前　言

一、　目的及緣由

本書蒐集整理修訂目前全球所記錄或發表過的魚種，分別給予中文名，並將兩岸過去分隔五、六十年來已幾乎完全不同的魚種中文名對照併列，以便提供兩岸學術、文化及經貿交流查詢使用，隨著兩岸關係日益密切，將來不論在研究、教育、保育或經營管理的合作上，希望能夠有所助益。更盼望本書能夠作為兩岸，乃至於全球華人統一魚類中文名稱的基礎。

1999 年 7 月出版《拉漢世界魚類名典》後迄今已逾 12 載。這段期間由於採集及調查方法的進步，使調查範圍深入到許多未曾探勘過的水域，加上 DNA 研究及鑑定方法的運用，發現了更多新種及隱蔽種。分類系統在這段期間也經過大幅度地修訂，網路資訊新技術的運用也使得搜尋資料、查核標本更為便捷，甚至已經能在網路上快速地發表分類報告。因此全球新魚種的增加速度，在近五年內(2006-2011) 已達每年平均 772 種，比起過去 Nelson (1994) 第三版到其 2006 年第四版間每年平均增加 296 種，要快了 2.6 倍。1999 年 7 月出版的《拉漢世界魚類名典》記錄了全球 26,600 種，到 2011 年底增加到 31,667 種，增加了 5 千種有效種，科別也從 482 科增加到 515 科，加上分類系統變動而須增修訂的學名或異名等，總計已達上萬筆之多。雖然這些拉丁學名在中研院的《台灣魚類資料庫》中已儘可能地隨時修訂，但為維持中文名稱命名的一貫性，中文名並未配合做修訂。因此在兩年半前我們開始著手進行名典的改版工作，此項中文命名的修訂以及大陸有效魚種查核的工作由上海海洋大學負責；臺灣魚類名錄的查核及整理，以及全書檔案的編輯和資料庫比對工作則是由中央研究院負責；出版工作則由水產出版社負責。經過過去兩年多來的努力，很高興此書終於可以付梓。

為了方便讀者使用此書，本書的編排方式與舊版有很大的差異，本書改以分類系統演化次序排列，並在書後增加種名、屬級以上學名以及中文名的索引，因此本書已非原 1999 年《拉漢世界魚類名典》的再版或修訂版，而是一本重新編印的新書，因此書名改為《拉漢世界魚類系統名典》。

二、　本書與 1999 年出版之《拉漢世界魚類名典》相異處：

	舊版	新版
1.書名	拉漢世界魚類名典	拉漢世界魚類系統名典
2.內容排列方式	依英文字母排列	依魚類演化分類系統排列
3.分佈資訊	以*號表示臺灣及大陸均有分佈之魚種。	在各種魚名後直接加註 陸 表示產於大陸 台 表示產於臺灣 ㊢ 表示被引進大陸

		㊍ 表示被引進臺灣。
4.魚科、屬、種數	482 科，4,949 屬，26,600 種有效名及 3,000 種異名	515 科，4,919 屬，31,687 種有效名及 796 個異名
5.索引	無索引功能	(1) 種名及屬級以上學名分別依拉丁名字母編排索引。 (2) 依中文名筆劃數編排索引。
6.文獻	共列有 197 筆	共 140 筆，包括 2000-2011 年間之重要參考文獻，
7.附錄	Nelson 第三版之科級分類系統，共 482 科	(1) 依據 Nelson 2006 年出版的第四版之分類系統，共 515 科，並改為目錄置於書前。 (2) 提供「臺灣及香港魚類俗名對照表」。 (3) 提供「科中文名歧異概況一覽表」。
8.序	沈世傑	陳宜諭及沈世傑
9.頁數	1028 頁÷2=514 張，以單欄排版	不含附錄約 600 頁÷2=300 張，以雙欄排版
10.編著	伍漢霖、邵廣昭、賴春福	伍漢霖、邵廣昭、賴春福、林沛立、莊棣華
11.紙本銷售	共印製 1000 本，目前庫存餘書百來本	先印 1000 本，售完後接到訂單後再增印

