

Order SILURIFORMES

Stream Catfishes

Family AKYSIDAE

Gill 1861



Akysis portellus, ca. 31 mm SL. Ng, H. H. 2009. *Akysis portellus* sp. nov., a new species of catfish (Teleostei: Akysidae) from the Sittang River drainage, Myanmar. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 1 (1): 2–8.

Stream Catfishes
Subfamily AKYSINAE
Gill 1861

Akysis

Bleeker 1858

a- (Gr. ἀ), negative prefix, e.g., without; *kýstis* (Gr. κύστις), bladder, referring to absence of a swim bladder

***Akysis bilustris* Ng 2011** Latin for “that lasts two lustra,” i.e., 10 years, referring to fact that specimens in type series were collected in two expeditions exactly 10 years apart

***Akysis brachybarbatus* Chen 1981** *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to shorter nasal barbels compared with the similar *A. maculipinnis*

***Akysis clavulus* Ng & Freyhof 2003** diminutive of *clavus* (L.), a nail, referring to conical tubercles on head and body

***Akysis clinatus* Ng & Rainboth 2005** Latin for bent or sunk (authors say slanting), referring to its steeply sloping dorsal profile

***Akysis ephippifer* Ng & Kottelat 1998** *ephippium* (L.), saddle; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to saddle-shaped markings on body

***Akysis fontaneus* Ng 2009** Latin for of or from a spring, referring to type locality, a spring-fed stream

***Akysis fuliginatus* Ng & Rainboth 2005** Latin for sooty, referring to its dark coloration

***Akysis galeatus* Page, Rachmatika & Robins 2007** Latin for helmeted, referring to bony ridges on head

***Akysis hendricksoni* Alfred 1966** in honor marine biologist John R. Hendrickson (1921–2002), Vice-Chancellor of the East-West Center, University of Hawaii, who was Alfred’s first teacher in ichthyology; he also helped collect holotype

***Akysis heterurus* Ng 1996** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *urus*, from

ourá (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its truncate (vs. forked) caudal fin, “distinctly different” from its congeners

***Akysis longifilis* Ng 2006** *longus* (L.), long; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform thread, referring to its long barbels

***Akysis maculipinnis* Fowler 1934** *macula* (L.), spot; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to speckled fins

***Akysis manipurensis* (Arunkumar 2000)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Manipur, India, the only known member of the genus known from Manipur

***Akysis microps* Ng & Tan 1999** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to relatively small eye, smaller than that of the similar *A. heterurus*

***Akysis patratator* Ng, Pawangkhanant & Suwannapoom 2022** Latin for achiever or accomplisher, referring to how the discovery of this species closed a “significant gap” in the geographic distribution of the genus

***Akysis pictus* Günther 1883** Latin for painted or colored, referring to black coloration on anterior portion of body, which contracts into an irregular black band that runs along middle of posterior portion of body (which can be said to have a “painted on” effect or quality)

***Akysis portellus* Ng 2009** diminutive of *porta* (L.), gate or door, referring to its relatively small mouth

***Akysis prashadi* Hora 1936** in honor of Indian zoologist Bains Prashad (1894–1969), Assistant Superintendent (later Director), Zoological Survey of India, who studied this species in 1929

***Akysis pulvinatus* Ng 2007** Latin for elevated, referring to long base of adipose fin

***Akysis recavus* Ng & Kottelat 1998** Latin for curved inwards, referring to concave lateral margins of head

***Akysis scorteus* Page, Hadiaty & López 2007** Latin for leathern, referring to its leathery skin

***Akysis variegatus* (Bleeker 1846)** Latin for “of different sorts,” particularly colors, described as having an orange body with four broad, transverse, irregular dark bands, the first band (surrounding head) marbled or reticulated with orange, and orange fins and barbels, “variegated with dark” (translation)

***Akysis varius* Ng & Kottelat 1998** Latin for variable, referring to highly variable number of serrae on posterior edge of pectoral spine

***Akysis vespa* Ng & Kottelat 2004** Latin for wasp, referring to its yellow-orange and brown striped pattern and to the painful sting its spines may inflict

***Akysis vespertinus* Ng 2008** Latin for of the evening (i.e., sunset and, hence, western), referring to its distribution in western Myanmar and being one of the westernmost species in the genus

Pseudobagarius

Ferraris 2007

tautonymous with *Akysis pseudobagarius* Roberts 1989, proposed for members of the “*pseudobagarius* group” of *Akysis*

***Pseudobagarius alfredi* (Ng & Kottelat 1998)** in honor of ichthyologist Eric R. Alfred (1931–2019), former director of the National Museum of Singapore, for his “pioneering” work on the freshwater fishes of Peninsular Malaysia

***Pseudobagarius baramensis* (Fowler 1905) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Baram River basin, Borneo, where it is endemic

***Pseudobagarius eustictus* Ng & Kottelat 2021** *eústiktos* (Gr. εὐστικτος), variegated, referring to its mottled head (in contrast with nearly uniform-colored heads of congeners from the Mekong River drainage)

