

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order PERCIFORMES (part 6)

Suborder PERCOIDEI

3 families · 40 genera/subgenera · 270 species/subspecies

Family NIPHONIDAE Ara Grouper

***Nippon* Cuvier 1828**

Nippon (now *Nippon*, or Japan), presumably named for Japan, or Sea of Japan, type locality of *N. spinosus*

***Nippon spinosus* Cuvier 1828**

spiny, referring to large spine at angle of preopercle

Family PERCIDAE Perches and Darters

37 genera/subgenera · 260 species/subspecies

Subfamily Percinae Freshwater Perches

***Gymnocephalus* Bloch 1793**

gymnos, bare or naked; *cephalus*, head, referring to scaleless head (but with large cavities usually conspicuous)

***Gymnocephalus acerina* (Gmelin 1789)**

a name for an unknown fish dating to Pliny the Elder's *Naturalis historia* (77-79 AD), first applied to this species by Gldenstdt in 1775

***Gymnocephalus ambriaelacus* Geiger & Schliewen 2010**

named for Ambriae Lacus, historical name of Lake Ammersee, upper Danube River basin, southern Germany, where it is endemic

***Gymnocephalus baloni* Holk & Hensel 1974**

in honor of Eugeniusz (also spelled Eugene) K. Balon (1930-2013), friend and former collaborator, who initiated extensive ichthyological investigations of the Slovak section of the Danube River (where this species occurs) ca. 1958

***Gymnocephalus cernua* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Cernua, name for this fish dating to at least Belon (1555), possibly derived from *cernua*, drooping, head foremost or face down, referring to slightly downturned mouth [sometimes spelled *cernuus* when name is incorrectly treated as an adjective in the masculine case]

***Gymnocephalus schraetser* (Linnaeus 1758)**

from *schratz*, *schrtzen*, *schrtzer*, *schrtzer*, and other similar spellings, local Bavarian names for this species

***Perca* Linnaeus 1758**

from *perke*, ancient Greek name for *P. fluviatilis*, dating to at least Aristotle

***Perca flavescens* (Mitchill 1814)**

yellowish or golden-yellow, described as "brown or olive on the back, turning to yellow on the sides"

***Perca fluviatilis* Linnaeus 1758**

of a river, referring to its occurrence in fresh water

***Perca schrenkii* Kessler 1874**

in honor of Alexander von Schrenck (1816-1876), Baltic-German Russian naturalist and collector-explorer of Central Asia and northern Russia, who published observations about this species in 1840

***Percarina* Nordmann 1840**

combination of *Perca* and *Acerina* (= *Gymnocephalus*), appearing intermediate between those two genera

***Percarina demidoffii* Nordmann 1840**

in honor of Anatoly Nikolaievich Demidov (also spelled Demidoff, 1813-1870), Russian diplomat and patron of the arts and sciences, who organized a scientific expedition to the Crimean Peninsula (1837-1838), during which type was collected

***Percarina maeotica* Kuznetsov 1888**

-*ica*, belonging to: Maeotis, ancient name for Sea of Azov (Russia and Ukraine), where it is endemic to eastern and northeastern watersheds

Subfamily Luciopercinae Pikeperches and Danube Perches

***Romanichthys* Dumitrescu, Bănărescu & Stoica 1957**

Roman, Romania, where it is endemic; *ichthys*, fish

***Romanichthys valsanicola* Dumitrescu, Bănărescu & Stoica 1957**

-icola, dweller or inhabitant, Valsan River, tributary of Argeş River at Gales, Danube basin, Romania, type locality

Sander Oken 1817

latinization of Cuvier's "Les Sandres," from *zander*, German name for *S. lucioperca* [treated as an invalid name by some workers, replaced by *Stizostedion* Rafinesque 1820 (*stizo*, prick; *stithios*, a little breast, referring to "pungent throat" or spiny opercle at pectoral-fin base of *S. vitreus*); consulting with Ronald Fricke of Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes, we believe *Sander* was validly published and should be retained]

***Sander canadensis* (Griffith & Smith 1834)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: described from Canada (but no types known)

***Sander lucioperca* (Linnaeus 1758)**

lucius, pike; *perca*, perch, i.e., pikeperch, referring to its pike-like shape

***Sander marinus* (Cuvier 1828)**

of the sea, referring to occurrence in brackish and marine waters of the northern Black Sea (also Caspian Sea), unlike the largely freshwater *S. lucioperca* (Cuvier believed its semi-opaque eyes were caused by saltier waters)

***Sander vitreus vitreus* (Mitchill 1818)**

glassy, referring to the tapetum lucidum of its eyes, "appearing like the semi-globes of glass in the decks of vessels, when illuminated on the opposite sides"

***Sander vitreus glaucus* (Hubbs 1926)**

grayish-blue, referring to its color [extinct due to pollution, overfishing and introgressive hybridization with *S. v. vitreus*; last confirmed specimen taken in 1965]

***Sander volgensis* (Gmelin 1789)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: described from Volga River, Russia (also from Rhyms, or Ural River), but no types known

Zingel Cloquet 1817

tautonymous with *Perca zingel* Linnaeus 1766

***Zingel asper* (Linnaeus 1758)**

rough, perhaps referring to small but rough ctenoid scales

***Zingel balcanicus* (Karaman 1937)**

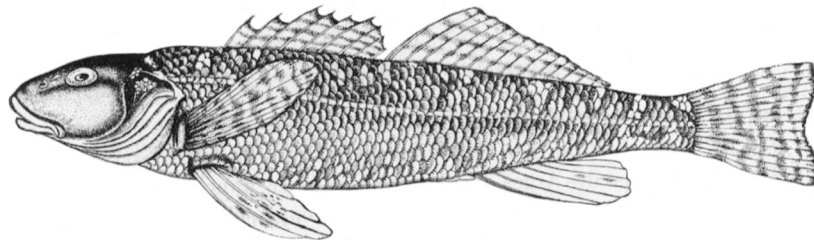
Balkan, referring to the Vardar River basin of North Macedonia (in the Balkan Peninsula), type locality

***Zingel streber* (Siebold 1863)**

German name for this species (sometimes spelled *ströber*), dating to at least Marsili (or Marsigli), *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus* (1726)

***Zingel zingel* (Linnaeus 1766)**

German name for this species, dating to at least Kramer's *Elenchus vegetabilium et animalium per Austriam inferiorem observatorum* (1756)



Romanichthys valsanicola. From: Dumitrescu, M., P. M. Bănărescu and N. Stoica. 1957. *Romanichthys valsanicola* nov. gen. nov. sp. (Pisces, Percidae). *Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"* v. 1: 225-244.

Subfamily Etheostomatinae North American Darters***Allohistium* Bailey 1955**

allos, another; *histion*, sail, referring to “notably elevated” second dorsal fin of *A. cinereum*

***Allohistium cinereum* (Storer 1845)**

ashy gray, referring to 3-4 “cinereous interrupted narrow bands” longitudinally crossing light-yellow body

***Allohistium maydeni* (Powers & Kuhajda 2012)**

in honor of “prominent” ichthyologist Richard L. Mayden (b. 1955), Saint Louis University, mentor and friend of the authors, for his studies of the ecology, biogeography, conservation, and systematics of North American fishes

***Ammocrypta* Jordan 1877**

psammos, sand; *kryptos*, concealed, referring to their habit of hiding in the sand

***Ammocrypta beanii* Jordan 1877**

in honor of ichthyologist Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), U.S. National Museum, who collected type

***Ammocrypta bifascia* Williams 1975**

bi-, two; *fascia*, band, referring to two bands of pigment on median fins

***Ammocrypta clara* Jordan & Meek 1885**

clear, referring to translucent color in life

***Ammocrypta meridiana* Williams 1975**

southern, a “southern relative” of the northern *A. pellucida*

***Ammocrypta pellucida* (Putnam 1863)**

translucent, referring to colorless, almost translucent body in life

***Ammocrypta vivax* Hay 1882**

vivacious, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how quickly it can bury itself in the sand

***Crystallaria* Jordan & Gilbert 1885**

-arius, pertaining to: presumably referring to crystal-like translucency of *C. asprella*

