Order ANABANTIFORMES Labyrinth Fishes
7 families · 26 genera · 268 species

Suborder ANABANTOIDEI

Family ANABANTIDAE Climbing Gouramies
4 genera · 32 species

Anabas Cloquet 1816
from the Greek anabás, having gone up, referring to the ability of A. testudineus to “climb” out of the water and “walk” short distances, including, according to legend, trees and shrubs growing along the banks (perhaps horizontal branches overhanging the water)

Anabas cobraíus (Hamilton 1822)
premably a local Bengali name, as it was Hamilton's practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

Anabas testudineus (Bloch 1792)
turtle-like, referring to top part of skull, which is very hard and solid like that of a turtle

Anabas tongtuongensis Nguyen, Ngô & Nguyen 2015
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tong Truong, old name of area that now encompasses Hoa Lu district, Ninh Binh Province, Viet Nam, type locality, and alluding to “Tong Truong tilapia,” its local name

Ctenopoma Peters 1844
cenos, comb; poma, operculum, referring to serrated operculum of C. multispine

Ctenopoma acutirostre Pellegrin 1899
cacutus, sharp or pointed; rostris, beaked, referring to “very acute” (translation) muzzle

Ctenopoma ashbysmithi Banister & Bailey 1979
in the memory of 2nd Lt. Adrian Ashby-Smith (1952-1976), part of the Zaire River Expedition during which type was collected (biographical footnote: he was killed at Mount Sangay in Ecuador when the volcano erupted, sending a mass of hot rocks into the air, causing Ashby-Smith and other members of the expedition to fall over 600 m)

Ctenopoma gabonense Günther 1896
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gabon, where presumed type locality (Ogowe River) is situated (but common throughout much of the Congo River basin)

Ctenopoma garuanum (Ahl 1927)
-anum, adjectival suffix: Garua (locally spelled Garoua), Cameroon, where type locality (Benoué River) is situated and only known area of occurrence

Ctenopoma kingsleyae Günther 1896
in honor of writer and explorer Mary Henrietta Kingsley (1862-1900), who collected type (and that of Microctenopoma nanum)

Ctenopoma machadoi (Fowler 1930)
in honor of Jose Augusto Machado, Chef de Poste of the Quanza region, who collected Angola fishes for the Gray African Expedition (1929), and rendered assistance in many other ways

Ctenopoma maculatum Thominot 1886
spotted, referring to “more or less intense” (translation) spots on sides

Ctenopoma multispinos Peters 1844
multi-, many; spinit (neuter: spine), spiny, presumably referring to numerous prickly rays on dorsal and anal fin

Ctenopoma muriei (Boulenger 1906)
in honor of Scottish physician and naturalist James Murie (1832-1925), who did “most of the collecting” during an 1861-1862 expedition to the White Nile River of Sudan, type locality

Ctenopoma nebulosum Norris & Teugels 1990
cloudy or dark, referring to its darkly mottled body
Ctenopoma nigropannosum Reichenow 1876

*nigro-*-, black; *pannosum*, dressed in rags or tattered, presumably referring to black transverse bands on dark olive-brown body in spirits

Ctenopoma ocellatum Pellegrin 1899

having little eyes, referring to ocellus or eyespot at base of caudal fin

Ctenopoma pellegrini (Boulenger 1902)

in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873-1944), who has been “very busy” (translation) studying the fishes of the Congo River basin

Ctenopoma petherici Günther 1884

in honor of John Petherick (1813-1882), Welsh ivory trader and consul in East Central Africa, who collected type [note latinization of name, dropping the “k”]

Ctenopoma weeksii Boulenger 1896

in honor of John Henry Weeks (1861-1924), Baptist missionary, ethnographer, explorer and diarist, who collected type ~50 miles south of his mission station in Monsembe, upper Congo River, Zaire (now Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Microctenopoma Norris 1995

*micro*-, small, referring to small size compared to other anabantids, especially Ctenopoma

Microctenopoma ansorgii (Boulenger 1912)

in honor of explorer William John Ansorge (1850-1913), who collected type

Microctenopoma congicum (Boulenger 1887)

-*icum*, belonging to: lower Congo River system of West-central Africa, where it occurs

Microctenopoma damasi (Poll & Damas 1939)

in honor of Hubert Damas (1910-1964), professor, University of Liège (Belgium), who collected type during one of his expeditions in central Africa (Poll prepared the descriptions but added Damas as co-author of the monograph in which they appeared, therefore making Damas the co-author of a name that honors himself)

Microctenopoma fasciolatum (Boulenger 1899)

banded, referring to 6-7 "wavy darker vertical bars" on body, “broader than the spaces between them"

Microctenopoma intermedium (Pellegrin 1920)

described as intermediate in form between *M. nanum* and *M. ansorgii*

Microctenopoma lineatum (Nichols 1923)

lined, presumably referring to "narrow pale line" separating “two longitudinal parallel dark shades” on sides

Microctenopoma milleri (Norris & Douglas 1991)

in honor of ichthyologist Rudolph (Rudy) J. Miller (1934-2017), Oklahoma State University (USA), "who has long been involved in the study of anabantoid fish behavior and evolution"

Microctenopoma nanum (Günther 1896)

dwarf, referring to its size, described at 67 mm in length
Microctenopoma nigricans Norris 1995
blackish, referring to dark coloration of nuptial males (large males are almost black)

Microctenopoma ocellifer (Nichols 1928)
o-cellus, eye-spot; fer-o, to bear, presumably referring to “somewhat vertical dusky blotch” at base of caudal fin

Microctenopoma pekkolai (Rendahl 1935)
in honor of Wäinö Peikkola, preparator, Zoological Institute, University of Turku (Finland), who collected fishes from the White Nile of Sudan in 1914, including type of this one

Microctenopoma uelense Norris & Douglas 1995
-ensis, Uele River drainage, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where nearly all known specimens have been collected

Sandelia Castelnau 1861
-sa, belonging to: Mgolombane Sandile (1820-1878, spelled “Sandelie” by Castelnau), Chief of the Ngqika tribe, who led his people in the Cape Frontier Wars (during which he was killed), possibly fighting against Andrew Geddes Bain, for whom the type species was likely named; these clashes marked the first use of firearms by local tribes, contributing to Sandile’s reputation as a hero and mighty warrior

