Family MALAPTERURIDAE Electric Catfishes
2 genera - 19 species

Malapterurus Lacepède 1803
malakos, soft, pteron, fin; urus, tail; presumably referring to adipose fin, which appears all the more prominent in the absence of a rayed dorsal fin [subsequent authors have attempted to amend Lacepède’s clumsy spelling of the name (Malapterus, Malopterurus, Malacopterurus) but the original spelling prevails]

Malapterurus barbatus Norris 2002
bearded, referring to dusky underside of head

Malapterurus beninensis Murray 1855
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Benin, presumably, Benin City, Nigeria, type locality

Malapterurus cavalliensis Roberts 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cavally River, Ivory Coast, type locality

Malapterurus electricus (Gmelin 1789)
referring to its ability to produce an electric shock

Malapterurus leonensis Roberts 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone, type locality (also occurs in Guinea and Nigeria)

Malapterurus melanochir Norris 2002
melanos, black; cheir, hand, referring to dusky pectoral fins

Malapterurus microstoma Poll & Gosse 1969
micro-, small; stoma, mouth, referring to narrow mouth and snout

Malapterurus minjiriya Sagua 1987
Hausa word for this species, which fishers along the Niger River can easily distinguish from M. electricus

Malapterurus monsembeensis Roberts 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Monsembe, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Malapterurus occidentalis Norris 2002
western, referring to its far west African distribution

Malapterurus oguensis Sauvage 1879
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ogôoué River at Duomé, Congo, type locality

Malapterurus punctatus Norris 2002
spotted, referring to finely spotted dorsum and flank

Malapterurus shirensis Roberts 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: lower Shire River, Malawi, type locality

Malapterurus tanganyikaensis Roberts 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Tanganyika basin, eastern Africa, where it is endemic

Malapterurus tanoensis Roberts 2000
-ensis, Tano River basin, southwestern Ghana, type locality (also occurs in Ofin River basin)

Malapterurus teugelsi Norris 2002
in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Guy Teugels (1954-2003), curator of fishes, Musée Royale de l’Afrique Centrale, who collected type and made “important” contributions to our knowledge of west and central African fishes

Paradoxoglanis Norris 2002
paradoxa, strange or contrary to expectation, representing an “extraordinary and unexpected assemblage” of electric catfishes showing a number of unique features (three-chambered swim bladder, small body size, incomplete lateral line, and elongate adipose fin); glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Paradoxoglanis caudivittatus Norris 2002
cauda-, tail; vittatus, striped, referring to “strongly developed” saddle-and-bar pattern on tail
Paradoxoglanis cryptus Norris 2002
hidden or secret, referring to close superficial resemblance to \textit{P. parvus}

Paradoxoglanis parvus Norris 2002
small, referring to “diminutive size of this and other \textit{Paradoxoglanis}”

Family \textbf{MOCHOKIDAE} Squeakers or Upside-down Catfishes
9 genera · 223 species

Subfamily Chiloglanidinae

\textit{Atopochilus} Sauvage 1879
\textit{atopos}, strange; \textit{cheilos}, lip, referring to unusual oral morphology (thick lips that form a large sucking disc)

\textit{Atopochilus chabanaudi} Pellegrin 1938
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Paul Chabanaud (1876-1959), Preparator of Fishes, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

\textit{Atopochilus christyi} Boulenger 1920
in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863-1932), physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected type

\textit{Atopochilus macrocephalus} Boulenger 1906
\textit{macro-}, long; \textit{cephalus}, referring to longer head compared to \textit{A. savorgnani}

\textit{Atopochilus mandevillei} Poll 1959
in honor of J. Th. Mandeville, fisheries agent, government of Leopoldville (now Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected some of the paratypes

\textit{Atopochilus pachychilus} Pellegrin 1924
\textit{pachys}, thick; \textit{cheilos}, lips, referring to thick lips, which form an oral disc

\textit{Atopochilus savorgnani} Sauvage 1879
in honor of Italian explorer Pietro Paolo Savorgnan di Brazzà (1852-1905), who explored the Ogooué River of Gabon (type locality); under French colonial rule, the capital of the Republic of the Congo was named Brazzaville after him and retained by post-colonial rulers

\textit{Atopochilus vogti} Pellegrin 1922
in honor of monsignor Franz Xaver Vogt (1870-1943), German Catholic Missionary, Bagamoyo, German East Africa (now Tanzania), who sent type to the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

\textit{Atopodontus} Friell & Vigliotta 2008
\textit{atopos}, strange, anomalous or out of place; \textit{odontos}, tooth, referring to unusual mandibular dentition (mandibular teeth arranged in three or more straight transverse rows)

\textit{Atopodontus adriaensi} Friell & Vigliotta 2008
in honor of biologist Dominique Adriaens (b. 1970), University of Ghent, who brought the existence of this species to the authors’ attention

\textit{Chiloglanis} Peters 1868
\textit{cheilos}, lip, referring to sucking disc formed by the lips, an adaptation to life in strong currents; \textit{glanis}, sheatfish (\textit{Silurus glanis}), now used as a general term for catfish

\textit{Chiloglanis angolensis} Poll 1967
\textit{-ensis}, suffix denoting place: Angola, where it is endemic
**Chiloglanis anoterus Crass 1960**
higher, occurring at higher altitudes than other Natal species of *Chiloglanis*

**Chiloglanis asymmetricaerialis De Vos 1993**
referring to its forked asymmetrical caudal fin, the upper lobe longer than the lower

**Chiloglanis batesii Boulenger 1904**
in honor of George Latimer Bates (1863-1940), Cameroon farmer and ornithologist who collected specimens for the Natural History Museum (London), including type of this species

**Chiloglanis benuensis Daget & Stauch 1963**
-desis, suffix denoting place: Bénoué at Lakdo, Cameroon, type locality

**Chiloglanis bifurcus Jubb & Le Roux 1969**
bifurcated or forked, referring to shape of caudal fin, “forked with large lobes”

**Chiloglanis brevibarbis Boulenger 1902**
*brevis*, short; *barbis*, barbel, referring to shorter barbels compared to *C. deckenii* and *C. niloticus*

**Chiloglanis camarabounyi Schmidt & Bart 2017**
named for Camara-Bounyi, Guinean village adjacent to type locality; residents generously allowed access to the river, assisted with collecting, and the children provided the common name “Fanye Makonyi,” i.e., “the fish that bites people,” likely referring to its sharp pectoral- and dorsal-fin spines and associated venom

**Chiloglanis cameronensis Boulenger 1904**
-desis, suffix denoting place: Cameroon, type locality (also occurs in Gabon and Republic of the Congo)

**Chiloglanis carnosus Roberts & Stewart 1976**
fleshy, presumably referring to general appearance of body

**Chiloglanis congicus Boulenger 1920**
-conicus, belonging to: the Congo Basin (Stanley Falls), type locality

**Chiloglanis deckenii Peters 1868**
in honor of Karl Klaus von der Decken (1833-1865), German explorer who collected type

**Chiloglanis devosi Schmidt, Bart & Nyingi 2015**
in honor of the late Luc DeVos (1957-2003), director of the Ichthyology Section at the National Museums of Kenya, who was instrumental in establishing its collection and building it into a regional and internationally invaluable collection, and who was partly responsible for discovering and recognizing this species and *C. kerioensis* as distinct

**Chiloglanis dialloi Schmidt & Pezold 2017**
in honor of Guinean fisheries biologist Samba Diallo, who provided logistical support and assisted in the field during the 2003 and 2013 expeditions; his efforts are largely responsible for the success of the expeditions and the subsequent descriptions of nine new species of *Chiloglanis*, including this one

