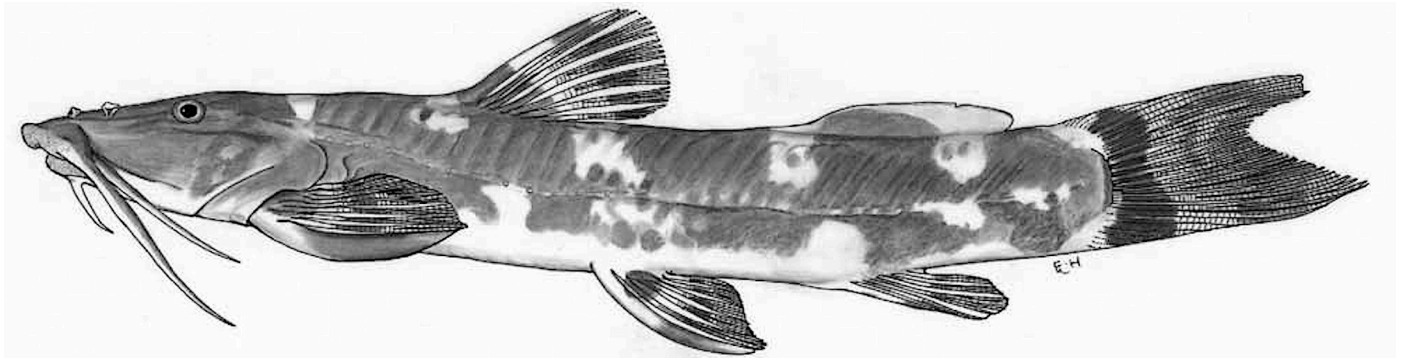


## Order SILURIFORMES

## Loach Catfishes

## Family AMPHILIIDAE

Regan 1911



*Amphilius dimonikensis*, holotype, 55.6 mm SL. Illustration by Elaine Heemstra. From: Skelton, P. H. 2007. New species of the amphiliid catfish genera *Amphilius*, *Doumea* and *Phractura* and the taxonomy of *Paramphilius* from west central Africa (Siluriformes, Amphiliidae). *Zootaxa* 1578: 41–68.

Loach Catfishes<sup>1</sup>

## Subfamily AMPHILIINAE

Regan 1911

***Amphilius***

Günther 1864

etymology not explained, perhaps *amphi-* (Gr. ἀμφί), on both sides or double, and *leĩos* (Gr. λείος) smooth, referring to naked, soft-skinned (e.g., scaleless) body and absence of fin spines, therefore “smooth around the body”<sup>2</sup>

(Paul Skelton, pers. comm.); Tyson R. Roberts (2003) appears to believe the name means *amos*, sand and *philos*, to love (see *Dolichoamphilius*, below), referring to sandy habitat and/or sand-diving behavior of some species, which, in our opinion, likely was not known in 1864

***Amphilius atesuensis* Boulenger 1904** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Atesu River, Ghana, type locality

***Amphilius athiensis* Thomson & Page 2010** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Athi River system, Kenya, where it appears to be endemic

***Amphilius brevis* Boulenger 1902** Latin or short, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its short length (described at 48 mm) compared with most congeners

***Amphilius caudesignatus* Skelton 2007** *cauda* (L.), tail; *signatus* (L.), marked, referring to “striking” color pattern on tail

***Amphilius chalei* Seegers 2008** in honor of Francis M. M. Chale (b. 1947), fish ecologist specializing in Tanzanian fishes, who for many years assisted Seegers in the exportation of live and preserved fishes from Tanzania; he was also involved in the collection of this species

***Amphilius crassus* Thomson & Hilbner 2015** Latin for fat or stout, referring to its deep, stout body

***Amphilius cryptobullatus* Skelton 1986** *cryptos*, from *kryptós* (Gr. κρυπτός), hidden; *bullatus* (L.), provided with a bulla or bullae (i.e., blistered or bubbled), referring to “prominent but externally uneventful large cup-like swimbladder encapsulations”

<sup>1</sup> Known as Mountain Catfishes in South Africa, a common name also applied to the Nematogonyidae of Chile.

