

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

v. 10.0 - 23 Aug. 2025

Order CICHLIFORMES (part 2 of 10)

Family CICHLIDAE Cichlids (part 2 of 7)

Subfamily Pseudocrenilabrinae African Cichlids (*Abactochromis* through *Greenwoodochromis*)

***Abactochromis* Oliver & Arnegard 2010**

abactus, driven away, banished or expelled, referring to both the solitary, wandering and apparently non-territorial habits of living individuals, and to the authors' removal of its one species from *Melanochromis*, the genus in which it was originally described, where it mistakenly remained for 75 years; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Abactochromis labrosus* (Trewavas 1935)**

thick-lipped, referring to lips produced into pointed lobes

***Allochromis* Greenwood 1980**

allos, different or strange, referring to unusual tooth shape and dental pattern, and to its lepidophagous habits; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Allochromis welcommei* (Greenwood 1966)**

in honor of Robin Welcomme, fisheries biologist, East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (Jinja, Uganda), who collected type and supplied ecological and other data

***Alticorpus* Stauffer & McKaye 1988**

altus, deep; *corpus*, body, referring to relatively deep body of all species

***Alticorpus geoffreyi* Snoeks & Walapa 2004**

in honor of British carcinologist, ecologist and ichthyologist Geoffrey Fryer (b. 1927), who worked on several aspects of the fishes of Lake Malawi (where this species is endemic), but is "most renown for his pioneering work" on the lake's communities of rock-dwelling cichlids

***Alticorpus macrocleithrum* (Stauffer & McKaye 1985)**

macro-, large, referring to "large and distinctive nature" of the cleithrum, which has elongated tips that cause an unusual ventral protrusion below posterior part of head

***Alticorpus mentale* Stauffer & McKaye 1988**

mentum, chin, referring to prominent mental process

***Alticorpus peterdaviesi* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)**

in honor of Peter Davies, fish exporter of Lake Malawi, for his help in securing many fishes of the lake for photography and study

***Alticorpus profundicola* Stauffer & McKaye 1988**

profundus, deep; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to deepwater habitat (type specimen captured at 159 m)

***Altolamprologus* Poll 1986**

altus, high, referring to high dorsal profile of both species; *Lamprologus*, original genus of both species

***Altolamprologus calvus* (Poll 1978)**

bald, referring to scaleless area on forehead between the eyes

***Altolamprologus compressiceps* (Boulenger 1898)**

ceps, head, referring to its "very strongly compressed head"

***Altolamprologus fasciatus* (Boulenger 1898)**

banded, referring to 11 dark-brown bars on a yellowish body

***Anomalochromis* Greenwood 1985**

anomalus, irregular, referring to unusual condition of preopercular-mandibular lateral-line canal, which lacks a passage through the anguloarticular bone; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and

wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Anomalochromis thomasi* (Boulenger 1915)**

in honor of anthropologist Northcote W. Thomas (1868-1936), who collected type

***Aristochromis Trewavas* 1935**

aristos, the best, referring to “aristocratic” profile of head (per Eccles & Trewavas 1989); *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dotybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Aristochromis christyi* Trewavas 1935**

in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863-1932), physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected type

***Asprotilapia* Boulenger 1901**

aspro-, etymology not explained, possibly referring to slender, ventrally-flattened body shape and down-turned mouth, superficially resembling the European percid *Aspro apron* (= *Zingel asper*); *Tilapia*, presumed to be “allied” with that genus

***Asprotilapia leptura* Boulenger 1901**

leptos, thin; *oura*, tail, referring to thin caudal peduncle

***Astatoreochromis* Pellegrin 1904**

combination of the names *Astatotilapia* and *Oreochromis*, believed to be intermediate between those two genera

***Astatoreochromis alluaudi* Pellegrin 1904**

in honor of entomologist and explorer Charles A. Alluau (1861-1949), who collected type

***Astatoreochromis straeleni* (Poll 1944)**

in honor of paleontologist-carcinologist Victor van Straelen (1889-1964), Director, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences

***Astatotilapia* Pellegrin 1904**

astatos, unstable (i.e., variable), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Pellegrin’s observation that teeth in specimens of this genus change as the fish grows (bi- or tricuspid at a young age, probably because they are not yet strong enough to take animal food, becoming conical as adults when they are capable of grasping larger living prey); *Tilapia*, described as intermediate between that genus and *Paratilapia*

***Astatotilapia bloyeti* (Sauvage 1883)**

in honor of Capt. A. Bloyet, chief of the French station for scientific observations at Kandôa, Tanzania, who collected holotype

***Astatotilapia burtoni* (Günther 1894)**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Capt. Richard Francis Burton (1821-1890), English explorer, geographer and diplomat, who, with John Hanning Speke, discovered Lake Tanganyika (type locality) in search of the source of the Nile (also occurs in Lake Kivu)

***Astatotilapia calliptera* (Günther 1894)**

calli-, beautiful; *pterus*, fin, referring to anal fin “ornamented” by 2-4 large milky-white ocelli; in addition, dorsal fin in the largest specimen Günther examined described as “ornamented with round light-coloured spots”

***Astatotilapia desfontainii* (Lacepède 1802)**

in honor of friend and colleague René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833), botanist and ornithologist, who found this cichlid in the thermal waters of Tunisia (also occurs in Algeria)

***Astatotilapia flavijosephi* (Lortet 1883)**

in honor of Titus Flavius Josephus (37-c. 100), Romano-Jewish scholar, historian and hagiographer, who is mentioned several times in Lortet’s study of Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee in Israel); Flavius reported a thriving fishing industry on the lake and believed the occurrence of a catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) in the lake was due to underground connections to the Nile

***Astatotilapia fueleborni* (Hilgendorf & Pappenheim 1903)**

in honor of Friedrich Fülleborn (1866-1933), who collected type during his travels as a parasitologist and military physician [placed in *Haplochromis* by some workers]

***Astatotilapia giglioli* (Pfeffer 1896)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of zoologist-anthropologist Enrico Hillyer Giglioli (1845-1909), director of the Royal Zoological Museum (Florence, Italy), who is cited in Pfeffer’s monograph

***Astatotilapia stappersii* (Poll 1943)**

in honor of physician-biologist Louis Stappers (1883-1916), head of the Belgian colony in the Congo, who led

an expedition to Lake Tanganyika, collecting type in 1912

***Astatotilapia swynnertoni* (Boulenger 1907)**

in honor of Charles Francis Massy Swynnerton (1877-1938), an English naturalist noted for his contributions to tsetse fly research, who “obtained” type from his farm in Mozambique

***Astatotilapia tchadensis* Trape 2016**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chad, type locality, and fossil Lake Chad basin, where this species originated

***Aulonocara* Regan 1922**

aulos, pipe or tube; *kara*, head, referring to enlarged sensory canals in head

***Aulonocara aquilonium* Konings 1995**

northern, referring to its northerly distribution in Lake Malawi

***Aulonocara auditor* (Trewavas 1935)**

hearer, presumably referring to expanded sensory canals in head (“Otic region of ear slightly swollen”)

