The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS:
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Order CICHLIFORMES (part 8 of 10)

Family AMBASSIDAE Asiatic Glassfishes

8 genera · 59 species · Taxonomic note: Some recent authors now use Chandidae instead of Ambassidae; the available names in date order are (1) Bogodidae Bleeker 1859, (2) Ambassidae Klunzinger 1870, and (3) Chandidae Fowler 1905.

***Ambassis* Cuvier 1828**
tautonymous with *Centropomus ambassis* (see *A. ambassis*, below)

***Ambassis ambassis* (Lacepède 1802)**
latinization of *l'ambasse* (later spelled *l'ambache*), a manuscript name of unknown provenance coined by Commerçon that supposedly means "*de deux sous*" (two pennies); a *sou* is an old French coin of very little value and "*deux sous*" is a 19th-century French euphemism for a cheap or worthless thing, referring (per Valenciennes 1867) to this glassfish's abundance at Bourbon, Reunion Island, Mascarenes (type locality)

***Ambassis bleekeri* Maugé 1984**
in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who identified this species as A. *gymnocephalus* (=*ambassis*) in 1874

***Ambassis buruensis* Bleeker 1856**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Buru Island, Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality (occurs from Thailand and Indonesia east to Philippines and New Guinea, north to southern Japan)

***Ambassis buton* Popta 1918**
named for Buton (also spelled Butung), Indonesia, type locality

***Ambassis denticulata* Klunzinger 1870**
Latin for having small teeth (denticulate), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to denticulate preopercle and/or preorbital bone, features common to the genus

***Ambassis dussumieri* Cuvier 1828**
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who provided holotype from the coast of Malabar, India

***Ambassis fontoynonti* Pellegrin 1932**
in honor of pathologist Maurice Fontoynont (1869-1948), president of the Malagasy Academy (this glassfish is endemic to Madagascar)

***Ambassis interrupta* Bleeker 1853**
interrupted, very similar to *A. nalua* but easily distinguished by its interrupted lateral line

***Ambassis kopsii* Bleeker 1858**
in honor of its discoverer and Bleeker's friend, George François de Bruijn (sometimes spelled Bruyn) Kops (1820-1881), a Dutch naval officer who studied the geology, history and ethnography of the Riau Archipelago

***Ambassis macracanthus* Bleeker 1849**
macro-, long; *acanthus*, spine, related to *A. commersonii* (=*ambassis*) and *A. nalua* but distinguished by longer second spine on first dorsal fin

***Ambassis marianus* Günther 1880**
-*anus*, belonging to: Mary River, near Tiaro, Queensland, Australia, type locality

***Ambassis miops* Günther 1872**
mio-, less; *ops*, eye, referring to smaller eyes than the related *A. urotaenia*

***Ambassis nalua* (Hamilton 1822)**
from *Nalua-chanda*, Bengali vernacular for this glassfish

***Ambassis natalensis* Gilchrist & Thompson 1908**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Durban, Natal (now called KwaZulu-Natal), South Africa, type locality (but widely occurs in Red Sea and western Indian Ocean from South and East Africa, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Philippines, north to China and Taiwan, south to northern Australia)

***Ambassis octava* Ghazali, Lavoué, Nor, Muhammad-Rasul & Tan 2023**
Latin for eighth, the eighth species of *Ambassis* documented from Peninsular Malaysia

***Ambassis telkara* Whitley 1935**
native name for this species at northern Queensland, Australia

***Ambassis thermalis* Cuvier 1829**
Latin for hot spring, referring to occurrence in hot springs of Cania (now Kanniya), Sri Lanka (a nominal species, known only from original description)

***Ambassis urotaenia* Bleeker 1852**
oura, tail; *taenia*, band, similar to *A. commersonii* (=*ambassis*) but "recognized at first glance" (translation) by a black, longitudinal band on either lobe of tail

***Ambassis vachellii* Richardson 1846**
in honor of Rev. George Vachell (1799-1839), chaplain, British East India Company, who collected type

***Chanda* Hamilton 1822**
local name for glassfishes in India (also spelled *Channa*, *Channe* and *Chanaria*, based on dialect)

***Chanda alleni* (Datta & Chaudhuri 1993)**
in honor of "noted" ichthyologist Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), "who had already contributed a worthy account of Australian ambassids"

***Chanda baculis* Hamilton 1822**
Latin for having sticks, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to first ray of second dorsal fin, described as a "long prickle"

***Chanda bistigmata* (Geetakumari 2012)**
bi-, two; *stigmata*, marks, referring to two distinct black spots at either side of anal-fin origin

***Chanda nama* Hamilton 1822**
from *Namchanda*, Assamese name for this glassfish in India

***Chanda notata* (Blyth 1860)**
marked, referring to a "large dusky" spot at humerus

***Chanda pulcinella* (Kottelat 2003)**
named for Pulcinella (in English Punchinello), a humpbacked character of the *comedia dell'arte*, referring to conspicuous compressed hump in front of first dorsal-fin origin

***Chanda ranga* Hamilton 1822**
from *Ranga-chanda*, its local Bengali name in India; in Bengali, *ranga* means colorful, so perhaps name refers to its color, described as a "beautiful little fish" with a "bright green and silver gloss"

***Chanda robertsi* (Datta & Chaudhuri 1993)**
in honor of "eminent" ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (b. 1940), then with the Tiburon Centre for Environmental Studies (California, USA) [misspelled "*roberti*" throughout description but "Roberts" is correctly spelled in the etymology]

***Chanda serrata* (Dishma & Vishwanath 2015)**
serrated, referring to its serrated preopercular ridge

***Chanda siamensis* Fowler 1937**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Siam (Thailand), type locality (occurs throughout Indo-Chinese Peninsula, from Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and peninsular Malaysia; introduced in Singapore and Indonesia)

***Chanda tenasserimensis* (Roberts 1995)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tenasserim River basin of Myanmar and India, where it is endemic

***Chanda vollmeri* (Roberts 1995)**
in honor of the late Ernest Vollmer, Jr. (San Luis Obispo, California, USA), for his "interest in ichthyological exploration"

***Chanda waikhomi* (Geetakumari & Basudha 2012)**
in honor of Waikhom Vishwanath (b. 1954), Manipur University, for his contributions to the ichthyology of freshwater fishes of northeastern India (where this glassfish occurs)

***Denariusa* Whitley 1948**
per Whitley (1964, *Freshwater Fishes of Australia*), *denarius*, a Roman silver coin, continuing the "joke" of *Ambassis*, said to mean "two sous," a "trifling amount in French coinage, and probably indicating that they are not worth a penny as human food," hence the common name Penny Fish

***Denariusa australis* (Steindachner 1867)**
southern, referring to type locality in Queensland, Australia (also occurs in New Guinea)

***Denariusa bandata* Whitley 1948**
banded, referring to up to six vertical dark brown bars on body

Gymnochanda ploegi, male. From: Tan, H. H. and K. K. P. Lim. 2014. *Gymnochanda ploegi*, a new species of ambassid glassperch from West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* v. 62: 688-695.

