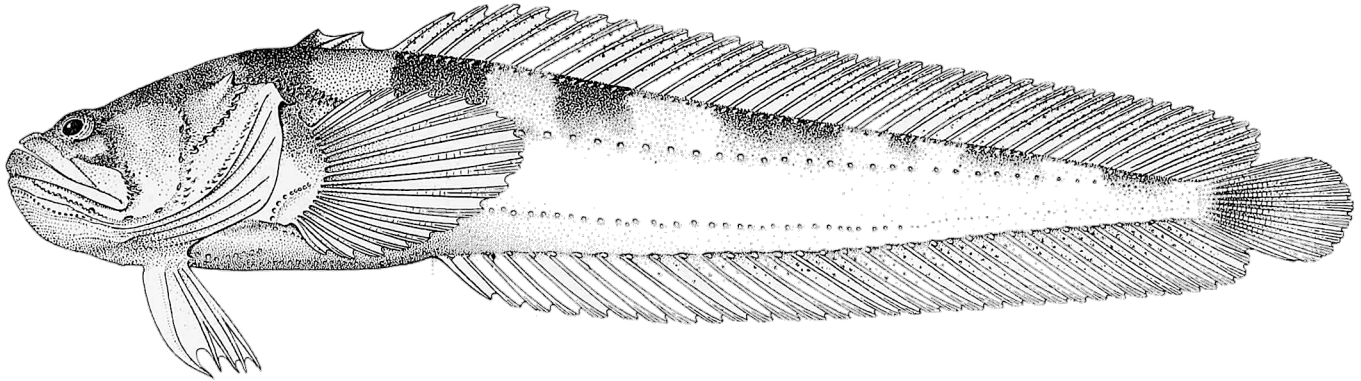


Order BATRACHOIDIFORMES

Toadfishes

Family **BATRACHOIDIDAE**

Jordan 1896



Porosus greenei, holotype. From: Gilbert, C. H. and E. C. Starks. 1904. The fishes of Panama Bay. Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences 4: 1–304, Pls. 1–33.

Midshipman Fishes

Subfamily PORICHTHYINAE

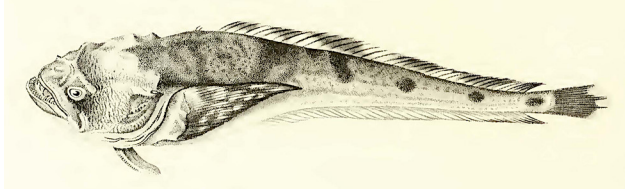
Miranda Ribeiro 1915

Aphos

Hubbs & Schultz 1939

ἀ- (ἄ), privative, i.e., without; *phōs* (φῶς), light, referring to lack of complex photophores characteristic of the subfamily

***Aphos porosus* (Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for pored or full of holes, referring to numerous lines of pores on body (but fewer of them compared with *Porichthys porosissimus*, its presumed congener at the time)



Aphos porosus. Illustration by Jacques Reyne Isidore Acarie-Baron. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1837. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome douzième. Suite du livre quatorzième. Gobioides. Livre quinzisième. Acanthoptérygiens à pectorales pédiculées. 12: i–xxiv + 1–507 + 1 p., Pls. 344–368. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

Porichthys

Girard 1854

porus, from *póros* (πόρος), hole or pore, referring to “series of pores extending to the whole length of body from divers regions of the head”; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Porichthys analis* Hubbs & Schultz 1939** Latin for anal, referring to greater number of anal-fin rays compared with its sympatric congener *P. notatus*

***Porichthys bathoiketes* Gilbert 1968** *bathýs* (βαθύς), deep; *oiketés* (οἰκέτης), household servant or domestic slave (but here meaning dweller), referring to comparatively deep waters from which all specimens were collected

***Porichthys ehippiatus* Walker & Rosenblatt 1988** Latin for saddled, referring to prominent saddle-like dorsolateral pigment blotches

***Porichthys greenei* Gilbert & Starks 1904** in honor of American physiologist and pharmacologist Charles Wesley Greene (1866–1947), University of Missouri (USA), who described the sense and phosphorescent organs of this species in 1899

***Porichthys kymoseum* Gilbert 1968** *kýma* (κύμα), wave (author says wavy); *sēmeíon* (σημεῖον), sign or marking, referring to wavy line on

upper part of body

***Porichthys margaritatus* (Richardson 1844)** Latin for adorned with pearls, referring to lines that traverse head and body, described as “bright nacry specks, looking like so many pearls”