***Aulonocara baenschii* Meyer & Riehl 1985**

in honor of Ulrich Baensch (Nassau, Bahamas), inventor of Tetramin dried flake food and founder of Tetra GmbH, whose “pioneering work” made “modern” tropical fishkeeping possible (translation)

***Aulonocara brevinidus* Konings 1995**

brevis, short or shallow; *nidus*, nest, referring to shallow spawning pit constructed by the male

***Aulonocara ethelwynnae* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987**

in honor of Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), who described three species in this genus

***Aulonocara gertrudae* Konings 1995**

in honor of Konings’ wife, Gertrud Dubin, for her “moral support, her interest in cichlids, and her patience”

***Aulonocara guentheri* Eccles 1989**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who first recognized the remarkable diversity of the Malawian fish fauna

***Aulonocara hueseri* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987**

in honor of cichlid aquarist Eberhard Hüser (Hildesheim, Germany)

***Aulonocara jacobfreibergi* (Johnson 1974)**

in honor of Jacob Freiberg, African Fish Imports (Verona, New Jersey, USA), who co-collected type

***Aulonocara kandeense* Tawil & Allgayer 1987**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kande Island, Lake Malawi, Malawi, type locality

***Aulonocara koningsi* Tawil 2003**

in honor of Adrianus (“Ad”) F. Konings (b. 1956), ichthyologist, cichlid aquarist and publisher, whose field work on Lake Malawi cichlids in general and *Aulonocara* in particular have contributed considerably to our knowledge of these fishes

***Aulonocara korneliae* Meyer, Riehl & Zetzsche 1987**

in honor of Kornelia Meyer, wife of first author



Aulonocara koningsi, male. Photo by Ad Konings. From: Tawil, P. 2003. *Aulonocara koningsi* n. sp., un cichlidé nouveau du lac Malawi apparenté à *Aulonocara stuartgranti* (Pisces: Teleostei: Cichlidae). *L'an Cichlidé* v. 3: 89-98.

***Aulonocara maylandi* Trewavas 1984**

in honor of cichlid enthusiast and aquarium-fish author Hans-Joachim Mayland (ca. 1928-2004), who brought this species to Trewavas' attention

***Aulonocara nyassae* Regan 1922**

of Lake Nyassa (usually spelled Nyasa), Tanzanian name for Lake Malawi, where this cichlid is endemic

***Aulonocara rostratum* Trewavas 1935**

beaked, referring to longer snout compared to *A. nyassae*

***Aulonocara saulosi* Meyer, Riehl & Zetsche 1987**

in honor of Saulos Mwale (Salima, Malawi), diver and mechanic working for cichlid exporter Stuart M. Grant and discoverer of many Malawian cichlids

***Aulonocara stonemani* (Burgess & Axelrod 1973)**

in honor of John Stoneman, Chief Fisheries Officer, Malawi, for help in making the authors' expedition a success

***Aulonocara stuartgranti* Meyer & Riehl 1985**

in honor of Stuart M. Grant (1937-2007), exporter of cichlids from Lake Malawi, where this species is endemic

***Aulonocara trematocephalum* (Boulenger 1901)**

trematos, hole; *cephalum*, head, referring to sensory pores in head with "very wide openings"

***Aulonocranus* Regan 1920**

aulos, pipe or tube; *cranus*, head, referring to enlarged sensory canals in the head

***Aulonocranus dewindti* (Boulenger 1899)**

in memory of the "distinguished young" geologist Jean Charles Louis De Windt (1876-1898), who accidentally drowned in Lake Tanganyika (type locality)

***Baileychromis* Poll 1986**

in honor of ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911-2011), University of Michigan, who co-described type species in 1977; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Baileychromis centropomoides* (Bailey & Stewart 1977)**

-*oides*, having the form of: referring to superficial resemblance of head and body (but not dorsal fin) to American snooks, genus *Centropomus* (Carangiformes: Centropomidae)

***Bathybates* Boulenger 1898**

bathys, deep; *bates*, one that treads or haunts, probably referring to deepwater habitat (122 m) of *B. ferox*

***Bathybates fasciatus* Boulenger 1901**

banded, referring to series of round blackish blotches (which look like short stripes or bands) above upper lateral line

***Bathybates ferox* Boulenger 1898**

fierce, probably referring to long, sharp and fang-like teeth

***Bathybates graueri* Steindachner 1911**

in honor of Austrian explorer and zoologist Rudolf Grauer (1870-1927), who collected type

***Bathybates hornii* Steindachner 1911**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of one or both of the Horn brothers, Adolf and Albin Horn, who explored German East-Africa (present day Burundi and Tanzania) collecting specimens for the Vienna Museum, where Steindachner was curator of fishes and reptiles

***Bathybates leo* Poll 1956**

lion, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large teeth used to catch clupeids and other cichlids

***Bathybates minor* Boulenger 1906**

small, at up to 205 mm TL, smallest member of genus

***Bathybates vittatus* Boulenger 1914**

banded, referring to 4-5 dark brown longitudinal bands along sides

***Benitochromis* Lamboj 2001**

Benito, named for Benito River, Equatorial Guinea, type locality of type species, *B. batesii*; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

- Benitochromis batesii* (Boulenger 1901)**
in honor of George Latimer Bates (1863-1940), farmer and ornithologist who lived in Cameroon and collected specimens for the Natural History Museum (London), including type of this species from Equatorial Guinea
- Benitochromis conjunctus* Lamboj 2001**
joining or meeting together, referring to two horizontal bands that conjoin with vertical bands on middle of body
- Benitochromis finleyi* (Trewavas 1974)**
in honor of American aquarist Lee Finley, who “generously” provided the photograph used in the description
- Benitochromis nigrodorsalis* Lamboj 2001**
nigro-, black; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to black coloration of dorsal fin
- Benitochromis riomuniensis* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1981)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Muni (Equatorial Guinea), between Cameroon and Gabon, type locality
- Benitochromis ufermanni* Lamboj 2001**
in honor of German aquarist Alfred Ufermann (d. 2002), who played a significant role in getting Lamboj involved with the cichlids of West and Central Africa; in addition, “one turns to him—mostly successfully—when it comes to unusual literature on cichlids” (translation)
- Benthochromis* Poll 1986**
benthos, deep, referring to deepwater habitat (10-125 m) of *B. melanoides* and *B. tricoti*; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852
- Benthochromis horii* Takahashi 2008**
in honor of fish ecologist Michio Hori, Kyoto University (Japan), the first to identify this fish as an undescribed species
- Benthochromis melanoides* (Poll 1984)**
melanos, black; *eidos*, shape, presumably referring to black blotch on nape of males
- Benthochromis tricoti* (Poll 1948)**
in honor of M. (probably Monsieur) Tricot, director of the Great Lakes Railroad Company (Albertville), for his interest in and concern for the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946-1947), during which type was collected
- Boulengerochromis Pellegrin* 1904**
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), British Museum (Natural History), who described *B. microlepis* in 1899 (earlier in the paper, Pellegrin described the pleasant time he had and the kind welcome he received from Boulenger while visiting his museum); *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852
- Boulengerochromis microlepis* (Boulenger 1899)**
micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, presumably referring to relatively small scales, 80-90 along lateral line
- Buccochromis Eccles & Trewavas* 1989**
bucca, mouth, presumably referring to their large mouths; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852
- Buccochromis atritaeniatus* (Regan 1922)**
atri-, black; *taeniatus*, banded, referring to blackish band from nape to caudal fin
- Buccochromis heterotaenia* (Trewavas 1935)**
hetero-, different; *taenia*, band, referring to oblique band below posterior half of upper lateral line, different from band on the similar *B. rhoadesii*, which covers upper lateral line
- Buccochromis lepturus* (Regan 1922)**
leptos, thin; *oura*, tail, presumably referring to slender caudal peduncle, described as “1½ to 2 as long as deep”
- Buccochromis nototaenia* (Boulenger 1902)**
notos, back; *taenia*, band, referring to conspicuous dark diagonal stripe from nape to base of caudal fin
- Buccochromis oculatus* (Trewavas 1935)**
eyed, perhaps referring to larger eye diameter in length of head compared to the similar *B. atritaeniatus*
- Buccochromis rhoadesii* (Boulenger 1908)**
in honor of Capt. Edmund L. Rhoades, commander of the British gunboat *Gwendolen*, who presented a large

