Order TORPEDINIFORMES

Sleeper Rays

Family NARKIDAE

Fowler 1934

**Electrolux**

Compagno & Heemstra 2007

electro-, referring to its well-developed electrogenic properties, and lux, light, referring to how the discovery of this species sheds light on the rich and poorly known fish diversity of the Western Indian Ocean; in addition, its “vigorous sucking action” while feeding “may rival a well-known electrical device used to suck the detritus from carpets, furniture, and other dust-gathering surfaces in modern homes”

**Electrolux addisoni** Compagno & Heemstra 2007 in honor of Mark Addison (b. 1967), Managing Director of Blue Wilderness dive charters of Widenham, KwaZulu-Natal, for collecting holotype and instigating capture of paratype; in addition, his knowledge of the marine fishes of South Africa contributed to the authors’ survey research

**Heteronarce**

Regan 1921

heteros (Gr.), different, i.e., a different kind of Narcine (original genus of *H. mollis*)

**Heteronarce bentuvai** (Baranes & Randall 1989) in honor of Polish-born Israeli ichthyologist Adam Ben-Tuvia (1919–1999), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his valuable contributions to the knowledge of Israeli fishes

**Heteronarce garmani** Regan 1921 in honor of American ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843–1927), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, for his work on selachian fishes

**Heteronarce mollis** (Lloyd 1907) Latin for soft, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the overall soft-body characteristic of electric rays

**Narke**

Kaup 1826

Greek for numbness or torpor, and an ancient Greek word for any electric fish that causes a numbing sensation when touched


**Narke capensis** (Gmelin 1789) -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: described from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa

**Narke dipterygia** (Bloch & Schneider 1801) di-, from dis (L.), in two; pterygia (Gr.), finned or winged, probably referring to a fold on each side of caudal fin (“cauda diptergyia”)

**Narke japonica** (Temminck & Schlegel 1850) -ica (L.), belonging to: described from southern Japan

**Temera**

Gray 1831

etymology not explained nor evident, perhaps a local name in Penang, Malaysia, type locality of *T. hardwickii*

**Temera hardwickii** Gray 1831 in honor of English soldier and naturalist Thomas Hardwicke (1755–1835), who collected holotype

---

**Typhlonarke**

Waite 1909

typhios (Gr.), blind, being sightless species related to *Narke*

**Typhlonarke aysoni** (Hamilton 1902) in honor of Lake Falconer Ayson (1855–1927), Chief Inspector of Fisheries for New Zealand, “in charge of the experimental trawling” during which holotype was collected

---