

The ETYFish Project

© Christopher Scharpf

COMMENTS: 

v. 16.0 - 11 Dec. 2025

Order LABRIFORMES (part 2 of 3)

Family LABRIDAE Wrasses and Parrotfishes (part 2 of 2)

Subfamily Xyrichtyinae Razorfishes

***Ammolabrus* Randall & Carlson 1997**

amos, 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

***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)

***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

***Iniistius* Gill 1862**

inion, back of head; *istius*, sail, referring to first dorsal fin on nape of *I. pavo*

***Iniistius aneitensis* (Günther 1862)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Aneiteum (Aneityum) Island, Vanuatu, southwestern Pacific, type locality (widely occurs elsewhere in Indo-West Pacific)

***Iniistius auropunctatus* Randall, Earle & Robertson 2002**

aur[antium], orange; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to numerous tiny orange spots on both males and females

***Iniistius bakunawa* Sorgon, Tea, Meren & Nañola 2023**

named for Bakunawa, a serpentine or draconic figure in Visayan mythology believed to be responsible for causing an eclipse by devouring the moon, referring to eclipse-like ocellus on posteriormost edge of dorsal fin

***Iniistius baldwini* (Jordan & Evermann 1903)**

in honor of Albertus Baldwin (1865-1935), employed by the U.S. Government’s Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Commerce to illustrate scientific reports, for his paintings of American and Hawaiian fishes

***Iniistius bimaculatus* (Rüppell 1829)**

bi-, two; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to dark-brown spot (slightly larger than eye) on middle sides of males (females unspotted)

***Iniistius brevipinnis* Randall 2013**

brevis, short; *pinnis*, fin, having shorter fins (in general) compared to congeners

***Iniistius celebicus* (Bleeker 1856)**

-icus, belonging to: Makassar, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Indonesia, type locality (widely occurs elsewhere in western and central Pacific)

***Iniistius cyanifrons* (Valenciennes 1840)**

cyno-, blue; *frons*, front or forehead, described as having a blue band over entire edge of muzzle and forehead, up

to the dorsal fin

***Iniistius dea* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

Latin for goddess, allusion not explained; a name usually given to spectacular animals (e.g., color, size, beauty), so perhaps referring to its “beautiful shades” (translation) of color in life

***Iniistius evides* (Jordan & Richardson 1909)**

pretty, allusion not explained, perhaps reflecting the authors’ opinion of its appearance

***Iniistius geisha* (Araga & Yoshino 1986)**

geisha, a Japanese hostess trained to entertain men with conversation, dance and song, referring to this wrasse’s black-and-white coloration, reminiscent of an “elderly” geisha dressed in a traditional costume

***Iniistius griffithsi* Randall 2007**

in honor of Jeremy Griffiths, one of two fishermen who captured type via handline; named at the request of Jeremy’s father, Owen Griffiths, Australian malacologist and conservationist, who noted that the wrasse was undescribed and arranged for a photograph to be taken and a second specimen to be collected

***Iniistius jacksonensis* (Ramsay 1881)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Manly Beach, Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, type locality; Ramsay believed it was the first *Novacula* (original genus, =*Xyrichtys*) recorded from Port Jackson

***Iniistius melanopus* (Bleeker 1857)**

melanos, black; *opus*, foot, referring to horizontally elongate black spot on posterior anal fin of males (although *opus* is usually homologous to the ventral or pelvic fin, Bleeker clearly used it for the anal fin for this species)

***Iniistius naevus* Allen & Erdmann 2012**

blemish or birthmark, referring to dark-brown to blackish spot on upper body of both males and females

***Iniistius opalus* Fukui 2018**

opal, referring to small milky white blotches on middle of body

***Iniistius pavo* (Valenciennes 1840)**

peacock, referring to small peacock-like ocellus, or eyespot, below forward portion of dorsal fin (name does not refer to two ocelli on dorsal fin of juveniles)

***Iniistius pentadactylus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

penta-, five; *dactylus*, fingered, allusion not explained, possibly referring to 4-6 (but often 5) red spots (black underwater) along lateral line behind head of terminal-phase males; the spots are not finger-shaped, but they appear as if the fish had been touched by five human fingers stained with paint or ink (the anterior spot, like a thumbprint is separate from the other four)

***Iniistius rajagopalani* (Venkataramanujam, Venkataramani & Ramanathan 1987)**

in honor of V. Rajagopalan, Central Marine Fisheries Institute (India), whose “dedicated and devoted service to the Institute in building [it] up as a centre of national importance will always be remembered”

***Iniistius spilonotus* (Bleeker 1857)**

spilos, spot; *notos*, back, presumably referring to one or two series of small brown spots between soft dorsal fin and lateral line

***Iniistius trivittatus* (Randall & Cornish 2000)**

tri-, three; *vittatus*, banded, referring to three blackish bars on upper half of body

***Iniistius 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 rule [1851-1856] of the Dutch East Indies” (translation)

