

# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order SILURIFORMES (part 5 of 11)

### Family SILURIDAE Sheatfishes

13 genera · 102 species

#### ***Belodontichthys* Bleeker 1857**

*belos*, arrow and *odontos*, tooth, referring to “lancet- or arrow shaped jaw teeth” of *B. dinema* (translation)

#### ***Belodontichthys dinema* (Bleeker 1851)**

*di*-, two; *nema*, thread, referring to pair of very thin, short barbels, placed far posteriorly on the chin

#### ***Belodontichthys truncatus* Kottelat & Ng 1999**

truncated, referring to its shorter head compared to *B. dinema*

#### ***Ceratoglanis* Myers 1938**

*ceratos*, horn, referring to short, bony, hooked, maxillary barbels; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

#### ***Ceratoglanis pachynema* Ng 1999**

*pachys*, thick; *nema*, thread, referring to thickened maxillary barbels of mature males

#### ***Ceratoglanis scleronema* (Bleeker 1863)**

*sclero*-, hard; *nema*, thread, referring to bony maxillary barbels

#### ***Hemisilurus* Bleeker 1857**

*hemi*-, partial, referring to the related genus *Silurus*, from which it differs by lacking a dorsal fin

#### ***Hemisilurus heterorhynchus* (Bleeker 1854)**

*hetero*-, different; *rhynchus*, snout, presumably referring to truncate snout, different than other species then placed in *Wallago* (original genus)

#### ***Hemisilurus mekongensis* Bornbusch & Lundberg 1989**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Mekong River basin (China, Thailand, Laos), where it is endemic

#### ***Hemisilurus moolenburghi* Weber & de Beaufort 1913**

in honor of ethnographer P. E. Moolenburgh, who gave a large collection of fishes from Sumatra to the authors, presumably including type of this one

#### ***Kryptopterus* Bleeker 1857**

*kryptos*, hidden; *pterus*, fin, referring to “rudimentary, filiform” (translation) dorsal fin

#### ***Kryptopterus baramensis* Ng 2002**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Baram River drainage, northern Borneo, type locality

#### ***Kryptopterus bicirrhis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*bi*-, two; *cirrhis*, tendril, probably referring to pair of long forward-pointing whiskers on upper lip

#### ***Kryptopterus kryptopterus* (Bleeker 1851)**

*kryptos*, hidden; *pterus*, fin, referring to dorsal fin, described as a “short slender thread” (translation)

#### ***Kryptopterus dissitus* Ng 2001**

apart, referring to its widely separated vomerine tooth patches

#### ***Kryptopterus geminus* Ng 2003**

twin-born, referring to close morphological similarity to *K. kryptopterus*

#### ***Kryptopterus hesperius* Ng 2002**

western, referring to distribution in western Thailand

#### ***Kryptopterus lais* (Bleeker 1851)**

*lais*, Sundanese name for various silurid and schilbeid catfishes, presumably including this one

#### ***Kryptopterus limpok* (Bleeker 1852)**

Malay word for this and other mid-sized silurid catfishes in Sumatra, Indonesia

#### ***Kryptopterus lumholtzi* Rendahl 1922**

in honor of Carl Lumholtz (1851-1922), Norwegian explorer and ethnographer, who collected type

***Kryptopterus macrocephalus* (Bleeker 1858)**

*macro-*, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its relatively large head, contained a little more than five times in SL and a little more than six times in TL

***Kryptopterus minor* Roberts 1989**

little, referring to small size of adults (up to 68.5 mm)

***Kryptopterus mononema* (Bleeker 1846)**

*mono-*, one; *nema*, thread, referring to short, filiform dorsal-fin ray (which Bleeker later realized comprised two rays, fused at the base)

***Kryptopterus palembangensis* (Bleeker 1852)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality

***Kryptopterus paraschilbeides* Ng 2003**

*para-*, near, referring to close similarity to *K. schilbeides*

***Kryptopterus piperatus* Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty 2004**

peppered, referring to scattered black spots on flanks

***Kryptopterus schilbeides* (Bleeker 1858)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *Schilbe* (Schilbeidae), referring to similar concave profiles

***Kryptopterus vitreolus* Ng & Kottelat 2013**

diminutive of *vitreus*, glass, referring to transparent appearance in life

***Micronema* Bleeker 1857**

*micro-*, small; *nema*, thread, referring to very short and thin barbels

***Micronema cheveyi* (Durand 1940)**

in honor of ichthyologist Pierre Chevey, Directeur de l'institut Océanographique de l'Indochine

***Micronema hexapterus* (Bleeker 1851)**

*hexa-*, six; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to absence of dorsal fin, giving fish six fins (two pectoral, two ventral, anal, caudal) instead of seven

