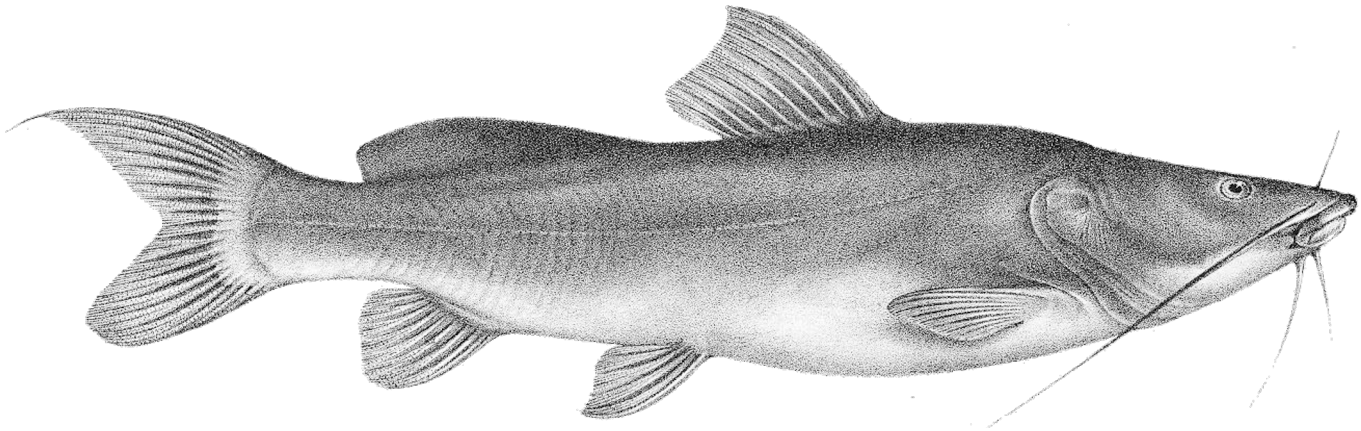
Order SILURIFORMES

Naked or Bagrid Catfishes

Family **BAGRIDAE**

Bleeker 1858



First-published image of *Bagrus degeni.* Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1907. Zoology of Egypt: The fishes of the Nile. Hugh Rees, Ltd., London. i–li + 1–578, Pls. 1–97.

Bagrichthys

Bleeker 1857

Bagrus, referring to Bleeker's original placement of *B. hypselopterus* in that genus; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Bagrichthys hypselopterus* (Bleeker 1852)** high-finned, from *hypsēlós* (ὑψηλός), high, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to long dorsal-fin spine, up to twice as high as the body

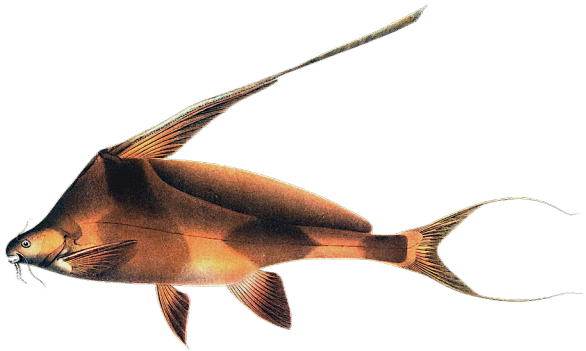
***Bagrichthys macracanthus* (Bleeker 1854)** *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to its dorsal-fin spine, longer than length of head

***Bagrichthys macropterus* (Bleeker 1854)** big-finned, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its long adipose fin, four times longer than dorsal fin

***Bagrichthys majusculus* Ng 2002** Latin for somewhat greater, referring to relatively larger adipose-fin base and pectoral and dorsal fins when compared with *B. macracanthus*, its closest congener

***Bagrichthys micranodus* Roberts 1989** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small, referring to its small size (up to 125 mm); *án-* (ἄν), privative, i.e., not, and *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to "virtually toothless jaws"

***Bagrichthys obscurus* Ng 1999** Latin for dark (Ng said indistinct), referring to its uniform brown coloration



First-published image of *Bagrichthys hypselopterus*. From: Bleeker, P. 1862–63. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néêrlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néêrlandais. Tome II. Siluroïdes, Chacoïdes et Hétérobranchoïdes. F. Muller, Amsterdam. 1–112, Pls. 49–101. [Illustration published in 1862.]

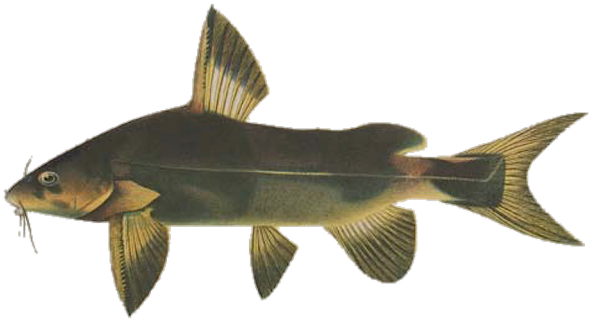
***Bagrichthys vaillantii* (Popta 1906)** in honor of French zoologist Léon Vaillant (1834–1914), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who described this species in 1902 but used a preoccupied name

Bagroides

Bleeker 1851

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eĭdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *Bagrus*, i.e., a bagrid catfish

***Bagroides melapterus* Bleeker 1851** black-finned, from *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to "violet-black" coloration on rayed dorsal, pectoral, ventral and anal fins, and "black-violet" border on caudal fin (translations)



First-published image of *Bagroides melapterus* (as *B. melanopterus*, an unnecessary emendment. See *Bagrichthys hypselopterus* caption for source.