***Porichthys mimeticus* Walker & Rosenblatt 1988** Late Latin for imitative, referring to its close resemblance to *P. notatus*

***Porichthys myriaster* Hubbs & Schultz 1939** *myrios* (μυρίος), numberless (i.e., myriad); *astér* (ἀστήρ) star, referring to its “multitudinous” photophores, which “when active shine like stars”

***Porichthys notatus* Girard 1854** Latin for marked, referring to “subrescent shaped vitta [a band or stripe of color] beneath the eye”

***Porichthys oculellus* Walker & Rosenblatt 1988** diminutive of *oculus* (L.), eye, referring to its relatively small eyes

***Porichthys oculo frenum* Gilbert 1968** *oculus* (L.), eye; *frenum* (L.), bridle, referring to narrow depigmented area connecting the eyes

***Porichthys pauciradiatus* Caldwell & Caldwell 1963** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to reduced number of dorsal- (29–31) and anal-fin (27–28) rays compared with congeners known at the time

***Porichthys plectrodon* Jordan & Gilbert 1882** *plectro-*, from *plēktron* (πλήκτρον), spur, or a tool for plucking or striking a stringed instrument; *odon*, from *odoús* (όδοός), tooth, presumably referring to “strongly hooked” teeth, especially on lower jaw

***Porichthys porosissimus* (Cuvier 1829)** Latin for full of holes or pores, referring to four longitudinal series of phosphorescent pores on body

Venomous Toadfishes

Subfamily THALLASOPHRYNINAE

Miranda Ribeiro 1915

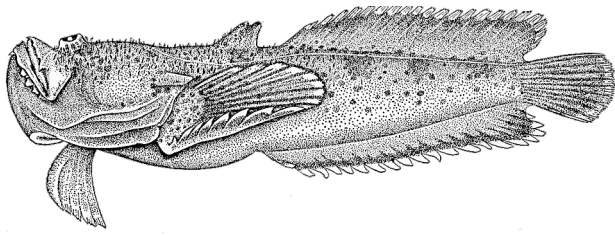
Daector

Jordan & Evermann 1898

Greek (δαίτωρ) for killer or slayer, referring to its venomous spines

***Daector dowi* (Jordan & Gilbert 1887)** in honor of John Melmoth Dow (1827–1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who helped Gilbert procure fishes from Panama, including first specimen of this species (destroyed in a fire at Indiana University before it was described)

***Daector gerringi* (Rendahl 1941)** in honor of Gosta Gerring (1913–1946), Swedish Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype



Daector schmitti, holotype, 130 mm SL. Illustration by Mildred H. Carrington. From: Collette, B. B. 1968. *Daector schmitti*, a new species of venomous toadfish from the Pacific coast of Central America. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 81: 155–159.

Daector quadrizonatus (Eigenmann 1922) *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *zonatus* (L.), banded, referring to four short bars across back

Daector reticulata (Günther 1864) Latin for netted or net-like, referring to network of yellowish lines on head, body and fins

Daector schmitti Collette 1968 in honor of American biologist Waldo L. Schmitt (1887–1977), curator of marine invertebrates at the U.S. National Museum, the “energetic” collector of the holotype

Thalassophryne

Günther 1861

thálassa (θάλασσα), of the sea; *phryné* (φρύνη), toad, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance, i.e., sea-toad

Thalassophryne amazonica Steindachner 1876 *-ica* (L.), belonging to: referring to its occurrence in Amazon River basin of Brazil

Thalassophryne maculosa Günther 1861 Latin for dappled or spotted, referring to round black spots on pectoral fins and sides of body

Thalassophryne megalops Bean & Weed 1910 *mégas* (μέγας), big; *óps* (ὄψ), eye, referring to its “very large” eyes compared with congeners

Thalassophryne montevidensis (Berg 1893) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: near Montevideo, Uruguay, type locality



Thalassophryne montevidensis. From: Berg, C. 1893. *Geotria macrostoma* (Burm.) Berg y *Thalassophryne montevidensis* Berg. Dos peces particulares. *Anales Museo de La Plata Zoología* 1: 3–7, Pls. 1–2.

