Order PLEURONECTIFORMES (part 2 of 3)

Suborder Pleuronectoidei (cont.)

Family BOTHIDAE Lefteye Flounders

20 genera · 174 species

Arnoglossus Bleecker 1862
tautonymous with Pleuronectes arnoglossus (≡laterna): arnos, lamb and glossa, tongue, i.e., lamb’s tongue, the name of a plant (Broadleaf Plantain, Plantago major) with smooth leaves, which Rondelet (1554) re applied to a Mediterranean flatfish with a smooth body, presumed by Willughby (1686) and Ray (1713) to be the same species known by fishermen in Cornwall, England, as the “Lantern” (see A. laterna)

Arnoglossus andrewsi Kurth 1954
in honor of Ernest E. Andrews, Chief Inspector of Fisheries for Tasmania, who “whilst examining material brought up in the dredges noticed a small flat fish of unusual appearance which he preserved and sent to the author for identification”

Arnoglossus arabicus Norman 1939
Arabian, described from the “South Arabian Coast” (occurs in southern Red Sea and in Indian Ocean from Gulf of Aden to southern Oman)

Arnoglossus armstrongi Scott 1975
in honor of Philip Armstrong (no other information available), who collected type

Arnoglossus aspilos (Bleecker 1851)
unspotted or spotless, referring to unspotted fins and eyed side of body

Arnoglossus bassensis Norman 1926
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bass Strait, Australia, type locality

Arnoglossus brunneus (Fowler 1934)
brown, referring to nearly uniform brown color of eyed side of body

Arnoglossus capensis Boulenger 1898
-ensis, suffix denoting place: False Bay, Cape Colony (or Cape of Good Hope), South Africa, type locality

Arnoglossus coeruleosticta (Steindachner 1898)
coeurnea, blue; sticta, spotted or speckled, referring to numerous small, usually dot-shaped blue speckles on head and trunk of eyed side of body, between much larger dark-brown blotches

Arnoglossus dalgleishi (von Bonde 1922)
patronym not identified but certainly in honor of Lieut. James Dalgleish (1891-?), captain of the survey ship Pickle, from which type was collected

Arnoglossus debilis (Gilbert 1905)
weak, presumably referring to “slender, thin, and fragile [body], semitransparent, with deciduous smooth scales, and fragile fin rays”

Arnoglossus elongatus Weber 1913
elgolate, referring to low body height compared to Pettina profunda, described in same publication and presumed congener at the time

Arnoglossus fisoni Ogilby 1898
in honor of Ogilby’s friend Cecil S. Fison (1840-1899), Inspector of Fisheries for Queensland (Australia), from whom he “received much kindness and useful information” during a recent trip to Brisbane

Arnoglossus grohmanni (Bonaparte 1837)
in honor of Francesco (Franz) Grohmann, Austrian collector of natural history specimens, who supplied type and many other “beautiful objects” (translation)

Arnoglossus imperialis (Rafinesque 1810)
of the empire or emperor (i.e., majestic), referring to Tappa Imperialis and Linguata Imperialis, its common names in Sicily, presumably referring to what Rafinesque described as its edibility, “even better than Linguata [sole] for eating” (translation)

Arnoglossus japonicus Hubbs 1915
Japanese, referring to Vincennes Strait, south of Kiusiu, Japan, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from southern
Japan to northern Australia)

**Arnoglossus kotthausi** Klausewitz & Schneider 1986
in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Adolf Kotthaus, who described this flatfish in 1977 but used a preoccupied name

**Arnoglossus laterna** (Walbaum 1792)
latinization of Lantern, local name for this flatfish used by fishermen in Cornwall, England, referring (per Borlase, *Natural History of Cornwall*, 1758) to its transparent skin

**Arnoglossus macrolophus** Alcock 1889
*macro-*-, long or large; *lophus*, crest, referring to first six dorsal-fin rays of males, which are prolonged, forming a plume-like crest

**Arnoglossus marisrubri** Klausewitz & Schneider 1986
*maris*, sea; *rubrus*, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

**Arnoglossus macrolophus** Alcock 1889
*macro-*-, long or large; *lophus*, crest, referring to first six dorsal-fin rays of males, which are prolonged, forming a plume-like crest

**Arnoglossus micrommatus** Amaoka, Arai & Gomon 1997
*micro-*-, small; *omnatus*, eyed, referring to its smaller eyes relative to body size compared to congeners

**Arnoglossus muelleri** (Klunzinger 1872)
in honor of physician, geographer and botanist Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896), who donated his extensive collection of Australian plant and animal specimens, including type of this species, to what is now the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (Baden-Württemberg, Germany)

**Arnoglossus multirastris** Parin 1983
*multi-*-, many; *rastris*, raker, referring to more gill rakers (29-34, including 8-10 on upper limb) compared to congeners

**Arnoglossus nigrifrons** Amaoka & Mihara 2000
*nigri-*-, black; *frons*, forehead, referring to darkened areas on head and anterior dorsal-fin rays

**Arnoglossus nigrofilamentosus** Fricke, Golani & Appelbaum-Golani 2017
*nigro-*-, black; *filamentosus*, filamentous, referring to black filamentous anterior dorsal-fin rays

**Arnoglossus oxyrhynchus** Amaoka 1969
*oxys*, sharp; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “sharp and rather long” snout

