# The ETYFish Project

© Christopher Scharpf

COMMENTS:

v. 7.0 - 5 Oct. 2026

## Order ACANTHURIFORMES (part 1 of 6)

### Family LOBOTIDAE Tripletails and Tigerperches

3 genera · 16 species · Taxonomic note: Contains taxa placed in the families Datnioididae and Hapalogenyidae by some workers.

***Datnioides*** **Bleeker 1853**
-*oides*, having the form of: *Datnia* (=*Mesopristes*, Centrarchiformes: Terapontidae), then classified together in the catch-all family Percidae (perches) and presumed to be related because of their lack of palatine teeth

***Datnioides campbelli*** **Whitley 1939**
in honor of Flight-Lieutenant Stuart Campbell (1903-1988), who collected type

***Datnioides microlepis*** **Bleeker 1854**
*micro*-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to small scales compared to *D. polota*

***Datnioides polota*** **(Hamilton 1822)**
presumably local Gangetic name for this species in India

***Datnioides pulcher*** **(Kottelat 1998)**
beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to barred color pattern

***Datnioides undecimradiatus*** **(Roberts & Kottelat 1994)**
*undecim*, eleven; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to "most frequent count" of soft anal-fin rays

***Hapalogenys*** **Richardson 1844**
*hapalos*, soft; *genys*, chin, referring to "velvety softness of the chin and lower lip, which is made more conspicuous by contrast with the rigidly rough scales that cover the rest of the head"

***Hapalogenys analis*** **Richardson 1845**
anal, referring to "very strong, deeply striated second anal spine taller than the soft part of the fin," presumably stouter and longer than anal-fin spine of *H. nitens* (=*nigripinnis*)

***Hapalogenys bengalensis*** **Mohapatra, Ray & Kumar 2013**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: northern Bay of Bengal, West Bengal coast of India, type locality

***Hapalogenys dampieriensis*** **Iwatsuki & Russell 2006**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Dampierian Province, a biogeographic region extending from approximately Geraldton in Western Australia across northern Australia to Cape York, approximating the distribution of this species

***Hapalogenys filamentosus*** **Iwatsuki & Russell 2006**
filamentous, referring to filamentous first ray of pelvic fin

***Hapalogenys kishinouyei*** **Smith & Pope 1906**
in honor of Kamakichi Kishinouye (1867-1929), head of the Imperial Fisheries Bureau of Japan

***Hapalogenys merguiensis*** **Iwatsuki, Satapoomin & Amaoka 2000**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Mergui Basin, southern Myanmar Sea, type locality

***Hapalogenys nigripinnis*** **(Temminck & Schlegel 1843)**
*nigri*-, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to blackish fins

***Hapalogenys olivaceus*** **Bogorodsky & Matiku 2026**
Latin for olive-colored, referring to olive-brown head and body in life and olivaceous fins

***Hapalogenys sennin*** **Iwatsuki & Nakabo 2005**
Japanese term for a djinn, sage or hermit, often depicted in Japanese art with a beard, referring to this fish's barbels on lower lip and solitary habitat, commonly observed in small caves, holes, and under over-hanging rocks

***Lobotes*** **Cuvier 1829**
lobed, referring to how soft parts of dorsal, anal and caudal fins appear to resemble one three-lobed fin (hence the name tripletail)

***Lobotes pacifica*** **Gilbert 1898**
-*icus*, belonging to: Pacific Ocean, referring to distribution in eastern Pacific from southern California (USA) to Peru, including Gulf of California

***Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch 1790)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Caribbean Sea off Suriname, type locality (but circumglobal in tropical and warm temperate seas except for eastern Pacific)

## Family POMACANTHIDAE Angelfishes
13 genera/subgenera · 90 species

***Apolemichthys* Burton 1934**
etymology not explained, perhaps *a-*, without and *polemos*, war, i.e., unfit for battle, proposed as a subgenus of *Holacanthus* without "powerful" preorbital spines; *ichthys*, fish (name proposed by Fraser-Brunner in 1933 but unavailable since he included multiple species without designating which one was the type; authorship is credited to Maurice Burton, a compiler for the *Zoological Record*, who designated type) [nests within *Centropyge* according to some workers]

***Apolemichthys arcuatus* (Gray 1831)**
bowed or arched, referring to a "broad black arched band from the eye to the caudal end of the dorsal fin"

***Apolemichthys griffisi* (Carlson & Taylor 1981)**
in honor of Nixon Griffis (1917-1993), Trustee of New York Zoological Society and Patron of the New York Aquarium, whose "interest in marine life and who generosity resulted in [the authors'] collecting trip to Canton Island [northern Phoenix Islands, South Pacific] and the discovery of this new species"

***Apolemichthys guezei* (Randall & Maugé 1978)**
in honor of marine biologist Paul Guézé, who collected type specimens and made them available for study

***Apolemichthys kingi* Heemstra 1984**
in honor of Dennis King (Durban, South Africa), structural engineer and underwater photographer, who discovered this angelfish and collected type

***Apolemichthys trimaculatus* (Cuvier 1831)**
*tri-*, three; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to black spot on forehead and one indistinct spot on each side of head behind gill cover of adults

***Apolemichthys xanthopunctatus* Burgess 1973**
*xanthos*, yellow; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to golden scale centers, giving it a spotted appearance

***Apolemichthys xanthotis* (Fraser-Brunner 1950)**
*xanthos*, yellow; *otis*, ear, referring to "brilliant lemon yellow spot (white in spirits) on external face of post-temporal, above gill-cover"

*Apolemichthys xanthotis*. Fraser-Brunner, A. 1950. *Holacanthus xanthotis*, sp. n., and other chaetodont fishes from the Gulf of Aden. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* v. 120 (pt 1): 43-48, Pls. 1-2.

***Apolemichthys xanthurus* (Bennett 1833)**
*xanthus*, yellow; *oura*, tail, referring to yellow caudal fin

***Centropyge* Kaup 1860**
*kentron*, thorn or spine; *pyge*, rump or rear, referring to four (actually three) anal-fin spines of *C. tibicen*

Subgenus ***Centropyge***

***Centropyge aurantia* Randall & Wass 1974**
orange, referring to orange (or reddish-orange) ground color

***Centropyge bicolor* (Bloch 1787)**
*bi-*, two, referring to two colors, yellow in the front (with blue around eyes) and blue in the back

***Centropyge bispinosa (*Günther 1860)**
*bi-*, two; *spinosa*, spined, referring to two spines at angle of preoperculum

***Centropyge cocosensis* Shen, Chang, Delrieu-Trottin & Borsa 2016**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cocos (Keeling) Islands, east Indian Ocean, type locality (also occurs at Christmas Island) [possibly intermediate between sympatric color morphs corresponding to *C. eibli* and *C. vrolikii*]

***Centropyge colini* Smith-Vaniz & Randall 1974**
in honor of Patrick L. Colin (b. 1946), then at the University of Puerto Rico (now at the Coral Reef Research Foundation, Koror, Palau), for his contributions to the success of the expedition during which types of this species and *C. joculator* were collected (Colin helped collect them both)

***Centropyge debelius* Pyle 1990**
in honor of underwater photographer and author Helmut Debelius (b. 1947), who presented an underwater photograph of this angelfish to Pyle and was the first to sight the holotype [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic "*i*"]

***Centropyge eibli* Klausewitz 1963**
in honor of ethologist and part-time ichthyologist Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1928-2018); he collected three of the type specimens as part of the Xarifa Expedition to the Indian Ocean

