Order ANGUILLIFORMES (part 1 of 3)

Family PROTANGUILLIDAE Primitive Cave Eel

Protanguilla Johnson, Ida & Miya 2011
protos, first; anguilla, Latin for eel, referring to early divergence of genus among anguilliforms

Protanguilla palau Johnson, Ida & Sakaue 2011
collected from a 35 m-deep fringing-reef cave in the western Pacific Ocean Republic of Palau

Family SYNAPHOBRANCHIDAE Cutthroat Eels

12 genera 49 species

Subfamily Simenchelyinae Parasitic Snubnose Eel

Simenchelys Gill 1879
simos, pugnosed, referring to short, blunt snout; enchelys, ancient Greek for eel

Simenchelys parasitica Gill 1879
referring to its presumed parasitic behavior (Gill reported specimens burrowing into the flesh of a halibut)

Subfamily Ilyophinae Arrowtooth Eels or Mustard Eels

Atractodenchelys Robins & Robins 1970
atractos, arrow andodus, tooth, referring to distinctive triangular vomerine teeth of this and related genera; enchelys, ancient Greek for eel

Atractodenchelys brevitruncia Vo & Ho 2020
brevis, short; truncus, trunk (but treated here as an adjective, trunked), referring to relatively short trunk, usually shorter (but sometimes equal to or slightly longer) than head length

Atractodenchelys phrix Robins & Robins 1970
Greek for a ruffling or ripple, referring to plicate snout

Atractodenchelys robinsorum Karmovskaya 2003

Dysomma Alcock 1889
dys-, bad; omma, eye, referring to minute eyes, concealed beneath skin

Dysomma achiropteryx Prokofiev 2019
a-, without; cheirus, hand; pteryx, fin, referring to absence of pectoral fins

Dysomma alticorpus Fricke, Golani, Appelbaum-Golani & Zajonz 2018
altus, high; corpus, body, referring to its relatively high body

Dysomma anguillare Barnard 1923
eel-like, referring to more elongate shape compared to D. bucephaeus

Dysomma brachygnathos Ho & Tighe 2018
brachys, short; gnathos, jaw, referring to shorter lower jaw compared to congeners

Dysomma brevirostre (Facciolà 1887)
brevis, short; rostrum, snout, referring to blunt, bulbous snout

Dysomma bucephalus Alcock 1889
bu-, huge; cephalus, head, referring to “posteriorly deep and much inflated” head, its length (measured to gill opening) nearly ¼ total body length

Dysomma bussarawiti Prokofiev 2019
in honor of marine biologist Somchai Bussarawit, Phuket Marine Biological Centre, Thailand, who made type available to Prokofiev

Dysomma dolichosomatum Karrer 1983
dolichos, long; soma, body, referring to more elongated body compared to D. polycatodon
Dysomma formosa Ho & Tighe 2018
named for Formosa, historical name of Taiwan, referring to type locality in South China Sea, off Dong-gang, south-western Taiwan

Dysomma fuscoventralis Karrer & Klausewitz 1982
fuscus, dark; ventralis, of the belly, referring to dark coloration of abdominal area

Dysomma goslinei Robins & Robins 1976
in honor of the authors’ colleague, ichthyologist William A. Gosline (1915-2002), University of Michigan

Dysomma longirostrum Chen & Mok 2001
longus, long; rostrum, snout, referring to “exceptionally long” snout (4.6% of total length)

Dysomma melanurum Chen & Weng 1967
melanos, black; oura, tailed, referring to dark brown caudal fin

Dysomma muciparus (Alcock 1891)
muci-, mucus; phero, to bear, referring to skin “enveloped in thick, very tenacious mucus”

Dysomma opisthoproctus Chen & Mok 1995
opistho-, behind; proktos, anus, referring to posteriorly positioned anus (1.5 times head length behind pectoral fin base)

Dysomma phuketense Prokofiev 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andaman Sea off Phuket Island, Thailand, type locality [originally spelled phuketensis; emended to agree with neuter gender of Dysomma]

Dysomma polycatodon Karrer 1983
poly, many; kata, under or below;odon, tooth, referring to continuous series of 21-23 smaller teeth behind canines on lower jaw, longer and stronger than counterparts on upper jaw

Dysomma robinsorum Ho & Tighe 2018
-arum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Catherine H. and C. Richard Robins (b. 1928), for their “enormous” contribution to eel systematics

Dysomma taiwanense Ho, Smith & Tighe 2015
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Taiwan, type locality

Dysomma tridens Robins, Böhike & Robins 1989
trident, referring to three premaxillary teeth, shaped like an inverted V or isosceles triangle, which project below tip of fleshy snout

Dysommina Ginsburg 1951
diminutive of Dysomma, presumably alluding to similarity between the two genera

Dysommina orientalis Tighe, Ho & Hatooka 2018
of the east, referring to type locality in the Far East off Taiwan and Japan

Dysommina rugosa Ginsburg 1951
wrinkled or shriveled, referring to fleshy, papillose snout

Ilyophis Gilbert 1891
ilys, ooze, presumably referring to habitat of soft or silty bottoms; ophis, snake, referring to snake-like shape of an eel

Ilyophis arx Robins 1976
Latin for castle, alluding to Peter H. J. Castle (1934-1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), who “laid the foundations of modern work on synaphobranchid eels”

Ilyophis blachei Saldanha & Merrett 1982
in honor of ichthyologist and “good friend” Jacques Blache (1922-1994), for valuable contributions to anguilliform
taxonomy

**Ilyophis brunneus** Gilbert 1891
brown, referring to body coloration

**Ilyophis nigeli** Scherbachev & Sulak 1997
in honor of ichthyologist Nigel R. Merrett (b. 1940), for his “substantial contributions” to the knowledge of *Ilyophis* and other synaphobranchid eels

**Ilyophis robindae** Sulak & Shcherbachev 1997
in honor of Catherine H. Robins, for her “substantial contributions” to the knowledge of synaphobranchid eels

**Ilyophis saldanhai** Karmovskaya & Parin 1999
in honor of the late Luiz Saldanha (1937-1997), prominent Portuguese ichthyologist and friend, for “substantial contributions” to anguilliform studies

Linkenchelys Smith 1989
named for the Johnson-Sea Link submersible, which collected only known specimens; *enchelys*, ancient Greek for eel

**Linkenchelys multipora** Smith 1989
*multi*-*, many; *pora*, pores, referring to relatively numerous lateral line pores

Meadia Böhlke 1951
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Böhlke’s frequent collaborator and Stanford University colleague, Giles W. Mead (1928-2003)

**Meadia abyssalis** (Kamohara 1938)
of the deep sea, presumably referring to eel’s benthopelagic (100-329 m) habitat (Kamohara's paper describes fishes collected from 61-381 m) [note: abyssal usually refers to water deeper than 4000 m, but this eel apparently does not occur that deep]

**Meadia roseni** Mok, Lee & Chan 1991
in honor of the late Donn Eric Rosen (1929-1986), American Museum of Natural History, for his “tremendous contribution” to fish systematics

