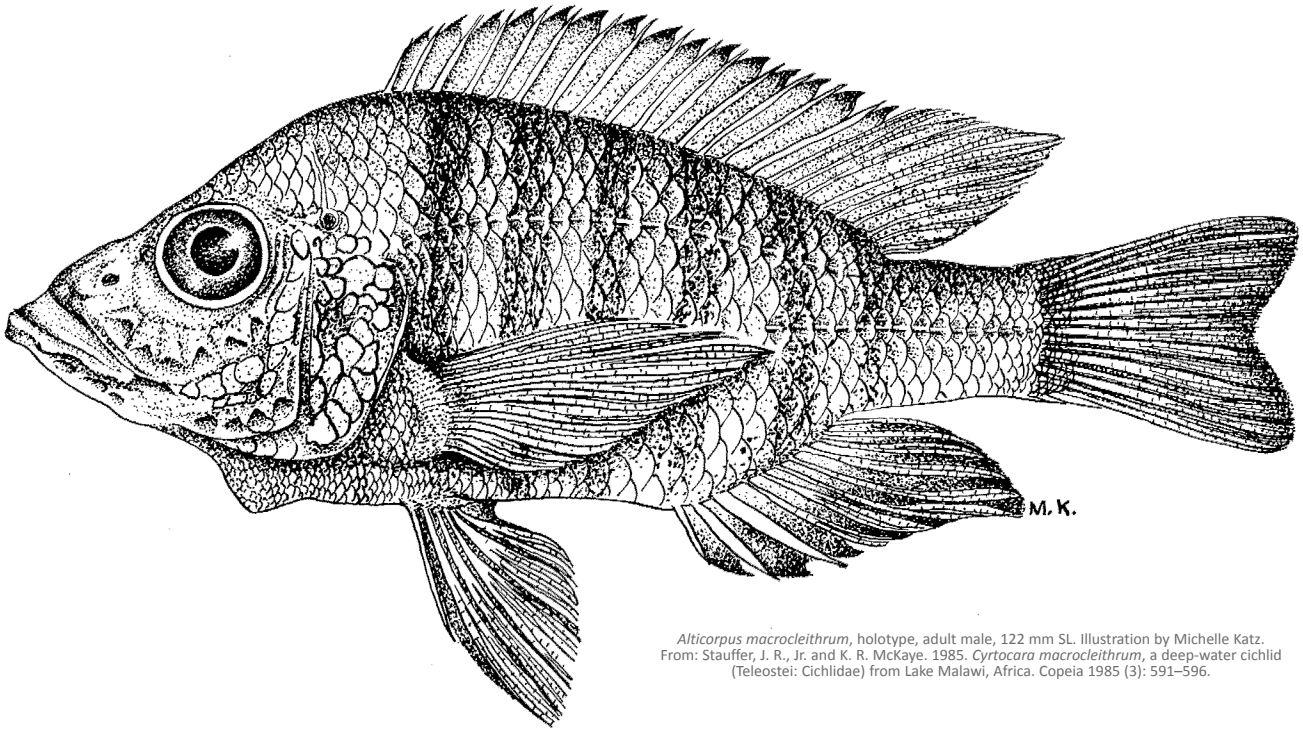
Order CICHLIFORMES

African Cichlids

Family **CICHLIDAE**

Subfamily PSEUDOCRENILABRINAE Fowler 1934

Part I: *Abactochromis – Fossorochromis*



Alticorpus macrocleithrum, holotype, adult male, 122 mm SL. Illustration by Michelle Katz. From: Stauffer, J. R., Jr. and K. R. McKaye. 1985. *Cyrtocara macrocleithrum*, a deep-water cichlid (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi, Africa. Copeia 1985 (3): 591–596.

Chromis etymology

Chromis is used in the names of many African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852. To avoid repetition and to save space, its etymology is given here: *chrómis* (χρόμις), a name dating to Aristotle, from *chremetízo* (χρηματίζειν), to neigh or whinny, referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related).

Abactochromis

Oliver & Arnegard 2010

abactus (L.), driven away, banished or expelled, referring to both the solitary, wandering and apparently non-territorial habits of living individuals, and to the authors' removal of its one species from *Melanochromis*, in which it was originally described and had "mistakenly" remained for 75 years; *chromis* (see above)



Possibly first-published image of *Abactochromis labrosus*, 38 years after its description. Photo by Wolfgang Staeck. From: Staeck, W. 1973. Cichliden. Verbreitung-Verhalten-Arten. Band 1. Pfriem Verlag. 317 pp., 273 fig.

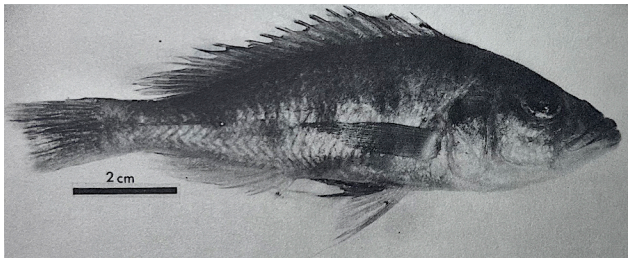
***Abactochromis labrosus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for large-lipped, referring to lips produced into pointed lobes

Allochromis

Greenwood 1980

állos (ἄλλος), other or different, referring to unusual tooth shape and dental pattern, and to its lepidophagous habits; *chromis* (see above)

***Allochromis welcommei* (Greenwood 1966)** in honor of English fisheries biologist Robin Welcomme (1938–2025), East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (Jinja, Uganda), who collected holotype and supplied ecological and other data



Allochromis welcommei, holotype, adult female, 104 mm SL. From: Greenwood, P. H. 1966. Two new species of *Haplochromis* (Pisces, Cichlidae) from Lake Victoria. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13) 8 (89) (for 1965): 303–318, Pl. 11.

Alticorpus

Stauffer & McKaye 1988

altus (L.), high or deep; *corpus* (L.), body, referring to relatively deep body of all species known at the time

***Alticorpus geoffreyi* Snoeks & Walapa 2004** in honor of British biologist

Geoffrey Fryer (1927–2024), who worked on several aspects of the fishes of Lake Malawi (where this species is endemic), but is "most renown for his pioneering work" on the lake's communities of rock-dwelling cichlids

***Alticorpus macrocleithrum* (Stauffer & McKaye 1985)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *kleîthron* (κλεῖθρον), cleithrum (main element of dermal shoulder girdle), referring to "large and distinctive nature" of the cleithrum, which has elongated tips that cause an unusual ventral protrusion below posterior part of head

***Alticorpus mentale* Stauffer & McKaye 1988** unnecessary neuterization of *mentum* (L.), chin, or of the anatomical adjective *mental*, referring to its prominent mental process

***Alticorpus peterdaviesi* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)** in honor of Peter Davies, fish exporter of Lake Malawi, for his help in securing many fishes from the lake for photography and study

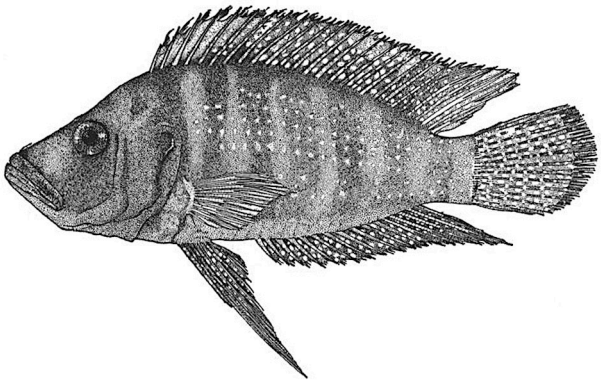
***Alticorpus profundicola* Stauffer & McKaye 1988** *profundus* (L.), deep; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its deepwater habitat (holotype captured at 159 m)

Altolamprologus

Poll 1986

alto, from *altus* (L.), high or deep, referring to high dorsal profile of all species; *Lamprologus*, original genus of all species

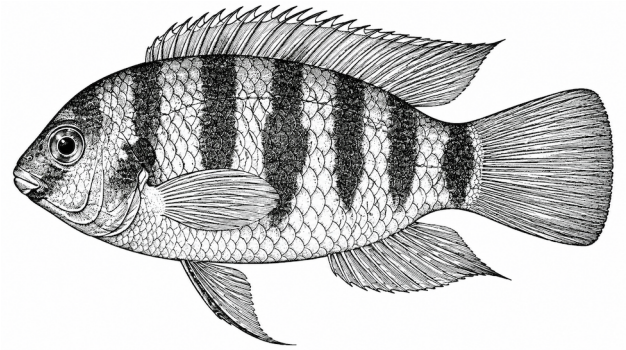
***Altolamprologus calvus* (Poll 1978)** Latin for bald, referring to scaleless area on forehead between the eyes



Altolamprologus calvus, holotype, 107 mm SL. From: Poll, M. 1978. Contribution à la connaissance du genre *Lamprologus* Schth. Description de quatre espèces nouvelles, réhabilitation de *Lamprologus mondabu* et synopsis remanié des espèces du lac Tanganika. Bulletin de la Classe des Sciences, Académie Royale de Belgique (Série 5) 64 (11): 725–758.

***Altolamprologus compressiceps* (Boulenger 1898)** *compressus* (L.), squeezed or pressed together; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "very strongly compressed head"

***Altolamprologus fasciatus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for banded, referring to 11 dark-brown bars on a yellowish body



First-published image of *Anomalochromis thomasi*. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1916. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. v. 4: i–xxvii + 1–392.

Anomalochromis

Greenwood 1985

anomalus (L.), odd or irregular, referring to unusual condition of preopercular-mandibular lateral-line canal, which lacks a passage through the anguloarticular bone; *chromis* (see p. 1)

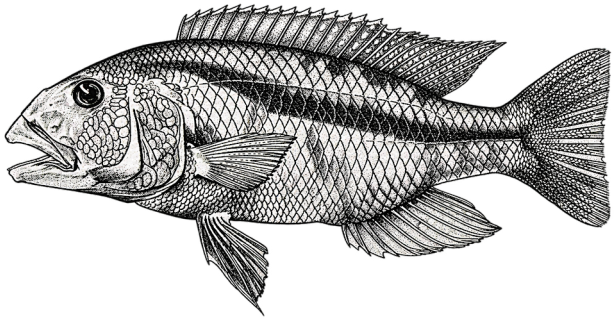
***Anomalochromis thomasi* (Boulenger 1915)** in honor of British anthropologist Northcote W. Thomas (1868–1936), who collected holotype

Aristochromis

Trewavas 1935

aristos (ἄριστοι), the best, referring to "aristocratic" profile of head (per Eccles & Trewavas 1989[1]); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Aristochromis christyi* Trewavas 1935** in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863–1932), English physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected holotype



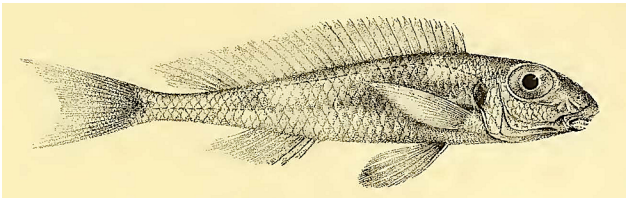
Aristochromis christyi, lectotype. Illustration by Myrtle Fasken. See footnote 1 for source.

Asprotilapia

Boulenger 1901

aspro, etymology not explained, possibly referring to slender, ventrally-flattened body shape and down-turned mouth, superficially resembling the European percid *Aspro apron* (=*Zingel asper*); *Tilapia*, presumed to be "allied" with that genus

***Asprotilapia leptura* Boulenger 1901** thin-tailed, from *leptós* (λεπτός), fine or thin, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to thin caudal peduncle



First-published image of *Asprotilapia leptura*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1901. Third contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in lakes Tanganyika and Kivu during his second expedition, 1899-1900. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 16 (pt 3, no. 1): 137–178, Pls. 12–20.

Astatoreochromis

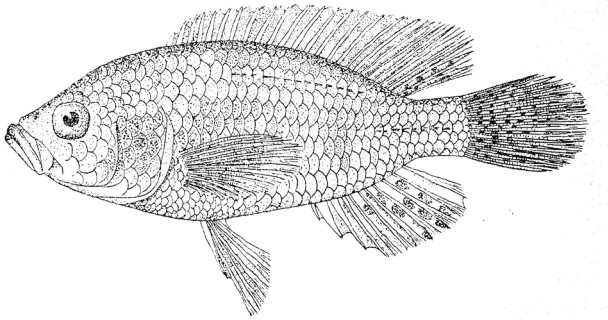
Pellegrin 1904

combination of the names *Astatotilapia* and *Oreochromis*, believed to be intermediate between those two genera

***Astatoreochromis alluaudi* Pellegrin 1904** in honor of French entomologist and explorer Charles A. Alluaud (1861–1949), who collected holotype

***Astatoreochromis straeleni* (Poll 1944)** in honor of Belgian paleontologist-carcinologist Victor van Straelen (1889–1964), Director, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences

[1] Eccles, D. H. and E. Trewavas. 1989. Malawian cichlid fishes. The classification of some Haplochromine genera. Lake Fish Movies, H. W. Dieckhoff, Herten, Germany. 1–334.



Astatoreochromis straeleni, holotype, 103 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1944. Descriptions de poissons nouveaux recueillis dans la région d'Albertville (Congo belge) par le Dr. G. Pojer. Bulletin du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique 20 (3): 1–12.

Astatotilapia

Pellegrin 1904

ástatos (ἄστατος), unstable (i.e., variable), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Pellegrin's observation that teeth in specimens of this genus change as the fish grows (bi- or tricuspid at a young age, probably because they are not yet strong enough to take animal food, becoming conical as adults when they are capable of grasping larger living prey); *Tilapia*, described as intermediate between that genus and *Paratilapia*

***Astatotilapia bloyeti* (Sauvage 1883)** in honor of Capt. A. Bloyet, chief of the French station for scientific observations at Kandôa, Tanzania, who collected holotype

***Astatotilapia burtoni* (Günther 1894)** eponym not identified, probably in honor of Capt. Richard Francis Burton (1821–1890), English explorer, geographer and diplomat, who, with John Hanning Speke, discovered Lake Tanganyika (type locality) in search of the source of the Nile

***Astatotilapia calliptera* (Günther 1894)** pretty-winged, from *kállos* (κάλλος) beauty, and *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to anal fin "ornamented" by 2–4 large milky-white ocelli; in addition, dorsal fin in the largest specimen Günther examined described as "ornamented with round light-coloured spots"

***Astatotilapia desfontainii* (Lacepède 1802)** in honor of friend and colleague René Louiche Desfontaines (1750–1833), French botanist and ornithologist, who found this cichlid in the thermal waters of Tunisia

***Astatotilapia flaviijosephi* (Lortet 1883)** in honor of Titus Flavius Josephus (37–c. 100), Romano-Jewish scholar, historian and hagiographer, who is mentioned several times in Lortet's study of Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee in Israel) [see essay, next page]

***Astatotilapia fuelleborni* (Hilgendorf & Pappenheim 1903)** in honor of German physician and parasitologist Friedrich Fülleborn (1866–1933), who collected holotype during his travels as a doctor with the German Army in East Africa

***Astatotilapia gigliolii* (Pfeffer 1896)** eponym not identified but clearly in honor of Italian zoologist-anthropologist Enrico Hillyer Giglioli (1845–1909), director of the Royal Zoological Museum (Florence, Italy), who is cited in Pfeffer's monograph

***Astatotilapia stappersii* (Poll 1943)** in honor of Belgian physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883–1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led an expedition to Lake Tanganyika and collected holotype in 1912

***Astatotilapia swynnertoni* (Boulenger 1907)** in honor of English naturalist Charles Francis Massy Swynnerton (1877–1938), noted for his contributions to tsetse fly research, who "obtained" holotype from his farm in Mozambique

***Astatotilapia tchadensis* Trape 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chad, type locality, and fossil Lake Chad basin, where it originated



Aulonocara koningsi, male. Photo by Adrianus F. Konings, for whom it is named. From: Tawil, P. 2003. *Aulonocara koningsi* n. sp., un cichlidé nouveau du lac Malawi apparenté à *Aulonocara stuartgranti* (Pisces: Teleostei: Cichlidae). L'an Cichlidé 3: 89–98.

Aulonocara

Regan 1922

aulós (αὐλός), flute or pipe; *cara*, from *kára* (κάρα), head, referring to enlarged sensory canals in head of *A. nyassae*

***Aulonocara aquilonium* Konings 1995** Latin for north or northerly, referring to its northerly distribution in Lake Malawi

***Aulonocara auditor* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for hearer, presumably referring to expanded sensory canals in head ("Otic region of ear slightly swollen")

***Aulonocara baenschi* Meyer & Riehl 1985** in honor of Ulrich Baensch (1917–2006), inventor of Tetramin dried flake food and founder of Tetra GmbH, whose "pioneering work" made "modern" tropical fishkeeping possible (translation)

***Aulonocara brevinidus* Konings 1995** *brevis* (L.), short or shallow; *nidus* (L.), a nest, referring to shallow spawning pit constructed by the male

***Aulonocara ethelwynnae* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), who described three species in this genus

***Aulonocara gertrudae* Konings 1995** in honor of Konings' wife, Gertrud Dubin, for her "moral support, her interest in cichlids, and her patience"

***Aulonocara guentheri* Eccles 1989** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), "who first recognized the remarkable diversity of the Malawian fish fauna"

***Aulonocara hueseri* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987** in honor of cichlid aquarist Eberhard Hüser (Hildesheim, Germany)

***Aulonocara jacobfreibergi* (Johnson 1974)** in honor of Jacob Freiberg (1943–2022), African Fish Imports (Verona, New Jersey, USA), who co-collected holotype

***Aulonocara kandeense* Tawil & Allgayer 1987** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kande Island, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

***Aulonocara koningsi* Tawil 2003** in honor of Adrianus ("Ad") F. Konings (b. 1956), Dutch ichthyologist, cichlid aquarist and publisher, whose "richly illustrated field guides on cichlids in general—and those of Lake Malawi and the genus *Aulonocara* in particular—have contributed significantly to our knowledge of these fishes" (translation)

***Aulonocara korneliae* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987** in honor of Kornelia Meyer, wife of first author

***Aulonocara maylandi* Trewavas 1984** in honor of German cichlid enthusiast and aquarium-fish author Hans-Joachim Mayland (1928–2004), who brought this species to Trewavas' attention

***Aulonocara nyassae* Regan 1922** of Lake Nyassa (usually spelled Nyasa), Tanzanian name for Lake Malawi, where this cichlid is endemic

***Aulonocara rostratum* Trewavas 1935** Latin for beaked, referring to longer snout compared with *A. nyassae*

***Aulonocara saulosi* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987** in honor of Saulos Mwale (Salima, Malawi), diver and mechanic working for cichlid exporter Stuart M. Grant and discoverer of many Malawian cichlids

The cichlid, the catfish, and the first-century scholar

In the September 2020 issue of *Buntbarsche Bulletin*, the journal of the American Cichlid Association, the late Paul V. Loiselle (1945–2025) summarized the aquarium husbandry of *Astatotilapia flaviijosephi*, the Jordan Mouthbrooder. As its common name suggests, it's endemic to the central Jordan River system, including Lake Tiberias (also known as Kinneret), of Israel, Jordan and Syria. In fact, *A. flaviijosephi* is the only haplochromine cichlid that naturally occurs outside of Africa.



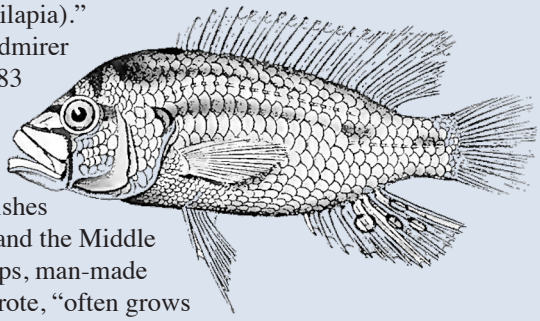
1834 steel-engraved portrait of Titus Flavius Josephus by Robert Lunn.

Loiselle includes in his article a brief side essay, "Who Was Flavius Josephus and Why Is a Cichlid Named After Him?" He answered the first of the two questions. Titus Flavius Josephus (37-c. 100), born Yosef ben Matityahu, was a prominent Romano-Jewish scholar, historian and hagiographer, most famous for his book *The Wars of the Jews, or History of the Destruction of Jerusalem* (also known as *The Jewish War*).

But Loiselle did not really answer the second question: why Louis Charles Émile Lortet (1836-1909), a physician, botanist, zoologist, paleontologist, Egyptologist and anthropologist, named *Chromis* (now *Astatotilapia*) *flaviijosephi* after a scholar from the first century A.D.

Loiselle wrote: "Educated persons living in the 19th Century were quite familiar with classical literature. Lortet appears to have shared the generally high regard in which the Jewish historian's writings were held. In his monograph on the fishes of the Levant, he saw fit to express his admiration by naming a distinctive representative of that ichthyofauna in his honor. Lorter's [*sic*] use of a patronymic as the species name for this cichlid is echoed in the contemporary Israeli vernacular *amnunit yosef* (Joseph's tilapia)."

What Loiselle did not explain is that Lortet was more than just an admirer of Josephus' historical writings. Lortet actually cited Josephus in his 1883 zoological survey of Lake Tiberias. Josephus had reported a thriving fishing industry on the lake, and mentioned a fish the Romans called "Coracinus." Lortet identified "Coracinus" as *Clarias macracanthus*, now known as *C. gariepinus*, one of the air-breathing or "walking" catfishes of the family Clariidae. *C. gariepinus* widely occurs throughout Africa and the Middle East in just about everywhere there's fresh water — lakes, rivers, swamps, man-made ponds, even urban sewage systems. "This remarkable catfish," Lortet wrote, "often grows over 1 meter in length, and when caught and thrown on the sand, it will utter hoarse cries that resemble the meows of an angry cat" (translation). Lortet also saw fit to mention (twice, in fact) that Josephus believed the presence of "Coracinus" in Lake Tiberias was due to an underground connection with the Nile!



Astatotilapia flaviijosephi. From: Lortet, L. 1883. Études zoologiques sur la faune du lac de Tibériade, suivies d'un aperçu sur la faune des lacs d'Antioche et de Homs. I. Poissons et reptiles du lac de Tibériade et de quelques autres parties de la Syrie. Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon 3: 99–189, Pls. 6–18.

Lortet, however, may have assigned the wrong fish to "Coracinus." The name is an ancient one, dating from the Κορακῖνος of Aristotle and applied to a number of perch-like fishes over the centuries, including drums, damselfishes and, yes, cichlids. As noted by Smithsonian ichthyologist Theodore Gill in 1906,[1] Lortet identified Josephus' "Coracin fish" as a catfish "without sufficient reason." Gill returned to the subject a year later,[2] suggesting that the fish mentioned in Josephus' *War of the Jews* was actually a cichlid — perhaps the very same cichlid that Lortet named *A. flaviijosephi*, not fully understanding its relevance to the Romano-Jewish scholar, 17 centuries later.

[1] Gill, T. 1906. Parental care among fresh-water fishes. Annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1905: 403–531.

[2] Gill, T. 1907. The Coracinus of Josephus. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 39 (4): 317.

***Aulonocara stonemani* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)** in honor of John Stoneman, Chief Fisheries Officer, Malawi, for help in making the authors' expedition a success

***Aulonocara stuartgranti* Meyer & Riehl 1985** in honor of Stuart M. Grant (1937–2007), English exporter of cichlids from Lake Malawi, where this species is endemic

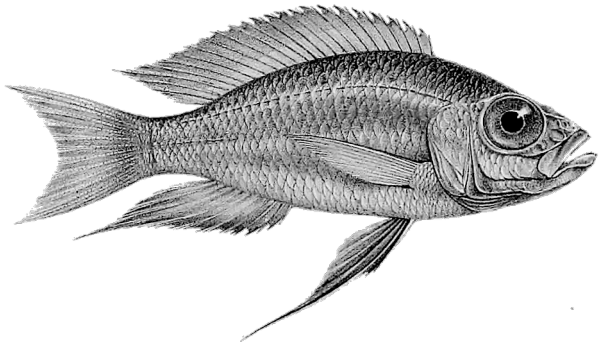
***Aulonocara trematocephalum* (Boulenger 1901)** hole-headed, from *trématos* (τρήματος), genitive of *tréma* (τρῆμα), hole or aperture, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to sensory pores in head with "very wide openings"

Aulonocranus

Regan 1920

aulós (αὐλός), flute or pipe; *cranus*, from *krános* (κράνος), helmet (i.e., head), referring to enlarged sensory canals in the head

***Aulonocranus dewindti* (Boulenger 1899)** in memory of the "distinguished young" Belgian geologist Jean Charles Louis De Windt (1876–1898), who drowned in Lake Tanganyika (type locality)



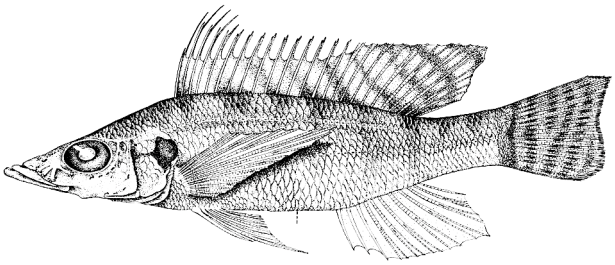
Aulonocranus dewindti. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Second contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. On the fishes obtained by the Congo Free State Expedition under Lieut. Lemaire in 1898. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 15 (pt 4, no. 1): 87–96, Pls. 18–20.

Baileychromis

Poll 1986

in honor of American ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911–2011), University of Michigan, who co-described *B. centropomoides* in 1977; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Baileychromis centropomoides* (Bailey & Stewart 1977)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eîdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to superficial resemblance of head and body (but not dorsal fin) to American snooks, *Centropomus* (Centropomidae)



Baileychromis centropomoides, holotype, female, 135 mm SL. Illustration by Carole Wrigley. From: Bailey, R. M. and D. J. Stewart. 1977. Cichlid fishes from Lake Tanganyika: additions to the Zambian fauna including two new species. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan 679: 1–30, Pls. 1–3.

Bathybates

Boulenger 1898

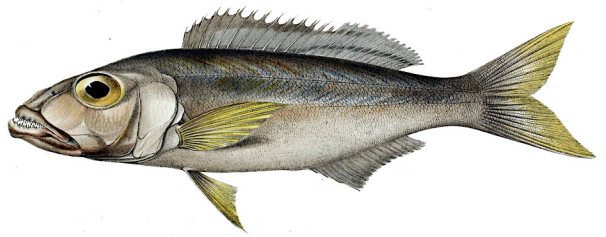
bathýs (βαθύς), deep; *bátēs* (βάτης), one who treads, probably referring to deepwater habitat (122 m) of *B. ferox*

***Bathybates fasciatus* Boulenger 1901** Latin for banded, referring to series of round blackish blotches (which look like short stripes or bands) above upper lateral line

***Bathybates ferox* Boulenger 1898** Latin for fierce or ferocious, probably referring to its long, sharp and fang-like teeth

***Bathybates graueri* Steindachner 1911** in honor of Austrian explorer and zoologist Rudolf Grauer (1870–1927), who collected holotype

***Bathybates hornii* Steindachner 1911** eponym not identified, probably in honor of one or both of the Horn brothers, Adolf and Albin Horn, who explored German East-Africa (present day Burundi and Tanzania) collecting specimens for the Vienna Museum, where Steindachner was curator of fishes and reptiles



First-published image of *Bathybates ferox*, holotype, female, 275 mm TL. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1898. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in Lake Tanganyika during his expedition, 1895-96. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 5 (pt 1 no. 1): 1–30, Pls. 1–8.

***Bathybates leo* Poll 1956** Latin for lion, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large teeth used to catch clupeids and other cichlids

***Bathybates minor* Boulenger 1906** Latin for less, at up to 205 mm TL, smallest member of genus

***Bathybates vittatus* Boulenger 1914** Latin for banded, referring to 4–5 dark brown longitudinal bands along sides

Benitochromis

Lamboj 2001

named for Benito River, Equatorial Guinea, type locality of *B. batesii*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Benitochromis batesii* (Boulenger 1901)** in honor of George Latimer Bates (1863–1940), Cameroon farmer and ornithologist, who collected specimens for the Natural History Museum (London), including holotype of this species from Equatorial Guinea

***Benitochromis conjunctus* Lamboj 2001** Latin for a connection or conjunction, referring to two horizontal bands that conjoin with vertical bands on middle of body

***Benitochromis finleyi* (Trewavas 1974)** in honor of American aquarist Lee Finley, who "generously" provided the photograph used in the description

***Benitochromis nigrodorsalis* Lamboj 2001** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to black color of dorsal fin

***Benitochromis riomuniensis* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1981)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Muni (Equatorial Guinea), between Cameroon and Gabon, type locality

***Benitochromis ufermanni* Lamboj 2001** in honor of German aquarist Alfred Ufermann (d. 2002), who played a significant role in getting Lamboj involved with the cichlids of West and Central Africa; in addition, "one turns to him—mostly successfully—when it comes to unusual literature on cichlids" (translation)



Benitochromis ufermanni, female. From: Lamboj, A. 2001. Revision des *Chromidotilapia batesii/finleyi*-Komplexes (Teleostei, Perciformes), mit der Beschreibung einer neuen Gattung und dreier neuer Arten. Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Ichthyologie 2: 11–47.

Benthochromis

Poll 1986

bénthos (βένθος), depth (of the sea), referring to deepwater habitat (10–125 m) of *B. melanoides* and *B. tricoti*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Benthochromis horii* Takahashi 2008** in honor of fish ecologist Michio Hori, Kyoto University (Japan), the first to identify this cichlid as an



Benthochromis horii, holotype, male, 150.9 mm SL. From: Takahashi, T. 2008. Description of a new cichlid fish species of the genus *Benthochromis* (Perciformes: Cichlidae) from Lake Tanganyika. Journal of Fish Biology 72: 603–613.

undescribed species

***Benthochromis melanoides* (Poll 1984)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eĭdos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, presumably referring to black blotch on nape of males

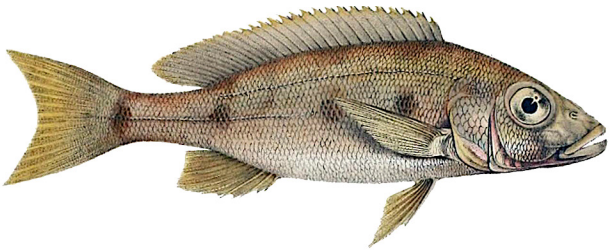
***Benthochromis tricoti* (Poll 1948)** in honor of M. (probably Monsieur) Tricot, director of the Great Lakes Railroad Company (Albertville), for his interest in and concern for the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

Boulengerochromis

Pellegrin 1904

in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), British Museum (Natural History), who described *B. microlepis* in 1899 (Pellegrin also described the pleasant time he had and the kind welcome he received from Boulenger while visiting his musuem); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Boulengerochromis microlepis* (Boulenger 1899)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, presumably referring to relatively small scales, 80–90 along lateral line



Boulengerochromis microlepis. Illustration by James Green. See *Aulonocranus dewindti* caption for source.

Buccochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

bucca, from *bucca* (L.), cheek or cavity (i.e., mouth), presumably referring to their large mouths; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Buccochromis atritaeniatus* (Regan 1922)** *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), dark or black; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to blackish band from nape to caudal fin

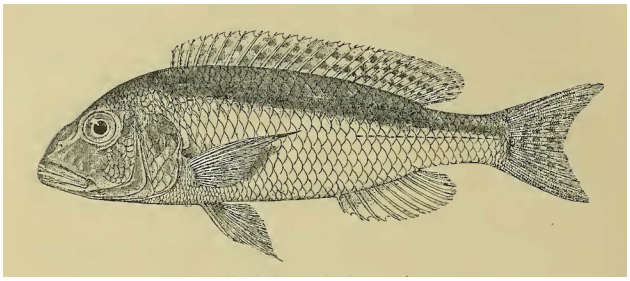
***Buccochromis heterotaenia* (Trewavas 1935)** *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to oblique band below posterior half of upper lateral line, different from band on the similar *B. rhoadesii*, which covers upper lateral line

***Buccochromis lepturus* (Regan 1922)** thin-tailed, from *leptós* (λεπτός), fine or thin, and *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to slender caudal peduncle, described as "1⅓ to 2 as long as deep"

***Buccochromis nototaenia* (Boulenger 1902)** *nőtos* (νῶτος), back; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to conspicuous dark diagonal stripe from nape to base of caudal fin

***Buccochromis oculatus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for eyed, perhaps referring to larger eye diameter in length of head compared with the similar *B. atritaeniatus*

***Buccochromis rhoadesii* (Boulenger 1908)** in honor of Capt. Edmund L. Rhoades, commander of the British gunboat *Gwendolen*, who presented a large collection of well-preserved fishes from Lake Malawi (including holotype of this one), to the British Museum, with sketches of their coloration in life made by Rhoades himself



Buccochromis lepturus. From: Regan, C. T. 1922. The cichlid fishes of Lake Nyassa. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1921 (pt 4, no. 36): 675–727, Pls. 1–6.

***Buccochromis spectabilis* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for notable or showy, presumably referring to bright blue color of breeding males

Callochromis

Regan 1920

callos, from *kállos* (κάλλος), beauty, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to attractive coloration of all three species in life; *chromis* (see p.1)

***Callochromis macrops* (Boulenger 1898)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ṓps* (ὤψ), eye, referring to large eye, exceeding interorbital width, larger than eye of *Gnathochromis pfefferi*, its presumed closest congener at the time

***Callochromis melanostigma* (Boulenger 1906)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to any or all of the following: regular longitudinal series of small black spots on back and sides, a blackish opercular spot, a reddish spot below eye, black spots on dorsal fin sometimes forming an oblique series



Callochromis melanostigma. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1906. Fourth contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Dr. W. A. Cunnington during the Third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904-1905. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 17 (pt 6, no. 1): 537–601, Pls. 30–41.

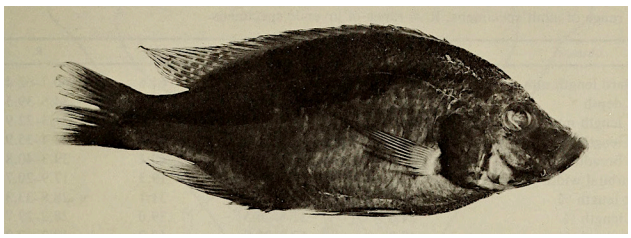
***Callochromis pleurospilus* (Boulenger 1906)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (πλευρά), side; *spilus*, from *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to black opercular spot followed by six black spots along sides

Caprichromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

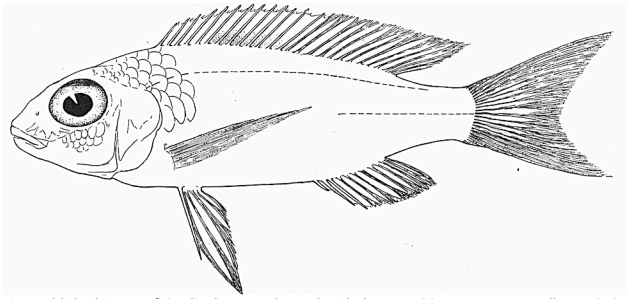
capra (L.), goat, referring to its butting behavior, which these paedophages use to force females of other cichlids to relinquish their broods; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Caprichromis liemi* (McKaye & MacKenzie 1982)** in honor of Indonesian-born ichthyologist Karel F. Liem (1935–2009), for his "pioneering" studies and insight into the feeding mechanism of cichlids



Caprichromis liemi, holotype, adult male, 175 mm SL. From: McKaye, K. R. and C. Mackenzie. 1982. *Cyrtocara liemi*, a previously undescribed paedophagous cichlid fish (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi, Africa. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 95 (2): 398–402.

***Caprichromis orthognathus* (Trewavas 1935)** *orthós* (ὀρθός), straight; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to its "nearly vertical" mouth



First-published image of *Cardiopharynx schoutedeni*, holotype, 138 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1946. Révision de la faune ichthyologique du Lac Tanganika. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge Série C (Zoologie) (sér. 1) 4 (3): 141–364, Pls. 1–3.

Cardiopharynx

Poll 1942

cardio, from *kardía* (καρδία), heart; *phárynx* (φάρυγξ), throat, referring to heart-shaped lower pharyngeal bone

***Cardiopharynx schoutedeni* Poll 1942** in honor of Belgian zoologist Henri Schouteden (1881–1972), director of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), and one of the first to collect this species

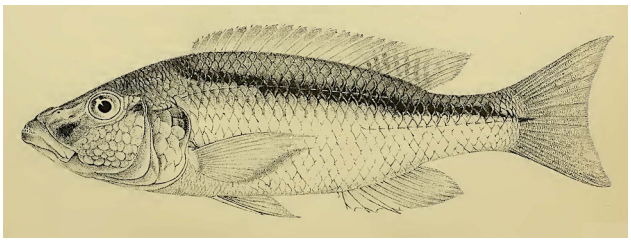
Champsochromis

Boulenger 1915

chámpsos (χάμψος), crocodile, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to outer-row teeth of *C. caeruleus*, described as "very large and widely spaced"; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Champsochromis caeruleus* (Boulenger 1908)** Latin for dark- or sky-blue (but here meaning blue in general), referring to its greenish-blue coloration

***Champsochromis spilorhynchus* (Regan 1922)** *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, presumably referring to large black spot on preorbital (from anterior eye to upper jaw)



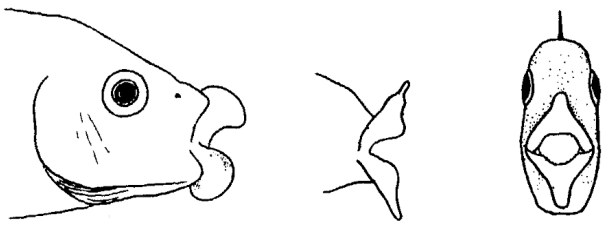
Champsochromis spilorhynchus. Illustration by James Green. See *Buccochromis lepturus* caption for source.

Cheilochromis

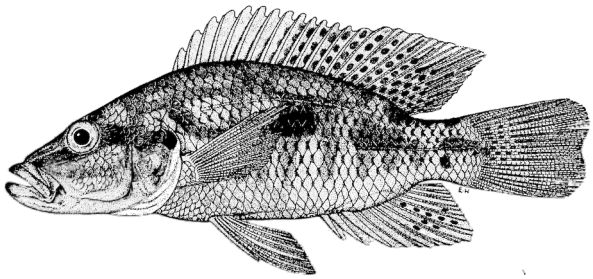
Eccles & Trewavas 1989

cheílos (χεῖλος), lip, referring to lips produced into median lobes; *chromis* (see p. 1) [not to be confused with *Chilochromis* Boulenger 1902]

***Cheilochromis euchilus* (Trewavas 1935)** *eŭ-* (εὖ), well or very; *cheílos* (χεῖλος), lip, referring to lips produced into median lobes



First-published images of *Cheilochromis euchilus*, showing, from left to right, head (lateral), fleshy lobes of jaw drawn forward to demonstrate their structure, and anterior view of mouth. From: Fryer, G. 1959. The trophic interrelationships and ecology of some littoral communities of Lake Nyasa with especial references to the fishes, and a discussion of the evolution of a group of rock-frequenting Cichlidae. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 132: 153–281.



Chetia brevicauda, holotype, 122.5 mm SL. Illustration by Elaine Heemstra. From: Bills, I. R. and O. L. F. Weyl. 2002. A new species of the genus *Chetia* (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the Lecitu River, Buzi system, Mozambique. Smithiana. Publications in Aquatic Biodiversity Spec. Publ. 1: 1–11.

Chetia

Trewavas 1961

from *Cheti*, local Malawian name for a yellow weaver-bird, referring to yellow color of *C. flaviventris*

***Chetia brevicauda* Bills & Weyl 2002** *brevis* (L.), short; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to low number of caudal vertebrae and short caudal peduncle compared with congeners

***Chetia brevis* Jubb 1968** Latin for short, referring to small maximum size, shorter snout, shorter lower jaw, and shorter premaxillary pedicels compared with *P. flaviventris*

***Chetia flaviventris* Trewavas 1961** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to coloration of adult males

***Chetia gracilis* (Greenwood 1984)** Latin for thin (Greenwood says "slender or simple"), referring to body proportions of type specimens, and to the "relatively unspecialized nature" of its pharyngeal dentition

***Chetia mola* Balon & Stewart 1983** Latin for mill or millstone, referring to its "massive" pharyngeal tooth plates

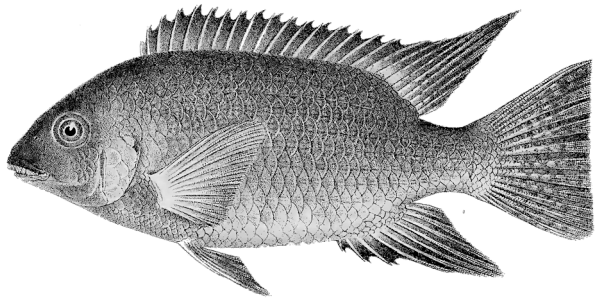
***Chetia welwitschi* (Boulenger 1898)** in honor of the late Friedrich Martin Joseph Welwitsch (1806–1872), Austrian explorer and botanist, who collected holotype

Chilochromis

Boulenger 1902

cheílos (χεῖλος), lip, referring to rami of lower jaw connected to upper jaw by a "broad, thin" lip; *chromis* (see p. 1) [not to be confused with *Cheilochromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989]

***Chilochromis duponti* Boulenger 1902** in honor of Belgian geologist Édouard Dupont (1841–1911), "eminent" director of the Brussels Museum and "one of the pioneers in the geological exploration of the Congo Basin" (where this cichlid occurs)



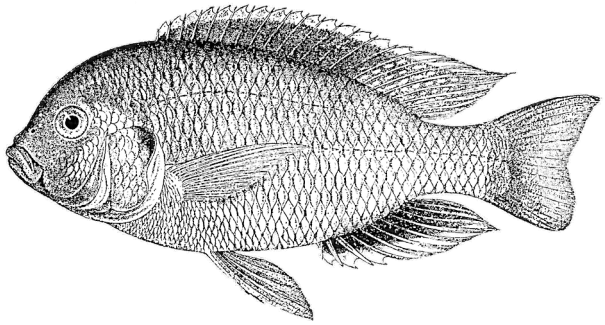
Chilochromis duponti. Illustration by Pierre Jacques Smit. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1902. Contributions to the ichthyology of the Congo. I. On some new fishes from the French Congo. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1 (2): 234–237, Pls. 22–24.

Chilotilapia

Boulenger 1908

cheílos (χεῖλος), lip, referring to its thick lips; *tilapia*, Latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish ("*!*" pronounced as a click, transcribed as "*ti*"), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

***Chilotilapia rhoadesii* Boulenger 1908** in honor of Capt. Edmund L. Rhoades, commander of the British gunboat *Gwendolen*, who pre-



First-published image of *Chilotilapia rhoadesii*. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1915. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. v. 3: i–xii + 1–526.

sented a large collection of well-preserved fishes from Lake Malawi (including holotype of this one) to the British Museum, with sketches of their coloration in life made by Rhoades himself

Chindongo

Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016

local name for "small, rock-dwelling fish" at Lake Malawi

Chindongo ater **(Stauffer 1988)** Latin for dark or black, referring to overall appearance of territorial males and coloration of all preserved specimens

Chindongo bellicosus **Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016** Latin for war-like or fond of war, referring to its aggressive behavior (males, females and juveniles larger than 60 mm hold territories which they defend fiercely against all intruders[2])

Chindongo cyaneus **(Stauffer 1988)** from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but often used as a general term for blue), referring to coloration of fresh specimens

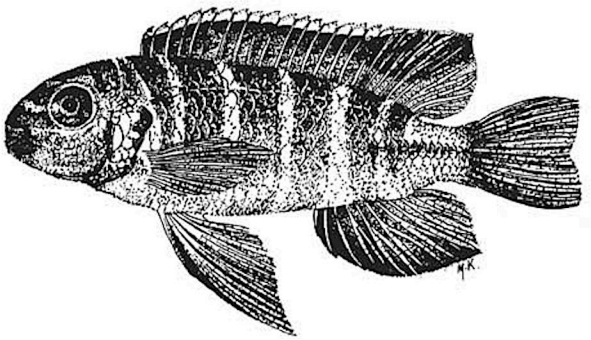
Chindongo demasoni **(Konings 1994)** in honor of Laif DeMason (Homestead, Florida, USA), importer, exporter, and breeder of cichlids, who has "greatly stimulated" the keeping of cichlids in the USA, and without whom the authors' preliminary survey of rock-dwelling cichlids of the Tanzanian coast of Lake Malawi could not have been completed

Chindongo elongatus **(Fryer 1956)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its more elongate body compared with *Pseudotropheus fuscus* and other presumed congeners at the time

Chindongo flavus **(Stauffer 1988)** Latin for yellow, referring to coloration of fresh specimens

Chindongo heteropictus **(Staeck 1980)** *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *pictus* (L.), painted or colored, referring to sexual dichromatism (males are bright blue, females are bright yellow)

Chindongo longior **(Seegers 1996)** Latin for longer, referring to its longer body relative to its depth than that of the syntopic *C. elongatus*



Chindongo flavus, holotype, adult male, 75.8 mm SL. Illustration by Michelle Katz. From: Stauffer, J. R., Jr. 1988. Three new rock-dwelling cichlids (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi, Africa. Copeia 1988 (3): 663–668.

[2] Ribbink, A. J., B. A. Marsh, A. C. Marsh, A. C. Ribbink and B. J. Sharp. 1983. A preliminary survey of the cichlid fishes of rocky habitats in Lake Malawi. South African Journal of Zoology 18 (3): 149-310.

Chindongo minutus **(Fryer 1956)** Latin for small, referring to small size, 50–63 mm TL

Chindongo saulosi **(Konings 1990)** in honor of Saulos Mwale (Salima, Malawi), diver and mechanic working for cichlid exporter Stuart M. Grant, who "caught more than 3000 specimens single-handed during a ten-week collecting expedition in Lake Malawi"

Chindongo socolofi **(Johnson 1974)** in honor of Ross Socolof (1925–2009), American aquarium fish exporter, breeder and wholesaler, "who has contributed so much to [the] knowledge of aquarium fishes over the years"

Chromidotilapia

Boulenger 1898

etymology not explained, presumably a combination of *chromis* (see p. 1). *-ido*, from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape, and *tilapia*, Latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish ("*!*" pronounced as a click, transcribed as "*ti*"), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

Chromidotilapia cavalliensis **(Thys van den Audenaerde & Loiselle 1971)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place, Cavally River, Sahibly, Ivory Coast, type locality

Chromidotilapia elongata **Lamboj 1999** Latin for prolonged, referring to its more elongate body compared with congeners

Chromidotilapia guentheri **(Sauvage 1882)** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History), who is cited multiple times [originally spelled "*guntheri*" but emended to "*guentheri*" per ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1]

Chromidotilapia kingsleyae **Boulenger 1898** in honor of English writer and explorer Mary Henrietta Kingsley (1862–1900), who collected fishes for the British Museum (but apparently not this one)

Chromidotilapia linkei **Staeck 1980** in honor of German aquarist, photographer and author Horst Linke, who collected holotype

Chromidotilapia mamonekenei **Lamboj 1999** in honor of Congolese ichthyologist Victor Mamonekene (b. 1959), who was mainly responsible for the maintenance of the Biosphere Reserve in Dimonika, Republic of the Congo (type locality), and without whom Lamboj's collections would not have been possible

Chromidotilapia melaniae **Lamboj 2003** in honor of British-born ichthyologist Melanie Stiassny (b. 1953), Curator of Ichthyology, American Museum of Natural History (New York)

Chromidotilapia mrac **Lamboj 2002** abbreviation for Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium); for "more than a hundred years this museum has been one of the most important institutions working on African fishes"

Chromidotilapia nana **Lamboj 2003** Latin for a nymph or an unnecessary feminization of *nanus* (L.), a dwarf, either way referring to its relatively small adult size when compared with congeners

Chromidotilapia regani **(Pellegrin 1906)** in honor of English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), who had just published his revisions of South American cichlids (1905,



Chromidotilapia melaniae. From: Lamboj, A. 2003. *Chromidotilapia melaniae* and *C. nana*, two new cichlid species (Perciformes, Cichlidae) from Gabon, Central Africa. Zootaxa 143: 1–15.