***Centropyge ferrugata* Randall & Burgess 1972**
iron-red, i.e., rusty, referring to body color (which varies from pale cream to bright red)

***Centropyge flavipectoralis* Randall & Klausewitz 1977**
*flavus*, yellow; *pectoralis*, pectoral, referring to yellow pectoral fins, which starkly contrast against its dark body

***Centropyge flavissima* (Cuvier 1831)**
very yellow, referring to color of body and fins

***Centropyge heraldi* Woods & Schultz 1953**
in honor of Earl S. Herald (1914-1973), ichthyologist and Director of the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco (1952-1966), who helped collect type

***Centropyge hotumatua* Randall & Caldwell 1973**
named for Hotumatua, legendary Polynesian chieftain who first colonized Easter Island (type locality) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic "*i*"]

***Centropyge interrupta* (Tanaka 1918)**
interrupted, allusion not explained, presumably referring to blackish brown bars on head, "which are interrupted here and there, forming elongate spots" (translation)

***Centropyge joculator* Smith-Vaniz & Randall 1974**
jester or clown, referring to bold and gaudy coloration in life

***Centropyge loriculus* (Günther 1874)**
etymology not explained, perhaps diminutive of *lorius*, parrot, source of the hanging parrot genus *Loriculus* (if so, allusion not evident), or perhaps (per Mazza 2013, Monaco Nature Encyclopedia) diminutive of *lorica*, breastplate or corset, referring to black vertical bars on body, like the laces of a corset

***Centropyge multicolor* Randall & Wass 1974**
*multi-*, many, i.e., multicolored, referring to seven different colors it exhibits in life: white, brown, black, yellow, orange, blue, and violet, more than any other species of the genus

***Centropyge multispinis* (Playfair 1867)**
*multi-*, many; *spinis*, spine, referring to 2-4 spines on interoperculum, the "most remarkable characteristic of this fish"

***Centropyge nahackyi* Kosaki 1989**
in honor of "veteran" marine aquarium-fish collector Anthony "Tony" Nahacky; "In his many years of diving in Hawaii and the rest of the Pacific, [he] has made numerous contributions to research on Indo-Pacific reef fishes," including information on this species

***Centropyge narcosis* Pyle & Randall 1993**
a state of stupor, drowsiness, or unconsciousness, referring to extreme effects of nitrogen narcosis experienced by the senior author and Charles Boyle (see *C. boylei*) while collecting holotype below 100 m using conventional SCUBA

***Centropyge nox* (Bleeker 1853)**
night, referring to uniformly black color over entire body, head and fins

***Centropyge potteri* (Jordan & Metz 1912)**
in honor of Frederic A. Potter, first director (1904-1940) of the Honolulu (now Waikiki) Aquarium, who presented holotype to the U.S. National Museum

***Centropyge shepardi* Randall & Yasuda 1979**
in honor of John W. Shepard, University of Guam, who collected *C. bispinosa* in Guam, thus showing it co-exists with this species, and called the authors' attention to the difference in the two species' pectoral-fin ray counts

***Centropyge tibicen* (Cuvier 1831)**
trumpeter (also a piper or flutist), presumably alluding to *Japonfche Trompetter*, a name given to this angelfish by Dutch naturalist François Valentijn (1666-1727) in 1726; the descriptive significance of "*Trompetter*" is not evident

***Centropyge vrolikii* (Bleeker 1853)**
in honor of Dutch anatomist-pathologist Willem Vrolik (1801-1863), whose "works on comparative anatomy and developmental history are of great renown"

***Centropyge woodheadi* Kuiter 1998**
in honor of underwater photographer Phil Woodhead (b. 1956), who brought this species to Kuiter's attention

Subgenus ***Paracentropyge* Burgess 1991**
*para-*, near, proposed as a full genus, "referring to its position near the genus *Centropyge*"

***Centropyge boylei* Pyle & Randall 1992**
in honor of diver and aquarium-fish collector Charles "Chip" J. Boyle, who discovered this angelfish and collected three of the type specimens

***Centropyge multifasciata* (Smith & Radcliffe 1911)**
*multi-*, many; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 10 dark-brown bands across body

***Centropyge venusta* (Yasuda & Tominaga 1969)**
beautiful, described as a "beautiful new species" with yellow and blue colors

Subgenus ***Xiphypops* Jordan & Jordan 1922**
*xiphos*, sword; *hypo-*, below; *ops*, eye, referring to two strong spines besides smaller serrae on suborbital bone of *C. fisheri*

***Centropyge acanthops (*Norman 1922)**
*acanthus*, spine; *ops*, eye, presumably referring to strong backwardly directed spine below eye

***Centropyge argi* Woods & Kanazawa 1951**
of Argus Bank, an offshore coral bank about ~25km southwest of Bermuda, type locality

***Centropyge aurantonotus* Burgess 1974**
*aurantia*, orange; *notus*, back, referring to golden-yellow head, back and dorsal fin

***Centropyge fisheri* (Snyder 1904)**
in honor of zoologist Walter K. Fisher (1878-1953), Stanford University (California, USA), and member of the 1902 cruise of the U.S. Fish Commission research vessel *Albatross*, from which type was collected

***Centropyge nigriocellus* Woods & Schultz 1953**
*niger*, black; *ocellus*, eye-like spot, referring to black ocellus on base of posterior soft dorsal-fin rays

***Centropyge resplendens* Lubbock & Sankey 1975**
resplendent, referring to its "beautiful" coloration

*Incertae sedis*

***Centropyge abei* Allen, Young & Colin 2006**
in honor of Yoshitaka Abe (b. 1940), director of Aquamarine Fukushima, a "world class" public aquarium in Japan, who provided the entire budget and material support for the deepwater operations that resulted in the collection of this angelfish; in addition, Abe is "largely responsible for many innovations in aquarium science and design including display of large tunas up to 100kg, jellyfish keeping, and the first public display of hammerhead sharks"

***Centropyge deborae* Shen, Ho & Chang 2012**
in honor of Deborah (latinized to Debora) Smith, named at the request of her husband Walt Smith, who collected type series and provided underwater photographs

***Chaetodontoplus* Bleeker 1876**
*enoplus*, armed; *Chaetodon*, similar to butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae, in which Bleeker and his contemporaries included both butterflyfishes and angelfishes), referring to prominent spine on posterior edge of gill cover (present in angelfishes but not butterflyfishes)

***Chaetodontoplus ballinae* Whitley 1959**
of Ballina Bar, New South Wales, Australia, type locality

***Chaetodontoplus caeruleopunctatus* Yasuda & Tominaga 1976**
*caeruleo-*, blue; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to "minute, but brilliant and numerous" blue spots scattered on sides of living specimens

***Chaetodontoplus cephalareticulatus* Shen & Lim 1975**
*cephalo-*, head; *reticulatus*, net-like or netted, allusion not explained, presumably referring to wavy blue stripes (pale in alcohol) on head (if this explanation is correct, then "*undulatus*" or "*vermiculatus*" would have been a better adjective)

***Chaetodontoplus chrysocephalus* (Bleeker 1855)**
*chrysos*, gold; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to reddish-orange (actually, yellow-orange) anterior body (i.e., head)

***Chaetodontoplus conspicillatus* (Waite 1900)**
spectacled, presumably referring to blue ring around eye

***Chaetodontoplus dimidiatus* (Bleeker 1860)**
divided in two, referring to adult coloration, light gray on upper half of body, black on lower half