collection of well-preserved fishes from Lake Malawi (including type of this one), to the British Museum, with sketches of their coloration in life made by Rhoades himself

***Buccochromis spectabilis* (Trewavas 1935)**

notable or showy, allusion not explained, probably referring to bright blue color of breeding males

***Callochromis* Regan 1920**

callos, beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to attractive coloration of all three species in life; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Callochromis macrops* (Boulenger 1898)**

macro-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to large eye, exceeding interorbital width, larger than eye of *Gnathochromis pfefferi*, its presumed closest congener at the time

***Callochromis melanostigma* (Boulenger 1906)**

melano-, black; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to any or all of the following: regular longitudinal series of small black spots on back and sides, a blackish opercular spot, a reddish spot below eye, black spots on dorsal fin sometimes forming an oblique series

***Callochromis pleurospilus* (Boulenger 1906)**

pleuro-, side; *spilos*, spot, referring to black opercular spot followed by six black spots along sides

***Caprichromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989**

capra, Latin for goat, referring to its butting behavior, which these paedophages use to force females of other cichlids to relinquish their broods; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Caprichromis liemi* (McKaye & MacKenzie 1982)**

in honor of ichthyologist Karel F. Liem (1935-2009), for his “pioneering” studies and insight into the feeding mechanism of cichlids

***Caprichromis orthognathus* (Trewavas 1935)**

orthos, straight; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to its “nearly vertical” mouth

***Cardiopharynx* Poll 1942**

cardio, heart; *pharynx*, throat, referring to heart-shaped lower pharyngeal bone

***Cardiopharynx schoutedeni* Poll 1942**

in honor of zoologist Henri Schouteden (1881-1972), director of Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), and one of the first to collect this species

***Champsochromis* Boulenger 1915**

champsos, crocodile, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large conical teeth in some of the species originally included in this genus, such as *Rhamphochromis ferox*; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Champsochromis caeruleus* (Boulenger 1908)**

blue, referring to its greenish-blue coloration

***Champsochromis spilorhynchus* (Regan 1922)**

spilos, spot; *rhynchus*, snout, presumably referring to large black spot on preorbital (from anterior eye to upper jaw)

***Cheilochromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989**

cheilos, lip, referring to lips produced into median lobes; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852 [not to be confused with *Chilochromis* Boulenger 1902]

***Cheilochromis euchilus* (Trewavas 1935)**

eu-, very; *cheilos*, lip, referring to lips produced into median lobes

***Chetia* Trewavas 1961**

from *Cheti*, local Malawian name for a yellow weaver-bird, referring to yellow color of *C. flaviventris*

Chetia brevicauda Bills & Weyl 2002

brevis, short; *cauda*, tail, referring to low number of caudal vertebrae and short caudal peduncle compared to congeners

Chetia brevis Jubb 1968

short, referring to small maximum size, shorter snout, shorter lower jaw, and shorter premaxillary pedicels compared with *P. flaviventris*

Chetia flaviventris Trewavas 1961

flavus, yellow; *ventris*, belly, referring to coloration of adult males

Chetia gracilis (Greenwood 1984)

slender or simple, referring to body proportions of type specimens, and to the “relatively unspecialized nature” of its pharyngeal dentition

Chetia mola Balon & Stewart 1983

mill or millstone, referring to its “massive” pharyngeal tooth plates

Chetia welwitschi (Boulenger 1898)

in honor of the late Friedrich Martin Joseph Welwitsch (1806-1872), Austrian explorer and botanist, who collected holotype

Chilochromis Boulenger 1902

cheilos, lip, referring to rami of lower jaw connected to upper jaw by a “broad, thin” lip; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852 [not to be confused with *Cheilochromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989]

Chilochromis duponti Boulenger 1902

in honor of geologist Édouard Dupont (1841-1911), “eminent” director of the Brussels Museum and “one of the pioneers in the geological exploration of the Congo Basin” (where this cichlid occurs)

Chilotilapia Boulenger 1908

cheilos, lip, referring to its thick lips; *tilapia*, latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish (“!” pronounced as a click, transcribed as “*ti*”), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

Chilotilapia rhoadesii Boulenger 1908

in honor of Capt. Edmund L. Rhoades, commander of the British gunboat *Gwendolen*, who presented a large collection of well-preserved fishes from Lake Malawi (including type of this one), to the British Museum, with sketches of their coloration in life made by Rhoades himself

Chindongo Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016

local name for “small, rock-dwelling fish” at Lake Malawi

Chindongo ater (Stauffer 1988)

black, referring to overall appearance of territorial males and coloration of all preserved specimens

Chindongo bellicosus Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016

war-like or fond of war, referring to its aggressive behavior (per Ribbink et al. 1983, males, females and juveniles larger than 60 mm hold territories which they defend fiercely against all intruders)

Chindongo cyaneus (Stauffer 1988)

blue, referring to coloration of fresh specimens

Chindongo demasoni (Konings 1994)

in honor of Laif DeMason (Homestead, Florida, USA), importer, exporter, and breeder of cichlids, who has “greatly stimulated” the keeping of cichlids in the USA, and without whom the authors’ preliminary survey of rock-dwelling cichlids of the Tanzanian coast of Lake Malawi could not have been completed

Chindongo elongatus (Fryer 1956)

elongate, referring to more elongate body compared to *Pseudotropheus fuscus* and other presumed congeners at the time

Chindongo flavus (Stauffer 1988)

yellow, referring to coloration of fresh specimens

Chindongo heteropictus (Staeck 1980)

hetero-, different; *pictus*, painted, referring to sexual dichromatism (males are bright blue, females are bright yellow)