***Crystallaria asprella* (Jordan 1878)**

diminutive of *Aspro*, a European perch (now *Zingel*) “of similar aspect” (per Jordan 1929) [etymology often incorrectly explained as diminutive of *aspro*, rough, perhaps referring to scalation]

***Crystallaria cincotta* Welsh & Wood 2008**

in honor of Daniel A. Cincotta (b. 1952), fishery biologist for the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, and adjunct professor of ichthyology, West Virginia University, who has “devoted a 30 year career toward studies of the diversity of West Virginia fishes, including efforts toward conservation of the Elk River drainage [type locality] and its diverse ichthyofauna” [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

Etheostoma Rafinesque 1819

etymology not explained, perhaps *etheo*, filter or strain, and *stoma*, mouth, which does not seem to match Rafinesque’s 1820 explanation (“The name means different mouths,” in which case name should be “*heterostoma*”), perhaps referring to how the three darter species known to him (*Percina caprodes*, *Etheostoma blennioides* and *E. flabellare*) are so different in respect of the form of the mouth that he conceived that they might belong to different subgenera

Subgenus *Etheostoma****Etheostoma blennioides blennioides* Rafinesque 1819**

-oides, having the form of: *blennius*, blenny, having the “appearance, head, and spots of many Blennies” (per Rafinesque 1820)

***Etheostoma blennioides newmanii* (Agassiz 1854)**

in honor of physician Francis Hollis Newman (ca. 1805-ca. 1870) of Huntsville, Alabama (USA), who collected and sent fishes to Agassiz, including type of this one

***Etheostoma blennioides pholidotum* Miller 1968**

from the Greek *pholidotos*, scaled, referring to fully scaled belly compared to partially scaled bellies of *E. b. blennioides* and *E. b. gutselli* (now a full species)

***Etheostoma blennius blennius* Gilbert & Swain 1887**

blenny, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its robust, blenny-like shape

***Etheostoma blennius sequatchiense* Burr 1979**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sequatchie River, Tennessee (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma gutselli* (Hildebrand 1932)**

in honor of James S. Gutsell (1887-1976), U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, who collected type while studying the effects of tannery and factory wastes into western North Carolina (USA) streams

***Etheostoma histrio* Jordan & Gilbert 1887**

harlequin, allusion not explained; “The masked face, shaven head, and particolored tights of Italian comedy can be easily conjured by the appearance of this saucy little fish” (Kuehne & Barbour, *The American Darters*, 1983)

***Etheostoma inscriptum* (Jordan & Brayton 1878)**

inscribed, presumably referring to an “orange spot on each scale, these forming continuous lines along the rows of scales” of mature males

***Etheostoma lynceum* Hay 1885**

sharp-sighted, allusion not explained, but two other darters described by Hay (*Ammocrypta vivax*, *Percina vigil*) have names that connote wariness

***Etheostoma rupestre rupestre* Gilbert & Swain 1887**

living among rocks, allusion not explained, probably referring to its gravel and rubble habitat

***Etheostoma rupestre piersoni* Hilburn, Janosik & Johnston 2023**

in honor of American ichthyologist J. Malcom Pierson (1949-2007), for his “outstanding” contributions to the study of Alabama’s fishes

***Etheostoma rupestre uphapseense* Hilburn, Janosik & Johnston 2023**

-ense, Latin suffix denoting place: Uphapee Creek, Macon County, Alabama (USA), type locality

***Etheostoma swannanoa* Jordan & Evermann 1889**

named for the South Fork of the Swannanoa River, Black Mountain, North Carolina (USA), paratype locality (also occurs in Virginia and Tennessee)

***Etheostoma thalassinum* Jordan & Brayton 1878)**

sea-green, presumably referring to male coloration in life: dark-green or olive body with 6-9 dark blue-green vertical bars, “grass-green” opercular region and middle of pectoral fins, and “brilliant” blue-green color at base of anal fins

***Etheostoma zonale* (Cope 1868)**

banded, referring to “broad brown lateral band [usually a series of unconnected spots], from which eight narrower bands more or less completely encircle the belly,” these bands bright green in breeding males

Subgenus *Belophlox* Fowler 1947

bole, dart (i.e., a darter); *phlox*, flame, referring to “more or less brilliant red fins” of *E. mariae*

***Etheostoma fricksium* Hildebrand 1923**

-ia, belonging to: Lunsford Dickson Fricks (1873-1947), surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service, “in charge of field investigations relative to malaria control” using *Gambusia*, during which this darter was collected

***Etheostoma mariae* (Fowler 1947)**

in honor of Maria Darlington (d. 1951), wife of entomologist Emlen P. Darlington, Fowler’s colleague at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Mrs. Darlington was the “generous sponsor whose kindly interest has made possible the discovery of this interesting little fish”

***Etheostoma okaloosae* (Fowler 1941)**

of Okaloosa County, Florida (USA), where type locality (Little Rocky Creek) is situated

Subgenus *Boleosoma* DeKay 1842

bole, dart or javelin; *soma*, body, referring to dart-like shape of *B. tessellatum* (= *E. olmstedii*), i.e., a darter

***Etheostoma longimanum* Jordan 1888**

longus, long; *manus*, handed, referring to “extremely long” pectoral fins, reaching front of anal fin

***Etheostoma maculaticeps* (Cope 1870)**

maculatus, spotted; *ceps*, head, referring to large brown spots on top of nape, head and snout

***Etheostoma nigrum* Rafinesque 1820**

black, referring to black head and darkened body of nuptial males

***Etheostoma olmstedii* Storer 1842**

in honor of Charles H. Olmsted (1798-1878), president of the Hartford Natural History Society (Connecticut, USA), who discovered this darter; “He is a very accurate observer, and is striving to advance the science which has been so long and so inexcusably neglected among us.” [biographical footnote: his cousin, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), was the designer of Central Park in New York City]

***Etheostoma perlongum* (Hubbs & Raney 1946)**

per, very; *longus*, long, i.e., “extremely long” according to the authors, referring to its length compared to other *Boleosoma*

***Etheostoma podostemone* Jordan & Jenkins 1889**

named for its occurrence in swift water, especially among rocks covered by the riverweed *Podostemum certaophyllum*

***Etheostoma susanae* (Jordan & Swain 1883)**

in honor of the senior author's first wife, Susan Bowen Jordan (1845-1885), "who was interested in life studies of the darters" (per Jordan & Evermann 1896)

***Etheostoma vexillare* (Jordan 1880)**

flag- or standard-bearing, referring to shorter but higher second dorsal fin compared *Boleosoma effulgens* (= *E. olmstedii*)

Subgenus *Catonotus* Agassiz 1854

cato, low or inferior; *notos*, back, presumably referring to first dorsal fin of *E. flabellare lineolatum* "much lower than second"

***Etheostoma barbouri* Kuehne & Small 1971**

in honor of zoologist Roger W. Barbour (1919-1993), University of Kentucky, for his many contributions to the knowledge of Kentucky (USA) vertebrates

***Etheostoma basilare* Page, Hardman & Near 2003**

at the base, referring to relatively basal phylogenetic position in the barcheck darter group

***Etheostoma brevispinum* (Coker 1926)**

brevis, short; *spinus*, spined, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "short stiff spines" of first dorsal fin, lower than second dorsal fin

***Etheostoma chienense* Page & Ceas 1992**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bayou de Chien River system of Kentucky (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma corona* Page & Ceas 1992**

crown, referring to crown-like appearance of second dorsal fin of breeding males

***Etheostoma crossopterus* Braasch & Mayden 1985**

crosso, fringed; *pterus*, finned, referring to small white knob on tip of each spine on second dorsal fin of breeding males

***Etheostoma cumberlandicum* Jordan & Swain 1883**

-icum, belonging to: described as "excessively abundant in all the small streams of the Cumberland Mountains" (Kentucky, USA)

***Etheostoma derivativum* Page, Hardman & Near 2003**

derived, referring to its derived phylogenetic position in the barcheck darter group

***Etheostoma flabellare flabellare* Rafinesque 1819**

like a *flabellum*, fan, referring to fan-like pattern on caudal fin of adult males