***Chaetodontoplus duboulayi* (Günther 1867)**
in honor of "Duboulay," who collected type, probably Francis Houssemayne du Boulay (1837-1914), collector, entomologist and natural history artist

***Chaetodontoplus melanosoma* (Bleeker 1853)**
*melanos*, black; *soma*, body, referring to "completely black unspotted body" (translation) of adults (contemporary accounts report color ranges from black to gray, with juveniles having a yellow head)

***Chaetodontoplus meredithi* Kuiter 1990**
in honor of John G. Meredith, marine aquarist and dive instructor, who collected type with a handnet

***Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus* (Bloch 1787)**
*mesos*, middle; *leucus*, white, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how white anterior half of body intergrades with black posterior half in middle of body

***Chaetodontoplus niger* Chan 1966**
black, referring to "dark to blackish brown" head and body in alcohol, and with a "dark touch of purple" in life

***Chaetodontoplus personifer* (McCulloch 1914)**
*persona*, mask; *fero*, to bear, presumably referring to bluish-gray head covered in yellow spots

***Chaetodontoplus poliourus* Randall & Rocha 2009**
*polios*, gray; *oura*, tail, referring to predominantly gray caudal fin, its most distinguishing color feature

***Chaetodontoplus septentrionalis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)**
northern, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its slightly more northern distribution (reaching southern Japan) compared to *Pomacanthus annularis* and *P. imperator*, its two presumed congeners at the time

***Chaetodontoplus vanderloosi* Allen & Steene 2004**
in honor of Robert ("Rob") van der Loos (spelled "Vanderloos" by the authors), for his "generosity in providing numerous opportunities to join dive cruises" aboard his live-aboard dive vessel *Chertan* (Alotau, Papua New Guinea); he also collected type

***Genicanthus* Swainson 1839**
*genys*, cheek; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to prominent spine on posterior edge of gill cover (common to all angelfishes) [nests within *Centropyge* according to some workers]

***Genicanthus bellus* Randall 1975**
beautiful, the "most colorful of all the species of the genus"

***Genicanthus caudovittatus* (Günther 1860)**
*caudo-*, tail; *vittatus*, banded, referring to black band on upper and lower caudal-fin lobes of females

***Genicanthus lamarck* (Lacepède 1802)**
in honor of French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck (1744-1829), usually known simply as Lamarck [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic "*i*"]

***Genicanthus melanospilos* (Bleeker 1857)**
*melanos*, black; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to black spot mid-ventrally on thorax of males

***Genicanthus personatus* Randall 1975**
masked, referring to dark face on white body of females (males, discovered three years later, have an orange face or "mask")

***Genicanthus semicinctus* (Waite 1900)**
*semi-*, half; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to 8-10 narrow black bars extending to middle of sides of males

***Genicanthus semifasciatus* (Kamohara 1934)**
*semi-*, half; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to numerous close-set, wavy bars on upper half of body (not extending to abdomen) of males

***Genicanthus spinus* Randall 1975**
spine, referring to "exceptionally large" anterior preorbital spine

***Genicanthus takeuchii* Pyle 1997**
in honor of diver Hiroshi Takeuchi, who discovered and photographed this angelfish in 1987

***Genicanthus watanabei* (Yasuda & Tominaga 1970)**
in honor of ichthyologist Masao Watanabe, Waseda University (Tokyo, Japan), who first reported this species under the name *Holacanthus caudovittatus* in 1949

***Holacanthus* Lacepède 1802**
*holos*, whole or entire; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, possibly referring to one or more strong spines on interopercle (compared to none on *Pomacanthus*, also described by Lacepède)

Subgenus ***Holacanthus***

***Holacanthus tricolor* (Bloch 1795)**
three-colored, referring to adult coloration: yellow anterior body, black posterior body, and (on some specimens) yellow fins edged in red (juveniles are entirely yellow with an ocellated black spot on side that enlarges as it grows)

Subgenus ***Angelichthys* Jordan & Evermann 1896**
*angel*, referring to "angelfish," common name of *H. ciliaris*; *ichthys*, fish

***Holacanthus africanus* Cadenat 1951**
African, the first species of the genus reported from the west coast of Africa

***Holacanthus bermudensis* Goode 1876**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: proposed as a subspecies of *H. ciliaris* from Bermuda (also occurs from North Carolina to southern Florida, Bahamas, and Gulf of Mexico)

***Holacanthus ciliaris* (Linnaeus 1758)**
fringed, referring to its ciliate scales ("squamis ciliatis"); name does not mean "with eyelashes," referring to its "produced" dorsal and anal fins as alleged by Jordan & Evermann (1898) and others

***Holacanthus clarionensis* Gilbert 1890**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Clarion Island, one of three islands (including Socorro and San Benedicto) off western México where this angelfish was "extremely abundant" in 1889

***Holacanthus limbaughi* Baldwin 1963**
in honor of the late Conrad Limbaugh (1925-1960), zoologist, diver and underwater photographer, who was "instrumental" in collecting (with explosives) this angelfish and in charge of the Clipperton Island (type locality in the eastern Pacific) shore parties [Limbaugh died after losing his way while diving in the labyrinth of an underground river in France]

***Holacanthus passer* Valenciennes 1846**
sparrow, allusion not explained nor evident

***Pomacanthus* Lacepède 1802**
*poma*, lid or cover; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to prominent spine on posterior edge of gill cover (common to all angelfishes)

Subgenus ***Pomacanthus***

***Pomacanthus arcuatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**
bowed, referring to 2-3 bow-shaped yellow bands on body of juveniles (absent in adults)

***Pomacanthus paru* (Bloch 1787)**
Portuguese name for this species as reported in Marcgrave's *Historiae naturalis brasiliae* (1648)

***Pomacanthus zonipectus* (Gill 1862)**
*zona*, belt; *pectus*, breast, referring to dark-brown band "girdling" breast behind ventral and pectoral fins

Subgenus ***Acanthochaetodon* Bleeker 1876**
*acanthus*, thorn or spine; *Chaetodon*, similar to butterflyfishes (Chaetodontidae, in which Bleeker and his contemporaries included both butterflyfishes and angelfishes), referring to prominent spine on posterior edge of gill cover, common to all angelfishes but which butterflyfishes do not possess

***Pomacanthus annularis* (Bloch 1787)**
ringed, referring to blue ring above gill cover of adults

***Pomacanthus chrysurus* (Cuvier 1831)**
*chryso-*, gold; *oura*, tail, referring to yellow caudal fin

***Pomacanthus imperator* (Bloch 1787)**
emporer, based on *Keyser van Iapan* (Emporer of Japan), Dutch name given to this angelfish by publisher Louis Renard (ca. 1678-1746) in 1719, perhaps alluding to its majestic appearance; Renard called it the "most beautiful fish in the world," covered with small scales "more brilliant than gold" (translation) [see *P. navarchus* for another "noble" name coined or reported by Renard]

***Pomacanthus rhomboides* (Gilchrist & Thompson 1908)**
*-oides*, having the form of: a rhombus, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body shape (with a deep body, unique in the genus)

Subgenus ***Arusetta* Fraser-Brunner 1933**
from *Aruset el báhr*, Arabic name for *C. maculosus* along the Red Sea of Yemen (type locality)

***Pomacanthus asfur* (Forsskål 1775)**
from *Tabak el herr, Asfür*, its Arabic name along the Red Sea of Yemen (type locality)

