

The *ETYFish* Project

© Christopher Scharpf

COMMENTS: 

v. 4.0 - 18 Oct. 2024

Order CARANGIFORMES (part 3 of 4)

Suborder Pleuronectoidei (cont.)

Family ACHIRIDAE American Soles

6 genera · 36 species

***Achirus* Lacepède 1802**

tautonymous with *Pleuronectes achirus* Linnaeus 1758

***Achirus achirus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

a-, without; *cheiros*, hand, referring to lack of pectoral fins (although on most specimens the pectoral fin on eyed side is present but rudimentary, with just 3-4 rays)

***Achirus declivis* Chabanaud 1940**

steep, allusion not explained, proposed as a subspecies of *A. achirus* with a rostral-dorsal profile inclined from the mouth and slightly arched, perhaps referring to its more inclined or sloping form (at least to Chabanaud's eyes)

***Achirus klunzingeri* (Steindachner 1880)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914)

***Achirus lineatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

lined, referring to 7-8 blackish narrow, vertical lines on eyed side of body

***Achirus mazatlanus* (Steindachner 1869)**

-ana, belonging to: Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Baja California to Peru)

***Achirus mucuri* Ramos, Ramos & Lopes 2009**

named for Mucuri River estuary, Mucuri, Bahia, Brazil, type locality

***Achirus novoae* Cervigón 1982**

in honor of Daniel Novoa R., President of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture's National Institute of Fish and Fisheries, who collected part of the type series and has worked for over 10 years on fisheries of the Orinoco River basin (he also edited volume in which description appeared) [although named after a man, "*ae*" is, per Latin grammar, an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in "a"]

***Achirus scutum* (Günther 1862)**

shield, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to scales on nape nearly twice as large as those on body

***Achirus zebrinus* Clark 1936**

referring to "zebra-like markings" on eyed side

***Apionichthys* Kaup 1858**

apion, pear, referring to "pear-shaped form" (translation) of *A. dumerili*; *ichthys*, fish

***Apionichthys asphyxiatus* (Jordan 1889)**

deprived of air, referring to absence of gill opening on eyed side

***Apionichthys dumerili* Kaup 1858**

in honor of August Duméril (1812-1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), Kaup's "talented" friend, as a "token of [his] esteem and friendship" (translation)

***Apionichthys finis* (Eigenmann 1912)**

edge, boundary or end, allusion not explained nor evident (although it is interesting to note that this species is #128 of the 128 new species Eigenmann described from his 1908 expedition to Guyana, the last new species described in his monograph and its placement coming near the end)

***Apionichthys menezesi* Ramos 2003**

in honor of zoologist Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil)

***Apionichthys nattereri* (Steindachner 1876)**

in honor of Johann Natterer (1787-1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years, including type of this species

***Apionichthys rosai* Ramos 2003**

in honor of ichthyologist Ricardo de Sousa Rosa (b. 1954), Universidade Federal da Paraíba (Paraíba, Brazil)

***Apionichthys sauli* Ramos 2003**

in honor of William Saul (b. 1944), former collection manager of fishes at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who helped collect type in 1973

***Apionichthys seripierriae* Ramos 2003**

in honor of Dione Seripierri, Head Librarian, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

***Catathyridium Chabanaud* 1928**

cata-, low; *thyridium*, small door, referring to low and anterior opening in interbranchial septum (tissue layer separating two halves of gill), in contrast to higher and more posterior opening in *Anathyridium* (= *Achirus*)

***Catathyridium garmani* (Jordan 1889)**

in honor of Harvard ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843-1927), to whose “kindly aid” Jordan has been “much indebted” in his studies of South American fishes

***Catathyridium grandirivi* (Chabanaud 1928)**

of *grandis*, large and *rivus*, stream, i.e., Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Catathyridium jenynsii* (Günther 1862)**

in honor of English clergyman and naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800-1893), who reported this flatfish as *Achirus lineatus* in 1842

***Catathyridium lorentzii* (Weyenbergh 1877)**

in honor of Paul (Pablo) Günther Lorentz (1835-1881), German botanist and mycologist; he drew the attention of Weyenbergh (a former colleague) to the existence of this species

***Gymnachirus Kaup* 1858**

gymnos, bare or naked, related and/or similar to *Achirus* but lacking scales on body

***Gymnachirus labyrinthicus* Cervigón 2018**

Latin for labyrinthine, referring to color pattern on eyed side [provisionally included here; perhaps a synonym of *G. nudus* (R. Robertson, pers. comm.)]

