

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Sharpbellies

Family XENOCYPRIDIDAE

Günther 1868



Chanodichthys erythropterus. Illustration by John Bachmann. From: Basilewsky, S. 1855. Ichthyographia Chinae borealis. Nouveaux mémoires de la Société impériale des naturalistes de Moscou 10: 215–263, Pls. 1–9. [Dated 1852 but published in 1855.]

Subfamily XENOCYPRIDINAE

Günther 1868

Ancherythroculter

Yih & Wu 1964

anchi-, from *ángchi* (Gr. ἄγχι), near, i.e., similar to *Erythroculter* (=Culter)

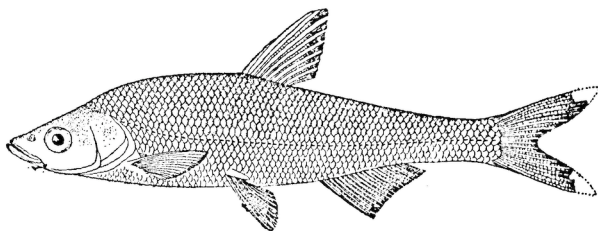
***Ancherythroculter daovantieni* (Bănărescu 1967)** in honor of primatologist Dao Van Tien (1920–1995), National University of Hanoi, who provided holotype

***Ancherythroculter kurematsui* (Kimura 1934)** in honor of U. Kurematsu, who, during the Japanese occupation of China, served on the Japanese General Council of Chengtu (now Chingdu), capital of Sichuan Province, China, where this species occurs

***Ancherythroculter lini* Luo 1994** in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Lin Shu-Yen (1903–1974), who reported this species as *Erythroculter hypselonotus* (= *Chanodichthys dabryi*) in 1934

***Ancherythroculter nigrocauda* Yih & Wu 1964** *nigro*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *cauda* (L.), tail, allusion not explained, possibly referring to the “particularly obvious” (translation) margins around its caudal-fin lobes [second author sometimes given as “Woo”]

***Ancherythroculter wangi* (Tchang 1932)** in honor of Mr. F. T. Wang (no other information given), who collected holotype



Ancherythroculter wangi, with damaged caudal-fin lobes reconstructed. From: Tchang, T.-L. 1932. Notes on three new Chinese fishes. Bulletin of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping (Zoological Series) 3 (9): 121–125.

Aphyocypris

Günther 1868

aphyo, from *aphyē* (ἀφύη), small white fry, probably referring to small size of *A. chinensis* (22 “lines” long = 4.66 cm); *cypris*, a common suffix for small cyprinoid genera, derived from *Cyprinus* (Common Carp)¹

***Aphyocypris amnis* Liao, Kullander & Lin 2011** Latin for stream or river, referring to its distribution in only one river drainage

***Aphyocypris arcus* (Lin 1931)** Latin for bow, referring to arched ventral outline on thorax

***Aphyocypris chinensis* Günther 1868** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chikiang, China, type locality

***Aphyocypris dorsohorizontalis* (Nguyen & Doan 1969)** *dorso-*, from *dorsalis* (L.), of the back; *horizontalis* (L.), horizontal, referring to its “nearly flat” (translation) back [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Aphyocypris kikuchii* (Oshima 1919)** in honor of Yonetaro Kikuchi (1869–1921), collector for the Taipei Museum in Formosa (Taiwan), who collected holotype

***Aphyocypris kyphus* (Mai 1978)** apparent Latinization of Ky-Phú Creek, Cho-Moi, Hòa-Binh Province, northern Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]



Aphyocypris amnis, ~50.0 mm SL. From: Liao, T.-Y., S. O. Kullander and H.-D. Lin. 2011. Synonymization of *Parasabora*, *Yaoshanicus*, and *Nicholsicypris* with *Aphyocypris*, and description of a new species of *Aphyocypris* from Taiwan (Teleostei: Cyprinidae). Zoological Studies 50 (5): 657–664.

¹ Some authors believe *Cyprinus* (from the Greek κυπρίνος, *kyprínos*) is derived from Kypris, also known as Venus (or Aphrodite), the goddess of love, referring to the Common Carp's fecundity. Another explanation is that *kyprinos* is derived from *kypros* (κύπρος), a Greek word for henna, referring to the carp's bronze coloration. See: Guasparri, A. 2022. The Roman classification and nomenclature of aquatic animals: an annotated checklist (with a focus on ethnobiology). Anthropozoologica 57 (2): 19–100.

***Aphyocypris lini* (Weitzman & Chan 1966)** in honor of Chinese ichthyologist Lin Shu-Yen (1903–1974), who described this species in 1939 but used a preoccupied name (*A. pooni* Herre 1939, possibly a junior synonym of *Tanichthys albonubes*, Tanichthyidae)

***Aphyocypris moltrechti* (Regan 1908)** in honor of Latvian entomologist-ophthalmologist Arnold Moltrecht (1873–1952), who collected holotype

***Aphyocypris normalis* Nichols & Pope 1927** Latin for normal or according to rule, allusion not explained nor evident; in fact, since its complete lateral line differs from the incomplete lateral line Günther emphasized in his description of the genus, this species appears to be *abnormal* or “breaking the rule”

***Aphyocypris pulchilineata* Zhu, Zhao & Huang 2013** *pulcher* (L.), beautiful; *lineata* (L.), lined, presumably referring to distinct longitudinal black stripe along body, narrow yellowish or golden stripe immediately above it, thin black stripe along dorsal midline from head to caudal-fin base, and/or black line between anal- and caudal-fin bases

Chanodichthys

Bleeker 1860

chano-, referring to resemblance of *C. mongolicus* to *Chanos* (*Gonorynchiformes*: Chanidae); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish (the “d” probably added for euphony)

***Chanodichthys abramoides* (Dybowski 1872)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: allusion not explained, possibly referring to its superficial resemblance to the Common Bream of Europe, *Abramis brama*

***Chanodichthys dabryi* (Bleeker 1871)** in honor of Claude-Philibert Dabry de Thiersant (1826–1898), fish culturist, French counsel to China, and student of Chinese fishes, who sent specimens to the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

***Chanodichthys erythropterus* (Basilewsky 1855)** red-finned, from *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to its reddish fins

***Chanodichthys flavipinnis* (Tirant 1883)** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned, referring to its yellowish dorsal fin

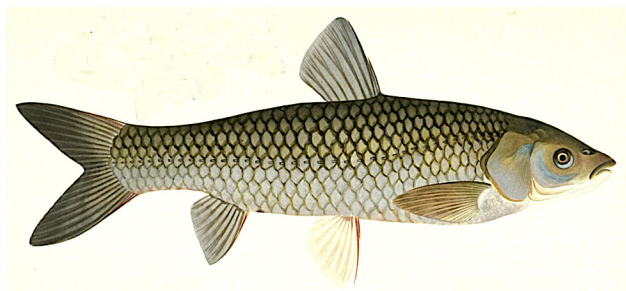
***Chanodichthys mongolicus* (Basilewsky 1855)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: described from a specimen “In winter, brought to Beijing frozen from Mongolia” (translation)

***Chanodichthys mongolicus elongatus* (He & Liu 1980)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its slenderer body and caudal peduncle compared with *C. m. mongolicus*

***Chanodichthys mongolicus qionghaiensis* (Ding 1990)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qionghai Lake, Sichuan, China, where it is endemic

***Chanodichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker 1871)** sharp-headed, from *oxýs* (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp or pointed, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to the pointed shape of its head

***Chanodichthys recurviceps* (Richardson 1846)** *recurvus* (L.), curved upwards; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, “remarkable for the face being inclined upwards by a sudden curvature over the temples like the profile of a pug-dog”



“Strong carp,” unpublished painting from an unknown Chinese artist commissioned by John Reeves (now at the British Museum), probably the “Chinese painting” (translation) upon which Valenciennes based his description of *Leuciscus* (now *Ctenopharyngodon*) *idella*.