***Pomacanthus maculosus* (Forsskål 1775)**
spotted, referring to blue spots on forehead, nape and operculum of adults (actually blue scales with darker edges) and/or a large gold spot ("macula magna," but actually a blotch) on middle of body

***Pomacanthus semicirculatus* (Cuvier 1831)**
*semi-*, half; *circulatus*, circled, referring to semicircular narrow blue-and-white lines on posterior body of juveniles (absent on adults)

Subgenus ***Euxiphipops* Fraser-Brunner 1934**
*eu-*, well or very; *xiphos*, sword; *hypo-*, below; *ops*, eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to strong spines on lower limb of preoperculum of *P. xanthometopon*

***Pomacanthus navarchus* (Cuvier 1831)**
leader of the ships, based on "Admiral," Dutch name given to this angelfish by publisher Louis Renard (ca. 1678-1746) in 1719, who said that "more than 30 different kinds" of this species (but perhaps referring to angelfishes and butterflyfishes in general) are known at Ambon, Indonesia, "distinguished by the names royal, imperial, duke, duchess, marquis, count, baron and other titles of nobility" (translation); allusion not explained, possibly (per Mazza 2013, Monaco Nature Encyclopedia) referring to blue stripe crossing operculum, like the blue shoulder strap of an admiral [see *P. imperator* for another "noble" name coined or reported by Renard]

***Pomacanthus sexstriatus* (Cuvier 1831)**
*sex*, six; *striatus*, striped, referring to five broad dark bars on sides and one behind eye of adults (juveniles have white bars)

***Pomacanthus xanthometopon* (Bleeker 1853)**
*xanthus*, yellow; *metopon*, forehead, referring to yellow "mask" over eyes of adults

***Pygoplites* Fraser-Brunner 1933**
*pyge*, rump or rear; [*h*]*oplites*, armed (with a weapon), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "Hind edge of preoperculum dentate or with a few stout spines," or perhaps a variation on *Centropyge*, referring to the three anal-fin spines (see above)

***Pygoplites diacanthus* (Boddaert 1772)**
*di-*, two; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to its strong opercular spines (one on each side); Boddaert commented, "I have never seen a fish with such sharp thorns" (translation)

## Family DREPANEIDAE Sicklefishes

***Drepane* Cuvier 1831**
scythe or sickle, referring to falcate pectoral fins

***Drepane africana* Osório 1892**
African, proposed as a west African (and eastern Atlantic) subspecies of the Indo-West Pacific *D. punctata*

***Drepane longimana* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**
*longus*, long; *manus*, handed, referring to long, falcate pectoral fins, reaching caudal peduncle

***Drepane punctata* (Linnaeus 1758)**
spotted, referring to brown spots on mid-to-upper body

## Family CHAETODONTIDAE Butterflyfishes
22 genera/subgenera · 139 species/subspecies

***Amphichaetodon* Burgess 1978**
*amphi-*, on both sides, referring to its two species occurring on opposite sides of the southern Pacific Ocean; *Chaetodon*, type genus of family

***Amphichaetodon howensis* (Waite 1903)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lord Howe Island, type locality (also occurs off southeastern Australia, Norfolk and Kermadec islands, and northern New Zealand)

***Amphichaetodon melbae* Burgess & Caldwell 1978**
matronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine mammal biologist Melba C. Caldwell, University of Florida (Gainesville, USA), wife of junior author David K. Caldwell

***Chaetodon* Linnaeus 1758**
*chaeto-*, bristle; *odon*, tooth, referring to setiform teeth forming a brush-like bundle

Subgenus ***Chaetodon***

***Chaetodon capistratus* Linnaeus 1758**
bridled or muzzled, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to dark bar running through eye of juveniles and sub-adults

***Chaetodon hoefleri* Steindachner 1881**
in honor of Steindachner's "dear friend" (translation) W. Höfler (no other information available), who collected or provided type from Senegal, and was one of Steindachner's best suppliers of fishes from Africa

***Chaetodon humeralis* Günther 1860**
pertaining to the shoulder, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "brown vertical band from the first, second and third dorsal spines to and below the base of the pectoral, touching the opercular margin"

***Chaetodon marleyi* Regan 1921**
in honor of Natal fisheries officer Harold Walter Bell-Marley (1872-1945), who collected holotype

***Chaetodon ocellatus* Bloch 1787**
having an eye-like spot, referring to small black spot on soft portion of dorsal fin (although illustrated with a white ring encircling the spot, contemporary photos indicate the spot is not ringed and therefore not a true ocellus)

***Chaetodon robustus* Günther 1860**
full-bodied or strong, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "much elevated" body and/or "rather strong" fin spines

***Chaetodon striatus* Linnaeus 1758**
striped, referring to three broad brown bars on sides [provisionally placed in subgenus *Chaetodon*; probably warrants a subgenus of its own per Smith et al. 2003]

Subgenus ***Citharoedus* Kaup 1860**
etymology not explained, presumably cithara-like, allusion not explained, referring to oblique or curved stripes on sides of *C. meyeri* and/or *C. ornatissimus*, which can be said to resemble the strings of a cithara (ancient hand-held harp or lute)

***Chaetodon meyeri* Bloch & Schneider 1801**
patronym not identified but type specimen was held in Museo Meyeri Lugduni Batavorum (Meyer's Museum in Leiden, Netherlands; Meyer may have been Johan Frederik Meijer, a "bookkeeper" at Ambon Island, Indonesia (type locality) and who maintained a small natural-history cabinet in the Netherlands in the 1700s

***Chaetodon ornatissimus* Cuvier 1831**
very ornate, referring to its coloration, including six oblique orange bands on sides, alternating black and gold bars on head, and bluish-white caudal fin with black submarginal band and central black bar

***Chaetodon reticulatus* Cuvier 1831**
net-like or netted, referring to black body with lemon-colored scale centers, giving it a reticulated appearance

Subgenus ***Corallochaetodon*** **Burgess 1978**
*corallo-*, coral, a subgenus of *Chaetodon* known for feeding on live coral polyps (Warren E. Burgess, pers. comm.)

***Chaetodon austriacus*** **Rüppell 1836**
etymology not explained; usually *austriacus* means Austrian but that does not make sense for a Red Sea fish; perhaps name is a derivative of *auster* or *australis*, meaning south, possibly referring to relative position of type locality (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) to the Sinai, where many butterflyfishes had been found washed ashore (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

***Chaetodon lunulatus*** **Quoy & Gaimard 1825**
somewhat moon-shaped, presumably referring to its suborbicular body shape

***Chaetodon melapterus*** **Guichenot 1863**
*melas*, black; *pterus*, fin, referring to black dorsal, caudal and anal fins

***Chaetodon trifasciatus*** **Park 1797**
*tri-*, three; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to three black bars on head: on lower jaw, through eye, and behind eye [not to be confused with *C. trifascialis*]

Subgenus ***Discochaetodon*** **Nalbant 1971**
*disco-*, disk, subgenus of *Chaetodon* differing from the "closely related" subgenus *Citharoedus* by its "almost circular body"

***Chaetodon aureofasciatus*** **Macleay 1878**
*aureus*, golden; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to dark-edged golden-orange bar through eye, and another along posterior edge of operculum, through base of pectoral fins to the belly

***Chaetodon octofasciatus*** **Bloch 1787**
*octo-*, eight; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to eight black vertical bars on body, first one through eye, last one along rear edge of dorsal fin

