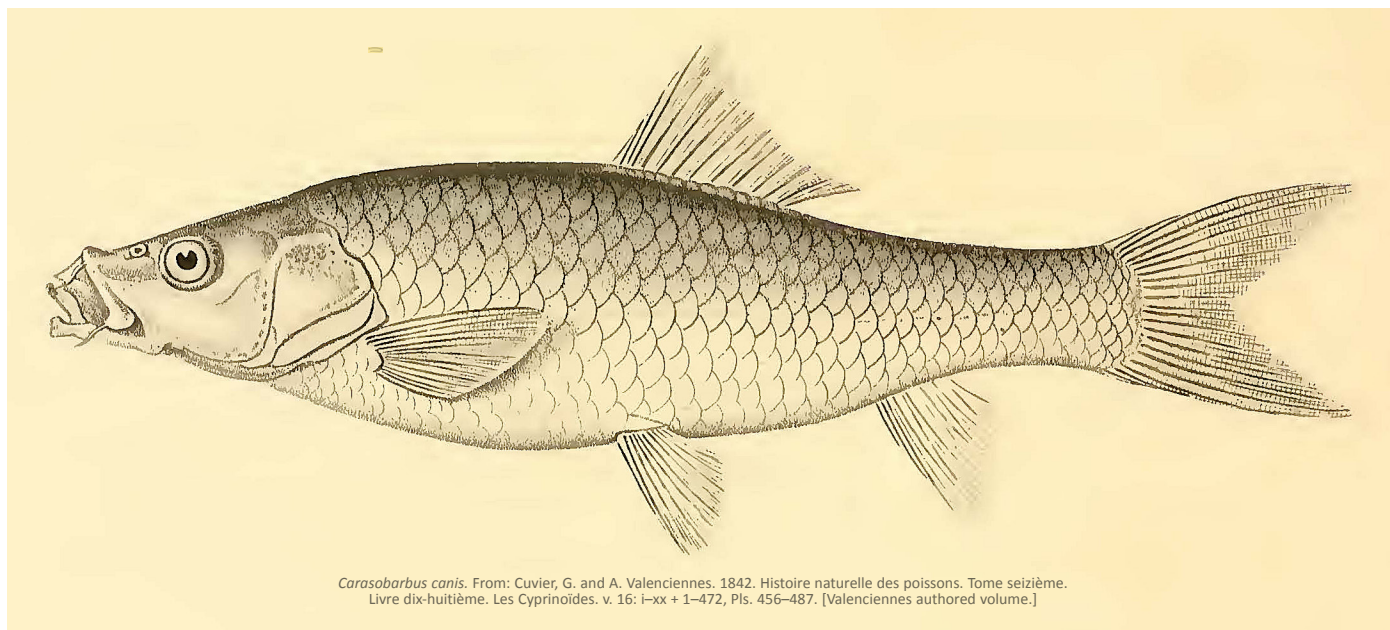


Order CYPRINIFORMES

Large Barbs

Family **CYPRINIDAE**

Subfamily **TORINAE** Karaman 1971



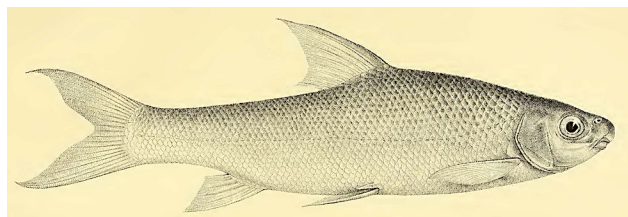
Carasobarbus canis. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1842. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome seizième. Livre dix-huitième. Les Cyprinoides. v. 16: i-xx + 1-472, Pls. 456-487. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

Acapoeta

Cockerell 1910

á- (ǎ), privative, not, i.e., not *Capoeta*, proposed as a subgenus of *Capoeta* (Barbinae)

Acapoeta tanganicae (Boulenger 1900) of Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic



First-published image of *Acapoeta tanganicae*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1901. Third contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in lakes Tanganyika and Kivu during his second expedition, 1899-1900. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 16 (pt. 3, no. 1) (art. 4): 137-178, Pls. 12-20.

Arabibarbus

Borkenhagen 2014

Arabi-, referring to Arabian distribution of this genus, previously placed in the genus *Barbus* (Barbinae)

Arabibarbus arabicus (Trewavas 1941) *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Arabian



Arabibarbus hadhrami, holotype, 129 mm SL. From: Borkenhagen, K. 2014. A new genus and species of cyprinid fish (Actinopterygii, Cyprinidae) from the Arabian Peninsula, and its phylogenetic and zoogeographic affinities. Environmental Biology of Fishes 97 (10): 1179-1195.

Peninsula (Yemen to Saudi Arabia), where it occurs

Arabibarbus grypus (Heckel 1843) from *grypós* (γρυπός), curved or hook-nosed, probably referring to how profile of brow forms a “parabolic arc down over the nose” (translation)

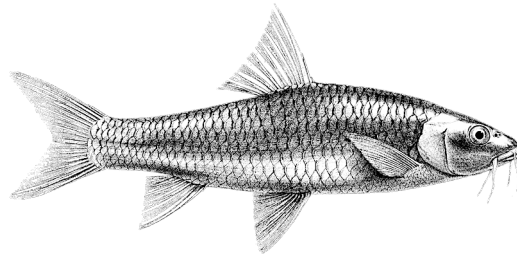
Arabibarbus hadhrami Borkenhagen 2014 named for the people, who call themselves “Hadhrami, who live in the Hadhramaut Province of Yemen, where this species occurs

Atlantor

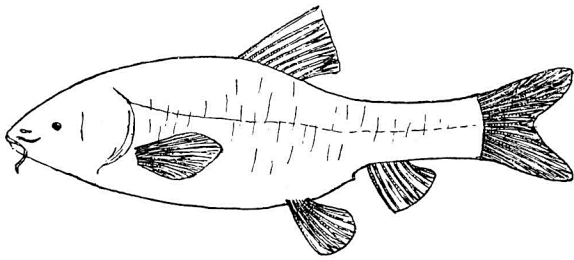
Borkenhagen & Freyhof 2023

Atla-, referring to Atlas Mountains, Morocco, where type locality of *A. reinii* (Tensift River) originates; *Tor*, generic name of the tribe that includes this genus

Atlantor reinii (Günther 1874) in honor of German geographer and natural history collector Johannes Justus Rein (1835-1918), who, along with Karl Wilhelm Georg von Fritsch (see *Carasobarbus fritschii*), collected holotype in Morocco [likely extinct; not seen since 2001]



Atlantor reinii. Illustration by George Henry Ford and Carl Ludolf Griesbach. From: Günther, A. 1874. Notice of some new species of fishes from Morocco. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 4) 13 (75) (art. 32): 230-232, Pls. 13-14.



Barbopsis devecchii. From: Di Caporiacco, L. 1926. Un nuovo genere di Ciprinide somalo delle acque di pozzo. *Monitore Zoologico Italiano* 37 (1–2): 23–25. [Not an accurate rendering.]

