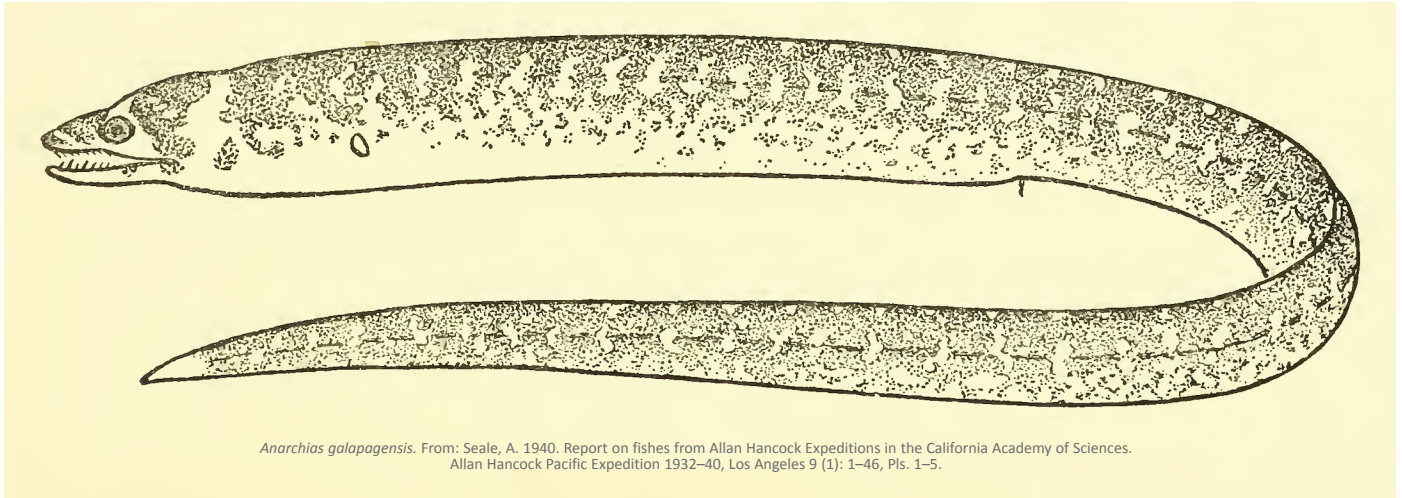


Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Moray Eels

Family MURAENIDAE

Rafinesque 1815



Anarchias galapagensis. From: Seale, A. 1940. Report on fishes from Allan Hancock Expeditions in the California Academy of Sciences. Allan Hancock Pacific Expedition 1932–40, Los Angeles 9 (1): 1–46, Pls. 1–5.

Tailfin Moray Eels
Subfamily UROPTERYGIINAE
Fowler 1925

Anarchias

Jordan & Starks 1906

án (Gr. privative, ἄν), i.e., without; *archós* (Gr. ἄρχός), anus, referring to apparent lack of anal fin (anal fin is restricted to tip of tail)

***Anarchias allardicei* Jordan & Starks 1906** in honor of Scottish mathematician Robert Edgar Allardice (1862–1928), Jordan’s colleague at Stanford University, who helped collect holotype

***Anarchias cantonensis* (Schultz 1943) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Canton Island, Phoenix Islands, central Pacific Ocean, type locality

***Anarchias exulatus* Reece, Smith & Holm 2010** Latin for banished or exiled, referring to its anti-tropical distribution, restricted to outer fringes of the Indo-West Pacific faunal region

***Anarchias galapagensis* (Seale 1940) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Post Office Bay, Santa María Island (now called Floreana Island), Galápagos Islands, type locality

***Anarchias leucurus* (Snyder 1904)** white-tailed, from *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to white anal fin around tail

***Anarchias longicauda* (Peters 1877)** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its long tail, longer than its body

***Anarchias schultzi* Reece, Smith & Holm 2010** in honor of American ichthyologist Leonard P. Schultz (1901–1986), Curator of Fishes, U.S. National Museum, who described the first species of the *A. cantonensis* group and collected extensively in the west-central Pacific

***Anarchias seychellensis* Smith 1962 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Assumption Island, Aldabra Islands, Seychelles, type locality

***Anarchias similis* (Lea 1913)** Latin for like or similar, presumably similar to *Leptocephalus euryurus* (= *A. longicauda*), also described by Lea

***Anarchias supremus* McCosker & Stewart 2006** Latin for uppermost, referring to its having the most vertebrae of any known congener

Channomuraena

Richardson 1848

channos, from *chainō* (Gr. χαίνω), yawn or gape, referring to huge gaping jaws of *C. vittata*; *muraena* (L.), from *mýraina* (μύραινα), Greek name of *Muraena helena* and precursor to “moray”

***Channomuraena bauchotae* Saldanha & Quéro 1994** in honor of Marie-Louise Bauchot (b. 1928), friend, colleague, ichthyologist, and assistant manager, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris), “to whom the world of ichthyology owes a considerable debt” (translation)

***Channomuraena vittata* (Richardson 1845)** Latin for banded, referring to 13–16 irregular dark bands encircling body behind eye



Channomuraena bauchotae, holotype, 90 mm TL. Illustration by Jean-Jacques Vayne. From: Saldanha, L. and J.-C. Quéro. 1994. *Channomuraena bauchotae* (Anguilliformes: Muraenidae), nouvelle espèce de l’île de la Réunion, Océan Indien. Cybium 18 (3): 307–313.

Cirrimaxilla

Chen & Shao 1995

cirrus (L.), tuft of hair or fringe; *maxilla* (L.), jaw, referring to beard-like jaws, with many cirri

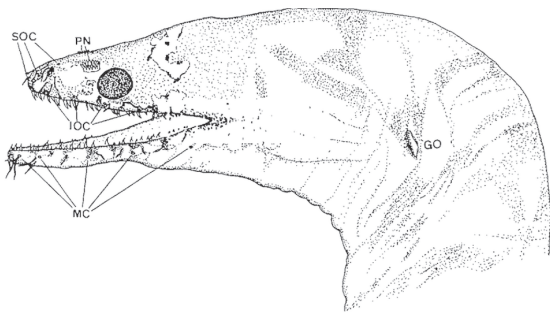
***Cirrimaxilla formosa* Chen & Shao 1995** referring to both *formosa* (L.), beautiful, referring to its “graceful appearance,” and Formosa, from Ilha Formosa (“beautiful island”), English name of Taiwan (type locality) into the 20th century

Scuticaria

Jordan & Snyder 1901

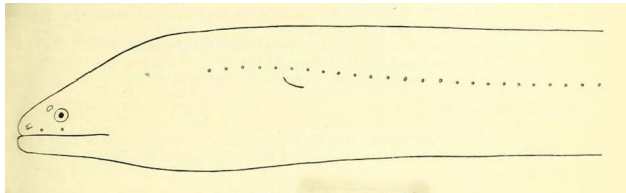
-*aria* (L.), pertaining to: *scutica* (L.), whip, referring to whip-like body (elongate, nearly cylindrical, with apparent absence of fins)

***Scuticaria okinawae* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** of Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality



Cirrimaxilla formosa, lateral view of head showing three supraorbital canal (SOC) pores, four infraorbital canal (IOC) pores, five mandibular canal (MOC) pores, posterior nostril (PN), and gill opening (GO). From: Chen, H.-M. and K.-T. Shao. 1995. New eel genus, *Cirrimaxilla*, and description of the type species, *Cirrimaxilla formosa* (Pisces: Muraenidae) from southern Taiwan. Bulletin of Marine Science 57 (2): 328–332.

