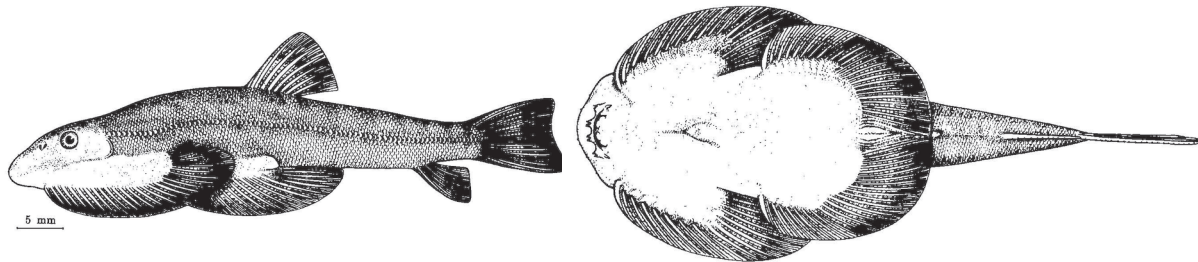


Order CYPRINIFORMES

Torrent or Sucker Loaches

Family **GASTROMYZONTIDAE**

Fowler 1905



Beaufortia intermedia, lateral and ventral views. From: Tang, W.-Q., D.-Z. Wang and T. Yu. 1997. A new species of the genus *Beaufortia* from Guizhou Province, China (Cypriniformes: Homalopteridae). *Zoological Research* 18 (1): 19–22.

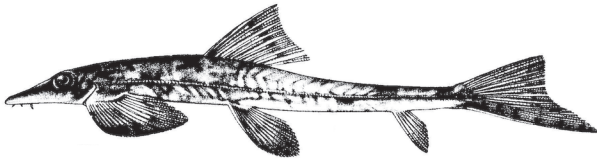
Annamia

Hora 1932

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Annam, a French protectorate encompassing the central region of present-day Vietnam, type locality of *A. normani*

***Annamia normani* (Hora 1931)** in honor of English ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898–1944), British Museum (Natural History), who loaned holotype to Hora

***Annamia thuathienensis* Nguyen 2005** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Thua Thiên Province, Huế, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]



Annamia normani, holotype. Illustration by A. C. Chowdhary. From: Hora, S. L. 1931. On a new homalopterid fish from Annam. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (Series 10) 6 (35): 582–586, Pl. 15.

Bashimyzon

Gong & Zhang 2024

Bashi, local name (Zhuang language) of the Damingshan Mountain, Guangxi, China, type locality of *B. damingshanensis*; *myzon*, latinized from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck (borrowed from *Gastromyzon*), referring to suctorial disc formed on ventrum by enlarged pectoral fins, suprapelvic flaps and fused pelvic fins

***Bashimyzon cheni* Gong & Zhang 2024** in honor of ichthyologist Chen Yiyu (b. 1944), Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Wuhan), for his “great” contribution to Chinese freshwater fish research; in particular, he discovered and named the type species of *Erromyzon* and *Yaoshania*, both close relatives of *Bashimyzon*

***Bashimyzon damingshanensis* (Xiu & Yang 2017)** -*ensis*, Latin suffix



Bashimyzon damingshanensis, holotype, 48.2 mm SL. From: Xiu, L.-H. and J. Yang. 2017. *Erromyzon damingshanensis*, a new sucker loach (Teleostei: Cypriniformes: Gastromyzontidae) from the Pearl River drainage of Guangxi, China. *Environmental Biology of Fishes* 100 (8): 893–898.

denoting place: Damingshan Mountain, headwaters of Pearl River drainage, Guangxi, China, type locality

Beaufortia

Hora 1932

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Dutch zoologist Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort (1879–1968), for helping Hora during his work at the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam

***Beaufortia buas* (Mai 1978)** etymology not explained, presumably referring to Búa River, northern Vietnam, presumed type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Beaufortia cyclica* Chen 1980** presumably from *kýklos* (Gr. κύκλος), round or circular, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “oval disc-shaped body” (translation)

***Beaufortia daon* (Mai 1978)** etymology not explained, presumably referring to Da River system, Lai Châu, Vietnam, type locality [placed in *Pseudogastromyzon* by some workers]

***Beaufortia elongata* (Mai 1978)** Latin for prolonged, presumably referring to its compressed body and slender caudal peduncle [*species inquirenda* placed in *Pseudogastromyzon* by some workers, provisionally included here]

***Beaufortia huangguoshuensis* Zheng & Zhang 1987** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: upstream of Huangguoshu Falls, Guizhou Province, China, type locality

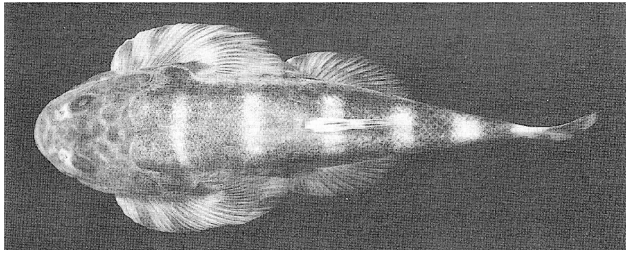
***Beaufortia intermedia* Tang & Wang 1997** Latin for intermediate, presumably referring to how it shares characters with both *B. kweichowensis* and *B. szechuanensis*