**Chiloglanis disneyi Trewavas 1974**
in honor of medical entomologist Ronald Henry Lambert Disney (b. 1938), who collected type

**Chiloglanis elisabethianus Boulenger 1915**
-*anus*, belonging to: Élisabethville (now Lubumbashi), Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

**Chiloglanis emarginatus Jubb & Le Roux 1969**
referring to emarginate (having a notched tip or edge) caudal fin, compared to deeply forked caudal fin of *C. bifurcus*

**Chiloglanis fasciatus Pellegrin 1936**
banded, referring to “traces” of five blackish bands on body

**Chiloglanis harbinger Roberts 1989**
Middle English word meaning omen or precursor, referring to large number of teeth *Atropocilus* and *Euchilichthys*, a condition presaged or foreshadowed in this species of *Chiloglanis*

**Chiloglanis igamba Friel & Vigliotta 2011**
named for Igamba Falls, Lower Malagarasi River, Tanzania, type locality

**Chiloglanis kabaensis Schmidt & Friel 2017**
-desis, suffix denoting place: Kaba River drainage, Guinea, where it is endemic

**Chiloglanis kalambo Seegers 1996**
referring to the Kalambo River drainage, western Tanzania, where it is endemic

**Chiloglanis kazumbei Friel & Vigliotta 2011**
in honor of George Kazumbe, an “expert fisherman and friend” from Kigoma, Tanzania, who assisted the authors and several of their colleagues during fieldwork in Tanzania
Chiloglanis kerioensis Schmidt, Bart & Nyingi 2015
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kerio River, Lake Turkana basin, Kenya, where it is believed to be endemic

Chiloglanis kolente Schmidt & Bart 2017
named for the Kolenté River drainage, Guinea, where it is endemic

Chiloglanis lamottei Daget 1948
in honor of French biologist Maxime Lamotte (1920-2007), who collected type

Chiloglanis loffabrevum Schmidt & Pezold 2017
loff, referring to Loffa River, Guinea, where it is endemic; brevum, short, referring to its short pectoral-fin spines

Chiloglanis longibarbis Schmidt & Friel 2017
longus, long; barbis, barbel, referring to its long maxillary and mandibular barbels

Chiloglanis lufirae Poll 1976
of the Lufirae River system, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic

Chiloglanis lukugae Poll 1944
of Lukuga, mistakenly referring to the Lukuga River drainage, the only outlet of Lake Tanganyika (type locality is Luvua River drainage, which Poll corrected in a later publication)

Chiloglanis macropterus Poll & Stewart 1975
macro-, large; pterus, fin, referring to its very large fins (“très grandes nageoires”)

Chiloglanis marlieri Poll 1952
in honor of Belgian zoologist Georges Marlier, director of IRSAC (Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale) at Lake Tanganyika, who collected type

Chiloglanis mbozi Seegers 1996
referring to a stream draining the Mbozi block between Mbozi and Tunduma, Tanzania, type locality

Chiloglanis micropogon Matthes 1965
micro-, small; pogon, beard, referring to short maxillary barbels, about as long as diameter of eye

Chiloglanis microps Matthes 1965
micro-, small, ops, eye, referring to its “miniscule” eyes

Chiloglanis modjensis Boulenger 1904
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Modjo River, Ethiopia, type locality

Chiloglanis mongoensis Schmidt & Barrientos 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Mongo, a tributary to the Rio Welle, Equatorial Guinea, where it appears to be endemic

Chiloglanis neumanni Boulenger 1911
in honor of German ornithologist Oskar Neumann (1867-1946), who collected type

Chiloglanis niger Roberts 1989
referring to both the Niger River basin of Cameroon, where it is endemic, and to the Latin word for black, referring to “uniformly dark, almost black” coloration in life

Chiloglanis niloticus Boulenger 1900
-icus, belonging to: Nile River, referring to Arko Island, Sudan (type locality), an island on the Nile

Chiloglanis normani Pellegrin 1933
in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), who described the similar C. polyodon in 1932

Chiloglanis nzerekore Schmidt & Barrientos 2017
named for the Nzerokore prefecture in southeastern Guinea, where it occurs

Chiloglanis occidentalis Pellegrin 1933
western, referring to its westernly distribution compared to congeners known at the time

Chiloglanis orthodontus Friel & Vigliotta 2011
orthos, straight or erect; odontos, tooth, referring to its mandibular dentition, which is relatively straight and evenly spread across dentary as compared to most congeners

Chiloglanis paratus Crass 1960
Latin for prepared or equipped, apparently a key word in the family motto of T. G. Fraser (Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board), “whose enthusiastic efforts have brought in much useful material”

Chiloglanis pezoldi Schmidt & Bart 2017
in honor of Frank Pezold, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, who led 2003 Guinea expeditions that collected this species and others; he initiated Schmidt’s research on fishes from the area and continues to work in the region
Chiloglanis pojeri Poll 1944
in honor of Dr. G. Pojer (a Belgian scientist, no other information available), who collected type

Chiloglanis polyodon Norman 1932
poly, many; odon, tooth, presumably referring to number of teeth (85-90) in the lower jaw

Chiloglanis polypolygon Roberts 1989
poly, many; polygon, beard, referring to its 3-5 auxiliary mental barbels on one or both sides of lower lip

Chiloglanis pretoriae van der Horst 1931
of Pretoria District, Transvaal (now Gauteng), South Africa, type locality

Chiloglanis productus Ng & Bailey 2006
lengthened or prolonged, referring to longer caudal fin in males

Chiloglanis reticulatus Roberts 1989
net-like or netted, referring to “reticulum or network” of well-developed tuberculated epidermal ridges on head and body of larger specimens

Chiloglanis rukwaensis Seegers 1996
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Rukwa drainage, Tanzania, where it is endemic

Chiloglanis ruziziensis De Vos 1993
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ruzizi River Basin, Rwanda, where it is endemic

Chiloglanis sanagaensis Roberts 1989
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sanaga River basin, Cameroon, type locality

Chiloglanis sardinhai Ladiges & Voelker 1961
in honor of the authors’ sponsor and companion, forestry engineer Augusto Manuel Sardinha

Chiloglanis somereni Whitehead 1958
in honor of Dr. V. D. von Someren, M.B.E., Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, Nairobi, Kenya, where Whitehead was affiliated at the time

Chiloglanis swierstrai van der Horst 1931
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Cornelis Jacobus Swierstra (1874-1952), a Dutch-born South African entomologist, who, according to Jubb, *Freshwater Fishes of Southern Africa* (1967), collected type

Chiloglanis trilobatus Seegers 1996
tri-, three; lobatus, lobed, referring to three lobes on caudal fin

Chiloglanis tweddlei Schmidt & Friel 2017
in honor of Denis Tweddle (b. 1949), Honorary Research Associate at South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, who collected most of the type material, for his ongoing contributions to ichthyological research in Africa

Chiloglanis voltae Daget & Stauch 1963
of the Volta River system (Burkina Faso, Ghana), where it occurs (also occurs the upper Bénoué River system in Nigeria and Cameroon)

Chiloglanis waterloti Daget 1954
in honor of Georges Waterlot (1877-1939), who collected specimens for the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris) in French West Africa and Madagascar, including type of this catfish

Euchilichthys Boulenger 1900
eu-, very and cheilos, lip, referring to their papillate, well-developed lips; ichthys, fish
Euchilichthys astatodon (Pellegrin 1928)
astatos, unstable; odon, tooth, referring to the variability of its teeth (a combination of uni- and bicuspid teeth)

Euchilichthys boulengeri Nichols & La Monte 1934
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), who proposed the genus in 1900