Gymnochanda **Fraser-Brunner 1955**
gymnos, bare or naked, referring to its lack of scales; *chanda*, then placed in the centropomid subfamily Chandinae [Boeseman 1957 independently chose the same name for this genus and its type species]

Gymnochanda filamentosa **Fraser-Brunner 1955**
filamentous, referring to greatly elongated rays of first-dorsal and anal fins of males [Boeseman 1957 independently chose the same genus and species names for this glassfish]

Gymnochanda flamea **Roberts 1995**
flaming, presumably referring to red dorsal- and anal-fin extensions on males, and red chromatophores on snout, predorsum and spinous (first) dorsal fin

Gymnochanda limi **Kottelat 1995**
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Kelvin K. P. Lim, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore, for his "enthusiastic" support of Kottelat's visits and research

Gymnochanda ploegi **Tan & Lim 2014**
in memory of Dutch ichthyologist Alex Ploeg, a "good friend, fellow taxonomist, advisor and fellow conservationist against alien aquatic species; for his services to the ornamental fish trade in this region and abroad in his role as the Secretary General of the Ornamental Fish International" [Ploeg died, along with his wife and son and son's friend, when Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 was shot down by a missile over Ukraine on 17 July 2014]

Gymnochanda verae **Tan & Lim 2011**
in honor of Vera Kasim, wife of good friend and fish exporter Gunawan Kasim, for her generous assistance and logistic support

Parambassis **Bleeker 1874**
para-, near, similar to *Ambassis* but differing in their dentition

Parambassis altipinnis **Allen 1982**
altus, high; *pinnis*, finned, referring to the exaggerated height" of its dorsal fin

Parambassis apogonoides **(Bleeker 1851)**
-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to its resemblance to cardinalfishes (*Apogon*)

Parambassis confinis **(Weber 1913)**
Latin for bordering or adjoining, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it is "conspicuously reminiscent" of the closely related *Ambassis gigas* (=*P. gulliveri*)

Parambassis dayi **(Bleeker 1874)**
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1899), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who reported this species as *Ambassis nalua* in 1865

Parambassis gulliveri **(Castelnau 1878)**
in honor of "Mr. Gulliver," who collected holotype, probably Thomas Allen Gulliver (1847-1931), a post and telegraph worker who collected natural history specimens near his home on the Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia (type locality)

***Parambassis kapuasensis* Ghazali, Lavoué, Sukmono, Wibowo, Hubert & Nor 2026**
-*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kapuas River basin, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, where type locality (Kebian River) is situated

***Parambassis macrolepis* (Bleeker 1856)**
macro-, long or large; *lepis*, scale, per Bleeker (1874), referring to its larger scales compared with *Chanda nama*, its presumed congener at the time [in 1874, when Bleeker reassigned the species to *Parambassis*, he attempted to change the spelling to *microlepis* (*micro*, small) since its scales are smaller than other members of the genus, but his original spelling stands]

***Parambassis seruyanensis* Ghazali, Lavoué, Sukmono, Wibowo, Hubert & Nor 2026**
-*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Seruyan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, where type locality (Pukun River) is situated

***Parambassis sumutrana* Ghazali, Lavoué, Sukmono, Wibowo, Hubert & Nor 2026**
-*ana* (L.), belonging to: Sumatra Island, Indonesia, where all specimens have been collected

***Parambassis thomassi* (Day 1870)**
in honor of angler Henry Sullivan Thomas (1833-?), Madras Civil Service, "who has paid great attention to the fishy inhabitants of his range" and procured the "finest specimen" of this glassfish (Day credited "H. E. Thomas"; the "E." is likely an error, but Day's spelling of "*thomassi*" with an extra "*s*" appears to be intentional since he had spelled it that way for two other fishes, *Hypselobarbus thomassi* and *Osteochilichthys thomassi*, both cyprinids)

***Parambassis wolffii* (Bleeker 1850)**
in honor of Bleeker's friend J. Wolff, military doctor, who collected holotype

***Pseudambassis* Bleeker 1874**
pseudo, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble *Ambassis*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudambassis lala* (Hamilton 1822)**
from *Lal-chanda* (also spelled *Laal-chanda*), local Bengali name for this glassfish in India

***Pseudoambassis* Castelnau 1878**
pseudo, false, i.e., not a true *Ambassis*, referring to lack of recumbent pre-dorsal spine in *P. elongata* and *P. macleayi* [not to be confused with *Pseudambassis*, of which Castelnau was probably not aware]

***Pseudoambassis agassizii* (Steindachner 1867)**
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873)

***Pseudoambassis agrammus* (Günther 1867)**
a-, without; *grammus*, line, referring to near-absence of lateral line (visible on foremost scale only)

***Pseudoambassis elongata* Castelnau 1878**
elongate, referring to its more elongate body compared withto *P. macleayi*, described in the same paper

***Pseudoambassis jacksoniensis* (Macleay 1881)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

***Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau 1878**
in honor of William John Macleay (1820-1891), Scotland-born Australian politician and zoologist, who has "done so much for the zoology of Australia, and who most nobly devotes a large fortune to promote the knowledge of the productions of his adopted country"

***Tetracentrum* Macleay 1883**
tetra- four; *centrum*, spine, referring to four strong spines in anal fin of *T. apogonoides*

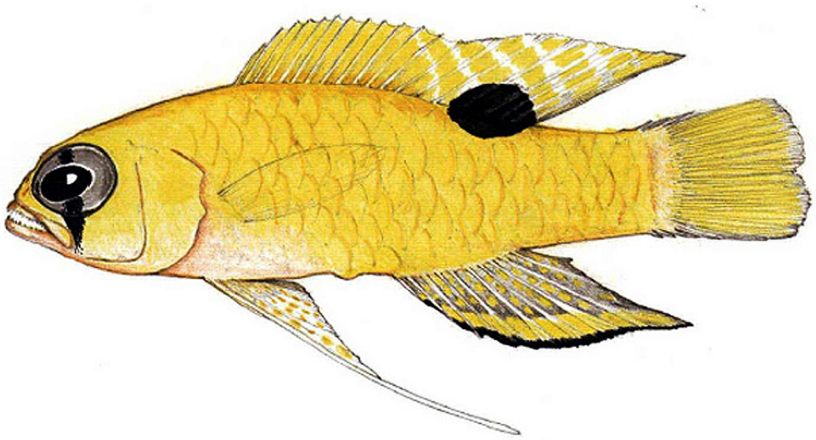
***Tetracentrum apogonoides* Macleay 1883**
-*oides*, having the form of: *Apogon* (cardinalfishes), referring to its "general resemblance in form"

***Tetracentrum caudovittatus* (Norman 1935)**
caudo-, tail; *vittatus*, banded, referring to broad black longitudinal band extending from below middle of spinous (first) dorsal fin to base of caudal fin

***Tetracentrum honessi* (Schultz 1945)**
in honor of Capt. Ralph F. Honess, United States Navy Reserve, who collected type

Family GRAMMATIDAE Basslets
2 genera · 18 species

***Gramma* Poey 1868**
line, referring to interrupted lateral line, almost touching outline of back, falling interrupted below last dorsal spine, then beginning again on caudal peduncle



Lipogramma flavescens. From: Gilmore, R. G. and R. S. Jones. 1988. *Lipogramma flavescens*, a new grammid fish from the Bahama Islands, with descriptive and distributional notes on *L. evides* and *L. anabantoides*. *Bulletin of Marine Science* v. 42 (no. 3): 435-445.

