

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order BLENNIIFORMES (part 1 of 3)

Family TRIPTERYGIIDAE Triplefin Blennies

29 genera · 187 species

Subfamily Notoclininae

***Brachynectes* Scott 1957**

brachy, short; *nectes*, swimmer, allusion not explained, probably referring to second dorsal fin shorter than third dorsal fin, which distinguishes it from other Australian genera known at the time; name could also refer to “short, not much compressed” body

***Brachynectes fasciatus* Scott 1957**

banded, referring to 5-6 dark bars on body

***Notoclinus* Gill 1893**

notos, back, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “less divided dorsal [fin] with a shorter median portion” of *N. fenestratus* compared to “typical” species of *Tripterygion*; *Clinus*, probably referring to its similarity to Clinidae and/or its placement in that family at the time

***Notoclinus compressus* (Hutton 1872)**

compressed, referring to “oval, compressed” body

***Notoclinus fenestratus* (Forster 1801)**

windowed, referring to distinctive, large, transparent windows on fins, similar to the transparent wings (fenestrae) of some insects

Subfamily Tripterygiinae

***Acanthanectes* Holleman & Buxton 1993**

acanthus, thorn or spine; *nectes*, swimmer, referring to lateral branching spinelets on dorsal-fin spines

***Acanthanectes hystrix* Holleman & Buxton 1993**

porcupine, referring to its prickly appearance

***Acanthanectes rufus* Holleman & Buxton 1993**

reddish, referring to “pale orangy-red” color in life

***Apopterygion* Kuitert 1986**

apo-, separate; *pterygion*, diminutive of *pteryx*, fin, referring to its distinctly separate dorsal fins

***Apopterygion alta* Kuitert 1986**

deep, referring to its apparent preference for deep water (5-77 m), unusual for this family

***Apopterygion oculus* Fricke & Roberts 1994**

eye, referring to ocellate black blotch on second dorsal fin

***Axoclinus* Fowler 1944**

axis, referring to axial course of lateral line; *Clinus*, probably referring to similarity to Clinidae and/or its placement in that family at the time

***Axoclinus cocoensis* Bussing 1991**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Isla del Coco, Costa Rica, only known area of occurrence

***Axoclinus lucillae* Fowler 1944**

in honor of “Mrs. George Vanderbilt,” i.e., Louise “Lulu” Miriam Vanderbilt (née Parsons, 1912-2013), first wife of the yachtsman and explorer who financed and led expedition that collected type, but the epithet suggests it’s named for Lucille Margaret (b. 1938), their only child

***Axoclinus multicinctus* Allen & Robertson 1992**

multi-, many; *cinctus*, band, referring to three sets of double brown bars and alternating pale bars in between (and each of these with a faint intermediate brown bar)

***Axoclinus nigricaudus* Allen & Robertson 1991**

nigri-, black; *caudus*, tail, referring to black caudal fin

***Axoclinus rubinoffi* Allen & Robertson 1992**

in honor of marine biologist Ira Rubinoff (b. 1938), Director of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, for his continuing support of the authors' studies of eastern Pacific fishes

***Axoclinus storeyae* (Brock 1940)**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Margaret Storey (1900-1960), Stanford University, and editor of journal in which description appeared, who called Brock's attention to the differences in squamation between this species and *Enneapterygius* (now *Enneanectes*) *carminalis*, its presumed congener at the time

***Bellapiscis* Hardy 1987**

bella, pretty; *piscis*, fish (no other explanation provided)

***Bellapiscis lesleyae* Hardy 1987**

in honor of Lesley Bolton (now Bolton-Ritchie), marine biologist and companion on several marine surveys, who helped collect rockpool fishes in the Taranaki coast of New Zealand, including type of this one, "under inclement weather conditions"

***Bellapiscis medius* (Günther 1861)**

middle, allusion not explained, perhaps representing an intermediate form between the similar *Forsterygion nigripenne* (its presumed congener at the time) and one or more other related species

***Blennodon* Hardy 1987**

blennos, cognate of Latin *blennius*, blenny; *odon*, tooth, referring to convergent similarity of its teeth to the incisiform teeth (outer row in each jaw) characteristic of the family Blenniidae (coined by Rosenblatt in his 1959 Ph.D. dissertation)

***Blennodon dorsalis* (Clarke 1879)**

dorsal, allusion not explained, possibly referring to four spines of first dorsal fin, which increase in height posteriorly

***Ceratobregma* Holleman 1987**

keratos, horn; *bregma*, front of head, referring to the "horns" (three conical spines) over front of each eye of males

***Ceratobregma acanthops* (Whitley 1964)**

acanthus, spine; *ops*, eye, referring to three conical spines over front of each eye of males

***Ceratobregma helenae* Holleman 1987**

in honor of Holleman's wife, Helen

***Cremnochorites* Holleman 1982**

kremnos, cliff; *chorites*, native or country man, referring to its habitat, known only from vertical rock faces

***Cremnochorites capensis* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: the Cape, presumably referring to type locality off False Bay, Cape Peninsula, South Africa

***Crocodilichthys* Allen & Robertson 1991**

crocodilus, lizard, referring to its common name, Lizard Triplefin, presumably referring to its caudal color pattern and display, similar to zebra-tailed lizards (*Callisaurus*); *ichthys*, fish

***Crocodilichthys gracilis* Allen & Robertson 1991**

slender, referring to its elongate body shape

***Cryptichthys* Hardy 1987**

cryptos, hidden, referring to its "excellent" camouflage, in which its colors blend well into the background of encrusting invertebrate growth and algal turf of its habitat; *ichthys*, fish

***Cryptichthys joettae* Hardy 1987**

in honor of Johanna Henriette "Joette" Drost (b. 1960), a former staff member of the National Museum of New Zealand (and now a horticultural technician), who participated with "much enthusiasm and effectiveness" in a number of ichthyology coastal reef fish collecting trips

***Enneanectes* Jordan & Evermann 1895**

ennea, nine; *nectes*, swimmer; per Jordan & Evermann (1898), referring to nine fins (3 dorsal, 2 pectoral, 2 ventral or pelvic, 1 anal, 1 caudal)

***Enneanectes altivelis* Rosenblatt 1960**

altus, high; *velum*, sail, referring to high first dorsal fin

***Enneanectes atrorus* Rosenblatt 1960**

ater, black; *ora*, margin, referring to "striking" black margin of second dorsal fin

