Order SILURIFORMES

Family CLARIIDAE Airbreathing Catfishes
21 genera/subgenera - 120 species/subspecies

Bathyclarias Jackson 1959
*bathys*, deep, referring to species flock endemic to Lake Malawi (or Nyasa), “where they occupy a variety of habitats down to the limits of dissolved oxygen”; *Clarias*, type genus of family

*Bathyclarias atibranchus* (Greenwood 1961)
*atri*-, black; *branchus*, gill, referring to dark grayish-black gill filaments

*Bathyclarias euryodon* Jackson 1959
*eury*, broad; *odon*, tooth, referring to very wide vomerine tooth-band, more than twice relative width of endemic congeners

*Bathyclarias filicibarbis* Jackson 1959
*filici*, fern; *barbis*, barbel, referring to cone-shaped nasal barbels, with frilled bifid top (somewhat resembling the leaves of a fern)

*Bathyclarias foveolatus* (Jackson 1955)
full of pits, referring to numerous flat-bottomed, circular pits or depressions on skin

*Bathyclarias longibarbis* (Worthington 1933)
*longus*, long; *barbis*, barbel, referring to its “extremely long barbels”

*Bathyclarias nyasensis* (Worthington 1933)
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Nyassa (also known as Lake Malawi), southeastern Africa, where it is endemic

*Bathyclarias rotundifrons* Jackson 1959
*rotundus*, rounded; *frons*, face or forehead, referring to “round and chubby” head with “smooth curving contours”

*Bathyclarias worthingtoni* Jackson 1959
in honor of Edward Barton Worthington (1905-2001), pioneer explorer of African lakes and their fisheries, “whose taxonomic studies on the non-cichlid fishes of the Central African region have proved to be such a valuable foundation on which to base future work”

Channallabes Günther 1873
*Channa*, genus of Asian snakeheads (Anabantiformes: Channidae), many of which, like species in this genus, lack pelvic fins (Günther also named the osmeriform genus *Neochanna* [Galaxiidae], which also lacks pelvic fins); *allabes*, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

*Channallabes alvarezi* (Roman 1971)
in honor of Mario Álvarez (relationship to author not specified), in “gratitude and friendship” (translation)

*Channallabes apus* (Günther 1873)
*a*-, without; *pous*, foot, referring to “useless” paired fins: pectoral fins “reduced to a minute rudiment” and ventral fins absent

*Channallabes longicaudatus* (Pappenheim 1911)
*longus*, long; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to longer tail compared to presumed congener at the time, *Clariallabes melas*

Channallabes ogooensis Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ogowe River system, Gabon, where it appears to be endemic

Channallabes sanghaensis Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sangha freshwater region of Africa, where it occurs

Channallabes teugelsi Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007
in honor of the late Guy Teugels (1954-2003), curator of fishes at the Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale, "as a tribute to his career and his efforts on African catfish taxonomy, especially Claridae"

Clariallabes Boulenger 1900
combination of Clarias and Gymnallabes, described as intermediate in form between these two genera

Clariallabes attemsi (Holly 1927)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Carl August Graf Attems-Petzenstein (1868-1952), invertebrate zoologist and Holly's colleague at the Natural History Museum in Vienna

Clariallabes brevibarbis Pellegrin 1913
brevis, short; barbis, barbel, referring to "generally shorter" barbels (translation) compared to C. melas

Clariallabes centralis (Poll & Lambert 1958)
central, probably referring to occurrence in the Central Congo River system

Clariallabes heterocephaeus Poll 1967
heteros, different; cephalus, head, presumably referring to more elongated head compared to its presumed closest congener, C. variabilis

Clariallabes laticeps (Steindachner 1911)
latus, wide; ceps, head, referring to wider head compared to C. longicauda

Clariallabes longicauda (Boulenger 1902)
longus, long; cauda, tail, presumably referring to length of tail, described as \(\frac{2}{3}\) length of head

Clariallabes manyangae (Boulenger 1919)
of Manyanga, Lower Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic

Clariallabes melas (Boulenger 1887)
black, referring to uniform black-brown coloration (dorsally)

Clariallabes mutsindoziensis Taverne & De Vos 1998
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mutsindozi River, Lake Tanganyika basin, Burundi, type locality

Clariallabes petricola Greenwood 1956
petra, rock; -cola, living among, referring to presumed habitat consisting of large stones and coarse pebbles, and coarse shingles overlying sandy clay

Clariallabes pietschmanni (Güntert 1938)
in honor of ichthyologist Viktor Pietschmann (1881-1956), for his interest in Güntert's work and his services to the fish collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna

Clariallabes platyprosopos Jubb 1965
platy, broad or flat; prosopos, face, presumably referring to distinctive “broad flat head”

Clariallabes simeonsi Poll 1941
in honor of H. M. Simeons (no other information available), who collected type and/or provided the collection of fishes that contained type to the Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Bruxelles

Clariallabes teugelsi Ferraris 2007
in honor of Guy Teugels (1954-2003), late curator of fishes at the Musée Royale de l’Afrique Centrale and authority on Clarias taxonomy; replacement name for Clarias (Allabenchelys) dumerili longibarbis David & Poll 1937, preoccupied by C. longibarbis Worthington 1933

Clariallabes uelensis (Poll 1941)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Uélé River, Congo River basin, Democratic Republic of Congo, type locality

Clariallabes variabilis Pellegrin 1926
variable, allusion not explained, possibly referring to variable number (0, 1 or 2) of ventral fins (not fin rays) on specimens Pellegrin examined

Clarias Scopoli 1777
meaning uncertain; according to Valenciennes (1840), a corruption of callarias, cod, dating back to Belon (1553), who called C. anguillaris “Claria nilotica” (i.e., cod of the Nile) [note: many modern references state name may be derived from the Greek chlaros (note that Scopoli’s spelling was Chlarias), meaning lively, referring to the extreme hardiness of clariids and/or their ability to live for a long time out of water (and, in some cases, actually move across land)]
Subgenus *Clarias*

*Clarias anfractus* Ng 1999  
twisted or crooked, referring to irregular outline of pectoral spine

*Clarias anguillaris* (Linnaeus 1758)  
eel-like, referring to elongate body

*Clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus 1758)  
frog, probably referring to frog-like ability to leave the water and move across land

*Clarias batu* Lim & Ng 1999  
Malay word for rock, referring to rock- and boulder-strewn torrent streams in which it inhabits

*Clarias brachysoma* Günther 1864  
brachy-, short; soma, body, perhaps referring to length (12.7-15.2 cm), somewhat small for a *Clarias*

*Clarias cataractus* (Fowler 1939)  
waterfall, where type was collected in Trang, Thailand

*Clarias dayi* Hora 1936  
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, who provisionally identified type specimen as *C. dussumieri* or *C. meladerma (=meladerma)* in 1877

*Clarias dussumieri* Valenciennes 1840  
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyager and merchant, who observed this catfish in India, noting how it can “live long out of water, and crawl great distances” (translation)

*Clarias fuscus* (Lacepède 1803)  
dark or dusky, referring to its brown, unspotted color