***Iniistius umbrilatus* (Jenkins 1901)**

etymology not explained, perhaps *umbra*, shade, or *umbrinus*, umber, and *-atus*, adjectival suffix, referring to “large dark-brown blotch, large as head, on middle portion of body”

***Iniistius verrens* (Jordan & Evermann 1902)**

trailing or sweeping, presumably referring to produced outer ray of ventral fins, reaching past front of anal fin

***Novaculichthys* Bleeker 1862**

novacula, razor, but in this case probably referring to similarity with *Novacula* (= *Xyrichtys*), especially laterally compressed body, but lacking carinated ridge on anterior head; *ichthys*, fish

***Novaculichthys taeniourus* (Lacepède 1801)**

taenia, ribbon or band; *oura*, tailed, referring to white bar at caudal-fin base of adults

***Novaculoides* Randall & Earle 2004**

-*oides*, having the form of: similar to and previously placed in *Novaculichthys*

***Novaculooides macrolepidotus* (Bloch 1791)**

macro-, large; *lepidotus*, scaled, allusion not explained; Bloch described the scales as “thin, smooth and rounded” (translation)

***Novaculops* Schultz 1960**

ops, appearance, probably referring to similarity to and/or previous placement of type species, *N. woodi*, in *Novaculichthys*

***Novaculops alvheimi* Randall 2013**

in honor of Oddgeir Alvheim (b. 1944), Institute of Marine Research (Bergen, Norway), who recognized the two type specimens from the trawl hauls of the research vessel *Dr. Fridtjof Nansen* as a probable new species and took a color photograph of each

***Novaculops compressus* Fukui 2020**

compressed, referring to body shape, moderately compressed posteriorly

***Novaculops halsteadi* (Randall & Lobel 2003)**

in honor of dive instructor and underwater photographer Robert “Bob” A. Halstead, who observed this wrasse in Papua New Guinea and suspected it was undescribed; he took the senior author to the locality and collected two specimens

***Novaculops koteamea* (Randall & Allen 2004)**

Rapanui (Easter Island) name for this species, from *kotea*, local name for three species of wrasses, and *mea*, red

***Novaculops pastellus* (Randall, Earle & Rocha 2008)**

pastel, referring to “soft and subdued” colors of holotype

***Novaculops sciistius* (Jordan & Thompson 1914)**

scio-, shadow; *istius*, sail, presumably referring to row of black spots on membranes of spinous dorsal fin

***Novaculops woodi* (Jenkins 1901)**

in honor of Thomas Denison Wood (1865-1951), professor of hygiene and physical training (i.e., health education) at Stanford University (California, USA), who obtained two specimens at Honolulu, Hawai‘i

***Xyrichtys* Cuvier 1814**

xyron, razor, apparently named for *X. novacula* (=razor), referring to razor- or knife-like shape of body; *ichthys*, fish [Cuvier emended spelling to *Xyrichtys* (1829) but original spelling stands]

***Xyrichtys blanchardi* (Cadenat & Marchal 1963)**

in honor of H. Blanchard, captain of the research vessel *Reine-Pokou* from which type was collected, and “without whose skill the expedition could not have been carried out” (translation)

***Xyrichtys incandescens* Edwards & Lubbock 1981**

glowing, referring to areas of bright-red coloration on terminal-phase individuals

***Xyrichtys martinicensis* Valenciennes 1840**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Martinique, French West Indies, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from Bermuda to the southern Caribbean, including Gulf of Mexico)

***Xyrichtys mundiceps* Gill 1862**

mundus, neat; *ceps*, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “laterally rhomboid” head, “the profile in front of the eyes descending downwards in a nearly straight and oblique line at an angle of about 43° to the longitudinal axis of the body, and nearly parallel with the preoperculum”

***Xyrichtys novacula* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Latin for razor, presumably referring to razor- or knife-like shape of dorsal fin and/or body, which is laterally compressed, deepest behind the occiput, thence tapering backward

***Xyrichtys sanctaehelenae* (Günther 1868)**

of Saint Helena Island, South Atlantic, type locality (also occurs at Ascension Islands, straying to São Tomé Island)

***Xyrichtys splendens* Castelnau 1855**

beautiful, described as “jolie espèce,” a pretty species

***Xyrichtys victori* Wellington 1992**

in honor of Benjamin C. Victor (b. 1957), ichthyologist, pathologist, medical laboratory director, and CEO of Ocean Science Foundation, for his Ph.D. work on the population biology and ecology of labrid fishes; he also discovered this species with Wellington in 1990

***Xyrichtys wellingtoni* Allen & Robertson 1995**

in honor of marine biologist Gerard M. Wellington (d. 2014), University of Houston (Texas, USA), who assisted with the collection of the type specimens (he also described *X. victori*)

Subfamily Pseudolabrinae Parrot Wrasses

***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

***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)

***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)

***Malapterus* Valenciennes 1839**

malakos, soft; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to three soft, flexible spines of dorsal fin, with membranous appendages at the tip of each ray [not to be confused with the electric catfish genus *Malapterurus*]