***Gramma brasiliensis* Sazima, Gasparini & Moura 1998**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazilian [biogeographical] Province, where it is endemic

***Gramma dejongi* Victor & Randall 2010**
in honor of marine aquarium-fish supplier Arie De Jong, De Jong Marinelife, who first recognized this new species and provided type specimens

***Gramma linki* Starck & Colin 1978**
in honor of Edwin Link (1904-1981), developer of the diver lock-out submarine *Deep Diver*, which collected type; his "imaginative developments in undersea technology and generous support of marine science have made untouched realms of the sea accessible" (he also invented the flight simulator)

***Gramma loreto* Poey 1868**
in honor of Loreto Martínez, who caught type specimen while fishing in the bay at Matanzas, Cuba, and who took advantage of the beach where she lived to enrich museums and educate lovers of natural history [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Gramma melacara* Böhlke & Randall 1963**
melas, black; *kara*, head, referring to black spot on top of head

***Lipogramma* Böhlke 1960**
lipo-, lacking or wanting; *gramma*, line (and/or *Gramma*, type genus of family), referring to absence of lateral line

***Lipogramma anabantoides* Böhlke 1960**
-oides, having the form of: with its "short, deep body, pointed face, small mouth and prolonged ventral fins, this species looks much more like an anabantid [Anabantiformes] than a bass—hence the specific name"

***Lipogramma barrettorum* Baldwin, Nonaka & Robertson 2018**
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Craig Barrett (b. 1939), former chairman of Intel, and his wife Barbara (b. 1950), chairman of Aerospace Corporation, for their support of the Smithsonian's Deep Reef Observation Project (DROP), during which type was collected

***Lipogramma evides* Robins & Colin 1979**
comely, presumably referring to its coloration: pale buff or cream body crossed by three dark, violet-brown to brownish black crossbars

***Lipogramma flavescens* Gilmore & Jones 1988**
yellowish, referring to prominent body coloration: yellow or yellowish

***Lipogramma haberi* Baldwin, Nonaka & Robertson 2016**
in honor of Spencer (hedge fund manager) and Tomoko Haber, who funded and participated in a submersible dive by the Smithsonian's Deep Reef Observation Project that resulted in the collection of a paratype [preferably spelled *haberorum* since name honors more than one person, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Lipogramma idabeli* Tornabene, Robertson & Baldwin 2018**
named for the *Idabel* submersible, which was used to collect the type series, recognizing the efforts of its owner-designer and pilot Karl Stanley and engineer Thomas Trudel, who made these and other collections of fishes possible by constructing a fish-catching system that converted *Idabel* from an observation-only vessel to one capable of collecting scientific specimens

***Lipogramma levinsoni* Baldwin, Nonaka & Robertson 2016**
in honor of fiber-optics entrepreneur Frank Levinson, for his generous, continuing support of research on neotropical biology at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama), where the third author works

***Lipogramma regia* Robins & Colin 1979**
royal, presumably referring to its coloration: head with four broad lines, body crossed by six broad bands with pale centers, ocellus on body and soft portion of dorsal fin

***Lipogramma robinsi* Gilmore 1997**
in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928-2020), "whose work and students have contributed significantly to our understanding of the neritic, bathyal and abyssal faunas of the tropical western Atlantic and Caribbean Sea" (where this basslet occurs)

***Lipogramma rosea* Gilbert 1979**
rosy, referring to its body coloration

***Lipogramma schrieri* Baldwin, Nonaka & Robertson 2018**
in honor of Adriaan (Dutch) Schrier, owner of Substation Curaçao, whose *Curasub* submersible collected holotype; although not built originally for scientific research, "Dutch's enthusiastic support of research use of his sub has exponentially expanded our understanding of fish and invertebrate faunas of Caribbean mesophotic and deeper reefs"

***Lipogramma trilineata* Randall 1963**
tri-, three; *lineata*, lined, referring to three dark-edged blue lines on head and anteriorly on body, one mid-dorsally and one on each side extending posteriorly from upper edge of eye

Family PLESIOPIDAE Roundheads
12 genera · 52 species

Subfamily Plesiopinae Roundheads or Longfins

***Assessor* Whitley 1935**
counsellor (advisor) or helper, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Francis (Frank) A. McNeill (1896-1969), Whitley's colleague at the Australian Museum, who probably helped Whitley with his ichthyological collections (and for whom *A. macneilli* is named)

***Assessor flavissimus* Allen & Kuiter 1976**
very yellow, referring to its "striking" yellow coloration

***Assessor macneilli* Whitley 1935**
in honor of carcinologist Francis (Frank) A. McNeill (1896-1969, note latinization of "Mc" to "Mac"), Australian Museum, who collected type

***Assessor randalli* Allen & Kuiter 1976**
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type

***Calloplesiops* Fowler & Bean 1930**
callos, beautiful, presumably referring to large white spots on *C. niveus* (=*altivelis*), a "very handsome fish"; *Plesiops*, type genus of family

***Calloplesiops altivelis* (Steindachner 1903)**
altus, high; *velum*, sail, presumably referring to slightly elevated (and therefore sail-like) dorsal and/or anal fins

***Calloplesiops argus* Fowler & Bean 1930**
Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death were transformed into the feathers of a peacock, referring to numerous small blue-gray dots on body and fins (except pectorals)

***Fraudella* Whitley 1935**
etymology not explained, perhaps *fraudis*, deceit, and *-ella*, a diminutive suffix, i.e., a small deceit, referring to how specimens of *F. carassiops* were initially labeled as *Paraplesiops* and *Pseudochromis* (Pseudochromidae) in the collections of the fisheries research vessel *Endeavour*

***Fraudella carassiops* Whitley 1935**
Carassius, goldfish genus; *ops*, appearance, referring to "brilliant" color in life, "like the rich reddish orange of a goldfish"

***Paraplesiops* Bleeker 1875**
para-, near, referring to resemblance to and/or affinity with *Plesiops*, in which type species (*P. bleekeri*) had originally been placed

***Paraplesiops alisonae* Hoese & Kuiter 1984**
in honor of the junior author's wife, Alison; "She was the one who saw it first," he said in a 2004 news article

***Paraplesiops bleekeri* (Günther 1861)**
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who described *Plesiops corallicola* and *P. oxycephalus*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Paraplesiops meleagris* (Peters 1869)**
guinea fowl, presumably referring to numerous bluish pearlescent spots on head, body and fins, resembling color pattern of a guinea fowl

***Paraplesiops poweri* Ogilby 1908**
in honor of Percy Power, who caught type and presented it to the Amateur Fishermen's Association of Queensland

***Paraplesiops sinclairi* Hutchins 1987**
in memory of Nick Sinclair, who, while a member of the Western Australian Museum's Department of Ichthyology, was involved in the collection of the holotype and two paratypes

***Plesiops* Oken 1817**
based on "Les Plésiops" of Cuvier (1816), *plesio-*, close; *ops*, eye, referring to close-set eyes of unnamed species (possibly *P. nigricans*)

***Plesiops auritus* Mooi 1995**
eared, referring to dark spot at upper edge of opercle

***Plesiops cephalotaenia* Inger 1955**
cephalus, head; *taenia*, band, referring to black stripe from center of orbital border to end of opercle

***Plesiops coeruleolineatus* Rüppell 1835**
coerulea, blue; *lineatus*, lined, presumably referring to blue lines on dorsal and anal fins

***Plesiops corallicola* Bleeker 1853**
museum name coined by van Hasselt, who provided a figure identified as *Cirriptera corallicola* at least 18 years before Bleeker's description; *-icola*, dweller or inhabitant, i.e., coral dwelling, presumably referring to its habitat

***Plesiops facicavus* Mooi 1995**
facies, face; *cavus*, excavated, referring to large sensory pores on head

***Plesiops genaricus* Mooi & Randall 1991**
genys, cheek; *rica*, veil, referring to expansion of skin on cheek that covers a large portion of the cheek scales

***Plesiops gracilis* Mooi & Randall 1991**
slender, referring to elongate and thin first pelvic-fin ray

***Plesiops insularis* Mooi & Randall 1991**
of islands, referring to its occurrence off islands in the Coral and Tasman seas, including Lord Howe Island and the nearby Elizabeth and Middleton reefs, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, and Chesterfield Bank