***Beaufortia kweichowensis* (Fang 1931)** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kweichow (now Guizhou) Province, China, type locality

***Beaufortia leveretti* (Nichols & Pope 1927)** in honor of Rev. William J. Leverett (1870–1929), American Presbyterian Mission of Hainan, “who contributed in no small degree to the success of [the authors’] ichthyological work in Hainan”

***Beaufortia liui* Chang 1944** in honor of herpetologist Cheng-chao Liu (1900–1976), West China Union University, who led expedition during which holotype was collected

***Beaufortia loos* (Mai 1978)** etymology not explained, probably referring to Lô River, Vietnam, presumed type locality [*species inquirenda* placed in *Pseudogastromyzon* by some workers, provisionally included here]



Engkaria eubranchus, holotype, male, 32 mm SL. Photo by Wilbur I. Follett. From: Roberts, T. R. 1991. *Hypergastromyzon eubranchus*, a new species of gastromyzontin loach (Homalopteridae) from Sarawak. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 37 (4): 333–336.

***Beaufortia niulanensis* Chen, Huang & Yang 2009** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Niulan Jiang River, Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic

***Beaufortia pingi* (Fang 1930)** in honor of zoologist Chih Ping (1886–1965), Director, Biological Laboratory of Nanking (now Nanjing), for his “zeal in encouraging the development of zoological science” in China

***Beaufortia polylepis* Chen 1982** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, having more lateral-line scales than *B. pingi*

***Beaufortia szechuanensis* (Fang 1930)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Szechuan (now Sichuan) Province, China, where type locality, Omei-shien (Mount Emei), is situated

***Beaufortia yunnanensis* (Li, Lu & Mao 1998)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic

***Beaufortia zebroida* (Fang 1930)** *-oida*, from *eĩdos* (Gr. εĩδος), form or shape: a zebra, presumably referring to >20 fine blackish vertical patches on back

Engkaria

Tan 2021

Latinization of *Engkari*, referring to Engkari River, Lupar River basin, southern Sarawak, Malaysia, only known area of occurrence

***Engkaria eubranchus* (Roberts 1991)** *eũ-* a Greek (εũ) intensive (well or very); *branchos*, from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to large gill opening, extending to pectoral-fin origin, larger than those of its presumed congeners in *Hypergastromyzon*

Erromyzon

Kottelat 2004

erro (L.), to err or make an error, referring to erroneous generic placement of type species (*E. sinensis*) in *Protomyzon*; *myzon*, latinized from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck (borrowed from *Gastromyzon*), referring to suction disc formed on ventrum by enlarged pectoral fins, suprapelvic flaps and fused pelvic fins

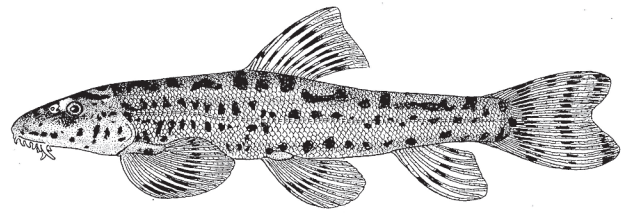
***Erromyzon compactus* Kottelat 2004** Latin for stocky, referring to its more compact body compared with *E. sinensis*



Erromyzon compactus, holotype, 30.8 mm SL. From: Kottelat, M. 2004. On the Bornean and Chinese *Protomyzon* (Teleostei: Balitoridae), with descriptions of two new genera and two new species from Borneo, Vietnam and China. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 15 (4): 301–310.

***Erromyzon kalotaenia* Yang, Kottelat, Yang & Chen 2012** *kalós* (Gr. κάλός), beautiful; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), stripe or bar, referring to 9–12 squarish brown blotches on flank

***Erromyzon sinensis* (Chen 1980)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), described as a Chinese representative of the largely Bornean genus *Protomyzon*



Formosania chenyiyui. From: Zheng, C.-Y. 1991. A taxonomic study on the genus *Crossostoma* (Pisces: Homalopteridae) with description of a new species. Journal of Jinan University 12 (1): 77–82.

***Erromyzon yangi* Neely, Conway & Mayden 2007** in honor of Yang Jun-Xing, Deputy Director of the Kunming Institute of Zoology (Yunnan, China), who allowed the authors to review his draft manuscript on Chinese *Erromyzon*

Formosania

Oshima 1919

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), referring to distribution of *F. gilberti* (= *lacustris*)

***Formosania chenyiyui* (Zheng 1991)** in honor of ichthyologist Chen Yiyu (b. 1944), Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Wuhan), who first recognized this species as distinct in 1980

***Formosania davidi* (Sauvage 1878)** in honor of Armand David (1826–1900), Lazarist missionary Catholic priest and biologist, who collected many specimens in China, including holotype of this one

***Formosania fascicauda* (Nichols 1926)** *fascia* (L.), band; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to four “bold black” bands across tail

***Formosania fasciolata* (Wang, Fan & Chen 2006)** diminutive of *fasciatus* (L.), banded, i.e., with small bands, referring to 18–22 gray-brown bars or stripes on sides

