome.....	133
<i>Malacoraja</i>	56	lengua rasposa.....	133
<i>septentrionalis, Ciliata</i>	93	linterna.....	133
<i>serena, Dionda</i>	70	mexicano.....	131
Sergeant		naranja.....	133
Mexican Night.....	158	ojón.....	132
Night.....	158	oreja negra.....	133
Sergeant Major		pálido.....	133
Panamic.....	158	pigmeo.....	133
sergents.....	158	Serrano	
<i>sericeus, Rhodeus</i>	78, 202	Barred.....	133
<i>Seriola</i>	145	Deepwater.....	133
sériele.....	145	Flag.....	133
à ceintures.....	145	Socorro.....	133
à queue jaune.....	145	Serranoidei.....	216
<i>Seriphus</i>	153	<i>serranoides, Sebastes</i>	119
<i>serpens, Gempylus</i>	181	serranos.....	131
serpentina		serrans.....	131
albatros.....	65	<i>Serranus</i>	133
bruja.....	65	<i>serriceps, Sebastes</i>	119
cola grande.....	65	<i>serrifer, Conodon</i>	149
dientona.....	65	<i>Etheostoma</i>	139
enana.....	65	<i>Serrivomer</i>	65, 198
noble.....	65	serrivomer trapu.....	65
plateada.....	65	Serrivomeridae.....	65, 198
serpentinás.....	65	<i>serrula, Pristigenys</i>	142
serpents de mer.....	62	<i>sessilicauda, Monolene</i>	187
Serra.....	182	<i>seta, Gillichthys</i>	177
<i>serracanthus, Ameiurus</i>	83	<i>setapinnis, Selene</i>	145
<i>Serraniculus</i>	133	<i>setifer, Stephanolepis</i>	190
Serranidae.....	131, 218, 219	<i>setiger, Dasycottus</i>	126
serrano		<i>setosus, Mugil</i>	99
aporreado.....	133	<i>severus, Heros</i>	156
ardilla.....	132	<i>sexfasciatum, Haemulon</i>	149

- sexfasciatus, Caranx* 144
sexmaculatus, Enneanectes 231
sexradiata, Gambusia 109
 Shad
 Alabama 67
 American 67
 Gizzard 67
 Hickory 67
 Longfin Gizzard 67
 Pacific Gizzard 67
 Threadfin 67
 shadine 67
 Shanny
 Arctic 164
 Daubed 164
 Radiated 164
 Shark 194
 Atlantic Angel 54
 Atlantic Sharpnose 52
 Basking 50
 Bigeye Sixgill 52
 Bignose 51
 Blacknose 51
 Blacktip 51
 Blue 52
 Bluntnose Sixgill 52
 Blurred Lantern 53
 Bramble 53
 Broadband Lantern 53
 Broadnose Sevengill 52
 Brown Cat 50
 Bull 51
 Caribbean Reef 195
 Caribbean Sharpnose 52
 Common Thresher 50, 194
 Cookiecutter 53
 Crocodile 50
 Disparate Angel 54
 Dusky 51
 False Cat 51
 Filetail Cat 50
 Finetooth 51
 Frill 52
 Galapagos 51
 Goblin 49
 Great White 194
 Greenland 53
 Horn 49
 Kitefin 53
 Lemon 52
 Leopard 51
 Lollipop Cat 50
 Marbled Cat 50
 Megamouth 50
 Mexican Angel 54
 Mexican Horn 49
 Narrowtooth 51
 Night 52
 Nurse 49
 Oceanic Whitetip 51
 Pacific Angel 54
 Pacific Sharpnose 52
 Pacific Sleeper 53
 Pacific Smalltail 51
 Portuguese 53
 Prickly 53
 Pygmy 53
 Ragged-tooth 49
 Reef 51
 Salmon 50
 Sandbar 52
 Sharpnose Sevengill 52
 Silky 51
 Silvertip 51
 Smalltail 52
 Spinner 51
 Swell 50
 Thresher 194
 Tiger 52
 Whale 49
 White 50, 194
 Whitenose 52
 Whitetip Reef 52
 sharks 195
 angel 54
 basking 50
 bramble 53
 bullhead 49
 cat 50
 cow 52
 crocodile 50
 dogfish 53
 false cat 51
 frill 52
 goblin 49
 hammerhead 52
 hound 51
 kitefin 53
 lantern 53
 mackerel 50
 megamouth 50
 nurse 49

requiem.....	51	Crescent.....	72
sleepers.....	53	Cuatro Ciénegas.....	70
thresher.....	50	Durango.....	74
whale.....	49	Dusky.....	74
Sharksucker.....	146	Duskystripe.....	72
Whitefin.....	146	Emerald.....	74
Sheephead, California.....	161	Fieryblack.....	70
Sheepshead.....	150	Flagfin.....	77
Shiner		Fluvial.....	74
Alabama.....	69	Ghost.....	74
Altamaha.....	70	Gibbous.....	69
Ameca.....	73	Golden.....	73
Apalachee.....	77	Greenfin.....	69
Arkansas River.....	75	Greenhead.....	74
Balsas.....	74	Highfin.....	73
Bandfin.....	72	Highland.....	75
Bannerfin.....	69	Highscale.....	75
Beautiful.....	69	Ironcolor.....	74
Bedrock.....	76	Kiamichi.....	75
Bigeye.....	74	Largemouth.....	69
Bigmouth.....	74	Longnose.....	75
Blackchin.....	75	Lowland.....	77
Blackmouth.....	75	Maravatio.....	75
Blacknose.....	75	Metallic.....	77
Blackspot.....	74	Mexican Red.....	70
Blacktail.....	70	Mimic.....	76
Blacktip.....	72	Mirror.....	76
Bleeding.....	72	Mountain.....	72
Blue.....	69	Nazas.....	75
Bluehead.....	77	New River.....	76
Bluenose.....	77	Ocmulgee.....	69
Bluestripe.....	69	Orangefin.....	73
Bluntface.....	69	Orangetail.....	77
Bluntnose.....	76	Ornate.....	69
Bridle.....	74	Ouachita.....	72
Broadstripe.....	77	Ozark.....	75
Burrhead.....	74	Palezone.....	73
Cahaba.....	74	Pallid.....	71
Calabazas.....	74	Peppered.....	75
Cape Fear.....	75	Phantom.....	75
Cardinal.....	72	Pinewoods.....	72
Carmine.....	75	Plateau.....	70
Channel.....	76	Popeye.....	74
Cherryfin.....	72	Pretty.....	72
Chihuahua.....	74	Proserpine.....	70
Chub.....	75	Pugnose.....	74
Coastal.....	75	Pygmy.....	76
Comely.....	74	Rainbow.....	74
Common.....	72	Red.....	70
Conchos.....	70	Red River.....	74
Coosa.....	76	Redfin.....	73

Redlip	74	Yellowfin	75
Redside	78	Zacapu	75
Ribbon	72	<i>shufeldti</i> , <i>Ctenogobius</i>	176
Rio Grande	75	Shulupaoluk	162
River	74	<i>shumardi</i> , <i>Notropis</i>	76
Rocky	76	<i>Percina</i>	142
Rosefin	72	<i>sialis</i> , <i>Argentina</i>	85
Rosyface	76	<i>siamensis</i> , <i>Macrogathus</i>	115, 216
Rough	74	<i>sicculus</i> , <i>Labidesthes</i>	100
Roughhead	76	<i>Sicydium</i>	179, 233
Sabine	76	sierra	182
Saffron	76	común	182
Sailfin	77	del Pacífico	182
Salado	76	golfin	182
Sand	76	Gulf	182
Sandbar	76	Pacific	182
Satinfin	69	<i>sierra</i> , <i>Pontinus</i>	116
Scarlet	72	<i>Scomberomorus</i>	182
Sharpnose	75	<i>sigalutes</i> , <i>Psychrolutes</i>	126
Silver	75	<i>Sigmistes</i>	124
Silverband	76	<i>signatus</i> , <i>Bathymaster</i>	161
Silverside	74	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	52
Silverstripe	76	<i>signifer</i> , <i>Hemanthias</i>	132
Skygazer	76	<i>Stypodon</i>	78
Smalleye	74	<i>signifera</i> , <i>Emblemariopsis</i>	172
Soto La Marina	73	<i>signipinnis</i> , <i>Pteronotropis</i>	77
Spotfin	70	sigouine	
Spottail	75	à longue nageoire	164
Steelcolor	70	de roche	165
Striped	72	de varech	164
Swallowtail	76	jaunâtre	164
Taillight	75	lunée	165
Tallapoosa	69	mantelée	165
Tamaulipas	74	rouge	165
Telescope	76	rubanée	165
Tennessee	75	sigouines	164
Teprehuan	69	<i>sil</i> , <i>Rimicola</i>	173
Texas	73	<i>silenus</i> , <i>Zaprora</i>	165
Topeka	76	Siluriformes	81, 203
Tricolor	70	<i>silus</i> , <i>Argentina</i>	85
Warpaint	72	Silver-rag	183
Warrior	72	Silverside	
Wedgespot	75	Ajijic	100
Weed	76	Alberca	100
White	72	Alchichica	101
Whitefin	70	Atlantic	100
Whitemouth	73	Balsas	99
Whitetail	69	Bigeye	100
Yazoo	76	Bigmouth	100
Yellow	74	Blackback	100

