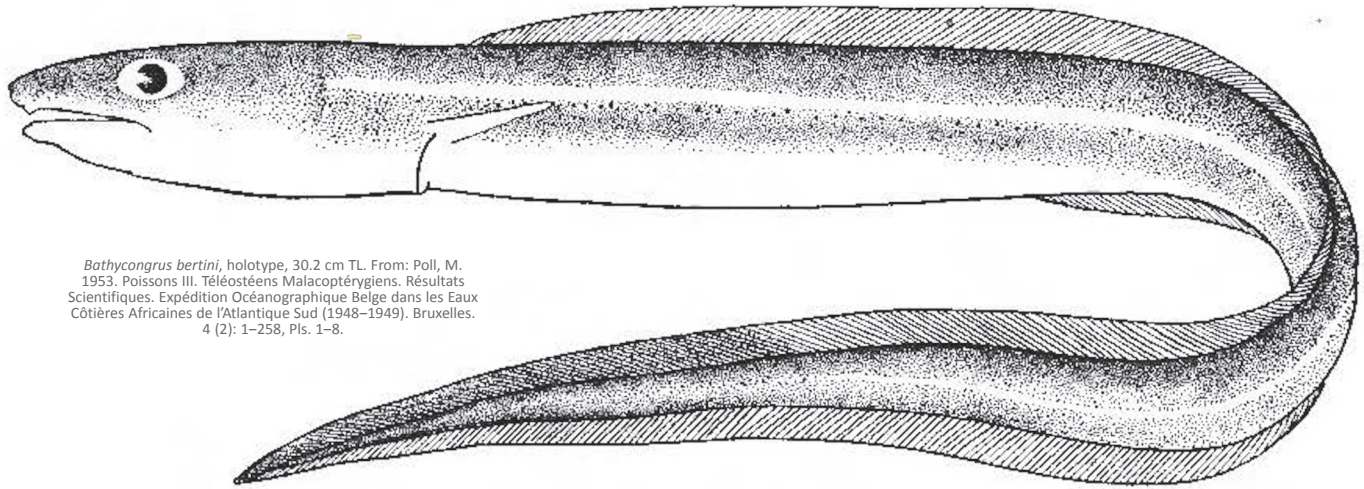


Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Conger Eels

Family **CONGRIDAE**

Kaup 1856



*Bathycongrus bertini*, holotype, 30.2 cm TL. From: Poll, M. 1953. Poissons III. Téléostéens Malacoptérygiens. Résultats Scientifiques. Expédition Océanographique Belge dans les Eaux Côtières Africaines de l'Atlantique Sud (1948–1949). Bruxelles. 4 (2): 1–258, Pls. 1–8.

Subfamily **CONGRINAE**

Kaup 1856

**Acromycter**

Smith & Kanazawa 1977

*ákron* (Gr. ἄκρον), summit, top or peak; *myktér* (Gr. μυκτήρ), nostril, referring to position of posterior nostril on top of head

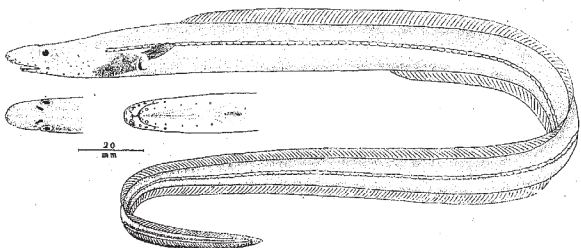
***Acromycter alcocki* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of British physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859–1933), who collected and described many deep-sea fishes, including several eels

***Acromycter atlanticus* Smith 1989** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Atlantic Ocean, occurring off the coasts of Florida, Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles and Nicaragua

***Acromycter longipectoralis* Karmovskaya 2004** *longus* (L.), long; *pectoralis* (L.), pectoral, referring to its long pectoral fins, more than 30% of head length

***Acromycter nezumi* (Asano 1958)** Japanese for gray, presumably referring to its grayish-brown color (in formalin) of top of head and upper half of body

***Acromycter perturbator* (Parr 1932)** Latin for one who confuses, referring to the trouble it caused Parr in trying to determine its systematic position



*Acromycter nezumi*, holotype, 365.5 mm TL. From: Asano, H. 1958. Studies on the conger eels of Japan. II. Description of two new fishes referable to the genera *Rhynchochymba* and *Promyllanor*. *Dobutsugaku Zasshi* (Zoological Magazine Tokyo) 67 (7): 197–201.

**Bassanago**

Whitley 1948

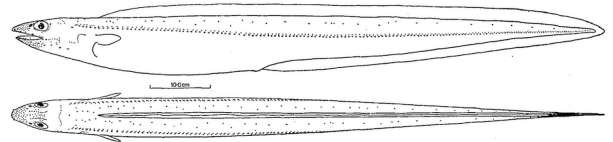
Bass, referring to Bass Strait, Victoria, Australia, type locality of *B. bulbiceps*; *anago*, Japanese for conger eel

***Bassanago albescens* (Barnard 1923)** Latin for whitish, referring to its yellow-white coloration

***Bassanago bulbiceps* Whitley 1948** *bolbós* (Gr. βολβός), a bulb or bulbous root; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "swollen, bulbous, spongy" head, "inflated at gills"

***Bassanago hirsutus* (Castle 1960)** Latin for hairy, referring to minute, hair-like, fleshy epidermal processes thickly and almost completely covering body, giving appearance of a dark, hairy coating

***Bassanago nielsenii* (Karmovskaya 1990)** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, "famous specialist on deep-sea fishes"



*Bassanago hirsutus*, holotype, 949 mm TL, lateral and dorsal views. Illustration by K. Kimoto. From: Castle, P. H. J. 1960. Two eels of the genus *Pseudoxenomystax* from New Zealand waters. *Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand* 88 (3): 463–472.

**Bathycongrus**

Ogilby 1898

*bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, "for the most part inhabiting considerable depths"; *Congrus* (=Conger), an "allied" genus

***Bathycongrus aequoreus* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)** Latin for of the sea, presumably referring to its deepwater habitat (685.8 m)

***Bathycongrus albimarginatus* Huang, Smith, Chang & Chen 2018** *albus* (L.), white; *marginatus* (L.), bordered or edged, referring to white borderline on dorsal, caudal and anal fins

***Bathycongrus bertini* (Poll 1953)** in honor of French ichthyologist Léon Bertin (1896–1954), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris)

***Bathycongrus bimaculatus* Smith & Ho 2018** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to two black patches on anterior portion of dorsal-fin margin

***Bathycongrus bleekeri* Fowler 1934** in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), “who studied Philippine fishes, if only incidental to his exhaustive work on those of the East Indies”

***Bathycongrus brunneus* Huang, Ho & Chen 2018** Medieval Latin for brown, referring to its uniformly brownish body

***Bathycongrus bullisi* (Smith & Kanazawa 1977)** in honor of American marine biologist Harvey R. Bullis, Jr. (1924–1992), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS vessels collected some of the species described by the authors)

***Bathycongrus castlei* Smith & Ho 2018** patronym not identified by clearly in honor of Peter H. J. Castle (1934–1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), whose works on congrid eels are cited several times by the authors

***Bathycongrus dubius* (Breder 1927)** Latin for doubtful, referring to its “doubtful relationships” (originally placed in *Muraenesocidae* with features similar to both *Muraenesox* and *Xenomystax*)

***Bathycongrus graciliceps* Smith & Ho 2018** *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to small, slender head, distinctly narrower than trunk

***Bathycongrus guttulatus* (Günther 1887)** diminutive of *guttatus* (L.), dotted, referring to “extremely minute black dots above and another below the lateral line”

***Bathycongrus longicavus* Karmovskaya 2009** *longus* (L.), long; *cavus* (L.), hollow or hole, referring to long abdominal cavity

***Bathycongrus macrocercus* (Alcock 1894)** big-tailed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kérkos* (Gr. κέρκος), tail, “nearly twice as long as the head and trunk combined”

***Bathycongrus macroporis* (Kotthaus 1968)** large-pored, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *poris*, from *póros* (Gr. πόρος), pore, referring to “unusually large” (translation) mucus pores on head

***Bathycongrus macrurus* (Gilbert 1891)** large-tailed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. ούρά), tail, referring to its tail much longer than its body

***Bathycongrus melanostomus* Huang, Ho, Chen & Chan 2022** black-mouthed, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its blackish mouth cavity

***Bathycongrus nasicus* (Alcock 1894)** scientific Neo-Latin for nasal or large-nosed, presumably referring to its snout, which projects beyond mouth and is  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of head

***Bathycongrus odontostomus* (Fowler 1934)** *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative *όδούς* (*odous*), tooth; *stomus*, Latinized from *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, probably referring to dentition covered by large, fleshy lips

***Bathycongrus parapolyporus* Karmovskaya 2009** *pará* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to its similarity to *B. polyporus*

***Bathycongrus parviporus* Karmovskaya 2011** small-pored, from *parvus* (L.), little, and *porus*, from *póros* (Gr. πόρος), pore, referring to small infraorbital pores compared to enlarged pores of all known congeners