***Chaetodon rainfordi*** **McCulloch 1923**
in honor of Edward Henry Rainford (1853-1938), amateur naturalist and viticulturist, Queensland Agricultural Department, for whom the Australian Museum is "indebted for many remarkable fishes not previously recognised from Australian waters," including type of this species

***Chaetodon tricinctus*** **Waite 1901**
*tri-*, three; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to three vertical black bands crossing body

Subgenus ***Exornator*** **Nalbant 1971**
adorner or embellisher, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to color pattern of body "based on vertical or oblique rows of dusky dots or crossbands"

***Chaetodon argentatus*** **Smith & Radcliffe 1911**
silvery, referring to color in alcohol, "Silvery, tinged with a very pale lemon yellow"

***Chaetodon assarius*** **Waite 1905**
roasted (i.e., browned), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to silvery-tan body with five dark, broken vertical lines on upper sides, reminiscent of the sear marks on grilled meat

***Chaetodon blackburnii*** **Desjardins 1836**
in honor of Edward Berens Blackburn (1786-1839), English jurist who served as a judge on Mauritius (type locality), then a British Crown Colony; Blackburn was honored as the "learned and virtuous magistrate who presided over" (translation) the Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Ile Maurice

***Chaetodon citrinellus*** **Cuvier 1831**
lemon-colored, referring to white-to-yellow ground color

***Chaetodon daedalma*** **Jordan & Fowler 1902**
a piece of art embroidery, referring to scales, their centers pale yellow and edges broadly margined with blackish brown, "forming a beautiful reticulated or netted pattern"

***Chaetodon dolosus*** **Ahl 1923**
Latin for deceitful or "deceptively given" (translation), referring to its misidentification as *C. miliaris* by Sauvage in 1891

***Chaetodon fremblii*** **Bennett 1828**
in honor of Lieut. John Frembly, British Royal Navy, marine surveyor and geologist, who presented to the Zoological Society of London an "interesting" collection of fishes from the Sandwich Islands (Hawai'i), including type of this one

***Chaetodon guentheri*** **Ahl 1923**
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who reported this species as *C. miliaris* in 1871

***Chaetodon guttatissimus* Bennett 1833**
full of dots, referring to close-set gray spots or speckles on sides

***Chaetodon litus* Randall & Caldwell 1973**
plain or simple, referring to its plain color, "very much in contrast to the striking color patterns of most butterflyfishes"

***Chaetodon madagaskariensis* Ahl 1923**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: based on description of *C. miliaris* by Sauvage (1891) allegedly from Madagascar but actually from Mauritius [many contemporary authors have changed spelling to *madagascariensis*; original spelling is preferred but prevailing usage may apply]

***Chaetodon mertensii* Cuvier 1831**
in honor of German naturalist and explorer Karl Heinrich Mertens (1796-1830); Cuvier described the species, type locality unknown, from an illustration that Mertens showed him (whether Mertens was himself the artist is not clear; see also Salmoniformes: *Thymallus mertensii*)

***Chaetodon miliaris* Quoy & Gaimard 1825**
-*arius*, pertaining to: *mille*, thousand, allusion not explained, probably referring to body "covered with a crowd of small black dots forming vertical or horizontal lines" (translation)

***Chaetodon multicinctus* Garrett 1863**
*multi*-, many; *cinctus*, belt or zone, presumably referring to five vertical, yellowish-brown, diffuse stripes on sides

***Chaetodon paucifasciatus* Ahl 1923**
*pauci*-, few; *fasciatus*, banded, proposed as a subspecies of *C. chrysurus* (=*madagaskariensis*) with fewer bands on sides (6 vs. 7-8)

***Chaetodon pelewensis* Kner 1868**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: erroneously named for Pelew-Inseln, German spelling of Palau Islands, western Pacific, type locality (does not occur there; actual type locality is probably Society Islands in the South Pacific per Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes) [treated as a junior synonym of *C. punctatofasciatus* by some workers]

***Chaetodon punctatofasciatus* Cuvier 1831**
*punctatus*, spotted; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to ~7 vertical dark bars on upper body and rows of dark spots below

***Chaetodon quadrimaculatus* Gray 1831**
*quadri*-, four; *maculatus*, spotted, presumably referring to white spots on middle of and near tail (two on each side, for a total of four) [originally spelled "*4-maculatus*" but that was emended since zoological names cannot include numerals]

***Chaetodon sanctaehelenae* Günther 1868**
of Saint Helena Island, South Atlantic, type locality (also occurs at Ascension Island and in the eastern Atlantic straying to Canary Islands and Liberia)

***Chaetodon sedentarius* Poey 1860**
sedentary, i.e., prone to stay in place, allusion not explained but probably named to distinguish this Atlantic species previously identified by Guichenot (1853) as the otherwise Indo-West Pacific *C. vagabundus*, whose name means "wandering"

***Chaetodon smithi* Randall 1975**
in honor of ichthyologist C. Lavett Smith, Jr. (1927-2015), American Museum of Natural History, who collected the first specimens and realized they were an undescribed species

***Chaetodon xanthurus* Bleeker 1857**
*xanthos*, yellow; *oura*, tail, referring to orange outer part of caudal fin

Subgenus ***Gonochaetodon* Bleeker 1876**
*gonio*-, angle, probably referring to rhomboidal or roughly triangular body shape of *C. triangulum*; *Chaetodon*, type genus of the family

***Chaetodon baronessa* Cuvier 1829**
derived from *douwing-baroness*, name for this species used by Dutch sea captain Willem de Vlamingh (1640-ca. 1698), allusion not explained but similar to *douwing-princesse*, name given to this species by publisher Louis Renard (ca. 1678-1746) in 1719, who said it was "delightful to look at" (translation), representing one of several "noble" names reported or coined by Renard (see *Pomacanthus navarchus* above in Pomacanthidae); *douwing* (also spelled *doewing*) is a local Malay name applied to several angelfish and butterflyfish species

***Chaetodon larvatus* Cuvier 1831**
masked, referring to brick-red head and snout

***Chaetodon triangulum* Cuvier 1831**
triangle, referring to its roughly triangular body shape

Subgenus ***Lepidochaetodon*** **Bleeker 1876**
*lepido-*, scale, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to nearly angular or rhomboidal scales compared to related taxa (*Chaetodontops*, *Citharoedus*, *Rabdophorus*) Bleeker described as having rounded scales; *Chaetodon*, type genus of the family

***Chaetodon interruptus*** **Ahl 1923**
interrupted, proposed as a subspecies of *C. unimaculatus*, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to black band through eye ending at edge of preopercle instead of extending onto chest as in *C. unimaculatus*

***Chaetodon kleinii*** **Bloch 1790**
in honor of Jacob Theodor Klein (1685-1759), German jurist, historian, botanist, zoologist and mathematician, who wrote a 5-volume history of fishes (1740-1749); Klein's account and illustration of this species in vol. 4 (1744) was Bloch's introduction to it

***Chaetodon trichrous*** **Günther 1874**
*tri-*, three; *chroa*, color of body or skin, allusion not explained, illustrated as having a white head, followed by black ocular band, then three different colors for remainder of body, white, black and yellow (modern photographs show only a yellow caudal fin)

***Chaetodon unimaculatus*** **Bloch 1787**
*uni-*, one; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to large black spot on upper sides

