

Order SILURIFORMES

Sheatfishes¹

Family SILURIDAE

Rafinesque 1815



Ceratoglanis scleronema. From: Bleeker, P. 1862–63. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome II. Siluroïdes, Chacoides et Hétérobranchoides. F. Muller, Amsterdam. 1–112, Pls. 49–101. [Description and illustration published in 1863.]

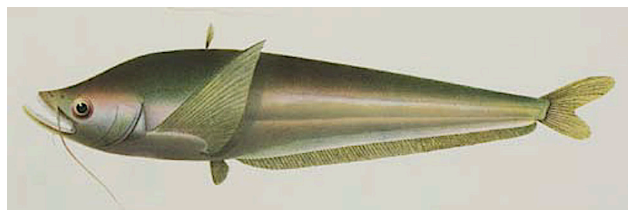
Belodontichthys

Bleeker 1857

bélos (Gr. βέλος), arrow and *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to “lancet- or arrow shaped jaw teeth” of *B. dinema* (translation); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Belodontichthys dinema* (Bleeker 1851)** *di-* (Gr. prefix), from *dýo* (δύο), two; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to pair of very thin, short barbels, placed far posteriorly on the chin

***Belodontichthys truncatus* Kottelat & Ng 1999** Latin for truncate, referring to its shorter head compared with *B. dinema*



Probably first-published image (1863) of *Belodontichthys dinema*, unnecessarily renamed by Bleeker in 1858 as *B. melanochir*. See *Ceratoglanis scleronema* caption (above) for source.

Ceratoglanis

Myers 1938

cerato-, from *kéراتos* (Gr. κέρατος), genitive of *kéρας* (κέρας), horn, referring to bony maxillary barbels of *C. scleronema*; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *S. aristotelis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Ceratoglanis pachynema* Ng 1999** *pachýs* (Gr. παχύς), thick or stout; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to thickened maxillary barbels of mature males

***Ceratoglanis scleronema* (Bleeker 1863)** *sclero-*, from *sklēρός* (Gr. σκληρός), tough or hard; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to its bony maxillary barbels

Hemisilurus

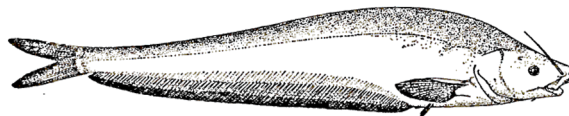
Bleeker 1857

hemi-, from *hémisis* (Gr. ἡμισύς), half, referring to *Silurus*, from which it differs by lacking a dorsal fin

***Hemisilurus heterorhynchus* (Bleeker 1854)** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, presumably referring to its truncate snout, different from presumed congeners in *Wallago* (original genus)

***Hemisilurus mekongensis* Bornbusch & Lundberg 1989** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mekong River basin (China, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam), where it is endemic

***Hemisilurus moolenburghi* Weber & de Beaufort 1913** in honor of Pieter Eliza Moolenburgh (1872–1944), ethnographer and government official in the Dutch East Indies, who gave a large collection of fishes from Sumatra to the authors, presumably including holotype of this one



Hemisilurus moolenburghi, male. From: Weber, M. and L. F. de Beaufort. 1913. The fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. II. Malacopterygii, Myctophoidea, Ostariophysii: I Siluroidea. E. J. Brill, Leiden. v. 2: i–xx + 1–404.

Kryptopterus

Bleeker 1857

kryptós (Gr. κρυπτός), hidden; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to “rudimentary, filiform” (translation) dorsal fin of *K. micropus* (= *cryptopterus*)

***Kryptopterus baramensis* Ng 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Baram River drainage, northern Borneo, type locality

***Kryptopterus bicirrhis* (Valenciennes 1840)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *cirrhis*, from *cirrus* (L.), curl or tendril, probably referring to pair of long forward-pointing whiskers on upper lip

***Kryptopterus cryptopterus* (Bleeker 1851)** *cryptos*, from *kryptós* (Gr. κρυπτός), hidden; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its dorsal fin, described as a “short slender thread” (translation)

***Kryptopterus dissitus* Ng 2001** Latin for lying apart, referring to its



Kryptopterus bicirrhis. Illustration by Jacques Reyne Isidore Acarie-Baron. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1840. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quatorzième. Suite du livre seizième. Labroides. Livre dix-septième. Des Malacoptérygiens. Pitois-Levrault, Paris. v. 14: i–xxii + 2 pp. + 1–464 + 4 pp., Pls. 389–420. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