***Scuticaria tigrina* (Lesson 1828)** Latin for tiger-like, referring to its tiger-like coloration, yellowish to russet brown with yellow-edged black spots



Scuticaria okinawae. From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. A review of the apodal fishes or eels of Japan, with descriptions of nineteen new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 23 (1239): 837–890.

Uropterygius Rüppell 1838

uro, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail; *pterygius*, diminutive of *ptéryx* (Gr. πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to how dorsal and anal fins are restricted to tip of tail

***Uropterygius alboguttatus* Smith 1962** *albus* (L.), white; *guttatus* (L.), spotted or speckled, referring to numerous subcircular small white spots on head and body in young (partly obsolete on body with age), and whitish blotches on the head

***Uropterygius concolor* Rüppell 1838** Latin for colored uniformly, referring to uniform brown coloration (excepting yellow tip of tail)

***Uropterygius cyamommatus* Huang, Liao & Tan 2023** bean-eyed, from *cyamo-*, from *kúamos* (Gr. κύαμος), bean, and *ómata* (Gr. ὄμματα), eye, referring to its tiny bean-shaped eyes

***Uropterygius fasciolatus* (Regan 1909)** diminutive of *fasciatus* (L.), banded, i.e., with small bands, referring to numerous narrow undulating dark crossbands on body, some of which are broken into spots

***Uropterygius fuscoguttatus* Schultz 1953** *fuscus* (L.), dusky, dark or swarthy; *guttatus* (L.), spotted or speckled, referring to mostly dark-brown color with darker brown spots approaching the tail

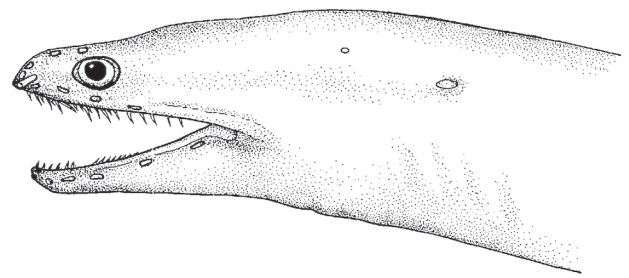
***Uropterygius genie* Randall & Golani 1995** in honor of American ichthyologist Eugenia (Genie) B. Böhlke (1929–2001), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for her research on muraenid eels [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

***Uropterygius golanii* McCosker & Smith 1997** in honor of Israeli ichthyologist Daniel Golani, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, who first brought specimens of this eel to the authors’ attention

***Uropterygius inornatus* Gosline 1958** Latin for unadorned, referring to its plain, uniform-brown coloration

***Uropterygius kamar* McCosker & Randall 1977** Arabic for moon, referring to the moon-like quality of the volcanic islands of Archipel des Comores, Comoran Republic, where much of the type series was captured

***Uropterygius macrocephalus* (Bleeker 1864)** big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, having the largest head among congeners known to Bleeker



Uropterygius genie, head of holotype. Illustration by T. Kofyan. From: Randall, J. E. and D. Golani. 1995. Review of the moray eels (Anguilliformes: Muraenidae) of the Red Sea. Bulletin of Marine Science 56 (3): 849–880.

***Uropterygius mactanensis* Huang, Balisco, Evacitas & Liao 2023** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Mactan Island, Cebu, Philippines, type locality

***Uropterygius macularius* (Lesueur 1825)** Latin for spotty, referring to “spots of dirty white on the back, forming a kind of chain”

***Uropterygius marmoratus* (Lacepède 1803)** Latin for marbled, referring to brown and white mottling on body and tail

***Uropterygius micropterus* (Bleeker 1852)** small-finned, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to rudimentary dorsal, anal and caudal fins

***Uropterygius nagoensis* Hatooka 1984** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: a fish market in Nago, Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, where holotype was landed by long line fishing

***Uropterygius oligospondylus* Chen, Randall & Loh 2008** *oligos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *spóndylos* (Gr. σπόνδυλος), vertebra, referring to fewest vertebrae (100–103) among known congeners

***Uropterygius polyspilus* (Regan 1909)** *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many; *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to large dark brownish or purplish spots forming 2–3 irregular series on sides

***Uropterygius polystictus* Myers & Wade 1941** many-spotted, from *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many, and *stiktós* (Gr. στικτός), marked or spotted, referring to numerous brownish black spots of irregular size and shape, particularly on head and upper half of body

***Uropterygius supraforatus* (Regan 1909)** *supra-* (L.), above; *foratus* (L.), bored (i.e., perforated), allusion not explained, probably referring to high location of gill-opening, “much nearer dorsal than ventral profile”

***Uropterygius versutus* Bussing 1991** Latin for crafty or sly, referring to its cryptic behavior and inconspicuous coloration

***Uropterygius wheeleri* Blache 1967** in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929–2005), Curator of Fishes at the British Museum (Natural History), in gratitude of “many services” (translation)

***Uropterygius xanthopterus* Bleeker 1859** yellow-finned, from *xanthós* (Gr. ξανθός), yellow, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its “nice yellow fins” (translation)

***Uropterygius xenodontus* McCosker & Smith 1997** *xenikós* (Gr. ξενικός), strange or foreign (i.e., different); *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odous*), tooth, referring to its nearly wedge-shaped rather than conical teeth, unique in the genus

Moray Eels
Subfamily MURAENINAE
Rafinesque 1815

Diaphenchelys McCosker & Randall 2007

diáphoros (Gr. διάφορος), different, referring to anatomical characteristics among muraenids (e.g., slender, elongate body) and unusual habitat preference (mud slopes) of *D. pelonates*; *énchelys* (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel

***Diaphenchelys dalmatian* Hibino, Satapoomin & Kimura 2017** a breed of speckled dog, referring to its brown dalmatian-like spots on a white



Diaphenchelys pelonates, holotype, male, 465 mm TL. From: McCosker, J. E. and J. E. Randall. 2007. A new genus and species of mud-dwelling moray eel (Anguilliformes: Muraenidae) from Indonesia. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 58 (22): 469–476.