Euchilichthys dybowskii (Vaillant 1892)
in honor of Jean Dybowski (1856-1928), French-Polish agronomist, naturalist and explorer, who collected type

Euchilichthys guentheri (Schilthuis 1891)
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), British Museum (Natural History)

Euchilichthys royauxi Boulenger 1902
in honor of Capt. Louis-Joseph Royaux (1866-1936), who led expedition that collected type and supplied indigenous names of the species collected

Subfamily Mochokinae

Acanthocleithron Nichols & Griscom 1917
acanthus, thorn; cleithrum, large bone that extends from base of pectoral fin and forms posterior edge of gill chamber, referring to spinous projection above base of pectoral spine

Acanthocleithron chapini Nichols & Griscom 1917
in honor of ornithologist James Paul Chapin (1889-1964), joint leader of the Lang-Chapin expedition to the Congo that collected type

Microsynodontis Boulenger 1903
micro-, small, referring to small size of M. batesii (10 cm TL), i.e., a small Synodontis (all other species are small, too)

Microsynodontis armatus Ng 2004
armed with a weapon, referring to antrorse (distally directed) and retrorse (proximally directed) serrations on anterior edge of pectoral spine, unique to this species

Microsynodontis batesii Boulenger 1903
in honor of George Latimer Bates (1863-1940), Cameroon farmer and ornithologist who collected specimens for the Natural History Museum (London), including type of this species

Microsynodontis christyi Boulenger 1920
in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863-1932), physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected type

Microsynodontis emarginata Ng 2004
notched at the apex, referring to distinctive emarginate shape of caudal fin

Microsynodontis hirsuta Ng 2004
hairy, referring to long tubercles on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head, giving it a “somewhat hairy appearance”

Microsynodontis laevigata Ng 2004
smooth, referring to smooth anterior edge of pectoral spine

Microsynodontis lamberti Poll & Gosse 1963

Microsynodontis nannoculus Ng 2004
nanus, small; oculus, eye, referring to its relatively small eye, the smallest in the genus

Microsynodontis nasutus Ng 2004
large-nosed, referring to its snout, the longest in the genus

Microsynodontis notata Ng 2004
marked, referring to dark-brown elongate spots frequently present on body

Microsynodontis polli Lambert 1958
in honor of ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), Curator, Musée de Congo Belge (Tervuren), whose help and advice guided the author in his early ichthyological work

Microsynodontis vigilis Ng 2004
watchful, referring to its relatively large eyes

Mochokielia Howes 1980
-ielia, a diminutive, referring to dwarf size of M. paynei, i.e., a small mochokid
Mochokiella paynei Howes 1980
in honor of fisheries biologist A. Ian Payne, University of Sierra Leone, who collected type

Mochokus Joannis 1835
latinization of Monchosocus, Arabic name for M. niloticus, roughly translating as “don't get stung or jabbed by it,” referring to its dangerously sharp spines, which local fishermen try to avoid

Mochokus brevis Boulenger 1906
short, referring to shorter caudal part of body compared to M. niloticus

Mochokus niloticus Joannis 1835
-icus, belonging to: Nile River near Thebes, Egypt, type locality

Synodontis Cuvier 1816
according to Cuvier, an “ancient name for an undetermined fish from the Nile” (apparently not derived, as often reported, from syn-, together and odous, tooth, presumed etymology of the lizardfish genus Synodus)

Synodontis acanthias Boulenger 1899
acanthus, thorn; omias, perhaps from the Greek omos, shoulder or humerus, referring to humeral process armed with spines (name may also refer to S. omias, to which this species had incorrectly been identified)

Synodontis acanthoperca Friel & Vigliotta 2006
acantha, thorn; opercul, cover or lid, referring to distinctive opercular spines developed by mature males

Synodontis afrofischeri Hilgendorf 1888
afro-, presumably referring to distribution in east Africa (type locality in Tanzania); fischeri, in honor of Gustav Adolf Fischer (1848-1888), medical officer and natural history collector, who collected type

Synodontis alberti Schilthuis 1891
patronym not identified, presumably in honor of King Albert I of Belgium (1875-1934); described from the Congo, which was a Belgian colony at the time

Synodontis albolineatus Pellegrin 1924
albus, white; lineatus, striped, referring to white midlateral stripe

Synodontis angelicus Schilthuis 1891
angelic, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its attractive color pattern (dark brown in spirits, with yellow spots over entire body, fins banded with yellow)

Synodontis annectens Boulenger 1911
linking or joining, believed to be intermediate in form between S. sorex and S. clarias

Synodontis ansorgii Boulenger 1911
in honor of explorer William John Ansorge (1850-1913), who collected type

Synodontis arnoulti Roman 1966

Synodontis aterrimus Poll & Roberts 1968
very black, referring to “noir profound” coloration on lower part of body, an example of inverse pigmentation in which ventral surface is darker than dorsal surface (a countershading adaptation to swimming upside-down at the water’s surface)

Synodontis bastiani Daget 1948
in honor of M. (probably Monsieur) Bastian (no other information available), who collected type

Synodontis batensoda Rüppell 1832
from Schal baten soda, local name for this catfish in Cairo, Egypt, meaning “the Schal [Arabic vernacular in Egypt for squeaker catfishes in general] with the black belly”

Synodontis budgetti Poll 1959
in honor of aquarium fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921-1990), who discovered this catfish in the rapids near Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Synodontis camelopardalis Poll 1971
referring to its coloration, which resembles that of a giraffe, Giraffa camelopardalis
Synodontis carinæae Vreven & Ibala Zamba 2011
in honor of anthropologist Carine Plancke, who worked with the Punu people in the Nyanga area of the Congo Republic (where this species occurs), and who especially likes the color yellow (referring to the vivid yellow shine of this species in life)

Synodontis caudalis Boulenger 1899
of the tail, referring to deeply notched caudal fin, both lobes produced into a long filament

Synodontis caudovittatus Boulenger 1901
caudo-, tail; vittatus, banded, referring to black stripe along outer margin of caudal-fin lobes

Synodontis centralis Poll 1971
referring to its distribution in the central Congo basin

Synodontis clarias (Linnaeus 1758)
meaning uncertain; name dates to Hasselquist (1757, edited by Linnaeus), who, according to Valenciennes (1840), may have selected clarias as the name for this Nile catfish because Belon (1553) used a similar name “Claria nilotica” for a different catfish from the Nile, now known as the clariid Clarias anguillaris (see entry for Clarias for more information on this etymologically puzzling name) [an alternative explanation is that clarias is derived from clarus, which usually means bright or clear but can also mean loud or clangorous, referring to the ability of this “squeaker” catfish to make stridulatory sounds through its pectoral fins when handled or disturbed; we doubt this explanation because Hasselquist did not mention this seemingly noteworthy attribute in his description]

Synodontis comoensis Daget & Lévêque 1981
-enèsis, suffix denoting place: Comoé River, National Park of Comoé, Ivory Coast, where it is endemic

Synodontis congicus Poll 1971
referring to its occurrence in the Congo River basin south to Katanga, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Synodontis contractus Vinciguerra 1928
compressed, referring to its elevated profile, which creates the appearance that its body has been compressed from both ends towards the middle

Synodontis courteti Pellegrin 1906
in honor of Henri Courtet (1858-1912), member of French 1902-1903 mission to study the region between Ubangi River and Lake Chad, during which type was collected

Synodontis cuangoanus Poll 1971
-anus, belonging to: Cuango, Cafunfo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Synodontis decorus Boulenger 1899
beautiful, referring to its attractive spotted color pattern

Synodontis dekimpei Paugy 1987
in honor of Paul De Kimpe (b. 1927), Musée royal de l’Afrique centrale (Tervuren), who collected type