¹ According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the common name “sheatfish” (originally applied to *Silurus glanis*) is probably a combination of the English *sheath* and *fish*, supposing that the fish was named for some resemblance in shape to a cavalry scabbard. The change from “sheath” to “sheat” may have been a borrowing from the German *scheidfisch*.

widely separated vomerine tooth patches

***Kryptopterus geminus* Ng 2003** Latin for twin-born or paired, referring to its close morphological similarity to *K. kryptopterus*

***Kryptopterus hesperius* Ng 2002** Latin for western, referring to its distribution in western Thailand

***Kryptopterus lais* (Bleeker 1851)** *lais*, Sundanese name for various silurid and schilbeid catfishes, presumably including this one

***Kryptopterus limpok* (Bleeker 1852)** Malay word for this and other mid-sized silurid catfishes in Sumatra, Indonesia

***Kryptopterus lumholtzi* Rendahl 1922** in honor of Carl Lumholtz (1851–1922), Norwegian explorer and ethnographer, who collected holotype

***Kryptopterus macrocephalus* (Bleeker 1858)** big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its relatively large head, contained a little more than five times in SL and a little more than six times in TL

***Kryptopterus minor* Roberts 1989** Latin for less, referring to small size of adults (up to 68.5 mm SL)

***Kryptopterus mononema* (Bleeker 1846)** *mono-*, from *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), one or single; *néma* (Gr. νήμα), thread or yarn, referring to its short, filiform dorsal-fin ray (which Bleeker later realized comprised two rays, fused at the base)

***Kryptopterus palembangensis* (Bleeker 1852)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality

***Kryptopterus paraschilbeides* Ng 2003** *pará* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to close similarity to *K. schilbeides*

***Kryptopterus piperatus* Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty 2004** Latin for peppered, referring to scattered black spots on flanks

***Kryptopterus schilbeides* (Bleeker 1858)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eĩdos* (Gr. εĩδος), form or shape: *Schilbe* (Schilbeidae), referring to similar concave profiles

***Kryptopterus vitreolus* Ng & Kottelat 2013** diminutive of *vitreus* (L.), of glass, referring to its transparent appearance in life

Micronema

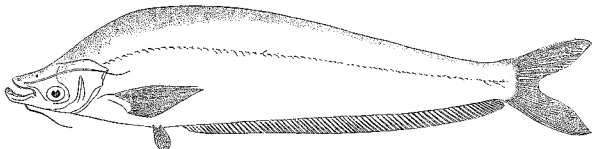
Bleeker 1857

micro-, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *néma* (Gr. νήμα), thread or yarn, referring to very short and thin barbels of *M. hexapterus*

***Micronema cheveyi* (Durand 1940)** in honor of French ichthyologist Pierre Chevey (1900–1942), Directeur de l'institut Océanographique de l'Indochine

***Micronema hexapterus* (Bleeker 1851)** *héx* (Gr. ἕξ), six; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, presumably referring to absence of dorsal fin, giving fish six fins (two pectoral, two ventral, anal, caudal) instead of seven

***Micronema platypogon* (Ng 2004)** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat; *pógōn* (Gr. πώγων), beard, referring to its flat, ribbon-like barbels



Micronema cheveyi. From: Durand, J. 1940. Notes sur quelques poissons d'espèces nouvelles ou peu connues des eaux douces cambodgiennes. Institut Océanographique de l'Indochine Note 36: 1–40, table, Pls. 1–8.



Ompok argestes. From: Sudasinghe, H. and M. Meegaskumbura. 2016. *Ompok argestes*, a new species of silurid catfish endemic to Sri Lanka (Teleostei: Siluridae). Zootaxa 4158 (2): 261–271.

