Order SILURIFORMES (part 9 of 11)

Family CLARIIDAE Airbreathing Catfishes
21 genera/subgenera · 120 species

Bathyclarias Jackson 1959
*bathys*, deep, referring to species flock endemic to Lake Malawi (or Nyasa), “where they occupy a variety of habitats down to the limits of dissolved oxygen”; *Clarias*, type genus of family

Bathyclarias euryodon Jackson 1959
*eury*, broad; *odon*, tooth, referring to very wide vomerine tooth-band, more than twice relative width of endemic congeners

Bathyclarias ilesi Jackson 1959
in honor of Thomas Derrick Iles (1927-2017), British fisheries biologist and ichthyologist, Joint Fisheries Research Organization (of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), for his “keen interest” in clariid systematics, and who drew Jackson’s attention to this species and collected type

Bathyclarias longibarbis (Worthington 1933)
*longus*, long; *barbis*, barbel, referring to its “extremely long barbels”

Bathyclarias rotundifrons Jackson 1959
*rotundus*, rounded; *frons*, face or forehead, referring to “round and chubby” head with “smooth curving contours”

Bathyclarias worthingtoni Jackson 1959
in honor of Edward Barton Worthington (1905-2001), pioneer explorer of African lakes and their fisheries, “whose taxonomic studies on the non-cichlid fishes of the Central African region have proved to be such a valuable foundation on which to base future work”

Channallabes Günther 1873
*Channa*, genus of Asian snakeheads (Perciformes: Channidae), many of which, like species in this genus, lack pelvic fins (Günther also named the osmeriform genus *Neochanna* [Galaxiidae], which also lacks pelvic fins); *allabes*, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

Channallabes alvarezi (Roman 1971)
in honor of Mario Álvarez (relationship to author not specified), in “gratitude and friendship” (translation)

Channallabes apus (Günther 1873)
*a-*, without; *pous*, foot, referring to “useless” paired fins: pectoral fins “reduced to a minute rudiment” and ventral fins absent

Channallabes longicaudatus (Pappenheim 1911)
*longus*, long; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to longer tail compared to presumed congener at the time, *Clariallabes melas*

Channallabes ogooensis Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ogowe River system, Gabon, where it appears to be endemic

Channallabes sanghaensis Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sangha freshwater region of Africa, where it occurs

Channallabes teugelsi Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007
in honor of the late Guy Teugels (1954-2003), curator of fishes at the Musée Royale de l’Afrique Centrale, “as a tribute to his career and his efforts on African catfish taxonomy, especially Claridae”

Clariallabes Boulenger 1900
combination of *Clarias* and *Gymnallabes*, described as intermediate in form between these two genera

Clariallabes attemsi (Holly 1927)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Holly’s Austrian colleague, zoologist Carl Attems (1868-1952), who described ~1800 new myriapod taxa

Clariallabes brevibarbis Pellegrin 1913
*brevi*, short; *barbis*, barbel, referring to “generally shorter” barbels (translation) compared to *C. melas*

Clariallabes centralis (Poll & Lambert 1958)
central, probably referring to occurrence in the Central Congo River system
Clariallabes heterocephalus Poll 1967
*heteros*, different; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to more elongated head compared to its presumed closest congener, *C. variabilis*

Clariallabes laticeps (Steindachner 1911)
*latius*, wide; *ceps*, head, referring to wider head compared to *C. longicauda*

Clariallabes longicauda (Boulenger 1902)
*longus*, long; *cauda*, tail, presumably referring to length of tail, described as \( \frac{2}{5} \) length of head

Clariallabes manyangae (Boulenger 1919)
of Manyanga, Lower Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic

Clariallabes melas (Boulenger 1887)
black, referring to uniform black-brown coloration (dorsally)

Clariallabes mutsindoziensis Taverne & De Vos 1998
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mutsindozi River, Lake Tanganyika basin, Burundi, type locality

Clariallabes petricola Greenwood 1956
*petra*, rock; -cola, living among, referring to presumed habitat consisting of large stones and coarse pebbles, and coarse shingles overlying sandy clay

Clariallabes pietschmanni (Güntert 1938)
in honor of ichthyologist Viktor Pietschmann (1881-1956), for his interest in Güntert’s work and his services to the fish collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna

Clariallabes platyprosopos Jubb 1965
*platy*, broad or flat; *prosopos*, face, presumably referring to distinctive “broad flat head”

Clariallabes simeonis Poll 1941
in honor of H. M. Simeons (no other information available), who collected type and/or provided the collection of fishes that contained type to the Musée royal d’Histoire naturelle de Bruxelles

Clariallabes teugelsii Ferraris 2007
in honor of Guy Teugels (1954-2003), late curator of fishes at the Musée Royale de l’Afrique Centrale and authority on *Clarias* taxonomy; replacement name for *Clarias (Allabenchelys) dumerili longibarbis* David & Poll 1937, preoccupied by *C. longibarbis* Worthington 1933

Clariallabes uelensis (Poll 1941)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Uélé River, Congo River basin, Democratic Republic of Congo, type locality

Clariallabes variabilis Poll 1941
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who provisionally identified type specimen as *C. dussumieri* or *C. melanoderma (=meladerma) in 1877*

Subgenus *Clarias*

Clarias anfractus Ng 1999
twisted or crooked, referring to irregular outline of pectoral spine

Clarias anguillaris (Linnaeus 1758)
eel-like, referring to elongate body

Clarias batrachus (Linnaeus 1758)
frog, probably referring to frog-like ability to leave the water and move across land

Clarias batu Lim & Ng 1999
Malay word for rock, referring to rock- and boulder-strewn torrent streams in which it inhabits

Clarias brachysoma Günther 1864
*brachys*, short; *soma*, body, perhaps referring to length (12.7-15.2 cm), somewhat small for a *Clarias*

Clarias cataractus (Fowler 1939)
waterfall, where type was collected in Trang, Thailand

Clarias dayi Hora 1936
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who provisionally identified type specimen as *C. dussumieri* or *C. melanoderma (=meladerma) in 1877*
Clarias dussumieri Valenciennes 1840
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyager and merchant, who observed this catfish in India, noting how it can “live long out of water, and crawl great distances” (translation)

Clarias fuscus (Lacepède 1803)
dark or dusky, referring to its brown, unspotted color

Clarias gariepinus (Burchell 1822)
-inus, belonging to: Gariep (meaning “Great Water”) River (now known as Orange River), the longest river in South Africa, type locality (but widespread in Africa and Asia Minor and introduced elsewhere)

Clarias gracilentus Ng, Hong & Tu 2011
slender, referring to its slender body compared to C. nieuhofii

Clarias insolitus Ng 2003
strange, referring to combination of hypertrophied sensory canal pores and a knife-shaped anterior fontanel, not seen in other Southeast Asian Clarias