Sandelia bainsii Castelnau 1861
in honor of “savant géologue M. [Monsieur] Bains,” probably Andrew Geddes Bain (1797-1864, note spelling), Scottish-born geologist, paleontologist, road engineer, and explorer in northern South Africa; he collected zoological specimens, published articles about his journeys, and served as a captain in the Cape Frontier Wars, possibly fighting against the tribal chief Sandile, for whom genus is named

Sandelia capensis (Cuvier 1829)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality

Family HELOSTOMATIDAE Kissing Gourami

Helostoma Cuvier 1829
manuscript name coined by Kuhl, who did not explain its meaning but others have tried: Cuvier (1831) suggested helo, nail or stud (i.e., a decorative stud with a projecting head, not a fastener), and stoma, mouth, presumably referring in some way to its small, compressed and protractile mouth; lexicographer John Craig (1849) said helo is the aorist form of aireo, meaning “I seize,” but offered no other explanation; according to Innes’ Exotic Aquarium Fishes (ca. 1955 ed.), the name means “with turn-back mouth, referring to the thick re-curved lips,” but we have not found a definition of helo that supports this interpretation; and Wiktionary currently reports that helo means “I sharpen,” again with no explanation

Helostoma temminckii Cuvier 1829
in honor of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), who supplied Kuhl and van Hasselt’s unpublished description of this species (which they named H. striolatum) [originally spelled temminckii, presumably a typo]

Family OSPHRONEMIDAE Gouramies and Fighting Fishes
14 genera · 133 species

Subfamily Osphroneminae Giant Gouramies

Osphronemus Lacepède 1801
according to Cuvier (1831), misspelling of Osphronemus, manuscript name coined by Commerçon meaning olfactory, referring to its labyrinth organ, which Commerçon supposed was an organ of smell

Osphronemus exodon Roberts 1994
ex-, outside; adon, tooth, referring to enlarged and external teeth of large adults

Osphronemus goramy Lacepède 1801
presumably from gorami, Malay and Javanese name for this species

Osphronemus latilatius Roberts 1992
latus, broad, claritus, purple or crimson stripe on a tunic (a mark of distinction worn by Romans), referring to color of pectoral-fin margin, soft-rayed portion of dorsal and anal fins, and entire caudal fin of adult males

Osphronemus septemfasciatus Roberts 1992
septem, seven; fasciatus, striped or banded, referring to seven-barred color pattern throughout life

Subfamily Belontiinae Combtail Gouramies

Belontia Myers 1923
latinization of Belontja, one of the native names for B. hasselti in Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Belontia hasselti (Cuvier 1831)
in honor of Dutch physician and biologist Johan Coenraad van Hasselt (1797-1823), who explored the colonial
Dutch East Indies and collected type with his friend Heinrich Kuhl in 1820

**Belonia signata** (Günther 1861)
marked, referring to round blackish spot on middle of base of soft dorsal fin and/or oblong blackish spot parallel to, and below, posterior portion of lateral line

**Subfamily Macropodusinae** Fighting Fishes and Paradisefishes

**Betta** Bleeker 1849
from *ikan* *wad*er *bettah* (*ikan=*fish), local Javanese name of *B. trifasciata (=picta)*

**Betta akarensis** Regan 1910
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Akar River, Sarawak state, Malaysia, type locality (also occurs in Brunei)

**Betta albimarginata** Kottelat & Ng 1994
*albus*, white; *marginata*, edged or bordered, referring to white margin on fins (except for pectoral) of males

**Betta anabatoides** Bleeker 1851
-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained but probably referring to its *Anabas*-like shape or appearance

**Betta antoni** Tan & Ng 2006
in honor of Irwan Anton (Pontianak, Indonesia), for his “generous help and gift of specimens”

**Betta apollon** Schindler & Schmidt 2006
a handsome young man, inspired by the handsome Apollon or Apollo, mythological Greek god of music, poetry, medicine, and archery (among others), referring to the beautiful appearance of males

**Betta aurigans** Tan & Lim 2004
*aurum*, gold; *ganos*, brightness, referring to iridescent golden scales on body and belly

**Betta balunga** Herre 1940
named for the Balung River, 45 miles from Ta’uau, Malaysia, where type specimen was caught in a “tiny brook tributary”

**Betta bellica** Sauvage 1884
bellicose (warlike), allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to the fighting behavior of males

**Betta breviobesa** Tan & Kottelat 1998
*brevis*, short; *obesus*, fat or stout, referring to “stocky and thick-set appearance of the body”

**Betta brownorum** Witte & Schmidt 1992
-arum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Barbara (née Demaree) Brown, Curatorial Associate in Vertebrate Zoology, Ichthyology, American Museum of Natural History, and her husband, horticulturist Allan Brown (1911-2009), who first collected this species

**Betta burdigala** Kottelat & Ng 1994
Latin name of Bordeaux, a city in southwest France famous for its red wines of “long conservation,” referring to this fish’s color, reminiscent of the color of “old red wine”

**Betta channoides** Kottelat & Ng 1994
-oides, having the form of: referring to its head, similar in shape to some species of snakeheads (*Channidae, Channa*)

**Betta chini** Ng 1993
in honor of Datuk (honorific title) Chin Phui-Kong (1923-ca. 2016), Malaysian ichthyologist, the “dean” of Sabahan freshwater fishes

**Betta chloropharynx** Kottelat & Ng 1994
*chloros*, green; *pharynx*, throat, referring to diagnostic green patches on throat

**Betta coccina** Vierke 1979
scarlet, referring to its red body color

**Betta compuncta** Tan & Ng 2006
branded or tattooed, referring to distinct black pattern on body (especially females); also refers to traditional tattooing practices of the local Iban people of KalimantanTimur, Indonesia

**Betta cracens** Tan & Ng 2005
slender or graceful, referring to slender body compared to other members of the *B. pugnax* group

**Betta dennisyongi** Tan 2013
in honor of Dennis Yong Ghong Chong, a “distinguished and knowledgeable naturalist well experienced in many facets of tropical Southeast Asian fauna and flora with an avid interest in labyrinth fishes. He has accompanied the author on many trips and shared many interesting stories, tips and gastronomic delights”; he also collected and donated specimens and assisted in field logistics
**Betta dimidiata** Roberts 1989
halved or diminished, referring to small size, described at up to 35 mm SL

**Betta edithae** Vierke 1984
in honor of German aquarist Edith Korthaus (1923-1987), editor of *Das Aquarium*, who, with Walter Foersch (see *B. foerschi*), discovered this species and collected many other rare or new fishes in Borneo

**Betta enisae** Kottelat 1995
in honor of Enis Widjanarti, for her efficient and enthusiastic help during field work in the Kapuas lakes