***Enneanectes boehlkei* Rosenblatt 1960**

in honor of James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his researches on the fishes of the Bahamas, and "in thanks for his cooperation and encouragement"

***Enneanectes carminalis* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)**

per Jordan & Evermann (1898): adjectival form of *carmen*, hetchel, a comb used to separate flax fibers, referring to rough ctenoid scales, their edges “strongly pectinate”

***Enneanectes deloachorum* Victor 2013**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Ned and Anna Deloach, for their contributions to the art of underwater photography of coral-reef animals, their development of very useful guides to reef organisms, and their exceptional camaraderie on Dominica expedition during which type was collected

***Enneanectes exsul* Rosenblatt, Miller & Hastings 2013**

an exile, referring to its island habitat (endemic to the Revillagigedo Islands, eastern Pacific of México)

***Enneanectes flavus* Victor 2019**

yellow, referring to bright yellow color of mature males

***Enneanectes glendae* Rosenblatt, Miller & Hastings 2013**

in honor of senior author's wife, Glenda

***Enneanectes jordani* (Evermann & Marsh 1899)**

in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931)

***Enneanectes macrops* Rosenblatt, Miller & Hastings 2013**

macro-, long; *ops*, eye, referring to its comparatively large eye

***Enneanectes matador* Victor 2013**

referring to bright-red tail swung back and forth in mating displays, alluding to the red cape of matadors

***Enneanectes quadra* Victor 2017**

Latin for square, referring to characteristic squared shape of dark bar on caudal peduncle

***Enneanectes reticulatus* Allen & Robertson 1991**

net-like or netted, referring to network pattern formed by dusky scales margins against a whitish background

***Enneanectes smithi* Lubbock & Edwards 1981**

in honor of Roger Wellesley Smith (no other information available), for his “considerable” help to the Cambridge Expedition to St. Paul's Rocks (a remote group of barren islets lying just north of the equator on the mid-Atlantic ridge, approximately 960 km from the northeast coast of Brazil), during which type was collected

***Enneanectes wilki* Victor 2013**

in honor of Les Wilk, for contributions to the art of underwater photography of coral-reef animals, his development of the ReefNet underwater identification CDs, and his organization of the expedition to Dominica, during which type was collected

***Enneapterygius Rüppell* 1835**

ennea, nine; *pterygion*, fin, presumably referring to nine fins (3 dorsal, 2 pectoral, 2 ventral or pelvic, 1 anal, 1 caudal)

***Enneapterygius abeli* (Klausewitz 1960)**

in honor of Austrian biologist Erich F. Abel (1919-1995), University of Vienna, who worked on the ecology and ethology of fishes of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and who donated type specimens (from the Red Sea) to the Senckenberg Museum

***Enneapterygius altipinnis* Clark 1980**

altus, high; *pinnis*, fin, referring to higher first dorsal fin in both juveniles and adults

***Enneapterygius atriceps* (Jenkins 1903)**

atri-, black; *ceps*, head, referring to dusky mottlings on top of head

***Enneapterygius atrogulare* (Günther 1873)**

atro-, black; *gulare*, gular, referring to black underside of head

***Enneapterygius bahasa* Fricke 1997**

named for Bahasa Indonesia, the “language uniting the Indonesian nation” (blenny occurs in Indonesia and also Japan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Guam and Australia) [note: *bahasa* is derived from a Sanskrit word for speech or spoken languages and applies to all languages in many Asian languages; “Bahasa Indonesia” is a holdover from colonial times used by English-speakers in Indonesia and Malaysia but is not formally recognized by linguists]

***Enneapterygius cerasinus* Jordan & Seale 1906**

Latin for cherry-colored, referring to “clear reddish brown” color in life

***Enneapterygius cheni* Wang, Shao & Shen 1996**

in honor of Jeng-Ping Chen, Taiwan Ocean Research Institute, who collected type while diving

***Enneapterygius clarkae* Holleman 1982**

in honor of ichthyologist Eugenie Clark (1922-2015), University of Maryland, who “very kindly consented” that

Holleman name and describe this species, which she mentioned in her 1979 (published 1980) revision of Red Sea tripterygiids; in addition, she shared a draft of her revision with Holleman in 1976, which was of “invaluable assistance” in his revision of South African tripterygiids, forming the basis of his Masters dissertation

***Enneapterygius clea* Fricke 1997**

in honor of Fricke’s seven-year-old daughter Clea, who “starts to become interested in marine fishes” [presumably a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

***Enneapterygius destai* Clark 1980**

in honor of the late Prince Alexander (also Iskinder and Eskander) Desta (1934–1974), Admiral of the former Ethiopian Imperial Navy; he was one of 60 imperial officials who were executed when the Derg took over the country (where this blenny occurs in the Red Sea)

***Enneapterygius elaine* Holleman 2005**

in honor of Elaine Heemstra, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (Grahamstown), for her “considerable and excellent contribution to the illustration of Indo-Pacific fishes, including several in this paper” [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

***Enneapterygius elegans* (Peters 1876)**

elegant, fine or tasteful, allusion not explained, probably reflecting Peters’ opinion about its shape and/or color pattern (e.g., hourglass-shaped markings on body)

***Enneapterygius erythrosoma* Shen 1994**

erythros, red; *soma*, body, referring to its characteristic red color

***Enneapterygius etheostoma* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

referring to “similar appearance and habit” to the North American darter (Percidae) genus *Etheostoma*

***Enneapterygius fasciatus* (Weber 1909)**

banded, referring to seven brown transverse bands on body, the front four sometimes connected

***Enneapterygius flavoccipitis* Shen 1994**

flavus, yellow; *occipitis*, occipital, referring to yellow color behind head to base of first dorsal fin

***Enneapterygius frickei* Allen & Erdmann 2024**

in honor of German ichthyologist Ronald Fricke (b. 1959), Curator of Fishes, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, for his many “valuable” taxonomic contributions, especially those involving tripterygiid and callionymid fishes

***Enneapterygius fulgicauda* Fowler 1946**

fuligo, soot; *cauda*, tail, referring to tail “sprinkled with fine dark gray dots or points, producing a swarthy or sooty appearance”

