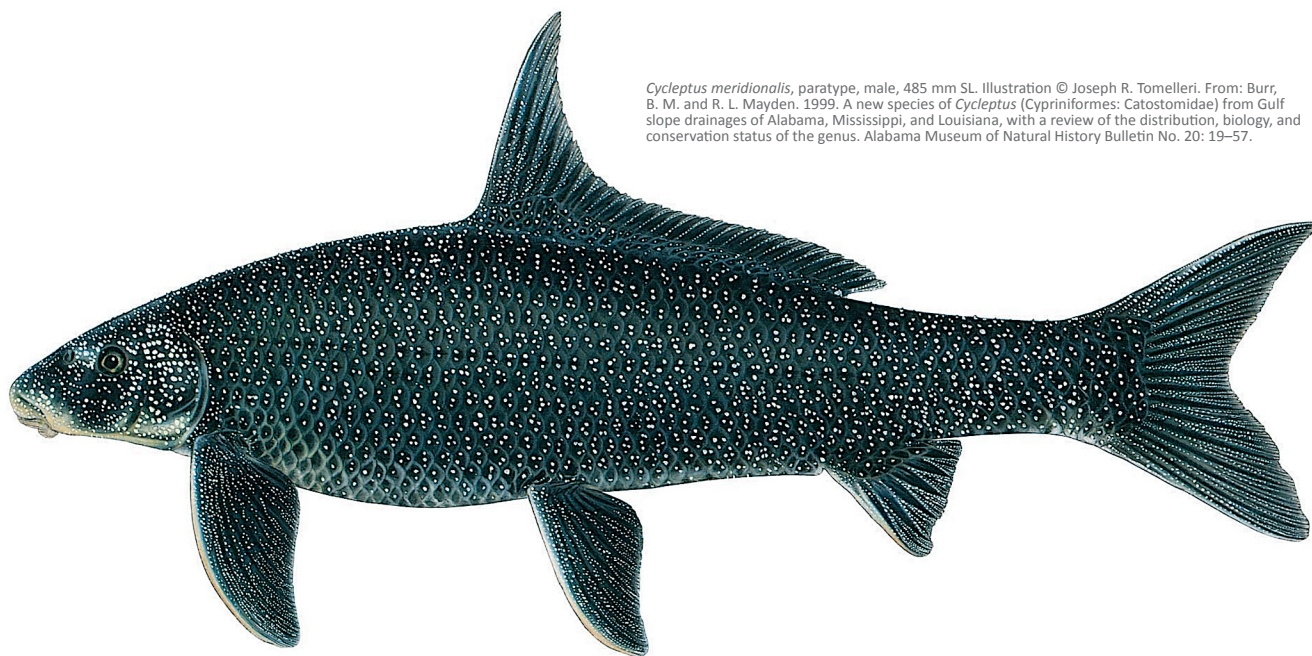


Order CYPRINIFORMES

Suckers

Family **CATOSTOMIDAE**

Agassiz 1850



Cycleptus meridionalis, paratype, male, 485 mm SL. Illustration © Joseph R. Tomelleri. From: Burr, B. M. and R. L. Mayden. 1999. A new species of *Cycleptus* (Cypriniformes: Catostomidae) from Gulf slope drainages of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with a review of the distribution, biology, and conservation status of the genus. Alabama Museum of Natural History Bulletin No. 20: 19–57.

Chinese Sucker

Subfamily **MYXOCYPRININAE**

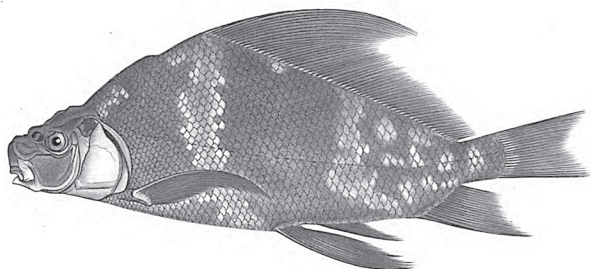
Fowler 1958

Myxocyprinus

Gill 1878

myxo-, from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck, referring to fleshy, papillose lips that suck up food (hence the common name “sucker”); *cyprinus*, from *kyprīnos* (Gr. κυπρίνος), carp, resembling *Carpiodes cyprinus*

Myxocyprinus asiaticus (Bleeker 1864) *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Asia (i.e., China), proposed as an Asian member of the North American genus *Carpiodes*



Possibly first-published illustration of *Myxocyprinus asiaticus*, as *Carpiodes chinensis*, a junior synonym. From: Dabry de Thiersant, P. 1872. Nouvelles espèces de poissons de Chine. In: Dabry de Thiersant, P. (ed.). La pisciculture et la pêche en Chine. G. Masson, Paris. 178–192, Pls. 36–50.

