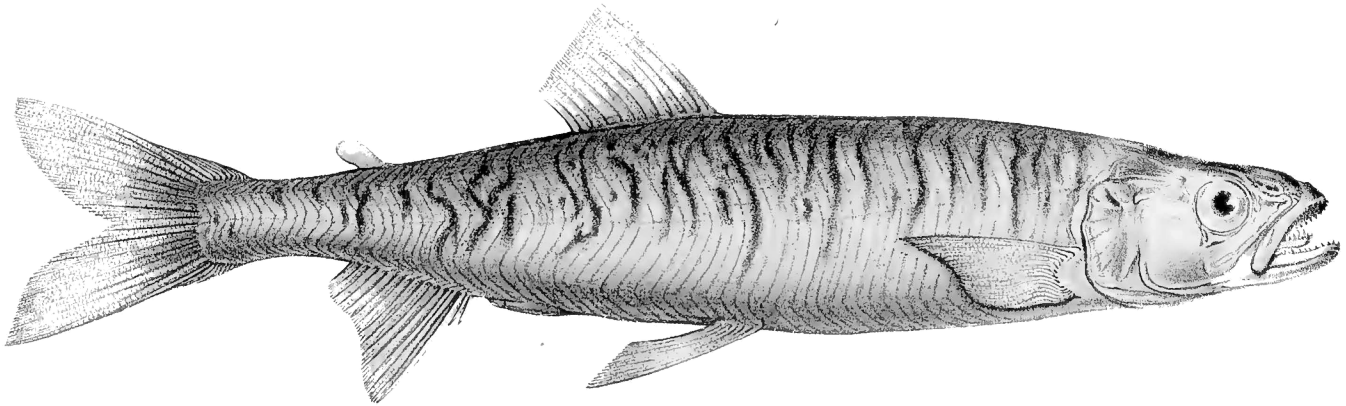


Order GALAXIIFORMES

Galaxiids

Family **GALAXIIDAE**

Müller 1845



Aplochiton zebra. From: Jenyns, L. 1842. Fish. In: The zoology of the voyage of H. M. S. Beagle, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, R. N., during the years 1832 to 1836. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. Part 4: 97–172.

Peladillas
Subfamily APLOCHITONINAE
 Günther 1864

Aplochiton
 Jenyns 1842

aplo, from *haplós* (Gr. ἀπλός), simple; *chitón* (Gr. χιτών), tunic, referring to “perfectly naked skin” that is “free from scales”

Aplochiton marinus Eigenmann 1928 Latin for “of the sea,” a catadromous species “found along the shores and inland a very short distance”

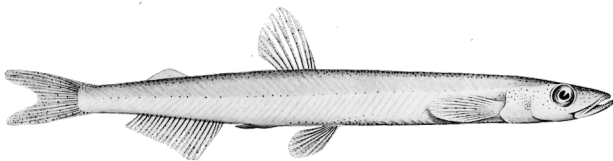
Aplochiton taeniatus Jenyns 1842 Latin for banded, referring to pale silver band along middle of sides

Aplochiton zebra Jenyns 1842 referring to “irregular transverse zebra-like marks” on sides

Lovettia
 McCulloch 1915

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to Edward Frederick Lovett (1857–1943), Hobart, Australia, to whom McCulloch is “indebted” for “beautifully preserved specimens” of *L. sealii*, as well as many other “interesting” Tasmanian fishes

Lovettia sealii (Johnston 1883) patronym not identified, probably in honor of Matthew Seal (1834–1897), President of the Tasmanian Fisheries Commission and Chairman of the Fisheries Board



Probably first-published image of *Lovettia sealii*. From: McCulloch, A. R. 1915. Notes on, and descriptions of Australian fishes. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales 40 (2): 259–277, Pls. 35–37.

