

# The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order LABRIFORMES (part 1 of 3)

### Family LABRIDAE Wrasses and Parrotfishes (*Acantholabrus* through *Hologymnosus*)

Taxonomic note: includes taxa traditionally placed in the families Scaridae (parrotfishes) and Odacidae (cales), now nested in Labridae.

#### ***Acantholabrus Valenciennes* 1839**

*acanthus*, thorn or spine, i.e., a spiny *Labrus*, probably referring to five anal-fin spines compared to three in *Labrus*, type genus of family

#### ***Acantholabrus palloni* (Risso 1810)**

patronym not identified nor evident, although it is intriguing to note that this wrasse was described from the Mediterranean of Nice, France, where at that time the Pallon (later spelled Paillon) River (now covered) entered the sea

#### ***Achoerodus* Gill 1863**

*a-*, without; *choiros*, hog; *odous*, tooth, presumably referring to “obsolete” posterior canine teeth of *A. gouldii* compared to “developed” posterior canine teeth of other hogfishes, specifically *Euphysocara*, *Gymnoprotopoma*, *Harpe* and *Lepidaplois* (all synonyms or subgenera of *Bodianus*)

#### ***Achoerodus gouldii* (Richardson 1843)**

in honor of John Gould (1804-1881), British ornithologist, artist and taxidermist, who collected type during his 19-month (1838-1839) trip to Australia

#### ***Achoerodus viridis* (Steindachner 1866)**

green, described as having a light-green body and sides of head (perhaps color in alcohol; in life, adult males are bright blue to greenish blue)

#### ***Ammolabrus* Randall & Carlson 1997**

*ammos*, sand, referring to its preference for open, sandy substrates, which it dives into when threatened; *Labrus*, type genus of family

#### ***Ammolabrus dicrus* Randall & Carlson 1997**

forked, referring to forked caudal fin

#### ***Anampses* Quoy & Gaimard 1824**

bending back, referring (per Valenciennes 1840) to upwardly pointed upper-jaw teeth and downwardly pointed lower-jaw teeth of *A. cuvier*

#### Subgenus ***Anampses***

#### ***Anampses caeruleopunctatus* Rüppell 1829**

*caeruleus*, blue; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to “sky-blue spot bordered in black” (translation) on each scale (spots on females, blue vertical lines on males)

#### ***Anampses chrysocephalus* Randall 1958**

*chrysos*, gold; *cephalus*, head, referring to “brilliant” orange head of terminal-phase males

#### ***Anampses cuvier* Quoy & Gaimard 1824**

in honor of French naturalist and zoologist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), who proposed the genus and coined its name (but made available by Quoy & Gaimard) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

#### ***Anampses elegans* Ogilby 1889**

fine, select or elegant, allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to striking coloration of males, with a yellowish-orange mid-lateral stripe separating brownish color above and bluish color below, yellow spot on gill cover, yellow tail, and dark stripes through eyes

#### ***Anampses femininus* Randall 1972**

feminine, referring to its “unusual” sexual dichromatism among fishes, the female being more attractively colored than the male

#### ***Anampses lennardi* Scott 1959**

in honor of Fynes Barrett-Lennard (1915-2008), an Australian landowner who collected many herpetological and ichthyological specimens for the Western Australia Museum; Scott thanked him for “valuable assistance” in collecting fishes, presumably including type of this one, and for sharing field notes and color photographs of these fishes shortly after their capture

***Anampses lineatus* Randall 1972**

lined, proposed as a subspecies of *A. melanurus* with pale (in alcohol) or light blue-green (in life) longitudinal lines or rows of dashes following the scale rows

***Anampses melanurus* Bleeker 1857**

*melanos*, black; *oura*, tailed, referring to black distal margin of caudal fin

***Anampses meleagrides* Valenciennes 1840**

-[o]ides, having the form of: *meleagris*, guinea fowl, presumably referring to small, round, pale spot on each scale of body, like the color pattern of a guinea fowl

***Anampses neoguinaicus* Bleeker 1877**

-icus, belonging to: New Guinea, type locality (occurs in eastern Indian and western Pacific oceans from Indonesia east to Palau and Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia)

***Anampses twistii* Bleeker 1856**

in honor of Albertus Jacobus Duymaer van Twist (1809-1887), Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, “in tribute to the support that civilization and science have been able to experience from him during his five-year [1851-1856] rule” (per Bleeker’s description of *Iniiustus twistii*, see below)

Subgenus ***Pseudanampses* Bleeker 1862**

*pseudo-*, false, proposed for non-typical *Anampses* on basis of scale size and teeth (now restricted to one species based on 48-50 lateral-line scales instead of 26-27)

***Anampses geographicus* Valenciennes 1840**

geographic, referring to numerous reticulations on head, like the lines or markings on a geographic map

***Anchichoerops* Barnard 1927**

*anchi-*, near, i.e., very similar to (and previously identified as) *Choerops* (= *Choerodon*)

***Anchichoerops natalensis* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1909)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: KwaZulu-Natal coast, South Africa, southwestern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Austrolabrus* Steindachner 1884**

*austro-*, south or Australia, proposed as a subgenus of *Labrichthys* occurring off Australia

***Austrolabrus maculatus* (Macleay 1881)**

spotted, referring to distinct black spot on each scale on operculum and upper part of body, spots becoming smaller below the middle and disappearing towards belly

***Bodianus* Bloch 1790**

tautonymous with *B. bodianus* (= *rufus*), Latinization of *Bodiano*, variant of *Pudiano*, Portuguese name of larger labroid fishes in Brazil; according to Jordan & Evermann (1896), derived from from *pudor*, modesty, cognate with *Doncella*, *Señorita* and similar vernacular names given to larger and plainly colored fishes

Subgenus ***Bodianus***

***Bodianus diplotaenia* (Gill 1862)**

*diplos*, twofold; *taenia*, band, referring to two prominent dark stripes on body of juveniles and initial-phase adults

***Bodianus eclancheri* (Valenciennes 1846)**

in honor of Charles René Augustin L’Eclancher (also spelled Léclancher, 1804-1857), naval surgeon aboard *La Vénus*, from which type was collected (name dates to plate; identity of patronym revealed in text published in 1855)

***Bodianus insularis* Gomon & Lubbock 1980**

of an island, referring to its apparent restriction to islands associated with the Mid-Atlantic Ridge [possibly a synonym of *B. pulchellus*]

***Bodianus pulchellus* (Poey 1860)**

diminutive of *pulcher*, beautiful, i.e., pretty, referring to its attractive coloration; indeed, Poey called it a “beau poisson”

***Bodianus rufus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

red or reddish, presumably referring to overall reddish-yellow coloration of some large specimens

Subgenus ***Diastodon* Bowdich 1825**

*diastole*, spread; *odon*, tooth, referring to “4 strong irregular teeth very wide apart in each jaw” of *B. speciosus* [italics in original]

***Bodianus albotaeniatus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

*albus*, white; *taeniatus*, banded, referring to white expanse below dark head stripe intersecting eye ventrally in adults of moderate size

***Bodianus atrolumbus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

*atro-*, black; *lumbus*, loin, referring to large black area on lower back of adults

***Bodianus bilunulatus* (Lacepède 1801)**

*bi-*, two; *lunulatus*, somewhat moon shaped, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lunate caudal fin (double emarginate with filamentous lobes)

***Bodianus busellatus* Gomon 2006**

*bu-*, large; *sellatus*, saddled, referring to large black saddle-like spot on caudal peduncle, considerably larger than those of *B. albotaeniatus* and *B. bilunulatus*

***Bodianus loxozonus* (Snyder 1908)**

*loxos*, slanting; *zonus*, belt, referring to prominent black oblique band posteriorly on body of adults

***Bodianus macrognathos* (Morris 1974)**

*macro-*, large; *gnathos*, jaw, referring to its “unusually massive” lower jaw

***Bodianus macrourus* (Lacepède 1801)**

*macro-*, long; *oura*, tailed, referring to elongate tail as depicted in pencil drawing on which description was based

***Bodianus perditio* (Quoy & Gaimard 1834)**

ruin or destruction, referring to precarious position of the corvette *Astrolabe*, stranded on the reefs of Tonga in the South Pacific; facing the “perdition” in which ship, crew and all the specimens it collected would be lost, Quoy resolutely stuck to the work of illustrating this species (ship, crew and illustration survived but type specimen did not)

***Bodianus solatus* Gomon 2006**

sunburnt, referring to dominant reddish coloration of adults

***Bodianus speciosus* (Bowdich 1825)**

beautiful, “the whole fish is of a rose-colour, with shades of violet, which give it a very beautiful appearance”

Subgenus ***Euhypsocara* Gill 1863**

*eu-*, well; *hypo-*, high; *kara*, head, referring to “high” head of *B. anthioides*, with a convexly rounded forehead

***Bodianus africanus* (Heiser, Moura & Robertson 2000)**

African, known only from the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, located 320 m west of the Gabonese coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea

***Bodianus anthioides* (Bennett 1832)**

*-oides*, having the form of: allusion not explained, presumably referring to similarity to various anthiine serranid species (e.g., those of the genus *Anthias*)

***Bodianus brasiliensis* (Heiser, Moura & Robertson 2000)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Espirito Santo, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

***Bodianus parrae* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

in honor of Portuguese-Cuban naturalist Antonio Parra (1739-?), who described but did not name this wrasse in 1787 [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]

Subgenus ***Lepidaplois* Gill 1862**

etymology not explained; according to Gomon (2006), derived from *lepid-*, scale, and *ploion*, floating vessel or ship, “in apparent reference to it as a scaly fish”



*Bodianus perditio*. From: Quoy, J. R. C. and J. P. Gaimard. 1834. *Voyage de découvertes de "l'Astrolabe," exécuté par ordre du Roi, pendant les années 1826–29, sous le commandement de M. J. Dumont d'Urville*. Paris. Description in v. 3, pt. 2 (“Poissons”). Plate in v. 1 (“Atlas Zoologie”).

