

Order CHARACIFORMES

Distichodontids

Family **DISTICHODONTIDAE**

Günther 1864



Distichodus kasaiensis, paratype, 125.7 mm SL. From: Moelants, T., J. Snoeks and E. J. Vreven. 2018. *Distichodus kasaiensis* and *D. ingae*, two new distichodontid species (Characiformes: Distichodontidae) from the Congo basin. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 28 (2): 177–192.

Belonophago

Giltay 1929

belónē (Gr. βελόνη), needle, i.e., a *Phago* with an elongate upper jaw, similar to needlefishes (Belonidae, *Belone*)

***Belonophago hutsebauti* Giltay 1929** in honor of Belgian Catholic missionary Joseph Hutsebaut (1886–1954), who collected holotype [note apparent misspelling, *-bouti* instead of *-bauti*]

***Belonophago tinanti* Poll 1939** in honor of André Tinant (1901–1940), Secretary-General of the Palmoil plantations of the Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected holotype



Belonophago tinanti. From: Poll, M. 1939. Les poissons du Stanley-Pool. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge Sér C (Zoologie: Poissons, reptiles, amphibiens) (Sér. 1) 4 (1): 1–60.

Congocharax

Matthes 1964

Congo, referring to Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic; *charax*, referring to previous placement of *C. olbrechtsi* in *Hemigrammocharax* (= *Nannocharax*); also, *charax*, from *Charax*, type genus of the order, is a common suffix for characiform fishes

***Congocharax olbrechtsi* (Poll 1954)** in honor of Belgian philologist-ethnologist Frans M. Olbrechts (1899–1958), director, Musée Royal du Congo Belge (now Musée royal de l’Afrique centrale), Tervuren, Belgium, where Poll worked

Distichodus

Müller & Troschel 1844

distichus (Gr. δίστιχος), having two rows; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to two rows of bifid teeth on both jaws

***Distichodus affinis* Günther 1873** Latin for related, i.e., “allied” to *D. notospilus*

***Distichodus altus* Boulenger 1899** Latin for high, probably referring to its body height, 2–2½ times in TL

***Distichodus antonii* Schilthuis 1891** in honor of Anton Greshoff (1856–1905), Dutch trader and collector, who presented several Congo species, including holotype of this one, to the Zoological Museum of Utrecht University

***Distichodus atroventralis* Boulenger 1898** *atra-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to its black or blackish ventral fins

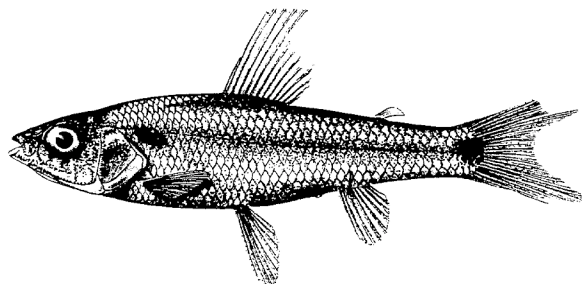
***Distichodus brevipinnis* Günther 1864** *brevis* (L.), short; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, presumably referring to length of dorsal fin base, “only three-fourths of that of the head”

***Distichodus decemmaculatus* Pellegrin 1926** *decem* (L.), ten; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to 10 small, rounded black spots along lateral line

***Distichodus engycephalus* Günther 1864** *engýs* (Gr. ἔγγυς), near or close at hand but often used in the sense of narrow; *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, “easily recognized by its compressed head”

***Distichodus fichysasciolatus* Boulenger 1898** diminutive of *fasciatus* (L.), banded, i.e., with small bands, referring to 18–20 dark vertical bars on body

***Distichodus hypostomatus* Pellegrin 1900** under-mouthed, from *hypó*



Congocharax olbrechtsi, holotype, 37 mm TL (with damaged dorsal and anal fins). From: Poll, M. 1954. Poissons de forêt des environs de Yangambi (Stanleyville) recueillis par A. Hulot. Annales du Musée du Congo (Ser. Zoology) 1: 56–68.