Blue Suckers

Subfamily **CYCLEPTINAE**

Fowler 1958

Cycleptus

Rafinesque 1819

cyclo-, from *kýklos* (Gr. κύκλος), ring or circle; *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin, referring to small, round mouth of *C. nigriscens* (= *elongatus*)

Cycleptus elongatus (Lesueur 1817) Latin for prolonged, referring to its “very long” subcylindrical body

Cycleptus meridionalis Burr & Mayden 1999 Latin for southern, referring to its southern distribution (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, USA) compared with *C. elongatus*

Carp suckers and Buffalos

Subfamily **ICTIOBINAE**

Bleeker 1863

Carpiodes

Rafinesque 1820

-oides, Latinized suffix adopted from *eĩdos* (Gr. εĩδος), form or shape: Common Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*

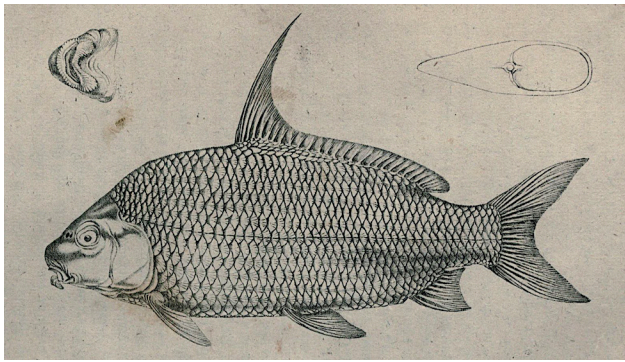
Carpiodes carpio (Rafinesque 1820) derived from the Latin *carpa*, carp, probably originally from an unknown Slavic language (Danube region) used by Germanic tribes and then the Romans,¹ referring to its resemblance to the Common Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*

Carpiodes cyprinus (Lesueur 1817) from *kyprīnos* (Gr. κυπρίνος), carp, referring to its resemblance to *Cyprinus carpio*

Carpiodes cyprinus hinei Trautman 1956 in honor of James Stewart Hine (1866–1930), Curator of the Division of Natural History of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Museum, who collected with Trautman and urged him to write his book *Fishes of Ohio* (1957, rev. 1982)

Carpiodes velifer (Rafinesque 1820) *velum* (L.), sail; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its tall dorsal fin

¹ Petz-Glechner, R. 2005. Die Namen unserer Fische—eine etymologische Spurensuche. 9. Karpfen. Österreichs Fischerei 58: 27–28.



Carpiodes cyprinus. Illustration by Charles Alexandre Lesueur. From: Lesueur, C. A. 1817. A new genus of fishes, of the order Abdominales, proposed, under the name of *Catostomus*; and the characters of this genus, with those of its species, indicated. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 1 (pt. 1, nos. 5/6): 88–96 (6 pls.), 102–111 (3 pls.).

Ictiobus

Rafinesque 1820

icti-, presumably from *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish; *bus*, from *boŭs* (Gr. βοῦς), bull, ox or buffalo, referring to humpbacked nape of *I. bubalus* and *I. niger*

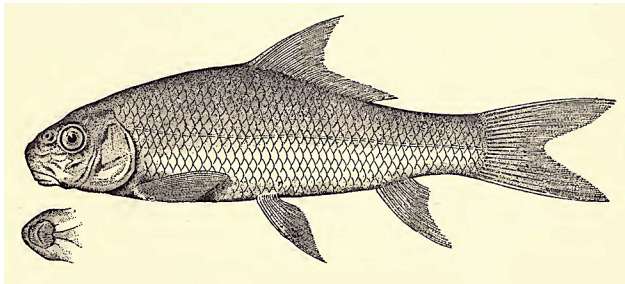
***Ictiobus bubalus* (Rafinesque 1818)** possibly a Latin loanword from *boŭs* (Gr. βοῦς), bull, ox, buffalo, referring to its humpbacked nape