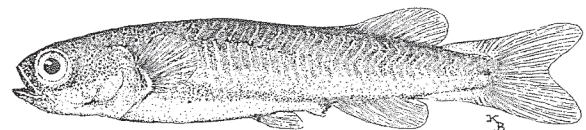
White Bait and Mudfishes
Subfamily GALAXIINAE
 Müller 1845

Brachygalaxias
 Eigenmann 1928

brachýs (Gr. βραχύς), short, referring to short body of *B. bullocki*, “the smallest of the Galaxiidae in Chile”; *Galaxias*, type genus of family

Brachygalaxias bullocki (Regan 1908) in honor of Dillman Samuel Bullock (1878–1971), an American agronomist who lived in Chile and collected many Chilean fishes, including holotype of this one

Brachygalaxias gothei Busse 1983 in honor of Busse’s friend Karl Heinz Gothe (Taka, Chile), who took him to the type locality and enthusiastically helped collect holotype



Brachygalaxias gothei, holotype. Illustration by Klaus Busse. From: Busse, K. 1983. *Brachygalaxias gothei* n. sp. (Pisces: Galaxiidae) aus Chile. Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 33 (1) (for 1982): 71–74.

Galaxias
 Cuvier 1816

etymology not explained, possibly from *galaxias* (Gr. γαλαξίας), Milky Way, in which case name could refer to *G. argenteus*, which has yellowish spots on a dark body reminiscent of stars in the night sky, but Cuvier proposed the name in a footnote without a description for a species he called *Esox truttaceus* (a *nomen nudum*, later made available by Valenciennes); since Cuvier mentioned the possibility that *G. argenteus* may be the same species as his *G. truttaceus*, then perhaps the name does indeed refer to the yellowish spots of the former

Galaxias aequipinnis Raadik 2014 *aequalis* (L.), equal or uniform; *pinnis*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna*, fin, i.e., finned, referring to almost equal size, on average, of its pectoral and pelvic fins, which are the most equal of all members within the *G. olidus* complex

Galaxias anomalus Stokell 1959 Latin for odd or irregular, referring to its “failure to conform to the arrangement usual in long-bodied species” of *Galaxias* (e.g., more posterior ventral-fin insertion, the presence of canine teeth, and a long vs. poorly developed pyloric caeca)

***Galaxias arcanus* Raadik 2014** Latin for cryptic, secret or mysterious, referring to its cryptic habitat (amongst boulder and cobbles on the stream bed) and its cryptic coloration

***Galaxias argenteus* (Gmelin 1789)** Latin for silvery, an unusual choice for a species described as “brown, painted with yellow letters” (translation), based on Forster (1777)¹: “its colour was brown, and mottled with yellowish spots in the shape of some ancient Asiatic characters”; Gmelin apparently confused this species, which Forster surmised was an undescribed pike, or *Esox*, with *Esox* (now *Albula*) *argentea* (Albuliformes), which Forster described in the same book

***Galaxias auratus* Johnston 1883** Latin for gilded, referring to the “bright transparent golden hue” of its body

***Galaxias brevipinnis* Günther 1866** *brevis* (L.), short; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, presumably referring to length of anal-fin rays which, if laid backwards, do not reach caudal-fin base

***Galaxias brevissimus* Raadik 2014** superlative of *brevis* (L.), short, i.e., the shortest, having the shortest caudal peduncle and caudal fin compared with other members of the *G. olidus* complex

***Galaxias cobitinis* McDowall & Waters 2002** *-is*, Latin genitive singular of: *Cobitis*, referring to its “very slender and elongate form,” resembling loaches of the family Cobitidae

***Galaxias depressiceps* McDowall & Wallis 1996** *depressus* (L.), pressed down, low-lying or flat; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its distinctively flattened head

***Galaxias divergens* Stokell 1959** Latin for spreading or divergent, referring to how it differs from “typical” galaxiid species in having fewer ventral-fin rays

***Galaxias eldoni* McDowall 1997** in honor of G. Anthony (Tony) Eldon, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, on the occasion of his June 1994 retirement, for more than 30 years of “enthusiastic commitment” to the study and conservation of New Zealand’s native freshwater fishes

***Galaxias fasciatus* Gray 1842** Latin for banded, referring to “nearly regular narrow cross band” on sides

***Galaxias fontanus* Fulton 1978** Latin for spring (water body), referring to probable origin of Swan River, Tasmania, type locality

***Galaxias fuscus* Mack 1936** Latin for brown, dark, dusky or tawny, probably referring to “greenish-brown” coloration and/or large “dark” oval blotches on sides

