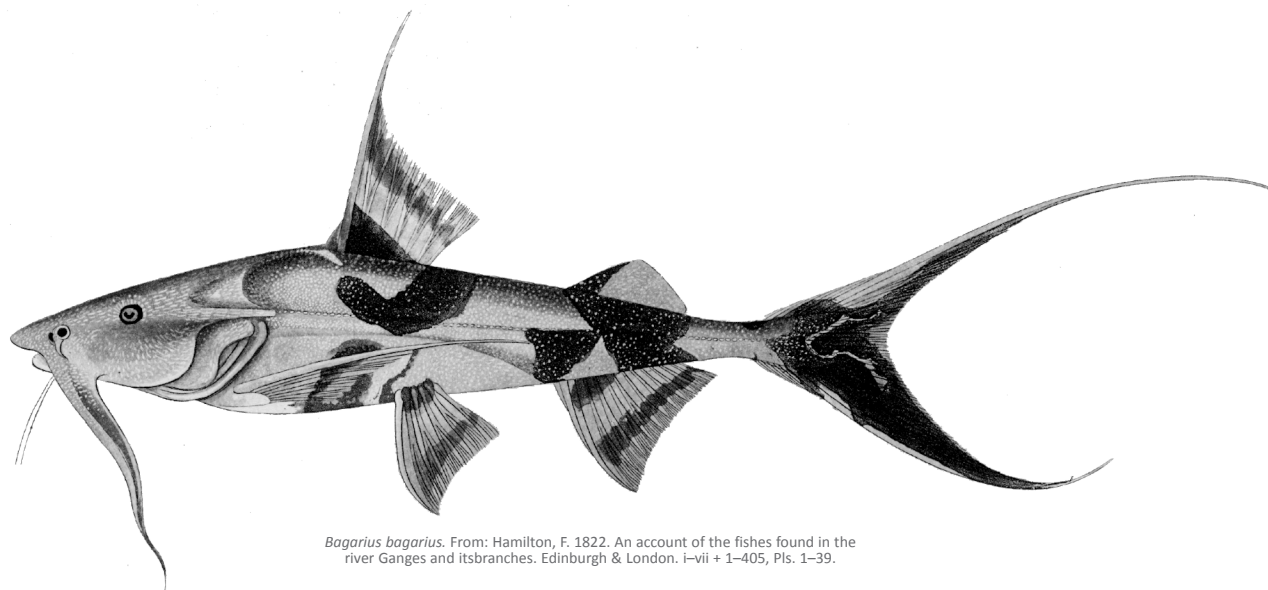


Order SILURIFORMES

Hillstream Catfishes

Family **SISORIDAE**

Bleeker 1858



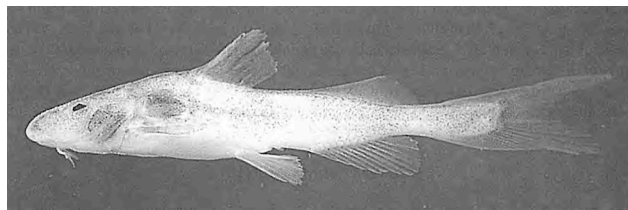
Bagarius bagarius. From: Hamilton, F. 1822. An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh & London. i-vii + 1-405, Pls. 1-39.

Hillstream Catfishes
Subfamily **SISORINAE**
Bleeker 1858

Ayarnangra
Roberts 2001

Ayar-, contraction of *Ayeyar-*, referring to Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin, Myanmar, where *A. estuarius* is endemic; *Nangra*, sisorid genus with which it is most superficially resembles

***Ayarnangra estuarius* Roberts 2001** from *aestuarius*, scientific Neo-Latin for estuarine, known only from large tidal rivers



Ayarnangra estuarius, paratype, 29 mm SL. From: Roberts, T. R. 2001. *Ayarnangra estuarius*, a new genus and species of sisorid catfish from the Ayeyarwaddy basin, Myanmar. Natural History Bulletin of the Siam Society 49 (1): 81-87.

Bagarius
Bleeker 1853

tautonymous with *Pimelodus bagarius* Hamilton 1822 (see species)

***Bagarius bagarius* (Hamilton 1822)** derived, per Hamilton, from *vaghari*, Bengali name for this catfish in India; other regional names include *baghari*, *baghaar*, *baghar*, *bihar* and *vaghair*¹

***Bagarius lica* Volz 1903** apparent latinization of *lika*, Malay name for this catfish in Sumatra

***Bagarius rutilus* Ng & Kottelat 2000** Latin for red, golden red or reddish yellow, referring to orange fins in life and to type locality (Red River, Vietnam)

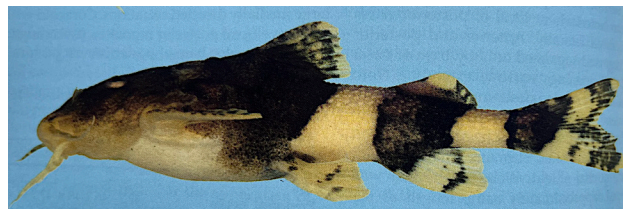
***Bagarius suchus* Roberts 1983** from *soúchos* (Gr. σοῦχος), ancient name for a crocodile, referring to how its overall appearance, and especially its teeth, are reminiscent of a crocodile (Tyson R. Roberts, pers. comm.)

***Bagarius vegrandis* Ng & Kottelat 2021** Latin for little or diminutive (authors sat “not very large”), referring to its small body size (up to 215.8 mm) compared with congeners

Caelatoglanis
Ng & Kottelat 2005

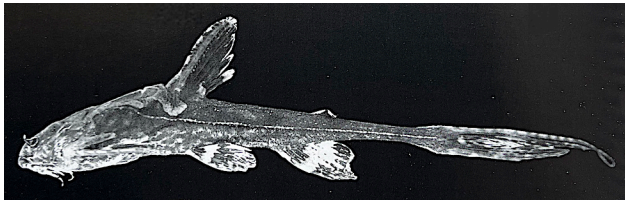
caeltus (L.), engrained in relief, referring to distinct thoracic adhesive apparatus and plicate upper lip; *glanis*, ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Caelatoglanis zonatus* Ng & Kottelat 2005** Latin for belted or girdled (i.e., banded), referring to yellow and brown bands on body



Caelatoglanis zonatus, paratype, 35.5 mm SL. From: Ng, H. H. and M. Kottelat. 2005. *Caelatoglanis zonatus*, a new genus and species of the Erethistidae (Teleostei: Siluriformes) from Myanmar, with comments on the nomenclature of *Laguvia* and *Hara* species. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 16 (1): 13-22.

¹ Talwar, P. K. and A. G. Jhingran. 1991. Inland fishes of India and adjacent countries. 2 vols. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta. i-xvii + 36 unnumbered + 1-1158, 1 pl, 1 map.



Conta pectinata, holotype, 46.4 mm SL. From: Ng, H. H. 2005. *Conta pectinata*, a new erethistid catfish (Teleostei: Erethistidae) from northeast India. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 16 (1): 23–28.

Conta

Hora 1950

tautonymous with *Pimelodus conta* Hamilton 1822 (see species)

***Conta conta* (Hamilton 1822)** derived, per Hamilton, from *Khongta*, a local Bengali name for this catfish in India (also known as *Kutkanti*¹)

***Conta pectinata* Ng 2005** Latin for raked or combed, referring to comb-like appearance of anteriorly directed serrae on anterior edge of pectoral spine

Erethistes

Müller & Troschel 1849

etymology not explained, possibly *erethizein* (Gr. ἐρεθίζειν), to irritate, and *-istēs* (Gr. -ιστής), suffix indicating an agent with a specific profession or trait, one who irritates (e.g., the porcupine genus *Erethizon*), referring to strong and serrated dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines of *E. pusillus*

***Erethistes filamentosa* (Blyth 1860)** Latin for filamentous, referring to long filament extending from upper segment of caudal fin

***Erethistes hara* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Erethistes horai* (Misra 1976)** in honor of Indian ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896–1955), Zoological Survey of India, whose figured example (1950) of *H. hara* probably served as the basis of this species

***Erethistes jerdoni* (Day 1870)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of British physician-naturalist Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811–1872), who described many fishes from India

***Erethistes koladynensis* (Anganθοibi & Vishwanath 2009)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Koladyne River, Lawntlai District, Mizoram, India, where it is endemic



Erethistes koladynensis, holotype, 54.5 mm SL. From: Anganθοibi, N. and W. Vishwanath. 2009. A new catfish, *Hara koladynensis* from northeastern India (Siluriformes: Erethistidae). Journal of Threatened Taxa 1 (9): 466–470.

***Erethistes longissima* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)** Latin for very long, referring to its relatively long caudal peduncle

***Erethistes mesembrina* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)** Latin for southern, the southern-most of all *Hara* (now *Erethistes*) species

***Erethistes minuscula* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)** Latin for rather small, referring to its small size (up to 46.7 mm SL)

***Erethistes nareshi* (Mahapatra & Kar 2015)** in honor of the “renowned” Indian ichthyologist Naresh Chandra Datta (1934–2018), former Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta

***Erethistes pusillus* Müller & Troschel 1849** Latin for very small, presum-

ably referring to its size (described at 5 cm)

***Erethistes spinulus* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)** diminutive of *spina* (L.), thorn, referring to its short dorsal-fin spine

Erethistoides

Hora 1950

-oides, Neo-Latin from *είδος* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Erethistes*, “allied [to that genus] in most respects” but with a strongly depressed snout and a unique arrangement of serrations along leading margin of pectoral-fin spine

***Erethistoides ascita* Ng & Edds 2005** Latin for foreign or strange (i.e., different), referring to unusual pattern of serration on anterior edge of pectoral spine

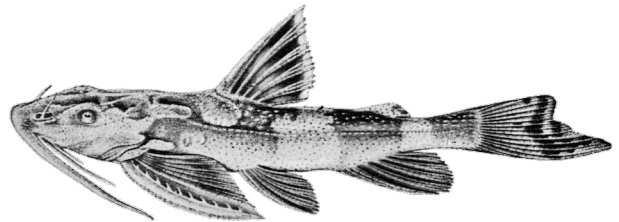
***Erethistoides cavatura* Ng & Edds 2005** Latin for a hollow or cavity, referring to its large eyes and nostrils

***Erethistoides infuscatus* Ng 2006** Latin for darkened or obscured, referring to its dark-brown coloration

***Erethistoides longispinis* Ng, Ferraris & Neely 2012** *longus* (L.), long; *spinis*, from *spina* (L.), thorn, referring to its relatively long dorsal-fin spine compared with congeners

***Erethistoides luteolus* Ng, Ferraris & Neely 2012** diminutive of *luteus* (L.), yellow, i.e., yellowish, referring to presence of yellow in its color pattern, a chief diagnostic feature

***Erethistoides montana* Hora 1950** Latin for of or pertaining to mountains, referring to its occurrence in torrential mountain “streamlets” of Nepal and India



Erethistoides montana, holotype. From: Hora, S. L. 1950. Silurid fishes of India, Burma and Ceylon. XIII. Fishes of the genera *Erethistes* Müller and Troschel, *Hara* Blyth and of two new allied genera. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 47 (2): 183-202, Pls. 1-2.