***Bathycongrus polyporus* (Smith & Kanazawa 1977)** multi-pored, from *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many, and *porus*, from *póros* (Gr. πόρος), pore, referring to multiple pores on head and lateral line

***Bathycongrus retrotinctus* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** *retro-* (L.), behind; *tinctus* (L.), painted or stained, referring to black tail tip on otherwise pale-brown, somewhat silvery, body

***Bathycongrus thysanochilus* (Reid 1934)** *thýsanos* (Gr. θύσανος), tassel or fringe; *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to fringed inner lip

***Bathycongrus trilineatus* (Castle 1964)** *tri-* (L.), three; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to three longitudinal lateral rows of chromatophores, which distinguishes it from all other congrid leptocephali

***Bathycongrus trimaculatus* Karmovskaya & Smith 2008** *tri-* (L.), three; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to number of spots on dorsal and anal fins

***Bathycongrus unimaculatus* Karmovskaya 2009** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to dark, long spot on posterior part of anal fin

***Bathycongrus varidens* (Garman 1899)** *varius* (L.), different; *dens* (L.), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to outer teeth larger than inner teeth

***Bathycongrus vicinalis* (Garman 1899)** Latin for neighboring, i.e., close to *Uroconger* (= *Bathuroconger*) *vicinus*, with which it had been misidentified

***Bathycongrus villosus* Smith, Karmovskaya & da Silva 2020** Latin for hairy or shaggy (villous), referring to small dermal villi or papillae on head and body

***Bathycongrus wallacei* (Castle 1968)** in honor of John H. Wallace (ca. 1921–ca. 1986), Oceanographic Research Institute (Durban), whose efforts were primarily responsible in forwarding valuable specimens of this species for study

## ***Bathuroconger***

**Fowler 1934**

*bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, proposed as a subgenus of *Uroconger* that occurs in a “bassalian” (deep sea) habitat

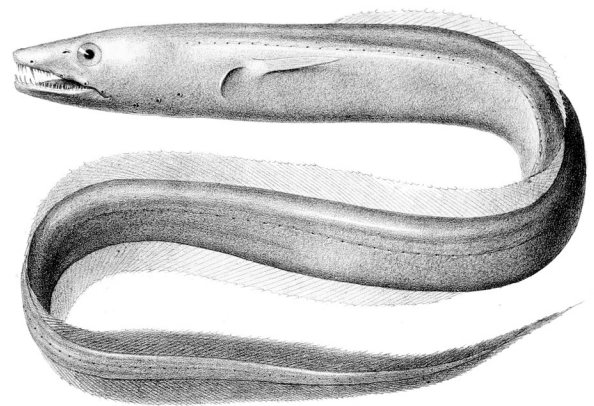
***Bathuroconger albus* Smith, Ho & Tashiro 2018** Latin for white, referring to its pale coloration compared with congeners

***Bathuroconger dolichosomus* Smith, Ho & Tashiro 2018** *dolichós* (Gr. δολιχός), long; *somus*, from *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body (but treated as an adjective, bodied, in which case *somatus* would have been the preferred spelling), referring to its long trunk, more than three times the head length, and correspondingly high number of preanal (63 vs. 43–55) and precaudal (70 vs. 52–63) vertebrae

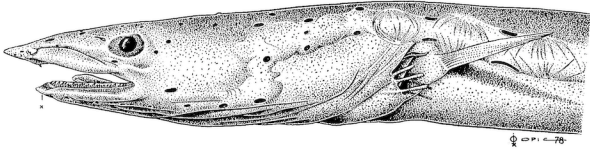
***Bathuroconger fowleri* Smith, Ho & Tashiro 2018** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of American ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878–1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who reported this eel as *Silvesterina* (= *Bathuroconger*) *parvibranchialis* in 1934

***Bathuroconger hawaiiensis* Smith, Ho & Tashiro 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hawaiian Islands north of Maui, type locality

***Bathuroconger parvibranchialis* (Fowler 1934)** *parvus* (L.), little; *branchialis*, scientific Neo-Latin from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to its “very small gill opening, with the appearance of a large pore with a slightly elevated cutaneous rim”



*Bathuroconger vicinus*. From: Vaillant, L. L. 1888. Expéditions scientifiques du “Travailleur” et du “Talisman” pendant les années 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883. Poissons. Paris. 1–406, Pls. 1–28.



*Blachea xenobranchialis*, holotype, 375 mm TL. Small "x" indicates position of first preoperculo-mandibular pore. Illustration by Pierre Opic. From: Karrer, C. and D. G. Smith. 1980. A new genus and species of congrid eel from the Indo-west Pacific. *Copeia* 1980 (4): 642–648.

***Bathuroconger vicinus* (Vaillant 1888)** Latin for near, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its presumed relationship with *Uroconger lepturus*

## Blachea

Karrer & Smith 1980

[i]a- (L. suffix), pertaining to: French ichthyologist Jacques Blache (1922–1994), for his many contributions to our knowledge of anguilliform fishes, both adults and larvae

***Blachea longicaudalis* Karmovskaya 2004** *longus* (L.), long; *caudalis* (L.), of the tail, referring to its highly elongated caudal section

***Blachea xenobranchialis* Karrer & Smith 1980** *xeno-*, from *xenikós* (Gr. ξενικός), strange or foreign; *branchialis*, scientific Neo-Latin from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills (used here as an adjective, gilled), referring to the uniqueness of its three branchiostegal rays, which protrude freely from a membrane in front of gill opening

## Castleichthys

Smith 2004

in honor of the late Peter H. J. Castle (1934–1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), who located holotype and recognized its novelty but was unable to complete the description himself, for his many contributions to our knowledge of eels and eel larvae; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish



*Castleichthys auritus*, holotype, 288 mm TL. From: Smith, D. G. 2004. A new genus and species of congrid eel (Teleostei: Anguilliformes: Congridae) from Western Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 56 (2): 143–146.

***Castleichthys auritus* Smith 2004** Latin for eared, referring to large, conspicuous pectoral fins, which resemble ears of a rabbit or mule

## Conger

Bosc 1817

tautonymous with *Muraena conger* Linnaeus 1758, from *góngros* (γόνγρος), derived from *gongýlos* (γογγύλος), round, an ancient Greek name for a Mediterranean eel, historically applied to *C. conger*

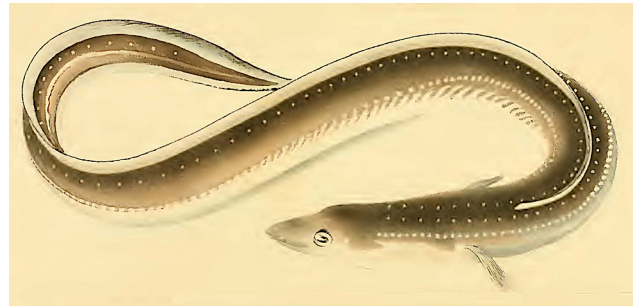
***Conger cinereus* Rüppell 1830** Latin for gray, referring to its greenish-gray coloration

***Conger conger* (Linnaeus 1758)** from *góngros* (γόνγρος), derived from *gongýlos* (γογγύλος), round, an ancient Greek name for a Mediterranean sea eel, historically applied to this species

***Conger erebennus* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** Latin for very black, after Erebus, a place of darkness in the nether world, referring to its “almost black” coloration

***Conger esculentus* Poey 1861** Latin for edible, apparently used as food in Cuba (type locality)

***Conger jordani* Kanazawa 1958** in honor of American ichthyologist David



*Conger myriaster*. From: Brevoort, J. C. 1856. Notes on some figures of Japanese fish taken from recent specimens by the artists of the U. S. Japan Expedition. In: Perry, M. C. Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the Government of the United States. Vol. 2. U.S. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 79, 33rd Congress, 2nd Session. Beverley Tucker, Washington, D.C. [i–viii] + 1–414 + 1–14 + 1–XI + [1], 17 folded charts, Pls. [Also as a separate, pp. 1–36, Pls. 3–12 + corrigenda.]

