

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order SILURIFORMES (part 9 of 11)

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 atribranchus* (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**

filicis, 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 *Nechanna* [Galaxiidae], which also lacks pelvic fins); *allabes*, ancient Greek name for *Clarias anguillaris*, now used as a suffix for eel-shaped clariid catfishes

***Channallabes alvarezii* (Roman 1971)**

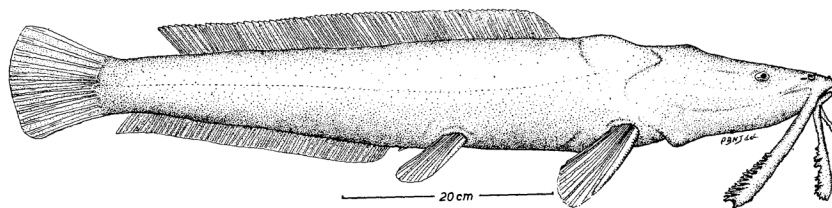
in honor of Mario Álvarez (relationship to author not specified), in “gratitude and friendship” (translation)

***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*



Bathyclarias filicibarbis. From: Jackson, P. B. N. 1959. Revision of the clariid catfishes of Nyasaland, with a description of a new genus and seven new species. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* v. 132 (pt 1): 109-128.

***Channallabes ogoensis* Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes 2007**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ogowé 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 Clariidae"

***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 heterocephalus* 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 *chlarios* (note that Scopoli's spelling was *Chlarias*), meaning lively, referring to the extreme hardness 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**

brachys, 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. melanoderma* (= *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* (Burchell 1822)**

-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 *maghur*, 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 Nieuwhof (1618-1672), Dutch East India Company, who described and illustrated this species in 1682 (but later examination of Nieuwhof’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**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although morphologically similar to *C. leiacanthus*, such an appearance is false

***Clarias pseudonieuhofii* Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud 2004**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar to, and previously reported as, *C. nieubofii*, 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 serniosus* 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* Trewavas 1936**

cavern, cave; *-icola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to occurrence in Dragon’s Breath Cave, Otjozondjupa, Namibia

***Clarias eבריensis* Pellegrin 1920**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Eברי 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 theodora* 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* Lönnberg 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 dialonensis* 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**

laevis, smooth; *ceps*, head, referring to its smooth surface

***Clarias liocephalus* Boulenger 1898**

leios, smooth; *cephalus*, 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 ***Dinotopteroide*s Fowler 1930**

-*oides*, having the form of: *Dinotopterus*, 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 ***Platycephaloides* 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 Bitey, Congo system, southern Cameroon, type locality (also occurs in Nigeria and Gabon)

Clarias maclareni Trewavas 1962

in memory Peter Ian Rupert 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

Dinotopterus Boulenger 1906

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

Dinotopterus 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; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its small eyes

Encheloclarias Myers 1937

enchelys, 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 kelioides 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. kelioides*

Encheloclarias tapeinopterus (Bleeker 1853)

tapeinos, lowly; *ptera*, 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 boulengeri Pellegrin 1922

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

Heterobranchus isopterus Bleeker 1863

iso-, equal; *pterus*, fin, referring to approximate equal length of dorsal and adipose fins (compared to different lengths among congeners)

- Heterobranchus longifilis* Valenciennes 1840**
longus, long; *filis*, thread, referring to long barbels, longer than the similar *Clarias hasselquistii* (= *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 zammaranoi* Gianferrari 1923**
 in honor of Vittorio Tedesco Zammarano (1890-1959), Italian Army officer, zoologist, cartographer, geographer and hunter, who collected type
- Xenoclaris* 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)**

-ensis, 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* Hossain, 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**

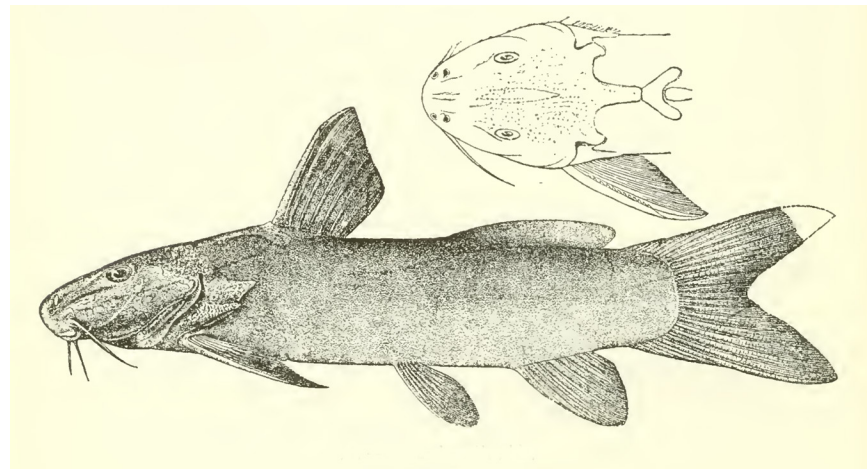
gray, referring to its coloration

***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 brevibarbis. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1911. Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History). London. v. 2: i-xii + 1-529.