***Plesiops malalaxus* Mooi 1995**
mala, jaw; *laxus*, loose, referring to its maxilla, which lacks fibers of the adductor mandibulae attaching it to the skull, otherwise present in most congeners

***Plesiops multisquamata* Inger 1955**
multi-, many; *squamata*, scaled, referring to more upper lateral-line scales compared to congeners known at the time

***Plesiops mystaxus* Mooi 1995**
moustache, referring to unique dark dorsal margin of maxilla

***Plesiops nakaharae* Tanaka 1917**
in honor of Mr. Kōsaku Nakahara (no other information available), who was "fortunate enough to obtain this rare species" from a fish monger at Tomita, Ise Province, Japan [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter "a" by adding an "e" to the spelling]

***Plesiops nigricans* (Rüppell 1828)**
blackish, presumably referring to its dark coloration

***Plesiops oxycephalus* Bleeker 1855**
oxy, sharp or pointed; *cephalus*, head, referring to its pointed snout

***Plesiops polydactylus* Mooi 1995**
poly, many; *daktylos*, finger, referring to high number of pectoral-fin rays compared to congeners

***Plesiops thysanopterus* Mooi 1995**
thysanos, tassle or fringe; *pteryx*, fin, referring to relatively high number of free, branched rays on pectoral fin

Plesiops verecundus **Mooi 1995**
unassuming, referring to lack of distinguishing or obvious features that make it different from congeners

Steeneichthys **Allen & Randall 1985**
in honor of Australian naturalist and underwater photographer Roger C. Steene (b. 1942), who greatly assisted the authors on numerous expeditions in the Indo-Pacific region, usually at his own expense, and helped collect type of *S. plesiopsus*; *ichthys*, fish

Steeneichthys nativitatus **Allen 1987**
nativity, referring to Christmas Island, type locality

Steeneichthys plesiopsus **Allen & Randall 1985**
Plesiops-like, referring to its similar appearance with members of that genus

Trachinops **Günther 1861**
etymology not explained; none of three possible explanations seem to apply: (1) *trachys*, rough and *ops*, eye; (2) *trachys*, rough and *ops*, appearance; (3) *Trachinus*, genus of weever-fishes (Perciformes: Trachinidae) and *ops*, appearance

Trachinops brauni **Allen 1977**
in honor of John Braun (Perth, Australia), for his "much appreciated assistance in the field" (Braun, who ran a marine aquarium-fish business from his home, was Allen's friend and dive buddy; he died "long before his time" after suffering a heart attack while playing racquetball [Gerald R. Allen, pers. comm.])

Trachinops caudimaculatus **McCoy 1890**
caudi-, tail; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to large blackish blotch at base of caudal fin

Trachinops noarlungae **Glover 1974**
of Port Noarlunga, St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia, type locality

Trachinops taeniatus **Günther 1861**
banded, referring to white band commencing above orbit, running along upper part of back into base of soft portion of dorsal fin

Subfamily Acanthoclininae Spiny Basslets

Acanthoclinus **Jenyns 1841**
acanthus, spine, referring to "sharp and moderately strong" dorsal- and anal-fin spines; *Clinus*, presumed to be related to the blennies of that genus (Blenniiformes: Clinidae)

Acanthoclinus fuscus **Jenyns 1841**
dark or dusky, referring to its "nearly uniform bister brown" color in spirits

Acanthoclinus littoreus **(Forster 1801)**
littoral (i.e., close to shore), allusion not explained, possibly referring to its occurrence in shallow water (up to 15 m)

Acanthoclinus marilynae **(Hardy 1985)**
in honor of Hardy's wife Marilyn, "whose encouragement and help have continued unabated over the years"

Acanthoclinus matti **(Hardy 1985)**
in honor of Hardy's son Matthew, "who, even from an early age, has shown considerable awareness and appreciation of his natural surroundings"

Acanthoclinus rua **(Hardy 1985)**
Maori word variously meaning *fish*, two and pit, i.e., a New Zealand fish and only member of its genus with two sensory pits at the lower jaw symphysis

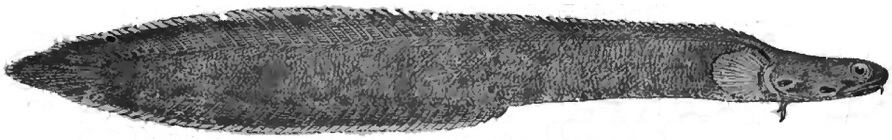
Acanthoplesiops **Regan 1912**
combination of *Acanthoclinus* and *Plesiops*, two related genera

Acanthoplesiops cappuccino **Gill, Bogorodsky & Mal 2013**
referring to its various brown and white markings, reminiscent of a cappuccino

Acanthoplesiops echinatus **Smith-Vaniz & Johnson 1990**
spiny, referring to superficially spine-like papillae that cover much of head of some specimens

Acanthoplesiops hardyi **Fujiwara & Shinohara 2022**
in honor of New Zealander ichthyologist Graham S. Hardy, for his "significant contribution" to the taxonomy of Acanthoclininae

Acanthoplesiops hiatti **Schultz 1953**
in honor of zoologist Robert W. Hiatt (1913-1997), University of Hawaii, part of Schultz' team to the Marshall Islands in connection with the atom-bomb tests of Operation Crossroads (1946); he collected some paratypes and was one of three biologists Schultz praised for their skill in "swimming, diving, and collecting unusual fishes"



Notograptus gregoryi. Illustration by Gilbert Percy Whitley. From: Whitley, G. P. 1941. Ichthyological notes and illustrations. *Australian Zoologist* v. 10 (pt 1): 1-50, Pls. 1-2.

***Acanthoplesiops indicus* (Day 1888)**
Indian, referring to Madras, India, type locality (and endemic to Indian Ocean)

***Acanthoplesiops jessicae* Allen, Erdmann & Brooks 2020**
in honor of Jessica Jean Levy, the third author's stepdaughter

***Acanthoplesiops naka* Mooi & Gill 2004**
derived from the first letters of the authors' children's names, Aaron and Adam (Mooi) and Nat and Kelly (Gill); minute size (9.9 mm SL) of holotype is reflective of the "still comparatively small sizes" of their children

***Acanthoplesiops psilogaster* Hardy 1985**
psilos, smooth; *gaster*, belly, referring to absence of scales from most of its ventral surface anterior to the vent

***Beliops* Hardy 1985**
combination of the names *Beloneplerygion* and *Acanthoplesiops*, referring to how it incorporates a number of characteristics from both genera

***Beliops batanensis* Smith-Vaniz & Johnson 1990**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Batan Island, Philippines, type locality, and also acknowledging the authors' appreciation of the friendly and hospitable people of the Batanes Province

***Beliops xanthokrossos* Hardy 1985**
xanthos, yellow; *krossos*, tassel, referring to yellow fleshy appendages on tips of dorsal- and anal-fin spines

***Belonepterygion* McCulloch 1915**
belone, needle; *pterygion*, diminutive of *pteryx*, fin, allusion not explained nor evident

***Belonepterygion fasciolatum* (Ogilby 1889)**
banded, referring to 9-16 narrow dark bands on body

***Notograptus* Günther 1867**
notos, back; *graptus*, marked, presumably referring to numerous blue spots on dorsal fin and upper and lateral parts of body of *N. guttatus*

***Notograptus gregoryi* Whitley 1941**
in honor of John Gregory, who "greatly assisted" Whitley in his capacity as Fisheries Officer at Shark Bay, Western Australia, type locality

***Notograptus guttatus* Günther 1867**
spotted, referring to numerous blue spots on dorsal fin and upper and lateral parts of body