Ompok

Lacepède 1803

per Bleeker (1858²), “apparently a corruption of the Malay word *Limpok*” (translation), used for various mid-sized silurid catfishes

***Ompok argestes* Sudasinghe & Meegaskumbura 2016** *argéstēs* (Gr. ἀργέστης), the west-southwest wind, referring to its distribution in southwestern Sri Lanka

***Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch 1794)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, presumably referring to blackish blotch above pectoral fin and spot on caudal peduncle (although neither mark is mentioned in description and latter mark is not shown in illustration)

***Ompok binotatus* Ng 2002** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *notatus* (L.), marked, referring to dark spots on humeral region and end of caudal peduncle

***Ompok borneensis* (Steindachner 1901)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Borneo, where it is endemic

***Ompok brevirectus* Ng & Hadiaty 2009** *brevis* (L.), short; *rictus* (L.), open mouth, referring to relatively short mouth (causing mouth rictus) to be separated from anterior orbital margin by a distance of more than 1/2 eye diameter)

***Ompok canio* (Hamilton 1822)** latinization of *kani*, from *Kani pabda*, Bengali name for this and related catfishes in India

***Ompok ceylonensis* (Günther 1864)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ceylon, former name of Sri Lanka, where it is endemic

***Ompok eugeneiatus* (Vaillant 1893)** *eú-* (Gr. εϋ), well or very; *geneá̃tis* (Gr. γενεά̃τις) or *geneiētis* (γενειήτις), the bearded one, referring to its long mandibular barbels, which nearly extend to end of caudal fin

***Ompok fumidus* Tan & Ng 1996** Latin for smoky colored, referring to its uniform gray-to-black color

***Ompok hypophthalmus* (Bleeker 1846)** *hypó* (Gr. ὑπό), under or beneath; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to placement of eyes on lower half of head

***Ompok karunkodu* Ng 2013** from the Tamil *karun*, a contraction of *karuppu* (black) and *kodu* (line), referring to dark midlateral stripe running along side of body

***Ompok leiacanthus* (Bleeker 1853)** *leĩos* (Gr. λεĩος) smooth; *acanthus*, (L.), from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to smooth and slender pectoral-fin spine

***Ompok malabaricus* (Valenciennes 1840)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), type locality

***Ompok miostoma* (Vaillant 1902)** *mio-*, from *meĩon* (Gr. μεĩων), lesser or smaller; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its “médiocre” mouth, the commissure ending well before reaching anterior margin of eye

***Ompok pabda* (Hamilton 1822)** from *Kani pabda*, Bengali name for this and related catfishes in India

***Ompok pabo* (Hamilton 1822)** Assamese name for this catfish in India

***Ompok pinnatus* Ng 2003** Latin for feathered or plumed, referring to very long dorsal fin and barbels

² Bleeker, P. 1858. De visschen van den Indischen Archipel beschreven en toegelicht. Deel I. Siluri. Acta Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Indo-Neerlandicae 4 (2): i–xii + 1–370.

***Ompok platyrhynchus* Ng & Tan 2004** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to “lack of a distinct nuchal concavity”

***Ompok pluriradiatus* Ng 2002** *pluris* (L.), more; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to its relatively numerous anal-fin rays

***Ompok rhadinurus* Ng 2003** *rhadinós* (Gr. ῥαδινός), slender, lithe or tapering; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its slender caudal peduncle

***Ompok sabanus* Inger & Chin 1959** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Sabah, local name for North Borneo, where it is endemic

***Ompok siluroides* Lacepède 1803** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Silurus*, a related genus from Europe, but in this case perhaps referring to catfishes in general

***Ompok supernus* Ng 2008** Latin for “that is above” or “in high,” referring to its dorsally placed eyes

***Ompok urbaini* (Fang & Chaux 1949)** in honor of French biologist and immunologist Achille Urbain (1884–1957), Director, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

***Ompok weberi* (Hardenberg 1936)** in honor of the “well known” German-born Dutch physician and zoologist Max Weber (1852–1937), who described many fishes from the Indo-Australian region

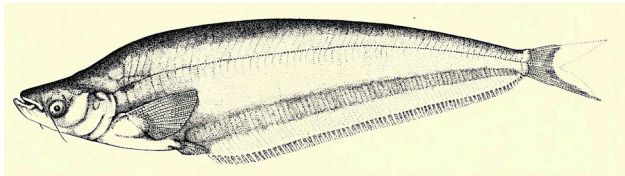
Phalacronotus

Bleeker 1857

phalakrós (Gr. φαλακρός), bare; *notus*, from *nōtos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, referring to absence of dorsal fin, i.e., bare-backed

***Phalacronotus apogon* (Bleeker 1851)** *á-*, Greek privative i.e., without; *ρῶγων* (Gr. ῥώγων), beard, referring to seeming lack of barbels in the poorly preserved specimens Bleeker initially examined; later, when Bleeker received better specimens, he discovered that the catfish indeed had extremely thin, hair-like barbels and changed the name to *micropogon*, but the original name must be retained