***Formosania galericula* (Zhang & Wang 2011)** diminutive of *galerum* (L.), small hat, cap or bonnet, allusion not explained, possibly referring to irregularly shaped bright-gold spots on head and behind eye

***Formosania immaculata* Sun, Zhou & Yang 2023** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to its lack of blotches or stripes, unique in the genus

***Formosania lacustris* (Steindachner 1908)** Latin for relating to or associated with lakes (lacustrine), referring to its abundance in Sun Moon Lake (Lake Candidus), Taiwan

***Formosania paucisquama* (Zheng 1981)** *paucus* (L.), few; *squama* (L.), scale, having fewer lateral line scales than known congeners

***Formosania stigmata* (Nichols 1926)** Latin adjectival form of *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα) or *stigmē* (στυμή), marked, referring to irregular bold, dark blotches above and below lateral line and on caudal-fin lobes

***Formosania tengi* (Watanabe 1983)** in honor of the late Teng Huo-to (1911–1978), ichthyologist and former president of the Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute, Keelung [treated as a junior synonym of *F. lacustris* by some workers]

***Formosania tinkhami* (Herre 1934)** in honor of Canadian entomologist Ernest R. Tinkham (1904–1987), Lingnan University (Canton, China), who collected holotype

Gastromyzon

Günther 1874

gastēr (Gr. γαστήρ), belly; *myzon*, latinized from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck, referring to suction disc formed on ventrum by enlarged pectoral fins, suprapelvic flaps and fused pelvic fins

***Gastromyzon aequabilis* Tan 2006** Latin for uniform, referring to its plain body color compared with the bar pattern of *G. danumensis*

***Gastromyzon aeroides* Tan & Sulaiman 2006** Latin for sky-blue, referring to its blue dorsal, anal and caudal fins in life



Gastromyzon ornaticauda, ~55 mm SL. From: Tan, H. H. and K. M. Martin-Smith. 1998. Two new species of *Gastromyzon* (Teleostei: Balitoridae) from the Kuamut headwaters, Kinabatangan basin, Sabah, Malaysia. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 46 (2): 361–371.

***Gastromyzon auronigrus* Tan 2006** *aurum* (L.), gold; *nigra* (L.), black, referring to its distinctive gold-and-black coloration

***Gastromyzon bario* Tan 2006** named for Bario plateau and the indigenous people of the Kelabit highlands, north Sarawak, Borneo, where this loach occurs

***Gastromyzon borneensis* Günther 1874** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo, where it is endemic

***Gastromyzon contractus* Roberts 1982** Latin for drawn together, referring to the overlapping or nearness of its fins

***Gastromyzon cornusaccus* Tan 2006** *cornu* (L.), end; *saccus* (L.), bag, referring to postoral pouches at corners posterior to lower lip

***Gastromyzon cranbrookii* Tan & Sulaiman 2006** in honor of Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy (b. 1933), 5th Earl of Cranbrook, British zoologist and environmentalist, for his contributions to the study of biodiversity in Southeast Asia

***Gastromyzon crenastus* Tan & Leh 2006** presumably a misspelling of *crenatus* (L.), notched, referring to white blotches and bars on its dark-colored body

***Gastromyzon ctenocephalus* Roberts 1982** comb-headed, from *ktenós* (Gr. κτενός), comb, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to ctenoid tubercles on head of mature male

***Gastromyzon danumensis* Chin & Inger 1989** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Danum Valley Conservation Area, Lahad Datu District, Sabah, Malaysia, type locality

***Gastromyzon embalohensis* Rachmatika 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Embaloh River system, West Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia, type locality

***Gastromyzon extrorsus* Tan 2006** Latin for outwardly directed, referring to its occurrence only in coastal river basins draining from west side of Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo

***Gastromyzon farragus* Tan & Leh 2006** Latin for mixed, referring to the presence of both bars (on dorsum) and spots (on sides)

***Gastromyzon fasciatus* Inger & Chin 1961** Latin for banded, referring to 8–10 cream bars on dorsum and two cream bars on dorsal fin base

***Gastromyzon ingeri* Tan 2006** in honor of American biologist Robert F. Inger (1920–2019), Field Museum of Natural History, for his contributions to the ichthyology and herpetology of Borneo

***Gastromyzon introrsus* Tan 2006** Latin for inwardly directed, referring to occurrence only from interior river basins draining from east side of Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo

***Gastromyzon katibasensis* Leh & Chai 2003** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Katibas River (Sarawak, Indonesia), which drains part of the Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, where it occurs

***Gastromyzon lepidogaster* Roberts 1982** *lepidos* (Gr. λεπίδος), genitive of *lepis* (λεπίς), scale; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly, referring to abdomen “more or less extensively covered with small scales”

***Gastromyzon megalepis* Roberts 1982** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its relatively large scales

***Gastromyzon monticola* (Vallant 1889)** *montis* (L.), mountain, *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its occurrence in northwest- and north-draining rivers of Mount Kinabalu, Borneo

***Gastromyzon ocellatus* Tan & Ng 2004** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), referring to the eye-like patterns on its sides

