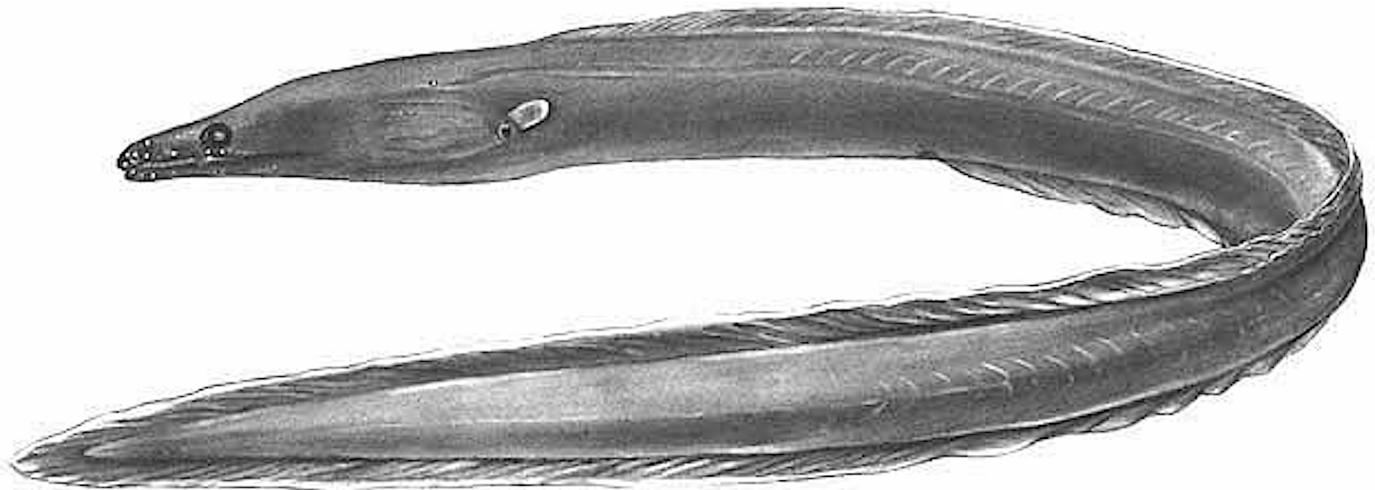


Order ANGUILLIFORMES

False Morays

Family CHLOPSIDAE

Rafinesque 1815



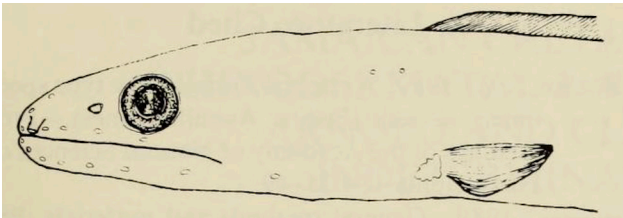
Catesbya pseudomuraena, holotype, 139.5 mm TL. Illustration by Mary H. Fuges. From: Böhlke, J. E. and D. G. Smith. 1968. A new xenocongrid eel from the Bahamas, with notes on other species in the family. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia v. 120: 25–43.

Boehlkenchelys

Tighe 1992

in honor of Eugenia B. Böhlke (1929–2001) and her husband, the late James E. Böhlke (1930–1982), both of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for their many contributions to the study of eels; *enchelys* (Gr.), eel

Boehlkenchelys longidentata Tighe 1992 *longus* (L.), long; *dentata* (L.), toothed, referring to long, needle-like teeth



Boehlkenchelys longidentata, holotype, 199 mm TL. From: Tighe, K. A. 1992. *Boehlkenchelys longidentata*, a new genus and species of chlopsid eel (Teleostei: Anguilliformes) from the Indo-West Pacific region. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 105 (1): 19–22.