***Malapterus reticulatus* Valenciennes 1839**

netted, referring to net-like appearance of scales lined with brown

***Notolabrus* Russell 1988**

notos, south, referring to southern distribution (Indian Ocean and southwestern Pacific) of genus; *Labrus*, type genus of family but used here as a general suffix for wrasse

***Notolabrus celidotus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

adjectival form of *celidos*, spot, stain or blemish, presumably referring (per the original Forster manuscript on which description is based) to any or all of the following: roundish black spot high on sides opposite anus, three brown-black streaks towards tail, 2-3 black spots on anal fin, and ill-defined spots on dorsal fin (Graham, in *A Treasury of New Zealand Sea Fishes*, 1956, 2nd ed., suggests name is derived from *celidos*, stain or spot, and *otos*, ear, referring to dark markings behind eyes, but these markings are not mentioned in description)

***Notolabrus cinctus* (Hutton 1877)**

belt or girdle, presumably referring to broad, black transverse bar on body behind tips of pectoral fins, passing on to dorsal fin between the 6th and 8th spines

***Notolabrus fucicola* (Richardson 1840)**

Fucus, genus of brown algae or seaweed; *-icola*, dweller or inhabitant, allusion not explained but probably referring to its occurrence over kelp beds on rocky reefs

***Notolabrus gymnogenis* (Günther 1862)**

gymnos, bare or naked; *genys*, cheek, referring to nearly scaleless cheeks, with only a single row of scales

***Notolabrus inscriptus* (Richardson 1848)**

written or inscribed, referring a “pale mark on each scale, bearing some resemblance to the characters of the Persian alphabet”

***Notolabrus parilus* (Richardson 1850)**

adjectival form of Paril, aboriginal name for this wrasse given by the natives of King George Sound, Western Australia, type locality

Notolabrus tetricus (Richardson 1840)

grim; Richardson (1844) called it the “Grim Wrasse,” allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “short and rather bluff head” (“bluff” is an early 18th-century adjective meaning surly or abrupt in manner); Russell (1988) suggests that the name refers to the “rather forbidding appearance” of large terminal-phase individuals

Pictilabrus Gill 1891

pictilis, painted and *Labrus*, type genus of family but probably used here as a general term for wrasse; “If the meaning of the name *Pictilabrus* is demanded,” Gill wrote, “imagination may play that the painting of the brilliantly colored [*P. laticlavius*] has been completed and that the painter’s brushes and pencils have disappeared”

Pictilabrus brauni Hutchins & Morrison 1996

in honor of John Braun (Perth, Australia), who collected type (Braun, who ran a marine aquarium-fish business from his home, was Allen’s friend and dive buddy; he died “long before his time” after suffering a heart attack while playing racquetball [Gerald R. Allen, pers. comm.])

Pictilabrus laticlavius (Richardson 1840)

lati-, etymology not explained, perhaps from *latus*, wide; *clavius*, a woven or embellished strip of cloth, referring to “ornamental blue studs [spots] on the fins resembling the clavi on the borders of the Roman patrician dress” (per Richardson [1844]), prompting Richardson to call this species the “Patrician Wrasse”

Pictilabrus viridis Russell 1988

green, referring to predominantly green body color

Pseudolabrus Bleeker 1862

pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Labrus*, and its type species, *P. rubiginosus* (= *eoethinus*), previously placed in it, such an appearance is false

Subgenus **Pseudolabrus****Pseudolabrus biserialis (Klunzinger 1880)**

bi-, two; *serialis*, rowed, referring to two distinct rows of scales on cheeks

Pseudolabrus eoethinus (Richardson 1846)

of the morning or dawn, described from a drawing showing an “aurora-red” body “passing into hyacinth-red on the back”

Pseudolabrus gayi (Valenciennes 1839)

in honor of Claude (or Claudio) Gay (1800–1873), French botanist and illustrator, who collected type from the Juan Fernandez Islands off the coast of Chile

Pseudolabrus guentheri Bleeker 1862

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), who, at this time, was negotiating with Bleeker via correspondence the sale of parts of Bleeker’s massive collection of Indo-Pacific fishes to the British Museum

Pseudolabrus luculentus (Richardson 1848)

full of light, allusion not explained but probably referring to “somewhat oblique descending silvery bar” which on scales below lateral line “shines through” the “integument beneath the scale” (Russell [1988] translates name as “splendid,” apparently referring to its bright colors, but Richardson’s specimen was faded after “several years of maceration in spirits”)

Pseudolabrus semifasciatus (Rendahl 1921)

semi-, half; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to wedge-shaped bars on upper half of body

Pseudolabrus sieboldi Mabuchi & Nakabo 1997

in honor of Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866), German physician and traveler, the first to provide an illustration of a Japanese species of *Pseudolabrus*

Pseudolabrus torotai Russell & Randall 1981

native Rapan name for this species on Rapa Island in the South Pacific, where it is endemic