***Pseudobagarius filifer* (Ng & Rainboth 2005)** *filum* (L.), thread or filament; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to filamentous extensions of first pectoral-fin ray

***Pseudobagarius fuscus* (Ng & Kottelat 1996)** Latin for dusky, referring to its mainly dusky brown dorsum

***Pseudobagarius hardmani* (Ng & Sabaj Pérez 2005)** in honor of British ichthyologist Michael Hardman (b. 1978), then at the Natural History Museum (London), for his “pioneering” work on the molecular systematics of catfishes

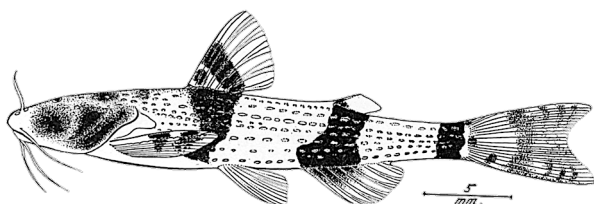
***Pseudobagarius inermis* (Ng & Kottelat 2000)** Latin for unarmed, referring to lack of serrations on pectoral spine

***Pseudobagarius leucorhynchus* (Fowler 1934)** white-snouted, from *leukos* (Gr.), white, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to white end of muzzle

***Pseudobagarius macronema* (Bleeker 1860)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, referring to longer maxillary barbels compared with *Akysis variegatus*, its presumed congener at the time [sometimes misspelled as *macronemus*]

***Pseudobagarius meridionalis* (Ng & Siebert 2004)** Latin for southern, referring to distribution in Barito River drainage of southern Borneo

***Pseudobagarius nitidus* (Ng & Rainboth 2005)** Latin for elegant, referring to its distinctive color pattern (chocolate-brown head and sides and yellow belly, with saddle-shaped yellow spots)



Pseudobagarius leucorhynchus. 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.

***Pseudobagarius pseudobagarius* (Roberts 1989)** *pseudo-*, from *pseúdēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to “striking superficial (but phylogenetically false) resemblance” to the sisorid genus *Bagarius*

***Pseudobagarius similis* (Ng & Kottelat 1998)** Latin for like or similar, referring to its close resemblance to *P. pseudobagarius*

***Pseudobagarius sinensis* (He 1981) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China); described in the genus *Akysis*, then believed to be the first of two species (the other being *A. brachybarbatus*) known from that country

***Pseudobagarius subtilis* (Ng & Kottelat 1998)** Latin for very fine or delicate, referring to its relatively long and slender body

Warty Catfishes

Subfamily PARAKYSINAE

Roberts 1989

Acrochordonichthys

Bleeker 1857

akrochordón (Gr. ἀκροχορδών), wart or skin tag, referring to tuberculate skin of *A. rugosus*; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Acrochordonichthys chamaeleon* (Vaillant 1902)** referring to rugose skin with tubercles arranged in longitudinal rows along sides of body, similar to that of members of the lizard family Chamaeleonidae

***Acrochordonichthys falcifer* Ng & Ng 2001** *falcis*, genitive of *falx* (L.), sickle or scythe; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to smooth, recurved pectoral spine

***Acrochordonichthys guttatus* Ng & Ng 2001** Latin for speckled, referring to small brown spots on dorsal surface of head and body

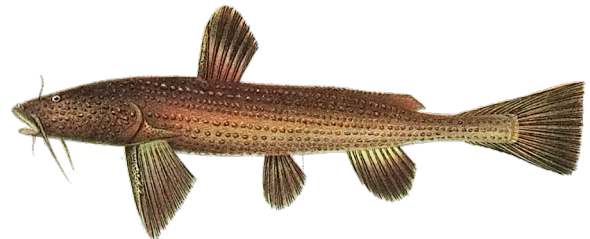
***Acrochordonichthys gyrinus* Vidthayanon & Ng 2003** from *gýros*, (Gr. κύρτος), rounded or curved, referring to concave posterior margin of pectoral fin

***Acrochordonichthys ischnosoma* Bleeker 1858** *ischnós* (Gr. ισχνός), thin or lean; *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, presumably referring to its elongate body

***Acrochordonichthys mahakamensis* Ng & Ng 2001 -ensis**, suffix denoting place: Mahakam River, eastern Borneo, type locality

***Acrochordonichthys pachyderma* Vaillant 1902** *pachýs* (Gr. παχύς), thick; *dérma* (Gr. δέρμα), skin, referring to rough on covering head and body

***Acrochordonichthys rugosus* (Bleeker 1846)** Latin for wrinkled or shrivelled, referring to “glandular-verrucose” skin (translation), with warts (tubercles) on head, snout, cheeks, back, flanks and belly