background

***Diaphenchelys laimospila* Huang, Smith & Liao 2021** *laimós* (Gr. λαϊμός), throat; *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to dense whitish spots on throat

***Diaphenchelys pelonates* McCosker & Randall 2007** *pēlós* (Gr. πηλός), clay, earth or mud; *nates*, from *naētēs* (Gr. νᾱέτης), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its muddy habitat

Echidna

Forster 1788

échidna (Gr. ἔχιδνα), viper or adder, allusion not explained, possibly referring to their typical snake-like shape

***Echidna amblyodon* (Bleeker 1856)** *amblys* (Gr. ἀμβλύς), blunt; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to its obtuse, molar-like teeth

***Echidna catenata* (Bloch 1795)** Latin for chained, referring to its chain-like color pattern

***Echidna delicatula* (Kaup 1856)** Latin for dainty or delicate, allusion not explained, possibly referring to extremely fine and irregular reticulations on body

***Echidna leucotaenia* Schultz 1943** *leuco-*, from *leukós* (Gr. λευκός) white; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to white bands around edges of median fins

***Echidna nebulosa* (Ahl 1789)** Latin for cloudy or dark, referring to 1–3 rows of numerous irregular brownish black blotches on body

***Echidna nocturna* (Cope 1872)** Latin for of the night, i.e., dark or black, possibly referring to deep purplish-brown coloration

***Echidna peli* (Kaup 1856)** in honor of Hendrik Severinus Pel (1818–1876), Dutch Governor of the Gold Coast (now Ghana), who sent holotype to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands)

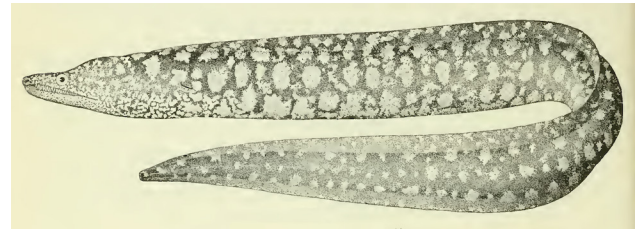
***Echidna polyzona* (Richardson 1845)** *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many; *zona* (L.), belt or girdle, referring to 24–30 white rings around body

***Echidna rhodochilus* Bleeker 1863** *rhódon* (Gr. ῥόδον), rose; *chilus*, from *cheílos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to pink upper and lower lips

***Echidna unicolor* Schultz 1953** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one, referring to



Echidna catenata. From: Bloch, M. E. 1795. *Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische*. Berlin. v. 9: i–ii + 1–192, Pls. 397–429.



Enchelycore lichenosa. From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1901. A review of the apodal fishes or eels of Japan, with descriptions of nineteen new species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 23 (1239): 837–890.

“entirely plain tan or light brown” coloration

***Echidna xanthospilos* (Bleeker 1859)** *xanthós* (Gr. ξανθός), yellow; *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to numerous yellowish round or oval patches and streaks on body

Enchelycore

Kaup 1856

énchelys (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel; *core*, from *kórē* (Gr. κόρη), pupil of eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to eye of *E. euryrhina* (= *nigricans*) situated in middle of snout¹

***Enchelycore anatina* (Lowe 1838)** Latin for pertaining to a duck, called “The Ducks’ bill Muraena” by Lowe, possibly referring to its elongate jaws and long, flat snout

***Enchelycore bayeri* (Schultz 1953)** in honor of Frederick M. Bayer (1921–2007), assistant curator, division of marine invertebrates, United States National Museum (Washington, D.C.)

***Enchelycore bikiniensis* (Schultz 1953)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands, type locality

***Enchelycore carychroa* Böhlke & Böhlke 1976** *caryon*, from *káryon* (Gr. κάρυον), nut; *chróa* (Gr. χροία), accusative of *chrós* (χρῶς), skin color, referring to its chestnut coloration

***Enchelycore kamara* Böhlke & Böhlke 1980** *kamára* (Gr. καμάρα), chamber or vault with arched roof, referring to arched upper jaw

***Enchelycore lichenosa* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** *-osa*, Latin suffix connoting fullness or abundance, i.e., covered with lichens, referring to light gray blotches on brown-black body, “like spots of lichen”

***Enchelycore nigricans* (Bonnaterre 1788)** Latin for swarthy or blackish, referring to dark coloration of adults

***Enchelycore nycturanus* Smith 2002** *nyktós* (Gr. νυκτός), genitive of *nýx* (νύξ), night; *ouranós* (Gr. οὐρανός), sky, referring to its color pattern, which resembles a field of stars on a dark sky

***Enchelycore octaviana* (Myers & Wade 1941)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Octavia Bay, Colombia, type locality

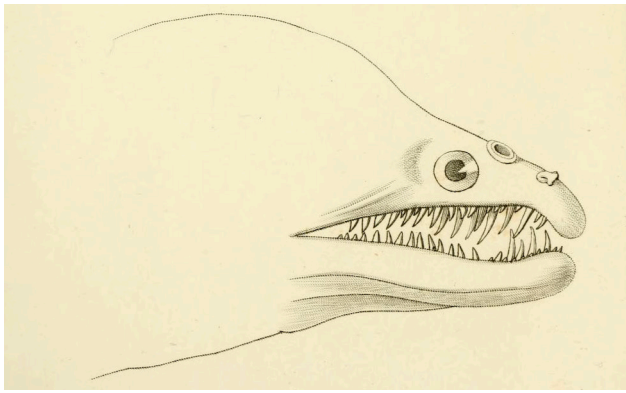
***Enchelycore pardalis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** *párdalis* (Gr. πάρδαλις), leopard, referring to leopard-like spots all over body

***Enchelycore propinqua* Mohapatra, Smith, Mohanty, Mishra & Tudu 2017** Latin for resembling or akin, referring to resemblance in coloration and tooth pattern to some species of *Anarchias*

***Enchelycore ramosa* (Griffin 1926)** Latin for full of branches, probably referring to “conspicuous network of very small reticulations” on body, dorsal fin and inside mouth

***Enchelycore schismatorhynchus* (Bleeker 1853)** cleft-nosed, from *schísma* (Gr. σχίσμα), split or cleft, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its very wide mouth (or snout) cleft

¹ Paulin & Roberts (*Rockpool Fishes of New Zealand*, 1992) offer two explanations of *Enchelycore* without substantiation: “eel of the lake eel type,” referring to resemblance to freshwater eels (none in my opinion), or “maiden eel” (*kore* can also mean maiden), referring to lace-like (and therefore feminine?) color pattern.