Blackfin	99	<i>Fundulus</i>	106
Blacknose	100	<i>Paraconger</i>	65
Blunthead	100	<i>simillimus</i> , <i>Peprilus</i>	183
Brook	100	<i>simonyi</i> , <i>Benthodesmus</i>	181
Chignahuapan	101	<i>simoterum</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	139, 222, 223
Chimalapa	99	<i>simplicidens</i> , <i>Girella</i>	154
Cunning	99	<i>simula</i> , <i>Hemiemblemaria</i>	172, 233
Delta	100	<i>simulator</i> , <i>Sebastes</i>	119
Eyipantla	99	<i>simus</i> , <i>Cyprinodon</i>	108
Fuerte	99	<i>Notropis</i>	76
Golden	100	<i>sinensis</i> , <i>Sebastes</i>	119
Gulf	99	<i>sini</i> , <i>Paraclinus</i>	170
Hardhead	101	<i>sinus</i> , <i>Eptatretus</i>	48
Inland	100	<i>sinuscalifornici</i> , <i>Stathmonotus</i>	172
Key	100	<i>sinuscalifornicus</i> , <i>Lonchopisthus</i>	134
La Palma	99	<i>sinusmexicanus</i> , <i>Fenestruja</i>	55
La Preciosa	101	<i>Mustelus</i>	51
Landia	100	<i>sio</i> , <i>Psenes</i>	183
Large-eye	99	<i>Siphateles</i>	78, 202
Largeetooth	99	<i>sipsi</i> , <i>Percina</i>	142, 223
Least	100	<i>sitikuense</i> , <i>Etheostoma</i>	140, 222, 223
Longfin	99	Skate	
Longjaw	100	Alaska	55
Mancuernas	99	Aleutian	55
Mesa	100	Barndoor	55
Mezquital	100	Big	56
Mississippi	100	Butterfly	55
Naked	99	California	56
Pátzcuaro	100, 211	Clearnose	56
Peppered	99	Commander	55
Pike	100	Cortez	56
Pitcher	99	Equatorial	56
Quechulac	101	Freckled	55
Ranch	100	Gulf	55
Reef	101	Little	55
Rough	100	Longnose	56
Scowling	99	Lozenge	55
Sharpnose	100	Maya	55
Shortfin	100	Mud	55
Slender	100	Ocellate	56
Smallmouth	100	Okhotsk	55
Texas	100	Rasptail	56
Tidewater	101	Rosette	55
Toluca	100	Round	56
Waccamaw	100	Roundel	56
silversides		Sandpaper	55
New World	99	Smooth	56
Old World	101	Spinytail	55
<i>similis</i> , <i>Anarchias</i>	60	Spreadfin	55
<i>Entosphenus</i>	48, 193	Starry	56

- Thorny 55
 Virginia 56
 Whiteblotched 55
 Whitebrow 55
 Winter 55
 skates 55, 194
Skiffia 104, 213
 Skiffia
 Golden 105
 Olive 105
 Spotched 105
 Twoline 104
 Skilfish 120
 Skilletfish 173
 Skipjack, Black 181
 Sleeper
 Bigmouth 174
 Emerald 174
 Fat 174
 Finescale 174
 Flathead 174
 Largescaled Spinycheek 174
 Pacific 174
 Pacific Fat 174
 Smallscaled Spinycheek 174
 Spotted 174
 sleepers 174
 Slippery Dick 160, 230
 slopefishes 129
sluiteri, Starksia 232
smaragdus, Ctenogobius 176
 Erotelis 174
 Smelt
 Delta 86
 Longfin 86
 Night 86
 Pacific Rainbow 86
 Pond 85
 Rainbow 86
 Surf 85
 Whitebait 85
 smelts 85
smithi, Brevoortia 67
 Dorosoma 67
 Elops 59, 196
 Etheostoma 140
 Sigmistes 124
smithvanizi, Percina 142, 224
 Smoothhound
 Brown 51
 Florida 51
 Gray 51
 Gulf 51
 Sharptooth 51
 Sicklefin 51
 Whitemargin 51
 Smoothtongue
 California 85
 Northern 85
 Snailfish
 Bartail 128
 Bering 128
 Bigeye 127
 Bighead 128
 Blacktail 127
 Blotched 128
 Bristol 128
 Comic 127
 Docked 127
 Emarginate 127
 Festive 128
 Gelatinous 128
 Goldeneye 127
 Gulf 128
 Inquiline 128
 Kelp 128
 Lobefin 128
 Longfin 127
 Lowfin 128
 Marbled 128
 Microdisk 127
 Mischievous 127
 Nebulous 128
 Okhotsk 128
 Peach 127
 Peachskin 127
 Prickly 128
 Purity 128
 Pygmy 128
 Ribbon 128
 Ringtail 128
 Rosybrown 128
 Salmon 127
 Scotian 127
 Showy 128
 Slimy 128
 Slipskin 128
 Smalldisk 127
 Spectral 127
 Spotted 128
 Stippled 128
 Tadpole 128

Thumbtack	128	Smallscale Fat	129
Tidepool	128	Swordspine	129
Variegated	128	Tarpon	129
snailfishes	127	White	129
Snakeblenny	164	Yellowfin	129
Fourline	164	snooks	129
Snakefish	89	<i>snyderi, Catostomus</i>	79
Snakehead		<i>Chirolophis</i>	163
Bullseye	184	<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	102
Northern	184	<i>Oligocottus</i>	124
snakeheads	184	<i>Peprilus</i>	183
Snapper		<i>Snyderichthys</i>	200
Amarillo	147	Soapfish	
Black	146	Freckled	133
Blackfin	147	Greater	133
Blue-and-gold	147	Mottled	133
Cardinal	147	Slope	133
Caribbean Red	147	Socorro	133
Colorado	147	Spotted	133
Cubera	147	Twice-spotted	133
Dog	147	Whitespotted	133
Glasseye	142	sobaco lija	189
Golden	147	<i>socolofi, Cichlasoma</i>	229
Gray	147	<i>Thorichthys</i>	158, 229
Lane	147	<i>socorroensis, Labrisomus</i>	169
Mahogany	147	<i>Serranus</i>	133
Mullet	147	sol reticulado	188
Mutton	147	<i>solandri, Acanthocybium</i>	181
Pacific Dog	147	soldado	
Pacific Red	147	amarillo	112
Queen	147	áspero	112
Red	147	azotado	112
Silk	147	panámico	112
Spotted Rose	147	raya negra	112
Vermilion	147	Soldierfish	
Whipper	147	Bigeye	112
Yellowtail	147	Bigscale	112
snappers	146	Blackbar	112
<i>snelsoni, Lythrurus</i>	72	Cardinal	112
Snipefish		Panamic	112
Longspine	115	Shy	112
Slender	115	Spinycheek	112
snipefishes	115	Yellow	112
Snook		Sole	
Black	129	Bigmouth	185
Blackfin	129	Brown	188
Common	129	Butter	186
Humpback	129	C-O	187
Largescale Fat	129	Curlfin	187
Longspine	129	Deepsea	186
Mexican	129	Dover	186