*Clarias gariepinus* (Lacepède 1803)  
-inus, belonging to: Gariep (meaning “Great Water”) River (now known as Orange River), the longest river in South Africa, type locality (but widespread in Africa and Asia Minor and introduced elsewhere)

*Clarias gracilentus* Ng, Hong & Tu 2011  
slender, referring to its slender body compared to *C. nieuhofii*

*Clarias insolitus* Ng 2003  
strange, referring to combination of hypertrophied sensory canal pores and a knife-shaped anterior fontanel, not seen in other Southeast Asian *Clarias*

*Clarias intermedius* Teugels, Sudarto & Pouyaud 2001  
referring to intermediate external morphology between *C. macrocephalus* and *C. meladerma*

*Clarias kapuasensis* Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2003  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kapuas River basin, Borneo, Indonesia, where it is endemic

*Clarias leiacanthus* Bleeker 1851  
leios, smooth; acanthus, thorn, referring to smooth pectoral spine

*Clarias macrocephalus* Günther 1864  
macro-, long; cephalus, head, referring to long head, ¼ of TL

*Clarias magur* (Hamilton 1822)  
magur and magbur, Assamese and Bengali names, respectively, for this catfish (and for *C. batrachus*) along the Ganges River in India

*Clarias meladerma* Bleeker 1846  
melas, black; derma, skin, referring to blackish-dark body coloration, sometimes variegated with irregular, deeply black spots

*Clarias microspilus* Ng & Hadiaty 2011  
micro-, small; spilos, spot, referring to very small white spots arranged in a longitudinal and several transverse series on body

*Clarias microstomus* Ng 2001  
micro-, small; stomus, mouth, referring to its narrow snout

*Clarias nebulosus* Deraniyagala 1958  
cloudy, described as “blotched or clouded with dark olive brown upon a greenish yellow background” [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

*Clarias nieuhofii* Valenciennes 1840  
in honor of Johan Nieuhof (1618-1672), Dutch East India Company, who described and illustrated this species in 1682 (but later examination of Nieuhof’s illustration reveals it is a different species)
Clarias nigricans Ng 2003
blackish, referring to relatively dark color

Clarias olivaceus Fowler 1904
referring to "blackish-olive" vertical fins and upper body

Clarias planiceps Ng 1999
planus, flat; ceps, head, referring to its flattened head

Clarias pseudoleiacanthus Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2003
pseud-, false, i.e., although morphologically similar to C. leiacanthus, such an appearance is false

Clarias pseudonieuhofii Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2004
pseud-, false, i.e., although similar to, and previously reported as, C. nieuhofii, such an appearance is false

Clarias rennyae Low, Ng & Tan 2022
in honor of the late Renny Kurnia Hadiaty (1960–2019), Indonesian Institute of Sciences, a "dear friend and colleague who passed away too soon, and a "leading expert" on the taxonomy of Indonesian freshwater fishes

Clarias scabiosus Ng & Kottelat 2014
scabby, referring to color pattern of small, irregular dark patches

Clarias sulcatus Ng 2004
furrow, referring to narrow frontal fontanel

Subgenus Anguilloclarias Teugels 1982
anguilla, eel, referring to anguilliform body typical of the subgenus, i.e., an anguilliform Clarias

Clarias alluaudi Boulenger 1906
in honor of entomologist and explorer Charles A. Alluaud (1861-1949), who collected some of the type series

Clarias cavernicola Trewaavas 1936
cavern, cave; -icola, dweller or inhabitant, referring to occurrence in Dragon's Breath Cave, Otjozondjupa, Namibia

Clarias ebriensis Pelegrin 1920
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ebri lagoon, Ivory Coast, type locality (also occurs in Nigeria)

Clarias nigromarmoratus Poll 1967
nigro-, black; marmoratus, marbled, referring to dense and black marbled color pattern on entire body except belly

Clarias pachynema Boulenger 1903
pachys, thick; nema, thread, presumably referring to longer barbels compared to C. laeviceps

Clarias salae Hubrecht 1881
in honor of Dutch sportsman and collector Carolus Franciscus Sala (1839-1881), who helped Swiss zoologist Johann Büttikofer (1850-1927) collect type

Clarias submarginatus Peters 1882
sub-, under; marginatus, bordered, referring to dark band under light outer band on unpaired fins

Clarias theodorae Weber 1897
matronym not explained and remained a mystery until 1979, when Peter B. N. Jackson uncovered that the name honors Theodora Jacoba Sleeswijk (née van Bosse, 1874-1953), the niece of Weber’s wife, who accompanied him on his visit to South Africa

Clarias werneri Boulenger 1906
in honor of Dr. F. Werner, probably Austrian herpetologist Franz Werner (1867-1939), who collected type

Subgenus Brevicephaloides Teugels 1982
-oides, having the form of: brevis, short, cephalus, head, referring to relatively short head (20-25% of SL)

Clarias camerunensis Lünßberg 1895
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cameroon, type locality (but occurs throughout western and west-central Africa)

Clarias dhonti (Boulenger 1920)
in honor of G. Dhont-De Bie, Belgian East African Expeditionary Force, who collected type

Clarias dielonensis Daget 1962
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Fouta Dialon (also spelled Djallon), highland region in Lower Guinea, type locality
(also occurs in Sierra Leone)

Clarias dumerilii Steindachner 1866
patronym not identified but probably in honor of August Duméril (1812-1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)
Clarias engelseni (Johnsen 1926)
in honor of tropical-disease researcher Harald Engelsen (1883-1954), Merchant Services Division of the Norwegian Red Cross, who collected type

Clarias hilli Fowler 1936
in honor of Gordon Hill, volunteer assistant in the Department of Fishes and Reptiles, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Clarias laeviceps Gill 1862
daevis, smooth; cepts, head, referring to its smooth surface

Clarias liocephalus Boulenger 1898
leioys, smooth; cephalys, head, referring to smooth head, covered with soft skin

Clarias longior Boulenger 1907
longer, allusion not explained, presumably referring to relatively long, anguilliform body

Subgenus Clarioides Teugels 1982
oides, having the form of: Clarias, i.e., a second subgenus of Clarias; name proposed by David (1937), but since he did not designate type name dates to Teugels, who designated type in 1982

Clarias agboyiensis Sydenham 1980
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Agboyi Creek, tributary of Ogun River, Lagos State, Nigeria Ghana, type locality (also occurs in Ghana)

Clarias albopunctatus Nichols & La Monte 1953
albus, white; punctatus, spotted, referring to "numerous scattered, rounded, pale specks"

Clarias angolensis angolensis Steindachner 1866
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Angola, where Steindachner bought type specimen from a Portuguese merchant for "a not inconsiderable sum of money"

Clarias angolensis macronema Fowler 1949
macro, long or large; nema, thread, referring to its longer barbels compared with Congo specimens of the nominate subspecies

Clarias buettikoferi Steindachner 1894
in honor of Swiss zoologist Johann Büttikofer (1850-1927), who collected type

Clarias buthupogon Sauvage 1879
buthu, meaning unknown; pogon, beard [in 1901, Boulenger changed the spelling to bythipogon without explanation; that spelling could translate to bythos, deep; pogon, beard, perhaps referring to long (deep?) barbels (maxillary reaches beyond anal-fin origin)]