<sup>2</sup> Paul H. Skelton, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, pers. comm. See *Dolichoamphilius* for an alternate explanation referring to sandy habitat and/or sand-diving behavior of some species, which likely was not known in 1864.

***Amphilius dimonikensis* Skelton 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dimonika Biosphere Reserve, Mayombe, Republic of Congo, where type locality (Mpoulou River) is situated

***Amphilius engelbrechti* Mazungula & Chakona 2021** in honor of the late Johan Engelbrecht, for his “great” contribution to ichthyological research and conservation of freshwater fishes in the Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces of South Africa

***Amphilius frieli* Thomson & Page 2015** in honor of ichthyologist John P. Friel, then-curator of the Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates (Ithaca, New York, USA), for his “excellent” contributions to the study of African fishes

***Amphilius grandis* Boulenger 1905** Latin for large; at 180 mm, the largest *Amphilius* yet described

***Amphilius jacksonii* Boulenger 1912** in honor of Frederick John Jackson (1859–1929), Deputy Commissioner and Consul for the Uganda Protectorate, and a “keen” naturalist and ornithologist, who collected holotype

***Amphilius kakrimensis* Teugels, Skelton & Lévêque 1987** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: small tributary of Kakrima River, Kasserli, Guinea, type locality

***Amphilius kivuensis* Pellegrin 1933** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: region of Kivu (west of Lake Kivu), Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Amphilius korupi* Skelton 2007** of Korup National Park, Cameroon, where it occurs

***Amphilius krefftii* Boulenger 1911** in honor of German physician-herpetologist Paul Krefft (1872–1945), who collected holotype

***Amphilius lamani* Lönnberg & Rendahl 1920** in honor of Swedish missionary and ethnographer Karl Edvard Laman (1867–1944), who sent a small collection of fishes from the lower Congo to the Riksmuseet Natural History Museum in Stockholm, including holotype of this one

***Amphilius lampei* Pietschmann 1913** in honor of Eduard Lampe (1871–1919), collections manager, fishes, Naturhistorischen Museum der Stadt Wiesbaden

***Amphilius laticaudatus* Skelton 1984** *latus* (L.), broad or wide; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to short and deep caudal peduncle

***Amphilius lentiginosus* Trewavas 1936** Latin for freckled, referring to small dark spots everywhere except throat, belly and undersides of pectoral and pelvic fins

***Amphilius leopardus* Mazungula & Chakona 2021** Latin for leopard, referring to its conspicuous leopard-like color pattern

***Amphilius longirostris* (Boulenger 1901)** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, which projects a little beyond lower jaw

***Amphilius lujani* Thomson & Page 2015** in honor of ichthyologist Nathan K. Lujan (b. 1976), who collected holotype and most of the paratypes, and who has made “excellent” contributions to our knowledge of freshwater fishes

***Amphilius maesii* Boulenger 1919** in honor of Belgian ethnographer Joseph Maes (1882–1960), who collected holotype (and that of *A. opisthophthalmus*)

***Amphilius mamonekenensis* Skelton 2007** *-ensis*, a Latin suffix usually denoting place but here used for a patronym: in honor of Victor Mamonekene (b. 1959), Université Marien Ngouabi, who helped collect holotype, for contributions to “understanding the fishes of the Republic of Congo in recent times”

***Amphilius marshalli* Mazungula & Chakona 2021** in honor of Brian Marshall, University of Zimbabwe, for his “outstanding” contribution to the fields of aquatic biodiversity and freshwater ecology in southern Africa, in particular the building of ichthyological capacity through training of several currently practicing researchers in the region, including the second author

***Amphilius natalensis* Boulenger 1917** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Natal, South Africa, type locality

***Amphilius nigricaudatus* Pellegrin 1909** *niger* (L.), black or dark; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to large central black spot on caudal fin