***Galaxias globiceps* Eigenmann 1928** *globus* (L.), globe or sphere; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, presumably referring to “more blunt appearance” of head compared with *G. platei*

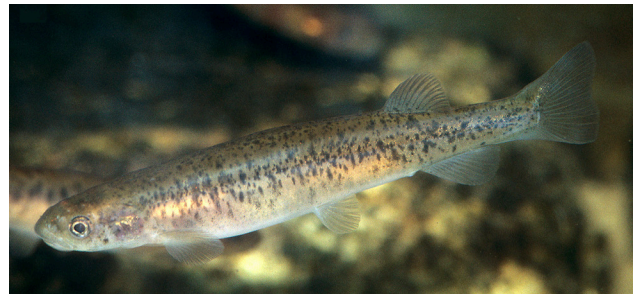
***Galaxias gollumoides* McDowall & Chadderton 1999** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: Gollum, a “dark little fellow with big round eyes who sometimes frequents a swamp” from Tolkien’s *The Hobbit* and “Lord of the Rings” trilogy, referring to its relatively large eyes and occurrence in swamps

***Galaxias gracilis* McDowall 1967** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its slender form

***Galaxias gunaikurnai* Raadik 2014** named for the Gunai/Kurnai indigenous nation, traditional inhabitants of the Gippsland region of Victoria, Australia, where this species is endemic

***Galaxias johnstoni* Scott 1936** in honor of statistician and scientist Robert Mackenzie Johnston (1843–1918), “the father of Tasmanian ichthyology, who paid considerable attention to the local Galaxiidae”

***Galaxias lanceolatus* Raadik 2014** Latin for lance-like, referring to comparatively elongate body shape with relatively evenly arched dorsal and



Galaxias mcdowalli, 85 mm LCF (length to caudal fork). Photo by Rudie Kuitert. See footnote 2 for source.

ventral profiles (except when close to spawning time)

***Galaxias longifundus* Raadik 2014** *longus* (L.), long; *fundus* (L.), base or bottom, referring to its relatively long dorsal- and anal-fin bases compared with other members of the *G. olidus* complex

***Galaxias macronasus* McDowall & Waters 2003** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *nasus* (L.), nose, referring to its distinctively rounded snout

***Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns 1842)** Latin for spotted, referring to “numerous conspicuous spots and small irregular transverse bars of black” on body

***Galaxias mcdowalli* Raadik 2014** in honor of the late New Zealand ichthyologist Robert (Bob) Montgomery McDowall (1939–2011), for his “long and valuable” contribution to galaxiid systematics

***Galaxias mungadhan* Raadik 2014** from the language of the Gunai/Kurnai indigenous nation, traditional inhabitants of the Gippsland region of Victoria, Australia, where this species is endemic: *munga*, from and *dhan*, frost or snow, referring to distribution at high elevations on the Dargo High Plains, which are usually covered by snow during winter

***Galaxias neocaledonicus* Weber & de Beaufort 1913** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: New Caledonia, where it is endemic

***Galaxias niger* Andrews 1985** Latin for dark or black, referring to its “heavy pigmentation” (uniform deep olive-brown with large irregular dark-brown blacks and bars on sides)

***Galaxias occidentalis* Ogilby 1899** Latin for western, the first galaxiid recorded west of the Murray River watershed in Australia

***Galaxias olidus* Günther 1866** Latin for smelly or rank, allusion not explained: per Raadik (2014)², freshly preserved specimens are not known to impart a distinctive odor, and the holotype currently smells only of preservative; he conjectures that the liquid the holotype was originally preserved in, or later transferred to, may have had a distinctive odor when the description was written

***Galaxias oliros* Raadik 2014** combination of the first three letters of the names of *G. olidus* and *G. rostratus*, first used as a field code for what appeared to be a distinct morphological form intermediate between, and sharing morphological characteristics with, both taxa, particularly juvenile to young-adult stages

***Galaxias ornatus* Castelnau 1873** Latin for decorated or adorned, probably referring to its often bold and ornate color pattern (light green and yellow body, with green bands across the back, yellow eyes, light-yellow fins)