Enchelynassa bleekeri, later synonymized with *E. canina*, the former taxon proposed without type specimen, illustration and identifying characters. From: Kaup, J. J. 1855. *Enchelynassa*, neue Gattung aus der Familie der Aale. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 21 (1): 213–214, Pl. 10.

Enchelynassa

Kaup 1855

énchelys (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel; *nassa* (L.), a wicker basket with a narrow neck, possibly referring to funnel-shaped anterior nasal cavity

***Enchelynassa canina* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)** Latin for canine (pertaining to a dog), referring to its long canine teeth

Gymnomuraena

Lacepède 1803

gymnós (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked, referring to absence (or smallness) of dorsal and anal fins; *muraena* (L.), from *mýraina* (μύραινα), Greek name of *Muraena helena* and precursor to “moray”

***Gymnomuraena zebra* (Shaw 1797)** referring to zebra-like dark and whitish bands [authorship often given as Shaw & Nodder; Shaw apparently prepared the descriptions and Nodder the plates, so Shaw is considered the author]

Gymnothorax²

Bloch 1795

gymnós (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked; *thōrax* (Gr. θώραξ), breast or chest, referring to absence of pectoral fins

***Gymnothorax afer* Bloch 1795** Latin for African, referring to type locality (Guinea) and distribution in African seas

***Gymnothorax albimarginatus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** *albus* (L.) white; *marginatus* (L.), bordered, referring to broad whitish margin on dorsal and anal fins

***Gymnothorax andamanensis* Mohapatra, Kiruba-Sankar, Praveenraj & Mohanty 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: South Andaman, India, type locality

***Gymnothorax angusticauda* (Weber & de Beaufort 1916)** *angustus* (L.) narrow; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to tapered tail, longer than head and trunk

***Gymnothorax angusticeps* (Hildebrand & Barton 1949)** *angustus* (L.), narrow; *-ceps* (New Latin), headed, referring to “rather narrow compressed head”

***Gymnothorax annasona* Whitley 1937** named for the barque *Annasona*, which wrecked near Middleton Reef, just north of Lord Howe Island, South Pacific (type locality) in 1907

***Gymnothorax annulatus* Smith & Böhlke 1997** Latin for ringed, referring

² Three subgenera (in addition to *Gymnothorax*) were used by pre-1990 taxonomists and may again see the light of day: ***Lycodontis* Jordan & Evermann 1896**, coined by McClelland (1844) without explanation, from *lykos* (Gr. λύκος), wolf, and *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative *οδούς* (*odoús*), tooth, presumably referring to sharp teeth and/or “voracious” behavior, “showing much pugnacity”; ***Neomuraena* Girard 1858**, *néos* (Gr. νέος), new, and *muraena* (L.), from *mýraina* (Gr. μύραινα), moray eel, proposed as a new genus of morays; and ***Taeniophis* Kaup 1859**, *taenia*, from *tainia* (Gr. ταϊνία), band or ribbon, possibly referring to elongate body with long dorsal fin and tapering tail, and *óphis* (Gr. ὄφις), serpent, referring to snake-like shape.



Gymnomuraena zebra. From: Shaw, G. and F. P. Nodder. 1789–1813. *The Naturalist’s Miscellany*, or coloured figures of natural objects; drawn and described from nature. J. Cooper, London. 24 vols. unnumbered pages. (This species dates from vol. 9, 1797.)

to bars encircling the body

***Gymnothorax atoll* (Pietschmann 1935)** presumably referring to Pearl and Hermes Atoll, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, type locality

***Gymnothorax aurocephalus* Nashad, Mohapatra, Varghese & Bineesh 2020** golden-headed, from *aurum* (L.), gold, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to numerous, densely packed golden spots on head

***Gymnothorax australicola* Lavenberg 1992** *australis* (L.), southern; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its occurrence in the South Pacific

***Gymnothorax austrinus* Böhlke & McCosker 2001** Latin for southern, referring to its occurrence off Victoria, Australia

***Gymnothorax bacalladoi* Böhlke & Brito 1987** in honor of Juan José Bacallado Aránega (b. 1939), Director of the Museum of Natural Science, Tenerife, Canary Islands, for contributions to the study of the marine fauna of Canary Islands, type locality

***Gymnothorax baranesi* Smith, Brokovich & Einbinder 2008** in honor of Egyptian-born ichthyologist Albert (Avi) Baranes (b. 1949), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the Red Sea (where this eel is endemic)

***Gymnothorax bathyphilus* Randall & McCosker 1975** deep-loving, from *bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, and *philos* (Gr. φίλος), friend or fond of, referring to its apparent preference for relatively deep water (250 m, unusual for a moray eel)

***Gymnothorax berndti* Snyder 1904** in honor of E. Louis (or Louis E.) Berndt (1851–?), “efficient inspector of fisheries in Honolulu” (holotype was acquired at a Honolulu fish market)

***Gymnothorax breedeni* McCosker & Randall 1977** in honor of Victor E. Breeden (1927–1998), president of Charline H. Breeden Foundation, which made collection of holotype and study of other Comoran fishes possible

***Gymnothorax buroensis* (Bleeker 1857) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Buro Island, Moluccas Islands, Indonesia, type locality

***Gymnothorax castaneus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)** Latin for chestnut-brown, referring to its light chestnut-brown coloration

***Gymnothorax castlei* Böhlke & Randall 1999** in honor of ichthyologist Peter H. J. Castle (1934–1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), “friend and colleague,” for his great contributions to the knowledge of morays as well as all eels and their leptocephali

***Gymnothorax cephalospilus* Böhlke & McCosker 2001** *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head; *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to eye-sized white spots on head

***Gymnothorax chilospilus* Bleeker 1864** *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip; *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to dark-brown streak behind corner of mouth

***Gymnothorax chlamydatus* Snyder 1908** *-atus* (L.), provided with: *chlamýs* (Gr. χλαμύς), mantle or cloak, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to 13 light brown rings that encircle body

***Gymnothorax cinerascens* (Rüppell 1830)** Latin for ash-colored, referring to ashy gray body (presumably color in alcohol; dark brown in life)

***Gymnothorax conspersus* Poey 1867** Latin for speckled, referring to small blue dots on entire body

***Gymnothorax cribroris* Whitley 1932** artificially adjectivized from *cribrum* (L.), sieve, i.e., sieve-like, referring to sieve-like network of markings on body and fins

***Gymnothorax davidsmithi* McCosker & Randall 2008** in honor of American ichthyologist David G. Smith, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his contributions to the understanding of anguilliform fishes

***Gymnothorax dovii* (Günther 1870)** in honor of John Melmoth Dow (1827–1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who presented holotype to the British Museum [“w” Latinized as a “v”]

***Gymnothorax elaineheemstrae* Sithole, Smith & Gouws 2020** in honor of Elaine Heemstra, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for her “tremendous support in mentoring the first author in fish taxonomy”