**Betta falx** Tan & Kottelat 1998
scythe, referring to “continuous curved shape” of broad distal margins of anal and caudal fins of breeding males

**Betta ferox** Schindler & Schmidt 2006
wild, bold, courageous, or fierce, referring to the behavior of the “fighting fish”

**Betta foerschi** Vierke 1979
in honor of German physician and aquarist Walter Foersch (1932-1993), who, with Edith Korthaus (see *B. edithae*), collected type

**Betta fusca** Regan 1910
dusky, a “dark longitudinal band through eye; scales with dark edges; fins dusky”

**Betta gladiator** Tan & Ng 2005
warrior or fighter, referring to its aggressive and territorial behavior; captive specimens fought continuously and had to be kept separately or they would have killed each other

**Betta hendra** Schindler & Linke 2013
in honor of Hendra Tommy, owner of Kurnia Aquarium (Palangkaraya, Kalimantan Tengah, Borneo), who discovered and exported this species [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Betta hipposideros** Ng & Kottelat 1994
*hippus*, horse; *sideros*, iron, i.e., horseshoe, referring to horseshoe-shaped marking on throat

**Betta ibanorum** Tan & Ng 2004
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: Iban, indigenous people of northwestern Borneo, where this species is endemic

**Betta ideii** Tan & Ng 2006
in honor of Takashige Ide, “intrepid fish collector and friend,” who collected type

**Betta imbellis** Ladiges 1975
peaceful, referring to how males rarely fight each other, unlike *B. splendens*

**Betta kuehnei** Schindler & Schmidt 2008
in honor of German aquarist Jens Kühne, for his contribution to the knowledge of fighting fishes; he was one of the first who recognized this species as undescribed and made “hard efforts to collect enough specimens to compose the type series”

**Betta lehi** Tan & Ng 2005
in honor of fisheries biologist Charles Leh, Curator of Zoology, Sarawak Museum (Malaysia), for his “kind help”

**Betta livida** Ng & Kottelat 1992
jealous, i.e., green with envy, referring to its iridescent green eyes

**Betta macrostoma** Regan 1910
*macro-*, long or large; *stoma*, mouth, referring to maxillary extending just beyond middle of eye

**Betta mahachaiensis** Kowasupat, Panijpan, Ruenwongsa & Sriwattanarothai 2012
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Maha Chai, subdistrict of Samut Sakhon Province, Thailand, type locality

**Betta mandor** Tan & Ng 2006
named for Mandor area, Kalimantan Barat, Borneo, type locality

**Betta midas** Tan 2009
Midas, a mythical king whose touch turned everything to gold, referring to iridescent gold opercle and body scales

**Betta miniopinna** Tan & Tan 1994
*minius*, red; *pinna*, fin, referring to its red pelvic fins

**Betta obscura** Tan & Ng 2005
indistinct or inconspicuous, “referring to the fish in general”
**Betta ocellata de Beaufort 1933**
having little eyes, referring to an “indistinct” ocellus or eyespot below median line at base of caudal fin

**Betta omega Tan & Ahmad 2018**
last letter of Greek alphabet, referring to Ω-like shape on throat, and to the “last members of this species in the quickly disappearing black water habitat type in Malaysia and Southeast Asia” (near extinction or already extinct)

**Betta pallida Schindler & Schmidt 2004**
pallid, i.e., pale or colorless compared to some of its more-colorful congeners [possibly a junior synonym of B. prima]

**Betta pallifina Tan & Ng 2005**
pallidus, pale; finus, boundary, referring to hyaline subdistal band anal and caudal fins of females

**Betta pardalotos Tan 2009**
pardalis, leopard; otos, ear, referring to spotted pattern on opercle

**Betta patoti Weber & de Beaufort 1922**
in honor of W. J. Tissot van Patot, who collected fishes in Borneo for the Zoölogisch Museum (Amsterdam), including type of this one

**Betta persephone Schaller 1986**
named for the Greek goddess Persephone, who was kidnapped by Hades to live in the underworld but was allowed to visit her mother in the upper world, referring to how this species lives both above and within the leaf litter of peat swamp forests and associated streams (not named for its largely blackish color pattern as some aquarium websites attest)

**Betta pi Tan 1998**
16th letter of Greek alphabet, referring to π-like mark on throat

**Betta picta (Valenciennes 1846)**
painted, described as having a shiny, yellowish color on the back with two large brown spots, a rose-colored belly, orange cheeks, a black stripe from eye to caudal fin, and pink fins, the dorsal dotted with black and the caudal and anal fins edged in black

**Betta pinguis Tan & Kottelat 1998**
stout, referring to its “thick-set” body
Betta prima Kottelat 1994
first, allusion not explained, but Kottelat said he first became aware of this species during his first day of field work in Asia in 1981

Betta pugnax (Cantor 1849)
combative, described as a “variety” of the “Pla Kat” (fighting fish) of Thailand, the “exhibition of whose combats is a popular amusement with the Siamese”

Betta pulchra Tan & Tan 1996
handsome, referring to the “beauty of this fish,” particularly its green iridescent scales in life

Betta raja Tan & Ng 2005
Raja, Malay and Indonesian vernacular for this species, meaning king or prince

Betta renata Tan 1998
kidney-like, referring to kidney-shaped marking on throat

Betta rubra Perugia 1893
red, primary color of body and fins

Betta rutilans Witte & Kottelat 1991
being red, referring to it usually deep-red color

Betta schalleri Kottelat & Ng 1994
in honor of German tropical-fish importer Dietrich Schaller, for “his interest in Betta and sometime non-conventional approach of biology: Unconventional thoughts certainly contribute more to the evolution of knowledge than do mainstream ideas.”