Starr Jordan (1851–1931), who “pioneered in studies of Japanese fishes”

***Conger macrocephalus* Kanazawa 1958** big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its long head, nearly 20% of total length

***Conger marginatus* Valenciennes 1850** Latin for bordered or edged, probably referring to black border on whitish dorsal and anal fins

***Conger melanopterus* Kodeeswaran, Smith, Dhas, Kumar & Lal 2023** black-finned, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to its completely black pectoral fin, much darker than its blackish body

***Conger myriaster* (Brevoort 1856)** *myrios* (Gr. μυρίος), numberless; *astér* (Gr. ἀστήρ), star, referring to numerous stellate pores on snout and opercle

***Conger oceanicus* (Mitchill 1818)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: *oceanus* (L.), the ocean, apparently intended to distinguish this marine eel from the freshwater *Anguilla rostrata* (Anguillidae)

***Conger oligoporus* Kanazawa 1958** scantily-pored, from *olígos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty, and *porus*, from *póros* (Gr. πόρος), pore, referring to 35–36 lateral-line pores compared with 37+ in most of the congeners Kanazawa studied

***Conger orbignianus* Valenciennes 1837** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: French naturalist Alcide d’Orbigny (1802–1857), who discovered this species while collecting in South America for the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris) from 1827–1833

***Conger philippinus* Kanazawa 1958** *-inus* (L.), pertaining to: the Philippines, where holotype was found at a fish market in Cebu

***Conger triporceps* Kanazawa 1958** *tri-* (L.), three; *pori-*, from *póros* (Gr. πόρος), pore; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to three pores in the supratemporal commissure

***Conger verreauxi* Kaup 1856** in honor of Kaup’s “honorable friend” (translation) Julius (or Jules) Verreaux (1807–1873), French botanist, ornithologist and trader in natural history specimens, who collected holotype in Australia

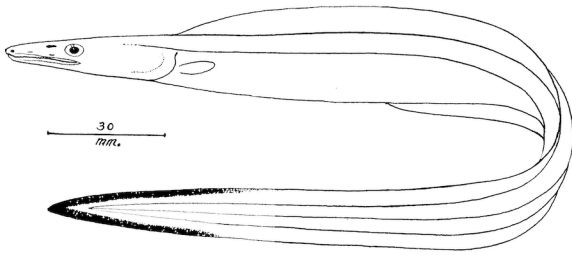
***Conger wilsoni* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)** patronym not identified; name coined by Banning (identity unknown) from a specimen collected in Australia

## Congrhynchus

Fowler 1934

a *Conger* with a long *rhynchus* (from *rhýnchos*, Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, “pointed, protruded well beyond end of mandible”

***Congrhynchus talabonoides* Fowler 1934** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its superficial resemblance to *Muraenesox* (= *Congresox*) *talabon* (Muraenesocidae)



*Congrhynchus talabonoides*. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1934. Descriptions of new fishes obtained 1907 to 1910, chiefly in the Philippine Islands and adjacent seas. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 85 (for 1933): 233–367.

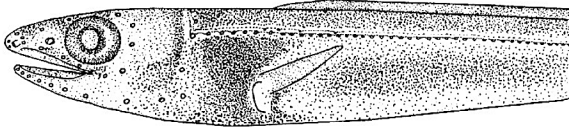
### Congriscus

Jordan & Hubbs 1925

diminutive of *Conger*, presumably referring to how it “seems to stand directly between *Anago* [= *Ariosoma*] and *Conger* in its technical characters”

***Congriscus maldivensis* (Norman 1939)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Maldives Islands, type locality

***Congriscus marquesaensis* Karmovskaya 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Marquesas Islands, only known area of occurrence



*Congriscus marquesaensis*, holotype, 247 mm TL. From: Karmovskaya, E. S. 2004. Benthopelagic bathyal conger eels of families Congridae and Nettastomatidae from the western tropical Pacific, with descriptions of ten new species. Journal of Ichthyology 44 (suppl. 1): S1–S32.

***Congriscus megastoma* (Günther 1877)** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to “mouth extending far behind the middle of the eye” [often declined as an adjective, *megastomus* (large-mouthed), but Günther consistently used it as an indeclinable noun]

### Congrosoma

Garman 1899

etymology not explained, possibly referring to similarity of *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, to that of *Congermuraena* (= *Ariosoma*, in Bathymyrinae)

***Congrosoma evermanni* Garman 1899** in honor of American ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853–1932), United States Fish Commission



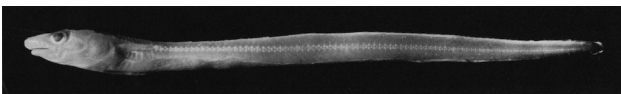
*Congrosoma evermanni*. From: Garman, S. 1899. The Fishes. In: Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer “Albatross,” during 1891, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., commanding. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 24: Text: 1–431, Atlas: Pls. 1–85 + A–M.

### Diploconger

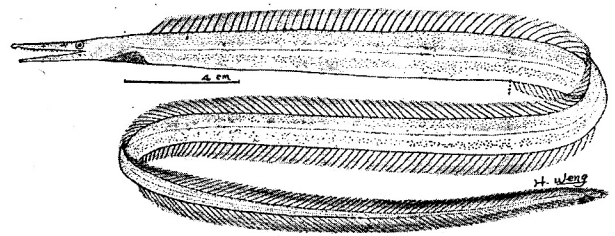
Kotthaus 1968

*diplo-*, from *diplóos* (Gr. δῦπλόος) or *diploús* (δῦπλοῦς), twofold or double, referring to double row of lateral line pores; *conger*, a conger eel

***Diploconger polystigmatus* Kotthaus 1968** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *stigmatus*, Latin adjectival form of *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), hole or puncture, referring to numerous pores on head



*Diploconger polystigmatus*, holotype, 112 mm TL. From: Kotthaus, A. 1968. Fische des Indischen Ozeans. A. Systematischer Teil. III. Ostariophysi und Apodes. Meteor Forschungsergebnisse. Reihe D, Biologie No. 3: 14–56.



*Gavialiceps taiwanensis*. From: Chen, J. T. F. and H. T. C. Weng. 1967. A review of the Apodidae fishes of Taiwan. Biological Bulletin Tunghai University Ichthyology Series No. 6 (art. 32): 135–220.

### Gavialiceps

Alcock 1889

*gavialis* (Neo-Latin), a crocodile-like reptile; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed (but treated as a noun, head, as all genus-level names are nouns), likely referring to gavial-like snout of *G. taeniola* in the “form of a stout spatulate beak”

***Gavialiceps arabicus* (D’Ancona 1928)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Arabia, referring to its occurrence in the Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea

***Gavialiceps bertelseni* Karmovskaya 1993** in memory of Erik Bertelsen (1912–1993), Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen, a “leading ichthyologist and outstanding person”

***Gavialiceps javanicus* Karmovskaya 1993** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: slope of Java at depths of 560–600 m, type locality

***Gavialiceps taeniola* Alcock 1889** diminutive of *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (Gr. ταϊνία), band or ribbon, probably referring to its “long lash-like tail”

***Gavialiceps taiwanensis* (Chen & Weng 1967)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tungkong, Taiwan, type locality

### Gnathophis

Kaup 1859

etymology not explained, perhaps *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to protruding upper lip (i.e., overhanging snout); *óphis* (Gr. ὄφις), serpent, referring to snake-like shape of an eel and/or similarity or affinity to the ophichthid genera *Myrus* (= *Echelus*) and/or *Myrophis*, which also have overhanging snouts

***Gnathophis andriyashevi* Karmovskaya 1990** in honor of the 80th birthday of Anatoly Petrovich Andriyashev (1910–2009), “founder of Soviet oceanic ichthyology”

***Gnathophis asanoi* Karmovskaya 2004** in honor of Hirotohi Asano, Kinki (now Kindai) University (Japan), for significant contributions to the study of congrid eels of the Japanese Archipelago

***Gnathophis bathytopos* Smith & Kanazawa 1977** *bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep; *tópos* (Gr. τόπος), place, referring to its relatively deepwater habitat (90–366 m) compared with *G. bracheatopos*

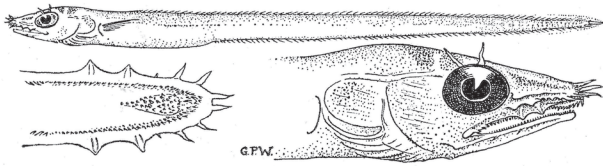
***Gnathophis bracheatopos* Smith & Kanazawa 1977** *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short or shallow; *tópos* (Gr. τόπος), place, referring to its relatively shallow-water habitat (55–110 m) compared with *G. bathytopos*

***Gnathophis capensis* (Kaup 1856)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality

***Gnathophis castlei* Karmovskaya & Paxton 2000** in memory of Peter H. J. Castle (1934–1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), who greatly contributed to the knowledge of South Pacific eels, as well as provided New Zealand specimens for the authors’ study

***Gnathophis cinctus* (Garman 1899)** Latin for belted or girdled, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “one hundred and eleven transverse muscle bands forward of the vent and twenty-seven behind it”

***Gnathophis codoniphorus* Maul 1972** *codono-*, from *kóddōnos* (Gr. κῶδωνος), genitive of *kóddōn* (κῶδων), bell; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (Gr. φορέυς), bearer or carrier, referring to bell-shaped tube on anterior nostril opening



*Gnathophis umbrellabius*, holotype, 112 mm TL. Bottom left shows dentition of upper jaw. Illustration by Gilbert Percy Whitley. From: Whitley, G. P. 1948. Studies in ichthyology. No. 13. Records of the Australian Museum 22 (1): 70–94.