Subgenus ***Megaprotodon*** **Guichenot 1848**
*mega-*, large; *protos*, in front of or forward; *odon*, tooth, referring to a "group of teeth longer than the others, as if ended in hooks, and placed towards the end [front end?] of the lower jaw" (translation) of *C. bifascialis* (=*trifascialis*)

***Chaetodon trifascialis*** **Quoy & Gaimard 1825**
*tri-*, three; *fascialis*, banded, referring to three vertical black bands on juveniles: (1) crossing cheek and passing over eye, (2) posterior body from dorsal fin though anal (juveniles only), (3) submarginally on caudal fin (adults lose bands 2 and 3) [not to be confused with *C. trifasciatus*]

Subgenus ***Rabdophorus*** **Swainson 1839**
*rhabdos*, rod; *ophorus*, bearer, referring to dorsal fin of *C. ephippium* "prolonged into a whip-like filament"

***Chaetodon adiergastos*** **Seale 1910**
Greek for unfinished, allusion not explained but described as related to *C. flavirostris*, "but lack[ing] the wide, dusky band from dorsal to anal which characterizes that species"

***Chaetodon auriga*** **Forsskål 1775**
coachman, referring to trailing filament of soft dorsal fin of adults, like a coachman's whip

***Chaetodon auripes*** **Jordan & Snyder 1901**
*aureus*, gold; *pes*, foot, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to golden-yellow pelvic (ventral) fins

***Chaetodon collare*** **Bloch 1787**
collar, referring to white bar behind eye and narrow white line behind mouth, both wrapping around head like a collar

***Chaetodon decussatus*** **Cuvier 1829**
divided crosswise in the form of an X, referring to oblique lines set at right angles to each other forming a chevron-like pattern on the sides

***Chaetodon dialeucos*** **Salm & Mee 1989**
*dia-*, through or between; *leucos*, white, i.e., intermixed with white, referring to triangular white band between black band through eye and gray-brown body

***Chaetodon ephippium*** **Cuvier 1831**
saddle, presumably referring to large, black saddle-shaped patch on rear upper corner of body

***Chaetodon falcula*** **Bloch 1795**
diminutive of *falx* or *falcis*, i.e., small sickle or scythe, referring to pair of prominent wedge-shaped black bars on upper sides, which, in Bloch's illustration, are shaped like sickles (but not shaped that way as shown in contemporary photos)

***Chaetodon fasciatus*** **Forsskål 1775**
banded, allusion not explained, probably referring to black patch surrounding eye and connecting across forehead and/or diagonal black bands on sides

***Chaetodon flavirostris*** **Günther 1874**
*flavus*, yellow; *rostris*, snout, referring to yellow-orange band encircling snout

***Chaetodon gardineri*** **Norman 1939**
in honor of British zoologist John Stanley Gardiner (1872-1946), Secretary to the Committee of the John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean, during which type was collected

***Chaetodon leucopleura* Playfair 1867**
*leukos*, white; *pleura*, side, presumably referring to "white or yellowish on the middle of the sides"

***Chaetodon lineolatus* Cuvier 1831**
lined, referring to series of vertical black lines on sides

***Chaetodon lunula* (Lacepède 1802)**
little moon, presumably referring to black crescent-shaped spot over each eye

***Chaetodon melannotus* Bloch & Schneider 1801**
*melanos*, black; *notus*, black, presumably referring to black dorsal portion of body (except for two white patches), usually only seen at night or when fish is frightened [spelling emended to the orthographically correct "*melanotus*" by some authors but original spelling stands]

***Chaetodon mesoleucos* Forsskål 1775**
*meso-*, middle; *leucos*, white, although this translation does not quite match the fish's color pattern, which is silvery white on head and front part of body and mostly grayish-brown on remainder of body

***Chaetodon nigropunctatus* Sauvage 1880**
*nigro-*, black; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to black scale centers, which give it a spotted appearance

***Chaetodon ocellicaudus* Cuvier 1831**
*ocellus*, eye-like spot; *caudus*, tail, referring to black ocellus on caudal peduncle

***Chaetodon oxycephalus* Bleeker 1853**
*oxy*, sharp; *cephalus*, head, referring to "pointed profile" (translation) of its projecting snout

***Chaetodon pictus* Forsskål 1775**
painted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to two series of narrow, oblique violet lines set at right angles to each other across a whitish body

***Chaetodon rafflesii* Anonymous [Bennett] 1830**
in honor of British statesman Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies (1811-1816), founder of modern Singapore and first President of the Zoological Society of London; he employed zoologists and botanists to collect specimens, paying them out of his own pocket [description appeared in an appendix to a memoir written by his widow]

***Chaetodon selene* Bleeker 1853**
moon, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to crescent-shaped black band running along dorsal-fin base, through caudal peduncle, to middle anal-fin base

***Chaetodon semeion* Bleeker 1855**
banner, presumably referring to filament trailing from soft portion of dorsal fin

***Chaetodon semilarvatus* Cuvier 1831**
*semi-*, half; *larvatus*, masked, referring to dark bluish-gray patch behind eye, covering parts of operculum and cheeks but not front of face

***Chaetodon ulietensis* Cuvier 1831**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Uliétéa (now known as Raiatea) Island, French Polynesia, South Pacific, type locality (but widely occurs in central and western Pacific)

***Chaetodon vagabundus* Linnaeus 1758**
Latin for wandering, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to diagonal crisscross markings on body, which could be said to wander in multiple directions (J. Rowlett, pers. comm.)

***Chaetodon wiebeli* Kaup 1863**
in honor of Kaup's "dear friend" (translation) Karl Maximilian Wiebel (1808-1888), German naturalist and a founding member of the Zoological Museum in Hamburg (which helped Kaup acquire a specimen)

***Chaetodon xanthocephalus* Bennett 1833**
*xanthus*, yellow; *cephalus*, head, referring to yellow-orange head (and breast)

Subgenus ***Roaops* Maugé & Bauchot 1984**
*ops*, appearance, referring to similarity to (and previous placement within) the subgenus *Roa* (now a full genus)

***Chaetodon burgessi* Allen & Starck 1973**
in honor of ichthyologist Warren E. Burgess, who, while preparing his worldwide revision of the family (published 1978), brought the authors' attention to the close affinity of this species to *C. mitratus*

***Chaetodon declivis declivis* Randall 1975**
Latin for sloping, referring to diagonally demarcated orange patch on upper rear portion of body and fins

***Chaetodon declivis wilderi* Pyle 1988**
in honor of David Wilder, an aquarium-fish collector at Christmas Island (type locality), "one of the first to

observe and collect" this subspecies

***Chaetodon flavocoronatus* Myers 1980**
*flavus*, yellow; *coronatus*, crowned, referring to crown-like yellow band on nape

***Chaetodon mitratus* Günther 1860**
wearing a hand band, presumably referring to ocular band, which "crosses the head above the orbits and does not extend to the interoperculum"

***Chaetodon nippon* Steindachner & Döderlein 1883**
Japanese name for Japan (described from Tokyo and common in south Japan but occurs along western Pacific from northern Philippines to South Korea)

***Chaetodon tinkeri* Schultz 1951**
in honor of Spencer Wilkie Tinker (1909-1999), Director, Waikiki Aquarium (Honolulu), who provided type

Subgenus ***Tetrachaetodon* Weber & de Beaufort 1936**
*tetra-*, four, i.e., a subgenus of *Chaetodon* proposed for *C. plebeius*, then distinguished by having four (sometimes five) anal-fin spines