***Gymnachirus melas* Nichols 1916**

black, referring to “uniform inky black” color in spirits (tips of caudal rays whitish)

***Gymnachirus nudus* Kaup 1858**

bare or naked, referring to lack of scales on body

***Gymnachirus texae* (Gunter 1936)**

of Texas (latinized as *texa*), USA, where type locality (Padre Island, Port Aransas) is situated

***Hypoclinemus Chabanaud* 1928**

hypo-, under; *clisto*], close (i.e., shut); *nema*, thread, referring to opercular membrane connected to pelvic branch of urohyal, ventrally closing the gill chambers

***Hypoclinemus mentalis* (Günther 1862)**

pertaining to the chin, presumably referring to “very broad” chin region, the lower jaw “somewhat prominent”

***Trinectes Rafinesque* 1832**

tri-, three; *nectes*, swimmer, referring to “only three fins, dorsal, anal and caudal” of *T. scabra* (= *maculatus*) [rudimentary pectoral fin sometimes present on eyed side of body]

***Trinectes fimbriatus* (Günther 1862)**

fringed, referring to broad, serrated fringes on lower lip of eyed side of body

***Trinectes fluviatilis* (Meek & Hildebrand 1928)**

of a river, entire type series “taken in fresh water, from streams below the head of tide”

***Trinectes fonsecensis* (Günther 1862)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Fonseca (bordering El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua), type locality (but occurs in coastal waters, including fresh water, from Gulf of California to Peru)

***Trinectes hubbsbollinger* Duplain, Chapleau & Munroe 2012**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979) and his student John A. Bollinger, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who recognized this species as distinct in 1967 but did not name it

***Trinectes inscriptus* (Gosse 1851)**

inscribed, referring to “irregular network of rich, deep brown, confluent lines” on eyed side of head, body, and dorsal and anal fins

***Trinectes maculatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

spotted, referring to black spots on both sides of body (usually fainter and sometimes absent on blind side)

***Trinectes microphthalmus* (Chabanaud 1928)**

micro-, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to very small (“très petits”) eyes

***Trinectes opercularis* (Nichols & Murphy 1944)**

opercular, referring to “considerable scaleless area” on lower part of opercle on both eyed and blind sides

***Trinectes paulistanus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1915)**

-anus, belonging to: Brazilian state of São Paulo, where co-type locality (Santos) is situated

***Trinectes xanthurus* Walker & Bollinger 2001**

xanthus, yellow; *ouros*, tail, referring to pale yellow or light-brown caudal fin

Family PARALICHTHODIDAE Peppered Flounder***Paralichthodes* Gilchrist 1902**

-oides, having the form of: described as “Nearest” to *Paralichthys* (Paralichthyidae)

***Paralichthodes algoensis* Gilchrist 1902**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Algoa Bay, South Africa, type locality

Family RHOMBOSOLEIDAE South Pacific Flounders

8 genera · 19 species

***Ammotretis* Günther 1862**

amos, sand; *tretos*, hole, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its ability to quickly bury itself and disappear into a shallow hole in the sand when startled (Peter Last, pers. comm.)