***Gnathophis ginanago* (Asano 1958)** from *Nise-gin-anago*, Japanese vernacular for this eel, translating as “fake silver conger eel”

***Gnathophis grahami* Karmovskaya & Paxton 2000** in honor of New Zealand-born Australian ichthyologist Kenneth (Ken) J. Graham (b. 1947), who provided holotype and other east coast specimens to the Australian Museum, as well as information about the biology and distribution of eastern species and suggestions for the manuscript

***Gnathophis habenatus* (Richardson 1848)** Neo-Latin for bridled, referring to “mesial fold of loose skin, uniting with the upper lip, [which] gives a bridled appearance to the snout”

***Gnathophis heterognathos* (Bleeker 1858)** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to upper jaw much longer than lower jaw

***Gnathophis heterolinea* (Kotthaus 1968)** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *linea* (L.), line, referring to irregular arrangement of lateral line pores

***Gnathophis leptosomatus* Karrer 1982** thin-bodied, from *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin, and *somatus*, from *sōmatikós* (Gr. σωματικός), bodied, referring to its slim and graceful (“élané et gracile”) body

***Gnathophis longicauda* (Ramsay & Ogilby 1888)** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to longer tail compared with *G. habenatus*

***Gnathophis macroporis* Karmovskaya & Paxton 2000** large-pored, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *poris*, from *póros* (Gr. πόρος), pore, referring to its relatively large sensory pores

***Gnathophis melanocoelus* Karmovskaya & Paxton 2000** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *coelus*, from *koília* (Gr. κοιλία), belly or abdomen, referring to black color of intestine

***Gnathophis microps* Karmovskaya & Paxton 2000** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to its relatively small eyes

***Gnathophis musteliceps* (Alcock 1894)** *mustela* (L.), weasel; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, presumably referring to its weasel-like snout (“narrow, and tapering to a very sharp point”)

***Gnathophis mystax* (Delaroche 1809)** *mýstax* (Gr. μύσταξ), upper lip or moustache, referring to its swollen and thickened upper lip

***Gnathophis nasutus* Karmovskaya & Paxton 2000** Latin for big-nosed, referring to snout projecting well beyond lower jaw

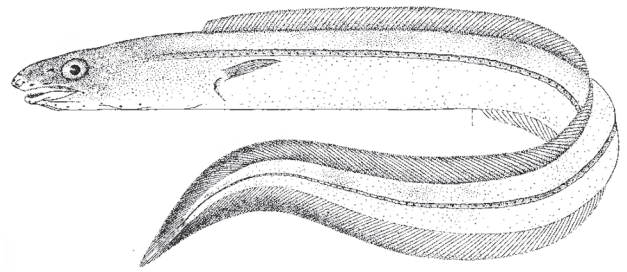
***Gnathophis neocaledoniensis* Karmovskaya 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: northwest of New Caledonia, type locality

***Gnathophis parini* Karmovskaya 1990** in honor of Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932–2012), P. P. Shirov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, “specialist in the study of fish[es] occurring on submarine ridges in the southeastern Pacific”

***Gnathophis smithi* Karmovskaya 1990** in honor of American ichthyologist David G. Smith, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), “the well-known specialist on eels”

***Gnathophis tritos* Smith & Kanazawa 1977** *trítos* (Gr. τρίτος), being the third species of *Gnathophis* discovered in the western Atlantic

***Gnathophis umbrellabius* (Whitley 1948)** *umbrella*, from the Italian *ombrella* and *ombrello*, a screen or shade; *labius* (L.), lipped, allusion not explained, probably referring to two overhanging flaps of skin over



*Japonoconger africanus*, holotype, 332 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1953. Poissons III. Téléostéens Malacoptérygiens. Résultats Scientifiques. Expédition Océanographique Belge dans les Eaux Côtières Africaines de l'Atlantique Sud (1948–1949). Bruxelles. 4 (2): 1–258, Pls. 1–8.

upper jaw, the “second scalloped and lying over the lips, which are supported by well-developed labial bones,” i.e., like the slender ribs that support the canopy of an umbrella<sup>1</sup>

***Gnathophis xenica* (Matsubara & Ochiai 1951)** *xenikós* (Gr. ξενικός), strange or foreign (i.e., aberrant), allusion not explained; described as subspecies of *Ariosoma nystromi* (= *G. heterognathus*), possibly referring to more vertebrae (152–154 vs. 114–132) and/or smaller size (264 mm vs. 300 mm) at maturity

## Japonoconger

Asano 1958

a conger eel from Japan, where type species, *J. sivicolus*, occurs

***Japonoconger africanus* (Poll 1953)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Africa, referring to its distribution off the coast of Angola in the southeastern Atlantic

***Japonoconger caribbeus* Smith & Kanazawa 1977** named for the Caribbean Sea, only known area of occurrence

***Japonoconger proriger* (Gilbert 1891)** *prōra* (Gr. πρῶρα), prow or bow; *-iger* (L.), to bear, referring to long, sharp snout, “the acute soft tip protruding beyond the mandible” [generic status uncertain; placed in *Ariosoma*, as *porigerum*, by some workers]

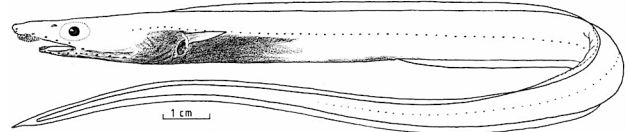
***Japonoconger sivicolus* (Matsubara & Ochiai 1951)** *sivi-*, presumed Latinization of *Shiwo* from *Kuro Shiwo*, Black Current; *-colus* (L.), dwelling in, referring to its occurrence in the major Pacific Ocean current that washes the southeastern shores of Asia

## Lumiconger

Castle & Paxton 1984

*lumen* (L.), light, referring to luminescent diverticulum at anteriormost portion of intestine; *conger*, a conger eel

***Lumiconger arafura* Castle & Paxton 1984** named for the Arafura Sea, northern Australia, where most of the type specimens were trawled



*Lumiconger arafura*, holotype, immature male, 261 mm TL. From: Castle, P. H. J. and J. R. Paxton. 1984. A new genus and species of luminescent eel (Pisces: Congridae) from the Arafura Sea, northern Australia. Copeia 1984 (1): 72–81.

## Macrocephenchelys

Fowler 1934

*macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to long, obtuse and compressed head of *M. brachialis*; *énchelys* (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel

***Macrocephenchelys brachialis* Fowler 1934** Latin for brachial (of the arm), referring to its long pectoral fins

***Macrocephenchelys brevirostris* (Chen & Weng 1967)** *brevis* (L.), short;

<sup>1</sup> Whitley described these labial bones as “rib-like” in an early notice of this eel. Whitley, G. P. 1946. Australian marine eels. Australian Museum Magazine 9 (2) [April–June]: 60–65.



*Macrocephenchelys nigriventris*, paratype, 190 mm TL. From: Lin, J., K.-T. Shao and D. G. Smith. 2018. The eel genus *Macrocephenchelys* (Anguilliformes: Congridae) in Taiwan, with description of a new species. *Zootaxa* 4454 (1): 186–199.

*rostris* (scientific Neo-Latin), snouted, referring to its “blunt, stout and short” snout

*Macrocephenchelys nigriventris* Lin, Shao & Smith 2018 *nigra* (L. feminine of *niger*), black or dark; *ventris* (L.), genitive of *venter*, belly, referring to conspicuous black pigment on posterior abdomen and anus

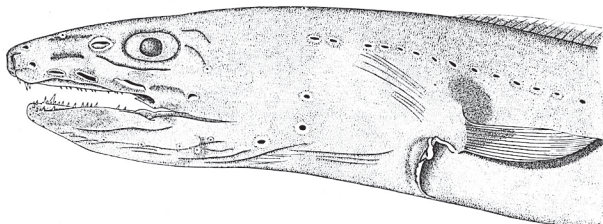
*Macrocephenchelys soela* Castle 1990 named for the CSIRO (Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) fisheries research vessel *Soela*, from which holotype was collected and which has contributed substantially to collections of fishes around Australia

*Macrocephenchelys sumodi* Kodeeswaran, Smith, Ajith Kumar & Sarkar 2023 in honor of the late K. S. Sumod (1982–?), for his contribution to the study of deep-sea eels of Indian waters

### Paruroconger

Blache & Bauchot 1976

*par[á]* (Gr. παρά), beside or near, referring to its close affinities with *Uroconger*, distinguished by its very wide interorbital and more than one series of vomerine teeth



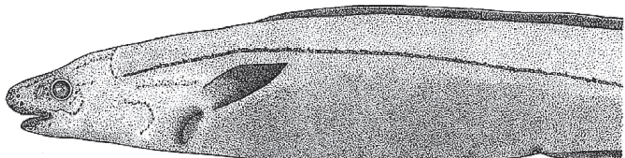
*Paruroconger drachi*, holotype, 451 mm TL. From: Blache, J. and M.-L. Bauchot. 1976. Illustration by Pierre Opic. Contribution à la connaissance des poissons Anguilliformes de la côte occidentale d'Afrique. 16e note: les familles des Congridae et des Colococongridae. Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (Sér A) Sciences Naturelles 38 (2): 369–444.

*Paruroconger drachi* Blache & Bauchot 1976 in honor of French marine biologist Pierre Drach (1906–1998), Director, Station Zoologique, Laboratoire Arago (also known as Observatoire océanologique de Banyuls-sur-Mer) at Banyuls, France

### Promyllantor

Alcock 1890

etymology not explained, possibly *pro-* (L.), forward or in front of; *myllon* (Gr. μύλλον), lip; *-tor* (L.), suffix signifying agent or doer, referring to how jaws are “completely hidden by the very thick inflated lips”



*Promyllantor atlanticus*, holotype, 518 mm TL. From: Karmovskaya, E. S. 2006. *Promyllantor atlanticus* (Anguilliformes, Congridae), a new species from the continental slope of southwestern Africa. *Voprosy Ikhtologii* 46 (5): 594–597. English version in *Journal of Ichthyology* 46 (8): 566–569.