**Arnoglossus polypilus** (Günther 1880)
*poly-*-, many; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to “some small black spots regularly disposed, but not constantly present” on otherwise transparent eyed side of body, forming a “series of three or four near the dorsal and ventral outlines,” another along lateral line, a pair of spots on basal portion of caudal fin, and similar but larger spots along dorsal and anal fins

**Arnoglossus rueppelii** (Cocco 1844)
in honor of explorer-naturalist Eduard Rüppell (1794-1884), Cocco’s “excellent friend” (translation), then famous for his travels on the Nile and in Ethiopia

**Arnoglossus sayaensis** Amaoka & Imamura 1990
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Saya de Malha Bank, western Indian Ocean, type locality (also occurs off Madagascar)

**Arnoglossus scapha** (Forster 1801)
etymology not explained, perhaps *scapha*, light boat or skiff, or *scapho-*, scoop or shovel, in either case allusion not evident

**Arnoglossus septemventralis** Amaoka & Mihara 2000
*septem*, seven; *ventralis*, ventral, referring to seven pelvic (or ventral) fin rays, the “most important diagnostic character of this species”

**Arnoglossus tapeinosoma** (Bleeker 1865)
tapeinos, lowly; *soma*, body, allusion not explained, perhaps meaning drab (as reflected in the common name Drab Flounder), referring to green body color (on eyed side) in alcohol, the “described specimen having lost its body color” (translation)

**Arnoglossus tenuis** Günther 1880
thin, presumably referring to its scales, “very thin and deciduous”

**Arnoglossus thori** Kyle 1913
in honor of *Thor*, the first Danish research ship specially equipped for scientific work on the oceans; it investigated Mediterranean and neighboring waters, during which type was collected

**Arnoglossus waitei** Norman 1926
in honor of Australian zoologist and museum director Edgar R. Waite (1866-1928), for supplying Norman with South Australian specimens, and for “generously placing in [Norman’s] hands” his notes on flatfishes

**Arnoglossus yamanakai** Fukui, Yamada & Ozawa 1988
in honor of Kan’ichi Yamanaka, former captain of the research vessel *Yoko-maru*, for facilities and collecting specimens
Asterorhombus Tanaka 1915
aster, star, allusion not explained, clearly reflecting type species, A. stellifer (i.e., star-bearer, now a junior synonym of A. intermedius), perhaps referring to palmate rakers (a key diagnostic character), which could be said to be vaguely star-shaped; rhombus, perhaps referring to Pseudorhombus (Paralichthyidae), which Tanaka regarded as a similar genus

Asterorhombus cocosensis (Bleeker 1855)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cocos Island, Indian Ocean, type locality

Asterorhombus fijiensis (Norman 1931)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Fiji Islands, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from east Africa east to Philippines and Fiji, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia)

Asterorhombus filifer Hensley & Randall 2003
filum, filament; fero, to bear, referring to long first dorsal-fin ray, especially as it appears in small specimens and when membrane is folded around the ray

Asterorhombus intermedius (Bleeker 1865)
intermediate, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how this species, which Bleeker provisionally placed in Arnoglossus, a subgenus of Platophrys (=Bothus), is intermediate in form between the two nominal subgenera or between Platophrys and the similar Pseudorhombus

Bothus Rafinesque 1810
according to Rafinesque, name for flatfishes dating back to Aristotle, but name does not appear in any of Aristotle’s known works; however, from 1200 on, the roots bot, both and bott appear in several European languages indicating flatfishes

Bothus assimilis (Günther 1862)
similar, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its similarity to and/or close relationship with Chinese congeners then placed in Rhomboidichthys (=Bothus)

Bothus constellatus (Jordan 1889)
with star-like spots, referring to “numerous stellate white spots” on eyed side of body

Bothus ellipticus (Poey 1860)
elliptical, referring to body shape, forming a “regular oval, somewhat elongated” (translation)

Bothus guihei Stauch 1966
in honor of herpetologist Jean Marius René Guihé (1910-1999), chair of reptiles and fishes, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who has always welcomed Stauch during his holidays in France, putting at his disposal the museum’s equipment and library

Bothus leopardinus (Günther 1862)
leopard-like, presumably referring to “numerous ocellated spots” on eyed side

Bothus lunatus (Linnaeus 1758)
lunate, presumably referring to small crescent-shaped spots on eyed side

Bothus maculiferus (Poey 1860)
macula, spot; fero, to bear, referring to whitish round spots bordered with black and/or dark blotch on lateral line on eyed side

Bothus mancus (Broussonet 1782)
maimed or crippled, referring to atrophied pectoral fin on blind side

Bothus mellissi Norman 1931
in honor of John Charles Melliss (1835-1911), amateur naturalist and government surveyor on St. Helena (island in the South Atlantic, type locality), who wrote about this flatfish but did not name it in 1875

Bothus myriaster (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
myrio-, numberless; aster, star, presumably referring to eyed side covered with small round blue and yellowish spots

Bothus ocellatus (Agassiz 1831)
with eye-like spots, referring to irregular pale rings or rosettes, some of which are dark-edged, on eyed side

Bothus pantherinus (Rüppell 1830)
like a panther, referring to “fairly regular maroon spots” (translation) on eyed side (color of spots is highly variable)

Bothus podas (Delaroche 1809)
local name for this flatfish along the Mediterranean coast and islands of Spain, meaning unknown, perhaps derived from pedis, foot, Latin equivalent of the Greek solea, sole or sandal, applied to some flatfishes for their resemblance to a flat shoe