Clarias gabonensis Günther 1867
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gabon, where type locality (Ogowe River) is situated (but occurs throughout western, central and southern Africa)

Clarias macromystax Günther 1864
macro-, long; mystax, moustache, referring to long barbels, "those of the nostrils are as long as the head, and those of the maxillaries extend to the twelfth dorsal ray"

Clarias monsembulai Bernt & Stiassny 2022
in honor of Raoul Monsembula Iyaba (University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo), for collecting the type series, and for his "substantial" contributions to central African ichthyology

Subgenus Dinopteroides Fowler 1930
oides, having the form of: Dinopterus, from which it differs in having fewer gill rakers

Clarias lamottei Daget & Planquette 1967
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of French biologist Maxime Lamotte (1920-2007), who co-founded the biological research station in the Ivory Coast, where this taxon (probably a natural hybrid between C. gariepinus and Heterobranchus isopterus) is apparently endemic

Clarias ngamensis Castelnau 1861
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Ngami, Botswana, type locality (but widespread in southern Africa)

Subgenus Platyccephaloides Teugels 1982
oides, having the form of: platy, wide; cephalus, head, referring to broad and flat head

Clarias jaensis Boulenger 1909
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ja River at Bitye, Congo system, southern Cameroon, type locality (also occurs in Nigeria and Gabon)
Clarias maclareni Trewavas 1962
in memory Peter Ian Ruper MacLaren (ca. 1919-1956), who used his position as Fisheries Development Officer of Nigeria to collect fishes for the British Museum, including type of this catfish (from Cameroon) in 1948 (he died from wounds inflicted by a crocodile in what is now Zambia)

Clarias platycephalus Boulenger 1902
platys, broad; cephalus, head, referring to long and broad head with a wide interorbital space

Clarias stappersii Boulenger 1915
in honor of physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883-1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led an expedition to central Africa in 1911-1913 and collected type

Dinopterus Boulenger 1906
di-, two; notos, back; pterus, fin, referring to dorsal fin divided into rayed and adipose portions

Dinopterus cunningtoni Boulenger 1906
in honor of William Alfred Cunnington (1877-1958), British zoologist and anthropologist, who led Tanganyika expedition that collected type

Dolichallabes Poll 1942
dolichos, Greek for long, referring to extreme anguilliform body, the most eel-like clariid catfish; allabes, ancient Greek name for Clarias anguillaris, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

Dolichallabes microphthalmus Poll 1942
micro-, small; opthalmus, eye, referring to its small eyes

Encheloclarias Myers 1937
encliys, ancient Greek for eel, i.e., an eel-like Clarias, referring to shape of E. tapeinopterus

Encheloclarias baculum Ng & Lim 1993
Latin for rod, referring to its shape

Encheloclarias curtisoma Ng & Lim 1993
curtus, short; soma, body, referring to relatively short appearance when compared to the more elongate E. tapeinopterus

Encheloclarias keloioides Ng & Lim 1993
-oides, having the form of: Ikan Keli (Ikan=fish), Malay name for species in the genus Clarias, which it superficially resembles

Encheloclarias medialis Ng 2012
middle, referring to possession of characters intermediate between those of E. curtisoma and E. keloioides

Encheloclarias tapeinopterus (Bleeker 1853)
tapeinos, lowly; pterus, fin, referring to adipose fin, lower (but longer) than dorsal fin

Encheloclarias velatus Ng & Tan 2000
concealed, referring to its being the first species of Encheloclarias found on Sumatra after 150 years of ichthyological exploration, and to its secretive nature

Gymnallabes Günther 1867
gymnos, bare or naked, allusion not explained (some online references incorrectly state that gymnos means hidden and refers to its secretive habits, a behavior that may not have been known to Günther when he examined his preserved specimen); allabes, ancient Greek name for Clarias anguillaris, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

Gymnallabes nops Roberts & Stewart 1976
blind, referring to its eyelessness

Gymnallabes typus Günther 1867
serving as type of genus

Heterobranchus Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809
heteros, different; branchus, gill, referring to its dendritic gill apparatus, which was quite distinctive among fishes at the time

Heterobranchus bidorsalis Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1809
bi-, two; dorsalis, of the back, referring long dorsal fin divided into rayed and adipose portions

Heterobranchus bouleneri Pellegrin 1922
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Bouleneger (1858-1937), British Museum (Natural History), who described many fishes from Central Africa and the Congo River system

Heterobranchus isopecterus Bleeker 1863
iso-, equal; pterus, fin, referring to approximate equal length of dorsal and adipose fins (compared to different lengths among congers)
Heterobranchus longifilis Valenciennes 1840
longus, long; filis, thread, referring to long barbels, longer than the similar Clarias baselquistii (=C. anguillaris)

Horaglanis Menon 1950
in honor of ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Director, Zoological Survey of India, “under whose inspiring guidance and kind help” Menon’s study was completed; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Horaglanis abdulkalami Subhash Babu 2012
in honor of the former president of India, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (b. 1931), "who ignited young minds towards the real world of Science and Technology"

Horaglanis alikunhii Subhash Babu & Nayar 2004
in honor of “distinguished” aquaculturist Kolliyil Hameed Alikunhi (1918-2010), for his contributions to fishery science in general and Indian fisheries in particular

Horaglanis krishnai Menon 1950
in honor of Mr. N. Krishna Pillay, who collected holotype after draining a well

Horaglanis populi Raghavan, Sundar, Arjun, Ralf Britz & Dahanukar 2023
of populus, Latin for people, honoring the “invaluable contributions made by interested members of the public in the southern Indian state of Kerala, helping to document the biodiversity of subterranean and groundwater systems, including the discovery” of this catfish

Platyallabes Poll 1977
platy, flat, referring to dorsoventrally flattened head and body; allabes, ancient Greek name for Clarias anguillaris, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

Platyallabes tihoni (Poll 1944)
in honor of Mr. L. Tihon, director, Laboratory of Industry and Commerce (Leopoldville, Belgian Congo), who supplied photograph of specimen (discovered at a fish market) from which species was described

Platyclarias Poll 1977
platy, flat, referring to very flat head and anterior part of body, i.e., a flat Clarias

Platyclarias machadoi Poll 1977
in honor of António de Barros Machado (1912-2002), Portuguese-born zoologist of the Musée de Dundo (Angola), who collected type (he relocated from Portugal to Angola because he was unable to find work on account of his anti-Salazar politics)

Pseudotanganikallabes Wright 2017
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus superficially resembles Tanganikallabes, such an appearance is false

Pseudotanganikallabes prognatha Wright 2017
pro-, anterior; gnathus, jaw, referring to distinctive protrusion of lower jaw

Tanganikallabes Poll 1943
Tanganika, referring to Lake Tanganyika, where T. mortiauxi (and all subsequently described congeners) is endemic; allabes, ancient Greek name for Clarias anguillaris, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

Tanganikallabes alboperca Wright & Bailey 2012
albus, white; operca, operculum, referring to distinctive depigmented posterior margin of operculum