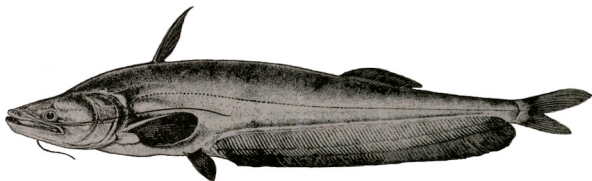
***Phalacronotus bleekeri* (Günther 1864)** in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who described many silurid catfishes from southeast Asia and whose collection contained the holotype



Phalacronotus parvanalis, with damaged caudal fin reconstructed. From: Inger, R. F. and P. K. Chin. 1959. New species of fresh-water catfishes from North Borneo. Fieldiana Zoology 39 (27): 279–296.

***Phalacronotus micronemus* (Bleeker 1846)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *nemus*, unnecessary masculinization of *nēma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to its very thin barbels

***Phalacronotus parvanalis* (Inger & Chin 1959)** *parvus* (L.), small; *analís* (L.), anal, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to fewer anal-fin rays compared with *P. apogon* and *P. micronema*



Pinniwallago kanpurensis. From: Gupta, S. K., K. C. Jayaram and K. P. Hajela. 1981. On a new silurid cat-fish from Uttar Pradesh, India. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 77 (2): 290–291.

Pinniwallago

Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela 1981

pinna (L.), fin, similar to *Wallago* but distinguished by presence of a second rayed dorsal fin, much longer than first dorsal fin and widely separated from the tail

***Pinniwallago kanpurensis* Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela 1981** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

Pterocryptis

Peters 1861

pterus, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin; *cryptis*, from *kryptós* (Gr. κρυπτός), hidden, a transposition of the similar *Kryptopterus*, from which it is easily distinguished by the fusion of its anal and caudal fins

***Pterocryptis anomala* (Herre 1934)** Latin for odd or irregular, referring to absence of ventral fins on type specimen, a presumed adaptation to “living on the muddy bottoms of ponds and sluggish streams”

***Pterocryptis barakensis* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma 2006** *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Barak River (type locality), and Brahmaputra River basin, India, where it is endemic

***Pterocryptis bermorei* (Blyth 1860)** in honor of the late Major Hugh Thomas Berdmore (1811–1859), Madras Artillery, Assistant to the Commissioner and in charge of the forests’ office, who collected or provided holotype

***Pterocryptis bokorensis* (Pellegrin & Chevey 1937)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bokor, Cambodia, elevation 800–1000 m, type locality

***Pterocryptis buccata* Ng & Kottelat 1998** Neo-Latin adjective derived from *bucca* (L.), cavity or cheek, referring to prominent mandibular muscles, causing cheeks to appear inflated

***Pterocryptis cochinchinensis* (Valenciennes 1840)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cochinchine (now southern Vietnam), type locality

***Pterocryptis crenula* Ng & Freyhof 2001** Latin for small notch, referring to relatively shallow notch between confluent anal and caudal fins

***Pterocryptis cucphuongensis* (Mai 1978)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: a cave in Cuc Phuong National Park, northern Vietnam, type locality

***Pterocryptis furnessi* (Fowler 1905)** in honor of American anthropologist and explorer William H. Furness III (1867–1920), University of Pennsylvania, who collected holotype

***Pterocryptis gangelica* Peters 1861** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Ganges River, India, type locality (also occurs in Bangladesh) [“corrected” to *gangetica* by some workers but original spelling stands]

***Pterocryptis indica* (Datta, Barman & Jayaram 1987)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: India, presumed to be an Indian member of a genus (originally *Kryptopterus*) previously known only from Southeast Asia



Pterocryptis indica, holotype, 218 mm TL. From: Datta, A. K., R. P. Barman and K. C. Jayaram. 1987. On a new species of *Kryptopterus* (Pisces: Siluroidea, family: Siluridae) from Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India. Bulletin of the Zoological Survey of India 8 (1–3): 29–31.