- English 186
 Fantail 186
 Flabby 188
 Flathead 186
 Fringed 188
 Lemon 186
 Lined 188
 Naked 188
 Network 188
 Northern Rock 186
 Pacific Lined 188
 Petrale 186
 Reticulated 188
 Rex 186
 Rock 186
 Sakhalin 186
 Sand 187
 Scrawled 188
 Slender 186
 Spottedfin 188
 Tehuantepec 188
 Whitespotted 188
 Yellowfin 186
 sole 155
 californienne 188
 de Kriete 188
 de sable 187
 forkline 240
 tachetée 188
 solecitos 155
 Soleidae 188
 soles 188
 américaines 188
 American 188
 soles-langues 188
solitarius, Relictus 77
 Somniosidae 53
 somniosidés 53
Somniosus 53
sonorae, Scorpaena 116
sonoriensis, Poeciliopsis 215
soporator, Bathygobius 175, 234
sordidus, Citharichthys 185
 sourcil 120
 à longues épines 121
 à taches blanches 121
 à tête pointue 121
 de roche 120
 de varech 120
 masqué 120
 sourcils 120
 Spadefish 179
 Atlantic 179
 Pacific 179
 Panama 179
 spadefishes 179
spadiceum, Campostoma 69, 199
spadiceus, Tetrapleurodon 48, 194
 spare 150
 doré 150
 tête-de-mouton 150
 Sparidae 150
Sparisoma 161, 230
spathula, Polyodon 58, 196
spatula, Atractosteus 58, 196
 Icelus 123
 spatulaire 58
 spatules 58
 Spearfish 182
 Longbill 182
 Roundscale 182
 Shortbill 182
speciosa, Gambusia 109
speciosus, Gnathanodon 144
spectabile, Etheostoma 140
spectrum, Careproctus 128
spectrunculus, Notropis 76
speculiger, Hirundichthys 102
speculigera, Lampadena 90
spelaea, Amblyopsis 91
spengleri, Sphoeroides 191
Speoplatyrhinus 92
sphenops, Poecilia 110
 sphéroïde 191
 du nord 191
 trogne 191
 sphéroïdes 190
Sphoeroides 191
Sphyraena 180, 212, 235, 236
sphyraena, Chiostoma 100
 Sphyraenidae 180
Sphyrna 52
 Sphyrnidae 52
 Spikedace 73
 Spikefish, Spotted 189
 spikefishes 189
spilonotus, Cheilopogon 101
spilonotus, Prosopium 87
spiloptera, Cyprinella 70
spilopterus, Citharichthys 185

- spilurum, Cichlasoma* 227
spilurus, Cryptoheros 227
Lophiodes 97
spilus, Lythrypnus 178
 Spinedace
 Little Colorado 72
 Pahranagat 72
 Virgin 72
 White River 72
spinicauda, Bathyrja 55
Ophichthus 198
spiniger, Icelus 123
spinipenis, Starksia 171
spinorbis, Sebastes 119
spinosa, Acanthemblemaria 171
spinusus, Corniger 112
 Eumicrotremus 127, 217, 218
 Hemilepidotus 123, 217
 Rhinobatos 55
 Synagrops 129
Spirinchus 86
spixii, Cathorops 204
 splake 239
splendens, Ameca 104
 Xyrichtys 161
splendida, Petenia 157
splendidus, Sanopus 97
 Splitfin
 Alien 104
 Balsas 104
 Bandfin 103
 Barred 104
 Black 105
 Bluetail 104
 Butterfly 104
 Chacambero 104
 Chapultepec 104
 Darkedged 104
 Finescale 103
 Freckled 104
 Goldbreast 104
 Highland 104
 Jeweled 105
 Leopard 105
 Peppered 103
 Picote 105
 Polka-dot 104
 Redtail 105
 Relict 105
 Tarascan 105
 Tequila 105
 Whitepatch 103
 Zacapu 104
 Splittail 77
 Clear Lake 77
spongicola, Evermannichthys 177
 spookfishes 85
 Spot 152
springeri, Callechelys 62
 Hypleurochilus 168
 Syngnathus 114
 Springfish
 Railroad Valley 104
 White River 104
 squales boucles 53
 Squalidae 53
 Squaliformes 53, 194, 195
Squalus 53, 195
squamata, Percina 142
 Poblana 101, 212
squamiceps, Etheostoma 140
squamilentus, Paralichthys 185
squamipinnis, Cynoscion 151
 Squaretail
 Bigeye 183
 Smalleye 183
 squaretails 183
Squatina 54, 195
 Squatinidae 54, 194
 Squatiniformes 54, 194
 Squirrelfish 112
 Deepwater 112
 Dusky 113
 Longjaw 112
 Longspine 112
 Reef 112
 Saddle 112
 Tinsel 113
 squirrelfishes 112
stahli, Stathmonotus 233
stanauli, Noturus 84
starcki, Starksia 171, 232
 Stardrum
 Amigo 153
 Hollow 153
 Professor 153
 Shortnose 153
 Silver 153
 Stargazer
 Arrow 167
 Baja 167
 Banded 167

- Bigeye 167
 Dart 167
 Deceitful 167
 Freckled 166
 Fringed 167
 Giant 166
 Halfbanded 167
 Island 167
 Lancer 166
 Longjaw 167
 Masked 167
 Mexican 167
 Moonstruck 167
 Northern 166
 Notchtail 167
 Ornate 167
 Pacific 166
 Panamic 167
 Professor 167
 Reticulate 167
 Riverine 167
 Saddle 167
 Sand 167
 Sandloving 167
 Searcher 167
 Smooth 166
 Southern 166
 Speckled 167
 Tiny 167
 Warteye 167
 Whitesaddle 167
 stargazers 166
starksii, *Spirinchus* 86
Starksia 170, 232
starksii, *Pseudophallus* 114
 Starsnout
 Gray 125
 Spinycheek 125
Stathmonotus 172, 233
staurophor, *Lepophidium* 94, 209
stearnsi, *Prionotus* 120
stearnsii, *Roncador* 153
 steelhead 207
Stegastes 159
steindachneri, *Cichlasoma* 228
 Haemulon 149
 Herichthys 156, 228
 Ophioblennius 168
 Rhinoptera 57
 Taractichthys 146
Steindachneria 93, 208, 209
Steindachneriidae 208
stelgidolepis, *Nezumia* 92
Stelgidistrum 125
stellatus, *Astrapogon* 143
 Platichthys 186, 240
stelleri, *Hexagrammos* 121
 Myoxocephalus 124
Stellerina 126
Stellifer 153
stellifer, *Fundulus* 106
stelliferoides, *Neobythites* 95
stellulata, *Raja* 56
Stenobranchius 90
Stenodus 87, 207
stenolepis, *Hippoglossus* 186
Stenotomus 150
Stephanolepis 190
stephanophrys, *Prionotus* 120
stephensae, *Neoclinus* 172
stephensi, *Paraclinus* 170
Stereolepis 129
sterletus, *Agonopsis* 125
 Sternoptychidae 88
Stethojulis 161, 230
 Stichaeidae 163
Stichaeus 164
 stichée
 à long nez 164
 arctique 164
 perlée 163
 stichée-Y 164
 stichées 163
 Stickleback
 Blackspotted 113
 Brook 113
 Fourspine 113
 Ninespine 113
 Threespine 113
 sticklebacks 113
stictogaster, *Percina* 142
Stictorhinus 198
stigmaeum, *Etheostoma* 140, 221, 223
stigmaeus, *Chaunax* 98
 Citharichthys 185
stigmalocephus, *Oxyurichthys* 178
stigmaticus, *Ctenogobius* 176
stigmatistium, *Lepophidium* 94
stigmatura, *Bollmannia* 175
stigmaturus, *Ctenogobius* 176
stigmatosus, *Noturus* 84, 206
 Symphurus 189

