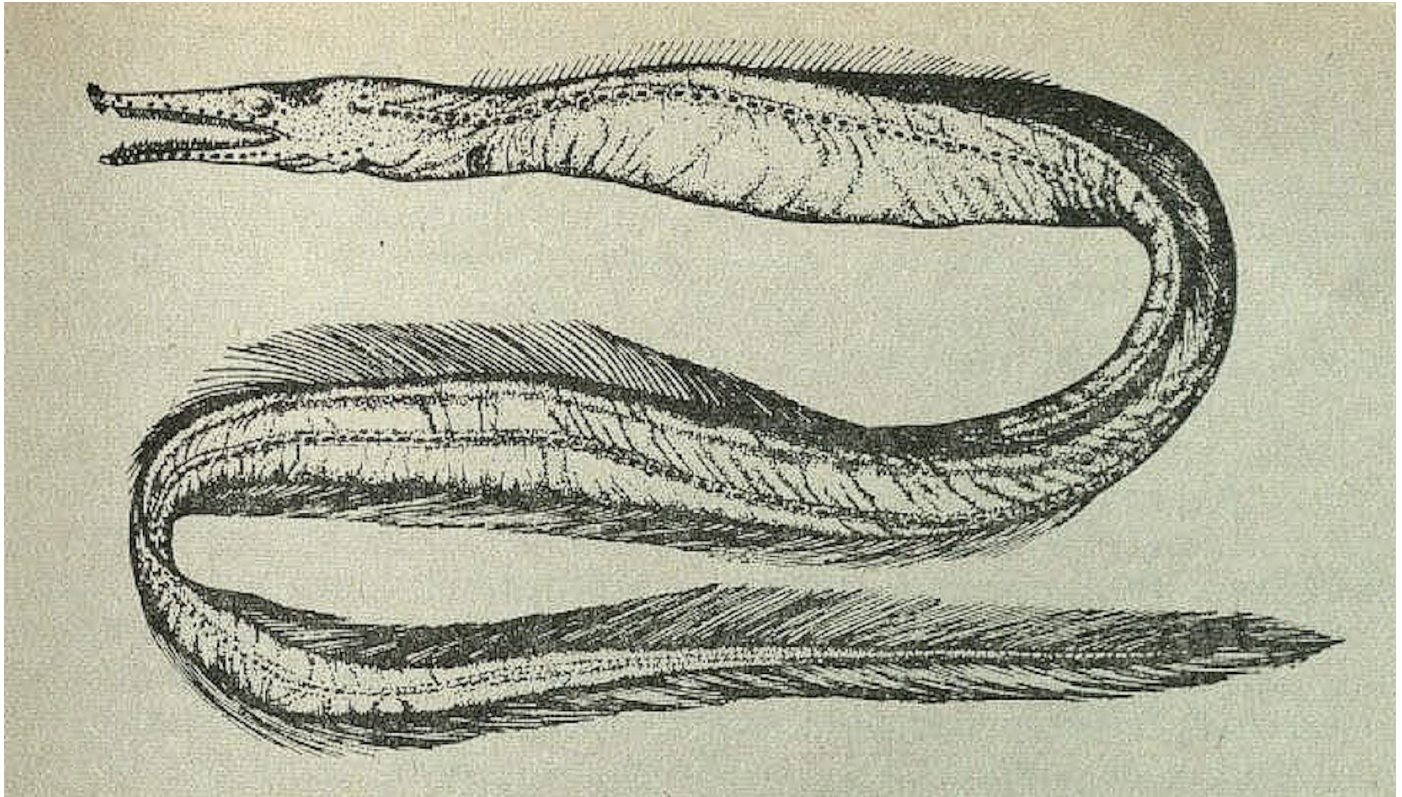


Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Duckbill Eels

Family **NETTASTOMATIDAE**

Kaup 1856



Nettastoma falcinaris, holotype, 717 mm TL. From: Parin, N. V. and E. S. Karmovskaya. 1985. Two new species of nettastomid eels (Nettastomatidae, Anguilliformes) from submarine mountains of the south-eastern Pacific. Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 64 (10): 1524–1530.