*Promyllantor adenensis* (Klausewitz 1991) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gulf of Aden, northwestern Indian Ocean, type locality

*Promyllantor atlanticus* Karmovskaya 2006 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: southeastern Atlantic Ocean off Congo, type locality

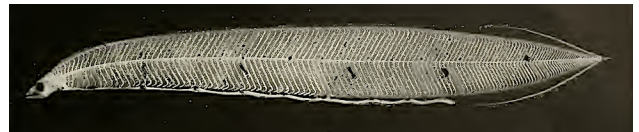
*Promyllantor purpureus* Alcock 1890 Latin for purple, referring to uniform purple-black coloration of body and fins

### Pseudopichthys

Roule 1915

*pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false; *ophichthys*, referring to “*Ophichthidēs*” (i.e., the snake eel family Ophichthidae), i.e., although *P. latedorsalis* (= *splendens*) may resemble a snake eel, such an appearance is false

*Pseudopichthys splendens* (Lea 1913) Latin for shining, described as a leptocephalus with a “beautiful form” distinguished by melanophores or patches of small melanophores scattered over its body



*Pseudopichthys splendens*, holotype, leptocephalus, 56 mm TL. From: Lea, E. 1913. Muraenoid larvae from the “Michael Sars” North Atlantic deep-sea expedition 1910. Scientific Results of the Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910 3 (pt. 1, no. 7): 1–59, Pls. 1–6.

### Rhynchoconger

Jordan & Hubbs 1925

*rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, allusion not explained, probably referring to strongly projecting snout of *R. ectenurus*; *conger*, a conger eel

*Rhynchoconger bicoloratus* Kodeeswaran, Mohapatra, Kumar & Lal 2023 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *coloratus* (L.), colored, referring to darker dorsal color and paler ventral color

*Rhynchoconger ectenurus* (Jordan & Richardson 1909) *ekteinō* (Gr. ἐκτείνω), to stretch; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to its tail “tapering rapidly, becoming very slender toward tip”

*Rhynchoconger flavus* (Goode & Bean 1896) Latin for yellow or tawny hued, referring to its yellowish coloration

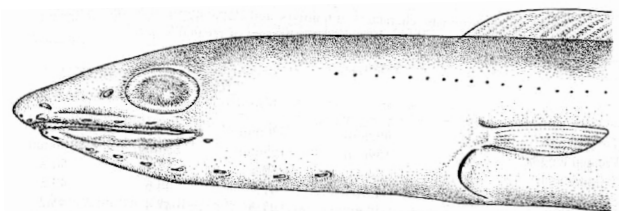
*Rhynchoconger gracilior* (Ginsburg 1951) comparative of *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender, being more slender-bodied than *R. flavus*

*Rhynchoconger guppyi* (Norman 1925) in honor of naturalist Plantagenet Lechmere Guppy (1871–1934, son of the civil engineer who discovered the Guppy, *Poecilia reticulata*), who collected holotype and sent it to the British Museum

*Rhynchoconger nitens* (Jordan & Bollman 1890) Latin for shining, probably referring to “silvery shade across opercles and below lateral line” and/or “bright silvery” peritoneum

*Rhynchoconger randalli* Acharya, Mohanty, Ray, Mishra & Mohapatra 2022 in honor of “renowned” American ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924–2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu)

*Rhynchoconger smithi* Mohapatra, Ho, Acharya, Ray & Mishra 2022 in honor of the “renowned” American ichthyologist David G. Smith, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his “enormous” contribution to eel systematics



*Rhynchoconger trewavasae*, paratype, 440 mm TL. From: Ben-Tuvia, A. 1993. A review of the Indo-west Pacific congrid fishes of genera *Rhynchoconger* and *Bathycongrus* with the description of three new species. *Israel Journal of Zoology* 39 (4): 349–370.

***Rhynchoconger squaliceps* (Alcock 1894)** etymology not explained, presumably *squalus* (L.), a sea-fish, often applied to sharks; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, possibly referring to snout projecting “far beyond” mouth, like that of many sharks

***Rhynchoconger trewavasae* Ben-Tuvia 1993** in honor of the late British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), “in appreciation of her kindness and outstanding contribution to systematics of fishes”

### **Scalanago**

**Whitley 1935**

*scala* (L.), ladder, referring to lateral-line branches, “giving a somewhat ladder-like appearance”; *anago*, Japanese for conger eel

***Scalanago lateralis* Whitley 1935** Latin for “of the side,” referring to its distinctive ladder-like lateral line (see genus)



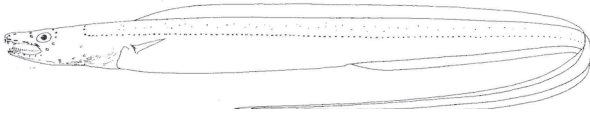
*Scalanago lateralis*, holotype, 140 mm TL. Illustration by Gilbert Percy Whitley. From: Whitley, G. P. 1935. Studies in ichthyology. No. 9. Records of the Australian Museum 19 (4): 215–250, Pl. 18.

### **Uroconger**

**Kaup 1856**

*uro*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, probably referring to tapering and whip-like tail of *U. lepturus*; *conger*, a conger eel

***Uroconger erythraeus* Castle 1982** *-eus*, Latin suffix, having the quality of: *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, referring not to its color (light brown above and creamy white below, in alcohol), but presumably to its being a Red Sea endemic



*Uroconger erythraeus*, holotype, 410 mm TL. From: Castle, P. H. J. 1982. Tiefenwasser-und Tiefseefische aus dem Roten Meer. III. A new species of *Uroconger* from Red Sea benthos (Pisces: Teleostei: Congridae). Senckenbergiana Biologica 62 (for 1981) (4/6): 205–209.

***Uroconger lepturus* (Richardson 1845)** thin-tailed, from *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), fine or thin, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its “tapering and whip-like” tail

***Uroconger syringinus* Ginsburg 1954** *-inus* (L.), pertaining to: *sýrinx* (Gr. σὺριγξ), pipe or tube, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its tubular anterior nostril

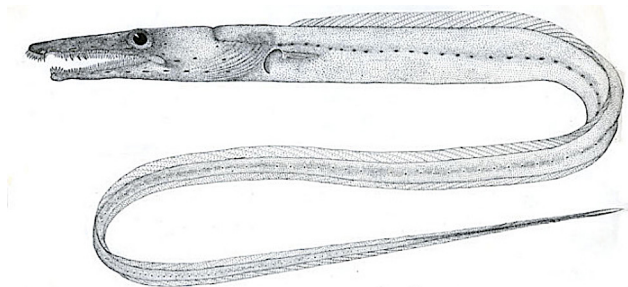
### **Xenomystax**

**Gilbert 1891**

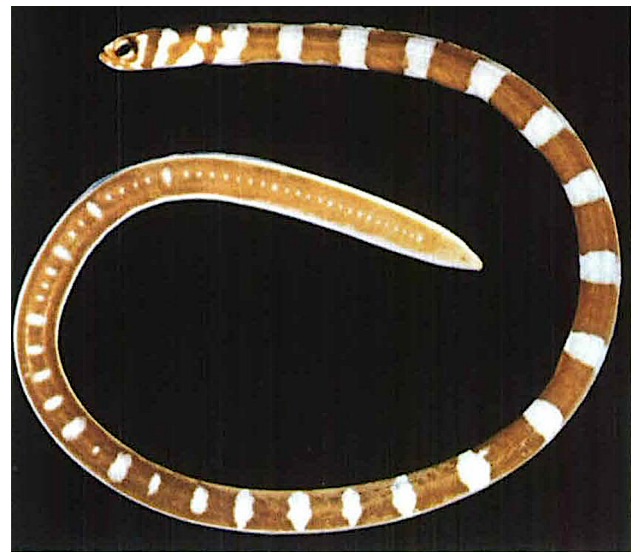
*xeno-*, from *xeníkós* (Gr. ξενικός), strange or foreign (i.e., different); *mýstax* (Gr. μύσταξ), upper lip, probably referring to exposed teeth along upper jaw of *X. atrarius*

***Xenomystax atrarius* Gilbert 1891** apparently incorrect comparative of *ater* (L.), black (correct would be *atrior* or *atrius*), referring to its dark-brown coloration and/or black fins

***Xenomystax austrinus* Smith & Kanazawa 1989** Latin for southern,



*Xenomystax bidentatus*. From: Reid, E. D. 1940. A new genus and species of eel from the Puerto Rican deep. Reports on the collections obtained by the first Johnson-Smithsonian deep-sea expedition to the Puerto Rican deep. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 91 (31): 1–5.