***Bodianus axillaris* (Bennett 1832)**

axillaris, armpit or axil, referring to prominent round black spot at base of pectoral fin

***Bodianus mesothorax* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

*mesos*, middle; *thorax*, breast or chest, allusion not explained nor evident; according to Gomon (2006), “apparently in reference to the prominent diagonal black band on the body of adults”

***Bodianus neilli* (Day 1867)**

in honor of Scottish physician Andrew Charles Brisbane Neill (1814-1891), Madras Medical Service (retired), “esteemed correspondent” who communicated with Albert Günther and Pieter Bleeker on Day’s behalf and helped Day bring his 1865 *Fishes of Malabar* to press

Subgenus ***Paralepidaplois* Gomon 2006**

*para-*, near, referring to close relationship with the subgenus *Lepidaplois*

***Bodianus diana* (Lacepède 1801)**

etymology not explained, perhaps named for Diana, Roman goddess of the hunt and wild animals (later associated with the moon), possibly (per Gomon 2006) referring to its beautiful coloration and form

***Bodianus dictynna* Gomon 2006**

Dictynna, another name for Diana, Roman goddess of the hunt and wild animals (later associated with the moon), referring to its extreme similarity to and close relationship with *B. diana*

***Bodianus prognathus* Lobel 1981**

*pro-*, forward; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to its extremely elongate snout (and jaws), especially in adults

Subgenus ***Peneverreo* Gomon 2006**

*pene*, near, referring to close relationships and similarity of color patterns to members of the subgenus *Verreo*

***Bodianus leucosticticus* (Bennett 1832)**

*leukos*, white; *sticticus*, spotted, referring to row of white spots along back of adults in life

***Bodianus paraleucosticticus* Gomon 2006**

*para-*, near, referring to close relationship with the “extremely similar” *B. leucosticticus*

***Bodianus rubrisos* Gomon 2006**

*ruber*, red; *sos*, presumably alluding to SOS (Morse Code distress signal), referring to series of red Morse Code-like dots and dashes that make up its distinctive color pattern

***Bodianus trilineatus* (Fowler 1934)**

*tri-*, three; *lineatus*, lined, referring to three prominent dark stripes on sides of juveniles and initial-phase adults

Subgenus ***Priobodianus* Gomon 2006**

*prio-*, earlier or former, referring to primitive features in species of this subgenus and the hypothesized early, if not initial, divergence of this line within the evolution of *Bodianus*

***Bodianus cylindriatus* (Tanaka 1930)**

rounded or cylindrical, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to any or all of the following: “upper contour evenly curved,” “evenly curved profile” of head, and pointed snout with “evenly curved profile”; Gomon (2006) said name is “apparently in reference to [its] narrow body”

***Bodianus thoracotaeniatus* Yamamoto 1982**

*thorakos*, breastplate; *taeniatus*, ribboned, referring to prolonged, filamentous pelvic-fin ray

Subgenus ***Pseudolepidaplois* Bauchot & Blanc 1961**

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although *Pseudolepidaplois pfaffi* (= *B. scrofa*) may resemble *Lepidaplois* (then considered a full genus), such an appearance is false

***Bodianus darwini* (Jenyns 1842)**

in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882), whose “researches in the Galapagos Archipelago, where he obtained [type of this wrasse], have been so productive in bringing to light new forms”

***Bodianus pulcher* (Ayres 1854)**

beautiful, presumably referring to color of terminal-phase males, black with a red-pink midsection

***Bodianus reticulatus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

net-like, referring to appearance of its scales, which “form a tight mesh network all over the body” (translation)

***Bodianus scrofa* (Valenciennes 1839)**

Latin for breeding sow, presumably referring to the common name “le labre porc,” also known as “hogfish,” so named for the elongated snout of many wrasses, which they use to root for food buried in sediment

Subgenus ***Trochocopus* Günther 1862**

etymology not explained; according to Gomon (2006), derived from *trochos*, anything round, and *kope*, oar, referring to rounded oar-shaped spot on gill cover of *B. opercularis*

- Bodianus bennetti* Gomon & Walsh 2016**  
in honor of Timothy Bennett (b. 1960), Australian diver and marine aquarium-fish collector, who collected type
- Bodianus bimaculatus* Allen 1973**  
*bi-*, two; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to characteristic black spots on opercle and caudal peduncle
- Bodianus izuensis* Araga & Yoshino 1975**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Izu Oceanic Park, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, type locality (also occurs near Sydney, Australia, and Bularia, New Caledonia)
- Bodianus masudai* Araga & Yoshino 1975**  
in honor of Hajime Masuda (1921–2005), University of Tokyo, who collected type and co-authored study in which description appeared
- Bodianus neopercularis* Gomon 2006**  
*neo-*, new, i.e., a new species similar to *B. opercularis*
- Bodianus opercularis* (Guichenot 1847)**  
opercular, referring to prominent black spot on gill cover
- Bodianus sanguineus* (Jordan & Evermann 1903)**  
bloody or blood-red, referring to color of head and trunk
- Bodianus sepiacaudus* Gomon 2006**  
*sepia*, ink; *caudus*, tail, referring to inky black caudal peduncle and caudal-fin base
- Bodianus tanyokidus* Gomon & Madden 1981**  
*tany*, long; *okidus*, earring, black, dorsoventrally elongate spot on operculum
- Subgenus ***Verreo* Jordan & Snyder 1902**  
from *verres*, a young boar, referring to the common names “boarfish” and “pigfish” widely used for members of *Bodianus*
- Bodianus bathycapros* Gomon 2006**  
*bathys*, deep; *kapros*, wild boar, referring to deep-dwelling habits of the Hawaiian “pigfish”
- Bodianus flavifrons* Gomon 2001**  
*flavus*, yellow; *frons*, brow or forehead, referring to distinctive yellow markings on head of adults
- Bodianus flavipinnis* Gomon 2001**  
*flavus*, yellow; *pinnis*, fin, referring to bright-yellow pectoral fins
- Bodianus frenchii* (Klunzinger 1879)**  
in honor of Herrn (Mr.) French (forename not given), assistant to Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich von Müller (1825–1896), who collected many Australian fishes described by Klunzinger, including type of this one
- Bodianus oxycephalus* (Bleeker 1862)**  
*oxy*, sharp; *cephalus*, head, referring to its sharply pointed head
- Bodianus unimaculatus* (Günther 1862)**  
*uni-*, one; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to oblong deep-black spot usually present on middle dorsal-fin spines
- Bodianus vulpinus* (Richardson 1850)**  
fox-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring “strong series of [canine] teeth [that] give it a sinister look” when jaw are protracted (Gomon 2006 suggests it is named for “elongate fox-like snout”)
- Bolbometopon* Smith 1956**  
*bolbos*, swelling; *metopon*, forehead, referring to large hump on forehead of adults
- Bolbometopon muricatum* (Valenciennes 1840)**  
furnished with numerous short hard excrescences, presumably referring to distinct nodules at base of each exposed tooth
- Calotomus* Gilbert 1890**  
*calo-*, beautiful; *tomos*, cutting, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “regularly imbricated” cutting teeth of *C. xenodon* (= *carolinus*), “arranged in regular rows in both jaws”
- Calotomus carolinus* (Valenciennes 1840)**  
*-inus*, belonging to: Caroline Islands, western Pacific Ocean, type locality (widely occurs in Indo-Pacific from East Africa through the Indian Ocean to eastern Pacific Ocean around the Revillagigedo and Galapagos Islands)
- Calotomus japonicus* (Valenciennes 1840)**  
Japanese, originally described from Japan (also occurs off Taiwan and South Korea)
- Calotomus spinidens* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**  
*spina*, thorn; *dens*, teeth, described as having jaws “armed with pointed teeth” (translation)

**Calotomus viridescens (Rüppell 1835)**

greenish, referring to “grass green” (translation) body color (probably referring to terminal-phase males)

**Calotomus zonarchus (Jenkins 1903)**

*zonus*, band; *archus*, anal, referring to four oblique bands on anal fin

**Centrolabrus Günther 1861**

*centron*, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “numerous” (per Günther 1862) dorsal-fin spines and/or five anal-fin spines, i.e., a spiny *Labrus*

**Centrolabrus exoletus (Linnaeus 1758)**

antiquated, “said to be in allusion to the anomalous number of 5 spines in the anal” (Jordan & Evermann 1898)

**Cetoscarus Smith 1956**

etymology not explained, perhaps *cetos*, whale or sea monster, referring to large size (up to 122 cm according to Smith) attained by *C. pulchellus* (=bicolor); *Scarus*, ancient Greek word for parrotfish

**Cetoscarus bicolor (Rüppell 1829)**

*bi-*, two, i.e., bicolored, described as greenish-yellow above and dark-green below (perhaps an initial-phase female)

**Cetoscarus ocellatus (Valenciennes 1840)**

with an eye-like spot, referring to orange-ringed ocellus on dorsal fin of juveniles

**Cheilinus Lacepède 1801**

lipped, presumably referring to extensible upper lip of *C. trilobatus*

**Cheilinus abudjubbe Rüppell 1835**

from *Abu djubbe* or *Senuat abu djubbe*, Arabic names for this wrasse along the Red Sea

**Cheilinus chlorourus (Bloch 1791)**

*chloros*, green; *oura*, tailed, described (from a dried specimen) and illustrated as having a green tail (color variable depending on age, sex and color phase)

**Cheilinus fasciatus (Bloch 1791)**

banded, referring to alternating white and blackish or dark-gray bars or bands on sides

**Cheilinus lunulatus (Forsskål 1775)**

somewhat moon-shaped, referring to yellow crescent-shaped mark on operculum

**Cheilinus oxycephalus Bleeker 1853**

*oxy*, sharp; *cephalus*, head, described as having a pointed head (“capite acuto”)

