

## Appendix C. *Plurals of Fish Names*

Most fish names form their plurals by adding the letters *s* or *es* (with stem changes as appropriate) to the singular form. In some cases, however, the plural is the same as the singular, and in others more than one plural form is acceptable.

### Names That Change in the Plural

**C.1** Compound names with terminal roots that are common to more than one species usually change in the plural (exceptions are noted):

-back(s) <i>but</i> quillback	-man (-men)
-blenny (-blennies)	-mouth(s)
-diver(s)	-rag(s)
-eel(s)	-roller(s)
-eye(s)	-side(s)
-fin(s)	-snout(s)
-head(s) <i>but</i> flathead, steelhead	-sucker(s)
-horse(s)	-tail(s) <i>but</i> yellowtail
-ing(s) <i>but</i> grayling, herring	-wife (-wives)
-jack(s) <i>but</i> skipjack	

**C.2** The following names also change in the plural:

acara(s)	blacksmith(s)	chilipepper(s)
aegujon(s)	blenny (-ies)	choice(s)
anchoveta(s)	blindcat(s)	chromis(es)
argentine(s)	bloater(s)	cichlid(s)
aulopus(es)	bluegill(s)	cisco(es)
bairdiella(s)	bobo(s)	cobia(s)
balao(s)	bocaccio(s)	cockscorn(s)
ballyhoo(s)	boga(s)	codlet(s)
barb(s)	brotula(s)	coney(s)
barbier(s)	bumper(s)	conger(s)
barbu(s)	cabezón(s)	corbina(s)
barracudina(s)	cabrilla(s)	corvina(s)
basslet(s)	capelin(s)	cottonwick(s)
beaugregory (-ies)	catalufa(s)	crappie(s)
beauty (-ies)	chihuil(s)	croaker(s)

ctenopoma(s)	hitch(es)	pilchard(s)
cubbyu(s)	hogchoker(s)	pirambeba(s)
cui-ui(s)	ide(s)	poacher(s)
cunner(s)	inconnu(s)	pomfret(s)
dab(s)	jack(s)	porbeagle(s)
daggertooth(s)	jambeau(s)	puffer(s)
danio(s)	jenny (-ies)	pumpkinseed(s)
darter(s)	jumprock(s)	raven(s)
Dempsey(s)	kiyi(s)	ray(s)
dick(s)		remora(s)
diver(s)	lamprey(s)	rivulus(es)
doctor(s)	lance(s)	roller(s)
dolphin(s)	leatherjacket(s)	ronquil(s)
dory (-ies)	livebearer(s)	rover(s)
dragonet(s)	liza(s)	rudd(s)
durgon(s)	lookdown(s)	runner(s)
eel(s)	lord(s)	salema(s)
finspot(s)	louver(s)	sanddab(s)
flag(s)	machete(s)	sargo(s)
flier(s)	madtom(s)	sauger(s)
gag(s)	major(s)	saury (-ies)
gambusia(s)	mako(s)	scamp(s)
gaper(s)	manta(s)	schoolmaster(s)
gar(s)	margate(s)	seadevil(s)
garibaldi(s)	marlin(s)	searcher(s)
graysby (-ies)	marlin-spike(s)	searobin(s)
grenadier(s)	medaka(s)	seasnail(s)
grubby (-ies)	miller(s)	sennet(s)
grunion(s)	mobula(s)	senorita(s)
grunt(s)	mojarra(s)	sergeant(s)
guaguanche(s)	molly (-ies)	shanny (-ies)
gunnel(s)	moray(s)	shark(s)
guppy (-ies)	mouthbrooder(s)	shiner(s)
hake(s)	mummichog(s)	shulupaoluk(s)
halfbeak(s)	opah(s)	sierra(s)
halfmoon(s)	oscar(s)	sleeper(s)
hamecon(s)	palometa(s)	smoothhound(s)
hamlet(s)	permit(s)	smoothtongue(s)
high-hat(s)	pike-conger(s)	sole(s)

stargazer(s)	tattler(s)	trahira(s)
stingray(s)	tautog(s)	wahoo(s)
stonecat(s)	tetra(s)	wakasagi(s)
sucker(s)	thresher(s)	warbonnet(s)
surgeon(s)	timucu(s)	whiff(s)
sweeper(s)	tomtate(s)	windowpane(s)
tang(s)	torpedo(es)	wrasse(s)

### Names for Which the Singular and Plural Are the Same

**C.3** The plural is the same as the singular for the following names or terminal roots:

albacore	gurnard	salmon, -salmon
anchovy	haddock	sardine
barracuda	halibut	scad
bass, -bass	herring	scup
bonito	hind	shad
bream	kawakawa	skate
buffalo	mackerel	skipjack
burbot	menhaden	smelt, -smelt
carp	minnow, -minnow	snapper
cero	mola	snook
char	mullet	splake
chub	muskellunge	spot
cod, -cod	perch, -perch	squeteague
cusck	pickerel	steelhead
dace	pike	tarpon
escolar	plaice	tench
eulachon	pollack	tiger
fish, -fish	pollock	trout, -trout
flathead	pompano	tuna
flounder	porgy	tunny
goby	pout, -pout	turbot
gouramy	quillback	yellowtail
grayling	roach	
grouper	saithe	

## Names with More than One Plural

**C.4** The following seven names have two acceptable plural forms:

Dolly Varden	<i>or</i>	Dolly Vardens
drum	<i>or</i>	drums
kokanee	<i>or</i>	kokanees
ruffe	<i>or</i>	ruffes
sculpin	<i>or</i>	sculpins
sturgeon	<i>or</i>	sturges
tilapia	<i>or</i>	tilapias