***Amphilius opisthophthalmus* Boulenger 1919** rear-eyed, from *ópisthen* (Gr. ὀπίσθεν), behind, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to placement of eyes on back half of head

***Amphilius pagei* Thomson & Swartz 2018** in honor of American ichthyologist Lawrence (Larry) M. Page (b. 1944), Curator of Fishes, Florida Museum of Natural History, for his “excellent” contributions to the study of freshwater fishes

***Amphilius pedunculus* Thomson & Page 2015** Latin for peduncle, referring to its distinctively short and deep caudal peduncle

***Amphilius platyichir* (Günther 1864)** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat or broad; *chir*, from *cheir* (Gr. χεῖρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to its broad, fan-like pectoral-fin rays

***Amphilius pulcher* Pellegrin 1929** Latin for beautiful, referring to its attractive coloration (e.g., brown body with five large yellow spots on back and yellowish fins)

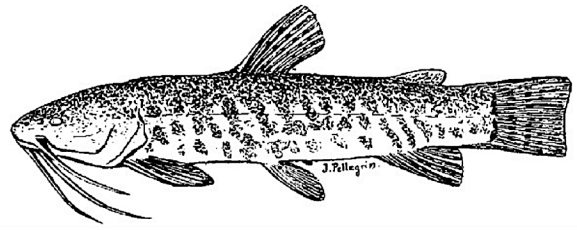
***Amphilius rheophilus* Daget 1959** *rhéos* (Gr. ῥέος), stream, current or rushing stream; *philos* (Gr. φίλος), fond of, referring to its occurrence in fast-flowing upper tributaries of rivers and streams

***Amphilius ruziizensis* Thomson & Page 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ruzizi River drainage in eastern Rwanda and Burundi, type locality and where it is primarily distributed

***Amphilius uranoscopus* (Pfeffer 1889)** *ouranós* (Gr. οὐρανός), heaven or sky; *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, contemplator or viewer, referring to its dorsally set eyes

***Amphilius zairensis* Skelton 1986** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zaire (now Congo) River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Amphilius zuluorum* Mazungula & Chakona 2021** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the Zulu people, dominant ethnic group in the KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa, where this catfish is endemic



*Paramphilius baudoni*. Illustration by Jacques Pellegrin. From: Pellegrin, J. 1928. Description d'un poisson nouveau du Gabon appartenant au genre *Amphilius*. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France 53 (6): 453–454.

### **Paramphilius** Pellegrin 1907

*pará* (Gr. παρά), beside or near, i.e., its shape “not far removed” from *Amphilius* (translation)

***Paramphilius baudoni* (Pellegrin 1928)** in honor of French colonial administrator Alfred Baudon (1875–1932), who collected holotype

***Paramphilius firestonei* Schultz 1942** in honor of the Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition to Liberia, during which holotype was collected

***Paramphilius goodi* Harry 1953** in honor of American Presbyterian missionary Albert Irwin Good (1884–1975), who provided “excellent collections” of Cameroonian fishes to Stanford University, including holotype of this one [author later known as Rofen]

***Paramphilius teugelsi* Skelton 1989** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Guy Teugels (1954–2003), Musée Royale de l’Afrique Centrale, for contributions to the knowledge of west-African freshwater fishes

***Paramphilius trichomycteroides* Pellegrin 1907** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: resembling the South American catfish genus *Trichomycterus* (Trichomycteridae)

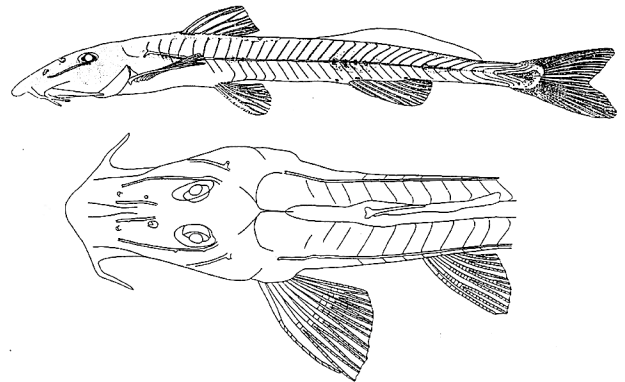
Sand Catlets  
Subfamily LEPTOGLANINAE  
Roberts 2003