Thalassophryne nattereri Steindachner 1876 in honor of Austrian naturalist Johann Natterer (1787–1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years, including holotype of this species

Thalassophryne punctata Steindachner 1876 Latin for spotted, referring to “small punctiform, sharply defined black spots” on head and sides of body (translation)

Toadfishes

Subfamily **BATRACHOIDINAE**
Jordan 1896

Amphichthys

Swainson 1839

etymology not explained, perhaps *amphi-*, amphibian, alluding to *Batrachus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (= *Batrachoides*), frog, an early and widely used generic name for toadfishes; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

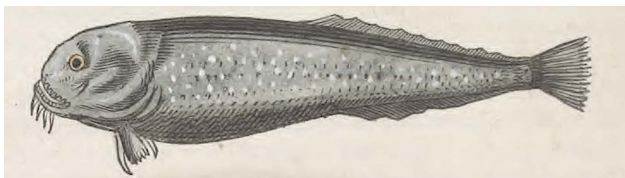


Illustration upon which description of *Amphichthys cryptocentrus* is based. From: Piso, W. 1658. *Historia naturalis brasiliae*. 4 vols. L. & D. Elsevirios (Elsevier), Amstelædami (Amsterdam). i–xii (unnumbered) + 1–327 + i–ii (unnumbered) + 1–39 + 1–226 + i (unnumbered).

Amphichthys cryptocentrus (Valenciennes 1837) *cryptos*, from *kryptós* (κρυπτός), concealed; *centron*, from *kéntron* (κέντρον), any sharp point, referring to three dorsal-fin spines, concealed under the skin

Amphichthys rubigenis Swainson 1839 *ruber* (L.), red; *genis*, from *géneion* (γένειον), cheek, referring to reddish spot on the cheeks

Batrachoides

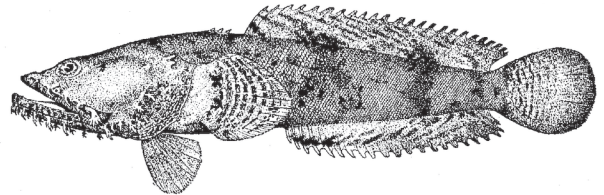
Lacepède 1800

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *batrachus*, from *bátrachos* (βάτραχος), frog, referring to their “vague resemblance” to a frog or toad

Batrachoides boulengeri Gilbert & Starks 1904 in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), British Museum (Natural History), whose 1898 and 1899 papers on marine fishes of Ecuador and nearby areas are cited several times by the authors

Batrachoides gilberti Meek & Hildebrand 1928 eponym not identified but almost certainly in honor of American ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859–1928), who studied the fishes of Panama, where this toadfish was collected

Batrachoides goldmani Evermann & Goldsborough 1902 in honor of American mammalogist Edward Alphonso Goldman (1873–1946), who helped collect holotype



Batrachoides goldmani. From: Evermann, B. W. and E. L. Goldsborough. 1902. A report on fishes collected in Mexico and Central America, with notes and descriptions of five new species. *Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission* 21 [for 1901]: 137–159.

Batrachoides liberiensis (Steindachner 1867) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Monrovia, Liberia, type locality

Batrachoides manglae Cervigón 1964 etymology not explained, presumably referring to *manglar*, Spanish for mangrove, referring to its habitat (“de la laguna del manglar”) at Punta de Piedras, Nueva Esparta, Venezuela, type locality

Batrachoides pacifici (Günther 1861) of the Pacific, presumably referring to its occurrence in the eastern Pacific (Panama to Peru)

Batrachoides surinamensis (Bloch & Schneider 1801) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Suriname, type locality

Batrachoides walkeri Collette & Russo 1981 in honor of American fisheries biologist Boyd W. Walker (1917–2001), University of California, Los Angeles (USA), and “long-term student of eastern Pacific fishes, who first recognized that the type might represent an undescribed species and who made available to us the toadfish collections at UCLA”

Batrachoides waltersi Collette & Russo 1981 in honor of American ichthyologist Vladimir (“Vlad”) Walters (1927–1987), “colleague and student of toadfishes, who recognized the distinctness of this species a number of years ago” [see also *Vladichthys*, below]

Opsanus

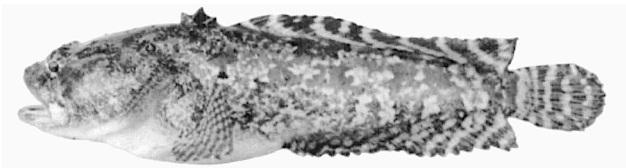
Rafinesque 1818

óps (ὄψ), eye; *anus*, from *ano-* (ἀνά-), up or upward, i.e., looking up (per Rafinesque), referring to eyes “approximated” on top of head of *O. cerapalus* (= *tau*)