Barbopsis

Di Caporiacco 1926

opsis (ὄψις), appearance, referring to similarity to *Barbus* (Barbinae), then a catch-all genus for many African cyprinids

***Barbopsis devecchii* Di Caporiacco 1926** in honor of Cesare Maria De Vecchi (1884–1959), governor of Italian Somaliland (now a region of northern Somalia), where it is endemic

Carasobarbus

Karaman 1971

etymology not explained, presumably *caraso-*, referring to similarity to carps (*Carassius*, Cyprininae) and previous placement of *C. luteus* in *Barbus* (barbels, Barbinae), i.e., carp-like barbels

***Carasobarbus apoensis* (Banister & Clarke 1977) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: *á-* (ἄ), privative, without; *pósa* (πόσα), grass, “coming from a grassless place,” referring to Arabian desert habitat

***Carasobarbus canis* (Valenciennes 1842)** dog, Latin translation of *Kaelb*, vernacular for this species in the Jordan River area of what is now Palestine

***Carasobarbus chantrei* (Sauvage 1882)** in honor of French anthropologist and archaeologist Ernest Chantre (1843–1924), who collected holotype

***Carasobarbus doadrioi* Jouladeh-Roudbar, Kaya, Vatandoust & Ghanavi 2024** in honor of Spanish ichthyologist Ignacio Doadrio Villarejo (b. 1957), for his “invaluable contribution to the study of the fishes of the world”

***Carasobarbus exulatus* (Banister & Clarke 1977)** Latin for banished, referring to its isolated habitats in Wadi (=valley) Hadramut and Wadi Maran, Yemen

***Carasobarbus fritschii* (Günther 1874)** in honor of German geologist, paleontologist and natural history collector Karl Wilhelm Georg von Fritsch (1838–1906), who, along with J. J. Rein (see *Atlantor reinii*), collected holotype in Morocco

***Carasobarbus grandisquamatus* (Pellegrin 1930)** *grandis* (L.), large; *squamatus* (L.), scaled, proposed as a variety of *C. moulouyensis* with larger scales

***Carasobarbus hajhosseini* Jouladeh-Roudbar, Kaya, Vatandoust & Ghanavi 2024** in honor of Haj Hossein Javadi Pour, father of the first author

***Carasobarbus harterti* (Günther 1901)** in honor of German ornithologist Ernst Hartert (1859–1933), who collected holotype

***Carasobarbus kosswigi* (Ladiges 1960)** in honor of Turkish zoologist and geneticist Curt Kosswig (1903–1982), who collected holotype in 1939 and informed Ladiges of its uniqueness

***Carasobarbus luteus* (Heckel 1843)** Latin for yellow, referring to its main coloration of “soft yellow” (translation)

***Carasobarbus moulouyensis* (Pellegrin 1924) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Moulouya basin, Morocco, type locality

***Carasobarbus saadatii* Jouladeh-Roudbar, Kaya, Vatandoust & Ghanavi**

2024 in honor of Mohamadali Saadati, the first Iranian Ichthyologist to conduct a systematic study on the taxonomy and distribution of freshwater fishes in Iran (1977), and whose findings continue to be utilized by several ichthyologists in Iran

***Carasobarbus sublimus* (Coad & Najafpour 1997)** Latin for exalted, named for its type locality, A’la River, Khuzestan Province, southern Iran (A’la = most high or exalted)

Hypselobarbus

Bleeker 1860

hypselós (ὕψηλός), high or tall, i.e., a “tall” *Barbus* or barbel (Barbinae), referring to steep, angled back of *H. mussullah*

***Hypselobarbus basavarajai* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja & Maiden 2016** in honor of fisheries scientist N. Basavaraja, who criticized the identity of *H. pulchellus* as proposed in earlier studies, which led to the idea of searching collections of fishes from the Karnataka type locality, which then resulted in the discovery of this species

***Hypselobarbus bicolor* Knight, Rai, D’Souza, Philip & Dahanukar 2016** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice, i.e., two-colored, referring to its predominantly black and silver coloration

***Hypselobarbus canarensis* (Jerdon 1849) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Canara, southern India, original type locality (redescribed in 2013 with neotype locality, Daksshin Kanada, India)

***Hypselobarbus curmuca* (Hamilton 1807)** derived from *Karmuka*, presumably local vernacular (Telugu?) for this species [spelled *carmuca* in text and *curmuca* on plate]

***Hypselobarbus dobsoni* (Day 1876)** in honor of army surgeon Andrew Francis Dobson (1848–1921), Madras Medical Service, who provided Day with ~170 fishes from Deccan, India

***Hypselobarbus dubius* (Day 1867)** Latin for uncertain, referring to its similarity to *Puntius* (*Barbodes*) *gracilis* (= *H. micropogon*), which Day conjectured were sexually dimorphic conspecifics

***Hypselobarbus gracilis* (Jerdon 1849)** Latin for thin or slender, allusion not explained and a curious name for a deep-bodied species, perhaps referring to shorter body depth compared with presumed congeners mentioned in same publication

***Hypselobarbus jerdoni* (Day 1870)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of British physician-naturalist Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811–1872), who described many fishes from India, including *H. gracilis*

***Hypselobarbus kolus* (Sykes 1839)** Latinization of *kolis* and/or *Kolashi*, Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species¹

***Hypselobarbus kurali* Menon & Rema Devi 1995** derived from *Kural*, local name for this fish in Kerala, South India²

***Hypselobarbus kushavali* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja, Sivakumar & Maiden 2016** named for the village Kushavali (Western Ghats, peninsular India), where the Kali River (only known location) originates

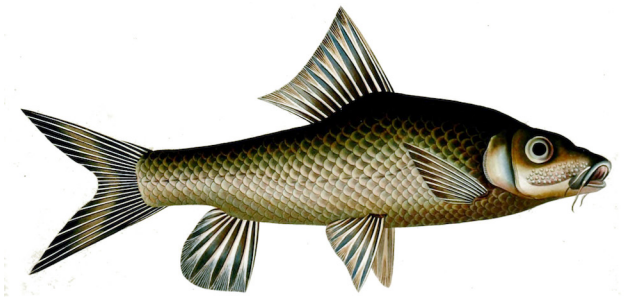
***Hypselobarbus lithipidos* (Day 1874)** *lithos* (λίθος), stone; *éidos* (εἶδος), form or shape, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “slaty” coloration

***Hypselobarbus maciveri* (Annandale 1919)** in honor of “Mr. McIver,” probably Charles Donald McIver (1881–1946), who collected specimens for the Indian Museum, including holotype of this species (note Latinization of “Mc” to “Mac”)

***Hypselobarbus menoni* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja, Chandran & Maiden 2014** in honor of the “eminent” Indian ichthyologist Ambat Gopalan Kutty Menon (1921–2002), who helped collect holotype in 1990 and

¹ Sykes, W. H. 1841. On the fishes of the Dukhun. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 2 (art. 25): 349–378, Pls. 60–67.

² K. Rema Devi, Zoological Survey of India, pers. comm.



