

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Labeos

Family **CYPRINIDAE**

Subfamily **LABEONINAE** Bleeker 1859



*Altigena malihkaia*, 144.9 mm SL. From: Zheng, L.-P., T. Qin and X.-Y. Chen. 2018. *Altigena malihkaia*, a new species of Labeonini (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from the Irrawaddy River basin in Myanmar. *Zootaxa* 4476 (1): 87–93.

**Ageneiogarra**

Garman 1912

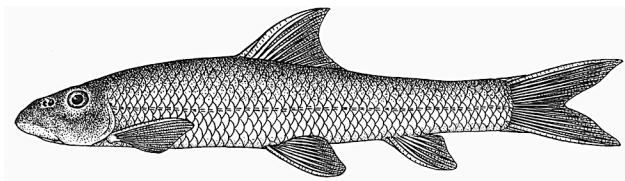
ἀ-, Greek privative, i.e., not; *geneiosus*, Latinized adjective from *généion* (Gr. γένειον), chin or beard (i.e., not bearded), proposed as a subgenus of *Garra* without barbels

***Ageneiogarra imberba* (Garman 1912)** *im-* (L.), not; *berba*, presumably a variable or incorrect spelling of *barbis* (L.), bearded, referring to its lack of barbels

***Ageneiogarra incisorbis* (Zheng, Yang & Chen 2016)** *incisus* (L.), notched; *orbis* (L.), circle or disc, referring to median notch on posterior edge of oral sucking disc

***Ageneiogarra micropulvinus* (Zhou, Pan & Kottelat 2005)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *pulvinus* (L.), cushion or small pillow, referring to small central pad of oral sucking disc

***Ageneiogarra nujiangensis* (Chen, Zhao & Yang 2009)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nujiang River drainage, Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic



*Ageneiogarra nujiangensis*, holotype, 183.9mm SL. Illustration by Bao-lu Wu. From: Chen, Z.-M., S. Zhao and J.-X. Yang. 2009. A new species of the genus *Garra* from Nujiang River Basin, Yunnan, China (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). *Zoological Research* 30 (4): 438–444.

**Altigena**

Burton 1934

*altus* (L.), high; *génys* (Gr. γένυς), chin; name coined by Lin 1934 as a subgenus of *Osteochilus* distinguished by its higher, deeper cheeks [Lin included multiple species without designating which one was type, so authorship dates to Burton, an editor of the *Zoological Record*]

***Altigena binhluensis* (Nguyen 2001)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Binh Lu, Phong Thổ, Vietnam, type locality

***Altigena daos* (Nguyen 2001)** of the Đà River (Black River) basin, Lai Châu, Sơn La, Hoà Bình and part of Yên Bái Provinces, Vietnam, where it is endemic

***Altigena discognathoides* (Nichols & Pope 1927)** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: presumably referring its to interior transverse mouth, which authors believed was a “relic ... from ancestral bottom-living fishes such as *Garra*” (senior synonym of, but at that time used interchangeably with, *Discognathus* [Heckel 1843])

***Altigena elegans* (Kottelat 1998)** Latin for fine or select, presumably reflecting Kottelat’s opinion about its shape, form and/or color

***Altigena laticeps* (Wu & Lin 1977)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, proposed as a subspecies of *A. tonkinensis* with head width approximately equal to, instead of less than, head depth

***Altigena lippa* (Fowler 1936)** Latin for bleary-eyed or dim-sighted, presumably referring to its gray iris and/or pale border around eye

***Altigena loos* (Nguyen 2001)** of the Lô River, Hà Giang and Tuyên Quang Provinces, Vietnam, one of the two rivers in which it occurs (the other is the Gâm River)

***Altigena malihkaia* Zheng, Qin & Chen 2018** *-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Mali Hka River, Irrawaddy River basin, Myanmar, type locality

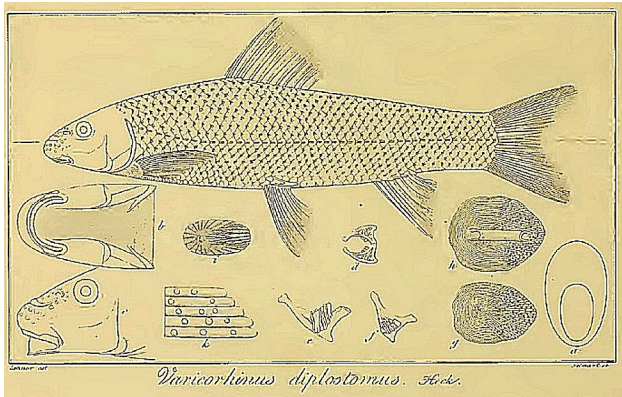
***Altigena sinkleri* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of James Mauran Rhodes Sinkler (1905–1981), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (USA), who helped collect fishes on the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition (1932) to Thailand

***Altigena tonkinensis* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1934)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nghia Lô, Tonkin, northern Vietnam, type locality

***Altigena wui* (Zheng & Chen 1983)** in honor of Wu Hsien-Wen (also spelled Wu Xian-Wen, 1900–1985), National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, for his contributions to the systematics of Chinese fishes

***Altigena yunnanensis* (Wu & Lin 1977)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: endemic to the upper Mekong River basin of Yunnan Province, China

***Altigena zhui* (Zheng & Chen 1989)** in honor of Zhu Yuang-Ding (1896–1986), Director of the Shanghai Fisheries Institute and co-author of an unpublished 1963 manuscript in which this species was first described



*Bangana diplostomus*. From: Heckel, J. J. 1838. Fische aus Caschmir gesammelt und herausgegeben von Carl Freiherrn von Hügel, beschrieben von J. J. Heckel. Wien. 1–86, Pls. 1–12.

### **Bangana** Hamilton 1822

*Banggana*, native Bengali name (note two g's) "common to most species" of *Mugil* (Mugilidae) and to certain cyprinids (including *B. dero*) that share an "elevated longitudinal ridge on the middle of the lower jaw" and have the "utmost resemblance [to *Mugil*]" in every thing, except in having no more than one dorsal fin"

*Bangana almorae* (Chaudhuri 1912) of Almora, western Himalayas, India, type locality

*Bangana brevis* Liu & Zhou 2009 *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its "relatively short snout"

*Bangana dero* (Hamilton 1822) presumably a local Bengali name for this species, as it was Hamilton's practice to derive trivial names "from some of those used by the natives of India" (also spelled *doro*)

*Bangana devdevi* (Hora 1936) in honor of Indian ichthyologist Dev Dev Mukerji (1903–1937), Zoological Survey of India, who first noted this species was distinct from *B. dero*

*Bangana diplostomus* (Heckel 1838) double-mouthed, from *diploús* (Gr. διπλόος) or *diploús* (διπλοῦς), twofold or double, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to how "lower lip lays flat behind the edge of the lower jaw, so at first sight, its finely serrated bow seems to be the real mouth opening" (translation) when mouth is closed

*Bangana gedrosicus* (Zugmayer 1912) *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Gedrosia, ancient name of Balochistan Province, Pakistan, including Panjgur, type locality

*Bangana nukta* (Sykes 1839) local name among Maratha fishermen of India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted "so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain" the species<sup>1</sup>

*Bangana xanthogenys* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1936) *xanthós* (Gr. ξανθός), yellow; *génys* (Gr. γένυς), chin or jaw, referring to cheek coloration [may belong in *Decorus*<sup>2</sup>]

*Bangana xanthogenys songloensis* (Nguyen 2001) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sóng Lô, Tuyên Quang Province, Vietnam, type locality

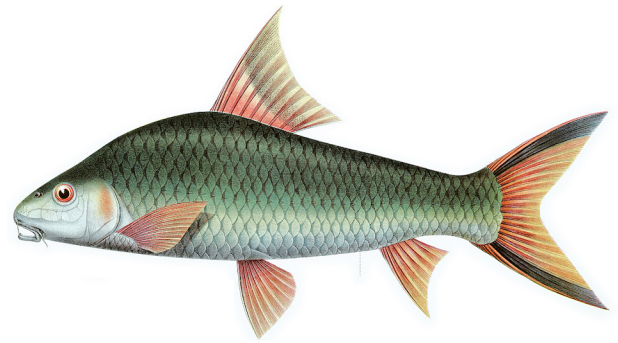
### **Barbichthys** Bleeker 1859

*Barbi-*, referring to previous placement of *B. laevis* in *Barbus* (Barbinae); *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

*Barbichthys laevis* (Valenciennes 1842) Latin for smooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "radius of the dorsal [which] is smooth and without perforation" (translation)

<sup>1</sup> Sykes, W. H. 1841. On the fishes of the Dukhun. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 2 (art. 25): 349–378, Pls. 60–67.

<sup>2</sup> See: Zheng, L.-P., X.-Y. Chen and J.-X. Yang. 2019. Molecular phylogeny and systematic revision of *Bangana* sensu lato (Teleostei, Cyprinidae). Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research 57 (4): 884–891.



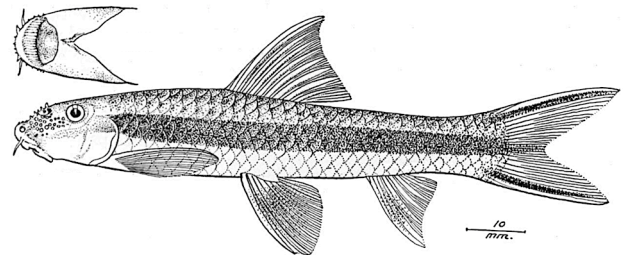
Possibly first-published image of *Barbichthys laevis*. From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprins. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1863.]

### **Ceratogarra** Kottelat 2020

*cerato-*, from *kéراتος* (Gr. κέρατος), genitive of *kéras* (κέρας), horn, referring to large tubercle (the "horn") on each side of tip of snout;  
*Garra*, previous genus of the two included species

*Ceratogarra cambodgiensis* (Tirant 1884) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cambodia, type locality

*Ceratogarra fasciacauda* (Fowler 1937) *fascia* (L.), band; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to narrow gray-black submarginal band on both lobes of caudal fin



*Ceratogarra fasciacauda*. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1937. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition. Part VIII. Fishes obtained in 1936. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 89: 125–264.

### **Cirrhinus** Oken 1817

Latinization of Cuvier's French name for genus, *Les Cirrhines*, from *cirrus* (L.), tuft of hair or curl, referring to two barbels above upper lip of *C. cirrhosus*

*Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (Bloch 1795) Latin for curled, referring to two barbels above upper lip

*Cirrhinus jullieni* Sauvage 1878 in honor of J. Jullien, who collected holotype, possibly French physician-zoologist Jules Jullien (1842–1897), who served as ship's doctor on a number of French expeditions and (later, in 1888) as president of the Zoological Society of France

*Cirrhinus microlepis* Sauvage 1878 *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to small scales, 53–60 along lateral line

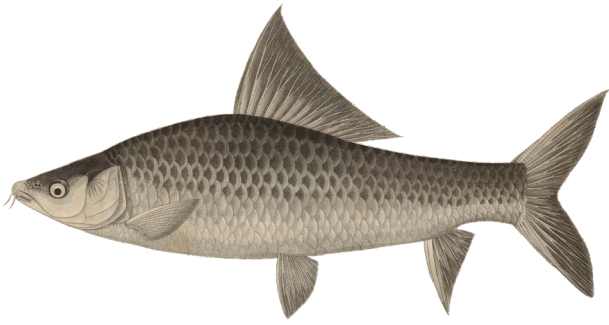
*Cirrhinus molitorella* (Valenciennes 1844) diminutive of *molitris*, presumably reflecting Valenciennes' belief that this species is a smaller relative of *Leuciscus* (= *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) (Xenocypridae)

*Cirrhinus mrigala* (Hamilton 1822) local Sanskrit name for this species

*Cirrhinus prosemion* (Fowler 1934) *pro* (L.), forward or in front of; *sêmeion* (Gr. σημεῖον), banner, referring to "advanced" dorsal fin (a character not mentioned in description nor evident in illustration)

*Cirrhinus reba* (Hamilton 1822) presumably a local Bengali name for this species, as it was Hamilton's practice to derive trivial names "from some of those used by the natives of India"

*Cirrhinus rubirostris* Roberts 1997 *ruber* (L.), red; *rostris*, Neo-Latin



*Cirrhinus mrigala*. From: Hamilton, F. 1822. An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh & London. i–vii + 1–405, Pls. 1–39.

scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to color of rostral tubercles and snout; also refers to Karen (Thai dialect) name, *niya gwoh nadee*, “red-nosed fish”

### **Cophecheilus**

**Zhu, Zhang, Zhang & Han 2011**

*kōpheia* (Gr. κωφεία), depression, referring to shallow, arched, subdistal depression along ventral margin of rostral cap; *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, a commonly used suffix for labeonine genera

***Cophecheilus bamen* Zhu, Zhang, Zhang & Han 2011** *Ba Men*, local name of this and similar species in Jingxi County, Guangxi Province, South China

***Cophecheilus brevibarbatus* He, Huang, He & Yang 2015** *brevis* (L.), short; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to its shorter barbels compared with *C. bamen*



*Cophecheilus bamen*, holotype, 105.7 mm SL. From: Zhu, Y., E Zhang, M. Zhang and Y.-Q. Han. 2011. *Cophecheilus bamen*, a new genus and species of labeonine fishes (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from South China. *Zootaxa* 2881: 39–50.

### **Crossocheilus**

**Kuhl & van Hasselt 1823**

*crosso-*, from *krassós* (Gr. κρασσός), fringe or tassel; *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to fringed upper lip of *C. oblongus*

***Crossocheilus atrilimes* Kottelat 2000** *ater* (L.), black; *limes* (L.), a narrow or elongate space, referring to midlateral stripe extending to posterior extremity of median caudal-fin rays

***Crossocheilus cobitis* (Bleeker 1854)** named for its loach (*Cobitis*)-like shape

***Crossocheilus elegans* Kottelat & Tan 2011** Latin for fine or select, presumably referring to its distinctive color pattern, with blackish midlateral stripe extending from tip of gill opening to middle of base of caudal fin, separate from dark brown dorsum by a pale yellowish brown stripe

***Crossocheilus gnathopogon* Weber & de Beaufort 1916** *gnáthos* (Gr.



*Crossocheilus elegans*, holotype, 78.2 mm SL. From: Kottelat, M. and H. H. Tan. 2011. *Crossocheilus elegans*, a new species of fish from northern Borneo (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). *Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* 59 (2): 195–199.

γνάθος), jaw; *pógōn* (Gr. πώγων), beard, presumably referring to its pair of maxillary barbels

***Crossocheilus langei* Bleeker 1860** in honor of E. A. Lange, acting health officer and hospital inspector, Dutch East Indian Army, who forwarded holotype to Bleeker

***Crossocheilus microstoma* Ciccotto & Page 2017** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its narrower mouth compared with congeners

***Crossocheilus nigriloba* Popta 1904** *niger* (L.), black; *loba*, from *lobós* (Gr. λοβός), lobe, referring to large black spot on lower lobe of caudal fin

***Crossocheilus oblongus* Kuhl & van Hasselt 1823** Latin for oblong (longer than broad), referring to its elongate body

***Crossocheilus obscurus* Tan & Kottelat 2009** Latin for dark, referring to its dark general appearance compared with southeast Asian congeners

***Crossocheilus reticulatus* (Fowler 1934)** Latin for net-like or netted, referring to reticulated pattern formed by scales with dark or blackish-brown edges

***Crossocheilus tchangi* Fowler 1935** in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Tchunglin (or Tchung-Lin) Tchang (1897–1963), for his work on Chinese cyprinoids

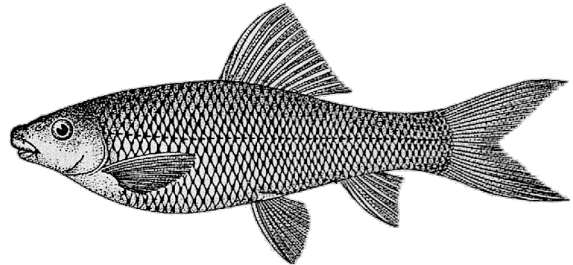
### **Decorus**

**Zheng, Chen & Yang 2019**

Latin for beautiful, tautonymous with *Labeo decorus* Peters 1881

***Decorus decorus* (Peters 1881)** Latin for beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its golden scales edged with black

***Decorus lemassoni* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1936)** in honor of aquatic engineer Jean L. Lemasson, Chief of the Fishing and Hunting Service in Hanoi, Vietnam, who collected holotype



*Decorus lemassoni*. From: Pellegrin, J. and P. Chevey. 1936. Cyprinidés nouveaux du Tonkin. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 61: 18–27.