Synodontis denticulatus Kasongo Ilunga, Abwe, Decru, Chocha Manda & Vreven 2019
denticulate or with small teeth, referring to well-marked and quite numerous denticles on posterior margin of dorsal-fin spine

Synodontis depauwi Boulenger 1899
in honor of Louis De Pauw, curator of collections, l’Université libre de Bruxelles, who installed an exhibition of Congo fishes there in 1897

Synodontis dhonti Boulenger 1917
in honor of G. Dhont-De Bie, Belgian East African Expeditionary Force, member of Louis Stappers’ expedition to Lakes Tanganyika, where he collected type

Synodontis dorsomaculatus Poll 1971
dorso-, back; maculatus, spotted, referring to dark round spots on dorsal surface (which grow diffuse with age)

Synodontis eupterus Boulenger 1901
eu-, well or very; pterus, fin, referring to “extraordinary development” of dorsal fin, “remarkable for its great depth”

Synodontis fascipinna Nichols & La Monte 1953
fascia, band; pinna, fin, referring to caudal and anal fins, “conspicuously banded with blackish”

Synodontis filamentosus Boulenger 1901
referring to “filamentous prolongation” of dorsal fin

Synodontis flavitaeniatus Boulenger 1919
flavor, yellow; taeniatus, banded, referring to two yellow stripes on each side of head and body

Synodontis frontosus Vaillant 1895
with a broad head, presumably referring length of cephalo-nuchal shield being nearly equal to its width [may be a
junior synonym of *S. schall*

**Synodontis fuelleborni** Hilgendorf & Pappenheim 1903
in honor of Friedrich Fülleborn (1866-1933), who collected type during his travels as a parasitologist and military physician

**Synodontis geledensis** Günther 1896
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Geledi (also spelled Gualidi and Jilledy), Somalia, type locality

**Synodontis gobroni** Daget 1954
in honor of M. (probably Monsieur) Gobron, a volunteer at Laboratoire de Diafarabé (Mail), who collected type

**Synodontis grandios Wright & Page 2006**
grandis, large or big; ops, eye, referring to increased size of eye, particularly in relation to snout length

**Synodontis granulosus** Boulenger 1900
referring to body covered with granular papillae

**Synodontis greshoffi** Schilthuys 1891
in honor of Anton Greshoff (1836-1905), Dutch trader and collector, who presented several species from the Congo to the Zoological Museum of Utrecht University, including type of this species

**Synodontis guttatus** Günther 1865
spotted, referring to numerous brown spots on body, small and rounded on adipose fin and “hinder parts” of tail

**Synodontis haugi** Pellegrin 1906
in honor of Protestant missionary Ernest Haug (1817-1915), a correspondent of Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris); he collected fishes from the Ogowe River of Gabon, including this one, recording their local names in three different languages

**Synodontis ilebrevis** Wright & Page 2006
ile, intestine; brevis, short, referring to its relatively short gut

**Synodontis irsacae** Matthes 1959
of I.R.S.A.C. (Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale), Matthes’ employer

**Synodontis iturii** Steindachner 1911
of the Ituri River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

**Synodontis katangae** Poll 1971
of Katanga, a province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

**Synodontis khartoumensis** Abu Gideiri 1967
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Khartoum, Sudan, near type locality in the Blue Nile

**Synodontis koensis** Pellegrin 1933
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ko River, Man, Ivory Coast, type locality

**Synodontis kogonensis** Musschoot & Lalèyè 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kogon River, Guinea, type locality (also occurs in Fátala River)

**Synodontis laessoei** Norman 1923
in honor of Maj. Harold Henry Alexander de Laessoe (d. 1948), British soldier, explorer and administrator in Africa, who helped collect type

**Synodontis leopardinus** Pellegrin 1914
leopard-like, referring to small black spots on a yellowish body

**Synodontis leopardus** Pfeffer 1896
leopard, referring to dark-brown spots on brown body

**Synodontis levequei** Paugy 1987
in honor of ichthyologist-hydrobiologist Christian Lévêque, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), who collected type

**Synodontis longirostris** Boulenger 1902
longer, long; rostris, snout, referring to obtusely pointed snout, twice as long as postocular part of head

**Synodontis longispinis** Pellegrin 1930
longus, long; spinis, spine, described as a variety of *S. batesii* with a longer dorsal-fin spine

**Synodontis lucipinnis** Wright & Page 2006
luci-, bright or clear; pinnis, fin, referring to light patches at base of black triangles on rayed fins

**Synodontis lufirae** Poll 1971
of the Lufira River, Congo River basin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic
**Synodontis macrophthalmus** Poll 1971
*macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, referring to its very large eyes compared to congeners in the Congo*

**Synodontis macrops** Greenwood 1963
*macro-, large; ops, eye, referring to larger eye compared to the similar *S. schall*

**Synodontis macropunctatus** Wright & Page 2008
*macro-, large; punctatus, spotted, referring to large, discrete, widely spaced dark spots on skin*

**Synodontis macrostigma** Boulenger 1911
*macro-, large; stigma, spot or mark, referring to large round or oval blackish spots on back and sides*

**Synodontis macrostoma** Skelton & White 2008
*macro-, large; stoma, mouth, referring to its distinctive large mouth*

**Synodontis manni** De Vos 2001
in honor of Michael (“Mike”) J. Mann, former FAO Fisheries Officer, who first reported the presence of this species in the Tana River (Kenya) in 1968

**Synodontis marmoratus** Lönnberg 1895
marbled, referring to blackish-brown coloration, marbled with white, and white fins, marbled with black

**Synodontis matthesi** Poll 1971
in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Hubert Matthes, Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected type

**Synodontis melanopterus** Boulenger 1903
*melano-, black; pterus, fin, referring to black fins, “with some light cross-bands in the young”*

**Synodontis melanostictus** Boulenger 1906
*melano-, black; stictus, spot, referring to small black-brown spots on body*

**Synodontis membranaceus** (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809)
referring to membranes on maxillary and mandibular barbels

**Synodontis multimaculatus** Boulenger 1902
*multi-, many; maculatus, spotted, referring to dark round spots on body, larger spots on dorsal fin, and smaller spots on ventral, anal and caudal fins*

**Synodontis multipunctatus** Boulenger 1898
*multi-, many; punctatus, spotted, referring to roundish dark-brown spots on body*

**Synodontis nebulosus** Peters 1852
dark or cloudy, referring to black spots on body and fins, merging together on upper part of body

**Synodontis ngouniensis** De Weirdt, Vreven & Fermon 2008
*-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ngounié River basin, Gabon, type locality (also occurs in the Republic of Congo)*

**Synodontis nigrita** Valenciennes 1840
Latin name for Niger, referring to type locality in Senegal, which in ancient times was called Niger

**Synodontis nigriventer** David 1936
*nigro-, black; venter, belly, referring to dark belly (instead of the usual lighter belly), a countershading adaptation to swimming upside-down at the water’s surface*

**Synodontis nigromaculatus** Boulenger 1905
*nigro-, black; maculatus, spotted, “covered all over with round black spots, some of which, on the posterior part of the body, are confluent”*

**Synodontis njassae** Keilhack 1908
of Lake Nyasa (called Njassasee by European colonial rulers), Tanzanian name (meaning “great water”) for Lake Malawi, where it is endemic

**Synodontis notatus** Vaillant 1893
marked, referring to 1-4 blackish spots on sides

**Synodontis nummifer** Boulenger 1899
*nummus, coin; fero, to bear, referring to 1-2 rounded (i.e., coin-like) black spots on the sides*

**Synodontis obesus** Boulenger 1898
fat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to less-elongate body shape compared to *S. serratus*, with which it had been misidentified

**Synodontis ocellifer** Boulenger 1900
*ocellus, eye-spot; fero, to bear, referring to “large black-and-white ocellar spots disposed with greater or less regularity at considerable intervals”*
Synodontis omias Günther 1864
etymology not explained, perhaps from the Greek *omos*, shoulder or humerus, referring to humeral process “armed with a series of three or four compressed, triangular spinous processes”, running along the lower margin of the bone, the last being placed at its extremity.