1906), mentioned by Pellegrin

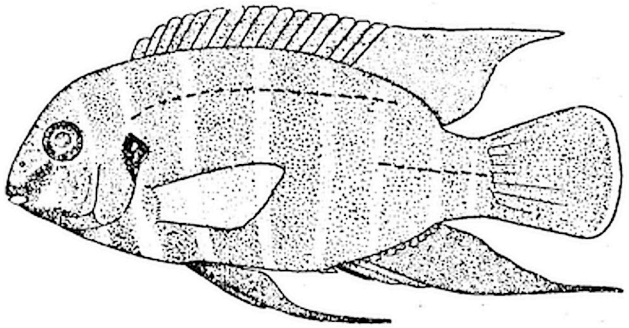
Chromidotilapia schoutedeni **(Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1967)** in honor of Belgian zoologist Henri Schouteden (1881–1972), director of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected many new species in the Belgian Congo (but not this one)

Coelotilapia

Dunz & Schliewen 2013

named coined (but not made available) by Mayland (1995) in an aquarium book[3], presumably *coelo-*, from *koilía* (κοιλία), cavity or hollow, referring to its cave-breeding behavior; *Tilapia*, original genus of *C. joka*

Coelotilapia joka **(Thys van den Audenaerde 1969)** presumably a nickname, "dedicated to my young son Joris"



Coelotilapia joka. From: Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1969. Description of a small new *Tilapia* (Pisces, Cichlidae) from Sierra Leone. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 80 (1–2): 157–165.

Congochromis

Stiassny & Schliewen 2007

Congo, with the exception of *C. sabinae*, all species are restricted to the central Congo basin; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Congochromis dimidiatus **(Pellegrin 1900)** Latin for halved or divided, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to how lateral line is divided into upper and lower halves, and/or to how dark longitudinal band could be said to divide the body into two halves

Congochromis pugnatus **Stiassny & Schliewen 2007** Latin for fought, from *pugno* (L.), to contend or fight, referring to its "heavy-jawed, pugnacious aspect"

Congochromis robustus **Lamboj 2012** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to large size (75.6 mm SL) and overall robust body shape

Congochromis rotundiceps **Wingi, Schedel & Schliewen 2022** *rotundus* (L.), round or circular; *-ceps*, (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "widely rounded" head

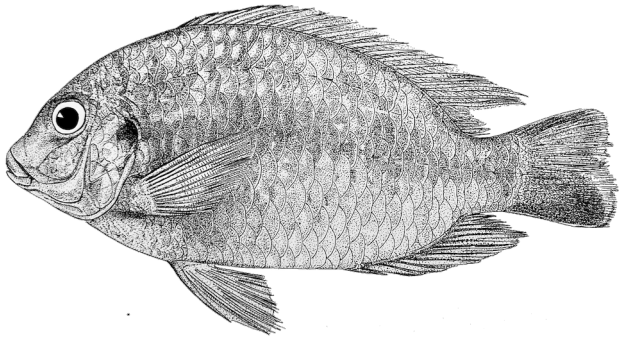
Congochromis sabinae **(Lamboj 2005)** in honor of the author's daughter, Sabina

Congochromis squamiceps **(Boulenger 1902)** *squama* (L.), scale; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to scaled head compared with scaleless head of *Nanochromis nudiceps*, its presumed congener at the time



Congochromis sabinae, female, aggressive coloration. From: Lamboj, A. 2005. *Nanochromis sabinae*, a new cichlid species (Teleostei, Cichlidae) from the Upper Congo River area and northeast Gabon. Zootaxa 827: 1–11.

[3] Mayland, H. J. 1995. Cichliden. Landbuch-Verlag, Hannover. 596 pp.



Congolapia louna, holotype, 150.3 mm SL. Illustration by Ruth Kühbandner. From: Dunz, A. R., E. J. Vreven and U. K. Schliewen. 2012. *Congolapia*, a new cichlid genus from the central Congo basin (Perciformes: Cichlidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 23 (2): 155–179.

Congolapia

Dunz, Vreven & Schliewen 2012

Congo, referring to all species only known from central Congo basin; *-lapia*, from *Tilapia*, previous genus of *C. bilineata* and *C. crassa*

Congolapia bilineata **(Pellegrin 1900)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *lineata* (L.), lined, referring to black stripes along its two lateral lines

Congolapia crassa **(Pellegrin 1903)** Latin for thick or stout, referring to stockier body compared with *C. bilineata*

Congolapia louna **Dunz, Vreven & Schliewen 2012** named for River Louna, Republic of the Congo, only known area of occurrence

Copadichromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

kopádi (κοπάδι), a shoal of fish, referring to shoaling habit of most of its species; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Copadichromis atripinnis **Stauffer & Sato 2002** *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin (but treated as a noun), referring to solid black pigmentation of pelvic fins, black anal fins, and broad black bands on caudal fins of breeding males

Copadichromis azureus **Konings 1990** Latinization of the French *l'azure* (blue), referring to sky-blue color of breeding males

Copadichromis borleyi **(Iles 1960)** in honor of H. John H. Borley (1908–1992), Director of the Game Fish & Tsetse Control Department of Nyasaland (Malawi), member of the 1939 Fishery Survey Team to Lake Malawi

Copadichromis chizumuluensis **Stauffer & Konings 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chizumulu Island, Mkanila Bay, Lake Malawi, where it is endemic

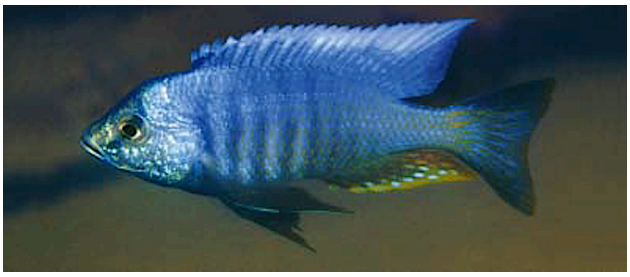
Copadichromis chrysonotus **(Boulenger 1908)** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold; *notus*, from *nőtos* (νῶτος), back, referring to golden yellow streak from top of head, across nape and along distal part of dorsal fin of breeding males

Copadichromis cyaneus **(Trewavas 1935)** from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but often used as a general term for blue), probably referring to bright blue color of territorial males

Copadichromis cyanocephalus **Stauffer & Konings 2006** *cyano-*, from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but said by the authors to mean greenish blue); *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to blue head with green highlights on head of breeding male

Copadichromis diplostigma **Stauffer & Konings 2006** *diplóos* (διπλόος) or *diploũs* (διπλοῦς), twofold or double; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to two lateral spots on body

Copadichromis geertsi **Konings 1999** in honor of Martin Geerts, Dutch Cichlid Association, for his "knowledge of the scientific aspects of cichlids and for his support of the author during several expeditions to Lakes Malawi and Tanganyika"



Copadichromis insularis, breeding male, ~85 mm SL. Photo by Ad Konings. From: Stauffer, J. R., Jr. and A. F. Konings. 2006. Review of *Copadochromis* (Teleostei: Cichlidae) with the description of a new genus and six new species. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 17 (1): 9–42.

***Copadichromis ilesi* Konings 1999** in honor British fisheries biologist and ichthyologist Thomas Derrick Iles (1927–2017), for his work on the "Utaka" cichlids of Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis insularis* Stauffer & Konings 2006** Latin for of islands, referring to fact that all known populations occurs at island on Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis jacksoni* (Iles 1960)** eponym not identified but probably in honor of South African ichthyologist Peter B. N. Jackson (1924–2007), Joint Fisheries Research Organisation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nkata Bay (type locality), Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis likomae* (Iles 1960)** of Likoma Island, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Copadichromis mbenjii* Konings 1990** of Mbenji Island, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Copadichromis melas* Stauffer & Konings 2006** *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to entirely black coloration of breeding males

***Copadichromis mloto* (Iles 1960)** common name for this cichlid among local fishermen at Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis nkatae* (Iles 1960)** of Nkata Bay, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Copadichromis parvus* Stauffer & Konings 2006** Latin for small, referring to its size compared with congeners

***Copadichromis pleurostigma* (Trewavas 1935)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (πλευρά), side; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to single dark spot on each side of body

***Copadichromis pleurostigmoides* (Iles 1960)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: allusion not explained, presumably referring to similarity to and/or previous misidentification as *C. pleurostigma*

***Copadichromis quadrimaculatus* (Regan 1922)** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to a blackish spot on operculum, a second under lateral line below spinous dorsal fin, usually a third between lateral lines, and a fourth at base of caudal fin

***Copadichromis trewavasae* Konings 1999** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), "in grateful acknowledgment of her life-long work on Malawi cichlids and her enthusiasm in supporting the author in his research on these cichlids"

***Copadichromis trimaculatus* (Iles 1960)** *tri-* (L.), three; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to two spots just below lateral line on trunk and one at caudal peduncle

***Copadichromis verduyni* Konings 1990** in honor of Dutch cichlid retailer and wholesaler Dirk Verduyn (also spelled Verduijn, 1942-2018), who "considerably advanced the aquarium hobby in Holland and across its borders"

***Copadichromis virginalis* (Iles 1960)** Latin for maidenly, i.e., pure, probably referring to its placement in a species group called "pure Utaka" (a local name for cichlids along Lake Malawi), referring to their lack of spots

Coptodon

Gervais 1853

copto-, from *koptós* (κοπτός), cut or chopped small; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to bifid maxillary teeth of *C. zillii*

***Coptodon bakossiorum* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: named for the Bakossi people of Lake Bermin, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Coptodon bemini* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1972)** of Lake Bermin (sometimes spelled Bemin), Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Coptodon bythobates* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** *býthios* (βύθιος), in the deep; *bátēs* (βάτης), one who treads, referring to its deepwater habitat (never captured at less than 8 m)

***Coptodon cameronensis* (Holly 1927)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cameroon, where it is endemic [not to be confused with *C. camerunensis*]

***Coptodon camerunensis* (Lönnberg 1903)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cameroon, where it is endemic [not to be confused with *C. cameronensis*]

***Coptodon coffea* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1970)** Latin for coffee, referring to Mount Coffee Dam Lake, St. Paul River, Liberia, type locality

***Coptodon congicus* (Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1960)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Congo, proposed as a subspecies of *C. tholloni* from the forests of equatorial Congo

***Coptodon dageti* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1971)** in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Daget (1919–2009), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), "who contributed much to the knowledge of this species"

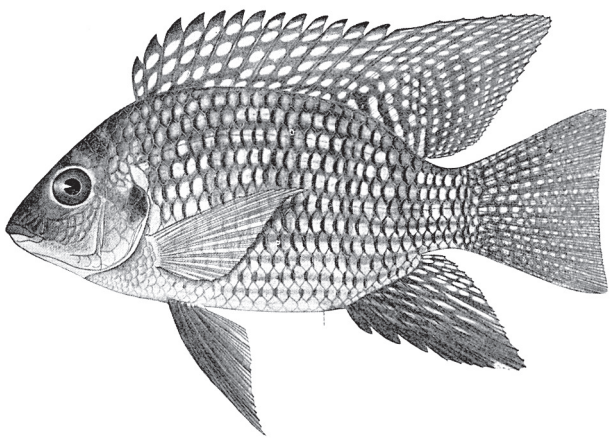
***Coptodon deckerti* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1967)** in honor of Kurt Deckert (1907–1987), Curator of Fishes, Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, who helped the author during his visit to the Museum, and who afterwards spent many hours providing necessary and useful data for his cichlid research

***Coptodon discolor* (Günther 1903)** *dis-* (L. prefix), away from, i.e., not of the same color, referring to its "variable" color: "the whole fish may be brownish-black, the vertical and ventral fins and the base of each scale being deep black; or it may be of a uniform light colour, with some irregular black blotches on the opercle and throat"

***Coptodon ejagham* (Dunz & Schliewen 2010)** named for Lake Ejagham, Cameroon, only known area of occurrence, and for the Ejagham people, who regard the lake as a major sacred site

***Coptodon flavus* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** Latin for yellow, referring to "striking" yellow body coloration of breeding pairs

***Coptodon fusiforme* (Dunz & Schliewen 2010)** *fusus* (L.), spindle; *forme*,



Coptodon coffea, holotype, male, 116 mm SL. From: Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1970. Description of a new *Tilapia* (Pisces, Cichlidae) from St. Paul River, Liberia. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 81 (1–2): 133–140.

unnecessary neuterization of *forma* (L.), shape or form, referring to its slender fusiform body

***Coptodon guineensis* (Günther 1862)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ashantee, Guinea, type locality

***Coptodon gutturosus* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** Latin for having a swollen throat, referring to its hypertrophied pharyngeal jaw

***Coptodon imbrifernus* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** *imbrifer* (L.), rainy; *-ernus* (L.), pertaining to time, referring to its local designation in Cameroon as "rainy season fish"

***Coptodon ismailiaensis* (Mekkawy 1995)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ismailia, Egypt, where type locality (Ismailia Canal) is situated

***Coptodon konkourensis* (Dunz & Schliewen 2012)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Konkouré River basin, Guinea, where it appears to be endemic

***Coptodon kottae* (Lönnberg 1904)** of Lake Barombi-ba-kotta (now Barombi Koto), Cameroon Mountain, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Coptodon louka* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1969)** "dedicated to my wife Lou [short for Louka], who since many years has been assisting me in my *Tilapia*-research" (*Tilapia* was original genus)

***Coptodon margaritaceus* (Boulenger 1916)** Neo-Latin for pearly, referring to mother-of-pearl spots on sides of head and lower half of body of adults

***Coptodon nigrans* Dunz & Schliewen 2010** Latin for darkly colored, presumably referring to black color of breeding adults and/or 7–8 dark black vertical bars on body

***Coptodon nyonganus* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1971)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Nyong River, Cameroon, type locality

***Coptodon rendalli* (Boulenger 1897)** in honor of British physician-naturalist Percy Rendall (1861–1948), who collected holotype

***Coptodon rheophilus* (Daget 1962)** *rhéos* (ῥέος), stream, current or rushing stream; *phílos* (φίλος), fond of, referring to occurrence in of Konkoure River rapids in Guinea [often spelled *rheophila* but name is an adjective (stream-loving), not a noun (stream lover); emended to agree with masculine genus]

***Coptodon snyderae* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** in honor of museum collection manager Alexandra Snyder (b. 1953), for her contribution (field assistance) to the success of the third author's 1985 expedition to Lake Bermin, Cameroon, where this cichlid is endemic

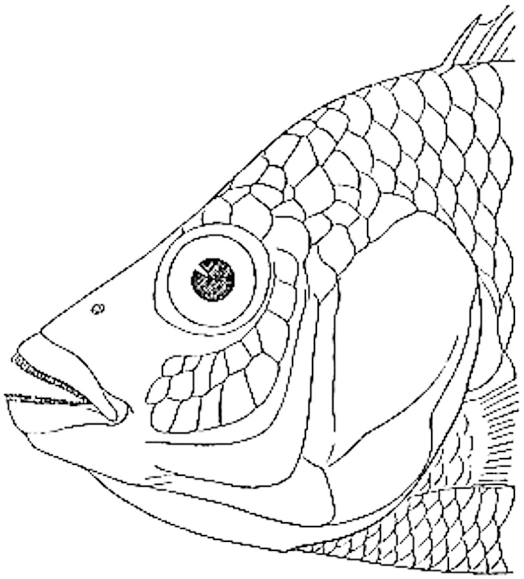
***Coptodon spongotroktis* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** *spongia* (L.), sponge (or spongy substance); *trṓktēs* (τρώκτης), gnawer or nibbler, referring to its diet

***Coptodon tholloni* (Sauvage 1884)** in honor of François-Romain Thollon (1855–1896), Muséum d'histoire naturelle (Paris), botanist on expedition during which holotype was collected

***Coptodon thysi* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), "whose pioneering studies of tilapines have laid the foundation for this, and many other studies of African freshwater fishes"

***Coptodon walteri* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1968)** in honor of Belgian mammalogist Walter N. Verheyen (1932–2005), for photographing holotype and other help in the field

***Coptodon zillii* (Gervais 1848)** in honor of M. (probably Monsieur) Zill, the "distinguished naturalist" (translation) who collected holotype and sent it to Gervais



Corematodus shiranus. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1897. Descriptions of new fishes from the Upper Shiré River, British Central Africa, collected by Dr. Percy Rendall, and presented to the British Museum by Sir Harry H. Johnston, K. C. B. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1896 (4): 915–920, Pl. 47.

Corematodus

Boulenger 1897

coremato, from *kórēmatos* (κορήματος), genitive of *kórēma* (κόρημα), broom; *odus*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to "extremely broad bands of innumerable minute club-shaped teeth" on both jaws of *C. shiranus*, i.e., close-set like the bristles of a broom

***Corematodus shiranus* Boulenger 1897** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: upper Shiré River, between lakes Malawi and Malombe, type locality (also occurs in both lakes)

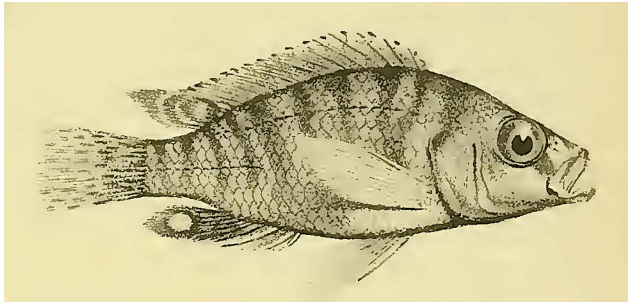
***Corematodus taeniatus* Trewavas 1935** Latin for banded, referring to oblique dark band from nape to base of caudal fin

Ctenochromis

Pfeffer 1893

cteno-, from *ktenós* (κτενός), comb, proposed as a new genus of *Chromis* with ctenoid instead of cycloid scales on body (but cycloid on head and neck) of *C. pectoralis*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Ctenochromis pectoralis* Pfeffer 1893** Latin for pectoral (i.e., chest region), presumably referring to "very small" (translation) scales on breast, which abruptly transition to larger scales on lower sides of body



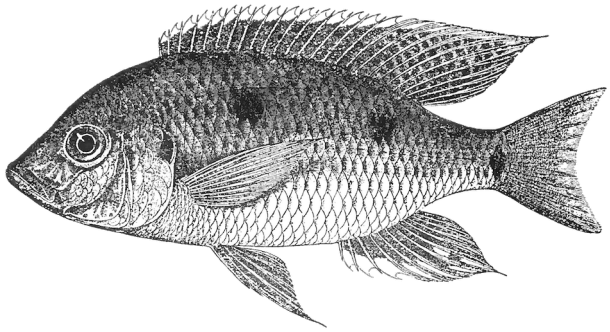
Ctenochromis pectoralis. Illustration by F. Stender. From: Pfeffer, G. J. 1893. Ostafrikanische Fische gesammelt von Herrn Dr. F. Stuhlmann im Jahre 1888 und 1889. Jahrbuch der Hamburgischen Wissenschaftlichen Anstalten 10: 131–177, Pls. 1–3.

***Ctenochromis scatebra* Genner, Ngatunga & Turner 2022** Latin for a spring or a "gush of water from the ground," referring to its type locality, a spring in northern Tanzania

Ctenopharynx

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

cteno-, from *ktenós* (κτενός), comb; *phárynx* (φάρυγξ), throat, referring to close-set gill rakers of *C. pictus* and *C. intermedius*



First-published image of *Ctenopharynx intermedius*. See *Chilotilapia rhoadesii* caption for source.

***Ctenopharynx intermedius* (Günther 1864)** Latin for intermediate, described as intermediate between *Chromis* (damselfishes, then believed to include cichlids) and *Hemichromis*, "having the general habit of the former genus, and the conical teeth of the latter"

***Ctenopharynx nitidus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for handsome or good-looking, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "very conspicuous" dark patches on the side

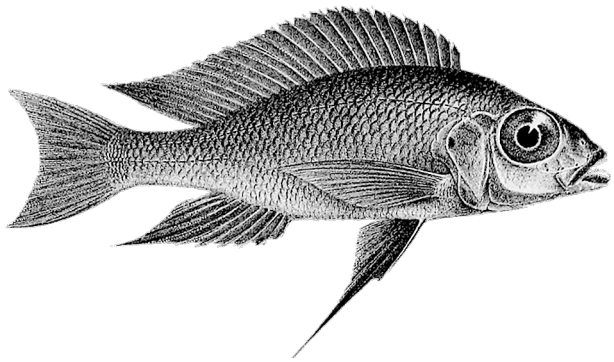
***Ctenopharynx pictus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for painted or colored, referring to its "very conspicuous" color pattern

Cunningtonia

Boulenger 1906

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: William Alfred Cunnington (1877–1958), British zoologist and anthropologist, who led expedition to Lake Tanganyika during which holotype was collected; Boulenger complimented him on the size of the fish collection, the excellent state of preservation and careful labeling of the specimens, and helpful sketches or notes on coloration in life

***Cunningtonia longiventralis* Boulenger 1906** *longus* (L.), long; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to long and filamentous ventral fin, nearly twice as long as head



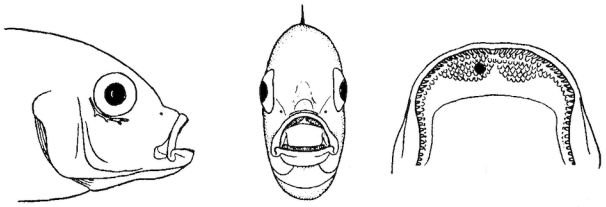
Cunningtonia longiventralis. Illustration by James Green. See *Callochromis melanostigma* caption for source.

Cyathochromis

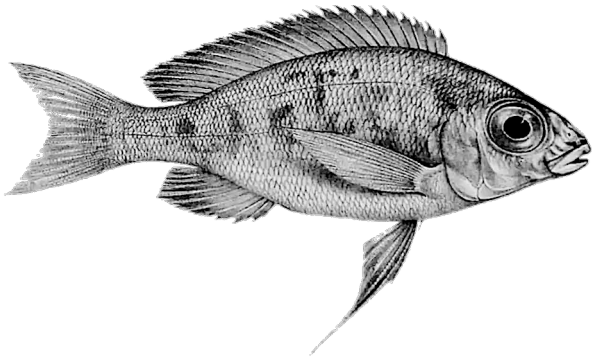
Trewavas 1935

cyatho, from *kýathos* (κύαθος), cup, referring to spoon-like crowns on outer teeth; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Cyathochromis obliquidens* Trewavas 1935** *obliquus* (L.), slanting or sideways; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to oblique tip of teeth in outer row of jaws



First-published images (not limited to teeth) of *Cyathochroimis obliquidens*, showing lateral view of head, anterior view of mouth, and dentition of upper jaw. See *Cheilochromis euchilus* caption for source.



First-published image of *Cyathopharynx foae* (as *Tilapia grandoculis*, a junior synonym). See *Aulonocranus dewindti* caption for source.

Cyathopharynx

Regan 1920

cyatho, from *kýathos* (κύαθος), cup; *phárynx* (φάρυγξ), throat, referring to "nearly circular, slightly concave" pharyngeal teeth

***Cyathopharynx foae* (Vaillant 1899)** in honor of French geographer Edouard Foà (1862–1901), who collected holotype [Vaillant later attempted to correct spelling ("*foai*") to reflect masculine gender but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

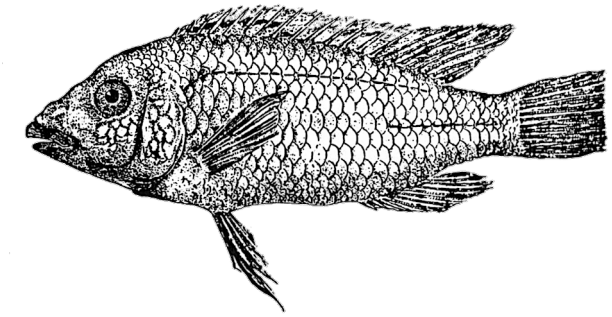
***Cyathopharynx furcifer* (Boulenger 1898)** *furca* (L.), two-pronged fork; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, presumably referring to its "deeply emarginate, crescentic" caudal fin

Cyclopharynx

Poll 1948

cyclo, from *kýklos* (κύκλος), ring or circle; *phárynx* (φάρυγξ), throat, referring to "perfectly rounded and concave" (translation) lower pharyngeal bone of *C. fwae*

***Cyclopharynx fwae* Poll 1948** of the Fwa River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic



Cyclopharynx fwae. From: Poll, M. 1948. Descriptions de Cichlidae nouveaux recueillis par le Dr. J. Schwetz dans la rivière Fwa (Congo belge). Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 41 (1): 91–104, Pl. 21.

***Cyclopharynx schwetzi* (Poll 1948)** in honor of Russian-born Belgian physician-entomologist Yakov (later Jacques) Schwetz (1847–1957), who, while studying schistosomiasis and other diseases also collected fishes, including holotype of this one

Cynotilapia

Regan 1922

cyno-, from *kynós* (κυνός), genitive of *kýōn* (κύων), dog, referring to large canine teeth; *tilapia*, Latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish ("*!*" pronounced as a click, transcribed as "*ti*"), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

***Cynotilapia afra* (Günther 1894)** feminine form of *afer* (L.), African (a rather unimaginative name considering all members of original genus *Hemichromis* known at the time are endemic to Africa; the one exception is *Hemichromis* [now *Tristramella*] *sacra* of Israel)

***Cynotilapia aurifrons* (Tawil 2011)** *aureus* (L.), golden; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to frontal coloration of males [sometimes placed in *Microchromis*, treated here as a synonym of *Cynotilapia*]



Cynotilapia aurifrons. From: Tawil, P. 2011. Description of a new cichlid species from Lake Malawi, with reexamination of *Cynotilapia afra* (Günther, 1893) and *Microchromis zebroides* Johnson, 1975. Cybium 35 (3): 201–211.

***Cynotilapia axelrodi* Burgess 1976** in honor of American pet-book publisher and aquarist Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), whose "encouragement and help (including a trip to Lake Malawi to collect these fishes) has made [Burgess'] study of mbuna possible"

***Cynotilapia chilundu* Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016** Chichewa word for reef, referring to its only known habitat (Taiwanee Reef, Lake Malawi, type locality)

***Cynotilapia zebroides* (Johnson 1975)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to "startling resemblance" to *Pseudotropheus* (now *Maylandia*) *zebra* [sometimes placed in *Microchromis*, treated here as a junior synonym]

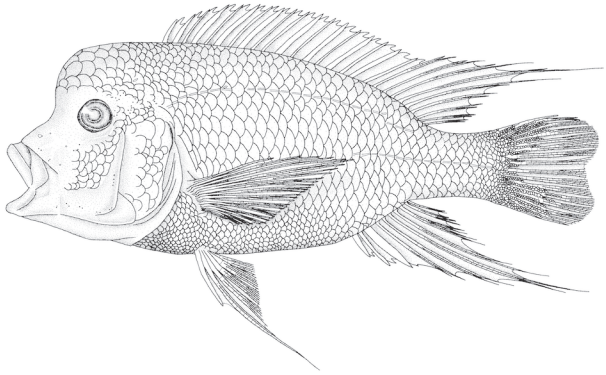
Cyphotilapia

Regan 1920

cypho-, from *kyphós* (κυφός), bent forwards or hunchbacked, referring to bulbous forehead in older specimens; *tilapia*, Latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish ("*!*" pronounced as a click, transcribed as "*ti*"), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

***Cyphotilapia frontosa* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for many-browed or with a large forehead, referring to bulbous forehead in older specimens

***Cyphotilapia gibberosa* Takahashi & Nakaya 2003** Latin for hunchbacked (authors say "humped"), referring to hump on forehead, developing with growth



Cyphotilapia gibberosa, holotype, male, 154.6 mm SL. From: Takahashi, T. and K. Nakaya. 2003. New species of *Cyphotilapia* (Perciformes: Cichlidae) from Lake Tanganyika, Africa. Copeia 2003 (4): 824–832.

Cyprichromis

Scheuermann 1977

cypri-, referring to morphological similarity (slender body form) to the killifish family Cyprinodontidae (which at the time contained nearly all killifishes, including slender ones, but today is restricted to the stout-bodied pupfishes); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Cyprichromis coloratus* Takahashi & Hori 2006** Latin for colored, referring to the colorful (some specimens purple, some yellow) fins of males

***Cyprichromis leptosoma* (Boulenger 1898)** *leptós* (λεπτός), thin or slender; *sóma* (σῶμα), body, referring to elongate body, its depth 4 to 4⅓ times in TL



Cyprichromis coloratus, holotype, 91 m SL. From: Takahashi, T. and M. Hori. 2006. Description of a new Lake Tanganyikan cichlid fish of the genus *Cyprichromis* (Perciformes: Cichlidae) with a note on sexual dimorphism. Journal of Fish Biology 68 (Suppl. B): 174–192.

***Cyprichromis microlepidotus* (Poll 1956)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepidōtós* (λεπιδωτός), scaly, presumably referring to 63–71 scales along lateral line, smaller and therefore more numerous than the scales of *Limnochromis auritus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Cyprichromis pavo* Büscher 1994** Latin for peacock, referring to the "magnificent" (translation) coloring of the males

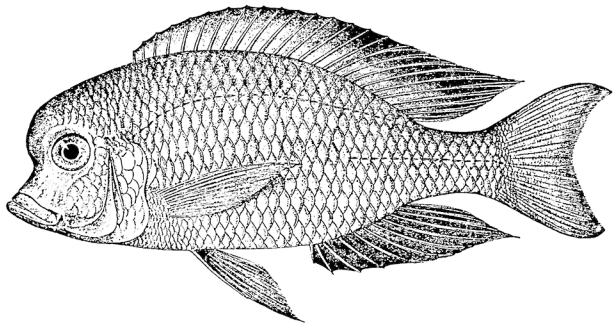
***Cyprichromis zonatus* Takahashi, Hori & Nakaya 2002** Latin for banded, referring to vertical bands on dorsal half of body of males

Cyrtocara

Boulenger 1902

cyrto-, from *kurtós* (κυρτός), hooked or curved; *cara*, from *kára* (κάρα), head, referring to hump on forehead (dermal frontal gibbosity) of adults and subadults of both sexes

***Cyrtocara moorii* Boulenger 1902** in honor of British biologist John Edmund Sharrock Moore (1870–1947), who collected holotype



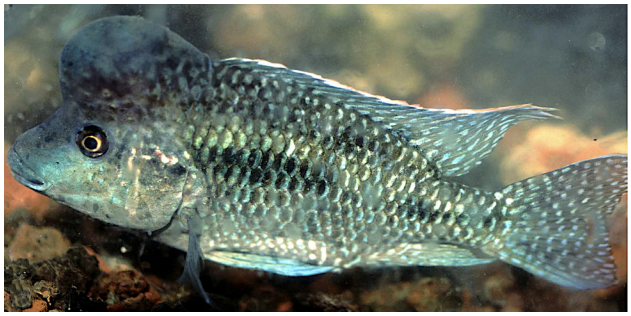
First-published image of *Cyrtocara moorii*, holotype, 185 mm TL. See *Ctenopharynx intermedius* caption for source.

Danakilia

Thys van den Audenaerde 1969

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Danakil Depression, Ethiopia, where type locality (Lake Afdera) of *T. franchetti* is situated

***Danakilia dinicolai* Stiassny, De Marchi & Lamboj 2010** in memory of Ernesto Di Nicola (1969–2001), member of expedition to Lake Abaeded (Eritrea, only known area of occurrence), who died in a car accident while returning from the lake



Danakilia dinicolai, male. Photo by Giuseppe De Marchi. From: Stiassny, M. L. J., G. De Marchi and A. Lamboj. 2010. A new species of *Danakilia* (Teleostei, Cichlidae) from Lake Abaeded in the Danakil Depression of Eritrea (East Africa). Zootaxa 2690: 43–52.

***Danakilia franchettii* (Vinciguerra 1931)** in honor of Italian explorer Raimondo Franchetti (1889–1935), who organized expedition (at his own expense) during which holotype was collected

Dimidiochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

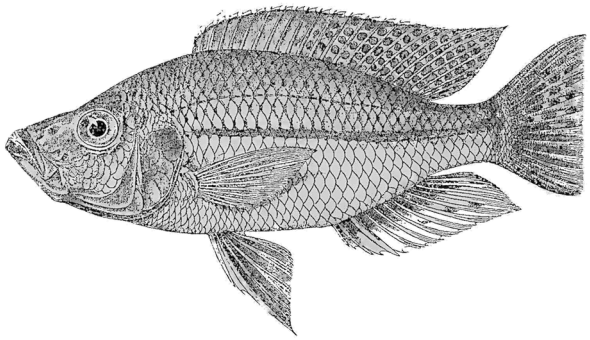
dimidiatus (L.), halved or divided, referring to how prominent mid-lateral band appears to divide body into two equal halves; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Dimidiochromis compressiceps* (Boulenger 1908)** *compressus* (L.), squeezed or pressed together; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "very strongly compressed" head

***Dimidiochromis dimidiatus* (Günther 1864)** Latin for halved or divided, referring to narrow black band running from upper part of gill opening to root of caudal fin, "dividing the body into two equal halves"

***Dimidiochromis kiwinge* (Ahl 1926)** local name for this cichlid, or for fishes in general, at Lumbila, Tanzania [may date to 1927, more research needed]

***Dimidiochromis strigatus* (Regan 1922)** Latin for furrowed or grooved, referring to "blackish stripe, half as broad as a scale, from operculum to base of caudal"



Dimidiochromis strigatus. See *Buccochromis lepturus* caption for source.

Diplotaxodon

Trewavas 1935

diplóos (διπλόος) or *diploûs* (διπλοῦς), twofold or double; *táxis* (τάξις), *row*; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to double series of unicuspid teeth in jaws of *D. argenteus*

***Diplotaxodon aeneus* Turner & Stauffer 1998** Latin for brazen, referring to bronzy iridescence of "ripe" males

***Diplotaxodon altus* Stauffer, Phiri & Konings 2018** Latin for deep or high, referring to both its deep body and deepwater habitat (40–70 m and, although rare, in trawls between 110–130 m)

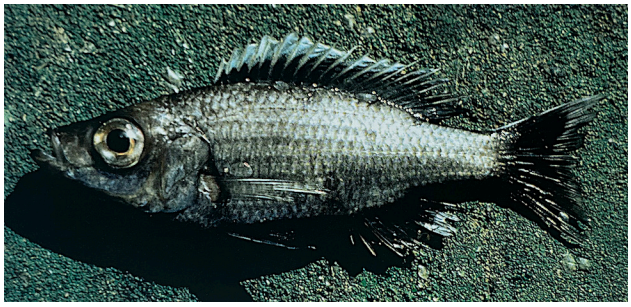
***Diplotaxodon apogon* Turner & Stauffer 1998** referring to general similarity of body form to some *Apogon* cardinalfishes (Apogonidae); name "strictly means 'lacking barbels' which is true, but not exactly relevant"

***Diplotaxodon argenteus* Trewavas 1935** Latin for silvery, referring to its color

***Diplotaxodon dentatus* Stauffer & Konings 2021** Latin for toothed, referring to caniniform teeth on outer margin of dentary and premaxilla which are exposed when mouth is closed

***Diplotaxodon ecclesi* Burgess & Axelrod 1973** in honor of British ichthyologist David H. Eccles (1932–2021), Senior Fisheries Research Officer of Malawi, "whose work is helping to clarify the taxonomic confusion prevailing in the Lake Malawi cichlids"

***Diplotaxodon greenwoodi* Stauffer & McKaye 1986** in honor of British ichthyologist Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927–1995), for his "renowned studies" of cichlid fishes, and for discovering the feeding strategy (obtaining eggs and larvae from other cichlids by ramming mouthbrooding females) that this species, which occurs in water too deep for observation, is hypothesized to practice



Diplotaxodon macrops, paratype, male, 115 mm SL. From: Turner, G. F. and J. R. Stauffer, Jr. 1998. Three new deep water cichlid fishes of the genus *Diplotaxodon* from Lake Malawi, with a redescription of *Diplotaxodon ecclesi*. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 8 (3): 239–252.

***Diplotaxodon limnothrissa* Turner 1994** named for its superficial morphological resemblance to the Lake Tanganyika clupeid *Limnothrissa miodon*, in which this Malawian cichlid occupies a pelagic ecological role similar to that of its Tanganyikan namesake

***Diplotaxodon longimaxilla* Stauffer, Phiri & Konings 2018** *longus* (L.), long; *maxilla* (L.), jaw, referring to its long upper jaw bone

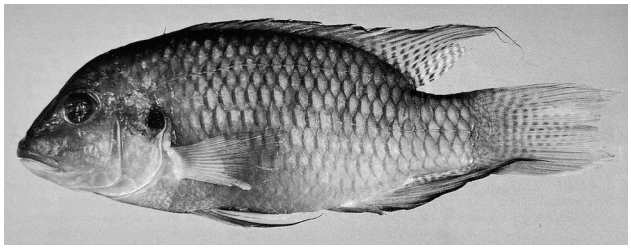
***Diplotaxodon macrops* Turner & Stauffer 1998** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ốps* (ὦψ), eye, referring to its large eyes, their diameter longer than snout, which distinguishes it from *D. argenteus*, *D. greenwoodi* and *D. limnothrissa*

Divandu

Lamboj & Snoeks 2000

local name for *Chromidotilapia*-like cichlids in Congo (Brazzaville), type locality

***Divandu albimarginatus* Lamboj & Snoeks 2000** *albus* (L.), white; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to white margin on lower edge of caudal fin in preserved specimens



Divandu albimarginatus, holotype, male, 109.9 mm SL. Photo by J.-M. Van Dijck. From: *Divandu albimarginatus*, a new genus and species of cichlid (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Congo and Gabon, Central Africa. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 11 (4): 355–360.

Docimodus

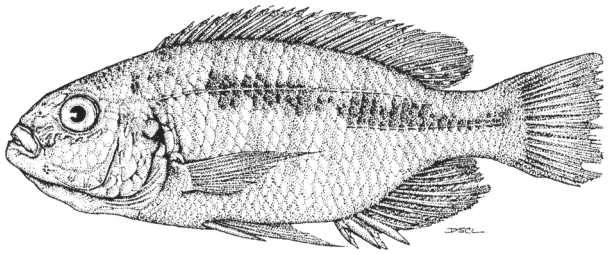
Boulenger 1897

etymology not explained, perhaps *docimo*, from *dókimos* (δόκιμος), tried and true, and *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, possibly referring to both jaws of *D. johnstoni* having a very broad band of compressed sharp-edged teeth, those in the outermost row of each jaw being enlarged and nail-shaped (which, not mentioned by Boulenger, the fish uses to feed on the fins of clariid catfishes, per Eccles & Lewis 1976;[4] Eccles & Trewavas (1989)[1] say *docimo* is from *dóchmios* (δόχμιος), slanting or oblique, referring to teeth "inclined at about 30° to the horizontal when the mouth is closed" (also not mentioned by Boulenger)

***Docimodus evelynae* Eccles & Lewis 1976** in honor of Evelyn Axelrod (1928–2020), who, with her husband, American pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), "have done so much to promote interest in the fishes of Lake Malawi"

***Docimodus johnstoni* Boulenger 1897** in honor of Harry Johnston (1858–1927), British explorer, botanist, linguist and colonial administrator, who "presented" holotype to the British Museum

[4] Eccles, D. H. and D. S. C. Lewis. 1976. A revision of the genus *Docimodus* Boulenger (Pisces: Cichlidae), a group of fishes with unusual feeding habits from Lake Malawi. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 58 (2): 165–172.



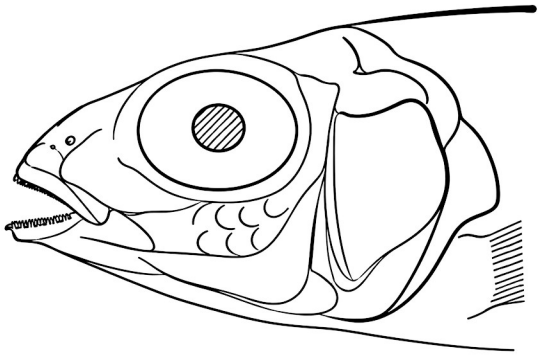
Docimodus evelynae, holotype, female, 166 mm SL. Illustration by Digby S. C. Lewis. See footnote 4 (previous page) for source.

Ectodus

Boulenger 1898

ektós (ἐκτός), outer; *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to outer mandibular teeth, which point outward, perpendicular to the others

***Ectodus descampsii* Boulenger 1898** in honor of Capt. Georges Descamps (1855–1938), Belgian commandant of the antislavery movement at Lake Tanganyika, who obtained holotype and sent it to Boulenger



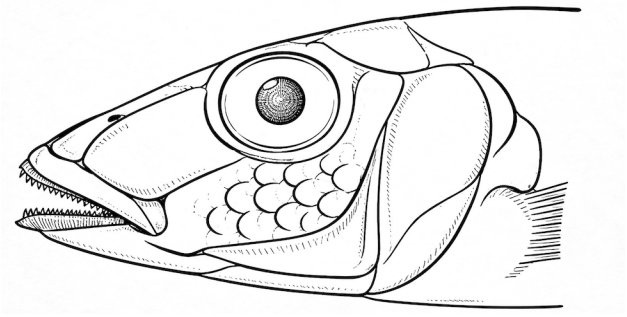
First-published image of *Ectodus descampii*. See *Bathybates ferox* caption for source.

Enantiopus

Boulenger 1906

enantios (ἐναντίος), opposite or contrary; *opus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to reversed shape of ventral fins, in which length of rays increases from front to rear (an adaptation to its benthic habitat)

***Enantiopus melanogenys* (Boulenger 1898)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to black spot on chin



First-published image of *Enantiopus melanogenys*. See *Bathybates ferox* caption for source.

Enigmatochromis

Lamboj 2009

enigmaticus (L.), eneigmatic, referring to "somewhat intermediate" characters between *Pelvicachromis* and *Parananochromis*, with pigmentation similarities to the former and anatomical similarities to the latter; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Enigmatochromis lucanusi* Lamboj 2009** in honor of Oliver Lucanus (b. 1970), German-born Canadian explorer, aquarist, tropical-fish importer, and friend, who provided information about type locality and distribution



Enigmatochromis lucanusi, female, ~39 mm SL. From: Lamboj, A. 2009. A new dwarf cichlid genus and species (Teleostei, Cichlidae) from Guinea, West Africa. Zootaxa 2173: 41–48.

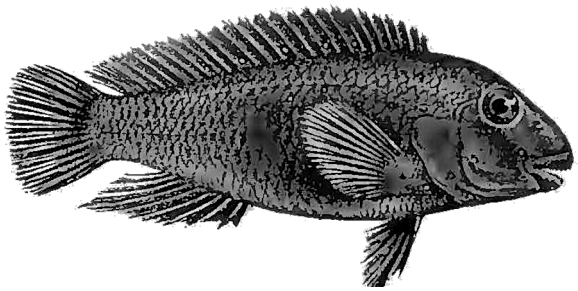
Eretmodus

Boulenger 1898

eretmón (ἐρετμόν), oar or paddle; *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to large spatulate teeth of *E. cyanostictus*

***Eretmodus cyanostictus* Boulenger 1898** *cyano-*, from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but often used as a general term for blue); *stictus*, from *stiktós* (στικτός), spotted, referring to scattered pale blue dots on blackish-brown body

***Eretmodus marksmithi* Burgess 2012** in honor of American aquarist Mark Smith, "ardent cichlid fancier and breeder, photographer, and author, who was instrumental in obtaining specimens and photographs of this new species"



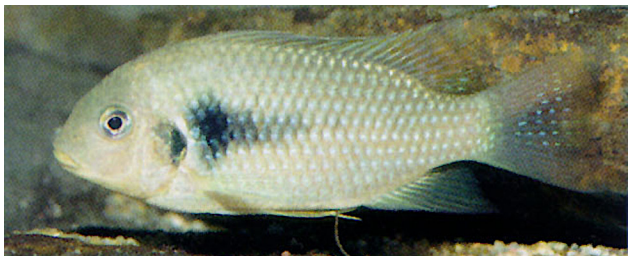
First-published image of *Eretmodus cyanostictus*. Illustration by James Green. See *Bathybates ferox* caption for source.

Etia

Schliewen & Stiassny 2003

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), known to colleagues throughout the world as "E.T.," whose "ground-breaking work on cichlid biology spanned some 60 years," and whose "creativity, humility and kindness are legendary"

***Etia nguti* Schliewen & Stiassny 2003** name of village in southwestern Cameroon, where most of the type series was collected



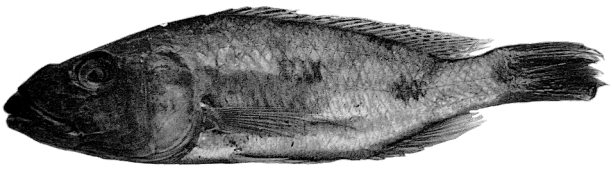
Etia ngouti, male, ~30 mm SL. Photo by Jörg Freyhof. From: Schliewen, U. K. and M. L. J. Stiassny. 2003. *Etia nguti*, a new genus and species of cichlid fish from the River Mamfue, Upper Cross River basin in Cameroon, West-Central Africa. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 14 (1): 61–71.

Exochochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

éxochos (ἔξοχος), standing out or jutting, referring to longer upper jaw and somewhat beaked appearance of snout; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Exochochromis anagenys* Oliver 1989** *ana-* (ἀνα-), backward; *génys* (γένυς), referring to tip of lower jaw behind tip of upper jaw, distinctly backwards (i.e., opposite) from the norm



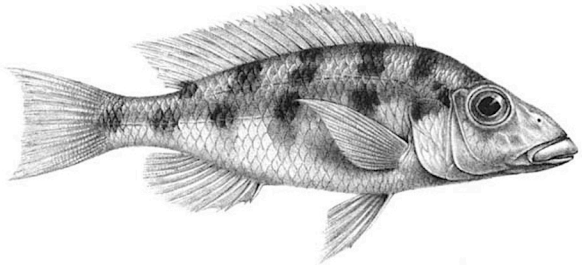
Exochochromis anagenys. See footnote 1 for source.

Fossorochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

fossor (L.), digger, referring to how it feeds by plunging its snout into sand, apparently sifting out small invertebrates, which it filters through its gills; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Fossorochromis rostratus* (Boulenger 1899)** Latin for beaked, referring to very long and pointed snout, with slightly concave upper profile



Fossorochromis rostratus. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. A revision of the African and Syrian fishes of the family Cichlidae. Part II. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1899 (1): 98–143, Pls. 11-12.

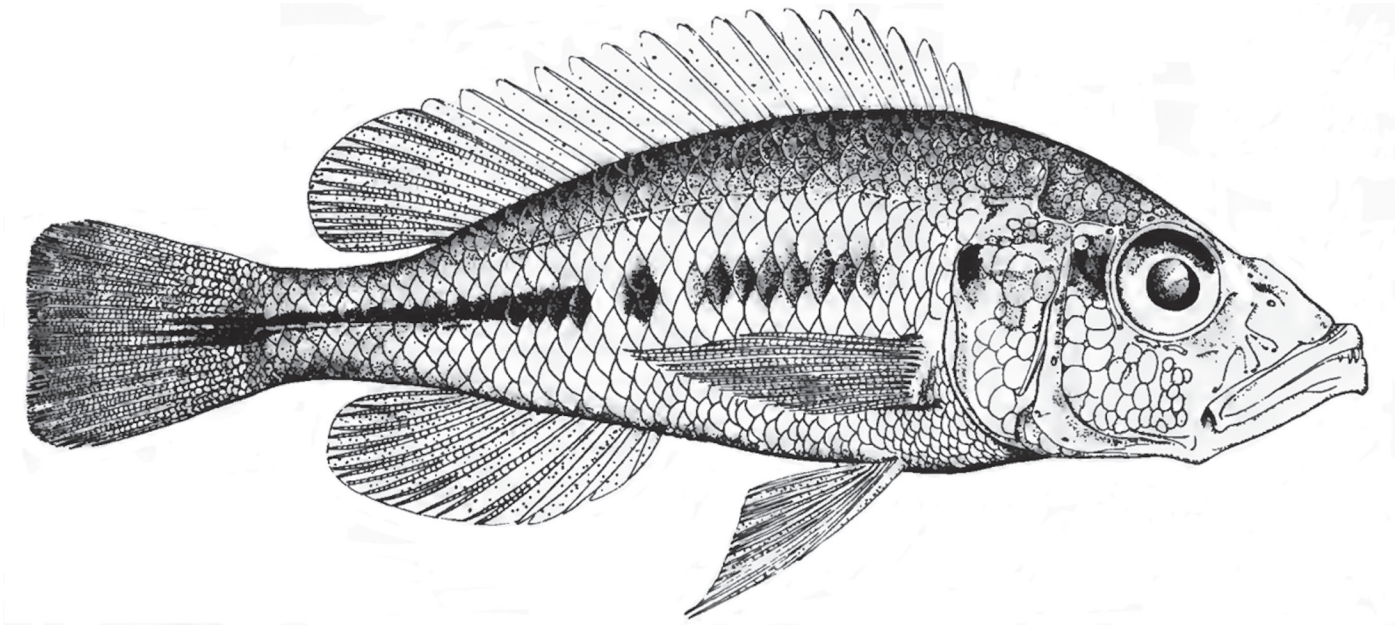
Order CICHLIFORMES

African Cichlids

Family **CICHLIDAE**

Subfamily PSEUDOCRENILABRINAE Fowler 1934

Part II: *Genyochromis – Konia*



Haplochromis cassius, holotype, adult female, 97.5 mm SL. Illustration by Martien J. P. van Oijen. From: Greenwood, P. H. and C. D. N. Barel. 1978. A revision of the Lake Victoria Haplochromis species (Pisces, Cichlidae), Part VIII. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 33 (2): 141–192.

