

Order GONORYNCHIFORMES

Knerias or Shellears

Family **KNERIIDAE**

Günther 1868



Kneria uluguru, holotype, male, 39.0 mm SL. Photograph by Lothar Seegers. From: Seegers, L. 1995. Revision of the Kneriidae of Tanzania with description of three new *Kneria*-species (Teleostei: Gonorhynchiformes). *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 6 (2): 97–128.

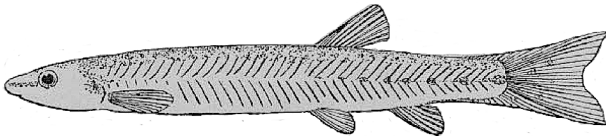
Cromeria

Boulenger 1901

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Lord Cromer (Evelyn Baring, 1841–1917), British Consul-General of Egypt (1883–1907)

***Cromeria nilotica* Boulenger 1901** -*ica* (L.), belonging to: upper Nile River basin of Eastern Africa, where it occurs

***Cromeria occidentalis* Daget 1954** Latin for western, referring to its distribution in Western Africa, west of *C. nilotica*



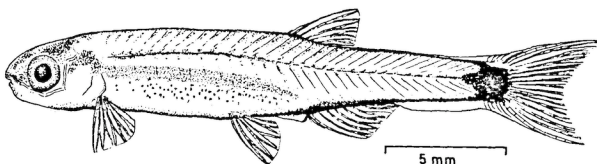
Cromeria occidentalis. From: Daget, J. 1954. Les poissons du Niger Supérieur. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique Noire No. 36: 1–391.

Grasseichthys

Géry 1964

in honor of French entomologist Pierre-Paul Grassé (1895–1985), who led a wildlife inventory in the Ivindo basin (Gabon), during which holotype of *G. gabonensis* was collected; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Grasseichthys gabonensis* Géry 1964** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gabon, where it is endemic



Grasseichthys gabonensis. From: Géry, J. 1964. Une nouvelle famille de poissons dulcaquicoles africains: les Grasseichthyidae. Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences 259 (12): 4805–4807.

Kneria

Steindachner 1866

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Austrian ichthyologist Rudolph Kner (1810–1869), Steindachner's "revered teacher and friend" (translation)

***Kneria angolensis* Steindachner 1866** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Angola, type locality

***Kneria ansorgii* (Boulenger 1910)** in honor of English explorer and collector William John Ansorge (1850–1913), who collected holotype

***Kneria auriculata* (Pellegrin 1905)** Neo-Latin for eared, referring to cup-shaped process (contact organ) on gill covers of males

***Kneria katangae* Poll 1976** of Katanga, referring to type locality in Upemba National Park, Katanga Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo

***Kneria luansaensis* Kalumba, Abwe, Schedel, Manda, Schliewen & Vreven 2023** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Luansa River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it appears to be endemic

***Kneria maxi* Kalumba, Abwe, Schedel, Manda, Schliewen & Vreven 2023** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), for his "extensive" studies in African ichthyology, for his work on *Kneria* ("which serves, to this very day, as a basis for the identification of species of the genus"), and for being the first to identify *Kneria* specimens collected from the Luansa River of the Upper Congo Basin, where this species and *K. luansaensis* occur

***Kneria maydelli* Ladiges & Voelker 1961** in honor of German ecologist and biogeographer Gustav Adolf von Maydell (1919–1959), who led the German India-Expedition (1955–1958) of the University of Hamburg Zoological Institute and Museum, during which he collected holotype

***Kneria paucisquamata* Poll & Stewart 1975** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *squamata* (L.), scaled, referring to larger (and, therefore, fewer) scales along lateral line, in a genus in which "small scales are a rule" (translation)

***Kneria polli* Trewavas 1936** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), who discovered that the opercular contact organ was a character of mature males, thus subsuming *Xenopomatichthys* Pellegrin

1905 into the synonymy of *Kneria*

***Kneria ruaha* Seegers 1995** named for the Ruaha River drainage, Tanzania, type locality

***Kneria rukwaensis* Seegers 1995** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Rukwa drainage, Tanzania and Zambia, the center of its distribution

***Kneria sjolandarsi* Poll 1967** in honor of David Sjölanders (1886–1954, also spelled Sjölander), Swedish adventurer, conservationist and nature photographer, who led the Angola Expedition (1948–1949), during which holotype was collected