***Etheostoma flabellare humerale* (Girard 1859)**

pertaining to the shoulder, referring to "jet black spot ... immediately above the insertion of the pectorals close to the thoracic arch"

***Etheostoma flabellare lineolatum* (Agassiz 1854)**

with small lines, referring to "close narrow interrupted black longitudinal lines" on body (formed by a small blackish spot on each scale)

***Etheostoma forbesi* Page & Ceas 1992**

in honor of Stephen A. Forbes (1844-1930), "prominent" ichthyologist and first Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey (where both authors were working at the time)

***Etheostoma kennicotti* (Putnam 1863)**

in honor of Robert Kennicott (1835-1866), naturalist, explorer and founder of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; he collected type from what he described as a "rocky brook in Southern Illinois"

***Etheostoma lemniscatum* Blanton 2008**

adorned with ribbons, referring to black ribbon-like distal bands on second dorsal, anal and caudal fins

***Etheostoma marmorpinnum* Blanton & Jenkins 2008**

marmor, marbled; *pinna*, finned, referring to distinct marbled pattern of second dorsal fin of breeding males

***Etheostoma nebra* Near & Thomas 2015**

nebrus, Greek for young deer or fawn, reference to its endemic distribution in Buck Creek system of Cumberland River drainage (Kentucky, USA), and the "fact that the authors are both presently parents of young children"

***Etheostoma neopterus* Howell & Dingerkus 1978**

neo-, new; *pterus*, finned, referring to "unique" second dorsal fin of breeding males (each ray terminates in an expanded, flattened flap), i.e., a new kind of fin not heretofore seen in darters

***Etheostoma nigripinne* Braasch & Mayden 1985**

nigrum, black; *pinna*, fin, referring to "striking" black dorsal, anal and pelvic fins of breeding males

***Etheostoma obeyense* Kirsch 1892**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: location not identified, presumably referring to Obey River of Tennessee (USA), a major tributary of the Cumberland River of Kentucky and Tennessee; this darter, described from Kentucky, occurs in the Cumberland drainage from Big South Fork down to the Obey River

***Etheostoma olivaceum* Braasch & Page 1979**

olive, referring to color of non-breeding individuals

***Etheostoma oophylax* Ceas & Page 1992**

oön, egg; *phyla*, guard, i.e., egg guarder, referring to “tenacious” egg-guarding behavior of breeding males

***Etheostoma percnum* Jenkins 1994**

percno, dusky; *oura*, tail, referring to reduced barring on tail, which contrasts “markedly” with patterns of other members of the *E. flabellare* (“fantail darter”) group

***Etheostoma pseudovulatum* Ceas & Page 1992**

pseudo-, false; *vulatus*, egged, referring to egg-mimicking knobs on tips of rays of second dorsal fin of breeding males

***Etheostoma sitikuense* Blanton 2008**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Citico Creek, Tennessee (USA), type locality, derived from the Cherokee *sitiku*, “a place of clean fishing water”

***Etheostoma smithi* Page & Braasch 1976**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Philip W. Smith (1921-1986), Head of the Section of Faunistic Surveys and Insect Identification of the Illinois Natural History Survey (where the senior author worked), for his “outstanding” contributions to vertebrate natural history

***Etheostoma squamiceps* Jordan 1877**

squamus, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to “thickly scaly” cheek, opercle, throat and nape

***Etheostoma striatulum* Page & Braasch 1977**

striated, referring to narrow streaks on sides (contrasting with *E. virgatum*, which has wider and better-defined stripes)

***Etheostoma virgatum* (Jordan 1880)**

striped, referring to small blackish spot on each scale, which form “conspicuous lateral stripes”

***Etheostoma xanthovum* Woods & Near 2023**

xanthos, yellow; *ovum*, egg, referring to the yellow egg-mimic structures on the distal end of the second dorsal-fin rays in spawning males

Subgenus *Doration* Jordan 1929

Greek for a little dart, presumably alluding to the common name “darter,” itself an allusion to their dart-like shape and/or darting movements

***Etheostoma akatulo* Layman & Mayden 2009**

derived from the Cherokee noun for mask and, like the common name Bluemask Darter, referring to uninterrupted, intense blue pigment covering lower face of breeding males

***Etheostoma clinton* Mayden & Layman 2012**

in honor of Bill Clinton (b. 1946), 42nd president of the United States of America, for his “lasting environmental accomplishments in creating and expanding national monuments, preserving millions of acres of wilderness areas, his leadership and commitment during challenging economic times, and his continued commitment to global humanitarian issues and needs and peace” [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Etheostoma gore* Layman & Mayden 2012**

in honor of Al Gore (b. 1948), 45th vice president of the United States of America, for his “environmental vision, commitment, and accomplishments throughout decades of public service and his role in educating the public and raising awareness on the issue of global climate change” [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Etheostoma jessiae* (Jordan & Brayton 1878)**

matronym not identified but in honor of Brayton’s wife Jessie Dewey Brayton (per Jordan & Evermann 1896)

***Etheostoma jimmycarter* Layman & Mayden 2012**

in honor of Jimmy Carter (b. 1924), 39th president of the United States of America, for his “environmental leadership and accomplishments in the areas of national energy policy and wilderness protection, and his life-long commitment to social justice and basic human rights” [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Etheostoma meadiae* (Jordan & Evermann 1898)**

in honor of the junior author’s wife, Meadie Hawkins Evermann (1854-1929)

***Etheostoma obama* Mayden & Layman 2012**

in honor of Barack Obama (b. 1961), 44th president of the United States of America, for his “environmental



Etheostoma obama. Illustration © Joseph Tomelleri. From: Layman, S. R. and R. L. Mayden. 2012. Morphological diversity and phylogenetics of the darter subgenus *Doration* (Percidae: *Etheostoma*), with description of five new species. Bulletin of the Alabama Museum of Natural History 30: 1-83.

leadership and commitment during challenging economic times in the areas of clean energy, energy efficiency, environmental protection and humanitarian efforts globally, and especially for the people of the United States” [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Etheostoma stigmatum* (Jordan 1877)**

speckled, referring to body of larger specimens “sprinkled with small orange dots, which are more conspicuous after death, when the green has faded”

***Etheostoma teddyroosevelt* Layman & Mayden 2012**

in honor of Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), 26th president of the United States of America, for his “enduring legacy in environmental conservation and stewardship, including the designation of vast areas as national forests, wildlife refuges, national monuments, and national parks, and his efforts to forge the American Museum of Natural History, New York” [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

Subgenus *Fuscatelum* Page 1981

fuscus, dark; *telum*, dart (i.e., a darter), referring to absence of bright colors of *E. parvipinne* [Boschung and Mayden, *Fishes of Alabama* (2004), incorrectly state name is derived from *fuscus*, spindle and *telum*, end]

***Etheostoma parvipinne* Gilbert & Swain 1887**

parvus, little; *pinna*, finned, referring to any or all of the following: “very short” pectoral and ventral fins, “low” spinous dorsal fin, “small” soft dorsal fin

***Etheostoma phytophilum* Bart & Taylor 1999**

phytum, plant or vegetation; *philo*, loving, referring to habitat preference for emergent vegetation along stream margins, particularly rushes (*Juncus* spp.), hence the common name Rush Darter

Subgenus *Hololepis* Putman 1863

holos, entirely; *lepis*, scale, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to head of *E. fusiforme barratti* “covered with small scales” (unlike head of *E. f. fusiforme*, which is virtually devoid of scales on top of head)

***Etheostoma collis* (Hubbs & Cannon 1935)**

of the high ground, referring to how it “seems to occur at a higher elevation than most species” of darter (above the Fall Line)

***Etheostoma fusiforme fusiforme* (Girard 1854)**

fuscus, spindle; *forma*, shape, referring to “slender and fusiform” body shape

***Etheostoma fusiforme barratti* (Holbrook 1855)**

in honor of John P. Barratt (1795–1859), of Abbeville District, South Carolina (USA), “an excellent Naturalist, who has done much for the advancement of Zoology and Botany”

***Etheostoma gracile* (Girard 1859)**

slender or graceful, described as “slender and graceful in general appearance”

***Etheostoma serrifer* (Hubbs & Cannon 1935)**

serra, saw; *fero*, to bear, referring to “diagnostically serrate preopercle”