Bagrus

Bosc 1816

Latinization of *bagre*, per Marcgrave (or Markgraf, *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae*, 1648), a Portuguese word for catfish in Brazil, presumably first applied to the marine ariid *Bagre bagre*; another explanation is from the Dutch *bagger*, mud, referring to benthic habits of many catfishes [see essay in Ariidae]

***Bagrus bajad* (Fabricius 1775)** from *bajâd*, Arabic name for this catfish along the Nile River in Egypt [authorship often given as (Forsskål 1775)]

***Bagrus caeruleus* Roberts & Stewart 1976** Latin for dark blue (but used here to mean blue in general), referring to bluish color of back and sides

***Bagrus degeni* Boulenger 1906** in honor of Swiss ornithologist Edward

Degen (1852–1923), who "utilized his leisure" while serving as an assistant to Prof. E. A. Minchin in Uganda and collected holotype

***Bagrus docmak* (Fabricius 1775)** from *docmak* or *doqmâk*, Arabic name for this catfish along the Lower Nile river delta, Egypt [authorship often given as (Forsskål 1775)]

***Bagrus filamentosus* Pellegrin 1924** Latin for filamentous, referring to first branched dorsal-fin ray prolonged into a long filament and succeeding rays into shorter filaments; name may also refer to filaments sometimes present on pectoral fins

***Bagrus lubosicus* Lönnberg 1924** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Lubosi River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Bagrus meridionalis* Günther 1894** Latin for southern, presumably referring to its distribution south of the nilotic *B. bajad* in the upper Shire River of Malawi

***Bagrus orientalis* Boulenger 1902** Latin for eastern, presumably referring to its occurrence along the Zanzibar coast of Tanzania in East Africa

***Bagrus ubangensis* Boulenger 1902** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ubangi River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Bagrus urostigma* Vinciguerra 1895** *uro*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to black spots on caudal fin

Batasio

Blyth 1860

tautonymous with *Pimelodus batasio* Hamilton 1822 (see species)

***Batasio affinis* Blyth 1860** Latin for related, "Exceedingly like" *B. buchanani* (=*B. batasio*)

***Batasio batasio* (Hamilton 1822)** *batasio* or *batashi*, local Bengali names for this catfish in India

***Batasio convexirostrum* Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011** *convexus* (L.), rounded or curving out; *rostrum* (L.), snout, presumably referring to its rounded snout (not mentioned in description but clearly evident in photo of paratype) and/or to its overall convex dorsal profile [although formed as a noun, authors say name is an adjective]

***Batasio dayi* (Vinciguerra 1890)** in memory of Francis Day (1830–1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India and author of "Fishes of India" (1889), an "illustrious naturalist" (translation), for his many valuable contributions to the ichthyology of India

***Batasio elongatus* Ng 2004** Latin for prolonged, referring to its relatively slender body and long snout

Batasio eugenius Ng 2025 from *eugéneios* (ἠυγένειος), strong-bearded, referring to its long barbels

***Batasio fasciolatus* Ng 2006** diminutive of *fasciatus* (L.), banded, i.e., with small bands, referring to six vertical dark brown bars on head and body

***Batasio feruminatus* Ng & Kottelat 2008** Latin for welded, referring to contact between dorsal and adipose fins, unique in the genus

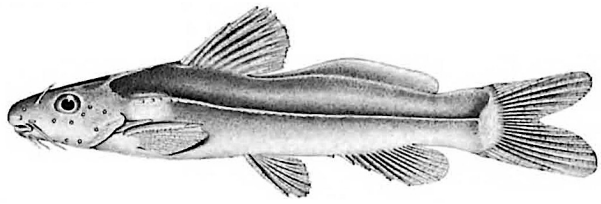
***Batasio fluviatilis* (Day 1888)** Latin for riverine or of a river, presumably referring to its type locality, described as a "stream"

***Batasio macronotus* Ng & Edds 2004** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *notus*, from *nṓtos* (νῶτος), back, referring to its long adipose fin compared with *B. batasio*

***Batasio merianiensis* (Chaudhuri 1913)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: presumably a variant spelling of Mariani, referring to Mariani Junction, Assam, India, type locality

***Batasio pakistanicus* Mirza & Jan 1989** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Pakistan, where it is endemic to the Indus River basin

***Batasio procerus* Ng 2008** Latin for high, long or tall, referring to its elongate caudal peduncle



Batasio travancoria, holotype. From: Hora, S. L. and N. C. Law. 1941. Siluroid fishes of India, Burma and Ceylon. IX. Fishes of the genera *Gagata* Bleeker and *Nangra* Day. X. Fishes of the genus *Batasio* Blyth. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 43 (1): 9–42, Pls. 1–2.

***Batasio sharavatiensis* Bhatt & Jayaram 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sharavati River, India, type locality

***Batasio spilurus* Ng 2006** *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to distinct spot at base of caudal peduncle

***Batasio tengana* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably local Bengali name for this species in India

***Batasio tigrinus* Ng & Kottelat 2001** Latin for tiger-like, referring to its striped coloration

***Batasio travancoria* Hora & Law 1941** *-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Travancore, a former Hindu feudal kingdom, now Kerala, India, where this catfish occurs

Hemibagrus

Bleeker 1862

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half, i.e., a genus resembling, closely related to, and/or previously referred to as *Bagrus*

***Hemibagrus baramensis* (Regan 1906)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Baram River, Borneo, type locality

***Hemibagrus bongan* (Popta 1904)** named for the Bongan River, central Borneo, type locality

***Hemibagrus capitulum* (Popta 1906)** Latin for a little head, proposed as a "variety" of *H. fortis* with a slightly smaller head [date often incorrectly given as 1904]

***Hemibagrus caveatus* Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty 2001** Latin for caged, referring to dark vertical and horizontal stripes on sides, which resemble bars of a cage

***Hemibagrus centralus* Mai 1978** etymology not explained nor evident, probably a variant spelling of centralis (L.), central, perhaps referring to its type locality, Quang Bình Province, which is in central Vietnam

***Hemibagrus chiemhoaensis* Nguyen 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chiêm Hóa, Tuyên Quang, Vietnam, where type locality (Gâm River) is situated

***Hemibagrus divaricatus* Ng & Kottelat 2013** Latin for spread apart, referring to relatively large distance between dorsal and adipose fins

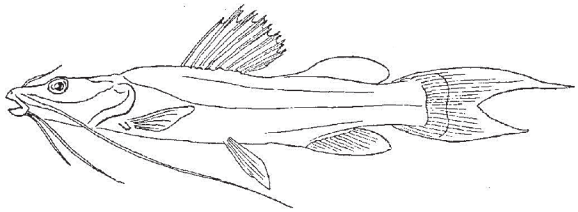
***Hemibagrus filamentus* (Fang & Chaux 1949)** variant spelling of *filamentosus*, Latin for filamentous, referring to filamentous extensions of first 3–4 branched rays of dorsal fin, their total height equal to length of head

***Hemibagrus fortis* (Popta 1904)** Latin for strong, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its rugose head shield, characteristic of the genus

***Hemibagrus gracilis* Ng & Ng 1995** Latin for thin or slender, referring to proportionally more elongate body compared to *H. planiceps*, its closest congener

***Hemibagrus guttatus* (Lacepède 1803)** Latin for spotted, referring to small blackish spots irregularly scattered on almost all parts of the body

***Hemibagrus hainanensis* (Tchang 1935)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, where it is endemic



Hemibagrus maydelli, holotype. Illustration by I. Weirich. From: Rössel, F. 1964. Welse (Siluroidea) gesammelt von der deutschen Indien-Expedition 1955/58. Mitteilungen aus dem Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut 61: 145–158.