Clarias intermedius Teugels, Sudarto & Pouyaud 2001
referring to intermediate external morphology between C. macrocephalus and C. meladerma

Clarias kapuasensis Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kapuas River basin, Borneo, Indonesia, where it is endemic

Clarias leiacanthus Bleeker 1851
leios, smooth; acanthus, thorn, referring to smooth pectoral spine

Clarias macrocephalus Günther 1864
macro-, long; cephalus, head, referring to long head, ¼ of TL

Clarias magur (Hamilton 1822)
magur and maghur, Assamese and Bengali names, respectively, for this catfish (and for C. batrachus) along the Ganges River in India

Clarias meladerma Bleeker 1846
melas, black; derma, skin, referring to blackish-dark body coloration, sometimes variegated with irregular, deeply black spots

Clarias microspilus Ng & Hadiaty 2011
micro-, small; spilos, spot, referring to very small white spots arranged in a longitudinal and several transverse series on body

Clarias microstomus Ng 2001
micro-, small; stomus, mouth, referring to its narrow snout

Clarias nieuhofii Valenciennes 1840
in honor of Johan Nieuhof (1618-1672), Dutch East India Company, who described and illustrated this species in 1682 (but later examination of Nieuhof’s illustration reveals it is a different species)

Clarias nigricans Ng 2003
blackish, referring to relatively dark color

Clarias olivaceus Fowler 1904
referring to “blackish-olive” vertical fins and upper body

Clarias planiceps Ng 1999
planus, flat; ceps, head, referring to its flattened head

Clarias pseudoleiacanthus Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2003
pseudo-, false, i.e., although morphologically similar to C. leiacanthus, such an appearance is false

Clarias pseudonieuhofii Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2004
pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar to, and previously reported as, C. nieuhofii, such an appearance is false

Clarias serniuosus Ng & Kottelat 2014
scabby, referring to color pattern of small, irregular dark patches

Clarias sulcatus Ng 2004
furrow, referring to narrow frontal fontanel

Subgenus Anguilloclarias Teugels 1982
anguilla, eel, referring to anguilliform body typical of the subgenus, i.e., an anguilliform Clarias

Clarias alluaudi Boulenger 1906
in honor of entomologist and explorer Charles A. Alluaud (1861-1949), who collected some of the type series
Clarias cavernicola Trewavas 1936
cavern, cave; -cola, dweller or inhabitant, referring to occurrence in Dragon's Breath Cave, Otjozondjupa, Namibia

Clarias ebriensis Pellegrin 1920
-enesis, suffix denoting place: Ebri lagoon, Ivory Coast, type locality (also occurs in Nigeria)

Clarias nigromarmoratus Poll 1967
 negro-, black; marmoratus, marbled, referring to dense and black marbled color pattern on entire body except belly

Clarias pachynema Boulenger 1903
 pachys, thick; nema, thread, presumably referring to longer barbels compared to C. laeviceps

Clarias salae Hubrecht 1881
in honor of Dutch sportsman and collector Carolus Franciscus Sala (1839-1881), who helped Swiss zoologist Johann Böttikofer (1850-1927) collect type

Clarias submarginatus Peters 1882
 sub-, under; marginatus, bordered, referring to dark band under light outer band on unpaired fins

Clarias theodorae Weber 1897
matronym not explained and remained a mystery until 1979, when Peter B. N. Jackson uncovered that the name honors Theodora Jacoba Sleeswijk (née van Bosse, 1874-1953), the niece of Weber’s wife, who accompanied him on his visit to South Africa

Clarias werneri Boulenger 1906
in honor of Dr. F. Werner, probably Austrian herpetologist Franz Werner (1867-1939), who collected type

Subgenus Brevicephaloideus Teugels 1982
-enides, having the form of: brevis, short, cephalus, head, referring to relatively short head (20-25% of SL)

Clarias camerunensis Lønnberg 1895
-enesis, suffix denoting place: Cameroon, type locality (but occurs throughout western and west-central Africa)

Clarias dhonti (Boulenger 1920)
in honor of G. Dhont-De Bie, Belgian East African Expeditionary Force, who collected type

Clarias dialonensis Daget 1962
-enesis, suffix denoting place: Fouta Dialon (also spelled Djallon), highland region in Lower Guinea, type locality (also occurs in Sierra Leone)

Clarias dumerilii Steindachner 1866
patronym not identified but probably in honor of August Duméril (1812-1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

Clarias engelseni (Johnsen 1926)
in honor of tropical-disease researcher Harald Engelsen (1883-1954), Merchant Services Division of the Norwegian Red Cross, who collected type

Clarias hilli Fowler 1936
in honor of Gordon Hill, volunteer assistant in the Department of Fishes and Reptiles, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Clarias laeviceps Gill 1862
 laevis, smooth; cep, head, referring to its smooth surface

Clarias lioccephalus Boulenger 1898
 leios, smooth; cephalus, head, referring to smooth head, covered with soft skin

Clarias longior Boulenger 1907
longer, allusion not explained, presumably referring to relatively long, anguilliform body

Subgenus Clarioides Teugels 1982
-enoides, having the form of: Clarias, i.e., a second subgenus of Clarias; name proposed by David (1937), but since he did not designate type name dates to Teugels, who designated type in 1982

Clarias agboyiensis Sydenham 1980
-enesis, suffix denoting place: Agboyi Creek, tributary of Ogun River, Lagos State, Nigeria Ghana, type locality (also occurs in Ghana)

Clarias albopunctatus Nichols & La Monte 1953
 albus, white; punctatus, spotted, referring to “numerous scattered, rounded, pale specks”

Clarias angolensis Steindachner 1866
-enesis, suffix denoting place: Angola, where Steindachner bought type specimen from a Portuguese merchant for “a not inconsiderable sum of money”
Clarias buettikoferi Steindachner 1894
in honor of Swiss zoologist Johann Büttikofer (1850-1927), who collected type

Clarias buthupogon Sauvage 1879
buthu, meaning unknown; pogon, beard [in 1901, Boulenger changed the spelling to bythipogon without explanation; that spelling could translate to bythos, deep; pogon, beard, perhaps referring to long (deep?) barbels (maxillary reaches beyond anal-fin origin)]

Clarias gabonensis Günther 1867
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gabon, where type locality (Ogowe River) is situated (but occurs throughout western, central and southern Africa)

Clarias macromystax Günther 1864
macro-, long; mystax, moustache, referring to long barbels, “those of the nostrils are as long as the head, and those of the maxillaries extend to the twelfth dorsal ray”

Subgenus Dinotoperoides Fowler 1930
-oides, having the form of: Dinopterus, from which it differs in having fewer gill rakers