***Enneapterygius fuscoventer* Fricke 1997**

fuscus, dusky; *venter*, belly, referring to dark ventral side of males

***Enneapterygius genamaculatus* Holleman 2005**

gena, cheek; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to spots on cheeks of males

***Enneapterygius gracilis* Fricke 1994**

graceful, referring to its “tiny elegance”

***Enneapterygius gruschkai* Holleman 2005**

in honor of Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, “doyen of blennioid systematics”

***Enneapterygius hemimelas* (Kner & Steindachner 1867)**

hemi-, partial; *melas*, black, referring to black snout, blackish posterior half of head, and abruptly black posterior half of body

***Enneapterygius holleman* Randall 1995**

in honor of Wouter Holleman, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for research dealing with tripterygiid classification

***Enneapterygius howensis* Fricke 1997**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lord Howe Island, type locality (also occurs in New Caledonia)

***Enneapterygius hsiojenae* Shen 1994**

in honor of Shen’s wife, Hsiojen Lin Shen

***Enneapterygius kermadecensis* Fricke 1994**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kermadec Islands north of New Zealand, where it is endemic

***Enneapterygius kosiensis* Holleman 2005**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kosi Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality

***Enneapterygius larsonae* Fricke 1994**

in honor of Helen Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), “who has an eye for tiny fishes and collected numerous tripterygiid fishes around Australia,” including holotype of this one

***Enneapterygius leucopunctatus* Shen 1994**

leucos, white; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to numerous white spots on body

***Enneapterygius melanospilus* Randall 1995**

melanos, black; *spilos*, spot, referring to large black spot on second dorsal fin

***Enneapterygius minutus* (Günther 1877)**

Latin for small, described from two specimens each an inch long

***Enneapterygius mirabilis* Fricke 1994**

admirable, referring to its “unusually large first dorsal and pectoral fins, which look very pretty” (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

***Enneapterygius miyakensis* Fricke 1987**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Miyake-jima, Izu Islands, Japan, type locality

***Enneapterygius namarrgon* Fricke 1997**

named for Namarrgon, also known as Lightning Man, mythical source of fierce tropical storms in Western Arnhem Land (Northern Territory, Australia) during monsoon season, shown on a rock painting at Nourlangie Rock in Kakadu National Park; “Namarrgon is pretty and powerful, as is this triplefin species,” which is endemic to Arnhem Land

***Enneapterygius nanus* (Schultz 1960)**

dwarf, referring to its size, females maturing at 14-19 mm SL

***Enneapterygius niger* Fricke 1994**

black, referring to overall blackish coloration of males

***Enneapterygius nigricauda* Fricke 1997**

niger, black; *cauda*, tail, referring to black caudal fin of males

***Enneapterygius niue* Fricke & Erdmann 2017**

named for Niue, an island country in the South Pacific, type locality, “in honor of the friendly people and magnif-



Enneapterygius phoenicosoma. A, fresh specimen. B, preserved specimen. From: Motomura, H., R. Ota, M. Meguro and S. Tashiro. 2015. *Enneapterygius phoenicosoma*, a new species of triplefin (Tripterygiidae) from the western Pacific Ocean. *Species Diversity* v. 20: 1-12.

icent culture of [this] stunning island” (also occurs in American Samoa)

***Enneapterygius obscurus* Clark 1980**

named for its “obscure color pattern,” presumably referring to preserved specimens “pale with no conspicuous markings”

***Enneapterygius olivaceus* Dewa, Tashiro & Motomura 2023**

Latin for olive-colored, referring to its body color

***Enneapterygius ornatus* Fricke 1997**

ornate, referring to body color pattern of males, “posteriorly dark, ornate with whitish/yellowish blotches”

***Enneapterygius pallidoserialis* Fricke 1997**

pallidus, pale; *serialis*, with a series of spots, referring to pale color pattern and similarity to *E. triserialis*

***Enneapterygius pallidus* Clark 1980**

pale, referring to pale color of preserved specimens

***Enneapterygius paucifasciatus* Fricke 1994**

pauci-, few; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to narrow vertical dark bands on anterior sides of body, but not continuing to caudal peduncle

***Enneapterygius philippinus* (Peters 1868)**

Filipino, referring to type locality, Luzon Island, Philippines (also occurs elsewhere in Indo-West Pacific)

***Enneapterygius phoenicosoma* Motomura, Ota & Meguro 2015**

phoenico, red; *soma*, body, referring to red body of nuptial males

***Enneapterygius pusillus* Rüppell 1835**

very small, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to size, up to 3.0 cm SL (males)

***Enneapterygius pyramis* Fricke 1994**

pyramid, referring to triangular brown blotches or streaks on posterior sides of body, which resemble ancient Egyptian pyramids on some specimens

***Enneapterygius qirmiz* Holleman & Bogorodsky 2012**

Arabic word for deep red or crimson, referring to its translucent crimson color

***Enneapterygius randalli* Fricke 1997**

in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924–2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected most of type series, “appreciating several decades of collecting and research on Indo-Pacific and Caribbean fishes”

***Enneapterygius rhabdotus* Fricke 1994**

striped, referring to four broad oblique bands across sides

***Enneapterygius rathion* Fricke 1997**

Greek for surf, referring to its “favorite” habitat, “on rocks in surge channels or around fringing reefs exposed to the ocean surf”

***Enneapterygius rufopileus* (Waite 1904)**

rufus, red; *pileus*, capped, presumably referring to scarlet patch on occiput

***Enneapterygius senoui* Motomura, Harazaki & Hardy 2005**

in honor of Hiroshi Senou, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype and four paratypes and made them available to the authors

***Enneapterygius sericus* Dewa, Harazaki & Motomura 2024**

Latin for silk, referring to its shiny whitish body

***Enneapterygius shaoi* Chiang & Chen 2008**

in honor of ichthyologist and marine ecologist Kwang-Tsao Shao (b. 1951), Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, for his “excellent” contribution to the systematics and ecology of fishes in Taiwan

***Enneapterygius sheni* Chiang & Chen 2008**

in honor of Shieh-Chieh Shen, National Taiwan University, for his “great” contribution to the systematics of marine fishes, including the triplefin blennies of Taiwan

***Enneapterygius signicauda* Fricke 1997**

signum, flag; *cauda*, tail, referring to flag-like blotch on caudal fin of male

***Enneapterygius triserialis* Fricke 1994**

tri-, three; *serialis*, series, referring to three series of white blotches on body of males