***Erethistoides pipri* Hora 1950** named for Pipri, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

***Erethistoides senkhiensis* Tamang, Chaudhry & Choudhury 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Senkhi stream, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Erethistoides sicula* Ng 2005** Latin for a little dagger, referring to its short pectoral-fin spines

***Erethistoides vesculus* Ng, Ferraris & Neely 2012** diminutive of *vescus* (L.), small, thin or feeble, referring to relatively small dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

Gagata

Bleeker 1858

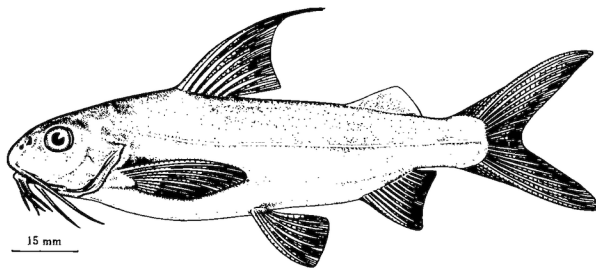
tautonymous with *Pimelodus gagata* Hamilton 1822 (see species)

***Gagata cenia* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Gagata dolichonema* He 1996** *dolichós* (Gr. δολιχός), long; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread, referring to longer maxillary barbels compared with *G. gagata*

***Gagata gagata* (Hamilton 1822)** local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Gagata itchkeea* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists



Gagata dolichonema. From: He, S.-P. 1996. A new species of the genus *Gagata* (Pisces: Sisoridae). *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 21 (3): 380–382.

who travel the country can always obtain” the species²

***Gagata melanopterus* Roberts & Ferraris 1998** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλας), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), wing or fin, referring to blackened (at least distally) dorsal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins

***Gagata pakistanica* Mirza, Parveen & Javed 1999** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Pakistan, where it is endemic to the Indus River drainage

***Gagata rhodobarbus* Bhakat & Kumar Sinha 2019** *rhódon* (Gr. ρόδον), rose; *barbus* (L.), beard, referring to its rosy red barbels

***Gagata sexualis* Tilak 1970** Latin for sexual, only member of genus known at time of description known to be sexually dimorphic

Glyptothorax

Blyth 1860

glyptós (Gr. γλυπτός), engraved; *thórax* (Gr. θώραξ), breast or chest, referring to adhesive apparatus on thorax with grooves parallel or oblique to the longitudinal axis of the body

***Glyptothorax alaknandi* Tilak 1969** of Alaknanda River, Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax amnestus* Ng & Kottelat 2016** latinized from *ámnistos* (Gr. ἀμνηστος), forgotten, referring to its having been misidentified for more than 170 years

***Glyptothorax anamalaiensis* Silas 1952** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Anamalai Hills, Western Ghats, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax annandalei* Hora 1923** in honor of British zoologist-anthropologist Thomas Nelson Annandale (1876–1924), Director, Indian Museum (Calcutta), who collected holotype

***Glyptothorax armeniacus* (Berg 1918)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Upper Armenia (now present-day Turkey), where type locality (Mukhlasi-darasi River, Upper Euphrates River system) is situated

***Glyptothorax ater* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011** Latin for black, referring to its dark body

***Glyptothorax botius* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Glyptothorax brevipinnis* Hora 1923** *brevis* (L.), short; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to longest ray of dorsal fin, “considerably” shorter than length of body and shorter than similar ray on *G. annandalei*

***Glyptothorax buchani* Smith 1945** in honor of A. R. Buchanan, Borneo Company, Ltd., who in 1935 made “small but valuable collections of fishes from the Mechem [in northern Thailand] and various tributaries thereof, from which no fishes had previously been obtained for scientific purposes”

***Glyptothorax burmanicus* Prashad & Mukerji 1929** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Upper Burma (now Myanmar), where type locality (Sankha stream, Myitkyina District) is situated

***Glyptothorax callopterus* Smith 1945** *callo-*, from *kálllos* (Gr. κάλλος), beauty; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτερύξ), fin, presumably referring to attractive colorations of fins: dorsal (black with a narrow white edge and a median white bar), caudal (reddish brown with small black spots, white lobes and a white U-shaped area), anal (white with a blackish-brown base and brown spot on median part of anterior rays), ventral (white), and pectoral (whitish, obscurely mottled with light and dark brown on upper surface)

***Glyptothorax caudimaculatus* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011** *cauda* (L.), tail; *maculatus* (L.), stained or spotted, referring to oval blue-black spot on caudal-fin base and/or V-shaped dark-brown band on tail

***Glyptothorax cavia* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Glyptothorax chimtuipuiensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2010** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chimtuipui River, Mizoram, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax churamanii* Rameshori & Vishwanath 2012** in honor of Churamani (also known as Lalcharliana, no other information available), for “immense help” in the collection of this species

***Glyptothorax clavatus* Rameshori & Vishwanath 2014** Latin for furnished with nails (authors say “with points or prickles”), referring to its tuberculate skin

***Glyptothorax conirostris* (Steindachner 1867)** *conus* (L.), from *kónos* (Gr. κώνος), cone; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its rounded snout

***Glyptothorax coracinus* Ng & Rainboth 2008** latinization of *korakinos* (Gr. κορακίνοσ), like a raven, referring to its dark coloration

***Glyptothorax cous* (Linnaeus 1766)** etymology not explained, presumably a local Syrian name for this catfish

***Glyptothorax daemon* Freyhof, Kaya, Abdullah & Geiger 2021** from *daímōn* (Gr. δαίμων), spirit or evil spirit (or “ghost,” per the authors), referring to its cryptic behavior, i.e., how it is always hiding in deep substrate (Jörg Freyhof, pers. comm.)

***Glyptothorax dakpathari* Tilak & Husain 1976** of Dakpathar, District Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, India, where type locality (Yamuna River, below Barrage) is situated

***Glyptothorax davissinghi* Manimekalan & Das 1998** in honor of the late Davis Franc Singh, Senior Scientist, Sálím Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History, who was the “brain” behind for the survey that collected type and for 10-plus years fish and fish-habitat conservation work in the Western Ghats of India

***Glyptothorax decussatus* Ng & Kottelat 2016** Latin for “divided cross-wise in the form of an X,” referring to dark vertical mark at base of caudal fin, which is shaped like an irregular cross

***Glyptothorax deqinensis* Mo & Chu 1986** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dequin County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Glyptothorax dikrongensis* Tamang & Chaudhry 2011** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dikrong River, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax distichus* Kosygin, Singh & Gurumayum 2020** *di-*, two; *stichus*, line or row, referring to two broad, longitudinal stripes on body

***Glyptothorax dorsalis* Vinciguerra 1890** Latin for of the back, referring to elevated dorsal fin, its height greater than height of body

***Glyptothorax elankadensis* Plamoottil & Abraham 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Elankad, Idukki district, Kerala, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax exodon* Ng & Rachmatika 2005** *éxō* (Gr. ἔξω), outer or external; *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοός (*odoús*), tooth referring to its exposed premaxillary teeth

***Glyptothorax famelicus* Ng & Kottelat 2016** Latin for hungry, starved or

² Sykes, W. H. 1841. On the fishes of the Dukhun. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 2 (art. 25): 349–378, Pls. 60–67.

famished, referring to its very slender body and caudal peduncle (Heok Hee Ng, pers. comm., etymology missing from published description)

***Glyptothorax filicatus* Ng & Freyhof 2008** Latin for adorned with ferns, referring to frond-like arrangement of skin ridges on thoracic adhesive apparatus

***Glyptothorax fokiensis* (Rendahl 1925) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Fokien (now Fujian) Province, China, type locality

***Glyptothorax forabilis* Ng & Kottelat 2017** Latin for “that which may be pierced” or vulnerable, referring to its conservation status (very limited distribution threatened by hydropower and agriculture)

***Glyptothorax fucatus* Jiang, Ng, Wang & Chen 2012** Latin for painted or colored, referring to unusual color pattern of sides (ventrally becoming paler immediately below lateral line)

***Glyptothorax fuscus* Fowler 1934** Latin for dark or dusky (Fowler said brown), referring to its body coloration

***Glyptothorax garhwali* Tilak 1969** of Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax giudikyensis* Kosygin, Singh & Gurumayum 2020 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Giudiky stream, near Langpram village, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax gopii* Kosygin, Das, Singh & Chowdhury 2019** in honor of Koottala Chakkappan Gopi, retired from the Zoological Survey of India, for his contribution to Indian ichthyology

***Glyptothorax gracilis* (Günther 1864)** Latin for thin or slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its head, “rather longer than broad”