**Cheilinus quinquecinctus Rüppell 1835**

*quinque*, five; *cinctus*, band or girdle, referring to five yellowish (but often white) vertical bars on body, the fifth at base of caudal fin

**Cheilinus trilobatus Lacepède 1801**

*tri-*, three; *lobatus*, lobed, referring to caudal fin, rounded in the middle (lobe #1) with protruding upper and lower lobes

**Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell 1835**

wavy, allusion not explained, presumably referring to wavy lines on body of adults

**Cheilio Lacepède 1802**

from *cheilos*, lip, “the lips, and especially that of the lower jaw, very pendent [hanging down]” (translation)

**Cheilio inermis (Forsskål 1775)**

unarmed, referring to lack of spiny rays in fins, a clear misnomer as all wrasses have spiny fins; since the name incorrectly described the fish, Valenciennes attempted to replace it with *C. forskalii* in 1839, noting that its first dorsal rays are shorter, more slender, and a little less flexible compared to other wrasses at Isle-de-France (Mauritius)

**Chlorurus Swainson 1839**

*chloros*, green; *oura*, tail, allusion not explained, possibly referring to green-violet tail of type species, *C. gibbus*

**Chlorurus atrilunula (Randall & Bruce 1983)**

*atri-*, black; *lunula*, crescent, referring to black crescentic mark on posterior caudal fin of preserved specimens

**Chlorurus bleekeri (de Beaufort 1940)**

in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who identified this species as *Scarus quoyi* in 1853

**Chlorurus bowersi (Snyder 1909)**

in honor of politician George M. Bowers (1863-1925), head of the U.S. Fish Commission, whose fisheries steamer *Albatross* collected type

***Chlorurus capistratoides* (Bleeker 1847)**

-*oides*, having the form of: similar to *Scarus capistratus* Valenciennes 1840 (an unidentifiable species with no type specimens) in body shape and color but differing in dentition, squamation and in having non-elongate caudal-fin rays (Bleeker mentioned that the former taxon may be a juvenile of the latter)

***Chlorurus cyanescens* (Valenciennes 1840)**

bluish, referring to bluish-gray body color in life (greenish-brown in alcohol)

***Chlorurus enneacanthus* (Lacepède 1802)**

*ennea*, nine; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to nine spines on dorsal and anal fins

***Chlorurus frontalis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

frontal, also used to indicate forehead, presumably referring to large green blotch on forehead based on proposed common name, “Front Tacheté”

***Chlorurus genazonatus* (Randall & Bruce 1983)**

*genys*, cheek; *zonatus*, banded, referring to broad bands of purple and blue-green on cheek of terminal males, its most conspicuous color marking

***Chlorurus gibbus* (Rüppell 1829)**

hump, referring to fleshy knob on forehead of large males

***Chlorurus japonensis* (Bloch 1789)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Japan (possibly Indonesia), type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and western Mascarenes east to Tonga, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to Queensland [Australia] and New Caledonia)

***Chlorurus microrhinos* (Bleeker 1854)**

*micro-*, small; *rhinos*, nose, referring to its nostrils, described as “microscopic” and “scarcely visible” (translations)

***Chlorurus oedema* (Snyder 1909)**

swelling or tumor, referring to fleshy knob on forehead of large males

***Chlorurus perspicillatus* (Steindachner 1879)**

spectacled, allusion not explained, probably referring to blue-outlined saddle-like bars just in front of eyes

***Chlorurus rhakoura* Randall & Anderson 1997**

*rhakos*, rag; *oura*, tail, referring to ragged posterior margin of caudal fin

***Chlorurus sordidus* (Forsskål 1775)**

dirty, presumably referring to rusty brown (“fusco ferrugineo”) body color, possibly a female (males are greenish)

***Chlorurus spilurus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*spilos*, mark or spot; *oura*, tailed, referring to yellow (described as black in contemporary accounts) spot or patch at caudal-fin base of females

***Chlorurus strongylocephalus* (Bleeker 1855)**

*strongylos*, round; *cephalus*, head, referring to “circular profile of the head” (translation)

***Chlorurus troschelii* (Bleeker 1853)**

in honor of zoologist Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), “whose ichthyological works are widely known” (translation)

***Choerodon* Bleeker 1847**

*choiros*, pig; *odon*, tooth, referring to prominent anterior canines, which Bleeker called “slagtanden” (tusks), hence the common name tuskfish

Subgenus ***Choerodon******Choerodon anchorago* (Bloch 1791)**

-*ago*, like, i.e., anchor-like, referring to teeth in lower jaw “anchored in front and inwardly and outwardly curved on the sides” (translation), prompting Bloch to call it “Ankerzahn” (Anchor tooth) in German (Gomon 2017 is incorrect in saying that name may refer to anchor-like color pattern)

***Choerodon cauteroma* Gomon & Allen 1987**

Latin for a brand, referring to characteristic prominent brand-like black mark on upper portion of side below the seventh dorsal spine

***Choerodon cephalotes* (Castelnau 1875)**

headed, presumably referring to large head,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of SL, with a “prominent and very convex” forehead

***Choerodon cyanodus* (Richardson 1843)**

*ciano-*, blue; *odus*, teeth, referring to “azure blue” canine teeth

**Choerodon graphicus (De Vis 1885)**

of writing, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to 7-8 “broad black cross bands confluent in the middle or on the dorsum,” which with some imagination could be said to resemble letters

**Choerodon oligacanthus (Bleeker 1851)**

*oligos*, few; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to fewer dorsal-fin spines (13) compared to presumed congeners in *Crenilabrus* (= *Symphodus*, 13-18, usually 14-17)

**Choerodon rubescens (Günther 1862)**

reddish; described from a skin, Günther assumed it had a reddish body color (color is yellowish-brown in juveniles to pinkish-grey or greenish-blue in large males)

**Choerodon schoenleinii (Valenciennes 1839)**

in honor of Johann Lucas Schönlein (1793-1864), German naturalist and professor of medicine (named at the request of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz [1807-1873], who supplied color illustration from which species was described)

**Choerodon venustus (De Vis 1884)**

beautiful, allusion not explained, probably referring to its attractive coloration (adults bluish-green with reddish sides, white belly, and a blue dot on each scale)

Subgenus **Aspiurochilus Fowler 1956**

*aspis*, shield and *oura*, tail, referring to large scales of caudal-fin base of *Crenilabrus stejnegeri* (= *Choerodon azurio*); *cheilus*, although identified by Fowler as meaning “lip,” its inclusion in the name was not explained and its relevance is not evident

**Choerodon azurio (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**

azure, allusion not explained, probably referring to blue bars on body scales and/or blue distal margins on dorsal, anal and caudal fins of initial-phase adults

**Choerodon cypselurus Gomon 2017**

*kypselos*, swallow (bird); *oura*, tail, referring to characteristic swallowtail-like caudal fin, unlike other members of the *C. azurio* clade

**Choerodon monostigma Ogilby 1910**

*mono-*, one; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to characteristic violet-to-black spot between last three spines of dorsal fin

**Choerodon robustus (Günther 1862)**

full-bodied or stout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to stouter body compared to the much more slender *C. typus*

**Choerodon zamboangae (Seale & Bean 1907)**

of Zamboanga, Philippines, type locality (also occurs off Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and northern Australia)

Subgenus **Lienardella Fowler & Bean 1928**

*-ella*, diminutive connoting endearment: named for ichthyologist Élizé Liénard (1808-1876), author of several early papers on the fishes of Mauritius (although *C. fasciatus* does not occur there)

**Choerodon fasciatus (Günther 1867)**

banded, referring to “bluish-ashy cross bands each edged with violet” on head and body (presumably color of dried type specimens; adults have brilliant red bands in life)

Subgenus **Lutjanilabrus Gomon 2017**

*lutjan*, from *ikan* (=fish) *lutjang*, Malayan vernacular for snappers (Lutjaniformes: Lutjanidae: *Lutjanus*), referring to its snapper-like form; *Labrus*, type genus of family, used here as a general suffix for wrasse

**Choerodon vitta Ogilby 1910**

ribbon or stripe, referring to broad blackish band on middle of body from behind eye to caudal peduncle

Subgenus **Peaolopesia Smith 1949**

*-ia*, belonging to: patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Peão Lopes, Lourenço Marques Museum (Mozambique), for whom Smith named *Oplegnathus peaolopesi* in 1947, described as a “most able collector [of fishes] and technician”

**Choerodon albofasciatus Gomon 2017**

*albus*, white; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to prominent white stripe on side as part of its initial phase coloration [replacement name for *C. japonicus* (Kamohara 1958), preoccupied by *Labrus japonicus* Valenciennes 1839 when in *Choerodon*]

**Choerodon aurulentus Gomon 2017**

ornamented with gold, referring to prominent golden markings on stark-white head and body, including narrow golden horizontal stripe from lower margin of eye to dorsoposterior corner of caudal peduncle



**Choerodon frenatus Ogilby 1910**

bridled, referring to two dark-blue bands in front of eye, the upper pair meeting across the middle, the lower across tip of snout

**Choerodon gomoni Allen & Randall 2002**

in honor of Martin F. Gomon (b. 1945), senior curator of fishes, Museum of Victoria (Melbourne, Australia), for his contribution to the our knowledge of wrasses of the tribe Hypsigenyini; he also “generously shared” his knowledge of *Choerodon* with the authors

**Choerodon gymnogenys (Günther 1867)**

*gymnos*, bare or naked; *genys*, cheek, referring to lack of scales on all but dorsoposterior corner of cheek

**Choerodon jordani (Snyder 1908)**

in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), founding President of Stanford University (California, USA)