Thermobiotes Geistdoerfer 1991
*thermos*, heat; *biotos*, means of living, referring to its living at a deep-sea hydrothermal vent

**Thermobiotes mytilogeiton** Geistdoerfer 1991
*mytilos*, mollusk; *geiton*, neighbor, referring to its living among sea snails (*Alviniconcha*)

Subfamily Synaphobranchinae Cutthroat Eels

**Diastobranchus** Barnard 1923
diastos, divided; *branchus*, gill, referring to separated gill openings (unlike united gill opening of *Synaphobranchus*)

**Diastobranchus capensis** Barnard 1923
*capensis*, suffix denoting place: the cape (Cape Point, South Africa), type locality

Haptenchelys Robins & Martin 1976
*hapto*, join or fasten to, referring to status as a link between nominal families (now subfamilies) Dysomminae (=Ilyophinae) and Synaphobranchinae; *enchelys*, ancient Greek for eel

**Haptenchelys parviocularis** Tashiro & Shinohara 2014
*parvus*, small; *ocularis*, eye, referring to eye much smaller than gill-slit aperture

**Haptenchelys texis** Robins & Martin 1976
a wasting away or dissolution, referring to dissolution of artificial boundaries between what was once regarded as two families (see genus)

Histiobranchus Gill 1883
*histio*, sail; *branchus*, gill, referring to anterior insertion of dorsal fin, commencing above or immediately behind pectoral fins

**Histiobranchus australis** (Regan 1913)
southern, referring to distribution in the Southern Hemisphere

**Histiobranchus bathybius** (Günther 1877)
*bathys*, deep; *bios*, life, referring to deep-sea habitat

**Histiobranchus bruni** Castle 1964
in honor of Danish oceanographer and ichthyologist Anton Frederik Bruun (1901-1961), whose 1937 work “forms an invaluable basis of our knowledge of the family Synaphobranchidae and whose interest in this study was interrupted by his untimely death”
Synaphobranchus Johnson 1862

*synaptos*, united; *branchus*, gill, referring to gill openings externally united into a single slit in some species

*Synaphobranchus affinis* Günther 1877
related to, referring to similarity to *S. brevidorsalis*

*Synaphobranchus brevidorsalis* Günther 1887
*brevi*-s, short; *dorsalis*, dorsal fin, presumably referring to how dorsal fin commences so far behind vent that distance between its origin and vent equals length of head

*Synaphobranchus calvus* Melo 2007
bald, referring to absence of scales on head

*Synaphobranchus dolichorhynchus* Lea 1913
dolicho-, long; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to snout of leptocephalus, the point of which is “elongated into a proboscis”

*Synaphobranchus kaupii* Johnson 1862
in honor of naturalist Johann Jacob Kaup (1803-1873), “who has well studied this order of fishes” (Kaup wrote first major treatise on eels in 1856)

*Synaphobranchus oligolepis* Ho, Hong & Chen 2018
oligo-, few; *lepis*, scale, referring to most parts of head and abdomen naked, except for scaled patch on cheek behind eyes

*Synaphobranchus oregoni* Castle 1960
named for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service research vessel *Oregon*, from which type was collected

Family HETERENCHELYIDAE Mud Eels

2 genera 8 species

heteros, different; *enchelys*, ancient Greek for eel, representing a different (i.e., new) family and genus (*Heterenchelys* Regan 1912, now a junior synonym of *Pythonichthys*), related to but with “important differences” from *Moringua*

*Panturichthys* Pellegrin 1913
*pantos*, all; *oura*, tail; referring to long tail of *P. mauritanicus*, nearly twice as long as rest of fish; *ichthys*, fish

*Panturichthys fowleri* (Ben-Tuvia 1953)
in honor of Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, presumably for his “kind help” in determining the identity of two other undescribed Mediterranean fishes from Israel

*Panturichthys isognathus* Poll 1953
*iso-*-, equal; *gnathos*, jaw, referring to equal size of jaw compared to prominent lower jaw of *P. mauritanicus*

*Panturichthys longus* (Ehrenbaum 1915)
long, probably referring to long body shape of these eels in general, and longer body shape of this eel in particular compared to *P. mauritanicus*

*Panturichthys mauritanicus* Pellegrin 1913
-icus, belonging to: Baie du Lévrier, Mauritania, type locality (but occurs throughout Eastern Atlantic)

*Pythonichthys* Poey 1868
python, large snake, presumably referring to long snake-like body; *ichthys*, fish

*Pythonichthys asodes* Rosenblatt & Rubino 1972
muddy, referring to habit of burrowing into soft mud

*Pythonichthys macrurus* (Regan 1912)
*macruros*, long; *oura*, tailed, more than three times as long as rest of fish

*Pythonichthys microphthalmus* (Regan 1912)
*micro-*-, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, although size of eye is not mentioned

*Pythonichthys sanguineus* Poey 1868
blood-red, referring to color of fresh specimens

Family MYROCONGRIDAE Myroconger Eels

*Myroconger* Günther 1870
etymology not explained, probably *myrus*, Greek for a male moray, presumably referring to resemblance to *Muraena* (“being a *Muraena* with pectoral fins,” Günther wrote in 1869); *conger*, Latin for a marine eel

*Myroconger compressus* Günther 1870
referring to compressed body
Myroconger gracilis Castle 1991
slender, referring to more slender body compared to *M. compressus*

Myroconger nigrodentatus Castle & Béarez 1995
*niger*, dark or black; *dentatus*, toothed, referring to internal dark pigment of many jaw and intermaxillary teeth

Myroconger prolixus Castle & Béarez 1995
long, extended or drawn out, referring to more elongate body compared to *M. gracilis*

Myroconger seychellensis Karmovskaya 2006
-enisus, suffix denoting place: the Seychelles, where it was found at a depth of 200 m

Family MURAENIDAE Moray Eels
19 genera/subgenera • 219 species

Subfamily Uropterygiinae

Anarchias Jordan & Starks 1906
*an-*-, without; *archos*, anus, referring to apparent lack of anal fin (anal fin is restricted to tip of tail)

Anarchias allardicei Jordan & Starks 1906
in honor of mathematics professor Robert Edgar Allardice (1862-1928), Jordan's colleague at Stanford University, who helped collect type

Anarchias cantonensis (Schultz 1943)
enisis, suffix denoting place: Canton Island, Phoenix Islands, Southern Central Pacific, type locality

Anarchias exulatus Reece, Smith & Holm 2010
banished or exiled, referring to its anti-tropical distribution, restricted to outer fringes of Indo-West Pacific faunal region

Anarchias galapagensis (Seale 1940)
enisis, suffix denoting place: Post Office Bay, Santa María Island [Charles Island], Galápagos Islands, type locality

Anarchias leucurus (Snyder 1904)
leuco-, white; *oura*, tailed, referring to white fin around tail

Anarchias longicauda (Peters 1877)
longus, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to tail, which is longer than body