Subgenus **Lunolabrus Whitley 1933**

luno-, lunate, referring to “markedly lunate” caudal fin of *P. miles*; *Labrus*, type genus of family and original genus of *P. miles*, probably used here as a general suffix for wrasse

Pseudolabrus fuentesi (Regan 1913)

in honor of botanist Maturana Francisco Fuentes (1876–1934), University of Chile, who made a collection of fishes from Easter Island in 1911, including type of this wrasse

Pseudolabrus miles (Schneider & Forster 1801)

soldier, referring to scarlet body color, resembling the uniforms of 19th-century soldier-sailors

Pseudolabrus rubicundus (Macleay 1881)

reddish, referring to yellowish-red color in spirits, with basal portion of all scales a “brilliant” pinkish red

***Suezichthys* Smith 1958**

Suez, presumably referring to Gulf of Suez (Red Sea), type locality of *S. caudavittatus*; *ichthys*, fish [replacement name for *Suezia* Smith 1957, preoccupied by *Suezia* Gurney 1927 in Copepoda]

***Suezichthys arquatus* Russell 1985**

Latin for rainbow, referring to its “beautiful, vivid, and many-hued coloration”

***Suezichthys aylingi* Russell 1985**

in honor of Australian marine biologist Anthony M. Ayling (b. 1947), who first recognized this wrasse as a new species and collected most of the type specimens

***Suezichthys bifurcatus* Russell 1986**

bi-, two; *furcatus*, pronged, referring to lateral-line scales with bifurcate laterosensory canal tube

***Suezichthys caudavittatus* (Steindachner 1898)**

cauda-, tail; *vittatus*, banded, referring to dark diagonal band on upper half of caudal fin

***Suezichthys cyanolaemus* Russell 1985**

cyanos, blue; *laimos*, throat, referring to distinctive strap of blue color on throats of terminal-phase males

***Suezichthys devisi* (Whitley 1941)**

in honor of zoologist-clergyman Charles Walter De Vis (1829-1915), who “described many Queensland parrot fishes many years ago”

***Suezichthys gracilis* (Steindachner & Döderlein 1887)**

thin or slender, presumably referring to “very strongly compressed” (translation) head and body

***Suezichthys notatus* (Kamohara 1958)**

marked, presumably referring to large brownish blotch above posterior margin of eye and/or brownish blotch on base of membrane between first and second dorsal-fin spines

***Suezichthys ornatus* (Carmichael 1819)**

decorated, described as having azure stripes or bars on sides, head, and dorsal, anal and caudal fins

***Suezichthys rosenblatti* Russell & Westneat 2013**

in honor of Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930-2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for contributions to Eastern Pacific ichthyology, and who drew the senior author’s attention to the existence of this species in the SIO collection

***Suezichthys russelli* Randall 1981**

in honor of Barry C. Russell, then with the Australian Museum, for his research on labrid fishes and the assistance he has given Randall in the study of *Suezichthys*

***Suezichthys soelae* Russell 1985**

of the Australian fisheries research vessel *Soela*, from which most of the type specimens were trawled

Subfamily Julidinae Julidine Wrasse

***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 *Iniistius 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

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*, Labrifformes 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

***Diproctacanthus* Bleeker 1862**

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

***Diproctacanthus alleni* (Randall 1981)**

in honor of Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), who collected six of the 14 type specimens

***Diproctacanthus australis* (Randall 1981)**

southern, referring to southern location of islands where it has been taken, all lying between latitudes 9° and 23.5°S

***Diproctacanthus manabei* (Schmidt 1931)**

in honor of Mr. Manabe (forename not given), director of the Electrical Station of Naze, to whom Schmidt was "very much indebted for the success of [his] collecting work on the Amami-Oshima island" of Japan

***Diproctacanthus micronesica* (Randall 1981)**

-ica, belonging to: Micronesia, known only from the Marshall Islands, Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands, and Palau Islands, the major archipelagoes of Micronesia [also, description appeared in the journal *Micronesica*]

***Diproctacanthus polynesica* (Randall 1981)**

-ica, belonging to: Polynesia, referring to its known localities, all islands of Polynesia

***Diproctacanthus xanthonota* (Randall 1981)**

xanthus, yellow; *nota*, back, referring to yellow of upper back and dorsal fin of females, its most conspicuous color marking underwater

***Diproctacanthus xanthurus* (Bleeker 1856)**

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

***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

***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 chrysoaenia* (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 Chahiraj (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 Geodetic 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 vermilion red, and emerald-green head “ornamented” with vermilion-red stripes, themselves margined with “brilliant” blue



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.