***Micronema platypogon* (Ng 2004)**

*platys*, flat; *pogon*, beard, referring to its flat, ribbon-like barbels

***Ompok* Lacepède 1803**

according to Bleeker (1858), “apparently a corruption of the Malay word Limpok” (translation), used for various mid-sized silurid catfishes

***Ompok argestes* Sudasinghe & Meegaskumbura 2016**

Greek for southwest, referring to distribution in southwestern Sri Lanka

***Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch 1794)**

*bi-*, two; *maculatus*, spotted, presumably referring to blackish blotch above pectoral fin and spot on caudal peduncle (although neither mark is mentioned in description and latter mark is not shown in illustration)

***Ompok binotatus* Ng 2002**

*bi-*, two; *notatus*, marked, referring to dark spots on humeral region and end of caudal peduncle

***Ompok borneensis* (Steindachner 1901)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Borneo, where it is endemic

***Ompok brevirectus* Ng & Hadiaty 2009**

*brevis*, short; *rictus*, open mouth, referring to relatively short mouth (causing mouth rictus to be separated from anterior orbital margin by a distance of more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  eye diameter)

***Ompok canio* (Hamilton 1822)**

latinization of *kani*, from *Kani pabda*, Bengali name for this and related catfishes in India

***Ompok eugeneiatus* (Vaillant 1893)**

*eu-*, well or very; *geneiatus*, long-bearded, referring to long mandibular barbels, which nearly extend to end of caudal fin

***Ompok fumidus* Tan & Ng 1996**

Latin for smoky colored, referring to its uniform gray-to-black color

***Ompok hypophthalmus* (Bleeker 1846)**

*hypo-*, below; *ophthalmus*, eyes, referring to placement of eyes on lower half of head

***Ompok karunkodu* Ng 2013**

from the Tamil *karun*, a contraction of *karuppu* (black) and *kodu* (line), referring to dark midlateral stripe running along side of body

**Ompok leiacanthus (Bleeker 1853)**

*leios*, smooth; *acanthus*, thorn, referring to smooth and slender pectoral-fin spine

**Ompok malabaricus (Valenciennes 1840)**

*-icus*, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), type locality

**Ompok miostoma (Vaillant 1902)**

*mio-*, less or small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to “médiocre” mouth, the commissure ending well before reaching anterior margin of eye

**Ompok pabda (Hamilton 1822)**

from *Kani pahda*, Bengali name for this and related catfishes in India

**Ompok pabo (Hamilton 1822)**

Assamese name for this catfish in India

**Ompok pinnatus Ng 2003**

feathered or plumed, referring to very long dorsal fin and barbels

**Ompok platyrhynchus Ng & Tan 2004**

*platys*, flat; *rhynchus*, nose, referring to “lack of a distinct nuchal concavity”

**Ompok pluriradiatus Ng 2002**

*pluris*, more; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to relatively numerous anal-fin rays

**Ompok rhadinurus Ng 2003**

*rhadinos*, tapering; *ouros*, tail, referring to slender caudal peduncle

**Ompok sabanus Inger & Chin 1959**

*-anus*, belonging to: Sabah, local name for North Borneo, where it is endemic

**Ompok siluroides Lacepède 1803**

*-oides*, having the form of: *Silurus*, a related genus from Europe, but in this case perhaps referring to catfishes in general

**Ompok supernus Ng 2008**

Latin for “that is above” or “in high,” referring to dorsally placed eyes

**Ompok urbaini (Fang & Chaux 1949)**

in honor of Achille Urbain (1884-1957), Director, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

**Ompok weberi (Hardenberg 1936)**

in honor of the “well known” ichthyologist Max Weber (1852-1937)

**Phalacronotus Bleeker 1857**

*phalacro-*, baldheaded; *notus*, back, referring to absence of dorsal fin, i.e., barebacked

**Phalacronotus apogon (Bleeker 1851)**

*a-*, without; *pogon*, beard, referring to seeming lack of barbels in the poorly preserved specimens Bleeker initially examined; later, when Bleeker received better specimens, he discovered that the catfish indeed had extremely thin, hair-like barbels and changed the name to *micropogon*, but the original name must stand

**Phalacronotus bleekeri (Günther 1864)**

in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who described many silurid catfishes from southeast Asia and whose collection contained the type

**Phalacronotus micronemus (Bleeker 1846)**

*micro-*, small; *nemus*, thread, referring to its very thin barbels

**Phalacronotus parvanalis (Inger & Chin 1959)**

*parvus*, small; *analis*, anal, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to fewer anal-fin rays compared to *P. apogon* and *P. micronema*