**Choerodon margaritiferus Fowler & Bean 1928**

*margarita*, pearl; *fero*, to bear, referring to pearly spots on side of body

**Choerodon skaiopygmaeus Gomon 2017**

*skaios*, western, referring to its distribution in the western Indian Ocean off Somalia; *pygmaios*, pygmy, a dwarf species, reaching 139 mm SL

**Choerodon sugillatum Gomon 1987**

black and blue, referring to blue-edged black bar below lateral line under third or fourth dorsal-fin spine

**Choerodon zosterophorus (Bleeker 1868)**

*zosteros*, belt or girdle; *phora*, to bear, referring to oblique bright-white stripe angled across sides

Subgenus **Xiphocheilus Bleeker 1856**

*xiphos*, sword or saber; *cheilus*, lip, referring to compressed upper lip, having a “somewhat saber-like shape” (translation)

**Choerodon typus (Bleeker 1856)**

etymology not explained, but since Bleeker bestowed 22 other new fish species with the name *typus*, all of them serving as the type species of new genera, it is reasonable to assume that the same applies here (i.e., type of *Xiphocheilus*); however, Gomon (2017), apparently unaware of Bleeker’s propensity for using *typus* for type species, believes the name is from the Greek *typos* for “figure or mark,” most likely referring to black band on upper sides below central dorsal-fin spines

**Cirrhilabrus Temminck & Schlegel 1845**

etymology not explained, presumably *cirrus*, curl or tendril, or *cirritus*, filamentous, and *Labrus*, type genus of family, with two possible explanations: referring to long, filamentous ventral fins (presumably of a male *C. temminckii*, described but not named until 1853), which Temminck & Schlegel said was unique among labrids; or referring to cirrus just behind tip of each dorsal- and anal-fin spine

**Cirrhilabrus adornatus Randall & Kunzmann 1998**

adorned or decorated, referring to bright-red markings on body and dorsal fin

**Cirrhilabrus africanus Victor 2016**

African, known from Kenya and presumed to occur off South Africa, Tanzania and Mozambique

**Cirrhilabrus apterygia (Allen 1983)**

*a-*, without; *pterygia*, fin, referring to lack of pelvic fins, its most distinctive feature

**Cirrhilabrus aquamarinus Tea, Allen & Dailami 2021**

named for the brilliant teal to aquamarine color of males, an unusual color shared with no other species of the genus

**Cirrhilabrus aurantidorsalis Allen & Kuitert 1999**

*aur[antium]*, orange; *dorsalis*, back, referring to bright-orange area on upper back of males

**Cirrhilabrus balteatus Randall 1988**

belted, referring to broad salmon-pink zone dorsoanteriorly on body of male

**Cirrhilabrus bathyphilus Randall & Nagareda 2002**

*bathy*, deep; *philos*, lover (i.e., a noun, lover of the deep), referring to its occurrence in water that is deep (60-217 m) for the genus

**Cirrhilabrus beauperryi Allen, Drew & Barber 2008**

in honor of Beau Perry on the occasion of his birthday, at the request of his parents, philanthropists Claire and Noel Perry, who have generously supported Conservation International, a leading nongovernmental organization dedicated to preserving global biodiversity

***Cirrhilabrus blatteus* Springer & Randall 1974**

purple, referring to “persistent and distinctive” purple color of certain bones and scales (which persists in preservative)

***Cirrhilabrus briangreenei* Tea, Pyle & Rocha 2020**

in honor of ichthyologist Brian D. Greene (b. 1980), Bishop Museum (Honolulu) and University of Hawaii, “who in addition to collecting the type specimens, has contributed extensively towards the study and exploration of coral-reef diversity (particularly on MCEs [mesophotic coral ecosystems]) through deep technical diving”

***Cirrhilabrus brunneus* Allen 2006**

dusky, dark or tawny, referring to overall color pattern of holotype (mainly dark brown with slight purplish hue)

***Cirrhilabrus cenderawasih* Allen & Erdmann 2006**

named for Cenderawasih Bay, Irian Jaya, Barat Province, Indonesia, type locality

***Cirrhilabrus chaliasi* Tea, Allen & Dailami 2021**

in honor of Vincent Chalias, a “skilled underwater photographer, field biologist, and proponent of coral and fish aquaculture in Bali. He greatly assisted in the description of [this] species through his excellent underwater photographs and detailed field observations”

***Cirrhilabrus claire* Randall & Pyle 2001**

in honor of Claire T. Michihara, wife of Charles “Chip” J. Boyle, who collected type in 1990; they co-own Cook Island Aquarium Fish, a marine-aquarium fish exporter [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “ae”]

***Cirrhilabrus condei* Allen & Randall 1996**

in honor of zoologist Bruno Condé (1920-2004), director of l’Aquarium de Nancy, for his “outstanding service” as editor of *Revue française d’Aquariologie* (journal in which description appeared) and “valuable” contributions to the aquarium field

***Cirrhilabrus cyanogularis* Tea, Frable & Gill 2018**

*cyanos*, blue; *gularis*, throated, referring to extensive blue throat coloration of males

***Cirrhilabrus cyanopleura* (Bleeker 1851)**

*cyano-*, blue; *pleura*, side, referring to dark blue-green edges on many scales of males in alcohol (dark purple in life)

***Cirrhilabrus earlei* Randall & Pyle 2001**

in honor of John L. Earle, Association for Marine Exploration, who collected type and was co-collector (with the junior author) of five of the paratypes

***Cirrhilabrus efatensis* Walsh, Tea & Tanaka 2017**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Éfaté Island, Vanuatu, type locality (also occurs at Espiritu Santo)

***Cirrhilabrus exquisitus* Smith 1957**

exquisite, “an especially beautiful small fish, the colouring exquisite”

***Cirrhilabrus filamentosus* (Klausewitz 1976)**

filamentous, referring to long filament extending from 10th and 11th rays of dorsal fin of males

***Cirrhilabrus finifenmaa* Tea, Najeeb, Rowlett & Rocha 2022**

Dhivehi (Maldivian) for rose, referring to bright magenta and peach to orange-pink coloration of males in life; the pink rose (fiyatoshi finifenmaa in Dhivehi) is also the national flower of the Maldives, where this wrasse occurs

***Cirrhilabrus flavidorsalis* Randall & Carpenter 1980**

*flavus*, yellow; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to bright-yellow outer half of dorsal fin of males

***Cirrhilabrus greeni* Allen & Hammer 2017**

in honor of Tim Green of Monsoon Aquatics, collector of fishes and corals for the aquarium trade (Darwin, Australia), who collected type

***Cirrhilabrus humanni* Allen & Erdmann 2012**

in honor of Paul Humann (b. 1937), underwater photographer and author, who first sighted this wrasse while diving with fellow photographer-authors Ned and Anna DeLoach; “Paul has been an important contributor to our knowledge of reef fishes through the publications of his company New World Publications, Inc. of Jacksonville, Florida”

***Cirrhilabrus hygroxerus* Allen & Hammer 2016**

*hygros*, wet; *xeros*, dry, referring to monsoonal cycle of wet and dry seasons of northern tropical Australia, where it occurs (Timor Sea); name also acknowledges Monsoon Aquatics, a collector of fishes and corals for the aquarium trade (Darwin) that supplied all of the type specimens and “continues to be an excellent source of specimens” for the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin)

***Cirrhilabrus isosceles* Tea, Senou & Greene 2016**

named for distinctive triangle of color on midportion of caudal fin of terminal-phase males

***Cirrhilabrus joanallena* Allen 2000**

in honor of Allen's mother, Joan Mary Allen of Pensacola, Florida (USA)

***Cirrhilabrus johnsoni* Randall 1988**

in honor of David S. Johnson, an underwater photographer at Kwajalein Atoll (Marshall Islands) who first observed this wrasse and helped collect type specimens

***Cirrhilabrus jordani* Snyder 1904**

in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), who provided “much help” and “many valuable suggestions” in the preparation of the paper in which description appeared

***Cirrhilabrus katherinae* Randall 1992**

in honor of Katherine A. Meyer, late wife of John W. Shepherd, Marine Laboratory at Guam, and named at his request (Shepherd collected and photographed type)

***Cirrhilabrus kato* Senou & Hirata 2000**

in honor of Shoichi Kato, owner of Regulus Diving (Hachijo Island, Japan), who collected type

***Cirrhilabrus laboutei* Randall & Lubbock 1982**

in honor of Pierre Laboute (b. 1942), marine biologist and professional diver, whose 1976 underwater photo was the first of this colorful wrasse; he advised the senior author where to collect fishes in New Caledonia

***Cirrhilabrus lanceolatus* Randall & Masuda 1991**

leaf-like, referring to distinctive shape of caudal fin, particularly of the male

***Cirrhilabrus lineatus* Randall & Lubbock 1982**

lined, referring to numerous purple lines on head and body of both males and females

***Cirrhilabrus lubbocki* Randall & Carpenter 1980**

in honor of Hugh Roger Lubbock (1951-1981), marine biologist, who obtained the first specimen and suspected that it represented an undescribed species [Lubbock died in a car crash in Rio de Janeiro just shy of his 30th birthday]

***Cirrhilabrus lunatus* Randall & Masuda 1991**

crenate-shaped, referring to lunate caudal fin of the male, then unique to the genus (others have since been described)

***Cirrhilabrus luteovittatus* Randall 1988**

*luteus*, yellow; *vittatus*, banded or striped, referring to yellow stripe on lower side of male

***Cirrhilabrus marinda* Allen, Erdmann & Dailami 2015**

in honor of the Bupati and Vice Bupati of Raja Ampat, Marcus Wanma and Inda Arfan, who have “ably led the world's most marine biodiverse regency since 2003. Under their wise and forward-thinking leadership, Raja Ampat's coral reefs are now amongst the best managed in the Coral Triangle, with nearly 1.5 million hectares of the archipelago contained within Indonesia's largest marine protected area network” (name is based on a combination of the first part of their respective names, Mar[cus] and Inda, treated as a noun in apposition without the plural genitive suffix *-orum*)