***Chaetodon andamanensis* Kuiter & Debelius 1999**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Andaman Sea, eastern Indian Ocean, where type locality (Great Nicobar Island) is situated

***Chaetodon bennetti* Cuvier 1831**
in honor of zoologist Edward Turner Bennett (1797-1836), Zoological Society of London, who showed type specimen to Cuvier

***Chaetodon plebeius* Cuvier 1831**
common, described but not named by Gmelin 1789, who said it was very common ("numerosissima")

***Chaetodon speculum* Cuvier 1831**
mirror, manuscript name coined by Kuhl & van Hasselt, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to "very brilliant golden yellow" (translation) body color or oval black spot on middle of upper sides (oval being a common shape for decorative wall mirrors)

***Chaetodon zanzibarensis* Playfair 1867**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Zanzibar, Tanzania, western Indian Ocean, type locality (occurs from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa east to Chagos Archipelago)

***Chelmon* Cloquet 1817**
based on "Chelmons" of Cuvier 1816, from name of an unknown fish used by Hesychius of Alexandria, a Greek grammarian (probably 5th or 6th century AD), which Cuvier applied to *C. rostratus*

***Chelmon marginalis* Richardson 1842**
edged or bordered, referring to submarginal dark bands (orange and blue in life) around soft portions of dorsal and anal fins (absent in the similar *C. rostratus*)

***Chelmon muelleri* Klunzinger 1879**
in honor of physician, geographer and botanist Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896), who donated his extensive collection of Australian plant and animal specimens, including type of this species, to what is now the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (Baden-Württemberg, Germany)

***Chelmon rostratus* (Linnaeus 1758)**
beaked, referring to elongated snout (an adaptation for feeding on benthic invertebrates in small crevices)

***Chelmonops* Bleeker 1876**
*ops*, appearance, referring to similarity to (and previous placement of *C. truncatus* in) *Chelmon*

***Chelmonops curiosus* Kuiter 1986**
curious, referring to its "inquisitive nature towards divers, often looking into their mask or camera lens when confronted"

***Chelmonops truncatus* (Kner 1859)**
truncate, referring to its elongated snout (for a *Chaetodon*, original genus) but shorter than those of the genus *Chelmon*

***Coradion* Kaup 1860**
*kore*, pupil of the eye; *adion*, placed sideways (on the flank), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to ocellus (eyespot) at base of soft dorsal fin of *C. chryzozonus*

***Coradion altivelis* McCulloch 1916**
*altus*, high; *velum*, sail, allusion not explained but clearly referring to elevated soft dorsal and anal fins

***Coradion calendula* Matsunuma, Motomura & Seah 2023**
*Calendula*, generic name of plants in the daisy family Asteraceae (often known as marigolds), referring to the characteristic orange band on the caudal peduncle

***Coradion chrysozonus* (Cuvier 1831)**
*chrysos*, gold; *zonus*, belt or girdle, referring to three brownish-orange bars on sides

***Coradion melanopus* (Cuvier 1831)**
*melanos*, black; *pous*, feet, referring to dark pelvic (ventral) fins

***Forcipiger* Jordan & McGregor 1898**
*forceps*, tweezers; *-iger*, to bear, referring to long and slender snout, with short, forcep-like jaws at the end

***Forcipiger cyrano* Randall 1961**
etymology not explained but almost certainly referring to Cyrano de Bergerac, main character in an 1897 comedy by Edmond Rostand, characterized by his large nose, alluding to its long snout, even longer than the "absurdly" long and slender snout of *F. longirostris*

***Forcipiger flavissimus* Jordan & McGregor 1898**
very yellow, referring to bright yellow body color (upper half of head and nape are black)

***Forcipiger longirostris* (Broussonet 1782)**
*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to long and slender snout, with which it packs small invertebrates from within corals or from reef crevices

***Forcipiger wanai* Allen, Erdmann & Jones Sbrocco 2012**
name for this butterflyfish used by local inhabitants (Wandammen language group) in the southwestern part of Cenderawasih Bay, West Papua Province, Indonesia, type locality

***Hemitaurichthys* Bleeker 1876**
*hemi-*, partial, presumably referring to similarity to and/or relationship with *Taurichthys* (=*Heniochus*) but with more lateral-line scales (*taurus*, bull; *ichthys*, fish, originally referring to horn-like bony protuberances on head of *Heniochus varius*)

***Hemitaurichthys multispinosus* Randall 1975**
*multi-*, many; *spinosus*, spiny, referring to higher number of dorsal- and anal-fin spines compared to congeners

***Hemitaurichthys polylepis* (Bleeker 1857)**
*poly*, many; *lepis*, scale, referring to numerous lateral-line scales (68-74), then considered the most of any of its presumed congeners in *Chaetodon* (original genus)

***Hemitaurichthys thompsoni* Fowler 1923**
in honor of John W. Thompson, artist and modeler at the Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who obtained type at a fish market

***Hemitaurichthys zoster* (Bennett 1831)**
belt or girdle, presumably referring to black body crossed by a broad, white trapezoid band

***Heniochus* Cuvier 1816**
driver (of a horse-drawn carriage), referring to filamentous fourth dorsal-fin spine of *H. macrolepidotus* (=*acuminatus*), "similar to a kind of whip" (translated from Cuvier 1829)

***Heniochus acuminatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**
pointed or sharpened, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to elongate fourth dorsal-fin spine, filamentous and often longer than body length

***Heniochus chrysostomus* Cuvier 1831**
*chrysos*, gold; *stomus*, mouth, referring to yellow snout

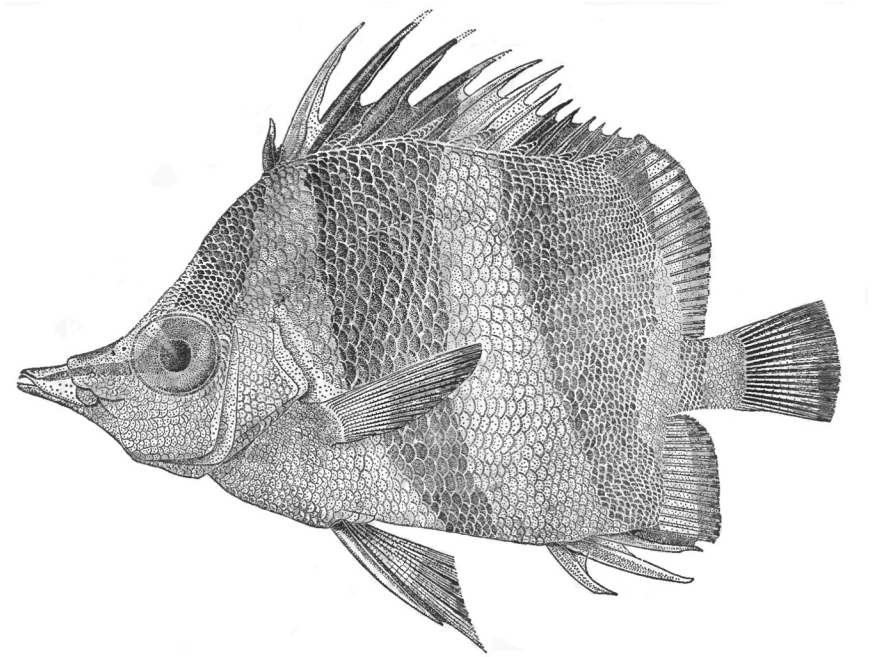
***Heniochus diphreutes* Jordan 1903**
charioteer, allusion not explained but almost certainly referring (like the name of the genus) to elongate dorsal-fin filament similar to a horseman's whip

***Heniochus intermedius* Steindachner 1893**
intermediate in shape and color between *H. macrolepidotus* (=*acuminatus*) and *H. chrysostomus*

***Heniochus monoceros* Cuvier 1831**
*mono-*, one; *ceros*, horn, referring to prominent bony protuberance on head

***Heniochus pleurotaenia* Ahl 1923**
*pleuro-*, side; *taenia*, band, referring to two broad black bands on lower sides

***Heniochus singularius* Smith & Radcliffe 1911**
unique, single, remarkable or unusual, allusion not explained nor evident



*Prognathodes guezei*. From: Maugé, A. L. and R. Bauchot. 1976. Une espèce nouvelle de chétodon de l'océan Indien occidental: *Chaetodon guezei* (Pisces: Chaetodontidae). *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle* (Série 3), No. 355, Zoologie no. 248: 89-101.