***Decorus rendahli* (Kimura 1934)** in honor of Swedish zoologist and artist Hjalmar Rendahl (1891–1969), who reported this species as *Labeo* (now *Bangana*) *diplostomus* in 1933

***Decorus tungting* (Nichols 1925)** named for Tungting Lake, Hunan Province, China, type locality

### **Diplocheilichthys**

**Bleeker 1859**

*diplo-*, from *diplóos* (Gr. διπλόος) or *diploús* (διπλοῦς), twofold or double, and *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, presumably referring to inner transverse fold on upper lip of *D. pleurotaenia*, which effectively divides its lip in half; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Diplocheilichthys jentinkii* (Popta 1904)** in honor of Fredericus Anna Jentink (1844–1913), curator at Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (now Naturalis) in Leiden, Netherlands, and editor of its journal (in which description appeared), for making the museum’s specimens available to Popta

***Diplocheilichthys pleurotaenia* (Bleeker 1855)** *pleuro-*, from *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to lateral stripe from gill opening to end of caudal peduncle (usually more distinct in younger specimens, sometimes absent in adults)



Probably first-published image of *Diplocheilichthys pleurotaenia*. From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprins. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1863.]

### **Discocheilus**

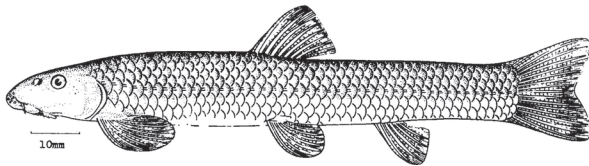
Zhang 1997

*disco-*, from *discus* (L.), disc or circular plate; *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to lower lip of *D. wui* modified into an adhesive or suctional disk [replacement name for *Discolabeo* Chen & Lan 1992, preoccupied by *Discolabeo* (=Garra) Fowler 1937]

***Discocheilus multilepis* (Wang & Li 1994)** *multi-* (L.), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, having more scales than *D. wui*

***Discocheilus wui* (Chen & Lan 1992)** in honor of the late Wu Hsien-Wen (also spelled Wu Xian-Wen, 1900–1985), National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, who dedicated his research to this fish and for his many publications

***Discocheilus wuluheensis* (Li, Lu & Mao 1996)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Wulu He (=River), Yunnan Province, China, type locality



*Discocheilus multilepis*. From: Wang, D.-Z. and D.-J. Li. 1994. A new species of the genus *Discolabeo* from Guizhou, China (Cypriniformes; Cyprinidae; Liabeoninae [sic]). Acta Academiae Medicinae Zunyi 17 (4): 273–275.

### **Discogobio**

Lin 1931

*disco-*, from *discus* (L.), disc or circular plate, referring to lower lip of *D. tetrabarbatus* modified into an adhesive or suctional disk; *gobio*, reflecting its original placement among the gudgeons (Gobionidae)

***Discogobio antethoracalis* Zheng & Zhou 2008** *ante* (L.), before; *thoracalis* (Neo-Latin), derived from *thōrax* (Gr. θώραξ), chest, referring to anterior (thoracic) position of its pectoral fins

***Discogobio bismargaritus* Chu, Cui & Zhou 1993** *bis* (L.), twice; *margaritus*, presumably an incorrect adjectival spelling derived from *margarita* (L.), pearl (correct spelling would be *margaritatus*), referring to pair of pearl organs on snout

***Discogobio brachyphysallidos* Huang 1989** *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *physallidos* (Gr. φυσαλλίδος), genitive of *physallis* (φυσαλλίς), bladder, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to posterior chamber of air bladder 0.7–1.0 times the length of the anterior chamber (compared with *D. macrophysallidos*, described in the same paper)

***Discogobio caobangi* Nguyen 2001** of Cao Bằng Province, Vietnam, where it is endemic

***Discogobio elongatus* Huang 1989** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongate body, with a length-to-height ratio of 6.0–7.5

***Discogobio laticeps* Chu, Cui & Zhou 1993** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its head, wider than it is deep

***Discogobio longibarbatus* Wu 1977** *longus* (L.), long; *barbatus* (L.),

bearded, referring to its long barbels, reaching below or beyond middle of eyes

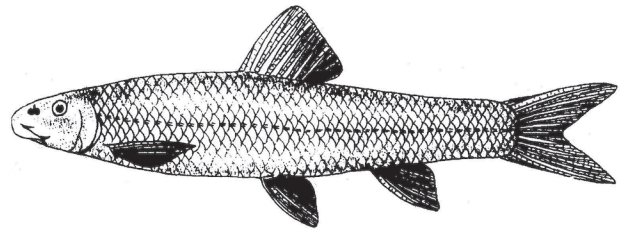
***Discogobio macrophysallidos* Huang 1989** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *physallidos* (Gr. φυσαλλίδος), genitive of *physallis* (φυσαλλίς), bladder, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to posterior chamber of air bladder 3.4–4.1 times the length of the anterior chamber (compared with *D. brachyphysallidos*, described in the same paper)

***Discogobio microstoma* (Mai 1978)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to small “sucker mouth” (translation) or adhesive disc formed by modified upper lip

***Discogobio multilineatus* Cui, Zhou & Lan 1993** *multi-* (L.), many; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to 5–6 black slender longitudinal lines on body from posterior of head to caudal-fin base

***Discogobio pacboensis* Nguyen 2001** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pac Bo, Cao Bang Province, Vietnam, where it is endemic

***Discogobio polylepis* Huang 1989** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to more lateral-line scales than congeners known at the time



*Discogobio polylepis*. From: Huang, S.-Y. 1989. On four new species of the genus *Discogobio* Lin from Yunnan, China. Zoological Research 10 (4): 355–361.

***Discogobio poneventralis* Zheng & Zhou 2008** *pone* (L.), posterior; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to the posterior position of its pelvic fins

***Discogobio propeanalis* Zheng & Zhou 2008** *prope* (L.), near; *analis*, anal, referring to position of pelvic fins, which are closer to anal-fin origin

***Discogobio tetrabarbatus* Lin 1931** *tetrá* (Gr. τετρά), four; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to two pairs of small barbels on lower jaw

***Discogobio yunnanensis* (Regan 1907)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, type locality

### **Epalzeorhynchos**

Bleeker 1855

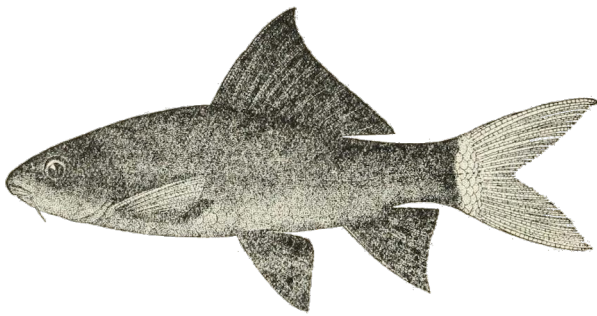
*epalzeo-*, etymology not explained, presumably from *epaléxō* (Gr. ἐπαλέξω), to defend, ward or keep off; *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to cone-shaped, cartilaginous protuberance on snout of *E. kalopteron* that can horizontally move nearly 90° away from snout, thus giving the head a horned appearance (perhaps Bleeker believed the fish used its “horn” to defend or protect itself) [some online references say *epalzeo-* means “curative” but this is nonsense]

***Epalzeorhynchos bicolor* (Smith 1931)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), two, of two colors, reflecting how “rich velvety black of the body and most of the fins is strikingly relieved by the bright orange color of the caudal and pectoral fins, making this one of the most beautiful of the many attractively colored cyprinoid fishes of Siam”

***Epalzeorhynchos frenatum* (Fowler 1934)** Latin for bridled, referring to conspicuous black “bridle-like” band from snout to eye (though not crossing tip of snout)

***Epalzeorhynchos kalopteron* (Bleeker 1851)** pretty-finned, from *kalós* (Gr. καλός), beautiful, and *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πέτερυξ), fin, referring to its pink or red fins (in 1860, Bleeker assigned it the Dutch name *Fraaivinnige Snuithoornkarper*, Pretty finned Snout-horn Carp<sup>3</sup>)

<sup>3</sup> Bleeker, P. 1860. De visschen van den Indischen Archipel, beschreven en toegelicht. Deel II. Ordo Cyprini, karpers. [Also known as: Ichthyologiae Archipelagi Indici Prodrromus, Volumen II. Cyprini]. Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Néerlandicae 7 (art. 2): 1–492 + i–xiii.



*Epalzeorhynchus bicolor*. From: Smith, H. M. 1931. Descriptions of new genera and species of Siamese fishes. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 79 (873): 1–48, Pl. 1.

*Epalzeorhynchus munense* (Smith 1934) *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Menam Mun (or simply Mun) River, eastern Thailand, type locality

### Fivepearlus

Li, Yang, Li & Chen 2017

Latinization of Anglo-Saxon *five* and *pearl*, referring to five round protuberances on lower lip, like a “string of beads”

*Fivepearlus yunnanensis* Li, Yang, Li & Chen 2017 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, where type locality (Nanpangjiang River) is situated



*Fivepearlus yunnanensis*, holotype, 63 mm SL. From: Yang, H.-F., C.-Q. Li, H.-Y. Chen and W.-X. Li. 2017. A new genus and species of Labeoninae from Yunnan China. Journal of Jishou University (Natural Science Edition) 38 (6): 60–62.

### Garra

Hamilton 1822

local Gangetic name for a particular species of “sand-digger,” which Hamilton applied as a generic name for bottom-dwelling cyprinids “with no affinity to another genus”

*Garra abhoyai* Hora 1921 patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Baboos Abhoya Churn Chowdry, a scientific illustrator at the Indian Museum

*Garra aethiopica* (Pellegrin 1927) *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Ethiopia, where it is endemic

*Garra allostoma* Roberts 1990 *állos* (Gr. ἄλλος), other; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, only member of genus (with exception of an undescribed allopatric species) with a reduced (as opposed to well-developed) mental disc

*Garra alticauda* Cao, Nyngi, Bart & Zhang 2023 *altus* (L.), high; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its high caudal peduncle

*Garra amirhosseini* Esmaeili, Sayyadzadeh, Coad & Eagderi 2016 in honor of the first author’s son, Amirhossein

*Garra andruzzii* (Vinciguerra 1924) in honor of Alcibiade Andruzzi, Italian military surgeon and director of the Colonial Health Service of Somalia, who facilitated natural history investigations for the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova; he acquired type specimens from collectors and shipped them to Vinciguerra

*Garra annandalei* Hora 1921 patronym not identified but clearly in honor of zoologist-anthropologist Thomas Nelson Annandale (1876–1924), founder and first director of the Zoological Survey of India

*Garra apogon* (Norman 1925) ἄ-, Greek privative i.e., without; *póggōn* (Gr. πώγων), beard, referring to absence of barbels

*Garra arunachalami* (Johnson & Soranam 2001) in honor of Indian ichthyologist Muthukumarasamy Arunachalam (b. 1955), Manonmaniam

Sundaranar University, “in appreciation of his interest in various aspects of stream fishes”

*Garra arunachalensis* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2013 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Arunachal Pradesh, India, where type locality (Deapani River at Roing) is situated

*Garra arupi* Nebeshwar, Vishwanath & Das 2009 in honor of botanist Arup Kumar Das (b. 1952), Coordinator, University Grant Commission-sponsored “Centre of Excellence in Biodiversity” (Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar), which supported the authors’ study of the fishes of northeastern India

*Garra barreimiae* Fowler & Steinitz 1956 of Barreimi, Oman, type locality

*Garra bicornuta* Narayan Rao 1920 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *cornuta* (L.), horned, a possible misnomer, presumably referring to trilobed (not bilobed) proboscis on snout

*Garra biloborostris* Roni & Vishwanath 2017 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *lobus*, lobe; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to beak-like lobes on proboscis

*Garra bimaculacauda* Thoni, Gurung & Mayden 2016 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *macula* (L.), spot; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to black spots on caudal fin, one each on upper and lower lobes

*Garra binduensis* Das, Kosygin & Panigrahi 2016 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bindu, North Bengal, India, where type locality (Jaldhaka River) is situated

*Garra birostris* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2013 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to two beak-like projections on proboscis

*Garra bispinosa* Zhang 2005 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *spinosa* (L.), thorny or spinulose, referring to large, unicuspid, acanthoid and forward-pointed tubercle on distal end of each lobe of snout proboscis

*Garra blanfordii* (Boulenger 1901) in honor of English geologist-zoologist William Thomas Blandford (1832–1905), who reported this species as *G. lamta* in 1870

*Garra borneensis* (Vaillant 1902) *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Borneo, where it is endemic

*Garra bourreti* (Pellegrin 1928) in honor of French zoologist René Bourret (1884–1957), who collected holotype

*Garra buettikeri* Krupp 1983 in honor of William Büttiker-Otto (1921–2009), Swiss medical entomologist, parasitologist, and Environmental Science Expert for the Saudi Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia); he collected holotype

*Garra caudomaculata* (Battalgi 1942) *caudo-* (L.), tail; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to dark spot of color at base of caudal fin

*Garra centralis* Nguyen, Vu & Nguyen 2015 unnecessary feminine declension of *centralis* (L.), central, referring to its distribution in Quang Tri and Thua Thien-Hue provinces, both in the North Central Coast region of Vietnam

*Garra ceylonensis* Bleeker 1863 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ceylon (=Sri Lanka), type locality

*Garra chakpiensis* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2015 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chakpi River, Manipur, India, type locality

*Garra chathensis* Ezung, Shangningam & Pankaj 2020 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chathe River, Nagaland, India, type locality

*Garra chaudhurii* Hora 1921 patronym not identified but clearly in honor of B. L. Chaudhuri (d. 1931), Assistant Superintendent, Indian Museum, who described many Indian fishes

*Garra chebera* Habteselassie, Mikschi, Ahnelt & Waidbacher 2010 named for Chebera-Churchura National Park, Ethiopia, type locality

**Garra chindwinensis** Premananda, Kosygin & Saidullah 2017 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chindwin River basin, Manipur, India, only known area of occurrence

**Garra chingaiensis** Abonmai, Linthoingambi, Ngangbam, Thoidingjam & Singh 2023 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chingai Village, Chindwin basin, Ukhrul district, Manipur, India, where type locality (Chalou River) is situated

**Garra chivaensis** Moyon & Arunkumar 2020 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chiva River at Chandel district, Manipur, India, type locality

**Garra clavirostris** Roni, Sarbojit & Vishwanath 2017 *clava* (L.), club; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to prominent unilobed club-shaped proboscis overhanging a depressed rostral surface

**Garra compressa** Kosygin & Vishwanath 1998 Latin for squeezed or pressed together, referring to its “moderately” laterally compressed body

**Garra congoensis** Poll 1959 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the Congo, referring to its occurrence in the Lower Congo River

**Garra cornigera** Shangningam & Vishwanath 2015 *corni-*, from *cornu* (L.), horn; *-iger* (L.), to have or bear, referring to horn-like tubercles on proboscis

**Garra culiciphaga** (Pellegrin 1927) *culex* (L.), mosquito; *phaga*, Latinized from *phageîn* (Gr. φαγεῖν), to eat, referring to its proficiency (“d’excellents destructeurs”) at consuming mosquito larvae