***Cirrhilabrus marjorie* Allen, Randall & Carlson 2003**

in honor of Marjorie Awai, Curator of the Florida Aquarium, former Curatorial Assistant, Ichthyology Department, Bishop Museum (Honolulu), and wife of third author [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “*ae*”]

***Cirrhilabrus melanomarginatus* Randall & Shen 1978**

*melanos*, black; *marginatus*, edged or bordered, referring to broad black margin on dorsal fin of specimens as small as 56 mm SL

***Cirrhilabrus morrisoni* Allen 1999**

in honor of Hugh Morrison (b. 1951), longtime friend and owner of Perth Diving Academy, for “much appreciated service” to the Western Australian Museum; he “generously allowed [Allen] and other museum staff to join his diving expeditions and had enthusiastically donated numerous molluscan specimens” to the Museum

***Cirrhilabrus nahackyi* Walsh & Tanaka 2012**

in honor of marine aquarium-fish collector Anthony “Tony” Nahacky, who supplied type specimens and detailed information on type locality

***Cirrhilabrus naokoae* Randall & Tanaka 2009**

in honor of the junior author's wife Naoka

***Cirrhilabrus punctatus* Randall & Kuitert 1989**

spotted, referring to numerous pale dots on head and body of both male and female color phases

***Cirrhilabrus pylei* Allen & Randall 1996**

in honor of ichthyologist Richard L. Pyle (b. 1967), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type

***Cirrhilabrus randalli* Allen 1995**

in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for his “outstanding” contribution to our knowledge of Indo-Pacific coral reef fishes

***Cirrhilabrus rhomboidalis* Randall 1988**

-*alis*, adjectival suffix: referring to rhomboidal shape of caudal fin

***Cirrhilabrus roseafascia* Randall & Lubbock 1982**

*rosea*, rosy; *fascia*, band or stripe, referring to deep-pink stripe along back of females

***Cirrhilabrus rubeus* Victor 2016**

red, referring to bright-red color of terminal-phase males

***Cirrhilabrus rubrimarginatus* Randall 1992**

*ruber*, red; *marginatus*, edged or bordered, referring to broad red margins of dorsal and caudal fins

***Cirrhilabrus rubripinnis* Randall & Carpenter 1980**

*ruber*, red; *pinnis*, fin, referring to bright-red dorsal, anal and pelvic fins of males (and red on the dorsal and anal fins of females)

***Cirrhilabrus rubrisquamis* Randall & Emery 1983**

*ruber-*, red; *squamis*, scale, referring to vertically elongate red mark on each scale

***Cirrhilabrus rubriventralis* Springer & Randall 1974**

*rubrum*, red; *ventralis*, of the belly, referring to “brilliant” red pelvic (or ventral) fins of males in life

***Cirrhilabrus ryukyuensis* Ishikawa 1904**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Islands, Japan, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Indonesia and Malaysia to Philippines, north to Taiwan and Japan)

***Cirrhilabrus sanguineus* Cornic 1987**

blood-red, referring to blood-red (or magenta) blotch descending from dorsal-fin to near anal fin of males [Cornic, in a field guide to the fishes of Mauritius, did not intend to name this wrasse but did so anyway when he suggested *C. sanguineus* would be an appropriate name]

***Cirrhilabrus scottorum* Randall & Pyle 1989**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Sir Peter (1909-1989) and Lady Philippa Scott (1918-2010), for their “great contribution in nature conservation. Both have a keen interest in marine life of tropic seas, particularly of fishes. They organized the dive cruise to the Coral Sea and accompanied [the authors] to Osprey Reef where [they] collected and photographed this lovely fish. They marveled at the beauty of its color, and Sir Peter painted a portrait of it.” [Sir Peter, an ornithologist and son of Antarctic explorer Robert F. Scott, was one of the founders of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and designed its panda logo]

***Cirrhilabrus shutmani* Tea & Gill 2017**

in honor of Barnett Paul Shutman, RVS Fishworld (a tropical-fish exporter in the Philippines), who provided holotype, paratypes and photos of them

***Cirrhilabrus solorensis* Bleeker 1853**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lawajong, Solor Island, Indonesia, type locality

***Cirrhilabrus squirei* Walsh 2014**

in honor of Cadel Squire, who discovered and first collected this wrasse in 2008; he, along with father Lyle, brother Lyle junior, and mother Beverly, have “contributed greatly to the understanding of marine species in Queensland and throughout Australia over many years” (the brothers run Cairns Marine, a marine aquarium-fish exporter)

***Cirrhilabrus temminckii* Bleeker 1853**

in honor of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), who, with Hermann Schlegel, wrote a description of this wrasse but did not name it in their *Fauna Japonica* (1845)

***Cirrhilabrus tonozukai* Allen & Kuitert 1999**

in honor of underwater photographer Takamasa “Tono” Tonozuka (Denpasar, Bali), who has contributed many “excellent” photos of fishes to both authors, including this species

***Cirrhilabrus wakanda* Tea, Pinheiro, Shepherd & Rocha 2019**

named for the fictional East African nation of Wakanda, home of the Marvel Comics’ superhero Black Panther, which, like this mesophotic wrasse (occurring at 50-80 m), “has remained hidden from the world for a long time”; its proposed common name, Vibranium Fairy Wrasse, refers to the fictional metal vibranium, a rare substance found on Wakanda that is woven into Black Panther’s suit, similar to the wrasse’s purple chain-link scale pattern

***Cirrhilabrus walindi* Allen & Randall 1996**

named for Walindi Plantation Resort, located on the edge of Kimbe Bay, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, type locality; Walindi provided logistic assistance during the first author’s visits there in December 1994 and April 1996

***Cirrhilabrus walshi* Randall & Pyle 2001**

in honor of Fenton Walsh, Cairns Marine (a marine aquarium-fish exporter in Queensland, Australia), who collected type in 1989

***Cirrhilabrus xanthozonus* Allen, Erdmann & Utama 2024**

*xanthos*, yellow; *zonus*, unnecessary masculinization of *zona* (L.), band, referring to the distinctive orange zone on its lower, anterior body

***Coris* Lacepède 1801**

*korys*, helmet, referring to scaly plate that encompasses skull, eyes and jaws of all wrasses

***Coris atlantica* Günther 1862**

*-ica*, belonging to: Atlantic Ocean, presumably referring to type locality off Sierra Leone (occurs in eastern Atlantic from Cape Verde Islands to Gabon)

***Coris auricularis* (Valenciennes 1839)**

pertaining to the ear, referring to dark-blue mark on rear of gill cover of large terminal-phase males

***Coris aurilineata* Randall & Kuitert 1982**

*aureus*, gold; *lineatus*, lined, referring to golden-yellow lines in life, found in both juvenile and adult stages

***Coris aygula* Lacepède 1801**

a word of uncertain provenance used by Lacepède and others to mean egret (the bird) and the French *aigrette*, ornamental headdresses usually made from feathers, presumably referring to elongated first dorsal-fin ray of terminal-phase males

***Coris ballieui* Vaillant & Sauvage 1875**

in honor of Pierre Étienne Théodore Ballieu (1828-1885), French consul to the Sandwich Islands (Hawai'i), who provided Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris) with many specimens from Hawai'i, including type of this wrasse (see also *Thalassoma ballieui*, Labriformes part 2)

***Coris batuensis* (Bleeker 1856)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Batu Island, Indonesia, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Maldives and Chagos Archipelago east to Marshall Islands, Fiji and Tonga, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia)

***Coris bulbifrons* Randall & Kuitert 1982**

*bulbus*, swelling; *frons*, forehead, referring to prominent convexity that develops on head anterodorsal to eye of adults of both sexes

***Coris caudimacula* (Quoy & Gaimard 1834)**

*caudi-*, tail; *macula*, spot, referring to large, diffuse and blackish spot usually present at caudal-fin base

***Coris centralis* Randall 1999**

central, referring to its occurrence at the Line Islands in the central Pacific

***Coris cuvieri* (Bennett 1831)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), whose work on fishes culminated with his contributions to *Histoire naturelle des poissons* (1828-1831)



*Coris formosa*. From: Bennett, J. W. 1828-30. *A selection from the most remarkable and interesting fishes found on the coast of Ceylon*. London. i-viii + 30 unnumbered pp., Pls. 1-30.