Bothus robinsi Topp & Hoff 1972
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist C. Richard Robins (b. 1928), University of Miami (name coined by one of Robins’ students, Thelma Jutare, in an unpublished master’s thesis)
Bothus swio Hensley 1997
acronym for southwestern Indian Ocean, where it occurs

Bothus thompsoni (Fowler 1923)
in honor of John W. Thompson, artist and modeler at the Bishop Museum (Honolulu, Hawai‘i), who obtained type

Bothus tricirrhitus Kotthaus 1977
tri-, three; cirrhitus, curled, referring to three slender appendages on posterior margin of both eyes

Bothus ypsigrammus Kotthaus 1977
ypsilon, Greek letter Y; grammus, line, referring to prominent white Y-shaped pigmentation in center of dark blotch on lateral line in posterior two thirds of eyed side of body

Chascanopsetta Alcock 1894
chaskanon, a mask with a gaping or wide-open mouth, referring to “very wide” mouth of C. lugubris; petta, Greek for flatfish

Chascanopsetta crumenalis (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)
-alis, adjectival suffix: crumenae, purse or leather money bag, referring to distinct gular poach formed by mandibular membrane

Chascanopsetta danae Bruun 1937
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana, from which type was collected

Chascanopsetta elski Foroshchuk 1991
named for the research vessel El’sk, from which type was collected

Chascanopsetta kenyensis Hensley & Smale 1998
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off coast of Kenya, type locality (also occurs off Somalia)

Chascanopsetta lugubris Alcock 1894
mournful or dark, presumably referring to “dull dusky brown” color, the “peritoneum showing through as a black patch,” with black iris and fins black and “dusky brown” tongue

Chascanopsetta megagnatha Amaoka & Parin 1990
mega-, large; gnatha, jawed, referring to lower jaw much longer than head, projecting anterior to upper-jaw symphysis, and with a well-developed gular pouch

Chascanopsetta micrognatha Amaoka & Yamamoto 1984
micro-, small; gnatha, jawed, referring to short maxillary, not extending beyond posterior margin of lower eye

Chascanopsetta novaeguineae Tongboonkua, Lee & Chen 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Papua New Guinea, where it appears to be endemic

Chascanopsetta prognatha Norman 1939
pro-, in front of; gnathus, jaw, referring to protruding lower jaw, about 1/3 of which projects beyond upper jaw

Chascanopsetta prorigera Gilbert 1905
prora, prow or bow of a ship; -iger, to bear, presumably referring to “dentigerous portion” of lower jaw “protruding beyond snout”

Crossorhombus Regan 1920
crosso, fringe, referring to strongly ciliated scales on eyed side of C. dimorphus (=valderostratus); Rhombus (=Scophthalmus, Scophthalmidae), presumed related genus with ciliated scales on both sides of body

Crossorhombus azureus (Alcock 1889)
latinization of the French l’azure (blue), referring to 10-11 “small brilliant azure spots” arranged in two rows on snout and in front of interorbital space on males

Crossorhombus howensis Hensley & Randall 1993
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lord Howe Island, type locality (also occurs off Taiwan)

Crossorhombus kanekonis (Tanaka 1918)
-itis, genitive suffix: in honor of Ichiro Kaneko, who provided Tanaka with fishes from Nagasaki, Japan, including type of this one

Crossorhombus kobensis (Jordan & Starks 1906)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kobe, Japan, type locality

Crossorhombus valderostratus (Alcock 1890)
valde, exceedingly; rostratus, beaked, referring to “abruptly prominent” snout

Engyophrys Jordan & Bollman 1890
engys, near, ophrys, eyebrow, referring to very narrow interorbital space of E. sanctilaurentii (i.e., eyes are close together)

Engyophrys sanctilaurentii Jordan & Bollman 1890
of St. Lawrence (225-258), one of the seven deacons of Rome, Italy, under Pope Sixtus II, who was burned to death
on a gridiron by Roman Emperor Valerian for defending the Christian faith; name refers to gridiron-like markings on this flounder’s blind side

**Engyophrys senta** Ginsburg 1933

thorny, presumably referring to having four spines on interorbital, compared to just one spine on *E. sanctilaurentii* and/or “well-developed spinous processes” on ocular shelves compared to “mere protuberances” in the older species

**Engyprosopon Günther 1882**

*engys*, near; *prosopon*, face or front, proposed as a subgenus of *Rhomboidichthys* (= *Bothus*) with a narrow interorbital space

**Engyprosopon annulatum** (Weber 1913)

ringed, presumably referring to numerous bright, dark-rimmed roundish spots on eyed side of body

**Engyprosopon arenicola** Jordan & Evermann 1903

*arena*, sand; *colere*, to inhabit, allusion not explained, presumably referring to sandy substrate habitat in shallow water of surf zone

**Engyprosopon bellonaense** Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1993

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bellona Plateau, west of New Caledonia, type locality

**Engyprosopon bleekeri** (Macleay 1861)

in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who proposed *Arnoglossus* (original genus) in 1862

**Engyprosopon brevifrontale** Amaoka & Ho 2018

*brevs*, short; *frontalis*, pertaining to front or forehead, presumably referring to smaller head compared to two similar congeners, *E. xenandrus* and *E. vanuatuensis*

**Engyprosopon filimanus** (Regan 1908)

*fila*-; *manus*, hand, referring to elongate upper ray of pectoral fin (longer than head) on eyed side of male

**Engyprosopon filipennis** Wu & Tang 1935

*fila*-; *pennis*, fin, referring to 2-3 elongate rays of pectoral fin on eyed side