Hemibagrus hoevenii **(Bleeker 1846)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Bleeker's Dutch colleague, zoologist Jan van der Hoeven (1801–1868), whom he had honored with several other names

Hemibagrus imbrifer **Ng & Ferraris 2000** Latin for rainy, referring to arrangement of sensory pores in vertical columns on sides of body

Hemibagrus lacustrinus **Ng & Kottelat 2013** Latin for belonging to or living in lakes or ponds, referring to Danau Singkarak, a tectonic lake, and its outflow, in central-west Sumatra, where it is endemic

Hemibagrus macropterus **Bleeker 1870** big-finned, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its long adipose fin

Hemibagrus maydelli **(Rössel 1964)** in honor of German ecologist and biogeographer Gustav Adolf von Maydell (1919–1959), University of Hamburg, who collected holotype

Hemibagrus menoda **(Hamilton 1822)** local name for this species in Bangladesh

Hemibagrus microphthalmus **(Day 1877)** small-eyed, from *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small, and *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, presumably referring to eye diameter ⅙ length of head

Hemibagrus nemurus **(Valenciennes 1840)** thread-tailed, from *nḗma* (νῆμα), thread, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to thread-like extension of upper caudal-fin lobe

Hemibagrus olyroides **(Roberts 1989)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to superficial resemblance to (and possible relationship with) *Olyra*

Hemibagrus peguensis **(Boulenger 1894)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pegu (now called Bago), referring to Bago Region of Myanmar, type locality

Hemibagrus planiceps **(Valenciennes 1840)** *planus* (L.), flat; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "remarquable" flat head

Hemibagrus pluriradiatus **(Vaillant 1892)** *pluris* (L.), more; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, having more dorsal-fin rays than other species of *Macrones* (a catch-all genus of Indian bagrids, now a synonym of *Sperata*) known at the time

Hemibagrus punctatus **(Jerdon 1849)** Latin for spotted, referring to row of black spots on sides

Hemibagrus sabanus **(Inger & Chin 1959)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Sabah, local name for North Borneo (Malaysia and Indonesia), where it is endemic

Hemibagrus semotus **Ng & Kottelat 2013** Latin for pushed aside, referring to the relatively large distance between its dorsal and adipose fins

Hemibagrus spilopterus **Ng & Rainboth 1999** *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *ptera*, from *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to black spot on adipose fin

Hemibagrus variegatus **Ng & Ferraris 2000** Latin for "of different sorts," particularly colors, referring to irregular dark-brown markings on sides

Hemibagrus velox **Tan & Ng 2000** Latin for fast, referring to its habitat (fast-flowing streams and rivers)

Hemibagrus vietnamicus **Mai 1978** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: described from mountain streams in northern Vietnam (also occurs in Laos)

Hemibagrus wyckii **(Bleeker 1858)** in honor of Herman Constantijn Van der Wijck (1815–1889), Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Regent of the Preanger Regencies, Java, Indonesia (type locality), who invited Bleeker to a fishing party in which the river was poisoned with "akar toeba" (a plant whose roots contain the ichthyocide rotenone) and large masses of stunned fishes were ladled from the water [a regency is a rural area, larger than a city; a regent is its leader, similar to a mayor]

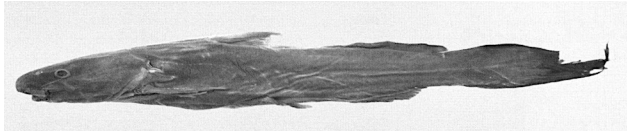
Hemibagrus wyckioides **(Fang & Chaux 1949)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: closely resembling *M. wyckii*

Hemileiocassis

Ng & Lim 2000

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half, referring to its close resemblance to *Leiocassis*

Hemileiocassis panjang **Ng & Lim 2000** Malay for long, referring to its elongate body shape



Hemileiocassis panjang, holotype, 138.7 mm SL. Photo by Tan Heok Hui. From: Ng, H. H. and K. K. P. Lim. 2000. *Hemileiocassis panjang*, a new genus and new species of bagrid catfish from Java (Teleostei, Siluriformes). Beaufortia 50 (11): 191–195.

Hyalobagrus

Ng & Kottelat 1998

hýalos (ὕαλος), glass, but here meaning transparent, referring to translucent body; *Bagrus*, type genus of Bagridae

Hyalobagrus flavus **Ng & Kottelat 1998** Latin for yellow, referring to its coloration in life

Hyalobagrus flavus, ca. 40 mm SL. From: Ng, H. H. and M. Kottelat. 1998. *Hyalobagrus*, a new genus of miniature bagrid catfish from southeast Asia (Teleostei: Siluriformes). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 9 (4): 335–346.

Hyalobagrus leiacanthus **Ng & Kottelat 1998** *leĩos* (λεῖος) smooth; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to lack of serrations on anterior edge of pectoral spine

Hyalobagrus ornatus **(Duncker 1904)** Latin for adorned or decorated, referring to brown longitudinal stripe and black spots on translucent body

Leiocassis

Bleeker 1857

leĩos (λεῖος) smooth; *cassis* (L.), metal helmet, referring to covering of skin and muscle on head

Leiocassis aculeata **Ng & Hadiaty 2005** Latin for sharp-pointed or stinging, referring to large spines compared to *L. micropogon*

Leiocassis bekantan **Ng & Tan 2018** Indonesian vernacular for the Proboscis Monkey *Nasalis larvatus* from Borneo (where type locality of this catfish is situated), distinguished by its enlarged and very prominent nose, alluding to prominent snout of this catfish when compared with congeners

Leiocassis collina **Ng & Lim 2006** Latin for hilly, referring to hillstream habitat in northeast Borneo

Leiocassis micropogon **(Bleeker 1852)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός),

Leiocassis bekantan, paratype, 174.5 mm SL. From: Ng, H. H. and H. H. Tan. 2018. *Leiocassis bekantan* (Teleostei: Bagridae), a new blackwater catfish from Borneo and Sumatra. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 28 (4): 327–336.