Facciolella

Whitley 1938

-ella, Latin diminutive connoting endearment: named for Italian physician-ichthyologist Luigi Facciola (1851–1943), who recognized and described the genus in 1911 but used a preoccupied name (*Nettastomella*)

***Facciolella castlei* Parin & Karmovskaya 1985** in honor of Peter H. J. Castle (1934–1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), “famous” (translation) specialist in eel systematics

***Facciolella equatorialis* (Gilbert 1891)** Latin for equatorial, referring to type locality off coast of Ecuador

***Facciolella karrerae* Klausewitz 1995** in honor of German ichthyologist Christine Karrer, for her contributions to the knowledge of eels of the western Indian Ocean and her studies on deep-sea fishes of the Red Sea at the Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt) [originally spelled *karrereri*;



Facciolella oxyrhynchus, leptocephalus. From: Bellotti, C. 1883. Note ittologiche. Osservazioni fatte sulla collezione ittologica del civico Museo di Storia Naturale, in Milano. VII. — I leptocefali del mare di Messina. Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali di Milano 26 (fasc. 2): 165–181.

since name honor a woman, *karrerae* reflects the correct gender]

***Facciolella oxyrhynchus* (Bellotti 1883)** sharp-snouted, from *oxýs* (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp or pointed, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its slender, elongate snout of leptocephalus

***Facciolella saurenheloides* (D’Ancona 1928) -oides**, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: described from a leptocephalus similar to that of *Saurenhelys cancrivora*

Hoplunnis

Kaup 1860

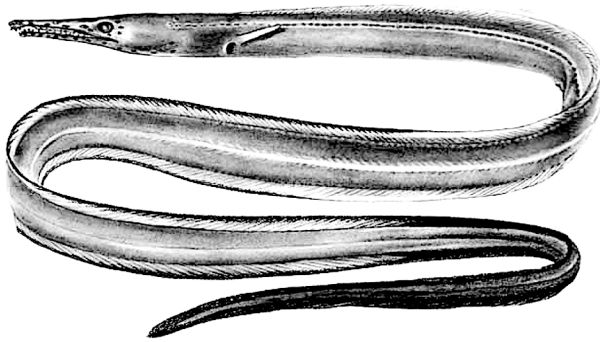
etymology not explained, perhaps *hóplon* (Gr. ὄπλον), shield or armor; *hýnis* (Gr. ὕνις), plowshare (but here meaning vomer), referring to large vomerine teeth of *H. schmidtii*

***Hoplunnis diomediana* Goode & Bean 1896 -ana** (L.), belonging to: *Diomedea*, albatross genus, referring to U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, from which holotype was collected

***Hoplunnis macrura* Ginsburg 1951** big-tailed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its “notably long (for an eel)” caudal fin [originally spelled *macrurus* but emended to agree with feminine gender of genus]

***Hoplunnis megista* Smith & Kanazawa 1989** *mégistos* (Gr. μέγιστος), largest, up to 1095 mm TL, “by far the largest species of *Hoplunnis*”

***Hoplunnis pacifica* Lane & Stewart 1968 -ica** (L.), belonging to: the



Hoplunnis megista, holotype, 695 mm TL. Illustration by Mary H. Fuges. From: Smith, D. G. 1989. Family Nettastomatidae. In: Böhlke, E. B. (ed.). Fishes of the Western North Atlantic. Orders Anguilliformes and Saccopharyngiformes. Memoir of the Sears Foundation of Marine Research. Part 9. Vol. 1. xvii + 655 pp.

Pacific (specifically, eastern Pacific near Mazatlán, México), the only known species of *Hoplunnis* from the Pacific Ocean [possibly a junior synonym of *H. sicarius*]

***Hoplunnis punctata* Regan 1915** Latin for spotted, referring to numerous small dark spots forming irregular longitudinal series on upper half of body

***Hoplunnis schmidtii* Kaup 1860** in honor of “Dr. Schmidt” (forename not given), a member of the Hamburg Museum’s advisory council, who provided specimens to Kaup

***Hoplunnis sicarius* (Garman 1899)** Latin for dagger-man or assassin, allusion not explained, possibly referring to dagger-like shape of leptocephalus