Gogo atratus Ng, Sparks & Loisele 2008

clothed in black, referring to dark coloration in preservative

Gogo brevibarbis (Boulenger 1911)

brevis, 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

43 genera/subgenera · 159 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; *ceps*, 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 trowi Kulongowski 2010

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 [preferably spelled *troworum* since name honors more than one person, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

Subfamily Ariinae**Aceroichthys Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

in honor of Colombian ichthyologist Arturo Acero P. (b. 1954), for his “valuable” contributions to ariid taxonomy; *ichthys*, fish

Aceroichthys dioctes (Kailola 2000)

hunter or pursuer, referring to its “apparent hunting ability, diet and dentition”

Ariopsis Gill 1861

-opsis, 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. seemanni*

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

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 *A. assimilis*

Ariopsis guatemalensis (Günther 1864)

-ensis, suffix connoting place: Guatemala, where type specimen was purchased (occurs along Pacific coast of North and Central America from Mexico to Honduras)

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 *A. seemanni*

***Ariopsis seemanni* (Günther 1864)**

in honor of German botanist Berthold Carl Seemann (1825-1871), who collected type

***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)

***Arius Valenciennes* 1840**

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

***Arius acutirostris* Day 1877**

acutus, pointed; *rostris*, snout, referring to “fleshy and elongated” snout, “extending some distance beyond the mouth”

***Arius africanus* Günther 1867**

African, described as an African “variety” of the Asian *A. falcarius* (= *A. arius*)

***Arius arenarius* (Müller & Troschel 1849)**

sandy, probably referring to “strongly granular” head and “highly granular” occipital process (translations)

***Arius arius* (Hamilton 1822)**

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

***Arius brunellii* Zolezzi 1939**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Italian zoologist Gustavo Brunelli (1881-1960), who led expedition that collected holotype

***Arius burmanicus* Day 1870**

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

***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”

***Arius gogora* (Hamilton 1822)**

local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Arius jatius* (Hamilton 1822)**

latinization of *Jat* from *Jat gogora*, local Bengali name for this catfish in India [a noun in apposition, often incorrectly spelled *jatia*]

***Arius jella* Day 1877**

from *Deddi jellab*, its local name at Vizagapatam on the Coromandel Coast of India, as reported by Russell (1803)

***Arius macronotacanthus* Bleeker 1846**

macro-, large; *notos*, back; *acanthus*, spine, referring to thick dorsal spine

***Arius maculatus* (Thunberg 1792)**

spotted, referring to large black spot on adipose fin

***Arius malabaricus* Day 1877**

-icus, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), presumably referring to type locality in the Canara region of southwest India

***Arius manillensis* Valenciennes 1840**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Manila, Philippines, type locality

***Arius microcephalus* Bleeker 1855**

micro-, small; *cephalus*, head, contained 4-4½ 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 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]



Bleekeriella leptaspis. From: Bleeker, P. 1862. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises, publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome II. Siluroïdes, Chacoïdes et Hétérobrancoïdes. F. Muller, Amsterdam. 1-112, Pls. 49-101.

***Arius venosus* Valenciennes 1840**

veiny, referring to vein-like latero-sensory canals

***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

***Betancurichthys* Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

in honor of Colombian ichthyologist Ricardo Betancur-R., for his “dedication to the knowledge of the taxonomy, evolution, and biogeography of marine catfishes”; *ichthys*, fish

***Betancurichthys festinus* (Ng & Sparks 2003)**

to move rapidly, referring to its habitat, a swift-flowing river

***Betancurichthys madagascariensis* (Vaillant 1894)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: western Madagascar, where it is endemic

***Betancurichthys uncinatus* (Ng & Sparks 2003)**

hooked, referring to its curved snout

***Bleekeriella* Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

-ella, Latin diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who contributed “greatly” to our understanding of the taxonomy of ariids from the Indo-Malaysian archipelago

***Bleekeriella leptaspis* (Bleeker 1862)**

leptos, thin; *aspis*, shield, allusion unclear, perhaps referring to triangular occipital process, longer rather than broad at its base

***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”

***Brustiarius utarus* (Kailola 1990)**

latinization of *utara*, meaning “north” in Bahasa Indonesia (official language of Indonesia), referring to its distribution (northern New Guinea) compared with the similar *Bleekeriella leptaspis* (southern New Guinea and northern Australia)

***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 gigas* (Boulenger 1911)**

large, referring to “the large skeletons which were regarded by Günther as the adults” of *A. latiscutatus*, but which actually belong to this species

***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; *ops*, 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 aguadulce* (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 higuchii* 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 melanopus* (Günther 1864)**

melan, black; *pous*, foot, referring to deep black upper (inner) surface of pelvic fins

***Cathorops multiradiatus* (Günther 1864)**

multi-, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to long anal fin, with up to 27 rays

***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 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)**

lippered, 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 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**

cochlear, spoon; *felis*, cat, i.e., "spooncat," referring to spatulate snout of *C. spatula*