Opsanus beta (Goode & Bean 1880) second letter of Greek alphabet, referring to the symbol β Günther (1861) used for the “southern variety” of *O. tau* (Goode & Bean credited Günther with the name but “β” is unavailable for either of two reasons: it does not form a word and does not use the Latin alphabet)

Opsanus dichrostomus Collette 2001 *di-*, from *dýo* (δύο), two; *chro-*, from *chrōma* (χρῶμα), color; *stomus*, from *stōma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its bicolor mouth (posterior part of lower half of mouth usually pigmented) in specimens >70 mm SL

Opsanus pardus (Goode & Bean 1880) Latin for leopard, referring to yellowish brown body “thickly spotted” (i.e., leopard-like) with dark brown



Opsanus dichrostomus, holotype, 121 mm SL. Photo by Jon A. Moore. From: Collette, B. B. 2001. *Opsanus dichrostomus*, a new toadfish (Teleostei: Batrachoididae) from the western Caribbean Sea and southern Gulf of Mexico. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan 731: 1–16.

***Opsanus phobetron* Walters & Robins 1961** *phóbētron* (φόβητρον), a fearful sight (authors say scarecrow), referring to the “menacing attitude assumed by the fish when its lair is approached”

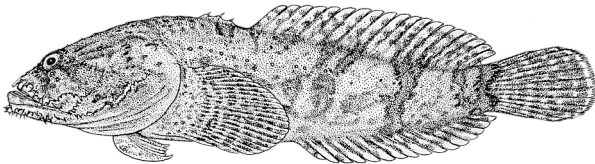
***Opsanus tau* (Linnaeus 1766)** the letter T, referring to how bones on head when dried show a T-shaped figure

Potamobatrachus

Collette 1995

potamós (ποταμός), river, referring to its occurrence in fresh water (Amazon tributaries in Brazil); *Batrachus*, “first generic name used for toadfishes” (actually, that distinction belongs to *Batrachoides*, which preceded *Batrachus* by about a year)

***Potamobatrachus trispinosus* Collette 1995** *tri-* (L.), three; *spinosus* (L.), thorny, the only species of toadfish with three subopercular spines



Potamobatrachus trispinosus, holotype, 49.3 mm SL. Illustration by Keiko Hiratsuka Moore. From: Collette, B. B. 1995. *Potamobatrachus trispinosus*, a new freshwater toadfish (Batrachoididae) from the Rio Tocantins, Brazil. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 6 (4): 333–336.

Sanopus

Smith 1952

etymology not explained, apparently an anagram of *Opsanus*, original genus of type species, *S. barbatus* (see also *Barchatus* and *Chatrabus*)

***Sanopus astrifer* (Robins & Starck 1965)** *aster* (L.) or *astér* (αστέρ), star; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to numerous small, white protuberances on dark-brown head and body

***Sanopus barbatus* (Meek & Hildebrand 1928)** Latin for bearded, referring to a “row of long fringed dermal flaps on margin of chin”

***Sanopus greenfieldorum* Collette 1983** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of ichthyologist David W. Greenfield and his wife Teresa Arémbula Greenfield, who collected holotype, suspected it was undescribed, and sent it to Collette for examination

***Sanopus johnsoni* Collette & Starck 1974** in honor of John Seward Johnson I (1895–1983), of the Johnson and Johnson pharmaceutical and medical technology company, founder of the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute (Fort Pierce, Florida, USA) for his “generous and extensive patronage of marine science”

***Sanopus reticulatus* Collette 1983** Latin for net-like or netted, referring



Sanopus splendidus. From: Collette, B. B. 1974. Photo by Hans Flaskamp. A review of the coral toadfishes of the genus *Sanopus* with descriptions of two new species from Cozumel Island, Mexico. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 87 (18): 185–204, Pl. 1.

to reticulate color pattern on head and body

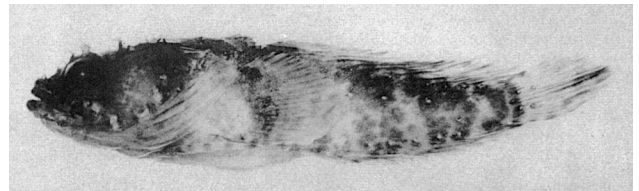
***Sanopus splendidus* Collette, Starck & Phillips 1974** Latin for bright or shining, the “most brightly colored” member of the genus