Ctenopharyngodon

Steindachner 1866

cteno-, from *ktenós* (Gr. κτενός), genitive of *kteis* (κτεῖς), comb; *phárynx* (Gr. φάρυγξ), throat; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to its comb-like pharyngeal teeth

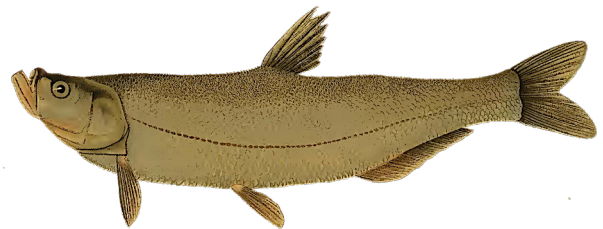
***Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valenciennes 1844)** *-ella* (L.), diminutive suffix, etymology not explained nor evident, possibly referring to *Ide* or *idus*, from the Eurasian *Leuciscus idus* (Cypriniformes: Leuciscidae), in whose genus it was originally placed

Culter

Basilewsky 1855

Latin for knife, referring to knife-like shape of *C. alburnus*

***Culter alburnus* Basilewsky 1855** Latin for whitefish (e.g., Common Bleak *Alburnus alburnus*), presumably referring to its white body color (“Corpus album”)



Culter alburnus. Illustration by John Bachmann. From: Basilewsky, S. 1855. Ichthyographia Chinae borealis. Nouveaux mémoires de la Société impériale des naturalistes de Moscou 10: 215–263, Pls. 1–9. [Dated 1852 but published in 1855.]

***Culter compressocarpus* Yih & Chu 1959** *compressus* (L.), squeezed or pressed together; *carpus* (L.), body, referring to thin, laterally compressed body

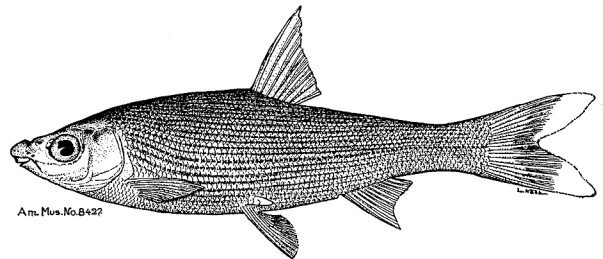
***Culter oxycephaloides* Kreyenberg & Pappenheim 1908** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Culter* (= *Chanodichthys*) *oxycephalus*, which it resembles in the shape of its head

Distoichodon

Peters 1881

distolos (Gr. δίστολος), in pairs; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to two rows of pharyngeal teeth

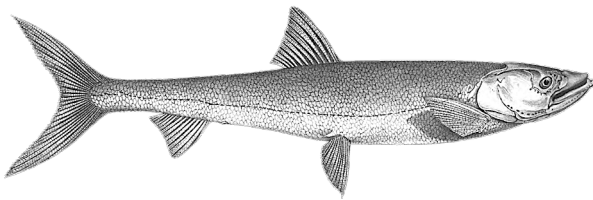
***Distoichodon compressus* (Nichols 1925)** Latin for squeezed or pressed together, referring to its compressed body



Probably first-published image of *Distoichodon compressus*, with damaged caudal fin reconstructed. Illustration by Louise Nash. From: Nichols, J. T. 1928. Chinese fresh-water fishes in the American Museum of Natural History’s collections. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 58 (1): 1–62.

***Distoichodon macrophthalmus* Zhao, Kullander, Kullander & Zhang 2009** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its relatively bigger eyes compared with congeners

***Distoichodon tumirostris* Peters 1881** *tumidus*, swollen; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “bulging, prominent snout” (translation)



Elopichthys bambusa. Illustration by W. Mitchell. From: Richardson, J. 1845. Ichthyology, Part 3. In: R. B. Hinds (ed.) The zoology of the voyage of H. M. S. Sulphur, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., C. B., F. R. G. S., etc., during the years 1836–42, No. 10. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 99–150, Pls. 55–64.

Elopichthys

Bleeker 1860

Elops, referring to its elongate body, similar to that of ladyfishes (*Elops*, Elopidae); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

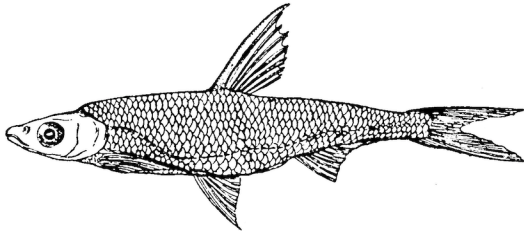
***Elopichthys bambusa* (Richardson 1845)** *Bambusa*, bamboo genus, alluding to “Bamboo spoil fish,” translation of Chinese vernacular (phonetically spelled *Chūh nuy yu*) as given by John Reeves (1774–1856), who commissioned fish paintings and illustrations from Chinese artists while working as a tea inspector in China (1812–1831)

Hainania

Koller 1927

-*ia* (L.), belonging to: Hainan Island, China, type locality of *H. serrata*

***Hainania serrata* Koller 1927** Latin for serrated (toothed like a saw), referring to its belly scutes from pelvic fin base to anus



Hainania serrata. From: Koller, O. 1927. Fische von der Insel Hai-nan. Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien 41: 25–49, Pl. 1.

Hemiculter

Bleeker 1860

hemi-, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισύς), half, referring to previous placement of *H. leucisculus* in *Culter*

***Hemiculter bleekeri* Warpachowski 1888** in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who proposed *Hemiculter* in 1860

***Hemiculter clupeioides* Nichols 1925** -*oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *clupea* (L.), herring or herring-like fish, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the herring-like “appreciable slight keel” on its breast and/or its “more deciduous scales” compared with congeners known at the time

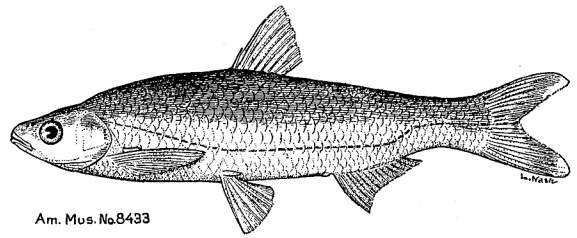
***Hemiculter elongatus* Nguyen & Ngo 2001** Latin for prolonged, referring to its long, thin body

***Hemiculter krempfi* Pellegrin & Chevey 1938** in honor of French marine biologist Armand Krempf (1879–?), Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography (Vietnam), who collected holotype

***Hemiculter leucisculus* (Basilewsky 1855)** diminutive of the Eurasian dace genus *Leuciscus* (Leuciscidae), presumably referring to its smaller, *Leuciscus*-like jaws (“maxilla inferiore Leucisco simili”) compared with large-jawed members of *Culter*, in which it was originally placed

***Hemiculter lucidus* (Dybowski 1872)** Latin for bright or shining, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its silvery coloration

***Hemiculter nigromarginis* Yih & Wu 1964** *nigro*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *marginis* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to black margin on caudal fin²



Am. Mus. No. 8433

Probably first-published image of *Hemiculter clupeioides*. Illustration by Louise Nash. From: Nichols, J. T. 1928. Chinese fresh-water fishes in the American Museum of Natural History's collections. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 58 (1): 1–62.

***Hemiculter nikolskyi* Vasil'eva, Vasil'ev & Shedko 2022** in honor of the “famous” (translation) Russian ichthyologist Georgy Vasil'evich Nikolsky (1910–1977), organizer and participant of the Amur expeditions, the collections of which served as the basis for the authors' study of the genus

***Hemiculter songhogensis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2001** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sông Hồng, Hà Nội, Vietnam, type locality

***Hemiculter varpachovskii* Nikolskii 1903** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Nikolai Arkadevich Warpachowski (1862–1909), who proposed the closely related *Hemiculterella* in 1888 [Cyrillic “B” Romanized as “v” instead of “w”]

***Hemiculter yungaoi* Vasil'eva, Vasil'ev & Shedko 2022** in honor of Yun Gao, Kunming Institute of Zoology (China), who collected holotype

Hemiculterella

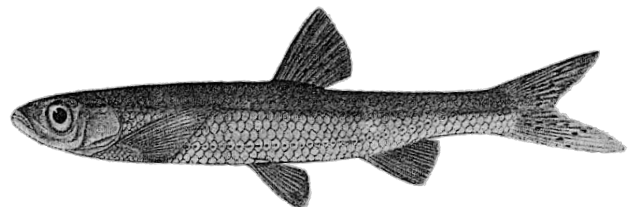
Warpachowski 1888

-*ella* (L.), diminutive suffix: alluding to its similarity to *Hemiculter*

***Hemiculterella macrolepis* Chen 1989** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to large scales (larger than those on *H. sauvagei*, at least)

***Hemiculterella sauvagei* Warpachowski 1888** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of French paleontologist-ichthyologist Henri Émile Sauvage (1842–1917), whose 1884 description of *Hemiculter balnei* (= *leucisculus*) is cited by Warpachowski

***Hemiculterella wui* (Wang 1935)** in honor of Chinese zoologist Wu Hsien-Wen (1900–1985, also known as Xian-Wen Wu), Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China



Hemiculterella wui. From: Wang, K.-F. 1935. Preliminary notes on the fishes of Chekiang (Iso-spondyli, Apodes & Plectospondyli). Contributions from the Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China. (Zoological Series) 11 (1): 1–65.