**Piniwallago Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela 1981**

*pinnis*, fin, similar to *Wallago* but distinguished from it by presence of a second rayed dorsal fin, much longer than first dorsal fin and widely separated from the tail

**Piniwallago kanpurensis Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela 1981**

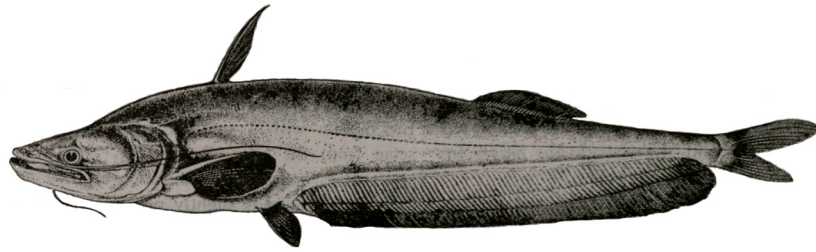
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

**Pterocryptis Peters 1861**

*pterus*, fin; *cryptos*, hidden, a transposition of the similar *Kryptopterus*, from which it is easily distinguished by the fusion of its anal and caudal fins

**Pterocryptis anomala (Herre 1934)**

anomalous, referring to absence of ventral fins on type specimen, a presumed adaptation to “living on the muddy



*Pinnicallago kanpurensis*. From: Gupta, S. K., K. C. Jayaram and K. P. Hajela. 1981. On a new silurid cat-fish from Uttar Pradesh, India. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* v. 77 (pt 2): 290-291.

bottoms of ponds and sluggish streams”

***Pterocryptis barakensis* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma 2006**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Barak River, Brahmaputra River basin, India, where it is endemic

***Pterocryptis berdmorei* (Blyth 1860)**

in honor of the late Major Hugh Thomas Berdmore (d. 1859), Madras Artillery, Assistant to the Commissioner and in charge of the forests' office, who collected or provided type

***Pterocryptis bokorensis* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1937)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bokor, Cambodia, elevation 800-1000 meters, type locality

***Pterocryptis buccata* Ng & Kottelat 1998**

cheeked, referring to prominent mandibular muscles, causing cheeks to appear inflated

***Pterocryptis cochinchinensis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cochinchine (now southern Viêt Nam), type locality (also occurs in China and Laos)

***Pterocryptis crenula* Ng & Freyhof 2001**

Latin for small notch, referring to relatively shallow notch between confluent anal and caudal fins

***Pterocryptis cucphuongensis* (Mai 1978)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: a cave in Cuc Phuong National Park, northern Viêt Nam, type locality

***Pterocryptis furnessi* (Fowler 1905)**

in honor of ethnologist William H. Furness III (1867-1920), University of Pennsylvania, who collected type

***Pterocryptis gangelica* Peters 1861**

-*ica*, belonging to: Ganges River, India, type locality (also occurs in Bangladesh) [misspelled *gangetica* by some authors, assuming that original spelling was in error]

***Pterocryptis inusitata* Ng 1999**

strange, referring to “unusual” (elliptical vs. circular) shape of eye

***Pterocryptis subrisa* Ng, Lalramliana & Lalronunga 2018**

perfect passive participle of *subrideo*, to smile, referring to long supralabial fold, which vaguely resembles a smiling countenance

***Pterocryptis taytayensis* (Herre 1924)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: a small freshwater creek near Taytay, Palawan, Philippines, type locality [sometimes placed in *Ompok*]

***Pterocryptis verecunda* Ng & Freyhof 2001**

shy, referring to genital papilla, which is partly concealed by the anus

***Pterocryptis wynaadensis* (Day 1873)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Wynaad, India, type locality

***Silurichthys* Bleeker 1856**

*Silurus*, referring to Bleeker's original placement of *S. phaiosoma* in that genus; *ichthys*, fish

***Silurichthys citatus* Ng & Kottelat 1997**

swift, referring to its occurrence in fast-flowing streams

***Silurichthys gibbiceps* Ng & Ng 1998**

*gibbus*, hump; *ceps*, head, referring to distinctively humped head

***Silurichthys hasseltii* Bleeker 1858**

in honor of Dutch physician and biologist Johan Coenraad van Hasselt (1797-1823), who explored the colonial

