Order SILURIFORMES (part 6 of 11)

Family RITIDAE
2 genera · 14 species

**Nanobagrus** Mo 1991
- *nanus*, dwarf or small, referring to size (up to 45 mm SL); *bagrus*, a bagrid catfish (originally placed in Bagridae)
- **Nanobagrus armatus** (Vaillant 1902)
  - armed with a weapon, referring to strong serrations on posterior edge of pectoral spines
- **Nanobagrus fuscus** (Popta 1904)
  - dark or dusky, referring to brown coloration, sometimes dark brown, on body and fins
- **Nanobagrus immaculatus** Ng 2008
  - unspotted, referring to dark uniform coloration
- **Nanobagrus lemniscatus** Ng 2010
  - adorned with ribbons, referring to broad cream bands that frequently encircle body
- **Nanobagrus nebulosus** Ng & Tan 1999
  - cloudy, referring to cream-colored patches on body
- **Nanobagrus stellatus** Tan & Ng 2000
  - starred, referring to pattern of cream-colored spots on body
- **Nanobagrus torquatus** Thomson, López, Hadlately & Page 2008
  - decorated with a necklace or collar, referring to distinct band around body immediately posterior to head

**Rita** Bleeker 1853
- taenonymous with *Pimelodus rita*; local Bengali name for this species in India
- **Rita bakalu** Lal, Dwivedi & Singh 2017
  - vernacular name for this catfish in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states of Peninsular India, where it occurs
- **Rita chrysea** Day 1877
  - golden, presumably referring to “yellowish” coloration
- **Rita gogra** (Sykes 1839)
  - *gogra*<sub>h</sub>, Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species
- **Rita kuturnee** (Sykes 1839)
  - Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species
- **Rita macracanthus** Ng 2004
  - *macro*-<sub>r</sub>, long; *acanthus*, spine, referring to relatively long dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines
- **Rita rita** (Hamilton 1822)
  - local Bengali name for this species in India
- **Rita sacerdotum** Anderson 1879
  - priests, being a sacred fish under royal protection, “daily fed by the priests who reside on the small rocky islet” of Thingadaw, on the Irrawaddy River of Myanmar

Family AILIIDAE Asian Butter Catfishes
7 genera · 25 species

**Ailia** Gray 1830
- a local name for *A. coila* (and *Aillichthys punctata*) in India

**Ailia coila** (Hamilton 1822)
- etymology not explained, possibly latinization of *Kajoli* (pronounced “kway-la”), Assamese name for this catfish in Rangbur, Bangladesh
**Ailiichthys** Day 1872
*Ailia*, similar to that genus but differing in the lack of ventral fins; *ichthys*, fish

**Ailiichthys punctata** Day 1872
spotted, referring to large black spot before base of caudal fin

**Clupisoma** Swainson 1838
*clupea*, herring; *soma*, body, referring to herring-shaped body

**Clupisoma bastari** Datta & Karmakar 1980
of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh, India, type locality

**Clupisoma garu** (Hamilton 1822)
local Bengali name for this catfish in India

**Clupisoma longianale** (Huang 1981)
*longus*, long; *analis*, anal, referring to longer anal fin compared to *C. sinense*

**Clupisoma montanum** Hora 1937
mountain, presumably referring to occurrence in mountain streams of the Lesser Himalayas near Darjeeling, India (also occurs in Nepal and Bangladesh)

**Clupisoma naziri** Mirza & Awan 1973
in honor of “the most eminent ichthyologist of Pakistan,” Nazir Ahmad (1910-1985), Director of Fisheries, West Pakistan

**Clupisoma nujiangense** Chen, Ferraris & Yang 2005
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Nu Jiang (=Salween River), Yunnan Province, China, type locality

**Clupisoma prateri** Hora 1937
in honor of Stanley Henry Prater (1890-1960), curator, Bombay Natural History Society, for helping Hora procure fresh material of Indian fishes for his studies

**Clupisoma roosae** Ferraris 2004
in honor of marine biologist Anna Roos (b. 1961), Swedish Museum of Natural History, who helped collect type

**Clupisoma sinense** (Huang 1981)
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), presumably referring to only country where it was known to occur at the time (also occurs in Cambodia)

**Clupisoma yunnanense** (He, Huang & Li 1995)
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic

**Eutropiichthys** Bleeker 1862
*Eutropius* (=*Schilbe*, Schilbeidae), referring to similarity to that genus; *ichthys*, fish

**Eutropiichthys britzi** Ferraris & Var 2007
in honor of Ralf Britz, Natural History Museum (London), who collected some of the type material, for his many contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of Myanmar

**Eutropiichthys burmannicus** Day 1877
*icus*, belonging to: Burma, described as a Burmese variety of *E. vacha* [note incorrect spelling, with extra “n”]

---

**Eutropiichthys cetosus** Ng, Lalramliana, Lalronunga & Lalnuntluanga 2014
whale-like, referring to numerous gill rakers, reminiscent of baleen in baleen whales

**Eutropiichthys goongwaree** (Sykes 1839)
Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species

**Eutropiichthys murius** (Hamilton 1822)
from Muri vacha, local Gangetic name for this catfish

**Eutropiichthys salweenensis** Ferraris & Vari 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Salween River, Thailand, type locality