***Gymnothorax elegans* Bliss 1883** Latin for fine or select, probably referring to its attractive coloration, with small round white spots on a pale-yellow to reddish-brown body, pink lips and “gamboge yellow” mouth

***Gymnothorax emmae* Prokofiev 2010** in honor of Emma S. Karmovskaya (b. 1937), Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, “renowned Russian expert in anguilliform fishes” (translation)

***Gymnothorax enigmaticus* McCosker & Randall 1982** Latin for enigmatic, referring to nomenclatural confusion with closely related *G. rueppelliae*

***Gymnothorax equatorialis* (Hildebrand 1946)** Latin for equatorial, referring to type locality: Gulf of Guayaquil, off Mt. Organos, near Cabo Blanco, Peru

***Gymnothorax eurostus* (Abbott 1860)** *eúrōstos* (Gr. εὐρωστος), stout or

strong, referring to its stocky body form

***Gymnothorax eurygnathos* Böhlke 2001** *eurýs* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to its wide triangular jaws

***Gymnothorax favagineus* Bloch & Schneider 1801** Latin for honey-combed, referring to dark honeycomb pattern on body

***Gymnothorax fimbriatus* (Bennett 1832)** Latin for fringed, referring to yellow fringe, or margin, on dorsal fin (“pinnis flavo fimbriatis”), although color is actually white

***Gymnothorax flavimarginatus* (Rüppell 1830)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *marginatus* (L.), bordered, referring to yellow-green edge on dorsal and anal fins

***Gymnothorax flavoculus* (Böhlke & Randall 1996)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *oculus* (L.), eye, referring to bright yellow eye, highly visible in life and contrasting to white eye of very similar *G. thyrsoideus*

***Gymnothorax formosus* Bleeker 1864** Latin for beautiful, presumably referring to small spots and rivulations of the sides and belly and/or the “beautiful” (translation) yellow margin of dorsal and anal fins

***Gymnothorax funebris* Ranzani 1839** Latin for funereal, referring to uniform dark green to brown coloration

***Gymnothorax fuscomaculatus* (Schultz 1953)** *fuscus* (L.), dusky, dark or swarthy; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to dark to blackish-brown spots on body

***Gymnothorax gracilicauda* Jenkins 1903** *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to tapering tail

***Gymnothorax griseus* (Lacepède 1803)** Medieval Latin for gray, although described as being brown and “whitish” (translation)

***Gymnothorax hansii* Heemstra 2004** in honor of ethologist and filmmaker Hans Fricke (b. 1941), for his “pioneering contributions” to the study of fish behavior and deep demersal communities of the Comoros Islands, Red Sea and Indo-Pacific region

***Gymnothorax hepaticus* (Rüppell 1830)** Latin for pertaining to the liver, referring to its “liver-brown” (translation) coloration

***Gymnothorax herrei* Beebe & Tee-Van 1933** in honor of American ichthyologist-lichenologist Albert W. Herre (1868–1962), who described this moray in 1923 but used a preoccupied name

***Gymnothorax hubbsi* Böhlke & Böhlke 1977** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), “with great respect and affection”

***Gymnothorax indicus* Mohapatra, Ray, Smith & Mishra 2016** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Exclusive Economic Zone of India, where type specimens were captured by a trawler

***Gymnothorax intesi* (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)** in honor of French zoologist Andrés Intès, who contributed to the capture of several new species of New Caledonian eels

***Gymnothorax isingteena* (Richardson 1845)** from the Chinese vernacular *Isingteen*, meaning “blue-spotted eel”

***Gymnothorax javanicus* (Bleeker 1859) -icus** (L.), belonging to: referring to Patjitan, Java, Indonesia, type locality

***Gymnothorax johnsoni* (Smith 1962)** in honor of Alf Johnson of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, who supplied Smith with “many rare and valuable specimens”

***Gymnothorax kidako* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** Japanese vernacular for this eel

***Gymnothorax kolpos* Böhlke & Böhlke 1980** *kólpos* (Gr. κόλπος), gulf or bay, referring to Gulf of Mexico, type locality

***Gymnothorax kontodontos* Böhlke 2000** *kontós* (Gr. κοντός), short; *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the nominative

odoús (Gr. ὀδοῦς), tooth, referring to its very short, small teeth

***Gymnothorax longinaris* Allen, Erdmann & Sianipar 2018** *longus* (L.) long; *naris* (L.), nostril, referring to its elongate posterior nasal appendages

***Gymnothorax longinquus* (Whitley 1948)** Latin for long or extensive, presumably referring to elongate, compressed body

***Gymnothorax maderensis* (Johnson 1862)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Madeira, type locality

***Gymnothorax mareei* Poll 1953** in honor of Major I. Marée, administrator of Banana, a port town in Bas-Congo (now Kongo Central), Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Gymnothorax margaritophorus* Bleeker 1864** pearl-bearing, from *margarita* (L.), pearl, and *phoreús* (Gr. φορεύς), bearer or carrier, probably referring to 3–4 irregular rows of pearly eye-like spots extending from eye onto dorsal part of body

***Gymnothorax marshallensis* (Schultz 1953)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Marshall Islands, western Pacific, type locality

***Gymnothorax mccoskeri* Smith & Böhlke 1997** in honor of “friend, colleague and fellow eel enthusiast” John E. McCosker (b. 1945), California Academy of Sciences, who visited several Australian museums and informed authors of the presence of this species in those collections

***Gymnothorax megaspilus* Böhlke & Randall 1995** *mega-*, from *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *spílos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to large black spot surrounding gill opening

***Gymnothorax melanosomatus* Loh, Shao & Chen 2011** black-bodied, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *sóma*, (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to its black body color

***Gymnothorax melatremus* Schultz 1953** black-pored, from *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, and *tréma* (Gr. τρήμα), hole or pore, referring to black blotch around gill openings

***Gymnothorax meleagris* (Shaw 1795)** *meleagris* (Gr. μελεαγρίς), guinea-fowl, probably referring to innumerable small white spots on body, which closely resembles color pattern of a guinea-fowl

***Gymnothorax microstictus* Böhlke 2000** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *stiktós* (Gr. στικτός), spotted, referring to small, dark brown spots on body and tail

***Gymnothorax miliaris* (Kaup 1856)** Latin for thousands, referring to numerous tiny white dots on body

***Gymnothorax minor* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** Latin for smaller, referring to small size compared with *G. albimarginatus*, *G. kidako* and *Enchelycore pardalis*

***Gymnothorax mishrai* Ray, Mohapatra & Smith 2015** in honor of Subhrendu Sekhar Mishra, Officer in Charge, Fish Section, Zoological Survey of India

***Gymnothorax moluccensis* (Bleeker 1864)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ambon Island, Moluccas Islands, Indonesia, type locality