Anarchias schultzi Reece, Smith & Holm 2010
in honor of Smithsonian ichthyologist Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), who described the first species of this group (*A. cantonensis*) and collected extensively in the west-central Pacific

Anarchias seychellensis Smith 1962
-enisis, suffix denoting place: Assumption Island, Aldabra Islands, Seychelles, type locality

Anarchias similis (Lea 1913)
similar, probably referring to similarity to *Leptocephalus euryurus* (=A. longicauda; e.g., both have broad or rounded tails), described by Lea in the same publication

Anarchias supremus McCosker & Stewart 2006
uppermost, referring to its having the most vertebrae of any known congener

Channomuraena Richardson 1848
channos, to yawn, referring to huge gaping jaws; muraena, ancient name for moray eels

Channomuraena bauchotae Saldanha & Quéro 1994
in honor of friend and colleague Marie-Louise Bauchot (b. 1928), ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), “to whom the world of ichthyology owes a considerable debt” (translation)

Channomuraena vittata (Richardson 1845)
banded, referring to 13-16 irregular dark bands encircling body behind eye

Cirrimaxilla Chen & Shao 1995
cirrus, curl of hair; maxilla, jaw, referring to beard-like jaws, with many cirri

Cirrimaxilla formosa Chen & Shao 1995
both formosus, beautiful, referring to graceful appearance, and formosa, beautiful island, earlier name of Taiwan, type locality

Scuticaria Jordan & Snyder 1901
-ia, pertaining to: scutica, a whip, referring to whip-like body (elongate, nearly cylindrical, with apparent absence of fins)

Scuticaria okinawae (Jordan & Snyder 1901)
of Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality

Scuticaria tigrina (Lesson 1828)
referring to tiger-like coloration, yellowish to russet brown with yellow-edged black spots

Uropterygius Rüppell 1838
oura, tail; pterygion, little fin, referring to how dorsal and anal fins are restricted to tip of tail

Uropterygius alboguttatus Smith 1962
albus, white; guttatus, spotted, referring to numerous subcircular small white spots on head and body in young, partly obsolete on body with age, and whitish blotches on the head

Uropterygius concolor Rüppell 1838
colored uniformly, referring to uniform brown coloration (excepting yellow tip of tail)

Uropterygius fasciolatus (Regan 1909)
banded, referring to numerous narrow undulating dark crossbands, some of which are broken into spots

Uropterygius fuscoguttatus Schultz 1953
fuscus, dark or dusky; guttatus, spotted, referring to brown color and brown spots

Uropterygius genie Randall & Golani 1995
in honor of Eugenia (Genie) B. Böhlke (1929-2001), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for her research on muraenid eels

Uropterygius golanii McCosker & Smith 1997
in honor of Daniel Golani, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, who first brought specimens to the authors’ attention

Uropterygius inornatus Gosline 1958
undecked, referring to plain, uniform brown coloration

Uropterygius kamar McCosker & Randall 1977
named for the Archipel des Comores, Comoran Republic, capture location of many type specimens, derived from the Arab kamar, moon, referring to moon-like quality of volcanic Comoran islands

Uropterygius macrocephalus (Bleeker 1864)
macro-, large; cephalus, head, having the largest head among members of the genus known to Bleeker

Uropterygius maculatus (Lesueur 1825)
macula, spotted; -aria, connected, referring to “spots of dirty white on the back, forming a kind of chain”

Uropterygius marmoratus (Lacepède 1803)
marbled, referring to brown and white motting on body and tail

Uropterygius micropterus (Bleeker 1852)
micro-, small; pterus, fin, referring to rudimentary dorsal, anal and caudal fins

Uropterygius nagensis Hatooka 1984
-ensis, suffix denoting place: a fish market in Nago, Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, where type was landed by long line fishing

Uropterygius oligospondylus Chen, Randall & Loh 2008
oligos, few; spondylus, vertebrae, referring to fewest vertebrae (100-103) among known congeners
**Uropterygius polyspilus** (Regan 1909)
*polys*, many; *spilos*, spotted, referring to large dark brownish or purplish spots forming 2-3 irregular series on each side

**Uropterygius polystictus** Myers & Wade 1941
*polys*, many; *stictus*, spot, referring to numerous brownish black spots of irregular size and shape

**Uropterygius supraforatus** (Regan 1909)
*supra-*, above; *foratus*, bored (i.e., perforated), probably referring to high location of gill-opening, “much nearer dorsal than ventral profile”

**Uropterygius versutus** Bussing 1991
*versutus*, crafty, referring to its cryptic behavior and inconspicuous coloration

**Uropterygius wheeleri** Blache 1967
in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929-2005), Curator of Fishes at the British Museum (Natural History), in gratitude of “many services” (translation)

**Uropterygius xanthopterus** Bleeker 1859
*xanthos*, yellow; *pterus*, referring to its “nice yellow fins” (translation)

**Uropterygius xenodontus** McCosker & Smith 1997
*xenodons*, strange; *odontos*, tooth, referring to nearly wedge-shaped rather than conical teeth, unique in the genus

**Subfamily Muraeninae**

**Diaphenchelys** McCosker & Randall 2007
*diaphorus*, different, referring to anatomical characteristics among muraenids (e.g., slender, elongate body) and unusual habitat preference (mud slopes) of *D. pelonates*; *enchelys*, ancient Greek for eel

**Diaphenchelys dalmatian** Hibino, Satapoomin & Kimura 2017
a breed of speckled dog, referring to its brown dalmatian-like spots on a white background

**Diaphenchelys pelonates** McCosker & Randall 2007
*pelos*, mud; *nates*, dweller, referring to muddy habitat

**Echidna** Forster 1788
*viper or adder*, probably referring to serpentine shape

**Echidna amblyodon** (Bleeker 1856)
*amblys*, blunt; *odon*, tooth, referring to obtuse, molar-like teeth

**Echidna catenata** (Bloch 1795)
*catena*, chained, referring to chain-like color pattern

**Echidna delicatula** (Kaup 1856)
dainty, possibly referring to extremely fine and irregular reticulations on body

**Echidna leucotaenia** Schultz 1943
*leukos*, white; *taenia*, band, referring to white bands around edges of median fins

**Echidna nebulosa** (Ahl 1789)
*nebulosus*, cloudy, referring to 1-3 rows of numerous irregular brownish black blotches on body

**Echidna nocturna** (Cope 1872)
of the night, i.e., dark or black, possibly referring to deep purplish-brown coloration

**Echidna peli** (Kaup 1856)
in honor of Hendrik Severinus Pel (1818-1876), Dutch Governor of the Gold Coast (now Ghana), who sent type to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands)

**Echidna polyzona** (Richardson 1845)
*poly*, many; *zona*, belt or girdle, referring to 24-30 white rings around body

**Echidna rhodochilus** Bleeker 1863
*rhodos-, rosie; cheilos*, lips, referring to pink upper and lower lips

**Echidna unicolor** Schultz 1953
*uni-*, one, referring to “entirely plain tan or light brown” coloration, by which it differs from congeners