***Hoplunnis similis* Smith 1989** Latin for like or resembling, referring to its resemblance to *H. diomediana*

***Hoplunnis tenuis* Ginsburg 1951** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its slender body and tail

Nettastoma

Rafinesque 1810

nētta (Gr. νήττα), duck; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to elongate and slightly depressed snout of *N. melanura*

***Nettastoma falcinaris* Parin & Karmovskaya 1985** *falcis*, genitive of *falx* (L.), sickle or scythe; *nares* (L.), nostrils, referring to its falcate nostrils

***Nettastoma melanura* Rafinesque 1810** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *ourá* (Gr. ούρά), tail presumably referring to darkened posterior portions of dorsal and anal fins [name is regarded as a noun but often treated as a neuter adjective, *melanurum*]

***Nettastoma parviceps* Günther 1877** *parvus* (L.), little; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, its length $\frac{3}{5}$ the distance between gill-opening and vent (compared with more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in *N. melanura*)

***Nettastoma solitarium* Castle & Smith 1981** Latin for solitary or alone, referring to its isolated and widely scattered distribution in the Indo-Pacific

***Nettastoma syntresis* Smith & Böhlke 1981** *syntrésis* (Gr. σύντρισις), channel, passage or strait, referring to its occurrence in the Santaren, Nicholas and Northwest Providence Channels (Bahamas)

Nettenchelys

Alcock 1898

nētta (Gr. νήττα), duck, referring to its somewhat elongate and depressed snout; *énchelys* (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel

***Nettenchelys bellottii* (D’Ancona 1928)** described from a leptocephalus, in honor of Italian biologist-paleontologist Cristoforo Bellotti (1823–1919), who published the first review of Mediterranean leptocephali in 1883

***Nettenchelys dionisi* Brito 1989** in honor of malacologist Gustavo Perez-

Dionis, for his contributions to the study of the marine fauna of Canary Island (type locality)

***Nettenchelys erroriensis* Karmovskaya 1994** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Error Seamount, northeastern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Nettenchelys exoria* Böhlke & Smith 1981** from *exorías* (Gr. ἔξορίας), beyond the frontier (an adjective), referring to posterior nostrils, which have migrated beyond occiput to behind head [originally spelled *exorius* because the authors mistakenly believed “*enchelys*” was masculine, overlooking a 1970 ICZN ruling to treat it as feminine; emended to *exoria* to reflect the correct gender]

***Nettenchelys gephyra* Castle & Smith 1981** *géphyra* (Gr. γέφυρα), bridge, referring to the link this species provides between *N. pygmaea* and *N. inion* (in terms of intermediate nostril position)

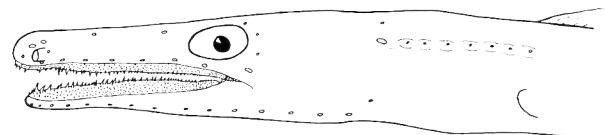
***Nettenchelys inion* Smith & Böhlke 1981** *iníon* (Gr. ἰνίον), back of head or occiput, referring to position of posterior nostril

***Nettenchelys paxtoni* Karmovskaya 1999** in honor of John R. Paxton (1938–2023), Australian Museum (Sydney), “renowned” (translation) Australian ichthyologist

***Nettenchelys proxima* Smith, Lin & Chen 2015** Latin for near, referring to position of posterior nostril, close to the eye; name also refers to its close resemblance to *N. gephyra* and *N. pygmaea*

***Nettenchelys pygmaea* Smith & Böhlke 1981** from *pygmaíος* (Gr. πυγμαῖος), small or dwarf, referring to small size (up to 201 mm TL)

***Nettenchelys taylori* Alcock 1898** in honor of Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor (1825–1898), formerly of the Indian Navy, who was “chiefly responsible” for reviving the Marine Survey of India in 1874



Nettenchelys exoria, paratype, 429 mm TL. From: Smith, D. G., J. E. Böhlke and P. H. J. Castle. 1981. A revision of the nettastomatid eel genera *Nettastoma* and *Nettenchelys* (Pisces: Anguilliformes), with descriptions of six new species. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 94 (2): 535–560.