small; *pŏgōn* (πώγων), beard, referring to its eight slender barbels

Leiocassis poeciloptera **(Valenciennes 1840)** *poecilio-*, from *poikílos* (ποικίλος), varicolored, and *ptera*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin (treated as an adjective, finned), presumably referring to broad black-brown bands on yellow fins

Leiocassis rudicula **Ng & Hadiaty 2019** Latin for a wooden spoon or spatula, referring to distinct concavity on dorsolateral profile of head, which is reminiscent of a spoon

Leiocassis tenebrica **Ng & Lim 2006** Latin for dark or gloomy, referring to its uniform brown coloration

Mystus

Scopoli 1777

Latinization of *mýstax* (μύσταξ), moustache, dating to at least Belon's *De Aquatilibus* (1553) to describe all fishes with whiskers

Mystus abbreviatus **(Valenciennes 1840)** Latin for shortened, possibly referring to its stocky body ("le corps trapu")

Mystus alasensis **Ng & Hadiaty 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sungai Alas (Alas River), Aceh, Sumatra, only known area of occurrence

Mystus albolineatus **Roberts 1994** *albus* (L.), white; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to white midlateral stripe or line that runs length of lateral-line canal

Mystus ankutta **Pethiyagoda, Silva & Maduwage 2008** Sinhalese name for small catfishes

Mystus armiger **Ng 2004** *arma* (L.), weapons; *-iger* (L.), to have or bear, referring to large serrations on pectoral spines

Mystus atrifasciatus **Fowler 1937** *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to distinct, dark lateral band traversing the lateral line

Mystus bimaculatus **(Volz 1904)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to black spot behind gill opening, similar to the silurid catfish *Callichrous* (=*Ompok*) *bimaculatus*

Mystus bleekeri **(Day 1877)** in honor of Dutch Army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who reported this catfish as *M. keletius* in 1853

Mystus bocourti **(Bleeker 1864)** in honor of French zoologist and artist Marie Firmin Bocourt (1819–1904), who collected holotype and/or sent specimens to Bleeker for his review

Mystus canarensis **Grant 1999** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Canara, southern India, type locality [replacement name for *Hara malabarica* Day 1865, secondarily preoccupied in *Mystus* by *Bagrus malabaricus* Jerdon 1849]

Mystus carcio **(Hamilton 1822)** presumably local Bengali name for this species in India

Mystus castaneus **Ng 2002** Latin for chestnut-brown, referring to color of body and dorsal surface of head

Mystus catapogon **Plamoottil 2016** from *katápŏgōn* (κατάπώγων), long-bearded, referring to long maxillary (reaching beyond caudal-fin base) and mandibular (reaching ventral-fin base) barbels

Mystus cavasius **(Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Kavasi*, from *Kavasi tenggara*, local Hindi name for this species in India

Mystus celator **Ng & Kottelat 2023** Latin for concealer or hider, referring to its close similarity to (and misidentification with) *M. pulcher*

Mystus cineraceus **Ng & Kottelat 2009** Latin for ashen, referring to ash-like (gray) coloration

Mystus cyrusi **Esmaeili, Sayyadzadeh, Zarei, Eagderi & Mousavi-Sabet 2022** in honor of Cyrus the Great (d. 530 BC), king of Persia (this catfish is endemic to southern Iran)

Mystus dibrugarensis **(Chaudhuri 1913)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dibrugarh, Assam, India, type locality

Mystus falcarius **Chakrabarty & Ng 2005** *-ius* (L.), adjectival suffix: *falk* (L.), scythe or sickle, referring to both markedly concave dorsoposterior margin of dorsal fin and crescent-shaped humeral mark

Mystus gulio **(Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Guli*, local Bengali name for this species in India

Mystus heoki **Plamoottil & Abraham 2013** in honor of the "eminent scientist" Heok Hee Ng, National University of Singapore, for his many contributions to the taxonomy of catfishes

Mystus horai **Jayaram 1954** in honor of Indian ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896–1955), Director, Zoological Survey of India, who collected holotype

Mystus impluviatus **Ng 2003** of or referring to an *impluvium* (L.), a small court open to the sky (Ng says skylight, used as a noun), referring to second posterior fontanel on supraoccipital

Mystus indicus **Plamoottil & Abraham 2013** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: India, where it occurs in the Manimala River drainage of Kerala

Mystus irulu **Vijayakrishnan & Praveenraj 2022** Kannada (official language of the state of Karnataka, India, type locality) word meaning dark, referring to its uniformly black coloration

Mystus keletius **(Valenciennes 1840)** Latinization of *kéléti*, local Pondichery name for this catfish (and for *M. cavasius*) in India

Mystus keralai **Plamoottil & Abraham 2014** of Kerala, India, where it occurs in the Manimala River drainage

Mystus leucophasis **(Blyth 1860)** *leuco-*, from *leukós* (λευκός), white; *phásis* (φάσις), appearance, referring to its "remarkable" coloring, "the head and fore-part of the body being bright silky-white above"

Mystus malabaricus **(Jerdon 1849)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), where it occurs

Mystus menoni **Plamoottil & Abraham 2013** in honor of "eminent scientist" Ambat Gopalan Kutty Menon (1921–2002), Zoological Survey of India, for his contributions to the taxonomy of freshwater fishes in India

Mystus misrai **Anuradha 1986** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Indian ichthyologist K. S. Misra (1900–1999), who, with Sunder Lal Hora, identified this catfish as *M. halepensis colvillii* (=*pelusius*) in 1943

Mystus montanus **(Jerdon 1849)** Latin for pertaining to mountains, allusion not explained, probably referring to its occurrence in hill or mountain streams

Mystus multiradiatus **Roberts 1992** *multi-* (L.), many; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to >40 gill rakers on first gill arch, more than any congener known at time except *M. mysticetus*

Mystus mysticetus **Roberts 1992** generic name of baleen whales, referring to its numerous slender, baleen-like gill rakers

Mystus nanus **Sudasinghe, Pethiyagoda, Maduwage & Meegaskumbura 2016** Latin for a dwarf, referring to its diminutive size when compared with *M. vittatus*, with which it had been misidentified

Mystus irulu, paratype, 116 mm SL. Photo by Pranav Josli. From: Vijayakrishnan, B. and J. Praveenraj. 2022. *Mystus irulu*, a new species of bagrid catfish from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India (Teleostei: Bagridae). Zootaxa 5120 (3): 443–448.