***Enneapterygius trisignatus* Fricke 2001**

tri-, three; *signatus*, signed or marked, referring to triple marking (white-brown-black) on caudal peduncle

***Enneapterygius tutuila* Jordan & Seale 1906**

of Tutuila, Samoan island where type locality (Pago Pago) is situated (also occurs in Red Sea and elsewhere in Indo-West Pacific)

***Enneapterygius velatus* Tashiro, Senou & Motomura 2018**

sailed (i.e., having a sail), referring to extremely long first dorsal-fin spine

***Enneapterygius ventermaculus* Holleman 1982**

venter, belly; *maculus*, spot or mark, referring to row of 5–6 conspicuous black spots at base of anal fin and one spot in front of vent

***Enneapterygius vexillarius* Fowler 1946**

–*arius*, pertaining to: *vexillum*, flag or banner, referring to longer or larger first dorsal fin

***Enneapterygius williamsi* Fricke 1997**

in honor of ichthyologist Jeffrey T. Williams, Smithsonian Institution, who “collected all of the type material under dangerous circumstances in surge channels and in the surf off the Loyalty Islands and southern Vanuatu”; in addition, with his work on the *Helcogramma fuscopinna* species group, he has made “important” contributions to tripterygiid taxonomy

***Enneapterygius zieglerei* Fricke 1994**

in honor of paleontologist Bernhard Ziegler (1929–2013), Director, State Museum of Natural History (Stuttgart, Germany) [description published in a Festschrift commemorating his 65th birthday and retirement]

***Forsterygion* Whitley & Phillipps 1939**

in honor of Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–1798), naturalist aboard Captain Cook’s second voyage on HMS *Resolution*, during which *F. varium* was collected and subsequently described by Forster; [*Tripter*]ygion, previous genus in which *F. varium* and *F. nigripenne* had been placed

***Forsterygion capito* (Jenyns 1842)**

large head, described as “rather large, thicker than the body, contained four and a half times in the entire length”

***Forsterygion flavonigrum* Fricke & Roberts 1994**

flavus, yellow; *niger*, black, referring to yellow-and-black coloration of breeding males

***Forsterygion gymnotum* Scott 1977**

gymnos, bare or naked; *notos*, back, referring to naked, non-scaled area on back on either side of base of first dorsal fin and early part of second dorsal fin

***Forsterygion lapillum* Hardy 1989**

pebble, referring to its habitat, abundant among patches of cobbles or small loose boulders, or on areas of bare rock

***Forsterygion malcolmi* Hardy 1987**

in honor of marine ecologist Malcolm Francis (Fisheries Research Centre, Wellington, New Zealand), who accompanied Hardy on a number of collecting trips, and made available many of his color transparencies of tripterygiid fishes

***Forsterygion maryannae* (Hardy 1987)**

in honor of Maryann W. Williams, a “gently lady and fine underwater photographer,” who provided color photographs of this blenny in the wild

***Forsterygion nigripenne* (Valenciennes 1836)**

nigri-, black; *pinnis*, fin, probably referring to black first dorsal fin in alcohol (actually brownish, with distal third black)

***Forsterygion varium* (Forster 1801)**

variable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its variable appearance, which Fricke (1994) attributed to Forster probably having a mix of *F. varium* and *F. nigripenne* specimens available, thinking they represented a single, highly variable species

***Gilloblennius* Whitley & Phillipps 1939**

etymology not explained, probably in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), who proposed several blenniiform taxa; *Blennius*, original genus of *G. tripennis*

***Gilloblennius abditus* Hardy 1986**

hidden, referring to its “concealed status,” being both similar to *G. tripennis* in overall appearance and “uncommonly collected”

***Gilloblennius tripennis* (Forster 1801)**

tri-, three; *pennis*, fin, referring to three dorsal fins

***Helcogramma* McCulloch & Waite 1918**

etymology not explained, perhaps *belcium*, a yoke or collar harness around the neck of draft animals; *gramme*, line, possibly referring to lateral line of *H. decurrens*, which differs from that of *Tripterygion* by running “downwards from the shoulder

to the middle of the side instead of extending backward parallel with the back”; this unusual lateral line running down the neck may have reminded McCulloch & Waite of that type of equipment, which was still in use when the genus was described (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

***Helcogramma albimacula* Williams & Howe 2003**

albus, white; *macula*, spot, referring to pale spot on ventral part of pectoral-fin base of preserved specimens

***Helcogramma alkamr* Holleman 2007**

al-Kamr (or *al-Qumr*), from *Jazirat al-Qumr*, Arabic and original name for Madagascar, referring to this blenny’s distribution along Comoro Islands and northern Madagascar (also occurs along Zanzibar, Seychelles, St. Brandon Shoals, Mauritius and Rodrigues)

***Helcogramma aquila* Williams & McCormick 1990**

blackish, referring to distinct black caudal fin and black distal margin of second dorsal fin of adult males

***Helcogramma ascensionis* Lubbock 1980**

-is, genitive singular of: Ascension Island, south Atlantic, type locality (also occurs at Saint Helena Island)

***Helcogramma atausiensis* Fricke & Erdmann 2017**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ataúro Island, Fatuu, eastern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Helcogramma billi* Hansen 1986**

in honor of ichthyologist William (“Bill”) F. Smith-Vaniz (b. 1941), who collected all the specimens Hansen examined

***Helcogramma capidata* Rosenblatt 1960**

with a covered head, referring to “hooded appearance” of dark-headed males

***Helcogramma cerasina* Williams & Howe 2003**

cherry, referring to cherry-red color of anal fin

***Helcogramma chica* Rosenblatt 1960**

Spanish for little, referring to small size (15.1 mm SL) at maturity

***Helcogramma decurrens* McCulloch & Waite 1918**

flowing down, referring to how lateral line differs from that of *Tripterygion* by running “downwards from the shoulder to the middle of the side instead of extending backward parallel with the back”

***Helcogramma desa* Williams & Howe 2003**

Latin for neglected, referring to how this species was overlooked in previous studies

***Helcogramma ellioti* (Herre 1944)**

in honor of naturalist-ethnologist Walter Elliot (1803-1887), Madras Civil Service, who employed local artists to make colored illustrations of the fishes of Madras and Waltair, including this blenny, which Day (1888) reported as *Tripterygion* (now *Helcogramma*) *trigloides*