(Gr. ὑπό), under or beneath, and *stómatos* (Gr. στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to mouth situated underneath and behind strongly projecting snout

***Distichodus ingae* Moelants & Snoeks & 2018** of Inga, referring to type locality: Congo River near Inga, a few km upstream and on opposite side of river from Inga hydroelectric dam

***Distichodus kasaiensis* Moelants, Snoeks & Vreven 2018** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Kasai River basin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it appears to be endemic

***Distichodus kollerii* Holly 1926** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Austrian zoologist Otto Koller (1872–1950), Holly's colleague at the Natural History Museum in Vienna, who participated in various expeditions and donated over 40 lots to the museum's fish collection

***Distichodus langi* Nichols & Griscom 1917** in honor of German-born American taxidermist Herbert Lang (1879–1957), American Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype

***Distichodus lusosso* Schilthuis 1891** local name for this species in the Congo (not name of type locality as reported by several aquarium websites)

***Distichodus maculatus* Boulenger 1898** Latin for spotted, referring to large blackish round spots forming irregular oblique series across body

***Distichodus mbiniensis* Schmidt, Knobloch & Barrientos 2021** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Mbini River, Ndowe (Bantu-speaking people who live along coastal Equatorial Guinea) name for the Rio Wele, referring to river drainage where this species occurs

***Distichodus microps* Schmidt, Knobloch & Barrientos 2021** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to small eye relative to snout and head length

***Distichodus mossambicus* Peters 1852** -icus (L.), belonging to: Mozambique, where type locality (Zambezi River) is situated

***Distichodus nefasch* (Bonnaterre 1788)** manuscript name used by Forsskål, based on Egyptian vernacular for this species

***Distichodus noboli* Boulenger 1899** local name for this species along the Upper Congo

***Distichodus notospilus* Günther 1867** back-spotted, from *nótos* (Gr. νότος), back, and *spílos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to large, oblique, band-like black blotch on dorsal fin

***Distichodus petersii* Pfeffer 1896** patronym not identified but probably in honor of German naturalist Wilhelm C. H. Peters (1815–1883), who traveled to Africa and returned to Berlin with an enormous collection of natural history specimens, including many fishes which he described

***Distichodus polli* Abwe, Snoeks, Manda & Vreven 2019** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), for his “outstanding” work on the freshwater fishes of Africa in general and the Congo basin in particular; he collected the two largest specimens of this species in 1956, including holotype

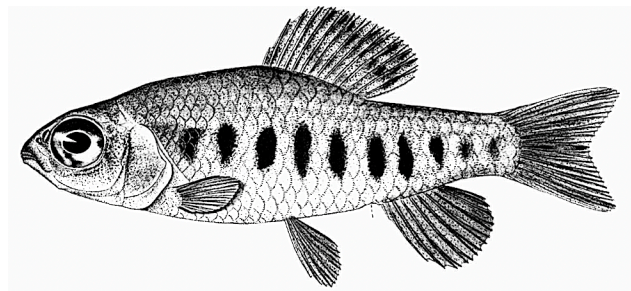
***Distichodus rostratus* Günther 1864** Latin for beaked, referring to its pointed, prominent nose

***Distichodus rufigiensis* Norman 1922** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Rufigi River, Tanganyika Territory (now Tanzania), type locality

***Distichodus schenga* Peters 1852** etymology not explained, perhaps from M'chenga, a stream near Tete, Mozambique, type locality

***Distichodus sexfasciatus* Boulenger 1897** *sex* (L.), six; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 6–7 broad blackish vertical bars on body

***Distichodus teugelsi* Mamonekene & Vreven 2008** in memory of Belgian ichthyologist Guy Teugels (1954–2003), Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), who first promoted the project that led to the collection of this species



Dundocharax bidentatus, holotype, 24 mm TL. Illustration by P. Mertens. From: Poll, M. 1967. Contribution à la faune ichthyologique de l'Angola. Publicações Culturais, Companhia de Diamantes de Angola (DIAMANG), Lisboa No. 75: 1–381, Pls. 1–20.