Mystus ngasep **Darshan, Vishwanath, Mahanta & Barat 2011** local Manipuri name for this fish in Manipur, India

Mystus nigriceps **(Valenciennes 1840)** *nigra* (L.), dark or black; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its blackish head

Mystus oculatus **(Valenciennes 1840)** Latin for eyed, presumably referring to its large eyes, "almost a third of the length of the head and hardly a diameter between the two eyes" (translation)

Mystus pelusius **(Solander 1794)** etymology not explained, presumably derived from *pēlós* (πηλός), mud or mire, referring to its occurrence in muddy waters

Mystus prabini **Darshan, Abujam, Kumar, Parhi, Singh, Vishwanath, Das & Pandey 2019** in honor of the late Prabin Kumar Mahanta, former Director of the Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research (Bhimtal, India), for his "substantial contribution to the development of the cold-water fisheries sector in the Himalayan regions of India"

Mystus pulcher **(Chaudhuri 1911)** Latin for beautiful, presumably referring to coloration, highlighted by two "conspicuous and intensely black circular blotches" on sides

Mystus punctifer **Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty 2001** *punctum* (L.), spot; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its prominent humeral spot

Mystus rhegma **Fowler 1935** *rhêgma* (ῥῆγμα), breach or fracture, referring to distinct notch (½ length of adipose fin) between dorsal and adipose fins

Mystus rubripinnis **Vanarajan & Arunachalam 2018** *rubrum* (L.), red; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to brick-red color of fins in life (and remaining even after several years of preservation)

Mystus rufescens **(Vinciguerra 1890)** Latin for reddish, referring to its reddish-brown body coloration

Mystus seengtee **(Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted "so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain" the species[1]

Mystus singaringan **(Bleeker 1846)** from *Ikan Singaringan*, local Malay name for this species (*ikan* = fish)

Mystus tengara **(Hamilton 1822)** local Bengali name for this species in India

Mystus velifer **Ng 2012** *velum* (L.), sail; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to relatively elongate first dorsal-fin ray

Mystus vittatus **(Bloch 1794)** Latin for banded, referring to light-blue stripes on sides

Mystus wolffii **(Bleeker 1851)** in honor of Bleeker's friend J. Wolff, military doctor, who collected holotype

Mystus zeylanicus **Ng & Pethiyagoda 2013** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Zeylan, an early Dutch name for Sri Lanka, where it is endemic

[1] Sykes, W. H. 1841. On the fishes of the Dukhun. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 2 (art. 25): 349–378, Pls. 60–67.

Olyra astrifera, holotype, male, 33 mm SL. From: Arunachalam, M., M. Raja, R. L. Mayden and A. Chandran. 2013. *Olyra astrifera*[,] a new species of olyrid catfish from the western Ghats, southern India (Teleostei: Bagridae: Olyrininae) and the designation of neotype, *Olyra longicaudata* McClelland, 1842 from north-eastern India. International Journal of Zoology Research 3 (2): 51–60.

Olyra

McClelland 1842

etymology not explained, presumably from *ólyra* (ὄλυρα), spelt, or *Olyra* Linneaus 1759, a genus of neotropical grasses, probably referring to similarity of some spelt or *Olyra* leaves (pointed at one end) to pointed upper caudal-fin lobe of *O. longicaudata*

Olyra astrifera **Arunachalam, Raja, Mayden & Chandran 2013** *aster* (L.) or *astér* (αστέρ), star; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to star-shaped dots all over body

Olyra burmanica **Day 1872** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Burma (now Myanmar), where it is endemic

Olyra horae **(Prashad & Mukerji 1929)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Indian ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896–1955), Zoological Survey of India [although named after a man, "*ae*" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in "*a*"]

Olyra kempi **Chaudhuri 1912** in honor of English marine biologist Stanley Wells Kemp (1882–1945), Zoological Survey of India, who collected holotype

Olyra kolasibensis **Tudu, Chowdhury, Rath & Shangningam 2025** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kolasib District, Aizawl, Mizoram, India, type locality

Olyra longicaudata **McClelland 1842** *longus* (L.), long; *caudata* (L.), tailed, probably referring to middle rays of the tail "prolonged to a lengthened point"

Olyra parviocula **Kosygin, Shangningam & Gopi 2018** *parvus* (L.), small; *oculus* (L.) eye (but unnecessarily feminized as *ocula*), referring to smaller eyes compared with congeners

Olyra praestigiosa **Ng & Ferraris 2016** Latin for "full of deceitful tricks," referring to the confusion surrounding its identity (previously reported under three different names)

Olyra saginata **Ng, Lalramliana & Lalthanzara 2014** Latin for fattened, crammed or feasted, referring to relatively deep body compared with congeners from northeastern part of Indian subcontinent

Olyra sancta **Tenali, Chandran, Singh & Sarkar 2025** Latin for holy, referring to how the local indigenous people of Arunachal Pradesh, India, believe this fish is holy because of its rare occurrence

Pseudomystus

Jayaram 1968

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, proposed as a subgenus of *Leiocassis*, with features that resemble *Mystus* and represent a "transitional stage in the evolution" of *Pseudomystus* from the "more generalized" *Mystus*

Pseudomystus bomboides **Kottelat 2000** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eĩdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *Bombus*, bumblebee genus, referring to its barred color pattern

Pseudomystus breviceps **(Regan 1913)** *brevis* (L.), short; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, presumably referring to head "nearly as broad as long," compared with "longer than broad" on several other congeners

Pseudomystus flavipinnis **Ng & Rachmatika 1999** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to "uniformly yellow" caudal fin

Pseudomystus mahakamensis. From: Vaillant, L. L. 1902. Résultats zoologiques de l'expédition scientifique Néerlandaise au Bornéo central. Poissons. Notes from the Leyden Museum 24: 1–166, Pls. 1–2.