First-published image of *Hypselobarbus mussullah*. From: Sykes, W. H. 1841. On the fishes of the Dukhun. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 2 (art. 25): 349–378, Pls. 60–67.

resurrected the genus *Hypselobarbus* in 1995

***Hypselobarbus micropogon* (Valenciennes 1842)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *pógōn* (πώγων), beard, “remarkable for the smallness of its four barbels” (translation)

***Hypselobarbus mussullah* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species¹

***Hypselobarbus nasutus* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja & Mayden 2016** Latin for long-nosed, referring to its long snout

***Hypselobarbus nilgiriensis* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja & Mayden 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (Tamil Nadu, India), which encompasses the only two rivers (Bhavani and Noolpuzha) where it is known to occur

***Hypselobarbus nitidus* Plamoottil & Vineeth 2022** Latin for shining, neat or elegant (or beautiful per the authors), referring to its “magnificent appearance”

***Hypselobarbus periyarensis* (Raj 1941)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Periyar Lake, Travancore, India, only known area of occurrence

***Hypselobarbus procerus* Plamoottil 2021** Latin for high or tall, referring to its “exceptionally” deeper body compared with congeners

***Hypselobarbus pulchellus* (Day 1870)** diminutive of *pulcher* (L.), beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to silver- or bronze-colored band running across length of body two scales high (clearly perceivable in the dry skin mount from which Day described this species)

***Hypselobarbus tamiraparaniei* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja, Chandran & Mayden 2014** of the Tamiraparani River, south Tamil Nadu, India, type locality

***Hypselobarbus thomassi* (Day 1874)** in honor of angler Henry Sullivan Thomas (1833–?), Madras Civil Service, who brought the fish to Day’s notice (Day’s spelling of “*thomassi*” with an extra “s” appears to be intentional since he spelled it that way for two other fishes, *Osteochilichthys thomassi* [see below] and *Parambassis thomassi* [Ambassidae])

***Hypselobarbus vaigaiensis* Arunachalam, Chinnaraja, Chandran & Mayden 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mulavaigai (origin of Vaigai), inside Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala, India, type locality

Labeobarbus Rüppell 1835

labeo, one with large lips, i.e., *Barbus* (historically a catch-all genus, now in Barbinae, for many African cyprinids) with “unusually thick fleshy lips” (translation), referring specifically to *L. nedgia* [not to be confused with *Labiobarbus* van Hasselt 1823 in Labeoninae]

***Labeobarbus acuticeps* (Matthes 1959)** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its very pointed (“très pointu”) snout

***Labeobarbus acutirostris* (Bini 1940)** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its more acute (e.g., narrow) head compared with *Barbus brunellii* (= *L. intermedius*)

***Labeobarbus aeneus* (Burchell 1822)** Latin for brazen, referring to its body color, “Totus aenei coloris”

***Labeobarbus altianalis* (Boulenger 1900)** *altus* (L.), high; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to long anal-fin ray, % length of head, “nearly reaching caudal when folded”

***Labeobarbus altipinnis* (Banister & Poll 1973)** *altus* (L.), high; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to its high dorsal fin

***Labeobarbus ansorgii* (Boulenger 1906)** in honor of English explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus aspilus* (Boulenger 1912)** similar in appearance to the European leuciscin *Aspius rapax* (= *Leuciscus aspilus*)

***Labeobarbus axelrodi* (Getahun, Stiassny & Teugels 2004)** in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), for his “continuing generous support for ichthyological research and exploration”

***Labeobarbus batesii* (Boulenger 1903)** in honor of American farmer and amateur ornithologist George Latimer Bates (1863–1940), who collected specimens for the Natural History Museum (London) in Cameroon, including holotype of this species

***Labeobarbus beso* (Rüppell 1835)** local name for this species in the fish markets of Goraza, Lake Tana, Ethiopia

***Labeobarbus boulengeri* Vreven, Musschoot, Snoeks & Schlieven 2016** in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), British Museum (Natural History), for his “extensive work” on large *Barbus* and *Varicorhinus* (both now *Labeobarbus*) from Angola [replacement name for *Varicorhinus latirostris* Boulenger 1910, preoccupied by *Barbus intermedius latirostris* Keilhack 1908 when both are placed in *Labeobarbus*]

***Labeobarbus brauni* (Pellegrin 1935)** in honor of Braun (forename not given), who collected holotype with explorer Guy Babault, probably André Braun de Ter Meeren (1907–?), local district administrator of Belgian authorities in the Congo and natural history collector for whom a beetle was named, *Promegalonychus brauneanus* (Burgeon 1933)

***Labeobarbus brevicephalus* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** short-headed, from *brevis* (L.), short, and *kephalē* (κεφαλή), head, more than 4.2 times in standard length

***Labeobarbus brevispinis* (Holly 1927)** *brevis* (L.), short; *spinis*, from *spina* (L.), thorn, referring to shorter dorsal fin spine compared with *Barbus ruspolii* (= *L. bynni*), which Holly believed were conspecific but divided into two subspecific forms

***Labeobarbus bynni* (Fabricius 1775)** Arabic vernacular for this species [authorship often given as (Forsskål 1775)]

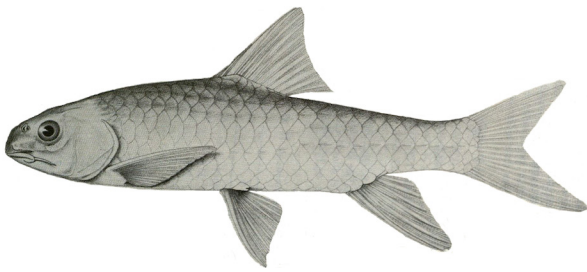
***Labeobarbus bynni occidentalis* (Boulenger 1911)** Latin for western, presumably referring to type locality near Lagos, Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa

***Labeobarbus bynni waldroni* (Norman 1935)** in honor of Fanny Waldron, a collector for the British Museum, who collected holotype [preferably spelled *waldronae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Labeobarbus cardozoi* (Boulenger 1912)** in honor of José Cardoso (also spelled Cardozo), Governor-General of Angola, for the “help he kindly lent” (translation) explorer William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype (possibly the same man as António José Cardoso de Barros, who was Secretary General of Angola at the time)

***Labeobarbus caudovittatus* (Boulenger 1902)** *caudo-*, from *cauda* (L.), tail; *vittatus* (L.), banded, referring to black band along upper and lower lobes of caudal fin

***Labeobarbus clarkeae* (Banister 1984)** in honor of Margaret Anne Clarke, fish collection assistant, British Museum (Natural History), who “gave so much assistance during the course” of Banister’s work on the genus



Labeobarbus iphthimostoma, holotype, 181 mm SL. From: Banister, K. E. and M. Poll, 1973. Description de trois nouvelles espèces de *Varicorhinus* provenant de la région du Parc National de l'Upemba (Rép. Zaïre) (Pisces, Cyprinidae). Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 87 (1): 81–95.