Hemigrammocypriis

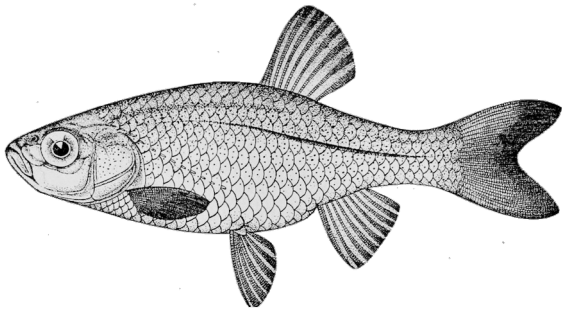
Fowler 1910

hemi-, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισύς), half, and *grammé* (Gr. γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to incomplete lateral line of *H. rasborella* (= *neglectus*); *cypris*, a common suffix for small cyprinoid genera, derived from *Cyprinus* (Common Carp)¹

***Hemigrammocypriis neglectus* (Stieler 1907)** Latin for overlooked, allusion not explained, presumably referring to how the author and ichthyologist Paul Pappenheim, as reported by Zarske (2013), overlooked this species among a consignment of aquarium fishes from Japan, initially thinking it was the juvenile of a larger cyprinid species³

²Yahui Zhao, Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, pers. comm.

³Zarske, A. 2013. *Barilius neglectus* Stieler, 1907 — ein Seniorsynonym von *Hemigrammocypriis rasborella* Fowler, 1910 (Teleostei: Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae). Vertebrate Zoology 63 (3): 253–257.



Probably first-published image of *Hemigrammocypris neglecta* (as *H. rasborella*, a junior synonym). From: Fowler, H. W. 1910. Description of four new cyprinoids (Rhodeinae). Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 62: 476–486.

Hypophthalmichthys

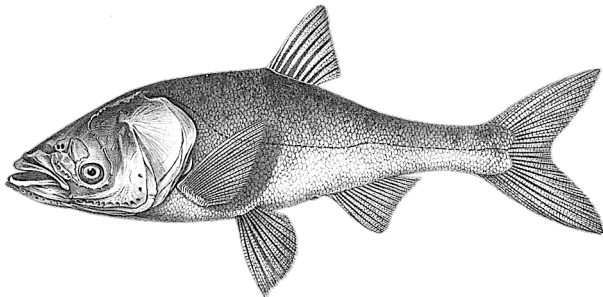
Bleeker 1860

hypó (Gr. ὑπό), less than, under or beneath; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to their downward-looking ventrolateral eyes; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

Hypophthalmichthys harmandi **Sauvage 1884** in honor of François-Jules Harmand (1845–1921), French Navy Surgeon, naturalist and explored in Indochina, who collected holotype

Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (**Valenciennes 1844**) Latin for a female *molitor*, miller or grinder, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its pharyngeal teeth (used to grind phytoplankton)

Hypophthalmichthys nobilis (**Richardson 1845**) Latin for well-known, noted or celebrated, alluding to “Eminent fish,” translation of Chinese vernacular (phonetically spelled *Tsing yu*) as given by John Reeves, who commissioned fish paintings and illustrations from Chinese artists while working as a tea inspector in China (1812–1831)



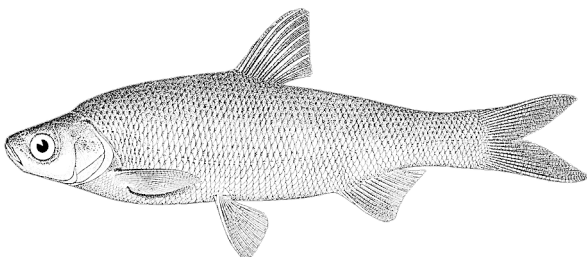
Hypophthalmichthys nobilis. Illustration by W. Mitchell. From: Richardson, J. 1845. Ichthyology. Part 3. In: R. B. Hinds (ed.) The zoology of the voyage of H. M. S. Sulphur, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., C. B., F. R. G. S., etc., during the years 1836–42, No. 10. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 99–150, Pls. 55–64.

Ischikauia

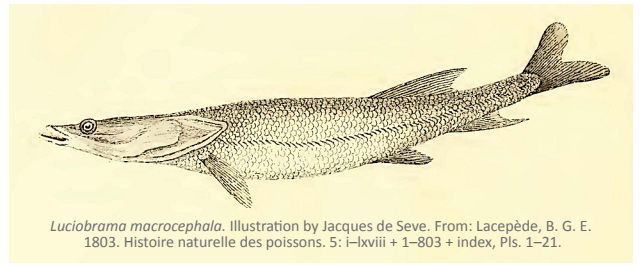
Jordan & Snyder 1900

-*ia* (L.), belonging to: Japanese biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861–1935), Imperial Museum of Tokyo, who provided a small collection of fishes from Lake Biwa (Japan), including *I. steenackeri* [note apparent Latinization of spelling]

Ischikauia steenackeri (**Sauvage 1883**) in honor of Francisque (also spelled Francis) Steenackers (1858–1917, note the dropped “s”), French Consul to Japan, who collected holotype



Possibly first-published image of *Ischikauia steenackeri*. From: Jordan, D. S. and J. O. Snyder. 1900. Illustration by Chloe Lesley Starks. A list of fishes collected in Japan by Keinosuke Otaki, and by the United States steamer Albatross, with descriptions of fourteen new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 23 (1213): 335–380, Pls. 9–20.



Luciobrama macrocephala. Illustration by Jacques de Seve. From: Lacepède, B. G. E. 1803. Histoire naturelle des poissons. 5: i–lxviii + 1–803 + index, Pls. 1–21.

Luciobrama

Bleeker 1870

lucius (L.) pike (Esocidae), referring to its long, *Esox*-like head and trunk (body); *brama*, derived from *abramis* (Gr. ἀβραμῖς), bream or mullet, i.e., a pike-like bream

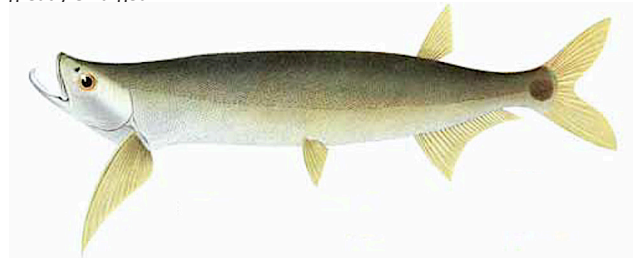
Luciobrama macrocephala (**Lacepède 1803**) large-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its long, pike-like head [often spelled *macrocephalus*]

Macrochirichthys

Bleeker 1859

macro-, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *chir*, from *cheir* (Gr. χεῖρ), hand, homologous to the pectoral fin, which is greatly enlarged; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

Macrochirichthys macrochirus (**Valenciennes 1844**) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *chirus*, from *cheirós* (Gr. χειρός), genitive of *cheir* (χεῖρ), hand, homologous to the pectoral fin, which is greatly enlarged



Possibly first-published image of *Macrochirichthys macrochirus* (as *M. uranoscopus*, a junior synonym). From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprines. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1864.]