Betta siamorientalis Kowasupat, Panijpan, Ruenwongsa & Jeenthong 2012
-is, genitive singular of: Siam, former name of Thailand, and orientalis, Latin for east, referring to its occurrence in eastern Thailand

Betta simorum Tan & Ng 1996
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Thomas G. K. Sim and his wife Farah, proprietors of Sindo Aquarium, for being “such excellent hosts” during the authors’ stays in Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia (type locality)

Betta simplex Kottelat 1994
plain, presumably referring to less-vibrant coloration compared to other members of the B. picta group (e.g., very faint dark stripes in live males)

Betta smaragdina Ladiges 1972
emerald-green, referring to shining emerald-green (sometimes green and blue) scales of both sexes

Betta spilotogena Ng & Kottelat 1994
spilos, spot; genys, cheek, referring to distinctive spotted pattern on operculum of adults

Betta splendens Regan 1910
bright, shining or splendid, referring to its natural coloration: dark greenish-olive above, red below, with red caudal-, anal- and pelvic-fin rays

Betta stigmosa Tan & Ng 2005
full of marks, referring to patterned opercle and barred pattern on dorsal, caudal and anal fins of both sexes

Betta stiktos Tan & Ng 2005
dappled or spotted, referring to rows of round spots on dorsal fin of males

Betta strohi Schaller & Kottelat 1989
in honor of H. Stroh, a missionary priest and amateur naturalist who discovered this species in Borneo, which he took back to Germany in 1978 [possibly a junior synonym of B. foerschi]

Betta taeniata Regan 1910
striped or banded, referring to 2-3 blackish longitudinal bands on sides

Betta tomi Ng & Kottelat 1994
in honor of Lam Toong Jin, known as “Tom,” head of the Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore, who has “generously” supported the authors’ research over the years

Betta tussyae Schaller 1985
in honor of Tussy Nagy, who, with her husband, Austrian aquarist Peter Nagy (see Parosphromenus nagyi), were the first to bring this species to Europe (1979)

Betta uberis Tan & Ng 2006
abundant, referring to high number of dorsal-fin rays compared to other members of the B. coccina group
**Betta unimaculata** (Popta 1905)
*uni-* , one; *maculata*, spotted, presumably referring to round spot at caudal-fin base

**Betta waseri** Krummenacher 1986
in honor of German aquarist Alfred Waser, who led expedition to Malaysia during which type was collected

**Macropodus Lacepéde 1801**
*macro-* , long; *podus*, foot, referring to long, filamentous, first soft ray of pelvic fins

**Macropodus baviensis** Nguyen & Nguyen 2005
*-ensis*, Ba Vi district, Hà Tay province, Việt Nam, type locality (possibly a junior synonym of *M. opercularis*)

**Macropodus erythropterus** Freyhof & Herder 2002
*erythro-*, red; *pterus*, fin, referring to red spot or bars on dorsal and caudal fins of living specimens

**Macropodus hongkongensis** Freyhof & Herder 2002
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Hong Kong, China, type locality (also occurs in Fujian and Guangdong provinces)

**Macropodus lineatus** Nguyen, Ngo & Nguyen 2005
lined, presumably referring to 5-6 translucent black stripes on body, each one between the scales

**Macropodus ocellatus** Cantor 1842
having little eyes, referring to black ocellated spot on operculum

**Macropodus oligolepis** Nguyen, Ngo & Nguyen 2005
*oligo-* , few; *lepis*, scales, referring to fewer scales along lateral line (11) compared to *M. baviensis* (30-33)

**Macropodus opercularis** (Linnaeus 1758)
opercular, referring to conspicuous brown ocellated spot on operculum

**Macropodus phonghaensis** Ngô, Nguyen & Nguyen 2005
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, Quảng Bình Province, Việt Nam, type locality

**Macropodus spechi** Schreitmüller 1936
in honor of P. Specht, a German aquarist based in the French port town of Le Havre who donated specimens to Schreitmüller

**Malpulutta Deraniyagala 1937**
local name for *M. kretseri* in Sri Lanka, combination of the Sinhalese words *mal*, flower and *pulatta*, local name for *Belontia signata*

**Malpulutta kretseri** Deraniyagala 1937
in honor of Oswald Leslie De Kretser II (1910-?), Sri Lankan lawyer (later judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon), who presented living specimens to Deraniyagala, which were “examined live in a small, flat sided glass specimen jar”

**Parosphromenus Bleeker 1877**
*para-* , near, similar to *Osphronemus* (which Bleeker spelled *Osphromenus*) but distinguished by absence of lateral line and undivided rays of dorsal and anal fins

**Parosphromenus alfredi** Kottelat & Ng 2005
in honor of ichthyologist Eric R. Alfred (b. 1931), former director of the National Museum of Singapore, whose work on Malayan fishes has been “most useful for recent studies”

**Parosphromenus allani** Brown 1987
in honor of Brown's husband, horticulturist Allan Brown (1911-2009), who collected type with his wife

**Parosphromenus anjunganensis** Kottelat 1991
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Anjungan (a village near type locality), Kalimantan Barat, Borneo

**Parosphromenus bintan** Kottelat & Ng 1998
named for Bintan Resort Corporation (Indonesia and Singapore), who supported the work that led to the discovery of this species, and for Bintan Island, Riau Archipelago, Indonesia, where it appears to be endemic

**Parosphromenus deissneri** (Bleeker 1859)
in honor of military health officer F. H. Deissner, who sent a collection of fishes from Bangka Island, Indonesia, including type of this one

**Parosphromenus filamentosus** Vierke 1981
filamentous, referring to thread-like extensions of dorsal and caudal fins

**Parosphromenus gunawan** Schindler & Linke 2012
in honor of Indonesian aquarium fish collector and exporter Gunawan “Thomas” Kasim, who, with the junior author and others, collected type

**Parosphromenus harveyi** Brown 1987
patronym not identified but in honor of Willi Harvey (1916-2013), a German-born aquarist who settled in Scotland
after World War II and bred *Parosphromenus* species (among many other fishes); in an obituary, Brown described him as a "significant contributor to the wealth of tropical-fish-breeding knowledge that continues to be enjoyed by hobbyists".

**Parosphromenus linkei** Kottelat 1991
in honor of German aquarist, photographer and author Horst Linke, who discovered this species and other related species in Borneo

**Parosphromenus nagyi** Schaller 1985
in honor of Austrian aquarist Peter Nagy, who first brought this fish to Europe in 1979

**Parosphromenus opallios** Kottelat & Ng 2005
opal, a gemstone that can be almost any color, allusion not explained, possibly referring to multiple colors (depending on locality) of breeding males

**Parosphromenus ornaticauda** Kottelat 1991
ornatus, ornate; cauda, tail, referring to conspicuous color pattern of caudal fin

**Parosphromenus pahuenesis** Kottelat & Ng 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Muara Pahu, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia, just upriver of type locality (swift blackwater stream entering Mahakam River)

**Parosphromenus paludicola** Tweedie 1952
paludis, marsh or swamp; cola, to inhabit, referring to swamp-forest habitat

**Parosphromenus parvulus** Vierke 1979
diminutive of parvus, small, i.e., very small, described at 27 mm TL, the smallest labyrinth fish known at the time