**Eutropiichthys vacha** (Hamilton 1822)
local Gangetic name for ailid catfishes in India, including this one

**Laides** Jordan 1919
-ides, descendant of: replacement name for Lais Bleeker 1858, preoccupied by Lais Gistel 1848 in Tunicata (Lais is Sundanese name for L. hexanema)

**Laides hexanema** (Bleeker 1852)
hexa-, six; nema, thread, referring to three pairs of fleshy barbels

**Laides longibarbis** (Fowler 1934)
longus, long; barbis, barbel or beard, referring to long maxillary barbel that reaches just beyond front of anal fin

**Proeutropiichthys** Hora 1937
pro-, in front of or before, probably referring to Hora’s belief that this genus gave rise to (i.e., came before) Eutropiichthys

**Proeutropiichthys buchanani** (Valenciennes 1840)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Francis Hamilton-Buchanan (1762-1829), Scottish physician and naturalist, who published an influential account of Indo-Gangetic fishes in 1822

**Proeutropiichthys macrophthalmos** (Blyth 1860)
macro-, large; ophthalmos, eye, referring to “remarkably large eyes, that occupy more than half of the height of the head”

**Proeutropiichthys taakree** (Sykes 1839)
Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species

**Silonia** Swainson 1838
etymology not explained, possibly latinization of silon, local name for juveniles of this catfish in Bihar, India, or putative tautonymy with *Pimelodus silondia* but missing the “d”

**Silonia childreni** (Sykes 1839)
in honor of Swainson’s friend John George Children (1777-1852), keeper of the Natural History Department of the British Museum (Natural History)

**Silonia silondia** (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of Silond, local name for this catfish in Bihar, India

**Family HORABAGRIDAE** Sun or Imperial Catfishes
4 genera · 11 species

**Horabagrus** Jayaram 1955
Hora, in honor of Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Director, Zoological Survey of India, for kindly suggesting Jayaram’s participation in a symposium (the Palearctic element in the fish fauna of peninsular India) and his help in the preparation of the article in which this catfish was described; bagrus, a bagrid catfish (originally placed in Bagridae)

**Horabagrus brachysoma** (Günther 1864)
brachys, short; soma, body, referring to height of body nearly equal to length of head

**Horabagrus nigricollaris** Pethiyagoda & Kottelat 1994
niger, black; collaris, neck or collar, referring to dark saddle-shaped mark on nape

**Pachypterus** Swainson 1838
pachys, thick; perus, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “considerably more lengthened” tail and/or long anal fin [often referred to as Neotropius Kulkarni 1952, a junior synonym]

**Pachypterus acutoirostris** (Day 1870)
acutus, short or pointed; rostri, snout, referring to elongated and pointed upper jaw, which extends beyond lower jaw

**Pachypterus atherinoides** (Bloch 1794)
ioodes, having the form of: silversides (Atherinidae: Atherina), probably referring to silvery stripe on sides
Pachypterus khavalchor (Kulkarni 1952)
local name of Kolhapur, Maharashtra State, India, type locality

Platytropius Hora 1937
platy, flat, probably referring to flattened head; tropius, truncation of Eutropius (=Schilbe), a common suffix for schilbeid catfishes (reflecting original familial placement), i.e., a flat Eutropius

Platytropius siamensis (Sauvage 1883)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it is endemic to the Chao Phraya River basin

Platytropius yunnanensis He, Huang & Li 1995
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic

Pseudeutropius Bleeker 1862
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble Eutropius (=Schilbe, Schilbeidae), in which P. brachypopterus was previously placed, such an appearance is false

Pseudeutropius brachypopterus (Bleeker 1858)
brachyi, short; [hy]po-, under or less than; pterus, fin, referring to shorter anal fin compared to Asian and African congeners then placed in Eutropius (=Schilbe, now in Schilbeidae)

Pseudeutropius indigens Ng & Vidthayanon 2011
indigent, i.e., to need or want, referring to lower number of anal-fin rays and gill rakers when compared to the similar P. moolenburghae

Pseudeutropius mitchelli Günther 1864
in honor of Capt. Jesse Mitchell (d. 1872), British army officer who served as Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, who presented type to the British Museum (Natural History)

Pseudeutropius moolenburghae Weber & de Beaufort 1913
in honor of Mrs. Moolenburgh (forename not given), who supplied with her husband, P. E. Moolenburgh, a large collection of fishes from Sumatra to the authors, including type of this one

Family BAGRIDAE Naked or Bagrid Catfishes
17 genera  211 species

Bagrichthys Bleeker 1857
Bagrus, referring to Bleeker’s original placement of B. hypseleopterus in that genus; ichthys, fish

Bagrichthys hypseleopterus (Bleeker 1852)
hypso-, high; pterus, fin, referring to long dorsal-fin spine, up to twice as high as the body

Bagrichthys macracanthus (Bleeker 1854)
macr-, long; acanthus, spine, referring to dorsal-fin spine, longer than length of head

Bagrichthys macropterus (Bleeker 1854)
macro-, large; ptera, fin, referring to long adipose fin, four times longer than dorsal fin

Bagrichthys majuscus Ng 2002
somewhat greater, referring to relatively larger adipose-fin base and pectoral and dorsal fins when compared to B. macracanthus, its closest congener

Bagrichthys micranodus Roberts 1989
micro-, small, referring to small size (up to 125 mm); an-, without and odus, tooth, referring to “virtually toothless jaws”
Bagrichthys obscurus Ng 1999
indistinct, referring to uniform brown coloration