Synodontis orientalis Seegers 2008
eastern, referring to its distribution in eastern Africa.

Synodontis ornatipinnis Boulenger 1899
*ornatus*, decorated; *pinnis*, fin, referring to yellow rayed fins (except pectoral), with black spots confluent into transverse bands; on the tail, these bands form crescents inverse to the shape of the fin.

Synodontis ornatissimus Gosse 1982
very ornate or decorated, referring to its “striking” coloration (translation), with many black spots on body and dorsal fin and black bands on tail [replacement name for *S. ornatus* Boulenger 1920, preoccupied by *S. ornatus* Pappenheim 1914].

Synodontis ouemeensis Muschoot & Lalèyè 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Oueme River, Benin, type locality (also occurs in Nigeria and Togo).

Synodontis pardalis Boulenger 1908
like a leopard, referring to large, leopard-like dark-brown spots on body.

Synodontis petricola Matthes 1959
*petra*, rock; -*cola*, living among, referring to its habitat over the rocks and boulders of Lake Tanganyika.

Synodontis pleuroops Boulenger 1897
*pleuro-*, side; *ops*, referring to laterally placed eyes, “visible from above as well as from below”.

Synodontis polli Gosse 1982
in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), for his revision of the genus [replacement name for *S. eurystomus* Matthes 1959, preoccupied by *S. eurystomus* Pfeffer 1889].

Synodontis polyodon Vaillant 1895
*poly*, many; *odon*, tooth, referring to greater number of mandibular teeth (~75) compared to *S. schall* (~25).

Synodontis polyostigma Boulenger 1915
*poly-*, many; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to numerous black spots on body and fins.

Synodontis pulcher Poll 1971
beautiful, described as a pretty species (“une jolie espèce”).

Synodontis punctifer Daget 1965
*punctum*, spot; *fero-*, to carry or bear, referring to black spots irregularly scattered on sides and belly.

Synodontis punctulatus Günther 1889
diminutive of *punctum*, spot, referring to numerous, very small brown dots on head, body and adipose fin.

Synodontis punu Vreven & Milondo 2009
named for the Punu people living in the areas of Gabon and the Republic of the Congo where this catfish occurs, for their help during collecting and their “spontaneous” hospitality.

Synodontis rebeli Holly 1926
patronym not identified, probably in honor of entomologist Hans Rebel (1861-1940), director of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, where types are deposited.

Synodontis resupinata Boulenger 1904
inverted or reversed, probably referring to reversed countershading, the lower half darker than the upper, an adaptation to swimming upside-down at the water’s surface.

Synodontis ricardoae Seegers 1996
in honor of Cicely Kate Ricardo (later Ricardo-Bertram, 1912-1999), who, together with Ms. R. J. Owen, collected in the Lake Rukwa drainage (where this species occurs) and co-authored several important papers on the fishes of East and Central Africa.

Synodontis robbianus Smith 1875
~*onnus*, belonging to: Rev. Alexander Robb (1824-1901), Scottish Presbyterian missionary, who provided specimens from the "Old Calavar district of tropical Africa," including type of this one.

Synodontis robertsi Poll 1974
in honor of ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (b. 1940), who helped collect type during a National Geographic Society expedition to Zaire (now Democratic Republic of the Congo) in 1973.

Synodontis ruandae Matthes 1959
of Rwanda, where type locality (Kagera at Rusumu) is situated.
Synodontis rufigiensis Bailey 1968
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rufiji River, Tanzania, type locality

Synodontis rukwaensis Hilgendorf & Pappenheim 1903
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Rukwa, Tanzania, type locality

Synodontis schall (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Schal, Arabic vernacular for squeaker catfishes in Egypt

Synodontis rukwaensis Hilgendorf & Pappenheim 1903
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Rukwa, Tanzania, type locality

Synodontis schall (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Schal, Arabic vernacular for squeaker catfishes in Egypt

Synodontis schoutedeni David 1936
in honor of zoologist Henri Schouteden (1881-1972), who collected many new species in the Belgian Congo, including this one

Synodontis serpentis Whitehead 1962
snake, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to marbled pattern on caudal peduncle of juveniles (E. Schraml, pers. comm.), which resembles the marbled pattern seen on many constrictors

Synodontis serratus Rüppell 1829
serrate, referring to anteriorly serrated dorsal-fin spine

Synodontis smiti Boulenger 1902
in honor of Pierre Jacques Smit (1863-1960), who illustrated the plates in Boulenger’s work

Synodontis soloni Boulenger 1899
in memory of Alexandre Solon, a young traveler who died in Congo after helping Capt. Capra (no other information available) collect fish

Synodontis sorex Günther 1864
Latin for shrew or shrew-mouse, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to pointed snout and/or long, slender teeth

Synodontis steindachneri Boulenger 1913
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), for contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of Cameroon (where this species is endemic)

Synodontis tanganyicae Borodin 1936
of Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic (also spelled tanganaicae)

Synodontis tessmanni Pappenheim 1911
in honor of German explorer, ethnographer and plant collector Günter Tessmann (1884-1969), who collected type

Synodontis thamalakanensis Fowler 1935
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Thamalakane River at Maun, Botswana, type locality

Synodontis thyisi Poll 1971
in honor of Poll's Musée de l’Afrique Centrale colleague, Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), who collected type

Synodontis tourei Daget 1962
in honor of Moussa Touré, forestry inspector in Mamou, a city in the Fouta Djallon area of Guinea, where it occurs

Synodontis unicolor Boulenger 1915
unicolor, one, referring to uniform dark-brown coloration on body and fins

Synodontis vanderwaali Skelton & White 1990
in honor of zoologist Ben Van der Waal, University of Venda (South Africa), who collected type, for his donations of fishes from northern Namibian rivers to the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology and the Albany Museum

Synodontis velifer Norman 1935
velum, sail; fero, to bear, referring to prolonged first and second soft rays of dorsal fin

Synodontis vermiculatus Daget 1954
referred to small black vermiculations on a completely yellow body

Synodontis victoriae Boulenger 1906
of Lake Victoria in Uganda, type locality

Synodontis violaceus Pellegrin 1919
violet-colored, referring to its general violet body coloration

Synodontis voltai Roman 1975
of the upper Volta River basin, western Africa, where it is endemic

Synodontis waterloti Daget 1962
in honor of Georges Waterlot (1877-1939), who collected specimens for the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris) in French West Africa and Madagascar, including type of this catfish

Synodontis wolfei Friel & Sullivan 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Woleu River, Gabon, type locality

Synodontis woosnam Boulenger 1911
in honor of Richard Bowen Woosnam (1880-1915), British soldier, traveler, naturalist, and Game Warden of the British East African Protectorate, who collected type

Synodontis xiphias Günther 1864
sword, referring to remarkably prolonged snout of stuffed and mounted type specimen (later discovered through X-ray photography to be skin stretched over a protruding wire)

Synodontis zambezensis Peters 1852
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Zambezi River, Mozambique, type locality

Synodontis zanzibaricus Peters 1868
-zicus, belonging to: Zanzibar, a possible misnomer since the catfish does not occur there; perhaps name refers to general vicinity of type locality (Mombassa, Kenya) to the Zanzibar Archipelago