***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)

***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
- Labrichthys Bleeker 1854**
Labrus, similar to and/or closely related to both *Labrus* and *Labroides*; *ichthys*, fish
- Labrichthys unilineatus (Guichenot 1847)**
uni-, one; *lineatus*, lined, referring to single mid-lateral white stripe on juveniles
- Labroides Bleeker 1851**
-oides, having the form of: *Labrus*, but with a pair of curved, erect fangs in each jaw
- Labroides bicolor Fowler & Bean 1928**
bi-, two, i.e., two-colored, referring to its “greatly contrasted” color pattern of males, anterior half “vandyke-brown” (blue-black in life) and posterior half “rather abruptly white” (pale yellow in life)
- Labroides dimidiatus (Valenciennes 1839)**
halved or divided in two, referring to broad, black longitudinal stripe dividing body color into two separate sections
- Labroides pectoralis Randall & Springer 1975**
pectoral, referring to large black spot below pectoral-fin base
- Labroides phthirophagus Randall 1958**
phtheiros, louse; *phagous*, eat, referring to its habit of feeding on external parasites of fishes
- Labroides rubrolabiatus Randall 1958**
ruber, red; *labiatus*, lipped, referring to color of lips in life
- Larabicus Randall & Springer 1973**
an “arbitrary combination of letters,” possibly a combination of *La-*, from *Labrus* (original genus), and *arabicus*, referring to occurrence of *L. quadrilineatus* in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Persian Gulf
- Larabicus quadrilineatus (Rüppell 1835)**
quadri-, four; *lineatus*, referring to four blue stripes (two on each side of body) on juveniles and females
- Leptojulius Bleeker 1862**
leptos, thin, presumably referring to more slender body compared to many other labrids; *julius*, from *ilus*, ancient name for a red labrid dating to at least Aristotle (perhaps from *ion*, violet), sometimes used as a general suffix for wrasses
- Subgenus **Leptojulius**
- Leptojulius chrysotaenia Randall & Ferraris 1981**
chrysos, gold; *taenia*, ribbon, referring to broad, midlateral, ribbon-like orange-yellow stripe on sides
- Leptojulius cyanopleura (Bleeker 1853)**
cyano-, blue; *pleura*, sided, presumably referring to two blue-edged stripes flanking an orange-yellow stripe passing from front of snout to caudal peduncle on terminal-phase males
- Leptojulius lambdastigma Randall & Ferraris 1981**
lambda, 11th letter of Greek alphabet; *stigma*, mark, referring to conspicuous Λ -shaped mark on nape
- Leptojulius urostigma Randall 1996**
[*o*]ura, tail; *stigma*, mark, referring to large black spot on base of caudal fin, its most distinctive feature
- Subgenus **Neojulius Randall 1996**
neo-, new, i.e., a new subgenus; *julius*, from *ilus*, ancient name for a red labrid dating to at least Aristotle (perhaps from *ion*, violet), sometimes used as a general suffix for wrasses but probably used here as an abridgement of *Leptojulius*, or to convey Randall’s initial belief that *L. polylepis* represented a new genus
- Leptojulius polylepis Randall 1996**
poly, many; *lepis*, scale, referring to 46 lateral-line scales, compared to 27 in the nominate subgenus
- Macropharyngodon Bleeker 1862**
macro-, large; *pharynx*, throat; *odon*, tooth, referring to posterior canine teeth on upper jaw



Macropharyngodon bipartitus. Smith, J. L. B. 1957. List of the fishes of the family Labridae in the western Indian Ocean with new records and five new species. Ichthyological Bulletin, Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University No. 7: 99-114, Pls. 1-2.

***Macropharyngodon bipartitus* Smith 1957**

consisting of two parts, presumably referring to color pattern, with curved bands over front part of body and irregular dark blotches over posterior half

***Macropharyngodon choati* Randall 1978**

in honor of marine biologist J. Howard Choat, James Cook University (Queensland, Australia), for his studies of labrid fishes; when Choat collected the paratype in 1967, he suspected it was an undescribed species

***Macropharyngodon cyanoguttatus* Randall 1978**

cyno-, blue; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to bright-blue spots on both sexes

***Macropharyngodon geoffroy* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

in honor of French naturalist Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Macropharyngodon kuiteri* Randall 1978**

in honor of Australian underwater photographer Rudolf “Rudie” Kuitert (b. 1943), who raised type specimen from juvenile to adult in his home aquarium

***Macropharyngodon marisrubri* Randall 1978**

maris, sea; *rubrus*, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

***Macropharyngodon meleagris* (Valenciennes 1839)**

guinea fowl, probably referring to small blue-green spots on body of males, which can be said to resemble the color pattern of a guinea fowl

***Macropharyngodon moyeri* Shepard & Meyer 1978**

in honor of marine biologist Jack T. Moyer (1929-2004), director of the Tatsuo Tanaka Memorial Biological Station at Miyake-jima, Japan, who offered “extensive support” to the authors during their research there [biographical footnote: Moyer committed suicide; in 2014, The American School in Japan, where Moyer had taught, admitted that as many as 32 girls had been sexually abused by Moyer, starting as early as 1964, abuse that had been covered up by faculty and administration]

***Macropharyngodon negrosensis* Herre 1932**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Oriental Negros, Philippines, type locality (occurs in eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific from Andaman Sea, Christmas Island and Indonesia east to Marshall Islands and Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands and Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia)