**Engyprosopon grandisquama** (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)

*grand*, large; *squama*, scaled, referring to larger scales (their diameter nearly half diameter of its eyes) compared to *Pseudorhombus cinnamoneus* (*Paralichthyidae*), its presumed congener at the time

**Engyprosopon hawaiiense** Jordan & Evermann 1903

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hawaiian Islands, where it is endemic

**Engyprosopon hensleyi** Amaoka & Imamura 1990

in honor of the flatfish systematist Dannie Alan Hensley (1944-2008), “who resembles this species in having a slim body”

**Engyprosopon hureaui** Quéro & Golani 1990

in honor of ichthyologist Jean-Claude Hureau (b. 1935), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

**Engyprosopon kushimotoense** Amaoka, Kaga & Misaki 2008

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kushimoto, Wakayama Prefecture (washed ashore by typhoon), Kii Peninsula, Japan, type locality

**Engyprosopon latifrons** (Regan 1908)

*latus*, wide; *frons*, forehead, referring to broader interorbital space (of males) compared to congeners described in same publication (*filimanus*, *macrolepis*, *maldivense*, *sechellense*)

**Engyprosopon longipelvis** Amaoka 1969

*longus*, long; *pelvis*, pelvic, referring to “exceedingly long” pelvic (or ventral) fin of males

**Engyprosopon longipterum** Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1993

*longus*, long; *pterum*, finned, referring to greatly prolonged pectoral fin on eyed side

**Engyprosopon macrolepis** (Regan 1908)

*macro*, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to moderately large scales (40 along lateral line), a feature of the genus

**Engyprosopon maldivense** (Regan 1908)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Maldives, Indian Ocean, type locality (occurs in Red Sea and in Indo-West Pacific from Madagascar and Maldives east to Philippines, north to Japan, south to Western Australia and Chesterfield Islands of New Caledonia)

**Engyprosopon marquisense** Amaoka & Séret 2005

-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Hiva Oa, Marquesas Islands (French Polynesia), type locality

**Engyprosopon mogkii** (Bleeker 1854)

in honor of C. W. F. Mogk, military health officer in the Dutch East Indies, who discovered this species
Engyprosopon mozambiquense Hensley 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mozambique, type locality (occurs in Coral Sea, in Indo-West Pacific off Taiwan and Philippines, and Indian Ocean off Mozambique, northern Madagascar, India, Myanmar, Nicobar and Cocos Islands)

Engyprosopon multisquama Amaoka 1963
multi-, many; squama, scaled, presumably referring to more scales along lateral line (45-50) compared to the similar E. grandisquama (37-43)

Engyprosopon natalense Regan 1920
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off mouth of Amatikulu River, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality

Engyprosopon obliquioculatum (Fowler 1934)
obliquus, oblique; oculatus, eyed, referring to lower eye far in advance of upper eye in large specimens

Engyprosopon osculus (Amaoka & Arai 1998)
diminutive of os, mouth, i.e., little mouth, referring to very small mouth, maxillary scarcely extending to below anterior margin of lower eye

Engyprosopon parvipectorale Amaoka & Ho 2018
parvus, small; pectoralis, pectoral, referring to “distinctly short” pectoral fin on eyed side

Engyprosopon praeteritus (Whitley 1950)
gone by or past, allusion not explained nor evident; proposed as a subspecies of Arnoglossus asplilos with “lower eye more in advance of upper,” so perhaps referring to placement of eyes

Engyprosopon raoulense Amaoka & Mihara 1995
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Raoul Island, Kermadec Island group, New Zealand, type locality (also occurs off Norfolk Island)

Engyprosopon regani Hensley & Suzumoto 1990
in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his contributions to the systematics of flatfishes

Engyprosopon rostratum Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1993
beaked, referring to its “distinctly protruded” snout

Engyprosopon sechellense (Regan 1908)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Seychelles, Indian Ocean, type locality

Engyprosopon septempes Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1993
septem, seven; pes, foot, referring to seven rays in pelvic fin on eyed side

Engyprosopon vanuatuense Amaoka & Séret 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Vanuatu Island, southwestern Pacific, only known area of occurrence

Engyprosopon xenandrus Gilbert 1905
xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different); andros, male, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to semi-circular fringed membrane on eyes of male (absent in females)

Engyprosopon xystrias Hubbs 1915
xyster, raker, referring to more gill rakers compared to E. grandisquama and E. (now Crossorhombus) kobensis, also known from Japan

Grammatobothus Norman 1926
grammatos, lined, referring to well-developed lateral line on both sides of body; bothus, a bothid flatfish

Grammatobothus krempfi Chabanaud 1929
in honor of marine biologist Armand Krempf (1879-?), who collected type (and as a token of his friendship with Chabanaud)

Grammatobothus pennatus (Ogilby 1913)
feathered, referring to expanded and pinniform (feather-like) third ray of dorsal fin

Grammatobothus polyophthalmus (Bleeker 1865)
poly, many; ophthalmus, eye, referring to three large, conspicuous black blotches or eyespots forming a triangle on eyed side, and smaller eyespots forming parallel rows along dorsal and ventral profiles also on eyed side

Japonolaeops Amaoka 1969
Japan, referring to Miya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, type locality; Laeops, "closely allied" to this genus in general physiognomy

Japonolaeops dentatus Amaoka 1969
toothed, referring to well-developed teeth on both sides of body (compared to Laeops, where teeth are almost entirely confined to blind side)
Kamoharaia, belonging to: ichthyologist Toshiji Kamohara (1901-1972), Kochi Higher School (Kochi, Japan, and later Kochi University), who described K. megastoma in 1936.