Dundocharax

Poll 1967

etymology not explained, probably referring to Dundo River, Angola (near type locality), and/or to Musée de Dundo, where type specimens are housed; *charax*, possibly referring to similarity with *Hemigrammocharax* (= *Nannocharax*); also, *charax*, from *Charax*, type genus of the order, is a common suffix for characiform fishes

***Dundocharax bidentatus* Poll 1967** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to two rows of bicuspid teeth

Eugnathichthys

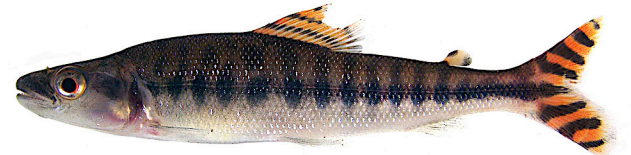
Boulenger 1898

eú-, a Greek (εὖ) intensive (well or very), and *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to massive jaws with moveable upper jaw of *E. eetveldii*; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Eugnathichthys eetveldii* Boulenger 1898** in honor of Belgian diplomat Edmond van Eetvelde (1852–1925), General Secretary of the Congo Free State, where holotype was collected

***Eugnathichthys macroterolepis* Boulenger 1899** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός); *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, presumably referring to larger scales compared with *E. eetveldii*; it is unclear what *tero-* means, possibly from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), fin, as the caudal fin is scaled and the adipose fin is scaly at its base

***Eugnathichthys virgatus* Stiassny, Denton & Monsembula Iyaba 2013** Latin for made of twigs (i.e., branched), referring to conspicuous midlateral band or streak intersected by numerous vertical bars



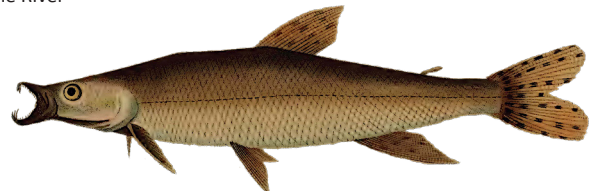
Eugnathichthys virgatus, holotype, female, 93 mm SL. From: Stiassny, M. L. J., J. S. S. Denton and R. J. C. Monsembula Iyaba. 2013. A new ectoparasitic distichodontid of the genus *Eugnathichthys* (Characiformes: Citharinoidei) from the Congo basin of central Africa, with a molecular phylogeny for the genus. Zootaxa 3693 (4): 479–490.

Ichthyborus

Günther 1864

ichthys (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish; *borus*, from *borós* (Gr. βορός), greedy or gluttonous, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its ichthyophagous diet and/or gluttonous appearance of mobile upper jaw and elongate snout with canine teeth

***Ichthyborus besse* (Joannis 1835)** Arabic name for this species along the Nile River



Ichthyborus besse. From: Joannis, L. de. 1835. Observations sur les poissons du Nil, et description de plusieurs espèces nouvelles. Magasin de Zoologie 1835 (5 année): 53 pp. numbered as Classe IV, Pls. 1–15.

Ichthyoborus besse congolensis Giltay 1930 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Belgian Congo (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), where type locality (Nyonga, upper Luapula) is situated

Ichthyoborus monodi (Pellegrin 1927) in honor of French naturalist and explorer Théodore Monod (1902–2000), later (1938) founder and director of Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (now Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire), who collected holotype

Ichthyoborus ornatus (Boulenger 1899) Latin for adorned or decorated, referring to its ornate coloration: purplish gray above, silvery or greenish on sides with three olive bands along lateral line, orange or gray dorsal fin, and orange tail with 6–7 longitudinal black stripes

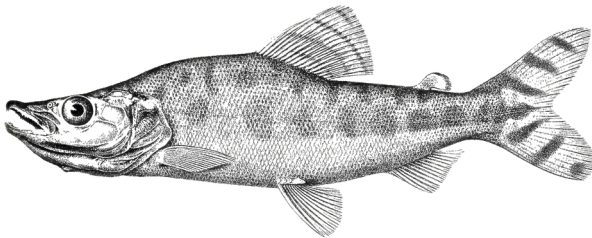
Ichthyoborus quadrilineatus (Pellegrin 1904) *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to four black longitudinal stripes on sides