Clarias lamottei Daget & Planquette 1967
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of French biologist Maxime Lamotte (1920-2007), who co-founded the biological research station in the Ivory Coast, where this taxon (probably a natural hybrid between C. gariepinus and Heterobranchus isopterus) is apparently endemic

Clarias ngamensis Castelnau 1861
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Ngami, Botswana, type locality (but widespread in southern Africa)

Subgenus Platycephaloides Teugels 1982
-oides, having the form of: platy, wide; cephalus, head, referring to broad and flat head

Clarias jaensis Boulenger 1909
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ja River at Bitye, Congo system, southern Cameroon, type locality (also occurs in Nigeria and Gabon)

Clarias maclareni Trewavas 1962
in memory P. I. R. MacLaren (d. 1957), who used his position as Fisheries Development Officer of Nigeria to collect fishes for the British Museum, including type of this catfish (from Cameroon) in 1948 (he was killed by a crocodile)

Clarias platycephalus Boulenger 1902
platy, broad; cephalus, head, referring to long and broad head with a wide interorbital space

Clarias stappersii Boulenger 1915
in honor of physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883-1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led an expedition to central Africa in 1911-1913 and collected type

Dinopterus Boulenger 1906
di-, two; notos, back; pterus, fin, referring to dorsal fin divided into rayed and adipose portions

Dinopterus atribranchus Greenwood 1961
atri-, black; branchus, gill, referring to dark grayish-black gill filaments

Dinopterus cunningtoni Boulenger 1906
in honor of William Alfred Cunnington (1877-1958), British zoologist and anthropologist, who led Tanganyika expedition that collected type

Dinopterus filicibarbis (Jackson 1959)
filicis, fern; barbis, barbel, referring to cone-shaped nasal barbels, with frilled bifid top (somewhat resembling the leaves

of a fern)

*Dinotopterus foveolatus* (Jackson 1955)
full of pits, referring to numerous flat-bottomed, circular pits or depressions on skin

*Dinotopterus gigas* (Jackson 1959)
large, up to 135 cm and 65 kg, “in all probability the largest in the genus” (which at the time was *Bathyclarias*)

*Dinotopterus jacksoni* Greenwood 1961
in honor of British ichthyologist Peter B. N. Jackson (1924-2007), who first recognized that certain specimens he referred to as *Bathyclarias nyasensis* in 1959 might represent a new species

*Dinotopterus loweae* (Jackson 1959)
in honor of tropical-fish ecologist Rosemary Lowe-McConnell (1921-2014), for her “single-handed” survey of the *Tilapia* of Lake Malawi (Nyasaland), which “drew attention to the large number of clariid species existing in the lake”

*Dinotopterus nyasensis* (Worthington 1933)
- *nyasensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Nyassa (also known as Lake Malawi), southeastern Africa, where it is endemic

*Dolichallabes* Poll 1942
dolichos, Greek for long, referring to extreme anguilliform body, the most eel-like clariid catfish; allabes, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

*Dolichallabes microphthalmus* Poll 1942
micro-, small; ophthalmus, eye, referring to its small eyes

*Encheloclarias* Myers 1937
enchelys, ancient Greek for eel, i.e., an eel-like *Clarias*, referring to shape of *E. tapeinopterus*

*Encheloclarias baculum* Ng & Lim 1993
Latin for rod, referring to its shape

*Encheloclarias curtisoma* Ng & Lim 1993
curtus, short; soma, body, referring to relatively short appearance when compared to the more elongate *E. tapeinopterus*

*Encheloclarias keloioides* Ng & Lim 1993
-keloioides, having the form of: *Ikan Keli* (*Ikan* = fish), Malay name for species in the genus *Clarias*, which it superficially resembles

*Encheloclarias medialis* Ng 2012
middle, referring to possession of characters intermediate between those of *E. curtisoma* and *E. keloioides*

*Encheloclarias prolatus* Ng & Lim 1993
Latin for long, referring to elongate body and large number of vertebrae

*Encheloclarias tapeinopterus* (Bleeker 1853)
tapeinos, lowly; pterus, fin, referring to adipose fin, lower (but longer) than dorsal fin

*Encheloclarias velatus* Ng & Tan 2000
concealed, referring to its being the first species of *Encheloclarias* found on Sumatra after 150 years of ichthyological exploration, and to its secretive nature

*Gymnallabes* Günther 1867
gymnos, bare or naked, allusion not explained (some online references incorrectly state that *gymnos* means hidden and refers to its secretive habits, a behavior that may not have been known to Günther when he examined his preserved specimen); allabes, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

*Gymnallabes nops* Roberts & Stewart 1976
blind, referring to its eyelessness

*Gymnallabes typus* Günther 1867
serving as type of genus

*Heterobranchus* Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809
heteros, different; branchus, gill, referring to its dendritic gill apparatus, which was quite distinctive among fishes at the time

*Heterobranchus bidorsalis* Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809
bi-, two; dorsalis, of the back, referring long dorsal fin divided into rayed and adipose portions

*Heterobranchus boulenleri* Pellegrin 1922
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), British Museum (Natural History), who described many fishes from Central Africa and the Congo River system

*Heterobranchus isopterus* Bleeker 1863
is-, equal; pterus, fin, referring to approximate equal length of dorsal and adipose fins (compared to different lengths among congeners)
**Heterobranchus longifilis** Valenciennes 1840

*longus*, long; *filis*, thread, referring to long barbels, longer than the similar *Clarias hasselquistii* (=*C. anguillaris*)

**Horaglanis Menon 1950**

in honor of ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Director, Zoological Survey of India, “under whose inspiring guidance and kind help” Menon's study was completed; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Horaglanis abdulkalami** Subhash Babu 2012

in honor of the former president of India, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (b. 1931), “who ignited young minds towards the real world of Science and Technology”

**Horaglanis alikunhii** Subhash Babu & Nayar 2004

in honor of “distinguished” aquaculturist Kolliyil Hameed Alikunhi (1918-2010), for his contributions to fishery science in general and Indian fisheries in particular

**Horaglanis krishnai** Menon 1950

in honor of Mr. N. Krishna Pillay, who collected type after draining a well

**Platyallabes** Poll 1977

*platy*, flat, referring to dorsoventrally flattened head and body; *allabes*, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

**Platyallabes tihoni** (Poll 1944)

in honor of Mr. L. Tihon, director, Laboratory of Industry and Commerce (Leopoldville, Belgian Congo), who supplied photograph of specimen (discovered at a fish market) from which species was described

**Platyclarias** Poll 1977

*platy*, flat, referring to very flat head and anterior part of body, i.e., a flat *Clarias*

**Platyclarias machadoi** Poll 1977

in honor of A. de Barros Machado, zoologist of the Musée de Dundo (Angola), who collected type