Chromis etymology

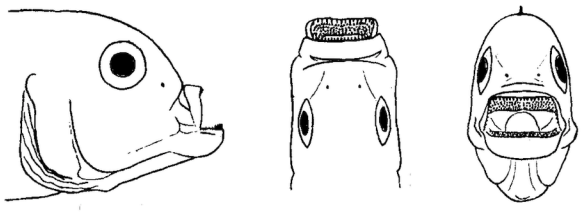
Chromis is used in the names of many African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852. To avoid repetition and to save space, its etymology is given here: *chrómis* (χρόμις), a name dating to Aristotle, from *chremetízo* (χρηματίζειν), to neigh or whinny, referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related).

Genyochromis

Trewavas 1935

génys (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to its strongly projecting chin; *chromis* (see above)

***Genyochromis mento* Trewavas 1935** from *mentum* (L.), chin, referring to its strongly projecting chin



First-published images (not limited to teeth) of *Genyochromis mento*, showing lateral and dorsal views of head and anterior view of mouth. From: Fryer, G. 1959. The trophic interrelationships and ecology of some littoral communities of Lake Nyasa with especial references to the fishes, and a discussion of the evolution of a group of rock-frequenting Cichlidae. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 132: 153–281.

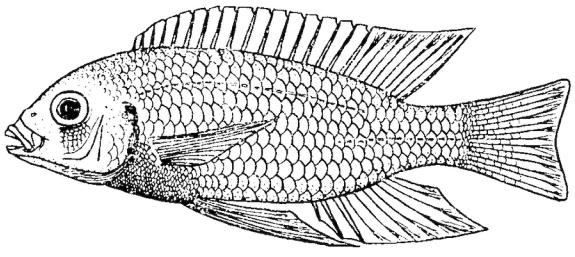
Gephyrochromis

Boulenger 1901

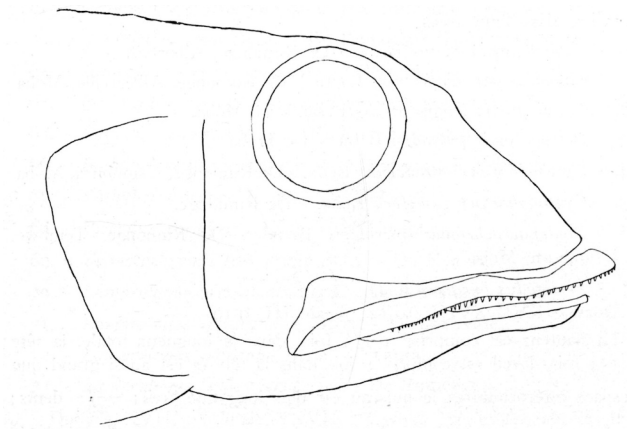
géphyra (γέφυρα), bridge, allusion not explained, possibly referring to how this genus connects (i.e., bridges the gap) between two or more related genera (although Boulenger did not make this claim); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Gephyrochromis lawsi* Fryer 1957** in honor of Robert Laws (1851–1934), Scottish missionary who headed the Livingston mission in the Nyasaland Protectorate (now Malawi), "to whose pioneering missionary endeavour the present peace and prosperity of the Nyasan peoples owe so much"

***Gephyrochromis moorii* Boulenger 1901** in honor of British biologist John Edmund Sharrock Moore (1870–1947), who collected holotype from Lake Malawi (but apparently incorrectly attributed type locality as Lake Tanganyika)



Gephyrochromis lawsi, holotype, male, 9.74 cm SL. From: Fryer, G. 1957. A new species of *Gephyrochromis* (Pisces: Cichlidae) from Lake Nyasa, with notes on its ecology and affinities. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 55 (3–4): 347–352.



Gnathochromis permaxillaris, detail of head showing long upper jaw, for which it is named. From: David, L. 1936. Contribution à l'étude de la faune ichthyologique du lac Tanganyka. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 28 (2): 149–160.

Gnathochromis

Poll 1981

gnáthos (γνάθος), jaw, presumably referring to long upper jaw and/or protractile mouth of *G. permaxillaris*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Gnathochromis permaxillaris* (David 1936)** *per-* (L.), very (i.e., excessive); *maxillaris* (L.), of or belonging to the jaw, referring to its very long upper jaw

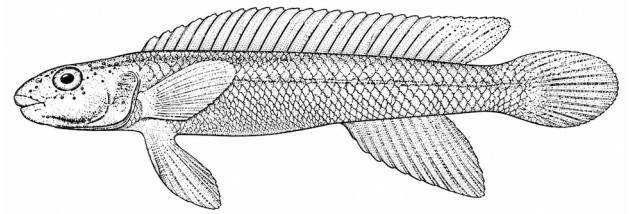
Gobiocichla

Kanazawa 1951

gobio, from the goby genus *Gobius*, referring to goby-like shape of *G. wonderi*; *cichla*, from *kíchle* (κίχλη), historically applied to both thrushes (Aves) and wrasses (Labridae, once thought to be related to cichlids due to a similar body profile), now applied only to cichlids, i.e., a "goby cichlid"

***Gobiocichla ethelwynnae* Roberts 1982** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), then "in her eighty-second year and still studying Cichlidae from all parts of Africa including Cameroon," where this one is endemic

***Gobiocichla wonderi* Kanazawa 1951** in honor of Frank C. Wonder (1904–1963), taxidermist, Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, USA), who collected holotype

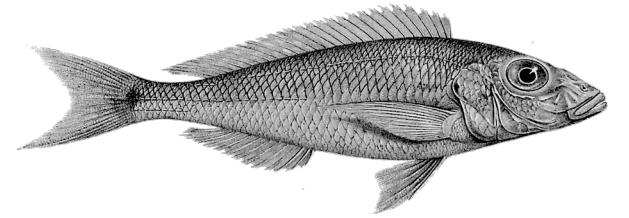


Gobiocichla wonderi, holotype, 61 mm SL. Illustration by Margaret Bradbury. From: Kanazawa, R. H. 1951. Description of a new genus of cichlid fish, *Gobiocichla*, from the French Sudan. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 12) 4 (40): 378–381.

Grammatotria

Boulenger 1899

grámmatos (γράμματος), genitive singular of *grámma* (γράμμα), that which is written or drawn (but here meaning line); *tría* (τρία), three, referring to three lateral lines (instead of two, which is the norm in cichlids)



Grammatotria lemairii. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Second contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. On the fishes obtained by the Congo Free State Expedition under Lieut. Lemaire in 1898. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 15 (pt 4, no. 1): 87–96, Pls. 18–20.

***Grammatotria lemairii* Boulenger 1899** in honor of Lt. Charles Lemaire (1863–1925), leader of the Congo Free State Expedition, which collected fishes in Lake Tanganyika, including holotype of this one

Greenwoodochromis

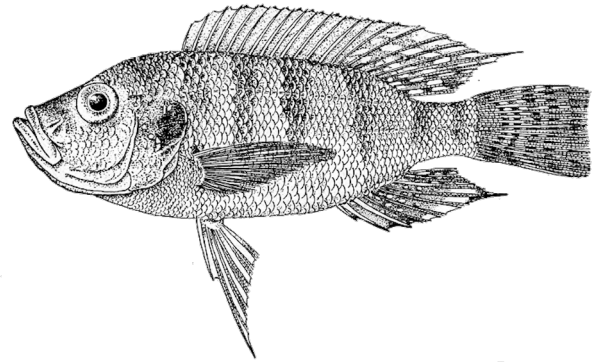
Poll 1983

named for English ichthyologist Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927–1995), "distinguished colleague" to whom we owe "so many contributions to the knowledge of African fishes, especially Cichlidae" (translation); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Greenwoodochromis abeelei* (Poll 1949)** in honor of Marcel Henri Joseph Van Den Abeele (1898–1980), Administrator General of the Dutch colonies in Africa, for his support of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

***Greenwoodochromis bellcrossi* (Poll 1976)** in honor of Graham Bell-Cross (1927–1998), South African ichthyologist and Deputy Executive Director of the National Museums and Monuments of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), who collected two specimens in the type series

***Greenwoodochromis christyi* (Trewavas 1953)** in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863–1932), English physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected holotype



Greenwoodochromis christyi, holotype, 115 mm SL. Illustration by M. L. Van Melle. From: Trewavas, E. 1953. A new species of the cichlid genus *Limnochromis* of Lake Tanganyika. Bulletin du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique 29 (6): 1–3.

***Greenwoodochromis staneri* (Poll 1949)** in honor of Pierre-Joseph Staner (1901–1984), Directeur d'administration au Ministère des Colonies, for "countless" (translation) services rendered on behalf of Poll's 1946–1947 expedition to Lake Tanganyika

Haplochromis

Hilgendorf 1888

haplós (ἁπλός), single or simple, proposed as a subgenus of *Chromis* (see above) with unnotched teeth (i.e., flattened and obliquely truncated teeth of *H. obliquidens*)

***Haplochromis acidens* Greenwood 1967** *aci-*, from *akís* (ἀκίς), sharp edge or point; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its sharp, needle-like teeth

***Haplochromis adolphifrederici* (Boulenger 1914)** in honor German explorer Adolf Friederich (1873–1969), Duke of Mecklenburg, leader of the Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition (1907–1908), during which holotype was collected

***Haplochromis aelocephalus* Greenwood 1959** *aiólos* (αιόλος), shifting, changing or variable; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to wide range of variation in head shape[1]

***Haplochromis aeneocolor* Greenwood 1973** *aeneus* (L.), brazen, referring to "brassy appearance" or coloration of adult males, a possible double entendre[2] referring to both "dull bronze" color exhibited by some specimens and to what Greenwood described as the "brassyness" of newly caught males (in this case, brassy meaning "tastelessly showy

[1] Extinct or probably extinct due to ecological changes and the introduction of the Nile Perch *Lates niloticus* into Lake Victoria.

[2] Suggested by Erwin Schraml, Welt der Fische/World of Fishes.

or loud in appearance"), which exhibit a gaudy array of colors, including yellow, orange, green, blue, purple, crimson, and puce [sometimes placed in *Astatotilapia*]

Haplochromis akika **Lippitsch 2003** named for Akika Island, Lake George, Uganda, type locality

Haplochromis albertianus **Regan 1929** *-ianus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Albert, east-central Africa, where it is endemic

Haplochromis altigenis **Regan 1922** *alti-*, from *altus* (L.), high or deep; *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), presumably referring to depth of preorbital "considerably greater" than diameter of eye (in one specimen, 220 mm TL)[1]

Haplochromis ampullarostratus **Schraml 2004** *ampulla* (L.), small bottle; *rostratus* (L.), beaked, referring to its bottleneck-like snout

Haplochromis angustifrons **Boulenger 1914** *angustus* (L.), narrow; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to interorbital width smaller or equal to diameter of eye

Haplochromis annectidens **Trewavas 1933** *annectens* (L.), linking or joining; *dens* (L.), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how this species, based on its dentition, "represents the stock from which *H. obliquidens* and *H. plagiodon* of Lake Victoria appear to have diverged in separate directions," thus linking the three species together

Haplochromis antleter **Mietes & Witte 2010** Greek (ἀντλητήρ) for scooper or dredger, referring to how it feeds mainly on detritus from muddy substrate

Haplochromis apogonoides **Greenwood 1967** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to "fancied resemblance" with cardinalfishes of the genus *Apogon*[1]

Haplochromis aquila **Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Latin for eagle, referring to its "predatory morphology and large eyes"

Haplochromis arcanus **Greenwood & Gee 1969** Latin for secret, referring to the authors' uncertainty about its relationships within the Lake Victoria *Haplochromis* species flock

Haplochromis argens **de Zeeuw, Westbroek & Witte 2013** nickname for this cichlid, given under the false assumption it is Latinized Greek for silver (that would be *argentum* for a noun, *argenteus* for an adjective), referring to silver coloration of males; since "this species is well known under its cheironym, we think it is best to upgrade the nickname to the species' epithethon"

Haplochromis argenteus **Regan 1922** Latin for silvery (but with a darker back), referring to its coloration[1]

Haplochromis artaxerxes **Greenwood 1962** named for Artaxerxes, King of Persia, also known as Longimanus (*longus* = long; *manus* = hand), alluding to its extremely long pectoral fins

Haplochromis aureus **Vranken, van Steenberge, Mbalassa & Snoeks 2023** Latin for golden, referring to yellow chest, cheeks, and snout in dominant males and yellow pelvic fins in females

Haplochromis astatodon **Regan 1921** *ástatos* (ἄστατος), variable or unstable; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to "bicuspid teeth very variable in form, the cusps nearly equal in some specimens, in others the posterior cusp reduced and the anterior cusp long, oblique, and curved inwards"

Haplochromis avium **Regan 1929** Latin for of birds, all specimens known at the time collected from the stomachs of cormorants

Haplochromis bakongo **Thys van den Audenaerde 1964** alternate name of Kongo, referring to its distribution in the lower Congo River system

Haplochromis barbarae **Greenwood 1967** in honor of Barbara Williams, whose drawings illustrate fishes in many of Greenwood's papers, including this one[1]

Haplochromis bareli **van Oijen 1991** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Cornelis Dirk Nico Barel (b. 1942), Leiden University, initiator of the Haplochromis Ecology Project, who helped collect type and whose research has "contributed much" to our knowledge of the Lake Victoria haplochromine cichlids; in addition, his "stimulating enthusiasm and interest in all aspects of biology engaged many biology students in cichlid research"[1]

Haplochromis bartoni **Greenwood 1962** named for its resemblance to *H. worthingtoni*, which was named in honor of British zoologist Edward Barton Worthington (1905–2001), pioneer explorer of African lakes and their fisheries[1]

Haplochromis bayoni **(Boulenger 1909)** in honor of Enrico Pietro (later Henry Peter) Bayon (1876–1952), Italian-born British physician and entomologist who studied sleeping sickness in West Africa and collected specimens for the Natural History Museum in Genoa, including holotype of this cichlid

Haplochromis beadlei **Trewavas 1933** in honor of Leonard C. Beadle (1905-1985), chemist and zoologist on the 1930–1931 Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes, during which holotype was collected

Haplochromis bicolor **Boulenger 1906** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice, presumably referring to two colors on body, described as "Bright yellow, irregularly blotched or marbled with black, the black sometimes forming irregular crossbands on the body"

Haplochromis boops **Greenwood 1967** *bo*, from *boûs* (βοῦς), bull, metaphorically used to mean big; *ôps* (ὦψ), eye, presumably referring to its eye diameter, 23.9–25.7% of head (but smaller than *H. thuragnathus*, its presumed closest congener)[1]

Haplochromis brauschi **Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1965** in honor of Georges Brausch (1915–1964), British-born Belgian colonial administrator in the Congo, who collected holotype

Haplochromis brownae **Greenwood 1962** eponym not identified but according to Rosemary Lowe-McConnell,[3] in honor of fish ecophysiologist Margaret "Peggy" Brown (later Varley, 1918–2009), a visiting scientist with the East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (Jinja, Uganda, on the shore of Lake Victoria) in 1950 or 1951, where Greenwood worked from 1950 to 1957 [extinct in the wild]

Haplochromis bullatus **Trewavas 1938** Latin for provided with a bulla or bullae (i.e., blistered or bubbled), referring to enlarged mucous channels on head

Haplochromis bwathondii **Niemantsverdriet & Witte 2010** in honor of Philip O. J. Bwathondi (b. 1952), Director General of the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (1983–2006), who supported the research of the Haplochromis Ecology Survey Team (HEST) in many ways

Haplochromus callichromus **Poll 1948** *calli-*, from *kállos* (κάλλος), beauty; *chromus*, unnecessary masculinization of *chrôma* (χρῶμα), color, probably the most colorful cichlid in the Fwa River, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Haplochromis cassius **Greenwood & Barel 1978** derived from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* (Act I, Scene II), "Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look," probably referring to its "'predatory' facies"[1]

Haplochromis cavifrons **(Hilgendorf 1888)** *cavus* (L.) concave; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to concave profile of head above eye

Haplochromis chilotes **(Boulenger 1911)** *chilo*, from *cheílos* (χεῖλος), lip; *-ōtēs* (-ώτης), genitive suffix, i.e., one with lips, referring to its "very thick" lips, "both produced into a globular swelling projecting beyond the mouth

Haplochromis chlorochrous **Greenwood & Gee 1969** *chlōrós* (χλωρός), green; *chrous*, from *chrôs* (χρώς), skin color, referring to distinctive green color of adult males

Haplochromis chromogynos **Greenwood 1959** *chrôma* (χρῶμα), color; *gynos*, from *gynḗ* (γυνή), female, referring to most (if not all) females

[3] Pers. comm. with Erwin Schraml, Welt der Fische/World of Fishes.

having a piebald (black and yellow) coloration

***Haplochromis chrysogynaion* van Oijen 1991** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden; *gýnaoin* (γύναιον), diminutive of *gynḗ* (γυνή), female, referring to golden color of females in life

***Haplochromis cinctus* Greenwood & Gee 1969** Latin for girded or girdled, referring to 3–5 dark vertical bars on sides of males

***Haplochromis cinereus* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for ash-colored or gray, referring to gray color above and below (darker on back) with dark gray fins

***Haplochromis cnester* Witte & Witte-Maas 1981** from *knēstōr* (κνήστωρ), scraper, referring to scraper-like outer teeth in its jaws, which it apparently uses to feed on parasites (carplice and leeches) from other fishes[1]

***Haplochromis commutabilis* Schraml 2004** Latin for mutable or changeable, referring to how scales and teeth of males change during growth

***Haplochromis concilians* Vranken, van Steenberge & Snoeks 2020** Latin for uniting or bringing together, referring to part of skin covering snout that is fused with upper lip

***Haplochromis coprologus* Niemantsverdriet & Witte 2010** *koprológos* (κοπρολόγος), dung-gatherer (authors say dustman, i.e., trash collector), referring to its detritivorous feeding habits, collecting detritus from muddy bottoms[1]

***Haplochromis crassilabris* Boulenger 1906** *crassus* (L.), fat or stout; *labris*, plural of *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to its "very thick" lips, thicker than those of the related *H. retrodens*[1]

***Haplochromis crebridens* Snoeks, de Vos, Coenen & Thys van den Audenaerde 1990** *creber* (L.), thick, numerous or pressed together; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to large number of teeth on oral jaws

***Haplochromis crocopeplus* Greenwood & Barel 1978** *crocatus* (L.), saffron; *peplus*, from *péplos* (πέπλος), robe or tunic, i.e., dressed in saffron, referring to "basically ochrous-yellow" coloration in life

***Haplochromis cronus* Greenwood 1959** etymology not explained, possibly named for Cronus (or Kronos), the leader of the Titans in Greek mythology, who devoured his sons as soon as they were born to prevent the prophecy that they would overthrow their father just as Cronus had overthrown his, alluding to how this cichlid feeds almost exclusively on the embryos and larvae of cichlids, especially other *Haplochromis*

***Haplochromis cryptodon* Greenwood 1959** *crypto-*, from *kryptós* (κρυπτός), hidden; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to inner and outer series of teeth, "deeply embedded in the oral epithelium, so that only the tips of the outer teeth are visible"

***Haplochromis cryptogramma* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *crypto-*, from *kryptós* (κρυπτός), hidden; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to "fancied resemblance" of midlateral longitudinal stripes to symbols in the Morse code

***Haplochromis curvidens* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** *curvus* (L.), curved; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its strongly recurved oral teeth

***Haplochromis cyaneus* Seehausen, Bouton & Zwennes 1998** from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but often used as a general term for blue), referring to bright-blue nuptial coloration of males [provisionally placed in "*Haplochromis*" (with quotes) until its relationships are resolved; objectively invalid, a junior primary homonym by *Haplochromis* (now *Copadichromis*) *cyaneus* Trewavas 1935]

***Haplochromis decticostoma* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *dēktikós* (δηκτικός), biting (i.e., sarcastic or mordant, authors say "able to bite"); *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its large mouth[1]

***Haplochromis degeni* (Boulenger 1906)** in honor of Swiss ornithologist Edward Degen (1852–1922), who has rendered "signal service to African ichthyology" as a collector of fishes, including holotype of this one [extinct in the wild]

***Haplochromis demeusii* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of "J. De Meuse," who collected holotype, perhaps a lapsus for Fernand Demeuse (1863–1915), Belgian scientist and photographer who explored the upper Congo

***Haplochromis dentex* Regan 1922** from *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to "strong" outer teeth, some of which are exposed on strongly projecting lower jaw[1]

***Haplochromis dichrourus* Regan 1922** *di-*, from *dýo* (δύο), two; *chrôma* (χρῶμα), color; *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to its caudal fin, brown above and bright red below[1]

***Haplochromis diplotaenia* Regan & Trewavas 1928** *diplóos* (διπλόος) or *diploûs* (διπλοῦς), twofold or double; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to two blackish bands on sides, one along lateral line and the second above it[1]

***Haplochromis dolichorhynchus* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *dolichós* (δολιχός), long; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its "rather protracted" snout relative to snout of its presumed closest congeners

***Haplochromis dolorosus* Trewavas 1933** Late Latin for very sad, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to vertical stripe (i.e., tear-like) below eye

***Haplochromis eduardii* Regan 1921** of Lake Edward, Uganda, where it is endemic

***Haplochromis elegans* Trewavas 1933** Latin for fine, select or elegant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coloration of breeding males: "darker [than females], with two dark bars across the snout, one below the eye and one on the praeoperculum, with throat and belly dusky; anal dusky, with two or three ocelli [eggspots]; dorsal with dark edge, or spotted; caudal spotted; pelvics dark"

***Haplochromis empodisma* Greenwood 1960** Greek (εμπόδισμα) for obstacle, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its previous misidentification as *H. michaeli* hindered knowledge of its true identity

***Haplochromis engystoma* Trewavas 1933** *engýs* (ἐγγύς), near or close at hand; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, allusion not explained, probably referring to decurved snout, which is therefore closer to or "near" mouth

***Haplochromis erutus* Vranken, van Steenberge & Snoeks 2020** Latin for torn out, referring to its oral-shelling ecology, in which soft bodies of snails are wrenched or torn out of their shells

***Haplochromis erythrocephalus* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *erythrós* (ἐρυθρός), red; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to bright-red color of head in adult males

***Haplochromis erythromaculatus* De Vos, Snoeks & Thys van den Audenaerde 1990** *erythrós* (ἐρυθρός), red; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to small deep-red spots and streaks on dorsal and caudal fins of territorial males

***Haplochromis estor* Regan 1929** eater or glutton, presumably derived from *estrix* (L.), a female glutton, likewise derived from *edere* (L.), to eat, presumably referring to its large oblique mouth, with strongly projecting lower jaw and maxillary extending just beyond anterior edge of eye

***Haplochromis eutaenia* Regan & Trewavas 1928** *eú-* (εὖ), well or very; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to a dark lateral band, interrupted in the middle, extending from opercular spot to end of caudal fin

***Haplochromis exspectatus* Schraml 2004** Latin for expected, referring to the fact that Schraml expected to find different haplochromine species in the Koki Lakes of Uganda (which had been largely unexplored for fishes), including piscivorous species such as this one

***Haplochromis falcatus* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Latin for sickle-shaped, referring to its acutely pointed sickle-like outer oral teeth

***Haplochromis fasciatus* (Perugia 1892)** Latin for banded, referring to 8–9 vertical bands in life (barely visible in alcohol)

***Haplochromis fischeri* Seegers 2008** in honor of German physician-naturalist Gustav Adolf Fischer (1848–1886), one of the first Europeans with a deep interest in natural sciences (including anthropology) to explore East Africa, where he assembled vast collections of plants, animals (including many fishes) and other natural objects, and undertook fundamental studies needed to produce accurate maps of the area; he collected the nominal type for this species (mistaken for *H. sauvagei*) in 1885 or 1886 and died of a bilious fever contracted during his final journey to Lake Victoria

***Haplochromis flavipinnis* (Boulenger 1906)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its "bright yellow" fins[1]

***Haplochromis flavus* Seehausen, Zwennes & Lippitsch 1998** Latin for yellow, referring to bright-yellow coloration of nuptial males in type population

***Haplochromis fuscus* Regan 1925** Latin for dark or dusky, referring to its grayish or blackish color

***Haplochromis fusiformis* Greenwood & Gee 1969** spindle-shaped (fusiform), from *fusus* (L.), spindle, and *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, referring to its slender, elongate body form

***Haplochromis gilberti* Greenwood & Gee 1969** in honor of Michael Gilbert, Experimental Fisheries Officer, East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization, whose "enthusiasm and skill have added considerably to our knowledge" of Lake Victoria fishes, especially *Haplochromis* species from its deeper waters

***Haplochromis glaucus* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Latin for grayish blue, referring to gray and light-blue color pattern of all adult specimens

***Haplochromis goldschmidti* Witte, Westbroek & de Zeeuw 2013** in honor of Dutch evolutionary biologist Tijs Goldschmidt (b. 1953), for his work on haplochromine cichlids of Lake Victoria, and for calling the world's attention to their human-induced extinction; this cichlid is one of the species on which he based his theory of the possible role of egg-dummy divergence in speciation of haplochromines

***Haplochromis gowersii* Trewavas 1928** in honor of William Gowers (1875–1954), Governor of Uganda, who helped fisheries scientist Michael Graham (see *H. michaeli*) conduct his research on Lake Victoria, where this cichlid is endemic

***Haplochromis gracilifur* Vranken, van Steenberge & Snoeks 2019** *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender; *fur*, thief, referring to its slender body and paedophagous diet (it steals fry from buccal cavities of mouthbrooding cichlids) [name published online in 2018 but not available until 2019]

***Haplochromis gracilior* Boulenger 1914** comparative of *gracilis* (L.), slender, proposed as a slender-bodied morph of *H. angustifrons*

***Haplochromis granti* Boulenger 1906** in honor of Scottish naturalist and explorer James Augustus Grant (1827–1892) who, with John Henning Speke (see *H. spekii*), discovered that Lake Victoria (where this cichlid is endemic) is a major source of the Nile

***Haplochromis graueri* Boulenger 1914** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Austrian explorer and zoologist Rudolf Grauer (1870–1927), who collected fishes and other animals in Africa from 1905–1911

***Haplochromis guiarti* (Pellegrin 1904)** per Pellegrin (1905),[4] in honor of parasitologist Jules Guiart (1870–1965), friend and "distinguished and devoted" (translation) Secretary General of the Zoological Society of France[1]

***Haplochromis harpakteridion* van Oijen 1991** diminutive of *harpaktēr* (ἁρπακτήρ), robber, i.e., little robber, referring to the predatory (piscivorous) habits of this small species

[4] Pellegrin, J. 1905. Mission scientifique de Ch. Alluaud en Afrique orientale. II. Systématique. Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France 17 (no. 3–4): 174–185, Pl. 16.

***Haplochromis heusinkveldi* Witte & Witte-Maas 1987** in honor of W. A. Heusinkveld (1920–2002), lecturer of physics at Leiden University; "In some way, this long, slender fish with its grey suit [body] made us think of him, when we first caught it"[1]

***Haplochromis hiatus* Hoogerhoud & Witte 1981** Latin for opening, aperture or gap, referring to how this species seems to "bridge the taxonomic gap" between *H. empodisma* and *H. obtusidens* with respect to the shape of its pharyngeal jaws[1]

***Haplochromis howesi* van Oijen 1992** in honor of Gordon J. Howes (1938–2013), Natural History Museum (London), for "many excellent" contributions to fish taxonomy

***Haplochromis humilis* (Steindachner 1866)** Latin for modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to any or all of the following: "significantly less curved" back and head profile and/or lack of transverse bands compared with *Chromis ovalis* (=*Tilapia sparrmanii*), its presumed congener at the time; dorsal-fin rays reaching "on average no significant length"; "dirty yellowish brown" color (translations)

***Haplochromis insidiae* Snoeks 1994** Latin for artifice (authors say deception or deceit), referring to its "peculiar and misleading" tooth shape, leading some previous workers to confuse it with *H. astatodon*

***Haplochromis iris* Hoogerhoud & Witte 1981** named for Iris, Greek goddess of the rainbow, referring to multiple colors of sexually active males[1]

***Haplochromis kamiranzovu* Snoeks, Coenen & Thys van den Audenaerde 1984** named for mouth of Kamiranzovu River into Lake Kivu, Nyamasheke, Rwanda, type locality

***Haplochromis katavi* Seegers 1996** named for Katavi National Park; type specimens caught from Katuma River (northern Lake Rukwa drainage, western Tanzania) at the border of this park, and is probably the only species of *Haplochromis* that occurs within it

***Haplochromis katonga* Schraml & Tichy 2010** named for Katonga River, Uganda, only known area of occurrence

***Haplochromis katunzii* ter Huurne & Witte 2010** in honor of Egid F. B. Katunzi, Director of the Mwanza Centre of the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute, who has collaborated with the Haplochromis Ecology Survey Team (HEST) of Leiden University since 1979, when he did his MSc study on food preferences of four haplochromine species from the Mwanza Gulf; he published several papers on Lake Victoria haplochromines and has continuously supported HEST fieldwork for 30 years

***Haplochromis kimondo* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Swahili for meteor, referring to its blunt head, pyriform body with mid-lateral band, and yellow coloration of ventral part of body

***Haplochromis kujunjui* van Oijen 1991** of Kujunju point, a landmark northeast of Standieri Island, Lake Victoria, Tanzania, type locality

***Haplochromis labiatus* Trewavas 1933** Latin for lipped, referring to its "thick mobile" lips

***Haplochromis labriforma* (Nichols & La Monte 1938)** etymology not explained, perhaps *labri-*, *Labrus* (wrasse) and *forma* (L.), shape or form, presumably referring to what the authors perceived as a superficial resemblance to wrasses in general or *Labrus* in particular [often incorrectly spelled as an adjective, *labriformis*]

***Haplochromis lacrimosus* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for tearful or weeping, referring to "black vertical bar below anterior third of eye, rarely indistinct or absent"

***Haplochromis laparogramma* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *lapára* (λαπάρα), flank; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to conspicuous midlateral stripe

***Haplochromis latifrons* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to "very broad interorbital area for a piscivorous species"

***Haplochromis latifasciatus* Regan 1929** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to four broad black bars (somewhat narrowed below) on body

***Haplochromis limax* Trewavas 1933** Latin for slug or snail, allusion not explained nor evident (perhaps referring to its presumed diet, later determined to be aufwuchs, not snails)

***Haplochromis lividus* Greenwood 1956** Latin for bluish or black and blue, presumably referring to slate-gray ground color of breeding males, with a "vivid, almost fluorescent," blue sheen on interorbital regional of head, snout, lips, and preorbital

***Haplochromis loati* Greenwood 1971** in honor of the late William Leonard Stevenson Loat (1871–1932), British archaeologist, naturalist and superintendent of the survey party that first collected this species at Gondokoro, South Sudan, in 1902 (also occurs in Uganda)

***Haplochromis lobatus* Vranken, van Steenberge, Kayenbergh & Snoeks 2020** Latin for lobed, referring to lobed lips that are often medially enlarged

***Haplochromis longirostris* (Hilgendorf 1888)** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to length of snout, "almost equal to 2 eyes"[1]

***Haplochromis luluae* (Fowler 1930)** of the Lulua River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality [placed in *Ctenochromis* by some workers]

***Haplochromis macconneli* Greenwood 1974** in honor of Richard B. McConnell (1903–1986), Officer in Charge of the Fisheries Department at Lake Rudolf (now Lake Turkana), for assistance given to the Lake Rudolf Research Project team (also husband of tropical-fish ecologist Rosemary Lowe-McConnell) [note Latinization of "Mc" to "Mac"]

***Haplochromis macrognathus* Regan 1922** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, presumably referring to "very strongly projecting" lower jaw[1]

***Haplochromis macrops* (Boulenger 1911)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ṓps* (ὦψ), eye, "which is 3 times in length of head, equals interorbital width, and much exceeds least depth of praeorbital"

***Haplochromis macropsoides* Greenwood 1973** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: overall similar to *H. macrops*

***Haplochromis maculipinna* (Pellegrin 1913)** *macula* (L.), spot; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to two rows of spots on dorsal fin

***Haplochromis mahagiensis* David & Poll 1937** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mahagi (now Mahagi Port), Lake Albert, Uganda, type locality

***Haplochromis maisomei* van Oijen 1991** of Maisome Island, Lake Victoria, Tanzania, type locality

***Haplochromis malacophagus* Poll & Damas 1939** *malaco-*, from *malakós* (μαλακός), soft, root word of malacology, the study of molluscs; *phagus*, from *phageín* (φαγεῖν), to eat, referring to its molluscivorous diet

***Haplochromis mandibularis* Greenwood 1962** Latin for of or pertaining to a jaw, presumably referring to lower jaw, which projects "markedly" beyond upper jaw in some specimens

***Haplochromis martini* (Boulenger 1906)** in honor of James Martin, Transport Officer in the Uganda Protectorate, for much assistance rendered to Edward Degen (Swiss ornithologist who collected holotype)

***Haplochromis maxillaris* Trewavas 1928** Latin for of or belonging to the jaw, referring to its "more exposed" maxillary compared to the closely related *H. microdon*

***Haplochromis megalops* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *mégas* (μέγας), large or great; *ṓps* (ὦψ), eye, referring to large eye, its diameter 32.7–41.0% of HL

***Haplochromis melanopterus* Trewavas 1928** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its blackish vertical and pelvic fins

***Haplochromis melanopus* Regan 1922** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *opus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to its "blackish" ventral fins

***Haplochromis melichrous* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *meláchrous* (μελάχρους), honey-colored, referring to golden-brown coloration of females

***Haplochromis mentatus* Regan 1925** Latin for chinned, referring to projecting lower jaw

***Haplochromis mento* Regan 1922** from *mentum* (L.), chin, probably referring to "strongly projecting" lower jaw

***Haplochromis michaeli* Trewavas 1928** in honor of British fisheries scientist Michael Graham (1898–1972), who collected holotype[1]

***Haplochromis microchrysomelas* Snoeks 1994** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small, referring to small size (up to 82.5 mm SL); *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden, referring to conspicuous golden-yellow color on tail of adult males; *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to dark body color of both sexes

***Haplochromis microdon* (Boulenger 1906)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to its "very small" teeth

***Haplochromis moeruensis* (Boulenger 1899)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Moero (now Mweru), Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Haplochromis molossus* Vranken, van Steenberge & Snoeks 2019** Latin for a molosser dog, ancestor of pugs and other mastiff-like dogs, referring to this cichlid's "pug-head" habitus: flat face and broad, rounded jaws with a gentle gape inclination flat face and broad, rounded jaws with a gentle gape inclination [name published online in 2018 but not available until 2019]

***Haplochromis mylodon* Greenwood 1973** *mylo-*, from *mýlē* (μύλη), mill or millstone; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to mill-like crushing dentition of its pharyngeal bones

***Haplochromis nanoserranus* Greenwood & Barel 1978** *nanus* (L.), dwarf, i.e., a smaller cichlid (76 mm SL) compared with the related *H. serranus* (101–205 mm SL)[1]

***Haplochromis nigrescens* (Pellegrin 1909)** Latin for blackish, referring to chocolate-colored body with blackish fins

***Haplochromis nigripinnis* Regan 1921** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to blackish vertical and pelvic fins

***Haplochromis nigroides* (Pellegrin 1928)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *niger* (L.), dark or black, referring to uniformly dark-brown coloration of territorial males, both alive and preserved

***Haplochromis niloticus* Greenwood 1960** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Victoria Nile, Uganda, where it appears to be endemic

***Haplochromis nubilus* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for cloudy or gloomy, referring to black color of adult males and dark gray or brown to blackish color of juveniles and adult females

***Haplochromis nuchisquamulatus* (Hilgendorf 1888)** *nucha* (Medieval Latin), nape of the neck; *squamulatus* (Neo-Latin), small-scaled, "characterized by its hitherto unknown small neck scales, which are barely half the size of the scales on the sides of the body" (translation)

***Haplochromis nyanzae* Greenwood 1962** of Nyanza, local name for Lake Victoria, where it is endemic

***Haplochromis obesus* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for fat or stout, presumably referring to much deeper and rounded body compared with the allied *H. microdon*

***Haplochromis obliquidens* (Hilgendorf 1888)** *obliquus* (L.), slanting or inclining in direction; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to flattened and obliquely truncated teeth

***Haplochromis obtusidens* Trewavas 1928** *obtusus* (L.), blunt; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to "large blunt" teeth on "somewhat massive" plate of lower pharyngeal[1]

***Haplochromis occultidens* Snoeks 1988** *occultus* (L.), hidden or concealed; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to some teeth deeply embedded in the gums and generally difficult to observe

***Haplochromis oligacanthus* Regan 1922** *olígos* (ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, referring to fewer dorsal-fin spines compared to *H. stigmatogenys*

***Haplochromis oligolepis* Lippitsch 2003** *olígos* (ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to low number of longitudinal scales, being closer in this respect to fluviatile cichlids than to most Lake Victoria haplochromines

***Haplochromis olivaceus* Snoeks, de Vos, Coenen & Thys van den Audenaerde 1990** Latin for olive-colored, referring to general color of males when not highly territorial

***Haplochromis oregosoma* Greenwood 1973** *oregō* (ὀρέγω), to stretch out; *sṓma* (σῶμα), body, referring to its "rather elongate" form

***Haplochromis pachycephalus* Greenwood 1967** *pachýs* (παχύς), thick; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to broader interorbital compared with other members of the *H. serranus* species group

***Haplochromis pallidus* (Boulenger 1911)** Latin for pale, referring to yellowish or "pale brownish" body and/or yellowish or "pale brownish" fins

***Haplochromis paludinosus* (Greenwood 1980)** Latin for swampy or marshy, referring to habitat of type locality (Malagarasi swamps at Katare, Tanzania)

***Haplochromis pancitrinus* Mietes & Witte 2010** *pan* (παν), all, whole or every; *citrinus* (L), like a citron (a lemon-like fruit), referring to yellow coloration of males in life[1]

***Haplochromis pappenheimi* (Boulenger 1914)** in honor of German ichthyologist Paul Pappenheim (1878–1945), curator of fishes, Königliche Zoologische Museum (Berlin), and co-author of paper in which description appeared

***Haplochromis paradoxus* (Lippitsch & Kaufman 2003)** Latin for contrary to expectation, referring to strange appearance of its strongly oblique gape and lower jaw, and to its "seemingly paradoxical zoogeographical situation," in which congeners occur in lakes Edward, Victoria and Kyoga even though Lake Victoria dried out 17,300 years ago and refilled 2,600 years later, after which and all of its haplochromine cichlids evolved *in situ*

***Haplochromis paraguiarti* Greenwood 1967** *pará* (παρά), near, referring to its close superficial resemblance to *H. guiarti*

***Haplochromis paraplagiostoma* Greenwood & Gee 1969** *pará* (παρά), near, referring to "a certain superficial similarity" with *H. plagiostoma*

***Haplochromis pardus* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Latin for leopard, referring to its nearly uniform black to yellow-pink flanks with clear black blotches, like the interrupted horizontal and vertical stripes of a leopard

***Haplochromis paropius* Greenwood & Gee 1969** Latinized adjective from *parōpía* (Gr. παρωπία), blinders or blinkers (as on a horse, authors say "eye shade"), referring to prominent lachrymal stripe

***Haplochromis parvidens* (Boulenger 1911)** *parvus* (L.), small; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its "very small" conical teeth

***Haplochromis paucidens* Regan 1921** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *dens* (L.), tooth, presumably referring to fewer number of outer teeth on lower jaws compared with *H. astatodon*

***Haplochromis pelagicus* Vranken, van Steenberge, Mbalassa & Snoeks 2023** from *pelágios* (πελάγιος), "of the sea," but often applied to the main water column of any body of water, here referring to its occurrence in the open waters of Lakes Edward and George and the Kazinga Channel

***Haplochromis pellegrini* Regan 1922** in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873–1944), who "kindly" sent notes on "two or three specimens in the collection of the Paris Museum about which [Regan] had some doubts"

***Haplochromis percoides* Boulenger 1906** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: presumably referring to its similarity with the European Perch *Perca fluviatilis*[1]

***Haplochromis perrieri* (Pellegrin 1909)** in honor of French invertebrate zoologist Edmond Perrier (1844–1921), director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (1900–1919) [extinct in the wild]

***Haplochromis pharyngalis* Poll & Damas 1939** Neo-Latin for pharyngeal, referring to middle teeth of pharyngeal bone, which are flattened like cobblestones

***Haplochromis phytophagus* Greenwood 1966** *phytós* (φύτός), plant; *phagus*, from *phageín* (φαγεῖν), to eat, referring to how it gains nutrition from diatoms by macerating and swallowing (but not digesting) phanerogram (spermatophyte) leaf tissue

***Haplochromis piceatus* Greenwood & Gee 1969** Latin for smeared with pitch, referring to coloration of preserved specimens

***Haplochromis pitmani* Fowler 1936** in honor of ornithologist and herpetologist Charles Pitman (1890–1975), a retired officer of the Indian Army who settled in Uganda and became a game warden; he "cordially assisted" the George Vanderbilt African Expedition of 1934 during its work at Kisubi Mission, Kitala, Lake Victoria, type locality

***Haplochromis placodus* Poll & Damas 1939** *placo-*, from *plakós* (πλακός), genitive of *pláx* (πλάξ), anything flat or wide, i.e., a plate; *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to flattened teeth of middle pharyngeal bone, shaped like small cobblestones

***Haplochromis plagiodon* Regan & Trewavas 1928** *plágios* (πλάγιος), sideways or oblique; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to teeth of outer series, with a "long oblique anterior cusp"

***Haplochromis plagiostoma* Regan 1922** *plágios* (πλάγιος), sideways or oblique; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, described as "very oblique"

***Haplochromis planus* Vranken, van Steenberge & Snoeks 2020** Latin for flat, level or smooth, referring to its flat, shovel-like lower jaw

***Haplochromis plutonius* Greenwood & Barel 1978** Latin for of or belonging to Pluto (god or king of the nether world), regularly described as dark, black or gloomy, referring to dusky preserved coloration of adult males

***Haplochromis polli* Thys van den Audenaerde 1964** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), for his work exploring the fishes of Stanley Pool, Lower Congo (type locality)

***Haplochromis prodromus* Trewavas 1935** Neo-Latin for precursor, allusion not explained, replacement name for *Haplochromis annectens* (dating to 11 April 1922), secondarily preoccupied in *Haplochromis* by *Cyrtocara* (now *Protomelas*) *annectens* (dating to 27 Jan. 1922), possibly referring to how latter name is "predated" (Trewavas' term) by the former

***Haplochromis prognathus* (Pellegrin 1904)** *pro-* (L.), in front of; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to "strongly prominent" (translation) lower jaw

***Haplochromis pseudopellegrini* Greenwood 1967** *pseudo-*, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this cichlid may resemble *H. pellegrini*, such an appearance is false

***Haplochromis pyrrhocephalus* Witte & Witte-Maas 1987** *pyrrhós* (πῦρρός), flame-colored; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to bright orange dorsal surface of head of living males

***Haplochromis pyrrhopteryx* van Oijen 1991** *pyrrhós* (πῦρρός), flame-colored; *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to bright, orange-red coloration of median fins in live specimens of both sexes, juveniles as well as adults[1]

***Haplochromis quasimodo* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** named for the hump-backed character in Victor Hugo's novel *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* (1831), referring to the rather shallow head and deep and rhomboid bodies of large specimens

***Haplochromis relictidens* Vranken, van Steenberge & Snoeks 2019** *relinquere*, to relinquish; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to reduction in number of outer teeth in both jaws as it grows [name published online in 2018 but not available until 2019]

***Haplochromis retrodens* (Hilgendorf 1888)** *retro-* (L.), behind; *dens* (L.), tooth, allusion not explained, probably referring to strongly recurved teeth on outer row of both jaws

***Haplochromis rex* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Latin for king (one that holds a preeminent position), referring to "very small eyes, deep cheeks, and strong jaws set with large and acute teeth indicating this piscivore has most specialised morphology among all piscivores from the Lake Edward system to hunt on large prey"

***Haplochromis riponianus* (Boulenger 1911)** *-ianus* (L.), belonging to: Ripon Falls (now submerged by a dam), northern end of Lake Victoria, Uganda, type locality (probably widely distributed in Lake Victoria and also recorded from the Victoria Nile)

***Haplochromis rubescens* Snoeks 1994** Latin for reddish, referring to coloration of adult males

***Haplochromis rudolfianus* Trewavas 1933** *-ianus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Rudolf (now Turkana), Kenya, where it is endemic

***Haplochromis sauvagei* (Pfeffer 1896)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of French paleontologist-ichthyologist Henri Émile Sauvage (1842–1917), who is cited numerous times in Pfeffer's monograph

***Haplochromis saxicola* Greenwood 1960** *saxum* (L.), rock; *cola* (L.), inhabitant, referring to its occurrence over hard substrates of sand, rock or shingle

***Haplochromis scheffersi* Snoeks, de Vos & Thys van den Audenaerde 1987** in honor of Wilhelmus J. Scheffers, Director of the FAO Project for Fisheries Development at Lake Kivu, Rwanda (where this cichlid is endemic), whose "kindness and helpfulness greatly facilitated" (translation) the authors' work in the field

***Haplochromis schubotzi* Boulenger 1914** in honor of German zoologist Johann G. Hermann Schubotz (1881–1955), who collected many fishes (including holotype of this one) as a member Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition (1907–1908), and who edited publication in which description appeared

***Haplochromis schubotziellus* Greenwood 1973** *-ellus*, a Latin diminutive, referring to how this species is often confused with small specimens of *H. schubotzi* in the field

***Haplochromis schwetzi* Poll 1967** in honor of Yakov (later Jacques) Schwetz (1847–1957), Russian-born Belgian physician-entomologist who, while studying schistosomiasis and other diseases, also collected fishes, including holotype of this one in 1936

***Haplochromis serranus* (Pfeffer 1896)** etymology not explained, probably referring to its resemblance to sea basses of the genus *Serranus* (Serranidae)

***Haplochromis serridens* Regan 1925** *serra* (L.), saw; *dens* (L.), tooth, presumably referring to ~50 bicuspid teeth in outer series of upper jaw

***Haplochromis simba* Vranken, van Steenberge, Heylen, Decru & Snoeks 2022** Swahili for lion, referring to its yellow body and orange cheeks resembling the mane of a male lion, and its "predatory morphology"

***Haplochromis simpsoni* Greenwood 1965** in honor of Michael J. A. Simpson, member of the Cambridge Nabugabo Biological Survey in Uganda, during which holotype was collected

***Haplochromis snoeksi* Wamuini Lunkayilakio & Vreven 2010** in honor of Jos Snoeks, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), curator of fishes, Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, and a specialist in African cichlids, for support and supervision of the senior author's doctoral dissertation

***Haplochromis spekii* (Boulenger 1906)** in honor of English explorer and army officer John Henning Speke (1827–1864) who, with James Augustus Grant (see *H. granti*), discovered that Lake Victoria (where this cichlid is endemic) is a major source of the Nile

***Haplochromis sphex* ter Huurne & Witte 2010** *sphḗx* (σφήξ), wasp, referring to wasp-like coloration of males (typically yellow with black stripes)[1]

***Haplochromis squamipinnis* Regan 1921** *squama* (L.), scale; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to series of small scales on basal parts of posterior half of dorsal and anal fins, between the rays

***Haplochromis squamulatus* Regan 1922** Neo-Latin for small-scaled, referring to very small scales on nape and pectoral region

***Haplochromis stigmatogenys* (Boulenger 1913)** *stigmatus* (L.), marked or spotted; *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to black spot usually on chin [placed in *Thoracochromis* by some authors]

***Haplochromis sulphureus* Greenwood & Barel 1978** Latin for sulphur-colored, referring to sulphur-yellow adult coloration of both sexes

***Haplochromis tanaos* van Oijen & Witte 1996** *tanaós* (ταναός), outstretched or long, referring to its slender body shape

***Haplochromis taurinus* Trewavas 1933** Latin for bull-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its stout or muscular appearance, with a projecting lower jaw, "rather strongly exposed" maxillary, an firmly thickened lips

***Haplochromis teunisrasi* Witte & Witte-Maas 1981** in honor of Teunis Ras (1929–1994), a "Dutch master fisherman," for the help he gave the Haplochromis Ecology Survey Team to Mwanza Gulf of Lake Victoria and "especially for the pains he took in making the fishing gear and in teaching us how to use it"

***Haplochromis theliodon* Greenwood 1960** etymology not explained, presumably *thēlḗ* (θηλή), teat or nipple, or *thēlázō* (θηλάζω), suckle or suck, and *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, allusion not evident (although it may be relevant to note that this cichlid is a bottom-feeder whose diet includes "fairly large quantities of bottom debris")

***Haplochromis thereuterion* van Oijen & Witte 1996** diminutive of *thēratḗs* (θηρατής), hunter, i.e., a small hunter, referring to the predatory habits of this small (55.5–82.0 mm SL) cichlid

***Haplochromis thuragnathus* Greenwood 1967** *thura*, from *thýra* (θύρα), door or entrance, allusion not explained nor evident; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, possibly referring to its more oblique lower jaw compared with *H. boops*[1]

***Haplochromis toddi* (Boulenger 1905)** in honor of Canadian physician and parasitologist John Lancelot Todd (1876–1949), who helped collect holotype

***Haplochromis tridens* Regan & Trewavas 1928** *tri-* (L.), three; *dens* (L.), tooth, probably referring to mostly tricuspid outer series of teeth

***Haplochromis turkanae* Greenwood 1974** of Lake Turkana (formerly Rudolf), Kenya, where it is endemic

***Haplochromis tyrianthinus* Greenwood & Gee 1969** Latin adjective for a color between purple and violet, known as Tyrian purple, referring to predominantly purple colors of males

***Haplochromis ushindi* Van Oijen 2004** Swahili for victory, referring to its size (up to 230 mm SL), the largest haplochromine cichlid species known

Good intentions, bad results:
26 failed attempts to name a fish after Linnaeus

Although a dozen or so animals (mostly insects) have been named after Linnaeus, he was not honored in the binomial of any currently valid fish taxon until *Haplochromis vonlinnei* in 2008. Although taxonomists have tried. Twenty-six times, to be exact. All of them unsuccessful.