***Pterocryptis inusitata* Ng 1999** Latin for strange or unusual, referring to the “unusual” (elliptical vs. circular) shape of its eye

***Pterocryptis subrisa* Ng, Lalramliana & Lalronunga 2018** perfect passive participle of *subrideo* (L.), to smile, referring to its long supralabial fold, which vaguely resembles a smiling countenance

***Pterocryptis taytayensis* (Herre 1924)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: a small freshwater creek near Taytay, Palawan, Philippines, type locality [placed in *Ompok* by some workers]

***Pterocryptis verecunda* Ng & Freyhof 2001** Latin for shy or ashamed, referring to its genital papilla, which is partly concealed by the anus

***Pterocryptis wynaadensis* (Day 1873) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Wynaad, India, type locality

Silurichthys Bleeker 1856

Silurus, original genus of *S. phaiosoma*; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Silurichthys citatus* Ng & Kottelat 1997** Latin for swift, referring to its occurrence in fast-flowing streams

***Silurichthys exortivus* Ng & Kottelat 2022** Latin for “towards the sunrise,” the easternmost species of the genus (H. H. Ng, pers. comm.)

***Silurichthys gibbiceps* Ng & Ng 1998** *gibbus* (L.), hump; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its distinctively humped head

***Silurichthys hasseltii* Bleeker 1858** in honor of Dutch physician and biologist Johan Coenraad van Hasselt (1797–1823), who explored the colonial Dutch East Indies with his friend Heinrich Kuhl in 1820; Bleeker described this catfish based on their illustration

***Silurichthys indragiriensis* Volz 1904 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Indragari, Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality

***Silurichthys insulanus* Low, Ng & Tan 2022** Latin for of or belonging to an island, known only from Great Natuna Island (Pulau Natuna Besar in Indonesian), the main island of the Middle Natuna Archipelago

***Silurichthys ligneolus* Ng & Tan 2011** Latin for a small piece of wood, referring to its slender, uniformly brown body, resembling a small piece of wood

***Silurichthys marmoratus* Ng & Ng 1998** Latin for marbled, referring to its coloration

***Silurichthys phaiosoma* (Bleeker 1851) phaiós** (Gr. φαίος), dark or gray; *sōma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to its brown body coloration



Probably first-published image (1863) of *Silurichthys phaiosoma*. See *Ceratoglanis scleronema* caption (above) for source.

***Silurichthys sanguineus* Roberts 1989** Latin for blood-red, referring to its coloration in life

***Silurichthys schneideri* Volz 1904** in honor of Swiss biologist Gustav Schneider (1840–1917), Universität Basel, Zoologisches Institut, who collected holotype

Silurus Linnaeus 1758

from *silouros* (Gr. σίλουρος), catfish; per Cuvier (1829³), name may have first belonged to a species from Egypt or Syria, but was later applied to *S. glanis* of Europe and used as another word for *glanis* (another ancient name for catfish) in Pliny’s translation of Aristotle

***Silurus aristotelis* Garman 1890 -is**, Latin genitive singular of: Aristotle (384–322 BCE), Greek philosopher and scientist, who wrote about the parental behavior of a Greek catfish, now identified as this species (name coined by Agassiz in 1856 but without a description)

***Silurus asotus* Linnaeus 1758** presumably from *ásōtos* (Gr. ἄσωτος),



Silurus longibarbatus, 123 mm SL. From: Li, J., X.-H. Li, G. Zhang and Y.-J. He. 2019. A diminutive new species of *Silurus* (Teleostei: Siluridae) from Guangxi, southern China. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 29 (4): 305-312.

lustful, licentious, profligate, debauched or dissolute, allusion not explained nor evident; Jordan & Fowler (1903⁴) say it means “a sot” (i.e., a drunkard)

***Silurus biwaensis* (Tomoda 1961) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Biwa, Japan, where it is endemic

***Silurus burmanensis* Khin Thant 1967 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Burma (Myanmar), where it is endemic to Inlé Lake

***Silurus caobangensis* Nguyễn, Vũ & Nguyễn 2015 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Cao Bang province, Vietnam, type locality

***Silurus dakrongensis* Nguyễn, Vũ & Nguyễn 2015 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Dakrong River, Quang Tri province, Vietnam, type locality

***Silurus duanensis* Hu, Lan & Zhang 2004 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Du’an County, Guangxi, China, where type locality (underground rivers of Disu Town) is situated

***Silurus glanis* Linnaeus 1758 glánis** (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *S. aristotelis*) dating to at least Aristotle

***Silurus grahami* Regan 1907** in honor of British missionary John Graham (d. 1947), who collected many fishes in Yunnan, China, including holotype of this one