**Pseudotanganikallabes** Wright 2017

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although this genus superficially resembles *Tanganikallabes*, such an appearance is false

**Pseudotanganikallabes prognatha** Wright 2017

*pro-*, anterior; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to distinctive protrusion of lower jaw

**Tanganikallabes** Poll 1943

*Tanganika*, referring to Lake Tanganyika, where *T. mortiauxi* (and all subsequently described congeners) is endemic; *allabes*, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

**Tanganikallabes alboperca** Wright & Bailey 2012

*albus*, white; *opercula*, operculum, referring to distinctive depigmented posterior margin of operculum

**Tanganikallabes mortiauxi** Poll 1943

in honor of T. Mortiaux, a health worker in Albertville (now Kalemie), western shore of Lake Tanganyika, who collected type

**Tanganikallabes stewarti** Wright & Bailey 2012

in honor of American ichthyologist Donald J. Stewart, who collected much of the type series of *T. alboperca*

**Uegitglanis** Gianferrari 1923

*Uegit*, referring to Uegit, El Uegit, Somalia, where type locality (an underground pool) is situated; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Uegitglanis zammaranoi** Gianferrari 1923

in honor of Italian Army officer V. T. Zammarano, who collected type

**Xenoclarias** Greenwood 1958

* xenus*, strange or foreign (i.e., different), referring to how it differs from *Clarias* “in only one major anatomical character” (greatly reduced suprabranchial organs and cavity)

**Xenoclarias eupogon** (Norman 1928)

*euro-*, well or very; *pogon*, beard, referring to much longer nasal and maxillary barbels compared to the similar *Clarias alluaudi*, its presumed congener at the time

**Xenoclarias holobranchus** Greenwood 1958

*holo-*, entire; *branchus*, gill, referring to how entire adult branchial region is dedicated to aquatic respiration, unlike those in *Clarias*, which contain both aquatic and aerial respiratory areas
Family **HETEROPNEUSTIDAE** Airsac Catfishes

*Heteropneustes* Müller 1840

*hetero*-, different; *pneustikos*, of breathing, referring to long air sac that serves as lungs extending from gill chamber

*Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch 1794)

digging or dug up, allusion not explained; according to Shaw (*General Zoology*, 1904), it is "sometimes dug out of the mud at the bottom, in the manner of [the cobitid loach] *Cobitis fossilis*"

*Heteropneustes kemratensis* (Fowler 1937)

- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Kemrat, Thailand, type locality

*Heteropneustes longipectoralis* Rema Devi & Raghunathan 1999

*longus*, long; *pectoralis*, pectoral, referring to long and pointed pectoral fins compared to short and rounded pectoral fins of *H. fossilis*

*Heteropneustes nani* Hossain, Sarker, Sharifuzzaman & Chowdhury 2013

in honor of the "eminent" fisheries and aquaculture scientist Nani Gopal Das, for his "continuous contribution" to the authors’ research

Family **ANCHARIIDAE** Malagasy Catfishes

*Ancharius* Steindachner 1880

*anchi*-, near, referring to similarity to *Arius* (Ariidae)

*Ancharius fuscus* Steindachner 1880

dusky, referring to "dirty dark" (translation) color on top and sides (light violet on the bottom)

*Ancharius griseus* Ng & Sparks 2005

gray, referring to its coloration

*Gogo* Ng & Sparks 2005

Malagasy word (pronounced goo-goo) most commonly used to refer to members of this family

*Gogo arcuatus* Ng & Sparks 2005

bent like a bow, referring to concave shape of dorsoposterior margin of dorsal fin

*Gogo atratus* Ng, Sparks & Loiselle 2008

clothed in black, referring to dark coloration in preservative

*Gogo brevibarbis* (Boulenger 1911)

*brevi*-, short; *barbis*, barbel, referring to shorter maxillary barbels compared to *Ancharius fuscus*, its presumed congener at the time

*Gogo ornatus* Ng & Sparks 2005

“in splendid dress,” referring to highly mottled pigmentation pattern consisting of light and dark patches
Family ARIIDAE Sea Catfishes

35 genera/subgenera · 152 species

Subfamily Galeichthyinae

**Galeichthys Valenciennes 1840**
galeus, weasel; ichtysis, fish: Valenciennes explained that catfishes get their name from their cat-like whiskers (or barbels) and therefore named this genus after weasels, which have whiskers, too

- **Galeichthys ater Castelnau 1861**
  black, referring to green-black (“vert noir”) upper body coloration (compared to the bronze-green coloration of G. feliceps)

- **Galeichthys feliceps Valenciennes 1840**
feli, cat; cepo, head, i.e., cathead, a variation on the term “catfish,” referring to cat-like whiskers (barbels) that give catfishes their name

- **Galeichthys peruvianus Lütken 1874**
  Peruvian, referring to type locality at Callao, Peru (but occurs along Pacific coast of northern South America from Ecuador to Peru)

- **Galeichthys troworum Kulongowski 2010**
  -orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the late Eugene Trow, Jr., a student studying the biology and ecology of Galeichthys in South Africa, who recognized the probable distinctiveness of this species, and of his late father, Eugene Trow, Sr., who collected much of the type series [originally spelled trowi; since name honors more than one person, spelling must be amended to troworum per ICZN Art. 31.1.2-3]

Subfamily Ariinae

- **Amissidens Kailola 2004**
ammissimus, lost; dens, teeth, referring to autogenous tooth plates of A. hainesi, which lack the teeth they usually bear in other taxa

- **Amissidens hainesi** (Kailola 2000)
in honor of fisheries scientist Alan K. Haines, whose 1972-1976 surveys of river systems in Papua New Guinea and his “faithful recording” of ariid biology and ecology made a “significant” contribution to our knowledge of these fishes in the Australian and New Guinea region

- **Amphiarius Marceniuk & Menezes 2007**
amphi-, both sides or double, referring to occurrence of both species in fresh and marine waters; Arius, type genus of family

- **Amphiarius phrygiatus** (Valenciennes 1840)
  embroidered, referring to latero-sensory canals, “which form a sort of embroidery pleasant to the eye” (translation)

- **Amphiarius rugispinis** (Valenciennes 1840)
  ruga, rough; spina, spine, referring to granular sides of dorsal and pectoral spines

- **Ariopsis Gill 1861**
  -opsis, like, presumably referring to previous placement of A. milberti (=A. felis) in Arius

- **Ariopsis assimilis** (Günther 1864)
similar, “closely allied” to Hexanematichthys hynemorrhinos (=Sciades herzbergii) and A. seemanni