Bagrichthys vaillantii (Popta 1906)
in honor of Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (Paris), who described this species in 1902 but used a preoccupied name

Bagroids Bleeker 1851
oids, having the form of: Bagrus, i.e., a bagrid catfish

Bagroids melapterus Bleeker 1851
mela [mel], black; pterus, fin, referring to “violet-black” (translation) coloration on rayed dorsal, pectoral, ventral and anal fins, and “black-violet” (translation) border on caudal fin

Bagrus Bosc 1816
latinization of bagre, which, according to Marcgrave (1648), is a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil (possibly first applied to the marine arid Bagre bagre)

Bagrus bajad (Forsskål 1775)
local name for this catfish along the Nile River in Egypt (also spelled bayad)

Bagrus caeruleus Roberts & Stewart 1976
blue, referring to bluish color of back and sides

Bagrus degeni Boulenger 1906
in honor of Swiss ornithologist Edward Degen (1852-1923), who “utilized his leisure” while serving as an assistant to Prof. E. A. Minchin in Uganda and collected type

Bagrus docmak (Forsskål 1775)
local name for this catfish along the Lower Nile river delta, Egypt (also spelled dogmak and docmac)

Bagrus filamentosus Pellegrin 1924
referring to first branched dorsal-fin ray prolonged into a long filament and succeeding rays into shorter filaments; name may also refer to filaments sometimes present on pectoral fins

Bagrus lubosicus Lönnberg 1924
-icus, belonging to: Lubosi River, Democratic Republic of Congo, type locality

Bagrus meridionalis Günther 1894
southern, presumably referring to distribution south of the nilotic B. bajad in the upper Shire River of Malawi

Bagrus orientalis Boulenger 1902
eastern, presumably referring to occurrence along the Zanzibar coast of Tanzania in East Africa

Bagrus ubangensis Boulenger 1902
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ubangi River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Bagrus urostigma Vinciguerra 1895
oura, tail; stigma, mark, referring to black spots on caudal fin

Batasio Blyth 1860
tautonymous with Pimelodus batasio; local Bengali name for this species in India

Batasio affinis Blyth 1860
related, “Exceedingly like” B. buchanani (= B. batasio)

Batasio batasio (Hamilton 1822)
batio or batahi, local Bengali names for this species in India

Batasio convexirostrum Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011
convexus, rounded or curving out; rostrum, snout, a character not mentioned in text but clearly seen in photograph

Batasio dayi (Vinciguerra 1890)
in memory of Francis Day (1830-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India and author of “Fishes of India” (1889), an “illustrious naturalist” (translation), for his many valuable contributions to the ichthyology of India

Batasio elongatus Ng 2004
prolonged, referring to relatively slender body and long snout

Batasio fasciolatus Ng 2006
banded, referring to six vertical dark brown bars on head and body

Batasio feruminatus Ng & Kottelat 2008
welded, referring to contact between dorsal and adipose fins, unique in genus
**Batasio flavus** Plamoottil 2015
yellow, referring to color of body and fins

**Batasio fluviatilis** (Day 1888)
of a river, presumably referring to type locality, described as a “stream”

**Batasio macronotus** Ng & Edds 2004
*macro*-, long; *notos*, ridge or back, referring to long adipose fin compared to *B. batasio*

**Batasio merianiensis** (Chaudhuri 1913)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: presumably a variant spelling of Mariani, referring to Mariani Junction, Assam, India, type locality

**Batasio pakistanicus** Mirza & Jan 1989
*-icus*, belonging to: Pakistan, where it is endemic

**Batasio procerus** Ng 2008
long, referring to elongate caudal peduncle

**Batasio sharavatiensis** Bhatt & Jayaram 2004
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sharavati River, India, type locality

**Batasio spilurus** Ng 2006
*spilos*, spot; *oura*, tail, referring to distinct spot at base of caudal peduncle

**Batasio tengana** (Hamilton 1822)
preumably local Bengali name for this species in India

**Batasio tigrinus** Ng & Kottelat 2001
tiger-like, referring to striped coloration

**Batasio travancoria** Hora & Law 1941
*-ia*, belonging to: Travancore, a former Hindu feudal kingdom, now Kerala, India, where this catfish occurs

**Chandramara** Jayaram 1972
tautonymous with *Pimelodus chandramara* (see species name)

**Chandramara chandramara** (Hamilton 1822)
etymology not explained, perhaps derived from Chandragupta Maurya (340-298 BC), founder of the Mauryan Empire and the first emperor to unify India into one state

**Coreobagrus** Mori 1936
*Corea*, alternate spelling of Korea, referring to country where *C. brevicorpus* is endemic, i.e., a Korean bagrid

**Coreobagrus brevicorpus** Mori 1936
*brevi*-, short; *corpus*, body, referring to “rather short and compressed” body

**Coreobagrus ichikawai** Okada & Kubota 1957
in honor of Atsuhiko Ichikawa (1904-1991), Hokkaido University, the junior author’s “venefactor” [*sic*, benefactor] in college

**Hemibagrus** Bleeker 1862
*hemi*-, partial, being a genus resembling, closely related, and/or previously referred to as *Bagrus*

**Hemibagrus baramensis** (Regan 1906)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Baram River, Borneo, type locality