***Macropharyngodon ornatus* Randall 1978**

decorated, referring to “striking” color pattern (females with orange-red head, thorax, and abdomen, with greenish-yellow bands and spots, shading to blackish over most of the body with yellow-green spots; males generally darker)

***Macropharyngodon pakoko* Delrieu-Trottin, Williams & Planes 2014**

named for the Marquesan warrior Pakoko (d. 1984), the last chieftain who led the Marquesan resistance to the French; he is still celebrated in the Marquesas (where this wrasse is endemic) and an important figure in the community [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Macropharyngodon vivienae* Randall 1978**

in honor of marine biologist Mireille L. Rarmelin-Vivien (b. 1947), who collected (with dynamite) and illustrated holotype

***Minilabrus* Randall & Dor 1981**

mini-, small; *labrus*, referring to the family Labridae, probably the smallest genus of wrasse

***Minilabrus striatus* Randall & Dor 1981**

striped, referring to dark stripes on head and body of both color forms

***Ophthalmolepis* Bleeker 1862**

ophthalmus, eye; *lepis*, scale, referring to patch of scales behind eye

***Ophthalmolepis lineolata* (Valenciennes 1839)**

lined, presumably referring to distinctive blue lines on head of adults

***Parajulis* Bleeker 1879**

para-, near, presumably referring to similarity to and/or previous placement of *P. poecilepterus* in *Julis* [authorship often and incorrectly given as Bleeker 1865]

***Parajulis poecilepterus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

poecilio-, varicolored; *pterus*, fin, referring to its “painted” (translation) fins: pectorals bluish gray and yellow at the base, ventrals ashy gray mixed with red-to-yellow in the rays, caudal golden yellow with vermilion-red stripes, dorsal reddish at the base and yellow in the middle with reddish spots, anal like the dorsal but bordered by a three-colored band (bluish, reddish, lilac)

***Pseudocoris* Bleeker 1862**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Coris*, such an appearance is false (according to Randall et al. 2015, *Pseudocoris* is an evolutionary offshoot of *Coris* adapted to feeding on zooplankton in the water column whereas *Coris* are benthic feeders on hard-shelled invertebrates)

***Pseudocoris aequalis* Randall & Walsh 2008**

equal or uniform, referring to near-uniform height of dorsal fin of terminal-phase males, a feature distinguishing it from other species of *Pseudocoris*

***Pseudocoris aurantiofasciata* Fourmanoir 1971**

aurantia, orangish; *fasciata*, banded, referring to six orange-red vertical bands placed on anterior half of body of males

***Pseudocoris bleekeri* (Hubrecht 1876)**

in honor of Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist, “who has introduced into science such a considerable number of new fishes from the [Molucca] archipelago already”

***Pseudocoris hemichrysos* Randall, Connell & Victor 2015**

hemi-, partial; *chrysos*, gold, presumably referring to large patch of orange-yellow on rear upper body of terminal-phase males

***Pseudocoris heteroptera* (Bleeker 1857)**

hetero-, different; *pterus*, fin, referring to elongate first and second dorsal-fin spines of terminal-phase males [although Bleeker consistently treated *pterus* as a noun, name is treated as an adjective per prevailing usage]

***Pseudocoris occidentalis* Randall, Connell & Victor 2015**

western, referring to distribution in western Indian Ocean, west of its Pacific congeners

***Pseudocoris ocellata* Chen & Shao 1995**

having eye-like spots, referring to dumbbell-shaped ocellus on midbody of males

***Pseudocoris petila* Allen & Erdmann 2012**

thin or slender, referring to elongate body shape

***Pseudocoris yamashiroi* (Schmidt 1931)**

in honor of Mr. A. Yamashiro, professor of English in Naha, Japan, to whom Schmidt was “very much indebted for the success of [his] collecting work on the Okinawa Island” (Yamashiro apparently served as a guide and interpreter)

***Pseudojuloides* Fowler 1949**

-oides, having the form of: similar to *Pseudojulis* but differing in having greatly larger scales on chest, breast and space before pectoral fins (which are shorter), and caudal fin broadly scaled to about its basal third

***Pseudojuloides argyreogaster* (Günther 1867)**

argyros, silvery; *gaster*, belly, presumably referring to color in spirits, featuring a broad pearl-colored band along each side of belly commencing at base of pectorals (perhaps, per Randall & Randall 1981, as a result of initial preservation in alcohol)

***Pseudojuloides atavai* Randall & Randall 1981**

Tahitian word for pretty, referring to attractive color pattern of both sexes

***Pseudojuloides cerasinus* (Snyder 1904)**

cherry red, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to any or all of the following: reddish-orange dorsal area fading ventrally to light orange; reddish-orange spot at lower edge of pectoral-fin base; spinous dorsal fin suffused with red; scaled portion of caudal fin reddish orange