***Galaxias parvus* Frankenberg 1968** Latin for little, maximum size observed 60.5 mm TL

***Galaxias paucispondylus* Stokell 1938** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *spóndylos* (Gr. σπόνδυλος), vertebra, referring to fewest number of vertebrae (51–53) of any New Zealand galaxiid (at least those known at time of description)

¹ Forster, G. 1777. A voyage round the World: in His Britannic Majesty’s sloop Resolution, commanded by Capt. James Cook, during the years 1772, 3, 4, and 5. Vol. 1. London: B. White, J. Robson, P. Elmsly, G. Robinson. i–xviii + [1–2] + 1–602 + 1, 1 map.

² Raadik, T. A. 2014. Fifteen from one: a revision of the *Galaxias olidus* Günther, 1866 complex (Teleostei, Galaxiidae) in south-eastern Australia recognises three previously described taxa and describes 12 new species. *Zootaxa* 3898 (1): 1–198.

***Galaxias pedderensis* Frankenberg 1968** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Pedder and immediate surrounds, southern Tasmania, where it is endemic

***Galaxias platei* Steindachner 1898** in honor of German zoologist and geneticist Ludwig Hermann Plate (1862–1937), who led expedition that collected holotype

***Galaxias postvectis* Clarke 1899** *post* (L.), after or behind; *vectis* (L.), bar, strong pole or lever (but here meaning a bar-like shape), referring to 7–9 darkish-brown lines on posterior portion of body

***Galaxias prognathus* Stokell 1940** *pro-* (L.), in front of; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to its protruding lower jaw

***Galaxias pullus* McDowall 1997** Latin for dark or dusky brown, referring to its “deep dusky brown/black to grey-olive” back with similarly colored bands or vermiculations, and some “dusky markings” at caudal- and dorsal-fin bases

***Galaxias rostratus* Klunzinger 1872** Latin for beaked, allusion not explained, probably referring to its long, relatively pointed snout

***Galaxias supremus* Raadik 2014** Latin for highest or uppermost, found at the highest elevation of all the Galaxiidae, at over 2000 m on Mount Kosciuszko, Australia’s highest mountain

***Galaxias tantangara* Raadik 2014** named for Tantangara Creek, upstream of Tantangara Reservoir, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

***Galaxias tanycephalus* Fulton 1978** *tanyō* (Gr. τανύω), stretch out; *cephalus*, from *kephalē* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to long, slender head, narrower than the related *G. truttaceus* and *G. auratus*

***Galaxias terenasus* Raadik 2014** *teres* (L.), rounded or cylindrical; *nasus* (L.), nose, referring to its rounded snout

***Galaxias truttaceus* Valenciennes 1846** *-eus* (L.), adjectival suffix: *trutta*, Medieval Latin for trout, i.e., trout-like, “rounded shape of the body and the arrangement of spots make it look like this fish is a small trout” (translation) [name introduced by Cuvier in 1816 but without distinguishing characters]

***Galaxias vulgaris* Stokell 1949** Latin for common, the “most abundant and widely distributed” galaxiid in the upland streams of Canterbury, New Zealand

***Galaxias zebratus* (Castelnau 1861)** scientific Neo-Latin for zebra-like, referring to its “vivid and transverse lines” on sides (translation)

Galaxiella

McDowall 1978

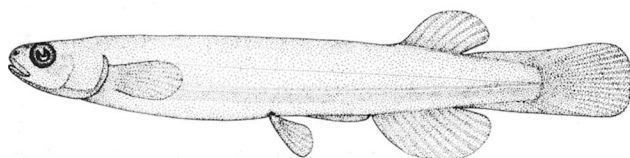
diminutive of *Galaxias*, i.e., small galaxiid fishes (<47.5 mm)

***Galaxiella munda* McDowall 1978** Latin for clean, neat or nice, presumably referring to its appearance (a “small, almost tubular species, compressed behind the vent, the dorsal and ventral body profiles almost parallel, or the belly deepened a little”)

***Galaxiella nigrostriata* (Shipway 1953)** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *striata* (L.), striated (marked with long, thin parallel streaks), referring to black stripes that flank yellowish stripe on sides