*Kamoharaia megastoma* (Kamohara 1936)
mega-, large; stoma, mouth, referring to its extremely large mouth, maxillary longer than head.

Laeops Günther 1880
laios, left; ops, eye, referring to eyes on left side of body.

*Laeops clarus* Fowler 1934
clear, referring nearly transparent interradial areas.

*Laeops cypho* Fowler 1934
hunchback, presumably referring to notch in upper profile of head before upper orbit.

*Laeops gracilis* Fowler 1934
slender, presumably referring to slender, moderately elongate body.

*Laeops guentheri* Alcock 1890
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who proposed the genus in 1880.

*Laeops kitaharae* (Smith & Pope 1906)
in honor of zoologist Tasaku Kitahara (1870-1922), Imperial Fisheries Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo), for his studies of Japanese flounders [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling].

*Laeops lanceolata* Franz 1910
lance-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how end of body tapers to a lance- or lancet-like point.

*Laeops macrophthalmus* (Alcock 1889)
macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, referring to its large eyes, their diameter 3 7/8 in length of head.

*Laeops natalensis* Norman 1931
-ensis, suffix denoting place: coast of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality.

*Laeops nigromaculatus* von Bonde 1922
nigro-, black; maculatus, spotted, referring to series of black spots scattered irregularly over body.

*Laeops parviceps* Günther 1880
parvus, small; cepus, head, referring to small head, its length 5 1/3 times in length of body.

*Laeops pectoralis* (von Bonde 1922)
pectorals, referring to very long pectoral fin on eyed side, four times longer than on blind side.

*Laeops sinusarabici* Chabanaud 1968
sinus, gulf; arabici, of Arabia, i.e., Gulf of Arabia, ancient name for the Red Sea, where it is endemic.

*Laeops tungkongensis* Chen & Weng 1965
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tungkong (also spelled Tungkang) fish market, Taiwan, type locality.

Lophonectes Günther 1880
lophus, crest, presumably referring to produced anterior rays of dorsal fin (beginning above nostrils) of _L. gallus_; nectes, swimmer, possibly an abridgement of _Pleuronectes_ (Pleuronectidae), the first proposed genus of flatfishes.

*Lophonectes gallus* Günther 1880
chicken-cock, allusion not explained, probably referring to produced anterior rays of dorsal fin (beginning above nostrils), reminiscent of a rooster’s comb.

*Lophonectes mongonuiensis* (Regan 1914)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: presumably referring to Mangonui, a fishing village near North Cape, New Zealand (Regan identified type locality only as “Cape North”).

Monolene Goode 1880
mono-, one; olene, arm, referring to absence of pectoral fin on blind side.

*Monolene antillarum* Norman 1933
of the Antilles, referring to type locality south of Tortugas Islands, West Indies

*Monolene asaedae* Clark 1936
in honor of Toshio Asaeda, the “clever and accomplished artist” of expedition during which type was collected [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling].
Monolene atrimana Goode & Bean 1886
atri-, black; manus, hand, referring to black pectoral fin on eyed side

Monolene danae Bruun 1937
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana, from which type was collected

Monolene dubiosa Garman 1899
doubtful, allusion not explained; since description is based on a “young” specimen, perhaps Garman had some doubts about whether it could still be distinguished from previously described taxa as an adult

Monolene helenensis Amaoka & Imamura 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: north of Saint Helena Island, southern central Atlantic, type locality

Monolene dubiosa Garman 1899
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana, from which type was collected

Monolene danae Bruun 1937
atri-, black; manus, hand, referring to black pectoral fin on eyed side

Monolene megalepis Woods 1961
mega-, large; lepis, scale, referring to fewer and therefore larger lateral-line scales (56-63) compared to western Atlantic congeners

Monolene mertensae (Poll 1959)
in honor of Mrs. P. Mertens, who created “very accurate and very meticulous” (translation) illustrations for Poll’s monographs of the fishes of the Belgian oceanographic expedition to the South Atlantic coastal waters of Africa [originally spelled mertensi, amended to mertensae to reflect correct gender]

Monolene microstoma Cadenat 1937
micro-, small; stoma, mouth, referring to its “excessivement petite” mouth (italics in original), the maxillary length barely measuring 2/3 of diameter of eye

Monolene sessilicauda Goode 1880
sessilis, sessile; cauda, tail, referring to caudal fin almost confluent with dorsal and anal fins

Neolaeops Amaoka 1969
neo-, new, i.e., a new genus of Laeops, original genus of N. microphthalmus

Neolaeops microphthalmus (von Bonde 1922)
micro-, small; ophthalmus, referring to very small eyes, about half length of maxillary

Parabothus Norman 1931
para-, near, referring to similarity to Bothus

Parabothus amaokai Parin 1983
in honor of ichthyologist Kunio Amaoka, Hokkaido University, who authored the taxonomic framework of the bothid flatfishes of Japan

Parabothus budkeri (Chabanaud 1943)
in honor of marine biologist Paul Budker (1900-1992), who trawled type from the Red Sea of Egypt

Parabothus chlorospilus (Gilbert 1905)
chloros, green; spilos, mark or spot, presumably referring to “olive-green” spots on eyed side and/or “bright greenish yellow” spots on rostrum of male

Parabothus coarctatus (Gilbert 1905)
pressed together or shortened, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter, more elliptical body compared to P. chlorospilus, described in same publication