***Labeobarbus claudinae* (De Vos & Thys van den Audenaerde 1990)** in honor of the late Claudine Mauel, resident of Gisenyi, Rwanda (near type locality), who died in a road accident in December 1985

***Labeobarbus codringtonii* (Boulenger 1908)** in honor of Thomas Codrington (1829–1918), engineer and antiquarian, who, while visiting his son, Robert Codrington (1869–1908), Colonial Administrator of N.W. Rhodesia (now Zambia), “availed himself of the exceptional facilities afforded him to make a very valuable collection of the fishes, which he has presented to the British Museum,” including holotype of this one

***Labeobarbus compinie* (Sauvage 1879)** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Louis Alphonse Henri Victor du Pont, Marquis de Compiègne (1846–1877), who, with his friend Antoine-Alfred Marche, explored the Ogooue River in Gabon (type locality) from 1872 to 1874

***Labeobarbus crassibarb* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** *crassus* (L.), thick or fat; *barbus* (L.), beard, referring to its “very thick” barbels

***Labeobarbus dainellii* (Bini 1940)** in honor of Italian geographer and geologist Giotto Dainelli (1878–1968), who led expedition during which holotype was holotype

***Labeobarbus dartevellei* (Poll 1945)** in honor of Belgian paleontologist, geologist and explorer Edmond Dartevelle (1907–1956), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus dimidiatus* (Tweddle & Skelton 1998)** Latin for halved or divided, referring to the sharp contrast between its dorsal (golden olive) and ventral (golden yellow) coloration

***Labeobarbus ensifer* (Boulenger 1910)** *ensis* (L.), sword; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, probably referring to the “very strong, bony, not serrated, straight” last simple ray of its dorsal fin

***Labeobarbus ensis* (Boulenger 1910)** Latin for sword, presumably referring to the “extremely strong, bony, not serrated” last simple ray of its dorsal fin

***Labeobarbus ethiopicus* (Zolezzi 1939)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Ethiopia, where it is endemic

***Labeobarbus fasolt* (Pappenheim 1914)** named after Fasolt, a giant in Wagner’s “The Ring of the Nibelung,” referring to large size (50 cm SL) of holotype

***Labeobarbus fimbriatus* (Holly 1926)** Latin for fringed, allusion not explained nor evident

***Labeobarbus gananensis* (Vinciguerra 1895)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ganana River, Somalia, co-type locality

***Labeobarbus gestetneri* (Banister & Bailey 1979)** in honor of the boat *David Gestetner*, used by the team to during their Zaïre River expedition

***Labeobarbus girardi* (Boulenger 1910)** in honor of French-Portuguese zoologist Albert Girard (1860–1914), director of the Lisbon Museum

***Labeobarbus gorgorensis* (Bini 1940)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gorgora, north shore of Lake Tana, Ethiopia, type locality

***Labeobarbus gorguari* (Rüppell 1835)** local name for this species at Lake Tana, Ethiopia

***Labeobarbus gruveli* (Pellegrin 1911)** in honor of French biologist Jean Abel Gruvel (1870–1941), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus gulielmi* (Boulenger 1910)** in honor of English explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype (*Gulielm* is the Welsh precursor to *William*); Boulenger may have selected *gulielmi* since he had already described a *Barbus* (original genus) as *B. (now Enteromius, Smiliogastrinae) ansorgii* in 1904

***Labeobarbus habereri* (Steindachner 1912)** in honor of German physician and natural history collector Karl Albert Haberer (1864–1941), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus huloti* (Banister 1976)** in honor of M. (Monsieur) Hulot, who collected holotype, possibly agronomist-hydrobiologist André Hulot, Institut National pour l’Etude Agronomique du Congo, who collected *Brachypetersius huloti* (Characiformes: Alestidae) in the Congo River basin in 1946

***Labeobarbus humphri* (Banister 1976)** in honor of English ichthyologist Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927–1995), Curator of the Fish Section of the British Museum, for his services to African ichthyology

***Labeobarbus intermedius* (Rüppell 1835)** Latin for intermediate, being more elongate than *L. surkis* but less elongate than *Barbus affinis* (now a synonym of *L. intermedius*)

***Labeobarbus iphthimostoma* (Banister & Poll 1973)** *íphthimos* (ἰφθίμος), stout; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its very large mouth

***Labeobarbus iturii* (Holly 1929)** of the Ituri River, Zaïre (now Democratic Republic of Congo), type locality

***Labeobarbus jaegeri* (Holly 1930)** patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Gustav Jäger (1832–1917), German biologist, comparative anatomist, and friend of the superintendent of the Natural History Museum in Vienna (Christian Gottlieb Ferdinand Ritter Von Hochstetter), where Holly worked

***Labeobarbus johnstonii* (Boulenger 1907)** in honor of Harry Johnston (1858–1927), British explorer, botanist, linguist and colonial administrator, who “presented” holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Labeobarbus jubae* (Banister 1984)** of Juba River, Ethiopia, where it is endemic

***Labeobarbus jubbi* (Poll 1967)** in honor of South African ichthyologist Reginald A. “Rex” Jubb (1905–1987), Freshwater Fish Section, Albany Museum, Grahamstown, South Africa

***Labeobarbus kimberleyensis* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1913)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kimberley Reservoir, Cape Province, South Africa, type locality

***Labeobarbus kylei* Zarei & Chakona 2025** in honor of Scotty Kyle, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (conservation authority for KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), who, along with the rest of his family, was “instrumental in obtaining the first voucher specimen and bringing it into the spotlight as a potential new species,” and who has “dedicated his life to conserving wildlife and the environment”

***Labeobarbus lagensis* (Günther 1868)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lagos, Nigeria, type locality (an apparent misspelling of *lagoensis*)

***Labeobarbus latirostris* (Keilhack 1908)** *latus* (L.), wide; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, proposed as a subspecies of *Barbus* (now *L. intermedius*, referring to its larger interorbital width compared with another subspecies, *B. i. eurystomus* (now *L. johnstonii*))

***Labeobarbus leleupanus* (Matthes 1959)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: entomologist Narcisse Leleup (1912–2001), Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale, who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus lobogenysoides* (Pellegrin 1935)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *Barbus lobogenys* (= *L. altianalis*), both of which have “exaggerated” (translation) lips and barbels [also known as *L. paucisquamata* (Pellegrin 1935), preoccupied by *Barbus mohasicus*

paucisquamata Pellegrin 1933]

***Labeobarbus longidorsalis* (Pellegrin 1935)** *longus* (L.), long; *dorsalis* (Neo-Latin), dorsal, referring to its longer dorsal fin compared with *V. tornieri*

***Labeobarbus longifilis* (Pellegrin 1935)** *longus* (L.), long; *filis* (L.), (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, referring to its “extremely elongated” (translation) barbels, longer than those on *L. altianalis*

***Labeobarbus longissimus* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** Latin for very long, referring to its elongate and slender body

***Labeobarbus lucius* (Boulenger 1910)** Latin for pike (Esocidae), presumably referring to its elongate, pike-like shape

***Labeobarbus lufupensis* (Banister & Bailey 1979)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lufupa River, Shaba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where holotype was purchased from fishermen

***Labeobarbus macroceps* (Fowler 1936)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its long head, 2% times in body length

***Labeobarbus macrolepidotus* (Pellegrin 1928)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long; *lepidōtós* (λεπιδωτός), scaly, referring to larger scales compared with *L. semireticulatus*

***Labeobarbus macrolepis* (Pfeffer 1889)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its “extremely large” (translation) scales

***Labeobarbus macrophthalmus* (Bini 1940)** big-eyed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long, and *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its larger eyes compared with *L. gorguari*

***Labeobarbus malacanthus* (Pappenheim 1911)** soft-spined, from *malakós* (μαλακός), soft, and *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), spine, probably referring to flexible, unserrated last simple fin ray, which is ossified only at base

***Labeobarbus marequensis* (Smith 1841)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: presumably a variant or latinized spelling of Marico, referring to Marico River, South Africa, which Smith visited and where this species occurs

***Labeobarbus mariae* (Holly 1926)** matronym not identified, possibly in honor of Holly’s wife Maria [see also *L. matris*, below]