***Helcogramma ememes* Holleman 2007**

taken from the initials of Margaret Mary Smith, often called “MMS” (1916-1987), first director of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), who, in the 1970s, brought Holleman on as a graduate student for two years on “soft money,” which Holleman later learned was paid for out of her own pocket; “In gratitude I am pleased to be able to name one of ‘my’ little fishes in her memory and for her generosity” (in addition, many of the specimens of this species were collected by Margaret and her husband J. L. B. Smith in the 1960s)

***Helcogramma fuscipectoris* (Fowler 1946)**

fuscus, swarthy; *pectoris*, chest, referring to dark gray lower part of head below eye, inclusive of breast to ventral-fin base, which under a lens is seen to be composed of small, close-set blue-black spots

***Helcogramma fuscipinna* Holleman 1982**

fuscus, dark; *pinna*, fin, referring to dark dorsal and anal fins

***Helcogramma gymnauchen* (Weber 1909)**

gymnos, bare or naked; *auchen*, nape, referring to scaleless head and strip below bases of first and second dorsal fins, reaching back to end of base of second dorsal fin

***Helcogramma hudsoni* (Jordan & Seale 1906)**

in honor of R. L. Hudson, who created the illustrations used in Jordan & Seale’s monograph on Samoan fishes

***Helcogramma inclinata* (Fowler 1946)**

inclined, referring to eight transverse dark-brown bands on body, “more or less inclined down and back”

***Helcogramma ishigakiensis* (Aoyagi 1954)**

-ensis, Ishigaki Island, Ishigaki City, Okinawa, Japan, type locality

***Helcogramma kranos* Fricke 1997**

Greek for helmet, referring to helmet-like black head coloration of the male

***Helcogramma lacuna* Williams & Howe 2003**

cavity, cavern or hollow, referring to holes in rocky reefs inhabited by all members of the *H. fuscipinna* species complex, including this one

***Helcogramma larvata* Fricke & Randall 1992**

masked, referring to dark lower side of head in males

***Helcogramma maldivensis* Fricke & Randall 1992**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Maldives Islands, western Indian Ocean, where it is endemic

***Helcogramma melanolancea* Tashiro & Motomura 2018**

melas, black; *lancea*, lance, referring to blackish dermal prolongation on upper lip in males

***Helcogramma microstigma* Holleman 2006**

micro-, small; *stigma*, spot or mark, referring to micromelanophores on membrane between first two dorsal-fin spines

***Helcogramma nesion* Williams & Howe 2003**

Greek for island, referring to “isolated island of scales” on either side of nape

***Helcogramma nigra* Williams & Howe 2003**

black, referring to black dorsal, caudal and anal fins of males

***Helcogramma novaecaledoniae* Fricke 1994**

of New Caledonia, type locality (also occurs along the Solomon Islands)

***Helcogramma obtusirostris* (Klunzinger 1871)**

obtusus, blunt; *rostris*, snout, referring to concave snout

***Helcogramma randalli* Williams & Howe 2003**

in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924–2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected all known specimens and provided photographs (underwater and freshly preserved) of this and other species

***Helcogramma rharhabe* Holleman 2007**

in honor of Rharhabe, eldest son of Phalo, paramount chief of amaXhosa, a Bantu ethnic group in the Eastern Cape of South Africa (where this blenny occurs); in ca. 1750, Rharhabe and his father quelled an uprising by Rharhabe's half-brother Gcaleka, and subsequently lead a break-away group which Rharhabe ruled as paramount chief from 1775 to 1787 [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Helcogramma rhinoceros* Hansen 1986**

named for prolongation of upper lip of males, reminiscent of the snout horn of rhinoceri

***Helcogramma rosea* Holleman 2006**

pink or rosy, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “mostly deep pink” caudal fin of males

***Helcogramma serendip* Holleman 2007**

Sarandib (Serendip in English), old Arabic name for Sri Lanka, only known locality of this blenny, referring to the serendipitous way it (and many new species) was discovered: type specimens were amongst several lots collected by Hans Bath in 1982, which he donated to the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity

***Helcogramma solorensis* Fricke 1997**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Solor Island, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia, where it appears to be endemic

***Helcogramma springeri* Hansen 1986**

in honor of ichthyologist Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, who collected most of the specimens Hansen examined

***Helcogramma steinitzi* Clark 1980**

in honor of the late Heinz Steinitz (1909–1971), marine biologist and herpetologist (Hebrew University, Jerusalem), who suggested that Clark undertake her revision of the genus, and who provided encouragement and facilities

***Helcogramma striata* Hansen 1986**

striped, referring to “distinct” striping on body

***Helcogramma trigloides* (Bleeker 1858)**

-oides, having the form of: *Trigla*, gurnard genus (Scorpaeniformes: Triglidae), referring to gurnard-like appearance of head, body, and pectoral fins

***Helcogramma vulcana* Randall & Clark 1993**

Vulcanus, god of fire, referring to its occurrence along the rocky coasts of two volcanic islets (Gunung Api and Manuk) in the Banda Sea, Indonesia.

***Helcogramma williamsi* Chiang & Chen 2012**

in honor of ichthyologist Jeffrey T. Williams, Smithsonian Institution, for his “excellent” research work on marine blenniiform fishes

***Helcogrammoides* Rosenblatt 1990**

-*oides*, having the form of: referring to similarity of *H. cunninghami* to “certain species” of *Helcogramma*

***Helcogrammoides antarcticus* (Tomo 1982)**

named for its distribution in the Antarctic Peninsula

***Helcogrammoides chilensis* (Cancino 1960)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off coast of Maitencillo, Chile, type locality (also occurs off coast of Peru)

***Helcogrammoides cunninghami* (Smitt 1898)**

in honor of Scottish naturalist Robert Oliver Cunningham (1841-1918), who collected this blenny in 1868 but could not identify it

***Karalepis* Hardy 1984**

kara, head; *lepis*, scale, referring to dense covering of scales on head

***Karalepis stewarti* Hardy 1984**

in honor of Andy Stewart (b. 1958), Department of Fishes, National Museum of New Zealand, an “enthusiastic diving ‘buddy’ on a number of collecting trips,” including trip that collected type

***Lepidoblennius* Steindachner 1867**

lepid-, scaled, referring to *L. haplodactylus*, similar to *Blennius* (Blenniidae) but completely covered with small scales

***Lepidoblennius haplodactylus* Steindachner 1867**

haplo-, single or simple; *dactylus*, finger, referring to simple (unbranched) pectoral, anal and caudal fins

***Lepidoblennius marmoratus* (Macleay 1878)**

marbled or mottled, referring to yellowish color, “much mottled with black,” especially on and above lateral line

***Lepidonectes* Bussing 1991**

lepidotos, scaly; *nectes*, swimmer, referring to scaled patch on pectoral fin and “well-scaled” head and body

***Lepidonectes bimaculatus* Allen & Robertson 1992**

bi-, two; *maculatus*, spot, referring to pair of brilliant pearl-white saddles on back of posterior half of body (Gerald R. Allen, pers. comm.)