Tanganikallabes mortiauxi Poll 1943
in honor of T. Mortiaux, a health worker in Albertville (now Kalemie), western shore of Lake Tanganyika, who collected type

Tanganikallabes stewarti Wright & Bailey 2012
in honor of American ichthyologist Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), who collected much of the type series of T. alboperca

Uegitglanis Gianferrari 1923
Uegit, referring to Uegit, El Uegit, Somalia, where type locality (an underground pool) is situated; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Uegitglanis zamaranoi Gianferrari 1923
in honor of Vittorio Tedesco Zamarano (1890-1959), Italian Army officer, zoologist, cartographer, geographer and hunter, who collected type

Xenoclarias Greenwood 1958
xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different), referring to how it differs from Clarias “in only one major anatomical character” (greatly reduced suprabranchial organs and cavity)
Xenoclarias eupogon (Norman 1928)
eu-, well or very; pogon, beard, referring to much longer nasal and maxillary barbels compared to the similar Clarias alluaudi, its presumed congener at the time

Xenoclarias holobranchus Greenwood 1958
holo-, entire; branchus, gill, referring to how entire adult branchial region is dedicated to aquatic respiration, unlike those in Clarias, which contain both aquatic and aerial respiratory areas

Family HETEROPNEUSTIDAE Airsac Catfishes

Heteropneustes Müller 1840
hetero-, different; pneustikos, of breathing, referring to long air sac that serves as lungs extending from gill chamber

Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch 1794)
digging or dug up, allusion not explained; according to Shaw (General Zoology, 1904), it is “sometimes dug out of the mud at the bottom, in the manner of [the cobitid loach] Cobitis fossilis”

Heteropneustes fuscus Plamoottil 2021
Latin for dark, referring to its black-colored body and fins

Heteropneustes kemratensis (Fowler 1937)
enis, suffix denoting place: Kemrat, Thailand, type locality

Heteropneustes longipectoralis Rema Devi & Raghunathan 1999
longus, long; pectoralis, pectoral, referring to long and pointed pectoral fins compared to short and rounded pectoral fins of H. fossilis

Heteropneustes nani Hussain, Sarker, Sharifuzzaman & Chowdhury 2013
in honor of the “eminent” fisheries and aquaculture scientist Nani Gopal Das, for his “continuous contribution” to the authors’ research

Family ANCHARIIDAE Malagasy Catfishes

Ancharius Steindachner 1880
anchi-, near, referring to similarity to Arius (Ariidae)

Ancharius fuscus Steindachner 1880
dusky, referring to “dirty dark” (translation) color on top and sides (light violet on the bottom)

Ancharius griseus Ng & Sparks 2005
gray, referring to its coloration

Gogo Ng & Sparks 2005
Malagasy word (pronounced goo-goo) most commonly used to refer to members of this family

Gogo arcuatus Ng & Sparks 2005
bent like a bow, referring to concave shape of dorsoposterior margin of dorsal fin

**Gogo atratus** Ng, Sparks & Loiselle 2008  
clothed in black, referring to dark coloration in preservative

**Gogo brevibarbis** (Boulenger 1911)  
brevi, short; barbis, barbel, referring to shorter maxillary barbels compared to *Ancharius fuscus*, its presumed congener at the time

**Gogo ornatus** Ng & Sparks 2005  
“in splendid dress,” referring to highly mottled pigmentation pattern consisting of light and dark patches

**Family ARIIDAE** Sea Catfishes  
35 genera/subgenera · 157 species

**Subfamily Galeichthyinae**

**Galeichthys** Valenciennes 1840  
galeus, weasel; ichthys, fish: Valenciennes explained that catfishes get their name from their cat-like whiskers (or barbels) and therefore named this genus after weasels, which have whiskers, too

**Galeichthys ater** Castelnau 1861  
black, referring to green-black (“vert noir”) upper body coloration (compared to the bronze-green coloration of *G. feliceps*)

**Galeichthys feliceps** Valenciennes 1840  
felis, cat; cus, head, i.e., cathead, a variation on the term “catfish,” referring to cat-like whiskers (barbels) that give catfishes their name

**Galeichthys peruvianus** Lütken 1874  
Peruvian, referring to type locality at Callao, Peru (but occurs along Pacific coast of northern South America from Ecuador to Peru)

**Galeichthys troworum** Kulongowski 2010  
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the late Eugene Trow, Jr., a student studying the biology and ecology of *Galeichthys* in South Africa, who recognized the probable distinctiveness of this species, and of his late father, Eugene Trow, Sr., who collected much of the type series [originally spelled *trowi*; since name honors more than one person, spelling is ideally emended to *troworum* per ICZN Art. 31.1.2-3]

**Subfamily Ariinae**

**Amissidens** Kailola 2004  
ammissimus, lost; dens, teeth, referring to autogenous tooth plates of *A. bainesi*, which lack the teeth they usually bear in other taxa

**Amissidens hainesi** (Kailola 2000)  
in honor of fisheries scientist Alan K. Haines, whose 1972-1976 surveys of river systems in Papua New Guinea and his “faithful recording” of ariid biology and ecology made a “significant” contribution to our knowledge of these fishes in the Australian and New Guinea region

**Amphiarius** Marceniuk & Menezes 2007  
amphi-, both sides or double, referring to occurrence of both species in fresh and marine waters; *Arius*, type genus of family

**Amphiarius phrygiatus** (Valenciennes 1840)  
embroidered, referring to latero-sensory canals, “which form a sort of embroidery pleasant to the eye” (translation)

**Amphiarius rugispinis** (Valenciennes 1840)  
ruga, rough; spina, spine, referring to granular sides of dorsal and pectoral spines

**Ariopsis** Gill 1861

-opis, like, presumably referring to previous placement of *A. milberti* (=*A. felis*) in *Arius*

**Ariopsis assimilis** (Günther 1864)  
similar, “closely allied” to *Hexanematichthys hymenorrhinos* (=*Sciades herzbergii*) and *A. semanni*

**Ariopsis canteri** Acero P., Betancur-R. & Marceniuk 2017  
in honor of Diego Canter Ríos (1984-2007), a “young and talented” Colombian ichthyologist who died in a car accident near Santa Marta along with three other biologists; species delimitation in *Ariopsis* was part of Diego’s B.Sc. thesis in Marine Biology, which he could not complete due to his untimely death

**Ariopsis felis** (Linnaeus 1766)  
cat (i.e., catfish), manuscript name coined by Scottish physician-naturalist Alexander Garden (1730-1791), Charleston, South Carolina (USA), who sent fish skins to Linnaeus
\textit{Ariopsis gilberti} (Jordan & Williams 1895)  
in honor of ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), in whose laboratory the present paper was written, and who provided "much valuable aid in many ways"; in addition, Gilbert had previously collected this catfish, reported as \textit{A. assimilis}.

\textit{Ariopsis guatemalensis} (Günther 1864)  
-\textit{ensis}, suffix connoting place: Guatemala, where type specimen was purchased (occurs along Pacific coast of North and Central America from Mexico to Honduras).