**Garra cyclostomata** Mai 1978 ring-mouthed, from *kýklos* (Gr. κύκλος), ring or circle, and *stómatos* (Gr. στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to rounded or circular outline of upper lip

**Garra cyrano** Kottelat 2000 referring to Cyrano de Bergerac, titular main character of an 1897 comedy by Edmond Rostand, characterized by his large nose, alluding to snout with a conspicuous secondary rostrum and a long and slender proboscis

**Garra dampansensis** Lalronunga, Lalnuntluanga & Lalramliana 2013 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram, India, where type locality (Seling River) is situated

**Garra deccanensis** Jadhav, Karuthapandi, Shangningam, Jaiswal & Shankar 2022 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Deccan Plateau, one of the biogeographic zones of India, where it occurs

**Garra dembecha** Getahun & Stiassny 2007 named for Dembecha, Ethiopia, town near type locality

**Garra dembeensis** (Rüppell 1835) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Dembea (now Lake Tana), Ethiopia, type locality

**Garra dengba** Deng, Cao & Zhang 2018 Dengba, Chinese name of the Mishmi people who are not officially recognized as an ethnic group by the Chinese government, now living in area between eastern Himalaya Mountains and western Hengduan Mountains at 1000 m above sea level, with a concentrated distribution in Chayu County, eastern Tibet, type locality

**Garra dulongensis** (Chen, Pan, Xiao & Yang 2012) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dulong River, Dulongjing County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

**Garra dunsirei** Banister 1987 in honor of speleologist Andy Dunsire, who has “encouraged so many people to search for subterranean fishes, as well as collecting such fish himself [including first specimens of this one] in isolated and hazardous regions”

**Garra duobarbis** Getahun & Stiassny 2007 *duo* (L.), two; *barbis* (scientific Neo-Latin), barbel, unique among African congeners in possessing a single (maxillary) pair of barbels

**Garra elegans** (Günther 1868) Latin for fine or select, allusion not explained nor evident

**Garra elongata** Vishwanath & Kosygin 2000 Latin for prolonged, referring to its greater standard length in relation to body depth compared with other members of *G. gotyla* complex

**Garra emarginata** Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan 2011 Latin for deprived of its edge, referring to its emarginate caudal fin

**Garra ethelwynnae** Menon 1958 matronym not identified but clearly in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum (Natural History); Menon believed it was a “dwarf cognate form” of *G. tibanicus* (= *quadrimaculata*), described by Trewavas in 1941

**Garra festai** (Tortonese 1939) in honor of Italian naturalist Enrico Festa (1868–1939), who collected holotype

**Garra flavatra** Kullander & Fang 2004 *flavus* (L.), yellow; *ater* (L.), black, referring to its contrasting dark-and-light color pattern in life

**Garra fluviatilis** Kangrang, Thoni, Mayden & Beamish 2016 Latin for riverine or of a river, referring to its habitat

**Garra fuliginosa** Fowler 1934 Latin for sooty or painted black, its back and upper surfaces largely uniform dark or sooty brown, with obscure cloudings of gray

**Garra gallagheri** Krupp 1988 in honor of Michael Desmond Gallagher (1921–2014), Curator of the Oman Natural History Museum, for his contributions to the knowledge of Oman fauna; he also collected holotype

**Garra geba** Getahun & Stiassny 2007 named for the Geba River system, Tigray, Ethiopia, type locality

**Garra ghorensis** Krupp 1982 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the Arabic *al-gur* (=depression), referring to its occurrence in the Jordan-Dead Sea rift valley system

**Garra gotyla** (Gray 1830) Indian vernacular for this species

**Garra gracilis** (Pellegrin & Chevey 1936) Latin for thin or slender, referring to its more elongate form compared with *G. bourreti*

**Garra gravelyi** (Annandale 1919) in honor of biologist Frederic Henry Gravelly (1885–1965), Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, who collected holotype

**Garra gymnothorax** Berg 1949 *gymnós* (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked; *thōrax* (Gr. θώραξ), breast or chest, referring to its scaleless breast (some specimens have embedded or hidden scales)

**Garra hexagonarostri** Nebeshwar, Rameshori & Prabina 2024 *hexagonum* (L.), six-sided figure or shape; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to hexagon-shaped proboscis

**Garra hindii** (Boulenger 1905) in honor of Sidney Langford Hinde (1863–1930), Medical Officer of the Interior in British East Africa and a Captain in the Congo Free State Forces, and an amateur naturalist-ethnographer, who collected holotype

**Garra hormuzensis** Zamani-Faradonbe, Zhang & Keivany 2021 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Strait of Hormuz (between Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman), near type locality (Shur River drainage) in Iran

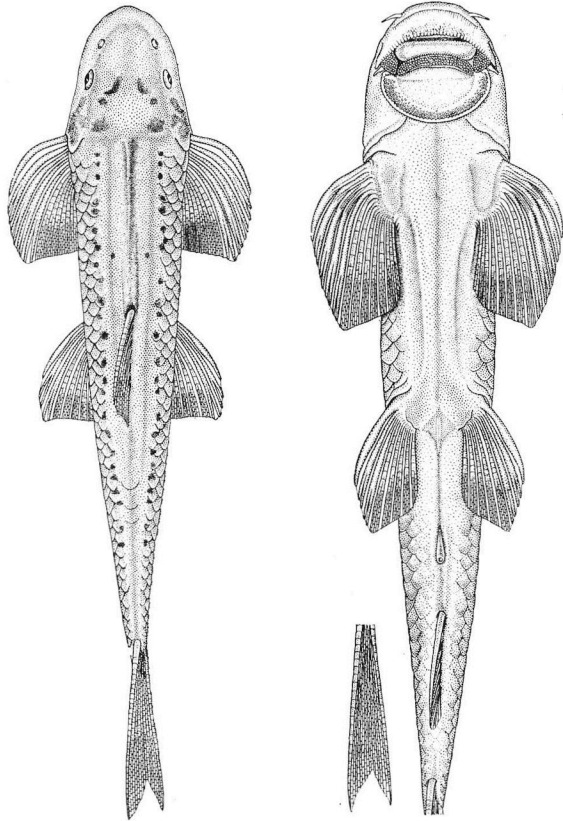
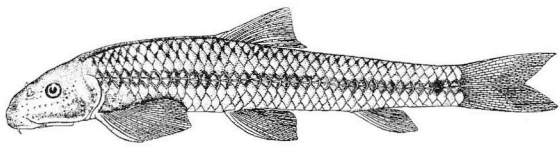
**Garra hughii** Silas 1955 in honor of the author’s brother, Hugh M. Silas, who collected holotype

**Garra ignestii** (Gianferrari 1925) in honor of Italian zoologist-philologist Ugo Ignesti, who collected holotype

**Garra imberbis** (Vinciguerra 1890) Latin for beardless, referring to its lack of barbels (which distinguishes it from *G. lamta*)

**Garra irangensis** Premananda & Singh 2023 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Irang River, Senapati District, Manipur, India, type locality

**Garra jaldhakaensis** Kosygin, Shangningam, Singh & Das 2021 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jaldhaka River, Brahmaputra River basin, West Bengal, India, type locality



*Garra hughii*, lateral, dorsal and ventral views. Illustration by R. Bagchi. From: Silas, E. G. 1955. *Garra hughii*, a new cyprinoid fish from the Western Ghats, Peninsular India, with notes on its bionomics. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 52 (1): 1–14, Pl. 4.

***Garra jamila* Moritz, Straube & Neumann 2019** Arabic for beautiful, referring to the bright coloration on body and fins of this “pretty fish”

***Garra jenkinsianum* Hora 1921** *-onia* and *-anum*, apparently both adjectival suffixes: in honor of James Travis Jenkins (1876–1959), Fishery Advisor, Government of Bengal, who helped collect holotype, which he reported as *G. lamta* in 1909

***Garra jerdoni* Day 1867** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of British physician-naturalist Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811–1872), who described many fishes from India

***Garra jordanica* Hamidan, Geiger & Freyhof 2014** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Jordan (country) and Jordan River system of Jordan and Syria, where it occurs

***Garra joshuai* (Silas 1954)** in honor of Silas’ former professor, J. P. Joshua, Madras Christian College, during whose entomological survey Silas was able to take a small collection of fishes, including holotype of this one

***Garra kalakadensis* Rema Devi 1993** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, India, type locality

***Garra kalpangi* Nebeshwar, Kenjum Bagra & Das 2012** of the River Kalpangi, Yazali, Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Garra kangrae* Prashad 1919** of the Kangra Valley, Himachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Garra kemali* (Hankó 1925)** in honor of the “great Turkish statesman”

(translation) His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal (also known as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk [1881–1938]), founder of the modern Turkish state

***Garra kempii* Hora 1921** in honor of English marine biologist Stanley Wells Kemp (1882–1945), Zoological Survey of India, who “procured” holotype

***Garra khawbungii* Arunachalam, Nandagopal & Mayden 2014** of Khawbung, a village in Champai District, Mizoram, India, type locality

***Garra klatti* (Kosswig 1950)** in honor of German zoologist Paul Erich Berthold Klatt (1885–1958), University of Hamburg

***Garra koladynensis* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Koladyne River, Mizoram, India, type locality

***Garra laishrami* Surachita, Chowdhury & Palita 2023** in honor of Laishram Kosygin, Zoological Survey of India, for his contributions to the taxonomy of Indian freshwater fishes

***Garra lamta* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Gangetic name for this species, as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

***Garra lancrenonensis* Blache & Miton 1960** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Upper Lancrenon Falls, Ngou River, Lake Chad basin, Chad, type locality

***Garra langlungensis* Ezung, Shangningam & Pankaj 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Langlung River, Nagaland, India, type locality

***Garra lautior* Banister 1987** Latin for neater, referring to its “neat, streamlined appearance”

***Garra lissorhynchus* (McClelland 1842)** *lissós* (Gr. λισσός), smooth; *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its smooth snout, without cirrhi

***Garra litanensis* Vishwanath 1993** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Litan stream, Litan, Manipur, India, type locality

***Garra longipinnis* Banister & Clarke 1977** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, referring to its “conspicuously long” pectoral fins (now considered to be from aberrant specimens)

***Garra lorestanensis* Mousavi-Sabet & Eagderi 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lorestan Province, southwestern Iran, where type locality (Loven Cave) is situated

***Garra lungongza* Ngangbam & Lithoingambi 2023** local name for this species at Sangsangu village, Tuensang district, Nagaland, India

***Garra magnacavus* Shangningam, Kosygin & Sinha 2019** *magnus* (L.), great; *cavus* (L.), pit or hollow, referring to large pits in the snout

***Garra magnidiscus* Tamang 2013** *magnus* (L.), great; *discus*, from *diskos* (Gr. δίσκος), any flat circular plate, referring to very large adhesive mental disc, larger than all congeners in Southeast Asia and China except *G. rotundinasus*

***Garra makiensis* (Boulenger 1904)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Maki River, running into Lake Zwai, southern Ethiopia, type locality

***Garra mamshuqa* Krupp 1983** from *mamshuq*, Arabic for slender, referring to its slender body shape

***Garra manipurensis* Vishwanath & Sarojnalini 1988** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Manipur River, Manipur, India, type locality

***Garra matensis* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mat River, Mizoram, India, type locality

***Garra maclellandi* (Jerdon 1849)** in honor of John McClelland (1805–1875), British physician and ichthyologist, who described many Indian fishes

***Garra menoni* Rema Devi & Indra 1984** in honor of Indian ichthyologist Ambat Gopalan Kutty Menon (1921–2002), who confirmed the identification

***Garra meymehensis* Zamani-Faradonbe, Keivany, Dorafshan & Zhang 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Meymeh River, Tigris River drainage, western Iran, type locality

***Garra mini* Rahman, Mollah, Norén & Kullander 2016** contraction of *minima* (L.), least, referring to its small size (up to 46.8 mm SL)

***Garra minibarbata* Cao, Nyingi, Bart & Zhang 2023** *mini-*, from *minimus* (L.), least; *barbata* (L.), bearded, referring to its pair of “tiny” rostral barbels

***Garra mirofrontis* Chu & Cui 1987** *mir*, from *mirabilis* (L.), wonderful or strange; *frontis* (L.), brow, referring to “special” morphology of anterior dorsal surface of head, with a “transverse frontal groove right before eyes, forming [a] more or less pendulous frontal process with a conical tubercle at each side”

***Garra mlapparaensis* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan 2011** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mlappara, Periyar River, India, type locality

***Garra mondica* Sayyadzadeh, Esmaeili & Freyhof 2015** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Mond River drainage, Iran, where it occurs in two small springs

***Garra montisalsi* Hora 1921** etymology not explained, presumably *montis* (L.), mountain, and *salsus* (L.), salty or salted, i.e., of rock salt, referring to the Salt Range, a hill system in Punjab, Pakistan (type locality), named for its extensive deposits of rock salts

***Garra motuoensis* Gong, Freyhof, Wang, Liu, Liu, Lin, Jiang & Liu 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Motuo County, Tibet, where type locality (Xigong River) is situated

***Garra moyonkhulleni* Moyon & Arunkumar 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Moyon Khullen, a village in Chandel District, Manipur, India, type locality

***Garra mullya* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species<sup>1</sup>

***Garra naganensis* Hora 1921** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Naga Hills, Assam, Nagaland, India, type locality

***Garra nambulica* Vishwanath & Joyshree 2005** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Nambul River, Manipur, India, type locality

***Garra namyaensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath 2012** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Namya River, Manipur, India, type locality

***Garra nana* (Heckel 1843)** *nanus* (L.), dwarf, described as a “little 3-inch-long” fish (translation)

***Garra napata* Moritz, Straube & Neumann 2019** named for Napata, capital of the Kush kingdom of the ancient city of Nubia on west bank of the Nile at site of modern-day Karima, Sudan, very close to type locality

***Garra nasuta* (McClelland 1838)** Latin for large-nosed, referring to its snout, abruptly depressed between the eyes, with a large pit between the nostrils

***Garra nepalensis* Rayamajhi & Arunachalam 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nepal, where it appears to be endemic

***Garra nethravathiensis* Arunachalam & Nandagopal 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nethravathi River system, Karnataka State, India, where it appears to be endemic

***Garra ngatangka* Arunkumar & Moyon 2019** local Moyon name for this species in Manipur, India

***Garra nigricollis* Kullander & Fang 2004** *niger* (L.), black; *collum* (L.), neck, referring to dark stripe outlining posterior margin of head

***Garra notata* (Blyth 1860)** Latin for spotted or marked, referring to a series of black spots at dorsal fin base and/or one or more spots at base of anal fin

***Garra nudiventris* (Berg 1905)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to its scaleless breast and belly

***Garra orientalis* Nichols 1925** Latin for eastern, referring to its distribution in the “Orient,” i.e., China

***Garra ornata* (Nichols & Griscom 1917)** Latin for adorned or decorated, referring to its distinctive (perhaps juvenile) coloration: dusky olive above, yellowish below, minute dark spots on cheeks, opercle and sides below lateral line, broad black bars through middle of dorsal and caudal fins, black blotch at base of caudal

***Garra orontesi* Bayçelebi, Kaya, Turan & Freyhof 2021** in honor of Orontes, a son-in-law of the Punjabi king Deriades, who, in the ancient Greek epic poem *Dionysiaca*, was killed by Dionysus at the river later taking Orontes’ his name, referring to this species’ occurrence in the Orontes River drainage of Turkey, Syria and probably Lebanon

***Garra palaniensis* (Rema Devi & Menon 1994)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Palani Hills, western Ghats, southern India, type locality

***Garra palaruvica* Arunachalam, Raja, Nandagopal & Mayden 2013** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Palaruvi Falls, Kerala, India, type locality

***Garra panitvongi* Tangjitjaroen, Randall, Tongnunui, Boyd & Page 2023** in honor of Nonn Panitvong, for his “tremendous” contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of Thailand, in particular through his book *A Photographic Guide to Freshwater Fishes of Thailand* (2020)

***Garra paralissorhynchus* Vishwanath & Shanta Devi 2005** *para-* (Gr. παρά), near, similar to *G. lissorhynchus*, both having a W-shaped dark band on caudal fin