Pseudomystus fumosus **Ng & Lim 2005** Latin for smoky (authors say smoke, used as an adjective) referring to uniform grayish-brown body

Pseudomystus funebris **Ng 2010** Latin for funereal (i.e., clothed in black), referring to its blackwater habitat

Pseudomystus heokhuii **Lim & Ng 2008** in honor of ichthyologist Heok Hui Tan, National University of Singapore, who brought this species to the authors' attention

Pseudomystus inornatus **(Boulenger 1894)** Latin for undecorated or unadorned, referring to its uniform dark-brown coloration

Pseudomystus leiacanthus **(Weber & de Beaufort 1912)** *leĭos* (λεῖος) smooth; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to smooth (not serrated) dorsal-fin spine

Pseudomystus mahakamensis **(Vaillant 1902)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mahakam River, eastern Kalimantan, Borneo, Indonesia, type locality

Pseudomystus moeschii **(Boulenger 1890)** in honor of Swiss geologist Casimir Moesch (or Mösch, 1827–1899), who collected holotype

Pseudomystus myersi **(Roberts 1989)** in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), Roberts' teacher and himself a student of Asian fishes

Pseudomystus nuchalis **Ng 2025** Latin for of the neck or nape, referring to dorsal profile with distinct nuchal concavity

Pseudomystus robustus **(Inger & Chin 1959)** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its robust body shape

Pseudomystus rugosus **(Regan 1913)** Latin for wrinkled or shrivelled, "upper surface of head, behind the orbits, naked, rugose"

Pseudomystus siamensis **(Regan 1913)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where type locality (Bangpakong River, Chao Phraya basin) is situated (also, holotype "received in 1897 from the Royal Siamese Museum")

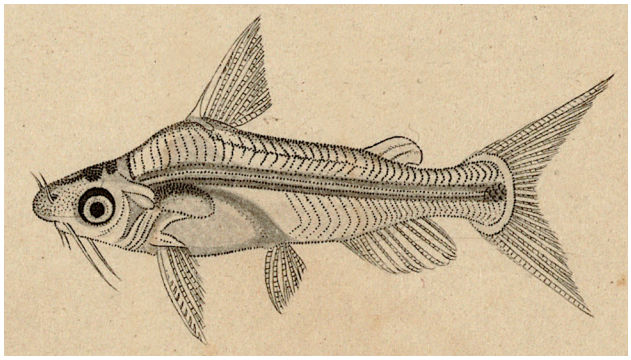
Pseudomystus sobrinus **Ng & Freyhof 2005** Latin for a cousin on the mother's side, referring to its close resemblance to *P. siamensis*

Pseudomystus stenogrammus **Ng & Siebert 2005** *sténos* (στένος), narrow; *grammus*, from *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to thin white line along lateral line [*grammḗ* is usually Latinized as *gramma*; despite its spelling here as *-grammus*, the name is treated as a noun]

Pseudomystus stenomus **(Valenciennes 1840)** *sténos* (στένος), narrow; *hṓmos* (ὦμος), shoulder (humeral region?), allusion not explained nor evident

Pseudomystus tuberosus **Ng & Tan 2024** Latin for full of humps, lumps and protuberances, referring to both the distinctively humpbacked appearance of this species, as well as its tuberculate head and flanks

Pseudomystus vaillanti **(Regan 1913)** in honor of French zoologist Léon Vaillant (1834–1914), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who reported this species as *P. moeschii* in 1902



Rama rama. From: Hamilton, F. 1822. An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh & London. i–vii + 1–405, Pls. 1–39.

Rama

Bleeker 1858

tautonymous with *Pimelodus rama* Hamilton 1822

Rama chandramara **(Hamilton 1822)** etymology not explained, perhaps derived from Chandragupta Maurya (340–298 BC), founder of the Mauryan Empire and the first emperor to unify India into one state

Rama rama **(Hamilton 1822)** etymology not explained, possibly named for *Rama*, the seventh avatar of Vishnu (Hinduism), or perhaps a diminutive of *Rama chandramara*, which Hamilton said it "strongly resembles"

Rhinobagrus

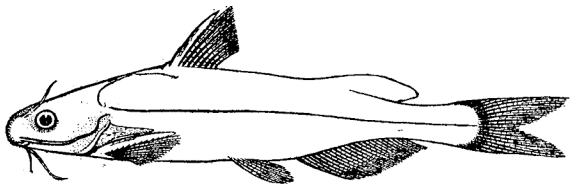
Bleeker 1864

rhinós (ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), snout, referring to extended snout of *R. dumerili*; *Bagrus*, type genus of Bagridae

Rhinobagrus brevirostris **(Nguyen 2006)** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its short and blunt snout, shorter than postorbital length

Rhinobagrus dumerili **Bleeker 1864** in honor of Bleeker's friend August Duméril (1812–1870), French herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who kindly allowed Bleeker to describe it

Rhinobagrus fangi **(Wu 1930)** in honor of Ping-Wen Fang (1903–1944), Metropolitan Museum of Natural History and Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China



Rhinobagrus fangi, holotype, 210 mm TL. From: Wu, H.-W. 1930. On some fishes collected from the upper Yangtse Valley. Sinensia 1 (6): 65–86.

Rhinobagrus longispinalis **(Nguyen 2006)** *longus* (L.), long; *spinalis* (L.), of or belonging to the spine (but here meaning spiny), referring to long and sharp dorsal-fin spine, about ⅔ of head length

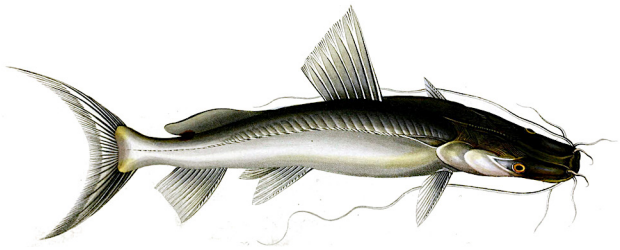
Rhinobagrus ussuriensis **(Dybowski 1872)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ussuri River, Russia, one of two Amur basin rivers where it was first collected

Sperata

Holly 1939

[*i*]*a-* (L. suffix), belonging to: Maria Adolfine Sperat, Holly's late mother-in-law, who had supported Holly's studies with "great understanding" or "sympathy" (depending on the translation) [replacement name for *Macrones* Duméril 1856, preoccupied by *Macrones* Newman 1841 in Coleoptera]

Sperata acicularis **Ferraris & Runge 1999** Latin for needle-like, referring



First-published image of *Sperata seenghala*. See footnote 1 for source.

to the long, slender supraoccipital spine that most readily distinguishes it from its congeners

Sperata aor **(Hamilton 1822)** *aor* (also spelled *auri* and *arii*), local Bengali name for this species in India

Sperata aorella **(Blyth 1858)** *-ella* (L.), a diminutive suffix, referring to similarity ("Hitherto confounded") to *S. aor*

Sperata aorides **(Jerdon 1849)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eĭdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: described as "nearly allied" to *S. aor*

Sperata lamarrii **(Valenciennes 1840)** in honor of French explorer and naturalist August Lamarre-Picquot (1785–1873, also spelled Lamare-Picquot), who collected holotype

Sperata seenghala **(Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted "so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain" the species[1]

Sundolyra

Ng, Hadiaty, Lundberg & Luckenbill 2015

Sunda, referring to Sunda Shelf, southeast extension of continental shelf of Southeast Asia, where it occurs (northwestern Sumatra); *Olyra*, genus to which it is most similar

Sundolyra latebrosa **Ng, Hadiaty, Lundberg & Luckenbill 2015** Latin for hidden or secret, referring to its cryptic nature and apparent rarity

Sundolyra latebrosa, holotype, 47.8 mm SL. From: Ng, H. H., R. K. Hadiaty, J. G. Lundberg and K. R. Luckenbill. 2015. A new genus and species of bagrid catfish from northern Sumatra (Siluriformes: Bagridae). Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 164 (1): 149–157.