### **Dolichamphilius** Roberts 2003

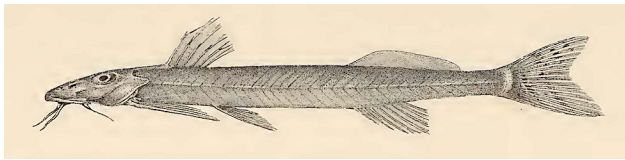
*dolichós* (Gr. δολιχός), long or elongate, referring to “extremely” elongate body and caudal peduncle; *ámmos* or *hámmos* (Gr. ἄμμος or ἅμμος), sand, and *philos* (Gr. φίλος), fond of, referring to sandy habitat and sand-burrowing fright response of many leptoglanins (apparently does not refer to *Amphilius*, type genus of family, as specified for *Tetracamphilius*, below)

***Dolichamphilius brienii* (Poll 1959)** in honor of friend and zoological colleague Paul Brien (1894–1975), Université libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), a member of expedition during which holotype was collected (see also *Belonglanis brienii*, below)

***Dolichamphilius longiceps* Roberts 2003** *longus* (L.), long; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its longer head compared with *D. brienii* (Tyson R. Roberts, pers. comm.)



*Dolichamphilius longiceps*, holotype, 42.2 mm SL. Top: lateral view. Bottom: Dorsal view of head and paired fins. From: Roberts, T. R. 2003. Systematics and osteology of Leptoglaninae, a new subfamily of the African catfish family Amphiliidae, with descriptions of three new genera and six new species. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 54 (5): 81–132.



*Leptoglanis xenognathus*. Illustration by J. Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1902. Additions à la faune ichtthyologique de bassin du Congo. Matériaux pour la faune du Congo. Annales du Musée du Congo (Ser. Zoologie) 2 (fasc. 2): 19–57, Pls. 7–16.

### *Leptoglanis*

Boulenger 1902

*leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender, referring to thin and elongate body of *L. xenognathus*; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

*Leptoglanis bouilloni* Poll 1959 in honor of Belgian zoologist Jean Bouillon (1926–2009), l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, a “particularly active” (translation) member of expedition during which holotype was collected [not an amphiliid; may warrant a new genus in Bagridae or Claroteidae]

*Leptoglanis xenognathus* Boulenger 1902 *xeno-*, from *xenikós* (Gr. ξενικός), strange or foreign (i.e., different); *gnathus*, from *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to thin and elongate maxillary, movable, connected to head by a membranous fold

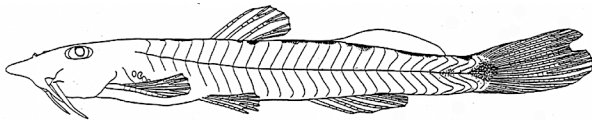
### *Psammphiletria*

Roberts 2003

*psámmos* (Gr. ψάμμος), sand; *philetaíria* (Gr. φιλεταιρία), friendship (Roberts said *philetria*, “lover of;” but that word does not appear in any readily available Greek dictionary), referring to sandy habitat and/or presumed sand-diving behavior (a fright response)

*Psammphiletria delicata* Roberts 2003 Latin for dainty or delicate, referring to its slender shape (Tyson R. Roberts, pers. comm.)

*Psammphiletria nasuta* Roberts 2003 Latin for large-nosed, referring to its “very large” rhinal lobe



*Psammphiletria nasuta*, holotype, 23.5 mm SL. See *Dolichamphilius longiceps* caption for source.