Catesbya

Böhlke & Smith 1968

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: English naturalist Mark Catesby (1682/83–1749), whose *Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands* (1743) “marks the beginning of our knowledge of Bahaman fishes”

Catesbya pseudomuraena Böhlke & Smith 1968 *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false; *muraena* (L.), from *mýraina* (μύραινα), Greek name of *Muraena helena* and precursor to “moray,” i.e., a false moray, which “well describes the overall appearance of the fish”

Chilorhinus

Lütken 1852

cheílos (Gr. χείλος), lip; *rhínos* (Gr. ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), snout or nose, probably referring to ventrally projecting upper lip of *C. suenonii*

Chilorhinus platyrhynchus (Norman 1922) flat- or broad-snouted, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat or broad, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its flat and broad snout

Chilorhinus suenonii Lütken 1852 in honor of Edouard Suenson (1805–1887), Danish naval officer who collected specimens during his voyages, including some of the type material for this species

Chlopsis

Rafinesque 1810

etymology not explained, possibly *chlōē* (Gr. χλόη), twig, grass, or first green shoot of plants in spring; *ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, perhaps referring to thin (twig-like?) body of *C. bicolor*

Chlopsis apterus (Beebe & Tee-Van 1938) *á*, Greek privative, without; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its lack of pectoral fins

Chlopsis bicollaris (Myers & Wade 1941) *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), two; *collaris* (L.), collared or necked, referring to white band across nuchal region and band across back at origin of dorsal fin

Chlopsis bicolor Rafinesque 1810 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), two, of two colors, dark brown above and white below, the distinction very sharp

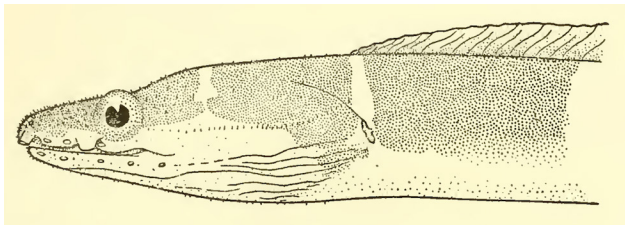
Chlopsis bidentatus Tighe & McCosker 2003 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to vomerine dentition in two biserial rows anteriorly

Chlopsis dentatus (Seale 1917) Latin for toothed, referring to its sharp, pointed and conical teeth

Chlopsis kazuko Lavenberg 1988 in honor of Kazuko Nakamura, for “single-handedly archiving the Giles W. Mead ichthyological library at



Chilorhinus suenonii. From: Lütken, C. F. 1852. Nogle bemærkninger om naeseborenes stilling hos de i gruppe med *Ophisurus* staaende slaegter af aalefamilien. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den Naturhistoriske Forening i Kjøbenhavn, Aaret 1851 (1–2): 1–21, Pl. 1.



Chlopsis bicollaris, holotype, 160 mm TL. From: Myers, G. S. and C. B. Wade. 1941. Four new genera and ten new species of eels from the Pacific coast of tropical America. Allan Hancock Pacific Expedition 1932–40, Los Angeles 9 (4): 65–111, Pls. 7–16.

the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History” [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae,” because, Lavenberg said, “formation of the personal name in the genitive case is clumsy”]

***Chlopsis longidens* (Garman 1899)** *longus* (L.), long; *dens* (L.) teeth, referring to its large, acicular and very slender teeth

***Chlopsis nanhaiensis* Tighe, Ho, Pogonoski & Hibino 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nan Hai, Chinese name for South China Sea, apparently where type was captured by commercial fishermen

***Chlopsis olokun* (Robins & Robins 1966)** god or goddess of the sea in the culture of the Yoruba-speaking peoples, including those of the Ivory Coast, type locality

***Chlopsis orientalis* Tighe, Hibino & Nguyen 2015** Latin for eastern, referring to its type locality in the Far East (Nha Trang, Vietnam, South China Sea)

***Chlopsis sagmacollaris* Pogonoski & Tighe 2015** *sáigma* (Gr. σάγμα), pack saddle; *collaris* (L.), collared or necked, referring to distinctive dark pigment patch at nape of neck