Megalobrama

Dybowski 1872

megalós (Gr. μέγας), great or large, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large size (up to 27 cm in *M. skolkovii*) and/or high body and steep dorsal profile; *brama*, derived from *abramis* (Gr. ἀβραμῖς), bream or mullet, i.e., a large bream

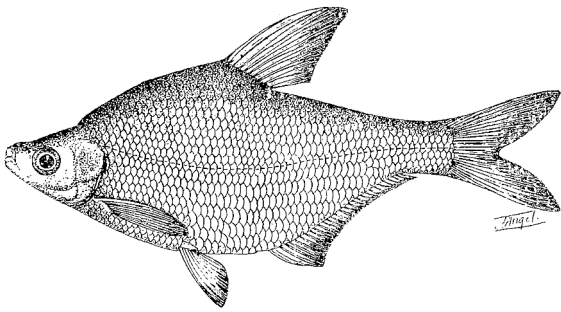
Megalobrama amblycephala **Yih 1955** blunt-headed, from *amblys* (Gr. ἀμβλύς), blunt, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its head shape compared with *M. terminalis*

Megalobrama elongata **Huang & Zhang 1986** Latin for prolonged, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its shorter body height compared with congeners, which might give it a more elongate or streamlined appearance

Megalobrama mantschurica (**Basilevsky 1855**) -*ica* (L.), belonging to: Manchuria, referring to distribution in northeast Asia

Megalobrama pellegrini (**Tchang 1930**) patronym not identified but clearly in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873–1944), who described many Southeast Asian freshwater fishes

Megalobrama skolkovii **Dybowski 1872** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Adjutant General I. G. Skolkov (1814–1873), who led an 1869 expedition to the Amur drainage basin, Russia (where this species was collected), during which Dybowski served as physician and naturalist [treated as a synonym or subspecies of *M. mantschurica* by some workers]



Megalobrama pellegrini. Illustration by Fernand Angel. From: Tchang, T.-L. 1930. Nouveau genre et nouvelles espèces de cyprinidés de Chine. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France 55 (1): 46–52.

***Megalobrama terminalis* (Richardson 1846)** Latin for of or belonging to boundaries, alluding to “Border fish,” English translation of Chinese vernacular (phonetically spelled *Peen yu*) as given by John Reeves, who commissioned fish paintings and illustrations from Chinese artists while working as a tea inspector in China (1812–1831)

Metzia

Jordan & Thompson 1914

-*ia* (L.), belonging to: American zoologist Charles William Metz (1889–1975), Stanford University (California, USA), who helped the authors identify fishes collected in Japan

***Metzia alba* (Nguyen 1991)** Latin for white, referring to its silvery color

***Metzia bounthobi* Shibukawa, Phousavanh, Phongsā & Iwata 2012** in honor of zoologist Bounthob Praxaysombath, National University of Laos (Vientiane), lead researcher of the 2007–2010 field surveys during which eight of the 10 type series were collected



Metzia bounthobi, holotype, 57.0 mm SL. Photo by T. Phommavong. From: Shibukawa, K., P. Phousavanh, K. Phongsā and A. Iwata. 2012. A new species of *Metzia* (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae) from northern Laos. Zootaxa 3586: 264–271.

***Metzia formosae* (Oshima 1920)** of Formosa, described from Taiwan

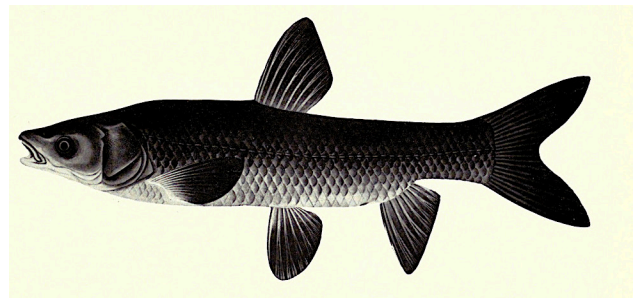
***Metzia hautus* (Nguyen 1991)** Latinization of the French *haut*, high, referring to its higher body compared with congeners

***Metzia lineata* (Pellegrin 1907)** Latin for lined, presumably referring to the brown longitudinal parallel lines marking each row of scales along the back and sides

***Metzia longinatus* Gan, Lan & Zhang 2009** *longus* (L.), long; *nasus* (L.), snout, referring to its relatively long snout (longer than eye diameter) compared with congeners

***Metzia mesembrinum* (Jordan & Evermann 1902)** Latinization of *mesēmbrións* (Gr. μεσημβρινός), midday or noon (when the sun is at the meridian), but often used to mean southern (the country towards the meridian, the south), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to island of Kotosho (now called Orchid), reported (but incorrect) type locality southeast of mainland Taiwan (correct type locality is Suwata, on southern rim of Yilan County, Taiwan)

***Metzia parva* Luo, Sullivan, Zhao & Peng 2015** Latin for small, referring to its body size (48.3–57.7 mm SL vs. 58.3–151.4 mm SL in congeners)



Mylopharyngodon piceus. Illustration commissioned by John Reeves from an unknown Chinese artist upon which Richardson based his description. From: Whitehead, P. J. P. 1970. The Reeves Collection of Chinese fish drawings. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Historical Series 3 (7): 191–233, Pls. 1–29.

Mylopharyngodon

Peters 1881

mylo-, from *mýlē* (Gr. μύλη), mill or millstone; *phárynx* (Gr. φάρυγξ), throat; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative *ódoús* (*odoús*), tooth, referring to mollusk-crushing pharyngeal teeth

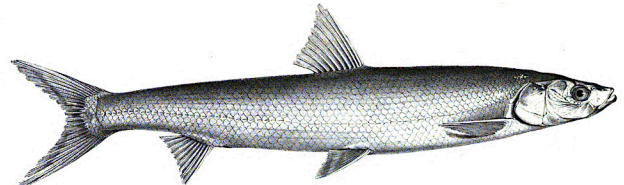
***Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Richardson 1846)** Latin for pitchy or pitch-black, referring to its “pitchy or blackish-brown” coloration

Ochetobius

Günther 1868

etymology not explained, perhaps from *ochetós* (Gr. ὀχετός), groove, referring to triangular groove near corner of mouth, a diagnostic character mentioned in Kner’s 1867 description of *O. elongatus*

***Ochetobius elongatus* (Kner 1867)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongate, compressed body



Ochetobius elongatus. From: Kner, R. 1867. Fische. Reise der österreichischen Fregatte “Novara” um die Erde in den Jahren 1857–1859, unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbain. Wien. Zool. Theil. 1 (pt 3): 275–433, Pls. 12–16.

Oxygaster

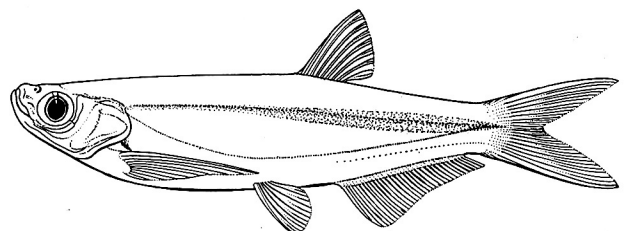
van Hasselt 1823

oxýs (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp or pointed; *gastēr* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to knife-like keel on abdominal surface of *O. anomalura*

***Oxygaster anomalura* van Hasselt 1823** uneven-tailed, from *anómalos* (Gr. ἀνώμαλος), irregular or uneven, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, perhaps referring to longer lower caudal lobe (not mentioned in description but shown in original drawing)

***Oxygaster argentea* (Day 1867)** Latin for silvery, referring to its “Brilliant silvery” coloration and local name, “The White Carp”

***Oxygaster pointoni* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of Arnold Cecil “Peter” Pointon (1898–1982), Forestry Manager of the Chieng Mai branch of the Bombay-Burma Company, Ltd.; Fowler did not explain why he honored Pointon, but perhaps he helped with Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee’s



Oxygaster pointoni. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1934. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition, Part I. Fishes. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 86: 67–163, Pl. 12.



Parabramis pekinensis. From: Illustration by John Bachmann. From: Basilewsky, S. 1855. Ichthyographia Chinae borealis. Nouveaux mémoires de la Société impériale des naturalistes de Moscou 10: 215–263, Pls. 1–9. [Dated 1852 but published in 1855.]

collecting trip to Thailand, during which holotype was collected in the city of Chiang Mai

Parabramis

Bleeker 1864

pará (Gr. παρά), near, referring to resemblance to and/or affinity with *Abramis* (Leuciscidae), in which its one species had originally been placed

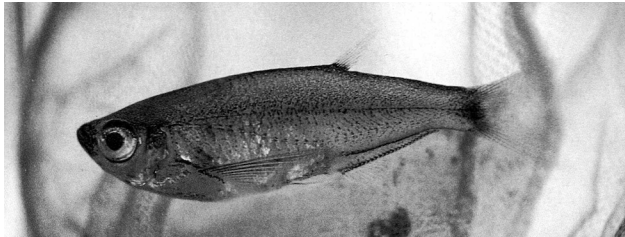
Parabramis pekinensis (Basilewsky 1855) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Peking (=Beijing), China, where it occurs in rivers leading to Tschill (Chihli) Bay, particularly in September and October

Parachela

Steindachner 1881

pará (Gr. παρά), near, similar in body shape to *Chela* (Danionidae)

Parachela cyanea Kottelat 1995 Latin for dark blue, referring to its bluish color in life



Parachela cyanea, paratype, 44.0 mm SL. From: Kottelat, M. 1995. Four new species of fishes from the middle Kapuas Basin, Indonesian Borneo (Osteichthyes: Cyprinidae and Belontiidae). Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 43 (1): 51–64.