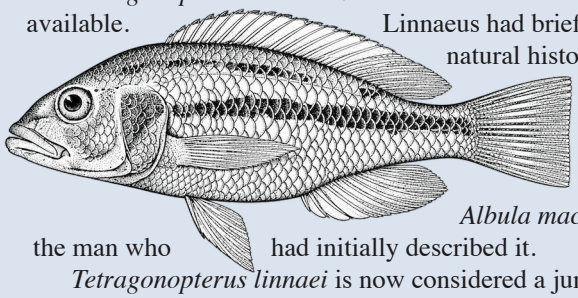


Carl von Linné, rendered in Latin as Carolus Linnaeus.

In 1845, Charles Lucien Bonaparte proposed *Carassius linnaei* as a new name for the Crucian Carp *Cyprinus carassius* Linnaeus 1758. Bonaparte did not indicate why he changed the name, but it looks like he sought to avoid "Strickland tautonymy." Three years earlier, British ornithologist Hugh Edwin Strickland was tasked with codifying the rules of zoological nomenclature (a precursor to today's ICZN). One such rule was to prohibit names in which the same word is used for both the genus and the species, known as tautonyms. To replace "*Carassius carassius*" when *Cyprinus carassius* was placed in *Carassius*, yet still wanting to honor the species' original author, Bonaparte coined *Carassius linnaei* as a compromise. Strickland's rule against tautonyms has since been revoked, making *C. linnaei* an unneeded replacement name.

Strickland tautonymy was the reason for 24 name changes proposed by Swedish zoologist August Wilhelm Malm in 1877. Malm published a catalog of fishes from Sweden (Linnaeus' home country) wherein he replaced every tautonymous name that dated to Linnaeus 1758 with a name that honored Linnaeus. The eel *Anguilla anguilla* became *Anguilla linnei*, the tench *Tinca tinca* became *Tinca linnei*, the burbot *Lota lota* become *Lota linnei*, and so on. These well-intentioned names have long been exiled to synonymy.

Tetragonopterus linnaei Valenciennes 1850 is the only fish taxon named after Linnaeus that is still technically available. Linnaeus had briefly described a similar fish when he cataloged the King of Sweden's natural history cabinet in 1754. He named it *Albula maculata*. Four years later, Linnaeus dropped the name from his *Systema Naturae* (10th ed., 1758), presumably because he now believed it was the same species as his *Salmo bimaculatus*. When Valenciennes described his specimen in 1850, he noted how much it resembled the illustration of *Albula maculata* published by Linnaeus in 1754, so he named it in honor of the man who had initially described it.



Tetragonopterus linnaei is now considered a junior synonym of *Astyanax bimaculatus* (Linnaeus 1758). Should a review of this wide-ranging characin (it occurs in Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela) reveal hidden morphological and/or genetic diversity, it's possible that *Tetragonopterus linnaei* could be resurrected (as "*Astyanax linnaei*").

Above: *Haplochromis vonlinnei*, paratype, male, 143.2 mm SL. Illustration by M.J.P. van Oijen. From: van Oijen, M. J. P. and M. P. de Zeeuw. 2008. *Haplochromis vonlinnei* spec. nov., a piscivorous haplochromine cichlid (Teleostei, Perciformes) from the Mwanza Gulf area of Lake Victoria, Tanzania. Zoologische Mededeelingen (Leiden) 82 (17): 167–175.

from the Mwanza area of Lake Victoria, making it the "champion" of the hundreds of species prior to the explosive increase of the Nile Perch (*Lates niloticus*) in the area around 1985[1]

***Haplochromis vanheusdeni* Schedel, Friel & Schliewen 2014** in honor of Dutch aquarist Hans van Heusden (b. 1957), "one of the most dedicated cichlid naturalists, who has documented for the first time with underwater photographs and videos as well as with aquarium observations the behaviour and ecology of [this] new species and many other cichlids all over Africa"

***Haplochromis vanoijeni* de Zeeuw & Witte 2010** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Martien J. P. van Oijen, Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden, Netherlands), for his work on the taxonomy and ecology of haplochromine cichlids of Lake Victoria, and one of the "pioneers" of the Haplochromis Ecology Survey Team (HEST) of Leiden University that started its fieldwork in 1977

***Haplochromis velifer* Trewavas 1933** *velum* (L.), sail; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its pectoral fins, "nearly as long as head, reaching vertical from vent or original of anal"

***Haplochromis venator* Greenwood 1965** Latin for hunter, described as "predominantly a piscivorous predator"

***Haplochromis vicarius* Trewavas 1933** Latin for substitute or proxy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how this cichlid, occurring in Lakes Edward and George, is "near" *H. cinereus* of Lake Victoria

***Haplochromis victorianus* (Pellegrin 1904)** *-ianus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Victoria, where it was endemic[1]

***Haplochromis vittatus* (Boulenger 1901)** Latin for banded, referring to prominent longitudinal bands on body of most specimens

***Haplochromis vonlinnei* van Oijen & de Zeeuw 2008** in honor of the "contriver" of modern biological nomenclature, Carl von Linné (1707–1788), rendered in Latin as Carolus Linnæus, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the official start of zoological nomenclature (the only currently valid fish species named after the father of naming species; see essay above)[1]

***Haplochromis worthingtoni* Regan 1929** in honor of British zoologist Edward Barton Worthington (1905–2001), pioneer explorer of African lakes and their fisheries, who collected holotype with Michael Graham (see *H. michaeli* and also *H. bartoni*)

***Haplochromis xenognathus* Greenwood 1957** *xénos* (ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different); *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, presumably referring to how lower jaw is shorter than upper jaw in 74% of specimens examined (subequal in the remaining 26%)

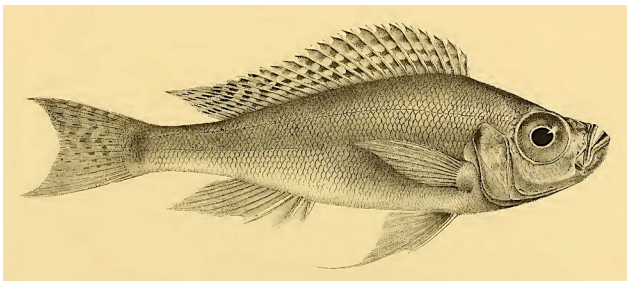
***Haplochromis xenostoma* Regan 1922** *xénos* (ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different); *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to oblique mouth with very prominent lower jaw, which projects upwards and over end of snout[1]

Haplotaxodon

Boulenger 1906

haplós (ἁπλός), single or simple; *táxis* (τάξις), row; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to the simple arrangement of a single series of teeth

***Haplotaxodon microlepis* Boulenger 1906** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to small ctenoid scales covering body



Haplotaxodon microlepis. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1906. Fourth contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Dr. W. A. Cunnington during the Third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904-1905. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 7 (pt 6, no. 1): 537–601, Pls. 30–41.

Hemibates

Regan 1920

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half; *bates*, presumably an abridgement of *Bathybates*, also a deepwater genus from Lake Tanganyika, possibly referring to small teeth and moderate mouth when compared with the strong teeth and moderate mouth of that genus

***Hemibates koningsi* Schedel & Schliewen 2017** in honor of Adrianus ("Ad") F. Konings (b. 1956), Dutch ichthyologist, cichlid aquarist and publisher, the first person to recognize this species as distinct, "in appreciation of the inspiration to many cichlidophiles that arose from his continued popular and scientific contributions"



Hemibates koningsi, holotype, 192.2 mm SL. From: Schedel, F. D. B. and U. K. Schliewen. 2017. *Hemibates koningsi* spec. nov: a new deep-water cichlid (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Tanganyika. Zootaxa 4312 (1): 92–112.

***Hemibates stenosoma* (Boulenger 1901)** *sténos* (στένος), narrow; *sôma* (σῶμα), body, referring to its "strongly compressed" body

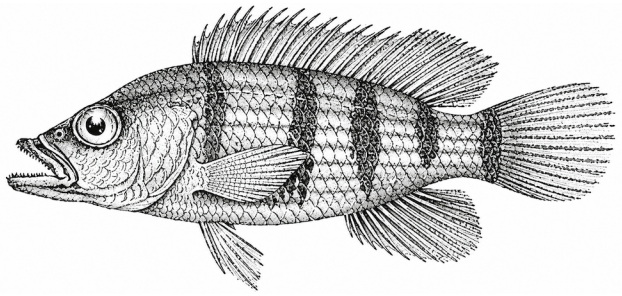
Hemichromis

Peters 1857

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half, referring to its similarity to *Chromis* (see p. 1)

***Hemichromis camerounensis* Bitja-Nyom, Agnèse, Pariselle, Bilong-Bilong, Gilles & Snoeks 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cameroon (Cameroun in French), where type locality is situated and where this cichlid is common in major Atlantic coastal river systems

***Hemichromis elongatus* (Guichenot 1861)** Latin for prolonged, presumably referring to "oblong" (translation) shape of body, more oblong than "les Labres" (wrasses), thought to be related to cichlids at the time



Hemichromis elongatus. Illustration by by Paul Louis Oudart. From: Duméril, A. H. A. 1861. Poissons de la côte occidentale d'Afrique. Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris 10 [for 1858]: 241–268, Pls. 20–23. [Guichenot authored description.]

***Hemichromis fasciatus* Peters 1857** Latin for banded, referring to dark vertical bands (more like elongated blotches) on sides

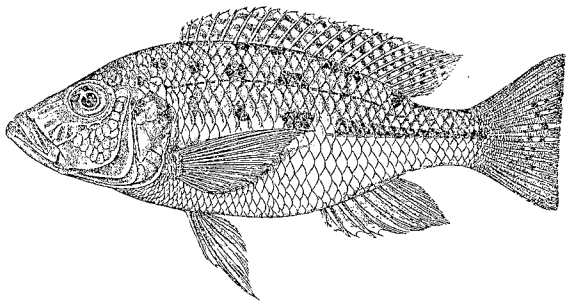
Hemitaeniochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half, and *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to how mid-lateral band is confined to posterior half of body (but continues forward as a series of spots); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Hemitaeniochromis brachyrhynchus* Oliver 2012** *brachýs* (βραχύς), short; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to "abbreviated preocular region of the head"

***Hemitaeniochromis urotaenia* (Regan 1922)** *ourá* (οὐρά), tail; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, presumably referring to a series of spots that form a band on posterior body and caudal peduncle



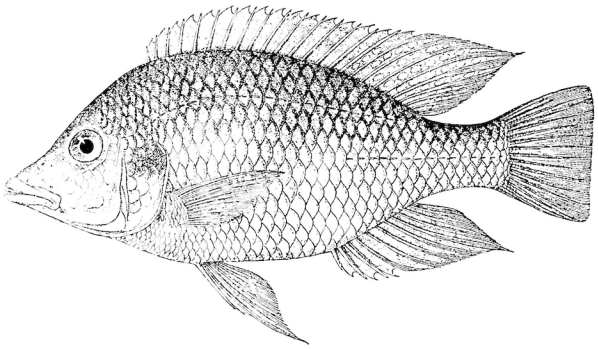
Hemitaeniochromis urotaenia. From: Regan, C. T. 1922. The cichlid fishes of Lake Nyassa. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1921 (36): 675–727, Pls. 1–6.

Hemitilapia

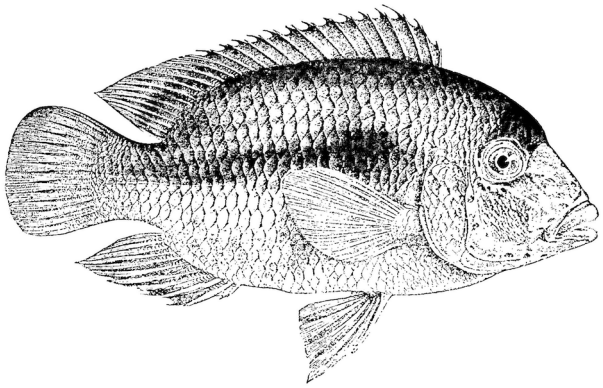
Boulenger 1902

hemi-, from *hḗmisys* (ἥμισυς), half, described as similar to *Tilapia* but with different dentition

***Hemitilapia oxyrhynchus* Boulenger 1902** *oxýs* (ὀξύς), sharp; *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to pointed snout with concave profile



First-published image of *Hemitilapia oxyrhynchus*. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1915. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. v. 3: i–xii + 1–526.



First-published image of *Heterochromis multidens*. See *Hemitilapia oxyrhynchus* for source.

Heterochromis

Regan 1922

héteros (ἕτερος), different, described as "well distinguished from all other African Cichlidae by the dentition, the shape of the head, the scaly soft dorsal and anal fins, and the separation of the lateral lines by three rows of scales"; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Heterochromis multidens* (Pellegrin 1900)** *multi-* (L.), many; *dens* (L.), tooth, presumably referring to ~10 rows of teeth in both jaws

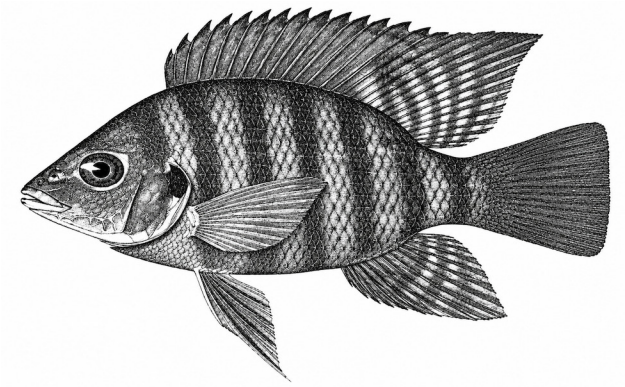
Heterotilapia

Regan 1920

héteros (ἕτερος), different, proposed as a subgenus of *Tilapia* distinguished by its dentition and exposed (vs. concealed) maxillary

***Heterotilapia buettikoferi* (Hubrecht 1881)** in honor of Swiss zoologist Johann Büttikofer (1850–1927), who collected holotype [originally spelled "*butikofferi*" but emended to "*buettikofferi*" per ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1]

***Heterotilapia cessiana* Thys van den Audenaerde 1968** *-iana* (L.), belonging to: Cess (also known as Cestos and Nipoué) River, Toyebli, Ivory Coast, type locality



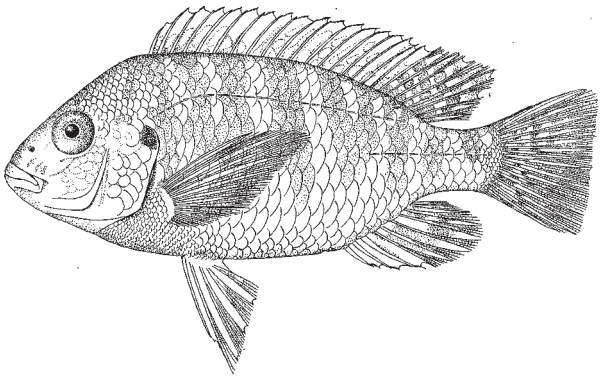
Heterotilapia cessiana, holotype, 140 mm TL. Illustration by P. Mertens. From: Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1968. Description of *Tilapia cessiana* sp. nov. with some remarks on *Tilapia* (*Heterotilapia*) *buttikoferi* (Hubrecht, 1881) (Pisces, Cichlidae). Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 78 (1–2): 183–196.

Interochromis

Yamaoka, Hori & Kuwamura 1988

inter- (L.), among or between, referring to how this genus is in many respects intermediate between the grazers (*Petrochromis*) and browsers (*Limnotilapia*, *Simochromis*, *Tropheus*); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Interochromis loocki* (Poll 1949)** in honor of E. Van Loock, Director, Great Lakes Railways Company, for his support of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected



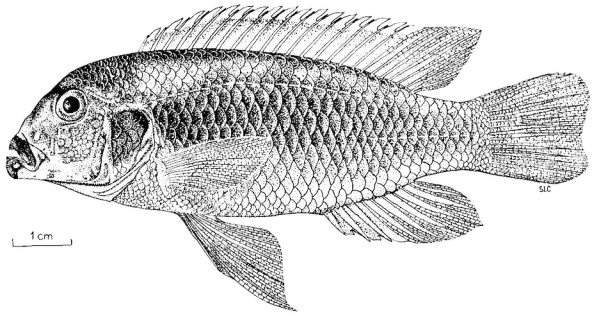
Interochromis loocki, holotype, 92 mm TL. Illustration by M.-L. van Melle. From: Poll, M. 1949. Deuxième série de Cichlidae nouveaux recueillis par la mission hydrobiologique belge en Lac Tanganika (1946-1947). Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique 25 (33): 1–55.

Iodotropheus

Oliver & Loiselle 1972

iódes (ἰώδης), rust-colored, referring to color of *I. sprengerae*; *tropheus*, referring to superficial morphological similarity to *Pseudotropheus*

***Iodotropheus sprengerae* Oliver & Loiselle 1972** in honor of Kappy Sprenger, "outstanding aquarist, aquarium writer and artist of Los Gatos, California," who took a special interest in this species; "Her persistent efforts to have this fish correctly identified led to the recognition that it was undescribed."



Iodotropheus sprengerae, holotype, adult male, 79.1 mm SL. Illustration by Sharon L. Chambers. From: Oliver, M. K. and P. V. Loiselle. 1972. A new genus and species of cichlid of the mbuna group (Pisces: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 85 (3–4): 309–320.

***Iodotropheus stuartgranti* Konings 1990** in honor of Stuart M. Grant (1937–2007), English exporter of cichlids from Lake Malawi (where this species is endemic), who introduced this small mbuna, among many others, into the aquarium hobby

Iranocichla

Coad 1982

Iran, where this genus is endemic; *cichla*, referring to family Cichlidae

***Iranocichla hormuzensis* Coad 1982** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hormuz, "once a famous emporium at the mouth of the Persian Gulf,"



Iracocichla persa, holotype, male, 89.54 mm SL. From: Esmaeili, H. R., G. Sayyadzadeh and O. Seehausen. 2016. *Iranocichla persa*, a new cichlid species from southern Iran (Teleostei, Cichlidae). ZooKeys 636: 141–161.

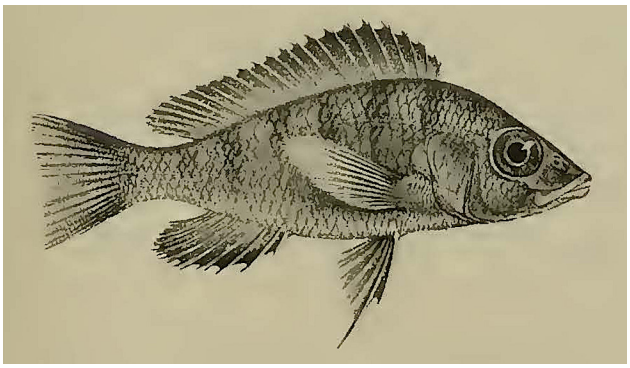
from which is derived the Harmozdgan province of Iran, where this cichlid is endemic

***Iranocichla persa* Esmaeili, Sayyadzadeh & Seehausen 2016** Latin for a Persian, referring to Iran, where it is endemic [treated as a synonym of *I. hormuzensis* by some workers]

Jabarichromis

Haefeli, Schedel, Ronco, Indermaur & Salzburger 2024
Swahili word for brave one, emperor or ruler, referring to hunting behavior of *J. pfefferi* and their large hunting territories, which can reach up to 500 square meters; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Jabarichromis pfefferi* (Boulenger 1898)** in honor of the "distinguished" German zoologist Georg Johann Pfeffer (1854–1931), "who has much contributed to our knowledge of East African ichthyology"



First-published image of *Jabarichromis pfefferi*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1898. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in Lake Tanganyika during his expedition, 1895-96. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 15 (pt 1, no. 1): 1–30, Pls. 1–8.

Julidochromis

Boulenger 1898
julido, referring to the julidine lineage or subgroup of wrasses (Labridae), referring to their similar specialized dentition and "general aspect"; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Julidochromis brichardi* (Poll 1974)** in honor of Belgian aquarium-fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921–1990), who collected holotype

***Julidochromis cyanophleps* (Kullander, Karlsson, Karlsson & Norén 2014)** *cyano-*, from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but often used as a general term for blue); *phléps* (φλέψ), vein, referring to conspicuous blue stripe below eye

***Julidochromis dickfeldi* Staeck 1975** in honor of German aquarist Alf Dickfeld (1910–2009), whose idea it was to undertake the expedition to Zambia, during which holotype was collected

***Julidochromis marksmithi* Burgess 2014** in honor of American aquarist Mark Smith, who was instrumental in obtaining the specimens used in the description and providing photographs of living species of *Julidochromis*

***Julidochromis marlieri* Poll 1956** in honor of Belgian zoologist Georges Marlier (1898–1968), director of IRSAC (Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale) at Lake Tanganyika, who collected holotype and other species, "in honor of and gratitude for his valuable collaboration" (translation)

***Julidochromis ornatus* Boulenger 1898** Latin for decorated, referring to its coloration: three dark-brown stripes on each side of a yellowish body, brown-edged anal fin, large round dark-brown spot on base of caudal fin, and a small black spot at base of pectoral fin



Julidochromis marksmithi. Photo by Mark Smith, for whom it is named. From: Burgess, W. E. 2014. *Julidochromis marksmithi*, a new species of *Julidochromis* from the Tanzanian Coast of Lake Tanganyika. Tanganika Magazyn 15: 40–49.

***Julidochromis popelini* (Brichard 1989)** eponym not identified, probably in honor of Capt. Émile Popelin (1847–1881), Belgian officer who died of a liver abscess on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, where this cichlid is endemic

***Julidochromis regani* Poll 1942** in honor of British ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), "author of an important revision [1920] of the cichlids of Lake Tanganyika, which we have had the opportunity to cite various times" (translation)

> ***Julidochromis regani affinis* Brichard 1978** Latin for related, name coined by Hubert Matthes (Royal Museum of Central Africa) for a geographical race of *J. regani*

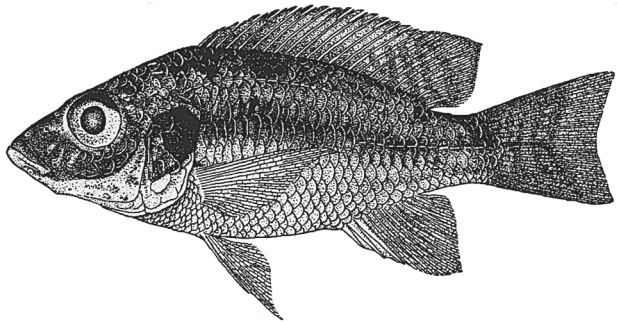
***Julidochromis transcriptus* Matthes 1959** Latin for transcribed, allusion not explained but here is a guess: referring to its close similarity to *J. ornatus*, so close that it might be considered a transcribed copy of it

Konia

Trewavas 1972
Latinization of *konye*, Barombi name for *K. eisentrauti* at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Konia dikume* Trewavas 1972** Barombi name for this cichlid at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Konia eisentrauti* (Trewavas 1962)** in honor of German zoologist Martin Eisentraut (1902–1994), who led expedition during which holotype was collected, and who gave Trewavas the opportunity to study and report on the fishes he collected



Konia dikume, holotype, 104.5 mm SL. Illustration by Sharon Chambers. From: Trewavas, E., J. Green and S. A. Corbet. 1972 Ecological studies on crater lakes in West Cameroon. Fishes of Barombi Mbo. Journal of Zoology (London) 167 (1): 41–95, Pl. 1.

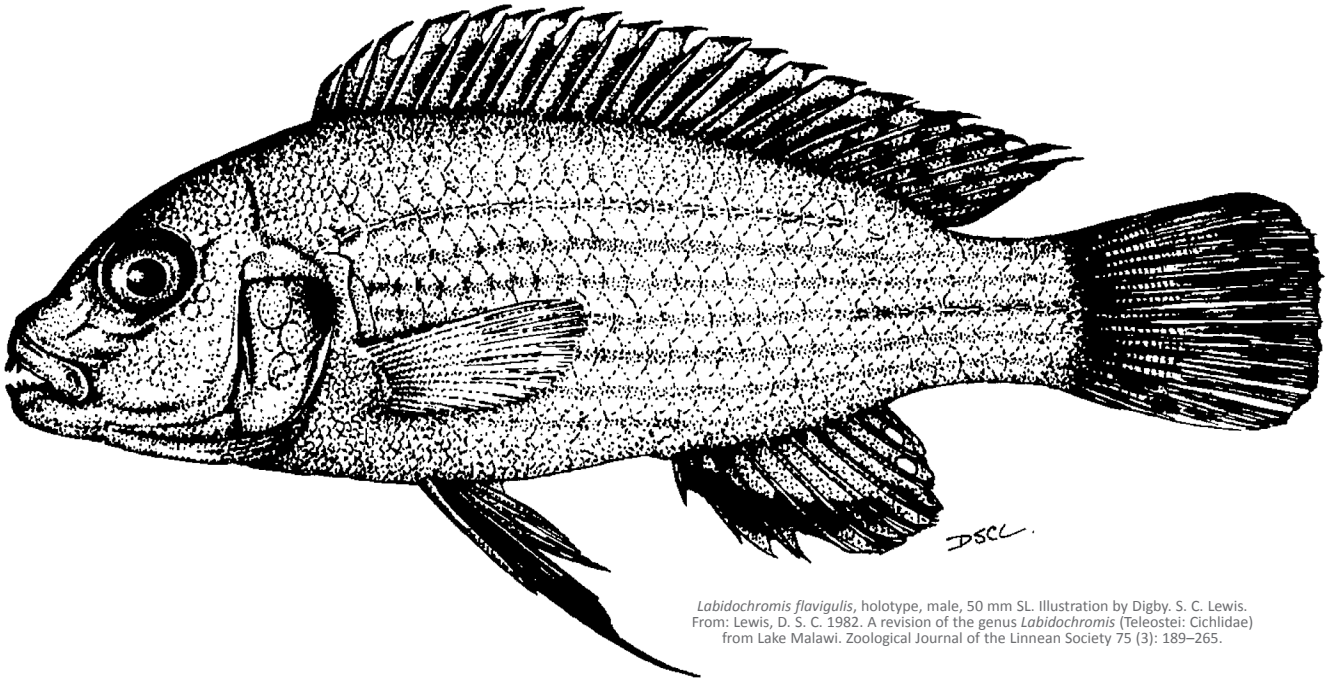
Order CICHLIFORMES

African Cichlids

Family **CICHLIDAE**

Subfamily PSEUDOCRENILABRINAE Fowler 1934

Part III: *Labeotropheus – Otopharynx*



Labidochromis flavigulis, holotype, male, 50 mm SL. Illustration by Digby. S. C. Lewis. From: Lewis, D. S. C. 1982. A revision of the genus *Labidochromis* (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 75 (3): 189–265.

Chromis etymology

Chromis is used in the names of many African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852. To avoid repetition and to save space, its etymology is given here: *chrómis* (χρόμις), a name dating to Aristotle, from *chremetízo* (χρηματίζειν), to neigh or whinny, referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related).

Labeotropheus

Ahl 1926

labeo (L.), one with large lips, presumably referring to fleshy snout projecting over upper jaw and lip of *L. fuelleborni*; *tropheus*, referring to Ahl's belief that genus is related to *Tropheus* and *Pseudotropheus*, differing mainly in the dentition and shape of mouth

Labeotropheus alticodia **Phiri & Pauers 2023** *altus* (L.), high or deep; *codia* (L.), from *kṓdeia* (κώδεια), head of a poppy, referring to its "striking" head depth

Labeotropheus artatorostris **Pauers 2017** *artatus* (L.), constricted or shortened; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to shorter snout pad compared with *L. fuelleborni*

Labeotropheus aurantinfra **Phiri & Pauers 2023** *aurantiacus* (L.), orange-colored; *infra* (L.), underneath or below, referring to male nuptial color pattern in which ventrum, anterior abdomen and branchiostegals feature orange coloration

Labeotropheus candipygia **Pauers & Phiri 2023** *candidus* (L.), shining white, clear or bright; *pygia*, from *pygḗ* (πυγή), behind or rump, referring to bright-white or bluish-white ventrum of males

Labeotropheus chirangali **Pauers & Phiri 2023** Chichewa (Bantu language spoken in Malawi) word for beacon, referring to navigational beacon at Mphanga Rocks, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

Labeotropheus chlorosiglos **Pauers 2016** *chlōrós* (χλωρός), green; *síglos* (σίγλος), earring, referring to metallic green opercular tabs on both males and females

Labeotropheus fuelleborni **Ahl 1926** in honor of Friedrich Fülleborn (1866–1933), who collected holotype during his travels as a parasitologist and military physician

Labeotropheus obscurus **Phiri & Pauers 2023** Latin for dark, dusky or shadowy, referring to its muted and mostly gray male nuptial color pattern, unusual for a species of *Labeotropheus*

Labeotropheus rubidorsalis **Phiri & Pauers 2023** *ruber* (L.), red; *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to "brilliant" red dorsal fin of males



Labeotropheus chirangali, holotype, male, 91.2 mm SL. Illustration by Aime M. Awl. From: Pauers, M. J. and T. B. Phiri. 2023. Six new species of *Labeotropheus* (Cichliformes: Cichlidae) from the Malaŵian shore of Lake Malaŵi, Africa. Ichthyology & Herpetology 111 (2): 264–292.

***Labeotropheus simoneae* Pauers 2016** in honor of Pauers' "beautiful daughter, Simone Josephine Pauers, whose rosy cheeks remind me of the bright orange opercula of the males of this species"

***Labeotropheus trewavasae* Fryer 1956** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), "whose grouping of the Nyasan [Malawiian] cichlids paved the way for future research," and for her interest in Fryer's work

Labidochromis

Trewavas 1935

labidos (L.), forceps, referring to forward-pointing anterior teeth of *L. vellicans*, giving it a forceps-like mouth which it uses to pick insects and ostracods from algal mats; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Labidochromis caeruleus* Fryer 1956** Latin for dark blue (but used here to mean blue in general), referring to "startling light cobalt blue" color of both sexes

***Labidochromis chisumulae* Lewis 1982** of Chisumulu Island, east-central Lake Malawi, where it is endemic

***Labidochromis flavigulis* Lewis 1982** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *gulis* (L.), of throats, referring to yellow gular region and branchiostegal membranes of adult males in life (less intense in females and immature males)

***Labidochromis freibergi* Johnson 1974** in honor of Jacob Freiberg, African Fish Imports (Verona, New Jersey, USA), who brought this cichlid to Johnson's attention and first made it available to aquarium hobbyists in the USA

***Labidochromis gigas* Lewis 1982** *gígas* (γίγας), giant, attaining >100 mm TL, the largest member of the genus

***Labidochromis heterodon* Lewis 1982** *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, its dentition "rather different" from congeners since only central teeth in outer row of each jaw are unicuspid, the lateral teeth being unevenly bicuspid

***Labidochromis ianthinus* Lewis 1982** Latin for violet-blue, referring to "Pronounced mauve iridescence over whole body"

***Labidochromis joanjohnsonae* Johnson 1974** in honor of Joan Johnson, Johnson's wife and editor of *Today's Aquarist*, magazine in which description appeared

***Labidochromis lividus* Lewis 1982** Latin for bluish or black and blue, referring to coloration of sexually active males, with thin pale blue bars that sometimes run onto dorsal fin

***Labidochromis maculicauda* Lewis 1982** *macula* (L.), spot; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to numerous large dark blotches (which sometimes fuse) on caudal fin of living females

***Labidochromis mathotho* Burgess & Axelrod 1976** in honor of A. J. Mathotho, Chief Fisheries Officer, Malawi, "without whose help the discovery [of this and other new species] would not have been possible" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"; *species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Labidochromis mbenjii* Lewis 1982** of Mbenji Island, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Labidochromis mylodon* Lewis 1982** *mýlos* (μύλος), mill or millstone used for grinding grain; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to "stout to massive pharyngeal bone with molariform central teeth"

***Labidochromis pallidus* Lewis 1982** Latin for pale, referring to uniform white coloration in life

***Labidochromis shiranus* Lewis 1982** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: upper Shiré River at Mangochi, Malawi, between lakes Malawi and Malombe, type locality

***Labidochromis strigatus* Lewis 1982** Latin for furrowed or grooved (i.e., striped), presumably referring to "variably prominent" dark vertical bars in both sexes

***Labidochromis textilis* Oliver 1975** Latin for woven, referring to coloration in life, which suggests a brocade cloth

***Labidochromis vellicans* Trewavas 1935** Latin for picking or nipping, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its forceps-like teeth, which it nips at mats of epilithic algae (per Lewis 1982[1]) and not on small insects and ostracods feeding on the algae as Trewavas had assumed

***Labidochromis zebroides* Lewis 1982** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: zebra, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to prominent dark vertical bars on males

Labrochromis

Regan 1920

etymology not explained, perhaps *lábros* (λάβρος), fierce or greedy, referring to massively enlarged pharyngeal jaws equipped with broad molariform teeth for crushing the hard shells of snails; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Labrochromis humilior* (Boulenger 1911)** Latin for lower or humbler, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its elongate shape compared with its presumed oval-shaped congeners in *Tilapia*

***Labrochromis ishmaeli* (Boulenger 1906)** in honor of George Ishmael (1879–1944), Interpreter to the Police Court at Entebbe, to whom Edward Degen (Swiss ornithologist who collected holotype) is "indebted for valuable assistance during his stay in Uganda" [extinct in the wild]

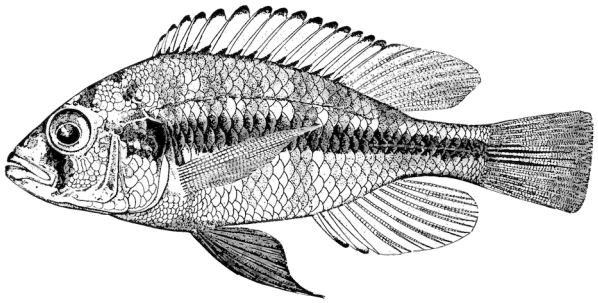
***Labrochromis mawe* Mahulu & Seehausen 2025** Swahili word for stone, referring to this cichlid's habitat, "confined to rocks"

***Labrochromis maweili* Mahulu & Seehausen 2025** *mawe* and *pili*, Swahili words for stone and second, respectively, referring to similarity to and shared rocky habitat with *L. mawe*

***Labrochromis mylergates* (Greenwood & Barel 1978)** *mýlos* (μύλος), mill or millstone used for grinding grain; *ergatēs* (ἐργάτης), worker, i.e., a millworker, referring to "extreme hypertrophy of the pharyngeal apparatus and its effects" on its molluscan prey [extinct due to ecological changes and the introduction of the Nile Perch *Lates niloticus* into Lake Victoria]

***Labrochromis pharyngomylus* (Regan 1929)** *pharyngo-*, pharyngeal, from *phárynx* (φάρυγξ), throat; *mylus*, from *mýlos* (μύλος), mill or millstone used for grinding grain, referring to "stout blunt" teeth on "massive" lower pharyngeal

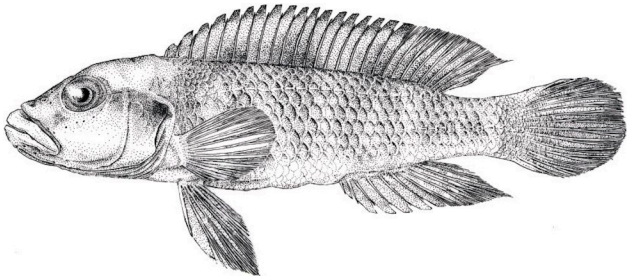
***Labrochromis ptistes* (Greenwood & Barel 1978)** *ptistēs* (πτιστής), one who winnows or shells grain, referring to its "crushing pharyngeal mechanism" and the "effect it has on its molluscan prey"



Labrochromis ptistes, adult male, 98 mm SL. Illustration by Martien J. P. van Oijen. From: Greenwood, P. H. and C. D. N. Barel. 1978. A revision of the Lake Victoria Haplochromis species (Pisces, Cichlidae), Part VIII. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 33 (2): 141–192.

***Labrochromis teegelaari* (Greenwood & Barel 1978)** in honor of the late Nico Teegelaar (1926–1976), an "outstanding" Dutch biological artist whose work "contributed much to the researches" of the Zoology Department of Leiden University, where the junior author worked [extinct due to ecological changes and the introduction of the Nile Perch *Lates niloticus* into Lake Victoria]

[1] Lewis, D. S. C. 1982. A revision of the genus *Labidochromis* (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 75 (3): 189–265.



Lamprologus teugelsi, holotype, female, 60 mm SL. Illustration by Ian Hart. From: Schelly, R. C. and M. L. J. Stiassny. 2004. Revision of the Congo River *Lamprologus* Schilthuis, 1891 (Teleostei: Cichlidae), with descriptions of two new species. American Museum Novitates 3451: 1–40.

Lamprologus

Schilthuis 1891

etymology not explained, perhaps *lampros*, clear, bright or distinct; *logos*, word (i.e., marking) or expression, allusion not evident but here is a guess: referring to dark blotches between eye and gill opening and/or four or five dark vertical bands on sides of *L. congoensis*, which apparently were distinct even "in spirits!" (exclamation point in original)

***Lamprologus congoensis* Schilthuis 1891** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Congo River basin of west-central Africa, where it is endemic

***Lamprologus lethops* Roberts & Stewart 1976** *léthē* (λήθη), forgetfulness; *ṓps* (ὤψ), eye, referring to eyes of adults covered in a thick layer of skin with only a slight sensibility to light (eyes of juveniles are rudimentary and not covered by skin)

***Lamprologus markerti* Tougas & Stiassny 2014** in honor of evolutionary geneticist Jeffrey A. Markert (b. 1964), whose initial analyses of cichlid population structure in the region of the large Inga Rapids (Democratic Republic of the Congo) stimulated the authors' morphological study

***Lamprologus mocquardi* Pellegrin 1903** in honor of Pellegrin's herpetological colleague François Mocquard (1834–1917)

***Lamprologus similis* (Büscher 1992)** Latin for like or similar, referring to the similarity of its melanin pattern with that of *L. multifasciatus*, its presumed closest relative

***Lamprologus symoensi* Poll 1976** in honor of Belgian botanist-ecologist Jean-Jacques Symöns (1927–2014), University of Lubumbashi, for his "interesting and fruitful" (translation) contribution to the study and faunal surveying of the Shaba (or Katanga) Plateau, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where this cichlid occurs

***Lamprologus teugelsi* Schelly & Stiassny 2004** in memory of friend and colleague Guy Teugels (1954–2003), Belgian ichthyologist and curator of fishes at the Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale, whose "leadership in the field of African ichthyology and his commitment to the training and support of African ichthyologists were an inspiration. He will be sorely missed."

***Lamprologus tigripictilis* Schelly & Stiassny 2004** *tígris* (τίγρις), tiger; *pictilis* (L.), colored or painted, referring to characteristic pattern of dark bands on flanks

***Lamprologus tumbanus* Boulenger 1899** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Tumba, central Congo River basin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic

***Lamprologus werneri* Poll 1959** in honor of Arthur Werner, German aquarium-fish exporter (Transfish), who collected holotype

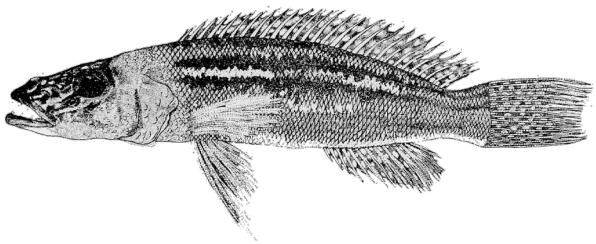
Lepidiolamprologus

Pellegrin 1904

lepidion-, diminutive of *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its small scales; *Lamprologus*, presumed to be related to that genus

***Lepidiolamprologus attenuatus* (Steindachner 1909)** Latin for thin or tapered, referring to its slender body shape

***Lepidiolamprologus boulengeri* (Steindachner 1909)** eponym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937)



Lepidiolamprologus kendalli, holotype, 125 mm SL. From: Poll, M. and D. J. Stewart. 1977. Un nouveau *Lamprologus* du sud du Lac Tanganika (Zambia) (Pisces, Cichlidae). Revue de Zoologie Africaine 91 (4): 1047–1056.

***Lepidiolamprologus elongatus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for prolonged, presumably referring to its shape, body depth 4 times in TL

***Lepidiolamprologus hecqui* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of Lieut. Célestin Hecq (1859–1910), who served in the Belgium Forces stationed in the Congo fighting the slave trade and commander of the fort at Albertville (now Mtoa), type locality; holotype was found in the mouth of a large catfish (*Auchenoglanis scutatus* [=*occidentalis*]), collected by Hecq

***Lepidiolamprologus kamambae* Kullander, Karlsson & Karlsson 2012** of Kamamba Island, Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania, type locality

***Lepidiolamprologus kendalli* (Poll & Stewart 1977)** in honor of American fish ecologist Robert L. Kendall (1937–2023), who collected holotype

***Lepidiolamprologus meeli* (Poll 1948)** in honor of botanist Ludo van Meel (1908–1990), member of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

***Lepidiolamprologus mimicus* Schelly, Takahashi, Bills & Hori 2007** Latin for of or belong to mimes (i.e., mimics), referring to its "aggressive mimicry," in which it blends into schools of its prey (yellow-finned cyprichromines) with the aid of imitative coloration

***Lepidiolamprologus pleuromaculatus* (Trewavas & Poll 1952)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (πλευρά), side; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to intense black spot on sides

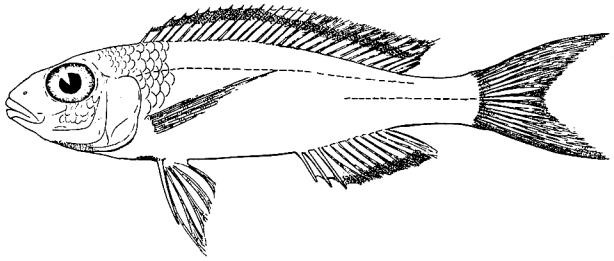
***Lepidiolamprologus profundicola* (Poll 1949)** *profundus* (L.), deep; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its deep rocky habitat (4–5 m), making it difficult to catch by hook and line

Lestradea

Poll 1943

-[*i*]*a* (L. suffix), belonging to: Arthur Lestrade (1897–1990), Belgian ethnographer, Protestant missionary, colonial administrator and customs officer, who collected important series of fishes from Lake Tanganyika for the Royal Museum of the Belgian Congo (Tervuren), including *L. perspicax*

***Lestradea perspicax* Poll 1943** Latin for sharp-sighted, allusion not explained, probably referring to its large eyes



First-published image of *Lestradea perspicax* (as *Ophthalmotilapia stappersii*, a junior synonym). From: Poll, M. 1946. Révision de la faune ichthyologique du Lac Tanganika. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge Série C (Zoologie) (sér. 1) 4 (3): 141–364, Pls. 1–3

Lethrinops

Regan 1922

ṓps (ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), allusion not explained, presumably referring to superficial resemblance of *L. lethrinus* with the marine genus *Lethrinus* (Lethrinidae)

***Lethrinops albus* Regan 1922** Latin for white, referring to its silvery coloration (presumably in alcohol since it is quite colorful in life)

***Lethrinops altus* Trewavas 1931** Latin for high or deep, referring to its body form[2]

***Lethrinops argenteus* Ahl 1926** Latin for silvery, referring to "yellowish-silver" (translation) coloration of males in alcohol

***Lethrinops atrilabris* Turner 2022** *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), dark or black; *labris*, plural of *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to black lips of breeding males

***Lethrinops auritus* (Regan 1922)** Latin for eared, referring to its blackish opercular spot

***Lethrinops chilingali* Turner, Crampton & Genner 2023** named for Lake Chilingali, Lake Malawi catchment, Malawi, only known area of occurrence

***Lethrinops christyi* Trewavas 1931** in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863–1932), English physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected a large number of fishes from Lake Malawi in 1925–1926, including holotype of this one

***Lethrinops furcifer* Trewavas 1931** *furca* (L.), two-pronged fork; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its deeply forked caudal fin

***Lethrinops gossei* Burgess & Axelrod 1973** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Jean-Pierre Gosse (1924–2001), curator of vertebrates, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturalles de Belgique, for his "valuable" scientific contributions on African fishes

***Lethrinops leptodon* Regan 1922** *leptós* (λεπτός), thin or slender; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small pharyngeal teeth (except for last few teeth of two middle series of lower pharyngeal); Eccles and Trewasas (1989)[2] say name refers to "weak dentition"

***Lethrinops lethrinus* (Günther 1894)** etymology not explained, presumably referring to superficial resemblance to the marine genus *Lethrinus* (Lethrinidae)

***Lethrinops longimanus* Trewavas 1931** *longus* (L.), long; *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to longer pectoral fin compared with *L. auritus*

***Lethrinops longipinnis* Eccles & Lewis 1978** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to elongate pectoral fins[2]

***Lethrinops lunaris* Trewavas 1931** Latin for "of the moon, referring to its "more deeply emarginate" caudal fin compared with *L. leptodon*

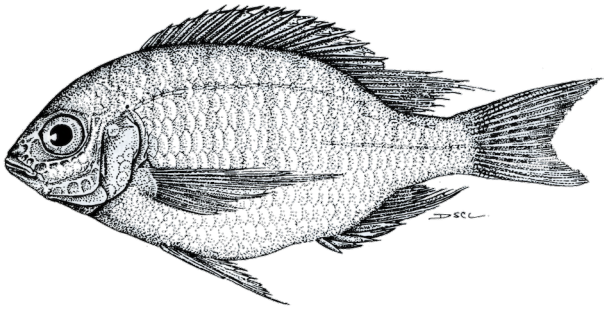
***Lethrinops macracanthus* Trewavas 1931** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, referring to its stout anal-fin spines[2]

***Lethrinops macrochir* (Regan 1922)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *chir*, from *cheír* (χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to pectoral fins longer than head, reaching middle of anal fin

***Lethrinops macrophthalmus* (Boulenger 1908)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to size of eye, 2½ times in length of head

***Lethrinops marginatus* Ahl 1926** Latin for edged or bordered, referring to dark border on dorsal and caudal fins

***Lethrinops micrentodon* (Regan 1922)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *entos*, within; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to "inner teeth of lower jaw minute, almost invisible"



Lethrinops stridei, holotype, male, 129 mm TL. Illustration by Digby S. C. Lewis. From: Eccles, D. H. and D. S. C. Lewis. 1977. A taxonomic study of the genus *Lethrinops* Regan (Pisces: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi. Part 1. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 36: 1–12.