**Echidna xanthospilos** (Bleeker 1859)
xanthos, yellow; *spilos*, spot or stain, referring to numerous yellowish round or oval patches and streaks on body

**Enchelycore** Kaup 1856
*enchelys*, ancient Greek for eel; *core*, girl or pupil of eye, allusion not explained nor evident; Paulin & Roberts (*Rockpool Fishes of New Zealand*, 1992) offer two explanations without substantiation: “eel of the lake eel type,” referring to resemblance to freshwater eels (none in our opinion), or “maiden eel,” referring to lace-like (and therefore feminine?) color pattern
**Enchelycore anatina** (Lowe 1838)  
pertaining to a duck, called “The Ducks'bill Muraena” by Lowe, probably referring to elongate jaws and long, flat snout

**Enchelycore bayeri** (Schultz 1953)  
in honor of Frederick M. Bayer (1921-2007), assistant curator, division of marine invertebrates, United States National Museum

**Enchelycore bikiniensis** (Schultz 1953)  
-enensis, suffix denoting place: Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands, type locality

**Enchelycore carychroa** Böhlke & Böhlke 1976  
caryon, nut; chroa, color, referring to chestnut coloration

**Enchelycore kamara** Böhlke & Böhlke 1980  
vaulted chamber, referring to arched upper jaw

**Enchelycore lichenosa** (Jordan & Snyder 1901)  
covered with lichens, referring to light gray blotches on brown-black body, “like spots of lichen”

**Enchelycore nigricans** (Bonnaterre 1788)  
swarthy or blackish, referring to dark coloration of adults

**Enchelycore nycturanus** Smith 2002  
nyktos, night; ouranos, sky, referring to color pattern, which resembles a field of stars on a dark sky

**Enchelycore octaviana** (Myers & Wade 1941)  
-ana: belonging to: Octavia Bay, Colombia, type locality

**Enchelycore pardalis** (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)  
like a leopard, referring to leopard-like spots all over body

**Enchelycore propinqua** Mohapatra, Smith, Mohanty, Mishra & Tudu 2017  
resembling or akin, referring to resemblance in coloration and tooth pattern with some *Anarchias* (Uropterygiinae) species

**Enchelycore ramosa** (Griffin 1926)  
full of branches, probably referring to “conspicuous network of very small reticulations” on body, dorsal fin and inside mouth

**Enchelycore schismatorhynchus** (Bleeker 1853)  
schizma, split; rhynchus, snout, referring very wide mouth (or snout) cleft

**Enchelynassa** Kaup 1855  
 enchelys, ancient Greek for eel; nassa, a wicker basket with a narrow neck, possibly referring to funnel-shaped anterior nasal cavity

**Enchelynassa canina** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)  
pertaining to a dog, referring to long canine teeth

**Gymnomuraena** Lacepède 1803  
gymnos, bare or naked, referring to absence (or smallness) of dorsal and anal fins; muraena, ancient name for moray eels

**Gymnomuraena zebra** (Shaw 1797)  
referring to zebra-like dark and whitish bands

**Gymnothorax** Bloch 1795  
gymnos, bare or naked; thorax, breast or chest, referring to absence of pectoral fins

Subgenus **Gymnothorax**

**Gymnothorax annulatus** Smith & Böhlke 1997  
ringed, referring to bars encircling the body

**Gymnothorax chlamydatus** Snyder 1908  
mantled or cloaked, allusion unclear, perhaps referring to 13 light brown rings that encircle body

**Gymnothorax hubbsi** Böhlke & Böhlke 1977  
in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), “with great respect and affection”

**Gymnothorax maderensis** (Johnson 1862)  
-enus, suffix denoting place: Madeira, type locality

**Gymnothorax mccoskeri** Smith & Böhlke 1997  
in honor of “friend, colleague and fellow eel enthusiast” John E. McCosker (b. 1945), California Academy of Sciences, who visited several Australian museums and informed authors of the presence of this species in those collections
Gymnothorax minor (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
lesser, referring to small size compared to G. albimarginatus, G. kidako and Enchelycore pardalis

Gymnothorax punctatofasciatus Bleeker 1863
punctatus, spotted, referring to small brown spots on body; fasciatus, banded, referring to 30 irregular crossbands, some encircling body, others incompletely developed

Gymnothorax randalli Smith & Böhlke 1997
in honor of “friend and colleague” John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected three of the four type specimens and reported on the fourth

Gymnothorax reticularis Bloch 1795
netted or net-like, referring to brown reticulations on sides of body

Subgenus Lycodontis Jordan & Evermann 1896
named coined by McClelland (1844) without explanation; lykos, wolf; odontos, tooth, presumably referring to sharp teeth and/or “voracious” behavior, “showing much pugnacity”

Gymnothorax mareei Poll 1953
in honor of Major I. Marée, administrator of Banana, a port town in Bas-Congo (now Kongo Central), Democratic Republic of the Congo

Gymnothorax miliaris (Kaup 1856)
-arius, pertaining to: mille, thousand, referring to numerous tiny white dots on body

Gymnothorax conspersus Poey 1867
speckled, referring to small blue dots on entire body

Gymnothorax kolpos Böhlke & Böhlke 1980
Greek for gulf, referring to Gulf of Mexico, type locality

Gymnothorax nigromarginatus (Girard 1858)
niger, black; marginis, border, referring to dark margin on dorsal fin

Gymnothorax ocellatus Agassiz 1831
ocellated, referring to white spots on body, the largest about eye-size

Gymnothorax saxicola Jordan & Davis 1891
saxum, rock; cola, inhabitant, “abounds about the Snapper Banks [off Pensacola, Florida] among rocks at considerable depth”

Gymnothorax vicinus (Castelnau 1855)
near, referring to similarity to G. moringa

Incertae sedis

Gymnothorax albimarginatus (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
albus, white; marginis, border, referring to broad whitish margin on dorsal and anal fins

Gymnothorax andamanensis Mohapatra, Kiruba-Sankar, Praveenraj & Mohanty 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: South Andaman, India, island where type was collected

Gymnothorax angusticauda (Weber & de Beaufort 1916)
angustus, narrow; cauda, tail, referring to tapered tail, longer than head and trunk
**Gymnothorax angusticeps** (Hildebrand & Barton 1949)
*angustus*, narrow; *-ceps*, head, referring to “rather narrow compressed head”

**Gymnothorax annasona** Whitley 1937
named for Lord Howe Island, South Pacific, near 1907 wreck of the barque *Annasona*

**Gymnothorax atollii** (Pietschmann 1935)
prehensively referring to Pearl and Hermes Atoll, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, type locality

**Gymnothorax aurocephaalus** Nashad, Mohapatra, Varghese & Bineesh 2020
*auro-*, gold; *cephaalus*, referring to numerous, densely packed golden spots on head

**Gymnothorax australicola** Lavenberg 1992
*australis*, southern; *cola*, inhabitant, referring to South Pacific distribution