Vladichthys

Greenfield 2006

named for the late Vladimir Walters (1927–1987), known by his colleagues as “Vlad,” American ichthyologist who studied toadfishes for many years and discovered that the head musculature of this genus differs from that of *Triathalassothia*; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish [see also *Batrachoides waltersi*, above]

***Vladichthys gloverensis* (Greenfield & Greenfield 1973)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Glovers Reef, Belize, type locality



Vladichthys gloverensis. Photo by Joseph Russo. From: Greenfield, D. W. and T. A. Greenfield. 1973. *Triathalassothia gloverensis*, a new species of toadfish from Belize (= British Honduras) with remarks on the genus. Copeia 1973 (3): 560–565.

Old World Threespine Toadfishes

Subfamily HALOPHRYNINAE

Greenfield, Winterbottom & Collette 2008

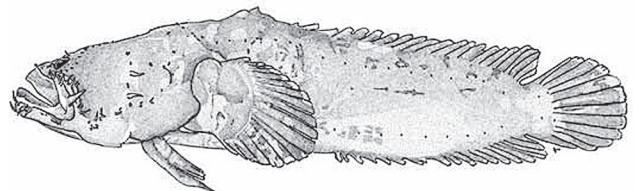
Allenbatrachus

Greenfield 1997

in honor of fisheries biologist George Allen (1923–2011), Humboldt State University (Arcata, California, USA), who introduced Greenfield to ichthyology and encouraged him to pursue a graduate education; *batrachus*, from *bátrachos* (βάτραχος), frog, an early generic term for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance

***Allenbatrachus grunniens* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latin for grunting, presumably referring to its ability to produce sounds when disturbed, especially if removed from the water

***Allenbatrachus meridionalis* Greenfield & Smith 2004** Latin for southern, the southernmost species of the genus (Madagascar and Reunion)



Allenbatrachus meridionalis, paratype, 189 mm SL. From: Greenfield, D. W. and W. L. Smith. 2004. *Allenbatrachus meridionalis*, a new toadfish (Batrachoididae) from Madagascar and Reunion. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 55 (30): 568–572.

***Allenbatrachus reticulatus* (Steindachner 1870)** Latin for net-like or netted, referring to numerous dark-brown spots, “which are interwoven like a net” (translation)

Austrobatrachus

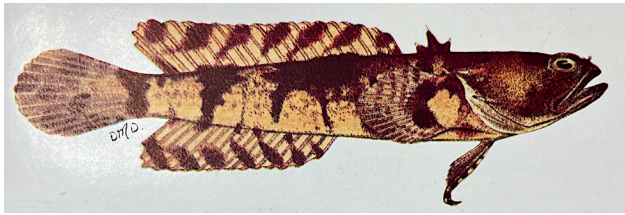
Smith 1949

austro-, from *auster* (L.), the south wind, referring to distribution of *A. foedus* off South America and South Africa; *batrachus*, from *bátrachos* (βάτραχος), frog, an early generic term for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance

***Austrobatrachus foedus* (Smith 1947)** Latin for foul, filthy, repulsive, ugly or detestable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to wrinkled appearance of skin between eyes and on occiput; Smith also said it occurs in “deepish water, thrown up after storms” and later (1952) described his specimens as being in “poor condition”¹

***Austrobatrachus iselesele* Greenfield 2012** Zulu (or isiZulu) for toad, referring to the common name of fishes in the family, and reflecting its distribution in Park Rynie, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

¹ Smith, J. L. B. 1952. The fishes of the family Batrachoididae from South and East Africa. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12) 5 (52) (art. 38): 313–339.



Probably first-published image of *Australobatrachus foedus*. Illustration by Denys M. Davis. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1949. The sea fishes of southern Africa. Central News Agency, Ltd., Cape Town. i-xii + 1-550, Pls. 1-103

Barchatus

Smith 1952

etymology not explained, apparently an anagram of *Batrachus* (= *Batrachoides*), an early generic name for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance, and the genus in which *B. cirrhosus* had been placed at the time (see also *Chatrabus* and *Sanopus*)

***Barchatus cirrhosus* (Klunzinger 1871)** Latin for curled or having curls, presumably referring to “very small skin cirrhi ... scattered across the body” (translation)

***Barchatus indicus* Greenfield 2014** -icus (L.), belonging to: India, referring to its occurrence in the Indian Ocean



Barchatus indicus, holotype, 126.5 mm SL. Photograph by David W. Greenfield. From: Greenfield, D. W. 2014. A new toadfish species from Somalia (Teleostei: Batrachoididae). Copeia 2014 (4): 668-672.