Parabothus filipes Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1997
filum, thread; pes, foot, referring to elongated pelvic fin on eyed side of males

Parabothus kiensis (Tanaka 1918)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kii Province (now Wakayama Prefecture), Japan, where type locality (Tanabe) is situated

Parabothus mahensis (Regan 1908)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Saya de Malha Bank, Indian Ocean, type locality

Parabothus polyplepis (Alcock 1889)
poly, many; lepis, scale, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “very small” (and therefore more numerous) scales along lateral line (90-100)

Parabothus rotundifrons Voronina, Pruvost & Causse 2017
rotundus, rounded; frons, forehead, referring to rounded dorsal profile of head

Parabothus taiwanensis Amaoka & Shen 1993
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off southwestern Taiwan, type locality (occurs in western central Pacific from Taiwan to
Vanuatu Archipelago and Coral Sea)

**Perissias Jordan & Evermann 1898**

strange (i.e., different), allusion not explained, possibly referring to absence of lateral line on blind side

**Perissias taeniopterus** (Gilbert 1890)

taenia, ribbon; pterus, fin, referring to “ribbon shaped prolongations” of second dorsal- and ventral-fin rays on eyed side

**Psettina Hubbs 1915**

presumably a diminutive of psetto, Greek for flatfish, perhaps referring to small size of type species *Psettina iijimae*, described at 65 mm

**Psettina brevirictis** (Alcock 1890)

brevi, short; rictis, open mouth, referring to small mouth, 1/3 head length, maxillary barely reaching behind anterior limit of lower eye

**Psettina filimana** Li & Wang 1982

fila-, filamentous; mana, handed, referring to elongate third ray of pectoral fin on eyed side

**Psettina gigantea** Amaoka 1963

large, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to larger maxillary compared to *P. tosana*, described in the same paper (name does not seem to refer to overall size since *P. gigantea*, at 114 mm SL, is smaller than *P. tosana*, which reaches 183 mm SL)

**Psettina hainanensis** (Wu & Tang 1935)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

**Psettina iijimae** (Jordan & Starks 1904)

in honor of zoologist Isao lijima (also spelled Ijima, 1861-1921), Science College, Imperial University of Tokyo [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter "a" by adding an "e" to the spelling]

**Psettina multisquamea** Fedorov & Foroshchuk 1988

multi-, many; squamea, scaled, referring to smaller and therefore more numerous scales compared to congers

**Psettina profunda** (Weber 1913)

deep, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to deeper body compared to *Arnoglossus elongata*, described in same publication and presumed conger at the time

**Psettina senta** Amaoka & Larson 1999

thorny or rough, referring to characteristic long-spined scales on body

**Psettina tosana** Amaoka 1963

-ana, belonging to: Tosa Province, former name of Koch Prefecture, Japan, where type locality (Mimase) is situated

**Psettina variegata** (Fowler 1934)

variegated, referring to its fins, “all more or less variegated, dorsal and anal with irregular dark blotches, somewhat as invasions from dark transverse bands and terminally small dark spots sprinkled on rays”

**Taeniopsetta** Gilbert 1905

taenio-, ribbon, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to anterior dorsal- and anal-fin rays of *T. radula* (longer in males) prolonged into a ribbon-like streamer

**Taeniopsetta ocellata** (Günther 1880)

having eye-like spots, referring to “more or less whitish ocelli” scattered over brown eyed side

**Taeniopsetta radula** Gilbert 1905

a tool used for scraping, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to ctenoid scales on eyed side, compared to cycloid scales on *T. ocellata*

**Tosarhombus** Amaoka 1969

Tosa, referring to Tosa Province, former name of Koch Prefecture, Japan, where type locality (Urado) of type species, *T. octoculatus*, is situated; rhombus, perhaps referring to *Crossorhombus*, to which it is “closely allied”

**Tosarhombus brevis** Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1997

short, referring to its stocky body

**Tosarhombus longimanus** Amaoka, Mihara & Rivaton 1997

longus, long; manus, hand, referring to prolonged pectoral fin on eyed side of males

**Tosarhombus neocaledonicus** Amaoka & Rivaton 1991

-icus, belonging to: known only from Chesterfield Plateau, Nova Bank and Capel Bank, west of New Caledonia

**Tosarhombus nielseni** Amaoka & Rivaton 1991

in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, who described *Tosarhombus smithi* in 1964
**Tosarhombus octoculatus** Amaoka 1969
*octo-*., eight; *oculatus*, eyed, allusion not explained nor evident (although males are described as having six, not eight, horizontal dark blackish bands between eyes)

**Tosarhombus smithi** (Nielsen 1964)
in honor of ichthyologist J. L. B. Smith (1897-1968) of South Africa, type locality

**Trichopsetta** Gill 1889
*trichos*, hair or rays, referring to enlarged ventral-fin rays on blind side of male *T. ventralis*; *psetta*, Greek for flatfish but in this case probably referring to what Gill referred to as the “psettine” group of flatfishes

**Trichopsetta caribbaea** Anderson & Gutherz 1967
named for the Caribbean Sea, where most of the type series were collected

**Trichopsetta melasma** Anderson & Gutherz 1967
black spot, referring to black spot on anterior rays of anal fin of males

**Trichopsetta orbisulcus** Anderson & Gutherz 1967
*orbis*, orbit; *sulcus*, furrow, referring to furrows on head, above and in front of upper eye