**Parosphromenus phoenicurus** Schindler & Linke 2012
phoenix, crimson; oura, tail, referring to color pattern of caudal fin

**Parosphromenus quindecim** Kottelat & Ng 2005
fifteen, referring to 15 dorsal-fin spines, unique in the genus

**Parosphromenus rubrimontis** Kottelat & Ng 2005
ruber, red; montis, hill or mountain, named for Bukit Merah ("Red Hill"), a town near type locality, a peat swamp stream in Malaysia

**Parosphromenus sumatranus** Klausewitz 1955
Sumatran, referring to Sumatra, Indonesia, where it is endemic

**Parosphromenus tweediei** Kottelat & Ng 2005
in honor of naturalist-archaeologist Michael W. F. Tweedie (1907-1993), former director of the Raffles Museum in Singapore, "whose series of ichthyological papers in the 1950s has been most helpful in furthering our knowledge of Malayan freshwater fishes"

**Pseudosphromenus** Bleeker 1879
pseudo-, false; i.e., similar to *Osphronemus* (which Bleeker spelled *Osphromenus*) but distinguished by absence of lateral line and 18-20 anal-fin rays

**Pseudosphromenus cupanus** (Cuvier 1831)
-canus, belonging to: Cupan, apparent latinization of Coupang, referring to Arian-Coupang (now Sankaraparani) River, Puducherry (or Pondicherry), India, type locality (also occurs in Sri Lanka)

**Pseudosphromenus dayi** (Engmann 1909)
named coined by Köhler (1908), in honor of Francis Day (1830-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India and author of *Fishes of India* (1889), an important monograph on Indian fishes; proposed as a "variety" of *P. cupanus*, which Köhler incorrectly stated was "first described" (translation) by Day

**Trichopsis** Canestrini 1860
etymology not explained, probably opsis, appearance, referring to its similarity to *Trichopus (=Trichopodus)*, and/or previous placement of type species, *T. striatus (=vittatus)*, in that genus

**Trichopsis pumila** (Arnold 1936)
dwarf, referring to small adult size, 35-40 mm SL (described as reaching 45 mm, possibly TL)

**Trichopsis schalleri** Ladiges 1962
in honor of German tropical-fish importer Dietrich Schaller, who first collected this species and brought it to Europe

**Trichopsis vittata** (Cuvier 1831)
banded, referring to 1-2 (actually 2-4) black longitudinal bands across body

**Subfamily Luciocephalinae** Spiral Egg Gouramies

**Ctenops** McClelland 1845
etymology not explained, perhaps ctenos, comb and opsi, appearance, referring to denticulations (i.e., having small teeth, like
a comb) on lower margin of preopercle

_Ctenops nobilis_ McClelland 1845
well-known, majestic or excellent, allusion not explained nor evident; an attractive species in life, with a red-margined caudal fin, but McClelland noted only that it was “mottled grey, with some bright silvery spots”

_Luciocephalus_ Bleeker 1850
_lucius_, pike; _cephalus_, head, referring to pike-like head of _L. pulcher_

_Luciocephalus aura_ Tan & Ng 2005
glow, referring to "glowing iridescence" of green spots on body

_Luciocephalus pulcher_ (Gray 1830)
beautiful; name dates to an illustration, given the vernacular name "Beautiful Diplopterus" (referring to its original genus, preoccupied in birds and fossil fishes) without a description

_Parasphaerichthys_ Prashad & Mukerji 1929
para-, near, referring to how _P. ocellatus_ “appears to be very closely allied” to _Sphaerichthys_ in "general appearance"

_Parasphaerichthys lineatus_ Britz & Kottelat 2002
lined, referring to conspicuous and diagnostic mid-lateral stripe

_Parasphaerichthys ocellatus_ Prashad & Mukerji 1929
having little eyes, referring to "very conspicuous deep black large ocellus bordered by white" in middle of the body

_Sphaerichthys_ Canestrini 1860
_sphaero_, spherical, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “disc-shaped” (translation) profile of _S. osphromenoides_; _ichthys_, fish

_Sphaerichthys acrostoma_ Vierke 1979
_acrus_, at the end, or tip; _stoma_, mouth, referring to its long, tapered snout

_Sphaerichthys osphromenoides_ Canestrini 1860
-oides, having the form of: presumed to be intermediate between _Osphronemus_ (which Canestrini spelled as _Osphromenus_) and _Trichopodus_

_Sphaerichthys selatanensis_ Vierke 1979
-enesis, suffix denoting place: Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan), Indonesia, where type locality (near Banjarmasin) is situated

_Sphaerichthys vaillanti_ Pellegrin 1930
in honor of Pellegrin’s mentor and boss, Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), zoologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who provisionally reported this species as a juvenile _Ctenops nobilis_ in 1893

Subfamily Trichogastrinae Threadfishes

_Trichogaster_ Bloch & Schneider 1801
_trichos_, hair or ray; _gaster_, belly, referring to their pelvic fins, each one a single, long, thread-like ray (which are used as “feelers”)

_Trichogaster chuna_ (Hamilton 1822)
previously derived from _Chuna-khalisa_, Bengali vernacular for this species in India (also occurs in Bangladesh)

_Trichogaster fasciata_ Bloch & Schneider 1801
banded, referring to 14 or more orange bands on body

_Trichogaster labiosa_ Day 1877
large-lipped, referring to “very thick” lips “covered with papillae (as in [the cyprinid genus] _Labeo_)”

_Trichogaster lalius_ (Hamilton 1822)
previously a local Gangetic name (possibly a latinization of _lali_), as it was Hamilton's practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India” (also occurs in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar)

_Trichopodus_ Lacepède 1801
_trichos_, hair or ray; _podus_, foot, referring to pelvic fins, each one a single, thread-like ray “much longer than the body” (translation)

_Trichopodus leerii_ (Bleeker 1852)
in honor of Bleeker’s Dutch medical colleague Lieut.-Col. J. M. van Leer, who provided type

_Trichopodus microlepis_ (Günther 1861)
_micro-, small; _lepis_, scale, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more numerous (presumably smaller) scales along lateral line compared to most presumed congeners at the time (13-16) except for _T. trichopterus_ (20-25)
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**Trichopodus pectoralis** Regan 1910
etymology not explained, presumably referring to longer pectoral fins compared to *T. leerii* and *T. trichopterus* (but not *T. microlepis*)