***Lepidonectes clarkhubbsi* Bussing 1991**

in honor of ichthyologist Clark Hubbs (1921-2008), University of Texas at Austin, the first to characterize the family Tripterygiidae, for his contributions to the study of blennioid fishes

***Lepidonectes corallicola* (Kendall & Radcliffe 1912)**

-*icola*, dweller or inhabitant, i.e., coral dwelling, referring to its occurrence among rocky reefs of the Galapagos Archipelago

***Matanui* Jawad & Clements 2004**

from the Maori (reflecting their New Zealand distribution) words *mata*, eye, and *nui*, big, referring to their large eyes (1.6-2.5 in HL)

***Matanui bathytaton* (Hardy 1989)**

deepest, referring to its being the deepest tripterygiid (82-198 m) known at the time

***Matanui profundum* (Fricke & Roberts 1994)**

deep, referring to its depth range, to ~500 m

***Norfolkia* Fowler 1953**

-*ia*, belonging to: Norfolk Island, southwestern Pacific, type locality of *N. lairdi* (= *squamiceps*)

***Norfolkia brachylepis* (Schultz 1960)**

brachys, short; *lepis*, scale, referring to scales on pectoral-fin base (although their length is not mentioned)

***Norfolkia leeuwin* Fricke 1994**

referring to its distribution in temperate Western Australia, an area influenced by the Leeuwin Current

***Norfolkia squamiceps* (McCulloch & Waite 1916)**

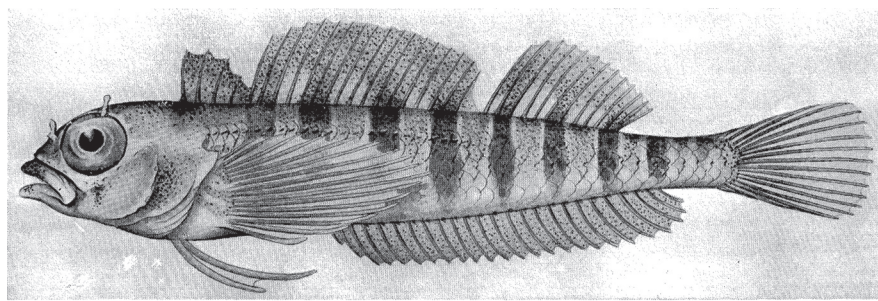
squama, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to top and sides of head almost completely scaly

***Norfolkia thomasi* Whitley 1964**

in honor of Leonard Rees Thomas, organizer of the Australian Museum 1962 Swain Reefs Expedition, during which paratypes and many other fishes were collected

***Notoclinops* Whitley 1930**

ops, appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to *Nothoclinus*-like appearance, e.g., scaleless head, discon-



Notoclinops segmentatus. From: McCulloch, A. R. and W. J. Phillipps. 1923. Notes on New Zealand fishes. *Records of the Australian Museum* v. 14: 18-22, Pl. 4.

tinuous lateral line, four spines in first dorsal fin (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

***Notoclinops caerulepunctus* Hardy 1989**

caeruleus, sky-blue; *punctum*, spot, referring to vivid bluish-white blotches on body

***Notoclinops segmentatus* (McCulloch & Phillipps 1923)**

trimmed or ornamented, allusion not explained, presumably referring to 8-9 vertical dark bars on sides (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

***Notoclinops yaldwyni* Hardy 1987**

in honor of marine biologist John C. Yaldwyn (1929-2005), Director of the National Museum of New Zealand, whose name has been associated with this species (as Yaldwyn's Blenny) since 1972, for support and encouragement he has given to an enhanced field program for the NMNZ Fish Department over the last several years

***Ruanoho* Hardy 1986**

combination of the Maori words (reflecting its New Zealand distribution) *rua*, meaning either fish or hole, and *noho*, meaning dwell, referring to how both species characteristically shelter in holes under rocks, or in small cracks or crevices

***Ruanoho decemdigitatus* (Clarke 1879)**

decem, ten; *digitatus*, having fingers, referring to 10 finger-like pinnae on orbital tentacle

***Ruanoho scurra* Stewart, Knudsen & Clements 2021**

Latin for comedian or jester, referring to diagnostic bright-yellow dots and spots over head, anterior body and unpaired fins

***Ruanoho wherea* Hardy 1986**

Maori word (reflecting its New Zealand distribution) meaning red, referring to oblique reddish stripes on dorsal fins

***Springerichthys* Shen 1994**

in honor of ichthyologist Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, for his contributions to the systematics of blennioid fishes; *ichthys*, fish

***Springerichthys bapturus* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

baptos, dyed; *oura*, tail, referring to black caudal fin with white base and tip

***Springerichthys kulbickii* (Fricke & Randall 1994)**

in honor of reef-fish ecologist Michel L. Kulbicki, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), Nouméa, who collected type and many other New Caledonian fishes

***Trianectes* McCulloch & Waite 1918**

tri-, three; *nectes*, swimmer, referring to three dorsal fins

***Trianectes bucephalus* McCulloch & Waite 1918**

bu, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to "large, naked" head

***Trinorfolkia* Fricke 1994**

tri-, three, similar to *Norfolkia* but with three spines (instead of four) in first dorsal fin

***Trinorfolkia clarkei* (Morton 1888)**

of Clarke Island, Bass Strait, Australia, type locality

***Trinorfolkia cristata* (Kuitert 1986)**

crested, referring to tall first dorsal fin of males

***Trinorfolkia incisa* (Kuitert 1986)**

notched or incised, referring to "deeply incised" membranes between adjacent spines and ray in the fins, particularly in the first dorsal fin