***Etheostoma zonifer* (Hubbs & Cannon 1935)**

zona, band; *fero*, to bear, referring to four vertical, dark (actually bright green) bars on sides, “well developed for a *Hololepis*”

Subgenus *Ioa* Jordan & Brayton 1878

from *ios*, Greek for arrow or dart, presumably alluding to the common name “darter,” itself an allusion to their dart-like shape and/or darting movements

***Etheostoma vitreum* (Cope 1870)**

glassy, referring to the “transparency of its muscles” in life

Subgenus *Litocara* Bailey 1948

litos, smooth or unadorned; *kara*, head, referring to scaleless head of all included species

***Etheostoma nianguae* Gilbert & Meek 1887**

of the Niangua River headwaters near Marshfield, Missouri (USA), type locality

***Etheostoma sagitta* (Jordan & Swain 1883)**

arrow, referring to its long and slender appearance

***Etheostoma spilotum* Gilbert 1887**

spotted or marked, presumably referring to eight V-shaped markings on middle of sides and/or reddish-orange spots in the light interspaces between these markings

Subgenus *Microperca* Putnam 1863

micro-, small; *perca*, perch, referring to small size (4.4 cm TL) of *M. punctulata* (= *Etheostoma microperca*)

***Etheostoma fonticola* (Jordan & Gilbert 1886)**

fontus, fountain or spring; *cola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to its occurrence in San Marcos and Comal springs and their effluent rivers in the Guadalupe River system of Texas (USA)

***Etheostoma microperca* Jordan & Gilbert 1888**

micro-, small; *perca*, perch, referring to small size (4.4 cm TL), then believed to be the smallest darter (although *E. fonticola* is smaller) [replacement name for *Microperca punctulata* Putnam 1863, secondarily preoccupied in *Etheostoma* by *Poecilichthys punctulatus* Agassiz 1854]

***Etheostoma proeliare* (Hay 1881)**

of a battle, allusion not explained, presumably referring to type locality, Corinth, Mississippi (USA), site of an 1862 Civil War battle

Subgenus *Mooreichthys* Stephens, Johnson & Grady 2014

in honor of zoologist George A. Moore (1899-1998), Oklahoma State University and past president (1961) of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists; *ichthys*, fish

***Etheostoma sellare* (Radcliffe & Welsh 1913)**

saddled, referring to its four dorsal saddles [presumed extinct, not seen since 1989]

Subgenus *Oligocephalus* Girard 1859

oligos, scanty; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to “small” head of *E. lepidum*

***Etheostoma artesia* (Hay 1881)**

of Artesia, Lowndes County, Mississippi (USA), where type locality (Catawba Creek) is situated

***Etheostoma asprigene* (Forbes 1878)**

asper, rough; *genis*, cheeked, referring to well-scaled cheeks, compared to naked cheeks of *E. spectabile*, with which it had been confused

***Etheostoma australe* Jordan 1889**

southern, referring to its distribution south of the USA-México border

***Etheostoma bison* Ceas & Page 1997**

referring to enlarged nuchal hump on large breeding males, reminiscent of body shape of the North American bison (*Bison bison*), which bears the common folk name “buffalo”

***Etheostoma burri* Ceas & Page 1997**

in honor of Brooks M. Burr (b. 1950), Southern Illinois University, “esteemed colleague and accomplished ichthyologist,” who brought this fish to the authors’ attention

***Etheostoma caeruleum* Storer 1845**

blue, referring to color on cheeks and sides of breeding males

***Etheostoma collettei* Birdsong & Knapp 1969**

in honor of Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), now Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, for his contributions to the systematics of percid fishes

***Etheostoma cyanorum* (Moore & Rigney 1952)**

cyan, blue, literally “of the Blues,” referring to Blue River and its tributary, Little Blue River, Johnston County, Oklahoma (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma ditrema* Ramsey & Suttkus 1965**

di-, two; *trema*, hole, referring to typical possession of two coronal pores

***Etheostoma exile* (Girard 1859)**

slender, referring to its “slender appearance”

***Etheostoma fragi* Distler 1968**

fragum, Latin for strawberry, referring to the Strawberry River headwaters of Missouri and Arkansas (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma grahami* (Girard 1859)**

in honor of Col. James Duncan Graham (1799–1865), head of the Scientific Corps of the U.S. Boundary Survey (between USA and México), during which type was collected

***Etheostoma hopkinsi hopkinsi* (Fowler 1945)**

in honor of ornithologist–farmer Milton N. Hopkins, Jr. (1926–2007) of southern Georgia (USA), who collected type (called Christmas Darter because of its red and green bands)

***Etheostoma hopkinsi binotatum* Bailey & Richards 1963**

bi-, two; *notatus*, marked, referring to two large diagnostic spots on nape; the authors added, “It is likely that these are recognition marks of importance to the fish as well as to the systematist” (called both the Christmas-Eve Darter and the Hanukkah Darter because it is a subspecies of the Christmas Darter)

***Etheostoma kantuckeense* Ceas & Page 1997**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kan–tuck–kee, hunting grounds of the Shawnee and other Native American peoples, bordered by the Ohio, Cumberland, Big Sandy, and Mississippi Rivers, an area within which this darter occurs

***Etheostoma lawrencei* Ceas & Burr 2002**

in honor of darter taxonomist Lawrence M. Page (b. 1944), “mentor, invaluable colleague, aquatic naturalist extraordinaire, ardent conservationist, and Principal Scientist Emeritus, Illinois Natural History Survey” (now Curator of Fishes, Florida Museum of Natural History)

***Etheostoma lepidum* (Baird & Girard 1853)**

attractive or elegant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its colors, described as “reddish, with indistinct transverse blackish bars; base of the scales black; belly and fins unicolor,” with a “vertical black spot beneath the eye”

***Etheostoma lugoii* Norris & Minckley 1997**

in honor of José “Pepé” Lugo-Guajardo, resident of Cuatro Ciénegas (Coahuila, México), who befriended, assisted and served as a guide for biologists studying the fauna of the Cuatro Cienegas basin for almost 40 years

***Etheostoma luteovinctum* Gilbert & Swain 1887**

luteus, yellow; *vinctus*, banded, allusion not explained, probably referring to orange–yellow (actually red) crossbars on body below lateral line and/or yellow or orange bar through middle of dorsal fin of breeding males

***Etheostoma nuchale* Howell & Caldwell 1965**

nuchal, i.e., pertaining to the nape, referring to its light–yellow color and “distinctly humped” shape

***Etheostoma pottsii* (Girard 1859)**

“in remembrance of our esteemed friend from Chihuahua [México],” John Potts, naturalist and manager of a mine, who collected type

***Etheostoma radiosum radiosum* (Hubbs & Black 1941)**

rayed, referring to greater number of soft dorsal–fin rays compared with the similar *E. artesia*

***Etheostoma radiosum paludosum* (Moore & Rigney 1952)**

Latin for boggy, referring to Bois d’Arc Creek, a tributary of Clear Boggy Creek, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma (USA), type locality

***Etheostoma segrex* Norris & Minckley 1997**

separate or apart, referring to its geographic segregation from *E. lugoii* and other Mexican darters in the subgenus *Oligocephalus*

***Etheostoma spectabile spectabile* (Agassiz 1854)**

notable or showy, “remarkable for [the] brilliant colors” of breeding males

***Etheostoma spectabile pulchellum* (Girard 1859)**

diminutive of *pulcher*, beautiful, allusion not explained (although breeding males, not mentioned by Girard, are very colorful)

***Etheostoma spectabile squamosum* Distler 1968**

scaly, referring to “moderately scaled” anterior region (i.e., head) of breeding males compared to “usually naked” head of *E. s. pulchellum*

***Etheostoma swaini* (Jordan 1884)**

in honor of mathematics professor Joseph Swain (1857–1927), who was Jordan’s student and collaborated with him on several ichthyological papers

***Etheostoma tecumsehi* Ceas & Page 1997**

in honor of Tecumseh (1768-1813), leader of the Shawnee Nation, “whose members once hunted in Kentucky,” where this darter is endemic

***Etheostoma thompsoni* Suttkus, Bart & Etnier 2012**

in honor of the late Bruce A. Thompson (1946-2007), Tulane University (New Orleans, Louisiana, USA), for his “intense interest in the systematics and biology of darters. His detailed studies of the log perches, wherein he described four new species, were exemplary. His leadership in two extensive papers on Percophidae ... was commendable.”