*Gorgasia preclara*, holotype, 299 mm TL. (Mislabelled as *Heteroconger perissodon* in original description.) From: Böhlke, J. E. and J. E. Randall. 1981. Four new garden eels (Congridae, Heterocongrinae) from the Pacific and Indian oceans. Bulletin of Marine Science 31 (2): 366–382.

referring to predominant distribution in southern Caribbean Sea

***Xenomystax bidentatus* (Reid 1940)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), two; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to arrangement of teeth on maxilla and mandible, with inner row separated from outer rows by an edentulous groove

***Xenomystax congroides* Smith & Kanazawa 1989** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Conger*, referring to its being the most congrid-like eel in genus

***Xenomystax trucidans* Alcock 1894** Latin for butchering or slaughtering, presumably referring to its enlarged premaxillary and mandibular teeth and/or vomerine teeth, which form a short row of fangs

Garden Eels

### **Subfamily HETEROCONGRINAE**

Günther 1870

### **Gorgasia**

**Meek & Hildebrand 1923**

*-ia* (L. suffix), pertaining to: the late Gen. William Crawford Gorgas (1854–1920), chief sanitary officer, Panama Canal Zone, through whose department the authors received invaluable aid

***Gorgasia barnesi* Robison & Lancraft 1984** in honor of Anthony T. Barnes, colleague and shipmate aboard research vessel *Alpha Helix*, from which holotype was collected

***Gorgasia cotroneii* (D’Ancona 1928)** in honor of Italian zoologist Giulio Cotronei (1885–1962), Director, Institute of Comparative Anatomy, R. Università di Roma, where D’Ancona was based

***Gorgasia galzini* Castle & Randall 1999** in honor of fish ecologist René Galzin (b. 1950), who provided many specimens for study and valuable information on its biology

***Gorgasia hawaiiensis* Randall & Chess 1980** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hawaiian Islands, where it appears to be endemic

***Gorgasia inferomaculata* (Blache 1977)** *inferus* (L.), low; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to melanophores on lower body of leptocephalus

***Gorgasia japonica* Abe, Miki & Asai 1977** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Japan, referring to type locality near Hachijo-Kojima

***Gorgasia klausewitszi* Quéro & Saldanha 1995** in honor of German ichthyologist Wolfgang Klausewitz (1922–2018), friend, colleague and garden eel expert, who encouraged the authors to describe this species

***Gorgasia maculata* Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1959** Latin for spotted, referring to off-white spotting on head and along lateral line

***Gorgasia naeocephaea* (Böhlke 1951)** Latinization of the Greek *naïō* (ναῖω), to dwell, and *kēpos* (κήπος) or *kērion* (κηπίον, diminutive), garden, i.e., garden dweller (garden eels live in groups in small burrows, poking their heads out of the sand as if “growing” from the sea floor, resembling plants in a garden)

***Gorgasia preclara* Böhlke & Randall 1981** Latin for very beautiful or splendid, referring to its distinctive color pattern consisting of narrow pale bands separated by wider brownish bands

***Gorgasia punctata* Meek & Hildebrand 1923** Latin for spotted, referring to “dark punctulations” everywhere on body except chin, “forming small spots on head and anterior part of body”

***Gorgasia sillneri* Klausowitz 1962** in honor of German underwater photographer Ludwig Sillner (1914–1973), who collected holotype and made important field observations on its ecology and life coloration

***Gorgasia taiwanensis* Shao 1990** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: southern Taiwan (Wan-li-tung, Hengchun), type locality

***Gorgasia thamani* Greenfield & Niesz 2004** in honor of Randolph R. Thaman (b. 1943), professor of Pacific Islands biogeography, University of the South Pacific in Fiji, for “unending assistance” to the authors in arranging their field work and for promoting the conservation of Fiji’s marine and terrestrial fauna

## Heteroconger

Bleeker 1868

*héteras* (Gr. ἕτερος), different, i.e., a genus that differs from four genera Bleeker believed comprised the conger eels: *Conger*, *Ophiosoma* (=Ariosoma), *Uroconger* and *Neoconger* (now in Moringuidae)

***Heteroconger balteatus* Castle & Randall 1999** Latin for belted, referring to distinctive white oblique band on trunk

***Heteroconger camelopardalis* (Lubbock 1980)** *camelus* (L.), camel; *pardus* (L.), leopard, together forming the ancient name of the giraffe (cameleopard), referring to its giraffe-like spots

***Heteroconger canabus* (Cowan & Rosenblatt 1974)** from *kanábinos* (Gr. κανάβινος), lean, slender or thin, referring to its “excessively elongate” body

***Heteroconger chapmani* (Herre 1923)** in honor of James Wittenmyer Chapman (1880–1964), American Presbyterian missionary and myrmecologist, Silliman Institute, Dumaguete, Oriental Negros, Philippines [see essay at right]

***Heteroconger cobra* Böhlke & Randall 1981** referring to the distinct cobra-like markings on its head and trunk, and its cobra-like (i.e., reared-up) posture

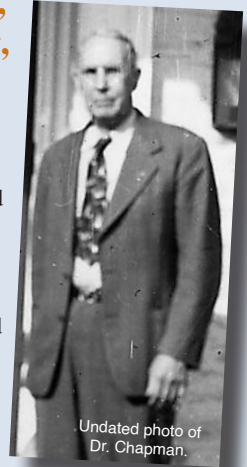
***Heteroconger congroides* (D’Ancona 1928)** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: conger eel (described from a leptocephalus believed to belong to *Conger* or some other congrid genus)

***Heteroconger digueti* (Pellegrin 1923)** in honor of Léon Diguët (1859–



*Heteroconger guttatus*, underwater photograph of paratype. Photo by Gerald R. Allen. From: Allen, G. R., M. V. Erdmann and M. U. Mongdong. 2020. *Heteroconger guttatus*, a new species of garden eel (Pisces: Congridae: Heterocongrinae) from West Papua, Indonesia. *Journal of the Ocean Science Foundation* 35: 8–17.

## James W. Chapman, biologist, missionary, prisoner of war



When the Empire of Japan invaded the Philippines in 1942, Dr. Chapman and his wife refused to surrender. The myrmecologist grabbed his collection of ants and fled into the hills behind Dumaguete, where he and his wife lived for the next two years, moving deeper and deeper into the jungle to escape detection from Japanese troops. The Chapmans were eventually captured in 1944 and interred at a Manila prison camp for 18 months until the Japanese surrendered to Allied forces in September 1945.

James Wittenmyer Chapman was born in 1880 in Ohio and raised on a farm. In 1916, with a Ph.D. from Harvard, he and his wife Ethel moved to the Philippines, where they worked as Presbyterian missionaries while Dr. Chapman taught biology at the Silliman Institute (now Silliman University). Ants were his passion. When he fled into the jungle, he buried his ant collection to protect it from the Japanese.

At some point in the 1920s, Dr. Chapman crossed paths with Albert Herre (1868–1962), an American ichthyologist-lichenologist who served as the Chief of Fisheries of the Philippines Bureau of Science from 1919 to 1928. Herre named two fishes in honor of Chapman, a garden eel *Taenioconger* (now *Heteroconger*) *chapmani* in 1923, and a marine angelfish *Holocanthus chapmani* (now a junior synonym of *Genicanthus lamarck*) 10 years later. In the description of the angelfish Herre wrote: “I take pleasure in naming this species in honor of Dr. James W. Chapman, of Silliman Institute, Dumaguete, Oriental Negros, to whose generosity and enthusiastic assistance I am indebted for many rare and little known fishes.”

Dr. Chapman, a tall man of over 1.8 m, weighed only 54 kg when rescued at the end of the war. He and his wife recuperated in the USA, and then returned to Dumaguete, where they established a scholarship fund at Silliman University to help less fortunate young people obtain an education.

Upon his return to Dumaguete, Dr. Chapman recovered his ant collection. It had miraculously survived the war.