***Ictiobus cyprinellus* (Valenciennes 1844)** diminutive of *cyprinus*, from *kyprinos* (Gr. κυπρίνος), carp, referring to its resemblance to the Common Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*

***Ictiobus labiosus* (Meek 1904)** Latin for large-lipped, referring to its thick, papillose lips

***Ictiobus meridionalis* (Günther 1868)** Latin for southern, referring to its Central American distribution

***Ictiobus niger* (Rafinesque 1819)** Latin for black, referring to its blackish fins



Ictiobus labiosus. Meek, S. E. 1904. The fresh-water fishes of Mexico north of the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Field Columbian Museum, Zoological Series 5: i–lxiii + 1–252, Pls. 1–17.

Suckers

Subfamily CATOSTOMINAE

Agassiz 1850

Catostomus

Lesueur 1817

tautonymous with *Cyprinus catostomus* Forster 1773

***Catostomus ardens* Jordan & Gilbert 1881** Latin for burning or glowing, referring to “narrow, bright, rosy” lateral band on large adult males

***Catostomus bernardini* Girard 1856** of Rio de San Bernardino, Sonora, Mexico, type locality

***Catostomus cahita* Siebert & Minckley 1986** Uto-Aztec language spoken by Amerinds inhabiting the Río Papigóchic region of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, where it occurs

***Catostomus catostomus* (Forster 1773)** under-mouthed, from *katá* (Gr. κατά), downwards, beneath, below or under, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its ventral position compared with terminal mouth

of *Cyprinus carpio* (Cyprinidae), its presumed congener at the time

***Catostomus catostomus griseus* Girard 1856** Medieval Latin for gray, referring to its grayish “upper regions”

***Catostomus catostomus lacustris* Bajkov 1927** Latin for relating to or associated with lakes (lacustrine), referring to its occurrence in Annette, Patricia, Beauvert and Pyramid lakes of Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada

***Catostomus catostomus nanomyzon* Mather 1886** *nanus* (L.), dwarf, referring to small size (11.4 cm) compared with other *Catostomus* of the Adirondack Mountains, New York, USA; *myzon*, Latinized from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck, referring to fleshy, papillose lips that suck up food, a characteristic of the family (hence the common name “sucker”)

***Catostomus catostomus pocatello* Gilbert & Evermann 1894** named for Pocatello, Idaho, USA, just north Ross Fork of Snake River, type locality

***Catostomus catostomus rostratus* Tilesius 1813** Latin for beaked, referring to its pointed snout (common to all subspecies) [treated as a full species by some workers]

***Catostomus columbianus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1893) -anus** (L.), belonging to: Columbia River drainage of the Pacific Northwest, USA and British Columbia, Canada, where it occurs

***Catostomus columbianus hubbsi* Smith 1966** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), for his work on western American fishes, his leadership in ichthyology, and for collecting holotype

***Catostomus commersonii* (Lacepède 1803)** in honor of French naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727–1773), whose collections were studied by Lacepède

***Catostomus conchos* Meek 1902** named for Río Conchos at Jiménez, Chihuahua, Mexico, type locality

***Catostomus fumeiventris* Miller 1973** *fumeus*, Latin for smoky; *venter* (L.), belly, referring to its dusky colored abdomen

***Catostomus insignis* Baird & Girard 1854** Latin for distinguished by marks, referring to spots formed by melanophores at junctures of scales

***Catostomus latipinnis* Baird & Girard 1853** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* or *penna*, fin, referring to its “very much developed fins” (especially in old males)

***Catostomus leopoldi* Siebert & Minckley 1986** in honor of American ecologist, environmentalist and author Aldo Leopold (1887–1948), whose “Song of the Galivan” was based in part on his experiences at type locality (Arroyo Moctezuma, Chihuahua, Mexico)

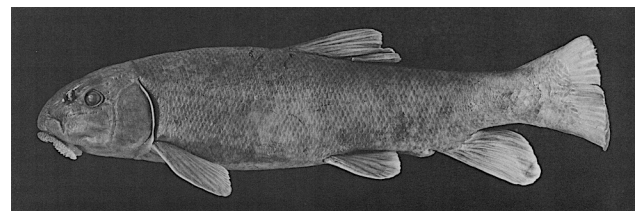
***Catostomus macrocheilus* Girard 1856** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to its very large lips