***Silurus langsonensis* Nguyễn, Vũ & Nguyễn 2015 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Lang Son province, Vietnam, type locality

***Silurus lanzhouensis* Chen 1977 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Lanzhou (also spelled Lanchow), Gansu Province, China, city on Yellow River, type locality

***Silurus lithophilus* (Tomoda 1961)** stone-loving, from *lithos* (Gr. λίθος), stone, and *philos* (Gr. φίλος), friend or fond of, referring to its occurrence on rocky reefs of Lake Biwa, Japan (compared with the offshore *S. biwaensis*)

***Silurus longibarbatus* Li, Li, Zhang & He 2019 longus** (L.), long; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to its relatively long barbels

***Silurus mento* Regan 1904** from *mentum* (L.), chin, presumably referring to its “projecting” lower jaw

***Silurus meridionalis* Chen 1977** Latin for southern, referring to its occurrence in southern China

***Silurus microdorsalis* (Mori 1936) micro-**, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *dorsalis* (L.), of the back, referring to its “very small” dorsal fin, “a little longer than eye diameter”

***Silurus soldatovi* Nikolskii & Soin 1948** in memory of Russian ichthyologist Vladimir Konstantinovich Soldatov (1875–1941), Moscow Technical Institute of Fishing Industry and Fish Farming, preeminent authority on Amurian fishes (this catfish occurs in the Amur River of Russia and China)

***Silurus tomoadi* Hibino & Tabata 2018** in honor of Yoshio Tomoda, National Science Museum, Tokyo, who described *S. biwaensis* and *S. lithophilus* in 1961

***Silurus triostegus* Heckel 1843 tri-**, from *tres* (L.), three; *stegus*, from *stégō* (Gr. στέγω), to cover, allusion not explained nor evident; the only “three” mentioned by Heckel refers to its three dorsal-fin rays, which distinguished it from *S. glanis*

³ Cuvier, G. 1829. Le Règne Animal, distribué d’après son organisation, pour servir de base à l’histoire naturelle des animaux et d’introduction à l’anatomie comparée. Edition 2. v. 2: i-xv + 1–406.

⁴ Jordan, D. S. and H. W. Fowler. 1903. A review of the silurid fishes or catfishes of Japan. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 26 (1338): 897–911.



Wallago attu. Illustration by Johann Friedrich Hennig. From: Bloch, M. E. and J. G. Schneider. 1801. M. E. Blochii, Systema Ichthyologiae Iconibus cx Illustratum. Post obitum auctoris opus inchoatum absolvit, correxit, interpolavit Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Saxo. Berolini. Sumtibus Auctoris Impressum et Bibliopolio Sanderiano Commissum. i-lx + 1-584, Pls. 1-110.

Wallago

Bleeker 1851

presumably local name (sometimes spelled *wallagoo*) for *W. attu* in India

Wallago attu (Bloch & Schneider 1801) from *Attu-vahlay*, Malayan name for this catfish in southern India

Wallagonia

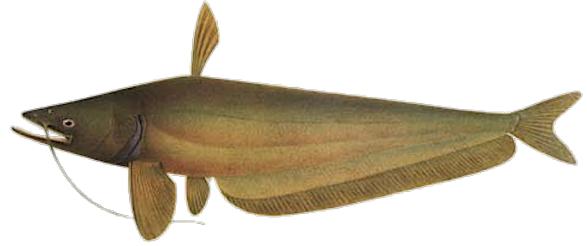
Myers 1938

-ia (L. suffix), having the quality of: *Wallago*; replacement name for *Wallago* Bleeker 1851, which Myers believed was a senior synonym of *Belodontichthys* (Myers missed an earlier publication of *Wallago*, which he realized and corrected in 1948)

Wallagonia leerii (Bleeker 1851) in honor of Bleeker's Dutch medical colleague Lieut.-Col. J. M. van Leer, who collected and/or provided holotype

Wallagonia maculatus (Inger & Chin 1959) Latin for spotted, referring to row of black blotches below lateral line [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here, possibly a synonym of *W. leerii*]

Wallagonia micropogon (Ng 2004) *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *pógōn* (Gr. πώγων), beard, referring to its short maxillary barbels



Probably first-published image (1863) of *Wallagonia leerii*. See *Ceratoglanis scleronema* caption (above) for source.