***Tripterygion* Risso 1827**

tri-, three; *pterygion*, diminutive of *pteryx*, fin, referring to three dorsal fins

***Tripterygion delaisi* Cadenat & Blache 1970**

in honor of Michel Delais, Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire (Dakar, Senegal), who collected most of the type series

***Tripterygion melanurum* Guichenot 1850**

melanos, black; *oura*, tail, referring to large black patch with yellowish border at base of caudal fin

***Tripterygion minor* Kolombatović 1892**

small, presumably referring to its size, described at <25 mm

***Tripterygion tartessicum* Carreras-Carbonell, Pascual & Macpherson 2007**

-icum, belonging to: Tartessos, Spanish culture dating to at least 1000 BC, located on south coast of Iberian peninsula (modern-day Andalusia, Spain), where this blenny is partially distributed

***Tripterygion tripteronotum* (Risso 1810)**

tri-, three; *ptero-*, fin; *notus*, back, referring to three dorsal fins

***Ucla* Holleman 1993**

UCLA, acronym of University of California, Los Angeles, where Richard Rosenblatt (1930–2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who coined this name in his unpublished 1959 Ph.D. dissertation, received all three of his degrees

***Ucla xenogrammus* Holleman 1993**

xenos, strange; *grammus*, line, referring to unique grooved scales in posterior portion of lateral line (coined by Rosenblatt in his unpublished 1959 Ph.D. dissertation; see genus)

Family DACTYLOSCOPIDAE Sand Stargazers

9 genera · 48 species

***Dactylagnus* Gill 1863**

combination of *Dactyloscopus* and *Myxodagnus*, two related genera it is said to resemble

***Dactylagnus mundus* Gill 1863**

neat, allusion not explained nor evident

***Dactylagnus parvus* Dawson 1976**

small, referring to its “diminutive” size (up to 24.5 mm SL)

***Dactylagnus peratikos* Böhlke & Caldwell 1961**

alien, foreign or dwelling on the other side, referring to its distribution in the western Atlantic compared to *D. mundus* of the eastern Pacific

***Dactyloscopus* Gill 1859**

dactylos, finger, referring to three articulated ventral-fin rays compared to [*Urano*]*scopus* (Uranoscopiformes: Uranoscopidae), which has one spinous and five branched rays, and which it so closely resembles “that it might be readily referred to [this] genus by a casual observer”

***Dactyloscopus amnis* Miller & Briggs 1962**

river, referring to occurrence in lower reaches of large, sandy rivers, in strictly fresh to brackish water

***Dactyloscopus boehlkei* Dawson 1982**

in honor of James E. Böhlke (1930–1982), Curator of Fishes, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his contributions to our knowledge of Atlantic dactyloscopids

***Dactyloscopus byersorum* Dawson 1969**

in honor of Major and Mrs. Joseph Byers (no other information available), for their “interest and support” of Dawson's ichthyological studies [originally spelled *byersi*; since name honors more than one person, correction to *byersorum* is mandatory]

***Dactyloscopus comptus* Dawson 1982**

adorned or ornamented, referring to circlet of flaps or spots on eye

***Dactyloscopus crossotus* Starks 1913**

fringed, referring to 9–12 opercular fringes

***Dactyloscopus elongatus* Myers & Wade 1946**

elongate, referring to more slender body compared to *D. zelotes*

***Dactyloscopus fallax* Dawson 1975**

deceitful or false, referring to its close resemblance to *D. pectoralis*

***Dactyloscopus fimbriatus* (Reid 1935)**

fringed, referring to 13 fringes on opercle and/or fringes on lips (those on tip of lower jaw brown)

***Dactyloscopus foraminosus* Dawson 1982**

full of holes, referring to numerous pores in the first preopercular canal of adults

***Dactyloscopus heraldi* Dawson 1975**

in memory of friend and colleague, ichthyologist Earl S. Herald (1914-1973), who died in a scuba accident off Cabo San Lucas in Baja California, México

***Dactyloscopus insulatus* Dawson 1975**

isolated, referring to its “isolated insular” type locality (Isla San Benedicto, Revillagigedo Islands, off western México)

***Dactyloscopus lacteus* (Myers & Wade 1946)**

milky, referring to “milk-white” coloration in life, with fine, irregular, blackish marks

***Dactyloscopus lunaticus* Gilbert 1890**

moonstruck, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to 10-11 “narrow pearly white cross bars” on dorsal midline and “pearly” blotches on top of head and front of mandible

***Dactyloscopus metoecus* Dawson 1975**

stranger or resident alien, referring to its infrequent occurrence in collections, a “small, inconspicuous” species that is “overlooked easily”

***Dactyloscopus minutus* Dawson 1975**

small, referring to its “diminutive” size (10-27 mm SL), smallest known member of genus

***Dactyloscopus moorei* (Fowler 1906)**

in honor of Clarence B. Moore (1852-1936, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), “well known for his valuable researches in Archaeology, and through whose interest in Zoology the expedition to the Florida Keys [type locality] was realized”

***Dactyloscopus pectoralis* Gill 1861**

referring to longer pectoral-fin rays compared to *D. poeyi* and *D. tridigitatus*

***Dactyloscopus poeyi* Gill 1861**

in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891), who provided type, for his “labors to elucidate the natural history of Cuba”

***Dactyloscopus tridigitatus* Gill 1859**

tri-, three; *digitatus*, fingered, referring to three articulated ventral-fin rays, compared to one spinous and five branched rays on the very similar *Uranoscopus* (Uranoscopiformes: Uranoscopidae)

***Dactyloscopus zelotes* Jordan & Gilbert 1896**

an imitator, referring to its resemblance to *D. mundus*

***Gillellus* Gilbert 1890**

-ellus, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), “to whom we owe our knowledge of the previously described members of this most interesting group”

***Gillellus arenicola* Gilbert 1890**

rena, sand; *colere*, to inhabit, referring to its habitat, where, like other sand stargazers, it spends most of its time buried in sandy substrates waiting for unsuspecting prey, with only its eyes, nose and mouth usually visible

***Gillellus chathamensis* Dawson 1977**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chatham Bay, Cocos Island, off Costa Rica, type locality