***Glyptothorax granosus* Jiang, Ng, Wang & Chen 2012** Latin for full of grains, referring to appearance suggested by prominent tubercles in juveniles

***Glyptothorax granulus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi 2007** unnecessarily masculinized spelling of *granulum* (L.), a small grain, referring to granules evenly distributed across entire body except head (which is plain)

***Glyptothorax hainanensis* (Nichols & Pope 1927) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, where it is endemic

***Glyptothorax heokheei* Singh, Chowdhury, Gurumayum & Kosygin 2023** in honor of Heok Hee Ng, National University of Singapore, for his “valuable” contributions to the taxonomy and systematics of Asian catfishes

***Glyptothorax honghensis* Li 1984 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Hong River basin, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Glyptothorax horai* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of Indian ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896–1955), Zoological Survey of India, in appreciation of his “valuable” paper on Thai fishes in 1923

***Glyptothorax housei* Herre 1942** in honor of Mr. E. N. House, manager of the Puthutotam Estate, “to whose hospitality and generous assistance the success of [Herre’s] brief visit to the Anamallai Hills [type locality, Pollachi District, southern India] is due”

***Glyptothorax igniculus* Ng & Kullander 2013** Latin for a little flame, referring to lanceolate, flame-shaped central depression in thoracic adhesive apparatus

***Glyptothorax indicus* Talwar 1991 -icus** (L.), belonging to: presumably referring to India (type locality in northern Bengal) or to the Indian sub-continent (also occurs Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan) [replacement name for *G. horai* Shaw & Shebbeare 1936, secondarily preoccupied by *G. horai* (Fowler 1934)]

***Glyptothorax interspinalum* (Mai 1978) inter** (L.), between; *spinalum* (scientific Neo-Latin), spinule, referring to 5–6 spinules between dorsal and adipose fins

***Glyptothorax irroratus* Ng & Kottelat 2023** Latin for covered with dew

(i.e., besprinkled with drops or particles), referring to irregular tuberculation on sides of body and caudal peduncle

***Glyptothorax jalalensis* Balon & Hensel 1970 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: near Jalalabad, Afghanistan, type locality

***Glyptothorax jayarami* Rameshori & Vishwanath 2012** in memory of ichthyologist Kottore Chidambaram Jayaram (1926–2011), Zoological Survey of India, for his “substantial contribution” to Indian ichthyology

***Glyptothorax kailashi* Kosygin, Singh & Mitra 2020** in honor of Kailash Chandra, Director, Zoological Survey of India, for his contribution to the study of the faunal diversity of India

***Glyptothorax kashmirensis* Hora 1923 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Kashmir Valley, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax keluk* Ng & Kottelat 2016** Malay word meaning curve, referring to convex dorsoposterior margin of adipose fin

***Glyptothorax ketambe* Ng & Hadiaty 2009** named for the Ketambe research station, northern Sumatra, type locality, which is world-renowned as a site for the study of the Sumatran Orangutan *Pongo abelii*

***Glyptothorax kudremukhensis* Gopi 2007 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Kudremukh National Park, Western Ghats, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax kurdistanicus* (Berg 1931) -icus** (L.), belonging to: Kurdistan, Iran, type locality

***Glyptothorax lairamkhullensis* Devi, Linthoingambi & Singh 2023 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Lairam Khullen Village, Manipur, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax lampris* Fowler 1934** from *lamprós* (Gr. λαμπρός), radiant, brilliant or shining (Fowler said handsome), referring to its “striking and contrasted coloration”

***Glyptothorax lanceatus* Ng, Jiang & Chen 2012** Latin for made into a lance, referring to its narrow thoracic adhesive apparatus, which vaguely resembles the tip of a lance

***Glyptothorax laosensis* Fowler 1934 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Laos (which Fowler defined as “Siam,” now Thailand), where type locality (Bua Yai, Mekong River drainage) is situated, but also occurs in Laos (and China)

***Glyptothorax lonah* (Sykes 1839)** Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species²

***Glyptothorax longicauda* Li 1984 longus** (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, said to have the longest caudal peduncle in the genus

***Glyptothorax longinema* Li 1984 longus** (L.), long; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread, referring to long nasal barbels, reaching beyond the orbit

***Glyptothorax longjiangensis* Mo & Chu 1986 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Longjiang River, Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

***Glyptothorax maceriatatus* Ng & Lalramliana 2012** Latin for enclosed or walled in, referring to central depression in the thoracic adhesive apparatus, which is almost completely enclosed by skin ridges

***Glyptothorax macromaculatus* Li 1984 macro-**, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *maculatus* (L.), blotched, referring to saddle-like vertical bands or blotches on sides

***Glyptothorax madraspatanus* (Day 1873)** presumably latinization of Madrasapattinam (Madras Town), precursor to Madras (now Chennai), Tamil Nadu, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax major* (Boulenger 1894)** Latin for greater, presumably referring to larger size (13 cm) compared with other *Akysis* (original genus, ~4.5 cm) known at the time

***Glyptothorax malabarensis* Gopi 2010 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting

place: Malabar, an older name for the region of northern Kerala, India, where it is endemic

***Glyptothorax manipurensis* Menon 1955** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Manipur State, Assam, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax medogensis* Chen & He 2024** *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Medog County, Tibet, where type locality (Yarlung Tsangpo River, Xirang Village, Medog County) is situated

***Glyptothorax mibangi* Darshan, Dutta, Kachari, Gogoi & Das 2015** in honor of Tamo Mibang, Vice-Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University (Doimukh, India), “whose patronage has continually been extended to freshwater-fish research and conservation” in the Eastern Himalayan region of India, where this catfish occurs

***Glyptothorax minimaculatus* Li 1984** *mini-*, from *minus* (L.), little or small; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to many black spots on sides and caudal fin

***Glyptothorax motbungensis* Premananda & Singh 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Motbung, Senapati District, Manipur, India, where type locality (Imphal River) is situated

***Glyptothorax nelsoni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen 1972** in honor of Philip R. Nelson (1918–2008), Chief, Branch of Inland Fisheries, U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. (USA), “for his kind visit to our laboratory as well as for encouragement”

***Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi 2007** local Manipuri name for this catfish in India

***Glyptothorax nieuwenhuisi* (Vaillant 1902)** in honor of Anton Willem Nieuwenhuis (1854–1953), Dutch medical officer, ethnographer and explorer, who traveled extensively in Borneo and collected holotype

***Glyptothorax obliquimaculatus* Jiang, Chen & Yang 2010** *obliquus* (L.), oblique; *maculatus* (L.), blotched (but authors say name is a noun), referring to oblique blotches scattered along lateral surface

***Glyptothorax pallens* Mousavi-Sabet, Eagderi, Vatandoust & Freyhof 2021** Latin for pale, referring to its pale color

***Glyptothorax pallozonus* (Lin 1934)** *pallidus* (L.), pallid or pale; *zonus*, Neo-Latin adjective of *zona* (L.), band, referring to white band along lateral line

***Glyptothorax panda* Ferraris & Britz 2005** referring to its color pattern, which reminded the authors of the Giant Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) of China

***Glyptothorax pantherinus* Anganthoibi & Wishwanath 2013** Latin for panther-like, referring to its “prominent mottled skin”

***Glyptothorax pasighatensis* Arunkumar 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pashighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax pectinopterus* (McClelland 1842)** comb-finned, from *pecten* (L.), rake or comb, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, possibly referring to transverse striations on pectoral and ventral fins

***Glyptothorax pedunculatus* Roberts 2021** Latin for peduncled, referring to its “exceptionally slender” caudal peduncle, the slenderest in the genus

***Glyptothorax pictus* Ng & Kottelat 2016** Latin for colored or painted, referring to its distinctive color pattern among Sundaic congeners except for *G. decussatus*, featuring prominent dark vertical bars at level of adipose-fin base and base of caudal fin (Heok Hee Ng, pers. comm., etymology missing from published description)

***Glyptothorax platypogon* (Valenciennes 1840)** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat; *pōgōn* (Gr. πώγων), beard, presumably referring to the shape of its barbels but this character is not mentioned

***Glyptothorax platypogonides* (Bleeker 1855)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from

éidos (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *G. platypogon*, to which it is “very closely related” (translated)

***Glyptothorax plectilis* Ng & Hadiaty 2008** Latin for plaited or complicated, referring to complex pattern of striae on adhesive apparatus

***Glyptothorax poonaensis* Hora 1938** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Poona tributary of Bhima River, Maharashtra, Mumbai State, Western Ghats, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax porrectus* Ng & Kottelat 2017** Latin for stretched out or extended, referring to its elongate, thin body

***Glyptothorax prashadi* Mukerji 1932** in honor of Indian zoologist Bains Prashad (1894–1969), Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, “for his kindness in reading through [Mukerji’s] manuscript”

***Glyptothorax primusplicae* Shangningam & Laishram Kosygin 2023** *primus* (L.), first; *plicae*, plural of *plica* (L.), a fold or ridge of tissue, the first species of *Glyptothorax* having plicae on the ventral surfaces of paired fins in the Chindwin-Irrawaddy River drainage

***Glyptothorax prionotos* Ng & Kottelat 2023** *prionōtós* (Gr. πριονωτός), “made like a saw” or serrated, referring to serrated (vs. smooth) posterior margin of dorsal spine, a major diagnostic character

***Glyptothorax punjabensis* Mirza & Kashmiri 1971** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Punjab, Pakistan, where it appears to be widely distributed (also occurs in India)

***Glyptothorax punyabratai* Tenali, Sarkar, Chandran & Singh 2024** in honor of Punyabrata Das, founding director of the ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (Lucknow, India), for his “significant” contributions to fisheries research

***Glyptothorax quadriocellatus* (Mai 1978)** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes (ocelli) or spots, referring to four white spots on black body (although description indicates there are six: in front of and behind adipose fin, in front of dorsal fin, behind eyes, in front of and behind anal fin)