***Catostomus microps* Rutter 1908** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, having smaller eyes than the related *C. occidentalis* and *C. snyderi*

***Catostomus occidentalis* Ayres 1854** Latin for western, referring to California, USA, where it is endemic

***Catostomus occidentalis humboldtianus* Snyder 1913 -anus** (L.), belonging to: Humboldt County, California, USA, where it is endemic

***Catostomus occidentalis lacusanserinus* Fowler 1913** *lacus* (L.), lake; *anserinus* (L.), of geese, referring to Goose Lake watershed, California and Oregon, USA, where it is endemic



Catostomus leopoldi, holotype, gravid female, 151 mm SL. From: Siebert, D. J. and W. L. Minckley. 1986. Two new catostomid fishes (Cypriniformes) from the northern Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico. American Museum Novitates No. 2849: 1–17.

Catostomus occidentalis mniotilus Snyder 1913 *mniion* (Gr. μνιον), seaweed; *tiltós* (Gr. τιλτός), plucked or gathered, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its diet, “thriving especially well in deep, turbid pools where algae and diatoms are abundant”

Catostomus rimiculus Gilbert & Snyder 1898 diminutive of *rima* (L.), cleft or fissure, referring to shallow cleft of lower lip

Catostomus snyderi Gilbert 1898 in honor of American ichthyologist John Otterbein Snyder (1867–1943), Gilbert’s frequent collaborator, who first noticed this species was unnamed

Catostomus tahoensis Gill & Jordan 1878 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Tahoe, Nevada and California, USA, type locality

Catostomus tsiltcoosensis Evermann & Meek 1898 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tsiltcoos Lake, Oregon, USA, type locality

Catostomus utawana Mather 1886 named after Utawana Lake in the Blue Mountain chain (Adirondacks, New York, USA), one location where “it may probably be found” (so far it has not); name (pronounced *oo-ta-wan’-ne*) is of Onondaga origin and means “big waves” and not “sunshine” as Mather had stated²

Catostomus warnerensis Snyder 1908 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Warner basin, Oregon and Nevada, USA, where it is endemic

Catostomus wigginsi Herre & Brock 1936 in honor of American botanist Ira L. Wiggins (1899–1987), Stanford University, who collected holotype and other rare Mexican fishes for the Stanford Museum

Chasmistes

Jordan 1878

chásma (Gr. χάσμα), yawning chasm or gaping mouth; *-istés* (Gr. -ιστής), suffix indicating an agent with a specific profession or trait, i.e., one who yawns, referring to large, oblique mouth

Chasmistes brevirostris Cope 1879 *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to shorter snout compared with *Deltistes luxatus*, its presumed congener at the time

Chasmistes cujus Cope 1883 Latinization of *couia*, Pahute name for this sucker (vernacular pronounced *kwee-wee*, but the Pahute pronunciation is *koo-ee-wee*³)

Chasmistes liorus Jordan 1878 *leĩos* (Gr. λείος), smooth; *ora* (L.), edge or margin, referring to lack of papillae on lips [extinct by 1936 due to drought exacerbated by water diversions and dams that blocked spawning runs]

Chasmistes liorus mictus Miller & Smith 1981 *miktós* (Gr. μικτός), mixed, believed to be a hybrid between *C. liorus* and *Catostomus ardens* (a belief that has been challenged⁴)

Chasmistes muriei Miller & Smith 1981 in honor of the late Olaus J. Murie (1889–1963), American biologist and wildlife advocate, who col-

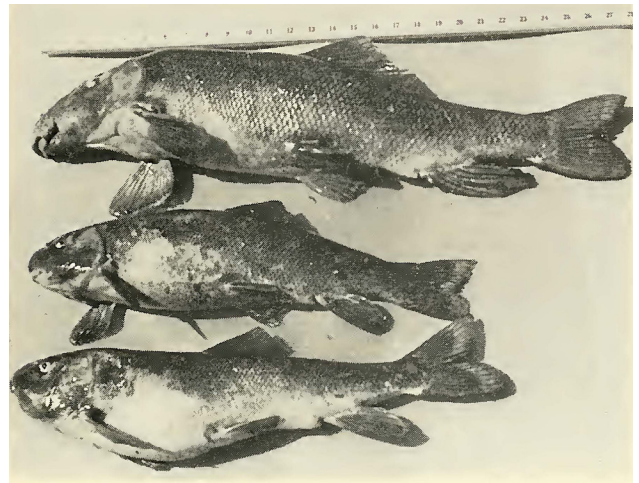


Chasmistes muriei, holotype (and only known specimen), ventral and lateral views of head. From: Miller, R. R. and G. R. Smith. 1981. Distribution and evolution of *Chasmistes* (Pisces: Catostomidae) in western North America. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan No. 696: 1–46.