- Pseudojuloides crux* Tea, Gill & Senou 2020**
named for the Crux Constellation or Southern Cross, referring to this wrasse's southern distribution (Western Australia), and for the numerous metallic-blue spots on the dark upper body of males, reminiscent of stars in the night sky
- Pseudojuloides edwardi* Victor & Randall 2014**
in honor of Jason Edward, Greenwich Aquaria (Riverside, Connecticut, USA), who was instrumental in obtaining male type specimens and supplying them to the authors
- Pseudojuloides elongatus* Ayling & Russell 1977**
elongate, referring to very elongate body form, the depth 4.2-5.6 in SL
- Pseudojuloides erythroops* Randall & Randall 1981**
erythroops, red; *ops*, eye, referring to red eye of both sexes
- Pseudojuloides kaleidos* Kuitert & Randall 1995**
kalos, beauty; *eidōs*, form, referring to the varied colors of the kaleidoscope; "Few fishes display such a broad range of colors as this wrasse"
- Pseudojuloides labyrinthus* Victor & Edward 2016**
labyrinthine, referring to maze-like pattern of lines on head and body
- Pseudojuloides mesostigma* Randall & Randall 1981**
mesos, middle; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to large black spot in middle of body and dorsal fin of males
- Pseudojuloides paradiseus* Tea, Gill & Senou 2020**
paradise, referring to the "arresting live coloration of the males"
- Pseudojuloides pluto* Tea, Greene, Earle & Gill 2020**
Pluto, god and king of the underworld in Roman mythology, referring to "nefarious and sinister" appearance of males (see also *P. proserpina*)
- Pseudojuloides polackorum* Connell, Victor & Randall 2015**
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Dennis and Sally Polack (Gauteng, South Africa), whose underwater photographs first brought this species to the authors' attention
- Pseudojuloides polynesica* Victor 2017**
Polynesian, referring to French Polynesia, type locality (also occurs at Austral Islands west of Cook Islands and the Line Islands)
- Pseudojuloides proserpina* Tea, Greene, Earle & Gill 2020**
Proserpina, goddess and queen of the underworld in Roman mythology, referring to both its "haunting" coloration and close relationship to *P. pluto*
- Pseudojuloides pyrius* Randall & Randall 1981**
fiery, referring to flame-like colors of both sexes
- Pseudojuloides severnsi* Bellwood & Randall 2000**
in honor of dive guide R. Michael "Mike" Severns, who organized the collection and deposition of type material from Alor, Indonesia
- Pseudojuloides splendens* Victor 2017**
shining, brilliant, or splendid, referring to "splendid" color pattern of terminal-phase males
- Pseudojuloides xanthomos* Randall & Randall 1981**
xanthos, yellow; *omos*, shoulder, referring to horizontal lemon-yellow band extending posteriorly from upper end of gill opening to end of pectoral fin
- Pseudojuloides zeus* Victor & Edward 2015**
named for the Greek god Zeus, who cast bolts of lightning at unsuspecting mortals, referring to jagged blue stripes on sides, which resemble lightning bolts
- Stethojulis* Günther 1861**
stethos, breast or chest, referring to thoracic scales as large as, or larger, than those on sides; *Julis*, original genus of several species Günther moved to *Stethojulis*
- Stethojulis albovittata* (Bonnaterre 1788)**
albus, white; *vittata*, banded, referring to three longitudinal white stripes on body (probably a terminal-phase male, which has four longitudinal dark-edged blue lines on body that appear pale in alcohol)
- Stethojulis balteata* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**
banded or belted, referring to wide, bright-orange band, edged with purple, extending from operculum to tail on terminal-phase males

***Stethojulis bandanensis* (Bleeker 1851)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Banda Neira, Banda Islands, Indonesia, type locality (widely occurs in eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific)

***Stethojulis interrupta* (Bleeker 1851)**

interrupted, presumably referring to upper and lower halves of body of terminal males separated by a dark-edged blue line that is usually interrupted on anterior half of body

***Stethojulis maculata* Schmidt 1931**

spotted, presumably referring to four “cross-bandlike large blackish spots” on sides under lateral line (described from a single specimen, probably a terminal-phase male)

***Stethojulis marquesensis* Randall 2000**

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

***Stethojulis notialis* Randall 2000**

southern, referring to its occurrence in the southwestern Pacific

***Stethojulis strigiventer* (Bennett 1833)**

striga, stripe or streak; *venter*, belly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to 5-6 narrow white stripes on lower half of body of initial-phase individuals

***Stethojulis terina* Jordan & Snyder 1902**

exquisite, described as a “beautiful” species

***Stethojulis trilineata* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

tri-, three; *lineatus*, lined, referring to three pale, narrow stripes along body of terminal-phase males (a fourth stripe on head extends to above pectoral fin)

***Thalassoma* Swainson 1839**

thalassinus, sea-green; *soma*, body, allusion not explained, possibly referring to dominant body color (females greenish, males greenish-blue with pinkish-purple markings) of type species, *T. purpureum*

***Thalassoma amblycephalus* (Bleeker 1856)**

amblys, blunt; *cephalus*, head, referring to its blunt and rounded profile compared with *T. cupido* [often declined as an adjective, *amblycephalum*, but Bleeker consistently treated *cephalus* as a noun]