***Lethrinops microdon* Eccles & Lewis 1977** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to small, closely packed pharyngeal teeth[2]

***Lethrinops microstoma* Trewavas 1931** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to small mouth, maxilla reaching, or almost reaching, level of front of orbit

***Lethrinops mylodon* Eccles & Lewis 1979** *mýlos* (μύλος), mill or millstone used for grinding grain; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to "massive molariform pharyngeal bones with greatly enlarged molariform teeth which form a powerful grinding mill"

> ***Lethrinops mylodon borealis* Eccles & Lewis 1979** Latin for northern, referring to distribution in Nkhata Bay, north of the nominate form of this species

***Lethrinops parvidens* Trewavas 1931** *parvus* (L.), small; *dens* (L.) tooth, allusion not explained, referring to "weak dentition" per Eccles & Trewavas (1989)[2]

***Lethrinops stridei* Eccles & Lewis 1977** in honor of Kenneth E. Stride, who brought the first successful commercial trawling to Lake Malawi, and oversaw hundreds of productive trawl hauls in the Experimental Trawling Program of the late 1960s into the early 1980s

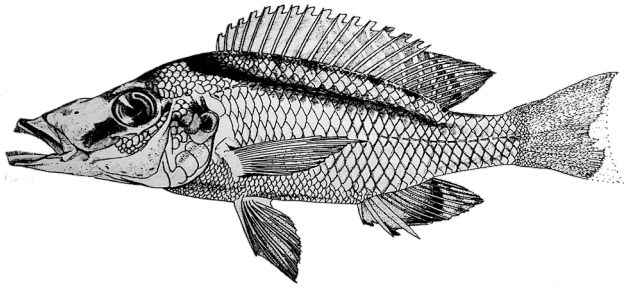
***Lethrinops turneri* Ngatunga & Snoeks 2003** in honor of George F. Turner, Bangor University (Wales), who has worked extensively on the fishes and fisheries of lakes Malawi and Lalombe, and who was the first to report this species from these two lakes

Lichnochromis

Trewavas 1935

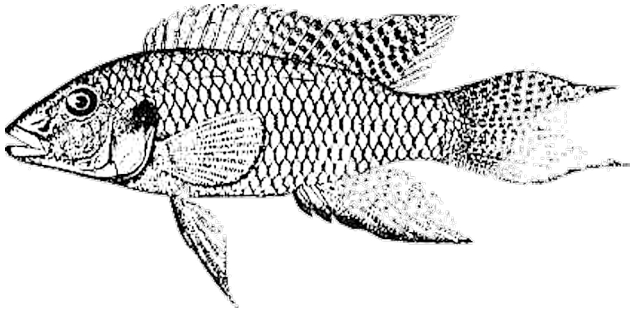
lichnos (λίχνος), dainty,[2] allusion not explained nor evident (*lichnos* can also mean greedy or voracious, perhaps referring to its formidable-looking mouth); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Lichnochromis acuticeps* Trewavas 1935** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, probably referring to its long snout and extremely pointed mouth



Lichnochromis acuticeps, holotype (with damaged caudal fin reconstructed), illustrated by Myrtle Fasken in 1935 but not published until 1989. From: Eccles, D. H. and E. Trewavas. 1989. Malawian cichlid fishes. The classification of some Haplochromine genera. Lake Fish Movies, H. W. Dieckhoff, Herten, Germany. 1–334.

[2] Etymology per Eccles, D. H. and E. Trewavas. 1989. Malawian cichlid fishes. The classification of some Haplochromine genera. Lake Fish Movies, H. W. Dieckhoff, Herten, Germany. 1–334.



Limbochromis robertsi, holotype, 76.5 mm SL. Illustration by C. Mertens. From: Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. and P. V. Loiselle. 1971. Description of two new small African cichlids. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 83 (3–4): 193–206.

Limbochromis

Greenwood 1987

limbo, i.e., "in limbo," referring to how this genus represents a "taxonomic defeat," established for two species [including *L. cavalliensis*, now placed in *Chromidotilapia*] which, "although clearly members of the group II pelmatochromine assemblage, cannot be included in any of the genera recognised here, nor can it be identified as a sister group to any of those taxa"; *chromis* (see p. 1)

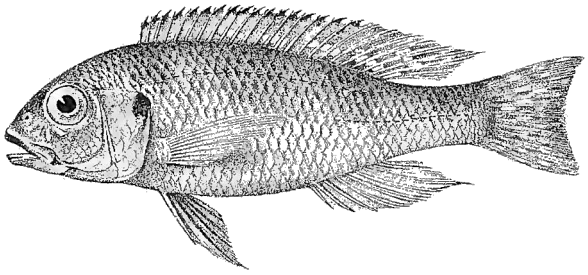
***Limbochromis robertsi* (Thys van den Audenaerde & Loiselle 1971)** in honor of American ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (1940–2025), who collected holotype

Limnochromis

Regan 1920

limno, from *límnē* (λίμνη), marsh (but also applied to lakes and pools), presumably referring to its occurrence in Lake Tanganyika; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Limnochromis auritus* (Boulenger 1901)** Latin for eared, referring to "very distinct" blue-black opercular spot



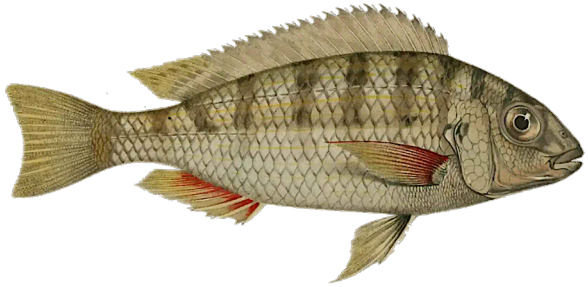
First-published image of *Limnochromis auritus*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1901. Third contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in lakes Tanganyika and Kivu during his second expedition, 1899-1900. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 16 (pt 3, no. 1): 137–178, Pls. 12–20.

Limnotilapia

Regan 1920

limno, from *límnē* (λίμνη), marsh (but also applied to lakes and pools), presumably referring to occurrence in Lake Tanganyika; *Tilapia*, described as "Very close" to that genus

***Limnotilapia dardennii* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of Belgian artist Léon Dardenne (1865–1912), illustrator for the Congo Free State Expedition, which collected fishes in Lake Tanganyika, including holotype of this one



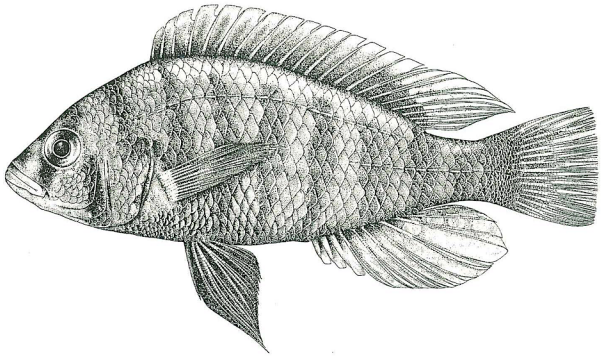
Limnotilapia dardennii. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Second contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika.- On the fishes obtained by the Congo Free State Expedition under Lieut. Lemaire in 1898. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 15 (pt 4, no. 1): 87–96, Pls. 18–20.

Lithochromis

Lippitsch & Seehausen 1998

líthos (λῖθος), stone, referring to rocky habitats of this genus; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Lithochromis rubripinnis* Seehausen, Lippitsch & Bouton 1998** *ruber* (L.), red; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to diagnostic bright-red fins of males



Lithochromis rubripinnis, holotype, male, 95.8 mm TL. Illustration by Heleen Zwennes. From: Seehausen, O., E. Lippitsch, N. Bouton and H. Zwennes. 1998. Mbipi, the rock-dwelling cichlids of Lake Victoria: description of three new genera and fifteen new species. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 9 (2): 129–228.

***Lithochromis rufus* Seehausen & Lippitsch 1998** Latin for red or reddish, referring to bright-red coloration of nuptial males

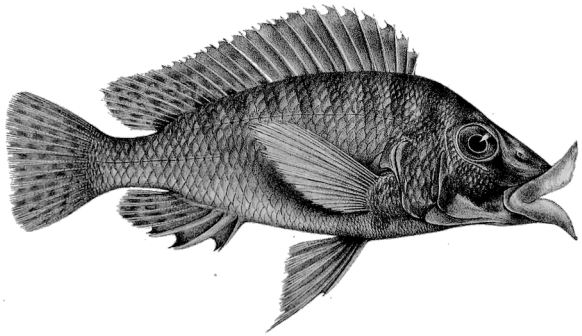
***Lithochromis xanthopteryx* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** *xanthós* (ξανθός), yellow; *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to bright-yellow anal fin in nuptial males

Lobochilotes

Boulenger 1915

lobós (λοβός), rounded projection or protuberance; *cheîlos* (χεῖλος), lip and *-ōtēs* (-ώτης), genitive suffix, i.e., one with lips, referring to its protruding, fleshy lips

***Lobochilotes labiatus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for large-lipped, referring to "extraordinary development" of its lips, bearing a "curious resemblance" to the Neotropical cichlid *Heros* (now *Amphilophus*) *labiatus*



First-published image of *Lobochilotes labiatus*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1898. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in Lake Tanganyika during his expedition, 1895-96. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 15 (pt 1, no. 1): 1–30, Pls. 1–8.

Lufubuchromis

Schedel, Kupriyanov, Katongo & Schliewen 2020

Lufubu, referring to Upper Lufubu River and tributaries in northern Zambia, where it is endemic; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Lufubuchromis relictus* Schedel, Kupriyanov, Katongo & Schliewen 2020** Latin for relict, referring to its restricted distribution in an isolated upper region of an ancient plateau; its basal phylogenetic position suggests that it represents a relict ancient evolutionary lineage that once may have had a wider distribution



Lufubuchromis relictus, holotype, 77.8 mm SL. From: Schedel, F. D. B., V. M. S. Kupriyanov, C. Katongo and U. K. Schliewen. 2020. *Palaeoplex* gen. nov. and *Lufubuchromis* gen. nov., two new monotypic cichlid genera (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from northern Zambia. Zootaxa 4718 (2): 191–229.

Maylandia[3]

Meyer & Förster 1984

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: German cichlid enthusiast and aquarium-fish author Hans Joachim Mayland (1928–2004; see *M. hajomaylandi*)

***Maylandia aurora* (Burgess 1976)** Latin for dawn or sunrise, referring to bright golden-yellow color of chest and lower head area impinging on blue color of body

***Maylandia barlowi* (McKaye & Stauffer 1986)** in honor of American ichthyologist George W. Barlow (1929–2007), for his behavioral studies on the benefits of gold coloration in cichlids

***Maylandia benetos* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997)** *bénetos* (βένετος), blue, referring to light-blue ground coloration of breeding males

***Maylandia callainos* (Stauffer & Hert 1992)** from *kallaΐ́nos* (καλλάϊνος), turquoise-colored, referring to blue ground color with green highlights of territorial males

***Maylandia chrysomallos* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden; *mallós* (μαλλός), flock of wool, referring to gold highlights on sides of both sexes

***Maylandia cyneusmarginata* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997)** *cyneus*, presumaby a misspelling of *cyaneus*, from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but often used as a general term for blue); *marginata* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to blue marginal band in dorsal fin of both sexes

***Maylandia emmiltos* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997)** Greek (ἐμμίλτος) for red-tinged, referring to orange dorsal fin of breeding males

***Maylandia estherae* (Konings 1995)** in honor of Esther Grant, wife of cichlid exporter Stuart M. Grant (1937–2007), Salima, Malawi; she was "instrumental in the renewed opening up of the Mozambique waters for the collection of ornamental fishes"

***Maylandia fainzilberi* (Staeck 1976)** in honor of tropical-fish exporter Misha Fainzilber, who facilitated Staeck's access to Lake Malawi

***Maylandia flavicauda* (Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to yellow tail of territorial males

***Maylandia flavifemina* (Konings & Stauffer 2006)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *femina* (L.), female, referring to yellow color of females

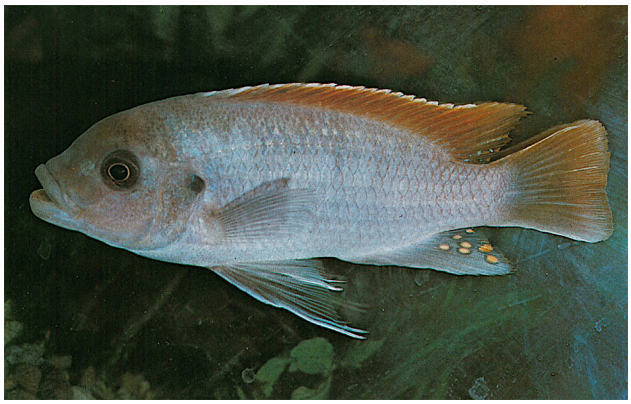
***Maylandia gallireyae* (Miller, Konings & Stauffer 2021)** of Gallireya Reef, local name for a reef in Youngs Bay, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Maylandia glaucos* (Ciccotto, Konings & Stauffer 2011)** *glaukós* (γλαυκός), bluish-green or gray, sea-colored, or hoary blue, referring to blue-gray body and fin coloration of both sexes

***Maylandia greshakei* (Meyer & Förster 1984)** in honor of Alfons Greshake, German importer of ornamental fishes

***Maylandia hajomaylandi* (Meyer & Schartl 1984)** in honor of German cichlid enthusiast and aquarium-fish author Hans Joachim Mayland

[3] Some authors recognize *Metriaclima* Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997 as the valid name for the genus, arguing that *Maylandia* lacks a diagnosis and is therefore unavailable. The ETYFish Project authored a detailed analysis, available here.



Maylandia greshakei, male. Photo by Hans J. Mayland, for who the genus is named. From: Meyer, M. K. and W. Förster. 1984. Un nouveau *Pseudotropheus* du lac Malawi avec des remarques sur le complexe *Pseudotropheus-Melanochromis* (Pisces, Perciformes, Cichlidae). Revue française d'Aquariologie Herpétologie 10 (4) [for 1983]: 107–112.

(1928–2004), who has contributed "considerably" to the taxonomy and biology of cichlid fishes

***Maylandia koningsi* (Stauffer 2018)** in honor of Adrianus ("Ad") F. Konings (b. 1956), ichthyologist, cichlid aquarist and publisher, for his "comprehensive knowledge" and for teaching Stauffer most of what he knows about the fishes of Lake Malawi (Konings returned the favor in 2026)

***Maylandia lanisticola* (Burgess 1976)** *lanisti*, from the snail genus *Lanistes*; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its living in empty snail shells

***Maylandia lombardoi* (Burgess 1977)** in honor of John Lombardo, African Fish Imports, who brought this species to Burgess' attention and provided holotype

***Maylandia lundoensis* (Stauffer, Black & Konings 2013)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lundo Island, Lake Malawi, Tanzania, only known area of occurrence

***Maylandia mbenjii* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997)** of Mbenji Island, Lake Malawi, where it is endemic

***Maylandia melissa* (Stauffer & Konings 2023)** *mélissa* (μέλισσα), honey bee, referring to bee-like coloration of adult males at Chitande Island, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality (adult males from other locations lack the bee-like coloration)

***Maylandia midomo* (Stauffer, Black & Konings 2013)** Swahili for lips, referring to its enlarged lips

***Maylandia mossambica* (Ciccotto, Konings & Stauffer 2011)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Mozambique shore of Lake Malawi, between Chiloelo River and the village of Chinuni, only known area of occurrence

***Maylandia ngarae* (Miller, Konings & Stauffer 2021)** of Ngara, Malawi, type locality

***Maylandia nigrodorsalis* (Stauffer, Black & Konings 2013)** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to black submarginal band on dorsal fin of males and some females

***Maylandia nkhunguensis* (Ciccotto, Konings & Stauffer 2011)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nkhungu Reef, Lake Malawi, Mozambique, type locality

***Maylandia pambazuko* (Stauffer, Black & Konings 2013)** Swahili for dawn or sunrise, referring to orange-red dorsal fin of males, like the orange-red sky of daybreak

***Maylandia phaeos* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997)** authors say Greek for dusk, presumably a misspelling of *phaiós* (φαιός), gray or dusky, referring to dusky submarginal band on dorsal fin of both sexes (*phaeos* or φᾶος means the opposite, light or radiance)

***Maylandia pulpican* (Tawil 2002)** variant spelling of poulpican (also known as korrigan and poulpiquet), a local name for goblin-like dwarves

in Breton mythology, referring to this cichlid's habit of harrying other fishes while defending its territory

***Maylandia pyrsonotos* (Stauffer, Bowers, Kellogg & McKaye 1997** *pyrsós* (πῦρσός), firebrand or torch; *nôtos* (νῶτος), back, referring to red-orange dorsal fin of breeding males

***Maylandia sciasma* (Ciccotto, Konings & Stauffer 2011)** from *skíasma* (σκίασμα), shade or shadow, referring to black pelvic fins of males

***Maylandia staufferi* (Konings 2026)** in honor of American ichthyologist Jay R. Stauffer, Jr. (b. 1950), Pennsylvania State University, who has thus far described or co-described more than 85 species of Malawi cichlids, recognizing the "many memorable experiences we shared during a dozen expeditions on Lake Malaŵi, where we explored the remarkable diversity of its cichlid species flock—among the most rewarding and enjoyable times of my life."

***Maylandia tarakiki* (Stauffer, Black & Konings 2013)** Swahili for slim or slender, referring to its elongate body shape

***Maylandia usisyae* (Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016)** of Usisya, village on Lake Malawi, Malawi, near type locality

***Maylandia xanstomachus* (Stauffer & Boltz 1989)** *xanthós* (ξανθός), yellow; *stomachus* (L.), stomach (authors say throat), referring to yellow gular region of both sexes

***Maylandia xanthos* (Ciccotto, Konings & Stauffer 2011)** *xanthós* (ξανθός), yellow, referring to yellow belly and dorsal fin of breeding males

***Maylandia zebra* (Boulenger 1899)** named for the zebra-like stripes on its sides

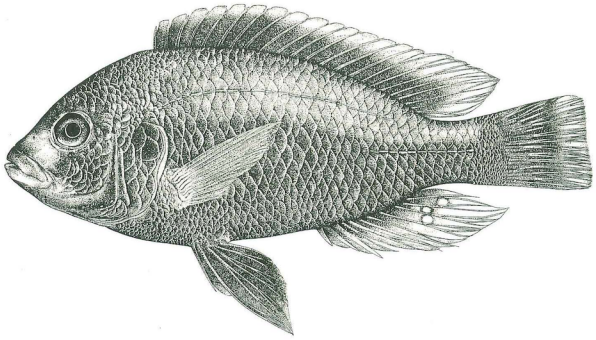
Mbipia

Lippitsch & Seehausen 1998

Latinization of *Mbipi*, the dark ones, Kisukuma (most common language spoken in the southeastern Lake Victoria region) word for most rock cichlids, referring to the rather dark appearance of adult males

***Mbipia lutea* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** Latin for yellow, referring to bright yellow coloration of nuptial males

***Mbipia mbipi* Seehausen, Lippitsch & Bouton 1998** *Mbipi*, the dark ones, Kisukuma (most common language spoken in the southeastern Lake Victoria region) word for most rock cichlids, referring to the rather dark appearance of adult males



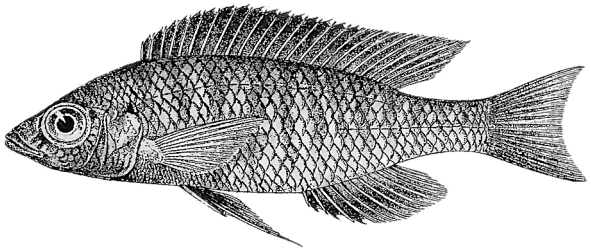
Mbipia mbipi, holotype, male, 120 mm SL. Illustration by Helene Zwennes. See *Lithochromis rubripinnis* caption for source.

Mchenga

Stauffer & Konings 2006

Chichewa (indigenous language of Malawi) word for sand, referring to sand bowers constructed by breeding males

***Mchenga conophoros* (Stauffer, LoVullo & McKaye 1993)** *conus*, from *kônos* (κῶνος), cone; *phoros*, presumed misspelling of *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, referring to cone-shaped bowers of breeding males (name is spelled as both *conophoros* and *conophorus* in the description; *phóros*, φόρος, means tax, tribute or burden)



Mchenga eucinostomus. Illustration by James Green. From: Regan, C. T. 1922. The cichlid fishes of Lake Nyassa. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1921 (pt 4) (36): 675–727, Pls. 1–6.

***Mchenga cyclicos* (Stauffer, LoVullo & McKaye 1993)** from *kyklikós* (κυκλικός), circular, referring to circular courtship dance of breeding males

***Mchenga eucinostomus* (Regan 1922)** *eû-* (εὖ), well or very; *cino*, from *kīnéō* (κινέω), to move; *stomus*, from *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to its protrusible mouth

***Mchenga flavimanus* (Iles 1960)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *manus* (L.), hand, usually referring to pectoral fins but here referring to its pelvic fins, "conspicuously" colored orange or yellow, and an easy way to distinguish it in life from *Copadichromis virginalis*, its presumed congener at the time

***Mchenga inornata* (Boulenger 1908)** Latin for unadorned, presumably referring to silvery body and olive back

***Mchenga thinos* (Stauffer, Lovullo & McKaye 1993)** Greek (θινος) for dune or sand pile, referring to sand bowers constructed by breeding males

Melanochromis

Trewavas 1935

mélanos (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, allusion not explained, possibly referring to dark fins of *M. melanopterus* and/or basic melanin pattern consisting of two black solid horizontal lateral stripes, one straddling lower arm of lateral-line system and one between dorsal-fin base and mid-lateral stripe; *chromis* (see p. 1)

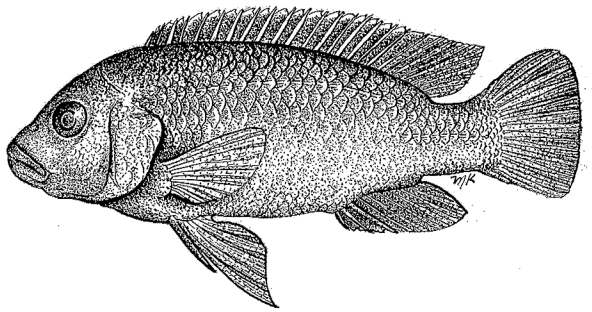
***Melanochromis auratus* (Boulenger 1897)** Latin for gilded, referring to golden yellow color of females and juveniles

***Melanochromis baliodigma* Bowers & Stauffer 1997** *baliós* (βαλιός), spotted, dappled or mottled; *digma*, from *deígma* (δείγμα), pattern or design, referring to blotched color pattern of adults

***Melanochromis chipokae* Johnson 1975** of Chipoka Island, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

***Melanochromis dialeptos* Bowers & Stauffer 1997** Greek (διάλεπτος) for very small, referring to its "diminutive stature" (up to 72 mm SL)

***Melanochromis heterochromis* Bowers & Stauffer 1993** authors do not provide an etymology, saying only that the "name was chosen to reflect the geographic variation in the color pattern of this species," in which case name appears to be a combination of *héteros* (ἕτερος), different, and *chromis*, presumably from *chrôma* (χρῶμα), skin or color, although



Melanochromis heterochromis, holotype, adult male, 83 mm SL. Illustration by M. Katz. From: Bowers, N. J. and J. R. Stauffer, Jr. 1993. New species of rock-dwelling cichlid (Pisces: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi, Africa, with comments on *Melanochromis vermivorus* Trewavas. Copeia 1993 (3): 715–722.

chromis could also allude to *Melanochromis* (genus), *Haplochromis* (being a haplochromine cichlid), or both

***Melanochromis kaskazini* Konings-Dudin, Konings & Stauffer 2009** "northern" in Kiswahili, language spoken along northeastern shores of Lake Malawi, where it occurs

***Melanochromis lepidiadaptes* Bowers & Stauffer 1997** *lepídos* (λεπίδος), genitive of *lepís* (λεπίς), scale; *dáptēs* (δάπτης), eater, i.e., scale-eater, referring to its diet

***Melanochromis loriae* Johnson 1975** in honor of Lori Lombardo, daughter of John Lombardo, African Fish Imports

***Melanochromis melanopterus* Trewavas 1935** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, allusion not explained, probably referring to its dark fins

***Melanochromis mossambiquensis* Konings-Dudin, Konings & Stauffer 2009** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mozambique shore of Lake Malawi, where it appears to be endemic

***Melanochromis mpoto* Konings & Stauffer 2012** derived from Chi-Tumbuka, language spoken along northwestern shore of Lake Malawi, meaning "northern," referring to its distribution pattern

***Melanochromis robustus* Johnson 1985** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its size, described at 140 mm SL (actually 124.2 mm),[4] the "largest species in the genus known to date"

***Melanochromis simulans* Eccles 1973** Latin for imitative, referring to its "striking" resemblance in color pattern to *M. auratus*; a very similar pattern is also shown by *Julidochromis ornatus*, "yet another parallel" between the fishes of lakes Tanganyika and Malawi

***Melanochromis vermivorus* Trewavas 1935** *vermis* (L.), worm; *-vorus* (L.), eating, allusion not explained; per Konings (2008),[5] probably referring to the fact that Cuthbert Christy (collector of the types) noted that this species was easily caught by local fishermen using worms as bait

***Melanochromis wochepa* Konings-Dudin, Konings & Stauffer 2009** derived from Chinyanja (local language around Lake Malawi) word for "small," referring to its small adult size (41.7–65.1 mm SL)

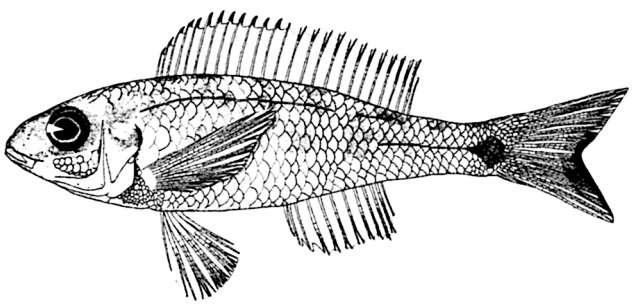
Microdontochromis

Poll 1986

micro-, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small, and *odonto*, Neo-Latin combining form of *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to minute oral teeth of *M. tenuidentatus*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Microdontochromis rotundiventralis* Takahashi, Yanagisawa & Nakaya 1997** *rotundus* (L.), round or circular; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to rounded distal margin of ventral fins

***Microdontochromis tenuidentatus* (Poll 1951)** *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to teeth of lower pharyngeal jaw, all of which are slender, compared with its presumed congeners in *Xenotilapia*, which have at least some enlarged central teeth



Microdontochromis rotundiventralis, holotype, female, 49.8 mm SL. From: Takahashi, T., Y. Yanagisawa and K. Nakaya. 1997. *Microdontochromis rotundiventralis*, a new cichlid fish (Perciformes: Cichlidae) from Lake Tanganyika. Ichthyological Research 44 (2): 109–117.

[4] Konings, A. F. and J. R. Stauffer, Jr. 2012. Review of the Lake Malawi genus *Melanochromis* (Telesotei: Cichlidae) with a description of a new species. Zootaxa 3258: 1–27.

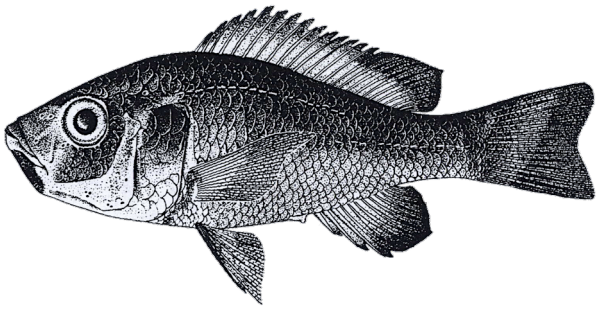
[5] Konings, A. F. 2008. *Melanochromis vermivorus* Trewavas, 1935. Cichlid Room Companion. https://cichlidae.com/species.php?id=y1Ofxt_ad6EnnIiLVUQOqw [behind a paywall]

Myaka

Trewavas 1972

first half of *myakamyaka*, Barombi name for this cichlid at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Myaka myaka* Trewavas 1972** second half of *myakamyaka*, Barombi name for this cichlid at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic



Myaka myaka, holotype, mature male, 65 mm SL. Illustration by Sharon Chambers. From: Trewavas, E., J. Green and S. A. Corbet. 1972. Ecological studies on crater lakes in West Cameroon. Fishes of Barombi Mbo. Journal of Zoology (London) 167 (1): 41–95, Pl. 1.

Mylochromis

Regan 1920

mýlos (μύλος), mill or millstone used for grinding grain, referring to large and obtuse middle pharyngeal teeth of *M. lateristriga*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Mylochromis anaphyrmus* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)** *ana-* (ἀνα), thoroughly; *phyrmós* (φυρμός), confusion, referring to its status (uncertain?) within *Haplochromis*, its original genus

***Mylochromis balteatus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for belted or banded, presumably referring to prominent black band obliquely running from dorsal-fin origin to base of caudal fin

***Mylochromis chekopae* Turner & Howarth 2001** of Chekopa, trawl station at southeastern arm of Lake Malawi, type locality

***Mylochromis durophagus* Turner 2024** *duro-*, from *durus* (L.), hard; *phagus*, from *phageín* (φαγεῖν), to eat, referring to its presumed diet of hard-shelled invertebrates as indicated by its molariform pharyngeal dentition

***Mylochromis ensatus* Turner & Howarth 2001** Latin for sword-shaped, referring to shallow, straight, elongate body form and acutely pointed head

***Mylochromis epichorialis* (Trewavas 1935)** Neo-Latin for in or of the country, i.e., according to prevailing fashion, referring to its oblique stripe, common in the genus[2]



Mylochromis anaphyrmus, 160 mm SL. Photo by Herbert R. Axelrod. From: Burgess, W. E. and H. R. Axelrod. 1973. New cichlids from Lake Malawi. Tropical Fish Hobbyist 22 (2): 14, 87–93, 95–98.

Mylochromis ericotaenia **(Regan 1922)** *ereiko* (ἐρείκω), to break or shatter; *taenia* (L.), band, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to blackish band, more or less broken up into a series of spots from nape to middle of caudal-fin base

Mylochromis formosus **(Trewavas 1935)** Latin for beautiful or handsome, allusion not explained, possibly referring to continuous (vs. interrupted) oblique black band from nape to base of caudal seen in some specimens and/or black lachrymal stripe

Mylochromis gracilis **(Trewavas 1935)** Latin for thin or slender, probably referring to slender shape compared to most congeners

Mylochromis guentheri **(Regan 1922)** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History), who reported this species as *Chromis lateristriga* in 1864

Mylochromis incola **(Trewavas 1935)** Latin for dweller of inhabitant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its occurrence in *Vallisneria* beds

Mylochromis labidodon **(Trewavas 1935)** *labidos* (L.), forceps; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to large anterior teeth of lower jaw grading rather sharply into the posterior

Mylochromis lateristriga **(Günther 1864)** *lateralis* (L.), of the side; *striga* (L.), furrow or groove (i.e., streak), referring to black band running from nape of neck, along upper part of side, to base of caudal fin

Mylochromis melanonotus **(Regan 1922)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *nṓtos* (νῶτος), back, presumably referring to blackish band from nape to upper half of caudal-fin base

Mylochromis melanotaenia **(Regan 1922)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *taenia* (L.), band, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to blackish band from nape to caudal-fin base

Mylochromis mola **(Trewavas 1935)** Latin for mill or millstone, referring to its enlarged pharyngeal dentition[2]

Mylochromis mollis **(Trewavas 1935)** Latin for soft, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its thin or weak oral jaws[6]

Mylochromis obtusus **(Trewavas 1935)** Latin for blunt or dull, allusion not explained nor evident

Mylochromis plagiotaenia **(Regan 1922)** *plágios* (πλάγιος), sideways or oblique; *taenia* (L.), band, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, presumably referring to dark band that obliquely runs from nape to middle of caudal-fin base

Mylochromis rotundus **Turner 2024** Latin for round or circular, referring to its rounded body shape and short, rounded snout in particular

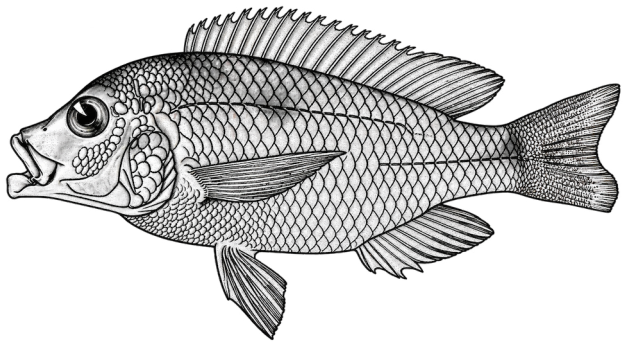
Mylochromis semipalatus **(Trewavas 1935)** *semi-*, from *semis* (L.), a half or moiety; *palatus*, adjective artificially derived from *pala* (L.), head, i.e., like a shovel, referring to how lower jaw shows a less extreme form of flattening compared with *M. melanonotus*[2]

Mylochromis sphaerodon **(Regan 1922)** *sphaero-*, from *sphaĩra* (σφαῖρα), ball; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to spherical crowns on middle pharyngeal teeth

Mylochromis spilostichus **(Trewavas 1935)** *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *stichus*, from *stíchos* (στίχος), line or row, referring to oblique series of ~10 dark bars on upper half of body from nape to base of caudal fin

Mylochromis subocularis **(Günther 1894)** *sub* (L.), below or under; *ocularis* (L.), of the eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to three series of scales below eye

[6] Adrianus F. Konings, Cichlid Press (Texas, USA), pers. comm.



Naevochromis chrysogaster, lectotype, 133 mm SL. Illustration by Myrtle Fasken. See footnote 2 for source.

Naevochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

naevus (L.), spot or birthmark, referring to suprapectoral spot below and covering upper lateral line, a supraanal spot between the lines, and a spot before the caudal fin; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Naevochromis chrysogaster **(Trewavas 1935)** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden; *gastḗr* (γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to ventral coloration of territorial males

Nanochromis

Pellegrin 1904

nanus (L.), dwarf, referring to their small size; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Nanochromis consortus **Roberts & Stewart 1976** presumably an alternate spelling of *consortis*, genitive of *consors* (L.), partner, sharer or mate, i.e., a consort, allusion not explained; "I do not remember the precise thinking about that name at the time, but they were mixed with a good sample of *N. splendens* at station 41, so it may be a reference to sympatry of those two species — 'sharing' the habitat" (Donald J. Stewart, pers. comm.)

Nanochromis minor **Roberts & Stewart 1976** Latin for less, referring to its "tiny" adult size (described at up to 23.3 mm SL)

Nanochromis nudiceps **(Boulenger 1899)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to scaleless nape

Nanochromis parilus **Roberts & Stewart 1976** presumably an alternate spelling of *parilis* (L.), equal, referring to its "slight" sexual dichromatism compared with congeners from the lower Zaire rapids, i.e., males and females are "equal"

Nanochromis splendens **Roberts & Stewart 1976** Latin for bright, shining or splendid, referring to canary yellow and orangish-red pigments on gill covers of both sexes at maturity, and males with long, filamentous black pelvic fins and vertical carmine bars on lower half of caudal fin, described as the "most colorful" member of the genus known at the time

Nanochromis teugelsi **Lamboj & Schelly 2006** in honor of the late Guy Teugels (1954–2003), Belgian ichthyologist and former curator of fishes at the Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale

Nanochromis transvestitus **Stewart & Roberts 1984** *trans* (L.), cross or over; *vestitus* (L.), clothing, dress or attire, referring to reverse sexual dichromaticism: strikingly colored females and drab males

Nanochromis wickleri **Schliewen & Stiassny 2006** in honor of German zoologist Wolfgang Wickler (1931–2024), for his behavioral studies of



Nanochromis wickleri, holotype, male, 70.01 mm SL. From: Schliewen, U. K. and M. L. J. Stiassny. 2006. A new species of *Nanochromis* (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Mai Ndombe, central Congo Basin, Democratic Republic of Congo. Zootaxa 1169: 33–46.

cichlids in general and of benthic Congolese cichlids in particular; as former director of the Max Planck Institut for Behavioral Physiology (Seewiesen, Germany), he "generously" supported studies on central African cichlid fishes conducted by the senior author

Neochromis

Regan 1920

néos (νέος), new, i.e., a new genus "closely related" to *Haplochromis*

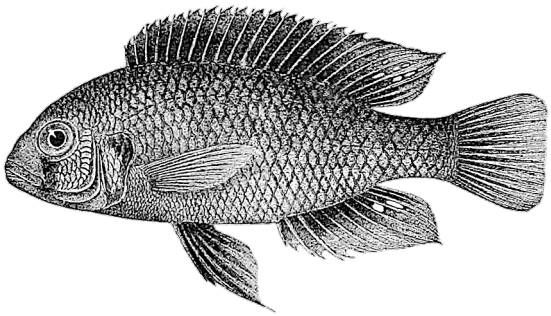
***Neochromis gigas* Seehausen & Lippitsch 1998** *gígas* (γίγας), giant, referring to size of adults, considerably larger than congeners

***Neochromis greenwoodi* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** in honor of British ichthyologist Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927–1995), who "devoted much of his life to the study of the evolution and systematics of the Lake Victoria cichlid species flock and laid the foundation for the modern systematics of these fishes"

***Neochromis nigricans* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for blackish, described as "Blackish or steel-grey above, somewhat lighter beneath; seven ill-defined black bars on the body and a vertical black bar below the anterior third of the eye; a black opercular spot; dorsal and ventral tins dark brown or black; other fins dark greyish brown"

***Neochromis omnicaeruleus* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** *omnis* (L.), all; *caeruleus* (L.), dark blue (but used here to mean blue in general), referring to entirely blue male coloration of the most common color morph

***Neochromis rufocaudalis* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** *rufus* (L.), red or reddish; *caudalis* (L.), of the tail, referring to deep-red color of caudal fin in life



Neochromis simotes. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1911. On a third collection of fishes made by Dr. E. Bayon in Uganda, 1909-1910. (Collezioni zoologiche fatte nell'Uganda dal Dott. E. Bayon. XII.). Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova (Serie 3) 5 (45): 64–78, Pls. 1–3.

***Neochromis simotes* (Boulenger 1911)** *sīmótēs* (σιμότης), snub-nosedness, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its "broadly rounded" snout, "much broader than long, as long as eye"

Neolamprologus

Colombé & Allgayer 1985

néos (νέος), new, i.e., a new genus of *Lamprologus*, genus in which many species had previously been placed

***Neolamprologus bifasciatus* Büscher 1993** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to two conspicuous longitudinal bands on body

***Neolamprologus brevis* (Boulenger 1899)** Latin for short, presumably referring to small size (described at 35 mm TL)

***Neolamprologus brichardi* (Poll 1974)** in honor of Belgian aquarium-fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921–1990), based in Lake Tanganyika [replacement name for *Lamprologus savoryi elongatus* Trewavas & Poll 1952, preoccupied by *L. elongatus* Boulenger 1898]

***Neolamprologus buescheri* (Staeck 1983)** in honor of German ichthyologist (living in Switzerland) Heinz H. Büscher (b. 1942), who collected holotype

***Neolamprologus callipterus* (Boulenger 1906)** pretty-winged, from *kállos* (κάλλος) beauty, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to dorsal fin with a yellow border finely edged with blackish (border continuing to upper third of caudal fin), and numerous small round whitish spots on vertical fins

***Neolamprologus calliurus* (Boulenger 1906)** pretty-tailed, from *kállos* (κάλλος) beauty, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "rather indistinct darker bars" across caudal fin

***Neolamprologus cancellatus* Aibara, Takahashi & Nakaya 2005** Latin for latticed or cross-barred, referring to grid-like stripes on body [possibly a natural *Lamprologus callipterus* x *Telmatochromis vittatus* hybrid per Konings 2015[7]]

***Neolamprologus caudopunctatus* (Poll 1978)** *cauda* (L.), tail; *punctatus* (L.), spotted, referring to black dots on posterior half of caudal fin

***Neolamprologus christyi* (Trewavas & Poll 1952)** in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863-1932), English physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected holotype in 1926 or 1927

***Neolamprologus cunningtoni* (Boulenger 1906)** in honor of William Alfred Cunnington (1877–1958), British zoologist and anthropologist, who led Tanganyika expedition during which holotype was collected [see *Cunningtonia*]

***Neolamprologus cylindricus* Staeck & Seegers 1986** Latin for cylindrical, referring to its roundish, cylindrical body shape

***Neolamprologus falcicula* (Brichard 1989)** diminutive of *falx* (L.), sickle, referring to its "exaggerated crescentic" caudal fin

***Neolamprologus finalimus* (Nichols & La Monte 1931)** etymology not explained, perhaps a variant of *finalis* (L.), end or boundary, referring to black margin on anal fin

***Neolamprologus furcifer* (Boulenger 1898)** *furca* (L.), two-pronged fork; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, presumably referring to its "deeply notched, crescentic" caudal fin

***Neolamprologus gracilis* (Brichard 1989)** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its shallow and relatively elongate body

***Neolamprologus kungweensis* (Poll 1956)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kungwe Bay, Lake Tanganyika, type locality

***Neolamprologus labrosus* Takahashi, Snoeks & Satoh 2026** Latin for large-lipped, referring to its characteristic protruding upper lip

***Neolamprologus laparogramma* (Bills & Ribbink 1997)** *lapára* (λαπάρα), flank; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to 5–9 nearly vertical lines on anterior flank and upper belly, formed by linked pigmented scales

***Neolamprologus leleupi* (Poll 1956)** in honor of Belgian entomologist Narcisse Leleup (1912–2001), who collected holotype and many other Tanganyikan cichlids described by Poll in the same publication [not to be confused with *N. leloupi*, described by the same author from the same lake but differing by one letter]

***Neolamprologus leloupi* (Poll 1948)** in honor of Belgian malacologist Eugène Leloup (1902–1981), chief of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected [not to be confused with *N. leleupi*, described by the same author from the same lake but differing by one letter]

***Neolamprologus lemairii* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of Lt. Charles Lemaire (1863–1925), leader of the Congo Free State Expedition, which collected fishes in Lake Tanganyika, including holotype of this one

***Neolamprologus longicaudatus* Nakaya & Gashagaza 1995** *longus* (L.), long; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to its long filamentous caudal fin

***Neolamprologus longior* (Staeck 1980)** Latin for longer, proposed as a subspecies of *N. leleupi* with a slenderer body

[7] Konings, A. F. 2015. Tanganyika cichlids in their natural habitat. 3rd ed. Cichlid Press, El Paso (Texas, USA). 1–408.

***Neolamprologus marunguensis* Büscher 1989** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Marungu highlands, which overlook type locality, near Kapampa, 80 km south of Moba, Lake Tanganyika, Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Neolamprologus modestus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its uniform brown coloration in alcohol

***Neolamprologus mondabu* (Boulenger 1906)** local name for this cichlid at Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic

***Neolamprologus multifasciatus* (Boulenger 1906)** *multi-* (L.), many; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 16–17 "very regular" dark brown bars on body

***Neolamprologus mustax* (Poll 1978)** from *mýstax* (μύσταξ), moustache, referring to dark markings under eye, which contrast with white lower cheek

***Neolamprologus niger* (Poll 1956)** Latin for dark or black, referring to very dark coloration of adults due to black spot covering large portion of each scale

***Neolamprologus nigriventris* Büscher 1992** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *ventris* (L.), of the belly, referring to dark-black underside

***Neolamprologus ocellatus* (Steindachner 1909)** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), referring to ocellated spot on gill cover

***Neolamprologus obscurus* (Poll 1978)** Latin for dark, referring to its overall dark-brown coloration

***Neolamprologus ornatipinnis* (Poll 1949)** *ornatus* (L.), decorated; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, presumably referring to numerous parallel black oblique bands on dorsal, caudal and anal fins

***Neolamprologus pectoralis* Büscher 1991** Latin for pectoral, referring to its distinctively broad pectoral fin

***Neolamprologus petricola* (Poll 1949)** *pétra* (πέτρα), rock or stone; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its rocky bottom habitat in Lake Tanganyika

***Neolamprologus prochilus* (Bailey & Stewart 1977)** *pro-* (L.), before or forward; *cheĩlos* (χεῖλος), lip, referring to its "notably protractile mouthparts"

***Neolamprologus pulcher* (Trewavas & Poll 1952)** Latin for beautiful, proposed as a subspecies of *N. savoryi,* allusion not explained, perhaps alluding to more attractive markings on gill cover

***Neolamprologus savoryi* (Poll 1949)** in honor of British colonial administrator Bryan Wyman Savory (1904–1988), District Commissioner of Kigoma (Tanganyika Territory), for the "excellent reception" (translation) he gave the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946-1947), during which holotype was collected

***Neolamprologus schreyeni* (Poll 1974)** in honor of Andre Schreyen, "collaborateur" (and nephew) of aquarium fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921–1990), who collected holotype

***Neolamprologus sexfasciatus* (Trewavas & Poll 1952)** *sex* (L.), six; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to six broad, dark vertical bands: one on nape, four on body, one at end of caudal peduncle

***Neolamprologus signatus* (Poll 1952)** Latin for marked, allusion not explained, presumably referring to black markings on dorsal fin of male and/or black spot on caudal fin of female

***Neolamprologus speciosus* (Büscher 1991)** Latin for showy or brilliant, described as "strikingly beautiful" (translation)

***Neolamprologus splendens* (Brichard 1989)** Latin for bright, shining or splendid, referring to its "striking" coloration (dark purple or black body, metallic crimson opercular spot, unpaired fins edged in sky-blue, lemon-yellow crescent on caudal fin)



Neolamprologus timidus, paratype, adult male, 83.9 mm SL. From: Kullander, S. O., M. Norén, Mi. Karlsson and Ma. Karlsson. 2014. Description of *Neolamprologus timidus*, new species, and review of *N. furcifer* from Lake Tanganyika (Teleostei: Cichlidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 24 (4) [for 2013]: 301–328.

***Neolamprologus stappersi* (Pellegrin 1927)** in honor of Belgian physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883–1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who collected holoype in 1911 and died from an infection while serving as a military physician during World War I

***Neolamprologus tetracanthus* (Boulenger 1899)** *tetrá* (τετρά), four; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, referring to four anal-fin spines, a low number among lamprologines

***Neolamprologus timidus* Kullander, Norén, Karlsson & Karlsson 2014** Latin for shy, referring to its elusive or shy behavior in nature (almost always found upside down in a cave with belly close to the substrate or on a vertical substrate with the head pointing downwards)

***Neolamprologus toae* (Poll 1949)** of Toa Island, also known as Kavala Island, Lake Tanganyika, type locality

***Neolamprologus tretocephalus* (Boulenger 1899)** *trētós* (τρητός), perforated (i.e., with holes); *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to large pits of sensory canals on head

***Neolamprologus variostigma* Büscher 1995** *vario-*, from *varius* (L.), diverse or various; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to variable color pattern depending on mood

***Neolamprologus ventralis* Büscher 1995** Latin for of the belly, referring to its elongate ventral (or pelvic) fins

***Neolamprologus walteri* Verburg & Bills 2007** in honor of cichlid aquarist Horst Walter Dieckhoff, who first recognized it as an undescribed species in the 1980s

***Neolamprologus wauthioni* (Poll 1949)** in honor of René Wauthion (1905–1958), Provincial Commissioner in the Belgian Congo, for "encouragement and help" (translation) given to the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

Nimbochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

nimbus (L.), rain cloud, referring to irregularly shaped, dark-clouded melanin patches on sides; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Nimbochromis fuscotaeniatus* (Regan 1922)** *fuscus* (L.), dark or dusky; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to dark lateral band from eye to base of caudal fin

***Nimbochromis linni* (Burgess & Axelrod 1974)** in honor of DeVon Wayne Linn (1929–2023), Chief Fisheries Officer, Malawi (1973–1975),



Nimbochromis linni, holotype, immature specimen, 114.5 mm SL. Photo by Herbert R. Axelrod. From: Burgess, W. E. and H. R. Axelrod. 1974. *Haplochromis linni*, a new species of cichlid from Lake Malawi. Tropical Fish Hobbyist 23 (5): 36–41. [Article says Jan. 1975, but issue mailed in Dec. 1974.]

whose assistance to the second author made his field trip to Lake Malawi possible

***Nimbochromis livingstonii* (Günther 1894)** eponym not identified, probably in honor of David Livingstone (1813–1873), Scottish missionary and explorer in Africa, who claimed to have discovered Lake Malawi (source of the Shiré River, type locality) in 1859; during one of his expeditions, the first fishes from Lake Malawi were collected for scientific purposes

***Nimbochromis polystigma* (Regan 1922)** *polý-* (πολύ-), many; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to large irregular brown spots on body (tending to run together to form three longitudinal bands), numerous small dark spots covering head, body, and vertical fins, covered with numerous small dark spots, and a series of spots on pectoral-fin rays

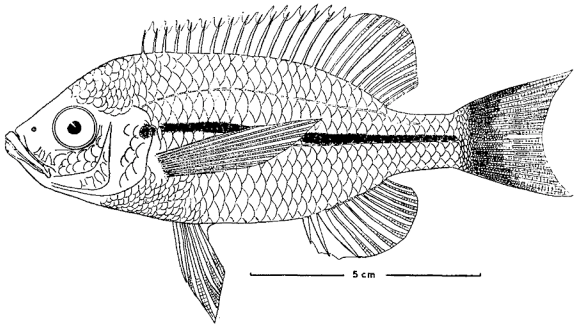
***Nimbochromis venustus* (Boulenger 1908)** Latin for pleasing or beautiful, presumably referring to color of breeding males (peacock-blue with large deep-blue spots dotted with red, and top of head and broad edge to fins orange)

Nyassachromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

Nyassa, a lake or large expanse of water in many Bantu languages, alternate name of Lake Malawi, where all species are endemic; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Nyassachromis boadzulu* (Iles 1960)** named for Boadzulu Island, South East Arm, Lake Malawi, type locality



Nyassachromis boadzulu, holotype, female, 116 mm TL. From: Iles, T. D. 1960. A group of zooplankton feeders of the genus *Haplochromis* (Cichlidae) in Lake Nyasa. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 13) 2 (17) [for May 1959]: 257–280.