Saurenychelys

Peters 1864

saúra (Gr. σαύρα), lizard or reptile, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to snake-like shape of *S. cancrivora*; *énchelys* (Gr. ἔγχελυς), eel

***Saurenychelys cancrivora* Peters 1864** *cancer* (L.), crab; *-voris* (L.), eating, referring to holotype, which had a crab in its stomach (and, apparently, also a prawn)

***Saurenychelys cognita* Smith 1989** Latin for known or proven, only species of genus “identified and defined as a biological entity,” i.e., other putative species do not possess a “single obvious [adult] character to divide them into different species” but are presumed to be distinct based on differences among leptocephali

***Saurenychelys elongata* (Kotthaus 1968)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its very long, strongly tapering body

***Saurenychelys fierasfer* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** named for the pearlfish (Carapidae) genus *Fierasfer* (= *Carapus*), “a fish of similar color” (translucent body with dark-tipped tail); Jordan & Snyder say *Fierasfer* is derived from *phierós* (Gr. φιερός), meaning “sleek,” but the OED says the word, a French vernacular for pearlfishes, is derived from the Provençal *fieras-fèr*, from the Latin *filum* (thread) and *feros* (wild)

***Saurenychelys finitima* (Whitley 1935)** Latin for adjoining, bordering or neighboring, presumably referring to its close relationship with *S. fierasfer*

***Saurenychelys gigas* Lin, Smith & Shao 2015** *gigas* (Gr. γίγας), giant, referring to its large size (up to 1155 mm TL)

***Saurenychelys halimyon* Van Utrecht 1983** *hális* (Gr. ἅλις), in abundance;



Saurenhelys gigas, holotype, mature female, 845 mm TL. Bar indicates position of anus. From: Lin, J., D. G. Smith, K.-T. Shao and H.-M. Chen. 2015. *Saurenhelys gigas* sp. nov., a new nettastomatid eel (Teleostei, Anguilliformes, Nettastomatidae) from the western central Pacific. *Zootaxa* 4060 (1): 121–130.

myós (Gr. μυός), genitive of *mús* (μῦς), muscle, referring to numerous myomeres of leptocephalus

Saurenhelys lateromaculatus (D'Ancona 1928) *lateralis* (L.), of the side; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to eight large black spots on side of leptocephalus, alternating with 11 smaller spots

Saurenhelys meteori Klausewitz & Zajonz 2000 named for the German research vessel *Meteor*, from which holotype was collected

Saurenhelys petersi Day 1878 in honor of Wilhelm C. H. Peters (1815–1883), German naturalist and explorer, who described the “very similar, if not identical” *S. cancrivora* in 1864

Saurenhelys stylura (Lea 1913) pen-tailed, from *stylus* (L.), pen, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to pointed tail of leptocephalus

Saurenhelys taiwanensis Karmovskaya 2004 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Taiwan, “named after the occurrence of holotype” (which appears to be a misnomer since type locality is near Luzon Island, Philippines)

Venefica

Jordan & Davis 1891

Venefica, a Roman sorceress, from *sorcière*, vernacular in Nice, France, for *Nettastoma melanura* (*Nettastoma* is original genus of the type species *V. procera*)

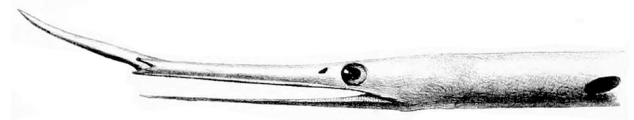
Venefica multiporosa Karrer 1982 *multi-* (L.), many; *porosus* (L.), full of pores, referring to numerous small, round pores on head

Venefica ocella Garman 1899 diminutive of *oculus* (L.), eye, referring to small eye, $\frac{1}{3}$ length of snout and $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head

Venefica proboscidea (Vaillant 1888) Latin for having a proboscis, a flat triangular projection half the length of the snout, resembling the snout of the snake *Langaha ensifera* (= *madagascariensis*)

Venefica procera (Goode & Bean 1883) Latin for tall, slender or long, referring to its very elongate body

Venefica tentaculata Garman 1899 *-ata* (L.), provided with: *tentacule* (L.), feeler, i.e., small tentacle, referring to its “tentacular proboscis”



Venefica proboscidea. 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.