**Trichopodus poptae** Low, Tan & Britz 2014
in honor of Canna Maria Louise Popta (1860-1929), Curator of Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes at the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), for her “pioneer taxonomic work” on the freshwater fishes of Borneo, based on the trans-Borneo expeditions conducted between 1893-1900

**Trichopodus trichopterus** (Pallas 1770)
*trichos*, hair or ray; *pterus*, fin, referring to pelvic fins, each one a long, single, thread-like ray

**Suborder CHANNOIDEI**

**Family CHANNIDAE** Snakeheads
3 genera · 55 species

**Aenigmachanna** Britz, Anoop, Dahanukar & Raghavan 2019
*enanigma*, enigma, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how morphological modifications usually associated with a subterranean life, such as reduction of eyes and enhancement of non-visual senses (taste, smell, mechanosensory systems) are absent; *Channa*, genus name of Asian snakeheads

**Aenigmachanna gollum** Britz, Anoop, Dahanukar & Raghavan 2019
named for Gollum from *The Hobbit* and “The Lord of the Rings” trilogy, the “creature that went underground and during its subterranean life changed its morphological features,” presumably like how this snakehead may be adapted for life underground

**Aenigmachanna mahabali** Kumar, Basheer & Ravi 2019
a troglophilic species, described from a single specimen recovered from a well in Kerala, India, named for Mahabali, a king in the mythology of Kerala, who was banished to the netherworld by Vamana, an avatar of Vishnu, but is allowed to return to the mortal realm once a year, which is celebrated in the festival of Onam

**Channa Scopoli 1777**
name dates to Gronow (1763), made available by Scopoli, etymology unknown, perhaps derived from *channe* or *channos*, a Greek name for a wide-mouthed fish of the sea

**Channa amphibeus** (McClelland 1845)
*amphi-* , double; *bios*, life, i.e., living a double life (like an amphibian), referring to its often being found on land, “as much as two miles from the bank of the river, where it penetrates into holes in the ground. From these it probably emerges when the ground is inundated during heavy rain, … as if they had fallen from the clouds”

**Channa andrao** Britz 2013
in honor of ornamental-fish collector Andrew Arunava Rao (Andr + Rao), Malabar Tropicals, Calcutta, for his support of the ichthyological exploration of the freshwater fishes of India [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Channa argus** (Cantor 1842)
etymology not explained, perhaps named for Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death where transformed into the feathers of a peacock, referring to numerous black ocellated spots edged with white above lateral line

**Channa asiatica** (Linnaeus 1758)
Asian, referring to its native distribution in China (introduced elsewhere)

**Channa aurantimaculata** Musikasinthorn 2000
*aurntium*, orange; *maculata*, spotted, referring to orange blotches on sides

**Channa aurantipectoralis** Lalhlimpuia, Lalronunga & Lalmliana 2016
*aurntium*, orange; *pectoralis*, pectoral, referring to its “conspicuous” orange-colored pectoral fins

**Channa auroflammea** Adamson, Britz & Lieng 2019
*aurum*, gold; *flammeus*, flaming, referring to “flame like extensions” of golden-orange belly color on lower body on some specimens

**Channa aurolineata** (Day 1870)
*aurnum*, gold; *lineata*, lined, referring to orange stripe running from snout, through eye, and along side above lateral line to upper half of tail

**Channa bankanensis** (Bleeker 1853)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Banka (or Bangka) Island, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in Malaysia)

**Channa baramensis** (Steindachner 1901)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Baram River, northern Sarawak, Malaysia, type locality
Channa barca (Hamilton 1822)  
etymology not explained; according to Valenciennes (1831), possibly derived from *porco*, a local name in India for a “large-scaled Ganges fish that can live two days out of the water” (translation; also occurs in Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh)

Channa bipuli Praveenraj, Uma, Mouliitharan & Bleher 2018  
in honor of Bipul Das (Assam, India), owner of Wild Caught Ornamental Fish, who discovered this species, and for his “immense support in the collection and donating of the live specimens”

Channa bleheri Vierke 1991  
in honor of explorer and ornamental-fish wholesaler and supplier Heiko Bleher (b. 1944), who helped collect type and supplied it to the author

Channa brunnea Praveenraj, Uma, Mouliitharan & Kannan 2019  
brown, referring to overall brownish color of body [“Channa amari,” published online in April 2019, is an unavailable name for what appears to be this species]

Channa burmanica Chaudhuri 1919  
-ica, belonging to Burma (now Myanmar), where it is endemic

Channa cocnhayia Nguyen, Bui & Nguyen 2015  
appearent latinization of *cát cóc nhơ* (jumping toad fish), its local name in Viêt Nam

Channa cyanospilos (Bleeker 1853)  
cyano-, blue; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to pale-blue spots on sides

Channa diplogramma (Day 1865)  
diplo-, twofold; *gramma*, line, referring to broad black band passing through eye to the upper half of caudal fin, and second band from angle of mouth to lower half of caudal fin

Channa gachua (Hamilton 1822)  
presumably a local Bengali name, as it was Hamilton's practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India” (also occurs in Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Myanmar)

Channa harcourtbutleri (Annandale 1918)  
in honor of Spencer Harcourt Butler (1869-1938), Lieutenant-Governor of Burma during the time of Annandale’s visit to Yawngwhe, a former Shan state in what is now Myanmar, where type locality (Inle Lake) was located (also occurs in Yunnan, China)

Channa hoaluensis Nguyen 2011  
-easis, suffix denoting place: Hoa Lu district, Ninh Binh province, Viêt Nam, type locality

Channa kelaartii (Günther 1861)  
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Ceylonese-born physician and naturalist Edward Frederick Kelaart (1819-1860), who provided fish specimens to the British Museum (but apparently not this one)

Channa limbata (Cuvier 1831)  
edged or bordered, referring to white border on dorsal, anal and caudal fins [specific name dates from plate; referred to as *Ophicephalus marginatus*, presumably its intended name, in text]

Channa lipor Praveenraj, Uma, Mouliitharan & Singh 2019  
local name for this species in Khasi, a dialect spoken by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya, India, where it occurs

Channa lucius (Cuvier 1831)  
pike, manuscript name coined by Kuhl & van Hasselt, allusion not explained but probably referring to “somewhat concave flattening of its forehead” (translation), similar to that of the Northern Pike, *Esox lucius*

Channa maculata (Lacepède 1801)  
spotted, referring to “very small green spots” (translation) over entire body (no types known, possibly described from a drawing; in reality, the “very small green spots” are actually large blotches)