- stilbe*, *Trachinotus* 145
stilbius, *Leuroglossus* 85
Notropis 76
Stingray 56
 Atlantic 57
 Blotched 56
 Bluntnose 57
 Caribbean Whiptail 57
 Cortez 56
 Diamond 57
 Dwarf 56
 Longnose 57
 Longtail 57
 Pacific Whiptail 57
 Panamic 56
 Pelagic 57
 Reef 56
 Roughtail 56
 Round 56
 Southern 56
 Spiny 56
 Thorny 56
stingrays
 American round 56
 whiptail 56
stipes, *Atherinomorus* 101
Stolephorus 198
stolifera, *Jenkinsia* 67
 Lile 68, 198
stolzmanni, *Cynoscion* 151
stomata, *Hippoglossina* 185
Stomias 88
stomias, *Atheresthes* 186
Stomiidae 88, 207
Stomiiformes 88
Stonecat 84
stonei, *Pteronotropis* 77, 201
Stoneroller
 Bluefin 69
 Central 68
 Highland 69
 Largescale 68
 Mexican 69
storeriana, *Macrhybopsis* 73
storeyae, *Axoclinus* 166, 231
stoutii, *Eptatretus* 48
strabo, *Ophioscion* 152
stramineus, *Notropis* 76
striata, *Argentina* 85
 Centropristis 131
striatulum, *Etheostoma* 140
striatum, *Haemulon* 149
striatus, *Antennatus* 97
 Chaetodon 154
 Epinephelus 130
 Labrisomus 169
 striée, argentine 85
 strigatus, *Antennatus* 97
 stromatée à fossettes 183
 stromatée-méduse 183
 stromatées 183
 Stromateidae 183
 Strongylura 102, 212
 strumosus, *Gobiesox* 173
Studfish
 Grijalva 111
 Northern 105
 Southern 106
 Stippled 105
Sturgeon
 Alabama 58
 Atlantic 58
 Green 58
 Lake 58
 Pallid 58
 Shortnose 58
 Shovelnose 58
 White 58
sturgeons 58
Stygnobrotula 96
Stylephoridae 90
stylephoridés 90
Stylephoriformes 208
Stylephorus 90, 208
Stypodon 78
suarezae, *Ogilbia* 96, 209, 210
suavis, *Cyprinella* 199
suavium, *Cyprinodon* 108, 214
subbifrenatus, *Rypticus* 133, 220
subbifurcata, *Ulvaria* 164
subligarius, *Serranus* 133
suborbitalis, *Sargocentron* 113
subterraneus, *Typhlichthys* 92
sucet de lac 80
sucetta, *Erimyzon* 80
Sucker
 Alabama Hog 80
 Blackfin 81
 Blue 79
 Bluehead 79
 Bridgelip 79
 Cahita 79

- Desert 79
 Flannelmouth 79
 Fleshylip 79
 Harelip 80
 June 79
 Klamath Largescale 79
 Klamath Smallscale 79
 Largescale 79
 Longnose 79
 Lost River 79
 Modoc 79
 Mountain 79
 Nazas 79
 Northern Hog 80
 Ópata 79, 203
 Owens 79
 Razorback 81
 Rio Grande 79
 Roanoke Hog 80
 Rustyside 81
 Sacramento 79
 Santa Ana 79
 Shortnose 79
 Snake River 79
 Sonora 79
 Southeastern Blue 79
 Spotted 80
 Summer 79, 203
 Tahoe 79
 Torrent 81
 Tyee 79, 203
 Utah 78
 Warner 79
 White 79
 Yaqui 78
- Suckerfish
 Slender 146
 White 146
- suckers 78
- suckleyi*, *Squalus* 53, 195
- suela
 carioca 188
 cebra 188
 desnuda 188
 fofa 188
 garabato 188
 listada 188
 pintada 188
 plomiza 188
 rayada 188
- texana* 188
tortilla 188
suelas soles 188
suensonii, *Chilorhinus* 60
Sufflamen 190
sufflamen, *Canthidermis* 189
sulphuraria, *Poecilia* 110, 214
- Sunfish
 Banded 135
 Banded Pygmy 155
 Bantam 135
 Blackbanded 135
 Bluebarred Pygmy 155
 Bluespotted 135
 Carolina Pygmy 155
 Dollar 135
 Everglades Pygmy 155
 Green 135
 Gulf Coast Pygmy 155
 Longear 135
 Mud 134
 Northern 135
 Ocean 191
 Okefenokee Pygmy 155
 Orangespotted 135, 220
 Redbreast 135, 220
 Redear 135
 Redspotted 135
 Spotted 135
 Spring Pygmy 155
- sunfishes 134
 pygmy 155
- Sunshinefish 159
superciliosus, *Alopias* 50
- Surfperch
 Barred 158
 Calico 158
 Redtail 158
 Silver 158
 Spotfin 158
 Walleye 158
- surfperches 158
- Surgeon, Ocean 180, 235
- Surgeonfish
 Bluespotted 180
 Convict 180
 Goldrim 180
 Razor 180
 Yellowfin 180
 Yellowtail 180

surgeonfishes.....	180	<i>brun</i>	114
<i>surinamensis, Anisotremus</i>	148	dendritique	113
<i>Geophagus</i>	156	Syngnathidae.....	113
<i>Lobotes</i>	147	<i>Syngnathus</i>	114, 215, 216
surmulets.....	153	Synodontidae.....	88
<i>susanae, Etheostoma</i>	140, 222, 223	<i>Synodus</i>	88
<i>suttkusi, Microdesmus</i>	179	<i>synodus, Synodus</i>	89
<i>Notropis</i>	76	<i>synspilum, Cichlasoma</i>	228
<i>Percina</i>	142	<i>synspilus, Paraneetroplus</i>	228
<i>Scaphirhynchus</i>	58	<i>syringinus, Uroconger</i>	65
<i>swaini, Etheostoma</i>	140		
Swampfish.....	92	T	
<i>swanii, Bothragonus</i>	126	<i>taaningi, Diaphus</i>	207
<i>swannanoa, Etheostoma</i>	140	<i>tabacaria, Fistularia</i>	115
Sweeper, Glassy.....	154	<i>tabacarius, Serranus</i>	133
sweepers.....	154	<i>tabl, Decapterus</i>	144
Swordfish.....	182	<i>tabogensis, Microgobius</i>	178
swordfishes.....	182	<i>Tactostoma</i>	88
Swordtail.....		Tadpole, Sea.....	127
Barred.....	111	<i>taeniatus, Anisotremus</i>	148
Chiapas.....	111	<i>Evoxymetopon</i>	181, 236
Coatzacoalcos.....	111	<i>taeniopterus, Perissias</i>	187
Delicate	111	<i>Scarus</i>	161, 230
Green.....	111	<i>taeniourus, Novaculichthys</i>	160
Highland.....	111	<i>tahoensis, Catostomus</i>	79
Marbled	111	<i>tajasica, Awaous</i>	234
Moctezuma.....	111	<i>talarae, Physiculus</i>	92
Mountain	111	<i>tallapoosae, Cottus</i>	122, 217
Pánuco	111, 215	<i>Etheostoma</i>	140
Pygmy	111	<i>tamasopoensis, Cichlasoma</i>	228
Sheepshead.....	111	<i>Herichthys</i>	156, 228
Veracruz	111	<i>tamazulae, Allodontichthys</i>	103
<i>Syacium</i>	185	tambor negro	153
<i>symmetricus, Hesperoleucus</i>	71, 200	tamborín narizón	191
<i>Lepomis</i>	135	tambour.....	
<i>Trachurus</i>	145	<i>brésilien</i>	152
<i>Symphurus</i>	188	rayé.....	152
<i>Symphysanodon</i>	129	royal	153
Symphysanodontidae.....	129	tambours.....	151
symphysanodontidés.....	129	<i>Tampichthys</i>	78, 199, 202
<i>synagris, Lutjanus</i>	147	<i>tanasi, Percina</i>	142
<i>Synagrops</i>	129	tanche	78
Synaphobranchidae.....	62	tanche-tautogue	161
<i>Synaphobranchus</i>	62	Tang.....	
Synbranchidae.....	115, 216	Achilles	180
Synbranchiformes	115	Blue.....	180
<i>Synbranchus</i>	115	<i>tanix, Allocareproctus</i>	127, 218
<i>Synchiropus</i>	174	<i>tanygnathus, Paraclinus</i>	170
<i>Synchirus</i>	125	tapir à grandes écailles.....	59
syngnathe.....		<i>Taractes</i>	146
à lignes grises.....	114		