***Gastromyzon ornaticauda* Tan & Martin-Smith 1998** *ornatus* (L.), embellished; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to unique color pattern on caudal fin

***Gastromyzon pariclavus* Tan & Martin-Smith 1998** *par* (L.), even; *clavus* (L.), bar, referring to evenly spaced bars on body

***Gastromyzon praestans* Tan 2006** Latin for distinguished or superior, referring to its distinctive body color and pattern

***Gastromyzon psiloetron* Tan 2006** *psilós* (Gr. ψιλός), bare, uncovered or smooth; *ētron* (Gr. ἔτρον), abdomen, referring to its scaleless belly with scaled pelvic fin area, compared with fully scales belly and ventrum of *G. lepidogaster*

***Gastromyzon punctulatus* Inger & Chin 1961** diminutive of *punctum* (L.), spot, i.e., having tiny spots, referring to numerous small light spots on back and anterior half of body

***Gastromyzon ridens* Roberts 1982** Latin for laughing or smiling, referring to its “peculiar countenance” caused by the extension of the sublacrimar groove onto the side of its head

***Gastromyzon russulus* Tan 2006** diminutive of *russus* (L.), red, referring to its red fins in life

***Gastromyzon scitulus* Tan & Leh 2006** Latin for beautiful or elegant, referring to its pretty body pattern and coloration in life

***Gastromyzon spectabilis* Tan 2006** Latin for notable or showy, referring to its distinctive coloration and body pattern in life

***Gastromyzon stellatus* Tan 2006** Latin for studded with stars, referring to numerous yellow spots on its black body, like stars in a night sky

***Gastromyzon umbrus* Tan 2006** artificial Neo-Latin for shadowy (classical Latin would be *umbrosus*), referring to its dusky body coloration; since loach occurs at the “throat” of the Hog’s head of Borneo island, name also refers to shadow cast on the “throat” area by the “chin” area

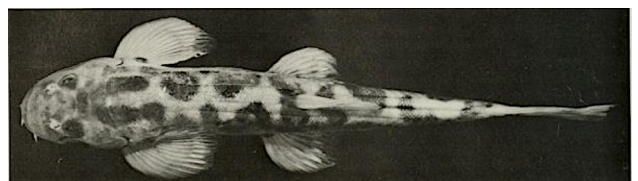
***Gastromyzon venustus* Tan & Sulaiman 2006** Latin for charming or beautiful, referring to its distinctive coloration in life

***Gastromyzon viriosus* Tan 2006** Latin for robust and strong, referring to its thick-set body

***Gastromyzon zebrinus* Tan 2006** derived from the Amharic *zebra*, referring to its zebra-like color pattern (dark bars on a light body)

***Glaniopsis* Boulenger 1899**

glanis, ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, probably used here as a general term for catfish; *ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to catfish-like appearance of a nasal barbel of *G. hanitschi*, distinguishing it from *Homaloptera* (Balitoridae)



Glaniopsis multiradiata, holotype, female, 44.5 mm SL. From: Roberts, T. R. 1982. The Bornean gastromyzontine fish genera *Gastromyzon* and *Glaniopsis* (Cypriniformes, Homalopteridae), with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 42 (20): 497–524.

***Glaniopsis denudata* Roberts 1982** Latin for nude or uncovered, referring to its extremely reduced squamation, allowing myotomal muscles masses to be seen externally

***Glaniopsis gossei* Roberts 1982** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Jean-Pierre Gosse (1924–2001), who collected holotype and much of the material reported on in Roberts' paper

***Glaniopsis hanitschi* Boulenger 1899** in honor of German-born entomologist Richard Hanitsch (1860–1940), Raffles Museum (Singapore), who collected holotype

***Glaniopsis multiradiata* Roberts 1982** *multi-* (L.), many; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to more numerous pectoral- and pelvic-fin rays than its congeners

Hypergastromyzon

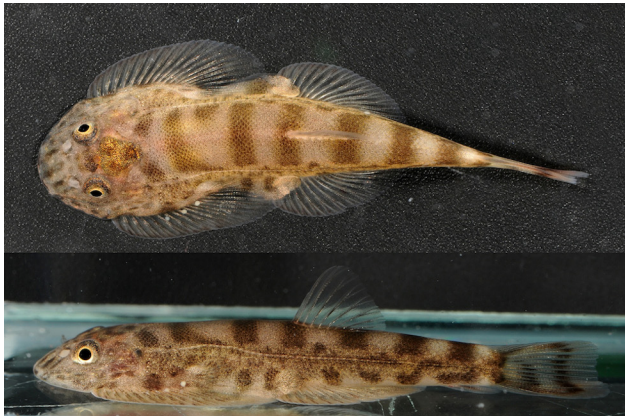
Roberts 1989

hypér (Gr. ὑπέρ), beyond, over, above or very, referring to larger pectoral and pelvic fins compared with *Gastromyzon* and *Neogastromyzon*

***Hypergastromyzon abditus* Tan 2021** Latin for hidden or concealed, referring to its cryptic coloration and ability to blend into its environs

***Hypergastromyzon sambas* Tan 2021** named for the Sambas River basin, Kalimantan Barat, Borneo, where it inhabits upstream tributaries

***Hypergastromyzon humilis* Roberts 1989** Latin for on the ground or low, referring to its dorso-ventrally depressed body



Hypergastromyzon sambas, possibly a male, ~30 mm SL. From: Tan, H. H. 2021. *Hypergastromyzon* revisited, with descriptions of a new genus and two new species (Teleostei: Gastromyzontidae). Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 69: 336–363.