Family SCHILBEIDAE African Butter Catfishes
5 genera · 33 species

Irvinia Trewavas 1943
-ia, belonging to: Frederick Robert Irvine (1898-1962), former biology master at Achimota College, Gold Coast (now Ghana), who presented local fishes to the British Museum, including type of I. voltai

Irvinia orientalis Trewavas 1964
eastern, referring to its East African distribution compared to the West African I. voltai

Irvinia voltai Trewavas 1943
of the Volta River, Ghana, type locality

Parailia Boulenger 1899
para-, near, referring to similarity to Ailia (now in Ailiidae), from which it differs in the absence of vomerine teeth and adipose fin

Parailia congica Boulenger 1899
-ica, belonging to: Congo River basin, central Africa, type locality

Parailia occidentalis (Pellegrin 1901)
western, referring to Cap Lopez, Gabon, west coast of Africa (type locality)

Parailia pellucida (Boulenger 1901)
translucent, referring to colorless, almost translucent body in life
Parailia somalensis (Vinciguerra 1897)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Somalia, where type locality (Ganana River) is situated

Parailia spiniserrata Svensson 1933
spinae, spine; serrata, toothed like a saw, referring to pectoral fin “rather strongly serrated in its inner side”

Pareutropius Regan 1920
para-, near, similar to Eutropius but with smaller dorsal fin consisting of a slender spine and three branched rays

Pareutropius buffei (Gras 1961)
in honor of J. Buffe, Director, Eaux et Forêts (Waters and Forests) Service, Dahomey (now Benin), “who witnessed the discovery” of this species (translation)

Pareutropius debauwi (Boulenger 1900)
in honor of Lieut. Guillaume De Baw (1865-1914), Belgian Army officer, who collected type

Pareutropius longifilis (Steindachner 1914)
longus, long; filum, filament, referring to thin but long barbels

Pareutropius mandevillei Poll 1959
in honor of J. Th. Mandeville, fisheries agent, government of Leopoldville (now Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected type

Schilbe Oken 1817
Latinization of “Les Schilbé” used by Cuvier in 1816, based on a local name for S. mystus along the Nile River

Schilbe angolensis (De Vos 1984)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Angola, where it is endemic

Schilbe banguelensis (Boulenger 1911)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Bangwelu, Zambia, type locality

Schilbe bocagii (Guimarães 1884)
in honor of José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1823-1907), curator of zoology, Museum of Natural History (Lisbon, Portugal), as a “public testimony of our esteem and recognition” (translation)

Schilbe brevianalis (Pellegrin 1929)
brevii, short; analis, anal, referring to short anal fin and low number of anal-fin rays

Schilbe congensis (Leach 1818)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Congo River, central Africa, type locality (also endemic to Congo River system)

Schilbe djeremi (Thys van den Audenaerde & De Vos 1982)
of the Djerem River, Sanaga River basin, Cameroon, type locality

Schilbe durinii (Gianferrari 1932)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Count Hercules Luchino Durini di Monza (1876-1968), co-leader of the 1930 Beragliola-Durini expedition, driving across Africa in motorcars looking for land to colonize; Gianferrari credits the Countess Maria Teresa Camozzi Durini di Monza (1892-1943) with collecting type, so maybe the name (with incorrect use of masculine genitive) honors both of them or just her

Schilbe grenfelli (Boulenger 1900)
in honor of Protestant missionary and explorer George Grenfell (1849-1906), who collected type

Schilbe intermedius Rüppell 1832
intermediate in certain characters between S. uranoscopus and Siluranodon auritus (then placed in Schilbe)

Schilbe laticeps (Boulenger 1899)
latus, broad; cepo, head, referring to its large and broad head, wider than head of S. congensis

Schilbe mandibularis (Günther 1867)
etymology not explained, possibly referring to rather well-developed outer mandibular barbels, “not extending to the base of the pectoral, but beyond the orbit”

Schilbe marmoratus Boulenger 1911
marbled, referring to irregularly marbled color pattern

Schilbe micropogon (Trewavas 1943)
micro-, small; pogon, beard, referring to short (sometimes rudimentary) barbels

Schilbe moebiusii (Pfeffer 1896)
in honor of German zoologist Karl August Möbius (1825-1908), who edited publication in which description appeared

Schilbe multitaeniatus (Pellegrin 1913)
multi-, many; taeniatus, banded, referring to lateral stripes on sides and along anal fin
Schilbe mystus (Linnaeus 1758)
Latinization of Greek mystatos, whiskered, dating back to at least Belon's De Aquatilibus (1553) to describe all fishes with whiskers, presumably used here in reference to its four pairs of barbels

Schilbe nyongensis (De Vos 1981)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nyong River, Cameroon, where it is endemic

Schilbe tumbanus (Pellegrin 1926)
-anus, belonging to: Tumba Lake, Tondu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Schilbe uranoscopus Rüppell 1832
urano, sky; scopus, watcher, referring to supero-lateral position of the eyes

Schilbe yangambianus (Poll 1954)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Yangambi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Siluranodon Bleeker 1858
Silurus, referring to previous placement of S. auritus in that genus; ano-, without and odon, tooth, referring to what Bleeker mistakenly believed was a lack of teeth (teeth are very reduced; those on upper jaw tend to be lost due to damage, while those on lower jaw are overgrown by surrounding bone)

Siluranodon auritus (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809)
Eared, from the local Arabic name Wadi Denne (“provided with ears”), referring to large, rounded pectoral fins just behind head, which resemble two big ears

Family AUCHENOGLANIDIDAE Giraffe Catfishes
3 genera · 26 species

Auchenoglanis Günther 1865
Replacement name for Auchenaspis Bleeker 1858 (preoccupied in fossil fishes), auchenos, neck and aspis, shield, referring to broad nuchal shield; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Auchenoglanis acuticeps Pappenheim 1914
acutus, pointed; cepts, head, referring to “long and pointed” snout (translation)

Auchenoglanis biscutatus (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809)
br-, two; scutatus, shielded, referring to nuchal shield divided into two parts

Auchenoglanis occidentalis (Valenciennes 1840)
Western, referring to its distribution (described from Senegal) compared to the similar A. biscutatus of Egypt

Auchenoglanis sacchii (Vinciguerra 1898)
In memory of Italian geographer and explorer Maurizio Sacchi (1864-1897), who led expedition that collected type, and who was killed by Abyssinians on the shores of Lake Regina Margherita in Ethiopia

Auchenoglanis senegali Retzer 2010
Of Senegal, type locality (also occurs in Gambia)

Auchenoglanis tanganicanus Boulenger 1906
-icus, belonging to: Lake Tanganyika, type locality

Auchenoglanis tchadiensis Pellegrin 1909
ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Chad, Chad, type locality (also occurs in Cameroon and Central African Republic)

Auchenoglanis wittei Giltay 1930
In honor of herpetologist Gaston François De Witte (1897-1980), in charge of the ichthyological and herpetological collections at the Musée du Congo Belge (Tervuren, Belgium)

Notoglanidium Günther 1903
notus, back, presumably referring to “rather long” dorsal fin of N. walker; glanidium, diminutive of glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Notoglanidium akiri (Risch 1987)
in honor of Mrs. P. J. Akiri (Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt, Nigeria), ichthyologist, who collected type [presumably a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

Notoglanidium bouchangai (Thys van den Audenaerde 1965)
in honor of Honoré Bouchanga, technical assistant, Eaux et Forêts (Waters and Forests), Gabon, who collected type