\textit{Ariopsis jimenezi} Marceniuk, Acero P., Cooke & Betancur-R. 2017  
in honor of Máximo Jiménez Acosta, zooarchaeology technician at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama), who drew attention to the possible existence of a new species based on the examination of osteological characters in specimens formerly reported as \textit{A. seemanni}.

\textit{Ariopsis seemanni} (Günther 1864)  
in honor of German botanist Berthold Carl Seemann (1825-1871), who collected type.

\textit{Ariopsis simonsi} (Starks 1906)  
in honor of the late Perry Oveitt Simons (1869-1901), American natural history collector in South America, who collected type (his guide murdered him while crossing the Andes of Argentina, presumably for his money and gear).

\textit{Arius} Valenciennes 1840  
tautonymous with \textit{Pimelodus arius}, latinization of \textit{Ari}, from \textit{Ari gogora}, local Bengali name for this catfish in India (Valenciennes said he “borrowed” [translation] the name from Hamilton) [note: many sources state that \textit{Arius} is derived from a Greek word meaning warrior, presumably referring to their strong dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, but this interpretation is incorrect].

\textit{Arius acutirostris} Day 1877  
\textit{acutus}, pointed; \textit{rostris}, snout, referring to “fleshy and elongated” snout, “extending some distance beyond the mouth.”

\textit{Arius africanus} Günther 1867  
African, described as an African “variety” of the Asian \textit{A. falcarius} (=\textit{A. arius}).

\textit{Arius arenarius} (Müller & Troschel 1849)  
sandy, probably referring to “strongly granular” head and “highly granular” occipital process (translations).

\textit{Arius arius} (Hamilton 1822)  
latinization of \textit{Ari}, from \textit{Ari gogora}, local Bengali name for this catfish in India [note: many sources state that \textit{Arius} is derived from a Greek word meaning warrior, presumably referring to their strong dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines, but this interpretation is incorrect].

\textit{Arius brunnellii} Zolezzi 1939  
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Italian zoologist Gustavo Brunelli (1881-1960), who led expedition that collected type.

\textit{Arius dispar} Herre 1926  
dissimilar; Herre could “find no similar fish in the literature, the teeth and gill rakers separating it at once from anything described by Bleeker, Günther, Day, Vaillant, Sauvage, or Weber and Beaufort.”

\textit{Arius festinus} Ng & Sparks 2003  
to move rapidly, referring to its habitat, a swift-flowing river.

\textit{Arius gagora} (Hamilton 1822)  
local Bengali name for this catfish in India.

\textit{Arius gigas} Boulenger 1911  
large, referring to “the large skeletons which were regarded by Günther as the adults” of \textit{A. laticutatus}, but which actually belong to this species.

\textit{Arius leptonotacanthus} Bleeker 1849  
\textit{leptos}, thin; \textit{notos}, back; \textit{acanthus}, spine, referring to its slender dorsal spine.

\textit{Arius maculatus} (Thunberg 1792)  
spotted, referring to large black spot on adipose fin.

\textit{Arius madagascariensis} Vaillant 1894  
-\textit{ensis}, suffix denoting place: western Madagascar, where it is endemic.

\textit{Arius malabaricus} Day 1877  
-\textit{icus}, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), presumably referring to type locality in the Canara region of southwest India.

\textit{Arius manillensis} Valenciennes 1840  
-\textit{ensis}, suffix denoting place: Manila, Philippines, type locality.
**Arius microcephalus** Bleeker 1855
* micro-, small; *cephalus*, head, contained 4-4 1\(^1/5\) times in SL, smaller than *A. arius* and *A. pidada* (=*maculatus* [in part] and *oetik* [in part])

**Arius subrostratus** Valenciennes 1840
* sub-, less than; *rostratus*, beaked, referring to its less-elongate snout compared to *A. rostratus* (*species inquirenda*), described in the same publication

**Arius sumatranus** (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830)
* -anus, belonging to: Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)

**Arius uncinatus** Ng & Sparks 2003
hooked, referring to its curved snout

**Arius utik** Bleeker 1846
from *Ikan* (=*fish*), Manong utik, local Jakartan (Batavian) name for this catfish [also spelled *oetik* by Bleeker later in 1846, which is frequently used in modern literature, but *utik* was clearly Bleeker’s intent and appears to have priority by a few months]

**Arius venosus** Valenciennes 1840
veiny, referring to vein-like latero-sensory canals

**Aspistor** Jordan & Evermann 1898
a shielded warrior, allusion not explained, presumably referring to large bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin (the shield) and stout pectoral-fin spine (the warrior)

**Aspistor luniscutis** (Valenciennes 1840)
* luna, moon; *scutum*, shield, referring to lunate bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin

**Aspistor quadriscutis** (Valenciennes 1840)
* quadus, square; *scutum*, shield, referring to square shape of bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin

**Batrachocephalus** Bleeker 1846
* batrachus*, frog; *cephalus*, head, referring to frog-like head of *B. ageneiosus* (=*mino*)

**Batrachocephalus mino** (Hamilton 1822)
presumably a local name for this catfish along upper Ganges estuaries in India

**Brustiarius** Herre 1935
* brustia*, a brush, referring to slender, comb-like gill-rakers, originally proposed as a subgenus of *Arius*

**Brustiarius nox** (Herre 1935)
night, referring to black color above and on sides in alcohol, and all-black fins except the ventrals

**Brustiarius solidus** (Herre 1935)
entire, referring to entire palate “covered by a solid plate of finely granulose teeth”

**Carlarius** Marceniuk & Menezes 2007
* Carl*, in honor of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), Research Associate, California Academy of Sciences, for his contribution to the knowledge of catfishes and continuous support and encouragement throughout the development of the authors’ work on ariid systematics; *Arius*, type genus of family

**Carlarius heudelotii** (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of the late French botanist Jean-Pierre Heudelot (1802-1837), who collected and/or supplied type

**Carlarius latiscutatus** (Günther 1864)
* latis*, broad; *scutatus*, shielded, referring to occipital process broader than long

**Carlarius parkii** (Günther 1864)
patronym not identified (possibly spelled Parke), nor can identity be inferred based on available information

**Cathorops** Jordan & Gilbert 1883
* kathorao*, to look down; *opi*, eye, referring to low eye placement

Subgenus **Cathorops**

**Cathorops agassizii** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), who led expedition that collected type

**Cathorops aquadulce** (Meek 1904)
Spanish for fresh water, where it occurs (may also occur in brackish water)

**Cathorops arenatus** (Valenciennes 1840)
sanded, presumably referring to “yellowish gray fins dusted with fine black dust” (translation)

**Cathorops belizensis** Marceniuk & Betancur-R. 2008
* -ensis, suffix denoting place: Belize City, Belize, type locality
Cathorops festae (Boulenger 1898)
in honor of Italian naturalist Enrico Festa (1868-1939), who collected type

Cathorops fuerthii (Steindachner 1876)
in honor of Ignatius Fürth, Austrian consul at Panama (type locality), who collected and/or provided type

Cathorops higuchi (Marceniuk & Betancur-R. 2008)
in honor of Horácio Higuchi, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Brazil), for his contribution to the taxonomy, systematics and morphology of South American ariids