**Hemibagrus bongan** (Popta 1904)
named for the Bongan River, central Borneo, type locality

**Hemibagrus capitulum** (Popta 1906)
diminutive of *capit*, head, i.e., little head, probably referring to larger head compared to *H. fortis* [date often incorrectly given as 1904]

**Hemibagrus caveatus** Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty 2001
caged, referring to dark vertical and horizontal stripes on sides, which resemble bars of a cage

**Hemibagrus centralus** Mai 1978
etymology not explained, perhaps referring to type locality, Quảng Binh Province, which is in north-central Việt Nam

**Hemibagrus divaricatus** Ng & Kottelat 2013
Latin for spread apart, referring to relatively large distance between dorsal and adipose fins

**Hemibagrus filamentus** (Fang & Chaux 1949)
referring to filamentous extensions of first 3-4 branched rays of dorsal fin, their total height equal to length of head
**Hemibagrus fortis** (Popta 1904)
strong, allusion not explained, possibly referring to rugose head shield characteristic of genus

**Hemibagrus gracilis** Ng & Ng 1995
slender, referring to proportionally more elongate body compared to *H. planiceps*, its closest congener

**Hemibagrus guttatus** (Lacepède 1803)
spotted, referring to small blackish spots irregularly scattered on almost all parts of the body

**Hemibagrus hainanensis** (Tchang 1935)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, where it is endemic

**Hemibagrus hoevenii** (Bleeker 1846)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Bleeker’s Dutch colleague, zoologist Jan van der Hoeven (1801-1868), whom he had honored in several other names

**Hemibagrus imbrifer** Ng & Ferraris 2000
rainy, referring to arrangement of sensory pores in vertical columns on sides of body

**Hemibagrus lacustrinus** Ng & Kottelat 2013
of a lake, referring to Danau Singkarak, a tectonic lake, and its outflow, in central-west Sumatra, where it is endemic

**Hemibagrus macropterus** Bleeker 1870
macro-, long; pterus, fin, referring to long adipose fin

**Hemibagrus maydelli** (Rössel 1964)
in honor of Gustav Adolf von Maydell (1919-1959), University of Hamburg, who collected type

**Hemibagrus menoda** (Hamilton 1822)
local name for this species in Bangladesh

**Hemibagrus microphthalmus** (Day 1877)
micro-, small; ophthalmus, eye, presumably referring to eye diameter 1/6 length of head

**Hemibagrus nemurus** (Valenciennes 1840)
nemur-, thread; oura, tail, presumably referring to thread-like extension of upper caudal-fin lobe

**Hemibagrus olyroides** (Roberts 1989)
-oide, having the form of: referring to superficial resemblance to (and possible relationship with) Olyra

**Hemibagrus peguensis** (Boulenger 1894)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pegu (now called Bago), referring to Bago Region of Myanmar, type locality

**Hemibagrus planiceps** (Valenciennes 1840)
planus, flat; -ceps, head, referring to its “remarquable” flat head

**Hemibagrus pluriradiatus** (Vaillant 1892)
pluri-, more; radiatus, rayed, having more dorsal-fin rays than other species of Macrones (a catch-all genus of Indian bagrids, now a synonym of Sperata) known at the time

**Hemibagrus punctatus** (Jerdon 1849)
spotted, referring to row of black spots on sides

**Hemibagrus sabanus** (Inger & Chin 1959)
-sanus, belonging to: Sabah, local name for North Borneo (Malaysia and Indonesia), where it is endemic

**Hemibagrus semotus** Ng & Kottelat 2013
Latin for pushed aside, referring to relatively large distance between dorsal and adipose fins

**Hemibagrus spilopterus** Ng & Rainboth 1999
spilus, spot; pterus, fin, referring to black spot on adipose fin

**Hemibagrus variegatus** Ng & Ferraris 2000
variegated, i.e., of different colors, referring to irregular dark-brown markings on sides

**Hemibagrus velox** Tan & Ng 2000
fast, referring to its habitat (fast-flowing streams and rivers)

**Hemibagrus vietnamicus** Mai 1978
-icus, belonging to: Viêt Nam, where it is endemic

**Hemibagrus wyckii** (Bleeker 1858)
in honor of Herman Constantijn Van der Wijck (1815-1889), Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Regent of the Preanger Regencies, Java, Indonesia (type locality), who invited Bleeker to a fishing party in which the river was poisoned with “akar toeba” (a plant whose roots contain the ichthyocide rotenone) and large masses of stunned fishes were ladled from the water [a regency is a rural area, larger than a city; a regent is its leader, similar to a mayor]
**Hemibagrus wyckioides** (Fang & Chaux 1949)
-oides, having the form of: referring to close resemblance to *M. wyckii*

**Hemileiocassis** Ng & Lim 2000
hemi-, half, referring to close resemblance to *Leiocassis*

**Hemileiocassis panjang** Ng & Lim 2000
Malay for long, referring to elongate body shape

**Hyalobagrus** Ng & Kottelat 1998
hyalos, transparent, referring to translucent body, i.e., a genus of transparent bagrid catfishes

**Hyalobagrus flavus** Ng & Kottelat 1998
yellow, referring to coloration in life

**Hyalobagrus leiacanthus** Ng & Kottelat 1998
leios, smooth; acanthus, thorn, referring to lack of serrations on anterior edge of pectoral spine