***Gymnothorax monochrous* (Bleeker 1856)** *mono-*, from *mónos* (Gr.), alone or lonely; *chrous*, from *chrós* (Gr. χρώς), skin color, probably referring to its bronze-brown color without spots or bands

***Gymnothorax monostigma* (Regan 1909)** *mono-*, from *mónos* (Gr.), alone or lonely; *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to single deep-black spot immediately behind eye

***Gymnothorax mordax* (Ayres 1859)** Latin for biting, referring to its “very savage habits of biting and plunging at any object approaching it”

***Gymnothorax moringa* (Cuvier 1829)** West Indian or Portuguese corruption of *muraena*, Greek name for moray eels

***Gymnothorax mucifer* Snyder 1904** etymology not explained, probably

mucor (L.), mold; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to “flakes of white” on dark-brown body in alcohol

***Gymnothorax nasuta* de Buen 1961** Latin for large-nosed, referring to its exceptionally long anterior nostril, projecting well in front of snout

***Gymnothorax neglectus* Tanaka 1911** Latin for neglected, slighted or overlooked, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its close similarity to and possible misidentification with *G. punctatus*

***Gymnothorax nigromarginatus* (Girard 1858)** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *marginatus* (L.), bordered, referring to dark margin on dorsal fin

***Gymnothorax niphostigmus* Chen, Shao & Chen 1996** *niphos*, from *nípha* (Gr. νίφα), snow; *stigmus*, from *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to numerous snowflake-like patches on body and fins

***Gymnothorax nubilus* (Richardson 1848)** Latin for cloudy, referring to cloud-like spots on body, which form a series of irregular and sometimes confluent bars

***Gymnothorax nudivomer* (Günther 1867)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked, referring to toothless vomer (roof of mouth)

***Gymnothorax nuttingi* Snyder 1904** in honor of American zoologist Charles Cleveland Nutting (1858–1927), member of the *Albatross* Hawaiian expedition in 1902, during which holotype was collected

***Gymnothorax obesus* (Whitley 1932)** Latin for fat, allusion not explained, probably referring to its large size and/or how dorsal and anal fins are “reduced to low fatty folds anteriorly”

***Gymnothorax ocellatus* Agassiz 1831** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), referring to white spots on body, the largest about eye-size

***Gymnothorax odishi* Mohapatra, Mohanty, Smith, Mishra & Roy 2018** of Odisha, India, in the Bay of Bengal, type locality

***Gymnothorax panamensis* (Steindachner 1876)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality

***Gymnothorax parini* Collette, Smith & Böhlke 1991** in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932–2012), P. P. Shirov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, expert on seamount fishes and scientific leader of cruise 17 of the *Vitiaz*, from which all type material was collected

***Gymnothorax paucivertebralis* Allen, Erdmann & Sianipar 2018** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *vertebralis* (L.), vertebral, referring to exceptionally low number of vertebrae (101–103; most Indo-Pacific congeners in the 130–150 range)

***Gymnothorax phalarus* Bussing 1998** from *phálaros* (Gr. φάλαρος), white-spotted or white-patched, referring to color pattern

***Gymnothorax pharaonis* Smith, Bogorodsky, Mal & Alpermann 2019** *-is*, genitive singular of: pharaohs, rulers of ancient Egypt, whose realm included the Red Sea (where it occurs); also refers to the “regal appearance of this handsomely marked fish”

***Gymnothorax phasmatodes* (Smith 1962)** *-odes*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *phásma* (Gr. φάσμα), ghost or specter, presumably referring to light (pale yellow) coloration

***Gymnothorax philippinus* Jordan & Seale 1907** *-inus* (L.), pertaining to, i.e., Filipino, referring to type locality, Cavite, Luzon Island, Philippines

***Gymnothorax pictus* (Ahl 1789)** Latin for painted or colored, referring to lavish coloration, with brown to dark-brown speckling, as if spotted with paint

***Gymnothorax pikei* Bliss 1883** in honor of Nicholas Pike (1817–1905), U.S. Consulate, Port Louis, Mauritania, who provided Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology with a “large and valuable” collection of fishes from Mauritius, including holotype of this one

***Gymnothorax pindae* Smith 1962** of Pinda, Mozambique, type locality



Gymnothorax shaoi, paratype, reared in laboratory, showing paler ground color at night. From: Chen, H.-M. and K.-H. Loh. 2007. *Gymnothorax shaoi*, a new species of moray eel (Anguilliformes: Muraenidae) from southeastern Taiwan. *Journal of Marine Science and Technology* 15 (2): 76–81.

***Gymnothorax poikilospilus* Chen & Huang 2022** *poikílos* (Gr. ποικίλος), many-colored; *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to its varied body markings between daytime (almost uniform brown with obscure dark patches) and nighttime (turning lighter and dark patches becoming obvious)

***Gymnothorax polygonius* Poey 1875** *-ius* (L.), having the quality of: *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many; *gōnía* (Gr. γωνία), angle or corner, referring to pale areas of polygonal, squarish or indeterminate shapes on body

***Gymnothorax polyspondylus* Böhlke & Randall 2000** *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many; *spóndylos* (Gr. σπόνδυλος), vertebra, referring to high vertebral number

***Gymnothorax polyuranodon* (Bleeker 1853)** *polý-* (Gr. πολύ), many; *urano-*, from *ouranískos* (Gr. οὐρανίσκος), roof of mouth; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative *ódous* (*odoús*), tooth, referring to 5–6 sharp teeth on vomer

***Gymnothorax porphyreus* (Guichenot 1848)** referring to reddish dots on body, which resemble dotted porphyry, a variety of igneous rock consisting of large-grained crystals such as feldspar or quartz

***Gymnothorax prasinus* (Richardson 1848)** *prásinos* (Gr. πράσινος), leek-green or light green, referring to green, leek-like coloration

***Gymnothorax prionodon* Ogilby 1895** *príōn* (Gr. πρίων), saw; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the nominative *odoús* (Gr. ódoús), tooth, referring to some anterior maxillary teeth being serrated (although subsequent accounts indicate all teeth are smooth)

***Gymnothorax prismodon* Böhlke & Randall 2000** *prísma* (Gr. πρίσμα), anything sawed; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the nominative *odoús* (Gr. ódoús), tooth, referring to its highly serrate teeth

***Gymnothorax prolatus* Sasaki & Amaoka 1991** Latin for extended or elongated, referring to slender, “greatly” elongated body

***Gymnothorax pseudoherrei* Böhlke 2000** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although it may resemble (and be misidentified as) *G. herrei*, such an appearance is false

***Gymnothorax pseudokidako* Huang, Loh & Liao 2021** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., referring to its “highly morphological similarity” to *G. kidako*