Notoglanidium depierrei (Daget 1980)
in honor of Daniel Depierre, National Superior School of Agronomy (Yaoundé, Cameroon), who collected type
Notoglanidium macrostoma (Pellegrin 1909)
*macro-*-, long; *stoma*, mouth, its width \( \frac{2}{3} \) that of head

Notoglanidium maculatum (Boulenger 1916)
spotted, referring to numerous dark-brown rounded spots on body and fins

Notoglanidium pallidum Roberts & Stewart 1976
pallid, referring to its coloration

Notoglanidium pembetadi Vreven, Zamba, Mamonekene & Geerinckx 2013
local Kunyi name for this catfish, from *tadi*, stone, referring to rock-and-pebble habitat, and *pembe*, meaning unclear; authors selected name to “acknowledge that many of the new species discovered are already well known by the local inhabitants, and to express gratitude to the many children and fishermen who helped to collect the type series”

Notoglanidium thomasi Boulenger 1916
in honor of anthropologist Northcote W. Thomas (1868-1936), who collected type

Notoglanidium walkeri Günther 1903
in honor of Robert Bruce Napoleon Walker (1832-1901), trader and explorer, Royal Geographical Society, who collected type (but who “did not long survive the fatigues of this, his last, voyage”)

Parauchenoglanis Boulenger 1911
*para-*-, near, referring to similarity and/or close relationship with *Auchenoglanis*

Parauchenoglanis ahli (Holly 1930)
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Ernst Ahl (1898-1945), who helped Holly study cyprinodontiform fishes collected in Cameroon

Parauchenoglanis altipinnis (Boulenger 1911)
*altus*, high; *pinnis*, fin, referring to elevated dorsal fin

Parauchenoglanis balayi (Sauvage 1879)
in honor of French explorer and colonial administrator Noel Eugene Balay (1847-1902), who collected type

Parauchenoglanis buettikoferi (Popta 1913)
in honor of Swiss zoologist Johann Büttikofer (1850-1927), Director, Zoological Garden in Rotterdam, who presented type to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands)

Parauchenoglanis longiceps (Boulenger 1913)
*longus*, long; *ceps*, head, referring to longer, narrower head compared to *P. balayi*

Parauchenoglanis monkei (Keilhack 1910)
in honor of Dr. H. Monke (no other information available), who collected type

Parauchenoglanis ngamensis (Boulenger 1911)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Ngami district (i.e., area), Botswana, type locality

Parauchenoglanis pantherinus (Pellegrin 1929)
panther-like, referring to spotted body and fins (often dark spots on a white, pink or yellow body)

Parauchenoglanis punctatus (Boulenger 1902)
spotted, referring to vertical series of black dots that accompany seven indistinct darker bars on body and/or transverse series of dark spots on dorsal and caudal fins

Family CLAROTEIDAE  Grunter Catfishes
12 genera/subgenera  65 species

Amarginops Nichols & Griscom 1917
a-, without; marginis, edge or border; ops, eye, referring to lack of free orbital margin

Amarginops hildae (Bell-Cross 1973)
in honor of Hilda Jubb, Albany Museum, Grahamstown, South Africa (wife of ichthyologist Rex A. Jubb), “whose excellent fish illustrations of Southern African freshwater fishes [including type of this species] have been admired by all”

Amarginops platus Nichols & Griscom 1917
flat, referring to “depressed, almost flat” head

Bathybagrus Bailey & Stewart 1984
bathys, deep, referring to “profundal habitat” of B. tetranema; bagrus, a bagrid catfish (originally placed in Bagridae)

Bathybagrus tetranema Bailey & Stewart 1984
tetra, four; nema, thread, referring to barbels, which are reduced to four slender filaments

Chrysichthys Bleeker 1858
chryso, gold, referring to golden-yellow head and/or specific name of C. auratus (=golden); ichthys, fish

Subgenus Chrysichthys

Chrysichthys acsiorum Hardman 2008
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: honoring those engaged in achieving the goals of the All Catfish Species Inventory (ACSI)

Chrysichthys ansorgii Boulenger 1910
in honor of explorer William John Ansorge (1850-1913), who collected type

Chrysichthys auratus (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809)
golden, referring to golden-yellow head (at least on the specimens that Geoffroy St. Hilaire examined)

Chrysichthys bocagii Boulenger 1910
in memory of the late José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1823-1907), curator of zoology at the Museum of Natural History in Lisbon, “who so largely contributed to our knowledge” of the zoology of Angola (where this species is endemic)

Chrysichthys brachynema Boulenger 1900
brachys, short; nema, thread, referring to “nasal barbel not or but scarcely longer than diameter of eye”

Chrysichthys cranchii (Leach 1818)
in honor of English naturalist and explorer John Cranch (1785-1816), who collected type

Chrysichthys delhezi Boulenger 1899
in honor of the late Paul Delhez (1870-1900), Belgian artist and naturalist who collected type (and whose collections and field observations were useful in the preparation of Boulenger’s book on Congo fishes)

Chrysichthys duttoni Boulenger 1905
in honor of the “regretted” Joseph Everett Dutton (1874-1905), British parasitologist, co-leader of the Dutton-Todd expedition to the Congo that collected type [he died there after contracting tick fever from performing autopsies while investigating that disease]

Chrysichthys furcatus Günther 1864
forked, referring to large, “deeply forked” caudal fin

Chrysichthys grandis Boulenger 1917
large, referring to its size (described at 57 cm TL, one of the larger members of the genus, known to reach 63 cm and 4 kg)

Chrysichthys graueri Steindachner 1911
in honor of Austrian explorer and zoologist Rudolf Grauer (1870-1927), who collected type

Chrysichthys habereri Steindachner 1912
in honor of German physician, anthropologist and natural history collector Karl Albert Haberer (1864-1941), who collected type

Chrysichthys helicophagus Roberts & Stewart 1976
helix, snail; plagus, eating or devouring, referring to its diet

Chrysichthys johnelsi Daget 1959
in honor of zoologist Alf G. Johnels (1916-2010), Swedish Museum of Natural History, who observed and reported the first specimens in 1954
Chrysichthys laticeps Pellegrin 1932
*latu*, wide; *ceps*, head, “remarkable for the size and breadth of its head” (translation)

Chrysichthys levequei Risch 1988
in honor of ichthyologist-hydrobiologist Christian Lévêque, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), who collected type

Chrysichthys mabusi Boulenger 1905
local name for this catfish at Lake Bangwelo, Zambia, type locality

Chrysichthys macropterus Boulenger 1920
*macro-*, long or large; *pterus*, fin, referring to elevated dorsal fin

Chrysichthys maurus (Valenciennes 1840)
dark, referring to dark-brown to blackish coloration and/or almost black-brown fins

Chrysichthys okae Fowler 1949
of Oka, 18 miles north of Eovo, Congo system, French Equatorial Africa, type locality

Chrysichthys ornatus Boulenger 1902
decorated, referring to blackish spots and bands on body (more pronounced on juveniles, fainter on adults) and mottled blackish fins

Chrysichthys persimilis Günther 1899
*per-*, very; *similis*, similar, described as “extremely similar” to the type of *C. furcatus*

Chrysichthys platycephalus Worthington & Ricardo 1937
*platy*, flat; *cephalus*, head, referring to broader, more flattened head compared to the similar *C. graueri*

Chrysichthys polli Risch 1987
in honor of ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), former head of the Vertebrate section of the Tervuren Museum

Chrysichthys praecox Hardman & Stiassny 2008
early ripening or precocious, referring to small size at maturity (31.7-62.5 mm SL)

Chrysichthys punctatus Boulenger 1899
spotted, referring to a few black spots on the sides