- **Ariopsis canteri Acero P., Betancur-R. & Marceniuk 2017**
in honor of Diego Canter Ríos (1984-2007), a "young and talented" Colombian ichthyologist who died in a car accident near Santa Marta along with three other biologists; species delimitation in Ariopsis was part of Diego’s B.Sc. thesis in Marine Biology, which he could not complete due to his untimely death

- **Ariopsis felis** (Linnaeus 1766)
cat (i.e., catfish), manuscript name coined by Scottish physician-naturalist Alexander Garden (1730-1791), Charleston, South Carolina (USA), who sent fish skins to Linnaeus

- **Ariopsis gilberti** (Jordan & Williams 1895)
in honor of ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), in whose laboratory the present paper was written, and who provided “much valuable aid in many ways”; in addition, Gilbert had previously collected this catfish, reported as A. assimilis

- **Ariopsis guatemalensis** (Günther 1864)
  -ensis, suffix connoting place: Guatemala, where type specimen was purchased (occurs along Pacific coast of North and Central America from Mexico to Honduras)

- **Ariopsis jimenezii Marceniuk, Acero P., Cooke & Betancur-R. 2017**
in honor of Máximo Jiménez Acosta, zooarchaeology technician at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama), who drew attention to the possible existence of a new species based on the examination of osteological
characters in specimens formerly reported as *A. seemanni*

*Ariopsis seemanni* (Günther 1864)
in honor of German botanist Berthold Carl Seemann (1825-1871), who collected type

*Ariopsis simonsi* (Starks 1906)
in honor of the late Perry Oveitt Simons (1869-1901), American natural history collector in South America, who collected type (his guide murdered him while crossing the Andes of Argentina, presumably for his money and gear)

**Arius Valenciennes 1840**
tautonymous with *Pimelodus arius*, latinization of *Ari*, from *Ari gogora*, local Bengali name for this catfish in India (Valenciennes said he “borrowed” [translation] the name from Hamilton)  
*note: many sources state that Arius is derived from a Greek word meaning warrior, presumably referring to their strong dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, but this interpretation is incorrect*

*Arius acutirostris* Day 1877
*acutus*, pointed; *rostris*, snout, referring to “fleshy and elongated” snout, “extending some distance beyond the mouth”

*Arius africanus* Günther 1867
African, described as an African “variety” of the Asian *A. falcarius* (*=A. arius*)

*Arius arenarius* (Müller & Troschel 1849)
sandy, probably referring to “strongly granular” head and “highly granular” occipital process (translations)

*Arius arius* (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of *Ari*, from *Ari gogora*, local Bengali name for this catfish in India  
*note: many sources state that Arius is derived from a Greek word meaning warrior, presumably referring to their strong dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, but this interpretation is incorrect*

*Arius brunellii* Zolezzi 1939
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Italian zoologist Gustavo Brunelli (1881-1960), who led expedition that collected type

*Arius dispar* Herre 1926
dissimilar; Herre could “find no similar fish in the literature, the teeth and gill rakers separating it at once from anything described by Bleeker, Günther, Day, Vaillant, Sauvage, or Weber and Beaufort”

*Arius festinus* Ng & Sparks 2003
to move rapidly, referring to its habitat, a swift-flowing river

*Arius gagora* (Hamilton 1822)
local Bengali name for this catfish in India

*Arius gigas* Boulenger 1911
large, referring to “the large skeletons which were regarded by Günther as the adults” of *A. latiscutatus*, but which actually belong to this species

*Arius latiscutatus* Günther 1864
*latis*, broad; *scutatus*, shielded, referring to occipital process broader than long

*Arius leptonotacanthus* Bleeker 1849
*leptos*, thin; *notos*, back; *acanthus*, spine, referring to its slender dorsal spine

*Arius maculatus* (Thunberg 1792)
spotted, referring to large black spot on adipose fin

*Arius madagascariensis* Vaillant 1894
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: western Madagascar, where it is endemic

*Arius malabaricus* Day 1877
-*icus*, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), presumably referring to type locality in the Canara region of southwest India

*Arius manillensis* Valenciennes 1840
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Manila, Philippines, type locality

*Arius microcephalus* Bleeker 1855
*micro*, small; *cephalus*, head, contained 4-4½ times in SL, smaller than *A. arius* and *A. pidada* (*=maculatus* [in part] and *oetik* [in part])

*Arius subrostratus* Valenciennes 1840
*sub*, less than; *rostratus*, beaked, referring to its less-elongate snout compared to *A. rostratus* (species inquirenda), described in the same publication
Arius sumatranus (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830)
- anus, belonging to: Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)

Arius uncinatus Ng & Sparks 2003
hooked, referring to its curved snout

Arius utik Bleeker 1846
from Ikan (=fish) Manong utik, local Jakartan (Batavian) name for this catfish [also spelled utik by Bleeker later in 1846, which is frequently used in modern literature, but utik was clearly Bleeker’s intent and appears to have priority by a few months]

Arius venosus Valenciennes 1840
veiny, referring to vein-like latero-sensory canals

Aspistor Jordan & Evermann 1898
a shielded warrior, allusion not explained, presumably referring to large bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin (the shield) and stout pectoral-fin spine (the warrior)

Aspistor luniscutis (Valenciennes 1840)
luna, moon; scutum, shield, referring to lunate bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin

Aspistor quadriscutis (Valenciennes 1840)
quaudus, square; scutum, shield, referring to square shape of bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin

Batrachocephalus Bleeker 1846
batrachus, frog; cephalus, head, referring to frog-like head of B. ageneiosus (=mino)

Batrachocephalus mino (Hamilton 1822)
presumably a local name for this catfish along upper Ganges estuaries in India

Brustiarius Herre 1935
brustia, a brush, referring to slender, comb-like gill-rakers, originally proposed as a subgenus of Arius

Brustiarius nox (Herre 1935)
night, referring to black color above and on sides in alcohol, and all-black fins except the ventrals

Brustiarius solidus (Herre 1935)
entire, referring to entire palate “covered by a solid plate of finely granulose teeth”

Carlarius Marceniuk & Menezes 2007
Carl, in honor of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), Research Associate, California Academy of Sciences, for his contribution to the knowledge of catfishes and continuous support and encouragement throughout the development of the authors’ work on ariid systematics; Arius, type genus of family

Carlarius heudelotii (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of the late French botanist Jean-Pierre Heudelot (1802-1837), who collected and/or supplied type

Carlarius parkii (Günther 1864)
patronym not identified (possibly spelled Parke), nor can identity be inferred based on available information

Cathorops Jordan & Gilbert 1883
kathorao, to look down; ops, eye, referring to low eye placement

Subgenus Cathorops

Cathorops agassizii (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), who led expedition that collected type

Cathorops aquadulce (Meek 1904)
Spanish for fresh water, where it occurs (may also occur in brackish water)