- Dutch East Indies with his friend Heinrich Kuhl in 1820; Bleeker described this catfish based on their illustration
- Silurichthys indragiriensis* Volz 1904**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Indragari, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality
- Silurichthys ligneolus* Ng & Tan 2011**  
diminutive of *ligneus*, wood, referring to slender, uniformly brown body, resembling a small piece of wood
- Silurichthys marmoratus* Ng & Ng 1998**  
marbled, referring to its coloration
- Silurichthys phaiosoma* (Bleeker 1851)**  
*phaios*, dusky brown; *soma*, body, referring to body coloration
- Silurichthys sanguineus* Roberts 1989**  
blood-red, referring to coloration in life
- Silurichthys schneideri* Volz 1904**  
in honor of anthropologist Gustav Schneider (1840-1917), Universität Basel, Zoologisches Institut, who collected type
- Silurus* Linnaeus 1758**  
from the Greek *silouros*, catfish; according to Cuvier (1839), name may have first belonged to a species from Egypt or Syria, but was later applied to *S. glanis* of Europe and used as another word for *glanis* (another ancient name for catfish) in Pliny's translation of Aristotle
- Silurus aristotelis* Garman 1890**  
-is, genitive singular of: Aristotle (384-322 BCE), Greek philosopher and scientist who wrote about the parental behavior of a Greek catfish, now identified as this species (name coined by Agassiz in 1856 but without a description)
- Silurus asotus* Linnaeus 1758**  
meaning unknown; Jordan & Fowler (1903) say it means "a sot" (i.e., a drunkard), while Latin dictionaries give varying definitions (e.g., lost, profligate, debauched)
- Silurus biwaensis* (Tomoda 1961)**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Biwa, Japan, where it is endemic
- Silurus burmanensis* Khin Thant 1967**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Burma (Myanmar), where it is endemic to Inlé Lake
- Silurus caobangensis* Nguyễn, Vũ & Nguyễn 2015**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cao Bang province, Việt Nam, type locality
- Silurus dakrongensis* Nguyễn, Vũ & Nguyễn 2015**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dakrong River, Quang Tri province, Việt Nam, type locality
- Silurus duanensis* Hu, Lan & Zhang 2004**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Du'an County, Guangxi, China, where it is endemic
- Silurus glanis* Linnaeus 1758**  
ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *S. aristotelis*) dating back to at least Aristotle
- Silurus grahami* Regan 1907**  
in honor of missionary John Graham, who collected many fishes in Yunnan, China, including type of this one
- Silurus langsonensis* Nguyễn, Vũ & Nguyễn 2015**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lang Son province, Việt Nam, type locality
- Silurus lanzhouensis* Chen 1977**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lanzhou (also spelled Lanchow), Gansu Province, China, city on Yellow River, type locality
- Silurus lithophilus* (Tomoda 1961)**  
*lithos*, stone; *philos*, fond of, referring to occurrence on rocky reefs of Lake Biwa, Japan (compared to the offshore *S. biwaensis*)
- Silurus mento* Regan 1904**  
*mentum*, chin, presumably referring to "projecting" lower jaw
- Silurus meridionalis* Chen 1977**  
southern, referring to distribution in southern China
- Silurus microdorsalis* (Mori 1936)**  
*micro-*, small; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to "very small" dorsal fin, "a little longer than eye diameter"
- Silurus soldatovi* Nikolskii & Soin 1948**  
in memory of Vladimir Konstantinovich Soldatov (1875-1941), preeminent authority on Amurian fishes

***Silurus tomodai* Hibino & Tabata 2018**

in honor of Yoshio Tomoda, who described *S. biwaensis* and *S. lithophilus* in 1961

***Silurus triostegus* Heckel 1843**

*trio-*, three; *stegus*, cover, allusion not explained nor evident; the only “three” mentioned by Heckel refers to its three dorsal-fin rays, which distinguished it from *S. glanis*

***Wallago* Bleeker 1851**

presumably local name for *W. attu* in India (spelled *wallago* by Valenciennes in 1840)

***Wallago attu* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

from *Attu-vahlay*, Malayan name for this catfish in southern India

***Wallagonia* Myers 1938**

*-ia*, belonging to: *Wallago*; replacement name for *Wallago* Bleeker 1851, which Myers believed was a senior synonym of *Belodontichthys* (Myers missed an earlier publication of *Wallago*, which he realized and corrected in 1948)

***Wallagonia leerii* (Bleeker 1851)**

in honor of Bleeker’s Dutch medical colleague Lieut.-Col. J. M. van Leer, who collected and/or provided type

***Wallagonia maculatus* (Inger & Chin 1959)**

spotted, referring to row of black blotches below lateral line

***Wallagonia micropogon* (Ng 2004)**

*micro-*, small; *pogon*, beard, referring to short maxillary barbels

## Family KRYPTOGLANIDAE Indian Cave Catfish

***Kryptoglanis* Vincent & Thomas 2011**

*crypta*, vault or tunnel, referring to its “cryptic” habitat, a well fed by subterranean springs; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Kryptoglanis shajii* Vincent & Thomas 2011**

in honor of “distinguished” fish taxonomist C. P. Shaji, “who significantly contributed to the documentation of fresh-water fish diversity of the Kerala region of Western Ghats by the Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI Peechi)”