Chindongo longior (Seegers 1996)

longer, referring to longer body in relation to depth than that of the syntopic *C. elongatus*

***Chindongo minutus* (Fryer 1956)**

minute, referring to small size, 50–63 mm TL

***Chindongo saulosi* (Konings 1990)**

in honor of Saulos Mwale (Salima, Malawi), diver and mechanic working for cichlid exporter Stuart M. Grant, who “caught more than 3000 specimens single-handed during a ten-week collecting expedition in Lake Malawi”

***Chindongo socolofi* (Johnson 1974)**

in honor of Ross Socolof (1925–2009), aquarium fish exporter, breeder and wholesaler, “who has contributed so much to [the] knowledge of aquarium fishes over the years”

***Chromidotilapia* Boulenger 1898**

etymology not explained, presumably a combination of *-ido*, form, i.e., having the form of *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852, and *tilapia*, latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish (“*!*” pronounced as a click, transcribed as “*tt*”), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

***Chromidotilapia cavalliensis* (Thys van den Audenaerde & Loiseau 1971)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place, Cavally River, Sahibly, Ivory Coast, type locality

***Chromidotilapia elongata* Lamboj 1999**

referring to its more elongate body compared to congeners

***Chromidotilapia guntheri* (Sauvage 1882)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History), who is cited multiple times [since Sauvage did not place an umlaut over the “*u*” the spelling should not be emended to “*guentheri*”]

***Chromidotilapia kingsleyae* Boulenger 1898**

in honor of writer and explorer Mary Henrietta Kingsley (1862–1900), who collected fishes for the British Museum (but apparently not this one)

***Chromidotilapia linkei* Staeck 1980**

in honor of German aquarist, photographer and author Horst Linke, who collected type

***Chromidotilapia mamonekenei* Lamboj 1999**

in honor of Congolese ichthyologist Victor Mamonekene (b. 1959), who was mainly responsible for the maintenance of the Biosphere Reserve in Dimonika, Republic of the Congo (type locality), and without whom Lamboj’s collections would not have been possible

***Chromidotilapia melaniae* Lamboj 2003**

in honor of Melanie Stiassny (b. 1953), Curator of Ichthyology, American Museum of Natural History (New York)

***Chromidotilapia mrac* Lamboj 2002**

abbreviation for Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium); for “more than a hundred years this museum has been one of the most important institutions working on African fishes”

***Chromidotilapia nana* Lamboj 2003**

dwarf, referring to relatively small adult size when compared with congeners

***Chromidotilapia regani* (Pellegrin 1906)**

in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), who had just published his revisions of South American cichlids (1905, 1906), mentioned by Pellegrin

***Chromidotilapia schoutedeni* (Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1967)**

in honor of zoologist Henri Schouteden (1881–1972), director of Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium); he collected many new species in the Belgian Congo (but not this one)

***Coelotilapia* Dunz & Schliewen 2013**

named coined (but not made available) by Mayland (1995) in an aquarium book, presumably from *koiloma*, cavity, referring to its cave-breeding behavior; *Tilapia*, original genus of *C. joka*

***Coelotilapia joka* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1969)**

probably a nickname, “dedicated to my young son Joris”

***Congochromis* Stiassny & Schliewen 2007**

Congo, with the exception of *C. sabinae*, all species are restricted to the central Congo basin; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

- Congochromis dimidiatus (Pellegrin 1900)**
halved or divided, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to how lateral line is divided into upper and lower halves, and/or to how dark longitudinal band could be said to divide the body into two halves
- Congochromis pugnatus Stiassny & Schlieven 2007**
to contend or fight, referring to its “heavy-jawed, pugnacious aspect”
- Congochromis robustus Lamboj 2012**
heavy or strong, referring to large size (75.6 mm SL) and overall robust body shape
- Congochromis rotundiceps Wingi, Schedel & Schlieven 2022**
rotundus, round; *ceps*, headed, referring to its “widely rounded” head
- Congochromis sabinae (Lamboj 2005)**
in honor of the author’s daughter, Sabina
- Congochromis squamiceps (Boulenger 1902)**
squamus, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to scaled head compared to scaleless head of *Nanochromis nudiceps*, its presumed congener at the time
- Congolapia Dunz, Vreven & Schlieven 2012**
Congo, referring to all species only known from central Congo basin; *Tilapia*, previous genus of *C. bilineata* and *C. crassa*
- Congolapia bilineata (Pellegrin 1900)**
bi-, two; *lineata*, lined, referring to black stripes along its two lateral lines
- Congolapia crassa (Pellegrin 1903)**
thick or stout, referring to stockier body compared to *C. bilineata*
- Congolapia louna Dunz, Vreven & Schlieven 2012**
named for River Louna, Republic of the Congo, only known area of occurrence
- Copadichromis Eccles & Trewavas 1989**
kopadi, Greek for a shoal of fish, referring to shoaling habit of most of its species; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852
- Copadichromis atripinnis Stauffer & Sato 2002**
atri-, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to solid black pigmentation of pelvic fins, black anal fins, and broad black bands on caudal fins of breeding males
- Copadichromis azureus Konings 1990**
latinization of the French *l'azure* (blue), referring to sky-blue color of breeding males
- Copadichromis borleyi (Iles 1960)**
in honor of H. John H. Borley, Director of the Game Fish & Tsetse Control Department of Nyasaland (Malawi), member of the 1939 Fishery Survey Team to Lake Malawi
- Copadichromis chizumuensis Stauffer & Konings 2006**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chizumulu Island, Mkanila Bay, Lake Malawi, where it is endemic
- Copadichromis chrysonotus (Boulenger 1908)**
chryso-, gold; *notus*, back, referring to golden yellow streak from top of head, across nape and along distal part of dorsal fin of breeding males
- Copadichromis cyaneus (Trewavas 1935)**
blue, allusion not explained, probably referring to bright blue color of territorial males
- Copadichromis cyanocephalus Stauffer & Konings 2006**
ciano-, greenish blue; *cephalus*, head, referring to green highlights on head of breeding males
- Copadichromis diplostigma Stauffer & Konings 2006**
diplo-, double; *stigma*, spot, referring to two lateral spots on body
- Copadichromis geertsi Konings 1999**
in honor of Martin Geerts, Dutch Cichlid Association, for his “knowledge of the scientific aspects of cichlids and for his support of the author during several expeditions to Lakes Malawi and Tanganyika”
- Copadichromis ilesi Konings 1999**
in honor British fisheries biologist and ichthyologist Thomas Derrick Iles (1927–2017), for his work on the “Utaka” cichlids of Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis insularis* Stauffer & Konings 2006**

of an island, referring to fact that all known populations occurs at island on Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis jacksoni* (Iles 1960)**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of ichthyologist Peter B. N. Jackson (1924-2007), Joint Fisheries Research Organisation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nkata Bay (type locality), Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis likomae* (Iles 1960)**

of Likoma Island, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Copadichromis mbenjii* Konings 1990**

of Mbenji Island, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Copadichromis melas* Stauffer & Konings 2006**

black, referring to entirely black coloration of breeding males

***Copadichromis mloto* (Iles 1960)**

common name for this cichlid among local fishermen at Lake Malawi

***Copadichromis nkatae* (Iles 1960)**

of Nkata Bay, Lake Malawi, type locality

***Copadichromis parvus* Stauffer & Konings 2006**

small, referring to its size compared to congeners

***Copadichromis pleurostigma* (Trewavas 1935)**

pleuro-, side; *stigma*, mark, referring to single dark spot on each side of body