**Trichopsetta ventralis** (Goode & Bean 1885)
ventral, referring to enlarged ventral-fin rays on blind side of males

**Family PARALICHTHODIDAE** Peppered Flounder

**Paralichthodes** Gilchrist 1902
*oides*, having the form of: described as “Nearest” to *Paralichthys* (Paralichthyidae)

**Paralichthodes algoensis** Gilchrist 1902
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Algoa Bay, South Africa, type locality

**Family POECILOPSETTIDAE** Bigeye Flounders

3 genera · 21 species

**Marleyella** Fowler 1925
*ella*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872-1945), who collected many South African fishes for Fowler

**Marleyella bicolorata** (von Bonde 1922)
*br*-., two; *colorata*, colored, presumably referring to bluish black color, tinted with green, on both sides of body

**Marleyella maldivensis** Norman 1939
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Maldives, Indian Ocean, type locality

**Nematops** Günther 1880
*nema-*., thread; *opi*, eye, referring to tentacle, nearly as long as eye, attached to posterior half of eyes of *N. microstoma*
**Nematops grandisquama** Weber & de Beaufort 1929
*grandis*, large; *squama*, scale, referring to larger scales compared to *N. microstoma*

**Nematops macrochirus** Norman 1931
*macro-*, long or large; *cheiro*, hand, referring to pectoral fin on eyed side, slightly longer than length of head

**Nematops microstoma** Günther 1880
*micro-*, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to narrow cleft of mouth

**Nematops nanosquama** Amaoka, Kawai & Séret 2006
*nanus*, small; *squama*, scale, having the smallest scales in the genus

**Poecilopsetta** Günther 1880
*poecilios-*, varicolored, presumably referring to color pattern of *P. colorata*; *psetta*, Greek for flatfish

**Poecilopsetta albomaculata** Norman 1939
*albus*, white; *maculata*, spotted, referring to four series of rounded, white spots, one on either side of straight portion of lateral line and one near each edge of eyed side of body

**Poecilopsetta beanii** (Goode 1881)
in honor of Goode’s associate, ichthyologist Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), U.S. National Museum

**Poecilopsetta colorata** Günther 1880
colored, presumably referring to numerous black spots on head and body, blackish dorsal and anal fins, large black spot near upper and lower margins of caudal fin, and large black spot occupying nearly entire pectoral fin, all on eyed side of body

**Poecilopsetta dorsialta** Guibord & Chapleau 2001
*dorsi-*, dorsal; *alta*, high, referring to long first dorsal-fin ray and overall height of dorsal fin

**Poecilopsetta hawaiiensis** Gilbert 1905
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Pailolo Channel, between Molokai and Maui, Hawai’i, type locality (endemic to Hawaiian Ridge)

**Poecilopsetta inermis** (Breder 1927)
unarmed, referring to its “weak” (i.e., thin and deciduous) cycloid scales

**Poecilopsetta macrocephala** Hoshino, Amaoka & Last 2001
*macro-*, large; *cephala*, head, referring to relatively larger head compared to the similar *P. natalensis* and *P. vaynei*

**Poecilopsetta multiradiata** Kawai, Amaoka & Séret 2010
*multi-*, many; *radiata*, rayed, referring to more dorsal-fin rays compared to congeners

**Poecilopsetta natalensis** Norman 1931
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality (occurs in western Indian Ocean from East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion [western Mascarenes] east to Maldives)

**Poecilopsetta normani** Foroshchuk & Fedorov 1992
in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum, who made “great contributions” (translation) to the study of flatfishes and described three species of *Poecilopsetta*
Poecilopsetta pectoralis Kawai & Amaoka 2006  
referring to long pectoral fin on eyed side

Poecilopsetta plinthus (Jordan & Starks 1904)  
brick, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “pinkish slaty-brown” color on eyed side, “usually mottled with black”

Poecilopsetta praelonga Alcock 1894  
prae-, in front of; longus, long, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more elongate and forward-projecting head compared to P. maculosa (=colorata), described in same publication

Poecilopsetta vaynei Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1988  
in honor of scientific illustrator Jean-Jacques Vayne, who provided the illustrations in the authors’ paper, and with whom they have been working since 1973

Poecilopsetta zanzibarensis Norman 1939  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: near Zanzibar, Tanzania, western Indian Ocean, type locality

Family RHOMBOSOLEIDAE South Pacific Flounders  
8 genera  ·  19 species

Ammotretis Günther 1862  
ammos, sand; tretos, hole, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its ability to quickly bury itself and disappear into a shallow hole in the sand when startled (Peter Last, pers. comm.)

Ammotretis brevipinnis Norman 1926  
brevis, short; pinnis, fin, referring to shorter dorsal and anal fins compared to A. rostratus

Ammotretis elongatus McCulloch 1914  
elongate, referring to “comparatively narrow form” compared to congeners known at the time

Ammotretis lituratus (Richardson 1844)  
blotted or blurred, presumably referring to “some minute dark specks widely dispersed” over eyed side of specimens “after long maceration in spirits”

Ammotretis macrolepis McCulloch 1914  
macro-, large; lepis, scale, referring to larger scales compared to A. tudori (=lituratus)

Ammotretis rostratus Günther 1862  
beaked, referring to snout produced into a fleshy hook that hangs freely in front of mouth

Azygopus Norman 1926  
avygos, unwedded or solitary; pous, foot, referring to pelvic fin of eyed side separated from anal fin