- Taractichthys* 146
taranetzi, *Bathyrāja* 55
tarapacana, *Mobula* 57
Tarletonbeania 90
Tarpon 59
tarpons 59
tarsodes, *Chirolophis* 163
tassergal 143
tassergals 143
Tattler 133
tau, *Opsanus* 96
taupe du Pacifique 50
taurina, *Enophrys* 123
taurus, *Abudefduf* 158
Carcharias 49
Tautog 161
Tautoga 161
Tautogolabrus 161
tautogue noir 161
taylori, *Asemichthys* 121
Chilara 94
Noturus 84
tecolote 57
tectus, *Anarchopterus* 113
tecumsehi, *Etheostoma* 140
tekla, *Stathmonotus* 172, 233
télescopes 166
telescopus, *Notropis* 76
Tench 78
tenellus, *Pimephales* 77
tenguayaca 157
teniente 149
tennesseense, *Etheostoma* 140, 223
tennesseensis, *Chrosomus* 69, 199
tenpounders 59
tenuis, *Anthias* 219
Choranthias 131, 219
Cottus 123
Erimyzon 80
Hoplunnis 65
Icelinus 123
Leuresthes 100
Rivulus 103
Urophycis 93
tepalcate 188
tequila, *Zoogoneticus* 105
teres, *Etrumeus* 67
teretulus, *Phenacobius* 77
tergisus, *Hiodon* 59
terraenovae, *Eumicrotremus* 127
Rhizoprionodon 52
terrassier
à six lignes 163
géant 164
nain 164
tacheté 164
terrassiers 164
tessellatus, *Cualac* 106
testudineus, *Sphoeroides* 191
tête
à taches rouges 73
carminée 75
rose 76
tête-de-boule 77
tête-de-roche 126
têtes casquées 155
têtes-de-serpent 184
Tetra
Banded 81
Crystal 81
Macabí 81
Maya 81
Mexican 81
Penjamo 203
Yucatan 81
tétragonure lilas 183
tétragonures 183
Tetragonuridae 183
Tetragonurus 183
tetranema, *Macrhybopsis* 73
tetranemus, *Malacoctenus* 169
Tetraodontidae 190
Tetraodontiformes 189
Tetrapleurodon 48, 193, 194
Tetrapturus 182, 236
tetras 81
tetrazonum, *Etheostoma* 140, 222, 223
tetrophthalma, *Hippoglossina* 185
texae, *Gymnachirus* 188
texana, *Raja* 56
texanus, *Notropis* 76
Syngnathus 114, 216
Xyrauchen 81
thalassinum, *Etheostoma* 140
thalassinus, *Microgobius* 178
Thalassoma 161
Thaleichthys 86
thaleichthys, *Spirinchus* 86
thauмасium, *Pseudogramma* 133
thazard 182
tacheté 182
thazard, *Auxis* 181

- Theraps* 157, 227, 229
theta, Diaphus 90
thoburni, Xenomugil 99
Thoburnia 81
thompsoni, Gnatholepis 177
Peristedion 120
thompsonii, Myoxocephalus 124
Cottunculus 126, 217
 thon
 obèse 182
 rouge 182
 thonine commune 181
thoreauianus, Semotilus 78
Thorichthys 157, 229
 Thornback 56
 thornbacks 56
 Thornyhead
 Atlantic 119
 Broadfin 119
 Longspine 119
 Shortspine 119
 Threadfin
 Atlantic 150
 Littlescale 150
 threadfins 150
 Thresher
 Bigeye 50, 194
 Pelagic 50, 194
thrissina, Harengula 67
thrix, Coryphopterus 176
Thunnus 182
thurstoni, Mobula 57
Thymallus 87
thynnus, Thunnus 182
Thyriscus 125
tiburo, Sphyrna 52
 tiburón
 aceitoso 51
 aleta de cartón 52
 anguila 52
 arenero tigre 49
 azul 52
 ballena 49
 blanco 50
 bocón 50
 cangüay 51
 cigarro 53
 cobrizo 51
 cocodrilo 50
 coralino 51
 coyotito 52
 curro 51
 de Galápagos 51
 de seis branquias 52
 de siete branquias 52
 dentiliso 51
 dientes de perro 49
 dormilón del Pacífico 53
 espinoso negro 53
 gambuso 51
 gata 49
 leopardo 51
 limón 52
 narizón 51
 nocturno 52
 oceánico 51
 peregrino 50
 perro 49
 pigmeo 53
 piloto 51
 pinto 52
 poroso 52
 poroso del Pacífico 51
 puerco 49
 puntas blancas 51
 salmon 50
 toro 51
 volador 51
 zorro común 50
 zorro ojón 50
 tiburones
 anguila 52
 ballena 49
 bocones 50
 cañabota 52
 carochos 53
 cocodrilo 50
 cornudos 49
 dormilones 53
 duende 49
 espinosos 53
 gambuso 51
 luceros 53
 martillo 52
 peregrino 50
 toro 49
 zorro 50
 tieso
 afilado 63
 alacrán 63
 aletón 63
 amarillo 63

- aquillado arenero 62
 aquillado manchado 62
 bigotón 63
 bisagra 64
 bobo 63
 bolsa 63
 brazo largo 63
 camaronero 63
 chato 63
 colicorta 62
 colmillón 62
 cucharón manchado 62
 de cayo 62
 de Cortés 62
 del Pacífico 63
 delgado 63
 dientes romos 64
 dos rayas 62
 ecuatorial 62
 elástico 64
 enano 64
 fastidioso 62
 fino 63
 funebre 63
 gusano 63
 lombriz 63
 manchado de Clarión 63
 manchas doradas 63
 manchitas 62
 merienda 62
 moteado 62
 panámico 62
 pecoso 62
 pelo de burro 62
 pustuloso 63
 sonriente 63
 tigre 63
 tizado 62
 vela del Pacífico 64
 vela negro 63
 víbora 64
 tiesos 62
tigrina, Scuticaria 61
tigrinus, Myrichthys 63
 Serranus 133
tigris, Mycteroperca 131
 tijera esbelta 64
Tilapia 158, 229
 tilapia
 azul 156
 de Mozambique 156
 del Nilo 156
 red 240
 vientre rojo 158
Tilapia
 Blackchin 157
 Blue 156
 Mozambique 156
 Nile 156
 Redbelly 158
 Spotted 158
 Wami 156
 tilapias 155, 240
 tile 143
 tile oceánico 143
 Tilefish 143
 Anchor 143
 Blackline 143
 Blueline 143
 Goldface 143
 Pacific Golden-eyed 143
 Sand 143
 tilefishes 143
 tiles 143
 timucú 103
timucu, Strongylura 103, 212
Tinca 78
tinca, Tinca 78
tincella, Algansea 68, 198, 199
 tinícalo
 cabezón 101
 de arrecife 101
 tinícalos 101
 Tinsel fish
 Spotted 113
 Thorny 113
 tintorera 52
tippecanoe, Etheostoma 140
 tiro 104
 Catarina 103
 chato 104
 de dos rayas 104
 de Pátzcuaro 104
 de Zacapu 104
 de Zirahuén 104
 dorado 105
 listado 104
 manchado 104
 olivo 105
 oscuro 104
 pintado 105
 tismiche 177

<i>tlahuacensis</i> , <i>Evarra</i>	70	Tope	51
Toadfish		<i>topeka</i> , <i>Notropis</i>	76
Bicolor	96	Topminnow	
Cozumel	97	Banded	105
Gulf	96	Barrens	105
Large-eye	96	Bayou	106
Leopard	96	Blackspotted	106
Mexican Freshwater	96	Blackstripe	106
Multipored	96	Broadstripe	105
Oyster	96	Gila	110
Reticulate	97	Golden	105
Splendid	97	Lined	106
toadfishes	96	Plains	106
Tobaccofish	133	Redface	106
Toby, Goldface	190	Russetfin	105
tolete	180	Saltmarsh	105
Tomcod		Starhead	105
Atlantic	94	Western Starhead	105
Pacific	93	Whiteline	105
<i>tomcod</i> , <i>Microgadus</i>	94	Yaqui	215
<i>Tomicodon</i>	173, 233	topminnows	105
Tomtate	149	topo	109
Tonguefish		del Grijalva	111
Banded	188	topote	
Blackcheek	189	aleta grande	110
Blacktail	188	amazona	109
Blotchfin	189	de Catemaco	109
California	188	de manglar	110
Caribbean	188	de Teapa	110
Chocolate	188	del Atlántico	110
Chocolatebanded	188	del Balsas	110
Darkbelly	189	del Pacífico	109
Darkcheek	188	del Purificación	109
Deepwater	189	del Tamesí	110
Drab	189	lacandón	110
Dwarf	188	mexicano	110
Elongate	188	velo negro	110
Halfspotted	188	topotes	108
Halfstriped	189	Topsmelt	99
Imitator	189	torchon mou	172
Largescale	189	torito	
Longtail	189	cornudo	190
Margined	189	hexagonal	190
Northern	189	Torpedinidae	54, 194
Offshore	188	Torpediniformes	54
Pygmy	189	<i>Torpedo</i>	54
Spottail	189	Torpedo, Atlantic	54
Spottedfin	188	torpedo	
Whitetail	189	del Atlántico	54
Yellow	189	del Pacífico	54
tonguefishes	188	torpedos	54