***Ammotretis brevipinnis* Norman 1926**

brevis, short; *pinnis*, fin, referring to shorter dorsal and anal fins compared to *A. rostratus*

***Ammotretis elongatus* McCulloch 1914**

elongate, referring to “comparatively narrow form” compared to congeners known at the time

***Ammotretis lituratus* (Richardson 1844)**

blotted or blurred, presumably referring to “some minute dark specks widely dispersed” over eyed side of specimens “after long maceration in spirits”

***Ammotretis macrolepis* McCulloch 1914**

macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales compared to *A. tudori* (= *lituratus*)

***Ammotretis rostratus* Günther 1862**

beaked, referring to snout produced into a fleshy hook that hangs freely in front of mouth

***Azygopus* Norman 1926**

azygos, unwedged or solitary; *pous*, foot, referring to pelvic fin of eyed side separated from anal fin

***Azygopus flemingi* Nielsen 1961**

in honor of geologist-zoologist Charles Alexander Fleming (1916-1987), Wellington, New Zealand, member of *Galathea* expedition to Tasman Sea, during which type was collected

***Azygopus pinnifasciatus* Norman 1926**

pinnis, fin; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to series of short blackish bars on eyed side of dorsal and anal fins

***Colistium* Norman 1926**

etymology not explained, perhaps *-ium*, like and *colis*, stalk or cabbage, referring to “olfactory laminae arranged in pinnate form, radiating from a very short median rachis,” compared to *Ammotretis*, in which olfactory laminae are parallel to one another and to main axis of body with no central rachis (=plant stem bearing flower stalks at short intervals)

***Colistium guentheri* (Hutton 1873)**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), “without whose previous labours it would have been impossible” for Hutton to have “drawn up” his 1872 “Fishes of New Zealand” [originally misspelled *guntheri*]

***Colistium nudipinnis* (Waite 1911)**

nudus, bare or naked; *pinnis*, fin, referring to lack of scales on fin rays (except for caudal fin)

***Pelotretis* Waite 1911**

pelos, mud; *tretis*, hole, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its ability to quickly bury itself and disappear into a shallow hole in shallow mudflats when startled

***Pelotretis flavilatus* Waite 1911**

flavus, yellow; *latus*, side, referring to yellow blind side of body

***Peltorhamphus* Günther 1862**

pelta, small shield; *rhamphus*, snout, presumably referring to snout of *P. novaezeelandiae*, “flat, sharp, produced downwards into a curved hook-like appendage”

***Peltorhamphus latus* James 1972**

wide, referring to relatively deep body compared to congeners

***Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae* Günther 1862**

of New Zealand, where it occurs (also occurs off Norfolk Island)

***Peltorhamphus tenuis* James 1972**

narrow, referring to relatively small body depth compared to congeners

***Psammodiscus* Günther 1862**

psammos, sand; *discus*, disc, allusion not explained, possibly referring to sand-like color on eyed side of roundish body (occurs on sandy bottoms but probably not named for this since Günther indicated habitat as “?”)

***Psammodiscus ocellatus* Günther 1862**

with eye-like spots, referring to a “deep-brown ocellus, edged with whitish, immediately below the middle of the straight portion of the lateral line; another similar but less distinct ocellus above the lateral line, behind the curve”

***Rhombosolea* Günther 1862**

etymology not explained, presumably a combination of *Rhombus* (original genus of *R. plebeius*, now a synonym of *Scophthalmus*, Scophthalmidae) and *Solea* (Soleidae), referring to resemblance to both genera

***Rhombosolea leporina* Günther 1862**

rabbit-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to upper jaw slightly overlapping lower

***Rhombosolea plebeia* (Richardson 1843)**

commonplace, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its being found in most coastal waters around New Zealand; based on an unpublished name coined by Swedish naturalist Daniel Solander (1733-1782)

***Rhombosolea retiaria* Hutton 1874**

-aria, of or belonging to: *rete*, a net, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to net-like pattern formed by “large and deeply sunken scales” on eyed side of body

***Rhombosolea tapirina* Günther 1862**

tapir-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to jaws overlapped anteriorly by a cutaneous flap (like the nose trunk of a tapir)

***Taratretis* Last 1978**

tara, from Taras Bulba, a very fast Australian racehorse (ca. 1974); *tretis*, close relative of *Ammotretis*, both of which are capable of moving and burying themselves quickly (Peter Last, pers. comm.)