## Family AUSTRONGLANIDIDAE Rock Catfishes

***Austroglanis* Skelton, Risch & de Vos 1984**

*auster*, south wind, being the most southerly distributed catfishes in Africa; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Austroglanis barnardi* (Skelton 1981)**

continuing the tradition of naming species in this genus after directors of the South African Museum, in honor of Keppel Harcourt Barnard (1887-1964), who described *A. gilli* in 1943

***Austroglanis gilli* (Barnard 1943)**

in honor of Edwin Leonard Gill (1877-1956), Director, South African Museum (noting that it is “appropriate” that *A. sclateri* was named after Gill’s predecessor)

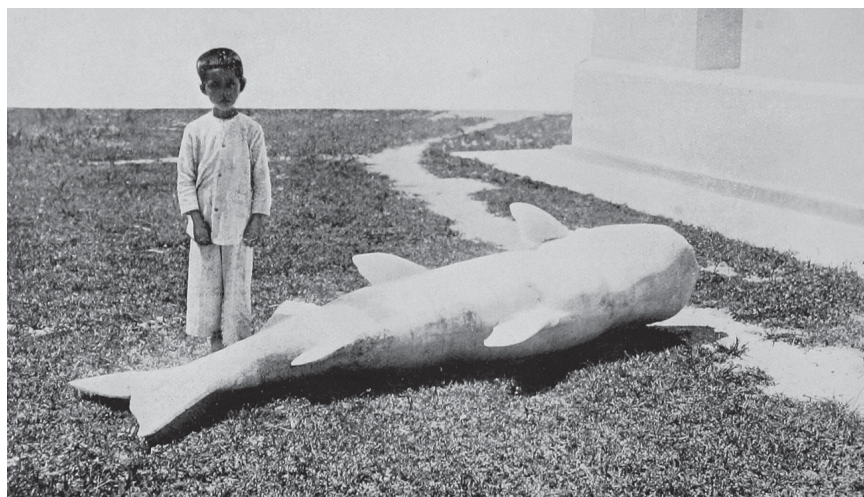
***Austroglanis sclateri* (Boulenger 1901)**

in honor of William Lutley Sclater (1863-1944), Director, South African Museum, who supplied type



*Kryptoglanis shajii*. From: Vincent, M. and J. Thomas. 2011. *Kryptoglanis shajii*, an enigmatic subterranean-spring catfish (Siluriformes, *Incertae sedis*) from Kerala, India. *Ichthyological Research* v. 58 (no. 2): 161-165.





*Pangasianodon gigas*. From: Chevey, P. 1931. Sur un nouveau silure géant du Bassin du Mékong *Pangasianodon gigas* nov. g., nov. sp. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* v. 55 (no. 7) (1930): 536-542, Pl. 1.

## Family PANGASIIDAE Shark Catfishes

5 genera/subgenera · 29 species

### ***Helicophagus* Bleeker 1857**

*helix*, snail; *phago*, eating or devouring, referring to its molluscivorous diet

### ***Helicophagus leptorhynchus* Ng & Kottelat 2000**

*leptos*, slender; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to relatively slender snout compared to congeners

### ***Helicophagus typus* Bleeker 1857**

serving as type of genus

### ***Helicophagus waandersii* Bleeker 1858**

in honor of J. F. van Bloemen Waanders, major of the artillery in the Dutch East Indian army, who collected type

### ***Pangasianodon* Chevey 1931**

*ano-*, without; *don*, teeth, i.e., a toothless *Pangasius*

### ***Pangasianodon gigas* Chevey 1931**

large, described at up to 2.5 m (known to reach 3.2 m and 300 kg, one of the largest freshwater fishes in the world)

### ***Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Sauvage 1878)**

*hypo-*, below; *ophthalmus*, eyes, referring to low placement of eyes on head

### ***Pangasius Valenciennes 1840***

tautonymous with *Pimelodus pangasius* (but unnecessarily renamed *P. buchanani*); latinization of *pangas*, Assamese name for *P. pangasius* in India

### Subgenus ***Pangasius***

### ***Pangasius bocourti* Sauvage 1880**

in honor of zoologist and artist Marie Firmin Bocourt (1819-1904), who described *P. larraudii* in 1866

### ***Pangasius conchophilus* Roberts & Vidthayanon 1991**

*concho*, shell; *philus*, loving, refers to its “pronounced molluscivory”