**Coris debueni** Randall 1999

in honor of Spanish ichthyologist and oceanographer Fernando de Buen y Lozano (1895-1962), who had intended to describe this wrasse

**Coris dorsomacula** Fowler 1908

*dorsum*, back; *macula*, spot, referring to black spot at base of posterior dorsal-fin rays of females

**Coris flavovittata** (Bennett 1828)

*flavus*, yellow; *vittatus*, banded, referring to 4-6 longitudinal yellowish-white stripes on sides of juveniles

**Coris flava** Fricke & Durville 2021

Latin for yellow, referring to its characteristic yellow coloration of during both initial and terminal phases

**Coris formosa** (Bennett 1830)

beautiful, “one of the most beautiful” fishes of Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

**Coris gaimard** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)

patronym not identified but certainly in honor of Quoy’s fellow naturalist and collaborator Joseph Paul Gaimard (1796-1858), naval surgeon upon ship from which type was collected; although it may appear that Gaimard co-named a species after himself, his partner Quoy was probably solely responsible for the description, which appeared in a larger zoological survey under a shared byline [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

**Coris hewetti** Randall 1999

in honor of Jeremy Hewett (no other information available), who collected type with a spear in 1957

**Coris julis** (Linnaeus 1758)

from *ilus*, ancient name for a red labrid dating to at least Aristotle, perhaps from *ion*, violet

**Coris latifasciata** Randall 2013

*latus*, broad; *fasciata*, banded, referring to six dusky orange bars dorsally on body of adults

**Coris marquesensis** Randall 1999

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Marquesas Islands, where it is endemic

**Coris melanura** (Lowe 1839)

*melanos*, black; *oura*, tail, referring to “deep blackness of the caudal fin and hinder part of the tail or body”

**Coris musume** (Jordan & Snyder 1904)

from *Musume-bera*, its local name in Japan (per Jordan et al. 1913)

**Coris nigrotaenia** Mee & Hare 1995

*nigro-*, black; *taenia*, band, referring to vertically elongate black band below dorsal-fin base of both juveniles and adults

**Coris pictoides** Randall & Kuitert 1982

*-oides*, having the form of: referring to its “great similarity” in color to *C. picta*

**Coris picta** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

painted, described as having a cinnabar dorsal fin, a sky-blue back, and short transverse streaks on sides (the wavy or comb-like black stripe from snout through eye to caudal-fin base)

**Coris roseoviridis** Randall 1999

*roseo-*, rose red; *viridis*, green, referring to combined rose-red-and-green color of adult males in life

**Coris sandeyeri** (Hector 1884)

in honor of Andreas Fleming Stewart Sandager, Assistant Lighthouse Keeper at Tiritiri Matangi Island (Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand) and amateur naturalist, who collected type [since Hector consistently misspelled Sandager’s name as “Sandeyer,” that spelling is retained]

**Coris schroederii** (Bleeker 1858)

in honor of T. W. Schröder, Captain of the Infantry in the Royal Dutch East Indies Army and member of the Royal Naturalist Society, who provided holotype

**Coris variegata** (Rüppell 1835)

variegated, referring to combination of colors and markings, described as having light brown-green back and bluish flesh-colored belly (the colors merging in middle of body), yellow horizontal lines on upper body, dark-brown scales scattered about, six stripes running down from dorsal fin, rhombic blue patch behind eye, three fine blue lines across preoperculum, crimson iris, purple stripes on dorsal and anal fins, flesh-colored pectoral fins with a dark-blue spot at base, and isabelline tail

**Coris venusta** Vaillant & Sauvage 1875

lovely or beautiful, allusion not explained but probably referring to male coloration, which is highly variable; type specimen is described as having 3-4 irregular longitudinal lines of vermilion red color on a greenish body

**Cryptotomus Cope 1871**

*cryptos*, hidden; *tomus*, cutting (teeth), presumably referring to “Interior series of teeth in both jaws consolidated into a single cutting body on each side,” i.e., the teeth form a more or less continuous cutting edge and therefore are not clearly recognizable as teeth

**Cryptotomus roseus Cope 1871**

rosy, referring to “rosy purple” body color, most purple on the cheeks

**Ctenolabrus Valenciennes 1839**

*cteno*, comb, i.e., a *Labrus* with a pectinate preoperculum

**Ctenolabrus rupestris (Linnaeus 1758)**

living among rocks, allusion not explained but this wrasse normally occurs in areas dominated by rocks or boulders with many crevices to hide in

**Cymolutes Günther 1861**

etymology not explained, perhaps *cymo-*, of the waves and *lutes*, bathers, possibly referring to what Günther assumed was its habitat (*C. praetextatus*, type species, usually occurs in sandy reef flats and shallow lagoons)

**Cymolutes lecluse (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

in memory of naval surgeon M. (Monsieur) de Lécuse, presumably aboard ship from which type was collected; Quoy & Gaimard said he died of yellow fever [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

**Cymolutes praetextatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1834)**

fringed, referring to orange border on dorsal and anal fins

**Cymolutes torquatus (Valenciennes 1840)**

adorned with a necklace (or collar), perhaps referring to diagonal black streak behind operculum and above base of pectoral fin

**Decodon Günther 1861**

*deci-*, ten, *odon*, tooth, referring to 10 canine teeth of *D. puellaris* (8 anterior, 2 posterior)

**Decodon grandisquamis (Smith 1968)**

*grandis*, large; *squamis*, scale, referring to “strikingly” large deciduous scales

**Decodon melasma Gomon 1974**

black spot, referring to characteristic single black mark on each side of body of large specimens

**Decodon pacificus (Kamohara 1952)**

*-icus*, belonging to: presumably referring to occurrence in Pacific Ocean off Japan (described from Mimase, Kochi Prefecture; also occurs off Taiwan and northern Australia and in the Indian Ocean off Myanmar)

**Decodon puellaris (Poey 1860)**

pretty, from *puella*, girl, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coloration of adults (reddish above, whitish below, with yellow lines on body), and/or to the fact that 19th-century Cuban fishermen called it *doncella*, Spanish for maiden, not distinguishing it from *Halichoeres garnoti*, which usually goes by that name (apparently following a Portuguese tradition of giving labrids vernacular names alluding to women, e.g., *Bodianus*, *Scarus vetula*)

**Diproctacanthus Bleeker 1862**

*di-*, two; *procto-*, anus; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to two anal-fin spines

**Diproctacanthus xanthurus (Bleeker 1856)**

*xanthus*, yellow; *oura*, tail, referring to yellow caudal fin of adults (black in juveniles)

**Doratonotus Günther 1862**

*doratos*, spear; *notus*, back, presumably referring to nine dorsal-fin spines, the first two spines “half as long as the head, whilst the following decrease in length to the ninth, which, again, is nearly as long as the second”

**Doratonotus megalepis Günther 1862**

*mega-*, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to body “covered with large scales”

**Dotalabrus Whitley 1930**

*dota-*, etymology not explained nor evident; *Labrus*, type genus of family

**Dotalabrus alleni Russell 1988**

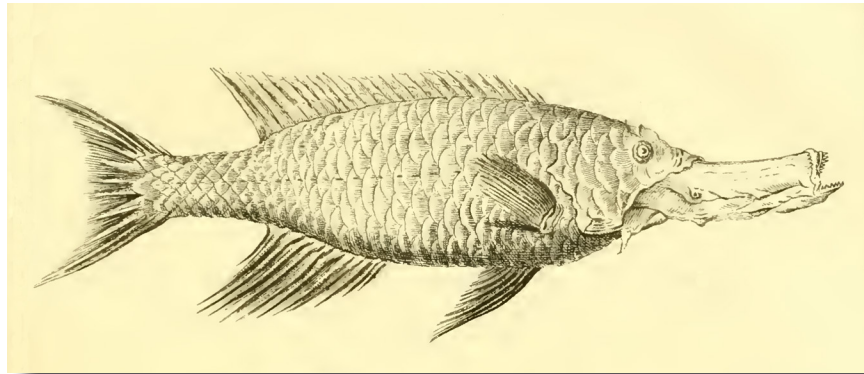
in honor of Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), who collected type series and drew Russell’s attention to this species

**Dotalabrus aurantiacus (Castelnau 1872)**

orange-colored, described as having a “beautiful orange colour” (presumably referring to males, which vary in color from reddish to yellow-brown, orange or greenish)

**Epibulus Cuvier 1815**

one who plots or schemes, based on *Bedrieger* (deceiver or trickster), Dutch name for *E. insidiator* given by artist and



*Epibulus insidiator*. From: Pallas, P. S. 1770. *Spicilegium Zoologicum quibus novae imprimis et obscurae animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur*. Berolini, Gottl. August. Lange. v. 1 (fasc. 8): 1-56, Pls. 1-5.

publisher Louis Renard (ca. 1678-1746) in 1719, who wrote that it “sits at the bottom like a dull fellow,” having a “long snout hidden in the mouth [protrusible jaws], which it throws out with great agility to capture any prey that comes too close” (translation); when not in use the jaws are tucked away inside the mouth, giving the fish a deceptively normal appearance

***Epibulus brevis* Carlson, Randall & Dawson 2008**

short, referring to distinctly smaller size (185 mm SL) compared to *E. insidiator* (up to 240 mm SL)

***Epibulus insidiator* (Pallas 1770)**

ambusher or lurker, presumably referring to belief among early naturalists that it feeds on terrestrial insects by shooting droplets of water from its elongated snout (a feeding strategy well-known among archerfishes, Carangiformes: Toxotidae); in actuality, this wrasse uses its highly protrusible jaws, which unfold into a tube and can extend up to 65% the length of its head (the most extreme jaw protrusion among fishes), to catch aquatic prey (e.g., small fishes and crustaceans)

***Eupetrichthys* Ramsay & Ogilby 1888**

*eu-*, well or very and *petro*, rock, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its large cycloid scales; *ichthys*, fish (Russell 1988 interprets name as “beautiful rock,” referring to its beautiful color pattern)

***Eupetrichthys angustipes* Ramsay & Ogilby 1888**

*angustus*, narrow; *pes*, foot, referring to elongated ray of ventral fin, one of the characters used to distinguish the genus (Russell 1988 translates name as *angustus*, slender and *stipes*, trunk, referring to its elongate body, but we believe this is incorrect)

***Frontilabrus* Randall & Condé 1989**

*frontis*, forehead, referring to strongly arched dorsal profile of head; *labrus*, referring to the family Labridae

***Frontilabrus caeruleus* Randall & Condé 1989**

blue, referring to overall blue coloration

***Gomphosus* Lacepède 1801**

from *gomphos*, nail or pin, referring to protracted beak-like snout

***Gomphosus caeruleus* Lacepède 1801**

blue, referring to blue (actually dark blue-green) body color of males

***Gomphosus klunzingeri* Klausewitz 1962**

proposed as a subspecies of *G. caeruleus* in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914), who collected type and reported it (in 1871) as *G. caeruleus*

***Gomphosus varius* Lacepède 1801**

different or variable, referring to general color of males, described as a combination of red, yellow and blue

***Haletta* Whitley 1947**

*-etta*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Herbert M. Hale (1895-1963), Director of the South Australian Museum