Mesoborus

Pellegrin 1900

mésos (Gr. μέσος), middle; *borus*, from *borós* (Gr. βορός), greedy or gluttonous, this genus placed “in the midst” (translation) of other ichthyophagous genera (*Eugnathichthys*, *Ichthyoborus*, *Parahago*, *Phago*)

Mesoborus crocodilus Pellegrin 1900 Latin for crocodile, probably referring to crocodile-like appearance of its elongate snout, large mouth armed with 29–30 small teeth on each side and two canines on lower jaw separated by a pair of small teeth, and upwards-moving upper jaw



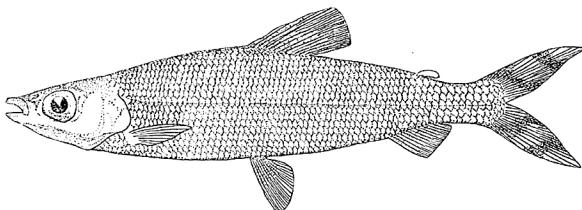
Possibly first-published image of *Mesoborus crocodilus*. Illustration by Joseph Fleischmann. From: Steindachner, F. 1913. Zur Fischfauna des Dscha, eines sekundären Nebenflusses des Kongo, im Bezirke Molundu, Kamerun. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse 89: 1–64, Pls. 1–9.

Microstomatichthyoborus

Nichols & Griscom 1917

micro-, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *stómatos* (Gr. στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, described as a “small, weak-mouthed derivative of *Ichthyoborus*-like fishes” [at 23 characters, the longest genus-level name of any Recent fish]

Microstomatichthyoborus bashforddeani Nichols & Griscom 1917 in honor of American ichthyologist Bashford Dean (1867–1928), Nichols' colleague at the American Museum of Natural History [at 36 total characters, the longest binomen of any Recent fish species]



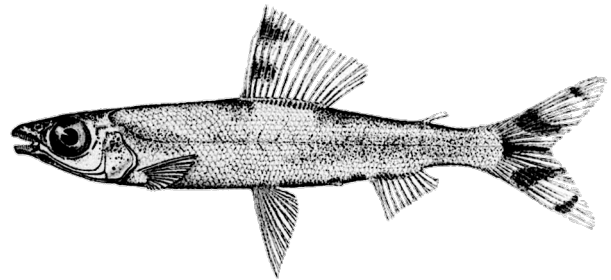
Microstomatichthyoborus bashforddeani, holotype, 63 mm SL. Illustration by Douglas B. Whitney. From: Nichols, J. T. and L. Griscom. 1917. Fresh-water fishes of the Congo basin obtained by the American Museum Congo expedition, 1909–1915. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 37 (art. 25): 653–756, Pls. 64–83.

Microstomatichthyoborus katangae David & Poll 1937 of Katanga, Lualaba River basin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Monostichodus

Vaillant 1886

mónos (Gr. μόνος), alone or only, and *stichos* (Gr. στίχος), line or row, i.e., having only one row; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), referring to single row of bifid teeth, compared with two rows in *Distichodus*



Monostichodus mesmaekersi, holotype, 50 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1959. Résultats scientifiques des missions zoologiques au Stanley Pool subsidiées par le Cemubac (Université Libre de Bruxelles) et la Musée Royal du Congo (1957–1958). III. Recherches sur la faune ichthyologique de la région du Stanley Pool. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge 71 (art. 3): 75–174, Pls. 12–26.