Katibasia

Kottelat 2004

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Katibas River, Sarawak, Borneo, type locality of *K. insidiosa*

***Katibasia insidiosa* Kottelat 2004** Latin for cunning, insidious or sly, referring to its misleading *Protomyzon*-like appearance



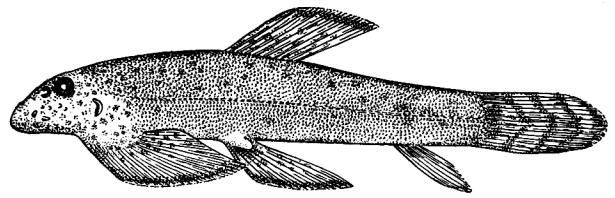
Katibasia insidiosa, holotype, 31.7 mm SL. From: Kottelat, M. 2004. On the Bornean and Chinese *Protomyzon* (Teleostei: Balitoridae), with descriptions of two new genera and two new species from Borneo, Vietnam and China. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 15 (4): 301–310.

Labigastromyzon

Tang & Chen 1996

labeo (L.), one with large lips, presumably referring to club-shaped adhesive apparatus on lips of *L. fangi*, almost totally covered with taste buds, i.e., a *Gastromyzon* with large lips

***Labigastromyzon changtingensis* (Liang 1942) -ensis**, Latin suffix denot-



Labigastromyzon fangi. From: Nichols, J. T. 1931. *Crossostoma fangi*, a new loach from near Canton, China. Lingnan Science Journal, Canton 10 (2/3): 263–264.

ing place: Changting, Fukien (now Fujian) Province, China, type locality

***Labigastromyzon fangi* (Nichols 1931)** in honor of Ping-Wen Fang (1903–1944), Metropolitan Museum of Natural History and Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China, “who has described several handsome new species of these interesting fishes”

Liniparhomaloptera

Fang 1935

in honor of of Lin Shu-Yen (1903–1974), for his ichthyological works of South China, including description of type species, *L. disparis*, originally placed in *Parhomaloptera*, i.e., Lin's *Parhomaloptera*

***Liniparhomaloptera disparis* (Lin 1934)** Latin for unlike or dissimilar, “referring to the color of the fish,” presumably to how it differs in coloration from *Parhomaloptera microstoma*, its presumed congener at the time

***Liniparhomaloptera macrostoma* Wu, Xiu & Yang 2016** large-mouthed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its relatively larger mouth when compared with congeners



Liniparhomaloptera macrostoma, holotype, 86.7 mm SL. Wu, T.-J., L.-H. Xiu and J. Yang. 2016. *Liniparhomaloptera macrostoma*, a new hillstream loach from Hunan Province, China (Teleostei: Gastromyzontidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 27 (3): 275–282.

***Liniparhomaloptera monoloba* (Mai 1978)** *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), alone or only, i.e., one; *loba*, from *lobus* (L.), lobe, referring to lobed upper lip (lower lip unlobed)

***Liniparhomaloptera obtusirostris* Zheng & Chen 1980** *obtusus* (L.), blunt; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to blunt snout compared with sharper snout of *L. disparis*

***Liniparhomaloptera qionghongensis* Zheng & Chen 1980** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qionghong Xian, Hainan Island, China, type locality

Neogastromyzon

Popta 1905

néos (Gr. νέος), new, i.e., a new genus related to *Gastromyzon*

***Neogastromyzon brunei* Tan 2006** named for the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam (where this loach occurs) and the indigenous Brunei tribe of Borneo



Neogastromyzon crassibex. Photo by Keith M. Martin-Smith. From: Tan, H. H. 2006. The Borneo suckers. Revision of the torrent loaches of Borneo (Balitoridae: *Gastromyzon*, *Neogastromyzon*). Natural History Publications (Borneo). i–vi + 1–245.

***Neogastromyzon chini* Tan 2006** in honor of Malaysian ichthyologist Datuk (honorific title) Chin Phui-Kong (1923–2016), for his contributions to the ichthyology of Sabah and Sarawak

***Neogastromyzon crassiobex* Tan 2006** *crassus* (L.), thick; *obex* (L.), bar, referring to thick cream-colored bars on body

***Neogastromyzon kottelati* Tan 2006** in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Maurice Kottelat (b. 1957), for his “extensive” contributions to the freshwater ichthyology of Asia and Europe

***Neogastromyzon nieuwenhuisii* Popta 1905** in honor of Anton Willem Nieuwenhuis (1854–1953), Dutch medical officer, ethnographer and explorer, who traveled extensively in Borneo and collected holotype

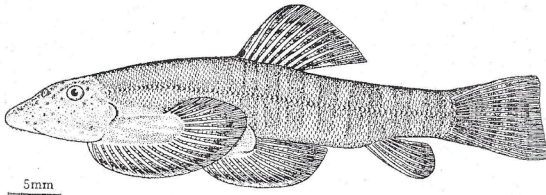
***Neogastromyzon pauciradiatus* (Inger & Chin 1961)** *paucus* (L.), few; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to low pelvic-fin-ray count as compared with *N. nieuwenhuisii*

Paraprotomyzon

Pellegrin & Fang 1935

pará (Gr. παρά), near, referring to similarity of elongate gill opening and separated ventral fins of *P. multifasciatus* to that of *Protomyzon*

***Paraprotomyzon bamaensis* Tang 1997** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bama County, Guangxi, China, type locality



Paraprotomyzon bamaensis. From: Tang, W.-Q. 1997. A new species of *Paraprotomyzon* from Guangxi, China. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 22 (1): 108–111.