三、《拉漢世界魚類系統名典》中文名之命名原則：

1. 沿用舊版的屬中文名及種中文名，每個魚種的中文名皆不同，每個屬的中文名也都不同。
2. 分類系統以 Nelson（2006）版為原則，目前收錄 31687 個有效學名及 796 個同種異名。
3. 中文命名原則以拉丁文原意為準，若有地方性長期習慣使用名稱，則予引用，以方便大眾。
4. 學名以發現地之地名命名時，原則上用中文直接音譯，但是如果地名難以音譯或是不太為人們所熟知，則以物種分佈之大區域或國家名稱命名。例如 *Parotocinclus aripuanensis* 命名為巴西耳孔鮡；*Parotocinclus cearensis* 命名為南美耳孔鮡。
5. 學名以人名命名時，原則上用中文直接音譯，當同屬中有相近音譯時，為避免混淆，改以物種分佈之大區域或國家名稱命名。例如 *Eptatretus springeri* 命名為斯氏黏盲鰻；*Eptatretus stoutii* 命名為太平洋黏盲鰻。

四、兩岸對魚種有效性及分佈涵蓋區域之認定及中文命名的差異：

1. 物種有效名之認定有時在不同學者之間會有不同的分類觀點，且難以取得共識，本名典中學名之有效性基本上是依 Eschmeyer 的《Catalog of Fishes》網站最新資料及最新出版的分類文獻為基準來修訂，特別是台灣的海水魚之部分，而淡水魚或海水鰕虎學名之有效性則是以大陸方面之分類觀為主，軟骨魚之六鰓鮅亦為有爭議之類群。
2. 由於兩岸對外來種或入侵種之定義不同，故在外來種之認定上，台灣將已在自然環境下繁衍者列入標示，大陸則將少數外來養殖種類列入，其餘全數剔除標示。
3. 在中文名之採用上，大陸及臺灣過去已慣用之魚名均沿用併列對照，譬如大陸的「虎鯊」及「豹紋鯊」，在臺灣則分別稱為「異齒鯊」及「虎鯊」，大陸的「麻哈魚」屬，在臺灣則習慣稱為「鉤吻鮭」屬。對於慣用程度不高的中文名，即藉此機會更改，力求簡潔統一，例如臺灣使用的「鮫」，大部分均改為「鯊」。如果中文魚名中已經有魚字旁的字，原則上後面就不再加魚字，如「鰕虎魚」改為「鰕虎」。
4. 在分類系統方面，本書採用 Nelson(2006)版《Fishes of The World》書中的分類系統。在科中文名方面，於附錄中將兩岸不一致的部分以及其他不同的用法或別名列在對照表中，以供查閱。
5. 「陸」所涵蓋的分佈範圍除大陸外還包括香港及澳門，但並不包括「台」所指的臺、澎、金、馬及東沙及南沙太平島之魚種在內。

五、大陸及臺灣魚類的總數

全書共收集世界魚類有效學名31,707 個，同物異名792 個．中國大陸和臺灣產魚類總計4,981 種，產於大陸者3,927 種（含被引進大陸者37 種），產於臺灣者3,093種（含被引進臺灣者38 種），大陸及臺灣均有分布者2,039 種。

六、誌謝

此書的完成，首先要感謝中研院生物多樣性研究中心林永昌先生在排版程式設計及資料庫技術上給予大力的協助。更要謝謝大陸方面的周偉、陳小勇、張鶚、趙亞輝、張春光、黃宗國、唐文喬、鍾俊生等教授的協助。臺灣方面則要謝謝陳義雄、于名振(已過世)、陳鴻鳴、何宣慶、廖德裕等教授的幫忙。日本方面則感謝有中坊徹次、瀨能宏、藍澤正宏等學者的幫忙。也要感謝臺灣各類群的專家們協助審閱相關的目、科。最後更要謝謝中國自然科學基金會的陳宜瑜主委及臺灣大學榮退的沈世傑教授願意幫忙寫推薦序，真是令我等感到萬分榮幸。

編者

伍漢霖、邵廣昭、賴春福、林沛立、莊棣華

2012 年 3 月 15 日

Foreword

1. Goal and background

This book is an attempt to collect and compile all currently recorded or published valid fish species names in the world and to give all of them a Chinese name which was used in the past or that is suggested to be used in the future. Sixty years of separation between mainland China and Taiwan has resulted in almost all species having different Chinese names across the Strait. To make a dictionary and provide a comparison list of all Chinese names will be very useful for academic, cultural and economic exchanges across the Strait.