Cathorops arenatus (Valenciennes 1840)
sanded, presumably referring to “yellowish gray fins dusted with fine black dust” (translation)

Cathorops belizensis Marceniuk & Betancur-R. 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Belize City, Belize, type locality

Cathorops festae (Boulenger 1898)
in honor of Italian naturalist Enrico Festa (1868-1939), who collected type

Cathorops fuerthii (Steindachner 1876)
in honor of Ignatius Fürth, Austrian consul at Panama (type locality), who collected and/or provided type

Cathorops higuchii Marceniuk & Betancur-R. 2008
in honor of Horácio Higuchi, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Brazil), for his contribution to the taxonomy, systematics and morphology of South American ariids
Cathorops hypophthalmus (Steindachner 1876)
hypo-, below; ophthalmus, eyes, referring to low placement of eyes, their middle below level of angle of mouth

Cathorops kailolae Marceniuk & Betancur-R. 2008
in honor of Patricia J. Kailola, The University of the South Pacific (Suva, Fiji), for her “enormous” contribution to ariid systematics

Cathorops liropus (Bristol 1897)
liro-, pale; pous, foot, referring to dusky olive pelvic fins, lighter at base, vs. black pelvic fins on the “allied” C. melanopus

Cathorops manglaresensis Marceniuk 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Cape Manglares, Pacific coast of Colombia, type locality; also refers to habitat (Spanish for mangroves)

Cathorops mapale Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2005
derived from chivo mapalé, vernacular for this species among artisanal fishers in most Colombian localities; also the name of a Colombian rhythm of African origin typical of the fishery community of the Colombian Caribbean

Cathorops nuchalis (Günther 1864)
nuchal, presumably referring to elevated occipital process

Cathorops raredonae Marceniuk, Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2009
in honor of Sandra J. Raredon, Division of Fishes, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., for her valuable assistance in many curatorial duties

Cathorops spixii (Agassiz 1829)
in honor of German biologist Johann Baptist von Spix (1781-1826), who explored Brazil and named this catfish Pimelodus albidus, which Agassiz believed was preoccupied by P. albidus (= Ameiurus catus) Lesueur 1819

Cathorops steindachneri (Gilbert & Starks 1904)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who noted in 1876 that Panama specimens allied to C. melanopus did not agree with Günther’s description of that species

Cathorops taylori (Hildebrand 1925)
in honor of Frederic W. Taylor, director general of agriculture for the Government of El Salvador, under whose “immediate direction” this catfish was collected

Cathorops tuyra (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)
named for the Río Tuyra, mouth of Río Yape, Darien, Panama, type locality (but occurs in Pacific drainage rivers and estuaries south to Peru)

Cathorops wayuu Betancur-R., Acero P. & Marceniuk 2012
named after the Wayuu native American ethnic community from La Guajira peninsula (type locality) in northern Colombia and Venezuela

pre-, primitive, referring to the basal position of C. dasycephalus

Cathorops dasycephalus (Günther 1864)
dasy-, rough; cephalus, head, referring to “coarsely granulated” crown of head

Cephalocassis Bleeker 1857
cephalus, head; cassis, helmet, presumably referring to occipital process, which Bleeker called a “head shield” (translation) in a later publication

Cephalocassis borneensis (Bleeker 1851)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: western Borneo, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Việt Nam)

Cephalocassis jatia (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of Jat from Jat gogora, local Bengali name for this catfish in India

Cephalocassis manillensis (Valenciennes 1840)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Manila, Philippines, type locality

Cephalocassis melanochir (Bleeker 1852)
melanos, black; cheir, hand, referring to blackish stripe in pectoral and pelvic fins (dorsal and caudal fins, too)
Chinchaysuyoa Marceniuk, Marchena, Oliveira & Betancur-R. 2019
name of the Inca Empire territory that comprised Ecuador (where *C. labiata* occurs) and Peru (where *C. ortegai* occurs)

*Chinchaysuyoa labiata* (Boulenger 1898)
lipped, referring to its "very thick lips" (translation)

*Chinchaysuyoa ortegai* Marceniuk, Marchena, Oliveira & Betancur-R. 2019
in honor of Hernán Ortega Torres Teofilo, "the most important ichthyologist working in Peru"

**Cinetodus** Ogilby 1898
*kinetos*, moveable; *odus*, tooth, referring to patch of palatine teeth “implanted upon a moveable cushion”

*Cinetodus carinatus* (Weber 1913)
keeled, referring to “sharply keeled” (translation) occipital process in young specimens, its posterior end broadly truncated

*Cinetodus froggatti* (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
in honor of Austrian entomologist Walter Wilson Froggatt (1858-1937), "on whom the whole burden of collecting the zoological specimens obtained during the late expedition of the *Bonito* [which explored New Guinea] seems to have fallen"

**Cochlefelis** Whitley 1941
*cochlear*, spoon; *felis*, cat, i.e., “spooncat,” referring to spatulate snout of *C. spatula*

*Cochlefelis burmanicus* (Day 1870)
Burmese, referring to type locality at Salween, Burma (now Myanmar; also occurs in India and Bangladesh)

*Cochlefelis danielsi* (Regan 1908)
in honor of Maj. W. Cooke Daniels, who led expedition that collected type and presented it to the British Museum (Natural History)

*Cochlefelis insidiator* (Kailola 2000)
ambusher or lurker, referring to dorsally placed eyes and depressed body form (which suggest that it lies half-hidden in sediment) and strong teeth and jaws (which suggest that it is a predator)

*Cochlefelis spatula* (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
referring to spatulate snout (upper jaw much longer than lower jaw)

**Cryptarius** Kailola 2004
*kryptos*, hidden or secret, i.e., a cryptic *Arius*, referring to its unique combination of characters having been ignored for such a long time

*Cryptarius daugueti* (Chevey 1932)
in honor of Master Mariner [no forename given] Dauguet, commander of *le Lanessan*, from which type was collected

*Cryptarius truncatus* (Valenciennes 1840)
referring to truncate (or spoon-shaped) snout

**Doiichthys** Weber 1913
doe, doubt or uncertainty, referring to its uncertain familial relationships at the time (Weber proposed its own family, Doiichthyidae); *ichthys*, fish

*Doiichthys novaeguineae* Weber 1913
of New Guinea, type locality (occurs both in Papua Province, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea)

**Genidens** Castelnau 1855
tautonymous with *Pimelodus genidens* (but unnecessarily renamed *G. cuvieri*): *genys*, cheek or jaw; *dens*, teeth, referring to moveable teeth on the palate

*Genidens barbus* (Lacepède 1803)
latinization of *barbe*, vernacular among French sailors, probably referring to its six barbels (unusual for a marine fish)

*Genidens genidens* (Cuvier 1829)
genys, cheek or jaw; dens, teeth, referring to moveable teeth on the palate