***Taratretis derwentensis* Last 1978**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Derwent River estuary off Nutgrove Beach, Tasmania, Australia, type locality (also occurs off New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia)

Family ACHIROPSETTIDAE Southern or Armless Flounders

4 genera · 4 species · Taxonomic note: Nested within family Rhombosoleidae according to some authors.

***Achiropsetta* Norman 1930**

a-, without and *cheiros*, hand, referring to absence of pectoral fins; *psetta*, Greek for flatfish

***Achiropsetta tricholepis* Norman 1930**

trichos, hair or ray; *lepis*, scale, referring to “long spinules directed vertically” on small ctenoid scales, “giving the skin a pilose appearance”

***Mancopsetta* Gill 1881**

mancus, crippled or lame, referring to rudimentary pectoral fin on eyed side and absence on blind side; *psetta*, Greek for flatfish

***Mancopsetta maculata* (Günther 1880)**

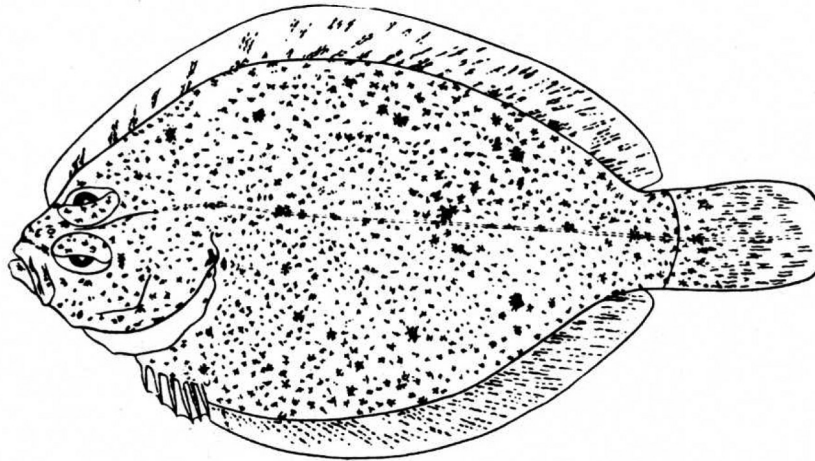
spotted, referring to brown eyed side of body and fins “covered with rounded irregular darker spots”

***Neoachiropsetta* Kotlyar 1978**

neo-, new, i.e., a new genus of “armless” (*Achiropsetta*) flounder

***Neoachiropsetta milfordi* (Penrith 1965)**

in honor of C. S. Milford, managing director of the South African trawling firm Messrs. Irvin and Jognson (Pty.) Ltd., for his “generous support for marine biological research”



Pseudomancopsetta andriashevi. From: Evseenko, S. A. 1984. A new genus and species of lefteye flounder, *Pseudomancopsetta andriashevi*, and their position in the suborder Pleuronectoidei. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 24 (5): 709-717. [English translation in *Journal of Ichthyology* 25 (1):1-10.]

***Pseudomancopsetta* Evseenko 1984**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Mancopsetta*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudomancopsetta andriashevi* Evseenko 1984**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), “famous expert” (translation) on Antarctic fishes

Family ONCOPTERIDAE Remo Flounder

***Oncopterus* Steindachner 1874**

onco-, hook; *pterus*, fin, referring to first ray of dorsal fin, stiff, crescent-shaped, and movable, contained in deep groove on blind side of head level with upper eye

***Oncopterus darwinii* Steindachner 1874**

in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882), who wrote about a similar if not identical flounder in his journal notes during the historic second voyage of HMS *Beagle* (1831-1836)

Family SAMARIDAE Crested Flounders

4 genera · 30 species

***Plagiopsetta* Franz 1910**

plagio, oblique, presumably referring to “almost vertical” (translation) upper profile of *P. glossa*; *psetta*, Greek for flatfish

***Plagiopsetta biocellata* Fricke, Golani & Appelbaum-Golani 2018**

bi-, two; *ocellata*, having eye-like spots, referring to pair of large ocelli on posterior half of eyed side of body