**Gymnothorax austrinus** Böhlke & McCosker 2001
southern, referring to distribution off Victoria, Australia

**Gymnothorax bacalladoi** Böhlke & Brito 1987
in honor of Juan José Bacallado Arángu (b.1939), Director of the Museum of Natural Science, Tenerife, Canary Islands, for contributions to the study of the marine fauna of Canary Islands, type locality

**Gymnothorax baranesi** Smith, Brokovich & Einbinder 2008
in honor of Albert (Avi) Baranes (b. 1949), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the Red Sea

**Gymnothorax bathyphilus** Randall & McCosker 1975
*bathy*, deep; *philus*, fond of, referring to apparent preference for relatively deep water (250 m, unusual for a moray eel)

**Gymnothorax berndti** Snyder 1904
in honor of E. Louis (or Louis E.) Berndt (1851-?), “efficient inspector of fisheries in Honolulu”

**Gymnothorax breedeni** McCosker & Randall 1977
in honor of Victor E. Breeden (1927-1998), president of Charlene H. Breeden Foundation, which made collection of type and study of other Comoran fishes possible

**Gymnothorax buroensis** (Bleeker 1857)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Buro Island, Moluccas Islands, Indonesia, type locality

**Gymnothorax castaneus** (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)
*chestnut*, referring to light brownish-chestnut coloration

**Gymnothorax castaneus** Böhlke & Randall 1999
in honor of Peter H. J. Castle (1934-1999), Victoria University (Wellington, New Zealand), “friend and colleague” for his great contributions to the knowledge of morays as well as all eels and their leptocephali

**Gymnothorax cephalospilus** Böhlke & McCosker 2001
*cephalus*, head; *spilos*, spot, referring to contrasting eye-sized white spots on head

**Gymnothorax chilospilus** Bleeker 1864
*cheilos*, lip; *spilos*, speck or blemish, referring to dark brown streak behind corner of mouth

**Gymnothorax cinerascens** (Rüppell 1830)
*cinerascens*, ash-colored, referring to ashy gray body (presumably color in alcohol; dark brown in life)

**Gymnothorax cribroris** Whitley 1932
*sieve*, referring to sieve-like network of markings on body and fins

**Gymnothorax davidsmithi** McCosker & Randall 2008
in honor of David G. Smith, Smithsonian Institution, for his contributions to the understanding of anguilliform fishes

**Gymnothorax dovii** (Günther 1870)
in honor of John Melmith Dow (1827-1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who presented type to the British Museum [“w” latinized as a “v”]

**Gymnothorax elaineheemstraiae** Sithole, Smith & Gouws 2020
in honor of Elaine Heemstra, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for her “tremendous support in mentoring the first author in fish taxonomy”

**Gymnothorax elegans** Bliss 1883
*fine* or *select*, probably referring to elegant coloration, with small round white spots on a pale-yellow to reddish-brown body, pink lips and “gamboge yellow” mouth

**Gymnothorax emmae** Prokofiev 2010
in honor of Emma S. Karmovskaya (b. 1937), “a renowned Russian expert in anguilliform fishes”
Gymnothorax enigmaticus McCosker & Randall 1982
enigmatic, referring to nomenclatural confusion with closely related G. rueppelliae

Gymnothorax equatorialis (Hildebrand 1946)
equatorial, referring to type locality: Gulf of Guayaquil, off Mt. Organos, near Cabo Blanco, Peru

Gymnothorax eurostus (Abbott 1860)
stout, referring to stocky body form

Gymnothorax eurygnathos Böhlke 2001
eury, wide; gnathos, jaw, referring to wide triangular jaws

Gymnothorax favagineus Bloch & Schneider 1801
honeycombed, referring to dark honeycomb pattern on body

Gymnothorax fimbriatus (Bennett 1832)
fringed, referring to yellow fringe, or margin, on dorsal fin (“pinnis flavo fimbriatis”), although color is actually white

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus (Rüppell 1830)
flavus, yellow; marginis, border, referring to yellow-green edge on dorsal and anal fins

Gymnothorax flavoculus (Böhlke & Randall 1996)
flavus, yellow; ocula, eye, referring to bright yellow eye, highly visible in life and contrasting to white eye of very similar G. thyroideus

Gymnothorax fuscomaculatus (Schultz 1953)
fuscus, dark or dusky; maculatus, spotted, referring to dark to blackish brown spots on body

Gymnothorax gracilicauda Jenkins 1903
gracilis, slender; cauda, tail, referring to tapering tail

Gymnothorax griseus (Lacepède 1803)
gris, gray or grayish, although described as being brown and “whitish” (translation)

Gymnothorax hans Heemstra 2004
in honor of ethologist and filmmaker Hans Fricke (b. 1941), for his “pioneering contributions” to the study of fish behavior and deep demersal communities of the Comoros Islands, Red Sea and Indo-Pacific region

Gymnothorax hepaticus (Rüppell 1830)
of the liver, referring to “liver-brown” (translation) coloration

Gymnothorax herrei Beebe & Tee-Van 1933
in honor of ichthyologist-lichenologist Albert W. Herre (1868-1962), who described this moray in 1923 but used a preoccupied name (G. brunnus = Enchelycore nigrican)

Gymnothorax indicus Mohapatra, Ray, Smith & Mishra 2016
Indian, referring to country in whose Exclusive Economic Zone the type specimens were captured by a trawler

Gymnothorax intesi (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)
in honor of Intès (no forename), zoologist who contributed to capture of several new species of New Caledonian eels

Gymnothorax isingteena (Richardson 1845)
from the Chinese vernacular Isingteen, meaning “blue-spotted eel”

Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker 1859)
-javicus, belonging to: referring to Patjitan, Java (Indonesia), type locality

Gymnothorax johnsoni (Smith 1962)
in honor of Alf Johnson of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, who supplied Smith with “many rare and valuable specimens”

Gymnothorax kidako (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
Japanese vernacular for this eel

Gymnothorax kontodontos Böhlke 2000
kontos, short; odontos, tooth, referring to very short, small teeth

Gymnothorax longinaris Allen, Erdmann & Sianipar 2018
longus, long; naris, nostril, referring to elongate posterior nasal appendages

Gymnothorax longinquus (Whitley 1948)
long or extensive, presumably referring to elongate, compressed body

Gymnothorax margaritophorus Bleeker 1864
margarita, pearl; phoros, bearer, probably referring to 3-4 irregular rows of pearly eye-like spots extending from eye onto dorsal part of body
Gymnothorax marshallensis (Schultz 1953)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Marshall Islands, type locality

Gymnothorax megaspilus Böhlke & Randall 1995  
mega, large; spilus, spot, referring to prominent large black spot surrounding gill opening

Gymnothorax melanosomeatus Loh, Shao & Chen 2011  
melanos, black; somatous, bodied, referring to black body color

Gymnothorax melatremus Schultz 1953  
mela, black; trema, hole, referring to black blotch around gill openings

Gymnothorax meleagris (Shaw 1795)  
guinea fowl, probably referring to innumerable small white spots on body, which closely resembles color pattern of a guinea fowl