Cathorops hypophthalmus (Steindachner 1876)
* hypo-, below; *ophthalmus, eyes, referring to low placement of eyes, their middle below level of angle of mouth

Cathorops kailolae (Marceniuk & Betancur-R. 2008)
in honor of Patricia J. Kailola, The University of the South Pacific (Suva, Fiji), for her “enormous” contribution to ariid systematics

Cathorops liropus (Bristol 1897)
*liro-, pale; *pous, foot, referring to dusky olive pelvic fins, lighter at base, vs. black pelvic fins on the “allied” *C. melanopus

Cathorops manglarensis Marceniuk 2007
*ensis, suffix denoting place: off Cape Manglares, Pacific coast of Colombia, type locality; also refers to habitat (Spanish for mangroves)

Cathorops mapale (Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2005)
derived from *chivo mapalé, vernacular for this species among artisanal fishers in most Colombian localities; also the name of a Colombian rhythm of African origin typical of the fishery community of the Colombian Caribbean

Cathorops nuchalis (Günther 1864)
nuchal, presumably referring to elevated occipital process

Cathorops raredonae (Marceniuk, Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2009)
in honor of Sandra J. Raredon (b. 1954), Division of Fishes, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., for her valuable assistance in many curatorial duties

Cathorops spixii (Agassiz 1829)
in honor of German biologist Johann Baptist von Spix (1781-1826), who explored Brazil and named this catfish *Pimelodus albidus, which Agassiz believed was preoccupied by *P. albidus (=*Ameiurus catus) Lesueur 1819

Cathorops steindachneri (Gilbert & Starks 1904)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who noted in 1876 that Panama specimens allied to *C. melanopus did not agree with Günther's description of that species

Cathorops taylori (Hildebrand 1925)
in honor of Frederic W. Taylor (1876-1944), botanist, agronomist and director general of agriculture for the Government of El Salvador, under whose “immediate direction” this catfish was collected

Cathorops tuyra (Meek & Hildebrand 1923)
named for the Río Tuyra, mouth of Río Yape, Darien, Panama, type locality (but occurs in Pacific drainage rivers and estuaries south to Peru)

Cathorops wayuu (Betancur-R., Acero P. & Marceniuk 2012)
named after the Wayuu native American ethnic community from La Guajira peninsula (type locality) in northern Colombia and Venezuela

Subgenus *Precathorops* (Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2007)
* pre-, primitive, referring to the basal position of *C. dasycephalus

*Cathorops dasycephalus* (Günther 1864)
*dasy-, rough; *cephalus, head, referring to “coarsely granulated” crown of head

*Cephalocassis* Bleeker 1857
*cephalus, head; *cassis, helmet, presumably referring to occipital process, which Bleeker called a “head shield” (translation) in a later publication

*Cephalocassis borneensis* (Bleeker 1851)
*ensis, suffix denoting place: western Borneo, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand,
Malaysia and Viêt Nam)

**Cephalocassis jatius** (Hamilton 1822)
Latinization of *Jat* from *Jat gagora*, local Bengali name for this catfish in India [a noun in apposition, often incorrectly spelled *jatia*]

**Cephalocassis manillensis** (Valenciennes 1840)
− *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Manila, Philippines, type locality

**Cephalocassis melanochir** (Bleeker 1852)
*melanos*, black; *cheiros*, hand, referring to blackish stripe in pectoral and pelvic fins (dorsal and caudal fins, too)

**Chinchaysuyoa Marceniuk, Marchena, Oliveira & Betancur-R. 2019**
Name of the Inca Empire territory that comprised Ecuador (where *C. labiata* occurs) and Peru (where *C. ortegai* occurs)

**Chinchaysuyoa labiata** (Boulenger 1898)
Lipped, referring to its “very thick lips” (translation)

**Chinchaysuyoa ortegai** Marceniuk, Marchena, Oliveira & Betancur-R. 2019
In honor of Hernán Ortega Torres Teofilo, “the most important ichthyologist working in Peru”

**Cinetodus Ogilby 1898**
*Kinetos*, moveable; *odus*, tooth, referring to patch of palatine teeth “implanted upon a moveable cushion”

**Cinetodus carinatus** (Weber 1913)
Keeled, referring to “sharply keeled” (translation) occipital process in young specimens, its posterior end broadly truncated

**Cinetodus froggatti** (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
In honor of Austrian entomologist Walter Wilson Froggatt (1858–1937), “on whom the whole burden of collecting the zoological specimens obtained during the late expedition of the *Bonito* [which explored New Guinea] seems to have fallen”

**Cochlefelis Whitley 1941**
*Kochlear*, spoon; *felis*, cat, i.e., “spooncat,” referring to spatulate snout of *C. spatula*

**Cochlefelis burmanicus** (Day 1870)
Burmese, referring to type locality at Salween, Burma (now Myanmar; also occurs in India and Bangladesh)

**Cochlefelis danielsi** (Regan 1908)
In honor of Maj. William Cooke Daniels (1871–1918), partner in a department store (Daniels and Fishers in Denver, Colorado, USA), who financed and led expedition that collected type and presented it to the British Museum (his military title dates from his service as a volunteer officer in the Spanish–American War in Cuba, 1898)

**Cochlefelis insidiator** (Kailola 2000)
Ambusher or lurker, referring to dorsally placed eyes and depressed body form (which suggest that it lies half-hidden in sediment) and strong teeth and jaws (which suggest that it is a predator)

**Cochlefelis spatula** (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
Referring to spatulate snout (upper jaw much longer than lower jaw)

**Cryptarius Kailola 2004**
*Krypto*, hidden or secret, i.e., a cryptic *Arius*, referring to its unique combination of characters having been ignored for a such a long time

**Cryptarius daugueti** (Chevey 1932)
In honor of Paul Dauguet (1883–?), merchant seaman and commander of *le Lanessan*, from which type was collected

**Cryptarius truncatus** (Valenciennes 1840)
Referring to truncate (or spoon-shaped) snout

**Doiichthys Weber 1913**
*Doir*, doubt or uncertainty, referring to its uncertain familial relationships at the time (Weber proposed its own family, Doiichthyidae); *ichthys*, fish

**Doiichthys novaeguineae** Weber 1913
Of New Guinea, type locality (occurs both in Papua Province, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea)

**Genidens Castelnau 1855**
Tautonymous with *Pimelodus genidens* (but unnecessarily renamed *G. cuvieri*): *genys*, cheek or jaw; *dens*, teeth, referring to moveable teeth on the palate

**Genidens barbus** (Lacepède 1803)
Latinization of *barbue*, vernacular among French sailors, probably referring to its six barbels (unusual for a marine fish)
**Genidens genidens** (Cuvier 1829)
genys, cheek or jaw; dens, teeth, referring to moveable teeth on the palate

**Genidens machadoi** (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Rev. Francisco Machado da Silva, who collected for and/or donated specimens to the Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**Genidens planifrons** (Higuchi, Reis & Araújo 1982)
planus, smooth; frons, forehead, referring to flat dorsal profile of head