1926), French chemist, naturalist and explorer, who collected specimens in México (including holotype of this one) for the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

***Heteroconger enigmaticus* Castle & Randall 1999** Latin for enigmatic or mysterious, referring to the “puzzling position” it occupies between *H. obscurus* and *H. perissodon*, which are externally similar and perhaps more closely related than any other groups in the subfamily

***Heteroconger fugax* Koeda, Fujii & Motomura 2018** Latin for coy (i.e., shy), referring to its bashful nature (individuals immediately disap-



peared into their burrows when approached)

***Heteroconger guttatus* Allen, Erdmann & Mongdong 2020** Latin for spotted or speckled, referring to its distinctive, dense pattern of small, round, orange- to dark-brown spots over a pale background on head and body, becoming smaller ventrally

***Heteroconger hassi* (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1959)** in honor of Austrian biologist, underwater cinematographer and scuba-diving pioneer Hans Hass (1919–2013), who discovered this eel and led the expedition during which the holotype was collected

***Heteroconger klausewitzi* (Eibl-Eibesfeldt & Köster 1983)** in honor of German ichthyologist (and garden eel specialist) Wolfgang Klausewitz (1922–2018), who visited the Galápagos (where this eel occurs) with senior author in the 1950s

***Heteroconger lentiginosus* Böhlke & Randall 1981** Latin for freckled, referring to brown freckles on pale background (in alcohol) and small black spots (in life)

***Heteroconger longissimus* Günther 1870** Latin for longest, referring to tail being twice as long as body

***Heteroconger luteolus* Smith 1989** *luteus* (L.), yellow; *-olus*, (L.), diminutive suffix, i.e., yellowish, referring to its bright-yellow dorsal coloration in life and/or pale-yellow color in preservative

***Heteroconger mercyae* Allen & Erdmann 2009** in honor of Mercy Payne (b. 1998), Pittsfield, Massachusetts (USA), who discovered the eel colony and helped the authors collect type specimens during a diving cruise with her family

***Heteroconger obscurus* (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1959)** Latin for dark, probably referring to brownish head and body dotted with count- less tiny dark brown spots

***Heteroconger pellegrini* Castle 1999** in honor of French zoologist Jacques Pellegrin (misspelled Jaques, 1873–1944), who described the first garden eel collected in the Gulf of California (*H. digueti*), for his contribution to knowledge of the Heterocongrinae

***Heteroconger perissodon* Böhlke & Randall 1981** *perissós* (Gr. περισσός), extraordinary; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to well-developed pterygoid tooth patches (“extra teeth”) between maxillary and vomerine patches

***Heteroconger polyzona* Bleeker 1868** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *zona* (L.), belt or girdle, referring to numerous, close-set, narrow black bars on head and trunk, progressing less distinctly on tail, and altering posteriorly to faint dark spots

***Heteroconger taylori* Castle & Randall 1995** in honor of Australian underwater photographer Ron Taylor (1934–2012), for his “superb” films and videos, and whose video of this eel prompted the second author to collect it

***Heteroconger tomberua* Castle & Randall 1999** named for the Tomberua Passage, Viti Levu, Fiji, type locality

***Heteroconger tricia* Castle & Randall 1999** in honor of Australian ichthyologist Patricia J. Kailola, who, with her colleague Thomas Gloerfeldt-Tarp, reported on extensive collections of fishes, including this one, in the southern Indonesian area and on the Northwest Shelf of Australia

#### Subfamily BATHMYRINAE

Böhlke 1949

### *Ariosoma* Swainson 1838

etymology not explained, perhaps *aris* (Gr. ἄρις), auger, and *sōma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to how relatively stout body and blunt tail of *A. acutum* (= *balearicum*) may look like something that bores holes<sup>2</sup>, or perhaps *arí-* (Gr. ἄρι), intensive prefix meaning “very,” referring to stouter

body of the genus compared with the more elongate *Conger*

***Ariosoma albimaculatum* Kodeeswaran, Dhas, Kumar & Lal 2022** *albus* (L.), white; *maculatum* (L.), spotted, referring to white spot at dorsal-fin origin [originally spelled *albimaculata*; emended to agree with neuter gender of *Ariosoma*]

***Ariosoma anago* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** Japanese for conger eel (described from Nagasaki, Japan)

***Ariosoma anagoides* (Bleeker 1853)** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its similarity to *A. anago*, which Bleeker initially thought this species might be

***Ariosoma anale* (Poey 1860)** Latin for anal, probably referring to the comparatively posterior position of its anus (at or slightly behind mid-length) compared with congeners

***Ariosoma balearicum* (Delaroche 1809)** *-icum* (L.), belonging to: Balearic Islands, Spain, Mediterranean Sea, type locality

***Ariosoma bauchotae* Karrer 1982** in honor of Marie-Louise Bauchot (b. 1928), ichthyologist and assistant manager, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for her many years of assistance

***Ariosoma bengalense* Ray, Acharya, Khatua, Roy, Mohapatra & Mishra 2022** *-ense*, neuter of *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bay of Bengal, India, type locality

***Ariosoma bowersi* (Jenkins 1903)** in honor of American politician George M. Bowers (1863–1925), U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, whose steamer *Albatross* collected holotype [treated as a junior synonym of *A. marginatum* by some workers]

***Ariosoma coquettei* Smith & Kanazawa 1977** in honor of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries research vessel *Coquette*, from which holotype was collected

***Ariosoma dolichopterus* Karmovskaya 2015** long-finned, from *dolichós* (Gr. δολιχός), long, and *pterus*, from *pteron* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to its long pectoral fin (39–48% of HL), longer than that of the related *A. anago*

***Ariosoma emmae* Smith & Ho 2018** in honor of Emma S. Karmovskaya (b. 1937), P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, for her “great” contribution to our knowledge of congrid eels

***Ariosoma fasciatum* (Günther 1872)** Latin for banded, referring to brown cross bands on body

***Ariosoma gilberti* (Ogilby 1898)** in honor of American ichthyologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859–1928), who reported this species as *A. balearicum* in 1891 but noted variations in his specimens

***Ariosoma gnanadossi* Talwar & Mukherjee 1977** in honor of D. A. S. Gnanadoss, Deputy Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Madras Unit, whose fishing trawler collected holotype

***Ariosoma gracile* Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian, Mohapatra, Kumar & Sarkar 2024** Latin for slender, referring to its body shape

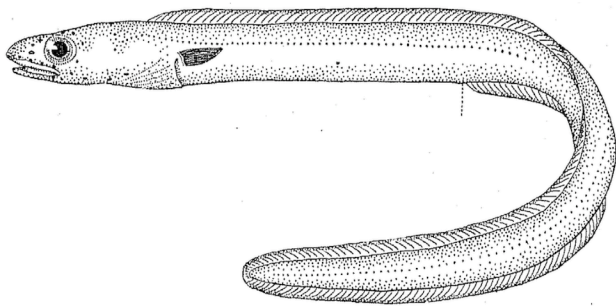
***Ariosoma hemiaspidus* (Wade 1946)** *hemi-*, from *hémisis* (Gr. ἡμισυς), half; *aspidos* (Gr. ἀσπίδος), genitive of *aspis* (ἀσπίς), shield, referring to inferior edge of labial canal expanded into a broad shield or wing-like plate

***Ariosoma howensis* (McCulloch & Waite 1916)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lord Howe Island, southwest Pacific, type locality

***Ariosoma indicum* Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian, Acharya, Mohanty, Mohapatra, Kumar & Lal 2022** *-icum* (L.), belonging to: India, referring to its occurrence off the Indian coast

***Ariosoma kannani* Kodeeswaran, Kathirvelpandian, Ray, Kumar, Mohapatra & Sarkar 2024** in honor of the late Lakshmanan Kannan, Former Director, CAS (Centre of Advanced Study) in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, and Former Vice Chancellor, Thiruvalluvar University, for his contribution to marine science

<sup>2</sup> David G. Smith, Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center, pers. comm.



*Ariosoma shiroanago*, holotype. From: Asano, H. 1958. Studies on the conger eels of Japan. I. Description of two new subspecies referable to the genus *Alloconger*. *Dobutsugaku Zasshi* (Zoological Magazine Tokyo) 67 (7): 191–196.

***Ariosoma kapala* (Castle 1990)** named for the New South Wales fisheries research vessel *Kapala*, from which holotype was collected

***Ariosoma majus* (Asano 1958)** Latin for greater, proposed as a larger subspecies of *A. shiroconger* [often known as *A. major*; correct spelling agrees with the neuter *Ariosoma*]

***Ariosoma marginatum* (Vaillant & Sauvage 1875)** Latin for bordered or edged, referring to very thin black border along dorsal fin and upper lobe of caudal fin

***Ariosoma mauritanum* (Pappenheim 1914) -anum** (L.), belonging to: Mauritius (Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean), type locality

***Ariosoma maurostigma* Kodeeswaran, Mohapatra, Dhinakaran, Kumar & Lal 2022** *maurós* (Gr. μαυρός), dark; *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to black dark mark on posterodorsal margin of eyes

***Ariosoma meeki* (Jordan & Snyder 1900)** in honor of American ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859–1914), who first recognized the distinctiveness of this species

***Ariosoma megalops* Fowler 1938** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its large eye, which “greatly exceeds snout or interorbital”

***Ariosoma melanospilos* Kodeeswaran, Jayakumar, Akash, Kumar & Lal 2021** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to four black spots on mid-dorsal temporal region

***Ariosoma mellissii* (Günther 1870)** in honor of John Charles Melliss (1835–1911), amateur naturalist and government surveyor on St. Helena (island in the South Atlantic), who presented holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Ariosoma multivertebatum* Karmovskaya 2004** *multi-* (L.), many; neuter adjectival form of *vertebra* (L.), i.e., “with many vertebrae,” the most (183–189) among congeners known at the time

***Ariosoma nigrimanus* Norman 1939** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to its “wholly dusky or blackish” pectoral fins [sometimes declined as an adjective, *nigromanum*]

***Ariosoma obud* Herre 1923** Visayan (referring to several ethnolinguistic groups in the Philippines) name for conger eels

***Ariosoma ophidiophthalmus* Karmovskaya 1991** *óphis* (Gr. ὄφις), serpent, *idio-*, from *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to oval (and presumably snake-like) shape of vertical pupil