Family OPISTOGNATHIDAE Jawfishes
4 genera · 110 species

***Anoptoplacus* Smith-Vaniz 2017**
anoptos, unseen; *plakos*, flat round plate, referring to its externally hidden and plate-like infraorbital bones

***Anoptoplacus pygmaeus* Smith-Vaniz 2017**
dwarf or pygmy-like, referring to its diminutive size (20.5-22.5 mm SL)

***Lonchopisthus* Gill 1862**
lonchos, spear; *opisthen*, behind, referring to lanceolate caudal fin of *O. micrognathus*

***Lonchopisthus ancistrus* Smith-Vaniz & Walsh 2017**
ankistron, Greek for fish hook, referring to strongly hooked posterior end of maxilla

***Lonchopisthus higmani* Mead 1959**
in honor of James B. Higman (1922-2009), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, whose efforts aboard the *Coquette*, a shrimp trawler, helped secure a collection of fishes off Suriname, including type of this species

***Lonchopisthus lemur* (Myers 1935)**
ghost, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its "very large" (i.e., lemur-like) eyes and/or the fact that the color of the type specimen was "mostly lost" due to its poor condition

***Lonchopisthus micrognathus* (Poey 1860)**
micro-, small; *gnathus*, jaw, presumably referring to its shorter maxillary compared to *Opistognathus macrognathus* (described by Poey in the same paper), its presumed congener at the time

***Lonchopisthus sinuscalifornicus* Castro-Aguirre & Villavicencio-Garayzar 1988**
-icus, belonging to: *sinus*, gulf, referring to Gulf of California, type locality

***Opistognathus* Cuvier 1816**
opisthen, behind; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to very large upper jaw of *O. nigromarginatus*, prolonged backward in a long, flexible lamina, reaching to about base of pectoral fin

***Opistognathus abei* Fujiwara & Ikeda 2024**
in honor of Kazuto Abe, Okinokuni Diving, for his assistance in collecting the type specimens

***Opistognathus adelus* Smith-Vaniz 2010**
dim or obscure, referring to its uncertain phylogenetic relationships

***Opistognathus afer* Smith-Vaniz 2010**
African, referring to type locality, Maputoland Reef, off the coast of South Africa

***Opistognathus albicaudatus* Smith-Vaniz 2011**
albus, white; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to its "abruptly white" caudal fin

***Opistognathus albomaculatus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
albo-, from *albus*, white; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to double row of white spots on sides

***Opistognathus alleni* Smith-Vaniz 2004**
in honor of ichthyologist Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), who recognized the undescribed status of this species, generously made his material available to the author, and whose publications have contributed significantly to the knowledge of Indo-Pacific fishes

***Opistognathus asper* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
rough, referring to an irregular row of scales above the lateral line anteriorly

***Opistognathus aurifrons* (Jordan & Thompson 1905)**
aureus, gold; *frons*, forehead, referring to large golden (actually yellow) patch on top of head in living specimens

***Opistognathus aurolineatus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
auro-, gold; *lineatus*, lined, referring to three golden-orange stripes on sides

***Opistognathus bathyphilus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
bathys, deep; *philus*, loving, captured in "relatively deep" water (120–150 m)

***Opistognathus biporus* Smith-Vaniz 1997**
bi-, two; *porus*, hole, referring to its bipored preopercular pore positions

***Opistognathus brochus* Bussing & Lavenberg 2003**
projecting, referring to teeth in both jaws slightly protruding and interlocking, visible when mouth is closed

***Opistognathus castelnaui* Bleeker 1859**
in honor of French naturalist Francis de Castelnau (1810-1880), who provided the illustration from which Bleeker proposed the name [often dated to 1860]

***Opistognathus challenger* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
named for the "famous Challenger expedition of 1872–1876 that provided the foundation for modern oceanography and the discovery of many new marine organisms," including this jawfish, described more than a century after its collection

***Opistognathus crassus* Smith-Vaniz 2010**
thick, fat or stout, referring to its general appearance

***Opistognathus ctenion* Fujiwara, Motomura & Shinohara 2023**
Greek for a small comb, referring its low number of gill rakers, one of the lowest recorded for Indo-Pacific congeners

***Opistognathus cuvierii* Valenciennes 1836**
in honor of Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), who proposed the genus in 1816 and "marked its true natural affinities" (translation); in addition, Valenciennes was Cuvier's pupil and successor as author of the 22-volume *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (1828-1850)

***Opistognathus cyanospilotus* Smith-Vaniz 2009**
cyaneus, dark blue; *spilotus*, spotted, referring to characteristic blue markings on head

***Opistognathus darwiniensis* Macleay 1878**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, type locality

***Opistognathus decorus* Smith-Vaniz & Yoshino 1985**
beautiful, "especially appropriate for this attractive and brightly colored species"

***Opistognathus dendriticus* (Jordan & Richardson 1908)**
dendritic, referring to top and sides of head and predorsal region with "numerous, variously connected, branching mucous channels, those immediately in front of the dorsal fin disposed in a tree-like pattern"

***Opistognathus dipharus* Smith-Vaniz 2010**
di-, two; *pharos*, beacon, referring to pair of conspicuous pale basicaudal spots against a dark background

***Opistognathus elizabethensis* Smith-Vaniz 2004**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Elizabeth Reef, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

***Opistognathus ensiferus* Smith-Vaniz 2016**
sword-bearing, referring to scimitar-shaped upper jaw

***Opistognathus erdmanni* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
in honor of marine biologist Mark V. Erdmann (b. 1968), for his "enthusiasm for jawfishes and whose expertise in locating, collecting and photographing them has greatly aided my research"

***Opistognathus evermanni* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**
in honor of ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853-1932), U.S. Fish Commission

***Opistognathus eximius* (Ogilby 1908)**
exceptional or extraordinary (Ogilby said "beautiful"), referring to its coloration (golden-yellow above and blue-purple below, with blue-edged yellow spots on sides, a deep-blue blotch on operculum, yellow stripes on dorsal fin, and yellow spots on anal fin)

***Opistognathus fenmutis* Acero P. & Franke 1993**
FEN + Mutis, an arbitrary combination of letters in honor of the José Celestino Mutis Fund of the National Electric Finance Company (FEN, Bogotá), a patron of natural sciences in Colombia that financed the senior author's studies

***Opistognathus flavidus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
golden yellow, referring to the predominant color of the dorsal, anal and caudal fins

***Opistognathus fossoris* Bussing & Lavenberg 2003**
adapted for digging, a behavioral trait of jawfishes (they typically reside in burrows that they dig in the sand using their mouths)

***Opistognathus galapagensis* Allen & Robertson 1991**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Urvina Bay, Isabela Island, Galápagos Islands (also occurs off Costa Rica)

***Opistognathus gilberti* Böhlke 1967**
in honor of ichthyologist Carter R. Gilbert (b. 1930), Florida State Museum of Natural History, friend, colleague and collector of type

***Opistognathus helvolus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
pale yellow, referring to its predominant coloration

***Opistognathus hongkongiensis* Chan 1968**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: about 32 miles south of Hong Kong (presumed type locality), via a wholesale fish market in Aberdeen, Hong Kong [replacement name for *O. fasciatus* Chan 1966, preoccupied by *O. fasciatum* (=*macrognathus*) Longley & Hildebrand 1940]

***Opistognathus hopkinsi* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**
in honor of philanthropist Timothy Hopkins (1859-1936) of Menlo Park, California, USA, for his "invaluable aid" in the authors' explorations of Japan (where this jawfish occurs)

***Opistognathus hyalinus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
of glass or transparent, referring to its unpigmented caudal and anal fins