***Paraprotomyzon lungkowensis* Xie, Yang & Gong 1984** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lungkow stream, Mount Shengnongjia, Hubei Province, China, type locality

***Paraprotomyzon multifasciatus* Pellegrin & Fang 1935** *multi-* (L.), many; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 12–17 obliquely vertical dark brown bands surrounding body

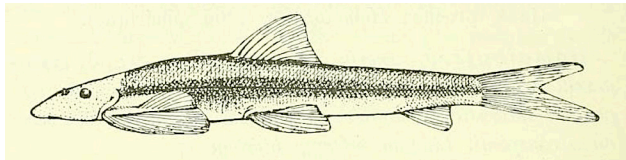
***Paraprotomyzon niulanjiangensis* Lu, Lu & Mao 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Niulanjiang, Zhanyi County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Parhomaloptera

Vaillant 1902

pará (Gr. παρά), near, referring to its similarity to *Homaloptera*

***Parhomaloptera microstoma* (Boulenger 1899)** small-mouthed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, “its width barely one fourth that of the head”

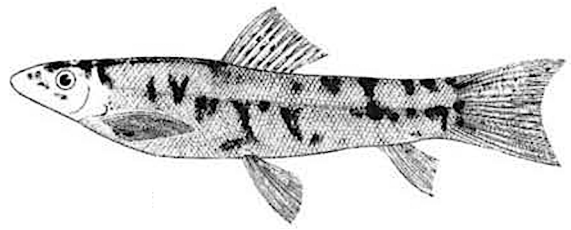


Possibly first-published image of *Parhomaloptera microstoma* (as *P. obscura*, a junior synonym). From: Vaillant, L. L. 1902. Résultats zoologiques de l'expédition scientifique Néerlandaise au Bornéo central. Poissons. Notes from the Leyden Museum 24 (note 1): 1–166, Pls. 1–2.

Plesiomyzon

Zheng & Chen 1980

plésios (Gr. πλίσσιος), near; *myzon*, Latinized from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck (borrowed from *Gastromyzon*), presumably referring to its placement as the most primitive genus among gastromyzontid fishes



Plesiomyzon baotingensis. From: Zheng, C.-Y. and Y.-Y. Chen. 1980. The homalopterid fishes from Guangdong Province, China. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 5 (1): 89–101.

***Plesiomyzon baotingensis* Zheng & Chen 1980** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Boating Xian, Hainan Island, China, type locality

Protomyzon

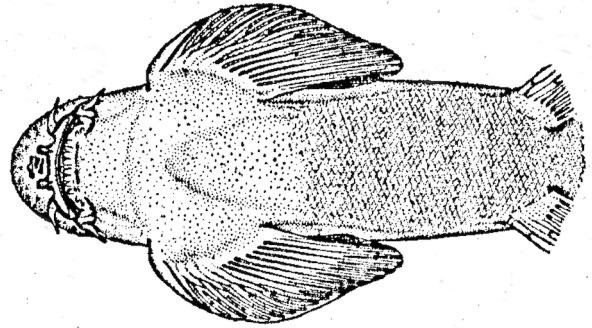
Hora 1932

prótos (Gr. πρῶτος), first; *myzon*, latinized from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck (borrowed from *Gastromyzon*), presumably reflecting Hora's hypothesis that *P. whiteheadi* may have evolved from *Nemacheilus*-like ancestors under influence of swift currents

***Protomyzon aphelocheilus* Inger & Chin 1962** smooth-lipped, from *aphelḗs* (Gr. ἀφελής), smooth, simple or artless, and *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to unpapillated lower lip

***Protomyzon borneensis* Hora & Jayaram 1952** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo (northern Borneo), where it is endemic

***Protomyzon grismoldi* (Hora & Jayaram 1952)** in honor of John Augustus “Gus” Grismold, Jr. (1912–1991), American ichthyologist, aviculturist and ornithologist “whose collection has enabled us to elucidate several points in the taxonomy and systematics of the *Gastromyzonid* fishes of Borneo”



Protomyzon grismoldi, ventral view. From: Hora, S. L. and K. C. Jayaram. On two new gastromyzonid fishes from Borneo. *Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta)* 49 (2): 191–195.