***Etheostoma uniporum* Distler 1968**

uni-, one; *porus*, pore, proposed as a subspecies of *E. spectabile* with one, instead of 2-4, pores occurring modally in posterior segment of infraorbital canal

***Etheostoma whipplei* (Girard 1859)**

in honor of Lieut. Amiel Weeks Whipple (1818-1863), military engineer and surveyor, who led boundary survey team that collected type

Subgenus *Ozarka* Williams & Robison 1981

named for the Ozark Mountains Physiographic Province, believed to have been the center of dispersal for the subgenus

***Etheostoma autumnale* Mayden 2010**

autumnal, referring to its reddish-orange, orange, brown, tan, and reddish-yellow colors, typical of the seasonal autumn colors found in the Ozarkian hardwood forests of Missouri and Arkansas (USA), where it is endemic; name also honors Frank B. Cross (1925-2001), Curator of Fishes, University of Kansas, a “great ichthyologist, naturalist, mentor, and friend” who was “adamant” that this darter not be named after him, so Mayden named it for “one of his favorite seasons of the year”

***Etheostoma boschungi* Wall & Williams 1974**

in honor of Herbert T. Boschung (1925-2015), University of Alabama, for his contributions to ichthyology and “his inspiration and devotion to his students”

***Etheostoma cragini* Gilbert 1885**

in honor of Francis Whittemore Cragin (1858-1937), herpetologist, paleontologist, librarian, curator, and founder of the Washburn Biological Survey of Kansas (USA), who collected type

***Etheostoma mihileze* Mayden 2010**

Osage (midwestern Native American tribe of the Great Plains) word (pronounced *mi-bi-le-ze*) for sundown, referring to bright red-orange venter of males and its restriction largely to the belly region, which, when viewed from the side, resembles a “setting sun”; this darter, endemic to the region of the United States where the original Osage tribe existed, is named as a “dedication to the many extant and extinct cultures of the Native American people,” and itself probably would not face extinction if their “environmental beliefs and stewardship had not been usurped by the “cultural environmental attitudes embraced by so many of the family lineages of people that replaced them”

***Etheostoma pallidorsum* Distler & Metcalf 1962**

pallidus, pale; *dorsum*, back, referring to wide, pale stripe along dorsum from occiput to insertion of caudal fin

***Etheostoma punctulatum* (Agassiz 1854)**

dotted, referring to caudal, anal, ventral, and pectoral fins “dotted all over with minute dark specks”

***Etheostoma trisella* Bailey & Richards 1963**

tri-, three; *sella*, saddle, referring to “diagnostic significance” of three dark saddles on back

Subgenus *Poecilichthys* Agassiz 1854

poecilo-, varicolored, referring to variegated coloration of *E. variatum*; *ichthys*, fish

***Etheostoma erythrozonum* Switzer & Wood 2009**

erythros, red; *zonus*, banded, referring to characteristic red-orange stripe and lateral red-orange blotches of males

***Etheostoma euzonum euzonum* (Hubbs & Black 1940)**

eu-, well; *zonus*, banded, referring to four “more regular and straight-edged” dorsal saddles

***Etheostoma euzonum erizonum* (Hubbs & Black 1940)**

eri-, very; *zonus*, banded, referring to four “less regular and straight-edged” dorsal saddles

***Etheostoma kanawhae* (Raney 1941)**

of the Kanawha River system, Virginia and North Carolina (USA), of which the New River (where this darter is endemic) is a main tributary

***Etheostoma osburni* (Hubbs & Trautman 1932)**

in honor of zoologist Raymond C. Osburn (1872-1955), Ohio State University, for his contributions (“by study and encouragement”) to our knowledge of North America’s freshwater fishes

***Etheostoma tetrazonum* (Hubbs & Black 1940)**

tetra, four; *zonus*, banded, referring to four prominent dark saddles characteristic of this and related species (*E. euzonum* and *E. variatum*)

***Etheostoma variatum* Kirtland 1840**

variegated, referring to its “gaudy” coloration

Subgenus *Psychromaster* Jordan & Evermann 1896

psychros, cold; *master*, searcher, allusion not explained, presumably referring to spring and spring run habitat of *E. tuscumbia*

***Etheostoma tuscumbia* Gilbert & Swain 1887**

named for Tuscumbia, Alabama (USA), type locality (also occurs in Tennessee)

Subgenus *Ulocentra* Jordan 1878

oulos, complete; *centra*, spine, referring to well-developed anal-fin spines compared to slender, flexible spines in subgenus *Boleosoma*

***Etheostoma atripinne* (Jordan 1877)**

ater, black; *pinna*, fin, referring to “chiefly black” fins (of males in alcohol; since Jordan did not collect type, he probably never saw the brilliant green pigment of live nuptial males)

***Etheostoma baileyi* Page & Burr 1982**

in honor of Reeve M. Bailey (1911-2011), Curator Emeritus of Fishes, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, for his “outstanding” contributions to systematic ichthyology

***Etheostoma barrenense* Burr & Page 1982**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Barren River system of Kentucky and Tennessee (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma bellator* Suttkus & Bailey 1993**

warrior, referring to Black Warrior River system above Fall Line in Alabama (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma brevirostrum* Suttkus & Etnier 1991**

brevis, short; *rostrum*, snout, referring to its short snout (like other members of the “snubnose darter” subgenus *Ulocentra*)

***Etheostoma cervus* Powers & Mayden 2003**

Latin for both fork and deer, referring to Forked Deer River system of Tennessee (USA), where it is endemic

***Etheostoma chermocki* Boschung, Mayden & Tomelleri 1992**

in honor of Ralph L. Chermock (1918-1977), primarily a lepidopterist, Director, Alabama Natural History Museum (1960-1966), and founder of the University of Alabama Ichthyological Collection

***Etheostoma colorosum* Suttkus & Bailey 1993**

very colorful, referring to “high color” of nuptial males

***Etheostoma coosae* (Fowler 1945)**

of the Coosa River system of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee (USA) above Mitchill Dam, where it is endemic

***Etheostoma cyanoprosopum* Near & Kozal 2017**

ciano-, blue; *prosopos*, face, referring to blue head of breeding males

***Etheostoma duryi* Henshall 1889**

in honor of amateur entomologist Charles Dury, who collected type while collecting insects in eastern Tennessee (USA)

***Etheostoma etnieri* Bouchard 1977**

in honor of zoologist David A. Etnier (1937-2023), University of Tennessee (Knoxville, USA), for his contributions to ichthyology and efforts to preserve Tennessee’s aquatic fauna

***Etheostoma faulkneri* Sterling & Warren 2020**

in honor of writer and Nobel Laureate William C. Faulkner (1897-1962), a native of Oxford, Mississippi (USA); an avid hunter and fisher, the landscape was an important theme in many of his works, and the actions of his characters were often influenced by the lands and streams surrounding his fictional Jefferson, Mississippi, including the Yocona River (which he renamed the Yoknapatawpha, hence the common name Yoknapatawpha Darter), where this darter occurs

***Etheostoma flavum* Etnier & Bailey 1989**

flavus, golden-yellow or yellow (adjective, not noun), its predominant body color (more subdued than the “gaudy” colors of most species of subgenus *Ulocentra*)

***Etheostoma lachneri* Suttkus & Bailey 1994**

in honor of Ernest A. Lachner, (1916-1996), curator of fishes at the U.S. National Museum, for his “detailed” studies of darter biology, his “exhaustive” studies of the systematics, zoogeography and biology of the genus *Nocomis*

(Cypriniformes: Leuciscidae), and his “seemingly untiring, unselfish expenditure of time and energy to help young ichthyologists during their formative professional years”

***Etheostoma orientale* Powers & Mayden 2007**

eastern, referring to eastern Highland Rim of Kentucky and Tennessee (USA), where it is largely restricted