***Opistognathus inornatus* Ramsay & Ogilby 1887**
undecorated, referring to mostly unspotted color pattern of large adults

***Opistognathus iyonis* (Jordan & Thompson 1913)**
-*is*, genitive singular of: Iyo Province, Shikoku, Japan, type locality

***Opistognathus jacksoniensis* Macleay 1881**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

***Opistognathus latitabundus* (Whitley 1937)**
Latin for lying hid or skulking, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how jawfishes hide, or seek refuge, in the burrows they construct (although Whitley may not have known of this behavior as he purchased the specimen from someone else); jawfish taxonomist William Smith-Vaniz (2023) believes the name refers to the "status of this

jawfish when first named as a newly discovered species," i.e.,being a previously unknown (hidden) new species

***Opistognathus leprocarus* Smith-Vaniz 1997**
lepros, scaly; *kara*, head, referring to well-developed cephalic squamation

***Opistognathus liturus* Smith-Vaniz & Yoshino 1985**
blotted, referring to conspicuous dark markings on head

***Opistognathus lonchurus* Jordan & Gilbert 1882**
lonchos, lance; *oura*, tail, referring to long caudal fin, its middle rays the longest

***Opistognathus longinaris* Smith-Vaniz 2010**
longus, long; *naris*, nostril, referring to length of nasal tentacle on anterior nostril, at least four times maximum diameter of posterior nostril

***Opistognathus macrognathus* Poey 1860**
macro-, long; *gnathus*, jaw, presumably referring to maxillary reaching slightly beyond edge of opercle, longer than that of *Lonchopisthus micrognathus* (described by Poey in the same paper), its presumed congener at the time

***Opistognathus macrolepis* Peters 1866**
macro-, long or large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales on caudal peduncle than on body

***Opistognathus margaretae* Smith-Vaniz 1983**
in honor of Margaret Mary Smith (1916-1987), first director of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), for her "many and varied" contributions to South African ichthyology

***Opistognathus maxillosus* Poey 1860**
pertaining to the jaw, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to color of maxillary, yellowish on its posterior border, blackish in the middle

***Opistognathus megalepis* Smith-Vaniz 1972**
mega-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger and therefore fewer scales, referring to as few as 32 lateral scales rows compared to 48 in most other western Atlantic congeners

***Opistognathus megalops* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
mega, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its "large bulging" eyes

***Opistognathus melachasme* Smith-Vaniz 1972**
melas, black; *chasme*, a yawn, referring to black markings on underside of maxilla and adjacent membranes, which are largely hidden from view except when gape is extended

***Opistognathus microspilus* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
micro-, small; *spilos*, spot, referring to small, black spot on dorsal fin

***Opistognathus muscatensis* Boulenger 1888**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Muscat, Oman, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, type locality

***Opistognathus nigripinnis* Smith-Vaniz 2023**
niger, black; *pinnis*, finned, referring to its "essentially black" dorsal, anal and pelvic fins

***Opistognathus nigromarginatus* Rüppell 1830**
nigro, black; *marginatus*, enclosed with a border, referring to conspicuous black stripe on lining of upper jaw and adjacent membranes that touches ventral margin of maxilla for most of its length

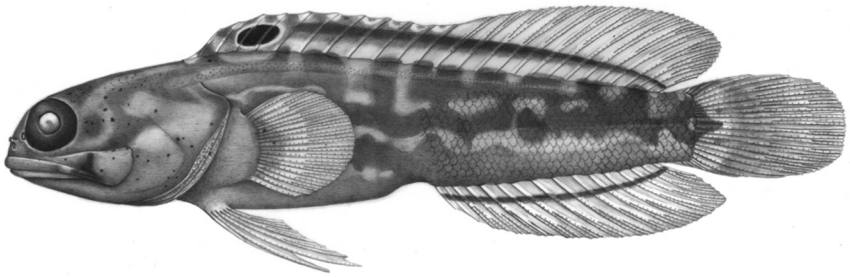
***Opistognathus nothus* Smith-Vaniz 1997**
false or counterfeit, referring to erroneous initial belief that female holotype was the sexually dimorphic counterpart of *O. melachasme* males

***Opistognathus ocellicaudatus* Shinohara 2021**
ocellus, eye-like spot; caudatus, *tailed* (Shinohara says "tail," but *caudatus* is an adjective, not a noun), referring to prominent ocellus on caudal fin

***Opistognathus panamaensis* Allen & Robertson 1991**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Panama, where type locality (Uva Island, Gulf of Chiriquí) is situated (but occurs north to the Gulf of California)

***Opistognathus papuensis* Bleeker 1868**
-*ensis*, suffux denoting place: Papua New Guinea (specifically, Waigeo, Indonesia), type locality (also occurs off Australia)

***Opistognathus pardus* Smith-Vaniz, Bineesh & Akhilesh 2012**
leopard, referring to series of small, irregular, dark brown spots on a light-tan background, like those of a leopard, which completely cover head except for venter, upper jaw and lower half of opercle



Opistognathus seminudus. Illustration by Jack R. Schroeder. From: Smith-Vaniz, W. F. Descriptions of six new species of jawfishes (Opistognathidae: *Opistognathus*) from Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* v. 56 (no. 2): 209-224.

Opistognathus parvus **Smith-Vaniz 2023**
Latin for little, referring to its "diminutive" size (up to 30.5 mm SL)

Opistognathus pholeter **Smith-Vaniz 2023**
Greek for "one who hides or lives in a den, referring to its fossorial behavior (a characteristic of all known jawfishes)

Opistognathus punctatus **Peters 1869**
spotted, referring to any or all of the following: head finely speckled with black; body more coarsely and irregularly spotted; pectoral fin finely and closely speckled and dusky ventral fin similarly marked; dorsal fin finely spotted, the spots behind gradually forming the boundaries of white ocelli; base of the fins having rings of white around black spots, the upper part with dark rings around pale spots; caudal fin with pale spots; anal fin dark spots, those near the base the largest

Opistognathus randalli **Smith-Vaniz 2009**
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), "whose generosity in sharing his collections, photographs and observations has greatly aided [the author's] research, and in recognition of his numerous publications that have contributed to knowledge of reef fishes generally"

Opistognathus reticeps **Smith-Vaniz 2004**
rete, net; *ceps*, head, referring to reticulated dorsum of head, its distinguishing feature

Opistognathus reticulatus **(McKay 1969)**
net-like or netted, referring to "pale chain-like reticulate network enclosing one or more dark brown spots" on body

Opistognathus rhomaleus **Jordan & Gilbert 1882**
able-bodied or strong, referring to its "rather robust" body, described at 40.64 cm in length, "unusually large for a member of this genus"

Opistognathus robinsi **Smith-Vaniz 1997**
in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928-2020), for his "many and varied contributions to ichthyology, and as a token of my appreciation for his guidance as teacher, friend and colleague"

Opistognathus rosenbergii **Bleeker 1856**
in honor of German naturalist and cartographer Hermann von Rosenberg (1817-1888), who collected holotype

Opistognathus rosenblatti **Allen & Robertson 1991**
in honor of Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930-2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his many contributions to the knowledge of eastern Pacific fishes

Opistognathus rufilineatus **Smith-Vaniz & Allen 2007**
rufus, reddish; *lineatus*, lined, referring to its striped color pattern

Opistognathus schrieri **Smith-Vaniz 2017**
in honor of Adriaan (Dutch) Schrier, owner of Substation Curaçao in Willemstad and the *Curasub* submersible, from which type was collected

Opistognathus scops **(Jenkins & Evermann 1889)**
named for *Otus scops*, the Scops Owl, derived from *scopus*, to watch, referring to its large eyes, 2½ times in head