² La Rivers, I. 1962. Fishes and fisheries of Nevada. Rpt. 1994. Reno: University of Nevada Press.

³ Morse, R. S. and R. A. Daniels. 2009. A redescription of *Catostomus utawana* (Cypriniformes: Catostomidae). Copeia 2009 (2): 214–220.

⁴ Cook, A. G. 2001. A review of the comparative morphology and systematics of Utah Lake suckers (Catostomidae). Journal of the Zoological Society of London 254: 293–308.



Possibly first-published image of *Deltistes luxatus* (upper fish), 86 years after its description (Two lower fish are *Chasmistes brevirostris*.) Photo by Millard Coots. From: Coots, M. 1965. Occurrences of the Lost River Sucker, *Deltistes luxatus* (Cope), and Shortnose Sucker, *Chasmistes brevirostris* Cope, in northern California. California Fish and Game 31 (2): 68–73.

lected the only known specimen in 1927 [extinct due to dams blocking spawning runs and introgressive hybridization with *Catostomus ardens*]

Deltistes

Seale 1896

delta, referring to gill rakers, shaped like the Greek letter Δ; *-istés* (Gr. -ιστής), suffix indicating an agent with a specific profession or trait, i.e., one with deltas

Deltistes luxatus (Cope 1879) Latin for dislocated or put out of joint, etymology not explained, presumably referring to spines of premaxillary bones, which form a hump on top of snout, giving the appearance of a dislocated nose

Erimyzon

Jordan 1876

eri- (Gr. prefix ἐρι), much or very; *myzon*, from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck, referring to fleshy, papillose lips that suck up food, a “free translation” of the vernacular name chubsucker

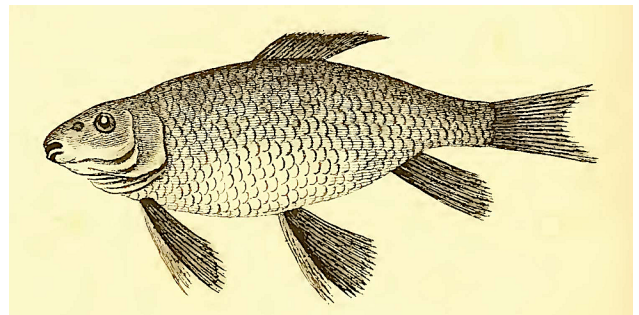
Erimyzon claviformis (Girard 1856) *clavis* (L.), bar; *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, probably referring to distinct vertical bars seen on younger specimens

Erimyzon oblongus (Mitchill 1814) Latin for oblong (longer than broad), referring to its more elongate shape compared with *E. sucetta*

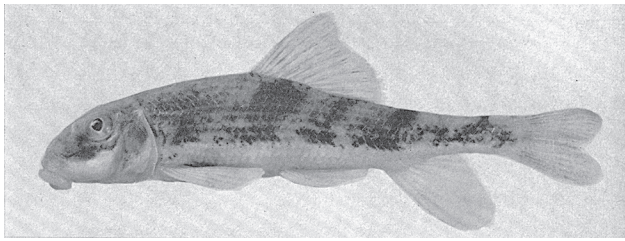
Erimyzon sucetta (Lacepède 1803) Latinization of the French *sucet*, meaning sucker

Erimyzon sucetta kennerlyi (Girard 1856) in honor of American surgeon-naturalist Caleb B. Kennerly (1829–1861), who collected holotype

Erimyzon tenuis (Agassiz 1855) Latin for thin or slender, referring to its body shape relative to the chubbier *E. oblongus*



Erimyzon sucetta (not an accurate rendering). From: Lacepède, B. G. E. 1803. Histoire naturelle des poissons. v. 5: i–lxviii + 1–803 + index, Pls. 1–21.