***Garra parastenorhynchus* Thoni, Gurung & Mayden 2016** *para-* (Gr. παρά), near, similar to *G. stenorhynchus*

***Garra paratrilobata* Roni, Chinglemba, Rameshori & Vishwanath 2019** *para-* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to the superficial similarity of its trilobed proboscis to that of *G. trilobata*

***Garra periyarensis* Gopi 2001** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Periyar River, Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala State, India, type locality

***Garra persica* Berg 1914** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Persia, referring to its widespread distribution in Iran

***Garra phillipsi* Deraniyagala 1933** in honor of William Watt Addison Phillips (1892–1981), British tea and rubber planter and amateur naturalist, Gammaduva, Sri Lanka, who collected holotype

***Garra platycephala* Narayan Rao 1920** flat-headed, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its “greatly flattened” head

***Garra poecilura* Kullander & Fang 2004** *poecilio-*, from *poikilos* (Gr. ποικίλος), varicolored; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its vividly patterned caudal peduncle and caudal fin

***Garra poilanei* Petit & Tchang 1933** in honor of French botanist Eugene Polaine (1887–1964), Paris Herbarium, who collected holotype

***Garra prashadi* Hora 1921** in honor of Indian zoologist Bains Prashad (1894–1969), Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, who collected holotype with Hora

***Garra propulvinus* Kullander & Fang 2004** *pro-* (L.), in front of; *pulvinus* (L.), cushion, pad or pillow, referring to central pad (central portion of lower lip), which appears to project forward from a broad base

***Garra qiaojiensis* Wu & Yao 1977** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qiaojie, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Garra quadratirostris* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2013** *quadrus* (L.), square; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “squarish” proboscis

***Garra quadrimaculata* (Rüppell 1835)** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *maculata* (L.), spotted, a possible misnomer since Rüppell described



only three spots: at scapular area, dorsal fin, and base of caudal

***Garra quangtrienensis* Nguyen, Vu & Nguyen 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Quang Tri province, Vietnam, where type locality (Dakrong River) is situated

***Garra rakhinica* Kullander & Fang 2004** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Rakhine State, Myanmar, where type locality (Taunggok, Thade River drainage) is situated

***Garra ranganensis* Tamang, Sinha, Abujam & Kumar 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ranga River, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Garra regressus* Getahun & Stiassny 2007** Latin for return or regress, referring to its regressed rostral cap, characteristic of this species

***Garra rezai* Mousavi-Sabet, Eagderi, Saemi-Komsari, Kaya & Freyhof 2022** in honor of Reza Mousavi-Sabet, father of the first author, who was injured by chemical weapons in the region of the type locality (near Bahia, Kurdistan Province, Iran); “We named this taxon to respect and remember all Iranian and Iraqi victims of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq war (1980–1988).”

***Garra rhynchota* Koller 1926** *-ota* (L.), provided with: *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to round, peg-like protuberance between the eyes

***Garra robertsi* Thoni & Mayden 2015** in honor of “prominent” American ichthyologist Tyson R. Roberts (b. 1940), for his “long-running focus” on Bornean and Southeast Asian fishes

***Garra roseae* Mousavi-Sabet, Saemi-Komsari, Doadrio & Freyhof 2019** in honor of Rose, daughter of first author

***Garra rossica* (Nikolskii 1900)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Rossiya (Latinization of *Russia* in the Russian language), presumably referring to type locality in Turkmenistan, which at the time was part of the Russian Empire

***Garra rotundinatus* Zhang 2006** *rotundus* (L.), round; *nasus* (L.), snout, referring to broadly rounded snout

***Garra rufa* (Heckel 1843)** Latin for red or reddish, referring to rusty-red head seen on some specimens

***Garra rupecula* (McClelland 1839)** *rupes* (L.), rock; *-cula*, from *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, presumably referring to its occurrence in a mountain stream at 305 m

***Garra sahilia* Krupp 1983** Latinization of *sahili*, Arabic for coastal, referring to its distribution in coastal drainages of Yemen

***Garra sahilia gharbia* Krupp 1983** Latinization of *gharbi*, Arabic for western, referring to its distribution west of *G. s. sahilia*

***Garra salweenica* Hora & Mukerji 1934** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Salween River at Takaw, Kengtung State, Myanmar, type locality

***Garra sannarensis* Moritz, Straube & Neumann 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sannar (alternative spelling of Sennar or Sinnar), Sudan, type locality

***Garra sauvagei* (Lortet 1883)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of French zoologist-paleontologist Henri Émile Sauvage (1842–1917)

***Garra shamal* Kirchner, Kruckenhauser, Pichler, Borkenhagen & Freyhof 2020** Arabic for north, referring to its occurrence in northern Oman

***Garra sharq* Kirchner, Kruckenhauser, Pichler, Borkenhagen & Freyhof 2020** Arabic for east, referring to its occurrence in northeastern Oman

***Garra simbalbaraensis* Rath, Shangningam & Kosygin 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Simbalbara River, Sirmour District, Himachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Garra songbangensis* Nguyen, Vu & Nguyen 2015** *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bang River (*song* = river), Cao Bang province, Vietnam, type locality

***Garra spilota* Kullander & Fang 2004** from *spilōtós* (Gr. σπιλωτός), marked or stained, referring to row of dark blotches along middle of side

***Garra stenorhynchus* (Jerdon 1849)** *sténos* (Gr. στένος), narrow; *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its “more acute” snout compared with *G. maclellandi*

***Garra substrictorostri* Roni & Vishwanath 2018** *substrictus* (L.), narrow; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to narrow antrorse unilobed proboscis on snout

***Garra surendranathanii* Shaji, Arun & Easa 1996** in honor of Shri. P. K. Surendranathan Asari, Chief Conservator of Forests, Kerala Forest Department, a “constant source of encouragement” for wildlife research in Kerala, India

***Garra surgifrons* Zhou & Sun 2018** *surgo* (L.), rise or ascend; *frons* (L.), face or brow, referring to obvious, quadrate-shaped and well-developed proboscis on forehead

***Garra surinbinnani* Page, Ray, Tongnunui, Boyd & Randall 2019** in honor of Amphol Tapanapunnitikul (d. 2019), who went by the name Surin Binnan, director of the Foundation of Western Forest Complex Conservation and a “leading figure in efforts to protect natural areas in Thailand”; he died of liver cancer while the description was in review

***Garra tamangi* Gurumayum & Kosygin 2016** in honor of Lakpa Tamang, Zoological Survey of India, for his assistance to the authors during field work in Arunachal Pradesh

***Garra tana* Getahun & Stiassny 2007** named for Lake Tana, Ethiopia, where it is endemic

***Garra tashanensis* Mousavi-Sabet, Vatandoust, Fatemi & Eagderi 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place, Tashan region, Tigris River drainage, Iran, where Tashan Cave (type locality) is situated

***Garra tengchongensis* Zhang & Chen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Garra tezuensis* Thoidingjam, Ngangbam, Linthoingambi & Singh 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tezu, Brahmaputra basin, Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, where type locality (Lohit River) is situated

***Garra theunensis* Kottelat 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: upper Nam Theun River, Laos, type locality

***Garra tiam* Zamani-Faradonbe, Keivany, Dorafshan & Zhang 2021** word for someone with beautiful eyes in the language of Lurish people in western Iran, including area of the Abshur River, where this species, with relatively large eyes, occurs

***Garra tibanica* Trewavas 1941** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: a pond that flows into Wadi Tiban, which drains to Indian Ocean, Yemen, type locality

***Garra tibetana* Gong, Deng, Wang & Liu 2018** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Tibet, where it appears to be endemic

***Garra trewasasae* Monod 1950** matronym not identified but clearly in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993)

***Garra triangularis* Shangningam, Rath & Kosygin 2021** Latin for triangular, referring to the shape of its labellum

***Garra trilobata* Shangningam & Vishwanath 2015** *tri-* (L.), three; *lobata* (L.), lobed, referring to its trilobed proboscis

***Garra turcica* Karaman 1971** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Turkey, where it is endemic

***Garra typhlops* (Bruun & Kaiser 1944)** *typhlós* (Gr. τυφλός), blind; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, a cave fish with “no external traces of eyes to be seen”

***Garra ukhrulensis* Nebeshwar & Vishwanath 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ukhrul district, Manipur, India, type locality

***Garra variabilis* (Heckel 1843)** Latin for variable, being “difficult to find two very similarly colored individuals” (translation)

***Garra vinciguerrae* (Boulenger 1901)** in honor of Italian physician-ichthyologist Decio Vinciguerra (1856–1934), who described the similar *Discognathus chiarinii* (= *G. dembeensis*) in 1883 [although named after a man, “ae” is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”]

***Garra waensis* Lothongkham, Arbsuwan & Musikasinthorn 2014** *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Wa River basin, Nan Province, Thailand, where type locality (Mang River) is situated

***Garra wanae* (Regan 1914)** of Wana Toi, tributary of Gomal River, southwestern Waziristan, Pakistan, type locality

***Garra waterloti* (Pellegrin 1935)** in honor of Georges Waterlot (1877–1939), who collected specimens for the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris) in French West Africa and Madagascar, including holotype of this one

***Garra widdowsoni* (Trewavas 1955)** in honor of engineer A. G. Widdowson, Iraq Petroleum Company Ltd., who discovered this species and facilitated collection of type series

***Garra yajiangensis* Gong, Freyhof, Wang, Liu, Liu, Lin, Jiang & Liu 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yajiang, Chinese abbreviation of the Yarlung Tsangpo River, Motuo County, Tibet, type locality

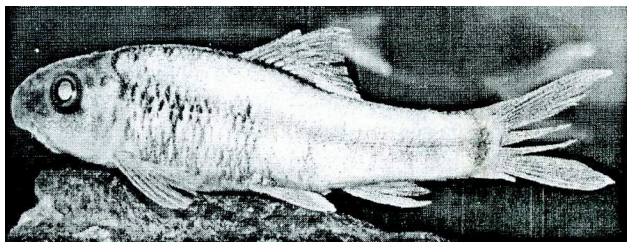
### Garroides

Nguyen & Vu 2014

*-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: “very close to *Garra* in terms of shape and structure” (translation)

***Garroides banthangensis* Nguyen & Vu 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ban Thang commune, Quan Ba district, Ha Giang province (Lo Gam River system), Vietnam, type locality

***Garroides binhluensis* Nguyen & Vu 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Binh Lu commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau province (Da River system), Vietnam, type locality



*Garroides banthangensis*. From: Nguyen, V. H. and T. H. N. Vu 2014. Describe one new genus *Garroides* nov. g. with two new species in belong to Cyprinidae in the mountain of north Vietnam. Science and Technology journal of Agriculture & Rural Development (Nông Nghiệp & Phát Triển Nông Thôn) 2014 (3-4): 173–178. [Sorry for poor quality.]

### Guigarra

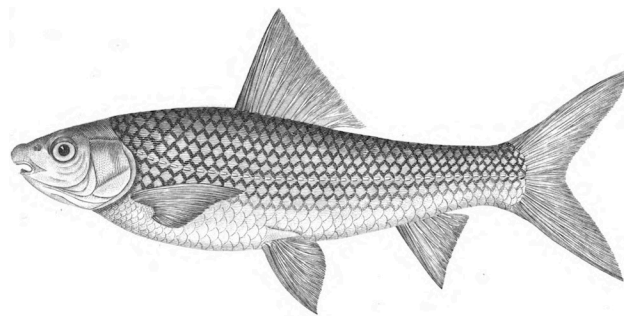
Wang, Chen & Zheng 2022

*Gui-*, abbreviation of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, where type locality is situated; *Garra*, a related genus that also possesses a gular disc behind the mouth

***Guigarra cailaoensis* Wang, Chen & Zheng 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cailao River, Fengcheng Town, Fengshan County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, type locality



*Guigarra cailaoensis*, holotype, 47 mm SL. From: Wang, Z.-B., X.-Y. Chen and L.-P. Zheng. 2022. A new genus and species of disc-bearing Labeoninae (Teleostei: Cypriniformes) from Guangxi, China. Zoological Research 43 (3): 409–412.



*Gymnostomus ariza*. From: Hamilton, F. 1807. A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. London. v. 3: 1–iv + 1–479 + i–xxxi + index.

### Gymnostomus

Heckel 1843

*gymnós* (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked; *stomus*, from *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to absence (or seeming absence) of barbels on *G. ariza*

***Gymnostomus ariza* (Hamilton 1807)** presumably derived from *Arija*, Telugu (official language of Andhra Pradesh, India) name for this fish

***Gymnostomus fulungee* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species<sup>1</sup>

***Gymnostomus horai* (Bănărescu 1986)** in honor of the late Sunder Lal Hora (1896–1955), ichthyologist and former Director of the Zoological Survey of India, who named this cyprinid in 1938 but did not describe it

### Henicorhynchus

Smith 1945

etymology not explained, presumably from *hēnia* (Gr. ἡνία), bridle or rein; *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring in some way to crenulated rostral fold that overlaps upper lip of *H. lobatus*

***Henicorhynchus caudiguttatus* (Fowler 1934)** *cauda* (L.), tail; *guttatus* (L.), spotted or speckled, referring to “scattered darker gray spots” on gray tail

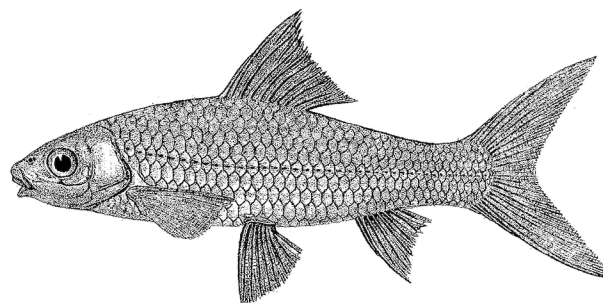
***Henicorhynchus caudimaculatus* (Fowler 1934)** *cauda* (L.), tail; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to round black spot at caudal-fin base

***Henicorhynchus entmema* (Fowler 1934)** *éntmēma* (Gr. ἐντμήμα), incision or notch, referring to slight asymmetrical notch on edge of upper jaw

***Henicorhynchus ornatipinnis* (Roberts 1997)** *ornatus* (L.), adorned or decorated; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna*, fin, referring to its colorful fins (pectoral, pelvic and anal fins reddish-orange or at least rose-tinted; pelvic and anal fins often tipped with white)

***Henicorhynchus siamensis* (Sauvage 1881)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, referring to type locality in Bangkok

***Henicorhynchus thaitui* Nguyen, Ho, Hoang, Wu & Zhang 2020** in honor of ichthyologist Nguyen Thai Tu, Vinh University, who has contributed



*Henicorhynchus siamensis* (erroneously labeled as *Cirrhina jullieni* on plate). Illustration by Charles Delahaye. From: Sauvage, H.-E. 1881. Recherches sur la faune ichthyologique de l’Asie et description d’espèces nouvelles de l’Indo-Chine. Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Série 2) 4: 123–194, Pls. 5–8.