***Heniochus varius* (Cuvier 1829)**
etymology not explained, perhaps meaning different, referring to unusual appearance of its elevated head, two horn-like bony protuberances at level of eyes, and another protuberance on forehead (*varius* could also mean varied or variegated, referring to its color pattern, but its largely brown and black coloration with two white bands does not seem to match that adjective)

***Johnrandallia* Nalbant 1974**
-*ia*, belonging to: John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), in appreciation of his work on reef fishes

***Johnrandallia nigrirostris* (Gill 1862)**
*nigri*-, black; *rostris*, snout, referring to blackish band on snout

***Parachaetodon* Bleeker 1874**
*para*-, referring to similarity to *Chaetodon* and/or previous placement of *P. oligacanthus* (=*ocellatus*) in that genus

***Parachaetodon ocellatus* (Cuvier 1831)**
having an eye-like spot, presumably referring to brown ring bordered with white at tail of juveniles (a black oval-shaped mark with a silver anterior edge in adults) [treated as a junior synonym of *Chaetodon oligacanthus* by some workers]

***Prognathodes* Gill 1862**
-*oides*, having the form of: *pro*-, forward; *gnathus* jaw, presumably referring to produced snout of *P. pelta* (=*aculeatus*)

***Prognathodes aculeatus* (Poey 1860)**
spined, presumably referring to long and very strong dorsal-fin spines

***Prognathodes aya* (Jordan 1886)**
named for the Red Snapper, *Lutjanus aya* (=*campechanus*), from whose stomach type specimen was "spewed up"

***Prognathodes basabei* Pyle & Kosaki 2016**
in honor of Peter K. Basabe, "long-time diver, aquarium fish collector and resident of Kona, Hawai'i, both for his role in the collection of the first specimen of this new species in 1998 and more generally for his extensive contributions and assistance to many researchers (especially the authors) in the ichthyological community"

***Prognathodes brasiliensis* Burgess 2001**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where type locality (Cabo Frio, near Rio de Janeiro) is situated, and country that "probably defines its range"

***Prognathodes carlhubbsi* Nalbant 1995**
in memory of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), who was planning to describe this species before he died; he also published a study of this genus in 1963 and co-described *P. falcifer* in 1958

***Prognathodes dichrous* (Günther 1869)**
*di-*, two; *chroa*, color of body or skin, i.e., bicolored, chocolate brown with conspicuous rectangular white patch on upper rear corner of body and adjacent dorsal fin

***Prognathodes falcifer* (Hubbs & Rechnitzer 1958)**
*falcis*, sickle or scythe; *fero*, to bear, referring to scythe-shaped black mark from gill cover to anal fin

***Prognathodes geminus* Copus, Pyle, Greene & Randall 2019**
twin, referring to its similarity in color to *P. basabei* of the Hawaiian Islands

***Prognathodes guezei* (Maugé & Bauchot 1976)**
in honor of marine biologist Paul Guézé, who collected holotype and helped collect paratypes

***Prognathodes guyanensis* (Durand 1960)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: French Guiana, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from Bahamas south to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

***Prognathodes guyotensis* (Yamamoto & Tameka 1982)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: referring to its "peculiar unexpected distribution on the top of a guyot of 330m deep, which is by far the deepest record" of a chaetodontid fish

***Prognathodes marcellae* (Poll 1950)**
in honor of Poll's wife Marcelle Aen Poll (née den Boom), his "generous and dedicated collaborator" (translation)

***Prognathodes obliquus* (Lubbock & Edwards 1980)**
slanting, referring to white patch on upper rear corner of body, running slantwise from base of exposed portion of sixth dorsal-fin spine to base of last anal-fin ray

***Prognathodes thanatos* Tea, Blum, Rocha, Parkinson & Stanley 2026**
named for Thanatos, the personification of death in Greek mythology, known for his gentle guiding of souls into the afterlife; like this species, "Thanatos was frequently referenced in literature and folklore but was rarely encountered"

***Roa* Jordan 1923**
Polynesian (New Zealand, Tonga, Tahiti) word meaning high or long, referring to type specimen of *R. excelsa*, a deep-water fish killed and brought to the surface by a lava stream from Mauna Loa volcano in Hawai'i (*loa* means high or long in Hawaiian) [replacement name for *Loa* Jordan 1921, preoccupied by *Loa* Stiles 1905 in nematodes]

***Roa australis* Kuiter 2004**
southern, referring to distribution in the Southern Hemisphere (northwestern Australia and Arafura Sea)

***Roa excelsa* (Jordan 1921)**
Latin for high or lofty, referring to type specimen, a deepwater fish killed and brought to the surface by a lava stream from Mauna Loa volcano in Hawai'i (*loa* means high or long in Hawaiian)

***Roa haraguchiae* Uejo, Senou & Motomura 2020**
in honor of Mrs. Yuriko Haraguchi, a volunteer at the Kagoshima University Museum for over 15 years, who has "kindly supported" the authors' ichthyological research and fish-collection management

***Roa jayakari* (Norman 1939)**
in honor of Atmaram Sadashiva Grandin Jayakar (1844-1911), surgeon, Indian Medical Service, and collector of natural history, who sent four specimens to the British Museum

***Roa modesta* (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)**
modest or unassuming: "The colors of this fish are not very bright" (translation)

***Roa rumsfeldi* Rocha, Pinheiro, Wandell, Rocha & Shepherd 2017**
in honor of Donald Rumsfeld (1932-2021), Secretary of Defense under U.S. presidents Gerald Ford and George W. Bush and a key figure in the planning of the Afghanistan and Iraq wars, who immortalized the quote, "there are known knowns; there are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know. But there are also unknown unknowns – the ones we don't know we don't know"; according to the authors, Rumfeld's quote about the "uncertainties of war" applies perfectly to the taxonomy of MCE (mesophotic coral ecosystem) species: "We only realized this species was new after we took a good look at it here at the aquarium in San Francisco," the authors wrote, "so we think it's a perfect example of an unknown unknown."

***Roa semilunaris* Matsunuma & Motomura 2022**
*semi-*, from *semis*, half; *lunaris*, of the moon, referring to halfmoon-shaped ocellated blotch on dorsal fin

***Roa uejoi* Matsunuma & Motomura 2022**
in honor of Takuya Uejo, Kagoshima University (Japan), who first recognized the uniqueness of this species while studying the taxonomy of the genus