Monostichodus elongatus Vaillant 1886 Latin for prolonged, presumably referring to its relatively elongate body

Monostichodus lootensi (Poll & Daget 1968) in honor of Révérend Père Lootens (1910–1976), Catholic missionary and naturalist, who collected holotype

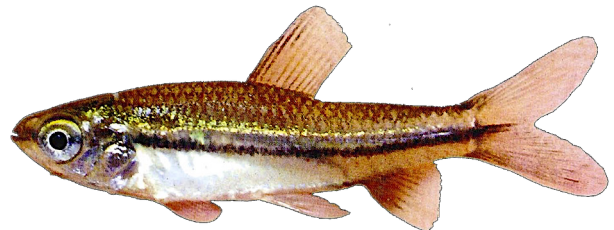
Monostichodus mesmaekersi (Poll 1959) in honor of Is. Mesmaekers, commander of the port of Boma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, perhaps for facilitating the shipment of specimens (see *Protopterus aethiopicus mesmaekersi*, Protopteroidea)

Nannaethiops

Günther 1872

nánnos (Gr. νάννος), dwarf, referring to its small size and/or its affinity with *Nannocharax* (also described by Günther); *Aethiops*, Latin for Ethiopian or Negro, from *aíthein* (Gr. αἶθειν), to burn (intransitive), and *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), face or appearance, possibly referring to Aethiopia, a classical term for Sub-Saharan Africa, i.e., a small “Ethiopian”

Nannaethiops bleheri Géry & Zarske 2003 in honor of German explorer and ornamental-fish wholesaler and supplier Heiko Bleher (b. 1944), who collected holotype



Nannaethiops bleheri. Photo by Heiko Bleher. From: Géry, J. and A. Zarske. 2003. *Nannaethiops bleheri* sp. n. – ein neuer, afrikanischer Salmir (Teleostei, Characiformes, Distichodidae) vom oberen Weißen Nil in Südwestäthiopien. Zoologische Abhandlungen; Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden 53: 37–45.

Nannaethiops unitaeniatus Günther 1872 *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to narrow black band running along the side below the lateral line

Nannocharax

Günther 1867

nánnos (Gr. νάννος), dwarf, probably referring to small size of *N. fasciatus* and *N. niloticus* (both 5 cm); *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Nannocharax altus Pellegrin 1930 Latin for high, probably referring to higher dorsal fin compared with *N. brevis*

Nannocharax angolensis (Poll 1967) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Angola, where it is endemic

Nannocharax ansorgii Boulenger 1911 in honor of English explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

Nannocharax brevis Boulenger 1902 Latin for short, presumably referring to short body length, 4.5 cm TL

***Nannocharax chochamandai* Manda, Snoeks, Decru, Brecko & Vreven 2023** in honor of Auguste Chocha Manda, the “first academic Congolese ichthyologist and aquaculture specialist active in the Katanga province and its surroundings and founding head of the Unité de recherche en Biodiversité et Exploitation durable de Zones Humides (BEZHU) at the University of Lubumbashi,” for his “passionate dedication in promoting, facilitating and supervising research on the ichthyofauna of the Upper Congo”

***Nannocharax dageti* Jerep, Vari & Vreven 2014** in honor of the late Jacques Daget (1919–2009), French ichthyologist, formerly of the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for “major” contributions to our knowledge of African freshwater fishes

***Nannocharax elongatus* Boulenger 1900** Latin for prolonged, referring to its more elongate body compared with *N. fasciatus*

***Nannocharax fasciatus* Günther 1867** Latin for banded, referring to 8–10 brown bars across back, more or less confluent with similar bars on sides, 2–3 brown bars across dorsal fin, and one each on ventral and anal fins

***Nannocharax fasciolaris* Nichols & Boulton 1927** Latin for marked with narrow bands, referring to ~17 dark cross-bars on body

***Nannocharax gobioides* Roman 1966** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its superficial resemblance to the gudgeon genus *Gobio* (Gobionidae) [treated as a synonym of *N. fasciatus* by some workers]

***Nannocharax gracilis* Poll 1939** Latin for thin or slender, presumably referring to its caudal peduncle, which is ~2 times as long as it is high

***Nannocharax hadros* Manda, Snoeks, Manda & Vreven 2021** *hadros* (Gr. ἄδρῶς), well-developed, strong, great or bulky, referring to large maximum size (99.5 mm TL), exceeding that of known congeners