***Etheostoma planasaxatile* Powers & Mayden 2007**

planus, flat; *saxatilis*, living among rocks, referring to bedrock pools in which it is primarily found

***Etheostoma pyrrhogaster* Bailey & Etnier 1988**

pyrrhos, flame; *gaster*, belly, referring to bright reddish-orange undersurface, lower side and anal fins of breeding males

***Etheostoma rafinesquei* Burr & Page 1982**

in honor of Constantine Samuel Rafinesque (1783-1840), “pioneer naturalist” and former Professor of Botany and Natural History at Transylvania University (Kentucky, USA), “who described 36 of Kentucky’s presently recognized species of fishes” (this darter is endemic to Kentucky)

***Etheostoma ramseyi* Suttkus & Bailey 1994**

in honor of John S. Ramsey, for his contributions to our knowledge of the systematics, zoogeography, and biology of darters and other fishes in the southeastern United States; he also “generously” contributed his field notes and preliminary analyses to the authors

***Etheostoma raneyi* Suttkus & Bart 1994**

in honor of the late Edward C. Raney (1909-1984), Cornell University, for his numerous contributions to our knowledge of darter systematics and biology; he passed his enthusiasm for darters to a number of his students, and authored or co-authored seven original descriptions of darters between 1939 and 1967

***Etheostoma scotti* Bauer, Etnier & Burkhead 1995**

in honor of zoologist Donald C. Scott (1920-1997), who established the fish collection at the University of Georgia Museum of Natural History and made many significant early collections from the Etowah River system of Georgia (USA), where this darter is endemic

***Etheostoma simoterum* (Cope 1868)**

simus, flat-nosed, *teres*, rubbed off, i.e., snub-nosed, referring to its “obtuse muzzle”

***Etheostoma tallapoosae* Suttkus & Etnier 1991**

of the Tallapoosa River system of Alabama and Georgia (USA), almost exclusively above the Fall Line, where it is endemic

***Etheostoma zonistium* Bailey & Etnier 1988**

zona, band; *histium*, fin or sail, referring to distinctive and diagnostic banding in spinous dorsal fin

Subgenus *Vaillantia* Jordan 1878

-*ia*, belonging to: zoologist Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), whose “thoroughly excellent” 1873 monograph on darters is “still the starting point for all work on that difficult but most interesting group”

***Etheostoma chlorosoma* (Hay 1881)**

chloro-, green; *soma*, body, presumably referring to “pale greenish yellow” seen on many specimens [some workers treat name as an adjective, spelling it *chlorosomum*]

***Etheostoma davisoni* Hay 1885**

in honor of D. M. Davison, one of two persons who supplied a small collection of fishes from western Florida (USA), including this darter; no other information about him is available

Subgenus *Villora* Hubbs & Cannon 1935

villus, hairy and shaggy; *ora*, margin, referring to “replacement of the genital papilla of the female, supposedly diagnostic of the Etheostomatinae, by a marginal ring of matted villi”

***Etheostoma edwini* (Hubbs & Cannon 1935)**

in honor of carcinologist Edwin P. Creaser (1907-1981), University of Michigan, who collected the first specimen (but not holotype) of this and of other fishes to come to Hubbs’ attention

***Nothonotus* Putnam 1863**

nothos, false; *notos*, back, meaning unknown; Jordan & Evermann (1896) state that *nothos* means “prominent,” in which case it may be a misspelled abridgement of *notabilis*, presumably referring to “longer and higher” first dorsal fin compared with *Catonotus* (subgenus of *Etheostoma*); Boschung & Mayden (*Freshwater Fishes of Alabama*, 2004) suggest *nothos* means “spotted,” but this is doubtful since Agassiz, who coined *Nothonotus* in an unpublished ms., also coined *Catonotus*, in which *notus* clearly means “back” and the two taxa are distinguished by the size of their first dorsal fins) [treated as a subgenus of *Etheostoma* by many workers]

***Nothonotus acuticeps* (Bailey 1959)**

acutus, pointed or sharp; *ceps*, head, referring to its “extremely sharp” snout

***Nothonotus aquali* (Williams & Etnier 1978)**

from the Cherokee word *agaquali*, meaning cheek, referring to copper-colored markings on cheek in life

***Nothonotus bellus* (Zorach 1968)**

beautiful, referring to bright fin coloration of males

***Nothonotus camurus* (Cope 1870)**

crooked or turned inward (i.e., blunt-headed), referring to head “suddenly decurved from the orbit to the muzzle”

***Nothonotus chlorbranchius* (Zorach 1972)**

chloro-, green; *branchos*, fin, referring to prominent, broad, dark-green bands in median fins of males in life

***Nothonotus chuckwachatte* (Mayden & Wood 1993)**

from the Creek (also known as Muscogee) American Indian *chuckwee*, mouth, and *chattee*, red, referring to red lips of breeding males

***Nothonotus denoncourti* (Stauffer & van Snik 1997)**

in honor of ichthyologist Robert F. Denoncourt, who introduced the senior author to the “diversity and complexity” of southern Appalachian stream fishes; he also collected type, with members of his family, in 1967

***Nothonotus douglasi* (Wood & Mayden 1993)**

in honor of Neil H. Douglas, Director and Curator, Northeast Louisiana University Museum of Zoology, for his contributions to our understanding of the freshwater fish fauna of Louisiana and his dedication to teaching

***Nothonotus etowahae* (Wood & Mayden 1993)**

of the Etowah River system of Georgia (USA), where it is endemic

***Nothonotus jordani* (Gilbert 1891)**

in honor of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), Gilbert’s high-school teacher and ichthyological mentor, frequent collaborator, and colleague at Stanford University (California, USA)

***Nothonotus juliae* (Meek 1891)**

in honor of Julia Hughes Gilbert (1849-1916), wife of ichthyologist Charles Henry Gilbert (1859-1928)

***Nothonotus maculatus* (Kirtland 1840)**

spotted, referring to 12-20 “carmine dots near the medial line” of males

***Nothonotus microlepidus* (Raney & Zorach 1967)**

micro-, small; *lepidus*, scaled, referring to smaller and therefore more numerous scales compared to most if not all congeners

***Nothonotus moorei* (Raney & Suttkus 1964)**

in honor of zoologist George A. Moore (1899-1998), Oklahoma State University and past president (1961) of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, for his contributions to ichthyology and particularly for his studies of fishes in the mid-South (USA)

***Nothonotus ruber* (Raney & Suttkus 1966)**

red, referring to red on all median fins, touches of red on paired fins, and red spots on body

***Nothonotus rufilineatus* (Cope 1870)**

rufus, reddish; *lineatus*, lined, referring to narrow longitudinal lines of males, which contain “quadrate spots of a mahogany or brick red color”

***Nothonotus sanguifluus* (Cope 1870)**

sanguis, blood; *fluvius*, river, literally “blood of the river,” referring to blood-red second dorsal fin and bright crimson spots of males

***Nothonotus starnesi* Keck & Near 2013**

in honor of ichthyologist Wayne C. Starnes, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, co-author of *The Fishes of Tennessee* (1993), and “valued” colleague, for “substantial contributions to our understanding of the natural history and biology of North American freshwater fishes. We find it particularly fitting that both *Nothonotus starnesi* and *Etheostoma etneri*, named for the other author of *The Fishes of Tennessee*, are endemic to the Caney Fork system in middle Tennessee.”