***Copadichromis pleurostigmoides* (Iles 1960)**

-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained, presumably referring to similarity to and/or previous misidentification as *C. pleurostigma*

***Copadichromis quadrimaculatus* (Regan 1922)**

quadri-, four; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to a blackish spot on operculum, a second under lateral line below spinous dorsal fin, usually a third between lateral lines, and a fourth at base of caudal fin

***Copadichromis trewavasae* Konings 1999**

in honor of the late Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), “in grateful acknowledgment of her life-long work on Malawi cichlids and her enthusiasm in supporting the author in his research on these cichlids”

***Copadichromis trimaculatus* (Iles 1960)**

tri-, three; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to two spots just below lateral line on trunk and one at caudal peduncle

***Copadichromis verduyni* Konings 1990**

in honor of cichlid retailer and wholesaler Dirk Verduyn (also spelled Verduijn, 1942-2018), who “considerably advanced the aquarium hobby in Holland and across its borders”

***Copadichromis virginalis* (Iles 1960)**

virginal, i.e., pure, probably referring to its placement in a species group called “pure Utaka” (a local name for cichlids along Lake Malawi), referring to their lack of spots

***Coptodon* Gervais 1853**

copto-, split or divided; *odon*, tooth, presumably referring to bifid maxillary teeth of *C. zillii*

***Coptodon bakossiorum* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)**

-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: named for the Bakossi people of Lake Bermin, Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Coptodon bemini* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1972)**

of Lake Bermin (sometimes spelled Bemini), Cameroon, where it is endemic

***Coptodon bythobates* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)**

bythos, the deep; *bates*, walker or goer, referring to its deepwater habitat (never captured at less than 8 m)

***Coptodon cameronensis* (Holly 1927)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cameroon, where it is endemic [not to be confused with *C. camerunensis*]

***Coptodon camerunensis* (Lönnberg 1903)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cameroon, where it is endemic [not to be confused with *C. cameronensis*]

***Coptodon coffea* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1970)**

Latin for coffee, referring to Mount Coffee Dam Lake, St. Paul River, Liberia, type locality

***Coptodon congicus* (Poll & Thys van den Audenaerde 1960)**

-ica, belonging to: the Congo, proposed as a subspecies of *C. tholloni* from the forests of equatorial Congo

***Coptodon dageti* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1971)**

in honor of Jacques Daget (1919–2009), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), “who contributed much to the knowledge of this species”

***Coptodon deckerti* (Thys van den Audenaerde 1967)**

in honor of Kurt Deckert (1907–1987), Curator of Fishes, Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, who helped the author during his visit to the Museum, and who afterwards spent many hours providing necessary and useful data for his cichlid research

***Coptodon discolor* (Günther 1903)**

dis-, different, referring to its “variable” color: “the whole fish may be brownish-black, the vertical and ventral fins and the base of each scale being deep black; or it may be of a uniform light colour, with some irregular black blotches on the opercle and throat”

***Coptodon ejagham* (Dunz & Schliewen 2010)**

named for Lake Ejagham, Cameroon, only known area of occurrence, and for the Ejagham people, whose major sacred site is this lake

***Coptodon flavus* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)**

yellow, referring to “striking” yellow body coloration of breeding pairs

***Coptodon fusiforme* (Dunz & Schliewen 2010)**

fusus, spindle; *formis*, shape, referring to its slender fusiform body (a noun, not an adjective)

***Coptodon guineensis* (Günther 1862)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ashantee, Guinea, type locality (but widely occurring in west-central Africa and introduced elsewhere)

***Coptodon gutturosus* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)**

with an enlarged throat, referring to its hypertrophied pharyngeal jaw

***Coptodon imbriferus* (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)**

imbrifer, rainy; *-ernus*, pertaining to time, referring to its local designation in Cameroon as “rainy season fish”

***Coptodon ismailiaensis* (Mekawy 1995)**

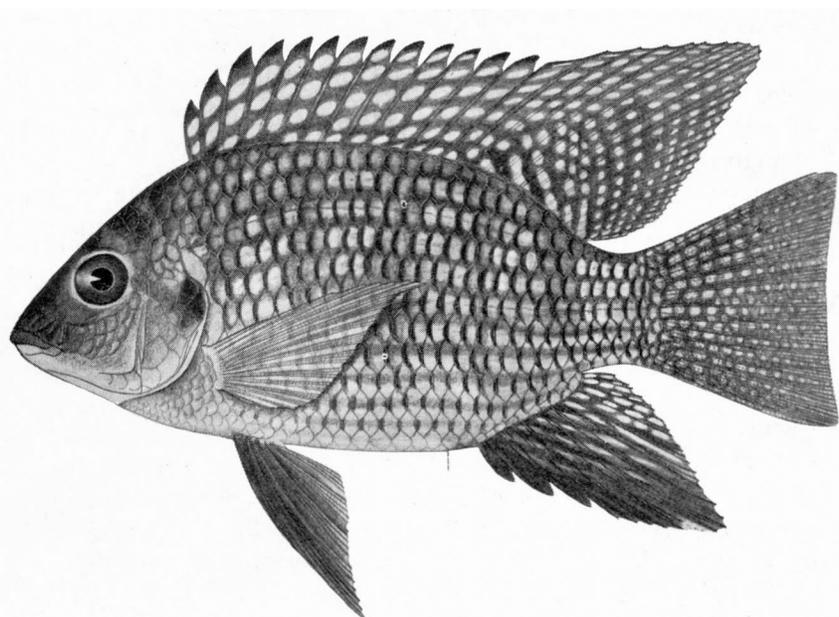
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ismailia, Egypt, where type locality (Ismailia Canal) is situated

***Coptodon konkourensis* (Dunz & Schliewen 2012)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Konkouré River basin, Guinea, where it appears to be endemic

***Coptodon kottae* (Lönnberg 1904)**

of Lake Barombi-ba-kotta (now Barombi Koto), Cameroon Mountain, Cameroon, where it is endemic



Coptodon coffea. From: Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1970. Description of a new *Tilapia* (Pisces, Cichlidae) from St. Paul River, Liberia. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* v. 81 (nos 1-2): 133-140.