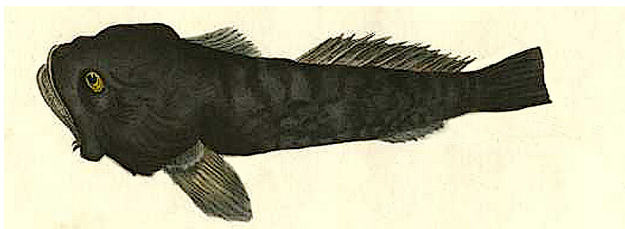
Batrachomoerus

Ogilby 1908

bátrachos (βάτραχος), frog; *hómoios* (ὅμοιος), like or similar, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance

***Batrachomoerus dahli* (Rendahl 1922)** in honor of Norwegian zoologist and explorer Knut Dahl (1871-1951), who collected holotype

***Batrachomoerus dubius* (Shaw 1790)** Latin for doubtful or uncertain, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to ambivalence about its originally being placed in the monkfish genus *Lophius* (Lophiidae)



Batrachomoerus dubius. From: White, J. 1790. Journal of a voyage to New South Wales with sixty-five plates of non-descript animals, birds, lizards, serpents, curious cones of trees and other natural productions. J. D. Piccadilly, London. i-xvi (unnumbered) + 1-299 + i-xxxv (unnumbered), Pls. 1-65. [G. Shaw authored the taxa.]

***Batrachomoerus occidentalis* Hutchins 1976** Latin for western, referring to its distribution off the coast of Western Australia

***Batrachomoerus rubricephalus* Hutchins 1976** *rubri-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to pinkish color of head when fresh

***Batrachomoerus trispinosus* (Günther 1861)** *tri-* (L.), three; *spinosus* (L.), thorny, referring to three spines on gill covers

Batrachthys

Smith 1934

batrachus, from *bátrachos* (βάτραχος), frog, an early generic term for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Batrachthys albofasciatus* Smith 1934** *albus* (L.), white; *fasciatus* (L.),



Batrathys albofasciatus. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1934. Marine fishes of seven genera new to South Africa. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa 22 (1): 89-100, Pls. 5-6.

banded, referring to five “slightly sinuous white cross-bars” on body, the posterior four extending to soft dorsal fin

***Batrachthys apiatus* (Valenciennes 1837)** scientific Neo-Latin for bee-like or of bees, from the honeybee genus *Apis*, referring to pattern on anterior part of head, which resembles a “cake of bees” (translation), i.e., honeycomb or German bee sting cake (Bienenstich)

Bifax

Greenfield, Mee & Randall 1994

Latin for two-faced, referring to flaps with eye spots that extend from end of maxilla on each side of mouth, which look like a second face, and to the figurative meaning of two-faced, trying to deceive, referring to how the eye spots may make it look much larger to potential predators when viewed head on

***Bifax lacinia* Greenfield, Mee & Randall 1994** Latin for lappet, referring to distinctive flaps with eye spots that extend from end of maxilla on each side of mouth



Bifax lacinia, holotype, 215.7 mm SL. Photo by John E. Randall. From: Greenfield, D. W., J. K. L. Mee and J. E. Randall. 1994. *Bifax lacinia*, a new genus and species of toadfish (Batrachoididae) from the south coast of Oman. Fauna of Saudi Arabia 14: 276-281.

Chatrabus

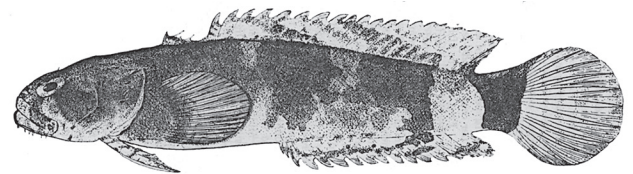
Smith 1949

etymology not explained, apparently an anagram of *Batrachus* (= *Batrachoides*), an early generic name for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance (see also *Barchatus*)

***Chatrabus damaranus* (Barnard 1927)** -anus (L.), belonging to: Damaraland, a name given to the north-central part of what is now called Namibia, and/or the Damaras, the ethnic people who lived there, referring to type locality at Walfish (now Walvis) Bay

***Chatrabus felinus* (Smith 1952)** Latin for feline or cat-like, allusion not explained nor evident

***Chatrabus hendersoni* (Smith 1952)** in honor of Master David Henderson, who found holotype “thrown up by a storm” in Algoa Bay, South Africa [as used here, “Master” probably refers to a boy under age 12]



Chatrabus hendersoni, holotype. Illustration by Margaret M. Smith. See footnote 1 for citation.