***Nothonotus tippecanoe* (Jordan & Evermann 1890)**

named for the Tippecanoe River at Marshfield, Indiana (USA), type locality (occurs in Ohio River basin from Pennsylvania and Indiana south to Tennessee River drainage of Virginia and Tennessee)

***Nothonotus vulneratus* (Cope 1870)**

wounded, referring to red spots on males

***Nothonotus wapiti* (Etnier & Williams 1989)**

American Indian name (probably Iroquois) for the American Elk (*Cervus canadensis*), referring to the Elk River of Alabama and Tennessee (USA), where it is endemic

***Percina* Haldeman 1842**

diminutive of *Perca*, proposed as a subgenus of that genus (name often translated as “small perch,” but Haldeman did not reference size in his description)

Subgenus *Percina*

***Percina apina* Near & Simmons 2017**

Greek for “without dirt” or clean, referring to silt-free river substrates where it is found

***Percina austroperca* Thompson 1995**

auster, southern; *perca*, perch, “one of the most southern species of logperch,” occurring in Alabama and Florida (USA)

***Percina bimaculata* Haldeman 1844**

bi-, two; *maculatus*, spotted, allusion not explained, possibly referring to distinct caudal spot on each side of body

***Percina burtoni* Fowler 1945**

in honor of E. Milby Burton (1898-1977), Director of the Charleston Museum (South Carolina, USA), who collected local fishes for his museum, including type of this one, and invited Fowler to study them; Fowler called him a friend to whom he was “indebted for many favors”

***Percina caprodes caprodes* (Rafinesque 1818)**

-oides, having the form of: *capros*, pig, referring to its often fleshy, upturned and blunt snout, like that of a pig (“museau en grouin de cochon” per Rafinesque 1819)

***Percina caprodes semifasciata* (DeKay 1842)**

semi-, half; *fasciata*, banded, referring to ~20 “dark olive or brownish stripes across the back, alternately but not regularly longer, and becoming dilated on the vertebral line”

***Percina carbonaria* (Baird & Girard 1853)**

made of coal, allusion not explained, probably referring to any of all of the following: transverse bars of black on body, black spot base of the caudal, and black base of dorsal, anal and ventral fins

***Percina fulvitaenia* Morris & Page 1981**

fulvus, reddish-yellow; *taenia*, band, referring to orange band on first dorsal fin of adult males [treated as a sub-species of *P. caprodes* by some workers]

***Percina jenkinsi* Thompson 1985**

in honor of ichthyologist Robert E. Jenkins (1940-2023), Roanoke College (Virginia, USA), for his work with eastern North American fishes, particularly with the subgenus *Percina*

***Percina kathae* Thompson 1997**

in honor of Kathy S. Thompson, “my friend, my wife, my life-long seining partner who has shared many ruffles with me in my pursuit of studying darters”

***Percina macrolepida* Stevenson 1971**

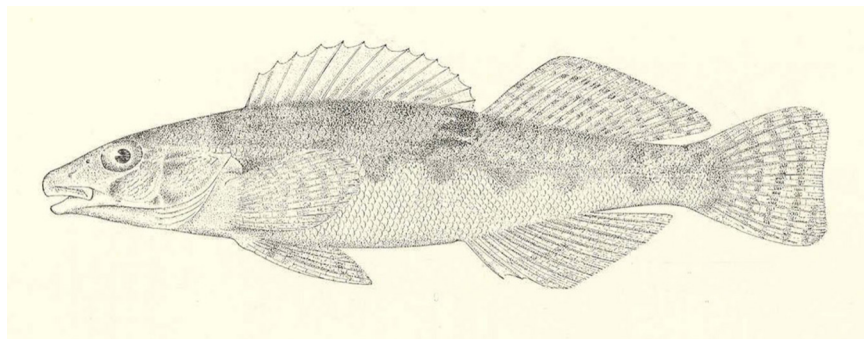
macro-, large; *lepida*, scaled, referring to larger lateral line scales compared to *P. carbonaria*

***Percina rex* (Jordan & Evermann 1889)**

king, referring to its being the largest known darter at the time (that distinction belongs to *P. lenticula*)

***Percina suttkusi* Thompson 1997**

in honor of friend and mentor Royal D. Suttkus (1929-2009), Tulane University (New Orleans, Louisiana, USA), for his “long-term study of this species in particular, and more broadly for his contributions to systematics and



Percina rex. From: Jordan, D. S. 1889. Descriptions of fourteen species of fresh-water fishes collected by the U. S. Fish Commission in the summer of 1888. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* v. 11 (no. 723): 351-362, Pls. 43-45.

biology of fishes in the southeastern United States”

Subgenus *Alvordius* Girard 1859

-*ius*, belonging to: Gen. Benjamin Alvord (1813-1884), soldier, mathematician and botanist, who collected type of *P. maculata*

***Percina crassa* Jordan & Brayton 1878**

thick, referring to its stocky appearance, “more heavily built” than *Alvordius aspro* (= *P. maculata*), “the form being less graceful than that of the other members of the genus”

***Percina gymnocephala* Beckham 1980**

gymno-, naked or lightly clad; *cephala*, head, referring to reduced scalation of head and nape compared to other members of the *P. maculata* species group

***Percina kusha* Williams & Burkhead 2007**

Choctaw American Indian name for cane or canebrake, origin of name of Coosa River of Georgia and Tennessee (USA), in whose headwaters this darter is endemic [may warrant a new subgenus along with *P. smithvanizi*]

***Percina macrocephala* (Cope 1867)**

macro-, large; *cephalus*, headed, referring to its elongate eel-like cranium

***Percina maculata* (Girard 1859)**

spotted, referring to “dorsal region being tessellated with blackish spots, whilst a series of black patches may be observed on either side, larger and less numerous in the male than in the female”

***Percina nevisensis* (Cope 1870)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: presumably a variant spelling of “Neuse,” referring to Neuse River, North Carolina (USA), type locality [often incorrectly spelled *nevisense*]

***Percina notogramma notogramma* (Raney & Hubbs 1948)**

notos, back; *gramma*, lined, referring to prominent light-colored streak along back

***Percina notogramma montuosa* Hogarth & Woolcott 1966**

of the mountains, referring to its distribution in headwater streams of the Appalachian Mountains of Virginia (USA)

***Percina pantherina* (Moore & Reeves 1955)**

like a panther, presumably referring to its leopard-like spots

***Percina peltata* (Stauffer 1864)**

shielded, referring to thick, shield-like scales on belly

***Percina roanoka* (Jordan & Jenkins 1889)**

named for the Roanoke River system of Virginia (USA), type locality

***Percina sipsi* Williams & Neely 2007**

Chickasaw-Choctaw Indian name for poplar or cottonwood tree, origin of the stream name Sipse Fork, Black Warrior River system of Alabama (USA), where this darter is endemic

***Percina smithvanizi* Williams & Walsh 2007**

in honor of William F. Smith-Vaniz (b. 1941), for his “outstanding” contributions to ichthyology in general and specifically for his authorship of the first book (1968) on the freshwater fishes of Alabama (although this darter is endemic to Georgia) [may warrant a new subgenus along with *P. kusha*]

***Percina williamsi* Page & Near 2007**

in honor of James D. Williams (b. 1941), ichthyologist, malacologist and “natural historian extraordinaire”

Subgenus *Cottogaster* Putnam 1863

etymology not explained, probably *kottos*, sculpin; *gaster*, belly, perhaps referring to caducous spinous scales along median line of belly of a misidentified *Boleosoma tessellatum* of Thompson (not of DeKay) 1853

***Percina aurora* Suttkus & Thompson 1994**

dawn, referring to how golden-yellow pattern of dorsal and dorsolateral areas and golden patches along rays of dorsal and caudal fins resemble the rising sun

***Percina brevicauda* Suttkus & Bart 1994**

brevis, short; *cauda*, tail, referring to shortest caudal (and pectoral) fin amongst males of the subgenus

***Percina copelandi* (Jordan 1877)**

in memory of Jordan’s friend and student Herbert E. Copeland (1849-1876), “to whose patient study of these beautiful little fishes we owe much that is now known of their habits and ways. I have named this graceful species, taken at the rapids where he and I had so often fished together, for him, in recognition of his genuine love of nature, and in token of our long scientific association and personal friendship” (Copeland died, presumably from pneumonia, three weeks after falling into the cold waters of an Indiana stream securing specimens for his studies)

Subgenus *Ericosma* Jordan & Copeland 1877

eros, springtime; *cosmeo*, to adorn, referring to “gay coloration” of males *P. evides* during the spring breeding season

***Percina evides* (Jordan & Copeland 1877)**

comely, being “one of the most beautiful of all the darters”

***Percina palmaris* (Bailey 1940)**

a prize, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its handsome coloration makes it a prize (i.e., something that is excellent of its kind)

Subgenus *Hadropterus* Agassiz 1854

hadros, strong; *pteron*, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to membrane of first dorsal fin of *P. nigrofasciata* extending to second dorsal fin, and/or “large and equal” anal and second dorsal fins