***Glyptothorax radiolus* Ng & Lalramiliana 2013** diminutive of *radius* (L.), ray or rod, referring to its narrow, elongate appearance

***Glyptothorax rara* Chen & He 2024** Latin for rare, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its limited known area of occurrence: Xirang Village, Medog County, Tibet, below the main stream of the Brahmaputra River

***Glyptothorax robustus* (Boeseman 1966)** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its “very robust” body, “Very stoutly built”

***Glyptothorax rugimentum* Ng & Kottelat 2008** *ruga* (L.), wrinkle or crease; *mentum* (L.), chin, referring to unculiferous skin ridges on gular region

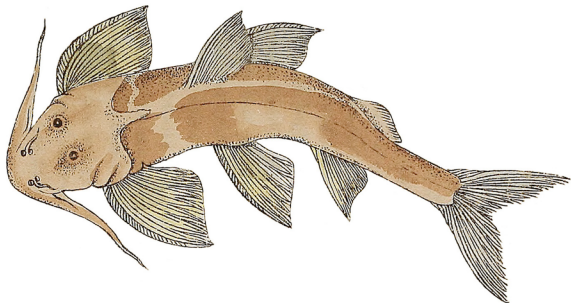
***Glyptothorax rupiri* Kosygin, Singh & Rath 2021** in honor of forest officer Rupir Boli, Forest Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, India, for his help in collecting specimens during the senior author’s survey of Arunachal Pradesh

***Glyptothorax saisii* (Jenkins 1910)** patronym (assuming it is a one) not identified, nor can identity be inferred based on available information

***Glyptothorax sardashtensis* Jökar, Kamangar, Ghaderi & Freyhof 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sardasht County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran, type locality (also location of a memorial for the victims of a chemical attack in the area on 28 June 1987)

***Glyptothorax schmidti* (Volz 1904)** in honor of geologist Carl Schmidt (1862–1923), Basel University (Switzerland), to whom Volz owed his “trip around the world” (translation)

***Glyptothorax scrobiculus* Ng & Lalramiliana 2012** Latin for a little ditch or trench, referring to diagnostic presence of furrow running along entire length of ventral surface of pectoral spine



Glyptothorax striatus. From: McClelland, J. 1842. On the fresh-water fishes collected by William Griffith, Esq., F. L. S. Madras Medical Service, during his travels under the orders of the Supreme Government of India, from 1835 to 1842. Calcutta Journal of Natural History 2 (8): 560–589, Pls. 6, 15, 18, 21.

***Glyptothorax senapatiensis* Premananda, Kosygin & Saidullah 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Senapati district, Manipur, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax siangensis* Singh, Kosygin, Rath & Gurumayum 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Siang River, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Glyptothorax silviae* Coad 1981** in honor of Coad's wife Sylvie, for her assistance with field work in Iran under "trying conditions"

***Glyptothorax sinensis* (Regan 1908)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), the first Chinese *Glyptothorax* to be described

***Glyptothorax steindachneri* (Pietschmann 1913)** in honor of Austrian colleague, ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919)

***Glyptothorax stibaros* Ng & Kottelat 2016** *stibarós* (Gr. στιβαρός), stout or sturdy, referring to its relatively deep body (when compared to caudal peduncle depth)

***Glyptothorax stocki* Mirza & Nijssen 1978** in honor of carcinologist Jan Hendrik Stock (1931–1997), Institute of Taxonomic Zoology, Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam

***Glyptothorax stoliczkae* (Steindachner 1867)** in honor of Moravian paleontologist Ferdinand Stoliczka (1838–1874), who collected holotype (and that of *G. conirostris*, described in same paper) [spelled *stoliczkai* by Steindachner but caron is deleted per ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1 but some authors incorrectly emend spelling to "*stoliczkai*"; although named after a man, "ae" is an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in "a"]

***Glyptothorax strabonis* Ng & Freyhof 2008** Latin for one who squints, referring to its small eyes (6.2–6.5% HL)

***Glyptothorax striatus* (McClelland 1842)** Latin for furrowed or grooved, referring to "striated sucker on the breast"

***Glyptothorax sufii* Asghar Bashir & Mirza 1975** in honor of S. M. K. Sufi, "one of the pioneer ichthyologists of Pakistan"

***Glyptothorax sykesi* (Day 1873)** in honor of Col. William Henry Sykes (1790–1872), English ornithologist and army officer in India, who brought his collection of Indian fishes to the British Museum in 1831, including holotype of this one

***Glyptothorax telchitta* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local name for this catfish in Bengal (now Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal) and the Indian state of Bihar

***Glyptothorax trewavasae* Hora 1938** in honor of British ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900–1993), British Museum of Natural History, who helped Hora distinguish some of the fishes described in his paper based on specimens at the British Museum

***Glyptothorax trilineatus* Blyth 1860** *tri-* (L.), three; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to three longitudinal yellow lines, one along entire ridge of back from occiput to base of tail, the others along the lateral line

***Glyptothorax vatandousti* Jouladeh-Roudbar, Ghanavi & Freyhof 2023**

in honor of Saber Vatandoust (Azad Islamic University of Babol), for his contributions to the taxonomy of fishes in Iran; he was also the ichthyology professor of the first author

***Glyptothorax ventrolineatus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi 2006** *ventro-*, ventral; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to light mid-ventral band

***Glyptothorax verrucosus* Rameshori and Vishwanath 2012** Latin for warty, referring to dense tuberculations on the body

***Glyptothorax viridis* Shangningam & Kosygin 2023** Latin for green, referring to uniformly green body color in life

***Glyptothorax waikhomi* Rameshori and Vishwanath 2012** in honor of Indian ichthyologist Waikhom Vishwanath (b. 1954), Manipur University (Canchipur, India), "showing reverence" for his contribution to the freshwater fish diversity of northeast India

***Glyptothorax yuensis* Shangningam & Kosygin 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yu River, Chindwin-Irrawaddy basin, Myanmar, type locality

***Glyptothorax zanaensis* Wu, He & Chu 1981** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zana, Nujiang (upper Salween River) drainage in Tibet, type locality

***Glyptothorax zhujiangensis* Lin 2003** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zhujiang (Pearl) River system, China, where it appears to be endemic

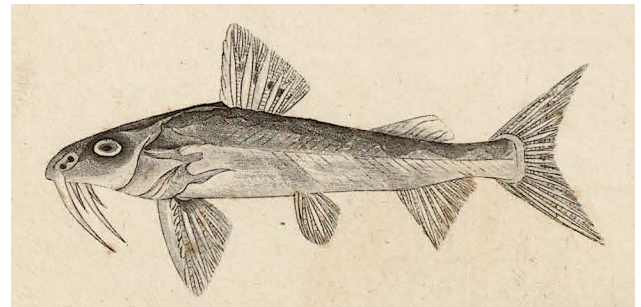
Gogangra

Roberts 2001

replacement name for *Gangra* Roberts & Ferraris 1998, preoccupied in Lepidoptera: *go-*, meaning not explained; *Gangra*, hybrid word coined from *Gagata* and *Nangra*, referring to the two genera in which *G. viridescens* had been placed

***Gogangra laevis* Ng 2005** Latin for smooth, referring to gently curved (vs. distinctly notched) anteroventral margin of opercle

***Gogangra viridescens* (Hamilton 1822)** *viridis* (L.), green; *-escens* (L.), becoming, i.e., greenish, presumably referring to glossy greenish-brown and/or 2–3 light-green bars across back



Gogangra viridescens. See caption of *Bagarius bagarius* for source.

Nangra

Day 1877

tautonymous with *Pimelodus nangra* Hamilton 1822 (see species)

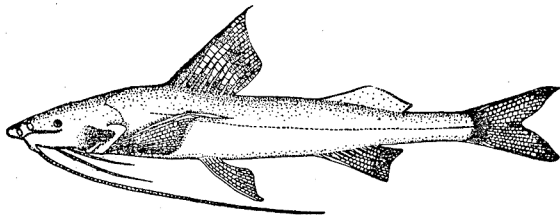
***Nangra assamensis* Sen & Biswas 1994** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Assam, India, type locality

***Nangra bucculenta* Roberts & Ferraris 1998** Latin for full-cheeked, referring to its "relatively expanded" cheeks

***Nangra nangra* (Hamilton 1822)** presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish along the Kosi River in India

***Nangra ornata* Roberts & Ferraris 1998** Latin for decorated or embellished, referring to bold spots on caudal peduncle and dorsal-fin base

***Nangra robusta* Mirza & Awan 1973** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), allusion not explained and a curious choice since it is



Nangra robusta. From: Mirza, M. R. and M. I. Awan. 1973. Two new catfishes (Pisces, Siluriformes) from Pakistan. *Biologia (Lahore)* 19 (1–2): 145–159.

described as “slim-bodied” and “small-sized” (perhaps the name refers to its longer snout compared with *N. nangra*?)