Opistognathus seminudus **Smith-Vaniz 2004**
semi-, half; *nudus*, bare or naked, referring to scaleless anterior half of body

Opistognathus signatus **Smith-Vaniz 1997**
marked, referring to its prominent dark scale spots

Opistognathus simus **Smith-Vaniz 2010**
pug-nosed, referring to its blunt snout

Opistognathus smithvanizi **Bussing & Lavenberg 2003**
in honor of ichthyologist William F. Smith-Vaniz (b. 1941), for his "wide variety of studies, especially dealing with carangids and for setting the standards for the systematic treatment of opistognathids"

Opistognathus solorensis **Bleeker 1853**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Solor Island, Indonesia, type locality (type now lost; widely occurs in western Pacific from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, north to Brunei, Philippines and Taiwan, east to Palau)

Opistognathus stigmosus **Smith-Vaniz 2004**
full of marks, referring to conspicuous, small dark spots on head

Opistognathus thionyi **Smith-Vaniz, Tornabene & Macieira 2018**
in honor of colleague and "dear friend" Thiony Simon (1985-2016), who passed away during preparation of this description (diving accident while exploring mesophotic reefs); he collected most of the type material and dedicated his life to the study and conservation of Brazilian reef ecosystems

Opistognathus trimaculatus **Hiramatsu & Endo 2013**
tri-, three; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to three blotches on dorsal fin

Opistognathus triops **Smith-Vaniz 2023**
tri-, three; *ops*, eye, referring to third "eye" formed by the characteristic ocellated spot in the spinous dorsal fin

Opistognathus variabilis **Smith-Vaniz 2009**
named for its highly variable color pattern and jaw morphology

Opistognathus verecundus **Smith-Vaniz 2004**
bashful or shy, referring to its burrow-dwelling habit

Opistognathus vicinus **Smith-Vaniz, Tornabene & Macieira 2018**
neighboring or near, referring to allopatric distribution and sister-species phylogenetic relationship of this Brazilian species and the Caribbean *O. whitehursti*

Opistognathus vigilax **Smith-Vaniz 2023**
Latin for watchful, referring to day-time behavior of jawfishes, and presumably this one, in "maintaining an almost continuous lookout for potential food organisms passing in close vicinity of their burrows"

Opistognathus walkeri **Bussing & Lavenberg 2003**
in honor of fisheries biologist Boyd W. Walker (1917-2001), University of California, Los Angeles, for his "long-time" contributions to the study of eastern Pacific fishes

Opistognathus wassi **Smith-Vaniz 2023**
in honor of fisheries officer Richard C. Wass (b. 1942), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who "generously" made available his Samoan specimens, color notes and photographs of this species

Opistognathus whitehursti **(Longley 1927)**
in honor of Dr. D. D. Whitehurst, who collected specimens for the Smithsonian Institution, including type of this species [Longley later changed spelling to *whitehurstii* (with a second "*i*") but original spelling stands]

Stalix **Jordan & Snyder 1902**
a forked stick, referring to how five anterior spines of dorsal fin are forked or Y-shaped, the arms of the "Y" extending transversely

Stalix albonotata **Wada, Suzuki, Kobayashi & Senou 2025**
albus (L.), white; *notata* (L.), marked, referring to fine, white vermiculation on body and irregular white blotches on dorsal fin

Stalix davidsheni **Klausewitz 1985**
in honor of David Shen, who discovered this jawfish and photographed it; he has sponsored field studies in the Red Sea and other ichthyological research, and is also an "excellent" diver and underwater photographer

Stalix dicra **Smith-Vaniz 1989**
dikros, forked or cloven, referring to its forked dorsal-fin spines

Stalix eremia **Smith-Vaniz 1989**
eremos, solitary, referring to capture of a single individual of this species together with a series of *S. dicra*

Stalix flavida **Smith-Vaniz 1989**
yellowish, referring to its apparent predominant color

Stalix histrio **Jordan & Snyder 1902**
harlequin, referring to its bold color pattern

***Stalix immaculata* Xu & Zhan 1980**
im-, without; *maculatus*, spotted, similar to *S. omanensis* but lacking spots on cheeks and top of head

***Stalix moenensis* (Popta 1922)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Muna (Moena in Dutch) Island, Sunda Islands, Indonesia, type locality

***Stalix novikovi* Prokofiev 2015**
in memory of ichthyologist Georgii Gennadievich Novikov (1942-2007), Moscow State University, with whom the first scheduled trawls in Nha Trang Bay, Viêt Nam (type locality) in May 2005 were organized

***Stalix omanensis* Norman 1939**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Oman, where it appears to be endemic

***Stalix sheni* Smith-Vaniz 1989**
in honor of Shih (or Shieh)-Chieh Shen, National Taiwan University, who made holotype available, and for his contributions to knowledge of the fishes of Taiwan

***Stalix toyoshio* Shinohara 1999**
named for the research vessel *Toyoshio-maru*, from which type was collected

***Stalix versluysi* (Weber 1913)**
patronym not identified, almost certainly in honor of zoologist and anatomist Jan Versluys (1873-1939), Weber's assistant on the *Siboga* Expedition to the Netherlands East Indies, during which type was collected

***Stalix yanoi* Wada, Suzuki, Kobayashi & Senou 2025**
in honor of Korechika Yano, diving instructor and underwater photographer, who has "kindly supported" the authors' ichthyofaunal research in the Ryukyu Islands of Japan, where this species occurs; he also collected the holotype and paratype

Family POLYCENTRIDAE Afro-American Leaffishes
4 genera · 5 species

***Afronandus* Meinken 1955**
afro-, African; *Nandus*, type (and only) genus of the Asian Leaffish family Nandidae (Anabantiformes), presumed to be an African representative of that family [replacement name for *Nandopsis* Meinken 1954, preoccupied by *Nandopsis* Gill 1862 in fishes]

***Afronandus sheljuzhkoi* (Meinken 1954)**
in honor of Ukrainian-German entomologist Leo Sheljuzhko (1890-1969), one of the first aquarium amateurs and tropical-fish breeders in the Russian Empire, who collected type and sent specimens to Meinken

***Monocirrhus* Heckel 1840**
mono-, one; *cirrhus*, curl or tendril, referring to fleshy barbel on lower lip

***Monocirrhus polyacanthus* Heckel 1840**
poly, many; *acanthus*, spine, referring to numerous dorsal- and anal-fin spines

***Polycentropsis* Boulenger 1901**
opsis, appearance, presumably referring to the resemblance of this African genus to the South American *Polycentrus*

***Polycentropsis abbreviata* Boulenger 1901**
short, presumably referring to its short but deep body, its depth twice in total length

***Polycentrus* Müller & Troschel 1849**
poly, many; *centron*, thorn or spine, referring to numerous anal-fin spines

***Polycentrus jundia* Coutinho & Wosiacki 2014**
jundiá, Tupí word meaning "head with spine," referring to large number of serrations on head bones

***Polycentrus schomburgkii* Müller & Troschel 1849**
patronym not identified but probably in honor of botanist and explorer Richard Schomburgk (1811-1891), who collected type [possibly named for Schomburgk's brother, explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), who accompanied his brother on the collecting expedition and for whom several other fishes are named, but Richard, who wrote the introduction to Müller & Troschel's account, refers to the collection as his own]

Family EMBIOTOCIDAE Surfperches

13 genera · 27 species/subspecies

Amphistichus **Agassiz 1854**
amphi-, double; *stichus*, series, presumably referring to two series of slender, conical teeth in each jaw, the outer series longer