Because the bilateral relationship is improving now, we believe this book will be important for research, education, conservation and management collaboration between both sides. Furthermore, we hope that this book could have a function of standardizing all Chinese fish names for all Chinese people in the world.

It has been 12 years since we published the “Latin-Chinese Dictionary of Fishes Names” in July 1999. During this period of time, because the collection and investigation methods have been much improved, the areas explored became much broader and remote, Internet searching became much faster and the databases more complete, and new species can even be published online. Thus, the speed of describing new species in the recent 5 years (2006-2011) has increased to an average of 772 species per year. It is 2.6 times faster than the period from the 3rd edition of Fishes of the World (Nelson, 1994) to the 4th edition (Nelson, 2006), which averaged 296 species per year. The total number of fish species in “Latin-Chinese Dictionary of Fishes Names” published in July 1999 was 26,000. It increased to 31,667 by the end of 2011, for a total increase of 5,000 valid species, and the family number has increased from 482 to 515. Including changes to the classification system, the total increased number of scientific names and synonyms has exceeded 10,000 since 1999. Although Latin names in the Taiwan Fish Database are updated all the time, for the sake of the continuity and consistency of Chinese names, Chinese names in the database have not been changed accordingly. Thus, we started to do revision work 2.5 years ago. Giving Chinese names and checking the validity of fish species in mainland China were done by Shanghai University; verifying, updating, and editing the Taiwanese fish species checklist and comparing the database with mainland China’s were done by Academia Sinica; printing and publishing were done by Sueichan Press. Finally, this book is now completed after two and a half years’ hard work.

To let readers use this book easily, there are many significant improvements compared to the old book. All fish species have been arranged by an evolutionary

classification system, and indices for the scientific names of the species and genera, as well as Chinese names, have been added. Therefore, this book is no longer simply an update of “Latin-Chinese Dictionary of Fishes Names,” but is a brand new book and has a different name as the “Latin-Chinese Dictionary of Fish Names by Classification.”

2. Differences between this book and the old book published in 1999.

	Old book	New book
1. Book name	Latin-Chinese Dictionary of Fishes Names	Latin-Chinese Dictionary of Fish Names by Classification
2. Content order	Alphabetical order	Evolutionary classification system order
3. Distributional information	*occurred in both mainland China and Taiwan	The four remarks behind each species name are: [陸] occurred in mainland China; [台] occurred in Taiwan; ㊣ introduced into mainland China; ㊣ introduced into Taiwan.
4. Number of fish families, genera and species	482 families, 4,949 genera, 26,600 valid species names and 3,000 synonyms	515 families, 4,919 genera, 31,687 valid species names and 796 synonyms
5. Index	No index	(1) All scientific names on the level of species, genus and above are indexed in alphabetical order (2) Chinese names are indexed by the number of strokes.
6. Literature	Total of 197 references	Total of 140 references, including those published during 2000-2011, with others deleted
7. Appendix	Family classification system was based on the 3rd ed. of Nelson (1994) for a total of 482 family names	(1) Family classification system is based on the 4th ed. of Nelson (2006) for a total of 515 family names, which have been moved to the Content section in the front of the book. (2) “Comparison Table of Hong

		Kong and Taiwanese Fish Common Names" is provided. (3) "Discrepancies of Chinese family names" is provided.
8. Preface authors	Shen Shih-Chieh	Chen Yi-Yu and Shen Shih-Chieh
9. Pages	1028 pages÷2=514 leaves; single column layout each page	Around 600 pages÷2=300 leaves; double column layout each page
10. Authors & Editors	Wu, Han-Lin, Kwang-Tsao Shao, Chun-Fu Lai	Wu, Han-Lin, Kwang-Tsao Shao, Chun-Fu Lai, Pai-Lei Lin, Dee-Hua Chuang
11. Hard copies for sale	1000 copies were printed; about one hundred copies left	1000 copies printed first; will be reprinted after sold out

3. Principles of giving Chinese names in this book

(1) Follow the general principle used in the old book; that is, each genus should have its own unique Chinese name so that each Chinese species name can be different.