***Plagiopsetta glossa* Franz 1910**

tongue, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to tongue-like shape of body

***Plagiopsetta gracilis* Mihara & Amaoka 2004**

slender, referring to shallower body compared to *P. glossa* and *P. stigmosa*

***Plagiopsetta stigmosa* Mihara & Amaoka 2004**

marked, referring to distinct jet-black blotch on pectoral fin

***Samaretta* Voronina & Suzumoto 2017**

-etta, diminutive, in this case evoking the related and similar genera *Samaris* and *Samariscus*

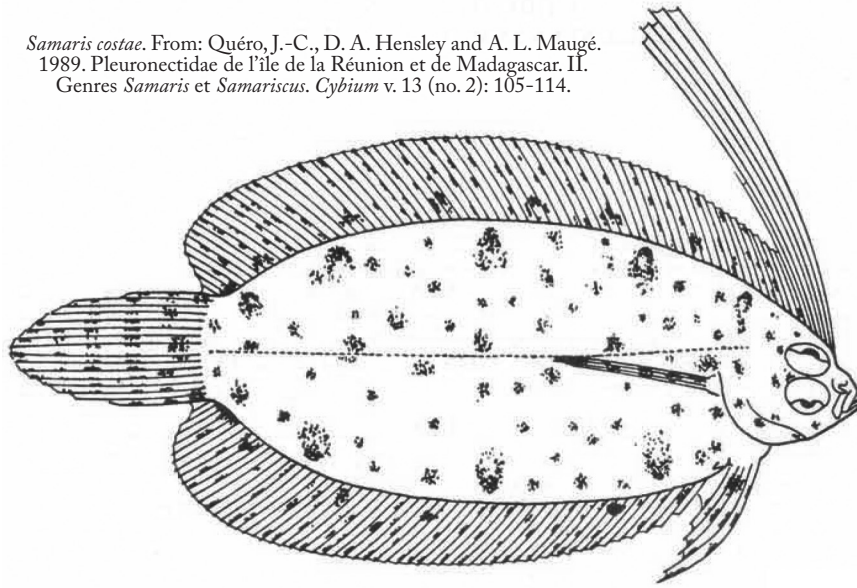
***Samaretta perexilis* Voronina & Suzumoto 2017**

per, very; *exilis*, slender, referring to its “very lean” (translation) body

***Samaris* Gray 1831**

etymology not explained nor evident; possibly coined by naturalist John Reeves (1774-1856), who discovered *S. cristatus* while working as a tea inspector in China

Samaris costae. From: Quéro, J.-C., D. A. Hensley and A. L. Maugé.
1989. Pleuronectidae de l'île de la Réunion et de Madagascar. II.
Genres *Samaris* et *Samariscus*. *Cybium* v. 13 (no. 2): 105-114.



***Samaris chesterfieldensis* Mihara & Amaoka 2004**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chesterfield Plateau, New Caledonia area, type locality

***Samaris costae* Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1989**

in honor of marine biologist Maria-José Costa, University of Lisbon, the authors' collaborator in studying the fishes of Réunion Island (near type locality), western Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean

***Samaris cristatus* Gray 1831**

crested, referring to first 13 or 14 rays of dorsal fin greatly prolonged (except in very young)

***Samaris macrolepis* Norman 1927**

macro-, large; lepis, scale, referring to larger scales compared to *S. cristatus*, only known congener at the time

***Samaris spinea* Mihara & Amaoka 2004**

of thorns, referring to 2-5 spines along both dorsal and ventral margins of caudal peduncle

***Samariscus* Gilbert 1905**

diminutive of *Samaris*, i.e., *Samaris*-like

***Samariscus asanoi* Ochiai & Amaoka 1962**

in honor of Hirotohi Asano, Kyoto University, who collected type

***Samariscus corallinus* Gilbert 1905**

coralline, referring to "coralline-red" color of head and body in spirits

***Samariscus desoutterae* Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1989**

in honor of Martine Desoutter-Méniger, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), with whom the authors worked during their flatfish studies