“considerably” to the taxonomy of freshwater fishes in Vietnam [provisionally placed in *Henicorhynchus* pending a new genus]

### Hongshuia

Zhang, Qiang & Lan 2008

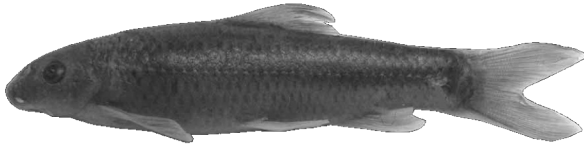
-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Hongshui He, Fengshan County, Guangxi Province, China, where type species (*H. paoli*) was collected

***Hongshuia brevibarba* Zeng, Shao, Jin & Zhang 2022** *brevis* (L.), short; *barba* (L.) beard, referring to its short rostral barbels

***Hongshuia megalophthalmus* (Chen, Yang & Cui 2006)** big-eyed, from *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its large eye, diameter 2.5–3.1 times in head length

***Hongshuia microstomata* (Wang & Chen 1989)** small-mouthed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *stómatos* (Gr. στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to smaller mouth compared with *Sinocrossocheilus guizhouensis*, its presumed congener at the time

***Hongshuia paoli* Zhang, Qiang & Lan 2008** of Pao Li, Chinese name of type locality in Pearl River drainage, Fengshan County, Guangxi Province, China



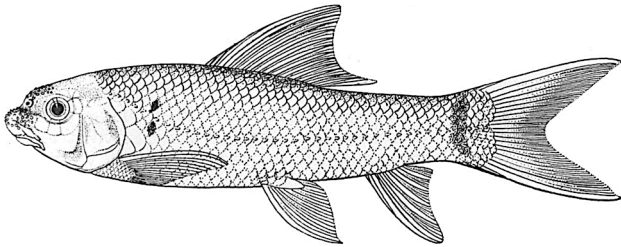
*Hongshuia paoli*, holotype, 54.3 mm SL. From: Zhang, E, X. Qiang and J.-H. Lan. 2008. Description of a new genus and two new species of labeonine fishes from South China (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). Zootaxa 1682: 33–44. [Author's first name E with no period.]

### Incisilabeo

Fowler 1937

*incisum* (L.), notch, proposed as a subgenus of *Labeo* distinguished by a transverse groove on snout separating a distinct arrangement of pearl organs

***Incisilabeo behri* (Fowler 1937)** in honor of the late Otto Behr (1861–1934), amateur naturalist and ornithologist, Lopez, Pennsylvania (USA), to whom the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where Fowler worked) was indebted for many specimens of the natural history of Thailand



*Incisilabeo behri*. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1937. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition. Part VIII. Fishes obtained in 1936. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 89: 125–264.

### Kantaka

Hora 1942

derived from a Sanskrit word meaning spine, referring to its “very strong” osseous dorsal-fin spine [placed in Barbinae by some workers]

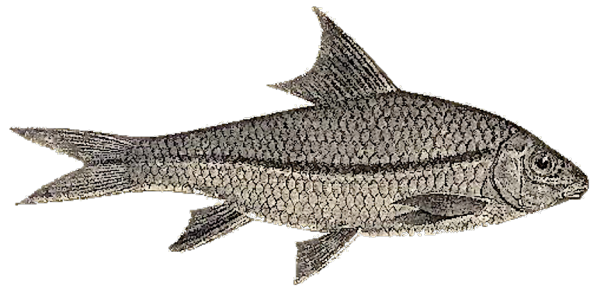
***Kantaka brevidorsalis* (Day 1873)** *brevis* (L.), short; *dorsalis* (Neo-Latin), of the back, allusion not explained, possibly referring to the length of its dorsal fin

### Labeo

Cuvier 1816

*labeo* (L.), one with large lips, referring to “remarkably thick, fleshy lips” (translation) of *L. fimbriatus* and *L. niloticus*

***Labeo alluaudi* Pellegrin 1933** in honor of entomologist and explorer Charles A. Alluaud (1861–1949), who led expedition that collected holotype



Probably first-published image of *Kantaka brevidorsalis*. From: Day, F. 1878. The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 2: 169–368, Pls. 41–78.

***Labeo alticentralis* Tshibwabwa 1997** *altus* (L.), high; *centralis* (L.), central, referring to type locality in upper Lualaba River in the central Congo River basin

***Labeo altivelis* Peters 1852** *altus* (L.), high; *velum* (L.), sail, referring to large dorsal fin with extended rays

***Labeo angra* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this species, as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

***Labeo annectens* Boulenger 1903** Latin for linking or joining, “completely connecting *Labeo* with *Tylognathus*, and showing that the latter genus can no longer be distinguished” [*Tylognathus* is now a synonym of *Bangana*]

***Labeo ansorgii* Boulenger 1907** in honor of English explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Labeo baldasseronii* Di Caporiacco 1948** in honor of Vincenzo Baldasseroni (1884–1963), Director, La Specola, Museum of Zoology and Natural History (Florence, Italy)

***Labeo barbatulus* (Sauvage 1878)** diminutive of *barbatus* (L.), bearded, i.e., with a small beard, presumably referring to fringed barbels on upper and lower lips (although barbels appear to be shorter than two presumed congeners described in same paper, *Rohita sima* and *R. pectoralis*, both now synonyms of *L. chrysophekadion*)

***Labeo barbatus* Boulenger 1898** Latin for bearded, referring to two pairs of well-developed barbels, much longer than eye in adults

***Labeo bata* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this species, as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

***Labeo batesii* Boulenger 1911** in honor of American farmer and amateur ornithologist George Latimer Bates (1863–1940), who collected specimens for the Natural History Museum (London) in Cameroon, including holotype of this species

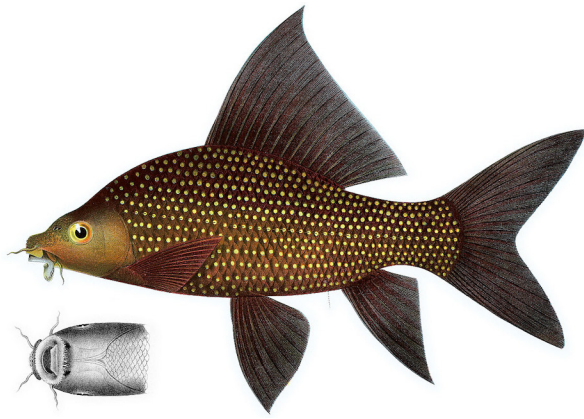
***Labeo boga* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this species, as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

***Labeo boggut* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species<sup>1</sup>

***Labeo bottegi* Vinciguerra 1897** in honor of Italian Army officer Vittorio Bottego (1860–1897), who led expedition to Somalia (1895–1897), during which holotype was collected [Vinciguerra dropped the terminal “o” in Bottego’s name to adhere to a strict interpretation of the Latin genitive; he later regretted retaining the “o” in his 1895 description of *Neobola bottegoi* (Danionidae) and wished to emend the spelling]

***Labeo boulengeri* Vinciguerra 1912** in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), British Museum (Natural History), whose works on African fishes are frequently cited by Vinciguerra

***Labeo brachypoma* Günther 1868** *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *póma* (Gr. πῶμα), lid or cover, referring to its “very short” gill cover



Possibly first-published image of *Labeo chrysophekadion*. From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprins. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1863.]

***Labeo caeruleus* Day 1877** Latin for dark blue (but used here to mean blue in general), referring to “bluish” body coloration

***Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton 1822)** derived from *Kalbasu*, local Bengali name for this species

***Labeo camerunensis* Trewavas 1974** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cameroon, type locality

***Labeo capensis* (Smith 1841)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the Cape Colony, referring to type locality in what is now South Africa

***Labeo catla* (Hamilton 1822)** Bengali, Hindi and Punjabi vernacular for this species [sometimes placed in *Catla* and *Gibelion*, both treated here as synonyms of *Labeo*]

***Labeo chariensis* Pellegrin 1904** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chari River, Chad, type locality

***Labeo chrysophekadion* (Bleeker 1849)** *chrysós* (Gr. χρυσός), gold or golden; *phekadion*, presumably from *phakoeidés* (Gr. φακοειδής), lentiform (shaped like a lentil), referring to a golden spot on each scale on adults

***Labeo congoro* Peters 1852** *congôro*, indigenous name for this species in Mozambique

***Labeo coubie* Rüppell 1832** local name for this species among the native fishermen of Cairo, Egypt

***Labeo curchius* (Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Kurchi*, local Bengali name for this species

***Labeo curriei* Fowler 1919** in honor of American entomologist Rolla P. Currie (1875–1960), who obtained the types

***Labeo cyclopinnis* Nichols & Griscom 1917** *cyclo-*, from *kýklos* (Gr. κύκλος), ring or circle; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, probably referring to concave upper edge of dorsal fin and/or crescentic shape of caudal fin

***Labeo cyclorhynchus* Boulenger 1899** *cyclo-*, from *kýklos* (Gr. κύκλος), ring or circle; *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to large and rounded snout (“le museau est gros et arrondi”)

***Labeo cylindricus* Peters 1852** Latin for cylindrical, referring to its elongate cylindrical body (“corpore cylindrico elongato”)

***Labeo degeni* Boulenger 1920** in honor of Swiss ornithologist Edward Degen (1852–1922), who helped collect holotype and supplied a water-color painting from which Boulenger described life coloration

***Labeo dhonti* Boulenger 1920** in honor of G. Dhont-De Bie, Belgian East African Expeditionary Force, who collected holotype

***Labeo djourae* Blache & Miton 1960** etymology not explained, perhaps referring to Djour (or Djoura), an area in Chad presumably at or near

type locality

***Labeo dussumieri* (Valenciennes 1842)** in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, whose account of this species is the basis of Valenciennes’ description

***Labeo dyocheilus* (McClelland 1839)** *dýo* (Gr. δύο), two or double; *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to “pendulous structure of the snout descending so as to form the appearance of a second lip”

***Labeo dyocheilus pakistanicus* Mirza & Awan 1976** *-icus*, belonging to: Pakistan, where type locality (Qadh Wala Stream, Son-Sakesar Valley, Punjab) is situated

***Labeo erythropterus* Valenciennes 1842** red-finned, from *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, and *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to red edging on anal and caudal fins

***Labeo falcipinnis* Boulenger 1903** *falcis*, genitive of *falx* (L.), sickle or scythe; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, referring to falcate dorsal fin

***Labeo filiferus* Plamoottil & Zupancic 2017** *filum* (L.), thread; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its filamentous dorsal-fin ray, which reaches above caudal-fin base

***Labeo fimbriatus* (Bloch 1795)** Latin for fringed, referring to its thick lips, deeply crenated or fringed around the margin

***Labeo fisheri* Jordan & Starks 1917** in honor of American biologist Walter Kenrick Fisher (1878–1953), Jordan’s colleague at Stanford University, who collected holotype with a cast net

***Labeo forskalii* Rüppell 1835** in honor of Swedish explorer and naturalist Peter Forsskål, also known as Petrus Forsskål (1732–1763), who reported this species as a variety of *Cyprinus niloticus* (= *Labeo vulgaris*) in a posthumous 1775 publication

***Labeo fülleborni* 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

***Labeo fulakariensis* Tshibwabwa, Stiassny & Schelly 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Foulakari River, Republic of Congo, near where most of the type series was collected

***Labeo gonius* (Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Goni*, local Bengali name for this species

***Labeo greenii* Boulenger 1902** in honor of scientific illustrator J. Green, for his contributions to Boulenger’s studies of Congolese fishes

***Labeo gregorii* Günther 1894** in honor of British geologist and explorer John Walter Gregory (1864–1932), who collected holotype

***Labeo heladiva* Sudasinghe, Ranasinghe, Goonatilake & Meegaskumbura 2018** historical Sinhala name for Sri Lanka, where this species is endemic

***Labeo horie* Heckel 1847** local name for this species in Assuan, Egypt

***Labeo indramontri* Smith 1945** in honor of English civil servant Francis Henry Giles (1869–1951), conferred with the Thai name Phya Indra Montri, president of the Siam Society, for his “untiring labors in extending the knowledge of the history, culture, and natural resources of Thailand” [presumably a noun in apposition without the patronymic “i”]

***Labeo inornatus* (Roberts 1997)** Latin for undecorated or unadorned, referring to its dull-white or silvery coloration, with no distinctive markings other than a humeral spot

***Labeo kawrus* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species<sup>1</sup>

***Labeo kibimbi* Poll 1949** Swahili name for this species

***Labeo kirkii* Boulenger 1903** in honor of John Kirk (1832–1922), Scottish

physician, naturalist, explorer and administrator in Africa, who collected holotype

***Labeo kontius* (Jerdon 1849)** etymology not explained, perhaps from *kontós* (Gr. κοτός), short, referring to its “blunt, truncated” muzzle and/or small head

***Labeo lankae* Deraniyagala 1952** of Lanka (“Island”), historical Hindu name for Sri Lanka, where this species is endemic

***Labeo latebra* Moritz & Neumann 2017** Latin for delitescence or seclusion, referring to its remaining unrecognized for such a long time, and because confirming its locality and occurrence was a challenge for more than 10 years

***Labeo lineatus* Boulenger 1898** Latin for lined, referring to dark green and pink stripes on sides of adults (young have dark stripes)

***Labeo lividus* Roberts & Stewart 1976** Latin for bluish or black and blue, presumably referring to “dull blue” back and sides compared with “pale-colored or dirty white” back and sides of the closely related *L. barbatus*

***Labeo longipinnis* Boulenger 1898** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, referring to its high dorsal fin, long pectoral and anal fins, and large and deep caudal fin

***Labeo lualabaensis* Tshibwabwa 1997** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lualaba River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Labeo lukulae* Boulenger 1902** of Lukula River at Lukula, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Labeo luluae* Fowler 1930** of Lulua River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Labeo lunatus* Jubb 1963** Latin for lunate, referring to its crescent-shaped dorsal fin

***Labeo macrostoma* Boulenger 1898** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to wide mouth, 1½–2 times in length of head (including lips)

***Labeo manasseae* Liyandja & Stiassny 2023** in honor of Manassée W. E. Liyandja, daughter of the senior author; she was born a few months prior to the expedition that led to the discovery of this species and is an “ongoing source of motivation” for her father

***Labeo mbimbii* Liyandja & Stiassny 2023** in honor of José Justin Mbimbi Mayi Munene, University of Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), lead and Principal Investigator of the Lulua Project, which has resulted in the deposition of more than 5000 specimens representing over 200 species, including this one and *L. manasseae*, for his “outstanding work and commitment to biodiscovery and conservation” in the Kasai basin

***Labeo meroensis* Moritz 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: ancient Nubian capital Meroe, positioned on the Nile between Shendi and Atbara, where types were collected

***Labeo microphthalmus* Day 1877** small-eyed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to small eyes, smaller in relation to length of head than 19 of the other 24 *Labeo* species Day included in his monograph

***Labeo mokotoensis* Poll 1939** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mokoto chain of lakes, Kalondo, Albert National Park, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where type locality (Lake Ndaraga) is situated [possibly a junior synonym of *L. parvus*]

***Labeo molybdinus* Du Plessis 1963** scientific Neo-Latin for leaden, adopted from *mólydos* (Gr. μόλυβδος), lead, mirroring its vernacular name in South Africa, “leadfish,” referring to its dark-gray leaden color on back and sides

***Labeo nandina* (Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Nandin*, local Bengali name for this species

***Labeo nasus* Boulenger 1899** Latin for nose, referring to its prominent pointed snout, which ends in a small transverse, slightly upturned appendage

***Labeo nigrescens* Day 1870** Latin for blackish, referring to deep-brown color, each scale with a black spot at its base

***Labeo nigricans* Boulenger 1911** Latin for swarthy or blackish, referring to its dark-brown or blackish coloration

***Labeo nigripinnis* Day 1877** *niger* (L.), black; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, referring to black fins in adults, “not always so in the young”

***Labeo niloticus* (Linnaeus 1758)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Nile River: Egypt, type locality

***Labeo nunensis* Pellegrin 1929** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Noun River, southern Cameroon, type locality

***Labeo pangusia* (Hamilton 1822)** Latinization of *Pangusiya*, local Bengali name for this species

***Labeo parvus* Boulenger 1902** Latin for little, one of the smallest *Labeo* in Africa (13 cm)

***Labeo pellegrini* Zolezzi 1939** in honor of French zoologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873–1944), who confirmed the diagnoses of cyprinids described in Zolezzi’s paper

***Labeo percivali* Boulenger 1912** in honor of British Game Ranger (later Warden) in Kenya, Arthur Blaynoy Percival (1875–1941), who collected holotype

***Labeo pierreii* (Sauvage 1880)** in honor of “Pierre” (no other information given), who collected holotype; probably French botanist Jean Baptiste Louis Pierre (1833–1905), first director of Saigon Botanic Garden, who made many collections in tropical Asia

***Labeo pietschmanni* Machan 1930** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Machan’s Vienna colleague, Austrian ichthyologist Viktor Pietschmann (1881–1956)