***Nyassachromis breviceps* (Regan 1922)** *brevis* (L.), short; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to relatively small head, less than ⅓ of SL

***Nyassachromis leuciscus* (Regan 1922)** *leukískos* (λευκίσκος), mentioned in Athenaeus (Deipnosophistae, ca. 200 AD) as a "white" mullet, possibly a diminutive of *leukós* (λευκός), white, presumably referring to silvery coloration of preserved specimens (females and immature males are a sooty bronze, breeding males are a brilliant blue)

***Nyassachromis microcephalus* (Trewavas 1935)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *cephalus*, from *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to short head, <30% of SL

***Nyassachromis nigritaeniatus* (Trewavas 1935)** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to black stripe, as broad as one scale, from opercular spot to base of caudal fin[2]

***Nyassachromis prostoma* (Trewavas 1935)** *pro-* (L.), before; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its protrusible mouth[2]

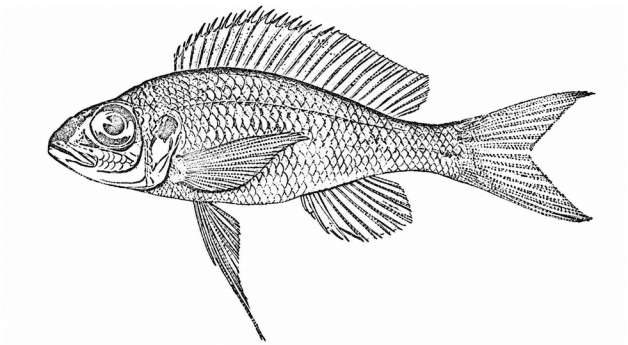
***Nyassachromis purpurans* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for turning purple (i.e., purple colored, dark colored or dark flushing), referring to the appearance of preserved male types[2]

***Nyassachromis serenus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for serene or calm, referring to its form, which suggests a "serene temperament"[2]

Ophthalmotilapia

Pellegrin 1904

ophthalmós (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to large eye of *O. boops*; *Tilapia*, a "neighbor" (translation) of that genus



Ophthalmotilapia heterodonta, allotypte, female. From: Poll, M. and H. Matthes. 1962. Trois poissons remarquables du lac Tanganika. Annales, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Série in 8o, Sciences Zoologiques 111: 1–26, Pls. 1–6.

***Ophthalmotilapia boops* (Boulenger 1901)** *bo*, from *boûs* (βοῦς), bull, metaphorically used to mean big; *ṓps* (ὤψ), eye, presumably referring to large eye diameter, 2½ times in length of head

***Ophthalmotilapia heterodonta* (Poll & Matthes 1962)** *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *odonta*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective derived from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, proposed as a subspecies of *O. ventralis* with different lower pharyngeal jaw dentition (posterior median teeth tend to become more molariform)

***Ophthalmotilapia nasuta* (Poll & Matthes 1962)** Latin for long-nosed, referring to its long snout, made even longer by a fleshy appendage in adults

***Ophthalmotilapia ventralis* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for of the belly, referring to elongate ventral (pelvic) fins with yellow tips (egg mimics), extending far beyond anal-fin origin, and even reaching end of caudal fin in males

Oreochromis

Günther 1889

óreos (ὄρεος), genitive of *óros* (ὄρος), mountain, referring to Mt. Kilimanjaro (Kilimanjaro District, Tanzania), location of *O. hunteri*, type species; *chromis* (see p. 1)

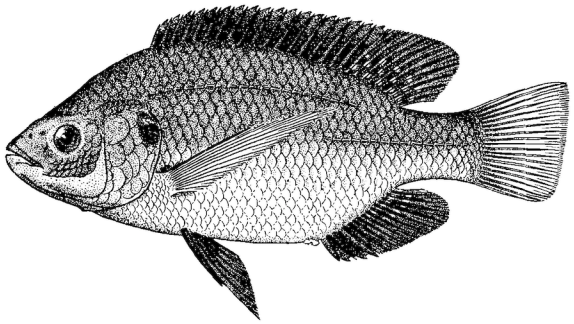
Subgenus *Oreochromis*

***Oreochromis andersonii* (Castelnau 1861)** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Charles John Anderson (1827–1867), Swedish explorer, hunter, trader, and amateur naturalist, who explored Namibia (where type locality is situated)

***Oreochromis aureus* (Steindachner 1864)** Latin for golden, referring to its golden-yellow body color

***Oreochromis esculentus* (Graham 1928)** Latin for edible, an important edible commercial species of Lake Victoria

***Oreochromis hunteri* Günther 1889** in honor of Henry C. V. Hunter (1861–1934), Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, who collected holotype and provided notes about its distribution



Oreochromis esculentus. Illustration by William P. C. Tenison. From: Graham, M. 1928. *Tilapia esculenta*, a new species of cichlid fish from the Victoria Nyanza, with notes on the habits of this species and the nearly-related *Tilapia variabilis*, Blgr. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 10) 2 (8): 209–213, Pls. 9–11.

***Oreochromis ismailiaensis* Mekkawy 1995** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Ismailia Canal, Ismailia, Egypt, type locality

***Oreochromis jipe* (Lowe 1955)** named for Lake Jipe, at the borders of Kenya and Tanzania, where it is endemic

***Oreochromis korogwe* (Lowe 1955)** of Korogwe, Tanzania, where type locality (ponds at an experimental fish farm) was situated [author later known as Lowe-McConnell]

***Oreochromis leucostictus* (Trewavas 1933)** white-spotted, from *leukós* (λευκός), white, and *stiktós* (στικτός), marked or spotted, presumably referring to body scales, "in part dark, in part pearly grey"

***Oreochromis mortimeri* (Trewavas 1966)** in honor of M. A. E. Mortimer, Research and Administrative Officer of the Zambian Department of Game and Fisheries, for his work on the *Tilapia* (original genus) of Zambia; in addition, he arranged a "memorable" trip to the Luangwa Valley for Trewavas so she could study this species in its environment

***Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters 1852)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Mozambique, where type locality (Zambezi River) is situated

***Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus 1758)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Nile River, referring to its native distribution in the Nile River valley (widely introduced throughout Africa and the world)

> ***Oreochromis niloticus baringoensis* Trewavas 1983** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Baringo Lake, Kenya, where it is endemic
>
> ***Oreochromis niloticus cancellatus* (Nichols 1923)** Latin for latticed or cross-barred but defined by Nichols to simply mean "barred," referring to ~9 narrow dark crossbars on sides
>
> ***Oreochromis niloticus eduardianus* (Boulenger 1912)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: presumably referring to Lake Edward (border between Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda), one of the lakes where it occurs (but described from nearby Lake Kikorongo, a crater lake in Uganda)
>
> ***Oreochromis niloticus filoa* Trewavas 1983** Amharic word for hot spring, referring to its occurrence in hot springs of the Awash River system of Ethiopia
>
> ***Oreochromis niloticus sugutae* Trewavas 1983** of the Suguta River system, Kenya, where it is endemic
>
> ***Oreochromis niloticus tana* Seyoum & Kornfield 1992** named for Lake Tana, Ethiopia, where it is endemic
>
> ***Oreochromis niloticus vulcani* (Trewavas 1933)** of a volcano, referring to Crater Lake A, Central Island, Lake Rudolf (now Turkana), type locality

***Oreochromis placidus* (Trewavas 1941)** Latin for mild, quiet or gentle, allusion not explained; per Trewavas (1983)[8], it "prefers quiet pools with marginal vegetation"

> ***Oreochromis placidus ruvumae* (Trewavas 1966)** of the upper Ruvuma River on the Tanzania-Mozambique border, type locality

***Oreochromis schwebischi* (Sauvage 1884)** in honor of French naval physician and explorer Paul-Victor Schwebisch (d. 1922), assistant medical officer of expedition during which holotype was collected

***Oreochromis shiranus* (Boulenger 1897)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: upper Shiré River, between lakes Malawi and Malombe, type locality (also occurs in lakes Chilwa and Chiuta)

> ***Oreochromis shiranus chilwae* (Trewavas 1966)** of Lake Chilwa, southeast of Lake Malawi, where it appears to be endemic

***Oreochromis spilurus* (Günther 1894)** *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to blackish spot on sides of caudal peduncle and/or rows of blackish spots on tail

> ***Oreochromis spilurus niger* (Günther 1894)** Latin for dark or black, referring to greenish-black body and/or "deep black" opercular spot and vertical and ventral fins
>
> ***Oreochromis spilurus percivali* Boulenger 1912** in honor of Arthur Blaynoy Percival (1875–1941), Game Ranger (later Warden) in Kenya, who collected holotype

***Oreochromis urolepis* (Norman 1922)** *ourá* (οὐρά), tail; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to scaly covering on caudal fin

> ***Oreochromis urolepis hornorum* (Trewavas 1966)** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the brothers Horn, Adolf and Albin, who explored German East-Africa (present-day Burundi and Tanzania), collecting specimens for the Vienna Museum, including syntypes of this taxon (see *Bathybates hornii*)

Subgenus *Alcolapia*
Thys van den Audenaerde 1969
etymology not explained but clearly a combination of *alkali*, referring to highly alkaline habitats of *O. alcalica* and *O. grahami*, and *-lapia*, proposed as a subgenus of *Tilapia*

***Oreochromis alcalica* (Hilgendorf 1905)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: *alkali*, referring to occurrence in highly alkaline waters of Lake Natron, Tanzania, type locality

***Oreochromis grahami* (Boulenger 1912)** in honor of J. W. Graham (no other information available), who collected holotype at Lake Magadi, a hot soda lake (up to 48˚C) at the bottom of Rift Valley, Kenya

***Oreochromis latilabris* Seegers & Tichy 1999** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *labris*, plural of *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to its "large and distinctly thickened" lips

***Oreochromis ndalalani* Seegers & Tichy 1999** named for the Ndalalani area of Tanzania; name is derived from the Massai language and means "area with two streams," referring to the two streams that enter the Southern Lagoon of Lake Natron, where it is endemic

Subgenus *Neotilapia*
Regan 1920
néos (νέος), new, proposed as a new genus related and similar to *Tilapia*

***Oreochromis tanganicae* (Günther 1894)** of Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic

Subgenus *Nyasalapia*
Thys van den Audenaerde 1969
Nyasa, referring to first four included species (*squamipinnis*, *karongae*, *sake*, *lidole*) all endemic to Lake Nyasa (Tanzanian name for Lake Malawi); *-lapia*, proposed as a subgenus of *Tilapia*

***Oreochromis angolensis* (Trewavas 1973)** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Angola, where type locality (Quanza River at Cambambe) is situated

***Oreochromis chungruruensis* (Ahl 1924)** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Lake Chungruru, Tanzania, where it is endemic

***Oreochromis karomo* (Poll 1948)** local name for this cichlid at Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic

***Oreochromis karongae* (Trewavas 1941)** of Karonga, near northern end of Lake Malawi, type locality

***Oreochromis lepidurus* (Boulenger 1899)** *lepídos* (λεπίδος), genitive of *lepís* (λεπίς), scale; *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to "densely scaled" caudal fin

***Oreochromis lidole* (Trewavas 1941)** *Lodole*, native name (plural: *Madole*) for this cichlid in Fort Johnston (now called Mangochi) and Monkey Bay (also called Lusumbwe), both near southern end of Lake Malawi

***Oreochromis macrochir* (Boulenger 1912)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *chir*, from *cheír* (χείρ), hand, referring to its longer pectoral fin (reaching beyond origin of anal fin) compared with *O. andersonii*

***Oreochromis malagarasi* Trewavas 1983** named for Malagarasi swamps at Katare, Tanzania, type locality

***Oreochromis mweruensis* Trewavas 1983** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place:

[8] Trewavas, E. 1983. Tilapiine fishes of the genera *Sarotherodon*, *Oreochromis* and *Danakilia*. British Museum (Natural History) and Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York and London. 9 unnumbered pp. + 1–583.

Mweru, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Oreochromis rukwaensis* (Hilgendorf & Pappenheim 1903)** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Lake Rukwa, southwestern Tanzania, where it is endemic

***Oreochromis saka* (Lowe 1953)** local name for this cichlid at south end of Lake Malawi [author later known as Lowe-McConnell]

***Oreochromis salinicola* (Poll 1948)** *salis*, genitive singular of *sal* (L.), salt; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to occurrence in saline springs at Mwashia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it appears to be endemic

***Oreochromis squamipinnis* (Günther 1864)** *squama* (L.), scale; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to caudal fin "densely covered with minute scales"

***Oreochromis upembae* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1964)** of Upemba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Oreochromis variabilis* (Boulenger 1906)** Latin for variable, referring to "very variable" coloration, "some specimens olive-brown, others brilliant vermilion on the sides, others bright yellow with black markings and the dorsal and caudal fins edged with red, &c."

Subgenus ***Vallicola***
Trewavas 1983
vallis (L.), valley or vale; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its occurrence in the Eastern Rift Valley of Tanzania

***Oreochromis amphimelas* (Hilgendorf 1905)** *amphi-* (ἀμφί), on both sides or double; *mélas* (μέλας), black, presumably referring to dark back (with white spots) and black chest, belly, and anal and ventral fins

Orthochromis
Greenwood 1954
orthos, straight, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to elongate body of *O. malagarazienses*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Orthochromis gecki* Schedel, Vreven, Manda, Abwe, Manda & Schliewen 2018** in honor of Jakob Geck, a "passionate, German fish naturalist," for his "dedicated volunteer work and untiring support" for the ichthyology section of the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Munich); his "great experience in keeping rheophilic cichlids [in aquaria] contributed to the knowledge of behaviour and ecology of many cichlid taxa, including *O. katumbii* and *O. indermauri*"

***Orthochromis indermauri* Schedel, Vreven, Manda, Abwe, Manda & Schliewen 2018** in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Adrian Indermaur (b. 1984), who was the first to document this new species with underwater photographs, videos, and with aquarium observations, "thereby contributing to a large extent to our knowledge of behavior and ecology of this species"

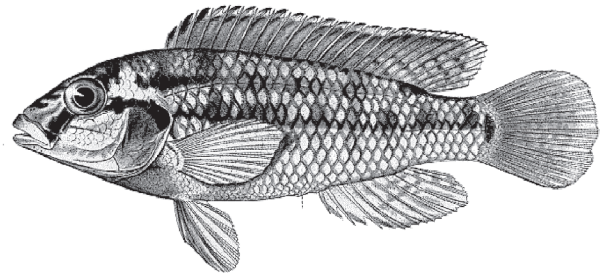
***Orthochromis kalungwishiensis* (Greenwood & Kullander 1994)** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Kalungwishi River, Northern Province, Zambia, only known area of occurrence

***Orthochromis kasuluensis* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *-ensis*, Latin denoting place: Kasulu village, western Tanzania, type locality

***Orthochromis katumbii* Schedel, Vreven, Manda, Abwe, Manda & Schliewen 2018** in honor of Moïse Katumbi (b. 1964), businessman and former governor of Katanga (Democratic Republic of the Congo), a "great fish enthusiast" who supported part of the 2015 ichthyological research field expedition of the Mbisa Congo project; some specimens of this species were collected on his farm

***Orthochromis kimpala* Schedel, Vreven, Manda, Abwe, Manda & Schliewen 2018** local Sanga language name for this cichlid in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Orthochromis luichensis* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *-ensis*, Latinx denoting place: small affluents of the Luiche River, itself an affuent of Lake Tanganyika, western Tanzania, only known areas of occurrence



Orthochromis machadoi, holotype, 53.5 mm SL. Illustration by P. Mertens. From: Poll, M. 1967. Contribution à la faune ichthyologique de l'Angola. Publicações Culturais, Companhia de Diamantes de Angola (DIAMANG), Lisboa No. 75: 1–381, Pls. 1–20.

***Orthochromis luongoensis* (Greenwood & Kullander 1994)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Luongo River, Northern Province, Zambia, only known area of occurrence

***Orthochromis machadoi* (Poll 1967)** in honor of Portuguese zoologist António de Barros Machado (1912–2002), Musée de Dundo (Angola), who collected holotype

***Orthochromis malagaraziensis* (David 1937)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Malagarazi (also spelled Malagarasi) River system of Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania, type locality

***Orthochromis mazimeroensis* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place; Mazimero River, a small affluent of the Malagarasi River, Burundi, type locality

***Orthochromis mosoensis* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Moso region, southeast Burundi, where type locality (upper Malagarasi River drainage) is situated

***Orthochromis mporokoso* Schedel, Vreven, Manda, Abwe, Manda & Schliewen 2018** named for Mporokoso, a town in the Northern Province of Zambia, near type locality

***Orthochromis polyacanthus* (Boulenger 1899)** *polý-* (πολύ-), many; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, referring to high number (19) of dorsal-fin spines

***Orthochromis rubrolabialis* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *ruber* (L.), red; *labialis* (L.), of the lips, referring to red lateral spots on lips

***Orthochromis rugufuensis* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: upper Rugufu River system, an affluent of Lake Tanganyika, western Tanzania, type locality

***Orthochromis stormsi* (Boulenger 1902)** in honor of Lieut. Maurice Joseph Auguste Marie Raphael Storms (1875–1941), Belgian Army, who collected holotype and presented it to the Brussels Museum; Boulenger said he is cousin of the late Raymond Storms, "so well known for his important contributions to paleoichthyology"

***Orthochromis torrenticola* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1963)**
torrens, rushing waters; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its occurrence in the rapids of the Lufira River, just above the main falls at Kuibo, Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Orthochromis uvinzae* De Vos & Seegers 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Uvinza village, western Tanzania, type locality

Otopharynx
Regan 1920
ōtós (ὠτός), genitive of *oũs* (οὖς), ear; *phárynx* (φάρυγξ), throat, referring to participation of prootic bone in articulation of upper pharyngeal jaw in some specimens of *O. auromarginatus*[2]

***Otopharynx aletes* Oliver 2018** *alétēs* (ἀλέτης), miller or grinder, referring to "well-defined" group of conspicuously enlarged molariform teeth on lower pharyngeal bone

***Otopharynx alpha* Oliver 2018** first letter of Greek alphabet, referring to suprapectoral spot and posterior stripe, which suggest a dot and dash, an "A" in International Morse Code



Otopharynx styrax, 20–22 cm TL. Photo by Mark Smith. From: Oliver, M. K. 2018. Six new species of the cichlid genus *Otopharynx* from Lake Malaŵi (Teleostei: Cichlidae). Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History 59 (2): 159–197.

***Otopharynx antron* Cleaver, Konings & Stauffer 2009** *ántron* (ἄντρον), cave or cavity, referring to how breeding males defend small sand-bottomed caves against conspecific males

***Otopharynx argyrosoma* (Regan 1922)** *árgyros* (ἄργυρος), white metal (i.e., silver); *sôma* (σῶμα), body, referring to silvery body color (of females and immature males, and all specimens in alcohol)

***Otopharynx auromarginatus* (Boulenger 1908)** *aureus* (L.), gold or golden; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to dorsal and anal fins edged in yellow

***Otopharynx brooksi* Oliver 1989** in honor of American evolutionary biologist John Langdon Brooks (1920–2000), Yale University, an early theorist on evolution in great lakes

***Otopharynx decorus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for beautiful, allusion not explained, probably reflecting Trewavas' opinion about its shape and/or coloration [may belong in *Mylochromis*]

***Otopharynx heterodon* (Trewavas 1935)** *héteros* (ἕτερος), different; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to variety of forms of outer teeth in the jaws (bicuspid or tricuspid, or simple in larger specimens)

***Otopharynx lithobates* Oliver 1989** *líthos* (λῖθος), stone; *bátēs* (βάτης), one who treads (i.e., frequents), referring to its distribution in rocky areas of southern Lake Malawi

> ***Otopharynx lithobates walteri* Konings 1990** in honor of cichlid aquarist Horst Walter Dieckhoff, who discovered, photographed, and filmed many new cichlids in the Great Lakes of Africa

***Otopharynx mumboensis* Oliver 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mumbo Island, southwest arm of Lake Malawi, only known area of occurrence

***Otopharynx ovatus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for egg-shaped (i.e., oval), referring to its shape[2]

***Otopharynx pachycheilus* Arnegard & Snoeks 2001** *pachýs* (παχύς), thick; *cheĩlos* (χεῖλος), lip, referring to greatly enlarged, fleshy lips that are folded back into the head

***Otopharynx panniculus* Oliver 2018** Latin for a small patch of cloth, referring to its quadrate suprapectoral spot, which appears to be "neatly 'stitched'" between two vertical bars

***Otopharynx peridodeka* Oliver 2018** *perí* (περί), around or near; *dódeka* (δώδεκα), twelve, referring to its usually 12 lower-limb gill rakers, compared to the similar *O. panniculus*, which has 13–15

***Otopharynx selenurus* Regan 1922** *selḗnē* (σελήνη), moon; *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to its "deeply emarginate" tail, shaped like the crescent of the moon

***Otopharynx speciosus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for showy or brilliant, referring to coloration of males[2]

***Otopharynx spelaeotes* Cleaver, Konings & Stauffer 2009** Greek (σπηλαιώτης) for cave or cavern dweller, referring to its preference inside large caves formed by large boulders

***Otopharynx styrax* Oliver 2018** *strýax* (στύραξ), a metal spike at the lower end of a spear shaft, referring to resemblance of this elongate cichlid with pointed head to the shape of that classical object

***Otopharynx tetraspilus* (Trewavas 1935)** *tetrá* (τετρά), four; *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to opercular spot and three other large dark spots (on upper lateral line, between lateral lines, at end of caudal peduncle)

***Otopharynx tetrastigma* (Günther 1894)** *tetrá* (τετρά), four; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to four large black spots on body (on operculum, on lateral line opposite to 9th and 10th dorsal spines, at beginning of lower lateral line, and on root of caudal fin)

Order CICHLIFORMES

African Cichlids

Family **CICHLIDAE**

Subfamily PSEUDOCRENILABRINAE Fowler 1934

Part IV: *Palaeoplex – Xenotilapia*



Palaeoplex palimpsest, holotype, 143.3 mm SL. Photograph by Zachary Randall. From: Schedel, F. D. B., V. M. S. Kupriyanov, C. Katongo and U. K. Schliewen. 2020. *Palaeoplex* gen. nov. and *Lufubuchromis* gen. nov., two new monotypic cichlid genera (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from northern Zambia. Zootaxa 4718 (2): 191–229.

Chromis etymology

Chromis is used in the names of many African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852. To avoid repetition and to save space, its etymology is given here: *chrómis* (χρόμις), a name dating to Aristotle, from *chremetízo* (χρηματίζειν), to neigh or whinny, referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related).

Palaeoplex

Schedel, Kupriyanov, Katongo & Schliewen 2020

palaeoplex, a key concept in geoecodynamics representing the total genomic variation of a given species in a given landscape, the analysis of which theoretically allows for the reconstruction of that species' history; since the distribution of *P. palimpsest* is tied to an ancient landscape (upper Congo River drainage, Zambia), the name refers to its potential to elucidate the complex landscape evolution of that region via its palaeoplex

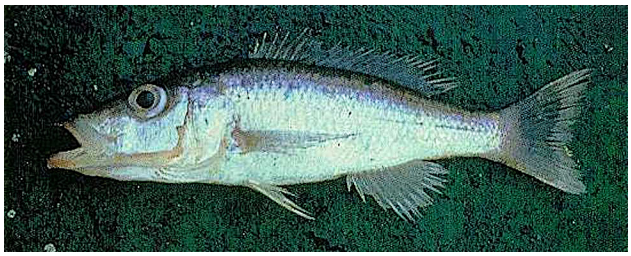
Palaeoplex palimpsest **Schedel, Kupriyanov, Katongo & Schliewen 2020** named for how its palaeoplex (see genus) is like a palimpsest (a parchment manuscript page, common in medieval times that has been overwritten after layers of old handwritten letters had been scraped off, in which the old letters are often still visible), revealing how changes in its landscape and/or ecological conditions affected gene flow and left genetic signatures by overwriting the genome several times, whereas remnants of more ancient genomic signatures still persist in the background; this has led to contrasting hypotheses regarding this cichlid's phylogenetic position

Pallidochromis

Turner 1994

pallidus (L.), pale, referring to pale coloration of all specimens observed at the time; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Pallidochromis tokolosh **Turner 1994** a malevolent spirit in languages of central and southern Africa, referring to long snout, bulging eyes and sagging pot-belly of specimens trawled from deepwater as represented in carvings made around Lake Malawi



Pallidochromis tokolosh. From: Turner, G. F. 1994. *Pallidochromis tokolosh*, a new genus and species of deep water cichlid (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawai, Africa. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 5 (4): 377–383.

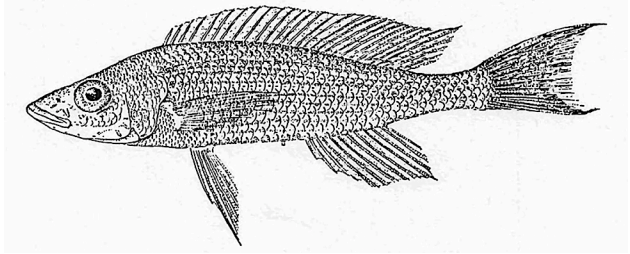
Paracyprichromis

Poll 1986

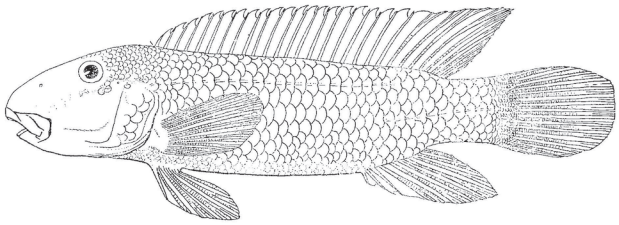
pará (παρά), near, similar to *Cyprichromis*, a closely related genus

Paracyprichromis brieni **(Poll 1981)** in "grateful memory" (translation) of friend and zoological colleague Paul Brien (1894–1975), Université libre de Bruxelles (Belgium)

Paracyprichromis nigripinnis **(Boulenger 1901)** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its "blackish" fins (light blue on males in life, perhaps blackish in alcohol)



Paracyprichromis brieni, holotype, male, 80.5 mm SL. From: Poll, M. 1981. Contribution à la faune ichthyologique du lac Tanganika. Révision du genre *Limnochromis* Regan, 1920. Description de trois genres nouveaux et d'une espèce nouvelle: *Cyprichromis brieni*. Annales de la Société Royale Zoologique de Belgique 111 (1–4): 163–179.



Paragobiocichla irvinei, 105 mm SL. From: Trewavas, E. 1943. A new cichlid fish from the Gold Coast. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 11) 10 (63): 186–191.

Paragobiocichla

Schliewen & Weiss 2019

pará (παρά), near, i.e., phylogenetically close to *Gobiocichla*, original genus of *P. irvinei*

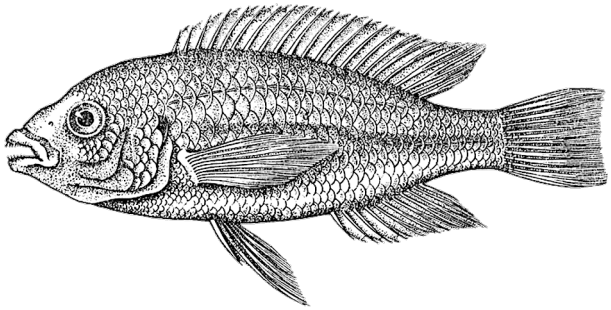
***Paragobiocichla irvinei* (Trewavas 1943)** in honor of British botanist Frederick Robert Irvine (1898–1962), former biology master at Achimota College, Gold Coast (now Ghana), who collected holotype

Paralabidochromis

Greenwood 1956

pará (παρά), near, "closely related morphologically" to *Labidochromis vellicans* of Lake Malawi

***Paralabidochromis victoriae* Greenwood 1956** of Lake Victoria, Uganda, where it is endemic



Paralabidochromis victoriae, holotype, male, 76 mm SL. Illustration by Lavinia Buswell (later Beard). From: Greenwood, P. H. 1956. The monotypic genera of cichlid fishes in Lake Victoria. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 3 (7): 295–333.

Parananochromis

Greenwood 1987

pará (παρά), near, presumed sister genus to *Nanochromis*

***Parananochromis axelrodi* Lamboj & Stiassny 2003** in honor of American pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), for his "generous support of ichthyological research and exploration"

***Parananochromis brevirostris* Lamboj & Stiassny 2003** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its short, rounded snout

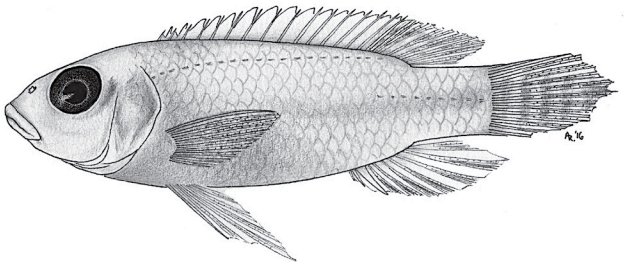
***Parananochromis caudifasciatus* (Boulenger 1913)** *cauda* (L.), tail; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to numerous dark bars on caudal fin

***Parananochromis elobatus* Lamboj 2014** *e-* (L. prefix), without; *lobatus* (L.), lobed, referring to short lappets on dorsal fin, compared with elongated lappets on *P. brevirostris*

***Parananochromis gabonicus* (Trewavas 1975)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Gabon, where it is endemic

***Parananochromis longirostris* (Boulenger 1903)** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to longer and narrower snout compared with *Benitochromis batesii*, its presumed congener at the time

***Parananochromis moutingae* Ibala Zamba, Liyandja, Lamboj, Snoeks & Vreven 2022** in honor of the authors' late colleague, Anette Ngoma Mouninga (1978–2012), for her efforts during several ichthyological



Parananochromis moutingae, holotype, male, 39.9 mm SL. Illustration by Armel Ibala Zamba. From: Ibala Zamba, A., T. L. D. Liyandja, A. Lamboj, J. Snoeks and E. J. Vreven. 2022. *Parananochromis moutingae* (Teleostei: Cichlidae): a new species from central Africa, and the first record of the genus in the Congo River basin. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 31 (3): 203–216. [First published online in 2022; issue and pages numbers date to 2024 printed version.]

expeditions to the Lefini River (Republic of the Congo, 2004–2008), including the trip during which this species was discovered, and "in remembrance of the good times we shared"

***Parananochromis ornatus* Lamboj & Stiassny 2003** Latin for adorned or decorated (authors say handsome or splendid), referring to its attractive coloration

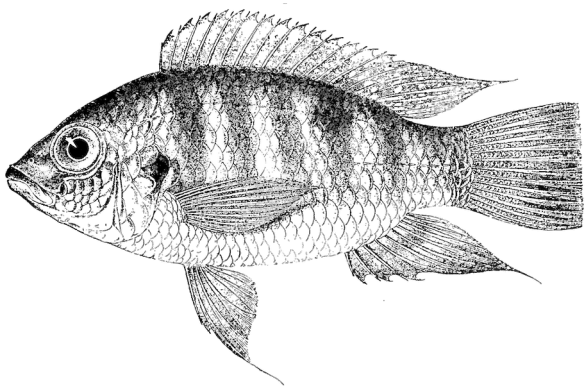
***Parananochromis orsorum* Lamboj 2014** in honor of Rose and Tony (1955–2022) Orso (Vernon, New Jersey, USA), aquarium-fish importers, who helped Lamboj import a number of new cichlid species over the years and donated specimens for scientific research; this provided the initial stimulus to check collections for additional species of *Parananochromis*

Pelmatochromis

Steindachner 1894

etymology not explained, presumably *pélmatos* (πέλματος), sole of foot or shoe, but in this case possibly meaning mat, pad or cushion, referring to cushion-like papillose pad of mucous membrane on each side of the palate of *P. buettikoferi* and *P*. (now *Tylochromis*) *jentinki*, the character Steindachner used to distinguish this genus (originally a subgenus) from *Paratilapia*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

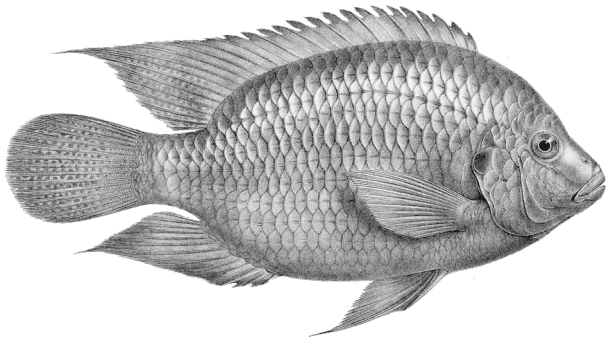
***Pelmatochromis buettikoferi* (Steindachner 1894)** in honor of Swiss zoologist Johann Büttikofer (1850–1927), who collected holotype



First-published image of *Pelmatochromis buettikoferi*. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1915. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. v. 3: i–xii + 1–526.

***Pelmatochromis nigrofasciatus* (Pellegrin 1900)** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to six large transverse black bars on body, often visible in preserved specimens

***Pelmatochromis ocellifer* Boulenger 1899** *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus* (L.), eye (but here meaning eyespot); *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to large blackish, light-edged ocellus on last spines and anterior soft rays of dorsal fin



Pelmatolapia cabrae. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Matériaux pour la faune du Congo. Poissons nouveaux du Congo. Troisième Partie. Silures, Acanthoptérygiens, Mastacembles, Plectognathes. Annales du Musee du Congo (Série Zoologie) v. 1 (fasc. 3): 39–58, Pls. 20–29.

Pelmatolapia

Thys van den Audenaerde 1969

etymology not explained, proposed as a subgenus of *Tilapia* and presumably combining the names of two other tilapiine subgenera recognized by the author, *Pelmatochromis* and *Tilapia*

***Pelmatolapia cabrae* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of Alphonse Cabra (1862–1932), Belgian army officer from Kaika Zobé, Angola, who collected holotype [although named after a man, "ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]

***Pelmatolapia mariae* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of English writer, explorer and ethnographer Mary Henrietta Kingsley (1862–1900), who "obtained" holotype

Pelvicachromis

Thys van den Audenaerde 1968

pelvica-, referring to pelvic (ventral) fins, pointed in males, rounded in females; *chromis*, short for *Pelmatochromis*, proposed as a subgenus of that genus

***Pelvicachromis drachenfelsi* Lamboj, Bartel & Dell'Ampio 2014** in honor of German aquarist Ernst-Otto von Drachenfels, "friend and promoter" of the authors' research, "without his help this work would not have been possible"

***Pelvicachromis kribensis* (Boulenger 1911)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kribi River, southern Cameroon, type locality

***Pelvicachromis pulcher* (Boulenger 1901)** Latin for beautiful, probably referring to its "beautiful rose-colour" below lower lateral line

***Pelvicachromis roloffi* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1968)** in honor of German aquarist Erhard Roloff (1903–1980), who "contributed so much" to the general knowledge of fishes from Sierra Leone, where this cichlid is endemic

***Pelvicachromis sacrimontis* Paulo 1977** *sacrum* (L.), holy; *montis*, genitive singular of *mons* (L.), mountain, Latin transliteration of surname of German-American neuroethologist Walter Heiligenberg (1938–1994), who specialized in the motivational behaviors of cichlids and crickets (he was killed in the crash of USAir Flight 427 on his way to deliver a lecture at the University of Pittsburgh)



Pelvicachromis silviae, female.. From: Lamboj, A. 2013. A new dwarf cichlid (Perciformes) from Nigeria. Cybium v. 37 (no. 3): 149-157.

***Pelvicachromis silviae* Lamboj 2013** in honor of Lamboj's wife Silvia, "as a 'thank you' in accepting long absences of mine in mind and body, and in endurance of my usage of many resources for my work. Without her understanding and support, all my works would never have been possible."

***Pelvicachromis subocellatus* (Günther 1872)** *sub* (L.), less or under (i.e., somewhat); *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes (eyespots), referring to ocellated spots "present or absent" on middle of anterior soft dorsal-fin rays and upper caudal-fin rays

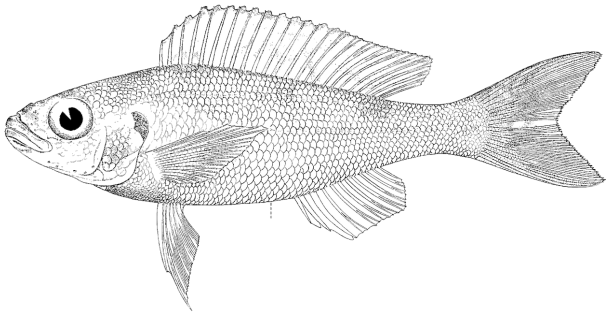
***Pelvicachromis taeniatus* (Boulenger 1901)** Latin for banded, referring to two blackish longitudinal bands on each side

Perissodus

Boulenger 1898

perissós (περισσός), extraordinary; *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to "extraordinary" dentition of *P. microlepis* ("rather large, unequal in size, few, with swollen bases and low slightly-notched crowns, compressed transversely to the axis of the jaws, disposed in a single series"

***Perissodus eccentricus* Liem & Stewart 1976** Latin for off-center, referring to asymmetric teeth and jaws, "strange or unconventional" morphology, and inferred scale-feeding behavior in which individuals can use only one side of mouth to bite scales from prey



Perissodus eccentricus, holotype, male, 128 mm SL. Illustration by Patricia Chaudhuri. From: Liem, K. F. and D. J. Stewart. 1976. Evolution of the scale-eating cichlid fishes of Lake Tanganyika: a generic revision with a description of a new species. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 147 (7): 319–350, Pls. 1–2.

***Perissodus elaviae* (Poll 1949)** in honor of Capt. Elavia Nariman, commander of the *Baron Dhanis* during most of the scientific cruises undertaken by the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected [although named after a man, "ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]

***Perissodus microlepis* Boulenger 1898** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its relatively small cycloid scales

***Perissodus multidentatus* (Poll 1952)** *multi-* (L.), many; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, having (on average) more teeth than any of its congeners

***Perissodus paradoxus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for strange or contrary to expectation, allusion not explained; per Konings (2015)[1], referring to tooth structure consisting of a single row of 15–20 very large hooked teeth in each jaw

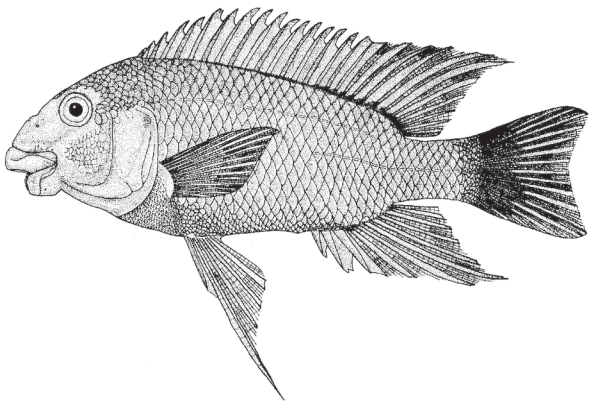
***Perissodus straeleni* (Poll 1948)** in honor of Belgian paleontologist-carcinologist Victor van Straelen (1889–1964), Director, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, and sponsor of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

Petrochromis

Boulenger 1898

petro, from *pétra* (πέτρα), rock or stone, presumably referring to Mbity Rocks, Lake Tanganyika, one of the type localities of *P. polyodon* (members of the genus scrape algae from rocks, but Boulenger did not mention this behavior in his initial [abstract] and more-detailed follow-up descriptions); *chromis* (see p. 1)

[1] Konings, A. F. 2015. Tanganyika cichlids in their natural habitat. 3rd ed. Cichlid Press, El Paso (Texas, USA). 1–408.



Petrochromis macrognathus, holotype, 161.3 mm SL. From: Yamaoka, K. 1983. A revision of the cichlid fish genus *Petrochromis* from Lake Tanganyika, with description of a new species. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 30 (2): 129–141.

Petrochromis ephippium **Brichard 1989** Latin for saddle, referring to broad saddle-like rectangular light-colored patch under dorsal fin, contrasting with darker body color

Petrochromis famula **Matthes & Trewavas 1960** Latin for female slave or maid servant, referring to the following folkloric (presumably African) story: "A certain family who lived in a village where everyone had a crooked mouth, found that neither father, mother, son nor daughter could blow out the candle one night, for they blew either up or down or left or right. So they woke the little serving maid who was from the next village and had a perfectly symmetrical mouth, and she put out the candle - with her little slipper"; allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its symmetrical or nearly symmetrical jaws and/or distinctive dentition of the genus (very broad bands of minute, bristle-like, movable teeth with recurved tricuspid crowns) compared with other cichlids with much narrower tooth bands and fewer tooth rows, thereby making *Petrochromis* among other cichlids like the serving maid among the crooked-mouthed villagers[2]

Petrochromis fasciolatus **Boulenger 1914** diminutive of *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to blackish vertical bands on body

Petrochromis horii **Takahashi & Koblmüller 2014** in honor of fish ecologist Michio Hori, Kyoto University (Japan), who suggested that this fish might represent an undescribed species

Petrochromis macrognathus **Yamaoka 1983** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to upper jaw, which forwardly projects more than its congeners

Petrochromis orthognathus **Matthes 1959** *orthós* (ὀρθός), straight or erect; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, allusion not explained, probably referring to its equal jaws ("mâchoires égales")

Petrochromis polyodon **Boulenger 1898** *polý-* (πολύ-), many; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to very broad bands of minute, bristle-like teeth

Petrochromis trewavasae **Poll 1948** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), "distinguished curatrix" of fishes at the British Museum (Natural History) and "well-known" specialist in African cichlids (translations)

Petrotilapia

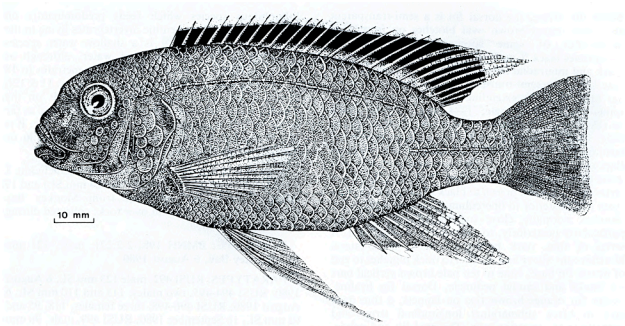
Trewavas 1935

combination of *Petrochromis* and *Tilapia*, referring to how its dentition parallels that of the former genus but its relationships are presumed to belong with the latter

Petrotilapia chrysos **Stauffer & van Snik 1996** *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden, referring to gold coloration of numerous non-territorial males that can be seen in the shallows

Petrotilapia flaviventris **Lundeba, Stauffer & Konings 2011** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *ventris* (L.), of the belly, referring to yellow underside of adult males

[2] Explanation suggested by Max E. Lippitsch, Deutsche Cichliden-Gesellschaft, pers. comm.



Petrotilapia nigra, holotype, male, 122 mm SL. From: Marsh, A. C. 1983. A taxonomic study of the fish genus *Petrotilapia* (Pisces: Cichlidae) from Lake Malawi. Ichthyological Bulletin of the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology 48: 1–14.

Petrotilapia genalutea **Marsh 1983** *gena*, from *génys* (γένυς), chin; *lutea* (L.), orange-yellow, referring to characteristic orange cheeks of adult males

Petrotilapia kitrinos **Sabo, Konings & Stauffer 2026** Greek (κίτρινος) for citron-colored, referring to the yellow-gold color of males

Petrotilapia microgalana **Ruffing, Lambert & Stauffer 2006** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *galana*, from *galanós* (γαλανός), sky-blue, i.e., "small blue," referring to size (smallest in genus among species known at the time) and sky-blue coloration of males

Petrotilapia mumboensis **Lundeba, Stauffer & Konings 2011** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mumbo Island, Lake Malawi, type locality and where it is very common

Petrotilapia nigra **Marsh 1983** Latin for dark or black, referring to dominant color of territorial males

Petrotilapia palingnathos **Lundeba, Stauffer & Konings 2011** *pálin* (πάλιν), back or backwards; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to shorter lower jaw, distinctly backwards (i.e., opposite) from that of its congeners

Petrotilapia pyroscelos **Lundeba, Stauffer & Konings 2011** *pýr* (πῦρ), fire; *skélos* (σκέλος), leg (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to orange ventral fins of males

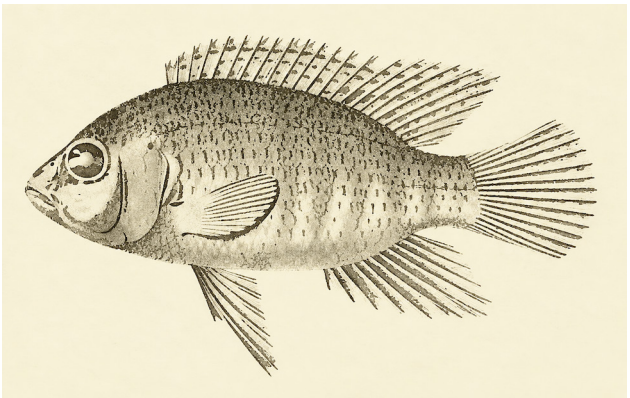
Petrotilapia tridentiger **Trewavas 1935** *tri-* (L.), three; *dens* (L.), tooth; *-iger* (L.), to have or bear, allusion not explained, presumably referring to how teeth end in expanded tricuspid tips

Petrotilapia xanthos **Lundeba, Stauffer & Konings 2011** *xanthós* (ξανθός), yellow, referring to color of breeding males

Pharyngochromis

Greenwood 1979

pharyngo-, presumably referring to enlarged pharyngeal teeth and/or stouter pharyngeal bone compared with *Chetia*; *chromis* (see p. 1)



Pharyngochromis acuticeps. From: Steindachner, F. 1866. Ichthyologische Mittheilungen. (IX.) Verhandlungen der K.-K. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien 16: 761–796, Pls. 13–18.

***Pharyngochromis acuticeps* (Steindachner 1866)** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "sharply pointed" (translation) head

Placidochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

placidus (L.), calm, gentle or still, referring to how none of its species known at the time (with the probable exception of *P. subocularis*) occur or are adapted for life in swift water; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Placidochromis acuticeps* Hanssens 2004** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *ceps-* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to "angular, pointed" shape of head

***Placidochromis acutirostris* Hanssens 2004** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its pointed snout

***Placidochromis argyrogaster* Hanssens 2004** *árgyros* (ἄργυρος), white metal (i.e., silver); *gastḗr* (γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to silvery belly in preserved specimens

***Placidochromis boops* Hanssens 2004** *bo*, from *boûs* (βοῦς), bull, metaphorically used to mean big; *ṓps* (ὦψ), eye, referring to its large eyes (34.0–38.2% of HL)

***Placidochromis borealis* Hanssens 2004** Latin for northern, referring to its occurrence in the extreme north of Lake Malawi (Wissman Bay, Tanzania)

***Placidochromis chilolae* Hanssens 2004** of Chilola Bay, Lake Malawi, Mozambique, type locality

***Placidochromis communis* Hanssens 2004** Latin for common, referring to its "unremarkable" appearance

***Placidochromis domirae* Hanssens 2004** of Domira Bay, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

***Placidochromis ecclesi* Hanssens 2004** in honor of British ichthyologist David H. Eccles (1932–2011), Senior Fisheries Research Officer of Malawi, for his work on the biology, evolution and taxonomy of Lake Malawi cichlids

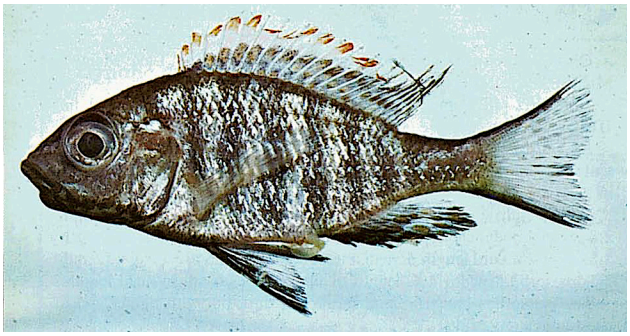
***Placidochromis electra* (Burgess 1979)** from *élektron* (ἤλεκτρον), an alloy of gold and silver, now used as a metaphor for splendor, i.e., something bright, referring to the bright blue of breeding males

***Placidochromis elongatus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for prolonged, referring to its body shape

***Placidochromis fuscus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for dark or dusky, referring to dark melanin pattern in mature males

***Placidochromis hennydaviesae* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)** in honor of Henny Davies, wife of Lake Malawi fish exporter Peter Davies; this "husband and wife team has made many new aquarium fishes available" from the lake

***Placidochromis intermedius* Hanssens 2004** Latin for intermediate or middle, referring to its "typical, average" *Placidochromis* shape



Placidochromis hennydaviesae, holotype, 65.7 mm SL. Photo by Herbert R. Axelrod. From: Burgess, W. E. and H. R. Axelrod. 1973. New cichlids from Lake Malawi. Tropical Fish Hobbyist 22 (2): 14, 87–93, 95–98.