### ***Pangasius djambal* Bleeker 1846**

Malayan and Sundanese name for this catfish

### ***Pangasius elongatus* Pouyaud, Gustiano & Teugels 2002**

referring to its elongate body, the most elongate species in the subgenus

### ***Pangasius krempfi* Fang & Chaux 1949**

in honor of marine biologist Armand Krempf (1879-?), Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography (Viêt Nam), who collected type

### ***Pangasius kunyit* Pouyaud, Teugels & Legendre 1999**

local name for this species among fishermen in Sumatra and Kalimantan, from the Javanese word for saffron, referring to its goldish color

***Pangasius larnaudii* Bocourt 1866**

in honor of Father R. P. Larnaudie, missionary priest, for his care and hospitality during Bocourt's seven months in Thailand

***Pangasius macronema* Bleeker 1850**

*macro-*, long; *nema*, thread, referring to long barbels, longer than head

***Pangasius mahakamensis* Pouyaud, Gustiano & Teugels 2002**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Mahakam River basin, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, type locality

***Pangasius mekongensis* Gustiano, Teugels & Pouyaud 2003**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Mekong River basin, Viêt Nam, type locality

***Pangasius myanmar* Roberts & Vidthayanon 1991**

named for Myanmar (formerly Burma), where it is endemic

***Pangasius nasutus* (Bleeker 1863)**

large-nosed, referring to "sharp and angular snout" (translation)

***Pangasius pangasius* (Hamilton 1822)**

latinization of *pangas*, Assamese name for this catfish in India

***Pangasius polyuranodon* Bleeker 1852**

*poly*, many; *urano-*, relating to roof of mouth; *odon*, tooth, referring to large, square group of vomerine teeth

***Pangasius rheophilus* Pouyaud & Teugels 2000**

*rheos*, stream; *philos*, loving, referring to its adaptation to torrential waters

***Pangasius sabahensis* Gustiano, Teugels & Pouyaud 2003**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sabah State, Malaysia, type locality

***Pangasius sanitwongsei* Smith 1931**

in honor of the late Dr. Yai S. Sanitwongse, for "his keen personal interest" in the fishes of Thailand; he brought this species to Smith's attention and pointed out its distinctive characters

***Pangasius silasi* Dwivedi, Gupta, Singh, Mohindra, Chandra, Easawarn, Jena & Lal 2017**

in honor of Eric Godwin Silas (b. 1928), Director, Central Marine Fisheries Institute (India), for important contributions to taxonomy of Indian fish species, their biogeography and evolutionary divergence

Subgenus ***Neopangasius* Popta 1904**

*neo-*, new, proposed as a new genus of *Pangasius*

***Pangasius humeralis* Roberts 1989**

pertaining to shoulder, referring to exceptionally large humeral (postcleithral) process

***Pangasius kinabatanganensis* Roberts & Vidthayanon 1991**

*-ensis*, Kinabatangan River basin, northeastern Borneo, Malaysia, where it is endemic

***Pangasius lithostoma* Roberts 1989**

*lithos*, stone; *stoma*, mouth, referring to vomerine toothplate that "projects strongly downwards from the roof of the mouth like a millstone"

***Pangasius nieuwenhuisii* (Popta 1904)**

in honor of Dutch explorer Anton Willem Nieuwenhuis (1864-1953), who collected type

***Pseudolais* Vaillant 1902**

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although similar to the schilbeid genus *Lais* (now *Laides*), such an appearance is false

***Pseudolais micronemus* (Bleeker 1846)**

*micro-*, small; *nema*, thread, referring to short mandibular barbels, not or barely reaching eye

***Pseudolais pleurotaenia* (Sauvage 1878)**

*pleuro-*, side; *taenia*, band, referring to narrow black band on flanks

## Family CHACIDAE Frogmouth Catfishes

***Chaca* Gray 1831**

tautonymous with *Platystacus chaca*, local Assamese name for this catfish in India (which Gray unnecessarily renamed *C. hamiltoni*)

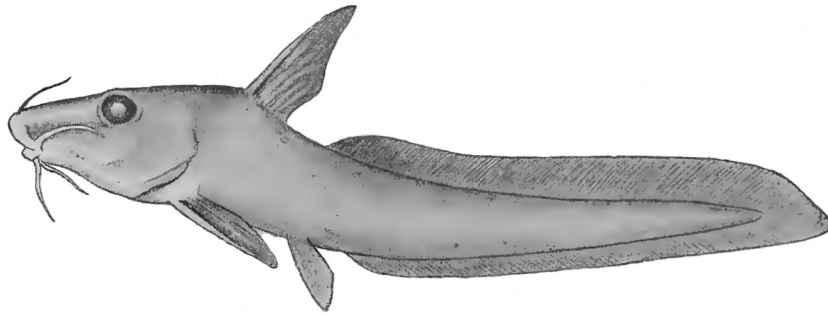
***Chaca bankanensis* Bleeker 1852**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bangka, Indonesia, type locality

***Chaca burmensis* Brown & Ferraris 1988**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Burma (now Myanmar), where it is endemic





*Anodontiglanis dahl*. From: Rendahl, H. 1922. Meddelelser fra det Zoologiske Museum, Kristiania. Nr. 5. A contribution to the ichthyology of north-west Australia. *Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne* v. 60: 163-197.