### *Tetracamphilius*

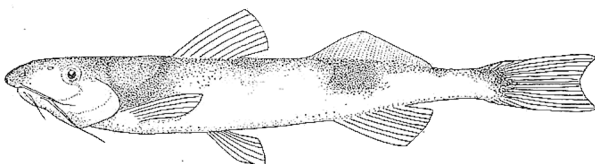
Roberts 2003

*tétrá* (Gr. τετρά), four, and *aca*, from *akís* (Gr. άκίς), point, referring to up to four cusps on tiny fan-shaped jaw teeth; *Amphilius*, type genus of family (not referring to sand-dwelling behavior as indicated for *Dolichamphilius*, above)

*Tetracamphilius angustifrons* (Boulenger 1902) *angustus* (L.), narrow; *frons* (L.), face, brow or forehead, referring to thin head, 1½ times as long as broad

*Tetracamphilius clandestinus* Roberts 2003 Latin for secret or hidden, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its identity being hidden next to the morphologically similar and sympatric *T. angustifrons*

*Tetracamphilius notatus* (Nichols & Griscom 1917) Latin for marked, referring to three large black blotches (just behind gill cover, under dorsal fin, and at caudal peduncle), plus two smaller spots on back



*Tetracamphilius notatus*, holotype, 30 mm SL. Illustration by Douglas B. Whitney. From: Nichols, J. T. and L. Griscom. 1917. Fresh-water fishes of the Congo basin obtained by the American Museum Congo expedition, 1909–1915. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 37 (25): 653–756, Pls. 64–83.

*Tetracamphilius pectinatus* Roberts 2003 Latin for raked or combed, referring to small serrations on pectoral fin

### *Zaireichthys*

Roberts 1968

*Zaire*, African name for the Congo River, referring to distribution of *Z. zonatus*; *ichthys* (Gr. ιχθύς), fish

*Zaireichthys brevis* (Boulenger 1915) Latin for short, described at just 34 mm TL

*Zaireichthys camerunensis* (Daget & Stauch 1963) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cameroon, where type locality (Bénoué basin at Lakdo) is situated

*Zaireichthys compactus* Seegers 2008 Latin for compact, described as a “small, compact species;” up to 32.6 mm TL

*Zaireichthys conspicuus* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 Latin for apparent or obvious, referring to its “conspicuous bold markings”

*Zaireichthys dora* (Poll 1967) in honor of Dora Machado, who collected holotype, and wife of zoologist António de Barros Machado (1912–2002), Musée de Dundo (Angola)

*Zaireichthys flavomaculatus* (Pellegrin 1926) *flavus* (L.), yellow; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to yellowish base color with large spots that connect to form a marbled pattern

*Zaireichthys heterurus* Roberts 2003 *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), differing from all other amphiliids in having 7+5 principal caudal-fin rays

*Zaireichthys kafuensis* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kafu River above Kafue Gorge, Zambia, type locality

*Zaireichthys kavangoensis* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kavango River, Namibia, type locality

*Zaireichthys kunenensis* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kunene River, Angola-Namibia border, type locality

*Zaireichthys lacustris* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 Latin for of or belonging to a lake (lacustrine), the first species of the genus known from a lake (Lake Malawi)

*Zaireichthys 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

*Zaireichthys maravensis* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Maravi Kingdom, 16th century name of Malawi, known only from western catchment rivers of Lake Malawi (but is likely to occur also in rivers flowing into Lake Malawi from Tanzania and Mozambique)

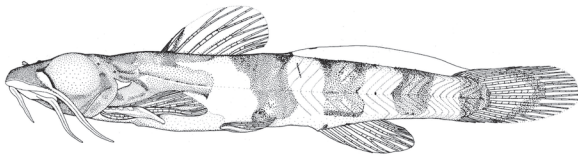
*Zaireichthys monomotapa* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 named for the historical Kingdom of Monomotapa, an area currently occupied by Mozambique and Zimbabwe and thus almost all of the distribution of this species