- torpille
 du Pacifique 54
 noire 54
 torpilles 54
tortugae, Coryphopterus 176, 234
tortugarum, Serranus 133
 Totoaba 153
 totoaba 153
Totoaba 153
 touladi 87
 toupet
 décoré 163
 élégant 163
 marbré 163
 tout-en-gueule 134
toweri, Ataeniobius 104
townsendi, Apogon 143
 Ceratoscopelus 89
toxotes, Rhacochilus 158
 Trachichthyidae 112
Trachinocephalus 89
Trachinotus 145
 trachiptères 91
 Trachipteridae 91
Trachipterus 91, 208
Trachurus 145
trachypoma, Ostichthys 112
Trachyscorpia 119
tractus, Acanthurus 180, 235
 trambollito
 adornado 170
 aletinegra 170
 barra oscura 170
 bocablanca 171
 chino 170
 clavel 170
 coralino 170
 de arrecife 170
 de cayo 171
 de Guadalupe 170
 de la resaca 170
 de Magdalena 170
 de San Quintín 170
 del maestro 170
 enano 170
 estilográfico 170
 frondoso 170
 fugaz 170
 juanete 170
 macho 171
 manchón 170
 manguera 170
 mexicano 170
 moteado 170
 nalga roja 171
 occidental 170
 ocelado 170
 panza escamosa 170
 pelón 170
 pocas patas 170
 trambollo
 aletiamarilla 170
 ajereado 169
 bajacaliforniano 169
 brillante 170
 cabeza porosa 169
 cachete blanco 169
 caripálido 169
 de profundidad 169
 de Socorro 169
 de Sonora 169
 despeinado 169
 diamantino 169
 dorado 169
 ensillado 169
 escondido 169
 fumador 169
 imitador 169
 isleño 169
 lineado 169
 listado 169
 listo 169
 lunado 169
 margarita mexicana 169
 mímico 169
 multicolor 170
 pardo 169
 peludo 169
 pintado 169
 príncipe 169
 rojo 169
 rosado 169
 sargacero 169
 velloso 169
 trambollos 169
 tubicolas 171
transandeanus, Awaous 234
transmontana, Percopsis 91
transmontanus, Acipenser 58
transpacificus, Hypomesus 86
traskii, Hysterocarpus 158
trautmani, Noturus 84

- treculii, Micropterus*..... 135
tredecimspinosus, Scorpaenodes 117
 Treefish..... 119
 tres aletas..... 166
 aletón..... 166
 bandera..... 166
 bigote..... 166
 carmin..... 166
 colinegra..... 166
 de barras..... 166
 escondido..... 166
 listado..... 166
 manchada..... 166
 orleado..... 166
 rugoso..... 166
 Trevally
 Bigeye..... 144
 Bluefin..... 144
 Golden..... 144
 White..... 145
 Triacanthodidae..... 189
 triacanthodidés..... 189
triacanthus, Peprilus..... 183
 Xeneretmus..... 126
triacis, Orthonopias..... 124
Triaenodon..... 52
 Triakidae..... 51
Triakis..... 51
triangulatus, Malacoptenus..... 169
tribulus, Prionotus..... 120
 Trichiuridae..... 181
Trichiurus..... 181
trichocephalus, Sphoeroides..... 191
Trichocottus..... 125
Trichodon..... 165
trichodon, Mugil..... 99, 211
 Trichodon..... 165
 trichodonte..... 165
 trichodontes..... 165
 Trichodontidae..... 165
Trichopsetta..... 187
Trichopsis..... 184, 236
trichroistia, Cyprinella..... 70
tricolor, Holacanthus..... 155
 tricorne arctique..... 123
tricuspis, Gymnocanthus..... 123
tridentatus, Entosphenus..... 48, 193
Tridentiger..... 179, 233
tridigitatus, Dactyloscopus..... 167
 Triggerfish
 Blunthead..... 190
 Finescale..... 189
 Gray..... 189
 Ocean..... 189
 Orangeside..... 190
 Queen..... 189
 Redtail..... 190
 Rough..... 189
 Sargassum..... 190
 triggerfishes..... 189
 Triglidae..... 119
Triglops..... 125
trigonocephalus, Tridentiger..... 179
trigonus, Lactophrys..... 190
trilineatum, Lipogramma..... 134
trimaculatum, Cichlasoma..... 227
trimaculatus, Amphilophus..... 156, 227
Trinectes..... 188, 237
tringa, Prognichthys..... 102
triestegus, Acanthurus..... 180
tripes, Nealotus..... 181
Triphoturus..... 90
 Triplefin
 Blackedge..... 166
 Carmine..... 166, 231
 Cortez..... 166
 Delicate..... 166, 231
 Flag..... 166
 Lizard..... 166
 Lofty..... 166
 Mimic..... 166
 Multibarred..... 166
 Panamic..... 166
 Redeye..... 166
 Roughhead..... 166
 triplefins..... 166
 Tripletail
 Atlantic..... 147
 Pacific..... 147
 tripletails..... 147
triporiceps, Conger..... 64
 Tripterygiidae..... 166
 tripterygiidés..... 166
triqueter, Lactophrys..... 190
trisella, Etheostoma..... 140
triserialis, Ophichthus..... 63
triseriata, Platyrrhinoidis..... 56
Triso..... 219
trispinosa, Odontopyxis..... 126
trispinosus, Synagrops..... 129
 tristán
 aletudo..... 146

- coliquillada..... 146
- del Caribe..... 146
- del Pacífico..... 146
- segador..... 146
- tristones..... 146
- Trogloglanis*..... 85
- trompe..... 113
- trompes..... 113
- trompeta
 - china..... 115
 - del Atlántico..... 115
- trompetas..... 115
- trompetero
 - copete..... 115
 - flaco..... 115
- trompeteros..... 115
- trompettes..... 115
- trompudo sargacero..... 113
- trompudos..... 113
- tropicus, Atractosteus*..... 58
- Neoopisthopterus*..... 66
- Notropis*..... 76
- troscheli, Abudeufduf*..... 158
- Notarius*..... 82, 204
- Trout-perch..... 91
- trout-perches..... 91
- Trout
 - Apache..... 86
 - Brook..... 87
 - Brown..... 87
 - Bull..... 87
 - Cutthroat..... 86
 - Gila..... 86
 - Golden..... 86
 - Lake..... 87
 - Mexican Golden..... 86
 - Rainbow..... 87, 207
- trout
 - cutbow..... 239
 - tiger..... 239
- trouts..... 86, 239
- trucha
 - arcoiris..... 87
 - de arroyo..... 87
 - de tierra caliente..... 98
 - degollada..... 86
 - dorada mexicana..... 86
- truchas..... 86
- truculenta, Parasudis*..... 89
- truite
 - arc-en-ciel..... 87
 - brune..... 87
 - dorée..... 86
 - fardeé..... 86
- truites..... 86
- Trumpetfish
 - Atlantic..... 115
 - Chinese..... 115
- trumpetfishes..... 115
- Trunkfish..... 190
 - Smooth..... 190
 - Spotted..... 190
- trutta, Salmo*..... 87, 239
- tshawytscha, Oncorhynchus*..... 87
- tsilicoosensis, Catostomus*..... 79, 202
- Tube-eye..... 90
- tube-eyes..... 90
- Tubesnout..... 113
- tubesnouts..... 113
- tubícola
 - afilado..... 171
 - aletiamarilla..... 172
 - aletón..... 172
 - ángel..... 171
 - anguila..... 172, 233
 - bandera..... 172
 - cabecinegra..... 172
 - cabeza espinosa..... 171
 - cachete rayado..... 171
 - cachetón..... 171
 - cara de cebra..... 171
 - chusco..... 172
 - de cejas..... 171
 - de Cortés..... 171
 - de espiga..... 171
 - doncella..... 172
 - dragón..... 171
 - esperanza..... 172
 - espina roja..... 172
 - espinudo..... 171
 - flamante..... 171
 - flecha..... 232
 - fugaz..... 172
 - gorgonio..... 172
 - gusano..... 172
 - lombríz..... 172
 - lucio..... 171
 - mancha singular..... 172
 - mango..... 171
 - mexicano..... 171
 - palito..... 171
 - picudo..... 171