***Kneria stappersii* Boulenger 1915** in honor of Belgian physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883–1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led an expedition to central Africa (1911–1913), during which he collected holotype

***Kneria uluguru* Seegers 1995** named for the Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania, where it appears to be endemic

***Kneria wittei* Poll 1944** in honor of Belgian herpetologist Gaston François De Witte (1897–1980), whose collections in the Congolese state of Katanga helped Poll distinguish between *Kneria* and *Xenopomathichthys* (males of *Kneria*)

Parakneria Poll 1965

pará (Gr. παρά), near or beside, referring to its similarity to *Kneria*, in which several species had originally been placed

***Parakneria abbreviata* (Pellegrin 1931)** Latin for shortened, described as a variety of *P. cameronensis* with a more compact form (height 5–6 times in length vs. 7–9)

***Parakneria alytogramma* Mutambala, Abwe, Schedel, Manda, Schliewen & Vreven 2022** *álytos* (Gr. ἄλυτος), not to be loosened or broken (i.e., uninterrupted); *grammus*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (Gr. γραμμῆ), line or stroke of the pen, referring to its diagnostic uninterrupted lateral mid-longitudinal black band, compared with rounded, black spots among its Congo Basin congeners [originally spelled *alytogrammus*, but since authors say name is an adjective it is emended to agree with feminine gender of genus]

***Parakneria cameronensis* (Boulenger 1909)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: southern Cameroon, type locality

***Parakneria damasi* Poll 1965** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Hubert Damas (1910–1964), University of Liège, who collected holotype during one of his expeditions in central Africa

***Parakneria fortuita* Penrith 1973** Latin for fortuitous, referring to the “fortuitous circumstances” (on a Friday the 13th) that were involved in collecting this species: pitching camp on the wrong river and forced to collect there because a burned-down bridge and a washed-out road prevented access to correct river

***Parakneria kissi* Poll 1969** in honor of hydrobiologist R. Kiss, Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale at Lwiro (Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected holotype

***Parakneria ladigesi* Poll 1967** in honor of German aquarist and ichthyologist Werner Ladiges (1910–1984), Director, Zoologisches Staats Instituut and Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg

***Parakneria lufirae* Poll 1965** of Lufira River, Upemba National Park, Zaire, type locality

***Parakneria malaissei* Poll 1969** in honor of Belgian botanist-ecologist François Malaisse (b. 1934), University of Lubumbashi (Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected holotype

***Parakneria marmorata* (Norman 1923)** Latin for marbled, referring to yellow-brown coloration on upper half of body, marbled with dark brown

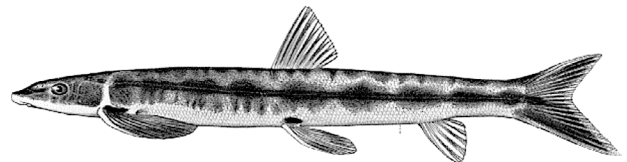
***Parakneria mossambica* Jubb & Bell-Cross 1974** *-ica* (L. suffix), belonging to: Mozambique, where it is endemic

***Parakneria spekii* (Günther 1868)** in honor of British Indian Army officer and explorer John Hanning Speke (1827–1864), who presented type to the British Museum (Natural History); Speke, the first European to see Lake Victoria, proved it to be the source of the Nile

***Parakneria tanzaniae* Poll 1984** of Tanzania, where it is endemic

***Parakneria thysi* Poll 1965** in honor of Poll’s Musée de l’Afrique Centrale colleague, Belgian ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), who collected holotype and who collected in Katanga (then a break-away state marked by murder, kidnapping and mercenary warfare, now in Democratic Republic of the Congo) in “difficult and even dangerous” conditions (translation)

***Parakneria vilhena* Poll 1965** in honor of Portuguese businessman and politician Ernesto de Vilhena (1876–1967), managing director of Angolan Diamond Company, for his support of the study of Angolan zoology [although named after a man, “*ae*” is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”]



Parakneria ladigesi, holotype, 78 mm TL. From: Poll, M. 1967. Contribution à la faune ichthyologique de l’Angola. Publicações Culturais, Companhia de Diamantes de Angola (DIAMANG), Lisboa No. 75: 1–381, Pls. 1–20.