***Placidochromis johnstoni* (Günther 1894)** in honor of Sir Harry Johnston (1858–1927), British explorer, botanist, linguist and colonial administrator, who "transmitted" central African reptiles, batrachians and fishes to the British Museum (Natural History), including holotype of this cichlid

***Placidochromis koningsi* Hanssens 2004** in honor of Adrianus ("Ad") F. Konings (b. 1956), Dutch ichthyologist, cichlid aquarist and publisher, with a particular interest in the cichlids of lakes Malawi and Tanganyika [he also published the book in which the description appeared]

***Placidochromis lineatus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for striped or lined, referring to its striped melanin pattern

***Placidochromis longimanus* (Trewavas 1935)** *longus* (L.), long; *manus*, hand (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), presumably referring to its long pectoral fins, ending just past origin of anal fin

***Placidochromis longirostris* Hanssens 2004** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its elongate snout

***Placidochromis longus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for long, referring to its elongate body shape

***Placidochromis lukomae* Hanssens 2004** of Lukoma Bay, Lake Malawi, Tanzania, type locality

***Placidochromis macroceps* Hanssens 2004** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to larger head than *P. longirostris*

***Placidochromis macrognathus* Hanssens 2004** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to larger mouth compared with most other closely related congeners

***Placidochromis mbunoides* Hanssens 2004** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eĭ́dos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to similar body shape with some mbuna (rock-dwelling) cichlids of Lake Malawi

***Placidochromis milomo* Oliver 1989** Chichewa word for lips, referring to its greatly hypertrophied lips with fleshy median lobes

***Placidochromis minor* Hanssens 2004** Latin for smaller, referring to its small size (48.5–49.0 mm SL)

***Placidochromis minutus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for small, referring to its small size (up to 60.5 mm SL)

***Placidochromis msakae* Hanssens 2004** of Msaka, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

***Placidochromis nigribarbis* Hanssens 2004** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *barba* (L.), beard, referring to its dark-black chin

***Placidochromis nkhatae* Hanssens 2004** of Nkhata Bay, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

***Placidochromis nkhotakotae* Hanssens 2004** of Nkhotakota, Lake Malawi, Malawi, only known area of occurrence

***Placidochromis obscurus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for dark, referring to relatively dark melanin pattern in mature males

***Placidochromis ordinarius* Hanssens 2004** Latin for regular or usual, referring to its "generalized" appearance

***Placidochromis orthognathus* Hanssens 2004** *orthós* (ὀρθός), straight or erect; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to its strongly upward gape

***Placidochromis pallidus* Hanssens 2004** Latin for pale, referring to its pale body color

***Placidochromis phenochilus* (Trewavas 1935)** *pheno-*, from *phanerós* (φανερός), evident; *cheĭ́los* (χεῖλος), lip, referring to its white lips, "conspicuous by their pallor"

***Placidochromis platyrhynchos* Hanssens 2004** *platýs* (πλατύς), flat; *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its wide, horizontally flattened snout

***Placidochromis polli* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), for his research on African fishes

***Placidochromis rotundifrons* Hanssens 2004** *rotundus* (L.), round or rounded; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to its rounded head

***Placidochromis trewavasae* Hanssens 2004** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), who worked on cichlid taxonomy from the late 1920s until her death; "By virtue of her work in the 1930s she is considered the founding 'mother' of Malawi cichlid taxonomy"

***Placidochromis turneri* Hanssens 2004** in honor of George Turner, Bangor University (Wales), for nearly 20 years of work on the ecology, ethology, taxonomy, and evolution of Lake Malawi cichlids; in addition, his 1996 book on the offshore cichlids of Lake Malawi is an "important contribution to the taxonomic knowledge of the non-mbuna cichlids"

***Placidochromis vulgaris* Hanssens 2004** Latin for common or simple, referring to its "typical, ordinary *Placidochromis*" appearance

Protomelas

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

prṓtos (πρῶτος), first or primary; *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to its plesiomorphic melanin pattern

***Protomelas annectens* (Regan 1922)** Latin for linking or joining, referring to how this species "connects" *Cyrtocara venusta* (=*Nimbochromis venustus*) with *C. moorii*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Protomelas fenestratus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for windowed, referring to mutually crossing bars and stripes on sides, reminiscent of a latticed window

***Protomelas insignis* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for distinguished by marks, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its plesiomorphic melanin pattern

***Protomelas kirkii* (Günther 1894)** in honor of John Kirk (1832–1922), Scottish physician, naturalist and explorer, who presented specimens to the British Museum (Natural History), including fishes from Lake Malawi (but not this one)

***Protomelas krampus* Dierickx & Snoeks 2020** named for Krampus, a demon character in European folklore who puts naughty children in a bag and takes them away, reminiscent of this cichlid's paedophagous behavior; in addition, the goat-like appearance of Krampus also implicitly refers to this species' butting behavior, forcing females of other cichlids to relinquish their broods

***Protomelas labridens* (Trewavas 1935)** *Labrus*, wrasse (Labridae); *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its wrasse-like thick lips and enlarged pharyngeal dentition[3]

***Protomelas macrodon* Eccles 1989** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to its greatly enlarged pharyngeal teeth

***Protomelas marginatus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for edged or bordered, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to light-colored margin of unpaired fins of type material

> ***Protomelas marginatus vuae* (Trewavas 1935)** of Vua, near north end of Lake Malawi, type locality

***Protomelas ornatus* (Regan 1922)** Latin for adorned or decorated, presumably referring to its markings: five dark spots at base of dorsal fin alternating with a series of spots above middle of side, two dark bars across upper half of caudal peduncle, and series of spots on dorsal and caudal fins

***Protomelas pleurotaenia* (Boulenger 1901)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (πλευρά), side; *taenia*, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to blackish lateral stripe

***Protomelas similis* (Regan 1922)** Latin for like or similar, described as having same color as *P. kirkii*

***Protomelas spilonotus* (Trewavas 1935)** *spilos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *nṓtos* (νῶτος), back, presumably referring to five black spots at dorsal-fin base

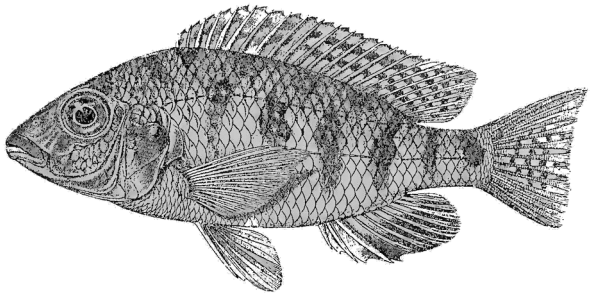
***Protomelas spilopterus* (Trewavas 1935)** *spilos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to two series of oval, yellow spots on anal fin of males (eggspots)

***Protomelas taeniolatus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for having small bands or ribbons (i.e., stripes), referring to rather dark, narrow transverse stripes usually evident on sides

> ***Protomelas taeniolatus dejunctus* Stauffer 1993** Latin for disconnected or separated, referring to its "restricted" distribution (Chinyamwezi and Chinyankwazi islands, Lake Malawi)

***Protomelas triaenodon* (Trewavas 1935)** *triaeno*, from *tríaina* (τρίαινα), trident (having three points); *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to its mostly tricuspid outer teeth

***Protomelas virgatus* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for striped or made of twigs, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its basic melanin pattern in alcohol, consisting of three longitudinal rows of dark, irregular spots or stripes running along its flanks



Protòmelas ornatus, holotype, 140 mm TL. From: Regan, C. T. 1922. The cichlid fishes of Lake Nyassa. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1921 (pt 4) (36): 675–727, Pls. 1–6.

[3] Etymology per Eccles, D. H. and E. Trewavas. 1989. Malawian cichlid fishes. The classification of some Haplochromine genera. Lake Fish Movies, H. W. Dieckhoff, Herten, Germany. 1–334.

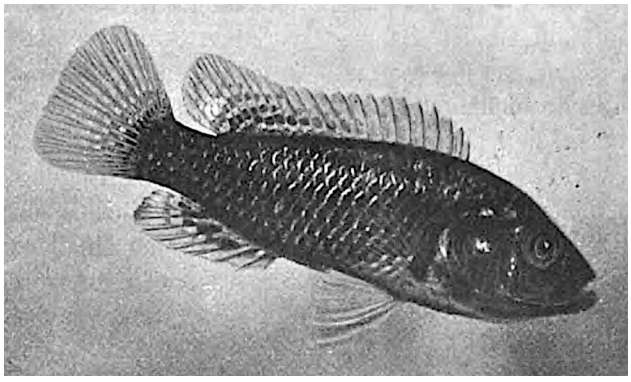
Pseudocrenilabrus

Fowler 1934

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may be "superficially somewhat similar" to the wrasse genus *Crenilabrus* (=*Symphodus*), such an appearance is false

***Pseudocrenilabrus multicolor* (Schöller 1903)** *multi-* (L.), many, referring to diverse coloration as described from aquarium specimens (e.g., upper sides and back a "bright copper purple," lower sides white, scales with a nacreous iridescence, breeding males a "magnificent, sky blue iridescent coloring" with a vermilion blotch on tip of anal fin), and/or to how it changes color "in fear or in anger," becoming gray-green with black longitudinal and horizontal stripes (translations)

> ***Pseudocrenilabrus multicolor victoriae* Seegers 1990** of the Lake Victoria catchment in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, where it is generally distributed



Pseudocrenilabrus multicolor. From: Schöller, C. H. 1903. Ein neuer *Chromis* (Schluß). Blätter für Aquarien- und Terrarienkunde 14 (15): 203–206.

***Pseudocrenilabrus nicholsi* (Pellegrin 1928)** in honor of John Treadwell Nichols (1883–1958), curator of fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, who described this cichlid as *Paratilapia ventralis* in 1928 but used a preoccupied name (*P. ventralis* Boulenger 1898)

***Pseudocrenilabrus philander* (Weber 1897)** from *philandros* (φίλανδρος), "loving men" (a philanderer, to engage in many love affairs), allusion not explained; since Weber described this cichlid as a mouthbrooder, in which a parent (Weber did not mention which sex) carries fry in his or her mouth, Weber may have been alluding to the opossum genus *Philander* (or to a particular opossum species, *Caluromys philander*), marsupials in which mothers carry their young in pouches and then on their backs[4]

> ***Pseudocrenilabrus philander dispersus* (Trewavas 1936)** Latin for scattered or dispersed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its geographically separated subspecies
>
> ***Pseudocrenilabrus philander luebberti* (Hilgendorf 1902)** in honor of Herr Lübbert, probably Hans Julius Lübbert (1870–1951), German fisheries inspector and director, who collected holotype

***Pseudocrenilabrus pyrrhocaudalis* Katongo, Seehausen & Snoeks 2017** *pyrrhos*, flame; *caudalis*, of the tail, referring to "bright orange tail which resembles a flame of fire"

Pseudosimochromis

Nelissen 1977

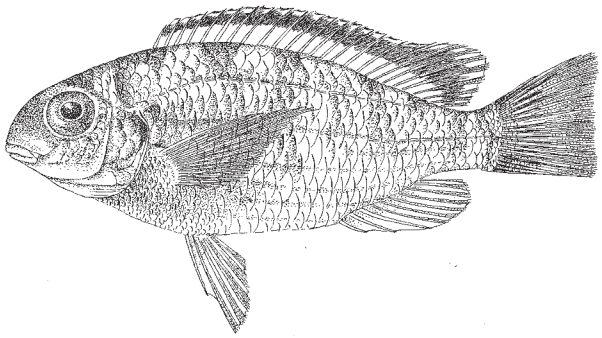
pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Simochromis* (with its only species at the time, *P. curvifrons*, previously included in it), such an appearance is false

***Pseudosimochromis babaulti* (Pellegrin 1927)** in honor of French explorer, naturalist and conservationist Guy Babault (1888–1963), who collected holotype

***Pseudosimochromis curvifrons* (Poll 1942)** *curvus* (L.), curved; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to the "strongly sloping" (translation) profile of its large and rounded head

***Pseudosimochromis margaretae* (Axelrod & Harrison 1978)** in honor of Margaret Mary Smith (1916–1987), first director of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity); "In addition to the enormous task of continuing her late husband's work and administering the Smith Institute, Mrs. Smith has found the time to advise and encourage the graduate students at the Institute and take an active interest in their research." [first author is not Herbert R. Axelrod but his nephew Glen S. Axelrod]

***Pseudosimochromis marginatus* (Poll 1956)** Latin for edged or bordered, referring to black submarginal band on dorsal fin



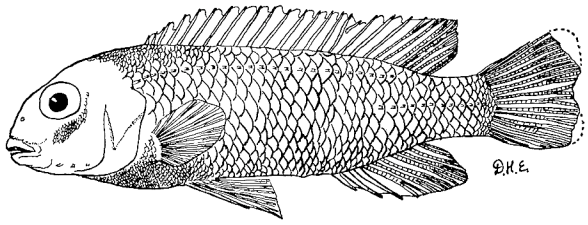
Pseudosimochromis marginatus, holotype, male, 63.5 mm SL. From: Poll, M. 1956. Poissons Cichlidae. Exploration Hydrobiologique du Lac Tanganika (1946-1947). Résultats scientifiques. v. 3 (fasc. 5 B): 1–619, Pls. 1–10.

Pseudotropheus

Regan 1922

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, i.e., although *P.* (now *Tropheops*) *tropheops* "bears a great superficial resemblance" to *Tropheus*, such an appearance is false

[4] R. A. Jubb, *Freshwater Fishes of Southern Africa* (1967), suggested that the name refers to its polygamous tendencies, but since Weber did not describe such behavior, this interpretation is highly doubtful.



Pseudotropheus johannii, holotype, female, 70 mm SL (with damaged caudal fin reconstructed). Illustration by David H. Eccles. From: D. H. Eccles. 1973. Two new species of cichlid fishes from Lake Malawi (formerly known as Lake Nyasa). Arnoldia (Rhodesia) 6 (16): 1–7.

***Pseudotropheus benetos* (Bowers & Stauffer 1997)** Greek (βένετος) for blue, referring to color of adult males

***Pseudotropheus brevis* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for short, allusion not explained; per Tawil (2013)[5], possibly referring to its relatively deep (and therefore shorter lengthwise) body since it is otherwise one of the largest members of the mbuna species group

***Pseudotropheus crabro* (Ribbink & Lewis 1982)** Latin for hornet, referring to its hornet- or wasp-like pattern of yellow and black bars

***Pseudotropheus cyaneorhabdos* (Bowers & Stauffer 1997)** *cyano-*, from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue (but here meaning blue in general); *rhábdos* (ῥάβδος), rod, wand or staff (i.e., stripe), referring to blue horizontal stripe in adults

***Pseudotropheus elegans* Trewavas 1935** Latin for elegant, fine or select, allusion not explained, presumably referring to Trewavas' opinion of its appearance

***Pseudotropheus fuscus* Trewavas 1935** Latin for dark or swarthy, referring to its uniformly dark coloration

***Pseudotropheus galanos* Stauffer & Kellogg 2002** Greek (*galanós*) for pale or light blue, referring to blue highlights along lateral sides of both males and females

***Pseudotropheus interruptus* (Johnson 1975)** Latin for interrupted, referring to interrupted horizontal midlateral stripe of adult males

***Pseudotropheus johannii* Eccles 1973** of Johann, German equivalent of the name John, in memory of John Johns, a collector of Lake Malawi fishes for the aquarium trade

***Pseudotropheus likomae* Konings, Miller & Stauffer 2024** of Likoma Island, Lake Milawi, Milawi, Africa, type locality

***Pseudotropheus livingstonii* (Boulenger 1899)** in honor of David Livingstone (1813–1873), Scottish missionary and explorer in Africa, who collected holotype

***Pseudotropheus lucerna* Trewavas 1935** Latin for a lamp (usually an oil lamp), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its bright appearance

***Pseudotropheus perileucos* (Bowers & Stauffer 1997)** *perí* (περί), around or near; *leucos*, from *leukós* (λευκός), white, i.e., white-edged, referring to white lappets on black dorsal fin of adult males

***Pseudotropheus perspicax* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for sharp-sighted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to larger eyes compared with *Melanochromis melanopterus*, its presumed congener (described in the same key) at the time

***Pseudotropheus purpuratus* Johnson 1976** Latin for one clad in purple, referring to most conspicuous color of males

***Pseudotropheus tursiops* Burgess & Axelrod 1975** named for the Common Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*; this cichlid's snout, with a conspicuous notch at level of nostrils, is "somewhat similar" to that of the dolphin

***Pseudotropheus williamsi* (Günther 1894)** in honor of Anglican mission-

[5] Tawil, P. 2013. *Pseudotropheus brevis* (Trewavas, 1935). Cichlid Room Companion. https://cichlidae.com/species.php?id=6It5lM2cXI5lXD7EXup40w (behind a paywall]

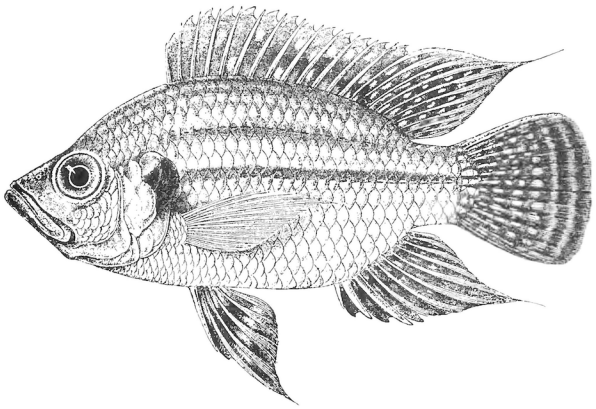
ary Joseph A. Williams (d. 1895), who collected several cichlids from Lake Malawi, including holotype of this one [Williams drowned, along with Bishop Chauncy Maples, when their small boat capsized during a storm and sank in Lake Malawi]

Pterochromis

Trewavas 1973

ptero-, from *pterón* (πτερόν), fin, presumably referring to fins with elongated rays; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Pterochromis congicus* (Boulenger 1897)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: referring to its occurrence in the upper Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo



First-published image of *Pterochromis congicus*, holotype, 175 mm TL. See *Pelmatochromis buettikoferi* caption for source.

Pundamilia

Seehausen & Lippitsch 1998

Pundamilia, Kishwahili word meaning "striped horse" (i.e., zebra), referring to distinct vertical bars permanently displayed in most species

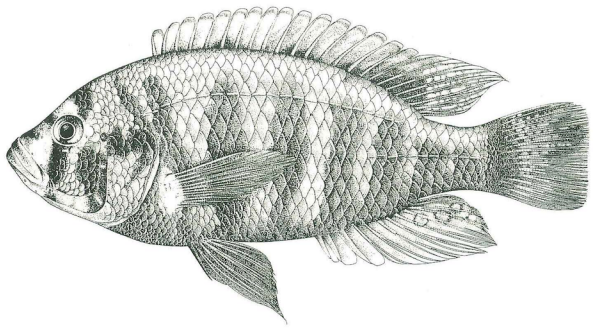
***Pundamilia azurea* Seehausen & Lippitsch 1998** Latinization of the French *l'azur* (blue), referring to iridescent blue body coloration

***Pundamilia igneopinnis* Seehausen & Lippitsch 1998** *igneus* (L.), fiery or burning; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to bright-orange fins surrounding deep-black body, resembling a piece of burning coal

***Pundamilia macrocephala* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** large-headed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its "heavy headed" appearance

***Pundamilia nyererei* (Witte-Maas & Witte 1985)** in honor of Mwalimu (Teacher) Julius Nyerere (1922–1999), President (1961–1985) of Tanzania, where this cichlid occurs in Lake Victoria

***Pundamilia pundamilia* Seehausen & Bouton 1998** *Pundamilia*, Kishwahili word meaning "striped horse" (i.e., zebra), referring to conspicuous and diagnostic black-and-white stripe pattern of males



Pundamilia pundamilia, paratype, male, 120.4 mm SL. Illustration by Heleen Zwennes. From: Seehausen, O., E. Lippitsch, N. Bouton and H. Zwennes. 1998. Mbipi, the rock-dwelling cichlids of Lake Victoria: description of three new genera and fifteen new species. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 9 (2): 129–228.



Pungu maclareni, holotype, male, 75 mm SL. From: Trewavas, E. 1962. Fishes of the crater lakes of the northwestern Cameroons. Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 13 (1/3): 146–192. [Sorry for poor quality.]

Pungu

Trewavas 1972

Barombi name for this cichlid at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic [replacement name for *Barombia* Trewavas 1962, preoccupied in insects]

***Pungu maclareni* (Trewavas 1962)** in memory Peter Ian Rupert MacLaren (ca. 1919–1956), who used his position as Fisheries Development Officer of Nigeria to collect fishes for the British Museum, including holotype of this cichlid (from Cameroon) in 1948 (he died from wounds inflicted by a crocodile in what is now Zambia)

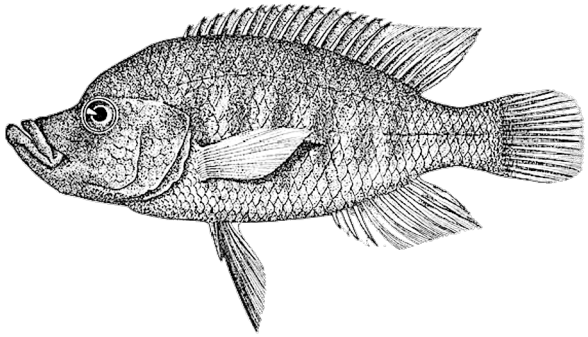
Pyxichromis

Greenwood 1980

pyx, later form of *pygḗ* (πυγή), behind or rump, referring to rump-like protuberance of nuchal musculature, and, "punningly, to the gnome-like physiognomy of the known species"; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Pyxichromis orthostoma* (Regan 1922)** *orthós* (ὀρθός), straight or erect; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to its "very oblique" mouth

***Pyxichromis parorthostoma* (Greenwood 1967)** *pará* (παρά), near, referring to its "great" overall similarity to *P. orthostoma*, particularly their concave dorsal head profiles



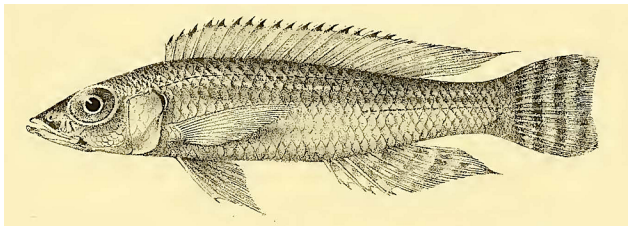
Pyxichromis parorthostoma, holotype, adult male, 117 mm SL. Illustration by Lavinia Beard. From: Greenwood, P. H. 1967. A revision of the Lake Victoria *Haplochromis* species (Pisces, Cichlidae). Part VI. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 15 (2): 29–119.

Reganochromis

Whitley 1929

in honor of English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), who proposed this genus in 1920 but used a preoccupied name (*Leptochromis* Bleeker 1875, =*Pseudochromis* Rüppell 1835, Pseudochromidae); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Reganochromis calliurus* (Boulenger 1901)** pretty-tailed, from *kállos*



First-published inage of *Reganochromis calliurus*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1901. Third contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in lakes Tanganyika and Kivu during his second expedition, 1899-1900. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 16 (pt 3, no. 1): 137–178, Pls. 12–20.

(κάλλος) beauty, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to 4–5 black bars across caudal fin

Rhamphochromis

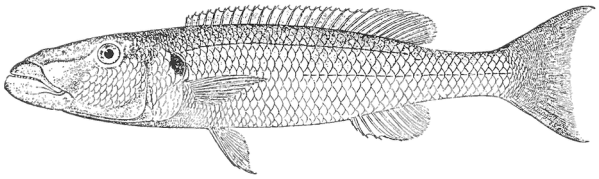
Regan 1922

rhámphos (ῥάμφος), beak or bill, referring to "produced" snout of *R. longiceps*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Rhamphochromis brevis* Trewavas 1935** Latin for short, referring to its relatively deep body form, deeper than congeners, with its depth more than a quarter of its length[3] [possibly a synonym of *R. woodi*]

***Rhamphochromis esox* (Boulenger 1908)** *Esox*, pike genus (Esocidae), probably referring to its pike-like body and strongly compressed head

***Rhamphochromis ferox* Regan 1922** Latin for fierce or ferocious, presumably referring to appearance of "prominent" chin and "strong" teeth (species is actually small and delicate looking, not a massive piscivore)



First-published image of *Rhamphochromis esox*, holotype, 370 mm TL. See *Pelmatochromis buettikoferi* caption for source.

***Rhamphochromis longiceps* (Günther 1864)** *longus* (L.) long; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to elongate snout and head

***Rhamphochromis woodi* Regan 1922** in honor of Rodney C. Wood (1889–1962), game warden, schoolteacher, farmer, railway worker and nature lover, who presented to the British Museum a "very fine collection" of Lake Malawi cichlids from hauls brought in by local fishermen, including holotype of this one

Rubricatochromis

Lamboj & Koblmüller (2022)

rubricatus (L.) red-colored, referring to bright red-coloration on body of most species when in dominance or broodcare; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Rubricatochromis bimaculatus* (Gill 1862)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to two black blotches on sides

***Rubricatochromis cerasogaster* (Boulenger 1899)** *cerasinus* (L.), cherry-colored; *gastḗr* (γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to its "carmine-red" (translation) belly

***Rubricatochromis cristatus* (Loiselle 1979)** Latin for crested, referring to minor cusp on lower pharyngeal teeth

***Rubricatochromis fugax* (Payne & Trewavas 1976)** Latin for elusive or coy (i.e., shy), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its being caught in "fairly fast-flowing forest streams, where it tends to lie in the lee of weed-beds, stones or logs, and also in swampy areas"

***Rubricatochromis gabonensis* Lamboj & Koblmüller 2026** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gabon, where it apparently is endemic



Rubricatochromis gabonensis, semi-adult male. From: Lamboj, A. and S. Koblmüller. 2026. Who is who in *Rubricatochromis* Lamboj & Koblmüller, 2022 (Cichliformes, Cichlidae): taxonomic revision with description of four new species and revalidation of *R. fugax*. Fishes 11 (9), 531: 1–44.

***Rubricatochromis guttatus* (Günther 1862)** Latin for spotted, referring to large black spots on operculum and side of body, and black round spots on side of head

***Rubricatochromis jebeli* Lamboj & Koblmüller 2026** in honor of the German company JBL, for its "longstanding support for research on West and Central African fishes through the provision of equipment and water-testing materials" (the spelling with two "e's" facilitates pronunciation)

***Rubricatochromis stellifer* (Loiselle 1979)** *stella* (L.), star; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear referring to "profusion" of iridescent blue spangles on head, body and fins

***Rubricatochromis stephenthorntoni* Lamboj & Koblmüller 2026** in honor of American aquarist Stephen Thornton (Leawood, Kansas), for his "longstanding support for research on the fishes of West and Central Africa"

***Rubricatochromis vanheusdeni* Lamboj & Koblmüller 2026** in honor of Dutch cichlid aquarist Hans van Heusden (b. 1957), who collected the type material

Sargochromis

Regan 1920

sargós (σαργός), Greek name of White Seabream, *Diplodus sargus* (Sparidae), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance between the two genera; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Sargochromis carlottae* (Boulenger 1905)** in honor of "Mrs. Sclater" (1858–1942), wife of British zoologist William Lutley Sclater (1863–1944), Director, South African Museum, who presented holotype to the British Museum; her name was Charlotte, not Carlotta, as suggested by Boulenger's spelling

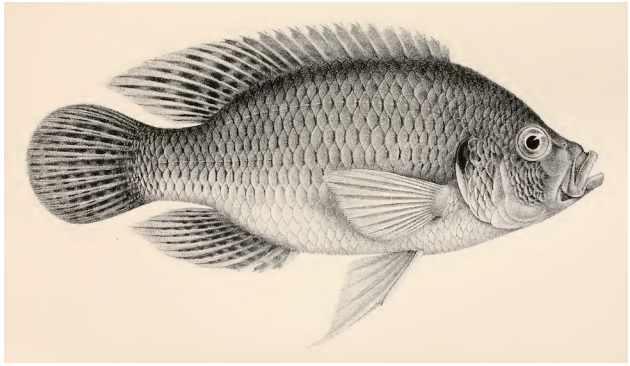
***Sargochromis codringtonii* (Boulenger 1908)** in honor of Thomas Codrington (1829–1918), engineer and antiquarian, who, while visiting his son, Robert Codrington (1869–1908), Colonial Administrator of N.W. Rhodesia (now Zambia), "availed himself of the exceptional facilities afforded him to make a very valuable collection of the fishes, which he has presented to the British Museum," including holotype of this cichlid

***Sargochromis coulteri* (Bell-Cross 1975)** in honor of George W. Coulter, formerly Senior Fisheries Research Officer, Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and National Parks of the Government of Zambia (although this cichlid occurs in Angola and Namibia)

***Sargochromis giardi* (Pellegrin 1903)** in honor of "professeur" Giard, probably French zoologist Alfred Mathieu Giard (1846–1908), a contemporary of Pellegrin

***Sargochromis greenwoodi* (Bell-Cross 1975)** in honor of Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927-1995), Curator of the Fish Section of the British Museum (Natural History), who has been "particularly helpful" to Bell-Cross in his work on *Haplochromis* (original genus)

***Sargochromis mellandi* (Boulenger 1905)** in honor of Frank H. Melland (1879–1939), explorer and big-game hunter, who collected a series of fishes from Lake Bangweulu, Zambia, including holotype of this one



Sargochromis carlottae, holotype. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1905. Description of a new fish of the genus *Paratilapia*, from the Upper Zambesi. Annals of the South African Museum 3 (8): 301–302, Pl. 14.

***Sargochromis mortimeri* (Bell-Cross 1975)** in honor of M. A. E. Mortimer, former Chief Fisheries Officer of the Zambian Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and National Parks, who has "contributed much" to our knowledge of Zambian fishes; with Mortimer's encouragement, Bell-Cross' work on *Haplochromis* (original genus) would not have been possible

***Sargochromis thysi* (Poll 1967)** in honor of colleague Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), ichthyologist and Director at the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium)

Sarotherodon

Rüppell 1852

sarothero-, from *sárōtron* (σάρωτρον), broom; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to fine, brush-like teeth in jaws that are flexible to the touch, compared to coarser and fixed teeth of *Tilapia*

***Sarotherodon caroli* (Holly 1930)** in honor of Carol (Latin for Charles, Carl or Karl), eponym not identified, possibly in honor of German physician, anthropologist and natural history collector Karl Albert Haberer (1864–1941), who provided a collection of fishes from Cameroon to Naturhistorisches Staatsmuseum (Vienna), including holotype of this one

***Sarotherodon caudomarginatus* (Boulenger 1916)** *caudo-* (L.), tail; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to broad black edge of caudal fin

***Sarotherodon galilaeus* (Linnaeus 1758)** *-eus* (L.), adjectival suffix: referring to Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias), Israel, type (now lost) locality (also occurs in Syria, Jordan, and northern and central Africa)

> ***Sarotherodon galilaeus borkuana* (Pellegrin 1919)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Borkou, a region in central Africa, mostly in northern Chad, type locality
>
> ***Sarotherodon galilaeus boulengeri* (Pellegrin 1903)** in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), for describing so many "new and interesting" species from the Congo basin, and for the "kindness with which he welcomed" Pellegrin in London the previous year (translations)
>
> ***Sarotherodon galilaeus multifasciatus* (Günther 1903)** *multi-* (L.), many; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 8–9 "well-marked" black crossbands on body of young specimens, the narrower bands disappearing until there are only five on adults
>
> ***Sarotherodon galilaeus sanagaensis* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1966)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sanaga River system, Cameroon, where holotype was purchased from a fisherman (and only known area of occurrence)

***Sarotherodon knauerae* Neumann, Stiassny & Schliewen 2011** in honor of Barbara Knauer, former technician at the Max Planck Society (Seewiesen, Germany), who "substantially supported [the third author] as a technician and friend" during his Ph.D. studies

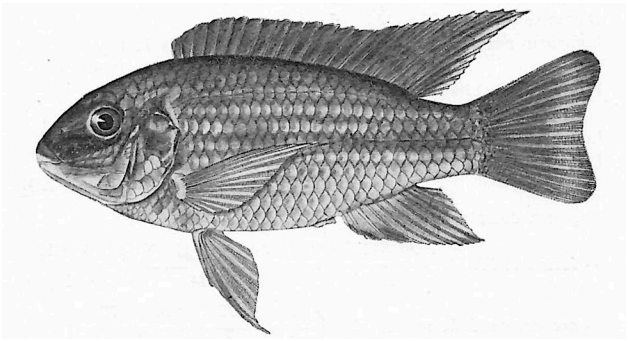
***Sarotherodon lamprechti* Neumann, Stiassny & Schliewen 2011** in honor of Swiss fish behaviorist Jürg Lamprecht (1941–2000), who worked for his Ph.D. on haplotilapiine cichlids, and who supported the third author as a mentor, teacher and friend at the Max Planck Society (Seewiesen, Germany), and the first author as a teacher

***Sarotherodon linnellii* (Lönnberg 1903)** in honor of Lönnberg's friend Gunnar Linnell, a Swedish plantation owner in Cameroon, who sent a collection of fishes and crustaceans from that country, including holotype of this cichlid

***Sarotherodon lohbergeri* (Holly 1930)** in honor of Karl Lohberger, Holly's colleague at Naturhistorisches Staatsmuseum (Vienna); Lohberger published six papers on fishes (1929–1930) and then dropped from the ichthyological record

***Sarotherodon melanotheron* Rüppell 1852** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *anthereón* (ἀνθερεών), chin, referring to variably intense black markings on lower jaw of adults

> ***Sarotherodon melanotheron heudelotii* (Duméril 1861)** in honor of Jean-Pierre Heudelot (1802–1837), French botanist and explorer in West Africa, who collected holotype



Sarotherodon mvogoi, holotype, 186 mm SL. Illustration by C. Mertens. From: Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1965. Description d'une nouvelle espèce de *Tilapia* de la rivière Nyong (Cameroun) (Pisces, Cichlidae). Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 71 (3–4): 392–399.

> ***Sarotherodon melanotheron leonensis* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1971)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone, type locality

***Sarotherodon mvogoi* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1965)** in honor of hydrobiologist Léon Mvogo, Station de Pisciculture de Melen (Yaounde, Cameroon), who collected holotype

***Sarotherodon nigripinnis* (Guichenot 1861)** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to "dark blackish brown" (translation) fins

> ***Sarotherodon nigripinnis dolloi* Boulenger 1899** in honor of "learned" colleague, Belgian paleontologist Louis Dollo (1857–1931)

***Sarotherodon occidentalis* (Daget 1962)** Latin for western, presumably referring to type locality in western Guinea, near the western coast of Africa

***Sarotherodon steinbachi* (Trewavas 1962)** in honor of German entomologist Gerhard Steinbach (1923–2016), Humboldt University of Berlin, part of the expedition, led by zoologist Martin Eisentraut (see *Konia eisentrauti*), during which holotype was collected

***Sarotherodon tournieri* (Daget 1965)** in honor of French pharmacist Jean-Luc Tournier (1907–1985), Director of Scientific Research in Ivory Coast, where type locality (Cavally River at border with Liberia) is situated

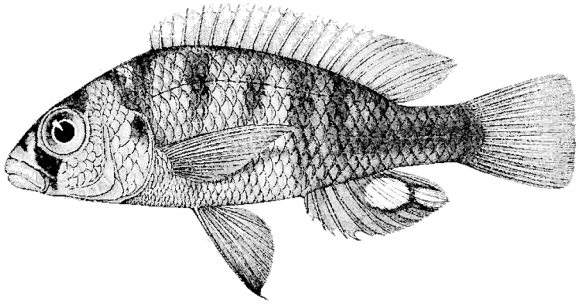
> ***Sarotherodon tournieri liberiensis* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1971)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Liberia, type locality

Schubotzia

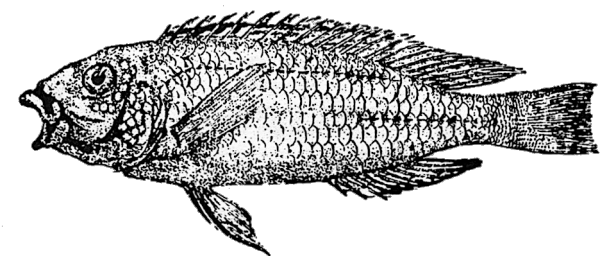
Boulenger 1914

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: German zoologist Johann G. Hermann Schubotz (1881–1955), who collected fishes (including holotype of *S. eduardiana*) as a member of the Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition (1907–1908), and who edited publication in which description appeared

***Schubotzia eduardiana* Boulenger 1914** *-iana* (L.), belonging to: Lake Edward, border between Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, type locality



Schubotzia eduardiana. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1914. Unterordnung: Acanthopterygii. Fam. Cichlidae. *In*: Pappenheim & Boulenger. Lief. 2: Fische. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Zentral-Afrika Expedition, 1907-1908 5 (Zool. no. 3): 253–259, Pls. 6–10.



Schwetzochromis neodon. From: Poll, M. 1948. Descriptions de Cichlidae nouveaux recueillis par le Dr. J. Schwetz dans la rivière Fwa (Congo belge). Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 41 (1): 91–104, Pl. 21.

Schwetzochromis

Poll 1948

in honor of Russian-born Belgian physician-entomologist Yakov (later Jacques) Schwetz (1847–1957), who collected holotype of *S. neodon* during a medical survey of the Fwa River, Democratic Republic of the Congo; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Schwetzochromis neodon **Poll 1948** *néos* (νέος), new (i.e., unique); *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to its dentition, "entirely different from all the known cichlids of the Congo Basin and only vaguely resembling that of other African Cichlidae" (translation)

Sciaenochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

sciaeno-, referring to superficial resemblance to species of the drum or croaker family Sciaenidae; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Sciaenochromis ahli **(Trewavas 1935)** in honor of German ichthyologist-herpetologist Ernst Ahl (1898–1945), who described this cichlid in 1926 as *Haplochromis serranoides*, preoccupied by *H. serranoides* Regan 1922 (=*H. spekii*)

Sciaenochromis benthicola **Konings 1993** *bénthos* (βένθος), depth (of the sea); *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to holotype being "caught at a great depth with hook and line"

Sciaenochromis fryeri **Konings 1993** in honor of Geoffrey Fryer (1927–2024), former Fisheries Research Officer, Joint Fisheries Research Organisation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who "systematically observed the fishes of Lake Malawi in their natural habitat"

Sciaenochromis psammophilus **Konings 1993** *psámmos* (ψάμμος), sand; *phila*, from *phílos* (φίλος), fond of, referring to its occurrence over sandy substrates



Sciaenochromis psammophilus. Photo © Adrianus F. Konings. From: Konings, A. F. 1993. A revision of the genus *Sciaenochromis* Eccles & Trewavas, 1989 (Pisces, Cichlidae). *In*: The Cichlids Yearbook 3: 28–36.

Serranochromis

Regan 1920

serrano-, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance (particularly the large mouth) to the grouper family Serranidae; *chromis* (see p. 1)

Serranochromis altus **Winemiller & Kelso-Winemiller 1991** Latin for high, referring to its deep body and high dorsal profile

Serranochromis alvum **Stauffer, Bills & Skelton 2021** Latin for blotches, referring to prominent lateral pigmentation

Serranochromis angolensis **(Steindachner 1865)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Angola, probably in the Cuanza basin (Duque de Bragança, now Calandula), at the Lucala River, type locality

Serranochromis angusticeps **(Boulenger 1907)** *angustus* (L.), narrow; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its "very strongly compressed" head (i.e., narrow between the eyes)

Serranochromis cacuchi **Stauffer, Bills & Skelton 2021** named for the Cacuchi River, type locality, and where it is "most likely narrowly endemic"

Serranochromis cuanza **Stauffer, Bills & Skelton 2021** named for the Cuanza River, Angola, type locality (and probably endemic to the Cuanza River system)

Serranochromis jallae **Boulenger 1896** in honor of Italian Protestant missionary Luigi (Louis) David Jalla (1860–1943), who collected holotype [although named after a man, "ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in "a"]

Serranochromis janus **Trewavas 1964** named for the Roman god Janus, who has two faces, referring to the fact that the geographical position of this cichlid requires us to "*look both ways*" [italics in original] for its affinities, inviting comparison to both *Serranochromis* of the Congo system and the piscivorous *Haplochromis* species of Lake Victoria

Serranochromis longimanus **(Boulenger 1911)** *longus* (L.), long; *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to its pectoral fins, "as long as head, reaching vertical of origin of anal [fin] or beyond"

Serranochromis macrocephalus **(Boulenger 1899)** large-headed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *kephalḗ* (κεφαλή), head, referring to larger head compared with *S. robustus*, its presumed closest congener

Serranochromis meridianus **Jubb 1967** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: *meridies* (L.), south, referring to its distribution relative to congeners

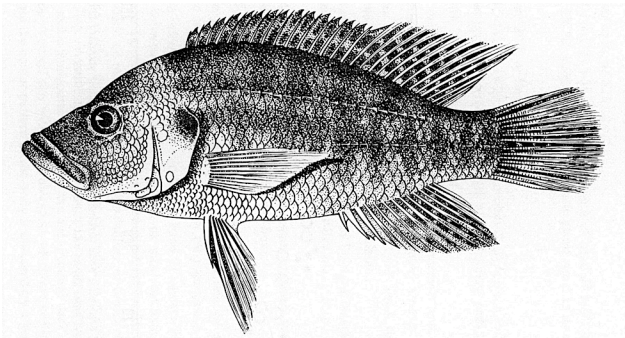
Serranochromis robustus **(Günther 1864)** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body shape compared with other species of *Hemichromis* (original genus) described in the same publication

Serranochromis spei **Trewavas 1964** in honor of Service Piscicole d'Elizabethville (SPE) [Elizabethville is now Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of the Congo]; also Latin for hope, referring to "*hope* for the future of African fishery research, management and conservation" [italics in original]

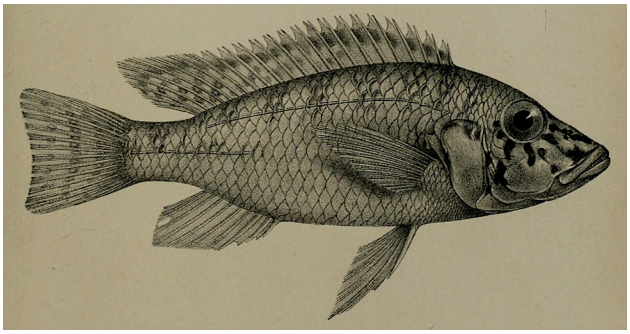
Serranochromis stappersi **Trewavas 1964** in honor of Belgian physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883–1916), head of the Belgian mission to the Congo, who collected holotype in 1911

Serranochromis swartzi **Stauffer, Bills & Skelton 2021** in honor of ichthyologist Ernst Swartz, South African Institute of Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIB), primary explorer on the SAIB's Cuanza River program, who collected holotype

Serranochromis thumbergi **(Castelnau 1861)** eponym not identified, possibly in honor of Swedish naturalist Carl Peter Thunberg (note spelling, 1743–1828), who traveled through southern Africa in 1772–1774 and is regarded as the founder of South African botany



Serranochromis janus, holotype, male, 178 mm SL. Illustration by Lavinia Beard. From: Trewavas, E. 1964. A revision of the genus *Serranochromis* Regan (Pisces, Cichlidae). Annales, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Série in 8o, Sciences Zoologiques No. 125: 1–58, 15 pls.



Shuja horei. From: Günther, A. 1894. Descriptions of the reptiles and fishes collected by Mr. E. Coode-Hore on Lake Tanganyika. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1893 (4) (for 7 Nov. 1893): 628–632, Pl. 58.

Shuja

Genner, Ngatunga & Turner 2022

from the Swahili noun *shujaa*, a brave person or warrior, referring to the "notable" territorial behavior of males

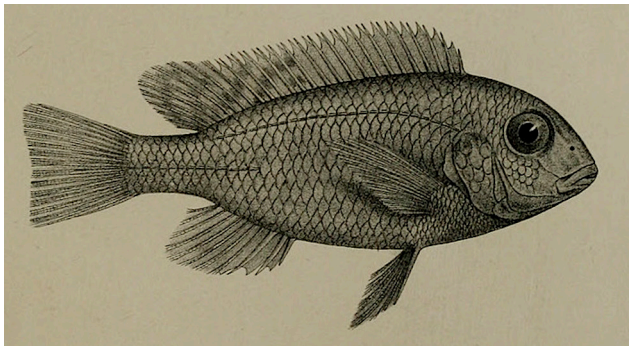
***Shuja horei* (Günther 1894)** in honor of Capt. Edward Coode Hore (1848–1912), British missionary, explorer, navigator and cartographer, who collected holotype

Simochromis

Boulenger 1898

simus (L.), flat- or pug-nosed, referring to snout "descending in a strong curve"; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Simochromis diagramma* (Günther 1894)** referring to how "upper profile of the head descending in a curve" reminds head of the grunt genus *Diagramma* (Haemulidae)



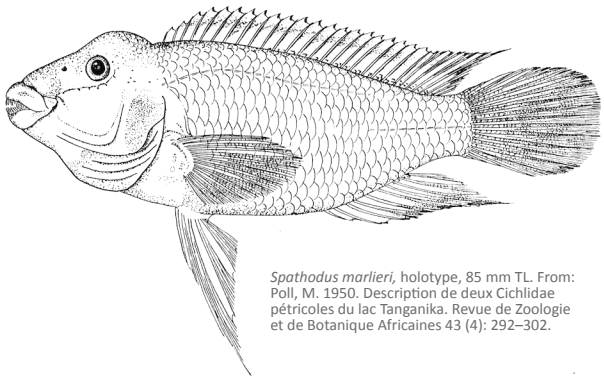
Simochromis diagramma. See *Shuja horei* caption for source.

Spathodus

Boulenger 1900

spáthē (σπάθη), a broad blade or paddle used for stirring or mixing (i.e., a spatula); *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to slender teeth of *S. erythrodon*, cylindrical at their base, spatulate at their tip

***Spathodus erythrodon* Boulenger 1900** *erythrós* (ἐρυθρός), red; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to deep-red coloration of teeth (found in all goby cichlids)



Spathodus marlieri, holotype, 85 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1950. Description de deux Cichlidae pétricoles du lac Tanganika. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 43 (4): 292–302.

***Spathodus marlieri* Poll 1950** in honor of Belgian zoologist Georges Marlier (1898–1968), director of IRSAC (Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale) on Lake Tanganyika, who collected holotype

Steatocranus

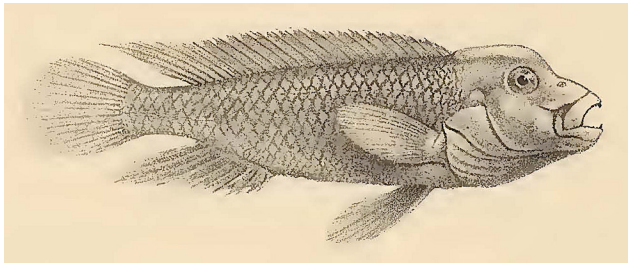
Boulenger 1899

stéatos (στέατος), fat (noun); *cranus*, from *krános* (κράνος), helmet (i.e., head), referring to well-developed hump on head of dominant males of *S. gibbiceps* (seen in most congeners too)

***Steatocranus bleheri* Meyer 1993** in honor of German explorer and ornamental-fish wholesaler and supplier Heiko Bleher (1944–2025), who collected holotype

***Steatocranus casuarius* Poll 1939** etymology not explained but almost certainly referring to cassowary birds (genus *Casuarius*, from the Malay name *kasuari*), which, like males of this cichlid, have a large hump on the head

***Steatocranus gibbiceps* Boulenger 1899** *gibbus* (L.), hump; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to well-developed hump on head of dominant males



Steatocranus gibbiceps. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Matériaux pour la faune du Congo. Poissons nouveaux du Congo. Troisième Partie. Silures, Acanthoptérygiens, Mastacembles, Plectognathes. Annales du Musee du Congo (Série Zoologie) 1 (3): 39–58, Pls. 20–29.