*Zaireichthys pallidus* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011 Latin for pale or pallid, referring to its very pale coloration

*Zaireichthys rotundiceps* (Hilgendorf 1905) *rotundus* (L.), round or circular; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to semi-circular shape of head when seen from above

*Zaireichthys wamiensis* (Seegers 1989) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Wami River drainage, Tanzania, where it is endemic

*Zaireichthys zonatus* Roberts 1968 Latin or banded, referring to four broad, incomplete vertical bands on lateral surface of body (also a thin elliptical band on caudal fin)



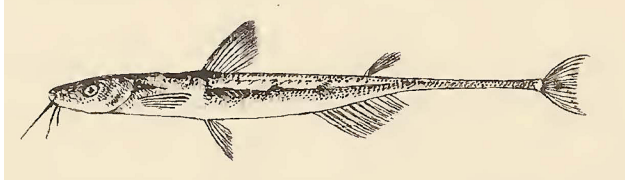
*Zaireichthys zonatus*, holotype, 24.5 mm SL. Illustration by Tyson R. Roberts. From: Roberts, T. R. 1968. *Rheoglanis dendrophorus* and *Zaireichthys zonatus*, bagrid catfishes from the lower rapids of the Congo River. *Ichthyologica*, the Aquarium Journal 39 (3–4) [for 1967]: 119–131.

African Whip Catfishes  
Subfamily DOUMEINAE  
Regan 1911

**Andersonia**  
Boulenger 1900

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to John Anderson (1833–1900), Scottish zoologist and anatomist, “to whose exertions during the latter years of his life Science is indebted for much progress in the zoology of the Nile region, and to whose initiative we owe the organization of a survey of the Nile Fishes which is now being carried on by the Egyptian Government”

**Andersonia leptura** Boulenger 1900 thin-tailed, from *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), fine or thin, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its extremely slender caudal peduncle



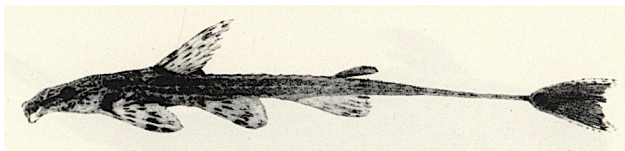
First-published image of *Andersonia leptura*, holotype, 50 mm TL. Illustration by J. Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1907. *Zoology of Egypt: The fishes of the Nile*. Hugh Rees, Ltd., London. i–li + 1–578, Pls. 1–97.

**Belonoglanis**  
Boulenger 1902

*belónē* (Gr. βελόνη), needle, referring to elongate body with extremely thin caudal peduncle; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

**Belonoglanis brieni** Poll 1959 in honor of friend and zoological colleague Paul Brien (1894–1975), Université libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), a member of expedition during which holotype was collected, and who was the first to observe the behavior of this genus in the wild (aligning their bodies along the stems of riparian grasses, feeding on epiphytic microorganisms) [see also *Dolichamphilius brieni*, above]

**Belonoglanis tenuis** Boulenger 1902 Latin or thin or slender, referring to its very thin and depressed caudal peduncle



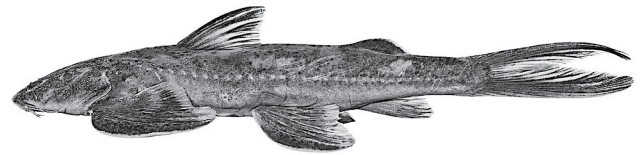
*Belonoglanis brieni*, holotype, 50 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1959. *Résultats scientifiques des missions zoologiques au Stanley Pool subsidiées par le Cemubac (Université Libre de Bruxelles) et la Musée Royal du Congo (1957–1958)*. III. *Récherches sur la faune ichthyologique de la région du Stanley Pool*. *Annales du Musée du Congo Belge* 71 (3): 75–174, Pls. 12–26.