***Chaca chaca* (Hamilton 1822)**

local Assamese name for this catfish in India

***Chaca serica* Ng & Kottelat 2012**

silken, referring to smooth oral margin of lower lip compared to *C. bankanensis*, the congener it superficially resembles the most

**Family PLOTOSIDAE Eeltail Catfishes**

10 genera · 42 species

***Anodontiglanis* Rendahl 1922**

*ano-*, without and *odontos*, tooth, referring to lack of teeth on jaws and vomer (but pharyngeal teeth well developed); *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Anodontiglanis dahl* Rendahl 1922**

in honor of Norwegian zoologist and explorer Knut Dahl (1871-1951), who collected type

***Cnidoglanis* Günther 1864**

*cnido-*, nettle, allusion not explained, probably referring to venomous dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, which inflict very painful wounds analogous to those of a sea nettle; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Cnidoglanis macrocephalus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*macro-*, large; *cephalus*, head, “distinguished easily by its big head” (translation), comprising ¼ of its total length

***Euristhmus* Ogilby 1899**

*eurys*, wide, referring to gill membranes separated by a wide isthmus

***Euristhmus lepturus* (Günther 1864)**

*leptos*, thin; *oura*, tail, described as “long, much produced and pointed behind”

***Euristhmus microceps* (Richardson 1845)**

*micro-*, small; *ceps*, head, “remarkable for the smallness of its head, which does not exceed the eighth part of the entire length of the fish”

***Euristhmus microphthalmus* Murdy & Ferraris 2006**

*micro-*, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to small eye compared to congeners

***Euristhmus nudiceps* (Günther 1880)**

*nudus*, bare or naked; *ceps*, head, referring to osseous occipital region, “not covered with loose skin” unlike *E. lepturus* and *E. microcephalus*

***Euristhmus sandrae* Murdy & Ferraris 2006**

in honor of Sandra J. Raredon, Museum Specialist, Smithsonian Institution, Division of Fishes, who contributed greatly to the revision of this genus and other studies undertaken by the authors

***Neosiluroides* Allen & Feinberg 1998**

*-oides*, having the form of: referring to superficial resemblance to *Neosilurus*

***Neosiluroides cooperensis* Allen & Feinberg 1998**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cooper Creek and its tributaries, South Australia, where it is endemic

***Neosilurus* Steindachner 1867**

*neo-*, new; *silurus*, catfish, e.g., a new catfish

**Neosilurus ater (Perugia 1894)**

black, referring to uniform black color of body and fins (throat whitish)

**Neosilurus brevidorsalis (Günther 1867)**

*brevis*, short; *dorsalis*, dorsal, presumably referring to small, short anterior dorsal fin (a character not mentioned by Günther; instead, he described anterior half of second dorsal fin (confluent with caudal fin) as “replaced by a pad of fat, from which the rays gradually emerge behind”

**Neosilurus coatesi (Allen 1985)**

in honor of biologist David Coates, Fisheries Research Laboratory of the Papua New Guinea Department of Primary Industry, who helped collect type series

**Neosilurus equinus (Weber 1913)**

horse-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its elongate, horse-like face (Gerald R. Allen, pers. comm.)

**Neosilurus gjellerupi (Weber 1913)**

in honor of Danish health officer Knud Gjellerup (1876-1950), who collected type

**Neosilurus gloveri Allen & Feinberg 1998**

in honor of the late John Glover, former Curator of Fishes, South Australian Museum, who collected many of the type specimens and made valuable contributions to our knowledge of fishes from the central Australian desert (note: three species from Dalhousie Springs are named after Glover: this catfishes, the goby *Chlamydogobius gloveri*, and the silverside *Craterocephalus gloveri*)

**Neosilurus hyrtlii Steindachner 1867**

patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Steindachner’s Austrian colleague, anatomist Josef Hyrtl (1810-1894)

**Neosilurus idenburgi (Nichols 1940)**

of the Idenburg River, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, type locality

**Neosilurus mollespiculum Allen & Feinberg 1998**

*mollis*, soft; *spiculum*, pointed or spiked, referring to weak, flexible dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, usually without serrations