***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**

kryptos, 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**

doie, 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 barbuis* (Lacepède 1803)**

latinization of *barbuis*, 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

***Hemiaris* Bleeker 1862**

hemi-, partial, referring to similarity and/or close relationship to *Arius*

***Hemiaris bleekeri* (Popta 1900)**

in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who collected holotype and forwarded it to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands)

***Hemiaris 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

***Hemiaris harmandi* Sauvage 1880**

in honor of François-Jules Harmand (1845-1921), physician, explorer and diplomat, who collected type

***Hemiaris manillensis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Manila, Philippines, type locality

***Hemiaris 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

***Hemiaris sumatranus* (Anonymous [Bennett] 1830)**

-anus, belonging to: Sumatra, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)

***Hemiaris verrucosus* (Ng 2003)**

warty, referring to numerous small bumps on pectoral spines and dorsal surface of neurocranium

***Hemipimelodus* Bleeker 1857**

hemi-, half, referring to previous placement of *H. borneensis* in *Pimelodus* (then a catch-all genus for many catfishes)

***Hemipimelodus borneensis* (Bleeker 1851)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: western Borneo, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Viêt Nam)

***Hexanematichthys* Bleeker 1858**

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

***Hexanematichthys sagor* (Hamilton 1822)**

local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Jayaramchthys* Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

in honor of Indian ichthyologist Kottore Chidambaram Jayaram (1926–2011), who contributed “greatly” to our understanding of the taxonomy, evolution and biogeography of ariids from the Indian subcontinent; *ichthys*, fish

***Jayaramchthys leptotacanthus* (Bleeker 1849)**

leptos, thin; *notos*, back; *acanthus*, spine, referring to its slender dorsal spine

***Ketengus* Bleeker 1846**

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

***Ketengus typus* Bleeker 1846**

serving as type of genus

***Kyataphisa* Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

Bengali word meaning catfish

***Kyataphisa nenga* (Hamilton 1822)**

from *Nenga gagora*, local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***Megalosciades* Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

mega, big, referring to “disproportionally” large head compared with those observed in *Sciades* and close relatives

***Megalosciades augustus* (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”)

***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 caelata* (Valenciennes 1840)**

embossed or inlaid, referring to strong granulations on occipital process, which give it a carved or chiseled appearance

***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 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 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

***Neoarius midgleyi* (Kailola & Pierce 1988)**

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 [preferably spelled *midgleyorum* since name honors more than one person, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***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 phrygiatus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

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

***Neoarius rugispinis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

ruga, rough; *spina*, spine, referring to granular sides of dorsal and pectoral spines

***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 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 of 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

***Notarius cookei* (Acero P. & Betancur-R. 2002)**

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”)

***Notarius luniscutis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

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

***Notarius neogranatensis* (Acero P. & Betancur-R. 2002)**

-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 quadriscutis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

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

***Notarius troschelii* (Gill 1863)**

in honor of zoologist Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), who, with Johann Müller, described *Sciades* (in which this species was originally placed)

***Occidentarius* Betancur-R. & Acero P. 2007**

occidens, 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**

osteo-, 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 soldier

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

Papuarius Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023

Papua, a common element of the names of the six Indonesian provinces as well as the independent country that together compose the island group called New Guinea, where *P. latirostris* occurs; *Arius*, type genus of family

Papuarius latirostris (Macleay 1883)

latus, wide; *rostris*, snout, referring to “broadly rounded” snout

Paracinetodus Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023

para-, near, “highlighting its morphological similarity with the genus *Cinetodus*”

Paracinetodus carinatus (Weber 1913)

keeled, referring to “sharply keeled” (translation) occipital process in young specimens, its posterior end broadly truncated

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 $1\frac{2}{3}$ of eye length

Pararius Whitley 1940

para-, near, presumably referring to resemblance of *P. proximus* to *Arius australis* (= *Neoarius graeffei*)

Pararius 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”

Pararius proximus (Ogilby 1898)

near, referring to its “outward resemblance” to *Arius australis* (= *Neoarius graeffei*)

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 crossocheilos (Bleeker 1846)

crosso-, fringe or tassel; *cheilos*, lip, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to maxillary barbels reaching humeral bone or gill covers

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 $\frac{4}{7}$ length of head

Plicofollis polystaphyloдон (Bleeker 1846)

poly, many; *staphylo-*, 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 Río 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 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

***Potamosilurus macrorhynchus* (Weber 1913)**

macro-, long or large; *rhynchus*, referring to conical snout, which forms a prominent cone

***Potamosilurus taylori* (Roberts 1978)**

in honor of William Ralph Taylor (1919-2004), Smithsonian ichthyologist and student of Ariidae Ariidae [also known as *P. robertsi* (Kailola 1990), an unneeded replacement name now that *P. taylori* is no longer preoccupied by *Arius* (now *Cathorops*) *taylori* Hildebrand 1925]

***Potamosilurus velutinus* (Weber 1907)**

velvety, referring to its “velvet-like” (translation) premaxillary teeth

***Pseudosciades* Marceniuk, Oliveira & Ferraris 2023**

pseudo-, false, referring to its “convergent morphology” with the Neotropical *Sciades*

***Pseudosciades sona* (Hamilton 1822)**

presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

***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**

tautonymous 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