***Haletta semifasciata* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*semi-*, half; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 5-6 faint bars or markings on upper body of males

***Halichoeres* Rüppell 1835**

*halios*, sea; *choiros*, hog, i.e., hog of the sea or hogfish, referring to elongated conical tooth at each corner of mouth,



pointed outwards and forwards, and usually protruding beyond the flesh of lips, which reminded Rüppell of the canine teeth of a boar

***Halichoeres adustus* (Gilbert 1890)**

browned or scorched, presumably referring to “warm brown” color, “darker at the bases of the scales”

***Halichoeres aestuaricola* Bussing 1972**

*aestuarius*, tidal estuary; *-icola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to brackish-water habitat (estuaries, mangroves and tidal creeks)

***Halichoeres annularis* (Valenciennes 1839)**

Latin for having rings, presumably referring to semicircular bars (described as “anneaux concentriques”) on caudal fin of terminal-phase males

***Halichoeres argus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death were transformed into the feathers of a peacock, referring to red spot, edged with blue and black, on each scale of terminal-phase males

***Halichoeres bathyphilus* (Beebe & Tee-Van 1932)**

*bathy*, deep; *philos*, fond of, referring to capture of type specimen at 155 m

***Halichoeres bicolor* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

*bi-*, two, described as having two colors, dark or dusky above, yellowish below (presumably an adult male)

***Halichoeres binotopsis* (Bleeker 1849)**

*bi-*, two; *notos*, back; *opsis*, eye, presumably referring to two black, red-edged eyespots (ocelli) on dorsal fin of females

***Halichoeres biocellatus* Schultz 1960**

*bi-*, two; *ocellatus*, having eye-like spots, referring to pair of ocellate black spots on dorsal fin of juveniles and females

***Halichoeres bivittatus* (Bloch 1791)**

*bi-*, two; *vittatus*, striped, referring to two dark longitudinal stripes on sides

***Halichoeres bleekeri* (Steindachner & Döderlein 1887)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), whose works are cited many times by Steindachner & Döderlein

***Halichoeres brasiliensis* (Bloch 1791)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it occurs along the Brazilian continental shelf

***Halichoeres brownfieldi* (Whitley 1945)**

in honor of Edward John Brownfield, Acting Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Game, Perth, Australia

***Halichoeres burekiae* Weaver & Rocha 2007**

in honor of Joyce Burek, who first photographed the terminal phase-male, and in appreciation of the “talents and generosity” of Joyce and Frank Burek for donating their underwater photographs to the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (Gulf of Mexico) and their ongoing support of Sanctuary research and education (they brought this wrasse to the attention of researchers for identification) [although two people are honored, “*burekiae*” is not emended to “*burekorum*” since it appears Joyce was the primary recipient of the dedication]

***Halichoeres californicus* (Günther 1861)**

Californian, referring to Monterey, California (USA), type locality [replacement name for *Julis modestus* Girard 1854, preoccupied by *J. modestus* Bleeker 1847]

***Halichoeres caudalis* (Poey 1860)**

of the tail, referring to caudal fin, rounded medially, concave toward its points, the upper lobe longer than lower

***Halichoeres chierchiae* Di Caporiacco 1948**

in honor of Gaetano Chierchia (1850-1922), commander of the Italian naval corvette *Vettor Pisani* from which type (now lost) was collected [although named after a man, “*ae*” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “*a*”]

***Halichoeres chlorocephalus* Kuitert & Randall 1995**

*chloros*, green; *cephalus*, head, referring to bright-green head of males and anterior head of females

***Halichoeres chloropterus* (Bloch 1791)**

*chloro-*, green; *pterus*, fin, referring to green fins of males (which also have a green body)

***Halichoeres chrysotaenia* (Bleeker 1853)**

*chrysos*, gold; *taenia*, band, referring to orange stripes on head and body of females

***Halichoeres chrysus* Randall 1981**

golden, referring to bright-yellow color of both males and females

***Halichoeres claudia* Randall & Rocha 2009**

in honor of the junior author's wife Claudia, also a marine biologist, for her "continued support and help with lab work" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "ae"]

***Halichoeres cosmetus* Randall & Smith 1982**

adorned, referring to its "brilliant and complex" colors

***Halichoeres cyanocephalus* (Bloch 1791)**

*cyano-*, blue; *cephalus*, head, described and illustrated as having a blue head; in actuality, head is yellow in adults with a blue stripe in center of snout of terminal-phase males

***Halichoeres dimidiatus* (Agassiz 1831)**

halved, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to upper half of body colored differently from the lower (this can be seen in plate that accompanied the description but is more evident in photos of terminal-phase males in which a bright-blue band separates yellow back and white belly)

***Halichoeres discolor* Bussing 1983**

variegated or particolored, referring to mottled color pattern of juveniles, unlike striped color pattern of adults

***Halichoeres dispilus* (Günther 1864)**

*di-*, two; *spilos*, mark or spot, presumably referring to black spot on lateral line above pectoral fin and another on base of tail, described as "very distinct" on young specimens

***Halichoeres dussumieri* (Valenciennes 1839)**

in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792–1883), French voyager and merchant, who provided holotype

***Halichoeres erdmanni* Randall & Allen 2010**

in honor of "esteemed colleague" Mark V. Erdmann (b. 1968), marine biologist, who collected type

***Halichoeres garnoti* (Valenciennes 1839)**

in honor of Prosper Garnot (1794–1838), French naval surgeon, naturalist and collector, aboard *La Coquille* during its circumnavigation of the world (1822–1825); he provided type from Martinique Island, West Indies

***Halichoeres gurrobyi* Victor 2016**

in honor of Chabiraj (Yam) Gurroby, for his 35 years of efforts in observing and collecting the fishes of Mauritius (including type of this wrasse); he operates Ornamental Marine World Ltd., a marine aquarium-fish exporter, with his children Mohesh and Meneeka Gurroby

***Halichoeres hartzfeldii* (Bleeker 1852)**

in honor of German physician Joseph Hartzfeld (1815–1885), Principal Medical Officer, Royal Dutch East Indies Army, who collected type, and whose collections, Bleeker said earlier in 1852, improved the scientific knowledge of Ambon Island's fish fauna

***Halichoeres hilomeni* Randall & Allen 2010**

in honor of Vincent V. Hilomen, University of the Philippines Los Baños, for his efforts in obtaining collection and export permits and arranging the shipment of type specimens to the authors

***Halichoeres hortulanus* (Lacepède 1801)**

belonging to a garden, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to its multiple colorful spots and blotches, like a flower bed in bloom (but Lacepède did not mention colors or color pattern); one online reference (Mazza 2013, Monaco Nature Encyclopedia) claims the name means "gardener," referring to its habit of turning up sand and coral fragments looking for food, but Lacepède did not mention this behavior

***Halichoeres inornatus* (Gilbert 1890)**

undecorated, described as having a "Nearly uniform olivaceous" body color in spirits, with "translucent, unmarked" fins (described from one preserved specimen; living individuals are salmon-pink to orange with bright-blue stripes on body and fins)

***Halichoeres insularis* Allen & Robertson 1992**

of islands, described from Socorro Island, Revillagigedo Islands, in the eastern Pacific of México

***Halichoeres iridis* Randall & Smith 1982**

of the rainbow, referring to the many colors that can be seen on a single individual

***Halichoeres kallochroma* (Bleeker 1853)**

*kallos*, beauty; *chroma*, color, a "pretty species very recognizable by its strongly expressed colors" (translation)

***Halichoeres kneri* Bleeker 1862**

in honor of the "celebrated" (translated) Austrian ichthyologist Rudolph Kner (1810–1869)

***Halichoeres lamarii* (Valenciennes 1839)**

in honor of French explorer, naturalist and pharmacist Christophe-Augustin Lamare-Picquot (1785–1873), who

provided type from Mauritius (Valenciennes spelled the name “Lamarre-Picquot” in the text)

***Halichoeres lapillus* Smith 1947**

small stone or pebble, allusion not explained, perhaps in some way referring to “groups of blue-edged green diamond-shaped patches, each on one scale”; contemporary photos of females show white spots on body and dorsal fin, which could be said to resemble pebbles

***Halichoeres leptotaenia* Randall & Earle 1994**

*leptos*, thin; *taenia*, band, referring to three narrow salmon-pink stripes on body

***Halichoeres leucoxanthus* Randall & Smith 1982**

*leucos*, white; *xanthus*, yellow, referring to “striking” half-white (lower body) and half-yellow (upper body) coloration

***Halichoeres leucurus* (Walbaum 1792)**

*leuco-*, white; *oura*, tailed, described as having a white margin along caudal fin (contemporary photos show what could be described as a yellow margin)

***Halichoeres maculipinna* (Müller & Troschel 1848)**

*macula*, spot; *pinna*, fin, referring to black spot on dorsal fin, most prominent on terminal-phase males

***Halichoeres malpelo* Allen & Robertson 1992**

named for Malpelo Island, eastern Pacific, west of Colombia, only known area of occurrence

***Halichoeres margaritaceus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

pearly, referring to pearly white blotches on lower sides of intermediate-phase females; Valenciennes also mentioned a pearly white line under the eye

***Halichoeres marginatus* Rüppell 1835**

edged or bordered, allusion not explained, possibly referring to margins of dorsal, anal and caudal fins with a “double-colored hem, yellow-brown inside, sky-blue outside” (translation)

***Halichoeres melanochir* Fowler & Bean 1928**

*melanos*, black; *cheiros*, hand, referring to large black spot covering pectoral-fin base

***Halichoeres melanotis* (Gilbert 1890)**

*melanos*, black; *otis*, ear, referring to jet-black spot on opercular flap

***Halichoeres melanurus* (Bleeker 1851)**

*melano-*, black; *oura*, tailed, referring to black caudal-fin tip of males

***Halichoeres melas* Randall & Earle 1994**

black, referring to body color, “very unusual” for the genus; name is “doubly appropriate” because type locality, Sawda (Arabic for black) Island, Oman, is named for the dark color of much of the rock of this desert isle