Tachysurus

Lacepède 1803

tachýs (ταχύς), swift; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to presumed agility of *T. sinensis* based on its "long and nimble" tail (translation)

Tachysurus adiposalis **(Oshima 1919)** scientific Neo-Latin for adiposal, referring to its long adipose fin, much longer than anal fin

Tachysurus albomarginatus **(Rendahl 1928)** *albus* (L.), white; *marginatus* (L.), edged or margined, referring to white edges on dorsal, pelvic and caudal fins

Tachysurus analimaculatus **Shao & Zhang 2026** *analis* (L.), anal; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to prominent black blotch on anal fin

Tachysurus analis **(Nichols 1930)** Latin for anal, referring to longer anal fin compared to *Leiocassis* (=*Pelteobagrus*) *ussuriensis*

Tachysurus argentivittatus **(Regan 1905)** *argentum* (L.), silver; *vittatus* (L.), banded, referring to silver lateral band extending from opercle to base of caudal fin

Tachysurus aurantiacus **(Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** Latin for orange-colored, referring to its "bright orange-yellow" color (translation) in life

Tachysurus bailongensis **Shao & Zhang 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bailongwei, a cape in Fangchenggang City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, type locality; name also commemorates the historical site of the Bailong Fort, which was constructed by the Qing Dynasty in the late 19th century to defend the Chinese-Vietnamese border against incursions by French colonial forces in Vietnam

Tachysurus brachyrhabdion **(Cheng, Ishihara & Zhang 2008)** *brachýs* (βραχύς), short; *rhabdíon* (ῥαβδίον), barbel, referring to shorter maxillary barbel compared to other congeners with a truncate or slightly emarginated caudal fin

Tachysurus brashnikowi **(Berg 1907)** in honor of Russian ichthyologist and fisheries chief Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Brashnikov, 1870–1921), who organized several expeditions in the Amur River basin and collected holotype

Tachysurus brevianalis **(Regan 1908)** *brevis* (L.), short; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to shorter anal fin compared to *Pseudobagrus aurantiacus*, its presumed congener at the time

Tachysurus brevicaudatus **(Wu 1930)** *brevis* (L.), short; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to shorter caudal peduncle compared to *T. emarginatus*

Tachysurus brevicorpus **(Mori 1936)** *brevis* (L.), short; *corpus* (L.), body, referring to its "rather short and compressed" body

Tachysurus crassilabris **(Günther 1864)** *crassus* (L.), thick; *labris*, plural of *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to its "soft and fleshy" upper lip

Tachysurus emarginatus **(Regan 1913)** Latin for deprived of its edge (i.e., having a notched tip), referring to emarginate caudal fin [treated as a junior synonym of *T. pratti* by some workers]

Tachysurus eupogon **(Boulenger 1892)** *eŭ-* (εὖ), well or very; *pōgōn* (πώγων), beard, presumably referring to nasal barbels ("twice and a half as long as eye"), maxillary barbels ("a little longer than the head"), and/or outer mandibular barbels ("three fourths the length of the head, inner one half")

Tachysurus flumendraco **Chen, Liu & Yeh 2024** *flumen* (L.), river; *draco* (L.), dragon, from *drákōn* (δράκων), a transcription of its local common name in Taiwanese dialect, *Ng-Gang-Ling*, meaning "Yellow River Dragon"

Tachysurus fui **(Miao 1934)** in honor of Tung-sheng Fu, Honan Museum (no other information available)

Tachysurus fulvidraco **(Richardson 1846)** *fulvus* (L.), reddish yellow (but often used to mean yellow); *draco* (L.), dragon, from *drákōn* (δράκων), a transcription of its Chinese name *Hwang lung* ("Yellow-dragon"), presumably referring to "sienna-yellow" vertical bands on body

Tachysurus furcatus **Shao & Zhang 2026** Latin for forked, referring to its "distinctive" mid-lateral stripe, which diverges into two or three short black lines to connect to the black blotches on the operculum, forming a fork-like pattern

Tachysurus gracilis **(Li, Chen & Chan 2005)** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its thin, elongate body

Tachysurus herzensteini **(Berg 1907)** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Solomon Markovich Herzenstein (1854–1894), who reported this species as a distinct form of *Macrones* (=*Pelteobagrus*) *ussuriensis* in 1887

Tachysurus heterofasciatus **Shao & Zhang 2026** *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to its uniformly wide mid-lateral stripe interrupted by two pronounced constrictions, unlike other striped species, where the is either uniformly wide without constrictions or gradually narrows with constrictions

Tachysurus hoi **(Pellegrin & Fang 1940)** in honor of Chinese ichthyologist and geneticist Ho Ting Chieh, National University of Wu Han (now Wuhan University), who collected holotype and presented it, along with other Chinese fishes, to the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris)

Tachysurus ichikawai **(Okada & Kubota 1957)** in honor of Japanese platyhelminthologist Atsuhiko Ichikawa (1904–1991), Hokkaido Univer-

sity, the junior author's "venefactor" [*sic*, benefactor] in college

Tachysurus intermedius **(Nichols & Pope 1927)** Latin for intermediate, described as intermediate between *T. fulvidraco* and "one or more related ones on the mainland [of China] with short, slender barbels"

Tachysurus kaifenensis **(Tchang 1934)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kaifeng, Henan, China, type locality

Tachysurus koreanus **(Uchida 1990)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Korea, where it is endemic

Tachysurus kyphus **(Mai 1978)** etymology not explained, presumably a Latinization of Ký Phú stream, Dai Tu District, Thai Nguyen Province, northern Vietnam, type locality

Tachysurus lani **Cheng, Shao, López & Zhang 2021** in honor of Jia-Hu Lan, a parataxonomist who collected type specimens, for his contributions to the understanding of freshwater fishes of Guangxi Province, China, based on his field surveys