***Labeobarbus matris* (Holly 1928)** genitive of *mater* (L.), mother, allusion not explained, but note that Holly named three African fishes *mariae*, including *L. mariae* (see above) and *Barbus mariae* (= *L. rhinoceros*), presumably in honor of his wife Maria, and an Asian catfish genus (*Sperata*, Bagridae) in honor of his mother-in-law, Maria Adolfine Spera)

***Labeobarbus mawambiensis* (Steindachner 1911)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mawambi, Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Labeobarbus mbami* (Holly 1927)** named for Mbami River, Cameroon, type locality

***Labeobarbus megastoma* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** *mégas* (μέγας), great; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its “very large” mouth

***Labeobarbus micronema* (Boulenger 1904)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *néma* (νήμα), thread, referring to its “quite minute” barbels

***Labeobarbus mirabilis* (Pappenheim 1914)** Latin for wonderful or strange, allusion not explained nor evident

***Labeobarbus mungoensis* (Trewavas 1974)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the Mungo River system, Cameroon, type locality

***Labeobarbus nanningsi* de Beaufort 1933** patronym not identified beyond M. (Monsieur) and/or Mme. (Madam) Nannings (forenames not given), who together collected the holotype, possibly Petrus Albertus Nannings (1883–1960), who collected for malacologists in the same area of Angola in 1927 [since de Beaufort did not explicitly state for whom it was named, correction of spelling to “*nanningsorum*” (which

would honor both husband and wife) is not recommended]

***Labeobarbus natalensis* (Castelnau 1861)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Natal, South Africa, type locality

***Labeobarbus nedgia* Rüppell 1835** local name for this species at Lake Tana, Ethiopia

***Labeobarbus nelspruitensis* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1911)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nelspruit, Transvaal (now Gauteng), South Africa, type locality

***Labeobarbus nthuwa* Tweddle & Skelton 2008** vernacular name for this species near the town of Rumphu, Malawi, where it occurs (pronounced *ntooowa*)

***Labeobarbus nzadimalawu* Vreven, Musschoot, Decru, Wamuini Lunkayilakio, Obiero, Cerwenka & Schliewen 2018** *Nzadi malawu*, “the river that brings good luck” in Kikongo (Kintandu/Kindibu dialects), local pre-Christian missionary name for the Inkisi River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where this species appears to be endemic

***Labeobarbus nzadinkisi* Vreven, Musschoot, Decru, Wamuini Lunkayilakio, Obiero, Cerwenka & Schliewen 2018** *Nzadi i nkisi*, i.e., the river of the *nkisi* in Kikongo (Kintandu/Kindibu dialects), *mi-nkisi* being fetish objects (said to contain the oldest ancestor spirit) that missionaries threw into the river in their effort to convert local populations to Christianity, origin of the name of the Inkisi River basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo) where this species appears to be endemic; in addition, by alluding to *nkisi*-objects, the name indirectly refers to the enigmatic hybridization complex (*L. nzadimalawu* × *L. nzadinkisi*) of which this species is a part

***Labeobarbus osseensis* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 2000)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place but used here for a patronym, in honor of Dutch zoologist Jan W. M. Osse (b. 1935), who helped initiate the authors’ research on *Labeobarbus* from Lake Tana (Ethiopia), for his “knowledge on many aspects of biology, his stimulating criticism of the work, and his original ideas about approaching practical and scientific challenges in the field”

***Labeobarbus oxyrhynchus* (Pfeffer 1889)** sharp-snouted, from *oxýs* (ὄξύς), sharp or pointed, and *rhýnchos* (ρύγχος), snout, referring to its “strongly convex” (translation) snout

***Labeobarbus pagenstecheri* (Fischer 1884)** in honor of German entomologist Arnold Andreas Friedrich Pagenstecher (1837–1913), director of the Naturhistorischen Museum in Hamburg

***Labeobarbus parawaldroni* (Lévêque, Thys van den Audenaerde & Traoré 1987)** *pará* (παρά), near, referring to similar appearance to *L. bynni waldroni*

***Labeobarbus pellegrini* (Bertin & Estève 1948)** in honor of French zoologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873–1944), who described this species in 1932 as *Varicorhinus babaulti*, considered preoccupied by *Barbus* (*Capoeta*) *babaulti* Pellegrin 1926 (= *Labeobarbus oxyrhynchus*)

***Labeobarbus petitjeani* (Daget 1962)** in honor of M. (Monsieur) Petitjean (forename not given), for his role in facilitating Daget’s missions in Guinea and/or help collecting fishes

***Labeobarbus platydorsus* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** *platýs* (πλατύς), wide or broad; *dorsus*, unnecessary masculinization of *dorsum* (L.), the back, referring to its wide back

***Labeobarbus platyrhinus* (Boulenger 1900)** *platýs* (πλατύς), wide or broad; *rhinus*, from *rhinós* (ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), snout, referring to its “broad and rounded” snout

***Labeobarbus platystomus* (Pappenheim 1914)** wide-mouthed, from *platýs* (πλατύς), wide or broad, and *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its “enormously wide” (translation) mouth

***Labeobarbus pojeri* (Poll 1944)** in honor of Dr. G. Pojer (a Belgian scientist, no other information available), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus polylepis* (Boulenger 1907)** *poly* (πολύ), many; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to small (and therefore more numerous) scales,

43 along lateral line

***Labeobarbus progenys* (Boulenger 1903)** *pro-* (L.), forward or in front of; *génys* (γένυς), jaw, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond the upper

***Labeobarbus pungweensis* (Jubb 1959)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pungwe River, Inyanga District, Zimbabwe, type locality

***Labeobarbus rhinoceros* (Copley 1938)** called the “Rhino Fish,” referring to the “pronounced horn” on its snout, which, according to Copley (1941)³, “rises when the mouth is protracted” [previously known as *Barbus mariae* Holly 1929 but preoccupied by *Varicorhinus mariae* Holly 1926 when both are placed in *Labeobarbus*]

***Labeobarbus rhinophorus* (Boulenger 1910)** *rhinós* (ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), snout; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, referring to pointed snout, “terminating in a rounded dermal pad projecting strongly beyond the mouth”

***Labeobarbus robertsi* (Banister 1984)** in honor of American ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (1940–2025)

***Labeobarbus rocadasi* (Boulenger 1910)** in honor of Lieut.-Col. Jose Augusto Roçadas (1865–1926), Governor-General of Angola, for the “kind assistance” he offered explorer William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus rosae* (Boulenger 1910)** in honor of the Anastacio Luis Rosa, Portuguese parish priest in Angola, for “helpful courtesy during a seven years’ friendship” with explorer William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype [although named after a man, “ae” is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”]

***Labeobarbus roylii* (Boulenger 1912)** in honor of Harry Royle, an agent with the Liverpool firm Hutton and Cookson, whose “warm welcome” (translation) and other services (not specified) greatly assisted explorer William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus ruandae* (Pappenheim 1914)** of Rwanda, where it is endemic

***Labeobarbus ruasae* (Pappenheim 1914)** of Ruasa, referring to type locality in northwest Rwanda

***Labeobarbus ruwenzorii* (Pellegrin 1909)** of Ruwenzori (now Rwenzori) Mountains, east-central Africa, where it inhabits fast, turbulent waters

***Labeobarbus sacratus* (Daget 1963)** Latin for holy or consecrated, allusion not explained but here is a fanciful guess: species occurs in the Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve, “strict” meaning that no tourism is allowed, and hence serves as a “holy land” for, or is “consecrated” to the conservation of, its flora and fauna