Parachela hypophthalmus (Bleeker 1860) *hypó* (Gr. ὑπό), less than, under or beneath; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to lower placement of eyes on head compared with *P. oxygastroides*

Parachela ingerkongi (Bănărescu 1969) in honor of both American biologist Robert F. Inger (1920–2019) and Malaysian fisheries biologist Chin Phui Kong (1923–ca. 2016), the first to give an “adequate description” of North Borneo specimens of *Oxygaster* (= *Parachela*) *oxygastroides*

Parachela maculicauda (Smith 1934) *macula* (L.), spot; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to sharply defined dark blotch on each caudal-fin lobe

Parachela oxygastroides (Bleeker 1852) *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: resembling *Leuciscus oxygaster* (= *Oxygaster anomalura*)

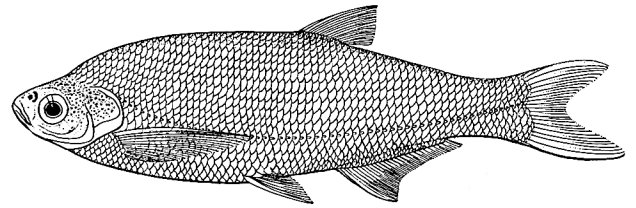
Parachela siamensis (Günther 1868) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Siam (Thailand), where type locality (Mouhot) is situated

Parachela williaminae Fowler 1934 in honor of Williamina Meyer de Schauensee (1905–1989), wife of Academy ornithologist Rodolphe, to whom the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is “greatly indebted for many Siamese fishes”

Paralaubuca

Bleeker 1864

pará (Gr. παρά), near, referring to what Bleeker believed was its close affinity with *Laubuca* Bleeker 1860 (now in Danionidae)



Paralaubuca riveroi. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1935. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition, Part IV. Fishes obtained in 1934. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 87: 89–163.

Paralaubuca barroni (Fowler 1934) in honor Mr. P. A. R. Barron of Chiang Mai, Thailand, a “student of Siamese Ophidia” (i.e., snakes)

Paralaubuca harmandi Sauvage 1883 in honor of François-Jules Harmand (1845–1921), French Navy Surgeon, naturalist and explored in Indochina, who collected holotype

Paralaubuca riveroi (Fowler 1935) in honor of Cuban biologist and anthropologist Luis Howell Rivero (1899–1986), to whom Fowler was indebted for collections of Cuban fishes (although this Asian fish is far from Cuba!)

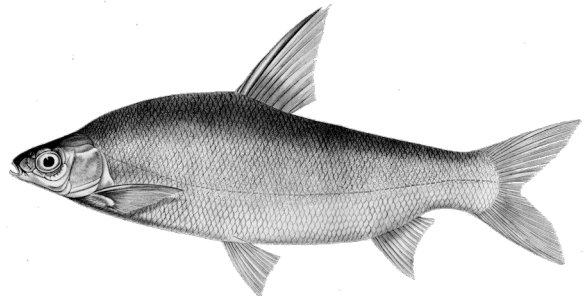
Paralaubuca typus Bleeker 1864 serving as type of genus

Plagiognathops

Berg 1907

plágios (Gr. πλάγιος), sideways or oblique; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), presumably referring to its arching, transverse mouth [replacement name for *Plagiognathus* Dybowski 1872, preoccupied in Hemiptera]

Plagiognathops microlepis (Bleeker 1871) *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to “significantly more numerous” (translation) and therefore smaller scales compared with *Xenocypris davidi*, its presumed congener at the time



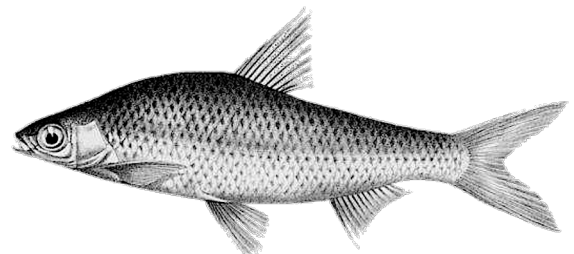
Plagiognathops microlepis. Illustration by Ludwig Speigler. From: Bleeker, P. 1871. Mémoire sur les cyprinoides de Chine. Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen (Amsterdam) 12 (2): 1–91, Pls. 1–14.

Pseudobrama

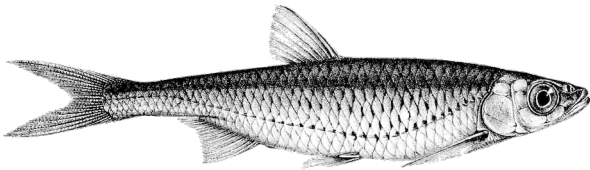
Bleeker 1870

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false; *brama*, derived from *abramis* (Gr. ἀβραμίδς), bream or mullet, described as an intermediate genus between *Xenocypris* and the leuciscid *Acanthobrama*

Pseudobrama simoni (Bleeker 1864) in honor of Gabriel Eugène Simon (1829–1896), French agronomist and consul to China, who “reported” (translation) a collection of Chinese fishes, including holotype of this one



Probably first-published image of *Pseudobrama simoni* (as *P. dumerili*, a junior synonym). Illustration by Ludwig Speigler. From: Bleeker, P. 1871. Mémoire sur les cyprinoides de Chine. Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen (Amsterdam) 12 (2): 1–91, Pls. 1–14.



Pseudohemiculter hainanensis. Illustration by J. Green. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1900. On the reptiles, batrachians, and fishes collected by the late Mr. John Whitehead in the interior of Hainan. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1899 (4): 956–962, Pls. 66–69.

Pseudohemiculter

Nichols & Pope 1927

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, proposed as a subgenus of *Hemiculter*

Pseudohemiculter dispar (Peters 1881) Latin for unlike or dissimilar, probably referring to how it is “very close” (translation) to but different from *Hemiculter leucisculus* and the genera *Chanodichthys* and *Culter*

Pseudohemiculter hainanensis (Boulenger 1900) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

Pseudohemiculter kweichowensis (Tang 1942) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: a market in Kweichow (Guizhou) Province, China, where holotype was obtained

Pseudohemiculter pacboensis Nguyen 2001 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pác Bó, Cao Bang Province, Vietnam, type locality

Pseudolaubuca

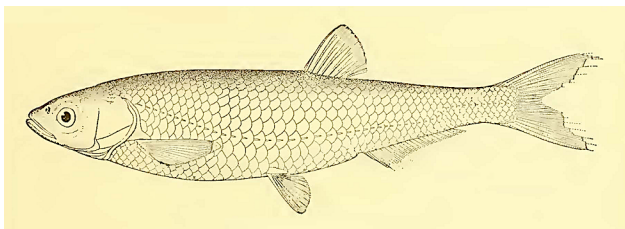
Bleeker 1864

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to its close affinity with *Paralaubuca*, described by Bleeker in a concurrent paper

Pseudolaubuca engraulis (Nichols 1925) *engraulis*, ancient Greek name (ἐγγραυλίς) of the European Anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus*, often used a standard suffix for anchovies, probably referring to its anchovy-like appearance

Pseudolaubuca hotaya Mai 1978 of Ho Tây [West Lake], Hanoi, North Vietnam, type locality

Pseudolaubuca jouyi (Jordan & Starks 1905) in honor of Pierre Louis Jouy, (1856–1894), American diplomat, amateur naturalist and ethnographer, who collected holotype



Pseudolaubuca jouyi. Illustration by Chloe Lesley Starks. From: Jordan, D. S. and E. C. Starks. 1905. On a collection of fishes made in Korea, by Pierre Louis Jouy, with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 28 (1391): 193–212.