**Hemiarius** Bleeker 1862
hem-, partial, referring to similarity and/or close relationship to *Arius*

**Hemiarius dioctes** (Kailola 2000)
hunter or pursuer, referring to its “apparent hunting ability, diet and dentition”

**Hemiarius hardenbergi** (Kailola 2000)
in honor of Dutch biologist Johann Dietrich Frans Hardenberg (1902-1980), Laboratorium voor het Onderzoek der Zee (Batavia), who recognized this as a new species in 1931 and provided an unpublished museum name for it, for his “insightful” contributions to Indo-Australian ichthyology

**Hemiarius harmandi** Sauvage 1880
in honor of François-Jules Harmand (1845-1921), physician, explorer and diplomat, who collected type

**Hemiarius sona** (Hamilton 1822)
presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

**Hemiarius stormii** (Bleeker 1858)
in honor of F. J. P. Storm van's Gravesande (1812-1875), Dutch government commissioner of Djambi (also spelled Jambi), Sumatra, who provided type

**Hemiarius verrucosus** (Ng 2003)
warty, referring to numerous small bumps on pectoral spines and dorsal surface of neurocranium

**Hexanematichthys** Bleeker 1858
hexa-, six and nema-, thread, referring to its six fleshy barbels of *H. sondaicus* (=sagor); ichthys, fish

**Hexanematichthys mastersi** (Ogilby 1898)
in honor of George Masters (1837-1912), Curator of the Macleay Museum, Sydney University, to whom Ogilby was “indebted for much valuable information on the fine collection under his charge, and whose general knowledge of the Australian fauna is possibly exceeded by none”

**Hexanematichthys sagor** (Hamilton 1822)
local Bengali name for this catfish in India

**Ketengus** Bleeker 1846
latinization of *Keteng*, Madurese name for this catfish in eastern Java, Indonesia

**Ketengus typus** Bleeker 1846
serving as type of genus

**Nedystoma** Ogilby 1898
nedys, womb; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to mouthbrooding behavior of males, in which they carry eggs in their mouth until they hatch (a behavior found in many ariids)

**Nedystoma dayi** (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
in honor of Francis Day (1829-1889), Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, “whose magnificent work on the fishes of India is indispensable to every student of Indo-Pacific ichthyology”

**Nemapteryx** Ogilby 1908
nema, thread; pteryx, fin, referring to long, filamentous first dorsal-fin ray of *N. stirlingi* (=armiger)

**Nemapteryx armiger** (De Vis 1884)
bearing arms, presumably referring to long dorsal spine (longer than head) and perhaps also to its pectoral spines

**Nemapteryx augusta** (Roberts 1978)
venerable, allusion not explained; according to Dr. Roberts (pers. comm.), “I named that species so long ago, I don't really recall for sure why I named it *augustus* but I think because it appeared to be handsome, distinguished, and serene” (originally described as having a “graceful form, and vivid blue coloration in life”)

**Nemapteryx bleekeri** (Popta 1900)
in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who collected type and forwarded it to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands)
Nemapteryx caelata (Valenciennes 1840) embossed or inlaid, referring to strong granulations on occipital process, which give it a carved or chiseled appearance

Nemapteryx macronotacantha (Bleeker 1846) macro-, large; notos, back; acanthus, spine, referring to thick dorsal spine

Nemapteryx nenga (Hamilton 1822) from Nenga gagora, local Bengali name for this catfish in India

Neoarius Castelnau 1878 neo-, new, i.e., a new genus of Arius

Neoarius berneyi (Whitley 1941) in honor of ornithologist Frederick L. Berney (1865-1949), who “made a valuable collection of fishes in Central Queensland nearly thirty years ago”

Neoarius coatesi (Kailola 1990) in honor of David C. Coates, formerly of the Department of Fisheries & Marine Resources, Papua New Guinea, who collected most of type series and provided information on its biology

Neoarius graeffei (Kner & Steindachner 1867) in honor of Swiss entomologist Eduard Heinrich Gräffe (1833-1916), who, while employed by Johann Cesar VI. Godeffroy, a wealthy shipping magnate, curated a natural history collection that introduced several new species from the South Pacific to science, including this catfish

Neoarius leptaspis (Bleeker 1862) leptos, thin; aspis, shield, allusion unclear, perhaps referring to triangular occipital process, longer rather than broad at its base

Neoarius midgleyorum (Kailola & Pierce 1988) -orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Stephen Hamar Midgley (1918-2014), amateur ichthyologist and limnologist, and his wife Mary, for bringing this catfish to the attention of the senior author, and for their “enthusiastic and dedicated study” of the fresh waters of northern Australia [originally spelled midgleyi; since name honors more than one person, spelling is ideally emended to midgleyorum per ICZN Art. 31.1.2-3]

Neoarius paucus (Kailola 2000) few, referring to fewer gill rakers and smaller eye compared with N. midgleyorum

Neoarius pectoralis (Kailola 2000) shoulder, referring to strong serrae along inner pectoral-fin spine

Neoarius taylori (Roberts 1978) in honor of William Ralph Taylor (1919–2004), Smithsonian ichthyologist and student of Ariidae

Neoarius utarus (Kailola 1990) latinization of utara, meaning “north” in bahasa Indonesia (official language of Indonesia), referring to its distribution (northern New Guinea) compared to the similar N. leptaspis (southern New Guinea and northern Australia)
Netuma Bleeker 1858
tautonymous with Bagrus netuma Valenciennes 1840 (= N. thalassina), derived from netouma kéléti, local name for this catfish in Pondicherry, India

Netuma bilineata (Valenciennes 1840)
bi-, two; lineata, lined, allusion explained but unclear: “The epithet we give it refers to a kind of faintly marked curvilinear track produced on the skin of its sides at places where the ribs end” (translation), perhaps referring to visibly sloping line of the rib ends (Patricia J. Kailola, pers. comm.), which, when combined with lateral line, creates the appearance of two lines on sides of body

Netuma patriciae Takahashi, Kimura & Motomura 2019
in honor of Patricia J. Kailola, The University of the South Pacific (Suva, Fiji), for her research on ariid catfishes

Netuma proxima (Ogilby 1898)
near, referring to its “outward resemblance” to Arius australis (= Neoarius graeffei)

Netuma thalassina (Rüppell 1837)
of the sea, a marine and brackish-water catfish described from the Red Sea

Notarius Gill 1863
etymology not explained, perhaps notus, back, referring to large occipital process of type species, N. grandicassis, formerly placed in Arius

Notarius armbrusteri Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2006
in honor of Jonathan W. Armbruster (b. 1969), curator of the Auburn University Museum (Alabama, USA), for his important contributions to the taxonomy of neotropical catfishes

Notarius biffi Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2004
in honor Eldredge (Biff) Bermingham, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, for his important contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fish biogeography

Notarius bonillai (Miles 1945)
in honor of veterinarian Heliodoro Bonilla Guzmán (1908-?), Director of the Department of the Ministry (Colombia) that deals with fishes

in honor of archaeologist Richard Cooke (b. 1946), Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, for his contribution to the knowledge of eastern Pacific ariids (he also provided the type series)