Pseudolaguvia Misra 1976

pseudo-, from *pseúdes* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble several “closely allied” genera, including *Laguvia* (= *Erethistes*), such an appearance is false

***Pseudolaguvia assula* Ng & Conway 2013** Latin for a splinter, referring to uniform brown coloration, “which imparts the appearance of a small piece of wood to the fish, for which it could be easily mistaken by the untrained eye”

***Pseudolaguvia austrina* Radhakrishnan, Sureshkumar & Ng 2011** Latin for southern, being the southernmost species of the genus on the Indian subcontinent

***Pseudolaguvia ferruginea* Ng 2009** Latin for rust-colored, referring to its reddish-brown color, particularly when alive

***Pseudolaguvia ferula* Ng 2006** Latin for a rod, referring to its terete head and body, which makes it considerably narrower than congeners

***Pseudolaguvia flavida* Ng 2009** Latin for golden-yellow, referring to its coloration in life

***Pseudolaguvia flavipinna* Bhakat 2019** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to yellow tip on dorsal fin

***Pseudolaguvia foveolata* Ng 2005** Latin for minutely or slightly pitted, referring to large median depression in thoracic adhesive apparatus

***Pseudolaguvia fucosa* Ng, Lalramliana & Lalronunga 2016** Latin for painted or colored, referring to its color pattern, which includes more pale spots and stripes than most congeners

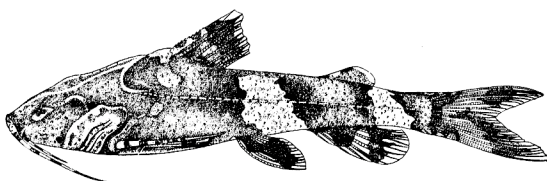
***Pseudolaguvia inornata* Ng 2005** Latin for undecorated or unadorned, referring to absence of pale markings on sides

***Pseudolaguvia jiyaensis* Tamang & Sinha 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jiya stream, near Bolik village, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

***Pseudolaguvia kapuri* (Tilak & Husain 1975)** in honor of Indian entomologist A. P. Kapur, Director, Zoological Survey of India

***Pseudolaguvia lapillicola* Britz, Ali & Raghavan 2013** *lapillus* (L.), pebble; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to the substrate of its habitat, including gravel and rounded stones

***Pseudolaguvia magna* Tamang & Sinha 2014** Latin for great, the largest known species of the genus (up to 47 mm SL)



Pseudolaguvia kapuri. From: Tilak, R. and A. Husain. 1975. A new sisorid catfish, *Laguvia ribeiroi kapuri* (Sisoridae: Siluriformes) from Uttar Pradesh. *Journal of the Inland Fishery Society of India* 6 (for Dec. 1974): 1–5.

***Pseudolaguvia meghalayaensis* Lokeshwor & Marak 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Meghalaya, India, where type locality (confluence of Rongkil and Rongdal streams) is situated

***Pseudolaguvia muricata* Ng 2005** Latin for rough with short hard points or tubercles (like the spiny shell of a *Murex* snail), referring to its elongate dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

***Pseudolaguvia nepalensis* Rayamajhi, Arunachalam & Usharamalashmi 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nepal, where it is endemic to the Rapti River drainage, upper Ganges River basin

***Pseudolaguvia nubila* Ng, Lalramliana, Lalrongungo & Lalnuntuanga 2013** Latin for cloudy, referring to relatively mottled appearance of some individuals

***Pseudolaguvia permaris* Vijayakrishnan, Praveenraj & Mishra 2023** Latin for “by the sea,” referring to proximity of type locality to the Bay of Bengal (~50 kms)

***Pseudolaguvia ribeiroi* (Hora 1921)** in honor of entomologist Sydney H. Ribeiro, Zoological Survey of India, who collected holotype

***Pseudolaguvia shawi* (Hora 1921)** in honor of government quinologist (one who grows cinchona trees for quinine, an early antimalarial) and naturalist G. E. Shaw, who collected holotype

***Pseudolaguvia spicula* Ng & Lalramliana 2010** diminutive of *spica* (L.), point or spike, referring to its relatively short dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines compared with many congeners

***Pseudolaguvia tenebricosa* Britz & Ferraris 2003** Latin for full of darkness or gloom, referring to its brown-to-almost-black body color

***Pseudolaguvia tuberculata* (Prashad & Mukerji 1929)** Latin for warty or tuberculate, referring to minute tubercles thickly covering entire body

***Pseudolaguvia vespa* Praveenraj, Vijayakrishnan, Lima & Gurumayum 2021** Latin for wasp, referring to the alternating chrome-yellow and brown stripes on the body, resembling a wasp

***Pseudolaguvia virgulata* Ng & Lalramliana 2010** Latin for striped, referring to narrow, pale longitudinal stripes on flanks, a diagnostic feature

***Pseudolaguvia viriosa* Ng & Tamang 2012** Latin for robust and strong, referring to its relatively deep, robust body and long fin spines compared with many congeners

Sisor

Hamilton 1822

presumably a local name in Bengal (now Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal), and the Indian state of Bihar

***Sisor barakensis* Vishwanath & Darshan 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Barak River, Brahmaputra River drainage, Manipur, India, where it is endemic

***Sisor chenuah* Ng & Lahkar 2003** local name for this species in Assam State, India, where it is endemic to the Brahmaputra River drainage

***Sisor pakistanicus* Javed & Mirza 2011** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Pakistan, referring to type locality and nationality of its first collector

***Sisor rabdophorus* Hamilton 1822** *rhábdos* (Gr. ῥάβδος), rod or wand; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (Gr. φορέυς), bearer or carrier, referring to its first caudal-fin ray, “in form of a whip or rod”



Sisor torosus, paratype, 84.1mm SL. From: Ng, H. H. 2003. A revision of the south Asian sisorid catfish genus *Sisor* (Teleostei: Siluriformes). *Journal of Natural History* 37 (23): 2871–2883.

Sisor rheophilus Ng 2003 *rhéos* (Gr. ῥέος), stream, current or rushing stream; *philos* (Gr. φίλος), fond of, referring to its habitat: swift-flowing rivers with sandy bottoms

Sisor torosus Ng 2003 Latin for muscular or brawny (Ng says stout), referring to its relatively deep body

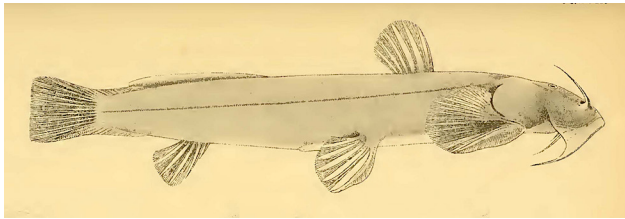
Asian Sucker Catfishes
Subfamily **GLYPTOSTERNINAE**
Gill 1861

Barbeuchiloglanis

Li, Dao & Zhou 2022

barba (L.), beard, referring to longer maxillary and mandibular barbels compared with *Chimarrichthys*, *Creteuchiloglanis* and *Pareuchiloglanis*; *Euchiloglanis* (= *Chimarrichthys*), a generic name used for a group of Glyptosterninae

Barbeuchiloglanis feae (Vinciguerra 1890) in honor of Italian explorer and zoologist Leonardo Fea (1852–1903), who collected holotype [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from masculine nouns that end in “a”]



Barbeuchiloglanis feae. From: Vinciguerra, D. 1890. Viaggio di Leonardo Fea in Birmania e regioni vicine. XXIV. Pesci. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova (Serie 2) 9: 129–362, Pls. 7–11.

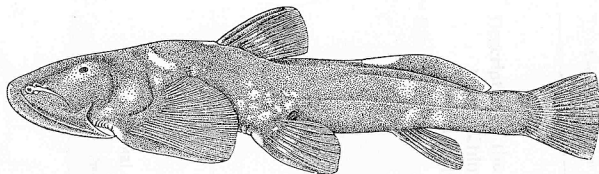
Chimarrichthys

Sauvage 1874

cheimárrous (Gr. χεῖμαρρος), torrent, referring to occurrence of *C. davidi* in a swift-flowing (perhaps intermittent) stream in eastern Tibet; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish [genus often given as *Euchiloglanis* Regan 1907, an unneeded replacement name for *Chimarrichthys*, not preoccupied by *Cheimarrichthys* Haast 1874 in fishes]

Chimarrichthys davidi Sauvage 1874 in honor of Armand David (1826–1900), Lazarist missionary Catholic priest and biologist, who collected many specimens in China, including holotype of this one

Chimarrichthys kishinouyei (Kimura 1934) in honor of the late Kamakichi Kishinouye (1867–1929), fisheries biologist, Tokyo Imperial University, who led party that collected holotype (and died of a sudden illness shortly after its capture)

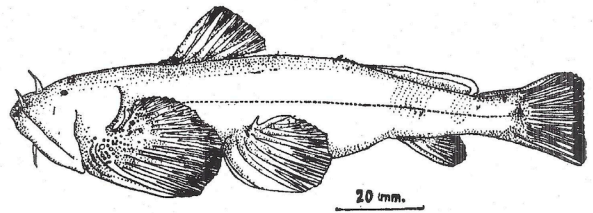


Chimarrichthys kishinouyei, holotype, 170 mm TL. From: Kimura, Sh. 1934. Description of the fishes collected from the Yangtze-kiang, China, by the late Dr. K. Kishinouye and his party in 1927–1929. Journal of the Shanghai Science Institute Section 3 1: 11–247, Pls. 1–6.

Chimarrichthys longibarbatus (Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011) *longus* (L.), long; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to its long maxillary barbel, with tip reaching beyond gill opening

Chimarrichthys longus (Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011) Latin for long, referring to long body and long caudal peduncle

Chimarrichthys nami (Tran, Nguyen, Dang, Nguyen & Nguyen 2023) in honor of the “young ichthyologist and our best friend” Chu Hoang Nam



Creteuchiloglanis kamengensis, holotype. From: Jayaram, K. C. 1966. A new species of sisorid fish from the Kameng Frontier Division, Nefa. Journal of the Zoological Society of India 15 (1) [for 1963]: 85–87.