***Nannocharax hastatus* Jerep & Vari 2014** Latin for armed with a spear, referring to its spear-shaped body

***Nannocharax hollyi* Fowler 1936** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Maximilian Holly (1901–1969), Natural History Museum of Vienna, for his “valuable” work on the freshwater fishes of the Cameroons in 1930

***Nannocharax intermedius* Boulenger 1903** Latin for intermediate, described as intermediate in form between *N. niloticus* and *N. fasciatus*

***Nannocharax latifasciatus* Coenen & Teugels 1989** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to wider longitudinal band compared with known congeners at the time

***Nannocharax lineomaculatus* Blache & Miton 1960** *linea* (L.), line; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to 3–5 lenticular spots along lateral line

***Nannocharax lineostriatus* (Poll 1967)** *linea* (L.), line; *striatus* (L.), grooved or furrowed (i.e., striped), referring to black lateral band running from tip of nose to root of tail, transversed by 9–12 vertical black lines

***Nannocharax luapulae* Boulenger 1915** of the Luapula River at Kasenga, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

***Nannocharax machadoi* (Poll 1967)** in honor of António de Barros Machado (1912–2002), “distinguished” (translation) Portuguese-born zoologist of the Musée de Dundo, Angola, where type specimens are housed

***Nannocharax macropterus* Pellegrin 1926** large-finned, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτερυξ), fin, referring to longer pectoral and ventral fins compared with *N. taenia*

***Nannocharax maculicauda* Vari & Géry 1981** *macula* (L.), spot; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to dark spot on caudal peduncle

***Nannocharax micros* Fowler 1936** from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, the holotype just 27 mm in length

***Nannocharax minutus* Worthington 1933** Latin for small, presumably referring to its small size (26–28 mm long)

***Nannocharax monardi* (Pellegrin 1936)** in honor of Swiss naturalist and explorer Albert Monard (1886–1952), who collected holotype

***Nannocharax multifasciatus* Boulenger 1923** *multi-* (L.), many; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 15 brown vertical bars on sides

***Nannocharax niloticus* (Joannis 1835)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Nile River, presumably its type locality (holotype now lost)

***Nannocharax occidentalis* Daget 1959** Latin for western, described as a western subspecies of *N. niloticus*

***Nannocharax ocellicauda* Boulenger 1907** *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus* (L.), eye (but here meaning eyespot); *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to large, black, light-edged ocellus at root of caudal fin

***Nannocharax ogoensis* Pellegrin 1911** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ogowé River at Franceville, Gabon, type locality

***Nannocharax parvus* Pellegrin 1906** Latin for little, up to 4.2 cm TL

***Nannocharax procatopus* Boulenger 1920** *pro-* (L.), forward or in front of; *cato-*, from *katá* (Gr. κατά), beneath, below or under; *pus*, from *poús* (Gr. ποῦς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins, i.e., “low feet”), which are positioned well in front of the dorsal-fin origin

***Nannocharax pteron* Fowler 1936** *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), fin, referring to its long, “well-developed” paired fins

***Nannocharax reidi* Vari & Ferraris 2004** in honor of British ichthyologist and zoo director Gordon McGregor Reid (b. 1948), who first reported this fish as an undescribed form, and who has “contributed broadly” to the knowledge and conservation of African freshwater fishes

***Nannocharax rubensteini* (Jerep & Vari 2013)** in honor of American philanthropist David Rubenstein (b. 1949), who funded the Rubenstein Fellowships of the Encyclopedia of Life at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution)

***Nannocharax rubrolabiatus* Van den Bergh, Teugels, Coenen & Ollevier 1995** *ruber* (L.), red; *labiatus* (L.), lipped, referring to bright red lips

***Nannocharax schoutedeni* Poll 1939** in honor of Belgian zoologist Henri Schouteden (1881–1972), who collected many new species in the Belgian Congo (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), including holotype of this one