***Labeo polli* Tshibwabwa 1997** in honor of Max Poll (1908–1991), the “greatest Belgian ichthyologist since G. A. Boulenger” (translation), for his significant contributions to the knowledge of Congolese fishes

***Labeo porcellus* (Heckel 1844)** diminutive of *porcus* (L.), pig, i.e., a young or little pig, probably referring to its obtuse snout, which projects beyond lower jaw like that of a pig

***Labeo potail* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species<sup>1</sup>

***Labeo quadribarbis* Poll & Gosse 1963** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *barbis* ((scientific Neo-Latin), barbel, referring to two pairs of visible (i.e., not hidden) barbels on each side of mouth

***Labeo rajasthanicus* Datta & Majumdar 1970** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Rajasthan, India, type locality

***Labeo rectipinnis* Tshibwabwa 1997** *rectus* (L.), straight; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, referring to straight (i.e., not concave) outline of dorsal fin

***Labeo reidi* Tshibwabwa 1997** in honor of British zoologist and zoo director Gordon McGregor Reid (b. 1948), who published a systematic revision of African *Labeo* in 1985

***Labeo ricnorhynchus* (McClelland 1839)** *ricno-*, from *rhiknós* (Gr. ρικνός), wrinkled; *rhýnchos* (Gr. ρύγχος), snout, referring to its “thick and wrinkled” snout

***Labeo rohita* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this species, as it was Hamilton’s practice to derive trivial names “from some of those used by the natives of India”

***Labeo rosae* Steindachner 1894** in honor of Rosa Holub (1865–1958),

who participated in the African explorations of her husband, Czech physician, cartographer and ethnographer Emil Holub (1847–1902), who collected holotype

***Labeo roseopunctatus* Paugy, Guégan & Agnès 1990** *roseo-*, from *roseus* (L.), rose-colored; *punctatus* (L.), spotted, referring to lines of pink-orange spots on scales above and below lateral line (in living specimens)

***Labeo rouaneti* Daget 1962** in honor of Raymond Rouanet, Curator, Eaux et Forêts (Waters and Forests), for his role in facilitating Daget's expeditions in Guinea and/or help collecting fishes

***Labeo rubromaculatus* Gilchrist & Thompson 1913** *rubro*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to 6–8 gold-red spots present on living specimens but quickly fade after death

***Labeo ruddi* Boulenger 1907** in honor of De Beers Mining Company co-founder Charles Dunell Rudd (1844–1916), who financed expedition that collected holotype

***Labeo sanagaensis* Tshibwabwa 1997** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sangana River basin, Cameroon, type locality

***Labeo seeberi* Gilchrist & Thompson 1911** in honor of C. R. Seeber, Chief Constable at Clanwilliam, Western Cape, South Africa, and an angler, who sent fishes to Gilchrist in 1906, including the holotype of this one

***Labeo senegalensis* Valenciennes 1842** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place Senegal, type locality

***Labeo shivamogaensis* Arunachalam, Anusha & Sivakumar 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Shivamoga (also known as Shimoga and Shivamogga), Karnataka, India, where type locality (Bhadra Reservoir of Bhadra River) is situated

***Labeo simpsoni* Ricardo-Bertram 1943** in honor of the late Charles Simpson, probably Charles “Chambeshi” Simpson (1870–1937), Nyasaland Superintendent of the African Lakes Corporation (a Scottish importer-exporter), nicknamed for the river that is the type locality of this species

***Labeo soxer* Nichols & Griscom 1917** Latin for shrew or shrew mouse, probably referring to its minute eyes (and perhaps its presumed burrowing habits)

***Labeo stoliczkae* Steindachner 1870** in honor of Moravian paleontologist Ferdinand Stoliczka (note variant spelling, 1838–1874), who collected holotype [although named after a man, “ae” is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”]

***Labeo trigliceps* Pellegrin 1926** *Trigla*, gurnard genus (Triglidae); *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to the gurnard-like appearance of its head

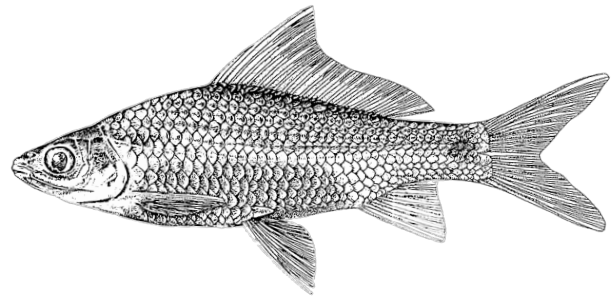
***Labeo umbratus* (Smith 1841)** etymology not explained; could mean “covered” (referring to blotches or spots of “gallstone-yellow” on back and sides and/or “several small clusters of minute dots of a chocolate-red colour” on sides), and/or “shaded” (referring to pectoral, anal and ventral fins “shaded with brownish purple-red” and/or eyes “shaded with brownish orange”)

***Labeo victorianus* Boulenger 1901** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Victoria drainage, where it is endemic

***Labeo vulgaris* Heckel 1847** Latin for common, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its common occurrence in Cairo based on the many specimens Heckel received

***Labeo wernerii* Lohberger 1929** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Lohberger's fellow Austrian and colleague, herpetologist Franz Werner (1867–1939)

***Labeo worthingtoni* Fowler 1958** in honor of British zoologist Edward Barton Worthington (1905–2001), pioneer explorer of African lakes and their fisheries, who described this species in 1933 but used a preoccupied name, *L. intermedius* Nichols & Griscom 1917 (= *L. chariensis*)



*Labiobarbus sabanus*. Illustration by Janet Wright. From: Inger, R. F. and P. K. Chin. 1962. The fresh-water fishes of North Borneo. Fieldiana Zoology 45: 1–268.

### ***Labiobarbus* van Hasselt 1823**

combination of *Labeo* (“with 4 small barbels”) and *Barbus* (“a single dorsal fin of which the second ray is not serrated”) [translations; van Hasselt consistently used the spelling *Labio-*, therefore *Labeobarbus* Rüppell 1835 (Torinae) is not a junior homonym]

***Labiobarbus fasciatus* (Bleeker 1853)** Latin for banded, referring to dark-violet spots at base of lateral line scales that form a band extending from head to tail

***Labiobarbus festivus* (Heckel 1843)** Latin for pleasing, handsome or pretty, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the blackish bands on its caudal-fin lobes

***Labiobarbus lamellifer* Kottelat 1995** *lamella*, diminutive of *lamina* (L.), a thin plate; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to outer gill rakers on first arch, which are flattened in a plane perpendicular to the gill arch

***Labiobarbus leptocheilus* (Valenciennes 1842)** *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), fine or thin; *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to its small, slightly fleshy lips

***Labiobarbus ocellatus* (Heckel 1843)** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), referring to blackish-violet spots, ringed by yellow, under scapular girdle and at caudal fin base

***Labiobarbus sabanus* (Inger & Chin 1962)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Sabah, Malaysia, where type locality (Danau Bukit Garam, Kinabatangan District) is situated

***Labiobarbus siamensis* (Sauvage 1881)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, referring to type localities in Petchaburi (Pexabury) and Bangkok

***Labiobarbus spilopleura* Smith 1934** *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot; *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to diamond-shaped spot over pectoral fin

### ***Lanlabeo***

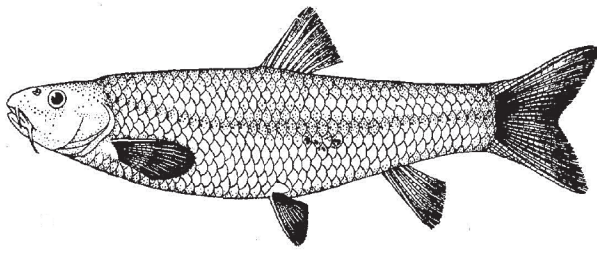
**Yao, He & Peng 2018**

Lan, in honor of Jiahu Lan, Aquatic Bureau of Du'an (Guangxi Province, China), for his contributions to the discovery of fish diversity in southern China (he also collected holotype of *L. duanensis*); *labeo*, a labeonine cyprinid

***Lanlabeo duanensis* Yao, He & Peng 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Du'an County, Guangxi Province, China, type locality



*Lanlabeo duanensis*, paratype, 142.6 mm SL. From: Yao, M., Y. He and Z.-G. Peng. 2018. *Lanlabeo duanensis*, a new genus and species of labeonine fish (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from southern China. Zootaxa 4471 (3): 556–568.



*Linichthys laticeps*. From: Lin, R.-D. and C.-G. Zhang. 1986. Description of a new species of the barbine genus *Barbodes* from China (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae). *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 11 (1): 108–110.

### *Linichthys*

Zhang & Fang 2005

in honor of ichthyologist Lin Ren-Duan, Chinese Academy of Sciences, senior author of type species, *L. laticeps*; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

*Linichthys laticeps* (Lin & Zhang 1986) *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to broad and flattened head

### *Lobocheilos*

Bleeker 1854

*lobus* (L.), from *lobós* (Gr. λοβός), rounded projection or protuberance; *cheilos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to rostral cap covering most of upper lip of *L. falcifer*

*Lobocheilos aurolineatus* Ciccotto & Tan 2018 *aureus* (L.), golden; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to gold stripe along side in living specimens

*Lobocheilos bo* (Popta 1904) named for the Bö River, Kapuas River basin, Borneo, type locality

*Lobocheilos erinaceus* Kottelat & Tan 2008 Latin for hedgehog, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large conical tubercles on tip of snout and rostral cap

*Lobocheilos falcifer* (Valenciennes 1842) *falcis*, genitive of *falx* (L.), sickle or scythe; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to falcate dorsal fin

*Lobocheilos ixocheilos* Kottelat & Tan 2008 *ix*, phonetic spelling of letter *x*, referring to “long-lasting uncertainties of the identity of the species” (i.e., its “*x*-factor?”); *cheilos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, “a common suffix used in names of cyprinid genera”

*Lobocheilos kajanensis* (Popta 1904) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kayan River, central Borneo, type locality

*Lobocheilos lehat* Bleeker 1858 Sundanese vernacular for this species in Java, Indonesia

*Lobocheilos ovalis* Kottelat & Tan 2008 Latin for oval, referring to the oval, vertically elongated black blotch at end of caudal peduncle (especially distinct in adults)

*Lobocheilos rhabdoura* (Fowler 1934) *rhábdos* (Gr. ῥάβδος), rod or wand (Fowler said streak); *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to dark axial streak on tail ending in a dark blotch at caudal base

*Lobocheilos schwanfelfdii* Bleeker 1854 in honor of Dutch military surgeon H. W. Schwanfelfd, who collected holotype [originally spelled *schwandenfeldii*, regarded as a correctable misprint]



*Lobocheilos aurolineatus*. Specimen in foreground ca. 60 mm SL. From: Ciccotto, P. J. and H. H. Tan. 2018. A new species of *Lobocheilos* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from East Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo. *Zootaxa* 4399 (4): 543–552.

*Lobocheilos tenura* Kottelat & Tan 2008 *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its slender caudal peduncle

*Lobocheilos terminalis* Kottelat & Tan 2008 Latin for terminal, referring to almost terminal position of mouth

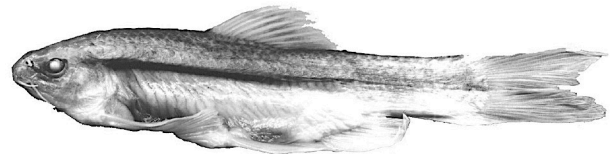
*Lobocheilos unicornis* Kottelat & Tan 2008 Latin for one-horned, i.e., a unicorn, referring to conspicuous anterodorsal projection on top of head on females larger than 130 mm SL

### *Longanulus*

Li 2006

*longus* (L.), long; *anulus*, variant spelling of *analis* (L.), anal, referring to unique anal fin among Chinese labeonines, with seven soft rays instead of five

*Longanulus macrochirous* Li, Ran & Chen 2006 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *chirous*, presumably variant spelling of *cheirós* (Gr. χειρός), genitive of *cheir* (χείρ), hand, homologous to the pectoral fin, which is well-developed and extends to pelvic-fin point



*Longanulus macrochirous*. From: Li, W.-X., J.-C. Ran and H.-M. Chen. 2006. A new genus and species of Labeoninae from Guizhou, China. *Journal of Zhanjiang Ocean University* 26 (3): 1–2.

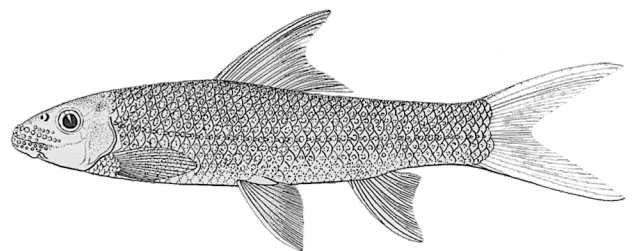
### *Mekongina*

Fowler 1937

*-ina* (L.), belonging to: Mekong River, referring to *M. erythrospila* described from the Mekong River drainage of Thailand

*Mekongina bibarba* Nguyen 2001 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *barba* (L.), beard, referring to pair of barbels at corners of mouth, compared with absence of barbels on *M. erythrospila*

*Mekongina erythrospila* Fowler 1937 *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red; *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, referring to bright vermilion spot on each scale



*Mekongina erythrospila*. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1937. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition. Part VIII. Fishes obtained in 1936. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 89: 125–264.

*Mekongina lancangensis* Yang, Chen & Yang 2008 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lancang River tributary, Mengla County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

### *Osteochilus*

Günther 1868

*ostéon* (Gr. ὀστέον), bone; *cheilos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to hard, sharp, chisel-like transverse edge on lower lip of *O. melanopleurus*

Subgenus *Osteochilus*

*Osteochilus bellus* Popta 1904 Latin for beautiful, presumably referring to its purple and purple-pink body color with pinkish fins and eight longitudinal spots

*Osteochilus bleekeri* Kottelat 2008 in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who reported this species as *Rohita triporos* (= *O. [Neorohita] microcephalus*) in 1852

***Osteochilus borneensis* (Bleeker 1856)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo, type locality

***Osteochilus brachynotopteroides* Chevey 1934** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its similarity to *O. brachynotopterus* (= *microcephalus*)

***Osteochilus chini* Karnasuta 1993** in honor of Datuk (honorific title) Chin Phui-Kong (1923–ca. 2016), Malaysian ichthyologist, who helped collect holotype in 1956

***Osteochilus enneaporos* (Bleeker 1852)** *ennéa* (Gr. ἐννέα), nine; *póros* (Gr. πόρος), presumably referring to eight pores or tubercles on snout (one central pore surrounded by eight others in a circle)

***Osteochilus flavicauda* Kottelat & Tan 2009** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its yellow caudal fin in life

***Osteochilus harrisoni* Fowler 1905** in honor of Alfred C. Harrison, Jr. (1869–1925), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (USA), explorer of Borneo and Sumatra, who collected holotype

***Osteochilus ingeri* Karnasuta 1993** in honor of American herpetologist-ichthyologist Robert F. Inger (1920–2019), Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, USA), who collected holotype

***Osteochilus jeruk* Hadiaty & Siebert 1998** Bahasa Indonesian word for orange, referring to its bright-orange coloration in life

***Osteochilus kahajanensis* (Bleeker 1856)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kahajan River, Borneo, type locality

***Osteochilus kappenii* (Bleeker 1856)** in honor of Dutch health officer and military surgeon E. F. J. Van Kappen, who collected Bornean fishes for Bleeker

***Osteochilus kelabau* Popta 1904** indigenous name for this fish in central Borneo

***Osteochilus kerinciensis* Tan & Kottelat 2009** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Kerinci, Sumatra, type locality

***Osteochilus lini* Fowler 1935** in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Lin Shu-Yen (1903–1974), for his “valuable studies on Chinese fishes”

***Osteochilus melanopleurus* (Bleeker 1852)** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *pleurus*, from *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to large, blackish, vertical blotch on side of body above pectoral fin

***Osteochilus partilineatus* Kottelat 1995** *partialis* (L.), incomplete; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to its “irregular and partly incomplete striped pattern”

***Osteochilus pentalineatus* Kottelat 1982** *penta-*, from *pénte* (Gr. πέντε), five; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to five longitudinal stripes on body

***Osteochilus repang* Popta 1904** indigenous name for this fish in central Borneo

***Osteochilus salsburyi* Nichols & Pope 1927** in honor of Canadian-born American missionary and physician Clarence G. Salsbury (1885–1980), American Presbyterian Mission of Hainan, for his interest and aid in Nichols’ work



*Osteochilus flavicauda*, holotype, 96.4 mm SL. From: Kottelat, M. and H. H. Tan. 2009. *Osteochilus flavicauda*, a new species of fish from the Malay Peninsula (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 20 (1): 1–5.