Channa marulioides (Bleeker 1851)  
-sides, having the form of: described as “akin” (translation) to *C. marulius*, both having an ocellus or eyespot on upper caudal fin

Channa marulius (Hamilton 1822)  
presumably a latinization of *marul*, from *Phool-mural*, local name for this snakehead in Andhra Pradesh, India (also occurs in Pakistan and Myanmar; introduced elsewhere, including Florida, USA)

Channa melanoptera (Bleeker 1855)  
melanos, black; *ptera*, finned, referring to blackish dorsal, anal, pectoral and caudal fins

Channa melanostigma Geetakumari & Vishwanath 2011  
melanos, black; stigma, marked, referring to melanophores on each scale of the sides
Channa melasoma (Bleeker 1851)
mela-, black; soma, body, referring to black body (and fin) coloration

Channa micropeltes (Cuvier 1831)
micro-, small; peltes, shield, referring to “smallness of the plates [scales] that cover the top of the head” (translation)

Channa ninhbinhensis Nguyen 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ninh Binh province, Viet Nam, where type locality (Ninh Hai commune, Gia Vien district) is situated

Channa nox Zhang, Musikasinthorn & Watanabe 2002
night, referring to dark body color

Channa orientalisBloch & Schneider 1801
eastern, described from the East Indies (“India orientali”), i.e., southern and southeastern Asia

Channa ornatipinnis Britz 2008
ornatus, ornate; pinnis, fin, referring to “striking” coloration of pectoral fins, which resembles that of the pectoral fins of the Ornate Bichir, *Polypterus ornatipinnis* (Polypteriformes)

Channa panaw Musikasinthorn 1998
from nga panaw, Burmese vernacular name for this snakehead

Channa pardalis Knight 2016
like a leopard, referring to large black spots on body, opercle, and post-orbital region of head

Channa pleurophthalmal (Bleeker 1851)
pleuro-, side; ophthalmal, eyed, referring to 2-3 eyespots or ocelli on sides, and one each on opercle and caudal fin

Channa pomanensis Gurumayum & Tamang 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Poma River, Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

Channa pseudomarulius (Günther 1861)
pseudo-, false, described as “allied” to *C. marulius*, “readily distinguished by six longitudinal series of scales between the lateral line and the anterior portion of the dorsal fin”

Channa pulchra Britz 2007
pretty or beautiful, allusion not explained, presumably referring to color pattern: four (usually) semicircular white bands on pectoral fins and a series of reddish-orange blotches and numerous black spots on body

Channa punctata (Bloch 1793)
spotted, referring to black spots on body and dorsal, anal, and caudal fins of some specimens

Channa quinquefasciata Praveenraj, Uma, Knight, Moulihran, Balasubramanian, Bineesh & Bleher 2018
quinque, five; fasciata, banded, referring to five prominent blackish bands on body

Channa royi Praveenraj & Knight 2018
in honor of fisheries biologist Sibnarayan Dam Roy (b. 1959), Director, Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, for his “immense encouragement and support” for the exploration of the freshwater fishes of Andaman (where this snakehead occurs) and Nicobar Islands, India

Channa shingon Endruweit 2017
Shingon, one of 37 officially recognized spirits (nats) in Myanmar spiritualism, also known as Lady Humpback, referring to this snakehead’s humpbacked appearance

Channa stewartii (Playfair 1867)
in honor of Major Robert Stewart, Superintendent of Cachar (Assam, India), type locality, who provided Playfair a collection of fishes from that region, including this one
**Channa stiktos** Lalramliana, Knight, Lalhlimpuia & Singh 2018
Greek for spot, referring to numerous conspicuous spots present on body

**Channa striata** (Bloch 1793)
striped, referring to brown stripes on body (which merge and become indistinct on older specimens) and dorsal and anal fins

**Channa torsaensis** Dey, Nur, Raychowdhury, Sarkar, Kosygin & Barat 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: tributary of the Torsa River, Alipurduar district, West Bengal, India, type locality

**Parachanna Teugels & Daget 1984**
para-, near, referring to close relationship with the Asian snakehead genus *Channa*

**Parachanna africana** (Steindachner 1879)
-anus, belonging to: Africa, the second species of otherwise Asian fishes described from that continent

**Parachanna insignis** (Sauvage 1884)
marked, presumably referring to 4-5 large round black spots or blotches along lateral line

**Parachanna obscura** (Günther 1861)
dark, described as blackish with a series of large round black blotches along the sides

Suborder NANDOIDEI

**Family NANDIDAE** Asian Leaffishes
1 genus · 7 species

**Nandus Valenciennes 1831**
tautonymous with *Coius nandus* (which Valenciennes unnecessarily renamed as *N. marmoratus*), local Bengali name for this species in India

**Nandus andrewi** Ng & Jaafar 2008
in honor of ornamental-fish collector Andrew Arunava Rao, Malabar Tropicals, Calcutta, for discovering this species and his assistance to the authors during their field work in India

**Nandus meni** Hossain & Sarker 2013
Meni, a word in the local dialect of Noakhali, Bangladesh (type locality), meaning “unsuspecting silence [silent?] character,” allusion not explained, perhaps referring to cryptic coloration of leaffishes, “useful for camouflage in ambushing prey and avoiding predators”

**Nandus mercatus** Ng 2008
a trading place or market, referring to fact that type was purchased from a market, while also honoring fish markets, “a valuable tool to ichthyologists for sampling fish diversity”

**Nandus nandus** (Hamilton 1822)
local Bengali name for this species in India (also occurs in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia)

**Nandus nebulosus** (Gray 1835)
cloudy, presumably referring to body mottled with light and dark shades of brown; name dates to an illustration, given the vernacular “Clouded Bedula” (possibly derived from Bheda, Bengali name for *N. nandus*, although this species does not occur in India)

**Nandus oxyrhyynchus** Ng, Vidthayanon & Ng 1996
oxy, sharp; *rhyynchus*, snout, referring to its sharp snout (compared to blunt snout of *N. nebulosus*)

**Nandus prolifus** Chakrabarty, Oldfield & Ng 2006
stretched out, referring to relatively elongate head of this species when compared to *N. nebulosus*

Family BADIDAE Chameleon Fishes
2 genera · 32 species

**Badis Bleeker 1853**
tautonymous with *Labrus badis* (which Bleeker unnecessarily renamed as *B. buchanani*), presumably a local Bengali name (possibly derived from *bhedo* or *bheda*) for this species in India