***Nannocharax signifer* Moritz 2010** *signum* (L.), mark; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear (i.e., color sergeant or standard bearer), referring to “unusual” red-orange color on dorsal fin

***Nannocharax taenia* Boulenger 1902** from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, probably referring to 12 brown bars across back and sides

***Nannocharax uniozellatus* (Pellegrin 1926)** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes, referring to ocellus at caudal-fin base

***Nannocharax usongo* Dunz & Schliewen 2009** in honor of Leonard Usongo, “highly successful conservation biologist and supporter of numerous fish inventories in Cameroon” [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “’”]



Nannocharax usongo. Photo by F. Herder. From: Dunz, A. R. and U. K. Schliewen. 2009 Description of two new species of *Nannocharax* Günther, 1867 (Teleostei: Characiformes: Distichodontidae) from the Cross River, Cameroon. Zootaxa 2028: 1–19.

***Nannocharax wittei* (Poll 1933)** in honor of Belgian herpetologist Gaston François De Witte (1897–1980), who collected holotype

***Nannocharax zebra* Dunz & Schlieven 2009** referring to striped zebra-like pattern of preserved specimens

Neolebias

Steindachner 1894

neos (Gr. νέος), new; *lebias*, Greek name (λεβίας) for a kind of small fish, often used to compose names of killifishes (Steindachner erroneously placed *N. unifasciatus* in Cyprinodontidae)

***Neolebias ansorgii* Boulenger 1912** in honor of British explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Neolebias axelrodi* Poll & Gosse 1963** in honor of American pet-book publisher and aquarist Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), who collected holotype

***Neolebias gossei* (Poll & Lambert 1964)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Poll's Belgian ichthyological colleague, Jean-Pierre Gosse (1924–2001)

***Neolebias gracilis* Matthes 1964** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its elongate, compressed body

***Neolebias kerguennae* Daget 1980** in honor of Daget's wife, Kerguenne



Neolebias kerguennae. Photo by M. Cauche. From: Daget, J. 1980. Un petit distichodontidé nouveau du Gabon: *Neolebias kerguennae* n. sp. (Pisces, Characoidea). Revue française d'Aquariologie Herpétologie 7 (2): 33–36.

***Neolebias lozii* Winemiller & Kelso-Winemiller 1993** in honor of the Lozi tribe, traditional caretakers of the Barotse floodplain, Zambia (where this species occurs), and the floodplain's fishery resources

***Neolebias philippe* Poll & Gosse 1963** in honor of R. Philippe (no other information provided), who collected holotype

***Neolebias powelli* Teugels & Roberts 1990** in honor of Canadian biologist Charles Bruce Powell (1943–1998), University of Port Hancourt (Nigeria), who collected part of type series

***Neolebias spilotaenia* Boulenger 1912** *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot; *taenia*, from *tainia* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, presumably referring to vertical bar at base of the caudal fin and darker broad band along side of body, respectively

***Neolebias trewavasae* Poll & Gosse 1963** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), for her assistance (e.g., loan of specimens) in the preparation of the authors' revision of this genus

***Neolebias trilineatus* Boulenger 1899** *tri-* (L.), three; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to three black lines on sides, separated by silvery bands

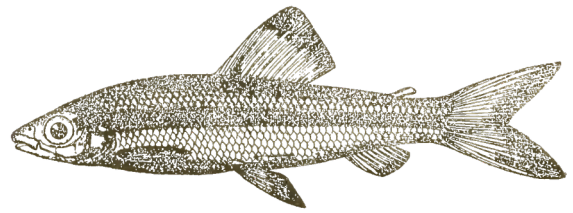
***Neolebias unifasciatus* Steindachner 1894** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, presumably referring to dark line running from tip of snout to caudal-peduncle base

Paradistichodus

Pellegrin 1922

pará (Gr. παρά), near, described as a dwarf relative of *Distichodus*

***Paradistichodus dimidiatus* (Pellegrin 1904)** Latin for halved or divided, referring to broad, dark longitudinal band that divides body into two equal parts