***Chatrabus melanurus* (Barnard 1927)** black-tailed, from *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to its “dark” tail (albeit with a “light” distal margin)

Colletteichthys

Greenfield 2006

in honor of Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, “who has contributed greatly to toadfish systematics over the years”; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Colletteichthys dussumieri* (Valenciennes 1837)** in honor of Jean-



Colletteichthys flavipinnis. Photo by Arumugam Murugan. From: Greenfield, D. W., K. K. Bineesh and K. V. Akhilesh. 2012. *Colletteichthys flavipinnis*, a new toadfish species from Sri Lanka and India (Teleostei: Batrachoididae). *Zootaxa* 3437: 24–31.

Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who collected holotype

***Colletteichthys flavipinnis* Greenfield, Bineesh & Akhilesh 2012** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *pinna*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its yellow-orange fins

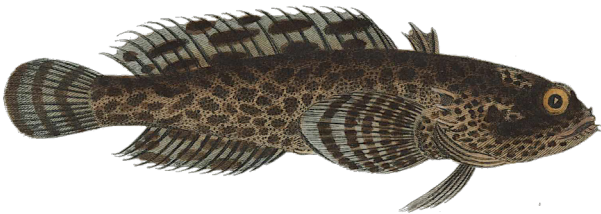
***Colletteichthys occidentalis* Greenfield 2012** Latin for western, the westernmost member of the genus (Arabian Peninsula and northern Arabian Sea)

Halobatrachus

Ogilby 1908

halós (ἅλός), genitive of *háls* (ἅλς), sea; *batrachus*, from *bátrachos* (βάτραχος), frog, an early generic term for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance, i.e., sea-frog

***Halobatrachus didactylus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)** *di-*, from *dýo* (δύο), two; *dáktylos* (δάκτυλος), finger, presumably referring to two rays of ventral fins (“*pinnis ventralibus didactylis*”), compared with three or more rays on other species then included in *Batrachus* (= *Batrachoides*)



Probably first-published image of *Halobatrachus didactylus*, then misidentified as *Gadus* (now *Opsanus*) *tau*. Illustration by Johan Friedrich August Krueger. From: Bloch, M. E. 1783. *Oekonomiegeschichte der fische Deutschlands*. Berlin. vol. 2: 1–192, Pls. 38–72.

Halophryne

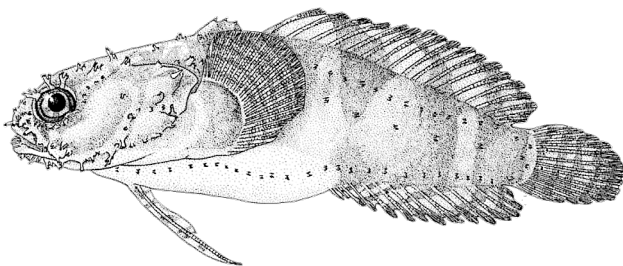
Gill 1863

halós (ἅλός), genitive of *háls* (ἅλς), sea; *phryné* (φρύνη), toad, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance, i.e., sea-toad [often misspelled *Halophyrne*]

***Halophryne diemensis* (Lesueur 1824)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of Van Diemen’s Land, pre-1856 name for Tasmania, Australia, type locality

***Halophryne hutchinsi* Greenfield 1998** in honor of J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Curator of Fishes, Western Australian Museum, for his earlier work on the genus and other toadfishes

***Halophryne ocellatus* Hutchins 1974** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli),



Halophryne hutchinsi, holotype, female, 91.8 mm SL. Illustration by Susan G. Mondon. From: Greenfield, D. W. 1998. *Halophryne hutchinsi*: a new toadfish (Batrachoididae) from the Philippine Islands and Pulau Waigeo, Indonesia. *Copeia* 1998 (3): 696–701.

referring to white ocelli with prominent dark-brown margins scattered on head and sides, very numerous in large specimens, merging to form blotches