***Samariscus filipectoralis* Shen 1982**

filum, thread; pectoralis, pectoral, referring to first ray of pectoral fin on eyed side of body, filamentous and elongated, slightly less than twice length of head

***Samariscus hexaradiatus* Díaz de Astarloa, Causse & Pruvost 2014**

hexa, six; radiatus, rayed, referring to 6 pectoral-fin rays on eyed side of body, compared to 4 or 5 among congeners

***Samariscus huysmani* Weber 1913**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of J. W. Huysman, artist of the *Siboga* expedition (1898-1899) to Indonesia, during which type was collected

***Samariscus inornatus* (Lloyd 1909)**

unadorned, referring to absence of prolonged dorsal-fin rays as in *Samaris cristatus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Samariscus japonicus* Kamohara 1936**

Japanese, referring to its occurrence in Japanese waters (e.g., East China Sea)

***Samariscus latus* Matsubara & Takamuki 1951**

wide, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to wider (deeper) body compared to *S. japonicus*

***Samariscus leopardus* Voronina 2009**

referring to leopard-like pattern of small black spots on eyed side of head, fins and body

***Samariscus longimanus* Norman 1927**

longus, long; *manus*, hand, referring to pectoral fin on eyed side twice as long as head

***Samariscus luzonensis* Fowler 1934**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality (also occurs off Viêt Nam)

***Samariscus macrognathus* Fowler 1934**

macro-, long; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to “greatly larger mouth, longer maxillary, [and] longer mandible” compared to the closely related *S. inornatus*

***Samariscus maculatus* (Günther 1880)**

spotted, referring to series of five “distant” black spots along dorsal profile, a similar series along anal profile, and a third series of three spots along lateral line of eyed side

***Samariscus multiradiatus* Kawai, Amaoka & Séret 2008**

multi-, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to more dorsal- and anal-fin rays compared to congeners

***Samariscus neocaledonia* Kawai, Amaoka & Séret 2011**

-ia, belonging to: New Caledonia, where it appears to be endemic

***Samariscus nielsenii* Quérou, Hensley & Maugé 1989**

in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Curator of Fishes, Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, author of many works on flatfishes

***Samariscus sunieri* Weber & de Beaufort 1929**

in honor of Armand Louis Jean Sunier (1886-1974), Dutch biologist and later director of Artis Zoo Amsterdam

***Samariscus triocellatus* Woods 1960**

tri-, three; *ocellatus*, with eye-like spots, referring to three ocelli just below lateral line on eyed side

***Samariscus xenicus* Ochiai & Amaoka 1962**

strange, referring to its dwarf form, reaching 61.5 mm SL

Family POECILOPSETTIDAE Bigeye Flounders

3 genera · 21 species

***Marleyella* Fowler 1925**

-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872-1945), who collected many South African fishes for Fowler

***Marleyella bicolorata* (von Bonde 1922)**

bi-, two; *colorata*, colored, presumably referring to bluish black color, tinted with green, on both sides of body

***Marleyella maldivensis* Norman 1939**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Maldives, Indian Ocean, type locality

***Nematops* Günther 1880**

nema-, thread; *ops*, eye, referring to tentacle, nearly as long as eye, attached to posterior half of eyes of *N. microstoma*

***Nematops grandisquama* Weber & de Beaufort 1929**

grandis, large; *squamus*, scale, referring to larger scales compared to *N. microstoma*

***Nematops macrochirus* Norman 1931**

macro-, long or large; *cheiros*, hand, referring to pectoral fin on eyed side, slightly longer than length of head

***Nematops microstoma* Günther 1880**

micro-, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to narrow cleft of mouth

***Nematops nanosquama* Amaoka, Kawai & Séret 2006**

nanus, small; *squama*, scale, having the smallest scales in the genus

***Poecilopsetta* Günther 1880**

poecilio-, varicolored, presumably referring to color pattern of *P. colorata*; *psetta*, Greek for flatfish