**Hyalobagrus ornatus** (Duncker 1904)
decorated, referring to brown longitudinal stripe and black spots on translucent body

**Leiocassis** Bleeker 1857
leios, smooth; cassis, helmet, referring to covering of skin and muscle on head

**Leiocassis aculeata** Ng & Hadiaty 2005
sharp-pointed or stinging, referring to large spines compared to *L. micropogon*

**Leiocassis bekantan** Ng & Tan 2018
Indonesian vernacular for the proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) from Borneo (where type locality of this catfish is situated), distinguished by its enlarged and very prominent nose, alluding to prominent snout of this catfish when compared to congeners

**Leiocassis collina** Ng & Lim 2006
hilly, referring to hillstream habitat in northeast Borneo

**Leiocassis micropogon** (Bleeker 1852)
micro-, small; pogon, beard, referring to eight slender barbels

**Leiocassis poeciloptera** (Valenciennes 1840)
poecilio-, varicolored; ptera, fin, presumably referring to broad black-brown bands on yellow fins

**Leiocassis rudicula** Ng & Hadiaty 2019
Latin diminutive for a wooden spoon, referring to distinct concavity on dorsolateral profile of head, which is reminiscent of a spoon

**Leiocassis tenebrica** Ng & Lim 2006
dark, referring to uniform brown coloration

**Mystus** Scopoli 1777
Latinization of Greek mystax, whiskered, dating back to at least Belon's *De Aquatilibus* (1553) to describe all fishes with whiskers

**Mystus abbreviatus** (Valenciennes 1840)
shortened, possibly referring to stocky body (“le corps trapu”)

**Mystus alasensis** Ng & Hadiaty 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sungai Alas (Alas River), Aceh, Sumatra, where it appears to be endemic

**Mystus albolineatus** Roberts 1994
albus, white; lineatus, lined, referring to white midlateral stripe or line that runs length of lateral-line canal

**Mystus ankutta** Pethiyagoda, Silva & Maduwage 2008
Sinhalese name for small catfishes

**Mystus armatus** (Day 1865)
armed with a weapon, presumably referring to serrated to pectoral-fin spines, which inflict “much dreaded” wounds

**Mystus armiger** Ng 2004
bearing arms, referring to large serrations on pectoral spines

**Mystus atrifasciatus** Fowler 1937
ater, black; fasciatus, banded, referring to distinct, dark lateral band traversing the lateral line

**Mystus bimaculatus** (Volz 1904)
br-, two; maculatus, spotted, referring to black spot behind gill opening, similar to the silurid catfish *Callichrous* (= *Ompok*) bimaculatus
**Mystus bleekeri** (Day 1877)  
in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who reported this catfish as *M. keletius* in 1853

**Mystus bocourtii** (Bleeker 1864)  
in honor of zoologist and artist Marie Firmin Bocourt (1819-1904), who collected type and/or sent specimens to Bleeker for his review

**Mystus canarensis** Grant 1999  
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Canara, southern India, type locality [replacement name for *Hara malabarica* Day 1865, secondarily preoccupied in *Mystus* by *Bagrus malabaricus* Jerdon 1849]

**Mystus carcio** (Hamilton 1822)  
presumably local Bengali name for this species in India

**Mystus castaneus** Ng 2002  
chestnut brown, referring to color of body and dorsal surface of head

**Mystus catapogon** Plamoottil 2016  
*cata-*, very; *pogon*, beard, i.e., long-bearded, referring to long maxillary (reaching beyond caudal-fin base) and mandibular (reaching ventral-fin base) barbels

**Mystus cavasius** (Hamilton 1822)  
latinization of *Kavasi*, from *Kavasi tenggara*, local Hindi name for this species in India

**Mystus cineraceus** Ng & Kottelat 2009  
ashy, referring to ash-like (gray) coloration

**Mystus dibrugarensis** (Chaudhuri 1913)  
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Dibrugarh, Assam, India, type locality

**Mystus falcarius** Chakrabarty & Ng 2005  
*-*ius*, adjectival suffix: *falk*, sickle, referring to both markedly concave dorsoposterior margin of dorsal fin and crescent-shaped humeral mark

**Mystus gulio** (Hamilton 1822)  
latinization of *Guli*, local Bengali name for this species in India

**Mystus heoki** Plamoottil & Abraham 2013  
in honor of the “eminent scientist” Heok Hee Ng, National University of Singapore, for his many contributions to the taxonomy of catfishes

**Mystus horai** Jayaram 1954  
in honor of ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Director, Zoological Survey of India, who collected type

**Mystus impluviatus** Ng 2003  
skylight, referring to second posterior fontanel on supraoccipital

**Mystus indicus** Plamoottil & Abraham 2013  
Indian, referring to country where it is endemic

**Mystus keletius** (Valenciennes 1840)  
latinization of *kéléti*, local Pondichery name for this catfish (and for *M. cavasius*)

**Mystus keralai** Plamoottil & Abraham 2014  
of Kerala, India, only known area of occurrence

**Mystus leucophasis** (Blyth 1860)  
*leuco-*, white; *phasis*, appearance, referring to its “remarkable” coloring, “the head and fore-part of the body being bright silky-white above”