***Halichoeres melasmapomus* Randall 1981**

*melasma*, black spot; *pomus*, lid or covering, referring to large black spot on opercle, the most characteristic color marking at all color phases

***Halichoeres miniatus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

bright red or scarlet, probably referring to pink belly of females (which Valenciennes, working from a dried specimen, presumed was red in life)

***Halichoeres nebulosus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

cloudy, referring to several cloudy black spots from middle of body to caudal-fin base (presumably a female as males tend to lose these spots)

***Halichoeres nicholsi* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)**

in honor of Capt. Henry E. Nichols (d. 1899), U.S. Navy, commander of the U.S. Coast and Geologic Survey steamer *Hassler*, who “took much pains to make collections of fishes whenever they were obtainable,” including type of this wrasse

***Halichoeres nigrescens* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

blackish, described as having a blackish body speckled with yellow spots (actual life colors: males are pale green above with reddish-brown bars on sides, females are greenish brown above with small pale spots along middle of sides)

***Halichoeres notospilus* (Günther 1864)**

*notos*, back; *spilos*, mark or spot, presumably referring to 4-5 “indistinct broad brown cross bars” on back, with a series of corresponding blotches on the dorsal fin

***Halichoeres orientalis* Randall 1999**

eastern, referring to its occurrence in southern Japan and Taiwan

***Halichoeres ornatissimus* (Garrett 1863)**

very ornate or decorated, referring to its coloration, with green scales margined with vermillion red, and emerald-



*Halichoeres salmofasciatus*, initial phase adults. From: Allen, G. R. and D. R. Robertson. 2002. *Halichoeres salmofasciatus*, a new species of wrasse (Pisces: Labridae) from Isla del Coco, tropical eastern Pacific. *aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology* v. 5 (no. 2): 65-72.

green head “ornamented” with vermillion-red stripes, themselves margined with “brilliant” blue

***Halichoeres pallidus* Kuitert & Randall 1995**

pale, referring to near-white appearance under available light at the depth (37-64 m) at which it occurs

***Halichoeres papilionaceus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

butterfly-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to ocellus or eyespot on dorsal fin of females

***Halichoeres pardaleocephalus* (Bleeker 1849)**

etymology not explained, presumably *pardalis*, leopard (i.e., with leopard-like spots) and *cephalus*, head, described as having several blue spots on head

***Halichoeres pelicierii* Randall & Smith 1982**

in honor of Daniel Pelicier (1946-2018), aquarium fish collector and exporter in Flic en Flac (a village in Mauritius), who obtained all but one of the type specimens and provided photographs of holotype and male phase

***Halichoeres penrosei* Starks 1913**

in honor of Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, Jr. (1863-1931), American mining geologist and entrepreneur, for his “interest” in the Stanford University expedition to Brazil, during which type was collected

***Halichoeres pictus* (Poey 1860)**

painted, referring to its varied combination of colors (learning it the vernacular name Rainbow Wrasse)

***Halichoeres podostigma* (Bleeker 1854)**

*podos*, foot; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to black spot in middle of ventral fin of juveniles

***Halichoeres poeyi* (Steindachner 1867)**

in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891), who described the similar *H. pictus* in 1860

***Halichoeres prosopeion* (Bleeker 1853)**

mask, allusion not explained, but described as having three purple bands over the head (modern accounts indicate adults have a purplish head)

***Halichoeres radiatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

beaming or shining, presumably referring to blue-gray-to-blue lines radiating from eyes of adults

***Halichoeres richmondi* Fowler & Bean 1928**

in honor of ornithologist Charles W. Richmond (1868-1932), U.S. National Museum

***Halichoeres rubricephalus* Kuitert & Randall 1995**

*ruber*, red; *cephalus*, head, referring to bright-red head of males

***Halichoeres rubrovirens* Rocha, Pinheiro & Gasparini 2010**

*ruber*, red; *virens*, green, referring to distinctive red-and-green color pattern of adults

***Halichoeres salmofasciatus* Allen & Robertson 2002**

*salmo-*, salmon; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to salmon-red stripes on initial-phase adults

***Halichoeres sanchezi* Victor, Frable & Ludt 2024**

in honor of Carlos Armando Sanchez Ortiz, Programa de Investigacion para la Conservacion de la Fauna Arrecifal (PFA), Biologia Marina, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur (UABCS) in La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico, for his contributions to the study of the marine communities of Pacific Mexico, and who organized the

2022 expedition during which this species was first collected

***Halichoeres sazimai* Luiz, Ferreira & Rocha 2009**

in honor of Ivan Sazima, Museu de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (São Paulo, Brazil), for his contributions to the advancement of the natural history and taxonomy of Brazilian reef fishes, and for his “exemplary guidance, which influenced a generation of Brazilian ichthyologists”

***Halichoeres scapularis* (Bennett 1832)**

of the shoulder, described as having a “wide humeral band” (translation), perhaps referring to beginning of dark-brown zigzag stripe from eye to caudal-fin base on sides of adults

***Halichoeres semicinctus* (Ayres 1859)**

*semi-*, half; *cinctus*, belted, referring to prominent pale-edged black bar on lower two-thirds of side, a short distance behind base of pectoral fin, on terminal-phase males

***Halichoeres signifer* Randall & Earle 1994**

*signum*, flag or sign; *fero*, to bear, referring to blue-edged black spot at front of dorsal fin of males during courtship; when the male elevates its dorsal fin, the spot is very conspicuous

***Halichoeres socialis* Randall & Lobel 2003**

social (i.e., seeking companionship), referring to how it forms true schools (as distinct from a loose aggregation) when stressed, possibly the only labrid to form such compact schools

***Halichoeres solorensis* (Bleeker 1853)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lawajong, Solor Island, Indonesia, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from eastern Indonesia, east to the Philippines and New Guinea)

***Halichoeres stigmaticus* Randall & Smith 1982**

marked, referring to prominent blackish U-shaped mark between lateral line and pectoral-fin tips of terminal-phase males

***Halichoeres tenuispinis* (Günther 1862)**

*tenuis*, thin; *spinis*, spine, referring to slender and flexible dorsal-fin spines, as long as the rays

***Halichoeres timorensis* (Bleeker 1852)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Timor Island, southern Malay Archipelago, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Maldives, Sri Lanka and Myanmar, east to Indonesia and New Guinea)

***Halichoeres trimaculatus* (Quoy & Gaimard 1834)**

*tri-*, three; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to three large black spots along lateral line of terminal-phase males (initial-phase adults have only two)

***Halichoeres trispilus* Randall & Smith 1982**

*tri-*, three; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to series of three black spots that appear at three different locations: along back, on dorsal fin (though posterior two disappear in large males), and upper base of caudal fin

***Halichoeres vrolikii* (Bleeker 1855)**

in honor of Dutch anatomist-pathologist Willem Vrolik (1801-1863), whose “excellent comparative anatomical works are world famous” (translation)

***Halichoeres zeylonicus* (Bennett 1833)**

*-icus*, belonging to: Zeilan (i.e., Ceylon, now called Sri Lanka), type locality (widely occurs in Red Sea and Indian Ocean from east Africa, Persian Gulf and Madagascar east to western Indonesia)

***Halichoeres zulu* Randall & King 2010**

named for the indigenous people of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality

***Hemigymnus* Günther 1861**

*hemi-*, partial; *gymnos*, bare or naked, referring to a “strip of very small scales” on cheek of *H. fasciatus* and *H. melapterus*

***Hemigymnus fasciatus* (Bloch 1792)**

banded, referring to four white bars on bodies of both males and females

***Hemigymnus melapterus* (Bloch 1791)**

*mela-*, black; *pterus*, fin, described and illustrated as having black or black-edged fins (although modern-day accounts and photographs do not describe and show black fins)

***Hemigymnus sexfasciatus* (Rüppell 1835)**

*sex*, six; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to five wide bands on body and one on caudal peduncle, black on females, dark-green on males (these bands are actually the fish’s base color, divided by bands of white)

***Heteroscarus* Castelnau 1872**

*hetero-*, different, i.e., similar and/or presumed to be related to *Scarus* but differing in a number of characters (e.g., elongate spines of dorsal fin)

***Heteroscarus acroptilus* (Richardson 1846)**

etymology not explained, perhaps *akron*, peak or tip, and *ptilon*, wing or feather (i.e., fin), referring to elongate spines of dorsal fin, “tapering to a point”

***Hipposcarus* Smith 1956**

*hippos*, horse, referring to its “typical horse-like snout”; *Scarus*, original genus of *H. harid*

***Hipposcarus harid* (Forsskål 1775)**

Arabic name for this parrotfish along the Red Sea (but widely occurs in the Indian Ocean)

***Hipposcarus longiceps* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*longus*, long; *ceps*, head, referring to elongate head, almost twice as long as its tail

***Hologymnosus* Lacepède 1801**

*holos*, whole or entire; *gymnosus*, bare or naked, described as lacking “any easily visible scales”; in actuality, its scales are small but its head is scaleless

***Hologymnosus annulatus* (Lacepède 1801)**

ringed, referring to ~19 narrow transverse bands on sides of adults, which appear to encircle the body and meet the bands on the opposite side (they do not)

***Hologymnosus doliatus* (Lacepède 1801)**

barred, referring to ~23 narrow transverse bands on sides of adults

***Hologymnosus longipes* (Günther 1862)**

*longus*, long; *pes*, foot, referring to prolonged outer rays of ventral fin, as long as pectoral fin

***Hologymnosus rhodonotus* Randall & Yamakawa 1988**

*rhodon*, rose red; *notos*, back, referring to coloration on neck of both initial and terminal phases