Gymnothorax microstictus Böhlke 2000  
mikros, small; stiktos, spots, referring to small, dark brown spots on body and tail

Gymnothorax mishrai Ray, Mohapatra & Smith 2015  
in honor of Subhrendu Sekhar Mishra, Fish Section, Zoological Survey of India

Gymnothorax moluccensis (Bleeker 1864)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ambon Island, Moluccas Islands, Indonesia, type locality

Gymnothorax monochrous (Bleeker 1856)  
monos, one; chroa, color of body or skin, probably referring to bronze-brown coloration without spots or bands

Gymnothorax monostigma (Regan 1909)  
monos, one; stigma, mark, referring to single deep-black spot immediately behind eye

Gymnothorax mordax (Ayres 1859)  
prone to bite, referring to “very savage habits of biting and plunging at any object approaching it”

Gymnothorax mucifer Snyder 1904  
etymology not explained, perhaps mucido, mold; fero, to bear, referring to “flakes of white” on dark-brown body in alcohol

Gymnothorax nasuta de Buen 1961  
large-nosed, referring to exceptionally long anterior nostril, projecting well in front of snout

Gymnothorax neglectus Tanaka 1911  
overlooked, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to close similarity to and possible misidentification with G. punctatus

Gymnothorax niphostigmus Chen, Shao & Chen 1996  
nipha-, snow; stigma, mark, referring to numerous snowflake-like patches on body and fins

Gymnothorax nubilus (Richardson 1848)  
cloudy, referring to cloud-like spots on body, which form a series of irregular and sometimes confluent bars

Gymnothorax nudivomer (Günther 1867)  
nudus, bare, referring to toothless vomer (roof of mouth)

Gymnothorax nuttingi Snyder 1904  
in honor of Charles Cleveland Nutting (1858-1927), naturalist of the Albatross Hawaiian expedition in 1902, which collected type

Gymnothorax obesus (Whitley 1932)  
obese, probably referring to large size and/or how dorsal and anal fins are “reduced to low fatty folds anteriorly”

Gymnothorax odishi Mohapatra, Mohanty, Smith, Mishra & Roy 2018  
of Odisha, India, in the Bay of Bengal, type locality

Gymnothorax panamensis (Steindachner 1876)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality

Gymnothorax parini Collette, Smith & Böhlke 1991  
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, expert on seamount fishes and scientific leader of cruise 17 of the Vitiaz, from which all type material was collected

Gymnothorax paucivertebralis Allen, Erdmann & Sianipar 2018  
paucus, few; vertebralis, vertebral, referring to exceptionally low number of vertebrae (101-103; most Indo-Pacific congeners in the 130-150 range)

Gymnothorax phalarus Bussing 1998  
white-spotted, referring to color pattern
Gymnothorax pharaonis Smith, Bogorodsky, Mal & Alpermann 2019
- is, genitive singular of: pharaohs, rulers of ancient Egypt, whose realm included the Red Sea (where it occurs); also refers to the "regal appearance of this handsomely marked fish"

Gymnothorax phasmatodes (Smith 1962)
- ailer, having the form of: phasma, ghost, presumably referring to light (pale yellow) coloration

Gymnothorax philippinus Jordan & Seale 1907
Filipino, referring to type locality, Cavite, Luzon Island, Philippines

Gymnothorax pictus (Ahi 1789)
painted, referring to lavish coloration with small brown to dark brown speckling, as if spotted with paint

Gymnothorax pikei Bliss 1883
in honor of Nicholas Pike (1817-1905), U.S. Consulate, Port Louis, Mauritiana, who provided Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology with a "large and valuable" collection of fishes from Mauritius, including type of this one

Gymnothorax pindae Smith 1962
of Pinda, Mozambique, type locality

Gymnothorax polyspondylus Böhlke & Randall 2000
poly, many; spondylos, vertebrae, referring to high vertebral number

Gymnothorax polypuranodon (Bleeker 1853)
poly, many; urano-, relating to roof of mouth; odon, tooth, referring to 5-6 sharp teeth on vomer

Gymnothorax porphyreus (Guichenot 1848)
referring to reddish dots on body, which resemble dotted porphyry, a variety of igneous rock consisting of large-grained crystals such as feldspar or quartz

Gymnothorax prasinus (Richardson 1848)
leek, referring to green, leek-like coloration

Gymnothorax prionodon Ogilby 1895
prion, saw; odon, tooth, referring to some anterior maxillary teeth being serrated (although subsequent accounts indicate all teeth are smooth)

Gymnothorax prismodon Böhlke & Randall 2000
prism, sawed; odon, tooth, referring to highly serrate teeth

Gymnothorax prolatus Sasaki & Amaoka 1991
extended or elongated, referring to slender, “greatly” elongated body

Gymnothorax pseudoherei Böhlke 2000
pseudo-, false, i.e., although it may resemble (and be misidentified as) G. herrei, such an appearance is false

Gymnothorax pseudomelanosomatus Loh, Shao & Chen 2015
pseudo-, false, i.e., although it may resemble (and be misidentified as) G. melanosomatus, such an appearance is false

Gymnothorax pseudoprolatus Smith, Hibino & Ho 2018
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this species may resemble G. prolatus, such an appearance is false

Gymnothorax pseudothyroides (Bleeker 1853)
pseudo-, false, i.e., although it may resemble G. thyroides, such an appearance is false

Gymnothorax pseudotile Mohapatra, Smith, Ray, Mishra & Mohanty 2017
pseudo-, false, i.e., although morphologically similar to G. tile, such an appearance is false

Gymnothorax punctatus Bloch & Schneider 1801
spotted, referring to small white spots body all over body

Gymnothorax reevesii (Richardson 1845)
in honor of naturalist John Reeves (1774-1856), who illustrated many specimens collected by the HMS Sulphur in the China Sea, including this one

Gymnothorax richardsonii (Bleeker 1852)
in honor of surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787-1865), for his contributions to the knowledge of muraenid eels

Gymnothorax rohmsi Böhlke 1997
in honor of C. Richard Robins (b. 1928), “eelologist” and colleague, advisor and friend, for contributions to the knowledge of fishes (including anguilliforms), and for help and encouragement, both scientific and personal, over the past 37 years

Gymnothorax rueppelliae (McClelland 1844)
in honor of explorer-naturalist Eduard Rüppell (1794-1884), whose 1828-30 work on Red Sea fishes contains many Indian species referenced by McClelland [spelling appears to reflect incorrect gender, but may actually represent an
incorrect latinization (RupPELLius) of Rüppell, which cannot be emended to “rupepelli” per ICZN Code 32.5.1]

**Gymnothorax ryukyuensis** Hatooka 2003  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality

**Gymnothorax sagmacephalus** Böhlke 1997  
sagma, saddled; cephalus, head, referring to prominent dark saddle on head

**Gymnothorax serratidens** (Hildebrand & Barton 1949)  
serra, saw; dent, teeth, referring to serrated teeth in jaws

**Gymnothorax shaoi** Chen & Loh 2007  
in honor of ichthyologist and marine ecologist Kwang-Tsao Shao (b. 1951), Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, who contributed greatly to establish a Taiwanese fish database and for supervising and supporting the authors’ muraenid studies