***Chlopsis slusserorum* Tighe & McCosker 2003** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Marion (1914–2013) and Willis Slusser (1935–2010), birdwatchers, amateur naturalists and philanthropists, for their “keen interest in natural history and generous support of research and education”

Kaupichthys

Schultz 1943

in honor of German naturalist Johann Jacob Kaup (1803–1873), for his work on apodal fishes; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

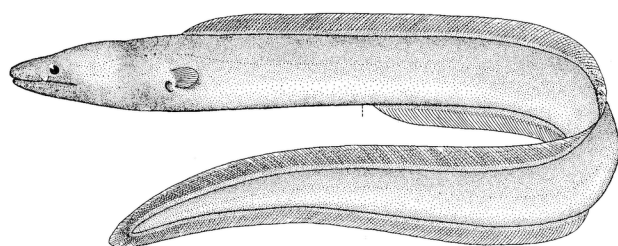
***Kaupichthys atronasus* Schultz 1953** *atro-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *nasus* (L.), nose, referring to its black anterior nostrils

***Kaupichthys brachychirus* Schultz 1953** short-handed, from *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and from *cheir* or *cheirós* (Gr. χεῖρ, genitive χειρός), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to its short pectoral fin

***Kaupichthys diodontus* Schultz 1943** *di-*, from *dis* (L.), in two; *odontos* (Gr.), tooth, referring to two rows of teeth on vomer

***Kaupichthys hyoproroides* (Strömman 1896)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its supposed resemblance to *Hyoprorus*, a name applied to the leptocephalus of *Nettastoma melanura* (Nettastomatidae)

***Kaupichthys japonicus* Matsubara & Asano 1960** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, proposed as a Japanese subspecies of *K. diodontus*



Kaupichthys japonicus, holotype, ripe female with full-grown ova, 238 mm TL. From: Matsubara, K. and H. Asano. 1960. A new eel of the genus *Kaupichthys*. Copeia 1959 (4): 293–297.

***Kaupichthys nuchalis* Böhlke 1967** Latin for of the neck or nape, referring to pale band at nape

Powellichthys

Smith 1966

in honor of Ronald Powell, Fisheries Officer, Cook Island, South Pacific, who provided holotype; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Powellichthys ventriosus* Smith 1966** Latin for potbellied, referring to the distended abdomen of females caused by “tightly packed” eggs



Powellichthys ventriosus, holotype, 130 mm SL, broken line showing estimated distension of abdomen. From: Smith, J. L. B. 1966. An interesting new eel of the family Xenococongidae from Cook Island, Pacific. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13) 8 (89) (for 1965): 297–301, Pl. 10.

Robinsia

Böhlke & Smith 1967

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: American ichthyologist C. Richard Robins (1928–2020), for his contributions to the knowledge of this “fascinating group of eels” (trivial name of its only species honors his wife)

***Robinsia catherinae* Böhlke & Smith 1967** in honor of ichthyologist and sculptor Catherine H. Robins, for her contributions to the knowledge of this “fascinating group of eels” (generic name honors her husband)



Robinsia catherinae, paratype, 80.7 mm TL. Illustration by Mary H. Fuges. From: Böhlke, J. E. and D. G. Smith. 1967. A new xenococong eel from the western Indian and western Atlantic oceans. Notulae Naturae (Philadelphia) 408: 1–6.

Xenocoonger

Regan 1912

xeno-, from *xeníkós* (Gr. ξενικός), strange or foreign (i.e., different), presumably referring to how it resembles anguillids in most of its characters, but has small branchial openings into the pharynx like those of a muraenid; *conger*, Latin for a marine eel

***Xenocoonger fryeri* Regan 1912** in honor of English entomologist John Claud Fortescue Fryer (1866–1948), who collected holotype



Probably first-published image (or at least photograph) of *Xenocoonger fryeri*. Photo by John E. Randall. From: Randall, J. E., J. L. Earle, T. Hayes, C. Pittman, M. Severns and R. J. F. Smith. 1993. Eleven new records and validations of shore fishes from the Hawaiian Islands. Pacific Science 47 (3): 222–239.