***Labeobarbus sandersi* Boulenger 1912** in honor of M.C. Sanders, who assisted explorer William John Ansorge (1850–1913) in the Congo expedition that collected many fishes, including holotype of this one

***Labeobarbus seeberi* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1913)** in honor of angler C. R. Seeber, Chief Constable at Clanwilliam, Western Cape, South Africa, who sent fishes to Gilchrist, including holotype of this one

***Labeobarbus semireticulatus* (Pellegrin 1924)** *semi-*, from *semis* (L.), half; *reticulatus* (L.), net-like, referring to scales on back being darker at the base, giving upper half a reticulated appearance

***Labeobarbus somereni* (Boulenger 1911)** in honor of Australian-born dentist-entomologist Victor Gurney Logan Van Someren (1886–1976), who “obtained” holotype in a “snow-water” stream at 6000 feet on Mt. Ruwenzori, Uganda

***Labeobarbus stappersii* (Boulenger 1915)** in honor of Belgian physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883–1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led an expedition to Lakes Tanganyika and Moero in 1911-

1913 and collected holotype

***Labeobarbus steindachneri* (Boulenger 1910)** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), this species being “very closely allied” to one described by him as *L. tornieri*

***Labeobarbus stenostoma* (Boulenger 1910)** *sténos* (στένος), narrow; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its narrow mouth, its width $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head

***Labeobarbus surkis* (Rüppell 1835)** name for this species among the native fishermen of Lake Tana, Ethiopia, type locality

***Labeobarbus tornieri* (Steindachner 1906)** in honor of German zoologist and paleontologist Gustav Tornier (1858–1938)

***Labeobarbus trachypterus* (Boulenger 1915)** rough-finned, from *trachýs* (τραχύς), rough, and *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, presumably referring to breeding tubercles on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th branched rays of its anal fin

***Labeobarbus tropidolepis* (Boulenger 1900)** *tropidos* (L.), keel; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to median swelling or obtuse keel on scales (at least those below lateral line on caudal portion of body) of most specimens, which form very regular longitudinal lines

***Labeobarbus truttiformis* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** *trutta* (Medieval Latin), trout; *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, referring to trout-like appearance

***Labeobarbus tsanensis* (Nagelkerke & Sibbing 1997)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tsana, or Lake Tana, Ethiopia, where it is abundant (and endemic)

***Labeobarbus upembensis* (Banister & Bailey 1979)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Upemba National Park, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Labeobarbus urotaenia* (Boulenger 1913)** *uro*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail; *taenia*, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to a poorly defined lateral brown band that extends onto lower lobe of caudal fin

***Labeobarbus varicostoma* (Boulenger 1910)** *varicose* (L.), swollen; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, probably referring to thick upper lip covered with round papillae

***Labeobarbus versluysii* (Holly 1929)** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Dutch zoologist-anatomist Jan Versluys (1873–1939), University of Vienna

***Labeobarbus wernerii* (Holly 1929)** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Austrian herpetologist-entomologist Franz Josef Maria Werner (1867–1939), who donated fishes to the Natural History Museum of Vienna, where Holly worked; he also supervised Holly’s dissertation

***Labeobarbus wittei* (Banister & Poll 1973)** in honor of Belgian herpetologist Gaston François De Witte (1897–1980), who collected holotype

***Labeobarbus wurtzi* (Pellegrin 1908)** in honor of “M. le Docteur Wurtz,” possibly bacteriologist Robert Wurtz (1858–1919), who collected holotype while traveling in French Guinea; Pellegrin was impressed by how Wurtz recorded life colors of his specimens before placing them in alcohol

***Labeobarbus xyrocheilus* (Tweddle & Skelton 1998)** *xyrón* (ξύρον), razor; *cheilos* (χείλος), lip, referring to sharp scraping edge on its lower lip

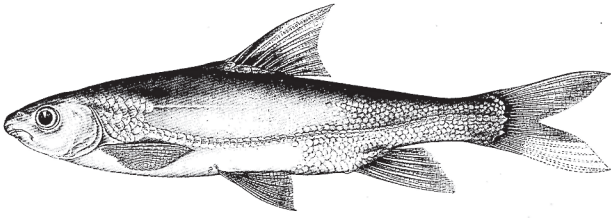
Lepidopygopsis

Raj 1941

lepídós (λεπίδος), genitive of *lepís* (λεπίς), scale; *pygopsis*, presumably referring to *Schizopygopsis* (Schizopygopsinae), to which it “bears some resemblance” but is “readily distinguished” by the presence of scales on caudal portion of body

***Lepidopygopsis typus* Raj 1941** serving as type of the genus

³ Copley, H. 1941. A short account of the fresh water fishes of Kenya. The Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society 16 (1): 1–24, Pls. 1–8 (on pp. 17–24).



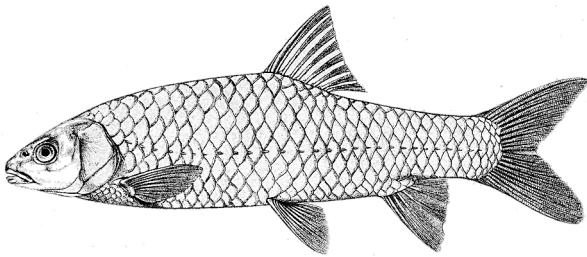
Lepidopygopsis typus, holotype, 170 mm SL. Illustration by Babu B. N. Bagchi. From: Raj, B. S. 1941. A new genus of Schizothoracine fishes from Travancore, South India. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 43 (2): 209–214, Pl. 7.

Mesopotamichthys

Karaman 1971

referring to distribution of *M. sharpeyi* in Mesopotamia (i.e., Tigris River system and modern-day Iraq); *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Mesopotamichthys sharpeyi* (Günther 1874)** in honor of British anatomist and physiologist William Sharpey (1802–1880), who presented holotype, collected by his nephew in Baghdad, to the British Museum (Natural History)



Mesopotamichthys sharpeyi. Illustration by George Henry Ford. From: Günther, A. 1874. A contribution to the fauna of the river Tigris. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 4) 14 (79) (art. 8): 36–38, Pls. 8–9.

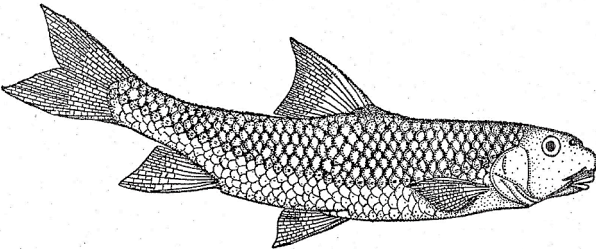
Naziritor

Mirza & Javed 1985

in honor of Nazir Ahmad (1910–1985), Director of Fisheries, East Pakistan (1955–1960) and West Pakistan (1960–1969), proposed as a subgenus of *Tor*

***Naziritor chelynoides* (McClelland 1839)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *είδος* (εἶδος), form or shape (although this suffix appears to be used incorrectly): *chelynē* (χελύνη) lip, presumably referring to its “round, smooth, and thick” lips

***Naziritor zhubensis* (Mirza 1967)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zhub River basin, Pakistan, type locality



Naziritor zhubensis. From: Mirza, M. R. 1967. *Tor zhubensis* sp. nov. a new Mahseer from the river Zhub, West Pakistan. Pakistan Journal of Scientific Research 19 (1): 54–56.

