Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Duckbill Eels

Family NETTASTOMATIDAE
Kaup 1856

**Facciolella**

Whitley 1938

-ella, Latin diminutive connoting endearment: named for Italian physician-ichthyologist Luigi Facciolà (1851–1943), who recognized and described the genus in 1911 but used a preoccupied name (Nettastomella)

**Facciolella castlei** Parin & Karmovskaya 1985 in honor of Peter H. J. Castle (1934–1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), “famous” (translation) specialist in eel systematics

**Facciolella equatorialis** (Gilbert 1891) Latin for equatorial, referring to type locality off coast of Ecuador

**Facciolella karrerae** Klausewitz 1995 in honor of German ichthyologist Christine Karrer, for her contributions to the knowledge of eels of the western Indian Ocean and her studies on deep-sea fishes of the Red Sea at the Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt) [originally spelled karrereri; since name honor a woman, karrerae reflects the correct gender]

**Facciolella oxyrhynchus** (Bellotti 1883) oxys (Gr.), sharp or pointed; rynchus (Latinized Gr.), snouted (but often treated as a noun, snout), referring to its slender, elongate snout of leptocephalus

**Facciolella saurencheloides** (D’Ancona 1928) -oides, Greek suffix meaning like, resembling, having the form of: described from a leptocephalus, similar to that of Saurenchelys cancrivora

**Hoplunnis**

Kaup 1860

etymology not explained, perhaps hopl[on] (Gr.), armor; hynis (Gr.), vomer referring to large vomerine teeth of H. schmidtii

**Hoplunnis diomediana** Goode & Bean 1896 -ana (L.), belonging to: Diomedia, albatross genus, referring to U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, from which holotype was collected

**Hoplunnis macrura** Ginsburg 1951 macro-, from makros (Gr.), long; ura (Latinized Gr.), tailed, referring to its “notably long (for an eel)” caudal fin

**Hoplunnis megista** Smith & Kanazawa 1989 megistos (Gr.), largest, up to 1095 mm TL “by far the largest species of Hoplunnis”

**Hoplunnis pacifica** Lane & Stewart 1968 -ica (L.), belonging to: the Pacific (specifically, eastern Pacific near M azaúlán, México), the only known species of Hoplunnis from the Pacific Ocean [possibly a junior
Nettastoma
Rafinesque 1810
Netta (Gr.), duck; stoma (Gr.), mouth, referring to
its elongate and slightly depressed snout

Nettastoma falcinaris Parin & Karmovskaya 1985 falci- (L.), sickle-shaped; nares (L.), nostril, referring to its falcate nastris

Nettastoma melanura Rafinesque 1810 melanos (Gr.), black; oura (Gr.), tail presumably referring to darkened posterior portions of dorsal and anal fins [name is often treated as a neuter adjective, melanurum]

Nettastoma parviceps Günther 1877 parvus (L.), little; ceps (New Latin), headed, its length \( \frac{1}{2} \) the distance between gill-opening and vent (compared with more than \( \frac{1}{2} \) in N. melanura)

Nettastoma solitarium Castle & Smith 1981 Latin for solitary or alone, referring to its isolated and widely scattered distribution in the Indo-Pacific

Nettastoma syntaxis Smith & Böhlke 1981 Greek for channel, passage or strait, referring to its occurrence in the Santaren, Nicholas and Northwest Providence Channels (Bahamas)

Nettencelys
Alcock 1898
Netta (Gr.), duck, referring to its somewhat elongate
and depressed snout; enchelys (Gr.), eel

Nettencelys bellottii (D’Ancona 1928) described from a leptocephalus, in honor of Italian biologist-paleontologist Cristoforo Bellotti (1823-1919), who published the first review of Mediterranean leptocephali in 1883

Nettencelys dionisi Brito 1989 in honor of malacologist Gustavo Perez-Dionis, for his contributions to the study of the marine fauna of Canary Island (type locality)

Nettencelys erroriensis Karmovskaya 1994 -ensis Latin suffix denoting place; erroriensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Error Seamount, northeastern Indian Ocean, type locality

Nettencelys exoria Böhlke & Smith 1981 from eoria (L.), beyond the frontier (an adjective) referring to posterior nostrils, which have migrated beyond the head (originally spelled eoria because the authors mistakenly believed 'encelys' was masculine, overlooking a rule to treat it as feminine: mened to eoria) to reflect the correct gender

Nettencelys gephyra Castle & Smith 1981 Geek for bridge, referring to the link this species provides between N. pygmaea and N. inion (in terms of intermediate nostril position

Nettencelys inion Smith 1989 Greek for back of head or occiput; referring to position of posterior nostril

Nettencelys paxtoni Karmovskaya 1994 in honor of John B. Paxton, Australian Museum Sydney, renowned ichthyologist

Nettencelys proxima Smith 1989 Latin for near, referring to position of posterior nostril, close to the eye; name also refers to its close resemblance to N. gephyra and N. pygmaea

Nettencelys pygmaea Smith 1989 Greek for small or dwarf; referring to small size (up to \( \frac{1}{2} \) mm)

Nettencelys taylori Alcock 1915 in honor of Commander Alfred Dun-Taylor, formerly of the Indian Navy, who was chiefly responsible for reviving the Mine Survey of India

Saurenchelys
Peters 1864
saurus L., liard or reptile, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to overall snake-like shape of S. cancivora; enchelys Greek for adjoining, bordering or neighboring, presumably referring to its close relationship with S. cancivora

Saurenchelys cancivora Peters canc (Gr.), crab; voris (L.), eating, referring to holotype, which had a crab in its stomach (and, apparently, also a prawn)

Saurenchelys cognita Smith Latin for known or proven, only species of genus identified and defined as a biological entity; other putative species do not possess a single obvious character to divide them into different species but are presumed to be distinct based on differences among leptocephali

Saurenchelys elongata Smith Latin for prolonged, referring to its very long, strongly tapering body

Saurenchelys fiersaser Jordan & Snyder named for Fiersaser (= Carapus, Grapidae) a fish of similar color, derived from a Greek word meaning sleek and shining, presumably referring to silvery sheen on sides of head

Saurenchelys fiersasea Peters Latin for adjoining, bordering or neighboring, presumably referring to its close relationship with S. fiersaser

Saurenchelys gigas Peters Greek for giant, referring to its large size (up to \( \frac{1}{2} \) mm)

Saurenchelys halimyon Peters in abundance; myosis Greek, referring to numerous myomeres of leptocephalus

Saurenchelys lateromaculatus D’Ancona lateralis (L.), of the side; maculatus (L.), spotted, referring to eight large black spots on side
of leptocephalus, alternating with 11 smaller spots

**Saurenchelys meteori** Klauswitz & Zajonz 2000 named for the German research vessel Meteor, from which holotype was collected

**Saurenchelys petersi** Day 1878 in honor of Wilhelm C. H. Peters (1815-1883), German naturalist and explorer, who described the "very similar, if not identical" *S. cancrivora* in 1864

**Saurenchelys stylura** (Lea 1913) stylus (L.), pen; *ura* (Latinized Gr.), tailed, presumably referring to pointed tail of leptocephalus

**Saurenchelys taiwanensis** Karmovskaya 2004 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Taiwan, "named after the occurrence of holotype" (which appears to be a misnomer since type locality is near Luzon Island, Philippines)