***Ariosoma opisthophthalmum* (Ranzani 1839)** rear-eyed, from *ópisthen* (Gr. ὀπισθεν), behind, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to eye positioned behind mouth [sometimes dated to 1840, but a separate was apparently published in 1839]

***Ariosoma sanzoi* (D’Ancona 1928)** in honor of Italian marine biologist Luigi Sanzo (1874–1940), who collected holotype and the other Red Sea leptocephali featured in D’Ancona’s monograph

***Ariosoma sazónovi* Karmovskaya 2004** in honor of the late Yuri I. Sazonov (1950–2002), curator of ichthyology, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, “an outstanding Russian ichthyologist and fine person, our friend and colleague”

***Ariosoma scheelei* (Strömman 1896)** in honor of the late Capt. George von Schéele, seaman and amateur naturalist, who collected holotype

***Ariosoma selenops* Reid 1934** *selēnē* (Gr. σελήνη), moon; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its large eyes, around same size as snout, with conspicuous adipose membrane partly concealing the orbital rim

***Ariosoma sereti* Karmovskaya 2004** in honor of French ichthyologist Bernard Séret (b. 1949), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for “significant” contributions to the study and collection of deepwater fishes, and for giving Karmovskaya the opportunity to study his material on eels

***Ariosoma shiroanago* (Asano 1958)** *shiro* and *anago*, Japanese for white and conger eel, respectively (although Asano described color in formalin as “pale brown above, paler below” with “pale” fins)

***Ariosoma sokotranum* Karmovskaya 1991 -anum** (L.), belonging to: Sokotra Island, western Indian Ocean, type locality

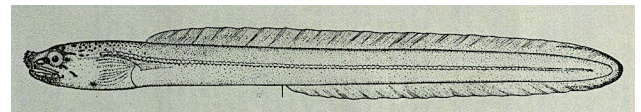
## Bathymyrus

Alcock 1889

*bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), referring to capture of *B. echinorhynchus* at 124 m; *myrus*, with a “Myrine” (i.e., moray-like) tail

***Bathymyrus echinorhynchus* Alcock 1889** *echínos* (Gr. ἐχῖνος), hedgehog, sea-urchin or, metaphorically, having sharp points (i.e., prickly); *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to urchin-like “boss of bone” at tip of snout, “formed apparently by an expansion of the premaxillaries, covered with teeth”

***Bathymyrus simus* Smith 1965** Latin for flat- or pug-nosed, referring to shape of rostral process



*Bathymyrus simus*, holotype, 195 mm TL. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1965. The Indian genus *Bathymyrus* Alcock, 1889 with description of a new species from Vietnam. Occasional Papers of the Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University No. 2: 1–11, Pl. 1.

***Bathymyrus smithi* Castle 1968** in honor of the late J. L. B. Smith (1897–1968), South African ichthyologist-chemist, for his “monumental works” on the fishes of the Mozambique area and “valuable study” of the genus *Bathymyrus*

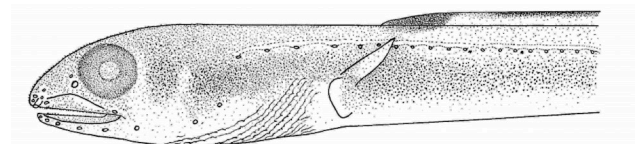
## Chiloconger

Myers & Wade 1941

*cheílōs* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to flange of upper lip of *C. labiatus* (= *dentatus*) developed into a short, broadly rounded flap; *conger*, a conger eel

***Chiloconger dentatus* (Garman 1899)** Latin for toothed, referring to pair of large hooked canines on upper jaw and similar pair on front of lower jaw of leptocephalus

***Chiloconger philippinensis* Smith & Karmovskaya 2003 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Philippines (southwest of Luzon Island), type locality



*Chiloconger philippinensis*, holotype, 166 mm TL. From: Smith, D. G. and E. S. Karmovskaya. 2003. A new genus and two new species of congrid eels (Teleostei: Anguilliformes: Congridae) from the Indo-West Pacific, with a redescription and osteology of *Chiloconger dentatus*. *Zootaxa* 343: 1–19.



*Kenyaconger heemstrai*, holotype, 267 mm TL. From: Smith, D. G. and E. S. Karmovskaya. 2003. A new genus and two new species of congrid eels (Teleostei: Anguilliformes: Congridae) from the Indo-West Pacific, with a redescription and osteology of *Chiloconger dentatus*. Zootaxa 343: 1–19.

### **Kenyaconger**

**Smith & Karmovskaya 2003**

a conger eel from Kenya, off whose coast holotype was collected

*Kenyaconger heemstrai* **Smith & Karmovskaya 2003** in honor of American-born South African ichthyologist Phillip C. Heemstra (1941–2019), Rhodes University (Grahamstown), who collected holotype, for his many contributions to the knowledge of fishes of the western Indian Ocean

### **Parabathymyrus**

**Kamohara 1938**

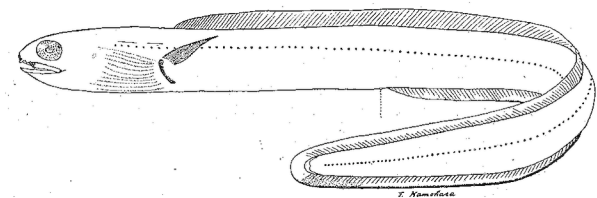
*pará* (Gr. παρά), near, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its close similarity to *Bathymyrus*

*Parabathymyrus brachyrhynchus* (**Fowler 1934**) short-snouted, from *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its much shorter and more obtuse muzzle compared with *Ariosoma obud*, its presumed congener at the time

*Parabathymyrus fijiensis* **Karmovskaya 2004** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Fiji Archipelago, only known area of occurrence

*Parabathymyrus karrerae* **Karmovskaya 1991** in honor of German ichthyologist Christine Karrer, for her contribution to the study of anguilliform fishes

*Parabathymyrus macrophthalmus* **Kamohara 1938** big-eyed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its very large eyes



*Parabathymyrus macrophthalmus*, holotype, 367 mm TL. Illustration by Toshiji Kamohara. From: Kamohara, T. 1938. On the offshore bottom-fishes of Prov. Tosa, Shikoku, Japan. Maruzen Kobushiki Kaisha, Tokyo. 1–86.

*Parabathymyrus oregoni* **Smith & Kanazawa 1977** in honor of the National Marine Fisheries Service research vessel *Oregon*, from which holotype was collected

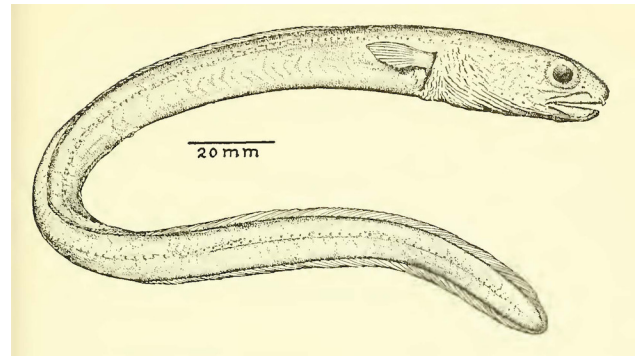
*Parabathymyrus philippinensis* **Ho, Smith & Shao 2015** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place, Philippines, type locality

### **Paraconger**

**Kanazawa 1961**

*pará* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to similar appearance to *Conger*

*Paraconger californiensis* **Kanazawa 1961** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Gulf of California (40 km southeast of Bahía Topolobampo, Mexico), type locality



*Paraconger similis*, holotype, 259 mm TL. From: Wade, C. B. 1946. Two new genera and five new species of apodal fishes from the eastern Pacific. Allan Hancock Pacific Expedition 1932–40, Los Angeles 9 (7): 181–213, Pls. 24–28.

*Paraconger caudilimbatus* (**Poey 1867**) *cauda* (L.), tail; *limbatus* (L.), bordered, referring to very thin black border at its caudal extremity

*Paraconger guianensis* **Kanazawa 1961** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: French Guiana, type locality

*Paraconger macrops* (**Günther 1870**) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its “very large” eye, equal in length to snout and  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of head

*Paraconger notialis* **Kanazawa 1961** Latin for southern, presumably referring to its being the most southern *Paraconger* in the eastern Atlantic (off coast of Africa from Senegal to Angola)

*Paraconger ophichthys* (**Garman 1899**) *ōphis* (Gr. ὄφις), serpent; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish, allusion not evident (described from a leptocephalus)

*Paraconger similis* (**Wade 1946**) Latin for like or resembling, referring to its similarity to *Chiloconger labiatus* (= *dentatus*)

### **Rostroconger**

**Smith 2018**

*rostro-*, from *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to acute bony projection at tip of snout; *conger*, a conger eel

*Rostroconger macrouriceps* **Smith 2018** *macrouri-*, from Macrouroidae, a family of gadiform fishes; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to macrouroid-like appearance of bony rostrum at tip of snout



*Rostroconger macrouriceps*, holotype, 241 mm TL. From: Smith, D. G. 2018. A new genus and species of congrid eel from the Philippines (Anguilliformes: Congridae: Bathymyrinae). Zootaxa 4454 (1): 78–83.