Hypentelium roanokense, holotype, adult male, 63 mm SL. From: Raney, E. C. and E. A. Lachner. 1947. *Hypentelium roanokense*, a new catostomid fish from the Roanoke River in Virginia. American Museum Novitates No. 1333: 1–15.

Hypentelium

Rafinesque 1818

hypó (Gr. ὑπό), under, beneath or less than; *pénτε* (Gr. πέντε), five, referring to “lower jaw shorter with five lobes” (a character that does not fit the genus)

***Hypentelium etowanum* (Jordan 1877)** *-anum* (L., neuter), belonging to: Etowah River, Georgia, USA, type locality

***Hypentelium nigricans* (Lesueur 1817)** Latin for blackish, referring to color of back

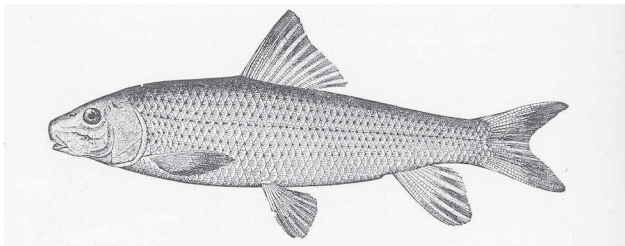
***Hypentelium roanokense* Raney & Lachner 1947** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Roanoke River drainage, Virginia and North Carolina, USA, where it is endemic

Minytrema

Jordan 1878

minýs (Gr. μινύς), less, small or reduced; *tréμα* (Gr. τρέμα), hole or aperture, referring to its lateral line, absent in juveniles and incomplete (consisting of only four unpored scales) in adults

***Minytrema melanops* (Rafinesque 1820)** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, face or countenance, referring to its head, “flat above, blackish there and in the fore part” (Rafinesque called it the “Black-face Sucker”)



Possibly first-published image of *Minytrema melanops* (80 years after its description). Illustration by H. L. Todd. From: Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1900. The fishes of North and Middle America: a descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama. Part IV. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 47: i–ci + 3137–3313, Pls. 1–392.

Moxostoma

Rafinesque 1820

moxo, probably a variant spelling of *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to “fleshy, thick, or lobed sucking lips”

***Moxostoma albidum* (Girard 1856)** Latin (neuter) for whitish, referring to greyish white coloration above and greyish silver coloration below

***Moxostoma anisurum* (Rafinesque 1820)** *anisos*, unequal, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to upper lobe of tail being narrower and longer than lower (which it is not)

***Moxostoma ariommum* Robins & Raney 1956** *big-eyed*, from *arí* (Gr. ἄρι), much or very, and *ómma* (Gr. ὄμμα), eye, referring to its large eyes

***Moxostoma austrinum* Bean 1880** Latin (neuter) for southern, referring to its occurrence in Mexico

***Moxostoma breviceps* (Cope 1870)** *brevis* (L.), short; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to small head and mouth

***Moxostoma carinatum* (Cope 1870)** Latin (neuter) for keeled, referring to low ridges on roof of skull

***Moxostoma cervinum* (Cope 1868)** Latin (neuter) for of or relating to deer, referring to tawny or fawn-like coloration of lateral stripe on *Thornburnia rathoeca*, which Cope confused with this species

***Moxostoma collapsum* (Cope 1870)** Latin (neuter) for flattened side-wise, referring to its compressed body

***Moxostoma congestum* (Baird & Girard 1854)** Latin (neuter) for dense or thick, probably referring to it “short and contracted shape”

***Moxostoma duquesnei* (Lesueur 1817)** of Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA) on the Ohio River, type locality

***Moxostoma erythrurum* (Rafinesque 1818)** *red-tailed*, from *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, which accurately describes color of lower fins in some adults but not the yellowish tail

***Moxostoma hubbsi* Legendre 1952** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), author of a 1930 monograph on sucker classification, and who advised Legendre on sucker taxonomy

***Moxostoma lacerum* (Jordan & Brayton 1877)** Latin (neuter) for torn, referring to its cleft lower lip [extinct due to starvation caused by habitat destruction; last seen alive in 1893]

***Moxostoma lachneri* Robins & Raney 1956** in honor of Ernest A. Lachner (1916–1996), Associate Curator of Fishes, U.S. National Museum, “who has added much to the knowledge of catostomid fishes”