***Gillellus greyae* Kanazawa 1952**

in honor of Marion Grey (1911-1964), Division of Fishes, Chicago Natural History Museum, for her “valuable assistance” in preparing Kanazawa’s manuscript

***Gillellus healae* Dawson 1982**

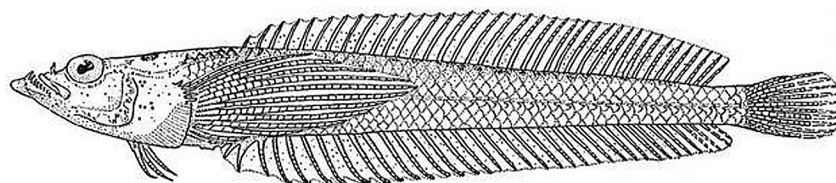
in honor of Elizabeth Heal, Technical Secretary, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA), “in partial recognition for her years of efficient and willing assistance, without which my ichthyological studies would surely be more difficult”

***Gillellus inescatus* Williams 2002**

baited, referring to esca-like structure on distal tip of first dorsal-fin spine, which might be used as a bait to lure prey toward its mouth, or possibly to attract females

***Gillellus jacksoni* Dawson 1982**

in honor of Felix N. Jackson, Museum Technician, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA), “in partial recognition for his years of competent and willing performance of myriad ichthyological chores”



Myxodagnus sagitta. From: Myers, G. S. and C. B. Wade. 1946. New fishes of the families Dactyloscopidae, Microdesmidae, and Antennariidae from the west coast of Mexico and the Galapagos Islands, with a brief account of the use of rotenone fish poisons in ichthyological collecting. Allan Hancock Pacific Expedition 1932-40, Los Angeles v. 9 (no. 6): 151-179, Pls. 20-23.

***Gillellus ornatus* Gilbert 1892**

adorned, allusion not explained, probably referring to any or all of the following: eight brown bars on upper half of sides; blackish bar at base of caudal fin; faint streak below eye; large pearly blotch on opercle

***Gillellus searcher* Dawson 1977**

in honor of the R/V *Searcher*, from which type was collected; “Collections from this vessel, owned by the Janss Foundation and destroyed by fire in May 1972, have contributed much to our knowledge of Pacific dactyloscopids”

***Gillellus semicinctus* Gilbert 1890**

semi-, half; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to six broad, pink crossbars along back, terminating on middle of sides

***Gillellus uranidea* Böhlke 1968**

ouranos, sky; *eidōs*, looking, i.e., a stargazer, referring to its large, upwardly directed eyes

***Heteristius* Myers & Wade 1946**

hetero-, different or other; *istiūs*, sail, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to two anterior dorsal-fin spines widely separated from other dorsal spines compared to *Gillellus*, in which the dorsal spines are evenly spaced

***Heteristius cinctus* (Osburn & Nichols 1916)**

girdle or belt, presumably referring to any or all of the following: conspicuous purplish black cross-bar at about middle of body (interrupted on upper part of side); a similar bar about half way between this and base of caudal fin; short bar across upper part of side just behind head

***Leurochilus* Böhlke 1968**

leuros, smooth; *cheilos*, lip, referring to absence of fimbriae on lips, unlike the similar *Heteristius*

***Leurochilus acon* Böhlke 1968**

Greek for dart, referring to its shape

***Myxodagnus* Gill 1861**

etymology not explained; according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), a combination of *Myxodes* (Clinidae), and *Agnus* (an old name of *Uranoscopus scaber*: Uranoscopiformes: *Uranoscopus*), both of which it resembles in form

***Myxodagnus belone* Böhlke 1968**

Greek for needle or any sharp point, referring to its pointed chin, which extends far forward of mouth opening when mouth is closed

***Myxodagnus macrognathus* Hildebrand 1946**

macro-, long; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to long lower jaw, extending far in advance of mouth

***Myxodagnus opercularis* Gill 1861**

opercular, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “margaritaceous” (pearly) color of operculum and/or opercular fringe “composed of six or seven short filaments”

***Myxodagnus sagitta* Myers & Wade 1946**

arrow, allusion not explained, probably referring to overall shape: strongly projecting lower jaw and elongate body “tapering gradually” to caudal-fin base

***Myxodagnus walkeri* Dawson 1976**

in honor of fisheries biologist Boyd W. Walker (1917-2001), University of California, Los Angeles, for his field-work, which produced most of the type material and many other eastern Pacific dactyloscopids

***Platygillellus* Dawson 1974**

platy, wide or flat, referring to their large head; *Gillellus*, similar to this genus

***Platygillellus altivelis* Dawson 1974**

altus, high; *velum*, sail, referring to high, sail-like dorsal finlet

***Platygillellus brasiliensis* Feitoza 2002**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Atlantic coast of Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

***Platygillellus bussingi* Dawson 1974**

in honor of ichthyologist William Bussing (1933-2014), Universidad de Costa Rica, who collected type, for “many courtesies” and for making specimens available for study

***Platygillellus rubellulus* (Kendall & Radcliffe 1912)**

diminutive of *rubellus*, reddish, presumably referring to any or all of the following: ground color in alcohol, “pale straw tinged above with pinkish”; five pinkish bars across back; pink first dorsal fin

***Platygillellus rubrocinctus* (Longley 1934)**

rubro-, red; *cinctus*, girdle or belt, referring to maroon bar across interorbital space and three other bars of the “same rich color” on body

***Platygillellus smithi* Dawson 1982**

in honor of C. Lavett Smith (1927-2015), Curator of Fishes, American Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype

***Sindoscopus* Dawson 1977**

sindo, in honor of Dawson’s Chilean field associate Gumersindo Revuelta, who collected and made available many of the specimens Dawson studied; *scopus*, watcher, i.e., stargazer

***Sindoscopus australis* (Fowler & Bean 1923)**

southern, presumably referring to distribution off the coast of Chile

***Storrsia* Dawson 1982**

-ia, belonging to: Storrs L. Olson (b. 1944), Associate Curator (now Curator Emeritus), Division of Birds, U.S. National Museum, who collected type

***Storrsia olsoni* Dawson 1982**

in honor of Storrs L. Olson (b. 1944), Associate Curator (now Curator Emeritus), Division of Birds, U.S. National Museum, who collected type