***Gymnothorax pseudomelanosomatus* Loh, Shao & Chen 2015** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although it may resemble (and be misidentified as) *G. melanosomatus*, such an appearance is false

***Gymnothorax pseudoprolatus* Smith, Hibino & Ho 2018** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this species may resemble *G. prolatus*, such an appearance is false

***Gymnothorax pseudothyroideus* (Bleeker 1853)** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although it may resemble *G. thyroideus*, such an appearance is false

***Gymnothorax pseudotile* Mohapatra, Smith, Ray, Mishra & Mohanty 2017** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although morphologically similar to *G. tile*, such an appearance is false

***Gymnothorax punctatofasciatus* Bleeker 1863** *punctatus* (L.), spotted, referring to small brown spots on body; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 30 irregular crossbands, some encircling body, others incompletely developed

***Gymnothorax punctatus* Bloch & Schneider 1801** Latin for spotted, referring to small white spots body all over body

***Gymnothorax randalli* Smith & Böhlke 1997** in honor of American ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924–2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), “friend and colleague,” who collected three of the four type specimens and reported on the fourth

***Gymnothorax reevesii* (Richardson 1845)** in honor of John Reeves (1774–1856), who commissioned fish paintings and illustrations from Chinese artists while working as a tea inspector in China (1812–1831), including the illustration upon which Richardson based his description

***Gymnothorax reticularis* Bloch 1795** Latin for net-like or netted, referring to brown reticulations on sides of body

***Gymnothorax richardsonii* (Bleeker 1852)** in honor of Scottish surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787–1865), for his contributions to the knowledge of muraenid eels

***Gymnothorax robinsi* Böhlke 1997** in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928–2020), “eelologist” and colleague, advisor and friend, for contributions to the knowledge of fishes (including anguilliforms), and for help and encouragement, both scientific and personal, over the past 37 years

***Gymnothorax rueppelliae* (McClelland 1844)** in honor of German explorer-naturalist Eduard Rüppell (1794–1884), whose 1828–1830 work on Red Sea fishes contains many Indian species referenced by McClelland [spelling appears to reflect incorrect gender, but may actually represent an incorrect Latinization (Ruppellius) of Rüppell, which cannot be emended to “*rueppellii*” per ICZN Code 32.5.1]

***Gymnothorax ryukyuensis* Hatooka 2003** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality

***Gymnothorax sagmacephalus* Böhlke 1997** saddle-headed, from *ságma* (Gr. σάγμα), saddle, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to prominent dark saddle on head

***Gymnothorax saxicola* Jordan & Davis 1891** *saxi-*, from *saxum* (L.), rock; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to how it “abounds about the Snapper Banks [off Pensacola, Florida, USA] among rocks at considerable depth”

***Gymnothorax serratidens* (Hildebrand & Barton 1949)** *serra* (L.), saw; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to serrated teeth in jaws

***Gymnothorax shaoi* Chen & Loh 2007** in honor of Taiwanese ichthyologist and marine ecologist Kwang-Tsao Shao (b. 1951), Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, who contributed greatly to establish a Taiwanese fish database and for supervising and supporting the authors’ muraenid studies

***Gymnothorax smithi* Sumod, Mohapatra, Sanjeevan, Kishor & Bineesh 2019** in honor of American ichthyologist David G. Smith, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), “an eminent eel expert who has contributed significantly to the knowledge

and understanding” of anguilliform fishes

***Gymnothorax sokotrensis* Kotthaus 1968** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off Sokotra Island, Indian Ocean, type locality

***Gymnothorax steindachneri* Jordan & Evermann 1903** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who suspected this was a distinct species in 1900

***Gymnothorax taiwanensis* Chen, Loh & Shen 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: coastal eastern Taiwan, type locality

***Gymnothorax tamilnaduensis* Kodeeswaran, Kantharajan, Mohapatra, Kumar & Sarkar 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tamil Nadu, India, where type locality (Mudasalodai fish landing centre, off Cuddalore coast) is situated

***Gymnothorax thyrsoides* (Richardson 1845)** *-eus* (L.), adjectival suffix: *thyrsoid*, i.e., having the shape of a *thyrsus*, botanical Latin for a close-branched cluster or panicle, possibly referring to white fine reticulations “forming polygonal meshes” and/or English translation of its Chinese vernacular, “flowery club”

***Gymnothorax tile* (Hamilton 1822)** local vernacular for this eel in Calcutta, India, type locality

***Gymnothorax undulatus* (Lacepède 1803)** Latin for wavy, referring to distinctive pattern of light undulating lines and speckles on a dark green background

***Gymnothorax unicolor* (Delaroche 1809)** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one, referring to its uniform brown coloration

***Gymnothorax vagrans* (Seale 1917)** Latin for wandering, probably alluding to unknown type locality (questionably South America)

***Gymnothorax verrilli* (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)** in honor of American marine biologist Addison E. Verrill (1839–1926), who supplied authors with type material from Yale University

***Gymnothorax vicinus* (Castelnau 1855)** Latin for near, referring to its similarity to *G. moringa*

***Gymnothorax vietnamensis* Smith, Hibino & Ho 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nha Trang, Khánh Hòa Province, Vietnam (South China Sea), type locality

***Gymnothorax visakhaensis* Mohapatra, Smith, Mohanty, Mishra & Tudu 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Visakhapatnam fishing harbor, Andhra Pradesh, southeast coast of India, type locality

***Gymnothorax walvisensis* Prokofiev & Kukuev 2009** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Walvis Ridge, southeastern Atlantic, type locality

***Gymnothorax woodwardi* McCulloch 1912** in honor of Bernard H. Woodward (1846–1916), Director, Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery, for sending an “interesting collection” of “new and little-known fishes” (including this one) to McCulloch for study, and for “various kindnesses connected with the publication of this paper”

***Gymnothorax ypsilon* Hatooka & Randall 1992** Greek letter Y, referring to how bars on body branch dorsally to form a Y-shape

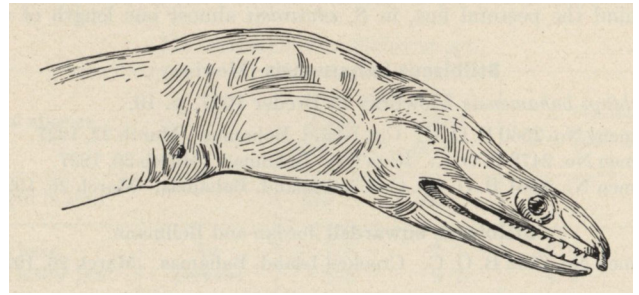
***Gymnothorax zonipectis* Seale 1906** etymology not explained, perhaps *zona* (L.), belt or girdle; *pectis*, possible misspelling of *pectus* (L.), chest or breast, described as having six white crossbands on throat and under jaw