**Congoglanis**  
Ferraris, Vari & Skelton 2011

*Congo*, referring to distribution of all species in the Congo River basin; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

**Congoglanis alula** (Nichols & Griscom 1917) Latin for winglet, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its flattened and expanded wing-like fins, an adaptation to fast water

**Congoglanis howesi** Vari, Ferraris & Skelton 2012 in honor of Gordon J. Howes (1938–2013), Natural History Museum (London), for his many contributions to ichthyology



*Congoglanis inga*, holotype, 91 mm SL. Photo by T. Britt Griswold. From: Ferraris, C. J., Jr., R. P. Vari and P. H. Skelton. 2011. A new genus of African loach catfish (Siluriformes: Amphiliidae) from the Congo River basin, the sister-group to all other genera of the Doumeinae, with the description of two new species. *Copeia* 2011 (4): 477–489.

**Congoglanis inga** Ferraris, Vari & Skelton 2011 named for the Inga Rapids, near type locality in the lower Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo

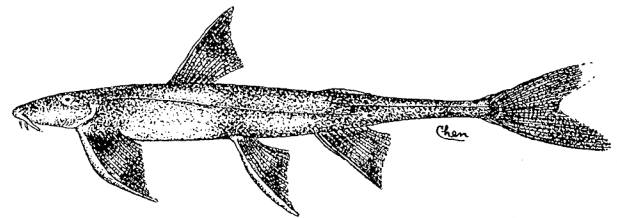
**Congoglanis sagitta** Ferraris, Vari & Skelton 2011 Latin for arrow, referring to its slender, streamlined shape relative to that of its congeners

**Doumea**  
Sauvage 1879

-[i]a, adjectival suffix: Doumé, Gabon, type locality of *D. typica*

**Doumea angolensis** Boulenger 1906 -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Angola, where it is endemic

**Doumea chappuisi** Pellegrin 1933 in honor of French-born Swiss zoologist and biospeleologist Pierre-Alfred Chappuis (1891–1960), who collected holotype



*Doumea chappuisi*. Illustration by Johnson T. F. Chen. From: Pellegrin, J. 1933. *Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et P. A. Chappuis en Afrique occidentale Française (Dec. 1930–Mars 1931)*. IV. *Poissons*. *Archiv für Hydrobiologie* 26: 101–120.

**Doumea gracila** Skelton 2007 Latin for slender or graceful, referring to its slender body, strongly tapering to caudal base

**Doumea reidi** Ferraris, Skelton & Vari 2010 in honor of British zoologist and zoo director Gordon McGregor Reid (b. 1948), North of England Zoological Society, who collected holotype and has “dedicated a large portion of his career helping to protect, and improve our understanding of, wildlife and freshwater fishes worldwide”

**Doumea sanaga** Skelton 2007 named for the upper reaches of the Sanaga River, Cameroon, where it occurs

**Doumea skeltoni** Ferraris & Vari 2014 in honor of Paul H. Skelton (b. 1948), Director Emeritus of the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, with whom the authors have collaborated on several publications on the taxonomy of doumein catfishes; as a long-time student of the taxonomy and biology of the Amphiliidae, it is “only fitting to further link his name with this fascinating group of fishes by naming this species after him”

**Doumea stilicauda** Ferraris, Skelton & Vari 2010 *stilus* (L.), a pointed instrument used for writing on waxen tablets (authors say stake); *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to stake-like caudal peduncle

**Doumea thysi** Skelton 1989 in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), Director at the Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), where type material is housed

**Doumea typica** Sauvage 1879 serving as type of the genus

## Phractura

Boulenger 1900

*phraktós* (Gr. φρακτός), *protected*; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to bony plates enclosing slender caudal peduncle

***Phractura ansorgii* Boulenger 1902** in honor of British explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Phractura bovei* (Perugia 1892)** in honor of Italian explorer Giacomo Bove (1852–1887), who explored the Congo River in 1886 and collected holotype

***Phractura brevicauda* Boulenger 1911** *brevis* (L.), short; *cauda* (L.), tail, probably referring to shorter caudal peduncle (~¼ of body length) compared to congeners