***Protomyzon whiteheadi* (Vaillant 1894)** in honor of John Whitehead (1860–1899), English explorer, naturalist and bird collector, who collected holotype

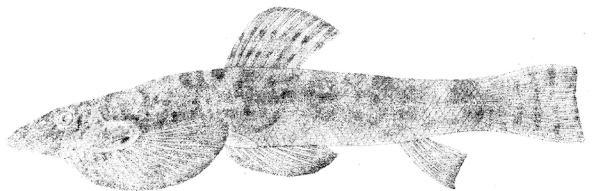
Pseudogastromyzon

Nichols 1925

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Gastromyzon* (e.g., expanded pectoral and ventral fins), such an appearance is false

***Pseudogastromyzon cheni* Liang 1942** in honor of vertebrate zoologist Jianshen (“Johnson”) T. F. Chen (1898–1988), Director, National Taiwan Museum (Taipei), for his contributions to Chinese ichthyology

***Pseudogastromyzon fasciatus* (Sauvage 1878)** Latin for banded, refer-



Pseudogastromyzon laticeps. From: Zheng, C.-Y. and Y.-Y. Chen. 1980. The homalopterid fishes from Guangdong Province, China. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 5 (1): 89–101. [Sorry for poor quality.]

ring to dark, broad, transverse bands on brown body

***Pseudogastromyzon laticeps* Chen & Zheng 1980** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to wide head, its width twice depth at pectoral base

***Pseudogastromyzon myersi* Herre 1932** in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), for providing “much assistance” to Herre’s study of Chinese fishes

Sewellia

Hora 1932

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Lieut.-Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell (1880–1964), Director, Zoological Survey of India, for “encouragement and facilities received for carrying out studies on the torrential [fish] populations of India”

***Sewellia albisuera* Freyhof 2003** *albus* (L.), white; *suere* (L.), to sew, referring to white skin around lateral line pore, resembling a sewn line

***Sewellia analis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2005** Neo-Latin for anal, allusion not explained, possibly referring to placement of anus closer to anal fin than to ventral-fin edge (compared with medial placement of anus on *S. media*, described in same publication)

***Sewellia breviventralis* Freyhof & Serov 2000** *brevis* (L.), short; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to short pelvic (or ventral) fin, reaching 5–40% of distance between anus and anal-fin origin



Sewellia breviventralis, paratype, 56.5 mm SL. From: Freyhof, J. and D. V. Serov. 2000. Review of the genus *Sewellia* with descriptions of two new species from Vietnam (Cypriniformes: Balitoridae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 11 (3): 217–240.

***Sewellia diardi* Roberts 1998** in honor of Pierre-Médard Diard (1794–1863), French naturalist-explorer of Indo-China and Indonesia, perhaps first person to collect freshwater fishes in what is now Vietnam, including specimens of *Sewellia* ca. 1821

***Sewellia elongata* Roberts 1998** Latin for prolonged, being the longest species of *Sewellia* known at the time

***Sewellia hypsicrateae* Endruweit & Nguyen 2016** named after Hypsicratea, Queen of Pontus (flourished 63 BC), known for her extraordinary combat skills and masculine strength, referring to overall muscular appearance of this species

***Sewellia lineolata* (Valenciennes 1846)** Latin for marked with fine lines, referring to four parallel longitudinal stripes along sides

***Sewellia marmorata* Serov 1996** Latin for marbled, referring to marble color pattern on upper part of head and dorsal surface

***Sewellia media* Nguyen & Nguyen 2005** Latin for middle, allusion not explained, possibly referring to placement of anus half-way between anal fin and ventral-fin edge (compared to posterior placement of anus on *S. analis*, described in same publication)

***Sewellia monolobata* (Nguyen & Nguyen 2005)** *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), alone or only, i.e., one; *lobata* (L.), lobed, referring to single-lobed (i.e., undivided) chin

***Sewellia patella* Freyhof & Serov 2000** Latin for a roundish bowl, vessel or basin, referring to the form of its sucking disk and its general resemblance to the gastropod genus *Patella*

***Sewellia pterolineata* Roberts 1998** *ptero-*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν or πτέρυξ), fin or wing; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to five bold

stripes parallel to fin margins on pectoral fins

***Sewellia speciosa* Roberts 1998** Latin for beautiful or showy, referring to its “showy and very contrasting coloration”

***Sewellia trakhucensis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Trà Khúc River, Sơn Hà, Quảng Ngãi Province, Vietnam, type locality

Vanmanenia

Hora 1932

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Hora’s friend, Johan Van Manen (1877–1943), the “illustrious” General Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

***Vanmanenia caldwelli* (Nichols 1925)** in honor of Harry R. Caldwell (1876–1971), American Methodist missionary to China, hunter and naturalist, who collected holotype

***Vanmanenia caobangensis* Nguyen 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cao Bang, Cao Bang Province, Vietnam, type locality

***Vanmanenia crassicauda* Kottelat 2000** *crassus* (L.), thick; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its stout caudal peduncle

***Vanmanenia gymnetrus* Chen 1980** *gymnós* (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked; *étron* (Gr. ἔτρον), abdomen, referring to larger scaleless region of abdomen compared with congeners

***Vanmanenia hainanensis* Chen & Zheng 1980** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

***Vanmanenia homalocephala* Zhang & Zhao 2000** level-headed, from *homalós* (Gr. ὁμαλός), even or level, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its flat, compressed head