Creteuchiloglanis

Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011

cret-, from *cretus* (L.) separated or distinguished, referring to features shared with, as well as distinguished from, *Euchiloglanis* (= *Chimarrichthys*) and *Pareuchiloglanis*

Creteuchiloglanis arunachalensis Sinha & Tamang 2014 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India, where type locality (Pange River at Aro-Lenching) is situated

Creteuchiloglanis brachypterus Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011 *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτερυξ), wing or fin, referring to its shorter pectoral, pelvic and caudal fins compared with congeners

Creteuchiloglanis bumdelingensis Thoni & Gurung 2018 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhutan, type locality

Creteuchiloglanis gongshanensis (Chu 1981) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gongshan County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Creteuchiloglanis kamengensis (Jayaram 1966) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kameng Frontier Division, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

Creteuchiloglanis longipectoralis Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011 *longus* (L.), long; *pectoralis* (L.), pectoral (of the breast), referring to long pectoral fin, which extends beyond pelvic-fin origin

Creteuchiloglanis macropterus (Ng 2004) large-finned, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), fin, referring to its long adipose fin

Creteuchiloglanis nuthemuensis Sarkar, Tenali, Chandran & Singh 2024 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place but here referring to people: *nuthemu*, vernacular name of Sherdukpen, an ethnic group of Arunachal Pradesh, India, where this catfish occurs, in “respect for their immense support during the present fish explorations”

Creteuchiloglanis payjab Darshan, Dutta, Kachari, Gogoi, Aran & Das 2014 local name for this catfish in Memba, a colloquial speech of the native ethnic group in Arunachal Pradesh, India, where it occurs

Creteuchiloglanis tawangensis Darshan, Abujam, Wangchu, Kumar, Das & Imotomba 2019 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tawang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, where type locality (Tawangchu River) is situated

Exostoma

Blyth 1860

éxō (Gr. ἔξω), outer or external; *stōma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to lips of *E. berdmorei* and *E. labiatum*, “reflected and spread continuously round the mouth, so as to form a broad flat sucker”

Exostoma barakense Vishwanath & Joysree 2007 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Barak River drainage, Manipur, India, where it is endemic

Exostoma berdmorei 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

Exostoma chaudhurii (Hora 1923) in honor of Indian ichthyologist B. L.



Exostoma laticaudatum. From: Arunkumar, L. 2020. *Exostoma laticaudata*, a new glyptosternine catfish (Teleostei: Sisoridae) from Manipur, northeastern India. Species 21 (68): 293–305.

Chaudhuri (d. 1931), Assistant Superintendent, Indian Museum, who reported this catfish as *E. vinciguerrae* in 1919

***Exostoma dhritiae* Singh, Kosygin, Gurumayum & Rath 2022** in honor of entomologist Dhriti Banerjee (b. 1970), Director of the Zoological Survey of India (the first female director of the Survey, founded in 1916), for her contribution to knowledge of the fauna of India [see essay, below]

***Exostoma dujangense* Shangningam & Kosygin 2020** -ense, Latin suffix denoting place: Dujang stream at Dutuwl, draining to the Chakpi River, Chandel District, Manipur, India, type locality [originally spelled *dujangensis*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Exostoma dulongense* Luo & Chen 2020** -ense, Latin suffix denoting place: Dulongjiang River, upper Irrawaddy basin, Yunnan, China, type locality [originally spelled *dulongensis*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Exostoma effrenum* Ng & Vidhayanon 2014** Latin for unbridled, refer-

ring to adipose fin distinctly separate from upper principal caudal-fin rays

***Exostoma ericinum* Ng 2018** Latin for of a hedgehog, referring to its strongly tuberculate head, predorsal region and pectoral fins, imparting a spiky appearance

***Exostoma gaoligongense* Chen, Poly, Catania & Jiang 2017** -ense, Latin suffix denoting place: Gaoligong Mountain, where type locality (Baihualing Village, Mangkuang Township, Baoshan City, Yunnan Province, China) is situated

***Exostoma kottelati* Darshan, Vishwanath, Abujam & Das 2019** in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Maurice Kottelat (b. 1957), for his “outstanding” contribution to Asian freshwater ichthyology

***Exostoma labiatum* (McClelland 1842)** Latin for lipped, referring to its multilobate lips, “reflected and spread continuously around the mouth, so as to form a broad flat sucker”

***Exostoma laticaudatum* Arunkumar 2020** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *caudatum* (L.), tailed, referring to short and deep caudal peduncle [originally spelled *laticaudata*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Exostoma mangdechhuense* Thoni & Gurung 2018** -ense, Latin suffix denoting place: Mangdechhu River, Bhutan, type locality [originally spelled *mangdechhuensis*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Exostoma peregrinator* Ng & Vidhayanon 2014** Latin for one who travels about, referring to its distribution, which represents first record

Exostoma dhritiae and the Zoological Survey of India

In August 2021, entomologist Dhriti Banerjee became the first female director of the 105-year-old Zoological Survey of India. In December 2022, a sisorid catfish was named in her honor, *Exostoma dhritiae*, which occurs in the Brahmaputra River basin of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The authors honored Dr. Banerjee for her “contribution to knowledge of the fauna of India.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) was established on 1 July, 1916, with the primary objective of inventorying and documenting the exceptionally rich animal life of what was then called the “British Indian Empire.” Since its founding, ZSI zoologists have documented 102,718+ animal species in the country, representing approximately 6.52% of all known animals in the world. This includes 2,546+ species of fishes — roughly 11% of the world’s species — with two dozen or more being discovered and described every year.

The founder and first director of the ZSI was British zoologist-anthropologist Thomas Nelson Annandale (1876-1924). Annandale described several fishes from India, including three genera and 19 species still considered valid today. Eight currently valid fishes were in turn named after him.

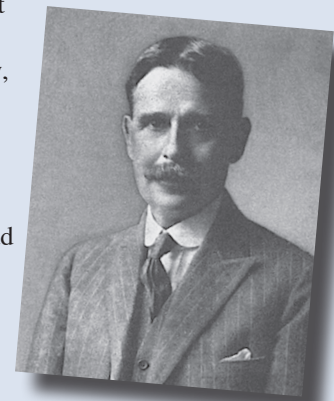
In 2015, to help commemorate ZSI’s upcoming centenary, Dr. Banerjee was part of a team that determined where Annandale was buried. Annandale died from malaria at the age of 47. According to some records, he was laid to rest at the South Park Street Cemetery in Central Kolkata (then known as Calcutta), India. But Annandale’s tombstone could not be found. Eventually, Dr. Banerjee and her colleagues discovered that Annandale’s remains had been moved to the Scottish Cemetery, established in 1820, catering to the specific needs of the large Scottish population in the Kolkata area. The Scottish Cemetery, abandoned in the 1950s and neglected following India’s independence, had fallen into disrepair. Most of the tombstones lie broken, defaced and forgotten. Weeds obscured the carvings. Annandale’s tombstone was unclean and the lead filling on its inscription had corroded

“We had a difficult time looking for Annandale’s tombstone,” Dr. Banerjee said. (It took them three days). “But it was an extremely rewarding experience.”

Annandale’s tombstone was cleaned and its inscription re-painted. Six years later, the zoologist who helped preserve and commemorate a part of ZSI’s history made ZSI history herself.



Dhriti Banerjee



Thomas Nelson Annandale

of genus east of Salween River drainage of Thailand

***Exostoma sawmteai* Lalramliana, Lalrununga, Lalnuntluanga & Ng 2015** in honor of Sawmtea (Vanalalmalsawma), field assistant to first author, who assisted in collecting specimens

***Exostoma sectile* Ng & Kottelat 2018** Latin for cut or cleft, referring to distinct incision or notch at posterior extremity of adipose-fin base

***Exostoma sentiyonoae* Shangningam & Limatemjen 2024** in honor of Miss Sentiyono, the “lovely” daughter of the second author

***Exostoma stuarti* (Hora 1923)** in honor of geologist Murray Stuart, Geological Survey of India, who collected holotype

***Exostoma tenuicaudatum* Tamang, Sinha & Gurumayum 2015** *tenuis* (L.), slender; *caudatum* (L.), tailed, referring to slender caudal peduncle [originally spelled *tenuicaudata*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Exostoma tibetanum* Gong, Lin, Liu & Liu 2018** *-anum* (L.), belonging to: Tibet, where it is endemic [originally spelled *tibetana*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Exostoma vinciguerrae* Regan 1905** in honor of Italian physician-ichthyologist Decio Vinciguerra (1856–1934), who recognized this species as a unique form of *E. labiatum* in 1890 but did not name it [although named after a man, “ae” is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”]

Glaridoglanis

Norman 1925

glaridos (Gr. γλαρίδος), genitive of *glaris* (γλαρίς), chisel (tool), allusion not explained, presumably referring to truncate or notched teeth of *G. andersonii*; *glanis*, ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Day 1870)** in honor of John Anderson (1833–1900), Scottish zoologist and anatomist, who “presented” holotype to the Calcutta Museum

***Glaridoglanis ramosa* Ng & Kottelat 2022** Latin for having many branches, referring to higher number of branched pectoral-fin rays compared with *G. andersonii*



Glaridoglanis ramosa, holotype, 104.3 mm SL. From: Ng, H. H. and M. Kottelat. 2022. A new glyptosternine catfish from Myanmar (Actinopterygii: Siluriformes: Sisoridae). Ichthyology & Herpetology 110 (2): 262–267.

Glyptosternon

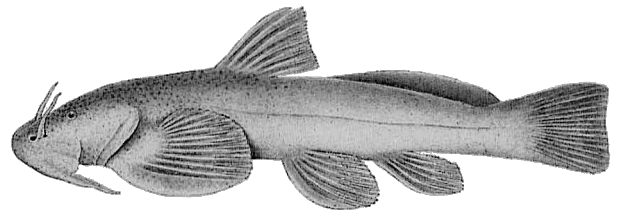
McClelland 1842

glyptós (Gr. γλυπτός), engraved; *stérnon* (Gr. στέρνων), breast or chest (especially of men), allusion not explained, probably referring to transverse grooves striations on pectoral and ventral fins (not mentioned in description) that form an adhesive surface

***Glyptosternon akhtari* Silas 1952** in honor of Afghan botanist Kazmi Sayed Ali Akhtar (1899–?), University of Kabul, for the Afghan fishes he collected for Hora “from time to time”

***Glyptosternon maculatum* (Regan 1905)** Latin for spotted, referring to numerous irregular dark spots on olivaceous body

***Glyptosternon oschanini* (Herzenstein 1889)** in honor of Russian entomologist Vasilii Fedorovich Oschanin (1844–1917), who collected part of type series and provided notes of its behavior in the aquarium (it jumped out twice)



Glyptosternon akhtari. From: Hora, S. L. and E. G. Silas. 1952. Notes on fishes in the Indian Museum. XLVII. Revision of the glyptosternoid fishes of the family Sisoridae, with descriptions of new genera and species. Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) 49 (1) [for March 1951]: 5–29, Pl. 1.