(2) Follow the classification system used in Nelson (2006). 31,687 valid species and 796 synonyms are included in this book.

(3) Follow the original meaning of Latin words. If a name has been used locally for a long time, that name will be retained as customary.

(4) If the species name was based on type locality, we will give the Chinese name by its pronunciation. If the locality is too difficult to pronounce or is not well-known, we will use the region or country name to replace it. For example, we give "Brazilian ear-hole catfish" for *Parotocinclus aripuanensis*, and "South American ear-hole catfish" for *Parotocinclus cearensis*.

(5) If the species was named after a person, we will give the Chinese name directly by its pronunciation. But when there is similar pronunciation for two or more congeneric species, we will use its distributional region or country as a replacement to avoid possible confusion. For example, we give "Shih's sticky lamprey" for *Eptatretus springeri*, but "Pacific sticky lamprey" for *Eptatretus stoutii*.

4. Discrepancies in recognized territorial coverage, species validation and Chinese names

(1) Due to different taxonomic concepts, it can be difficult for taxonomists to reach a consensus on whether a species name is valid or not. Generally, the validation of species names, especially of marine fishes in Taiwan, follows the most up-to-date

database of Eschmeyer's "Catalog of Fishes" and the most recently published taxonomic papers. For freshwater fishes and gobies, we will follow the taxonomic concepts of mainland China. However, the species names of sixgill stingrays are still under debate.

(2) The definitions of introduced species and invasive species are different between mainland China and Taiwan. All introduced species that already successfully breed in the wild are included in the species list in Taiwan. But only some introduced aquaculture species are included in mainland China, and the rest are all excluded.

(3) Some Chinese names which were customarily used in the past will be kept. For example, it is "tiger shark" or "leopard pattern shark" in mainland China, but "tiger shark" or "heterodont shark" in Taiwan; "Ma-Ha fish" in mainland China, but "hooked snout salmon" in Taiwan. If a particular Chinese name was not often used, we will use this opportunity to make a change to let both sides use the same Chinese name. For example, we change most of "Jiaw" for sharks in Taiwan to "Sha" as used in mainland China. If the Chinese fish name already has the "fish" radical in the Chinese character, we will delete the "fish" character from the fish name. For example, "gobiid fish" will be changed to "gobiid."

(4) The classification system for this book is adopted from "Fishes of the World" (Nelson, 2006). Different Chinese family names used across the Strait are listed in the appendix for the reader's reference.

(5) The geographical region of mainland China covers Hong Kong and Macau but does not include Taiwan and her sovereign areas like Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, Tungsha and the Nansha Islands.

5. Acknowledgement

Firstly, we wish to thank Mr. Yun-Chang Lin of the Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica for all his hard work on the database, including sorting, comparisons, formatting and programming. We would also like to thank the assistances given by ZHOU Wei, CHEN Xiao-Yong, ZHANG E, ZHAO Ya-hui, ZHANG CHun-Guang, HUANG Zong-Guo, TANG Wen-Qiao and ZHONG Jun-Sheng in mainland China; and Chen I-Shiung, Yu Ming-Cheng (deceased), Chen Horn-Ming, Ho Hsuan-Ching and Liao Te-Yu in Taiwan. On the Japanese side, we are grateful for Nakabo Tetsuji, SENOU Hiroshi and Masahiro Aizawa's help and encouragement. We also deeply appreciate the many taxonomists in Taiwan who helped us review certain taxa in their areas of expertise. Finally, we would like to thank Director Yi-Yu Chen of the National Natural Sciences Foundation in China and professor emeritus at NTU, and Shih-Chieh Shen who kindly agreed to write the preface for this book. It is truly our honor.

Editors

Wu, Han-Lin, Kwang-Tsao Shao, Chuen-Fwu Lai, Pai-Lei Lin and Dee-Hwa Chong

2012/3/15