Notarius grandicassis (Valenciennes 1840)
grandis, large; cassis, helmet, presumably referring to very large bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin

Notarius insculptus (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)
sculptured, probably referring to its highly developed, sculptured (grooved and granulated) epioccipital bones

Notarius kessleri (Steindachner 1876)
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of German-Russian zoologist Karl Fedorovich Kessler (1815-1881)

Notarius lentiginosus (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
freckled (“the sides freckled”)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: New Granada, oldest name given to Colombia (where it appears to be endemic) by Spanish conquerors

Notarius osculus (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)
diminutive of os, mouth, referring to small mouth (but with thick lips)

Notarius parmocassis (Valenciennes 1840)
parme, a small shield; cassis, helmet, referring to bony plate (occipital process) in front of dorsal fin, “very slightly streamlined in the middle” (translation)

Notarius planiceps (Steindachner 1876)
planus, flat; ceps, head, referring to forehead, “perfectly flat across, wide, covered with thick skin” (translation)

Notarius troescheli (Gill 1863)
in honor of zoologist Franz Hermann Troeschel (1810-1882), who, with Johann Müller, described Sciades (in which this species was originally placed)

Occidentarius Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2007
occidentes, west, referring to distribution of O. platypogon in the Eastern Pacific, the western-most region occupied by ariids

Occidentarius platypogon (Günther 1864)
platy, flat, pogon, beard, presumably referring to basally “compressed” maxillary barbels
Osteogeneiosus Bleeker 1846
oste-, bone; geneias, chin, referring to stiff and bony maxillary barbels

Osteogeneiosus militaris (Linnaeus 1758)
soldier or warlike, perhaps referring to bony (and hence sharp) maxillary barbels, which “arm” it like a solider

Pachyula Ogilby 1898
pachys, thick; oulon, gums, referring to thick lips, the upper lip “terminating in a broad free lobe”

Pachyula conorhynchus (Weber 1913)
conus, cone; rhynchus, snout, referring to bluntly conical snout

Pachyula crassilabris (Ramsay & Ogilby 1886)
crassus, wide; labrum, lip, referring to “very thick” lips

Paragenidens Marceniuk, Ingenito, Lima, Gasparini & Oliveira 2019
para-, near; Genidens, the sister group of this genus, alluding to their close relationship

Paragenidens grandoculis (Steindachner 1877)
grand, large; oculis, eye, referring to large eye, the forehead equal to 1¾ of eye length

Plicofollis Kailola 2004
plico, fold; follis, bellows or windbag, referring to creased or scalloped swim bladder characteristic of genus

Plicofollis argyropleuron (Valenciennes 1840)
arguros, silver; pleuron, side, referring to silver belly and sides

Plicofollis dussumieri (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyager and merchant, who reported on this fish from off the Malabar coast of India

Plicofollis layardi (Günther 1866)
in honor of Edgar Leopold Layard (1824-1900), Ceylon Civil Service, who presented type to the British Museum

Plicofollis magatensis (Herre 1926)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Magat River, Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality

Plicofollis nella (Valenciennes 1840)
derived from nalla-jella, local name for this catfish in Vizagapatam, India

Plicofollis platystomus (Day 1877)
platys, wide; stomus, mouth, width of gape of mouth 4/7 length of head

Plicofollis polyostaphylodon (Bleeker 1846)
poly, many; staphyl-, bunched or clustered; odon, tooth, referring to palatine teeth arranged in four patches: a small ovate patch on each side of the vomer, and an elongate patch along each palatine bone

Plicofollis tenuispinis (Day 1877)
tenuis, slender; spinis, spine, referring to “very weak and thin” dorsal-fin spine

Plicofollis tonggol (Bleeker 1846)
from Ikan (=fish) Manjong tonggol, local Jakartan (Batavian) name for this catfish and similar species [see also Thunnus tonggol, Scombriformes: Scombridae]

Potamarius Hubbs & Miller 1960
potamos, river, referring to occurrence in fresh water, i.e., a riverine genus of Arius [note: authors erroneously believe that Arius is derived from a Greek word meaning warrior]

Potamarius izabalensis Hubbs & Miller 1960
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lago de Izabal, Guatemala, type locality

Potamarius nelsoni (Evermann & Goldsborough 1902)
in honor of naturalist-ethnologist Edward William Nelson (1855-1934), Division of Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who helped collect type (and noted that it is the best freshwater food fish in México)

Potamarius usumacintae Betancur-R. & Willink 2007
of the Rio Usumacinta basin, Guatemala and México, where it is endemic

Potamosilurus Marceniuk & Menezes 2007
potamos, river, referring to all species occurring in fresh water; silurus, from the Greek silouros, catfish

Potamosilurus latirostris (Macleay 1883)
latus, wide; rostris, snout, referring to “broadly rounded” snout
Potamosilurus macrorhynchus (Weber 1913)
*macro-*; long or large; *rhynchus*, referring to conical snout, which forms a prominent cone

Potamosilurus velutinus (Weber 1907)
velvety, referring to its "velvet-like" (translation) premaxillary teeth

Sciades Müller & Troschel 1849
*sciado-*; canopy or umbrella, probably referring to occipital process, described as a "distinct bony helmet" (translation)

Sciades couma (Valenciennes 1840)
from *couma-couma*, local name for this catfish in French Guiana, onomatopoeic for the sound it makes when pulled from the water

Sciades dowii (Gill 1863)
in honor of John Melmoth Dow (1827-1892), Panama Railroad Company, ship captain and amateur naturalist, who presented type to the Smithsonian Institution

Sciades herzbergii (Bloch 1794)
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Count Ewald Friedrich von Herzberg (also spelled Hertzberg, 1725-1795), a Prussian statesman who was one of Bloch's sponsors

Sciades parkeri (Traill 1832)
in honor of Traill's friend Charles Stewart Parker (1800-1868), British merchant who “favoured” the author with a drawing of the catfish and its skin

Sciades passany (Valenciennes 1840)
local vernacular for this species at Cayenne, French Guiana (type locality, but occurs throughout coastal South America from Guyana to the mouth of the Amazon)

Sciades proops (Valenciennes 1840)
*pro-*; before; *ops*, eye, referring to eye nearer to snout than to preopercle, compared to Bagrus mesops (*S. herzbergii*), on which eye is midway between snout and preopercle

Subfamily Bagreinae

Bagre Cloquet 1816
autonomous with *Silurus bagre*, according to Marcgrave (1648), a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil, presumably first applied to *B. bagre*

Bagre bagre (Linnaeus 1766)
according to Marcgrave (1648), a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil, presumably first applied to this species

Bagre filamentosus Swainson 1839
referring to "dorsal and pectoral fins with the spines serrated, and surmounted by cartilaginous and articulated filaments"

Bagre marinus (Mitchill 1815)
of the sea, the “Salt-water Catfish” of New York State (USA)

Bagre panamensis (Gill 1863)
~-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Panama, presumably referring to type locality although that country is not specifically mentioned (occurs along Pacific coast of Central America and northern South America)

Bagre pinnimaculatus (Steindachner 1876)
*pinnis*, fin; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to oval blackish spot on anal, ventral and caudal fins