***Osteochilus sarawakensis* Karnasuta 1993** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sarawak state, Borneo, East Malaysia, only known area of occurrence

***Osteochilus scapularis* Fowler 1939** Latin for scapular, referring to its dark shoulder blotch

***Osteochilus schlegelii* (Bleeker 1851)** in honor of the “eminent” (translation) German ornithologist-herpetologist Hermann Schlegel (1804–1884)

***Osteochilus serokan* Hadiaty & Siebert 1998** Bahasa Indonesian word generally applied to members of *Osteochilus*

***Osteochilus spilurus* (Bleeker 1851)** *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to large black spot at caudal peduncle

***Osteochilus striatus* Kottelat 1998** Latin for furrowed or grooved (i.e., striped), referring to conspicuous dark longitudinal stripe along lateral line, ending on median caudal rays

***Osteochilus waandersii* (Bleeker 1853)** in honor of Henri Louis van Bloemen Waanders (1821–1883), administrator of the tin mines of Banka (an island in Sumatra), to whom knowledge of this species, and other freshwater fishes from the island, are due

#### Subgenus *Neorohita*

Fowler 1937

*néos* (Gr. νέος), new, i.e., a new subgenus for *Rohita hasseltii* (= *O. vittatus*), type species

***Osteochilus intermedius* Weber & de Beaufort 1916** Latin for intermediate, differing from *O. vittatus* in number of scales between lateral line and dorsal but resembling *O. tripurus* (= *microcephalus*) in dorsal and caudal fin markings

***Osteochilus microcephalus* (Valenciennes 1842)** small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its smaller head compared with *Rohita hasseltii* (= *O. vittatus*)

***Osteochilus vittatoides* Popta 1904** *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its close similarity to *O. vittatus*

***Osteochilus vittatus* (Valenciennes 1842)** Latin for striped, presumably referring to its single median stripe (description does not mention this character)

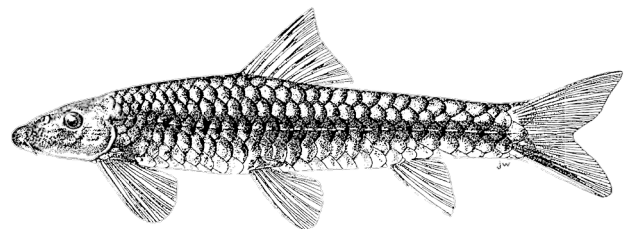
#### *Paracrossochilus*

Popta 1904

*para-* (Gr. παρά), near, similar to *Crossocheilus*, from which it differs in the structure of the mouth

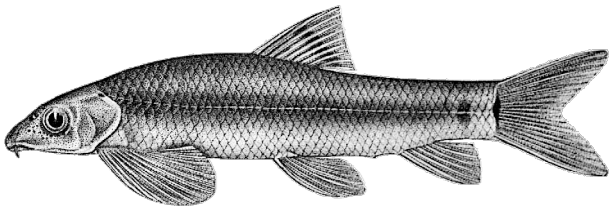
***Paracrossochilus acerus* Inger & Chin 1962** *á*, Greek privative, i.e., without; *cerus*, from *kéras* (Gr. κέρας), horn, referring to absence of large rostral tubercles as seen on *P. vittatus* males

***Paracrossochilus vittatus* (Boulenger 1894)** Latin for banded, presumably referring to blackish stripe along lateral line scales, and half of each adjoining scale separated from dark dorsal color by a light, metallic, iridescent streak



*Paracrossochilus acerus*. Illustration by Janet Wright. From: Inger, R. F. and P. K. Chin. 1962. The fresh-water fishes of North Borneo. Fieldiana Zoology 45: 1–268.





*Parapsilorhynchus prateri*. From: Hora, S. L. and K. S. Misra. 1938. Fish of Deolali. Part III. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 40 (pt 1): 20–38, Pls. 1–3.

### Parapsilorhynchus

Hora 1921

*para-* (Gr. παρά), near, closely resembling *Psilorhynchus* (Psilorhynchidae)

***Parapsilorhynchus alluriensis* Jadhav, Karuthapandi, Chandra, Jaiswal & Dinesh 2020** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Alluri Forest, Eastern Ghats, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, India, type locality

***Parapsilorhynchus discophorus* Hora 1921** *disco-*, from *discus* (L.), disc or circular plate; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (Gr. φορέύς), bearer or carrier, referring to small, rudimentary disc behind lower lip

***Parapsilorhynchus elongatus* Singh 1994** Latin for prolonged, referring to its long pectoral fins

***Parapsilorhynchus odishaensis* Baliarsingh, Kosygin & Swain 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Odisha, India, type locality

***Parapsilorhynchus prateri* Hora & Misra 1938** in honor of Indian-born British naturalist Stanley Henry Prater (1890–1960), curator, Bombay Natural History Society, and editor of the Society's journal, in which description was published

***Parapsilorhynchus swaini* Baliarsingh & Kosygin 2017** in honor of Saroj Kanta Swain (b. 1963), ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India), for encouragement and support of the authors' study of this species

***Parapsilorhynchus tentaculatus* (Annandale 1919)** *-atus* (L.), provided with: *tentacule* (L.), feeler, i.e., small tentacle, presumably referring to minute tubercles covering its lower lip

### Paraqianlabeo

Zhao, Sullivan, Zhang & Peng 2014

*para-* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to close similarity to *Qianlabeo*

***Paraqianlabeo lineatus* Zhao, Sullivan, Zhang & Peng 2014** Latin for lined, referring to longitudinal dark stripe along sides of body



*Paraqianlabeo lineatus*, paratype, 65.1mm SL. From: Zhao, H.-T., J. P. Sullivan, Y.-G. Zhang and Z.-G. Peng. 2014. *Paraqianlabeo lineatus*, a new genus and species of labeonine fishes (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from South China. Zootaxa 3841 (2): 257–270.

### Parasinilabeo

Wu 1939

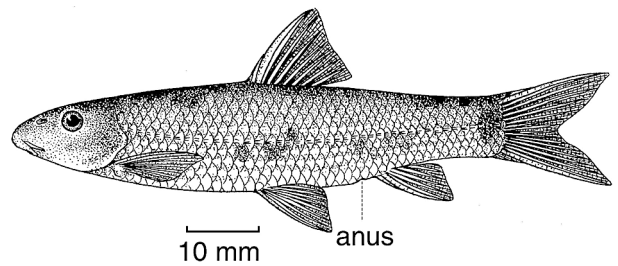
*para-* (Gr. παρά), near, presumed to be closely related to *Sinilabeo*

***Parasinilabeo assimilis* Wu & Yao 1977** Latin for similar, referring to similarity to and previous identification as *P. (=Rectoris) mutabilis*

***Parasinilabeo longibarbus* Zhu, Lan & Zhang 2006** *longus* (L.), long; *barbus* (L.), beard, distinguished from congeners by possessing a pair of well-developed maxillary barbels

***Parasinilabeo longicorpus* Zhang 2000** *longus* (L.), long; *corpus* (L.), body, referring to its elongated body, 14.7–18.9% SL

***Parasinilabeo longiventralis* Huang, Chen & Yang 2007** *longus* (L.),



*Parasinilabeo microps*, holotype, 67.5 mm SL. From: Su, R.-F., J.-X. Yang and G.-H. Cui. 2001. The nominal invalidity of the cyprinid genus, *Parasinilabeo*, with descriptions of a new genus and species. Zoological Studies 40 (2): 134–140.

long; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to its longer pelvic (or ventral fin compared with congeners

***Parasinilabeo maculatus* Zhang 2000** Latin for spotted, presumably referring to black marking below fifth lateral line scale and above pectoral fin

***Parasinilabeo microps* (Su, Yang & Cui 2001)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to relatively small eyes, about 20% of head length

### Placocheilus

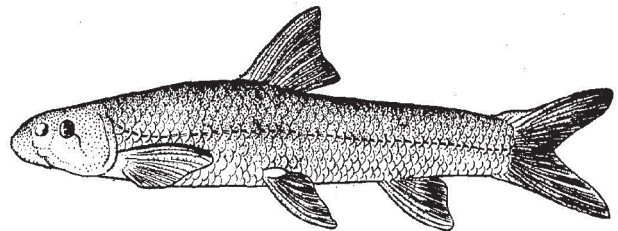
Wu 1977

*placo-*, from *plakós* (Gr. πλακός), genitive of πλάξ (*pláx*), anything flat or wide, i.e., a plate; *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to lower lip modified into an oval (i.e., plate-like) adhesive disc

***Placocheilus bibarbatus* Nguyen 2001** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, described as only congener with a pair of barbels

***Placocheilus caudofasciatus* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1936)** *cauda* (L.), tail; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to two dark, semicircular marks on middle of each lobe of caudal fin

***Placocheilus cryptonemus* Cui & Li 1984** *crypto-*, from *kryptós* (Gr. κρυπτός), secret or hidden; *nema* (L.), thread, presumably referring to the absence of barbels



*Placocheilus cryptonemus*. From: Cui, G.-H. and Z.-Y. Li. 1984. Description of a new cyprinid fish of the subfamily Barbinae from China. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica 9 (1): 110–112.

***Placocheilus imbarbatus* Nguyen 2001** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to lack of barbels compared with *P. bibarbatus*, described in the same publication

### Prolixicheilus

Zheng, Chen & Yang 2016

*prolixus* (L.), stretched out or long; *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to its broad lips

***Prolixicheilus longisulcus* (Zheng, Chen & Yang 2010)** *longus* (L.), long; *sulcus* (L.), furrow or groove, referring to longer postlabial grooves



*Prolixicheilus longisulcus*, holotype, 66.1 mm SL. From: Zheng, L.-P., X.-Y. Chen and J.-X. Yang. 2010. A new species of genus *Pseudogyrinocheilus* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from Guangxi, China. Environmental Biology of Fishes 87 (2): 93–97.

compared with *Pseudogyrinocheilus prochilus*, its presumed congener at the time

### **Protolabeo**

Zhang, Zhao & An 2010

*prótos* (Gr. πρῶτος), first, referring to the “relatively primitive structure” (translation) of its mouth in the subfamily; *Labeo*, a labeonine cyprinid

*Protolabeo protolabeo* Zhang, Zhao & Liu 2010 as for genus



*Protolabeo protolabeo*. From: An, L., B.-S. Liu, Y.-H. Zhao and C.-G. Zhang. 2010. *Protolabeo protolabeo*, a new genus and a new species of labeonine fishes from southwest China (Teleostei, Cyprinidae). *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 35 (3): 661–665.

### **Pseudocrossocheilus**

Zhang & Chen 1997

*pseudo-*, from *pseúdes* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Crossocheilus*, such an appearance is false

*Pseudocrossocheilus bamaensis* (Fang 1981) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bama County, Guangxi Province, China, where type locality (Panyang River) is situated

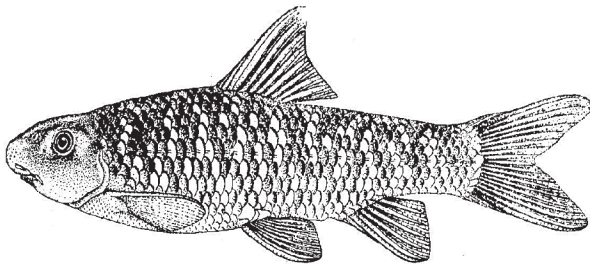
*Pseudocrossocheilus liuchengensis* (Liang, Liu & Wu 1987) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Liu Cheng County, Guangxi Province, China, type locality

*Pseudocrossocheilus longibullus* (Su, Yang & Cui 2003) *longus* (L.), long; *bullus*, unnecessary masculinization of *bulla* (L.), bubble, referring to its elongate air bladder

*Pseudocrossocheilus nigrovittatus* (Su, Yang & Cui 2003) *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), black; *vittatus* (L.), banded, referring to black longitudinal stripe on side

*Pseudocrossocheilus papillolabrus* (Su, Yang & Cui 2003) *papillo*, from *papilla* (L.), bud; *labrus*, unnecessary masculinization of *labra* (L.), lip, referring to lower lip densely covered with papillae, the width of papillate area larger than other species of *Sinocrossocheilus* (its original genus)

*Pseudocrossocheilus tridentis* (Cui & Chu 1986) *tri-* (L.), three; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to three rows of lower pharyngeal teeth instead of two



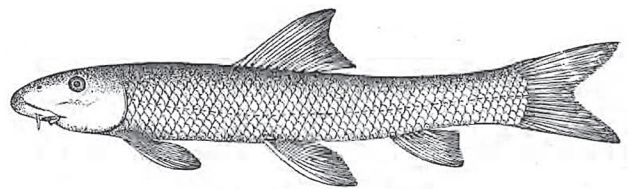
*Pseudocrossocheilus tridentis*. From: Cui, G.-H. and X.-L. Chu. 1986. New material for the Chinese cyprinid genus *Sinocrossocheilus*. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 11 (4): 425–428.

### **Pseudogyrinocheilus**

Fang 1933

*pseudo-*, from *pseúdes* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Gyrinocheilus* (Gyrinocheilidae, but then placed in Cyprinidae), such an appearance is false

*Pseudogyrinocheilus prochilus* (Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant 1874) *pro-* (L.), in front of; *chilus*, from *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to its thick lips, which, when mouth is fully opened, form a seemingly protac-tile sucking disc



Possibly first-published image of *Pseudogyrinocheilus prochilus* (as *Gyrinocheilus roulei*, a junior synonym). From: Tchang, T.-L. 1929. Description de Cyprinidés nouveaux de Chine. Bulletin du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Série 2) 1 (4): 239–243.

### **Ptychidio**

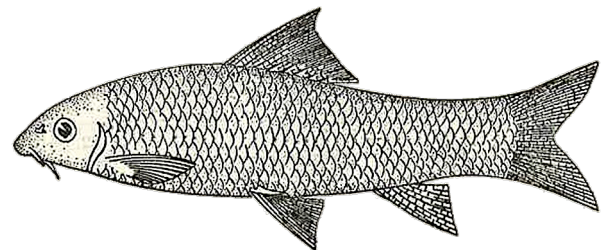
Myers 1930

*ptychós* (Gr. πτυχός), genitive of *ptýx* (πτύξ), layer or fold, presumably referring to extrusible, fimbriated upper lip that folds over lower lip when mouth is closed; *ídios* (Gr. ἴδιος), one’s own, personal or individual, referring to mouth structure, which is “closely approached by no known Cyprinid”

*Ptychidio jordani* Myers 1930 in honor of American ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851–1931), Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University, “in slight appreciation of his friendship and many kindnesses to the writer”

*Ptychidio longibarbus* Chen & Chen 1989 *longus* (L.), long; *barbus* (L.), beard, having the longest barbels among its congeners

*Ptychidio macrops* Fang 1981 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), referring to its larger eye (and greater interorbital distance) compared with *P. jordani*



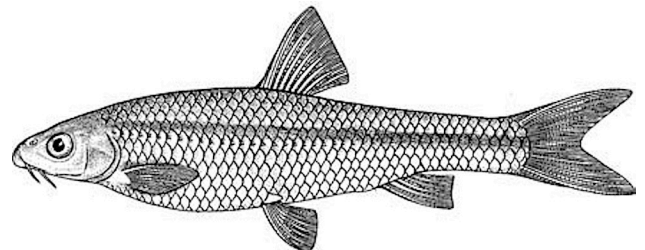
*Ptychidio macrops*. From: Zheng, P.-S. (ed.). 1981. Freshwater fishes of Guangxi Province. Guangxi People’s Publishers. 1981: 1–257.