**Mystus malabaricus** (Jerdon 1849)  
- *-icus*, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), where it occurs

**Mystus menoni** Plamoottil & Abraham 2013  
in honor of “eminent scientist” Ambat Gopalan Kutty Menon (1921-2002), Zoological Survey of India, for his contributions to the taxonomy of freshwater fishes in India

**Mystus montanus** (Jerdon 1849)  
mountain, allusion not explained, probably referring to its occurrence in hill or mountain streams

**Mystus multiradiatus** Roberts 1992  
*multi-*, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to >40 gill rakers on first gill arch, more than any congener known at time except *M. mysticetus*
**Mystus mysticetus** Roberts 1992
generic name of baleen whales, referring to numerous slender, baleen-like gill rakers

**Mystus nanus** Sudasinghe, Pethiyagoda, Maduwage & Meegaskumbura 2016
dwarf, referring to its diminutive size when compared to *M. vitatus*, with which it had been misidentified

**Mystus ngasep** Darshan, Vishwanath, Mahanta & Barat 2011
local Manipuri name for this fish

**Mystus nigriceps** (Valenciennes 1840)
niger-, black; cepus, head, referring to its blackish head

**Mystus oculatus** (Valenciennes 1840)
eyed, presumably referring to its large eyes, “almost a third of the length of the head and hardly a diameter between the two eyes” (translation)

**Mystus pelusius** (Solander 1794)
etymology not explained, perhaps derived from pelusios, mud or clay

**Mystus prabini** Darshan, Abujam, Kumar, Parhi, Singh, Vishwanath, Das & Pandey 2019
in honor of the late Prabin Kumar Mahanta, former Director of the Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research (Bhimtal, India), for his “substantial contribution to the development of the cold-water fisheries sector in the Himalayan regions of India”

**Mystus pulcher** (Chaudhuri 1911)
beautiful, presumably referring to coloration, highlighted by two “conspicuous and intensely black circular blotches” on sides

**Mystus punctifer** Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty 2001
punctus, spot; ferio, to bear, referring to prominent humeral spot

**Mystus rhegma** Fowler 1935
Greek for breach, referring to distinct notch (1/7 length of adipose fin) between dorsal and adipose fins

**Mystus rubripinnis** Vanarajan & Arunachalam 2018
rubri-, red; pinnis, fin, referring to brick-red color of fins in life (and remaining even after several years of preservation)

**Mystus rufescens** (Vinciguerra 1890)
reddish, referring to reddish-brown body coloration

**Mystus seengtee** (Sykes 1839)
Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species

**Mystus singaringan** (Bleeker 1846)
derived from *Ikan Singaringan*, local Malay name for this species (*ikan* = fish)

**Mystus tengara** (Hamilton 1822)
local Bengali name for this species in India

**Mystus velifer** Ng 2012
velum, sail; ferio, to bear, referring to relatively elongate first dorsal-fin ray

**Mystus vittatus** (Bloch 1794)
banded, referring to light-blue stripes on sides

**Mystus wolffii** (Bleeker 1851)
in honor of Bleeker’s friend J. Wolff, military doctor, who collected type

**Mystus zeylanicus** Ng & Pethiyagoda 2013
zeylanicus, belonging to: Zeylan, an early Dutch name for Sri Lanka, where it is endemic

**Olyra** McClelland 1842
etymology not explained, perhaps from *Olyra*, Greek for a kind of grain (perhaps rye), or *Olyra* Linnaeus 1759, a genus of neotropical grasses, perhaps referring to similarity of some *Olyra* leaves (pointed at one end) to pointed tail of *O. longicaudata*

**Olyra astrifera** Arunachalam, Raja, Mayden & Chandran 2013
aster, star; ferio, to bear, referring to star-shaped dots all over body

**Olyra burmanica** Day 1872
asta, belong to: Burma (now Myanmar), where it is endemic

**Olyra horae** (Prashad & Mukerji 1929)
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Zoological Survey of India [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose
names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

*Olyra longicaudata* McClelland 1842
*longus*, long; *caudata*, tailed, probably referring to middle rays of the tail “prolonged to a lengthened point”

*Olyra parviocula* Kosygin, Shangningam & Gopi 2018
*parvus*, small; *oculus*, eye, referring to smaller eyes compared to congeners

*Olyra praestigiosa* Ng & Ferraris 2016
Latin for “full of deceitful tricks,” referring to confusion surrounding its identity (previously reported under three different names)

*Olyra saginata* Ng, Lalramliana & Lalthanzara 2014
fattened, crammed or feasted, referring to relatively deep body compared to congeners from northeastern part of Indian subcontinent

*Pseudomystus* Jayaram 1968
*pseudo*-, false, proposed as a subgenus of *Leiocassis*, with features that resemble *Mystus* and represent a “transitional stage in the evolution” of *Pseudomystus* from the “more generalized” *Mystus*

*Pseudomystus bomboides* Kottelat 2000
-oides, having the form of: *bombus*, bumblebee, referring to barred color pattern

*Pseudomystus breviceps* (Regan 1913)
brevi-, short; cepi-, head, presumably referring to head “nearly as broad as long,” compared to “longer than broad” on several other congeners

*Pseudomystus carnosus* Ng & Lim 2005
fleshy, referring to robust body compared to *P. moeschii*

*Pseudomystus flavipinnis* Ng & Rachmatika 1999
flavus, yellow; pinnis, fin, referring to “uniformly yellow” caudal fin