***Phractura clauseni* Daget & Stauch 1963** in honor of Danish ichthyologist H. Stenholt Clausen (1921–2002), who collected holotype

***Phractura fasciata* Boulenger 1920** Latin or banded, referring to three yellow bars on back

***Phractura gladysae* Pellegrin 1931** in honor of Gladys Baudon, who for many years helped her father, French colonial administrator Alfred Baudon (1875–1932), in his fisheries research

***Phractura intermedia* Boulenger 1911** Latin for intermediate allusion not explained, perhaps referring to caudal peduncle intermediate in length between *P. brevicauda* and *P. longicauda*

***Phractura lindica* Boulenger 1902** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Lindi River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

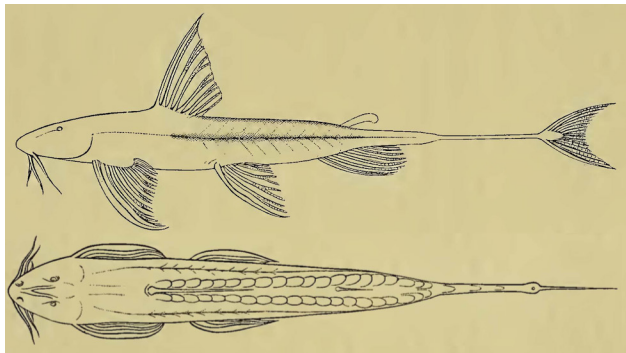
***Phractura longicauda* Boulenger 1903** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to longer caudal peduncle compared with congeners known at the time

***Phractura macrura* Poll 1967** big-tailed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its long caudal peduncle, 17.2 times longer than high

***Phractura scaphyrhynchura* (Vaillant 1886)** etymology not explained; since the only characteristic mentioned in Vaillant's one-sentence description is a flattened caudal peduncle covered with bony scutes, perhaps name means "sturgeon tail," from *Scaphirhynchus*, a genus of sturgeons, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail

***Phractura stiassny* Skelton 2007** in honor of British-born American ichthyologist for Melanie Stiassny (b. 1953), Curator of Ichthyology at the American Museum of Natural History, for her contributions to African ichthyology and in appreciation for support given to Skelton to carry out this study; she is also lead editor of a synthesis volume (2007) on the fresh and brackish water fishes of the West Central Africa [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic "ae"]

***Phractura tenuicauda* (Boulenger 1902)** *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its very thin and depressed caudal peduncle



*Phractura bovei*. From: Perugia, A. 1892. Intorno ad alcuni pesci raccolti al Congo dal Capitano Giacomo Bove. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova (Serie 2) 10: 967–977.

## Trachyglanis

Boulenger 1902

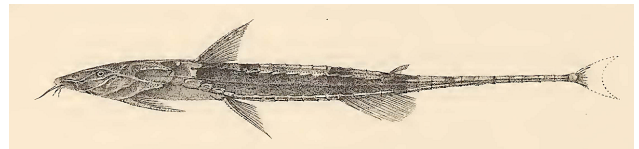
*trachýs* (Gr. τραχύς), jagged or rough, referring to a double series of rough, bicarinate bony scutes on sides, uniting on the caudal peduncle; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Trachyglanis ineac* (Poll 1954)** named for the Centre de l'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo belge (I.N.E.A.C.), Stanleyville (now Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo), near type locality

***Trachyglanis intermedius* Pellegrin 1928** Latin for intermediate, described as intermediate between *Trachyglanis* and *Belonoglanis* by the presence of teeth on the upper jaw

***Trachyglanis minutus* Boulenger 1902** Latin for small, referring to its small size, 50 mm TL

***Trachyglanis sanghensis* Pellegrin 1925** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sangha River, Ouéssou, Republic of the Congo, type locality



*Trachyglanis minutus*. Illustration by J. Green. See *Leptoglanis xenognathus* caption for source.