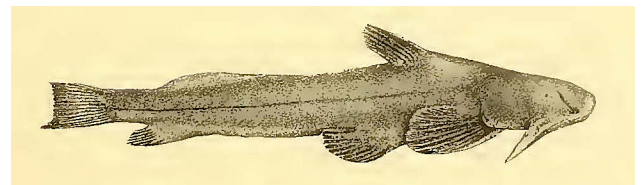
***Glyptosternon reticulatum* McClelland 1842** Latin for net-like or netted, allusion not explained, probably referring to reticulate color pattern (not mentioned in description)

Myersglanis

Hora & Silas 1952

Myers, named for American ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), Stanford University, who examined the nomenclatural position of *Glyptothorax* and *Glyptosternum* in 1931; *glanis*, ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Myersglanis blythii* (Day 1870)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of English zoologist Edward Blyth (1810–1873), curator, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, who described several sisorid taxa



Probably first-published image of *Myersglanis blythii*. From: Day, F. 1877. The fishes of India; being a natural history of the fishes known to inhabit the seas and fresh waters of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Part 3: 369–552, Pls. 79–138.

***Myersglanis jayarami* Vishwanath & Kosygin 1999** in honor of Indian ichthyologist Kottore Chidambaram Jayaram (1926–2011), Zoological Survey of India, who encouraged the authors in this description and provided relevant literature

Oreoglanis

Smith 1933

óreos (Gr. ὄρεος), genitive of *óros* (ὄρος), mountain or hill, referring to cold-stream habitat of *O. siamensis* on the “highest mountain of Siam”; *glanis*, ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Oreoglanis colurus* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009** from *kólouros* (Gr. κόλουρος), bob- or stump-tailed (an adjective but apparently treated as a noun), referring to its short caudal peduncle

***Oreoglanis delacouri* (Pellegrin 1936)** in honor of French-American ornithologist Jean Theodore Delacour (1890–1985), who collected holotype

***Oreoglanis frenata* Ng & Rainboth 2001** Latin for bridled or restrained, referring to confluent (or “restrained”) adipose and caudal fins

***Oreoglanis heteropogon* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *pógōn* (Gr. πώγων), beard, being the only known congener from the Salween River drainage bearing a maxillary barbel with a pointed tip

***Oreoglanis hponkanensis* Chen, Qin & Chen 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Kachin state, Myanmar, type locality

***Oreoglanis hypsiura* Ng & Kottelat 1999** high-tailed, from *hypsēlós* (Gr. ὑψηλός), high, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to relatively deeper caudal peduncle compared to *O. delacouri* [originally spelled *hypsiurus* but emended by the second author to agree with feminine genus]

***Oreoglanis immaculata* Kong, Chen & Yang 2007** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not;



Oreoglanis nakasathiani. Photo by Nonn Panitvong. From: Vidthayanon, C., P. Saenjundaeng and H. H. Ng. 2009. Eight new species of the torrent catfish genus *Oreoglanis* (Teleostei: Sisoridae) from Thailand. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 20 (2): 127–156.

maculata, spotted, referring to absence of light-yellow patches below adipose fin (an otherwise common feature in the genus)

Oreoglanis infulata Ng & Freyhof 2001 Latin for “adorned with the infula” (in the Christian church, either of the two ribbons on a bishop’s miter), i.e., banded, referring to dark band on anal fin

Oreoglanis insignis Ng & Rainboth 2001 Latin for distinguished by marks, referring to numerous pale-colored patches on its body

Oreoglanis jingdongensis Kong, Chen & Yang 2007 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jingdong Country, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Oreoglanis laciniosa Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009 Latin for indented or jagged (authors say “cut according to a pattern”), referring to lobulate posterior margin of lower lip [originally spelled *lacinosus*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

Oreoglanis lepturus Ng & Rainboth 2001 *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), fine or thin; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to relatively long and slender caudal peduncle [proposed as a noun in apposition]

Oreoglanis macronemus Ng 2004 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *nemus*, unnecessary masculinization of *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to its long nasal barbels

Oreoglanis macroptera (Vinciguerra 1890) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ptera*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its large pectoral fins, which extend far beyond belly and dorsal-fin base

Oreoglanis majusculus Linthoingambi & Vishwanath 2011 Latin for somewhat greater, referring to its large paired fins

Oreoglanis nakasathiani Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009 in honor of the late Seub Nakasathian (1949–1990), wildlife biologist who devoted his life to research and awareness leading to the conservation and management of the Western Forest Complex in Thailand

Oreoglanis omkoiensis Suvarnaraksha 2020 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Omkoi Subdistrict, Omkoi District, Chiangmai Province, Thailand, where type locality (a highland stream) is situated [originally spelled *omkoiense*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

Oreoglanis pangenensis Sinha & Tamang 2015 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pange River, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

Oreoglanis setigera Ng & Rainboth 2001 *seta* or *saeta* (L.), hair or bristle; *-igera* (L.), to have or bear, i.e., bristly, referring to lacinate posterior margin of maxillary barbels [originally spelled *setiger*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

Oreoglanis siamensis Smith 1933 *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it is endemic to the Chao Phraya River basin

Oreoglanis sudarai Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009 in honor of the late Surapol Sudara (1939–2003), Thai marine biologist, who was prominent in raising awareness of the conservation of aquatic environments in Thailand

Oreoglanis suraswadii Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009 in honor of Plodprasop Suraswadi (b. 1945), former Director General of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand, who initiated the fisheries development and conservation program at the type locality (Doi Tung Royal

Project Area, Chiang Rai province)³

Oreoglanis tenuicauda Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009 *tenuis*, Latin for thin or slender; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to slender appearance of caudal peduncle compared with congeners in the Nan River drainage of Thailand

Oreoglanis vicina Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009 Latin for neighboring, referring to close proximity of distribution it shares with *O. colurus* and *O. tenuicauda* [originally spelled *vicinus* but emended to agree with feminine genus]

Parachiloglanis

Wu, He & Chu 1981

pará (Gr. παρά), near; *chiloglanis*, perhaps an abridgement of *Euchiloglanis* (= *Chimarrichthys*), in which type species had been placed (name could also refer to similar mouth/lip structure with the African mochokid genus *Chiloglanis*)

Parachiloglanis benjii Thoni & Gurung 2018 in honor of Dasho Paljor Jigme Dorji, “fondly known” in Bhutan as Dasho Benji, environmentalist, judge and diplomat, a “long-standing advocate for the protection of nature” in Bhutan (where this catfish is endemic)

Parachiloglanis bhutanensis Thoni & Gurung 2014 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bhutan, the first fish species scientifically described from within that country

Parachiloglanis dangmechhuensis Thoni & Gurung 2018 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dangmechhu River, Bhutan, type locality



Parachiloglanis dangmechhuensis. From: Thoni, R. J. and D. B. Gurung. 2018. Morphological and molecular study of the torrent catfishes (Sisoridae: Glyptosterninae) of Bhutan including the description of five new species. *Zootaxa* 4476 (1): 40–68.

Parachiloglanis drukyulensis Thoni & Gurung 2018 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Drukyul, “the land of the Thunder Dragon,” official (non-English) name of Bhutan (where this catfish is endemic), celebrating the country’s “commitment to conservation, sustainable development, and the preservation of nature”; this species “exhibits the beauty and wonder of its country, and its discovery, amongst other species, is a beacon of the scientific progress that has taken place as a result of this commitment”

Parachiloglanis hodgarti (Hora 1923) patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Richard Arthur Hodgart (1883–?), Zoological Collector, Zoological Survey of India

Parachiloglanis immaculatus Chen & He 2024 *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to absence of a conspicuous blotch, spot, or stripe on its body and fins [originally spelled *immaculata*; emended to agree with masculine genus]

Pareuchiloglanis

Pellegrin 1936

pará (Gr. παρά), near, referring to similarity to *Euchiloglanis* (= *Chimarrichthys*)

Pareuchiloglanis brevicaudata Nguyen 2006 *brevis* (L.), short; *caudata* (L.), tailed, referring to shorter caudal peduncle compared with *P. songmaensis* (= *Sineuchiloglanis nebulifera*) [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here; originally spelled *brevicaudatus*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

Pareuchiloglanis dorsoarcus (Nguyen 2006) *dorso-*, from *dorsalis* (L.), of the back; *arcus*, (L.), bow or arch, referring to curved dorsal profile [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

³ Biographical footnote: Plodprasop Suraswadi, who later became Thailand’s Secretary of the Natural Resources and Environment Ministry, was found guilty of “malfeasance and intentional defamation” and sentenced to two years in prison for his role in the demotion of a senior official at the Ministry in 2003.