*Pseudomystus fumosus* Ng & Lim 2005
smoke, referring to uniform grayish-brown body

*Pseudomystus funebris* Ng 2010
funereal, i.e., clothed in black, referring to blackwater habitat

*Pseudomystus heokhuii* Lim & Ng 2008
in honor of ichthyologist Heok Hui Tan, National University of Singapore, who brought this fish to the authors’ attention

*Pseudomystus inornatus* (Boulenger 1894)
undecorated, referring to uniform dark-brown coloration

*Pseudomystus leiacanthus* (Weber & de Beaufort 1912)
leios, smooth; acanthus, spine, referring to smooth (not serrated) dorsal-fin spine
Pseudomystus mahakamensis (Vaillant 1902)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mahakam River, eastern Kalimantan, Borneo, Indonesia, type locality

Pseudomystus moeschii (Boulenger 1890)
in honor of Swiss geologist Casimir Moesch (also spelled Mösch, 1827-1899), who collected type

Pseudomystus myersi (Roberts 1989)
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), Roberts’ teacher and himself a student of Asian fishes

Pseudomystus robustus (Inger & Chin 1959)
referring to its robust body shape

Pseudomystus rugosus (Regan 1913)
“upper surface of head, behind the orbits, naked, rugose”

Pseudomystus siamensis (Regan 1913)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it appears to be endemic (also, type specimen “received in 1897 from the Royal Siamese Museum”)

Pseudomystus sobrinus Ng & Freyhof 2005
a cousin on the mother’s side, referring to close resemblance to P. siamensis

Pseudomystus stenogrammus Ng & Siebert 2005
stenos, narrow; gramma, line, referring to thin white line along lateral line

Pseudomystus stenomus (Valenciennes 1840)
stenos, narrow; omos, shoulder (humeral region?), allusion not explained nor evident

Pseudomystus vaillanti (Regan 1913)
in honor of Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who reported this species as P. moeschii in 1902

Rama Bleeker 1858
tautonymous with Pimelodus rama (see species name)

Rama rama (Hamilton 1822)
etymology not explained, possibly named for Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu (Hinduism), or perhaps a diminutive of Chandramara Chandramara, which Hamilton said it “strongly resembles”

Sperata Holly 1839
a-, belonging to: Maria Adolíne Sperat, Holly’s late mother-in-law, who had supported Holly’s studies with “great understanding” or “sympathy” (depending on the translation) [replacement name for Macrones Duméril 1856, preoccupied by Macrones Newman 1841 in Coleoptera]

Sperata acicularis Ferraris & Runge 1999
needlelike, referring to long, slender supraoccipital spine that most readily distinguishes it from its congeners

Sperata aor (Hamilton 1822)
aor (also spelled aurì and ariì), local Bengali name for this species in India

Sperata aorella (Blyth 1858)
-aella, a diminutive, referring to similarity (“Hitherto confounded”) with S. aor

Sperata aoridae (Jerdon 1849)
-oides, having the form of: described as “nearly allied” to S. aor

Sperata lamarrii (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of explorer-naturalist August Lamarre-Picquot (1785-1873, also spelled Lamare-Picquot), who collected type

Sperata seenghala (Sykes 1839)
Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species

Sundolyra Ng, Hadiaty, Lundberg & Luckenbill 2015
Sunda, referring to Sunda Shelf, southeast extension of continental shelf of Southeast Asia, where it occurs (northwestern Sumatra); Olyra, genus to which it is most similar

Sundolyra latebrosa Ng, Hadiaty, Lundberg & Luckenbill 2015
hidden, retired or secret, referring to its cryptic nature and apparent rarity

Tachysurus Lacepède 1803
tachys, swift; oura, tail, referring to presumed agility of T. sinensis based on its “long and nimble” tail (translation)

Tachysurus adiposalis (Oshima 1919)
-alis, adjectival suffix: referring to long adipose fin, much longer than anal fin
**Tachysurus albomarginatus** (Rendahl 1928)
albus, white; marginatus, margined, referring to white edges on dorsal, pelvic and caudal fins

**Tachysurus analis** (Nichols 1930)
al, referring to longer anal fin compared to *Leiocassis* (=*Pelteobagrus*) usuriensis

**Tachysurus argentinivittatus** (Regan 1905)
argentum, silver; vittatus, banded, referring to silver lateral band extending from opercle to base of caudal fin

**Tachysurus aurantiacus** (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
orange-colored, referring to “bright orange-yellow” color (translation) in life

**Tachysurus brachyrhabdion** (Cheng, Ishihara & Zhang 2008)
brachys, short; rhabdion, barbel, referring to shorter maxillary barbel compared to other congeners with a truncate or slightly emarginated caudal fin

**Tachysurus brachnikowi** (Berg 1907)
in honor of Russian ichthyologist and fisheries chief Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Brashnikov, 1870-1921), who organized several expeditions in the Amur River basin and collected type

**Tachysurus brevianalis** (Regan 1908)
brevi, short; analis, anal, referring to shorter anal fin compared to *Pseudobagrus aurantiacus*, its presumed congener at the time

**Tachysurus brevicaudatus** (Wu 1930)
brevi, short; caudatus, tailed, referring to shorter caudal peduncle compared to *T. emarginatus*

**Tachysurus brevirostris** (Nguyen 2005)
brevi, short; rostris, snout, referring to short and blunt snout, shorter than postorbital length