Coptodon louka (Thys van den Audenaerde 1969)

“dedicated to my wife Lou [short for Louka], who since many years has been assisting me in my *Tilapia*-research” (*Tilapia* was original genus)

Coptodon margaritaceus (Boulenger 1916)

pearly, referring to mother-of-pearl spots on sides of head and lower half of body of adults

Coptodon nigrans Dunz & Schliewen 2010

darkly colored, presumably referring to black color of breeding adults and/or 7-8 dark black vertical bars on body

Coptodon nyonganus (Thys van den Audenaerde 1971)

-*ana*, belonging to: Nyong River, Cameroon, type locality

Coptodon polycentra (Duméril 1861)

poly, many; *kentron*, thorn or spine, referring to more dorsal-fin spines than its presumed congeners in *Tilapia*

Coptodon rendalli (Boulenger 1897)

in honor of zoologist Percy Rendall (1861-1948), who collected type

Coptodon rheophilus (Daget 1962)

rheos, stream; *philos*, loving, referring to occurrence in of Konkoure River rapids in Guinea [often spelled *rheophila* but name is an adjective (stream-loving), not a noun (stream lover), and must agree with masculine gender of *Coptodon*]

Coptodon snyderae (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)

in honor of museum collection manager Alexandra Snyder (b. 1953), for her contribution (field assistance) to the success of the third author's 1985 expedition to Lake Bermin, Cameroon, where it is endemic

Coptodon spongotroktis (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)

spongia, a spongy substance; *troktes*, gnawer or nibbler, referring to its diet

Coptodon tholloni (Sauvage 1884)

in honor of François-Romain Thollon (1855-1896), Muséum d'histoire naturelle (Paris), botanist on expedition that collected type

Coptodon thysi (Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey 1992)

in honor of ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), “whose pioneering studies of tilapines have laid the foundation for this, and many other studies of African freshwater fishes”

Coptodon walteri (Thys van den Audenaerde 1968)

in honor of Belgian mammalogist Walter N. Verheyen (1932-2005), member of expedition that collected type, for photographing holotype and other help in the field

Coptodon zillii (Gervais 1848)

in honor of M. (probably Monsieur) Zill, the “distinguished naturalist” (translation) who collected type and sent it to Gervais

Corematodus Boulenger 1897

korema, Greek for broom; *odous*, teeth, presumably referring to “extremely broad bands of innumerable minute club-shaped teeth” on both jaws of *C. shiranus*, i.e., close-set like the bristles of a broom

Corematodus shiranus Boulenger 1897

-*anus*, belonging to: upper Shiré River, between lakes Malawi and Malombe, type locality (also occurs in both lakes)

Corematodus taeniatus Trewavas 1935

banded, referring to oblique dark band from nape to base of caudal fin

Ctenochromis Pfeffer 1893

cteno-, proposed as a new genus of *Chromis* with ctenoid instead of cycloid scales on body (but cycloid on head and neck) of *C. pectoralis*; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

Ctenochromis pectoralis Pfeffer 1893

etymology not explained, perhaps pectoral, i.e., chest region, referring to “very small” (translation) scales on breast, which abruptly transition to larger scales on lower sides of body

Ctenochromis scatebra Genner, Ngatunga & Turner 2022

Latin for a spring or a “gush of water from the ground,” referring to its type locality, a spring in northern Tanzania

Ctenopharynx Eccles & Trewavas 1989

cteno- comb; *pharynx*, throat, referring to close-set gill rakers of *C. pictus* and *C. intermedius*

Ctenopharynx intermedius (Günther 1864)

described as intermediate between *Chromis* (damselfishes, then believed to include cichlids) and *Hemichromis*, “having the general habit of the former genus, and the conical teeth of the latter”

Ctenopharynx nitidus (Trewavas 1935)

neat, elegant or shining, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to appearance of “very conspicuous” dark patches on sides and/or bright blue color of territorial males

Ctenopharynx pictus (Trewavas 1935)

painted or colored, referring to its “very conspicuous” color pattern

Cunningtonia Boulenger 1906

-*ia*, belonging to: William Alfred Cunnington (1877-1958), British zoologist and anthropologist, who led expedition to Lake Tanganyika during which type was collected; Boulenger complimented him on the size of the fish collection, the excellent state of preservation and careful labeling of the specimens, and helpful sketches or notes on coloration in life

Cunningtonia longiventralis Boulenger 1906

longus, long; *ventralis*, ventral, referring to long and filamentous ventral fin, nearly twice as long as head

Cyathochromis Trewavas 1935

cyathos, cup, referring to spoon-like crowns on outer teeth; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dotybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

Cyathochromis obliquidens Trewavas 1935

obliquus, slanting or sideways; *dens*, teeth, referring to oblique tip of teeth in outer row of jaws

Cyathopharynx Regan 1920

cyathos, cup; *pharynx*, throat, referring to “nearly circular, slightly concave” pharyngeal teeth

Cyathopharynx foae (Vaillant 1899)

in honor of French geographer Edouard Foà (1862-1901), who collected type [Vaillant later attempted to correct spelling (“*foai*”) to reflect gender, but since name was published before the first edition of the Code (1906), original spelling stands]

Cyathopharynx furcifer (Boulenger 1898)

furca, fork; *fero*, to bear, presumably referring to its “deeply emarginate, crescentic” caudal fin

Cyclopharynx Poll 1948

cyclo, circle; *pharynx*, throat, referring to “perfectly rounded and concave” (translation) lower pharyngeal bone of *C. fwae*

Cyclopharynx fwae Poll 1948

of the Fwa River, Democratic Republic of Congo, where it is endemic

Cyclopharynx schwetzi (Poll 1948)

in honor of Russian-born Belgian physician-entomologist Yakov (later Jacques) Schwetz (1847-1957), who, while studying schistosomiasis and other diseases, also collected fishes, including type of this one

Cynotilapia Regan 1922

cyno-, dog, referring to large canine teeth; *tilapia*, latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish (“!” pronounced as a click, transcribed as “*ti*”), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

Cynotilapia afra (Günther 1894)

African (a rather unimaginative name considering all members of original genus [*Hemichromis*] known at the time are endemic to Africa; the one exception is *Hemichromis* [now *Tristramella*] *sacra* of Israel)

Cynotilapia aurifrons (Tawil 2011)

aureus, gold; *frons*, brow, referring to frontal coloration of males [sometimes placed in *Microchromis*, treated here as a synonym of *Cynotilapia*]

Cynotilapia axelrodi Burgess 1976

in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose “encouragement and help (including a trip to Lake Malawi to collect these fishes) has made [Burgess’] study of mbuna possible”

Cynotilapia chilundu Li, Konings & Stauffer 2016

Chichewa word for reef, referring to its only known habitat (Taiwanee Reef, Lake Malawi, type locality)

Cynotilapia zebroides (Johnson 1975)

-*oides*, referring to “startling resemblance” to *Pseudotropheus* (now *Maylandia*) *zebra* [sometimes placed in *Microchromis*, treated here as a synonym of *Cynotilapia*]

Cyphotilapia Regan 1920

cypho-, bent or hunchbacked, referring to bulbous forehead in older specimens; *tilapia*, latinization of *!api*, !Kung word for fish (“!” pronounced as a click, transcribed as “*ti*”), often used as a catch-all term for African cichlids

***Cyphotilapia frontosa* (Boulenger 1906)**

with a broad head, referring to bulbous forehead in older specimens

***Cyphotilapia gibberosa* Takahashi & Nakaya 2003**

Latin for hunchbacked (authors say “humped”), referring to hump on forehead, developing with growth