Tachysurus latifrontalis **Shao & Zhang 2022** *latus* (L.), broad or wide; *frontis* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to its relatively wide interorbital space

Tachysurus longibarbus **(Cui 1990)** *longus* (L.), long; *barbis* (scientific Neo-Latin), barbel, referring to longer barbels compared with *T. crassilabris* and *T. tenuifurcatus*

Tachysurus medianalis **(Regan 1904)** *media* (L.), moderate or middle; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to its 17–18 anal-fin rays, relevance not evident, perhaps within the middle range compared with related species

Tachysurus mica **(Gromov 1970)** Latin for a crumb, bit, morsel or grain, allusion not explained but probably referring to its small size,[2] described at 3.0–4.2 cm in length

Tachysurus microcrassirostris **(Xiao 2010)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *crassirostris*, presumably referring to its shorter body (93–124 mm vs. 170–235 mm) compared with the similar *T. crassilabris*)

Tachysurus microps **(Rendahl 1933)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *ōps* (ὦψ), eye, referring to smaller eyes compared with *T. crassilabris*

Tachysurus nitidus **(Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant 1874)** Latin for shining, neat or elegant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its "reddish body, wine-colored towards the back" (translation)

Tachysurus nubilosus **(Ng & Freyhof 2007)** Latin for cloudy, referring to its color pattern (cream patches on a brown body)

Tachysurus nudiceps **(Sauvage 1883)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked (i.e., ony or skinless); *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, allusion not explained, possibly referring to the top of its head, which is granulated, with a very thin covering of skin

Tachysurus omeihensis **(Nichols 1941)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Omeihsien, Sichuan Province, China, type locality

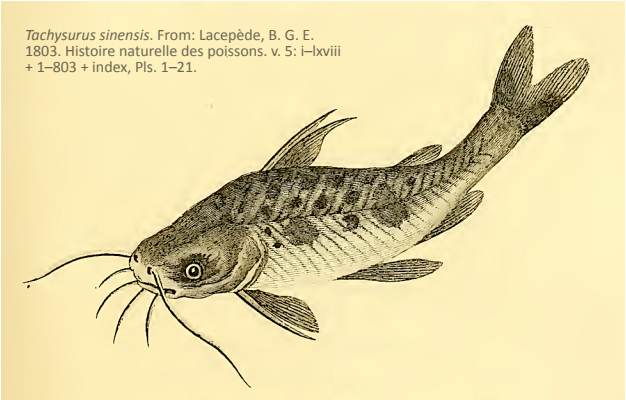
Tachysurus platystomus **Shao & Zhang 2026** *platýs* (πλατύς), wide or broad; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, wider than that of all the other striped Tachysurus species

Tachysurus pratti **(Günther 1892)** in honor of British naturalist and explorer Antwerp Edgar Pratt (1852–1924), who collected holotype

Tachysurus pseudovirgatus **Shao & Zhang 2026** *pseudo-*, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, referring to its close morphological and phylogenetic affinities with *T. virgatus*

Tachysurus qiongzhouensis **Shao, Cai & Zhang 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qiongzhou, historical name for Hainan Island, China, its primary distributional range, and the Qiongzhou Strait, which separates the island from the Moyang River in Guangdong Province, where this catfish also occurs; the name "emphasizes the geographical affinity linking the populations of these two adjacent regions"

[2] Artem Prokofiev, A. N. Severtsov's Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, pers. comm.



Tachysurus sinensis. From: Lacepède, B. G. E. 1803. Histoire naturelle des poissons. v. 5: i–lxviii + 1–803 + index, Pls. 1–21.

Tachysurus similis **(Nichols 1926)** Latin for like or similar, "close" to *T. emarginatus* but "probably with smaller barbels"

Tachysurus sinensis **Lacepède 1803** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), a Chinese catfish described from a Chinese painting

Tachysurus sinovietnamensis **Shao, Nguyen & Zhang 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: referring to its known distribution across China (Sino-) and Vietnam

Tachysurus sinyanensis **(Fu 1935)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinyang (Xinyang), southern Honan (Henan) Province, China, type locality

Tachysurus spilotus **Ng 2009** from *spilōtós* (σπιλωτός), marked or stained, referring to spots on bases of caudal-fin lobes

Tachysurus taeniatus **(Günther 1873)** Latin for banded, referring to broad blackish along the sides

Tachysurus taiwanensis **(Oshima 1919)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Taiwan, where it is endemic

Tachysurus tenuifurcatus **(Nichols 1931)** *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender, referring to similar elongate body shape compared to *P. tenuis*; *furcatus* (L.), forked, referring to "deeply forked" caudal fin

Tachysurus tenuis **(Günther 1873)** Latin for thin or slender, referring to "much elongate" body, "very short and thin" barbels, and/or "thin skin" covering smooth head

Tachysurus tokiensis **(Döderlein 1887)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tokyo, Japan, type locality

Tachysurus trilineatus **(Zheng 1979)** *tri-* (L.), three; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to three yellowish lines on each side of body

Tachysurus trimaculatus **Shao & Zhang 2026** *tri-* (L.), three; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to its "distinctive" white-yellowish stripe nuchal stripe which, in dorsal view, is separated into three blotches (vs. typically continuous in congeners)

Tachysurus truncatus **(Regan 1913)** Latin for truncate, presumably referring to its "slightly emarginate or truncate" caudal fin

Tachysurus vachellii **(Richardson 1846)** in honor of Rev. George Harvey Vachell (1799–1839), chaplain to the British East India Company's factory at Macau, China, and collector of botanical specimens for Kew Gardens, who "presented" holotype

Tachysurus virgatus **(Oshima 1926)** Latin for striped or made of twigs, etymology not explained, possibly referring to bluish black band along lateral line, "forked at the caudal base, [with] each branch reaching the tip [of the] caudal lobe"

Tachysurus wuyueensis **Zhou, Yuan & Shao 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: combination of Wu and Yue, two rival states that were bordered by the Qiantang-Jiang River (type locality) in southeast China more than 2000 years ago

UNAVAILABLE NAME

The following species was described in electronic-only publications without evidence of ZooBank registration, required per ICZN 8.5.3. The name is therefore unavailable (but may still appear in subsequent publications and websites). Its omission above is not an oversight.

Tachysurus zhangfei **Shao, Cheng & Zhang 2021** named for Zhang Fei, a character in *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* (14th century, attributed to Luo Guanzhong), one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature, referring to this fish's blackish or brown body, reminiscent of Zhang Fei's black face as depicted in Chinese opera [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]