Chrysichthys rueppelli Boulenger 1907
in honor of explorer-naturalist Eduard Rüppell (1794-1884), whose collection of Nile fishes provided some of the type material

Chrysichthys sharpii Boulenger 1901
in honor of British planter, hunter and colonial administrator in central Africa, Alfred Sharpe (1853-1935), who presented type to the British Museum (Natural History)

Chrysichthys sianenna Boulenger 1906
local name for this catfish at Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic

Chrysichthys stappersii Boulenger 1917
in honor of the late Louis Stappers (1883-1916), physician, biologist, and head of the Belgian colony in the Congo

Chrysichthys teugelsi Risch 1987
in honor of ichthyologist Guy G. Teugels (1954-2003), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who helped collect type

Chrysichthys thonneri Steindachner 1912
in honor of Austrian botanist Franz Thonner (1863–1928), who collected type

Chrysichthys wagenaari Boulenger 1899
*ana*, belonging to: Lake Turkana, Kenya, type locality, and the Turkana people, the predominant tribe in that area

Chrysichthys uniformis Pellegrin 1922
referring to uniformly dark gray color above and yellowish below

Chrysichthys wagenaaari Boulenger 1899
in honor of Liet. Wagenaar (no other information available, probably a Dutch army officer), who collected Upper Congo fishes for Boulenger, including presumably the type of this one

Chrysichthys walkerii Günther 1899
in honor of Robert Bruce Napoleon Walker (1832-1901), trader and explorer, Royal Geographical Society, who collected type

Subgenus Chrysobagrus Boulenger 1899
*chryso-*, referring to close similarity with *Chrysichthys*; *bagrus*, a bagrid catfish (originally placed in Bagridae)
**Chrysichthys brevibarbis** (Boulenger 1899)
brevi-, short; barbis, barbel, referring to short nasal (<½ diameter of eye), maxillary (slightly longer than head) and outer mandibular (1½ times as long as inner mandibular) barbels

**Chrysichthys longibarbis** (Boulenger 1899)
longi-, long; barbis, barbel, referring to outer pair of maxillary barbels, which measure more than three times length of head and extend well past origin of anal fin

**Chrysichthys longidorsalis** Risch & Thys van den Audenaerde 1981
longi-, long; dorsalis, dorsal, referring to long dorsal fin, reaching to at least adipose fin when folded [replacement name for *Gephyroglanis velifer* Thys van den Audenaerde 1965, preoccupied in *Chrysichthys* by *C. velifer* (=maurus) Norman 1923]

**Chrysichthys longipinnis** (Boulenger 1899)
longi-, long; pinnis, fin, probably referring to long anal fin (with 13-14 rays)

**Chrysichthys nyongensis** Risch & Thys van den Audenaerde 1985
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nyong River, Cameroon, where it is endemic

Subgenus *Melanodactylus* Bleeker 1858
melano-, black; daktylos, finger, referring to dark-edged fins of type species, *Arius acutivelis* (=*C. nigrodigitatus*)

**Chrysichthys dageti** Risch 1992
in honor of Jacques Daget (1919-2009), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his contributions to African ichthyology

**Chrysichthys nigrodigitatus** (Lacepède 1803)
nigro-, black; digitatus, having fingers, referring to dark-edged fins

**Chrysichthys ogoonensis** (Pellegrin 1900)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ogooué River at Adouma, Gabon, type locality

Subgenus *Rheoglanis* Poll 1966
rheos, current or stream, referring to *C. dendrophilus*, which is adapted to life under stones of rocky bottoms of rapids; glanis, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Chrysichthys aluuensis** Risch 1985
-aluensis, suffix denoting place: Omeuhuechi-Aluu, Ribers State, Nigeria, type locality

**Chrysichthys dendrophorus** (Poll 1966)
dendro-, tree or branch; phorus, to bear, referring to branched or tree-like arrangement of sensory channels on head

**Chrysichthys thysi** Risch 1985
in honor of ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), who collected type

**Clarotes** Kner 1855
named after the ancient Greek Klaroten, a term for slaves (i.e., “people with bent necks” [translation], according to Kner), referring to sharp downward-sloping angle of head

**Clarotes bidorsalis** Pellegrin 1938
bi-, two; dorsalis, dorsal, referring to spine in adipose fin of adults (apparently bigger or more pronounced than adipose fin on *C. laticeps*), giving the impression that it has two dorsal fins

**Clarotes laticeps** (Rüppell 1829)
latus, wide; cep, head, referring to wide, depressed head

**Clarotes macrocephalus** Daget 1954
macro-, large; cephalus, head, referring to larger head compared to *C. laticeps*

**Gephyroglanis** Boulenger 1899
gephyra, bridge, presumably reflecting Boulenger’s belief that it is a transitional or intermediate genus between *Chrysohagrus* (now a subgenus of *Chrysichthys*) and *Pimelodus*; glanis, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Gephyroglanis congicus** Boulenger 1899
-conicus, belonging to: upper Congo River at Upoto, Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Gephyroglanis gymnorrhynchus** Pappenheim 1914
gymnas, bare or naked; rhynchus, snout, referring to lack of nasal barbels

**Gephyroglanis habereri** Steindachner 1912
in honor of German physician, anthropologist and natural history collector Karl Albert Haberer (1864-1941), who collected type

**Gnathobagrus** Nichols & Griscom 1917
gnathus, jaw; referring to strongly projecting lower jaw; bagrus, a bagrid catfish (originally placed in Bagridae)
Gnathobagrus depressus Nichols & Griscom 1917
referring to "remarkably" and "strongly" depressed head

Lophiobagrus Poll 1942
lophio, similar in appearance to the Monkfish, Lophius piscatorius (Lophiiformes: Lophiidae); bagrus, a bagrid catfish (originally placed in Bagridae)

Lophiobagrus aquilus Bailey & Stewart 1984
blackish, referring to dark-colored body

Lophiobagrus asperispinis Bailey & Stewart 1984
asper, rough or pungent; spinis, thorn, referring to stronger serrae on pectoral spine compared to congeners

Lophiobagrus brevispinis Bailey & Stewart 1984
brevis, short; spinis, thorn, referring to "short and weakly armed" dorsal and pectoral spines

Lophiobagrus cyclurus (Worthington & Ricardo 1937)
cyclo-, circle;urus, tail, referring to rounded caudal fin

Pardiglanis Poll, Lanza & Romoli Sassi 1972
Pardi, named for ethologist Leo Pardi (1915-1990), director, Center for the Study of Tropical Wildlife and Ecology, University of Florence, which sponsored expedition to Somalia that collected type; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Pardiglanis tarabinii Poll, Lanza & Romoli Sassi 1972
in honor of Giovanni Tarabini Castellani (1910-1992), director of the leprosarium at Gelli, Somalia, who provided type specimen, which was caught by a local fisherman

Phyllonemus Boulenger 1906
phylon, leaf; nemus, thread, referring to leaf-like membrane at tips of maxillary barbels of P. typus

Phyllonemus brichardi Risch 1987
in honor of aquarium-fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921-1990), who collected type

Phyllonemus filinemus Worthington & Ricardo 1937
etymology not explained, presumably fili-, filamentous and nemus, thread, both referring to long maxillary barbels, flattened and flanged at the tips

Phyllonemus typus Boulenger 1906
serving as type of genus

Family LACANTUNIIDAE Chiapas Catfish

Lacantunia Rodiles-Hernández, Hendrickson & Lundberg 2005
-ia, belonging to: Río Lacantún, Chiapas, México, type locality

Lacantunia enigmatica Rodiles-Hernández, Hendrickson & Lundberg 2005
baffling or inexplicable, referring to its unexpected discovery and obscure relationships and origin