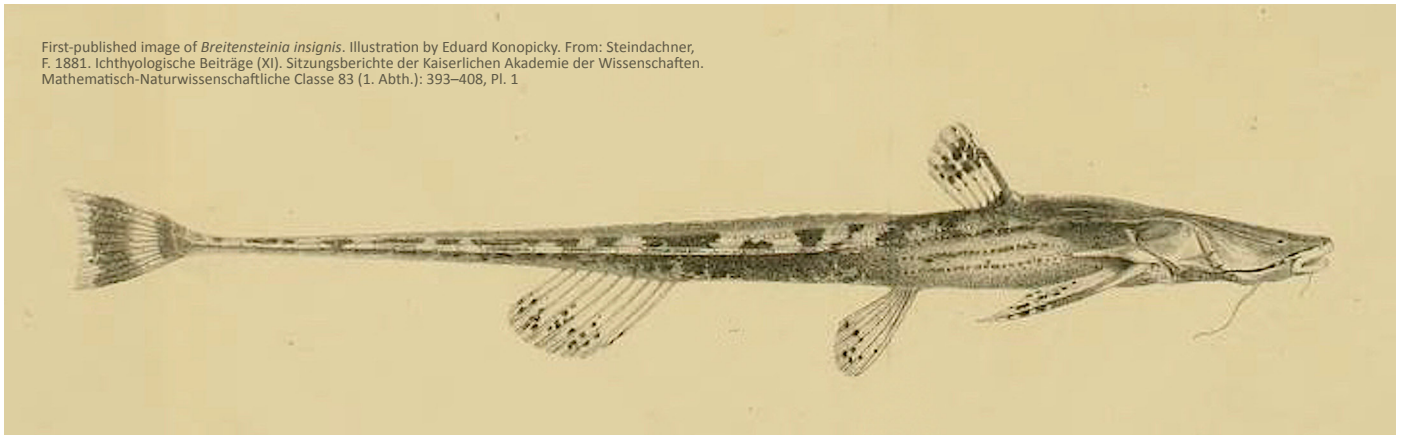


First-published image of *Acrochordonichthys rugosus*. From: Bleeker, P. 1862–63. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome II. Siluroïdes, Chacoiïdes et Hétérobranchoiïdes. F. Muller, Amsterdam. 1–112, Pls. 49–101. [Illustration published in 1863.]

***Acrochordonichthys septentrionalis* Ng & Ng 2001** Latin for northern, being the most northern member of the *A. ischnosoma* species group

***Acrochordonichthys strigosus* Ng & Ng 2001** Latin for lean, lank, thin or meager, referring to relatively slender body compared with other members of the *A. ischnosoma* species group

First-published image of *Breitensteinia insignis*. Illustration by Eduard Konopicky. From: Steindachner, F. 1881. Ichthyologische Beiträge (XI). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 83 (1. Abth.): 393–408, Pl. 1



Breitensteinia Steindachner 1881

-*ia*, belonging to: Heinrich Breitenstein (1848–1930), German physician who served with the Dutch East Indies army; he collected fishes and reptiles in Borneo for Steindachner, including presumably type of *B. insignis*

***Breitensteinia cessator* Ng & Siebert 1998** Latin for an idle fellow, referring to its sluggish nature (congeners are described as being lethargic in aquaria)

***Breitensteinia hypselurus* Ng & Siebert 1998** *hypsēlós* (Gr. ὑψηλός), high; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to relatively tall neural spines of caudal vertebrae

***Breitensteinia insignis* Steindachner 1881** Latin for distinguished by marks, probably referring to “intense” brownish-purple spots on sides, and/or yellowish-white dorsal, pectoral and anal fins that are “more or less mottled with dark purple” (translations)

Parakysis Herre 1940

pará (Gr. παρά), near, i.e., similar to *Akysis* but lacking an adipose fin

***Parakysis anomalopteryx* Roberts 1989** *anomalum* (L.), anomalous (i.e., deviating from the general rule); *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to different fin-ray counts compared with *P. verrucosus*, its only known congener at the time

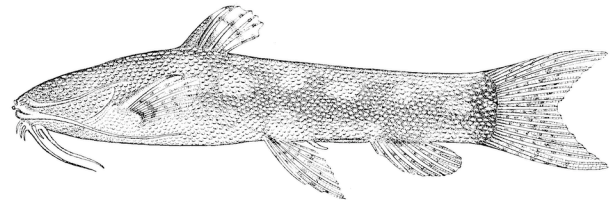
***Parakysis grandis* Ng & Lim 1995** Latin for large, at up to 62 mm SL, largest member of genus known to date

***Parakysis hystriculis* Ng 2009** Latin for hairy or bearded, referring to its long accessory mandibular barbels

***Parakysis longirostris* Ng & Lim 1995** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its relatively long snout

***Parakysis notialis* Ng & Kottelat 2003** Latin for southern, referring to its distribution in the Barito River drainage of southern Borneo

***Parakysis verrucosus* Herre 1940** Latin for warty, the skin “covered everywhere with very small granules or tubercles” [originally spelled *verrucosa* because Herre believed the genus was feminine]



Parakysis verrucosus. From: Herre, A. W. C. T. 1940. New species of fishes from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Bulletin of the Raffles Museum No. 16: 5–26, Pls. 1–20.