**Badis andrewraoi** Valdesalici & van der Voort 2015
in honor of ornamental-fish collector Andrew Arunava Rao, Malabar Tropicals, Calcutta, who discovered, collected and donated the material for this species and for *B. autumnum*, *B. kyanos* and *B. soraya*, for “substantial” contributions to ichthyology

**Badis assamensis** Ahl 1937
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Assam, India, where it appears to be endemic to the Brahmaputra River drainage, India
Badis autumnum Valdesalici & van der Voort 2015
autumn, referring to numerous colors of autumn (combinations of brown, black, yellow and orange) it can display
during various moods

Badis badis (Hamilton 1822)
previously a local Bengali name (possibly derived from bhedo or bheka), as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial
names “from some of those used by the natives of India” (also occurs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan)

Badis blosyurus Kullander & Britz 2002
Greek for a grim facial expression, “suitable for the mouth shape of this species in comparison with other Badid species”

Badis britzi Dahanukar, Kumkar, Katwate & Raghavan 2015
in honor of Ralf Britz, Natural History Museum (London), for contributions to the understanding of the systematics
and evolution of badid fishes

Badis chittagongis Kullander & Britz 2002
-itis, genitive singular of: Chittagong Division (Chittagong Hill Tracts), Bangladesh, type locality

Badis corycaeus Kullander & Britz 2002
spy, referring to “highly conspicuous ocellus-like marking (the spying eye)” on caudal fin and its syntopy with two
other badid species

Badis dibruensis Geetakumari & Vishwanath 2010
-enis, suffix denoting place: Dibru River, Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam, India, type locality

Badis ferrarisi Kullander & Britz 2002
in honor of ichthyologist Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), who collected type and “generously” provided material to the authors

Badis juergenschmidtii Schindler & Linke 2010
in honor of aquarist and biologist Jürgen Schmidt (Ruhmannsfelden, Germany), for his “valuable” contributions to
the ethology and taxonomy of Southeast Asian freshwater fishes

Badis kanabos Kullander & Britz 2002
Greek for a very lean or slim person, referring to notably slender shape of males compared with the otherwise similar
B. badis

Badis khwae Kullander & Britz 2002
named for the Mae Nam Khwae Noi drainage, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand, type locality (better known as the
River Kwai)

Badis kyanos Valdesalici & van der Voort 2015
kyanós, from which kyanite (a type of granite consisting of blue-gray crystals) is derived, referring to its color pattern

Badis kyar Kullander & Britz 2002
Burmese for tiger, referring to its “bold” striped color pattern, similar to that of the Indochinese tiger, Panthera corbetti

Badis laspiophilus Valdesalici & van der Voort 2015
laspi, mud; philos, loving, referring to substrate of type locality and its benthic ecology

Badis pallidus Kullander, Nóren, Rahman & Mollah 2019
pallid or pale, referring to light-gray body color of males
**Badis pyema** Kullander & Britz 2002
from *Nga-pye-ma*, its local name at Putao, Kachin State, Myanmar, only known area of occurrence

**Badis rhabdotus** Kullander, Nóren, Rahman & Mollah 2019
striped, referring to prominent vertical bars on body

**Badis ruber** Schreitmüller 1923
red, described as a red variety of the “old blue” (translation) *B. badis*, presumably referring to primary color of males in aquaria

**Badis siamensis** Klausewitz 1957
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it is endemic

**Badis singenensis** Geetakumari & Kadu 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Singen River, Brahmaputra drainage, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

**Badis tricoellus** Khynriam & Sen 2013
tri-, three; *ocellus*, eyespot, referring to distinct black blotches on anterior and posterior ends of dorsal fin and one on anal fin

**Badis tuivaiei** Vishwanath & Shanta 2004
of the Tuivai River, Churachandpur District, Manipur, India, type locality

**Dario** Kullander & Britz 2002
tautonymous with *Labrus dario* (see species)

**Dario diario** (Hamilton 1822)
presumably a latinization of *Darhi*, local Bengali name for this species

**Dario dayingensis** Kullander & Britz 2002
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Da Ying Jiang River drainage, Ying Jiang County, Yunnan Province, China, only known area of occurrence

**Dario huli** Britz & Ali 2015
Kannada word for tiger, referring to tiger-like vertical bars on body

**Dario hysginon** Kullander & Britz 2002
a scarlet or crimson dye obtained from a shrub or herb (according to classical dictionaries), but more likely obtained from a scale insect (*Kermes ilicis*) that lives in the Kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera*), widespread in the Mediterranean region, referring to conspicuous red color of males

**Dario kajal** Britz & Kullander 2013
Hindi word for black eyeliner, used by traditional Indian dancers, referring to its prominent orbital stripes

**Dario neela** Britz, Anoop & Dahanukar 2018
Malayalam word for blue, referring to “striking” iridescent blue color of males

**Dario urops** Britz, Ali & Philip 2012
*oura*, tail; *ops*, eye, referring to conspicuous eyespot on caudal peduncle

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**Family PRISTOLEPIDIDAE** Malayan Leaffishes or Mudperches
1 genus · 8 species

**Pristolepis** Jerdon 1849
pristis, saw; *lepis*, scale, referring to large, rough scales of *P. marginata*, “very finely serrated externally”

**Pristolepis fasciata** (Bleecker 1851)
banded, referring to ~10 irregular, transverse dark bands on sides

**Pristolepis grootii** (Bleecker 1852)
in honor of Cornelis de Groot van Embden (1817-1896), Dutch naturalist and ethnographer, “to whom science owes the first knowledge of the freshwater fauna” (translation) of Belitung (or Billiton), Indonesia, type locality

**Pristolepis malabarica** (Günther 1864)
-ica, belonging to: hill-ranges of Travancore, coast of Malabar (i.e., southern India), type locality, where it “does not appear to be very scarce”

**Pristolepis marginata** Jerdon 1849
edged or bordered, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to whitish margins (not noted by Jerdon) on caudal and soft dorsal and anal fins
Pristolepis pauciradiata Plamoottil & Win 2017
*paucus*, few; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to fewer dorsal-fin spines compared to congeners

Pristolepis pentacantha Plamoottil 2014
*pente*, five; *acanthus*, spine or thorn, referring to five anal-fin spines

Pristolepis procerus Plamoottil 2017
tall, referring to high body depth compared to congeners

Pristolepis rubripinnis Britz, Kumar & Baby 2012
*rubra*, red; *pinnis*, fin, referring to orange-red soft dorsal, soft anal and caudal fins, and yellow-to-orange pelvic fins