Neolissochilus

Rainboth 1985

néos (νέος), new, being a new genus of *Lissochilus* Weber & de Beaufort 1916 (a junior homonym of *Lissochilus* Zittel 1882 in fossil gastropods)

***Neolissochilus acutirostris* Arunachalam, Sivakumar & Murugan 2017** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “sharp pointed” snout

***Neolissochilus baoshanensis* (Chen & Yang 1999)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Neolissochilus benasi* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1936)** in honor of M. (Mon-

sieur) Bénas, deputy inspector, Eaux et Forêts (Waters and Forests), Hanoi (type locality in Vietnam)

***Neolissochilus blanci* (Pellegrin & Fang 1940)** in honor of hunter-naturalist François Edmund Blanc (1908–1996), part of the three-man French-American expedition during which holotype was collected

***Neolissochilus blythii* (Day 1870)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of English zoologist Edward Blyth (1810–1873), curator, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, who described many Indian cyprinids

***Neolissochilus capudelphinus* Arunachalam, Sivakumar & Murugan 2017** *caput* (L.), head; *delphinus* (L.), dolphin, referring to its “dolphin headed appearance”

***Neolissochilus compressus* (Day 1870)** Latin for squeezed or pressed together, referring to its “much compressed” head

***Neolissochilus dukai* (Day 1878)** in honor of Theodore Duka (1825–1908), Hungarian lawyer and physician and Bengal Army medical officer, who sent specimens of this species to Day

***Neolissochilus hemispinus* (Chen & Chu 1985)** *hemi-*, from *ἥμισυς* (ἥμισυς), half; *spinus* (L.), thorn, easily distinguished from congeners by its smooth last simple dorsal-fin ray, which is soft and articulated at distal half

***Neolissochilus hendersoni* (Herre 1940)** in honor of Scottish botanist Murray Ross Henderson (1899–1982), director, Penang Botanical Garden, through whose hospitality and cooperation Herre was able to collect freshwater fishes on the “beautiful isle” of Penang, Malaysia

***Neolissochilus heterostomus* (Chen & Yang 1999)** different-headed, from *heteros* (ἕτερος), different, and *stoma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to different mouth morphology between sexes

***Neolissochilus hexagonolepis* (McClelland 1839)** *hex* (ἕξ), six, and *gōnia* (γωνία), corner or angle; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to the hexagonal shape of the exposed surface of its scales

***Neolissochilus hexastichus* (McClelland 1839)** *hex* (ἕξ), six; *stichus*, from *stichos* (στίχος), line or row, referring to six rows of scales along sides

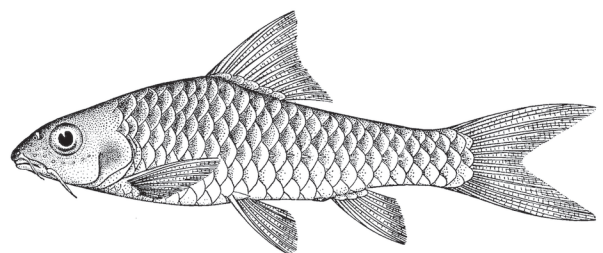
***Neolissochilus kaladanensis* Lalramliana, Lalronunga, Kumar & Singh 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kaladan River near Kawlichaw Village, Mizoram, India, type locality

***Neolissochilus longipinnis* (Weber & de Beaufort 1916)** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to anal fin, which is “much higher than the dorsal and reaches the caudal,” and/or pectoral fins, which are “conspicuously longer than the height of dorsal”

***Neolissochilus microphthalmus* Arunachalam, Sivakumar & Murugan 2017** small-eyed, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small, and *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its small eyes, 17.21–29.00% of head length

***Neolissochilus minimus* Arunachalam, Sivakumar & Murugan 2017** Latin for least, referring to its smaller size among congeners of the Western Ghat mountain ranges of peninsular India

***Neolissochilus nigrovittatus* (Boulenger 1893)** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *vittatus* (L.), banded, referring to blackish stripe above lateral line



Neolissochilus hendersoni. From: Herre, A. W. C. T. 1940. New species of fishes from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum No. 16: 5–26, Pls. 1–20.

***Neolissochilus paucisquamatus* (Smith 1945)** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *squamatus* (L.), scaled, “easily recognizable by the possession of only 22 tubule-bearing scales in the lateral line and only 6.5 scales in transverse series to the base of the ventral fin”

***Neolissochilus pnar* Dahanukar, Sundar, Rangad, Proudlove & Raghavan 2023** named for *Pnar*, a sub-tribal group of the Khasi people in the state of Meghalaya, India, where this species occurs

***Neolissochilus qiaojiensis* (Wu 1977)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qiaojie, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Neolissochilus soro* (Valenciennes 1842)** local name for this species in Java, Indonesia

***Neolissochilus soroides* (Duncker 1904)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to same general appearance (“Habitus”) as *N. soro*

***Neolissochilus spinulosus* (McClelland 1845)** Neo-Latin for having little thorns or spines, presumably referring third spiny ray of dorsal fin, which is “more slender than usual in this genus [*Barbus*]”

***Neolissochilus stevensonii* (Day 1870)** in honor of Col. Stevenson (fore-name not given), who collected fishes for Day in Myanmar, including holotype of this one

***Neolissochilus stracheyi* (Day 1871)** in honor of Gen. Richard Strachey (1817–1908), British soldier and colonial administrator, for assistance in enabling Day “to prosecute [his] enquiries into the fish and fisheries of India”

***Neolissochilus subterraneus* Vidthayanon & Kottelat 2003** Latin for underground, referring to its habitat, Tham Phra Wang Daeng cave, Phitsanulok Province, Thailand

***Neolissochilus sumatranus* (Weber & de Beaufort 1916)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Sumatra, Indonesia, where it is endemic

***Neolissochilus tamiraparaniensis* Arunachalam, Sivakumar & Murugan 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tamiraparani River basin, southern Tamil Nadu, India, where it is endemic

***Neolissochilus thienemanni* (Ahl 1933)** in honor of German limnologist and zoologist August Thienemann (1882–1960), who collected holotype

***Neolissochilus vittatus* (Smith 1945)** Latin for banded, referring to black band from head to base of caudal fin

***Neolissochilus wynaadensis* (Day 1873)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Wynaad, Kerala, India, type locality

Osteochilichthys

Hora 1942

ichthys (ἰχθύς), fish, proposed as a subgenus of *Osteochilus*

***Osteochilichthys augraoides* (Jerdon 1849)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to how its “mode of colouration reminds one” of *Gobio* (now *Labeo*) *angra* (which Jerdon misspelled as *augra*) [sometimes placed in *Labeo*, *Labeoninae*]

***Osteochilichthys elegans* Plamoottil 2022** Latin for elegant, referring to its “graceful form and colour”

***Osteochilichthys formosus* Plamoottil 2022** Latin for beautiful, referring



Osteochilichthys elegans, holotype, 133.2 mm SL. From: Plamoottil, M. 2022. *Osteochilichthys elegans*, a new cyprinid fish from Kerala, India. *Bioscience Research* 19 (2): 974–990.

to its “graceful form and colour”