***Thalassoma ascensionis* (Quoy & Gaimard 1834)**

-*is*, genitive singular of: Ascension Island, South Atlantic Ocean, where it is endemic

***Thalassoma 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 *Coris ballieui*, Labrifformes part 1)

***Thalassoma bifasciatum* (Bloch 1791)**

bi-, two; *fasciatum*, banded, referring to two black bars (divided by a white band) behind blue head of terminal-phase males

***Thalassoma cupido* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

etymology not explained, perhaps named for Cupid, Roman god of erotic love and desire, or generically meaning “desire” or “longing,” perhaps alluding to the desirable nature of its “beautiful” (translation) color pattern

***Thalassoma duperrey* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

in honor of Louis Isidore Duperrey (1786-1865), French naval officer and marine hydrologist, aboard *L’Uranie* during its 1817-1820 voyage around the world [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Thalassoma genivittatum* (Valenciennes 1839)**

genys, cheek; *vittatus*, banded, referring to green stripes on cheek

***Thalassoma grammaticum* Gilbert 1890**

streaked or lined, referring to four narrow greenish streaks or bands across cheek and radiating from eye

***Thalassoma hardwicke* (Bennett 1830)**

in honor of soldier and naturalist Thomas Hardwicke (1755-1835), “for whose ready and able assistance in this work, the Author is desirous to record his gratitude” [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Thalassoma hebraicum* (Lacepède 1801)**

Hebrew, referring to arrangement of lines on cheek, said to resemble letters of the Hebrew alphabet

***Thalassoma heiseri* Randall & Edwards 1984**

in honor of marine biologist and underwater photographer John B. Heiser, Director of the Shoals Marine Laboratory in the Gulf of Maine (1979-1994), who wrote his 1981 Ph.D. thesis on the classification of *Thalassoma*

***Thalassoma janseni* (Bleeker 1856)**

in honor of Albert Jacques Frédéric Jansen (d. 1861), an administrator in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) and resident of Sulawesi, who provided type

***Thalassoma loxum* Randall & Mee 1994**

slanting, referring to three down-curving, salmon-pink bands on cheek and operculum

***Thalassoma lucasanum* (Gill 1862)**

-anus, belonging to: Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, México, type locality

***Thalassoma lunare* (Linnaeus 1758)**

of the moon, referring to caudal fin, shaped like a half-moon or crescent

***Thalassoma lutescens* (Lay & Bennett 1839)**

yellowish, presumably referring to yellow-green body of initial-phase females

***Thalassoma newtoni* (Osório 1891)**

in honor of Col. Francisco Xavier Aguilar O'Kelly Azeredo Newton (1864-1909), "vaillant et distingué" Portuguese explorer and naturalist, who collected type

***Thalassoma nigrofasciatum* Randall 2003**

nigro-, black; fasciatum, banded, referring to black bars on bodies of adults

***Thalassoma noronhanum* (Boulenger 1890)**

-ana, belonging to: Fernando de Noronha, an archipelago of 21 islands and islets in the Atlantic Ocean off Brazil, type locality

***Thalassoma pavo* (Linnaeus 1758)**

peacock, name dating to Hasselquist (1749), presumably referring to its varied and vivid coloration, like that of a peacock

***Thalassoma purpureum* (Forsskål 1775)**

purple, referring to pinkish-purple markings (on otherwise greenish-blue body) of terminal-phase males

***Thalassoma quinquevittatum* (Lay & Bennett 1839)**

quinque, five; vittatus, banded, described from a painting, showing five bands, two on back and sides, two on head, one on dorsal fin

***Thalassoma robertsoni* Allen 1995**

in honor of ichthyologist David Ross Robertson (b. 1946), Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama, for his contributions to the knowledge of both eastern Pacific and Caribbean reef fishes; he also helped collect type specimens

***Thalassoma rueppellii* (Klunzinger 1871)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of explorer-naturalist Eduard Rüppell (1794-1884), whose 1828-30 work on fishes of the Red Sea (where this wrasse is endemic) is cited many times by Klunzinger

***Thalassoma sanctaehelenae* (Valenciennes 1839)**

of Saint Helena Island, South Atlantic, type locality (also occurs at Ascension Islands, where it may have been introduced)

***Thalassoma septemfasciatum* Scott 1959**

septem, seven; fasciatus, banded, referring to seven blue bands, six on body and one on caudal peduncle

***Thalassoma trilobatum* (Lacepède 1801)**

tri-, three; lobatus, lobed, allusion not explained but probably referring to trilobed caudal fin of terminal-phase males

***Thalassoma virens* Gilbert 1890**

green, referring to uniform bright-green coloration

***Xenojulis* de Beaufort 1939**

xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different); julis, perhaps an abridgement of *Stethojulis*, described as related to that genus but differing in dentition

***Xenojulis margaritacea* (Macleay 1883)**

pearly, described as having a "broad pearly stripe more or less edged with black, extending from the operculum to, or nearly to, the tail," perhaps referring to whitish scales