***Percina apristis* (Hubbs & Hubbs 1954)**

a-, without; *pristis*, saw, proposed as a subspecies of *P. sciera* with 0-1 serrations on preopercle

***Percina aurolineata* Suttkus & Ramsey 1967**

auro-, gold; *lineata*, lined, allusion not explained, possibly referring to yellow area above and below thin dorsolateral stripe

***Percina crypta* Freeman, Freeman & Burkhead 2008**

hidden or concealed, refers to close similarity in appearance to the sympatric *P. nigrofasciata*

***Percina freemanorum* Near & Dinkins 2021**

-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Mary C. Freeman, Research Ecologist, U.S. Geological Survey, and Byron (Bud) J. Freeman (b. 1950), Director, Georgia Museum of Natural History, for “substantial” contributions to the study of freshwater fishes in the southeastern United States; in particular, their work has “shed light on and significantly aided in the conservation of the biodiverse rich Etowah River system” of Georgia, where this logperch occurs

***Percina lenticula* Richards & Knapp 1964**

freckled, referring to freckle-like dark blotches on pectoral-fin base

***Percina nigrofasciata* (Agassiz 1854)**

niger, black; *fasciata*, banded, referring to 11-16 bars on side

***Percina sciera* (Swain 1883)**

dusky, presumably referring to color in spirits, “yellowish olive, everywhere vaguely blotched with black”

***Percina westfalli* (Fowler 1942)**

in honor of American entomologist Minter J. Westfall, Jr. (1916–2003), University of Florida, who collected holotype

Subgenus *Hypohomus* Cope 1870

hypo-, below; *homo*, same, presumably referring to uniform scales on sides and belly, i.e., lacking the “median ventral series of shields” of *Etheostoma*

***Percina aurantiaca* (Cope 1868)**

orange-colored, referring to “bright yellow” color in life (probably referring to yellow and tangerine middle of lower body of breeding males)

Subgenus *Imostoma* Jordan 1877

eimi, to move; *stoma*, mouth, referring to projectile jaw of *P. shumardi*, which distinguishes it from subgenus *Alvordius*

***Percina antesella* Williams & Etnier 1977**

ante-, anterior; *sella*, saddle, referring to first dorsal saddle in front of spiny dorsal fin, unique in the subgenus

***Percina shumardi* (Girard 1859)**

in honor of George C. Shumard (1823-1867), surgeon-geologist of the U.S. Pacific Railroad Survey, who collected holotype

***Percina tanasi* Etnier 1976**

name of village on Little Tennessee River (type locality) that served as Cherokee Nation capital and origin of the name Tennessee (USA)

***Percina uranidea* (Jordan & Gilbert 1887)**

urano-, sky; *eidōs*, looking, referring to eye placement on top of head

***Percina vigil* (Hay 1882)**

alert or watchful, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “large” eyes set on top of head

Subgenus *Odontopholis* Page 1974

odontos, tooth; *pholis*, scale, referring to caudal keel covered with strongly toothed scales in males

***Percina cymatotaenia* (Gilbert & Meek 1887)**

cymato-, wavy; *taenia*, band, referring to blue-black lateral band “running in a wavy course”

***Percina stictogaster* Burr & Page 1993**

stictos, spot; *gaster*, belly, referring to black specks or blotches on belly of all individuals except breeding males

Subgenus *Swainia* Jordan & Evermann 1896

-ia, belonging to: mathematics professor Joseph Swain (1857-1927), Jordan’s student at and later president of Indiana University, who discovered type species, *P. squamata*, and co-described it

***Percina bruceathompsoni* Robison, Cashner & Near 2014**

in honor of friend and colleague Bruce A. Thompson (1946-2007), Tulane University (New Orleans, Louisiana, USA), first noted the distinctiveness of this species in his 1977 doctoral dissertation

***Percina nasuta* (Bailey 1941)**

long-nosed, referring to “excessive prolongation and compression of the snout”

***Percina oxyrhynchus* (Hubbs & Raney 1939)**

oxy-, sharp; *rhynchus*, nose, referring to its “extraordinarily sharp snout”

***Percina phoxocephala* (Nelson 1876)**

phoxos, tapered; *cephala*, headed, referring to “very narrow, pointed, eel-like head”

***Percina squamata* (Gilbert & Swain 1887)**

scaled, referring to any or all of the following: body covered with very small scales, uniform in size, covering belly (instead of belly scutes as in presumed congeners in *Etheostoma*); cheeks, breast and nuchal region covered with “still finer” scales; larger, spinous scales on opercle; an enlarged black humeral scale

Family TRACHINIDAE Weeverfishes

2 genera · 9 species

***Echiichthys* Bleeker 1861**

echis, adder or viper, referring to the specific epithet *vipera*, named for the venomous spine of first dorsal fin; *ichthys*, fish

***Echiichthys vipera* (Cuvier 1829)**

adder or viper; according to Cuvier & Valenciennes (1829), alluding to adder-pike, a name used by British fishermen referring to “much dreaded” (translation) venomous spine of first dorsal fin (the common name weeverfish is derived from the Middle English *wever*, from the Old Northern French *wivre*, meaning serpent)

***Trachinus* Linnaeus 1758**

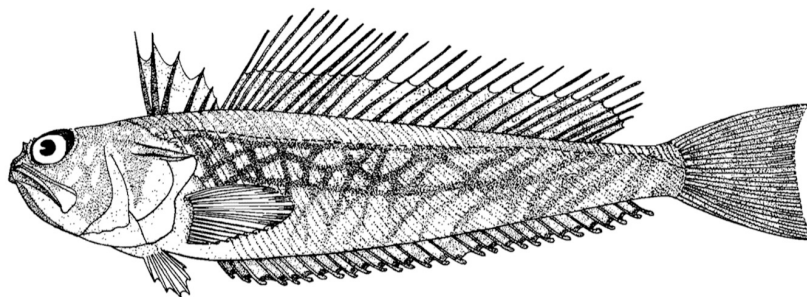
per Cuvier & Valenciennes (1829), latinization of *trascina*, *trachina* and/or *tragina*, Italian names for *T. draco* derived from *dracæna*, ancient Greek name for this species dating to at least Aristotle (name is not derived from *trachys*, rough, as reported by many sources)

***Trachinus araneus* Cuvier 1829**

of spiders, a name for weeverfishes dating to Pliny the Elder, allusion uncertain, perhaps referring to pain caused by venomous first-dorsal fin, like the bite of a spider (the fact that fishes of this genus are called “weevers” and spiders of the genus *Araneus* are called “orb-weavers” is just a homonymic coincidence)

***Trachinus armatus* Bleeker 1861**

armed with a weapon, probably referring to venomous spine of first dorsal fin



Trachinus collignoni. From: Collignon, J., M. Rossignol and C. Roux. 1957. Mollusques, crustacés, poissons marins des côtes d'A.E.F.: en collection au Centre d'Océanographie de l'Institut d'études centrafricaines de Pointe-Noire. Office de la recherche scientifique et technique Outre-Mer, Paris: 369 pp. [Pisces are by C. Roux, pp. 137-369 (part 1) and J. Collignon, pp. 254-369 (part 2).]

***Trachinus collignoni* Roux 1957**

in honor of colleague Jean Collignon, marine biologist, oceanographer, Head of Research at ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), and senior author of monograph in which description appeared

***Trachinus cornutus* Guichenot 1848**

horned, referring to two spines on upper and anterior edge of orbit, "more protruding" than in its congeners, "so that it seems to have a backwards-bent horn in front of the eyes" (translation)

***Trachinus draco* Linnaeus 1758**

from *dracæna*, dragon, ancient Greek name for this species dating to at least Aristotle

***Trachinus lineolatus* Fischer 1885**

with small or narrow lines, referring to 12-14 nearly parallel oblique lines on body

***Trachinus pellegrini* Cadenat 1937**

in honor of ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873-1944), Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (Paris)

***Trachinus radiatus* Cuvier 1829**

radiated; per Cuvier & Valenciennes (1829), referring to fan-shaped groups of bony ridges on the top of head just behind eye