***Poecilopsetta albomaculata* Norman 1939**

albus, white; *maculata*, spotted, referring to four series of rounded, white spots, one on either side of straight portion of lateral line and one near each edge of eyed side of body

Poecilopsetta beanii (Goode 1881)

in honor of Goode's associate, ichthyologist Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), U.S. National Museum

Poecilopsetta colorata Günther 1880

colored, presumably referring to numerous black spots on head and body, blackish dorsal and anal fins, large black spot near upper and lower margins of caudal fin, and large black spot occupying nearly entire pectoral fin, all on eyed side of body

Poecilopsetta dorsialta Guibord & Chapleau 2001

dorsi-, dorsal; *alta*, high, referring to long first dorsal-fin ray and overall height of dorsal fin

Poecilopsetta hawaiiensis Gilbert 1905

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pailolo Channel, between Molokai and Maui, Hawai'i, type locality (endemic to Hawaiian Ridge)

Poecilopsetta inermis (Breder 1927)

unarmed, referring to its "weak" (i.e., thin and deciduous) cycloid scales

Poecilopsetta macrocephala Hoshino, Amaoka & Last 2001

macro-, large; *cephala*, head, referring to relatively larger head compared to the similar *P. natalensis* and *P. vaynei*

Poecilopsetta multiradiata Kawai, Amaoka & Séret 2010

multi-, many; *radiata*, rayed, referring to more dorsal-fin rays compared to congeners

Poecilopsetta natalensis Norman 1931

-ensis, suffix denoting place: KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality (occurs in western Indian Ocean from East and South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion [western Mascarenes] east to Maldives)

Poecilopsetta normani Foroshchuk & Fedorov 1992

in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum, who made "great contributions" (translation) to the study of flatfishes and described three species of *Poecilopsetta*

Poecilopsetta pectoralis Kawai & Amaoka 2006

referring to long pectoral fin on eyed side

Poecilopsetta plinthus (Jordan & Starks 1904)

brick, allusion not explained, possibly referring to "pinkish slaty-brown" color on eyed side, "usually mottled with black"

Poecilopsetta praelonga Alcock 1894

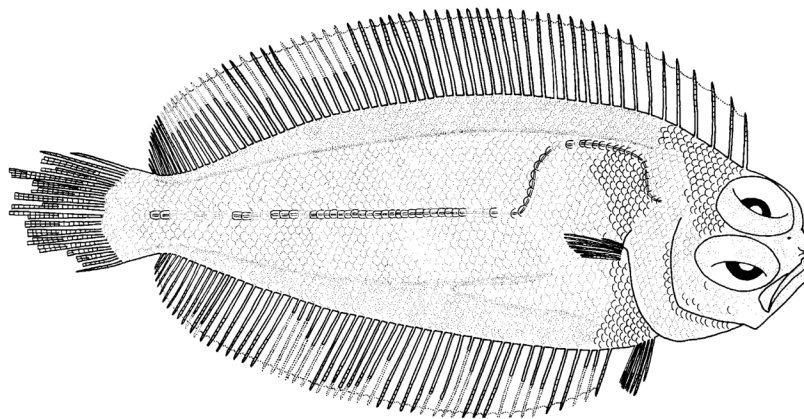
prae-, in front of; *longus*, long, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more elongate and forward-projecting head compared to *P. maculosa* (= *colorata*), described in same publication

Poecilopsetta vaynei Quéro, Hensley & Maugé 1988

in honor of scientific illustrator Jean-Jacques Vayne, who provided the illustrations in the authors' paper, and with whom they have been working since 1973

Poecilopsetta zanzibarensis Norman 1939

-ensis, suffix denoting place: near Zanzibar, Tanzania, western Indian Ocean, type locality



Poecilopsetta macrocephala. From: Hoshino, K., K. Amaoka and P. R. Last 2001. A new dextral flounder, *Poecilopsetta macrocephala* (Pisces: Pleuronectiformes: Poecilopsettidae), from northwestern Australia. *Species Diversity* v. 6: 73-81.