***Osteochilichthys longidorsalis* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat 1994** *longus* (L.), long; *dorsalis* (Neo-Latin), dorsal, referring to its “remarkably long” dorsal fin

***Osteochilichthys nashii* (Day 1869)** in honor of “Dr. Nash,” probably John Pearson Nash (1828–1885), Surgeon, H.M. Madras Army, who collected holotype [*O. augraoides* may be a senior synonym]

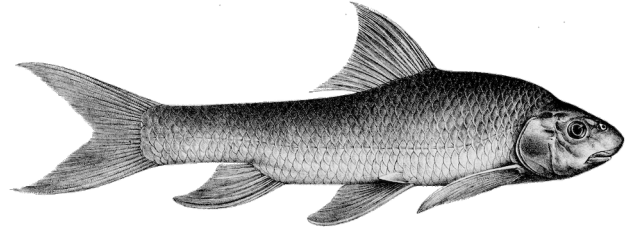
***Osteochilichthys thomassi* (Day 1877)** in honor of angler Henry Sullivan Thomas (1833–?), Madras Civil Service, who provided two specimens to Day (Day’s spelling of “*thomassi*” with an extra “s” appears to be intentional since he spelled it that way for two other fishes, *Hypseobarbus thomassi* [see above] and *Parambassis thomassi* [Ambassidae])

Pterocapoeta

Günther 1902

ptero, from *pterón* (πτερόν), fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to a *Capoeta*-like cyprinid (*Barbinae*) without an ossified dorsal-fin ray but with more than nine branched rays

***Pterocapoeta maroccana* Günther 1902** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Morocco (also spelled Marocca), where it is endemic



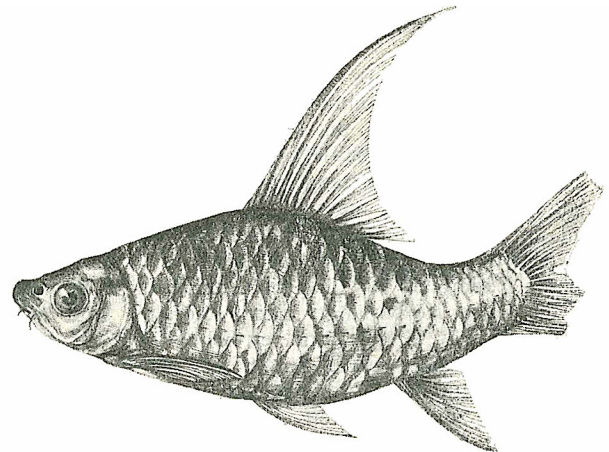
Pterocapoeta maroccana. Illustration by James Green. From: Günther, A. 1902. Third notice of new species of fishes from Morocco. *Novitates Zoologicae. A Journal of Zoology in Connection with the Tring Museum* 9: 446–448, Pls. 22–23.

Sanagia

Holly 1926

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Sanaga River in Cameroon, where *S. velifera* is endemic

***Sanagia velifera* Holly 1926** *velum* (L.), sail; *fera*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its large, sail-like dorsal fin



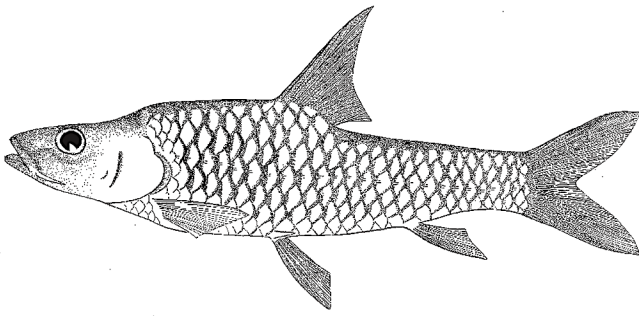
First-published image of *Sanagia velifera* (with damaged caudal fin). From: Holly, M. 1927. Mormyriden, Characinen und Cypriniden aus Kamerun. *Sitzungsberichte, Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse* 136 (Abt. 1) (3-4): 115–150.

Tor

Gray 1834

referring to “Dr. Hamilton’s Tor Carp,” *Tor hamiltonii* (= *T. tor*), derived from *tora*, a name which, “variously altered or corrupted, or with various additions, may be considered as generic appellations among the natives” for large river cyprinids of the Ganges River system

***Tor ater* Roberts 1999** Latin for black (correct would be the comparative



Tor remadevii. From: Kurup, B. M. and K. V. Radhakrishnan. 2011. *Tor remadevii*, a new species of *Tor* (Gray) from Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Pambar River, Kerala, southern India. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 107 (3): 227–230. [Publication dated Sept.-Dec. 2010 but published Oct. 2011.]

atrior or *atrius*), referring to its “generally dark” coloration

***Tor barakae* Arunkumar & Basudha 2003** of Barak River, Manipur, India, only known area of occurrence

***Tor dongnaiensis* Hoang, Pham, Durand, Tran & Phan 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dong Nai drainage, southern Vietnam, type locality

***Tor khudree* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species¹

***Tor kulkarnii* Menon 1992** in honor of C. V. Kulkarni, retired Director of Fisheries, Maharashtra, for his outstanding contributions to masheer conservation in India

***Tor laterivittatus* Zhou & Cui 1996** *lateralis* (L.), of the side; *vittatus* (L.), striped or banded, referring to blackish longitudinal stripe on side of body

***Tor macrolepis* (Heckel 1838)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its large scales, with just three series above lateral line and two below

***Tor mahanadicus* David 1953** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Mahanadi River, Orissa, India, type locality

***Tor mekongensis* Hoang, Pham, Durand, Tran & Phan 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mekong drainage of southern Vietnam, type locality

***Tor mosal* (Hamilton 1822)** local Gangetic name for this cyprinid

***Tor polylepis* Zhou & Cui 1996** *polý* (πολύ), many; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to higher number of lateral line scales (34–35) compared with congeners (23–28)

***Tor putitora* (Hamilton 1822)** derived from *tora*, a name which, “variously altered or corrupted, or with various additions, may be considered as generic appellations among the natives” for large river cyprinids of the Ganges River system

***Tor remadevii* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan 2011** in honor of “renowned freshwater fish taxonomist” Karunakaran Rema Devi, Scientist, Zoological Survey of India [preferably spelled *remadeviae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Tor sattalensis* Shahi, Sarma, Singh, Haldar, Posti, Mallik, Riyaz & Dutta 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sattal Lake, Uttarakhand, India, type locality

***Tor sinensis* Wu 1977** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), referring to its occurrence in Mekong River basin of Yunnan Province

***Tor tambra* (Valenciennes 1842)** local name for this species in Java, Indonesia

***Tor tambroides* (Bleeker 1854)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: similar to *T. tambra*

***Tor tor* (Hamilton 1822)** one of the “variously altered or corrupted” versions of *tora*, comprising the “generic appellations among the natives” for large river cyprinids in the Ganges River system

***Tor yingjiangensis* Chen & Yang 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yingjiang River, Manyun Town, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

UNAVAILABLE NAME

The following species was described in an electronic-only publication without evidence of ZooBank registration, required per ICZN 8.5.3. The name is therefore unavailable (but may still appear in subsequent publications and websites). Its omission above is not an oversight.

***Hypselobarbus arunachalami* Chinnaraja & Sivakumar 2024** in honor of Muthkumarswamy Arunachalam, “renowned” Indian freshwater fish taxonomist