***Moxostoma macrolepidotum* (Lesueur 1817)** *large-scaled*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *lepidōtós* (Gr. λεπιδωτός), scaly, allusion not explained, probably referring to how dark scale bases make scales appear larger than they are

***Moxostoma mascotae* Regan 1907** of the Río Mascota, Jalisco, Mexico, type locality

***Moxostoma milleri* Robins & Raney 1957** in honor of American ichthyologist Robert Rush Miller (1916–2003), University of Michigan, for his contributions to Middle American ichthyology

***Moxostoma papillosum* (Cope 1870)** Latin (neuter) for papillose, referring to pimple-like surface of its lips

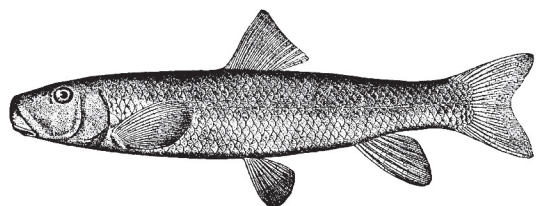
***Moxostoma pisolabrum* Trautman & Martin 1951** *pisum* (L.), pea; *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to bulbous knob on tip of upper lip

***Moxostoma poecilurum* Jordan 1877** *variegate-tailed*, from *poikilos* (Gr. ποικίλος), variegated or many-colored, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to black and red caudal fin

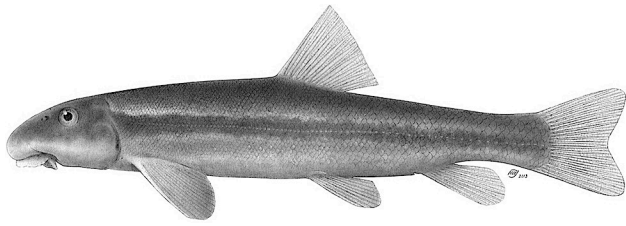
***Moxostoma robustum* (Cope 1870)** Latin (neuter) for full-bodied, referring to its large size

***Moxostoma rupiscartes* Jordan & Jenkins 1889** *rupes* (L.), rock; *scartes*, from *skarthmós* (Gr. σκαρθμός), leaping or leap, i.e., a jumprock (its common name), inspired by *Rupiscartes* Swainson 1839 for a genus of blenniids (= *Alticus*) that “jump on rocks, like a lizard,” probably referring to the proclivity of some specimens to jump or break surface of water while spawning

***Moxostoma valenciennesi* Jordan 1885** in honor of French zoologist Achille Valenciennes (1794–1865), who described this sucker in 1844



Moxostoma rupiscartes, holotype. Illustration by Sherman F. Denton. From: Jordan, D. S. 1889. Descriptions of fourteen species of fresh-water fishes collected by the U. S. Fish Commission in the summer of 1888. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 11 (723): 351–362, Pls. 43–45.



Pantosteus bondi, paratype, 118 mm SL. Illustration by John Megahan. From: Smith, G. R., J. D. Stewart and N. E. Carpenter. 2013, Fossil and recent mountain suckers, *Pantosteus*, and significance of introgression in catostomin fishes of the western United States. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan No. 743: 1–59.

but used a preoccupied name: *Catostomus* (= *Carpiodes*) *carpio* Rafinesque 1820

Pantosteus

Cope 1875

pantós (Gr. παντός), genitive of *pās* (πάς), all; *osteus* (Neo-Latin), bony, from *ostéon* (Gr. ὀστέον), bone, probably referring to “complete union of the parietal bones, which obliterates the fontanelle so universal among the suckers”

***Pantosteus bondi* (Smith, Stewart & Carpenter 2013)** in honor of the late Carl E. Bond (1920–2007), Oregon State University (Corvallis, Oregon, USA), for his many contributions to the science, conservation, and management of northwestern North American fishes

***Pantosteus clarkii* (Baird & Girard 1854)** in honor of Lieut. John H. Clark (1830–1885), American surveyor and naturalist, U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, who collected holotype

***Pantosteus discobolus* (Cope 1871)** *diskos* (Gr. δίσκος), any flat or circular plate; *bolus*, from *bólos* (Gr. βῶλος), lump or morsel, probably referring to its pendant-like upper lip