***Vanmanenia intermedia* (Fang 1935)** Latin for intermediate, described as representing a “transitional stage in evolution from *Vanmanenia* to *Formosania*”

***Vanmanenia lineata* (Fang 1935)** Latin for lined, presumably referring to two dark brownish, dorso-lateral stripes extending from head to caudal base

***Vanmanenia maculata* Yi, Zhang & Chen 2014** Latin for spotted, referring to dark brown marks on body

***Vanmanenia marmorata* Deng & Zhang 2021** Latin for marbled, referring to irregular marbled markings on body

***Vanmanenia microcephala* Li, Zhou & Che 2019** *micro-*, small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to smaller head compared with other members of the “barred” species group

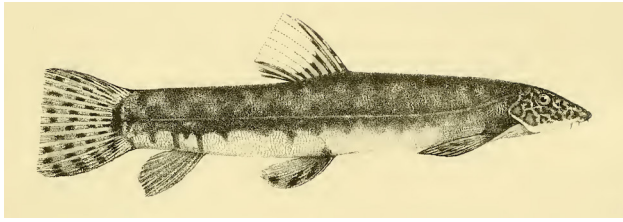
***Vanmanenia microlepis* Nguyen 2005** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its small scales, covered by skin [questionably a synonym of *V. crassicauda*, provisionally included here]

***Vanmanenia monofasciodorsala* Nguyen 2005** *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), alone or only, i.e., one; *fascio*, presumably alternate spelling of *fascia* (L.), band; *dorsala*, presumably alternate spelling of *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to dark band on dorsal fin [questionably a synonym of *V. serrilineata*, provisionally included here]

***Vanmanenia multiloba* (Mai 1978)** *multi-* (L.), many; *loba*, from *lobus* (L.), lobe, referring to its lobate, or papillated, lips [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Vanmanenia nahangensis* Nguyen 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nà Hang, Tuyên Quang Province, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Vanmanenia orcicampus* Kottelat 2017** *orcis* (L.), jars; *campus* (L.), plain or field, referring to type locality, Plain of Jars, central Laos, type locality



Vanmanenia stenosoma. Illustration by J. Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1901. Descriptions of new freshwater fishes discovered by Mr. F. W. Styan at Ningpo, China. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1 [1901] (2): 268–271, Pls. 23–24.

***Vanmanenia pingchowensis* (Fang 1935)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: mountain streams in Pingchowhsien, southern Kweichow (now Guizhou) Province, China, type locality

***Vanmanenia polylepis* Pan, Liu & Zheng 1983** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to more lateral line scales (137–146) compared with *P. pingchowensis* (87–98)

***Vanmanenia pseudostrata* Zhu, Zhao, Liu & Niu 2019** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this species is “most similar” to *V. striata*, such an appearance is false

***Vanmanenia serrilineata* Kottelat 2000** *serra* (L.), saw; *lineata* (L.), lined, referring to its saw-toothed midlateral stripe

***Vanmanenia stenosoma* (Boulenger 1901)** *sténos* (Gr. στένος), narrow; *sōma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, presumably referring to “feebly depressed” body

***Vanmanenia striata* Chen 1980** Latin for furrowed or grooved (i.e., striped), referring to irregular vertical bands on sides

***Vanmanenia tetraloba* (Mai 1978)** *tetrá* (Gr. τετρά), four; *loba*, from *lobus* (L.), lobe, referring to four lobes on lower lip

***Vanmanenia trifasciodorsala* Nguyen 2005** *tri-* (L.), three; *fascio*, presumably alternate spelling of *fasci* (L.), band; *dorsala*, presumably alternate spelling of *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to three dark bands on dorsal fin [questionably a synonym of *V. serrilineata*, provisionally included here]

***Vanmanenia ventrosquamata* (Mai 1978)** *ventro-*, from *venter* (L.), belly, or *ventralis* (L.), of the belly; *squamata* (L.), scaled, referring to scales on belly (but not breast) [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

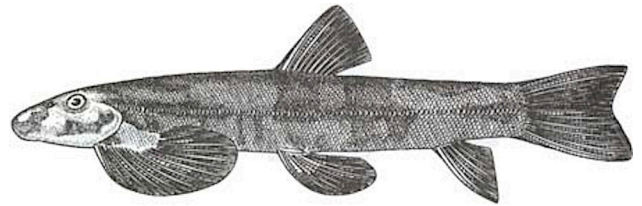
***Vanmanenia xinyiensis* Zheng & Chen 1980** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Xinyi Xian, Guangdong, China, type locality

Yaoshania

Yang, Kottelat, Yang & Chen 2012

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Dayaoshan Mountain, Jinxiu County, Guangxi, China, type locality of *Y. pachychilus*

***Yaoshania pachychilus* (Chen 1980)** *pachýs* (Gr. παχύς), thick or stout; *chilus*, from *cheilos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to broader, thicker lips compared with presumed congeners in *Protomyzon* (original genus)



Yaoshania pachychilus. From: Chen, Y.-Y. 1980. Systematic studies on the fishes of the family Homalopteridae of China II. Classification of the fishes of the subfamily Gastromyzoninae. Acta Hydrobiologica Sinica 7 (1): 95–120.