Pareuchiloglanis poilanei, syntype, MNHN 1936-0006, 160 mm SL. Photo from The All Catfish Species Inventory: <http://silurus.acnatsci.org/>

***Pareuchiloglanis namdeensis* Nguyen 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nâm Dê (creek), Da River system, Phong Thô, Lai Châu, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Pareuchiloglanis phongthoensis* (Nguyen 2006)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Phong Thô, Lai Châu, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Pareuchiloglanis poilanei* Pellegrin 1936** in honor of French botanist Eugene Polaine (1887–1964), Paris Herbarium, who collected holotype

***Pareuchiloglanis songdaensis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2001** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Song Da (Da River), Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Pareuchiloglanis tamduongensis* Nguyen 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tam Duong, Phong Thô, Lai Châu, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

Pseudecheneis

Blyth 1860

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false; *Echeneis*, genus of sharksuckers or remoras, referring to oval disk on breast between pectoral fins, similar to the transverse plates found on *Echeneis*, thus making it a “false remora”

***Pseudecheneis brachyura* Zhou, Li & Yang 2008** short-tailed, from *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, “bobtail,” according to authors, referring to its “dumplier” caudal peduncle compared with *P. gracilis* and *P. stenura*, which occur in the same river system [originally spelled *brachyurus*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

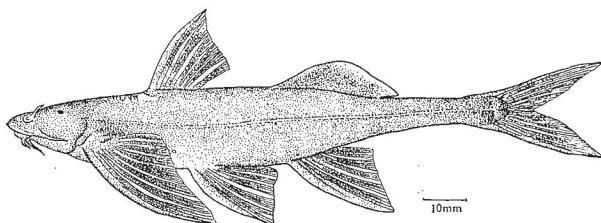
***Pseudecheneis crassicauda* Ng & Edds 2005** *crassus* (L.), thick; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its deep caudal peduncle [authors use name as an adjective, in which case preferred spelling would have been *crassicauda*]

***Pseudecheneis eddsi* Ng 2006** in honor of ichthyologist and aquatic ecologist David Edds (b. 1954), Emporia State University (Kansas, USA), for collecting part of the type series and for his work on Nepalese fishes

***Pseudecheneis gracilis* Zhou, Li & Yang 2008** Latin for thin or slender, referring to “elongate and tenuous” body

***Pseudecheneis immaculata* Chu 1982** *im-* (L.), not; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to lack of spots or patches on body [originally spelled *immaculatus*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

***Pseudecheneis koladynae* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2010** of the Koladyn River, Mizoram State, India, type locality



Pseudecheneis immaculata. From: Chu, X.-L. 1982. Phylogeny of the genus *Pseudecheneis* (Siluriformes: Sisoridae), with descriptions of two new species. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica 7 (4): 428–437.

***Pseudecheneis longipectoralis* Zhou, Li & Yang 2008** *longus* (L.), long; *pectoralis* (L.), pectoral, referring to longer pectoral fin (reaching pelvic-fin base) compared with *P. sulcata* and *P. crassicauda*

***Pseudecheneis maurus* Ng & Tan 2007** from *maurós* (Gr. μαυρός), dark (but treated as a noun), referring to absence of distinct pale spots on body

***Pseudecheneis nagalandensis* Shangningam & Kosygin 2020** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nagaland, India, where type locality (Tizu River at Sohomi, Chindwin River basin) is situated

***Pseudecheneis paucipunctata* Zhou, Li & Yang 2008** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *punctata* (L.), spotted, referring to yellow spots and patches on some parts of the body but not others (occipital and posttemporal) [originally spelled *paucipunctatus*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

***Pseudecheneis paviei* Vaillant 1892** in honor of Auguste Jean-Marie Pavie (1847–1925), French colonial civil servant and diplomat, who collected holotype

***Pseudecheneis serracula* Ng & Edds 2005** unnecessary feminization of *serraculum* (L.), rudder, referring to its large adipose fin

***Pseudecheneis sirenica* Vishwanath & Darshan 2007** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Siren River, Brahmaputra basin, India, type locality

***Pseudecheneis stenura* Ng 2006** *sténos* (Gr. στένος), narrow; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its extremely narrow caudal peduncle

***Pseudecheneis sulcatoides* Zhou & Chu 1992** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its resemblance to (and previous misidentification as) *P. sulcata*

***Pseudecheneis sulcata* (McClelland 1842)** Latin for furrowed or grooved, probably referring to oval adhesive disk on breast, “composed of transverse plates”

***Pseudecheneis suppaetula* Ng 2006** Latin for squinting somewhat, referring to its small eye (8.1–8.3% SL)

***Pseudecheneis sympelvica* Roberts 1998** *sym* (Gr. συμ), together or joined; *pelvica* (L), pelvic, referring to pelvic fins united medially for their entire length, except for a small notch distally (vs. widely separated to base in congeners) [originally spelled *sympelvicus*, emended to agree with feminine genus]

***Pseudecheneis tchangi* (Hora 1937)** in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Tchunlin (or Tchun-Lin) Tchang (1897–1963), Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, who discovered and illustrated this species in 1936 but reported it as *P. sulcata*

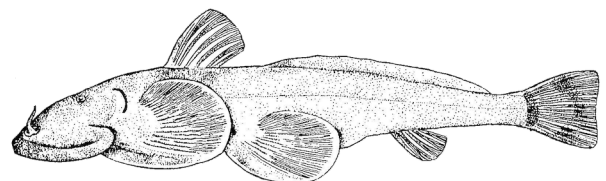
***Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis* Vishwanath & Darshan 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ukhrul District, Manipur, India, where type locality (Momo stream, Tusom Christian Village) is situated

Pseudexostoma

Chu 1979

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, allusion not explained, possibly referring to occasional placement of *P. yunnanense* in (and presumed similarity to) *Exostoma*

***Pseudexostoma brachysoma* Chu 1979** *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, proposed as a subspecies of *P. yunnanense* with a shorter body



Pseudexostoma brachysoma. From: Chu, X.-L. 1979. Systematics and evolutionary pedigree of the glyptosternoid fishes (family Sisoridae). Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica 4 (1): 72–82.

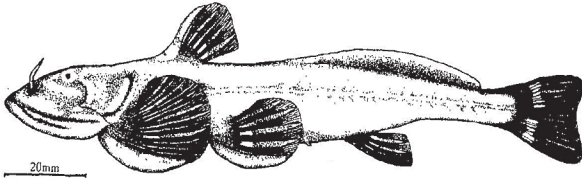
Pseudexostoma yunnanense (Tchang 1935) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic to the Irrawaddy River drainage

Sineuchiloglanis

Li, Dao & Zhou 2022

Sin-, from Sinica (China), referring to most of the species occurring in China; *Euchiloglanis* (= *Chimarrichthys*), a generic name used for a group of Glyptosterninae

Sineuchiloglanis anteanalis (Fang, Xu & Cui 1984) *ante* (L.), before; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to anterior placement of anal fin, beginning closer to ventral-fin origin than to caudal-fin base



Sineuchiloglanis anteanalis. From: Fang, S.-M., T.-Q. Xu and G.-H. Cui. 1984. A new species of the catfish genus *Pareuchiloglanis* (Pisces: Sisoridae) from China. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica (2): 209–211.

Sineuchiloglanis chui (Li, Dao & Zhou 2020) in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Chu Xin-Luo, Kunming Institute of Zoology, for his “great” contribution to the taxonomy of the Sisoridae

Sineuchiloglanis gracilicaudata (Wu & Chen 1979) *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender; *caudata* (L.), tailed, “quite easily distinguished from other fishes of *Euchiloglanis* [original genus] by its slender caudal peduncle, its length being more than 5 times its depth”

Sineuchiloglanis hupingshanensis (Kang, Chen & He 2016) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hunan Hupingshan National Nature Reserve, Shimen County, Hunan Province, China, type locality

Sineuchiloglanis myzostoma (Norman 1923) *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω) to suck; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to its thick, fleshy, papillated lips (which, despite the name, do not help the fish cling to rocks in swift water)

Sineuchiloglanis nebulifera (Ng & Kottelat 2000) *nebula* (L.), cloud; *fera* (L.), carrying or bearing, referring to cream patches on dorsal surface

Sineuchiloglanis prolixdorsalis (Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang 2007) *prolixus*, extended; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to longer distance from end of dorsal-fin base to origin of adipose fin, distinguished from *Tremeuchiloglanis abbreviata* in the same river system

Sineuchiloglanis robusta (Ding, Fu & Ye 1991) Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), presumably referring to its “elongate, stout” (translation) body shape

Sineuchiloglanis sichuanensis (Ding, Fu & Ye 1991) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sichuan Province, China, where it is endemic to the Yangtze River basin

Tremeuchiloglanis

Li, Dao & Zhou 2022

tréma (Gr. τρήμα), hole or opening, referring to larger gill opening compared with *Chimarrichthys*, *Creteuchiloglanis* and *Pareuchiloglanis*; *Euchiloglanis* (= *Chimarrichthys*), a generic name used for a group of Glyptosterninae

Tremeuchiloglanis abbreviata (Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang 2007) Latin for shortened, referring to its shorter abdominal region compared with congeners



Tremeuchiloglanis abbreviata, holotype, 97.2 mm SL. From: Li, X., W. Zhou, A. W. Thomson, Q. Zhang and Y. Yang. 2007 A review of the genus *Pareuchiloglanis* (Sisoridae) from the Lancangjiang (upper Mekong River) with descriptions of two new species from Yunnan, China. Zootaxa 1440: 1–19.

Tremeuchiloglanis arcuata (Dao, Li, Yang & Zhou 2020) Latin for bowed or arched, referring to shape of body as seen from the side

Tremeuchiloglanis longicauda (Yue 1981) *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to longer caudal peduncle compared with *T. macrotrema* and *T. sinensis*

Tremeuchiloglanis macrotrema (Norman 1925) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *tréma* (Gr. τρήμα), hole, referring to larger gill opening compared with *Barbeuchiloglanis feae*, its presumed congener at the time

Tremeuchiloglanis posteranalis (Dao, Li, Yang & Zhou 2020) *posterior* (L.), coming after; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to anal-fin origin near caudal-fin base

Tremeuchiloglanis rhabdura (Ng 2004) rod-tailed, from *rhabdos* (Gr. ῥάβδος), rod, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its slender caudal peduncle

Tremeuchiloglanis salicesbarba (Dao, Li, Yang & Zhou 2020) *salices*, from *Salix*, willow tree genus; *barba* (L.), beard, referring to maxillary barbels resembling the tip of a *Salix* leaf

Tremeuchiloglanis sinensis (Hora & Silas 1952) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic to the middle and upper Zhujiang (Pearl) River basin

UNAVAILABLE NAME

The following species was described in electronic-only publications without evidence of ZooBank registration, required per ICZN 8.5.3. The name is therefore unavailable (but may still appear in subsequent publications and websites). Its omission above is not an oversight.

Parachiloglanis palziensis Abujam, Mahato, Bushi, Nimasow, Nimasow & Das 2022 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Palizi Village, near Bichom River, West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh, India