- plumoso 171
 tupido 172
tuckeri, Monacanthus 190
tularosa, Cyprinodon 108
 Tuna
 Bigeye 182
 Blackfin 182
 Bluefin 182
 Pacific Bluefin 182
 Skipjack 181
 Slender 181
 Yellowfin 182
tunicatus, Liparis 128, 218
 Tunny, Little 181
 Turbot
 de sable 184
 Diamond 187
 Hornyhead 187
 Ocellated 187
 Spotted 187
 turbot 184, 187
turneri, Girardinichthys 104, 213
 Lycodes 163
 Poeciliopsis 110
turrubarensis, Poeciliopsis 110, 215
tuscumbia, Etheostoma 140
tuxtlaensis, Heterandria 109, 214
Tylosurus 103, 212
Typhliasina 96, 210
Typhlichthys 92
Typhlogobius 179, 233
typicus, Ophioscion 152
typus, Oxycirrhites 155
 Rhincodon 49
tyrannus, Brevoortia 67
- U**
- ufermanni, Cichlasoma* 229
 Theraps 157, 229
uhleri, Citharichthys 185
Ulcina 217
 ulvaire deux-lignes 164
Ulvaria 164
Ulvicola 165
umatilla, Rhinichthys 78, 201
Umbra 87, 207
umbratilis, Lythrurus 73
 umbre de vase 87
 umbres 87
 Umbridae 207
Umbrina 153
umbrosa, Bollmannia 175
umbrosus, Pareques 153
 Sebastes 119
umpquae, Ptychocheilus 77
unangas, Allocareproctus 127, 218
uncinalis, Icelus 123
uncinatus, Artediellus 121
undecimalis, Centropomus 129
undecimlatus, Symphurus 189
undulatus, Gymnothorax 61, 197
 Menticirrhus 152
 Micropogonias 152
 unernak
 aurore 162
 caméléon 162
unicolor, Hypoplectrus 132
 Unicornfish 90
unicuspis, Ichthyomyzon 48
unifasciatus, Hyporhamphus 102, 212
uninotatus, Neoclinus 172
unionensis, Centropomus 129, 218
uniporum, Etheostoma 140
Upeneus 153
uranidea, Gillellus 167
 Percina 142
uranops, Phenacobius 77
 uranoscopes 166
 Uranoscopidae 166
uranoscopus, Notropis 76
Uraspis 145
Urobatis 56
Uroconger 65
urolepis, Oreochromis 156, 240
 Urolophidae 196
urophthalmus, Cichlasoma 156, 227
Urophycis 93, 209
Uropterygius 61
urospilus, Coryphopterus 176
 Symphurus 189
Urotrygon 56
 Urotrygonidae 56, 196
usta, Nicholsina 160
usumacintae, Potamarius 82, 205
utawana, Catostomus 79, 202, 203
- V**
- vaca
 angelita 119
 cariblanca 119
 doble hocico 119
 dospicos 119

- enana 119
 polla 120
 rasposa 120
 voladora 120
 vacas 119
 vacca, *Damalichthys* 158, 229
 vafer, *Myrophis* 63
 vahlII, *Lycodes* 163, 230, 231
 valenciennesi, *Moxostoma* 81
 vaquita blindada
 de Cortés 120
 flaca 120
 vaquitas blindadas 120
 variabilis, *Sebastes* 119, 216, 217
 Stegastes 159
 variata, *Xenotoca* 105
 variatum, *Etheostoma* 140
 variatus, *Xiphophorus* 112
 Varicus 179, 233
 varidens, *Bathycongrus* 64
 variegatus, *Cyprinodon* 108, 213, 214
 Sebastes 119
 varispinis, *Sebastes* 119
 varius, *Pherallodiscus* 173
 varlets 92
 vauhani, *Pontinus* 116
 veleronis, *Bryx* 113
 velezi, *Raja* 56
 velifer, *Carpiodes* 78
 Letharchus 63
 velifera, *Poecilia* 110
 velox, *Euleptorhamphus* 102
 Nasolamia 52
 venenosa, *Mycteroperca* 131
 ventralis, *Ogilbia* 96, 210
 Trichopsetta 187
 ventre
 citron 69
 rouge du nord 69
 ventre-pourri 77
 ventricosus, *Aptocyclus* 127
 ventriosum, *Cephaloscyllium* 50
 venusta, *Cyprinella* 70
 verecundus, *Cyprinodon* 108
 vermicularis, *Encheliophis* 94
 Ophioscion 152
 vermiculatus, *Esox americanus* 207
 vermiculatus, *Narcine* 54
 vermiformis, *Neoconger* 60, 197
 veronicae, *Cyprinodon* 108, 214
 verraco alto 184
 verracos 184
 verres, *Sufflamen* 190
 verrilli, *Gymnothorax* 61
 verrillii, *Lycenchelys* 162
 verrucosa, *Chesnonia* 126
 verrucosus, *Myoxocephalus* 217
 versicolor, *Malacoctenus* 170
 versutus, *Uropterygius* 61
 verticalis, *Pleuronichthys* 187
 vespa, *Chrioilepis* 175
 veterinus, *Podothecus* 126
 vetula, *Balistes* 189
 Scarus 161
 vetulus, *Parophrys* 186, 240
 veuve 117
 vexillarium, *Sargocentron* 113
 víbora del Pacífico 88
 vicinalis, *Bathycongrus* 64
 vicinus, *Gymnothorax* 61
 vidua, *Melichthys* 189, 237
 Vieja 228
 vieja
 californiana 161
 española 159
 lomo negro 159
 manga roja 161
 mexicana 159
 sangradora 160
 viejita manchada 159
 vigil, *Percina* 142
 vigilax, *Pimephales* 77
 villosus, *Mallotus* 86
 vinctus, *Caranx* 144
 Lupinoblennius 168
 vinculus, *Radulinus* 124
 viola, *Pareques* 153
 violacea, *Bathyraja* 55
 Pteroplatytrygon 57
 violaceus, *Cebidichthys* 163
 Viperfish, Pacific 88
 virens, *Pollachius* 94
 Thalassoma 161
 virgata, *Albula* 196
 virgatum, *Etheostoma* 140
 virginiae, *Branchiostoma* 47
 Leucoraja 56
 virginicus, *Anisotremus* 148
 Polydactylus 151
 viride, *Sparisoma* 161
 viridis, *Centropomus* 129, 218
 Euleptorhamphus 102

- Gymnelus* 162
Lutjanus 147
viriosa, *Poeciliopsis* 110
 viruela
 barbona 163
 carbonera 163
 dos rayas 162
 panza negra 163
 viruelas 162
 vise-en-l'air 85
vitreum, *Etheostoma* 140
vitreus, *Sander* 142, 240
vittata, *Channomuraena* 60
 Gambusia 109
 Inermia 225
 Lepidomeda 72
 Trichopsis 184, 236
vittatum, *Haemulon* 149, 225
 vivaneau cubéra 147
 vivaneaux 146
vivanus, *Baldwinella* 131, 219
 Hemanthias 219
 Lutjanus 147
vivax, *Ammocrypta* 136
 viviparous brotulas 95
viviparus, *Girardinichthys* 104, 212
 voiliers 182
 volador
 ala lunada 101
 ala manchada 101
 ala navaja 102
 ala negra 102
 aletón 102
 alita 102
 azul 101
 barbudo 101
 blanquito 101
 bonito 101
 cabecita 101
 campechano 101
 chato 102
 espejo 102
 flecha 101
 golondrina 102
 isleño 101
 jaspeado 101
 lomo manchado 101
 marinero 102
 mariposa 101
 panámico 102
 picudo 101
 planeador 101
 puntas blancas 101
 tropical 101
 voladores 101
volitans, *Dactylopterus* 115
 Exocoetus 101
 Pterois 116, 216
volucellus, *Notropis* 76
vomer, *Selene* 145
vulneratum, *Etheostoma* 140
vulpes, *Albula* 59, 196, 197
vulpinus, *Alopias* 50, 194
vulsa, *Agonopsis* 125
- W**
- waccamensis*, *Fundulus* 106
 Wahoo 181
 Wakasagi 85
walker, *Anchoa* 66, 198
 Emblemaria 172
 Ernogrammus 164
 Myxodagnus 167, 232
 Opistognathus 134, 220
 Paraclinus 170, 232
 Stellifer 153
 Walleye 142
waltersi, *Batrachoides* 96
wapiti, *Etheostoma* 140
 Warbonnet
 Atlantic 163
 Bearded 163
 Decorated 163
 Matcheck 163
 Mosshead 163
 Warmouth 135, 220
warnerensis, *Catostomus* 79
 Weakfish 151
 Jamaica 151
 Weatherfish, Oriental 81
weigti, *Starksia* 171, 232
weitzmani, *Maurollicus* 88
welaka, *Pteronotropis* 77
 Wenchman 147
 Slender 147
 Whalesucker 146
wheatlandi, *Gasterosteus* 113
wheeleri, *Pseudopentaceros* 155
 Whiff
 Anglefin 184
 Bay 185
 Horned 184