***Halophryne queenslandiae* (De Vis 1882)** of Queensland, Australia, where type locality (Dunk Island) is situated

Perulibatrachus

Roux & Whitley 1972

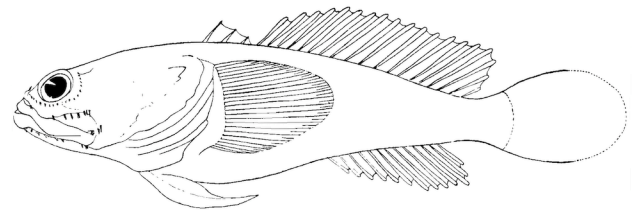
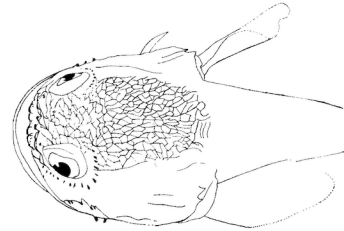
perula (L.), a little wallet or pocket, referring to funnel-shaped axillary pouch; *batrachus*, from *bátrachos* (βάτραχος), frog, an early generic term for toadfishes, referring to their vaguely frog- or toad-like appearance [replacement for *Parabatrachus* Roux 1971, preoccupied by *Parabatrachus* Owen 1853 in fossil fishes]

***Perulibatrachus aquilonarius* Greenfield 2005** Latin for northern (from *aquilo* the north wind), the northernmost member of the genus (Indian Ocean off Madras, India)

***Perulibatrachus elminensis* (Bleeker 1863)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Elmina, Guinea, type locality

***Perulibatrachus kilburni* Greenfield 1996** in honor of Richard Kilburn (1942–2013), Natal Museum (Pietermaritzburg, South Africa), who collected holotype from a dredge haul during his malacological studies

***Perulibatrachus rossignoli* (Roux 1957)** in honor of oceanographer Martial Rossignol, who collaborated with Roux on a marine faunal survey of Pointe-Noire, Republic of the Congo, where this toadfish occurs



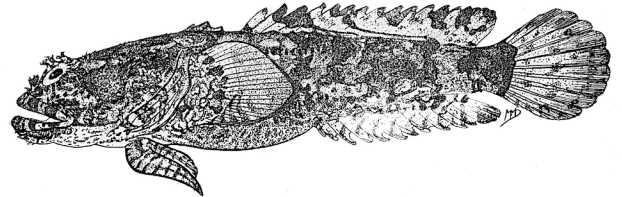
Perulibatrachus rossignoli. From: Collignon, J., M. Rossignol and C. Roux. 1957. *Mollusques, crustacés, poissons marins des côtes d'A.E.F.*: en collection au Centre d'Océanographie de l'Institut d'études centrafricaines de Pointe-Noire. Office de la recherche scientifique et technique Outre-Mer, Paris. 369 pp.

Riekertia

Smith 1952

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Dr. C. Riekert (no other information available), Bizana, Eastern Cape, South Africa, who “sent valuable specimens”

***Riekertia ellisi* Smith 1952** in honor of Mr. P. V. Ellis (no other information available), Bizana, Eastern Cape, South Africa, “who caught this fish”



Riekertia ellisi, holotype. Illustration by Margaret M. Smith. See footnote 1 for citation.

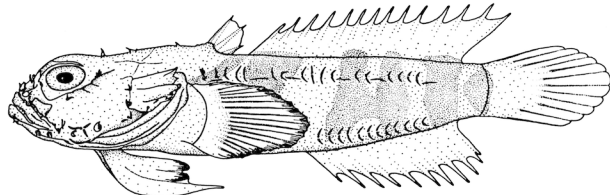
Triathalassothia

Fowler 1943

tri- (L.), three, referring to three strong, concealed and close-set dorsal-fin spines; *Thalassothia* (= *Thalassophryne*), presumed to be a closely related genus at the time

***Triathalassothia argentina* (Berg 1897)** named for Argentina, where type locality (Mar del Plata, Atlantic coast, Buenos Aires Province) is situated

***Triathalassothia lambaloti* Menezes & Figueiredo 1998** in honor of the late Raoul P. Lambalot, volunteer, Fish Section, Museum of Zoology of the University of São Paulo, for depositing specimens of marine fishes he collected along the São Paulo coast



Triathalassothia lambaloti, holotype, 85 mm SL. Illustration by Eda Lúcia Barbulho Juste. From: Menezes, N. A. and J. L. de Figueiredo. 1998. Revisão das espécies da família Batrachoididae do litoral Brasileiro com a descrição de uma espécie nova (Osteichthyes, Teleostei, Batrachoidiformes). *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo* 40 (22): 337–357.