Amphistichus argenteus **Agassiz 1854**
silvery, referring to silvery sides (with "occasional indistinct and irregular transverse bands of olive color")

Amphistichus koelzi **(Hubbs 1933)**
in honor of fisheries biologist Walter Koelz (1895-1989), a "well-known explorer," for his studies on American coregonine (Salmoniformes) fishes

Amphistichus rhodoterus **(Agassiz 1854)**
rhodo-, rosy; [*p*]*terus*, fin, referring to its red or pink dorsal, anal and caudal fins

Brachyistius **Gill 1862**
brachy, short; *istius*, sail, presumably referring to shorter dorsal fin, with 8 vs. 9-10 spines compared to most related genera

Brachyistius frenatus **Gill 1862**
bridled, referring to "longitudinal band on head interrupted by eye"

Cymatogaster **Gibbons 1854**
cymatos, fetus; *gaster*, belly, referring to their viviparity

Cymatogaster aggregata aggregata **Gibbons 1854**
crowded together, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large number of fully developed young the mother carries *in utero* and/or its shoaling habits and abundance in sandy or muddy shallows

Cymatogaster aggregata gracilis **Tarp 1952**
slender, referring to its "graceful, slim form"

Ditrema **Temminck & Schlegel 1844**
di-, two; *trema*, aperture, referring to distinct openings for its digestive and reproductive organs

Ditrema jordani **Franz 1910**
in honor of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), who reviewed Japanese surfperches, including a color variety now recognized as this species, in 1902

Ditrema temminckii temminckii **Bleeker 1853**
in honor of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), who, with Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884), named this genus in 1844 but did not include a species

Ditrema temminckii pacificum **Katafuchi & Nakabo 2007**
referring to its distribution from Pacific coast of Japan southward from Kanto District and Seto

Amphistichus koelzi. From: Hubbs, C. L. 1933. *Crossochir koelzi*: a new Californian surf-fish of the family Embiotocidae. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* v. 82 (no. 2962): 1-9, Pl. 1.

***Ditrema viride* Oshima 1940**
green, referring to its dorsally yellowish-green body when fresh

***Embiotoca* Agassiz 1853**
embios, living (or living within); *tokos*, offspring, referring to how mother carries and nourishes her young *in-utero*

***Embiotoca caryi* Agassiz 1853**
in honor of Thomas Cary (1824-1888) of San Francisco, businessman, amateur naturalist, and Agassiz' brother-in-law; Cary was honored for procuring specimens that confirmed Jackson's claims (see *E. jacksoni*) of viviparity

***Embiotoca jacksoni* Agassiz 1853**
in honor of A. C. Jackson, who, while surveying port locations in San Francisco for the U.S. Navy, caught an unusual fish that had living fish inside, which he described as "perfect miniatures of the mother"; he sketched an outline of the fish and sent it along with a letter to Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), then the most famous zoologist in America

***Embiotoca lateralis* Agassiz 1854**
of the side, presumably referring to "alternate silver-gray and rusty bands" on sides

***Hyperprosopon* Gibbons 1854**
hypero-, above; *prosopon*, face or front, referring to upward-facing forehead ("Back irregularly arched with a slight incurvation along the frontal lobe")

***Hyperprosopon argenteum* Gibbons 1854**
silver, presumably referring to "silver white [color] below the lateral line"

***Hyperprosopon ellipticum* (Gibbons 1854)**
elliptical, allusion not explained, presumably referring to body outline, "the curve of the dorsum and belly corresponding"

***Hypocritichthys* Gill 1862**
hypocrite, pretender, resembling *Cymatogaster* in form and size, thus belying its presumed affinities with *Hyperprosopon* (original genus); *ichthys*, fish

***Hypocritichthys analis* (Agassiz 1861)**
anal, presumably referring to anal fin, which is anteriorly yellow with an inky blotch in the middle [described by Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), son of Louis Agassiz, who described *Amphistichus*, *Embiotoca* and *Rhacochilus*]

***Hysterocarpus* Gibbons 1854**
hystera, womb; *karpos*, fruit, referring to their viviparity

***Hysterocarpus traskii traskii* Gibbons 1854**
in honor of Gibbons' friend, John B. Trask (1824-1879), physician, amateur geologist, and founding member of the California Academy of Sciences, who obtained type specimens "through the kindness of Mr. Morris, from the fresh water lagoons of the Sacramento river, and from the river [itself], where they are found as high up as the fishermen have yet been"

***Hysterocarpus traskii lagunae* Hopkirk 1974**
of *laguna*, Spanish for lake, referring to early Spanish residents' name for Clear Lake (California, USA), type locality (also occurs in upper and lower Blue Lakes)

***Hysterocarpus traskii pomo* Hopkirk 1974**
name for the Native American tribe that occupied the Russian River drainage and adjacent regions (California, USA), where this subspecies occurs, prior to the arrival of the Spanish

***Micrometrus* Gibbons 1854**
micro-, small; *metrus*, measure, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller size of *M. minimus* and *Cymatogaster aggregata* (its presumed congener) compared to other surfperches Gibbons had studied

***Micrometrus aurora* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)**
sunrise, presumably referring to light-orange or rose-red shading in opercles and lower half of sides

***Micrometrus minimus* (Gibbons 1854)**
smallest, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller size compared to *Hyperprosopon argenteum* and *Hysterocarpus traskii*, described in the same paper

***Neoditrema* Steindachner 1883**
neo-, new, i.e., a new genus similar in body shape to *Ditrema*

***Neoditrema ransonnetii* Steindachner 1883**
in honor of Eugen von Ransonnet-Villez (1838-1926), Austrian diplomat, painter, lithographer, biologist and explorer, who procured type specimens at a market in Yokohama, Japan

***Phanerodon* Girard 1854**
phaneros, visible or evident; *odon*, tooth, presumably referring to its large, subconical teeth

***Phanerodon atripes* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)**
ater, black; *pes*, foot, referring to its pelvic fins, which are fringed with black

***Phanerodon furcatus* Girard 1854**
forked, referring to deeply forked caudal fin of adults

***Phanerodon vacca* (Girard 1855)**
cow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its viviparity (i.e., gives birth to fully formed young the way a cow gives birth to a calf)

***Rhacochilus* Agassiz 1854**
racho-, ragged; *cheilus*, lip, referring to its thick, incised lips

***Rhacochilus toxotes* Agassiz 1854**
bowman or archer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to a vague resemblance to the archerfishes (Toxotidae: *Toxotes*)

***Zalembius* Jordan & Evermann 1896**
zale, surging sea or storm; *embios*, living (or living within), presumably referring to its deepwater habitat (91 m or more) compared to confamilials, most of which live in the surf in very shallow waters

***Zalembius rosaceus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)**
rosy, referring to its color in alcohol, "silvery, strongly infused with rose-red"

Family **PHOLIDICHTHYIDAE** Convict Blennies

***Pholidichthys* Bleeker 1856**
Pholis (Perciformes: Pholidae), presumed to be related to that genus, referring to its gunnel-like shape; *ichthys*, fish

***Pholidichthys anguis* Springer & Larson 1996**
snake, referring to its elongate form

***Pholidichthys leucotaenia* Bleeker 1856**
leukos, white; *taenia*, band, probably referring to white band running from eye to tail on upper body of juveniles (resembling the Striped Eel Catfish, *Plotosus lineatus*), gradually becoming numerous white bands and blotches on adults (the "prison stripes" behind the common name "convict" blenny)

Pholidichthys anguis. From: Springer, V. G. and H. K. Larson. 1996. *Pholidichthys anguis*, a new species of pholidichthyid fish from Northern Territory and Western Australia. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* v. 109 (no. 2): 353-365.