Pseudolaubuca sinensis Bleeker 1864 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic

Sinibrama

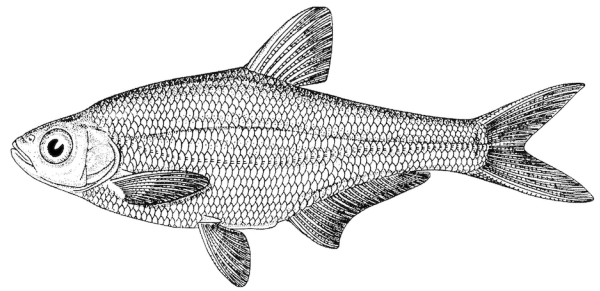
Wu 1939

sini-, Sinica (China); *brama*, derived from *abramis* (Gr. ἀβραμίδς), bream or mullet, i.e., a Chinese bream, probably referring to Chinese distribution of type species, *S. wui*

Sinibrama affinis (Vaillant 1892) Latin for related, referring to its affinity with *S. macrops*, from which it differs in the arrangement of scales

Sinibrama longianalis Xie, Xie & Zhang 2003 *longus* (L.), long; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to its long anal-fin base

Sinibrama macrops (Günther 1868) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its large eye, “rather longer



Sinibrama longianalis, holotype, 134.3 mm SL. Illustration by Ming-Jun Cai. From: Xie, Z.-G., C.-X. Xie and E. Zhang. 2003. *Sinibrama longianalis*, a new cyprinid species (Pisces: Teleostei) from the upper Yangtze River basin in Guizhou, China. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 51 (2): 403–411. [Third author’s first name is “E” with no period.]

than the snout, one-third of the length of the head, and wider than the interorbital space”

Sinibrama melrosei (Nichols & Pope 1927) in honor of Mrs. J. C. Melrose, of the American Presbyterian Mission of Hainan (China), in appreciation of her interest in the authors’ work [preferably spelled *melroseae* since name honors woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

Sinibrama taeniatus (Nichols 1941) Latin for banded, referring to slight dusky central band from below dorsal fin backward on the peduncle, becoming ill-defined more anteriorly

Sinibrama wui (Rendahl 1933) in honor of Chinese zoologist Wu Hsien-Wen (1900–1985, also known as Xian-Wen Wu), Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China, who recognized but did not name this species in 1930 [apparently a junior homonym of *Chanodichthys wui* Lin 1932 (= *S. macrops*); next available name may be *S. typus* Yih & Wu 1964 (written as *Sinibrama wui typus*, with the italicized “*typus*” intended to delineate the “typical” *S. wui* compared to a putative subspecies, *S. w. polylepis*, and not intended to be a name)]

Squaliobarbus

Günther 1868

etymology not explained, perhaps combining the chub-like shape of *Squalius* (Leuciscidae: Leuciscinae) with the barbels (although minute) of *Barbus* (Cyprinidae: Barbinae)

Squaliobarbus curricula (Richardson 1846) Latin for carriage, alluding to “Black-stone carriage,” translation of Chinese vernacular (phonetically spelled *Hih shih wan*) as given by John Reeves, who commissioned fish paintings and illustrations from Chinese artists while working as a tea inspector in China (1812–1831)



Possibly first-published image of *Squaliobarbus curricula* (as *Leuciscus teretiusculus*, a junior synonym). Illustration by John Bachmann. From: Basilewsky, S. 1855. Ichthyographia Chinae borealis. Nouveaux mémoires de la Société impériale des naturalistes de Moscou 10: 215–263, Pls. 1–9. [Dated 1852 but published in 1855.]

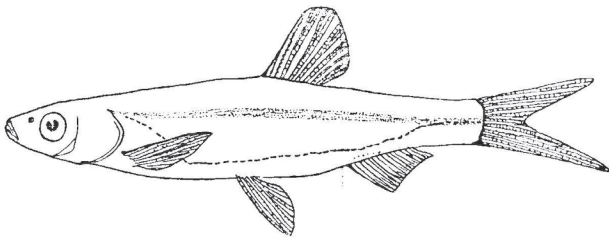
Toxabramis

Günther 1873

tox-, from *toxótēs* (Gr. τοξότης), archer or bowman, possibly referring to vaguely bow-like shape of body with strongly serrated dorsal fin spine serving as “arrow”; *abramis* (Gr. ἀβραμίδς), bream or mullet, possibly referring to its original placement in the nominal subfamily Abraminae

Toxabramis argentifer Abbott 1901 *argentum* (L.), silver; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, i.e., silvery, referring to its lower-body coloration

Toxabramis hoffmanni Lin 1934 in honor of American entomologist William E. Hoffmann (1896–1986), Director of the Lingnan Natural History Survey and Museum, for his interest in Lin’s work



Toxabramis hoffmanni. From: Lin, S.-Y. 1934. Contribution to a study of Cyprinidae of Kwangtung and adjacent provinces. Part VII. Subfamily Abramidinae. Lingnan Science Journal, Canton 13 (3): 437–455.

***Toxabramis houdemeri* Pellegrin 1932** in honor of French veterinary surgeon Fernand Édouard Houdemer (1881–?), who collected holotype

***Toxabramis maensis* Nguyen & Duong 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ma River, Camthuy district, Thanh Province, Vietnam, type locality

***Toxabramis nhatlensis* Nguyen, Tran & Ta 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nhật Lê River, Quang Binh Province, Vietnam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here, treated as a junior synonym of *T. maensis* by some workers]

***Toxabramis swinhonis* Günther 1873** *-is*, genitive singular of: Robert Swinhoe (1836–1877), British consul and naturalist at Shanghai, China, who collected type

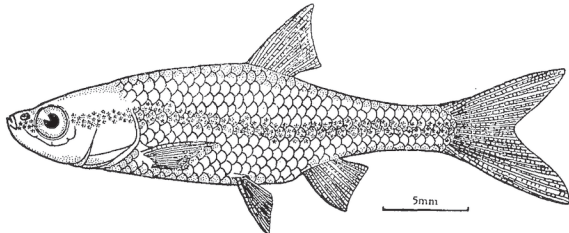
Xenocyprionides

Chen 1982

-oides, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to resemblance to *Xenocypris* in pharyngeal tooth pattern

***Xenocyprionides carinatus* Chen & Huang 1985** Latin for keeled, referring to its keeled abdomen

***Xenocyprionides parvulus* Chen 1982** diminutive of *parvus* (L.), small, i.e., very small, referring to its size, 27–32 mm TL (21–25 mm SL)



Xenocyprionides parvulus. From: Chen, Y.-Y. 1982. Description of a new genus and species of cyprinid fish. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica 7 (4): 425–427.

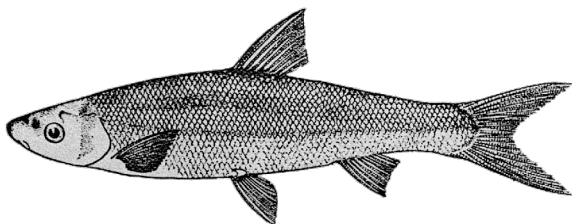
Xenocypris

Günther 1868

xénos (Gr. ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), allusion not explained, probably referring to its unique combination of characters (e.g., short anal fin, compressed pharyngeal teeth) among cyprinids; *cypris*, a common suffix for small cyprinoid genera, derived from *Cyprinus* (Common Carp)¹

***Xenocypris davidi* Bleeker 1871** in honor of Armand David (1826–1900), Lazarist missionary Catholic priest and biologist, who collected many species in China

***Xenocypris fangi* Tchang 1930** in honor of Ping-Wen Fang (1903–1944), Metropolitan Museum of Natural History and Biological Laboratory of



Xenocypris fangi. From: Tchang, T.-L. 1930. Note de Cyprinidés du Bassin du Yangtze. Sinensia 1 (7): 87–93.

the Science Society of China, who collected holotype

***Xenocypris hupeinensis* (Yih 1964)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hupei, China, type locality

***Xenocypris macrolepis* Bleeker 1871** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its larger scales compared with *X. davidi*

***Xenocypris medius* (Oshima 1920)** Latin for in the middle, referring to its type locality in central Formosa (Taiwan)

***Xenocypris schisturus* (Oshima 1920)** split-tailed, from *schistós* (Gr. σχιστός), split or divided, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its “well-developed rudimentary” caudal-fin rays

***Xenocypris yunnanensis* Nichols 1925** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yunnan-fu Lake (Kunming), type locality, and/or Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic

Subfamily OPSARIICHTHYINAE

Rendahl 1928

Candidia

Jordan & Richardson 1909

-ia (L.), belonging to: Lake Candidius (now Sun Moon Lake), Taiwan, type locality of *C. barbata*

***Candidia barbata* (Regan 1908)** Latin for bearded; originally described in *Opsariichthys* but differing in having a pair of barbels

***Candidia pingtungensis* Chen, Wu & Hsu 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Pingtung County, Taiwan, type locality



Candidia pingtungensis, holotype, male, 79.8 mm SL. From: Chen, I.-S., J.-H. Wu and C.-H. Hsu. 2008. The taxonomy and phylogeny of *Candidia* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from Taiwan, with description of a new species and comments on a new genus. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology Suppl. No. 19: 203–214.