***Cyprichromis* Scheuermann 1977**

cypri-, referring to morphological similarity (slender body form) to the killifish family Cyprinodontidae (which at the time contained nearly all killifishes, including slender ones, but today is restricted to the stout-bodied pupfishes); *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Cyprichromis coloratus* Takahashi & Hori 2006**

colored, referring to the colorful (some specimens purple, some yellow) fins of the males

***Cyprichromis leptosoma* (Boulenger 1898)**

leptos, thin; *soma*, body, referring to elongate body, its depth 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ times in TL

***Cyprichromis microlepidotus* (Poll 1956)**

micro-, small; *lepidotus*, scaled, presumably referring to 63-71 scales along lateral line, smaller and therefore more numerous than the scales of *Limnochromis auritus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Cyprichromis pavo* Büscher 1994**

peacock, referring to the “magnificent” (translation) coloring of the males

***Cyprichromis zonatus* Takahashi, Hori & Nakaya 2002**

banded, referring to vertical bands on dorsal half of body of males

***Cyrtocara* Boulenger 1902**

cyrto-, curved; *cara-*, head, referring to hump on forehead (dermal frontal gibbosity) of adults and subadults of both sexes

***Cyrtocara moorii* Boulenger 1902**

in honor of cytologist and zoologist John Edmund Sharrock Moore (1870-1947), who collected type

***Danakilia* Thys van den Audenaerde 1969**

-*ia*, belonging to: Danakil Depression, Ethiopia, where type locality (Lake Afdera) of *T. franchetti* is situated

***Danakilia dinicolai* Stiassny, De Marchi & Lamboj 2010**

in memory of Ernesto Di Nicola (1969-2001), member of expedition to Lake Abaeded (Eritrea, only known area of occurrence), who died in a car accident while returning from the lake

***Danakilia franchettii* (Vinciguerra 1931)**

in honor of Italian explorer Raimondo Franchetti (1889-1935), who organized expedition (at his own expense) that collected type

***Dimidiochromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989**

dimidiatus, divided in two, referring to how prominent mid-lateral band appears to divide body into two equal halves; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Dimidiochromis compressiceps* (Boulenger 1908)**

compressus, compressed; *ceps*, head, referring to its “very strongly compressed” head

***Dimidiochromis dimidiatus* (Günther 1864)**

dimidiatus, divided in two, referring to narrow black band running from upper part of gill opening to root of caudal fin, “dividing the body into two equal halves”

***Dimidiochromis kiwinge* (Ahl 1926)**

local name for this cichlid, or for fishes in general, at Lumbila, Tanzania [may date to 1927, more research needed]

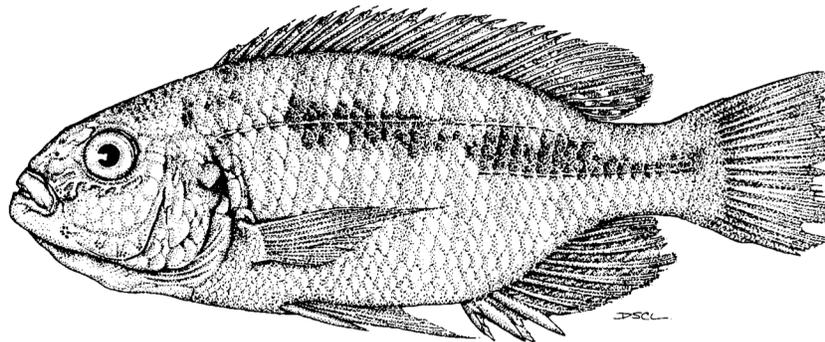
***Dimidiochromis strigatus* (Regan 1922)**

streaked, referring to “blackish stripe, half as broad as a scale, from operculum to base of caudal”

***Diplotaxodon* Trewavas 1935**

diplos, double; *taxis*, arrangement; *odon*, tooth, referring to double series of unicuspid teeth in jaws of *D. argenteus*

- Diplotaxodon aeneus* Turner & Stauffer 1998**
bronze, referring to bronzy iridescence of “ripe” males
- Diplotaxodon altus* Stauffer, Phiri & Konings 2018**
deep or high, referring to both its deep body and deepwater habitat (40-70 m and, although rare, in trawls between 110-130 m)
- Diplotaxodon apogon* Turner & Stauffer 1998**
referring to general similarity of body form to some cardinalfishes of the genus *Apogon*; name “strictly means ‘lacking barbels’ which is true, but not exactly relevant”
- Diplotaxodon argenteus* Trewavas 1935**
silvery, referring to its color
- Diplotaxodon dentatus* Stauffer & Konings 2021**
toothed, referring to caniniform teeth on outer margin of dentary and premaxilla which are exposed when mouth is closed
- Diplotaxodon ecclesi* Burgess & Axelrod 1973**
in honor of David H. Eccles (b. 1932), Senior Fisheries Research Officer of Malawi, “whose work is helping to clarify the taxonomic confusion prevailing in the Lake Malawi cichlids”
- Diplotaxodon greenwoodi* Stauffer & McKaye 1986**
in honor of Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927-1995), for his “renowned studies” of cichlid fishes, and for discovering the feeding strategy (obtaining eggs and larvae from other cichlids by ramming mouthbrooding females) that this species, which occurs in water too deep for observation, is hypothesized to practice
- Diplotaxodon limnothrissa* Turner 1994**
named for its superficial morphological resemblance to the Lake Tanganyika clupeid *Limnothrissa miodon*, in which this Malawian cichlid occupies a pelagic ecological role similar to that of its Tanganyikan namesake
- Diplotaxodon longimaxilla* Stauffer, Phiri & Konings 2018**
longus, long; *maxilla*, jaw, referring to its long upper jaw bone
- Diplotaxodon macrops* Turner & Stauffer 1998**
macro-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its large eyes, their diameter longer than snout, which distinguishes it from *D. argenteus*, *D. greenwoodi* and *D. limnothrissa*
- Divandu Lamboj* & Snoeks 2000**
local name for *Chromidotilapia*-like cichlids in Congo (Brazzaville), type locality
- Divandu albimarginatus* Lamboj & Snoeks 2000**
albus, white; *marginatus*, edged or bordered, referring to white margin on lower edge of caudal fin in preserved specimens
- Docimodus* Boulenger 1897**
etymology not explained, perhaps *dokos*, spear or lance, and *odous*, tooth, referring to “nail-shaped” crowns on some outer teeth, or (per Eccles & Trewavas 1989), *dochmos*, slanting or oblique, allusion not evident
- Docimodus evelynae* Eccles & Lewis 1976**
in honor of Evelyn Axelrod, who, in conjunction with her husband, pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), “have done so much to promote interest in the fishes of Lake Malawi”



Docimodus evelynae. From: Eccles, D. H. and D. S. C. Lewis. 1976. A revision of the genus *Docimodus* Boulenger (Pisces: Cichlidae), a group of fishes with unusual feeding habits from Lake Malawi. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* v. 58 (no. 2): 165-172.