### **Qianlabeo**

Zhang & Chen 2004

*Qian*, a short appellation of Guizhou Province, China, where *Q. striatus* was collected; *Labeo*, a labeonine cyprinid

*Qianlabeo striatus* Zhang & Chen 2004 Latin for grooved or furrowed (i.e., striped), referring to longitudinal dark stripe along side of body



*Qianlabeo striatus*, holotype, 63.9 mm SL. From: Zhang, E and Y.-Y. Chen. 2004. *Qianlabeo striatus*, a new genus and species of Labeoninae from Guizhou Province, China (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). *Hydrobiologia* 527 (1): 25–33.

### **Rectoris**

Lin 1935

*rectus* (L.), straight; *oris* (L.), mouth, referring to “very slightly arched” mouth and/or straight lower jaw of *R. posehensis*

*Rectoris longibarbus* Zhu, Zhang & Lan 2012 *longus* (L.), long; *barbus* (L.), beard, referring to pair of well-developed maxillary barbels

*Rectoris longifinus* Li, Mao & Lu 2002 *longus* (L.), long; *finus*, latinization of Anglo-Saxon *fin*, referring to longer fins compared with *R. posehensis*



*Rectoris longibarbus*, holotype, 129.6 mm SL. From: Zhu, D.-G., E Zhang and J.-H. Lan. 2012. *Rectoris longibarbus*, a new stygophilic labeonine species (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from South China, with a note on the taxonomy of *R. mutabilis* (Lin 1933). Zootaxa 3586: 55–68.

*Rectoris luxiensis* Wu & Yao 1977 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Luxi County, Hunan, China, type locality

*Rectoris mutabilis* (Lin 1933) Latin for variable (per Lin), allusion not explained, possibly referring to how this “Chinese species differs from that [*Epalzeorhynchus kalopterus*] of the [Indo-Australian] Archipelago” and perhaps other species then placed in *Epalzeorhynchus*

*Rectoris posehensis* Lin 1935 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Poseh, Kwangsi, China, type locality

### *Schismatorhynchos*

Bleeker 1855

*schisma* (Gr. σχίσμα), split or cleft; *rhynchos* (Gr. ρύγχος), snout, referring to cleft snout of *S. heterorhynchos*

*Schismatorhynchos endecarhapis* Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja 1998 *éndeka* (Gr. ένδεκα), eleven; *rhapis* (Gr. ραπίς), rod, referring to modal number (11) of branched rays in dorsal fin

*Schismatorhynchos heterorhynchos* (Bleeker 1854) *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *rhynchos* (Gr. ρύγχος), snout, referring to deep horizontal cleft in snout

*Schismatorhynchos holorhynchos* Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja 1998 *hólos* (Gr. ὅλος), whole or entire; *rhynchos* (Gr. ρύγχος), snout, referring to the absence of deep cleft in snout, as in sister species, *S. heterorhynchos*



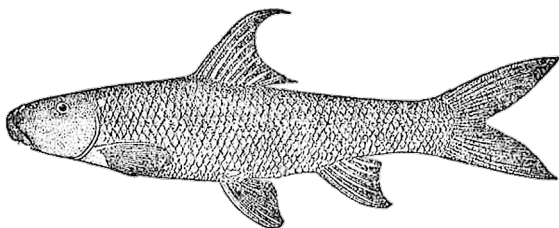
Possibly first-published image of *Schismatorhynchos holorhynchos*. From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprins. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1863.]

### *Semilabeo*

Peters 1881

*semi-*, from *semis* (L.), half, i.e., similar to *Labeo*

*Semilabeo notabilis* Peters 1881 Latin for remarkable or notable, allusion not explained, but based on Peters' illustration perhaps referring to recessed papillae at end of snout and/or to broad, papillose lips ending in a bib-like point



*Semilabeo obscurus*. From: Zheng, P.-S. (ed.). 1981. Freshwater fishes of Guangxi Province. Quangxi People's Publishers. 1981: 1–257.

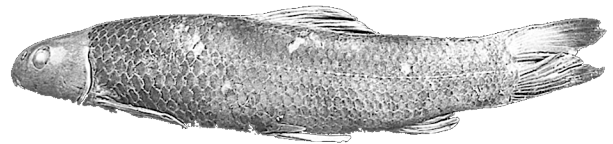
*Semilabeo obscurus* Lin 1981 Latin for dark or dusky, presumably referring to its color pattern, lacking distinct stripes or bands

### *Sinigarra*

Zhang & Zhou 2012

*Sino-*, Sinica (China), only country where it occurs; *Garra*, generic name used for labeonin species that usually possess a lower lip modified into a mental adhesive disc and three rows of pharyngeal teeth, referring to presence of a similar disc-like structure

*Sinigarra napoensis* Zhang & Zhou 2012 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Napo County, Guangxi Province, China, where it is endemic [spelling corrected from *napoense*]



*Sinigarra napoensis*, holotype, 87.3 mm SL. From: Zhang, E and W. Zhou. 2012. *Sinigarra napoense*, a new genus and species of labeonin fishes (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from Guangxi Province, South China. Zootaxa 3586: 17–25. [First author's first name is "E" with no period.]

### *Sinilabeo*

Rendahl 1933

*Sino-*, Sinica (China), where type species, *S. hummeli* (reported as *Varicorhinus [=Bangana] tungting*), is endemic; *Labeo*, “according to its shape in a morphological line with the genus *Labeo*” (translation)

*Sinilabeo hummeli* Zhang, Kullander & Chen 2006 in honor of David Hummel (1893–1984), Swedish physician and explorer who collected first specimen (now paratype) from upper Yangtze River basin as part of Sino-Swedish expedition (1927–1935) to China in 1930



*Sinilabeo hummeli*, holotype, 120 mm SL. From: Zhang, E, S. O. Kullander and Y.-Y. Chen. 2006. Fixation of the type species of the genus *Sinilabeo* and description of a new species from the Upper Yangtze River basin, China (Pisces: Cyprinidae). Copeia 2006 (1): 96–102. [First author's first name E with no period.]

*Sinilabeo longibarbatus* Chen & Zheng 1988 *longus* (L.), long; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to its long barbels

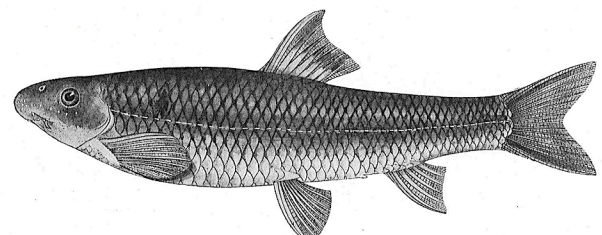
### *Sinocrossocheilus*

Wu 1977

*Sino-*, Sinica (China), being Chinese species that share the fringed upper lip of *Crossocheilus*

*Sinocrossocheilus guizhouensis* Wu 1977 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Guizhou Province, China, where type locality (Wujiang River system) is situated

*Sinocrossocheilus labiatus* Su, Yang & Cui 2003 Latin for large-lipped, referring to wider center of lower lip compared with *S. guizhouensis* [spelling emended from *labiata* to reflect correct gender]



*Sinocrossocheilus guizhouensis*. From: Chen, H.-L. and H.-Q. Huang 1977. Barbinae. Pp. 229–394. In: H.-W. Wu (ed.). The cyprinid fishes of China. Vol. 2. People's Press, Shanghai.



*Speolabeo hokhanhi*, live specimen, immediately after capture. From: Nguyen, D. T., L. Cao, S.-Q. Deng and E Zhang. 2018. *Speolabeo hokhanhi*, a new cavefish from Central Vietnam (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). *Zootaxa* 4476 (1): 109–117. [Third author's first name is "E" with no period.]

## Speolabeo

Kottelat 2017

*spéos* (Gr. σπέος), cave or cavern, referring to its habitat; *labeo*, a labeonine cyprinid

*Speolabeo hokhanhi* Tao, Cao, Deng & Zhang 2018 in honor of Ho Khanh, who discovered many caves in Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, Vietnam; he served as guide for the 2014 survey in cave where type was collected and provided detailed information about the site

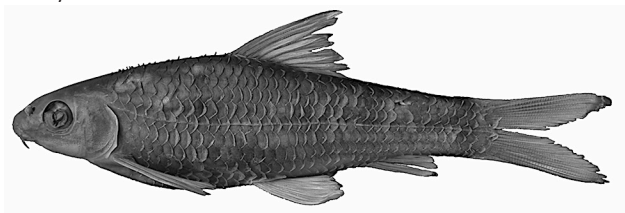
*Speolabeo musaei* (Kottelat & Steiner 2011) of the *musaeum* (L.), cave, referring to its cave habitat in central Laos

## Stenorynchoacrum

Huang, Yang & Chen 2014

*sténos* (Gr. στένος), narrow; *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout; *acrum*, from *ákros* (Gr. ἄκρος), highest point (authors say "extremities of the body (snout, ears or trotters"), referring to ventral margin of rostral cap, which is narrow and undeveloped

*Stenorynchoacrum xijiangensis* Huang, Yang & Chen 2014 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Xi Jiang drainage, Guangxi Province, China, type locality



*Stenorynchoacrum xijiangensis*, holotype, 78.3 mm SL. From: Huang, Y.-F., J.-X. Yang and X.-Y. Chen 2014. *Stenorynchoacrum xijiangensis*, a new genus and a new species of Labeoninae fish from Guangxi, China (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). *Zootaxa* 3793 (3): 379–386.

## Tariqilabeo

Mirza & Saboohi 1990

in honor of Zafarullah Khan Tariq, Deputy Director, Department of Plant Protection, Government of Pakistan, who collected specimens of *T. macmahoni* used in the authors' study; *labeo*, originally proposed as a subgenus of *Labeo*

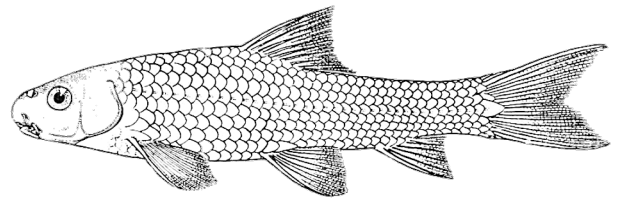
*Tariqilabeo adiscus* (Annandale 1919) *á*, Greek privative, i.e., without; *discus* (L.), disc or circular plate, presumably referring to "very imperfectly differentiated" disc (i.e., lower lip modified to form an adhesive disc), compared with congeners then placed in *Discognathus* (= *Garra*)

*Tariqilabeo bicornis* (Wu 1977) *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *cornis* (L.), horn, referring to pair of fleshy rostral flaps on tip of snout

*Tariqilabeo burmanicus* (Hora 1936) *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Burma (Myanmar), being a "Burmese form" of *T. latius*

*Tariqilabeo diplochilus* (Heckel 1838) double-lipped, from *diplóos* (Gr. διπλόος) or *diploús* (διπλοῦς), double or twofold, and *cheílos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to upper lip, which consists of two fleshy folds that cover mouth when it is closed

*Tariqilabeo latius* (Hamilton 1822) Latinization of *Lati*, native Bengali name from this species (a name that apparently confused McClelland in 1838: "By giving a Latin termination to Lati ... [Hamilton-]Buchanan has rendered it the most inappropriate that could be invented. So far from



*Tariqilabeo adiscus*. Illustration by A. Chowdhary. From: Annandale, N. 1919. Notes on fishes of the genus *Discognathus* from India and Persia. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 18 (pt 1): 65–78, Pls. 9–11.

it being broad [= *latius*], it is the longest proportioned form among the Paenominae, and is in fact a true representative of the anguilliform fishes.")

*Tariqilabeo macmahoni* (Zugmayer 1912) patronym not identified, probably in honor of British diplomat and Indian Army officer Arthur Henry McMahon (1862–1949), who asked Zugmayer to establish a collection of marine fishes for a national museum in Quetta, Pakistan [note Latinization of "Mc" to "Mac"]

*Tariqilabeo periyarensis* (Menon & Jacob 1996) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Periyar River, Thanikkudy (Thekkady), Kerala State, South India, type locality

*Tariqilabeo wattanah* (Sykes 1839) Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted "so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain" the species<sup>1</sup>

## Thynnichthys

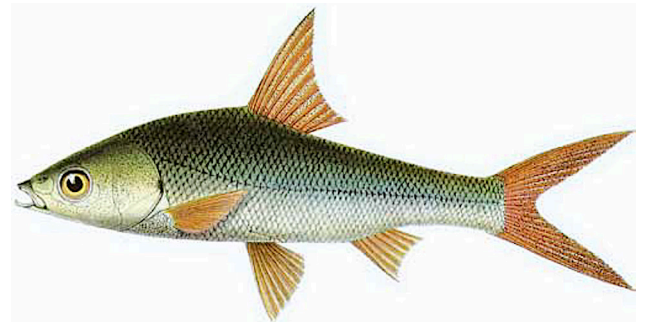
Bleeker 1859

*thýnnos* (Gr. θύννος), tunny, referring to how head shape of *T. thynnoides* somewhat resembles the head of the scombrid *Thynnus thunnina* (= *Euthynnus alletteratus*); *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

*Thynnichthys polylepis* Bleeker 1860 *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to more numerous longitudinal and transverse scales than *T. thynnoides*

*Thynnichthys sandkhol* (Sykes 1839) Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted "so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain" the species<sup>1</sup>

*Thynnichthys thynnoides* (Bleeker 1852) *-oides*, Latinized suffix adopted from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *thýnnos* (Gr. θύννος), tunny, referring to how head shape somewhat resembles the head of the scombrid *Thynnus thunnina* (= *Euthynnus alletteratus*)



Possibly first-published image of *Thynnichthys thynnoides*. From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprins. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1864.]

*Thynnichthys vaillanti* Weber & de Beaufort 1916 in honor of French zoologist Léon Vaillant (1834–1914), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who observed differences between this species and *T. thynnoides* in 1902

## Vinagarra

Nguyen & Bui 2010

*Vina*, short for Vietnam, where all species (except for *V. findolabium*) are endemic; *Garra*, referring to previous placement in that genus

*Vinagarra elongata* Nguyen & Bui 2010 Latin for prolonged, referring



*Vinagarra findolabium*, holotype, 70.6 mm SL. From: Li, F.-L., W. Zhou and Q. Fu. 2008. *Garra findolabium*, a new species of cyprinid fish (Teleostei: Cypriniformes) from the Red River drainage in Yunnan, China. *Zootaxa* 1743: 62–68.

to its longer, more slender body compared with *V. laichowensis*

***Vinagarra findolabium* (Li, Zhou & Fu 2008)** *findo* (L.), cleave or split; *labium* (L.), lip, referring to posterior edge of oral sucking disc with a median fissure, divided into two lamellae

***Vinagarra laichowensis* (Nguyen & Doan 1969)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lai Chau Province, Vietnam, type locality

***Vinagarra tamduongensis* Nguyen & Bui 2010** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tam Duong district, Lai Chau Province, Vietnam, type locality

## Zuojiangia

Zheng, He, Yang & Wu 2018

*-ia* (L. suffix): belonging to: Zuojiang River, Jingxi County, Guangxi Province, China, type locality

***Zuojiangia jingxiensis* Zheng, He, Yang & Wu 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jingxi County, Guangxi Province, China, where type locality (Zuojiang River) is situated



*Zuojiangia jingxiensis*, ~100 mm SL. Photo by J.-H. Lan. From: Zheng, L.-P., Y. He, J.-X. Yang and L.-B. Wu. 2018. A new genus and species of Labeonini (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from the Pearl River in China. *PLoS ONE* 13 (7): e0199973: 1–14.