Division PARACANTHOPTERYGI
para, near; acanthus, spine; pterygii, one with fins, representing a “spiny-finned radiation more or less comparable morphologically with that of the [division] Acanthopterygii”; name and explanation date to Greenwood et al., 1966, “Phyletic studies of teleostean fishes, with a provisional classification of living forms”

Series PERCOPSISARIA
-aria, pertaining to: percops, percopsiform fishes

Order PERCOPSIFORMES
3 families · 8 genera · 13 species/subspecies

Family PERCOPSIDAE Trout-Perches
Percopsis Agassiz 1849
perca, perch; opsis, appearance, i.e., perch-like, with the adipose fin of a salmon but with the jaws and ctenoid scales of a perch; Agassiz later (1850) stated that he believed the genus was intermediate between Salmonidae and percoids

Percopsis omiscomaycus (Walbaum 1792)
latinization of Omisco Maycus, reportedly from the Algonquin Indian name for this species, with “Maycus” possibly being the root word for “trout” (note similarity to the reportedly Cree Indian name for the Lake Trout, Salvelinus namaycush)

Percopsis transmontana (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1892)
trans-, over; montanus, mountains, referring to its distribution west of the Rocky Mountains (Idaho, Washington and Oregon, USA)

Family APHREDODERIDAE Pirate Perches
Aphredoderus Lesueur 1833
aphodos, excrement; dere, neck or throat, referring to anterior placement of anus, just under head in front of pelvic fins [note: vernacular name “Pirate Perch” was coined by naturalist Charles C. Abbott (ca. 1870) after observing that captive specimens ate only other fishes]

Aphredoderus sayanus sayanus (Gilliams 1824)
-anur, belonging to; eponym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Gilliams’ good friend and colleague, naturalist Thomas Say (1787-1834)

Aphredoderus sayanus gibbosus Lesueur 1833
humpbacked, probably referring to its dorsal profile

Family AMBLYOPSIDAE Cavefishes
6 genera · 9 species

Amblyopsis DeKay 1842
amblys, obtuse; opsis, vision, presumably referring to their rudimentary, non-functional eyes, concealed under the skin

Amblyopsis hoosieri Niemiller, Prejean & Chakrabarty 2014
in honor of Indiana University, the Hoosier State, referring to a) where it is endemic; b) Indiana University, where Carl H. Eigenmann was a Professor of Zoology and studied blind cave vertebrates, including populations of this species in Lawrence County just to the south of Bloomington, and home to David Starr Jordan, the “Father of American Ichthyology,” for most of his career; and c) the fact that Niemiller is a “fervent fan of Indiana Hoosier basketball” (while Chakrabarty, the authors note, who attended the University of Michigan, is not)

Amblyopsis spelaea DeKay 1842
cave or cavern, referring to its limestone cave habitat

Chologaster Agassiz 1853
cholos, maimed; gaster, belly; referring to its lack of ventral fins

Chologaster cornuta Agassiz 1853
horned, referring to its tubular, horn-like nostrils
Forbesichthys Jordan 1929
in honor of life-long friend and co-worker Stephen Alfred Forbes (1844-1930), University of Illinois, who discovered
and described *F. papilliferus*; *ichthys*, fish [replacement name for *Forbesella* Jordan & Evermann 1927, preoccupied in
tunicates]

Forbesichthys agassizii (Putnam 1872)
in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University,
“not only in kindly remembrance of the eight years I was associated with him as student and assistant, but also
because the fish so well illustrates the decided position he has taken relative to the immutability of species” (in an era
in which Darwinian evolution was a novel and hotly debated idea, Agassiz, a staunch anti-Darwinian, believed that
each species was fixed and unchangeable because it represented an idea in the mind of God; in his description,
Putnam hypothesized that blind cavefishes did not evolve from sighted forms but had always been blind)

Forbesichthys papilliferus (Forbes 1882)
papilo, papilla; *fero*, to bear, referring to “peculiar tubercles” or sensory papillae occurring in short rows all over head

Speoplatyrhinus Cooper & Kuehne 1974
*speos*, cave, referring to subterranean habitat; *platys*, flat and *rhinus*, nose, referring to its greatly flattened snout

Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni Cooper & Kuehne 1974
in honor of speleologist Thomas L. Poulson (b. 1934), University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, for his “outstanding
work with the amblyopsid fishes and for his continuing interest in these animals, their ecology and their evolution”

Troglichthys Eigenmann 1899
trogle, hole, referring to cave habitat; *ichthys*, fish

Troglichthys rosae (Eigenmann 1898)
in honor of Eigenmann’s wife Rosa Smith Eigenmann (1858-1947), herself an ichthyologist, for the rediscovery of a
blind goby in California (*Typhlogobius californiensis*), and a “pioneer in the study of Biology among women”

Typhlichthys Girard 1859
typhlos, blind, a “perfectly eyeless” fish; *ichthys*, fish

Typhlichthys eigenmanni Charlton 1933
in honor of the late Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), prominent ichthyologist and researcher on the loss of visual
structures in cave vertebrates (based on a manuscript name by Carl L. Hubbs, inadvertently made available by
Charlton in a publication on the central nervous system of blind cavefishes; neuroanatomical characters described by
Charlton are sufficient to differentiate this species from *Amblyopsis rosae*)

Typhlichthys subterraneus Girard 1859
underground, referring to its cave habitat

*Aphredoderus sayanus sayanus*. Illustration by Charles Lesueur. From: Gilliams, J. 1824. Description of a new species