***Docimodus johnstoni* Boulenger 1897**

in honor of Sir Harry Johnston (1858-1927), British explorer, botanist, linguist and colonial administrator, who “presented” type to the British Museum

***Ectodus* Boulenger 1898**

ecto-, out; *odous*, tooth, referring to outer mandibular teeth, which point outward, perpendicular to the others

***Ectodus descampsii* Boulenger 1898**

in honor of Capt. Georges Descamps, Belgian commandant of the antislavery movement at Lake Tanganyika, who obtained type and sent it to Boulenger

***Enantiopus* Boulenger 1906**

enantios, reversed; *opus*, foot, referring to reversed shape of pelvic fins, in which length of rays increases from front to rear (an adaptation to its benthic habitat)

***Enantiopus melanogenys* (Boulenger 1898)**

melano-, black; *genys*, cheek, referring to black spot on chin

***Enigmatochromis* Lamboj 2009**

enigma, enigmatic, referring to “somewhat intermediate” characters between *Pelvicachromis* and *Parananochromis*, with pigmentation similarities to the former and anatomical similarities to the latter; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Enigmatochromis lucanusi* Lamboj 2009**

in honor of Oliver Lucanus (b. 1970), explorer, aquarist, tropical-fish importer, and friend, who provided information about type locality and distribution

***Eretmodus* Boulenger 1898**

etmon, paddle or oar; *odous*, tooth, referring to large spatulate teeth of *E. cyanostictus*

***Eretmodus cyanostictus* Boulenger 1898**

ciano-, blue; *stictus*, spotted, referring to scattered pale blue dots on blackish-brown body

***Eretmodus marksmithi* Burgess 2012**

in honor of Mark Smith, “ardent cichlid fancier and breeder, photographer, and author, who was instrumental in obtaining specimens and photographs of this new species”

***Etia* Schliewen & Stiassny 2003**

-ia, belonging to: Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), known to colleagues throughout the world as “E.T.,” whose “ground-breaking work on cichlid biology spanned some 60 years,” and whose “creativity, humility and kindness are legendary”

***Etia nguti* Schliewen & Stiassny 2003**

name of village in southwestern Cameroon, where most of type series was collected

***Exochochromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989**

exochos, projecting or lofty, referring to longer upper jaw and somewhat beaked appearance of snout; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Exochochromis anagenys* Oliver 1989**

ana, backward; *genys*, lower jaw, referring to tip of lower jaw behind tip of upper jaw, distinctly backwards (i.e., opposite) from the norm [coined by Oliver in 1984 but authorship might also involve Eccles and Trewavas, who made the name available in 1989]

***Fossorochromis* Eccles & Trewavas 1989**

fossor, digger, referring to how it feeds by plunging its snout into sand, apparently sifting out small invertebrates, which it filters through its gills; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Fossorochromis rostratus* (Boulenger 1899)**

beaked, referring to very long and pointed snout, with slightly concave upper profile

***Genyochromis* Trewavas 1935**

genys, chin, referring to strongly projecting chin; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid

genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Genyochromis mento* Trewavas 1935**

mentum, chin, referring to strongly projecting chin

***Gephyrochromis* Boulenger 1901**

gephyra, bridge, allusion not explained, possibly referring to how this genus connects (i.e., bridges the gap) between two or more related genera (although Boulenger did not make this claim); *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Gephyrochromis lawsi* Fryer 1957**

in honor of Robert Laws (1851-1934), Scottish missionary who headed the Livingston mission in the Nyasaland Protectorate (now Malawi), “to whose pioneering missionary endeavour the present peace and prosperity of the Nyasan peoples owe so much”

***Gephyrochromis moorii* Boulenger 1901**

in honor of cytologist and zoologist John Edmund Sharrock Moore (1870-1947), who collected type from Lake Malawi (but apparently incorrectly attributed type locality as Lake Tanganyika)

***Gnathochromis* Poll 1981**

gnathus, jaw, presumably referring to long upper jaw and/or protractile mouth of *G. permaxillaris*; *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852

***Gnathochromis permaxillaris* (David 1936)**

per-, very (i.e., excessive); *maxillaris*, of the maxillary, referring to its very long upper jaw

***Gobiocichla* Kanazawa 1951**

gobio, goby, referring to goby-like shape of *G. wonderi*; *cichla*, from the Greek *kichle*, historically applied to both thrushes (Aves) and wrasses (Labridae, once thought to be closely related to cichlids), now applied only to cichlids

***Gobiocichla ethelwynnae* Roberts 1982**

in honor of Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum (Natural History), then “in her eighty-second year and still studying Cichlidae from all parts of Africa including Cameroon,” where this one is endemic

***Gobiocichla wonderi* Kanazawa 1951**

in honor of Frank C. Wonder (1904-1963), taxidermist, Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, USA), who collected type

***Grammatotria* Boulenger 1899**

grammatos, line; *tria*, three, referring to three lateral lines (instead of two, which is the norm in cichlids)

***Grammatotria lemairii* Boulenger 1899**

in honor of Lt. Charles Lemaire (1863-1925), leader of the Congo Free State Expedition, which collected fishes in Lake Tanganyika, including type of this one

***Greenwoodochromis* Poll 1983**

named for Peter Humphry Greenwood (1927-1995), “distinguished colleague” to whom we owe “so many contributions to the knowledge of African fishes, especially Cichlidae” (translation); *chromis*, a name dating to Aristotle, possibly derived from *chroemo* (to neigh), referring to a drum (Sciaenidae) and its ability to make noise, later expanded to embrace cichlids, damselfishes, dottybacks and wrasses (all perch-like fishes once thought to be related), often used in the names of African cichlid genera following *Chromis* (now *Oreochromis*) *mossambicus* Peters 1852 [replacement name for *Lepidochromis* Poll 1981, preoccupied by *Lepidochromis* Fowler & Bean 1928 (= *Chromis* in Pomacentridae), a fact that Greenwood brought to Poll’s attention]

***Greenwoodochromis abeelei* (Poll 1949)**

in honor of Marcel Henri Joseph Van Den Abeele (1898-1980), Administrator General of the Dutch colonies in Africa, for his support of the Belgian Hydrobiological Mission to Lake Tanganyika (1946-1947), during which type was collected

***Greenwoodochromis bellcrossi* (Poll 1976)**

in honor of Graham Bell-Cross (1927-1998), South African ichthyologist and Deputy Executive Director of the National Museums and Monuments of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), who collected two specimens in the type series

***Greenwoodochromis christyi* (Trewavas 1953)**

in honor of Cuthbert Christy (1863-1932), physician (specializing in sleeping sickness), zoologist, explorer, and Director of the Congo Museum (Tervuren, Belgium), who collected type

***Greenwoodochromis staneri* (Poll 1949)**

in honor of Pierre-Joseph Staner (1901-1984), Directeur d'administration au Ministère des Colonies, for "countless" (translation) services rendered on behalf of Poll's 1946-1947 expedition to Lake Tanganyika