**Gymnothorax smithi** Sumod, Mohapatra, Sanjeevan, Kishor & Bineesh 2019  
in honor of David G. Smith, Smithsonian Institution, “an eminent eel expert who has contributed significantly to the knowledge and understanding” of anguilliform fishes

**Gymnothorax sokotrensis** Kotthaus 1968  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Sokotra Island, Indian Ocean, type locality

**Gymnothorax steindachneri** Jordan & Evermann 1903  
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who suspected this was a distinct species in 1900

**Gymnothorax taiwanensis** Chen, Loh & Shen 2008  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: coastal eastern Taiwan, type locality

**Gymnothorax thyroideus** (Richardson 1845)  
etymology not explained, perhaps from thyrous, a close-branched cluster or panicle; -oides, resembling, possibly referring to white fine reticulations “forming polygonal meshes” and/or English translation of Chinese vernacular, “flowery club”

**Gymnothorax tile** (Hamilton 1822)  
local vernacular for this species in Calcutta, India

**Gymnothorax undulatus** (Lacepède 1803)  
wavy, referring to distinctive pattern of light undulating lines and speckles on a dark green background

**Gymnothorax vagrans** (Seale 1917)  
wandering, probably alluding to unknown type locality (questionably South America)

**Gymnothorax verrilli** (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)  
in honor of marine biologist Addison E. Verrill (1839-1926), who supplied authors with type material from Yale University

**Gymnothorax vietnamensis** Smith, Hibino & Ho 2018  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: known only from Nha Trang, central Vietnam

**Gymnothorax visakhenensis** Mohapatra, Smith, Mohanty, Mishra & Tudu 2017  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Visakapatnam fishing harbor, Andhra Pradesh, southeast coast of India, type locality

**Gymnothorax walvisensis** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2009  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Walvis Ridge, southeastern Atlantic, type locality

**Gymnothorax woodwardi** McCulloch 1912  
in honor of Bernard H. Woodward (1846-1916), Director, Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery, for sending an “interesting collection” of “new and little-known fishes” (including this one) to McCulloch for study, and for “various kindnesses connected with the publication of this paper”
**Gymnothorax ypsilon** Hatooka & Randall 1992
Greek letter Y, referring to how bars on body branch dorsally to form a Y-shape

**Gymnothorax zonipectis** Seale 1906
*zona*, belt; *pectus*, breast, presumably referring to short black bands that extend through the fins and connect with bands on other side of body

**Monopenchelys** Böhlke & McCosker 1982
*mono*, one; *ope*, opening, referring single branchial pore, unique among morays; *enchelys*, ancient Greek for eel

**Monopenchelys acuta** (Parr 1930)
sharp or pointed, referring to slender head and snout

**Muraena** Linnaeus 1758
ancient name of the Mediterranean Moray, *M. helena*, precursor to the modern-day “moray”

**Muraena argus** (Steindachner 1870)
Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death where transformed into the feathers of a peacock, probably referring to numerous white spots on body

**Muraena augusti** (Kaup 1856)
in honor of Kaup's “highly-valued friend” August Dumeril (1812-1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris)

**Muraena clepsydra** Gilbert 1898
hourglass, referring to larger white spots on posterior half of body, “with a more or less evident central constriction which makes them hourglass-shaped”

**Muraena helena** Linnaeus 1758
etymology unknown, probably an allusion to Helen of Troy, the most beautiful (and therefore most dangerous) woman in the world in Greek mythology, perhaps referring to the eel's distinctive coloration and menacing size; also it is perhaps worth noting that Linnaeus gave the same epithet to two large and distinctively colored butterflies (*Triodes helene* and *Papilio helenus*), and that Izaak Walton said the Romans esteemed this eel as the “Helena of their feasts” (*The Compleat Angler*, 1653)

**Muraena lentiginosa** Jenyns 1842
freckled, referring to yellow circular spots, “many of them not bigger than large pin's heads ... giving a freckled appearance”

**Muraena melanotis** (Kaup 1859)
*melanos*, black; *otos*, ear, referring to conspicuous black blotch on gill opening

**Muraena pavonina** Richardson 1845
probably from *pavo*, peacock, referring to eye-like spots over head, body and fins

**Muraena retifera** Goode & Bean 1882
*rete*, net; *fero*, to bear, referring to distinctive color pattern of brown rosettes overlaid with small bright white dots on a dark background, which appears as a dark reticulum

**Muraena robusta** Osório 1911
robust, referring to extremely robust body shape of large specimens

**Pseudechidna** Bleeker 1863
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Echidna*, such an appearance is false

**Pseudechidna brummeri** (Bleeker 1858)
in honor of Dr. O. Brummer, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Dutch East Indies Army, who collected type

**Rhinomuraena** Garman 1888
*rhino-*-, nose or snout, proposed as a subgenus of *Muraena* with extended anterior nostrils with fan-like extensions at each end

**Rhinomuraena quaesita** Garman 1888
sought after, allusion not evident (although in more recent times this eel has become a sought-after species among divers, underwater photographers and aquarium hobbyists)

**Strophidon** McClelland 1844
*strophe*, socket or twisting; *odon*, tooth, referring to moveable conical teeth at end of jaws

**Strophidon dawydoffi** Prokofiev 2020
in memory of Russian zoologist Konstantin Nikolaievich Davydov (1877–1960), Institute of Oceanography in Nha Trang, Viet Nâm (near where this eel was collected), for his “huge” (translation) contribution to the knowledge of various groups of marine invertebrates

**Strophidon dorsalis** (Seale 1917)
presumably referring to dorsal fin, which is very low anteriorly and hidden in skin
**Strophidon satheete** (Hamilton 1822)
presumably vernacular name of species in Calcutta, India, type locality

**Strophidon tetraporus** Huang, Mohapatra, Thu, Chen & Liao 2020
tetra, four; poros, pore, referring to “uniquely constant presence” of the fourth infraorbital pore (usually three, rarely four, in congeners)

**Strophidon ui** Tanaka 1918
in honor of Nuizo Ui (1878-1946), who obtained type [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Family CHLOPSIDAE** False Morays
8 genera · 25 species

**Boehlkenchelys** Tighe 1992
in honor of Eugenia B. Böhlke (1929-2001) and her husband the late James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), both of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for their many contributions to the study of eels; enchelys, ancient Greek for eel

**Boehlkenchelys longidentata** Tighe 1992
longus, long; dentatus, toothed, referring to long, needle-like teeth

**Catesbya** Böhlke & Smith 1968
in honor of Mark Catesby (1682/83-1749), whose *Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands* (1743) marks the beginning of our knowledge of Bahaman fishes