***Galaxiella pusilla* (Mack 1936)** Latin for very small (described at 31 mm)

***Galaxiella toourtkoourt* Coleman & Raadik 2015** from the Australian



Galaxiella munda, 45.5 mm TL. From: McDowall, R. M. 1978. A new genus and species of galaxiid fish from Australia (Salmoniformes: Galaxiidae). Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand 8 (1): 115–124.

indigenous language groups Tjapwurrung, Korn Kopan Noot and Pee-kwurrung, meaning “little fish in freshwater,” referring to its being the smallest species in the family (pronounced *too-urt koo-urt*)

Neochanna

Günther 1867

néos (Gr. νέος), new; *Channa*, genus of Asian snakeheads (Channidae), many of which, like *N. apoda* (type species), lack ventral fins (Günther also used “*channa*” in the name of the clariid catfish genus *Channallabes*, which also lacks ventral fins)

***Neochanna apoda* Günther 1867** *a-* (Gr. ἄ), negative prefix, e.g., without; *poda*, from *podós* (Gr. ποδός), genitive of *πούς* (πούς), referring to absence of ventral fins

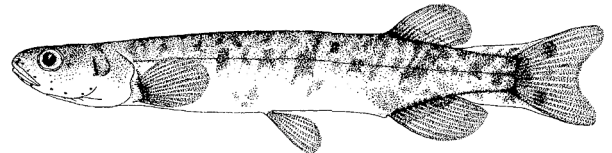
***Neochanna burrowsius* (Phillipps 1926)** *-ius* (L. suffix), belonging to: Mr. A. Burrows, a farmer who collected type specimens from a creek near his house in West Oxford, South Island, New Zealand

***Neochanna cleaveri* (Scott 1934)** in honor of Mr. F. Cleaver (West Ulverstone, Tasmania), who discovered the holotype burrowed inside the root of a eucalyptus tree, where it had been aestivating

***Neochanna diversus* Stokell 1949** Latin for opposite or contrary, referring to its “disagreement” with several characters originally described for the genus (e.g., conical vs. compressed teeth)

***Neochanna heleios* Ling & Gleeson 2001** *heleiós* (Gr. ἐλειός), marsh referring to its habitat (ephemeral wetlands on peaty soils)

***Neochanna rekohua* (Mitchell 1995)** ancient Moriori name (pronounced *rare-k'ho-e-hoo-ar*) for the Chatham Islands, New Zealand, where it is endemic



Neochanna rekohua, paratype, 47 mm SL. From: Mitchell, C. P. 1995. A new species of *Galaxias* (Pisces: Galaxiidae) from Chatham Island, New Zealand. Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand 25 (1): 89–93.

Paragalaxias

Scott 1935

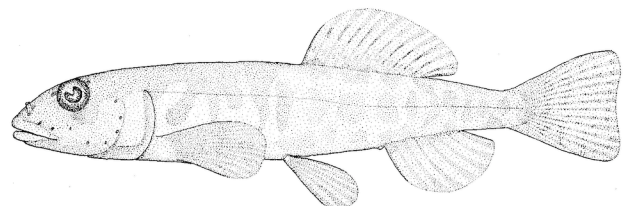
pará (Gr. παρά), near, similar to *Galaxias*

***Paragalaxias dissimilis* (Regan 1906)** Latin for unlike or dissimilar, referring to its six ventral-fin rays, compared with seven on presumed congeners in *Galaxias*

***Paragalaxias eleotroides* McDowall & Fulton 1978** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to similarity in appearance and behavior to gudgeons (*Eleotris*: Eleotridae), particularly its benthic, darting habits

***Paragalaxias julianus* McDowall & Fulton 1978** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Julian Lakes, Tasmania, Australia, where it occurs

***Paragalaxias mesotes* McDowall & Fulton 1978** *mesótēs* (Gr. μεσότης), middle, described as intermediate in behavior and other characteristics between *P. eleotroides* and *P. dissimilis*



Paragalaxias eleotroides, holotype, 50 mm LCF (length to caudal fork). From: McDowall, R. M. and W. Fulton. 1978. A revision of the genus *Paragalaxias* Scott (Salmoniformes: Galaxiidae). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 29 (1): 93–108.