Nipponocypris

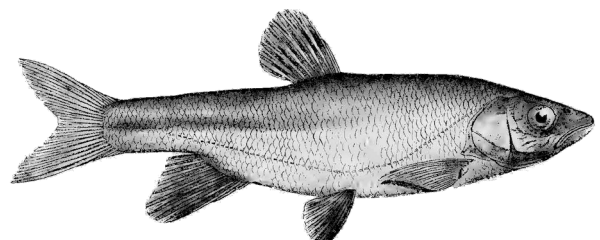
Chen, Wu & Hsu 2008

Nippon, referring to occurrence of all three species in Japan (they also occur in Korea); *cypris*, a common suffix for small cyprinoid genera, derived from *Cyprinus* (Common Carp)¹

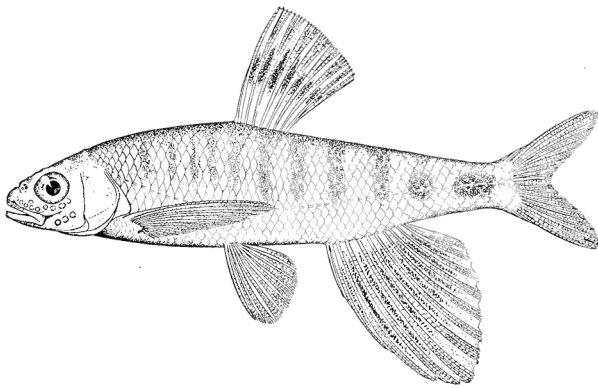
***Nipponocypris koreanus* (Kim, Oh & Hosoya 2005)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: South Korea, where type locality (Han River, Gangwon-do) is situated

***Nipponocypris sieboldii* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** in honor of Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866), German biologist and medical officer in the Dutch East Indian Army, who collected many of the fishes described in the *Fauna Japonica* monograph series (1833–1850), including this one, and under whose direction the series was prepared

***Nipponocypris temminckii* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** in honor of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778–1858), director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands) (Temminck did not name



Nipponocypris sieboldii. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1850. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. (ed.): Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 10–14: 173–269.



Opsariichthys evolans. From: Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1902. Notes on a collection of fishes from the island of Formosa. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 25 (1289): 315–368.

this species after himself; Schlegel wrote the description and coined the name, but the publication in which it appeared is credited to both authors)

Opsariichthys Bleeker 1863

etymology not explained, perhaps indicating a close relationship with and/or similarity (e.g., vertical barring) to *Opsarius* (Danionidae); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Opsariichthys acutipinnis* (Bleeker 1871)** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *pinnis* (scientific Neo-Latin), finned; name coined by Guichenot on a museum label, presumably referring to its pointed pectoral fin

***Opsariichthys bea* Nguyen 1987** matronym not identified but in honor of Nguyen's wife Bê⁴ [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here, possibly a species of *Parazacco*]

***Opsariichthys bidens* Günther 1873** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), two; *dens* (L.), tooth, allusion not explained (teeth not mentioned in description), perhaps referring to how “end of the lower jaw is received in a notch of the upper, and has on each side, in front, a notch to receive a strong projection of the upper jaw”

***Opsariichthys chengtui* (Kimura 1934)** of Chengtu, Sichuan Province, China, close to Peng-hsien, type locality

***Opsariichthys dienbienensis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2000** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Dien Bien Phu, Lai Chau Province, Vietnam, type locality

***Opsariichthys duchuunguyeni* Huynh & Chen 2014** in honor of ichthyologist Nguyen Huu Duc, Hanoi National University of Education, for his contributions to Vietnamese freshwater fish research

***Opsariichthys evolans* (Jordan & Evermann 1902)** Latin for flying away, probably referring to its “long and falcate” (i.e., wing-like) pectoral fins

***Opsariichthys hainanensis* Nichols & Pope 1927** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, type locality

***Opsariichthys hieni* Nguyen 1987** patronym not identified but in honor of Nguyen's father Hiên⁴ [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here, possibly a synonym of *Rasbora steineri* (Danionidae)]

***Opsariichthys kaopingensis* Chen & Wu 2009** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kaoping River, southern Taiwan, type locality

***Opsariichthys macrolepis* (Yang & Hwang 1964)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to larger scales (45–49 along lateral line) compared with *O. chengtui* (60–67)

***Opsariichthys minutus* Nichols 1926** Latin for small, described from “two small imperfect specimens, which would appear to be approximately adult,” possibly a dwarf form of the genus

***Opsariichthys pachycephalus* Günther 1868** thick-headed, from

pachýs (Gr. παχύς), thick, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its wide mouth, a characteristic of the genus

***Opsariichthys songmaensis* Nguyen & Nguyen 2000** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Song Ma (Ma River), Song Ma town, Song Ma County, Son La Province, Vietnam, type locality

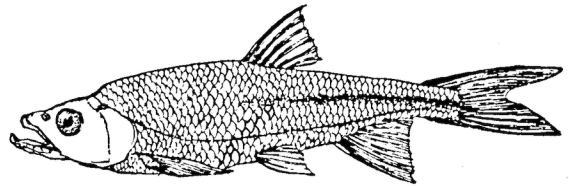
***Opsariichthys uncirostris* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** *uncinus* (L.), hook or barb; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to how projection of lower jaw fits into a notch on upper jaw, giving the snout a hooked appearance

***Opsariichthys uncirostris amurensis* Berg 1932** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Amur, Siberia, Russia, type locality

Parazacco Chen 1982

pará (Gr. παρά), near, referring to its resemblance to *Zacco*

***Parazacco spilurus* (Günther 1868)** spot-tailed, from *spílos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to black spot at base of caudal fin



Possibly first-published image of *Parazacco spilurus* (as *Aspius spilurus fasciatus*, an unavailable name). From: Koller, O. 1927. Fische von der Insel Hai-nan. Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien 41: 25–49, Pl. 1.

Zacco

Jordan & Evermann 1902

derived from *Zakko* (also spelled *Zako*), Japanese name for river minnows, notably for *Acheilognathus* (= *Tanakia*) *lanceolata*

***Zacco acanthogenys* (Boulenger 1901)** *acanthus*, from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), spine; *génys* (Gr. γένυς), cheek or jaw, referring to a “large, deciduous, horny excrescence, bearing a longitudinal series of 5 or 6 spines, on each side of the snout, and another on the lower part of the cheek, below the eye”

***Zacco platypus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), wide or broad; *pus*, from *poús* (Gr. πούς), foot (homologous to the anal fin), presumably referring to the enlarged anal fin of males

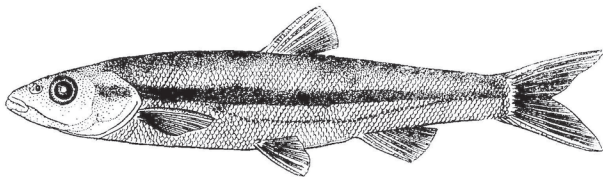


Zacco platypus. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1850. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. (ed.). Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 10–14: 173–269.

***Zacco sinensis* Zhu, Yu & Liu 2020** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic

***Zacco tiaoxiensis* Zhang, Zhou & Yang 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tiaoxi River basin, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, China, type locality

⁴ Mai Dinh Yen, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, pers. comm. with T. T. Nguyen.



Anabarilius songmingensis. From: Chen, Y.-R. and X.-L. Chu. 1980. A taxonomic study on fishes of the genus *Anabarilius* from Yunnan, China. Zoological Research 1 (3): 417–424.