**Catesbya pseudomuraena** Böhlke & Smith 1968
pseudo-, false; muraena, moray, i.e., although this species may look like a moray eel, such an appearance is false

**Chilorhinus** Lütken 1852
cheilos, lip; rhinos, snout or nose, probably referring to ventrally projecting upper lip

**Chilorhinus platyrhynchus** (Norman 1922)
platys, broad or flat; rhynchos, snout, referring to broad and flat snout

**Chilorhinus suensoni** Lütken 1852
in honor of Edouard Suenson (1805-1887), Danish naval officer who collected specimens during his voyages, including some of the type material for this species

**Chlopsis** Rafinesque 1810
etymology not explained, possibly chlon, twig or green twig; -opsis, appearing, perhaps referring to thin (twig-like?) body

**Chlopsis apterus** (Beebe & Tee-Van 1938)
a-, without; pterus, fin, referring to lack of pectoral fins

**Chlopsis bicollaris** (Myers & Wade 1941)
br-, two; collare, band, referring to white band across nuchal region and band across back at origin of dorsal fin

**Chlopsis bicolor** Rafinesque 1810
of two colors, dark brown above and white below, the distinction very sharp

**Chlopsis bidentatus** Tighe & McCosker 2003
br-, two; dentatus, toothed, referring to vomerine dentition in two biserial rows anteriorly
**Chlopsis dentatus** (Seale 1917)  
Toothed, referring to sharp, pointed and conical teeth

**Chlopsis kazuko** Lavenberg 1988  
In honor of Kazuko Nakamura, for single-handedly archiving the Giles W. Mead ichthyological library at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae,” because, Lavenberg said, “formation of the personal name in the genitive case is clumsy”]

**Chlopsis longidens** (Garman 1899)  
Longus, long; dens, teeth, referring to large, acicular and very slender teeth

**Chlopsis nanhaiensis** Tighe, Ho, Pogonoski & Hibino 2015  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nan Hai, Chinese name for South China Sea, where type apparently was captured by commercial fishermen

**Chlopsis olokun** (Robins & Robins 1966)  
God or goddess of the sea in the culture of the Yoruba-speaking peoples, including those of the Ivory Coast, off whose waters type was collected

**Chlopsis orientalis** Tighe, Hibino & Nguyen 2015  
Eastern, referring to its type locality in the Far East (Nha Trang, Viet Nam, South China Sea)

**Chlopsis sagmacollaris** Pogonoski & Tighe 2015  
Sagma, saddle; collaris, necked, referring to distinctive dark pigment patch at nape of neck

**Chlopsis slusserorum** Tighe & McCosker 2003  
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Marion (1914-2013) and Willis Slusser (1935-2010), birdwatchers, amateur naturalists and philanthropists, for their “keen interest in natural history and generous support of research and education”

**Kaupichthys** Schultz 1943  
In honor of naturalist Johann Jacob Kaup (1803-1873), for his work on apodal fishes; ichthys, fish

**Kaupichthys atronasus** Schultz 1953  
Atrum, black; nasus, nose, referring to black anterior nostrils

**Kaupichthys brachychirus** Schultz 1953  
Brachys, short; cheiros, hand, referring to short pectoral fin

**Kaupichthys diodontus** Schultz 1943  
Di-, two; odontas, tooth, referring to two rows of teeth on vomer

**Kaupichthys hyoproroides** (Strömman 1896)  
-oides, having form of: referring to supposed resemblance to *Hyoprorus*, a name applied to leptocephalus of *Nettastoma melanura* (Nettastomatidae)

**Kaupichthys japonicus** Matsubara & Asano 1960  
Japanese, originally described as a Japanese subspecies of *K. diodontus*

**Kaupichthys nuchalis** Böhlke 1967  
Nuchal, referring to pale band at nape

**Powellichthys** Smith 1966  
In honor of Ronald Powell, Fisheries Officer, Cook Island, Pacific, who provided type; ichthys, fish

**Powellichthys ventriosus** Smith 1966  
Potbellied, referring to distended abdomen of females caused by “tightly packed” eggs

**Robinsia** Böhlke & Smith 1967  
-Aia, belonging to: C. Richard Robins (b. 1928), for his contributions to the knowledge of this “fascinating group of eels” (specific name of only species honors his wife)

**Robinsia catherinae** Böhlke & Smith 1967  
In honor of Catherine H. Robins, for her contributions to the knowledge of this “fascinating group of eels” (generic name honors her husband)

**Xenoconger** Regan 1912  
Xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different); conger, Latin for a marine eel, presumably referring to how it resembles anguillids in most of its characters, but has small branchial openings into the pharynx like a muraenid

**Xenoconger fryeri** Regan 1912  
In honor of entomologist John Claud Fortescue Fryer (1866-1948), who collected type
Family DERICHthyidae  Longneck Eels and Shorttail Eels  
3 genera  ·  11 species

Coloconger Alcock 1889
colos, shortened or truncated, referring to stubby body and short tail; conger, presumed to be closely allied to Conger (Congridae)

Coloconger cadenati Kanazawa 1961
in honor of ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908-1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d’Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal), who supplied type

Coloconger canina (Castle & Raju 1975)
dog, referring to shape of snout

Coloconger eximia (Castle 1967)
select, distinguished or unusual, presumably referring to “remarkably large” size for a leptocephalus (only larval forms are known), and/or to laterally compressed body, “giving the impression of a broad, flat tape”

Coloconger japonicus Machida 1984
Japanese, referring to Okinawa Trough, type locality, between Japan and Taiwan in South China Sea

Coloconger meadi Kanazawa 1957
in honor of ichthyologist Giles W. Mead (1928-2003), who sent type to Kanazawa

Coloconger raniceps Alcock 1889
rana, frog; ceps, head, referring to “massive, frog-like” head

Coloconger saldanhai Quéro 2001
in honor of the late Luiz Saldanha (1937-1997, in a memorial volume commemorating his contributions to marine biology); Saldanha collaborated with Quéro and co-discovered this eel

Coloconger scholesi Chan 1967
in honor of Patrick Scholes (ca. 1946-2011), Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft, England, for his contributions to the fishery survey program in the South China Sea

Derichthys Gill 1884
dere, neck, being the only ichthys (fish) that Gill knew of with a “true neck” (Gill later tempered his remarks; in 1896 he described the eel’s “neck” as “a neck-like contraction between the head and pectoral fins …”); fishes do not possess necks (a cervical connection between the head and trunk), although a few can turn their heads up (e.g., the characoid Rhaphiodon vulpes), or both down and sideways (the Salamanderfish, Lepidogalaxias salamandroides), thus creating the impression that a neck is involved

Derichthys serpentinus Gill 1884
snake-like, referring to “serpentine head”

Nessorhamphus Schmidt 1931
nessa, duck; rhamphos, beak, referring to spatulate (duck-like) snout

Nessorhamphus danae Schmidt 1931
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana, from which type was collected

Nessorhamphus ingolfianus (Schmidt 1912)
-anus, belonging to: Ingolf, Danish ship from which type was collected