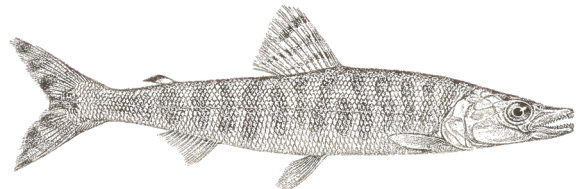
Possibly first-published image of *Paradistichodus dimidiatus*. From: Pellegrin, J. 1923. Les poissons des eaux douces de l'Afrique occidentale (du Sénégal au Niger). Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française Publications de Comité d'Études Historiques et Scientifiques. Paris: 1–373.

Paraphago

Boulenger 1899

pará (Gr. παρά), near, presumably referring to similarity to and/or affinity with *Phago* (both genera feature narrow, elongate snouts but markedly differ in number of lateral-line scales)

***Paraphago rostratus* Boulenger 1899** Latin for beaked, referring to its narrow, beak-like snout



Paraphago rostratus. Illustration by J. Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1899. Matériaux pour la faune du Congo. Zoologie. Série I. Poissons nouveaux du Congo. Quatrième Partie. Polyptères, Clupes, Mormyres, Characins. Annales du Musée du Congo (Ser. Zoology) 1 (fasc. 4): 59–96, Pls. 30–39.

Phago

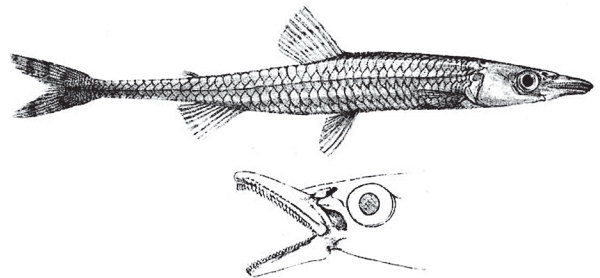
Günther 1865

from *phagein* (Gr. φαγεῖν), to eat, presumably referring to mouth of *P. loricatus* "armed with a series of strongish, compressed, tricuspid teeth round its entire margin"

***Phago boulengeri* Schilthuis 1891** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), British Museum (Natural History) who published extensively on fishes from the Congo

***Phago intermedius* Boulenger 1899** Latin for intermediate, described as intermediate in squamation between *P. loricatus* and *P. boulengeri*

***Phago loricatus* Günther 1865** Latin for armored or clothed in mail, referring to large, hard, rugose scales on body, forming a hard carapace



Phago loricatus. Illustration by Robert Mintern. From: Günther, A. 1865. Description of a new characineid genus of fish from West Africa. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 3) 15 (86): 209–210, Pl. 5.

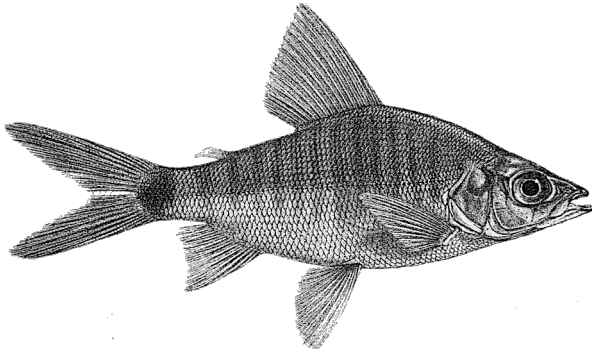
Xenocharax

Günther 1867

xénos (Gr. ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how *X. spilurus* differs from *Crenuchus spilurus* Günther 1863 (Crenuchidae), a presumed close relative from South America; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

***Xenocharax crassus* Pellegrin 1900** Latin for thick or stout, referring to its stockier shape compared with *X. spilurus*

***Xenocharax spilurus* Günther 1867** spot-tailed, from *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to large round black spot at root of caudal fin



Xenocharax spilurus. Illustration by George Henry Ford. From: Günther, A. 1867. New fishes from the Gaboon and Gold Coast. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 3)* 20 (116): 110–117, Pls. 2–3.