Subfamily *Incertae sedis*

Anabarilius

Cockerell 1923

άν- (äv), Greek privative, i.e., not, i.e., not *Barilius*, referring to unique scale structure of two species (*andersoni*, *polylepis*) previously placed in *Barilius* (Danionidae)

Anabarilius alburnops (Regan 1914) ὄψ (Gr. ὄψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), presumably referring to its similarity to European *Alburnus* (Leuciscidae)

Anabarilius andersoni (Regan 1904) in memory of John Anderson (1833–1900), Scottish zoologist and anatomist, “to whom we are principally indebted for our knowledge of the Reptiles and Fishes of Yunnan”

Anabarilius brevianalis Zhou & Cui 1992 *brevis* (L.), short; *analis* (L.), anal, referring to small number (8–10) of branched anal-fin rays

Anabarilius duoyiheensis Li, Mao & Lu 2002 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Duoyihe, Luoping County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius goldenlineus Li & Chen 1995 Latinization of the Anglo-Saxon *golden* and *line*, referring to three golden lines on back and sides

Anabarilius grahami (Regan 1908) in honor of British missionary John Graham (d. 1947), who collected many fishes in Yunnan, China, including holotype of this one

Anabarilius liui (Chang 1944) in honor of herpetologist Cheng-chao Liu (1900–1976), West China Union University

Anabarilius liui chenghaiensis He 1984 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Chenghai Lake, Jinsha River system, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius liui yalongensis Li & Chen 2003 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yalong River basin, Xichang County, Sichuan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius liui yiliangensis He & Liu 1983 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yiliang County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius longicaudatus Chen 1986 *longus* (L.), long; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, presumably referring to its slenderer caudal peduncle compared with *A. liui liui*

Anabarilius macrolepis Yih & Wu 1964 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, allusion not explained but Chinese vernacular translates as “large-scaled white fish”

Anabarilius maculatus Chen & Chu 1980 Latin for spotted, referring to black spots on sides, not known from any other congeners at the time

Anabarilius paucirastellus Yue & He 1988 *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *rastellus*, diminutive of *rastrum* (L.) rake, referring to smaller number of gill rakers (7–9) compared with congeners

Anabarilius polylepis (Regan 1904) *poly-* (Gr. πολύ-), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to smaller (and therefore more numerous) scales compared with *Barilius* (= *Pseudohemiculter*) *hainanensis*

Anabarilius qiluensis Chen & Chu 1980 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qilu Lake, Tonghai County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius qionghaiensis Chen 1986 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Qionghai Lake, Sichuan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius songmingensis Chen & Chu 1980 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Songming County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius transmontanus (Nichols 1925) *trans* (L.), over or beyond; *montanus* (L.), pertaining to mountains, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to placement of type locality (Yunnan-Fu [now Kunming], Yunnan Province, China) surrounded by mountains to the north, west and east

Anabarilius xundianensis He 1984 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Xundian County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Anabarilius yangzonensis Chen & Chu 1980 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Yangzon Lake, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Araiocypris

Conway & Kottelat 2008

araiós (Gr. αραϊός), thin, slender or weak, referring to its thin, slender body; *cypris*, a common suffix for small cyprinoid genera, derived from *Cyprinus* (Common Carp)¹

Araiocypris batodes Conway & Kottelat 2008 *batódēs* (Gr. βατόδης), thorny, like the prickles on a blackberry (*báton*, βάτον) bush, referring to large conical tubercles on lower jaw of male



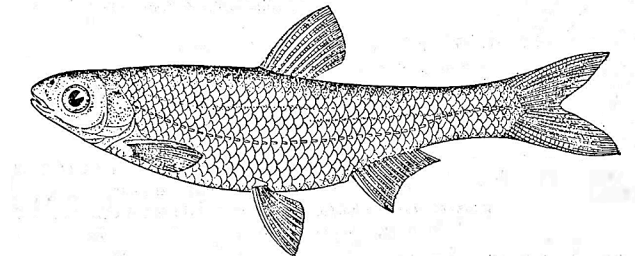
Araiocypris batodes, paratype, female, 30.5 mm SL. From: Conway, K. W. and M. Kottelat. 2008. *Araiocypris batodes*, a new genus and species of cyprinid fish from northern Vietnam (Ostariophysi: Cyprinidae). Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 56 (1): 101–105.

Atrilinea

Chu 1935

atri-, from *ater* (L.), black; *linea* (L.), line, presumably referring to markedly black stripe along lateral line of *A. chenchiwei* (= *roulei*)

Atrilinea macrolepis Song & Fang 1987 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its larger scales compared with *A. roulei*



Atrilinea macrolepis. From: Chen, J.-X., T.-Q. Xu, S.-M. Fang, S.-L. Song and X.-T. Wang. 1987. Fishes in Qinling Mountain area. Science Press, Beijing. 1–260.

Atrilinea macrops (Lin 1931) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ōps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to its large eye

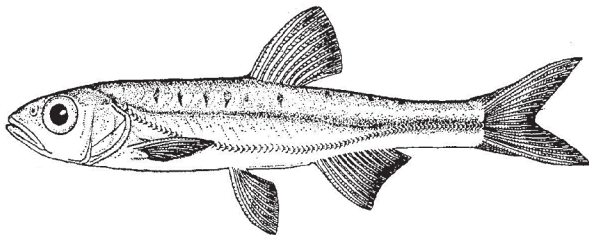
Atrilinea roulei (Wu 1931) in honor of French zoologist Louie Roule (1861–1942), chair of the ichthyology and herpetology departments, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), in whose laboratory Wu conducted his studies

Gymnodanio

Chen & He 1992

gymnós (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked, referring to its scaleless body (except for lateral line); *danio*, placed in Danioninae (then a subfamily of Cyprinidae) at time of description

Gymnodanio strigatus Chen & He 1992 Latin for furrowed or grooved, allusion not explained, possibly referring to groove-like appearance of conspicuously scaled lateral line on scaleless body



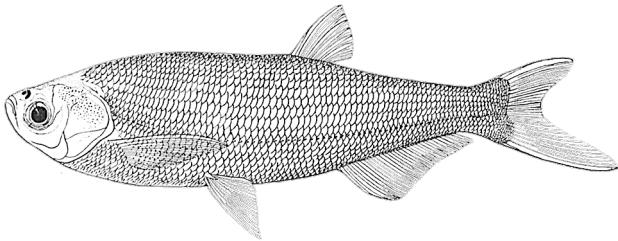
Gymnodanio strigatus. From: Chen, Y.-F. and S.-P. He. 1992. A new genus and a new species of cyprinid fishes from Yunnan, China (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae: Danioninae). *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 17 (2): 238–240.

Longiculter

Fowler 1937

longus (L.), long, described as a “well-elongated” *Culter*

***Longiculter siahi* Fowler 1937** in honor of Mr. Y. Siah, Thai bird collector and taxidermist, who assisted Fowler in forming his collection of fishes from Thailand



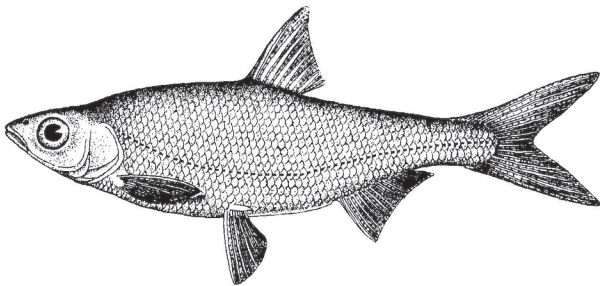
Longiculter siahi, holotype. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1937. Zoological results of the third De Schauensee Siamese Expedition. Part VIII. Fishes obtained in 1936. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 89: 125–264.

Pogobrama

Luo 1995

pōgōn (Gr. πώγων), beard, referring to two minute barbels on corners of mouth (sometimes absent); *brama*, referring to previous placement in *Sinibrama*

***Pogobrama barbatula* (Luo & Huang 1985)** diminutive of *barbata* (L.), bearded, referring to two minute barbels on corners of mouth (sometimes absent), which distinguishes it from its presumed congeners in *Sinibrama*



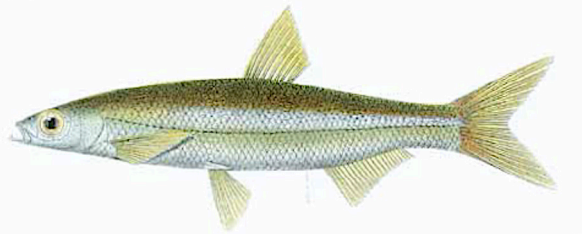
Pogobrama barbatula. From: Luo, Y.-L., Y.-Y. Chen and H.-J. Huang. 1985. Description of two new species of cyprinid fish from Guangxi. *Acta Hydrobiologica Sinica* 9 (3): 280–284.

Rasborchithys

Bleeker 1859

referring to similarity to *Rasbora* (Danionidae); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Rasborchithys helfrichii* (Bleeker 1856)** in honor of C. Helfrich, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Netherlands East Indies Army, who supplied holotype



Possibly first-published image of *Rasborchithys helfrichii*. Illustration by Ludwig Speigler. From: Bleeker, P. 1863–64. *Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises*, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome III. Cyprins. 1–150, Pls. 102–144. [This plate published 1863.]