**Neosilurus novaeguineae (Weber 1907)**

of New Guinea, specifically Irian Jaya of Western New Guinea (now West Papua, Indonesia), type locality

**Neosilurus pseudospinosus Allen & Feinberg 1998**

*pseudo-*, false; *spinosus*, spined, referring to weak and flexible dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, lacking serrations

**Oloplotosus Weber 1913**

*olo-*, Attic Greek for lost, i.e., *Plotosus* with lost (or absent) maxillary teeth

**Oloplotosus luteus Gomon & Roberts 1978**

yellow, presumably referring to bright orange barbels and ventral surface of head, and pale orange ventral surface of abdomen

**Oloplotosus mariae Weber 1913**

in honor of the Baroness Maria van Nagell, wife of Dutch explorer Hendrikus Albertus Lorentz (1871-1944), who collected type

**Oloplotosus torobo Allen 1985**

local Papua New Guinea name for this catfish

**Paraplotosus Bleeker 1863**

*para-*, near, referring to previous placement of *P. albilabris* in *Plotosus*

**Paraplotosus albilabris (Valenciennes 1840)**

*albus*, white; *labris*, lip, referring to all-black color in alcohol, except for lips, which are white (or yellow or tan)

**Paraplotosus butleri Allen 1998**

in honor of naturalist and environmental consultant W. “Harry” Butler (b. 1930), who helped collect many of the paratypes; he also offered generous support to the Western Australian Museum for field work via his Butler Fund

**Paraplotosus muelleri (Klunzinger 1879)**

in honor of German-Australian physician, geographer and botanist Ferdinand von Müller (1825-1896), who collected and/or provided type

**Plotosus Lacepède 1803**

from the Greek *plotos*, swimming, presumably referring to long tail of *P. lineatus*, confluent with second dorsal and anal fins, which makes it a strong anguilliform swimmer

**Plotosus abbreviatus Boulenger 1895**

shortened, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body depth eight times in total length

***Plotosus canius* Hamilton 1822**

latinization of *Kani*, from *Kani magur*; local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Plotosus fisadoha* Ng & Sparks 2002**

Malagasy contraction of *fisaka*, flat, and *loha*, head, referring to flattened head especially when compared with the sympatric *P. lineatus*

***Plotosus japonicus* Yoshino & Kishimoto 2008**

Japanese, referring to distribution in southern Japan, from Honshu Island to the Ryukyu Islands

***Plotosus limbatus* Valenciennes 1840**

edged or bordered, referring to fins edged in black

***Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg 1787)**

lined, referring to striped color pattern (distinct in juveniles, less so in adults)

***Plotosus nhatrangensis* Prokofiev 2008**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: fish market at Nha Trang Bay, Viêt Nam, type locality

***Plotosus nkunga* Gomon & Taylor 1982**

local Zulu name for this species

***Plotosus papuensis* Weber 1910**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Papua, i.e., West Papua or Western New Guinea, where Lorentz River (type locality) is situated

***Porochilus* Weber 1913**

*poro*, hole or passage; *cheilos*, lip, referring to interior of upper lip border perforated by the anterior nostrils

***Porochilus argenteus* (Zietz 1896)**

silvery, referring to pale, silvery white color

***Porochilus meraukensis* (Weber 1913)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Merauke, Papua, Indonesia, type locality

***Porochilus obbesi* Weber 1913**

in honor of Dutch artist Joan François Obbes (1869-1963), who illustrated the figures in Weber's monograph

***Porochilus rendahli* (Whitley 1928)**

in honor of Hjalmar Rendahl (1891-1969), zoologist and artist, who described this catfish in 1922 as *Copidoglanis obscurus*, preoccupied by *C. obscurus* Günther 1864 (= *Plotosus limbatus*)

***Tandanus* Mitchell 1838**

tautonymous with *T. tandanus*, latinization of *Tandan*, aboriginal name for this catfish in New South Wales, Australia

***Tandanus bellingerensis* Welsh, Jerry, Burrows & Rourke 2017**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bellinger River drainage (New South Wales, Australia) where this catfish was first recognized as an undescribed species based on genetic evidence

***Tandanus bostocki* Whitley 1944**

in honor of Rev. George James Bostock (1833-1881), Anglican Church minister, who collected fishes for Castelnau in western Australia, including type of this one [replacement name for *Plotosus unicolor* Castelnau 1873, preoccupied by *P. unicolor* Valenciennes 1840 (= *P. canius*)]

***Tandanus tandanus* (Mitchell 1838)**

latinization of *Tandan*, aboriginal name for this catfish in New South Wales, Australia

***Tandanus tropicus* Welsh, Jerry & Burrows 2014**

tropical, referring to the wet, tropical region of northeast Queensland, Australia, where it occurs