- Ocellated 184
 Sand 184
 Spined 184
 Spotted 184
 Veracruz 184
 Voodoo 185
whipplei, Cyprinella 70
Etheostoma 140
 Whitefish
 Alaska 206
 Atlantic 86
 Bear Lake 87
 Bonneville 87
 Broad 86
 Humpback 86
 Lake 86
 Mountain 87
 Ocean 143
 Pygmy 87
 Round 87
whitehursti, Opistognathus 134
whitei, Ilyodon 104, 213
 Whiting 93
 Blue 94
wickliffi, Notropis 76
wigginsii, Catostomus 79, 203
Labrisomus 169
williamsi, Percina 142, 223, 224
Symphurus 189
williamsoni, Prosopium 87
wilsoni, Sebastes 119
winchelli, Hybopsis 72
 Windowpane 184
wintersteeni, Umbrina 153
wintersteenorum, Stellifer 153
 Wolf-eel 165
 Wolffish
 Atlantic 165
 Bering 165
 Northern 165
 Spotted 165
 wolffishes 165
woodsii, Anthias 131
woolmani, Paralichthys 185
 Wormfish
 Banded 179
 Flagtail 179
 Lancetail 179
 Olivaceous 179
 Pink 179
 Pugjaw 179
 Rearfin 179
 Spotback 179
 Spotside 179
 Stippled 179
 wormfishes 179
 Woundfin 77
 Wrasse
 Banded 160
 Black 160
 Blackear 160
 Blackspot 159
 Bleeding 160
 Cape 160
 Chameleon 160
 Clown 160
 Cortez Rainbow 161
 Creole 159
 Dwarf 160
 Emerald 161
 Golden 160
 Greenband 160
 Mangrove 160
 Mardi Gras 160
 Painted 160
 Rainbow 160
 Red-shoulder 161
 Rock 160
 Rockmover 160
 Socorro 160
 Spinster 160
 Sunset 161
 Wounded 160
 Yellowcheek 160
 Yellowhead 160
 wrasses 159
 Wreckfish 129
 wreckfishes 129
 Wrymouth 164
 Dwarf 164
 Giant 164
 wrymouths 164
- X**
- x-punctatus, Erismystax* 70, 199
xaenocephalus, Notropis 76
xaenura, Cyprinella 70
xaniurus, Parmaturus 50
xanthicara, Cyprinella 70
Xanthichthys 190
xanthiprora, Elacatinus 176, 233, 235
xanthops, Odontoscion 152, 226

<i>xanthopterus, Acanthurus</i>	180
<i>xanthostigma, Citharichthys</i>	185
<i>xanthulus, Cynoscion</i>	151, 226
<i>xanthurus, Leiostomus</i>	152
<i>xanti, Labrisomus</i>	169
<i>Umbrina</i>	153
<i>Xenichthys</i>	150
<i>xantusi, Ilyodon</i>	213
<i>xenarcha, Mycteroperca</i>	131
<i>Xeneretmus</i>	126
<i>xenica, Adinia</i>	105
<i>Xenichthys</i>	150
<i>xenisma, Bellator</i>	119
<i>Xenistius</i>	225
<i>Xenocephalus</i>	166, 231
<i>Xenodexia</i>	111
<i>Xenolepidichthys</i>	113
<i>Xenomedeia</i>	171
<i>Xenomugil</i>	99
<i>Xenomystax</i>	65
<i>Xenoophorus</i>	105
<i>xenopterus, Cheilopogon</i>	101
<i>xenostethus, Triglops</i>	125
<i>Xenotaenia</i>	105
<i>Xenotoca</i>	105
<i>xenus, Phaeoptyx</i>	143
<i>Xiphias</i>	182
<i>xiphidium, Xiphophorus</i>	112
<i>Xiphiidae</i>	182
<i>Xiphister</i>	164
<i>Xiphophorus</i>	111, 215
<i>xlavitia</i>	150
<i>xyosterna, Stellerina</i>	126
<i>Xyrauchen</i>	81
<i>Xyrichtys</i>	161
<i>xyris, Scorpaenodes</i>	117
<i>xyster, Zapteryx</i>	55, 195
<i>Xystreureys</i>	186

Y

<i>y-cauda, Quietula</i>	178
<i>y-graecum, Astroscopus</i>	166
<i>Y-prickleback</i>	164
<i>Yellow Irish Lord</i>	123
<i>Yellowjacket</i>	156
<i>yeux-perlés</i>	89
<i>yeux-verts</i>	89
<i>yucatanana, Gambusia</i>	109
<i>yucatanum, Gobiosoma</i>	177
<i>Yuriria</i>	78, 202

Z

<i>zaca, Malacoctenus</i>	170
<i>zacapuensis, Allotoca</i>	104, 212
<i>zacentrus, Sebastes</i>	119
<i>zachirus, Glyptocephalus</i>	186
<i>Zalembius</i>	158
<i>Zalieutes</i>	98
<i>Zanclidae</i>	180
<i>Zanclus</i>	180
<i>Zander</i>	142
<i>zanema, Cyprinella</i>	70
<i>Zaniolepis</i>	121
<i>zapatero</i>	179
<i>Zaprora</i>	165
<i>zaprora</i>	165
<i>Zaproridae</i>	165
<i>zaproridés</i>	165
<i>Zapteryx</i>	55, 195
<i>zapus, Hemilepidotus</i>	123
<i>zarskei, Gambusia</i>	109, 214
<i>zebra, Chriolepis</i>	175
<i>Gymnomuraena</i>	61
<i>Lythrypnus</i>	178
<i>Tomicodon</i>	173
<i>Zebraperch</i>	154
<i>zebrinus, Achirus</i>	188
<i>Fundulus</i>	106, 213
<i>Plancterus</i>	213
<i>zée bouclé d'Amérique</i>	113
<i>Zeidae</i>	113
<i>Zeiformes</i>	113, 215, 236
<i>zelotes, Hemicaranx</i>	144
<i>zenithicus, Coregonus</i>	86
<i>Zenopsis</i>	113
<i>zephyreus, Astroscopus</i>	166
<i>zillii, Tilapia</i>	158, 229
<i>zingaro, Lucayablennius</i>	232
<i>Zoarcas</i>	163
<i>Zoarcidae</i>	162
<i>Zoarcoidei</i>	216
<i>zonale, Etheostoma</i>	140
<i>zonata, Seriola</i>	145
<i>zonatum, Cichlasoma</i>	229
<i>Elassoma</i>	155
<i>zonatus, Alburnus</i>	200
<i>Chaetodipterus</i>	179
<i>Luxilus</i>	72, 200
<i>Paraneetroplus</i>	157, 229
<i>zongolicensis, Rhamdia</i>	83, 205
<i>zonifer, Erilepis</i>	120

<i>Etheostoma</i>	140	<i>Zoogoneticus</i>	105, 213
<i>Malacoctenus</i>	170	<i>zophochir, Ophichthus</i>	63
<i>zonipectus, Pomacanthus</i>	155	zorro pelágico.....	50
<i>zonistium, Etheostoma</i>	140	<i>zosteræ, Hippocampus</i>	114
<i>zonistius, Allodontichthys</i>	103	<i>zosterura, Evermannia</i>	176
<i>Luxilus</i>	72	<i>Zu</i>	91
<i>zonope, Jordania</i>	123	<i>zygaena, Sphyrna</i>	52
<i>zonurus, Malacocottus</i>	126		