Azygopus flemingi Nielsen 1961  
in honor of geologist-zoologist Charles Alexander Fleming (1916-1987), Wellington, New Zealand, member of Galathea expedition to Tasman Sea, during which type was collected

Azygopus pinnifasciatus Norman 1926  
pinnis, fin; fasciatus, banded, referring to series of short blackish bars on eyed side of dorsal and anal fins

Colistium Norman 1926  
etymology not explained, perhaps -ium, like and colis, stalk or cabbage, referring to “olfactory laminae arranged in pinnate form, radiating from a very short median rachis,” compared to Ammotretis, in which olfactory laminae are parallel to one another and to main axis of body with no central rachis (=plant stem bearing flower stalks at short intervals)

Colistium guentheri (Hutton 1873)  
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), “without whose previous labours it would have been impossible” for Hutton to have “drawn up” his 1872 “Fishes of New Zealand” [originally misspelled guntheri]

Colistium nudipinnis (Waite 1911)  
nudus, bare or naked; pinnis, fin, referring to lack of scales on fin rays (except for caudal fin)

Pelotretis Waite 1911  
pelos, mudd; tretis, hole, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its ability to quickly bury itself and disappear into a shallow hole in shallow mudflats when startled

Pelotretis flavilatus Waite 1911  
flavus, yellow; latus, side, referring to yellow blind side of body

Pelotorhamphus Günther 1862  
pelta, small shield; rhampus, snout, presumably referring to snout of P. novaezeelandiae, “flat, sharp, produced downwards into a curved hook-like appendage”
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*Peltorhamphus latus* James 1972
wide, referring to relatively deep body compared to congeners

*Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae* Günther 1882
of New Zealand, where it occurs (also occurs off Norfolk Island)

*Peltorhamphus tenuis* James 1972
narrow, referring to relatively small body depth compared to congeners

*Psammodiscus* Günther 1862
*psammos*, sand; *discus*, disc, allusion not explained, possibly referring to sand-like color on eyed side of roundish body (occurs on sandy bottoms but probably not named for this since Günther indicated habitat as “?”)

*Psammodiscus ocellatus* Günther 1862
with eye-like spots, referring to a “deep-brown ocellus, edged with whitish, immediately below the middle of the straight portion of the lateral line; another similar but less distinct ocellus above the lateral line, behind the curve”

*Rhombosolea* Günther 1862
etymology not explained, presumably a combination of *Rhombus* (original genus of *R. plebeius*, now a synonym of *Scophthalmus*, Scophthalmidae) and *Solea* (Soleidae), referring to resemblance to both genera

*Rhombosolea leporina* Günther 1862
rabbit-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to upper jaw slightly overlapping lower

*Rhombosolea plebeia* (Richardson 1843)
commonplace, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its being found in most coastal waters around New Zealand; based on an unpublished name coined by Swedish naturalist Daniel Solander (1733-1782)

*Rhombosolea retiaria* Hutton 1874
-aria, of or belonging to: *rete*, a net, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to net-like pattern formed by “large and deeply sunken scales” on eyed side of body

*Rhombosolea tapirina* Günther 1862
tapir-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to jaws overlapped anteriorly by a cutaneous flap (like the nose trunk of a tapir)

*Taratretis* Last 1978
*tara*, from Taras Bulba, a very fast Australian racehorse (ca. 1974); *tretis*, close relative of *Ammotretis*, both of which are capable of moving and burying themselves quickly (Peter Last, pers. comm.)

*Taratretis derwentensis* Last 1978
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Derwent River estuary off Nutgrove Beach, Tasmania, Australia, type locality (also occurs off New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia)

**Family ONCOPTERIDAE** Remo Flounder

*Oncopterus* Steindachner 1874
*onco*-, hook; *pterus*, fin, referring to first ray of dorsal fin, stiff, crescent-shaped, and movable, contained in deep groove on blind side of head level with upper eye

*Oncopterus darwinii* Steindachner 1874
in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882), who wrote about a similar if not identical flounder in his journal notes during the historic second voyage of *HMS Beagle* (1831-1836)

**Family ACHIROPSETTIDAE** Southern or Armless Flounders
4 genera · 4 species · Taxonomic note: Nested within family Rhombosoleidae according to some authors.

*Achiropsetta* Norman 1930
*a*-, without and *cheirus*, hand, referring to absence of pectoral fins; *poetta*, Greek for flatfish

*Achiropsetta tricholepis* Norman 1930
*trichos*, hair or ray; *lepis*, scale, referring to “long spinules directed vertically” on small ctenoid scales, “giving the skin a pilose appearance”

*Mancopsetta* Gill 1881
*mancus*, crippled or lame, referring to rudimentary pectoral fin on eyed side and absence on blind side; *poetta*, Greek for flatfish

*Mancopsetta maculata* (Günther 1880)
spotted, referring to brown eyed side of body and fins “covered with rounded irregular darker spots”
Neoachiropsetta Kotlyar 1978

*Neoachiropsetta* Kotlyar 1978  
*neo-*-, new, i.e., a new genus of “armless” (*Achiropsetta*) flounder

**Neoachiropsetta milfordi** (Penrith 1965)  
in honor of C. S. Milford, managing director of the South African trawling firm Messrs. Irvin and Jognson (Pty.) Ltd., for his “generous support for marine biological research”

*Pseudomancopsetta* Evseenko 1984

*pseudo-*-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Mancopsetta*, such an appearance is false

**Pseudomancopsetta andriashevi** Evseenko 1984  
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), “famous expert” (translation) on Antarctic fishes