**Tachysurus crassilabris** (Günther 1864)
crassus, thick or fat; labris, lip, referring to “soft and fleshy” upper lip

**Tachysurus dumerili** (Bleeker 1864)
in honor of Bleeker’s friend August Duméril (1812-1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who kindly allowed Bleeker to describe it

**Tachysurus emarginatus** (Regan 1913)
notched or indented, referring to emarginate caudal fin [treated as a junior synonym of *T. pratti* by some workers]

**Tachysurus eupogon** (Boulenger 1892)
eu-, well or very; pogon, beard, presumably referring to nasal barbels (“twice and a half as long as eye”), maxillary barbels (“a little longer than the head”), and/or outer mandibular barbels (“three fourths the length of the head, inner one half”)

**Tachysurus fui** (Miao 1934)
in honor of Tung-sheng Fu, Honan Museum (no other information available)

**Tachysurus fulvidraco** (Richardson 1846)
fulvous, brownish yellow (but often used to mean yellow in general); draco, dragon, Latin transliteration of Chinese name, *Huang lung* (“Yellow dragon”), presumably referring to “sienna-yellow” vertical bands on body and brownish-yellow fins

**Tachysurus gracilis** (Li, Chen & Chan 2005)
slender, referring to elongated and thin body

**Tachysurus herzensteini** (Berg 1907)
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Solomon Markovich Herzenstein (1854-1894), who reported this species as a distinct form of *Macrones* (=*Pelteobagrus*) usuriensis in 1887

**Tachysurus hoi** (Pellegrin & Fang 1940)
in honor of Ho Ting Chieh, National University of Wu Han (now Wuhan University), who collected type and presented it, along with other Chinese fishes, to the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

**Tachysurus intermedius** (Nichols & Pope 1927)
intermediate between *T. fulvidraco* and “one or more related ones on the mainland [of China] with short, slender barbels”

**Tachysurus kaifenensis** (Tchang 1934)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kaifeng, Henan, China, type locality

**Tachysurus koreanus** (Uchida 1990)
Korean, referring to country where it is endemic

**Tachysurus kyphus** (Mai 1978)
presumably referring to Ky Phu stream, Dai Tu District, Thai Nguyen Province, northern Viet Nam, type locality
**Tachysurus longibarbus** (Cui 1990)
longus, long; barbis, barbel, referring to longer barbels compared to *T. crassilabris* and *T. tenuifurcatus*

**Tachysurus longispinalis** (Nguyen 2005)
longus, long; spinalis, spiny, referring to long and sharp dorsal-fin spine, about ⅔ of head length

**Tachysurus medianalis** (Regan 1904)
media-, middle; analis, anal, referring to its 17-18 anal-fin rays, relevance not evident, perhaps within the middle range compared to related species

**Tachysurus microps** (Rendahl 1933)
micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to smaller eyes compared to *T. crassilabris*

**Tachysurus nubilosus** (Ng & Freyhof 2007)
cloudy, referring to color pattern (cream patches on a brown body)

**Tachysurus nudiceps** (Sauvage & Daby de Thiersant 1874)
nudus, bare; ceps, head, i.e., bony or skinless, presumably referring to top of head, which is granulated, with a very thin covering of skin

**Tachysurus omeihensis** (Nichols 1941)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Omeihsiien, Sichuan Province, China, type locality

**Tachysurus ondon** (Shaw 1930)
etymology not explained; name does not appear to be a Latin word, does not correspond with Chinese vernacular (“angtang”), and does not match any area in China that we can find

**Tachysurus pratti** (Günther 1892)
in honor of naturalist Antwerp Edgar Pratt (1852-1924), who collected type

**Tachysurus sinensis** Lacepède 1803
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), a Chinese catfish (that may occur elsewhere in Asia) described from a Chinese painting

**Tachysurus spilotus** Ng 2009
spot, referring to spots on bases of caudal-fin lobes

**Tachysurus taiwanensis** (Oshima 1919)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Taiwan, where it is endemic

**Tachysurus tenuifurcatus** (Nichols 1931)
tenuis, thin, referring to similar elongate body shape compared to *P. tenuis; furcatus*, forked, referring to “deeply forked” caudal fin

**Tachysurus tenuis** (Günther 1873)
thin, referring to “much elongate” body, “very short and thin” barbels, and/or “thin skin” covering smooth head

**Tachysurus tokiensis** (Döderlein 1887)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tokyo, Japan, type locality

**Tachysurus tonkinensis** (Nguyen 2005)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tonkin, referring to distribution in the northern plains of Việt Nam

**Tachysurus trilineatus** (Zheng 1979)
tri-, three; lineatus, lined, referring to three yellowish lines on each side of body

**Tachysurus ussuriensis** (Dybowski 1872)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ussuri River, Russia, one of the type localities (also occurs in China and Korea)

**Tachysurus vachelli** (Richardson 1846)
in honor of Rev. George Harvey Vachell (1799-1839), who “presented” type

**Tachysurus virgatus** (Oshima 1926)
branched, probably referring to bluish black band along lateral line, “forked at the caudal base, [with] each branch reaching the tip of the caudal lobe”

**Tachysurus yeni** (Nguyen & Nguyen 2005)
in honor of ichthyologist Mai Đinh Yên, who reported this catfish as a distinct population of *Mystus gulio* in 1978