Monopenchelys

Böhlke & McCosker 1982

mono-, from *mónos* (Gr.), alone or lonely, and *opé* (Gr. ὀπή), opening or hole, referring to single branchial pore, unique among morays; *énchelys* (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel

***Monopenchelys acuta* (Parr 1930)** Latin for sharp or pointed, referring to its slender head and snout



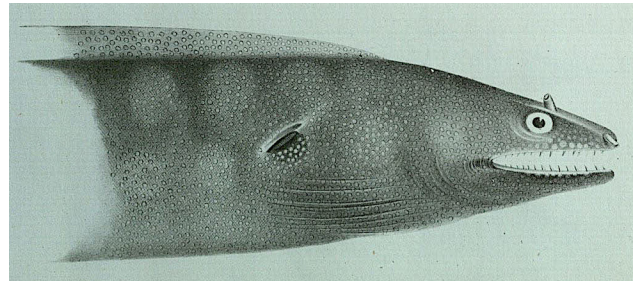
Monopenchelys acuta. From: Parr, A. E. 1930. Teleostean shore and shallow-water fishes from the Bahamas and Turks Island. Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection Yale University 3 (art. 4): 1–148.

Muraena

Linnaeus 1758

muraena (L.), from *mýraina* (μύραινα), Greek name of *Muraena helena* and precursor to “moray”

***Muraena argus* (Steindachner 1870)** Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death were transformed into the feathers of a peacock, probably referring to numerous white spots on body



Muraena argus. From: Steindachner, F. 1870. Ichthyologische Notizen (X). (Schluss). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 61 (1. Abth.): 623–642, Pls. 1–5.

***Muraena augusti* (Kaup 1856)** in honor of French zoologist August Dumeril (1812–1870), Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris), a “highly-valued friend”

***Muraena clepsydra* Gilbert 1898** Latin for hourglass, from *klepsýdra* (Gr. κλεψύδρα), referring to larger white spots on posterior half of body, “with a more or less evident central constriction which makes them hourglass-shaped”

***Muraena helena* Linnaeus 1758** etymology not explained, possibly referring to Izaak Walton’s comment that the Romans esteemed this eel as the “Helena of their feasts” (*The Compleat Angler*, 1653), presumably an allusion to Helen of Troy, the most beautiful woman in Greek mythology (perhaps equating a paragon of beauty with a paragon of palatable pleasure)

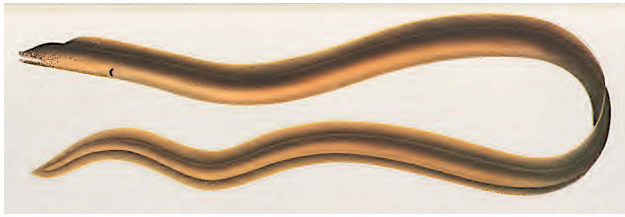
***Muraena lentiginosa* Jenyns 1842** Latin for freckled, referring to yellow circular spots, “many of them not bigger than large pin’s heads ... giving a freckled appearance”

***Muraena melanotis* (Kaup 1859)** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *otis*, obscurely Latinized from *oús* (Gr. οὐς) or its genitive *ōtós* (ὠτός), ear, referring to conspicuous black blotch on gill opening

***Muraena pavonina* Richardson 1845** Latin for peacock-like, referring to eye-like spots on head, body and fins

***Muraena retifera* Goode & Bean 1882** *rete* (L.), net; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to distinctive color pattern of brown rosettes overlaid with small bright white dots on a dark background, which appears as a dark reticulum

***Muraena robusta* Osório 1911** Latin for fat or stout, referring to extremely robust body shape of large specimens



First-published image of *Pseudechidna brummeri*. From: Bleeker, P. 1864–1865. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandaises. Tome IV. Murènes, Synbranches, Leptocéphales. v. 4: 1–132, Pls. 145–193. [Illustration published in 1865.]

Pseudechidna

Bleeker 1863

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Echidna*, such an appearance is false

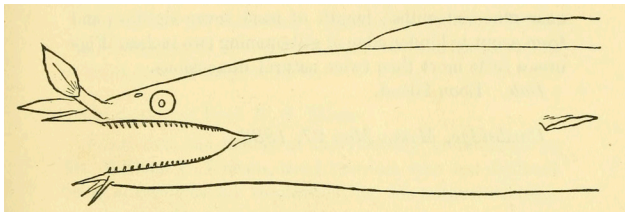
Pseudechidna brummeri (Bleeker 1858) in honor of Lieutenant Colonel O. Brummer, military surgeon, Royal Dutch East Indies Army, who collected holotype

Rhinomuraena

Garman 1888

rhinós (Gr. ῥινός), genitive of *rhis* (ῥίς), nose or snout, proposed as a subgenus of *Muraena* (but treated by Garman as a full genus) with extended anterior nostrils with fan-like extensions at each end

Rhinomuraena quaesita Garman 1888 Latin for sought out, select or extraordinary, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “peculiarities,” which distinguish it from its presumed congeners in *Muraena* “to such an extent as will hardly permit its admission into any of the subgenera at present recognized”



Rhinomuraena quaesita. From: Garman, S. 1888. On an eel from the Marshall Islands. Bulletin of the Essex Institute 20: 114–116.

Strophidon

McClelland 1844

strophḗ (Gr. στροφή), turning point; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to moveable conical teeth at end of jaws of *S. longicaudata* (= *sathete*)

Strophidon dawydoffi Prokofiev 2020 in memory of Russian zoologist Konstantin Nikolaevich Davydov (1877–1960), Institute of Oceanography in Nha Trang, Vietnam (near type locality), for his “huge” (translation) contribution to the knowledge of various groups of marine invertebrates

Strophidon dorsalis (Seale 1917) Latin for “of the back,” presumably referring to dorsal fin, which is very low anteriorly and hidden in skin

Strophidon sathete (Hamilton 1822) presumably the local vernacular for this eel in Calcutta, India, type locality

Strophidon tetraporus Huang, Mohapatra, Thu, Chen & Liao 2020 *tetrá* (Gr. τετρά), four; *póros* (Gr. πόρος), hole or pore, referring to “uniquely constant presence” of the fourth infraorbital pore (usually three, rarely four, in congeners)

Strophidon ui Tanaka 1918 in honor of Nuizo Ui (1878–1946), an algological collector, who obtained holotype [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]



Strophidon tetraporus, a leucistic individual kept in the Taitung Ocean Dream (aquarium). Photograph by W.-C. Huang. From: Huang, W.-C., A. Mohapatra, P. T. Thu, H.-M. Chen and T.-Y. Liao 2020. A review of the genus *Strophidon* (Anguilliformes: Muraenidae), with description of a new species. Journal of Fish Biology 97 (5): 1462–1480.