*Genidens machadoi* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Francisco Machado da Silva, who collected for and/or donated specimens to the Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**Hemiarius** Bleeker 1862
*hemi-*, partial, referring to similarity and/or close relationship to *Arius*

*Hemiarius dioctes* (Kailola 2000)
hunter or pursuer, referring to its “apparent hunting ability, diet and dentition”
Hemiarius hardenbergi (Kailola 2000)
in honor of J. D. F. Hardenberg, Laboratorium voor het Onderzoek der Zee (Batavia), who recognized this as a new species in 1931 and provided an unpublished museum name for it, for his “insightful” contributions to Indo-Australian ichthyology

Hemiarius harmandi Sauvage 1880
in honor of François-Jules Harmand (1845-1921), physician, explorer and diplomat, who collected type

Hemiarius sona (Hamilton 1822)
preumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

Hemiarius stormii (Bleeker 1858)
in honor of F. J. P. Storm van's Gravesande, Dutch government commissioner of Djambi (also spelled Jambi), Sumatra, who provided type

Hemiarius verrucosus (Ng 2003)
warty, referring to numerous small bumps on pectoral spines and dorsal surface of neurocranium

Hexanematichthys Bleeker 1858
hexa-, six and nema-, thread, referring to its six fleshy barbels of H. sondaicus (=sagor); ichthys, fish

Hexanematichthys mastersi (Ogilby 1898)
in honor of George Masters (1837-1912), Curator of the Macleay Museum, Sydney University, to whom Ogilby was “indebted for much valuable information on the fine collection under his charge, and whose general knowledge of the Australian fauna is possibly exceeded by none”

Hexanematichthys sagor (Hamilton 1822)
local Bengali name for this catfish in India

Ketengus Bleeker 1846
Latinization of Keteng, Madurese name for this catfish in eastern Java, Indonesia

Ketengus typus Bleeker 1846
serving as type of genus

Nedystoma Ogilby 1898
nedys, womby; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to mouthbrooding behavior of males, in which they carry eggs in their mouth until they hatch (a behavior found in many ariids)

Nedystoma dayi (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, “whose magnificent work on the fishes of India is indispensable to every student of Indo-Pacific ichthyology”

Nemapteryx Ogilby 1908
nema, thread; peryx, fin, referring to long, filamentous first dorsal-fin ray of N. stirlingi (=armiger)

Nemapteryx armiger (De Vis 1884)
bearing arms, presumably referring to long dorsal spine (longer than head) and perhaps also to its pectoral spines

Nemapteryx augusta (Roberts 1978)
venerable, allusion not explained; according to Dr. Roberts (pers. comm.), “I named that species so long ago, I don't really recall for sure why I named it augustus but I think because it appeared to be handsome, distinguished, and serene” (originally described as having a “graceful form, and vivid blue coloration in life”)

Nemapteryx bleekeri (Popta 1900)
in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who collected type and forwarded it to the Leyden Museum

Nemapteryx caelata (Valenciennes 1840)
embossed or inlaid, referring to strong granulations on occipital process, which give it a carved or chiseled appearance

Nemapteryx macronotacantha (Bleeker 1846)
macro-, large; notas, back; acanthus, spine, referring to thick dorsal spine

Nemapteryx nenga (Hamilton 1822)
from Nenga gagora, local Bengali name for this catfish in India

Neoarius Castelnau 1878
neo-, new, i.e., a new genus of Arius

Neoarius berneyi (Whitley 1941)
in honor of ornithologist Frederick L. Berney, who “made a valuable collection of fishes in Central Queensland nearly thirty years ago”
Neoarius coatesi (Kailola 1990)
in honor of David C. Coates, formerly of the Department of Fisheries & Marine Resources, Papua New Guinea, who collected most of type series and provided information on its biology

Neoparius graeffei (Kner & Steindachner 1867)
in honor of Swiss entomologist Eduard Heinrich Gräffe (1833-1916), who, while employed by Johann Cesar VI. Godeffroy, a wealthy shipping magnate, curated a natural history collection that introduced several new species from the South Pacific to science, including this catfish

Neoparius leptaspis (Bleeker 1862)
leptos, thin; aspis, shield, allusion unclear, perhaps referring to triangular occipital process, longer rather than broad at its base

Neoparius midgleyorum (Kailola & Pierce 1988)
orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Stephen Hamar Midgley (b. 1918), amateur ichthyologist and limnologist, and his wife Mary, for bringing this catfish to the attention of the senior author, and for their "enthusiastic and dedicated study" of the fresh waters of northern Australia [originally spelled midgleyi; since name honors more than one person, spelling must be amended to midgleyorum per ICZN Art. 31.1.2-3]

Neoparius pectoralis (Kailola 2000)
shoulder, referring to strong serrae along inner pectoral-fin spine

Neoparius taylori (Roberts 1978)
in honor of William Ralph Taylor (1919-2004), Smithsonian ichthyologist and student of Ariidae

Neoparius utarus (Kailola 1990)
latinization of utara, which means “north” in Bahasa Indonesia, referring to its distribution (northern New Guinea) compared to the similar N. leptaspis (southern New Guinea and northern Australia)

Netuma Bleeker 1858
tautonymous with Bagrus netuma Valenciennes 1840 (=N. thalassina), derived from netouma kéléti, local name for this catfish in Pondicherry, India

Netuma bilineata (Valenciennes 1840)
br-, two; lineata, lined, allusion explained but unclear: “The epithet we give it refers to a kind of faintly marked curvilinear track produced on the skin of its sides at places where the ribs end” (translation), perhaps referring to visibly sloping line of the rib ends (Patricia J. Kailola, pers. comm.), which, when combined with lateral line, creates the appearance of two lines on sides of body

Netuma proxima (Ogilby 1898)
near, referring to its “outward resemblance” to Arius australis (=Neoarius graeffei)

Netuma thalassina (Rüppell 1837)
of the sea, a marine and brackish-water catfish described from the Red Sea
Notarius Gill 1863
etymology not explained, perhaps notus, back, referring to large occipital process of type species, N. grandicassis, formerly placed in Arius

Notarius armbrusteri Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2006
in honor of Jonathan W. Armbruster, curator of the Auburn University Museum, for his important contributions to the taxonomy of neotropical catfishes

Notarius biffi Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2004
in honor Eldredge (Biff) Bermingham, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, for his important contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fish biogeography

Notarius bonillai (Miles 1945)
in honor of Heliodoro Bonilla Guzmán, Director of the Department of the Ministry (Colombia) that deals with fishes

in honor of archaeologist Richard Cooke (b. 1946), Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, for his contribution to the knowledge of eastern Pacific ariids (he also provided the type series)