***Pantosteus discobolus jarrovi* (Cope 1874)** in honor of American surgeon-naturalist Henry C. Yarrow (1840–1929), “whose zoological explorations in various portions of the United States have been productive of many interesting results,” including helping to collect holotype of this species (often incorrectly spelled *yarrowii*; Cope latinized spelling of Yarrow’s name since *y* and *w* are absent in classical Latin)

***Pantosteus jordani* Evermann 1893** in honor of American ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851–1931), Evermann’s “teacher and friend”

***Pantosteus lahontan* Rutter 1903** named for the Lahontan Basin, California, USA, where it is endemic [originally misspelled *lahonton*, corrected spelling is in prevailing usage]

***Pantosteus nebuliferus* (Garman 1881)** *nebula* (L.), cloud; *ferus* (L.), bearing or carrying, referring to cloudy (i.e., darker) markings on body

***Pantosteus platyrhynchus* (Cope 1874)** broad- or flat-snouted, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), broad and/or flat, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its “expanded and depressed muzzle”

***Pantosteus plebeius* (Baird & Girard 1854)** Latin for commonplace, referring to its abundance (at time of description)

***Pantosteus santaanae* Snyder 1908** of the Santa Ana River, California, USA, type locality

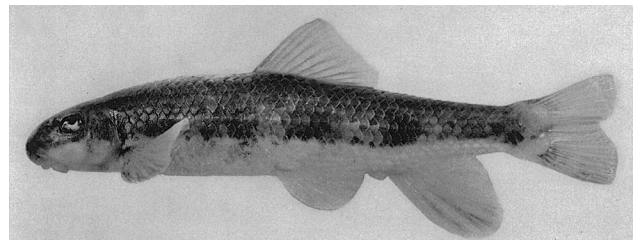
***Pantosteus virescens* Cope 1875** *viridis* (L.), green; *-escens* (L.), becoming, referring to its olivaceous color in spirits, “decidedly green on the head”

Thoburnia

Jordan & Snyder 1917

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: American biologist Wilbur Wilson Thoburn (1859–1899), who described *T. rhotroeca* and taught bionomics (ecology) at Stanford University (where Jordan had been president and chancellor)

***Thoburnia atripinnis* (Bailey 1959)** *ater* (L.), black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to dark blotch on dorsal fin



Thoburnia hamiltoni, holotype, 87 mm SL. Photograph by Art Smith. From: Raney, E. C. and E. A. Lachner. 1946. *Thoburnia hamiltoni*, a new sucker from the Upper Roanoke River system in Virginia. Copeia 1946 (4): 218–226, Pl. 1.

***Thoburnia hamiltoni* Raney & Lachner 1946** in honor of vertebrate zoologist William J. Hamilton, Jr. (1902–1990), Cornell University, the authors’ friend and teacher, “whose stimulating suggestions and assistance over a period of ten years have been invaluable”

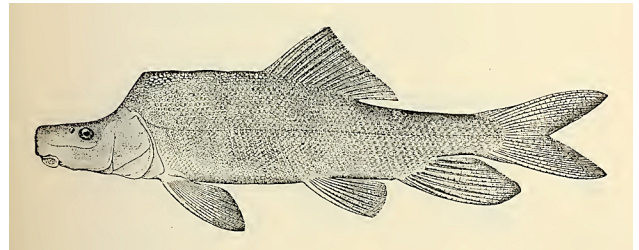
***Thoburnia rhotroeca* (Thoburn 1896)** *rhóthos* (Gr. ῥόθος), rushing; *eco-*, from *oikos* (Gr. οἶκος), house or home, referring to its preference for swift water

Xyrauchen

Eigenmann & Kirsch 1889

xyrón (Gr. ξυρόν), razor; *auchén* (Gr. αὐχίην), nape, referring to its sharp dorsal keel

***Xyrauchen texanus* (Abbott 1860) -anus** (L.), belonging to: Texas, USA (but does not occur there; Abbott apparently confused the Colorado River of Arizona with the Colorado River of Texas)



Possibly first-published image of *Xyrauchen texanus* (as *X. cypho*, a junior synonym). Illustration by Sherman F. Denton. From: Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1900. The fishes of North and Middle America: a descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama. Part IV. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 47: i–ci + 3137–3313, Pls. 1–392.