***Steatocranus glaber* Roberts & Stewart 1976** Latin for bald or smooth, referring to scaleless head hump, a character that "does not uniquely distinguish this fish from other *Steatocranus*, but it is still appropriately descriptive for this fish" (Donald J. Stewart, pers. comm.)

***Steatocranus masalamasoso* Ibala Zamba, Weiss, Mamonekene, Schliewen & Vreven 2022** named for Masala Ma Soso Rapids, Léfini River drainage, middle Congo basin, Republic of the Congo, type locality; "masala ma soso" means "chicken feathers," referring to the splashing and foaming water in the rapids where the water violently hits the rocks, which, according to local inhabitants, alludes to a hen taking a dust bath

***Steatocranus mpozoensis* Roberts & Stewart 1976** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mpozo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Steatocranus rouxi* (Pellegrin 1928)** in honor of Swiss herpetologist Jean Roux (1876–1939), curator, Natural History Museum of Basel, who "kindly entrusted" (translation) Pellegrin to examine fishes from the museum's collection, including type of this cichlid

***Steatocranus tinanti* (Poll 1939)** in honor of André Tinant (1901–1940), Secretary-General of the Palmoil plantations of the Belgian Congo (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected holotype

***Steatocranus ubanguiensis* Roberts & Stewart 1976** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ubangui River system, Central African Republic, where type locality (Mbomou River) is situated

Stigmatochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

stígma (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to small suprapectoral spot below upper lateral line, small supra-anal spot between the lateral lines, and spot at end of caudal peduncle; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Stigmatochromis macrorhynchos* Stauffer, Cleaver-Yoder & Konings 2011** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *rhýnchos* (ρύγχος),



Stigmatochromis macrorhynchos, non-territorial male, ~12 cm TL. From: Stauffer, J. R., Jr., R. M. Cleaver-Yoder and A. F. Konings. 2011. Two new species of *Stigmatochromis* (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Lake Malaŵi, Africa. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 124 (3): 212–222.

snout, referring to its elongated snout

***Stigmatochromis melanchros* Stauffer, Cleaver-Yoder & Konings 2011** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *chrōs* (χρώς), skin or surface of body, referring to overall black color of breeding males

***Stigmatochromis modestus* (Günther 1894)** Latin for modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to uniform brownish-black coloration

***Stigmatochromis pholidophorus* (Trewavas 1935)** *pholís* (φολίσ), scale (on a reptile) or spot (on a panther's or leopard's skin); *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, presumably referring to five blackish spots at base of dorsal fin, two on upper caudal peduncle, large black spot below upper lateral line, another between the lateral lines, and a third at end of caudal peduncle

***Stigmatochromis pleurospilus* (Trewavas 1935)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (πλευρά), side; *spilus*, from *spílos* (σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to small suprapectoral spot below upper lateral line, small supra-anal spot between the lateral lines, and a spot at end of caudal peduncle

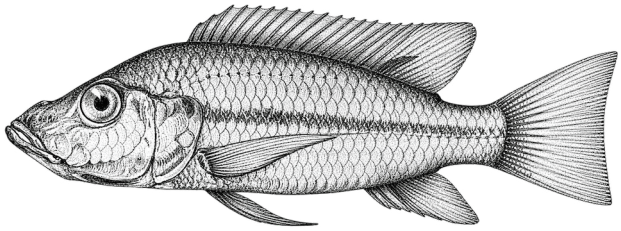
***Stigmatochromis woodi* (Regan 1922)** in honor of Rodney C. Wood (1889–1962), game warden, schoolteacher, farmer, railway worker and nature lover, who presented to the British Museum a "very fine collection" of Lake Malawi cichlids from hauls brought in by local fishermen, including holotype of this one

Stomatepia

Trewavas 1962

stómatos (στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to large mouth of *S. mariae*; *epia*, local Bantu word for tilapiine fishes

***Stomatepia mariae* (Holly 1930)** eponym not identified, perhaps in honor of Holly's wife Maria (née Sperat)



Stomatepia mariae. From: Holly, M. 1930. Synopsis der Süßwasserfische Kameruns. Sitzungsberichte, Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse 139 (3-4): 195–281, Pls. 1–2.

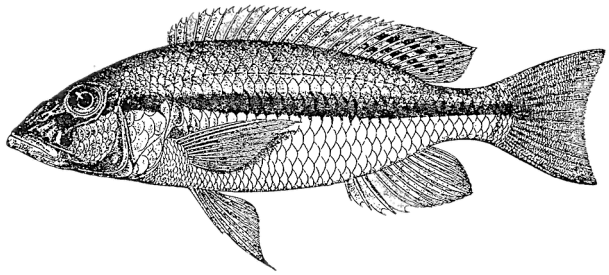
***Stomatepia mongo* Trewavas 1972** Barombi name for this cichlid at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Stomatepia pindu* Trewavas 1972** Barombi name for this cichlid at Lake Barombi-Mbo, Cameroon, where it is endemic

Taeniochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

taenia, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to continuous midlateral stripe running from snout to caudal-fin base; *chromis* (see p. 1)



Taeniochromis holotaenia, holotype, 162 mm SL, originally identified as *Paratilapia dimidiata*. See *Pelmatochromis buettikoferi* caption for source.

***Taeniochromis holotaenia* (Regan 1922)** *hólos* (ὅλος), whole or entire; *taenia*, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to midlateral stripe running entire length of body, from snout to caudal-fin base

Taeniolethrinops

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

taenia, from *tainía* (ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to oblique band from nape to caudal-fin base; *Lethrinops*, presumably referring to previous places of its species (except *T. praeorbitalis*) in that genus

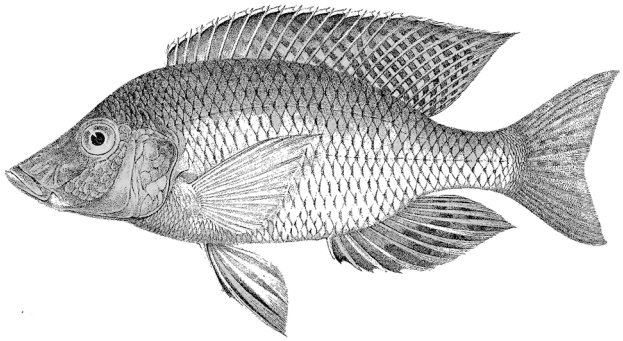
***Taeniolethrinops cyrtonotus* (Trewavas 1931)** *cyrto-*, from *kurtós* (κυρτός), hooked or curved; *notos*, from *nṓtos* (νῶτος), back, referring to its "highly arched dorsal outline"

***Taeniolethrinops furcicauda* (Trewavas 1931)** *furca* (L.), two-pronged fork; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its "deeply emarginate" caudal fin

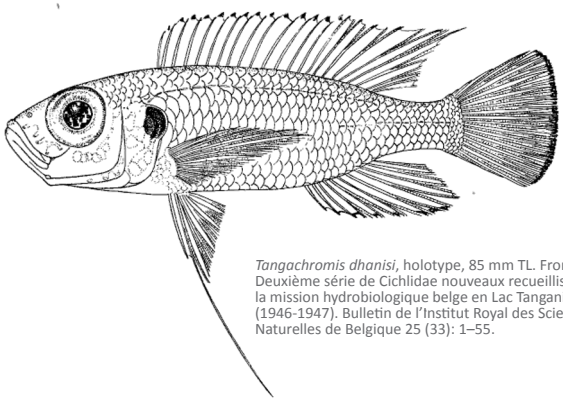
***Taeniolethrinops laticeps* (Trewavas 1931)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, allusion not explained, presumably referring to wide mouth and head

***Taeniolethrinops macrorhynchus* (Regan 1922)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (ῥύγχος), snout, referring to preorbital bone (snout) longer than postorbital part of head

***Taeniolethrinops praeorbitalis* (Regan 1922)** *prae-* (L.), in front of; *orbitalis* (Medieval Latin), pertaining to the orbit, referring to preorbital bone (snout) longer than postorbital part of head



Taeniolethrinops praeorbitalis. Illustration by James Green. See *Protomelas ornatus* caption for source.



Tangachromis dhanisi, holotype, 85 mm TL. From: Deuxième série de Cichlidae nouveaux recueillis par la mission hydrobiologique belge en Lac Tanganika (1946-1947). Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique 25 (33): 1–55.

Tangachromis

Poll 1981

tanga, referring to Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic; *chromis* (see p. 1)

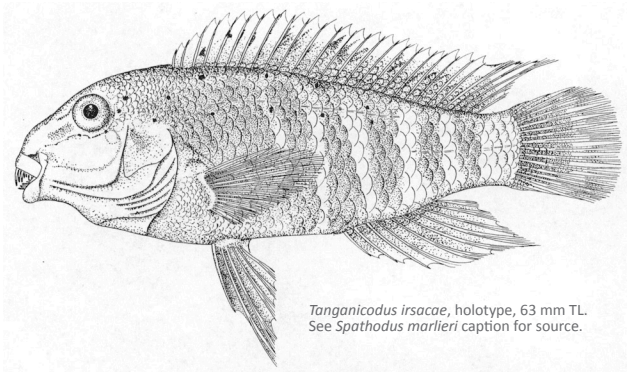
***Tangachromis dhanisi* (Poll 1949)** in memory of *Baron Dhanis*, the "nice" (translation) boat that transported Poll and his team around Lake Tanganyika during expedition that collected holotype

Tanganicodus

Poll 1950

Tangani-, referring to Lake Tanganyika, where it is endemic; *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, but in this case referring to its relationship with other erotmodine cichlids, *Eretmodus* and *Spathodus*

***Tanganicodus irsacae* Poll 1950** of IRSAC (Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale), which supported Poll's research at Lake Tanganyika



Tanganicodus irsacae, holotype, 63 mm TL. See *Spathodus marlieri* caption for source.

Teleogramma

Boulenger 1899

téleos (τέλειος), perfect or complete; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to its uninterrupted lateral line (which misled Boulenger into believing it was a labrid, not a cichlid)

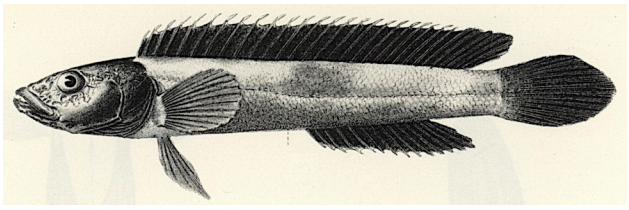
***Teleogramma brichardi* Poll 1959** in honor of Belgian aquarium-fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921–1990), who collected holotype in the rapids near Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Teleogramma depressa* Roberts & Stewart 1976** Latin for pressed down, referring to more flattened head and body compared with congeners and perhaps to any known cichlid species

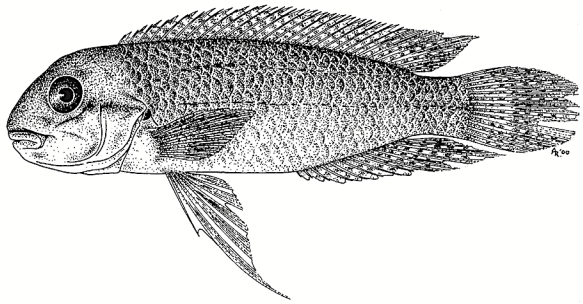
***Teleogramma gracile* Boulenger 1899** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its elongate, compressed body

***Teleogramma monogramma* (Pellegrin 1927)** *mono-*, from *mónos* (μόνος), one or single; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to its complete lateral line, a "very interesting peculiarity" (translation) among cichlids, most of which have an interrupted lateral line

***Teleogramma obamaorum* Stiassny & Alter 2015** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of U.S. President Barack Obama (b. 1961) and First Lady Michelle Obama (b. 1964), for their "commitment to science education, development, gender equality, and self-reliance for all peoples of African nations, and their dedication to environmental conservation in Africa and beyond"



Teleogramma brichardi, holotype, 87.5 mm SL. 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.



Telmatochromis brachygnathus, holotype, 58 mm SL. From: Hanssens, M. and J. Snoeks. 2003. A new species and geographical variation in the *Telmatochromis temporalis* complex (Teleostei, Cichlidae) from Lake Tanganyika. Journal of Fish Biology 63 (3): 593–616.

Telmatochromis

Boulenger 1898

télmatos (τέλματος), genitive singular of *télma* (τέλμα), marsh, swamp, pond, or standing water, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the ability of *T. temporalis* to tolerate muddy water (per FishBase); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Telmatochromis bifrenatus* Myers 1936** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *frenatus* (L.), bridled, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to three dark-brown lines or bars, forming a bridle-like appearance, near each eye: (1) extending from lower third of eye back through opercular point, (2) extending forward from each eye and meeting in front of head, (3) connecting lower part of each eye with mouth

***Telmatochromis brachygnathus* Hanssens & Snoeks 2003** *brachýs* (βραχύς), short; *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw, referring to smaller mouth compared with the similar *T. temporalis*

***Telmatochromis brichardi* Louisy 1989** in honor of Belgian aquarium-fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921–1990), for his "considérable" contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of Lake Tanganyika, where this cichlid is endemic

***Telmatochromis devosi* (Schelly, Stiassny & Seegers 2003)** in memory of friend and colleague Luc ("Tuur") De Vos (1957–2003), Belgian ichthyologist, "who dedicated so much of his career to expanding our knowledge of the fishes of East and Central Africa. His sudden and untimely death [from a kidney blockage] is a great loss to our community."

***Telmatochromis dhonti* (Boulenger 1919)** in honor of G. Dhont-De Bie, Belgian East African Expeditionary Force, who collected holotype

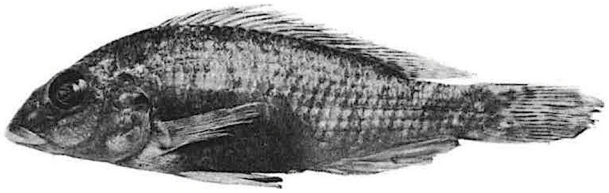
***Telmatochromis macrolepis* (Borodin 1931)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to larger scales than *Julidochromis ornatus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Telmatochromis salzburgeri* Indermaur, Schedel & Ronco 2024** in honor of Austrian-Swiss biologist Walter Salzburger (b. 1975), University of Basel (Switzerland), friend, colleague and mentor, for his contributions in advancing the field of evolutionary biology and, in particular, cichlid research in Lake Tanganyika; he has supported several projects and numerous field expeditions of all the authors with "great enthusiasm," which led, among many other things, to the description of this species

***Telmatochromis temporalis* Boulenger 1898** Latin for pertaining to the temples of the head (in fishes, the sides of the skull behind the eye sockets), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its orange temporal band (per Boulenger 1906)[6]

***Telmatochromis vittatus* Boulenger 1898** Latin for banded, referring to a brown lateral stripe from upper lip, through eye, to base of caudal fin (where it expands into a spot), and another dark brown stripe from vertex along base of dorsal fin

[6] Boulenger, G. A. 1906. Fourth contribution to the ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika. Report on the collection of fishes made by Dr. W. A. Cunnington during the Third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904-1905. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 17 (pt 6, no. 1): 537–601, Pls. 30–41.



Thoracochromis buysi, holotype, 77 mm SL. Photo by Michael J. Penrith. From: Penrith, M.-L. 1970. Report on a small collection of fishes from the Kunene River mouth. Cimbebasia (Series A, Naturwetenskappe) 1 (7): 165–176.

Thoracochromis

Greenwood 1979

thoraco-, from *thṓrax* (θώραξ), breast or chest, referring to "small and clearly size-demarcated scales" on thoracic region; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Thoracochromis albolabris* (Trewavas & Thys van den Audenaerde 1969)** *albus* (L.), white; *labris*, plural of *labrum* (L.), lip, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to pale color of its thick lips in alcohol

***Thoracochromis buysi* (Penrith 1970)** in honor of Peter J. Buys, South African taxidermist, herpetologist, ornithologist, and Curator of the National Museum of Namibia, who collected holotype

***Thoracochromis lucullae* (Boulenger 1913)** of the Lucula River, Angola, type locality

***Thoracochromis wingatii* (Boulenger 1902)** in honor of Reginald Wingate (1861–1953), Sirdar (commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Army) and Governor-General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, "to whose assistance, so kindly granted to Mr. Loat [see *Haplochromis loati*] on his journey through the Soudan [former English name for Sudan], the success of this part of the Nile Fish-Survey is in no small measure due"

Thysochromis

Daget 1988

replacement name for *Thysia* Loiselle & Welcomme 1972 (preoccupied by *Thysia* Thomson 1860 in Coleoptera), originally named in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), for his contribution to the systematics of African cichlids in general and for his work on pelmatochromine cichlids in particular; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Thysochromis ansorgii* (Boulenger 1901)** in honor of British explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Thysochromis emili* Walsh, Lambog & Stiassny 2019** in honor of Emil Woolf Kentridge-Young, grandson of South African artist and animator William Kentridge (b. 1955) and his wife Anne Stanwix, a rheumatologist, for their support of research in Africa



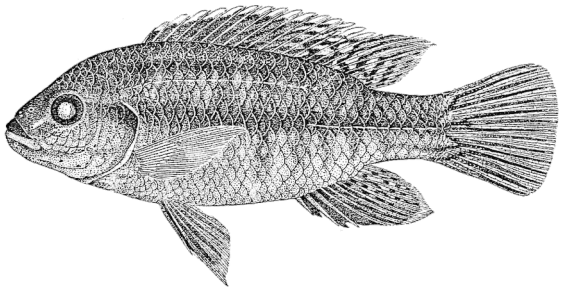
Thysochromis emili, male. From: Walsh, G., A. Lamboj and M. L. J. Stiassny. 2019. Review of the cichlid genus *Thysochromis* (Teleostei: Ovalentaria) with the description of a new species from the Kouilou Province in the Republic of Congo, west–central Africa. Journal of Fish Biology 96 (5): 1176–1185. [First published online in 2019; issue and pages numbers date to 2020 printed version.]

Tilapia

Smith 1840

Latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish ("*!*" pronounced as a click, transcribed as "*ti*")

***Tilapia baloni* Trewavas & Stewart 1975** in honor of Czech-born Canadian ichthyologist Eugene K. Balon (1930–2013), who collected holotype while stationed at the Central Fisheries Research Institute (Chilanga, Zambia) in 1970, and made his notes and color slides available



Tilapia baloni, holotype, male, 136 mm SL. Illustration by Sharon Chambers. From: Trewavas, E. and D. J. Stewart. 1975. A new species of *Tilapia* (Pisces, Cichlidae) in the Zambian Zaïre system. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 28 (5): 191–197.

***Tilapia brevimanus* Boulenger 1911** *brevis* (L.), short; *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to shorter pectoral fin compared with *Tilapia melanopleura* (=*Coptodon zillii*), its presumed congener at the time

***Tilapia busumana* (Günther 1903)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Lake Busumchi (or Bosumtwi), Ghana, where it is endemic

***Tilapia guinasana* Trewavas 1936** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Lake Guinas, Namibia, where it is endemic (but introduced elsewhere)

***Tilapia pra* Dunz & Schliewen 2010** referring to both the Akan word *pra* (river) of the Kwa language family spoken in Ghana, and to the River Pra, from which drainage holotype was collected (also occurs in Ivory Coast), alluding to its riverine distribution as compared to the lacustrine distribution of its apparent sister taxon *T. busumana*

***Tilapia ruweti* (Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1965)** in honor of Belgian ethologist Jean Claude C. Ruwet (1938–2007), University of Liège, who donated holotype

***Tilapia sparrmanii* Smith 1840** eponym not identified, probably in honor of Swedish naturalist Anders Sparrman (1748–1820), who explored the Cape area of South Africa in 1775

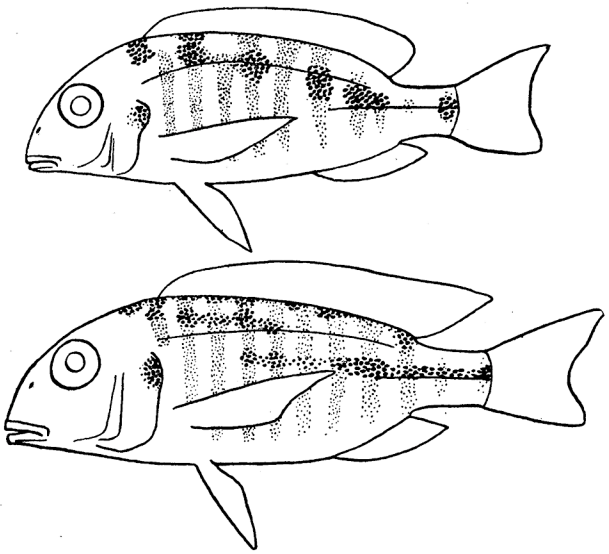
Tramitichromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

trames (L.), a byway, referring to departure of pharyngeal jaws from the usual range of the structure; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Tramitichromis brevis* (Boulenger 1908)** Latin for short, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its length (70 mm), as short as or shorter than the 10 other cichlids described in the same paper (70–370 mm)

***Tramitichromis intermedius* (Trewavas 1935)** Latin for intermediate (in form), with the short snout, few gill-rakers, and short pharyngeal blade



Tramitichromis variabilis, showing the variable melanin pattern for which it is named. From: Trewavas, E. 1931. A revision of the cichlid fishes of the genus *Lethrinops* Regan. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 10) 7 (37): 133–152.

of *T. brevis*, and the pharyngeal teeth structure of *Lethrinops argenteus* and *L. lethrinus*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Tramitichromis lituris* (Trewavas 1931)** dative and ablative plural formof *litura* (L.), blot or smudge, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "indefinite patch" on upper lateral line below spinous dorsal fin

***Tramitichromis trilineatus* (Trewavas 1931)** *tri-* (L.), three; *lineatus* (L.), lined, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to three bands or dark streaks: at base of dorsal fin, a parallel streak above or crossing upper lateral line below spinous dorsal fin, and along lower lateral line running forward to head or ending below some part of spinous dorsal

***Tramitichromis variabilis* (Trewavas 1931)** Latin for variable, referring to its variable melanin pattern, sometimes consisting of an oblique series of spots from nape to caudal-fin base, or sometimes an incomplete oblique band from nape, intersecting the lateral line below posterior part of spinous dorsal fin

Trematocara

Boulenger 1899

trématos (τρήματος), genitive of *trêma* (τρῆμα), hole or aperture; *cara*, from *kára* (κάρα), head, referring to large sensory pores ("muciferous cavities") on head of *T. marginatum*

***Trematocara caparti* Poll 1948** in honor of Belgian oceanographer André Capart (1914–1991), member of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

***Trematocara kufferathi* Poll 1948**in honor of chemist Jean Kufferath, member of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), during which holotype was collected

***Trematocara macrostoma* Poll 1952** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to very large and deeply cut mouth, the concealed maxillary extending back to center of eye

***Trematocara marginatum* Boulenger 1899** Latin for edged or bordered, presumably referring to blackish edges on dorsal and anal fins

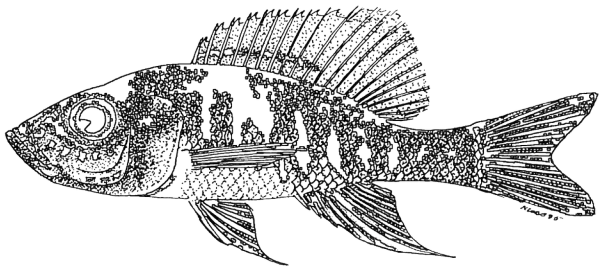
***Trematocara nigrifrons* Boulenger 1906** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to blackish bar across interorbital region

***Trematocara stigmaticum* Poll 1943** Latin for branded or marked, referring to light bluish triangular streak on anterior portion of dorsal fin

***Trematocara unimaculatum* Boulenger 1901** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *maculatum* (L.), spotted, referring to large round black spot on posterior third of spinous dorsal fin

***Trematocara variabile* Poll 1952** Latin for variable, presumably referring to "variable" number (5–8) of hypertrophied sensory channels in the suborbital (decreasing in size when there are 6 or more)

***Trematocara zebra* De Vos, Nshombo & Thys van den Audenaerde 1996** referring to the zebra-like dark lines (sometimes spots) on its sides

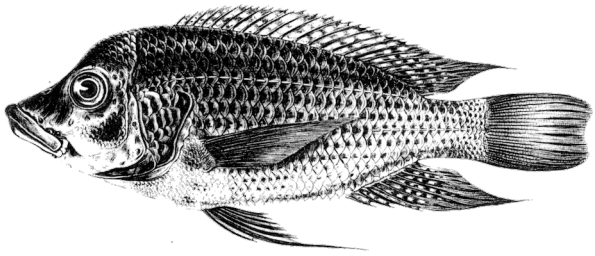


Trematocara zebra, holotype, male, 66 mm SL. From: De Vos, L. D. G., M. Nshombo and D. F. E. Thys van den Audenaerde. 1996. *Trematocara zebra* (Perciformes; Cichlidae), nouvelle espèce du nord-ouest du Lac Tanganyika (Zaïre). Belgian Journal of Zoology 126 (1): 3–20.

Trematochromis

Poll 1987

trématos (τρήματος), genitive of *trêma* (τρῆμα), hole or aperture, referring to enlarged cephalic pores clearly visible in head; *chromis* (see p. 1)



Trematochromis benthicola, holotype, 117.6 mm SL. From: Matthes, H. 1962. Poissons nouveaux ou intéressants du lac Tanganika et du Ruanda. Annales, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Série in 8o, Sciences Zoologiques 111: 27–88, Pls. 1–4.

***Trematochromis benthicola* (Matthes 1962)** *bénthos* (βένθος), depth (of the sea); *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to habitat in deep sublittoral zone (10–50 m) of Lake Tanganyika, over a rocky botto

Trematocranus

Trewavas 1935

trématos (τρήματος), genitive of *trêma* (τρῆμα), hole or aperture; *cranus*, from *krános* (κράνος), helmet (i.e., head), referring to enlarged or swollen pore canals of preorbital and orbital bones

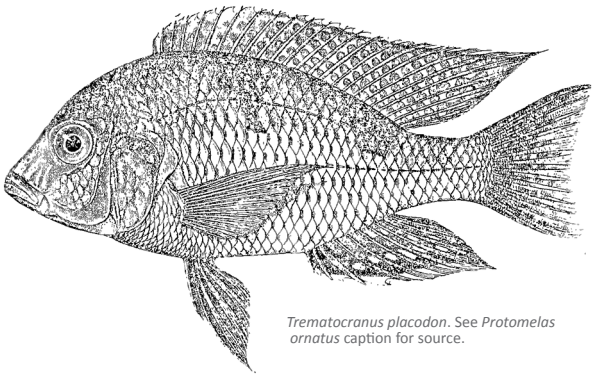
***Trematocranus brevirostris* Trewavas 1935** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its shorter snout compared with *T. microstoma*

***Trematocranus labifer* (Trewavas 1935)** *labes* (L.), spot or defect; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, presumably referring to opercular spot, four black patches on each side (one on nape, two on upper lateral line, one at end of caudal peduncle)

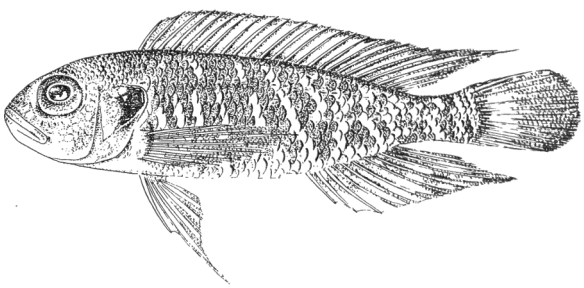
***Trematocranus microstoma* Trewavas 1935** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, allusion not explained but its mouth appears to be smaller relative to other cichlids

***Trematocranus pachychilus* Dierickx, Hanssens, Rusuwa & Snoeks 2018** *pachýs* (παχύς), thick or stout; *chilus*, from *cheílos* (χεῖλος), lip, referring to its thick and fleshy lips

***Trematocranus placodon* (Regan 1922)** *placo-*, from *plakós* (πλακός), genitive of *pláx* (πλάξ), anything flat or wide, i.e., a plate; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to a "large and strong plate bearing large rounded flat teeth" on lower pharyngeal



Trematocranus placodon. See *Protomelas ornatus* caption for source.



First-published image of *Triglachromis otostigma*, 36 years after its description. From: Poll, M. 1956. Poissons Cichlidae. Exploration Hydrobiologique du Lac Tanganika (1946-1947). Résultats scientifiques. 3 (5 B): 1–619, Pls. 1–10.

Triglachromis

Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1974

Trigla, gurnard genus (Triglidae), referring to the finger-like extensions of its pectoral fins, similar to three anterior rays of pectoral fins of gurnards; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Triglachromis otostigma* (Regan 1920)** *ōtós* (ὠτός), genitive of *oũs* (οὖς), ear; *stígma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to blue-black opercular spot

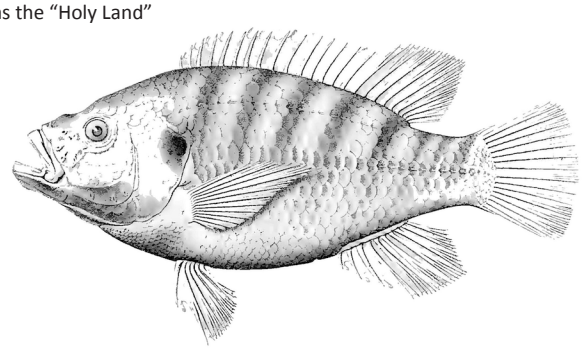
Tristramella

Trewavas 1942

-ella (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Henry Baker Tristram (1822–1906), English clergyman, traveler, ornithologist, and early supporter of Darwinism, who collected Palestinian (region, not the state) cichlids for the British Museum

***Tristramella magdalenae* Lortet 1883** eponym not identified; since this species (now extinct) was known only from lakes Hula and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) in Israel, the name may refer to Mary Magdalene (or Mary of Magdala), a disciple of Jesus Christ who, according to gospel, witnessed his crucifixion and resurrection, and/or to Magdala, a village on the shore of Lake Tiberias

***Tristramella sacra* (Günther 1865)** Latin for sacred, referring to Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee), Israel, type locality, in an area generally known as the "Holy Land"



Tristramella magdalenae. From: Lortet, L. 1883. Études zoologiques sur la faune du lac de Tibériade, suivies d'un aperçu sur la faune des lacs d'Antioche et de Homs. I. Poissons et reptiles du lac de Tibériade et de quelques autres parties de la Syrie. Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon 3: 99–189, Pls. 6–18.

***Tristramella simonis* (Günther 1864)** etymology not explained, perhaps genitive singular of Simon, original name of Saint Peter, one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ, possibly referring to "St. Peter's Fish," a Biblical story in which Peter caught a fish from the Sea of Galilee that carried a coin in its mouth; though the passage does not name the fish, many believe it was *Saratherodon galilaeus galilaeus*, whereas others suggest it was this species, which has a mouth large enough to accommodate a coin

> ***Tristramella simonis intermedia* Steinitz & Ben-Tuvia 1959** Latin for intermediate, allusion not explained, presumably intermediate in form between *T. s. simonis* and *T. magdalenae*

Tropheops

Trewavas 1984

tautonymous with *Pseudotropheus tropheops* Regan 1922

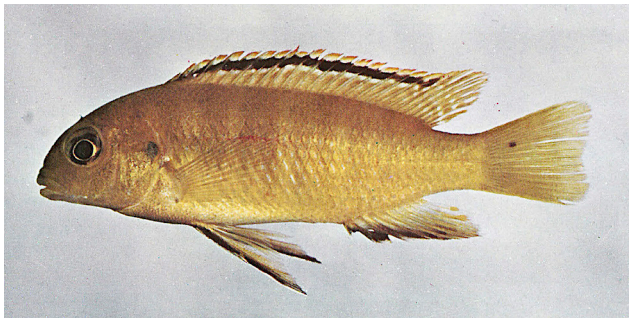
***Tropheops biriwira* Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016** Chichewa word for green, referring to greenish color of territorial males

***Tropheops gracilior* (Trewavas 1935)** comparative of *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender, referring its slenderer body compared with typical examples of *T. tropheops*

***Tropheops kamtambo* Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016** Chichewa word for blue, referring to coloration of breeding males

***Tropheops kumwera* Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016** Chichewa word for south, referring to distribution in southern part of Lake Malawi

***Tropheops macrophthalmus* (Ahl 1926)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large size of eye in relation to short head



Tropheops romandi. Photo by Herbert R. Axelrod. From: Colombé, J. 1979. *Pseudotropheus tropheops romandi*, sous-espèce nouvelle du lac Malawi (Pisces, Teleostei, Cichlidae). Revue française d'Aquariologie Herpétologie 6 (2): 33–38.

***Tropheops microstoma* (Trewavas 1935)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its much narrower mouth compared with the similar *T. tropheops*

***Tropheops modestus* (Johnson 1974)** Latin for modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the slight (or modest) differences between it and the similar *Chindongo elongatus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Tropheops novemfasciatus* (Regan 1922)** *novem* (L.), nine; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to nine dark vertical bars crossing body

***Tropheops romandi* (Colombé 1979)** in honor of evolutionary neurobiologist and geneticist Raymond Romand, Institut de Génétique et Biologie Moléculaire et Cellulaire (Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France), for his work on African fishes

***Tropheops tropheops* (Regan 1922)** *ōps* (ὦψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), referring to how this cichlid "bears a great superficial resemblance" to *Tropheus*

Tropheus

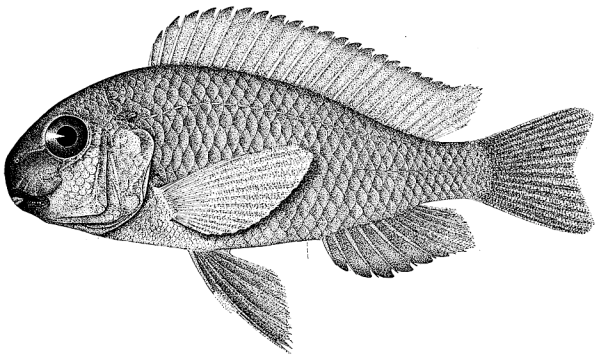
Boulenger 1898

Latinization of *trophós* (τροφός), nurse, foster-mother, nourisher, or, per Boulenger, "one who rears, brings up, educates," referring to how females mouthbrood their eggs and fry

***Tropheus annectens* Boulenger 1900** Latin for linking or joining, referring to its close taxonomic position to *T. moorii*

***Tropheus brichardi* Nelissen & Thys van den Audenaerde 1975** in honor of Belgian aquarium fish exporter Pierre Brichard (1921–1990), who provided holotype

***Tropheus duboisi* Marlier 1959** in honor of Marlier's colleague, limnologist Jean Dubois, who collected holotype



Tropheus brichardi, holotype, 68.2 mm SL. From: Nelissen, M. H. J. and D. F. E. Thys van den Audenaerde. 1975. Description of *Tropheus brichardi* sp. nov. from Lake Tanganyika (Pisces, Cichlidae). Revue de Zoologie Africaine 89 (4): 974–980.

***Tropheus moorii* Boulenger 1898** in honor of its discoverer, John Edmund Sharrock Moore (1870–1947), British biologist and Tanganyika expedition leader

Tylochromis

Regan 1920

tylos, from *túlos* (τύλος), knot or callus, presumably referring to "strong apophysis" (bony protuberance) on posterior parasphenoid of *P. jentinki*; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Tylochromis aristoma* Stiassny 1989** *arí-* (ἀρί), intensive prefix meaning "very"; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to prominent lower jaw and large-mouth appearance of adults

***Tylochromis bangwelensis* Regan 1920** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Bangwelu, Zambia, type locality

***Tylochromis elongatus* Stiassny 1989** Latin for prolonged, referring to the relatively elongate, gracile body form of adults

***Tylochromis intermedius* (Boulenger 1916)** Latin for intermediate, presumably referring to its scale formula, intermediate between that of *T. jentinki* and *T. lateralis*

***Tylochromis jentinki* (Steindachner 1894)** eponym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Fredericus Anna Jentink (1844–1913), curator at Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (now Naturalis) in Leiden, Netherlands, and editor of its journal (where description was published)

***Tylochromis labrodon* Regan 1920** *lábros* (λάβρος), fierce or greedy; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to its formidable pharyngeal tooth development (enlarged rounded teeth covering nearly entire pharyngeal plate)

***Tylochromis lateralis* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for of the side, presumably referring to upper lateral line ending below last dorsal-fin rays and/or lower lateral line extending from shoulder to caudal fin, where it culminates in three branches

***Tylochromis leonensis* Stiassny 1989** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sierra Leone, where type locality (Taia River in Njala) is situated

***Tylochromis microdon* Regan 1920** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, presumably referring to numerous "small slender" bicuspid teeth on lower pharyngeal

***Tylochromis mylodon* Regan 1920** *mylo-*, from *mýlē* (μύλη), mill or millstone; *odon*, from *odoús* (ὀδούς), tooth, referring to molariform ("large, rounded, blunt") teeth on lower pharyngeal

***Tylochromis polylepis* (Boulenger 1900)** *polý-* (πολύ-), many; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its high lateral line count (54–59 scales) compared with congeners

***Tylochromis praecox* Stiassny 1989** Latin for precocious or premature, referring to its "reproductive precocity" (sexual dimorphism of buccal dentition and coloration clearly evident in specimens <100 mm SL)

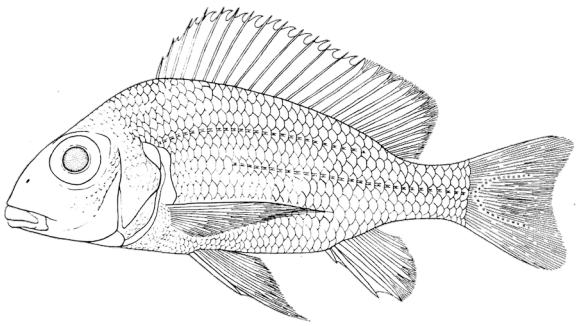
***Tylochromis pulcher* Stiassny 1989** Latin for beautiful, referring to male coloration

***Tylochromis regani* Stiassny 1989** in honor of British ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), whose "pioneering" work "laid the foundation" for this and many other studies of African freshwater fishes

***Tylochromis robertsi* Stiassny 1989** in honor of American ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (1940–2025), whose knowledge of African waterways and their fishes has been of "great value" to this and many other studies of African freshwater fishes

***Tylochromis sudanensis* Daget 1954** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: presumably referring to its occurrence in the Sudan, the geographic region to the south of the Sahara, stretching from western to eastern Central Africa

***Tylochromis trewavasae* Stiassny 1989** in honor of British ichthyologist



Tylochromis trewavasae, holotype, 99.8 mm SL. Illustration by Laszlo Meszoly. From: Stiassny, M. L. J. 1989. A taxonomic revision of the African genus *Tylochromis* (Labroidei, Cichlidae); with notes on the anatomy and relationships of the group. Annales du Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Série Sciences Zoologiques 258: 1–161.

Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History), who "so generously shared her knowledge" of African cichlids with colleagues and students, and who brought this species to Stiassny's attention

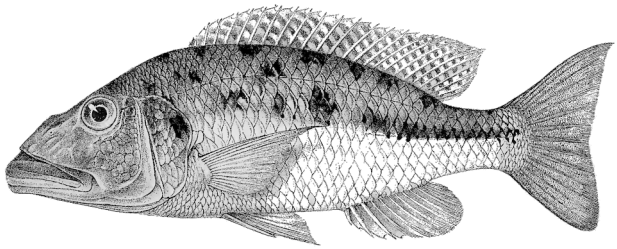
***Tylochromis variabilis* Stiassny 1989** Latin for variable, referring to its relatively wide range of body forms and LPJ (lower pharyngeal jaw) development

Tyrannochromis

Eccles & Trewavas 1989

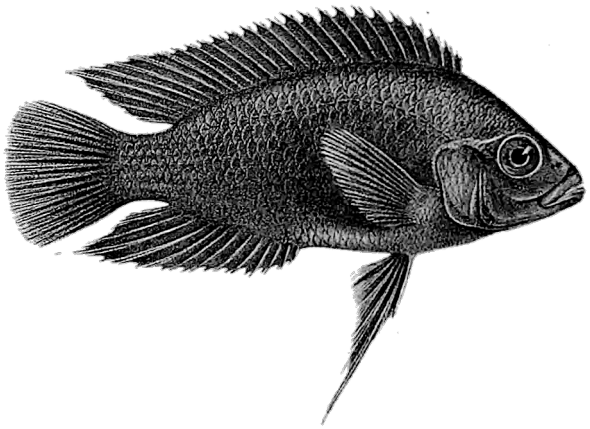
tyrannus (L.), tyrant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its large size, large mouth, piscivorous diet, and ambush feeding strategy; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Tyrannochromis macrostoma* (Regan 1922)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its very large mouth, the maxillary extending to below eye



Tyrannochromis macrostoma, holotype, 260 mm TL. Illustration by James Green. See *Protomelas ornatus* caption for source.

***Tyrannochromis nigriventer* Eccles 1989** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *venter* (L.), belly; per Konings (2011)[7], Eccles confused this species with his underwater observations of the similar *T. macrostoma*, which indeed has a black belly



First-published image of *Variabilichromis moorii*. Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1898. Report on the collection of fishes made by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in Lake Tanganyika during his expedition, 1895-96. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 15 (pt 1, no. 1): 1–30, Pls. 1–8.

[7] Konings, A. F. 2011. *Tyrannochromis nigriventer* Eccles, 1935. Cichlid Room Companion. https://cichlidae.com/species.php?id=ThuzG-EQI7xC5E6qTEmERg (behind a paywall]

Variabilichromis

Colombé & Allgayer 1985

variabilis (L.), variable, referring to how head morphology of *V. moorii* can vary from one side of the head to the other in the same individual; *chromis* (see p. 1)

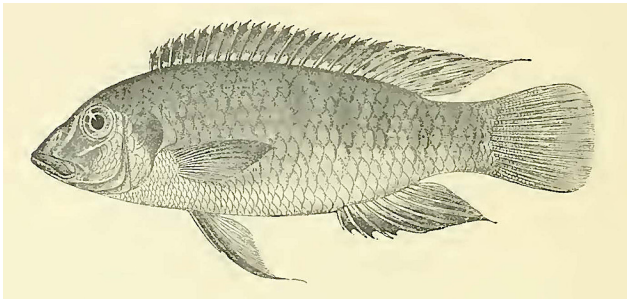
***Variabilichromis moorii* (Boulenger 1898)** in honor of its discoverer, John Edmund Sharrock Moore (1870–1947), British biologist and Lake Tanganyika expedition leader

Wallaceochromis

Lamboj, Trummer & Metscher 2016

in honor of Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913), co-founder of the theory of evolution and founder of biogeography; *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Wallaceochromis humilis* (Boulenger 1916)** Latin for modest, humble or unassuming, allusion not explained; described as "yellowish" below, perhaps Boulenger was comparing it with the "beautiful rose-colour" of *Pelvicachromis pulcher* (whose name means beautiful), its presumed congener at the time



Wallaceochromis humilis, holotype, 105 mm TL. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1916. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. v. 4: i–xxvii + 1–392.

***Wallaceochromis rubrolabiatus* (Lamboj 2004)** *rubrum*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *labiatus* (L.), lipped, referring to red lips of males

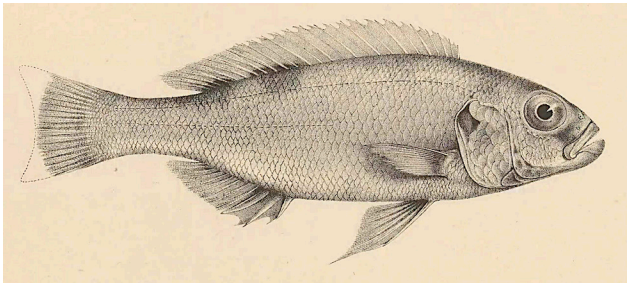
***Wallaceochromis signatus* (Lamboj 2004)** Latin for marked, referring to black markings on dorsal fin of males and black spot on caudal fin of females

Xenochromis

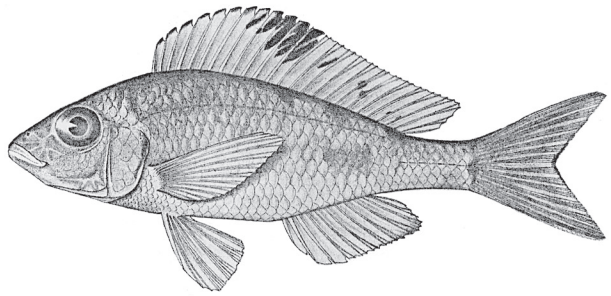
Boulenger 1899

xénos (ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to unique dentition (small, close-set, compressed recurved teeth in a single series); *chromis* (see p. 1)

***Xenochromis hecqui* Boulenger 1899** in honor of Lieut. Célestin Hecq (1859–1910), who served in the Belgium Forces stationed in the Congo fighting the slave trade and commander of the fort at Albertville (now Mtoa); he collected many fishes from Lake Tanganyika, including holotype of this one



Xenochromis hecqui, holotype, 15 cm TL (with damaged caudal fin reconstructed). Illustration by James Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Matériaux pour la faune du Congo. Poissons nouveaux du Congo. Cinquième Partie. Cyprins, Silures, Cyprinodontes, Acanthoptérygiens. Annales du Musee du Congo (Série Zoologie) v. 1 (5): 97–128, Pls. 40–47.



Xenotilapia spilopterus, holotype, male, 71 mm SL. From: Poll, M. and D. J. Stewart. 1975. A new cichlid fish of the genus *Xenotilapia* from Lake Tanganyika, Zambia (Pisces, Cichlidae). Revue de Zoologie Africaine. 89 (4): 919–924.

Xenotilapia

Boulenger 1899

xénos (ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to three (vs. two) lateral lines and/or longer inner (vs. outer) ventral-fin rays of *X. sima*, characters not seen on most other cichlids; *Tilapia*, catch-all genus for African cichlids

***Xenotilapia bathyphilus* Poll 1956** *bathýs* (βαθύς), deep; *phílos* (φίλος), friend or fond of (i.e., lover of the deep), proposed as a subspecies of *X. ochrogenys* collected in deeper waters (down to 100 m vs. 50 m)

***Xenotilapia boulengeri* (Poll 1942)** in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), "whose work made known most of the fishes of Lake Tanganyika" (translation)

***Xenotilapia burtoni* Poll 1951** of Burton Bay, near Tembele, Lake Tanganyika, type locality

***Xenotilapia caudafasciata* Poll 1951** *cauda* (L.), tail; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to vertical bands in caudal fin of males

***Xenotilapia flavipinnis* Poll 1985** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to yellowish fins seen on most specimens

***Xenotilapia longispinis* Poll 1951** *longus* (L.), long; *spinis*, from *spinus* (L.), thorn, referring to prolonged spines (longer in males) in anterior part of dorsal fin

***Xenotilapia nasus* De Vos, Risch & Thys van den Audenaerde 1995** long-nosed, referring to its narrow, rounded and prominent snout

***Xenotilapia nigrolabiata* Poll 1951** *nigro-* (L.), dark or black; *labiata* (L.), lipped, referring to blackish upper lip of both sexes

***Xenotilapia ochrogenys* (Boulenger 1914)** *ochro*, from *ōkhrós* (ὠχρός), yellowish-pale; *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to bright chin (and lips) seen in some males

***Xenotilapia ornatipinnis* Boulenger 1901** *ornatus* (L.), adorned or decorated; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to large blackish or oblique bars on dorsal fin and/or "blackish chevron-shaped band lower down" on caudal fin

***Xenotilapia papilio* Büscher 1990** Latin for butterfly, referring to *Papillon*, a spontaneous name given to it by Büscher's Congolese companions

***Xenotilapia sima* Boulenger 1899** Latin for pug- or flat-nosed, referring to its very steep head profile

***Xenotilapia singularis* (Boulenger 1914)** Latin for unique or remarkable, allusion not explained nor evident

***Xenotilapia spilopterus* Poll & Stewart 1975** *spilos* (σπίλος), mark or spot; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to large black blotch on posterior part of spiny dorsal fin in both sexes