Notarius grandicassis (Valenciennes 1840)
grandis, large; cassis, helmet, presumably referring to very large bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin

Notarius insculptus (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)
sculptured, probably referring to its highly developed, sculptured (grooved and granulated) epioccipital bones

Notarius kessleri (Steindachner 1876)
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of German-Russian zoologist Karl Fedorovich Kessler (1815-1881)

Notarius lentiginosus (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
freckled (“the sides freckled”)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: New Granada, oldest name given to Colombia (where it appears to be endemic) by Spanish conquerors

Notarius osculus (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)
diminutive of os, mouth, referring to small mouth (but with thick lips)

Notarius planiceps (Steindachner 1876)
planus, flat; ceps, head, referring to forehead, “perfectly flat across, wide, covered with thick skin” (translation)

Notarius troschelii (Gill 1863)
in honor of zoologist Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), who, with Johann Müller, described Sciades (in which this species was originally placed)

Occidentarius Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2007
occidentis, west, referring to distribution of O. platypogon in the Eastern Pacific, the western-most region occupied by ariids

Occidentarius platypogon (Günther 1864)
platy, flat, pogon, beard, presumably referring to basally “compressed” maxillary barbels

Osteogeneiosus Bleeker 1846
oste-, bone; geneias, chin, referring to stiff and bony maxillary barbels

Osteogeneiosus militaris (Linnaeus 1758)
soldier or warlike, perhaps referring to bony (and hence sharp) maxillary barbels, which “arm” it like a solider

Pachyula Ogilby 1898
pachys, thick; oton, gums, referring to thick lips, the upper lip “terminating in a broad free lobe”

Pachyula conorhynchus (Weber 1913)
conus, cone; rhynchus, snout, referring to bluntly conical snout

Pachyula crassilabris (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
crassus, wide; labrum, lip, referring to “very thick” lips

Paragenidens Marceniuk, Ingenito, Lima, Gasparini & Oliveira 2019
para-, near; Genidens, the sister group of this genus, alluding to their close relationship

Paragenidens grandoculis (Steindachner 1877)
grand, large; oculis, eye, referring to large eye, the forehead equal to 1/3 of eye length

Plicofollis Kailola 2004
plica, fold; follis, bellows or windbag, referring to creased or scalloped swim bladder characteristic of genus
**Plicofollis argyropleuron** (Valenciennes 1840)
*argyro*, silver; *pleuron*, side, referring to silver belly and sides

**Plicofollis dussumieri** (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyageur and merchant, who reported on this fish from off the Malabar coast of India

**Plicofollis layardi** (Günther 1886)
in honor of F. Layard, Ceylon Civil Service, who presented type to the British Museum (Natural History)

**Plicofollis magatensis** (Herre 1926)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Magat River, Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality

**Plicofollis nella** (Valenciennes 1840)
derived from *nalla-jella*, local name for this catfish in Vizagapatam, India

**Plicofollis platystomus** (Day 1877)
*platys*, wide; *stomus*, mouth, width of gape of mouth \( \frac{4}{7} \) length of head

**Plicofollis polystaphylodon** (Bleeker 1846)
*poly*, many; *staphylo-,* bunched or clustered; *odon*, tooth, referring to palatine teeth arranged in four patches: a small ovate patch on each side of the vomer, and an elongate patch along each palatine bone

**Plicofollis tonggol** (Bleeker 1846)
from *Ikan* (=fish) *Manjong tonggol*, local Jakartan (Batavian) name for this catfish and similar species

**Potamarius Hubbs & Miller 1960**
*potamos*, river, referring to occurrence in fresh water, i.e., a riverine genus of *Arius* [note: authors erroneously believe that *Arius* is derived from a Greek word meaning warrior]

**Potamarius izabalensis** Hubbs & Miller 1960
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lago de Izabal, Guatemala, type locality

**Potamarius nelsoni** (Evermann & Goldsborough 1902)
in honor of naturalist-ethnologist Edward William Nelson (1855-1934), Division of Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who helped collect type (and noted that it is the best freshwater food fish in México)

**Potamarius usumacintae** Betancur-R. & Willink 2007
of the Río Usumacinta basin, Guatemala and México, where it is endemic

**Potamosilurus Marceniuk & Menezes 2007**
*potamos*, river, referring to all species occurring in fresh water; *silurus*, from the Greek *silouros*, catfish

**Potamosilurus latirostris** (Macleay 1883)
*latus*, wide; *rostris*, snout, referring to “broadly rounded” snout

**Potamosilurus macrorhynchus** (Weber 1913)
*macro-,* long or large; *rhynchus*, referring to conical snout, which forms a prominent cone

**Potamosilurus velutinus** (Weber 1907)
velvety, referring to its “velvet-like” (translation) premaxillary teeth

**Sciades Müller & Troschel 1849**
*sciado-,* canopy or umbrella, probably referring to occipital process, described as a “distinct bony helmet” (translation)

**Sciades couma** (Valenciennes 1840)
from *couma-couma*, local name for this catfish in French Guiana, onomatopoeic for the sound it makes when pulled from the water

**Sciades dowii** (Gill 1863)
in honor of John Melmoth Dow (1827-1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who presented type to the Smithsonian Institution

**Sciades herzbegii** (Bloch 1794)
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Count Ewald Friedrich von Herzberg (also spelled Hertzberg, 1725-1795), a Prussian statesman who was one of Bloch’s sponsors

**Sciades parkeri** (Traill 1832)
in honor of Traill’s friend Charles S. Parker, who “favoured” the author with a drawing of the catfish and its skin

**Sciades passany** (Valenciennes 1840)
local vernacular for this species at Cayenne, French Guiana (type locality, but occurs throughout coastal South America from Guyana to the mouth of the Amazon)

**Sciades paucus** (Kailola 2000)
few, referring to fewer gill rakers and smaller eye compared to *Neoarius midgleyorum*, its presumed congener at the time
Sciades proops (Valenciennes 1840)
pro-, before; ops, eye, referring to eye nearer to snout than to preopercle, compared to Bagrus mesops (=S. herzbergii), on which eye is midway between snout and preopercle

Subfamily Bagreinae

Bagre Cloquet 1816
tautonomous with Silurus bagre; according to Marcgrave (1648), a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil, presumably first applied to B. bagre

Bagre bagre (Linnaeus 1766)
according to Marcgrave (1648), a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil, presumably first applied to this species

Bagre marinus (Mitchill 1815)
of the sea, the “Salt-water Catfish” of New York State (USA)

Bagre panamensis (Gill 1863)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, presumably referring to type locality although that country is not specifically mentioned (occurs along Pacific coast of Central America and northern South America)

Bagre pinnimaculatus (Steindachner 1876)
pinnus, fin; maculatus, spotted, referring to oval blackish spot on anal, ventral and caudal fins